

Town of Olds Heritage Inventory



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Municipal Heritage
Partnership Program



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Final Report

Town of Olds Heritage Inventory Project Final Report

Introduction

The Town of Olds Heritage Inventory project received funding from the Government of Alberta's Municipal Heritage Partnership Program (MHPP) and the Town of Olds. The purpose of the project was to prepare an Inventory of twenty-five heritage resources in Olds as selected by the Project Steering Committee in collaboration with the consultant, Heritage Collaborative Inc. The criteria for significance and integrity used to evaluate the heritage resources have been adopted from the provincial criteria as described in *Creating a Future for Alberta's Historic Places*.

Project Objectives

The main objectives of the Town of Olds Heritage Inventory Project are as follows:

- To review the *Town of Olds Municipal Heritage Survey* to create a Places of Interest List.
- To review and refine the Places of Interest List of surveyed sites, and to select twenty-five historic resources for further research and evaluation.
- To research and evaluate in accordance with the provincial criteria for significance and integrity established by the Municipal Heritage Partnership Program, the potential of each selected site to form part of the Town of Olds Heritage Inventory.
- To document the selected historic resources to be included in the Heritage Inventory, to prepare draft Statements of Significance for the selected historic resources, to prepare an historical Context Paper for the Town of Olds, and to provide documentation of the evaluation process in accordance with the standards and guidelines established by the Historic Resource Management Program.
- To provide the necessary documentation to address the requirements of the new Alberta Main Street Program launched in fall of 2008.

Project Development Overview

Heritage Collaborative Inc. (HCI) was contracted in 2007 to create the Town of Olds Municipal Heritage Survey, which included over one hundred heritage resources. In 2008 HCI was contacted to create, in consultation with the Project Steering Committee, an Inventory of the historically significant resources within the town of Olds. Sites from the

Town of Olds Heritage Inventory

Town of Olds Municipal Heritage Survey were reviewed to create a Places of Interest List. The Project Steering Committee, which includes representation from the Town of Olds and the Uptowne Olds Committee, directed the focus of the Inventory toward resources within Olds' commercial uptown core. Forty sites within the uptown area were included as part of the Places of Interest List, and were researched and evaluated using the provincial criteria for significance and integrity.

On February 18th, 2009, a workshop was held at the Olds Town Office to help select resources for the Inventory. Present at the meeting were representatives from the Town of Olds, the Uptowne Olds Committee, and the Mountain View Museum and Archives. Also present were members of the MHPP, Alberta's Heritage Conservation Advisory Services, Alberta Historical Resources Foundation, and Heritage Collaborative Inc. The day was hosted by MHPP and included presentations on values-based significance and historical integrity, which were followed by a walking tour of the uptown area. After a lunch generously provided by the Town of Olds, a discussion of the evaluated resources resulted in the selection of seventeen commercial resources for inclusion on the Inventory.

After further deliberation, the Project Steering Committee selected another eight resources for inclusion on the Inventory. The Town of Olds Municipal Heritage Inventory includes twenty-five heritage resources, nineteen of which are within the uptown area.

If the owner of a heritage resource is interested in designation and the associated provincial funding, they should contact the provincial conservation officer for their area prior to designation to clarify if their heritage resource's eligibility for funding.

Evaluations for the Town of Olds Municipal Heritage Inventory were conducted based on current approaches to heritage resource evaluation and the heritage resource's existing condition at the time of evaluation. The Province of Alberta will determine the heritage resource's eligibility for provincial funding, and for listing on the Alberta Register of Historic Places and the Canadian Register of Historic Places.

Description of Report Content

Context Paper

The preparation of the Context Paper is an MHPP requirement designed to establish a framework for the evaluation of heritage resources. The Context Paper provides an overview of the major historical and cultural themes and events associated with development in the town of Olds. The Context Paper is used as an historical reference point for the review and evaluation of Olds' heritage resources.

Places of Interest List

The twenty-five heritage sites that comprise the Town of Olds Heritage Inventory were selected from a Places of Interest List chosen from an initial list drafted by the Project

Town of Olds Heritage Inventory

Steering Committee. The Places of Interest List contains sixty-seven potential heritage sites, lists their date of construction (if known), and whether or not they are included on the Inventory.

Draft Statements of Significance

Twenty-five draft Statements of Significance have been prepared for the heritage resources selected through the Town of Olds Municipal Heritage Inventory Project. A draft Statement of Significance includes three major sections required by the MHPP: a description of the heritage resource, a description of the heritage values associated with the resource, and identification of the resource's character defining elements.

It should be noted that in cases where the provincial requirements of integrity are not met, a caveat has been included at the bottom of the draft Statement of Significance. Heritage resources with caveats may be municipally designated, but their integrity issues may have to be addressed prior to receiving provincial designation and funding.

Municipal Heritage Survey Review Forms

A review of the historic resources proposed by the Project Steering Committee identified sixty-seven historic resources to be photographed, researched and evaluated. Of these sixty-seven, twenty-five were included in the Inventory. The evaluations for the twenty-five resources selected for inclusion in this project were documented in Municipal Heritage Survey Review Forms.

Town of Olds Heritage Inventory

Town of Olds Heritage Inventory Sites





Context Paper

Town of Olds Context Paper

Olds Area until 1890

Very little European settlement occurred in Alberta prior to the 1870s, and the communities that had been established were located along the main waterways to facilitate travel and the distribution of goods and services. Fort Edmonton and Fort Calgary had been established in 1795 and 1875 respectively, and by the late 1870s the two forts were connected by the Calgary-Edmonton Trail. In 1883 the Canadian Pacific Railway (CPR) rail line reached Calgary from the east, making Calgary easier for settlers to access and increasing traffic north along the Calgary-Edmonton Trail.¹ The unsettled Olds vicinity became a landmark because a giant pine and two large poplar trees were visible from the trail, and the prominent trees earned the area the name “Lone Pine”.²

The first ten homesteading families in the Olds area arrived in 1885 and claimed land ten miles north of the future Town of Olds.³ Over the next few years these ten families were joined by a small number of new homesteaders, but the inaccessibility of the area and the lack of available wood for building and heating deterred large scale settlement. The closest available supplies were found in Calgary, and the journey to the city took two days by horse.⁴

Canadian Pacific Railroad and the Early Development of Olds

In 1890, the federal government chartered the Calgary and Edmonton Railway (C&ER) to join Calgary and Edmonton by rail.⁵ The C&ER established sidings every ten miles along the line to facilitate access to the area, although stations were only built in areas thought to have economic and agricultural potential.⁶ That year, the railway reached the fourth, fifth and sixth sidings, which would become the communities of Carstairs, Didsbury and Olds.⁷ It was the regulated creation of sidings rather than any natural advantage that Olds possessed that decided its location.⁸

The first settler to arrive in what would become the Town of Olds was David Shannon, a section foreman with the C&ER who erected a shack for his family and established squatter’s rights on a quarter section of land. The Shannon family is recognized as Olds’ first residents.⁹ Shannon would go on to become a significant builder in Olds.

¹ Town of Olds, “A Short History of Olds”, Town of Olds Website.

² Alberta Government, “One Hundred Years Olds, and Still Young at Heart”, Alberta Centennial.

³ “A Short History of Olds”

⁴ “A Short History of Olds”

⁵ Bodil J. Jensen, *The County of Mountain View, Alberta : a study in community development, 1890-1925*, Thesis (M.A.)--University of Alberta, 1971, 9.

⁶ Jensen, 1971, 57; Wetherell, Donald G., and Kmet, Irene R.A. *Town Life: Main Streets and the Evolution of Small Town Alberta, 1880-1947* (Edmonton: University of Alberta Press, 1995), 6.

⁷ Jensen 1971, 37.

⁸ Jensen, 1971, 57.

⁹ Town of Olds, “For Who is Olds Named?” Town of Olds Website.

Almost immediately after the C&ER reached Edmonton and nearly a year after the line's arrival in Olds, the Canadian Pacific Railroad (CPR) took over the operation of the line.¹⁰ This was the beginning of the company's long and influential relationship with the Town.¹¹ There were two immediate consequences of the railway takeover for the future community of Olds, the first of which was that it was the CPR's responsibility to name the sidings along the line. For the sixth siding the naming committee first suggested Shannon, an honour that Mr. Shannon declined.¹² The name chosen instead was Olds, after CPR traffic manager George Olds.¹³ The CPR then upgraded the newly named siding to a railway point, although it was still not a large terminal or an important stopping place.¹⁴

The second consequence of the CPR's acquisition of the rail line was that the CPR now owned the townsite and was responsible for surveying streets and lots.¹⁵ Lots were surveyed in a simple grid pattern, which was the least expensive option, and their use was predetermined as either residential or commercial with attention paid to the fact that commercial lots were sold for more money.¹⁶ Prior to 1900 the CPR generally used angular and crossing plans, but Olds was an exception and was instead laid out in what is known as a Railway linear plan.¹⁷ This plan was characterized by the development of commercial lots facing the railway line, typically with residential lots behind them.

Railway Avenue West quickly became the Town's main street, but Olds' commercial interests soon spread to the east side of the tracks along Railway Avenue East.¹⁸ The first residential development to occur in Olds was west of Railway Avenue West, followed a few years later by development east of the tracks, which became home to many of the Town's professionals and businessmen.¹⁹ Many of these stately homes survive today.

New settlers were attracted to the Olds area by the excellent soil and the accessibility afforded by the railway.²⁰ The CPR encouraged Town growth by offering reduced rate lots for schools, hospitals and hotels, and took the uncommon step of creating a park with a bandstand beside the tracks.²¹ Olds soon became a service centre and distribution point for local farmers, and much of the region's early commercial and institutional

¹⁰ Mountain View Museum, "History of the Town of Olds", Mountain View Museum.

¹¹ "History of the Town of Olds"

¹² "For Who is Olds Named?"

¹³ "For Who is Olds Named?" George Olds was born in Gloucestershire, England in 1832. He came to Canada and worked for a number of railways before joining the CPR in 1886 as a General Traffic Manager. He lived in Olds for a short time and ran a store. He died in 1896 and is buried in Airdrie, Alberta.

¹⁴ "For Who is Olds Named?"; Jensen, 1971, 68.

¹⁵ Jensen, 1971, 66, 64.

¹⁶ Wetherell, 153.

¹⁷ Wetherell, 154, 152.

¹⁸ Jensen, 1971, 64, 65.

¹⁹ Jensen, 1971, 65.

²⁰ "A Short History of Olds"

²¹ Wetherell, 7; Jensen, 1971, 75. In the 1960s this park was paved and made into a parking lot. (Olds: A History of Olds and Area, 38.)

infrastructure was located within the Town.²² For example, in April of 1892 the Olds Post Office opened as the first post office in present-day Mountain View County, and was a postal hub for both Olds and an area twenty miles wide.²³ Olds School District 235 was the first school district established in the Mountain View area, and the first local school was open by 1892.²⁴ That same year, buildings in Olds included a railway station, freight shed and water tank, two general stores, a hardware store, a hotel and bar, and an immigrant shed to temporarily house new settlers.²⁵ The Dominion Lands Office opened in Olds in the early 1890s to provide land title services to the new settlers in the community and region.²⁶ In 1893 the NWMP stationed a constable in Olds, the first of whom was Stanley B. Harrison.²⁷ In 1894 Harrison was replaced by William Dean, who was a popular constable and who would go on to become a significant figure in Olds' history.²⁸ Dean's contributions to the Town included starting the Olds Band in 1898, helping to establish the creamery, partnering in a general store, opening a lumber yard, and serving as the Town's first mayor.²⁹

Agriculture and Early Industry

Early Olds was primarily an agricultural community. When the first settlers arrived in the Olds area, they found a prairie covered by a tall grass known as "prairie wool" that had once sustained the buffalo and now proved an immediate cash crop that could be used as feed or exported via the railway.³⁰ The initial harvesting of wild grasses was eventually phased out in favour of the cultivation of more productive crops.³¹

Olds became a market town and hay was the primary product, earning the Town the moniker "Hay City".³² Other industries in Olds in the 1890s that were tied to local agriculture included the 1895 creamery, a grist mill, and a government-built pork plant.³³ Mixed farming and livestock developed in the area around this time, and several large ranching operations were opened, including the feedlot built by Pat Burns in 1892/93.³⁴ Like other agricultural towns, Olds' fortune was tied to the productivity of the land, and the community succeeded because crop failures were uncommon.³⁵

²²Bodil J. Jensen, *The Early History of Olds, 1890-1920*, History 501, Honours Essay, Faculty of Arts, University of Alberta, 16.

²³Jensen, 1971, 37; Olds Old Timers Association, *See Olds First* (Olds: Olds Old Timers Association, 1968), 72.

²⁴Jensen, History 501. The school was sold to the Baptist church in 1903.

²⁵Jensen, 1971, 66.

²⁶Jensen, 1971, 67.

²⁷*See Olds First*, 30.

²⁸*See Olds First*, 30-31.

²⁹*See Olds First*, 30-31.

³⁰Jensen, 1971, 22.

³¹Jensen, 1971, 23.

³²Jensen, 1971, 68, 67.

³³Jensen, 1971, 67.

³⁴Jensen, 1971, 23-25.

³⁵Jensen, 1971, 59.

Agriculture has remained the dominant industry in Olds since its inception as a community, although other, smaller industries such as small-scale lumber companies were also established during the Town's early years. Olds also served as a headquarters for oil workers throughout the region during the short-lived oil boom of the early 1900s.³⁶ Another early industry in Olds was the brick plant located south of Olds on Y Road.³⁷ This brick plant provided building materials for local residences and businesses, some of which still exist, including the home located at 5114 52nd Street and the two-storey commercial building at 5116 50th Avenue.³⁸

The Olds Agricultural Society

The Olds Agricultural Society has been a pillar in the community for over one hundred years, and was founded in 1899 to promote the area through literature and displays at regional events. The Society also hosted the local agricultural fair, which began as a produce exhibit and grew into an annual event.³⁹ The original fair grounds were located in today's subdivision of Silverthorne, but in 1917 the fair and exhibition moved to its current location south of 53rd Street.⁴⁰ Presently the Olds Agricultural Society is located on a sixty acre site near the centre of Town, and the organization has donated several large plots of land for public buildings, including the curling rink, the Olds Evergreen Centre, the Olds Municipal Library, and the arena.⁴¹

Community Growth: 1900 – 1913

Development in Olds was limited prior to its incorporation as a Village in 1896, but gradually increased at the turn of the century and accelerated in the first decade of the 1900s.⁴² As an incorporated village it was able to borrow funds from financial institutions, could implement taxes, and had the ability to regulate development and spend money on local infrastructure - all powers that were important in stimulating growth.⁴³ Olds was the largest community in the area in 1901 with a population of 218, and for many years Olds remained developmentally ten to fifteen years ahead of its nearest rivals.⁴⁴

Olds was formally established as a Town in 1905, furthering the powers it received through incorporation as a Village.⁴⁵ The Town's first mayor was former NWMP officer William Dean, and the council was composed of local merchants Robert Hainstock, Fred

³⁶ Olds History Committee, *Olds: A History of Olds and Area* (Olds: Olds History Committee, 1980), 463, 468.

³⁷ *Olds: A History of Olds and Area*, 66.

³⁸ *Olds: A History of Olds and Area*, 66.

³⁹ Jensen, 1971, 139.

⁴⁰ *Olds: A History of Olds and Area*, 382.

⁴¹ Olds Agricultural Society, "About the Olds Agricultural Society", <http://www.oldsagsociety.com/history2.html>. The arena burned down in 1978 and has since been replaced by the Olds Sports Complex.

⁴² Alberta Municipal Affairs Database.

⁴³ "For Who is Olds Named"; Wetherell, 15.

⁴⁴ Jensen, 1971, 184; Jensen, History 501, 3.

⁴⁵ Alberta Municipal Affairs.

Shackleton, H.A. Wolf, W. Craig, T.E. Smith, and Robert Logan.⁴⁶ Robert Bowman Campbell was appointed secretary-treasurer, and Dr. McTavish served as health inspector.⁴⁷ These men were all local merchants and professionals, and made up Olds' early elite.

Demographics

In the first two decades of the twentieth century, census data for Olds shows that approximately 75% of residents were of English, Irish or Scottish origin.⁴⁸ This cultural background led to the emergence of soccer, cricket, and coyote hunts in the style of English fox hunts as popular activities in the area.⁴⁹ Despite these predominantly British origins, early Olds was by no means homogenous: other Western and Eastern European immigrants, and some Asian immigrants, also settled in Olds.⁵⁰

The Wong family of Olds was a particularly prominent example of early settlers who made a lasting contribution to the Town. Wong Yet arrived in Canada to work for the CPR in 1895 and settled in Olds in 1897, where he established a restaurant and laundry.⁵¹ In 1903 his son, Wong Pond, joined him to assist in managing the restaurant.⁵² They quickly gained prominence in the Town and their restaurant was used for Town hall meetings until it was destroyed by fire in 1912.⁵³ In 1918 the two men opened the Public Lunch, which is still in operation today.⁵⁴ In 1922 Wong Pond's son Frank arrived in Olds, and he became the proprietor of the Public Lunch for the next fifty years.⁵⁵ The Wong family soon became thoroughly entrenched in the community as they established and operated a variety of businesses besides the restaurant and laundry, including the Mayfair Theatre in 1925, a pool hall, and a barber shop.⁵⁶

Construction and Infrastructure

Between 1900 and 1914 many towns in Alberta sought a sense of permanence, and Olds was no exception.⁵⁷ At that time Olds replaced many of the early wooden homes and businesses with more substantial structures of brick and stone, including the school (1902), the Merchant's Bank (1904), and the Victoria Hotel (1907).⁵⁸ The community itself also grew substantially between 1900 and 1914. By 1906 all of the commercial lots along Railway Avenue West were occupied, and businesses had been established on the

⁴⁶ Jensen, 1971, 71. It was widely accepted at the time that businessmen and professionals made the best councilors and mayors. (Wetherell, 37).

⁴⁷ Jensen, 1971, 71.

⁴⁸ Jensen, 1971, 190.

⁴⁹ Jensen, 1971, 143.

⁵⁰ Jensen, 1971, 190.

⁵¹ Alberta Settlement, "Wong Yet", Alberta Online Encyclopedia, http://www.abheritage.ca/pasttopresent/settlement/chinese_yet.html, from Moon Cakes in Gold Mountain: From China to the Canadian Plains, by Brian Dawson.

⁵² "Wong Yet"

⁵³ See *Olds First*, 237; "Wong Yet".

⁵⁴ See *Olds First*, 237.

⁵⁵ "Wong Yet"

⁵⁶ "Wong Yet"

⁵⁷ Wetherell, 32.

⁵⁸ Jensen, 1971, 69.

side streets. By 1911 the population was 917, over four times higher than the 218 residents recorded in 1901.⁵⁹

Prominent builders at this time included Willard Brockway, the Shannon family, the Kaiser brothers, and Viggo Steffensen.⁶⁰ Brockway helped build the Victoria Hotel in 1906, built all the large houses on 50th Street East around 1909, and was responsible for the construction of the original curling rink.⁶¹ David Shannon, Sr. and his sons also contributed to Olds' early residential building stock,⁶² and Shannon's son Martin worked on many of the Olds School of Agriculture buildings and was involved in rebuilding several commercial buildings on 50th Avenue after the 1922 fire.⁶³ The Kaiser brothers were responsible for remodelling the Shackleton Residence, and Viggo Steffensen constructed the Kemp Block, the Olds Associate Clinic, the Elks Hall, and the Roman Catholic, Lutheran and United Churches.⁶⁴

Infrastructure developed significantly in the early 1900s. The Olds Cemetery, south of town, was established in 1901.⁶⁵ In 1905 the Town bought a grader and built several additional streets, and the following year telephone service became available.⁶⁶ Other infrastructure established during that time included a new post office in 1912 and a new high school in 1913,⁶⁷ and by the early 1910s Olds also reportedly had gas street lights and a Town Hall.⁶⁸

In the early 1900s, a slough emerged in the centre of town.⁶⁹ The streets on either side of the railroad became completely submerged in heavy rain or spring runoff, and buildings and sidewalks had to be built on stilts to protect pedestrians and businesses.⁷⁰ The slough was drained in 1912, and the Olds citizens who characterized it as an "eye sore", "nose sore" and "ear sore" celebrated its demise.⁷¹

Olds as a Distribution Point

Olds' role as a distribution point was reinforced during the early 1900s. In 1906 the first grain elevator was built. This was comparatively late compared to other communities in Alberta, but Olds eventually had multiple grain companies operating within its boundaries, including National, Pioneer, Alberta Pacific, Midland Pacific, Federal, Independent, Parrish and Heimbecker, Weber United and the Alberta Wheat Pool.⁷²

⁵⁹ Jensen, 1971, 69, 184.

⁶⁰ *Olds: A History of Olds and Area*, 189.

⁶¹ *Olds: A History of Olds and Area*, 189.

⁶² *Olds: A History of Olds and Area*, 189.

⁶³ *Olds: A History of Olds and Area*, 190.

⁶⁴ *Olds: A History of Olds and Area*, 190.

⁶⁵ *Olds: A History of Olds and Area*, 30-31.

⁶⁶ *Olds: A History of Olds and Area*, 38; Jensen, History 501, 28. By 1910 124 people were connected to the system.

⁶⁷ Jensen, History 501, 54, 39, 41.

⁶⁸ *Olds: A History of Olds and Area*, 40.

⁶⁹ Jensen, 1971, 58.

⁷⁰ Jensen, 1971, 66-67.

⁷¹ Jensen, History 501, 77. The slough was not all bad, and was used as a skating rink in the winter.

⁷² Jensen, 1971, 68; *Olds: A History of Olds and Area*, 145-146.

Large quantities of freight were offloaded in the Town, including fifty rail cars of goods in April of 1910 alone, and in 1912 over \$800,000 worth of goods were brought to the community.⁷³ That same year Olds' stature increased when it was upgraded from a rail stop to the terminal turning point for some trains.⁷⁴

Another feature that made Olds a regional centre was the availability of health services. Olds' first doctor arrived in 1902, but the community did not have a permanent doctor until the arrival of Dr. Hartman in 1910, who served the community until 1965.⁷⁵ Olds' doctors served the greater region, and it was not uncommon for people to travel up to forty or fifty miles to visit one.⁷⁶ Olds established a cottage hospital in 1906. The cottage hospital was replaced in 1909 by another small hospital run by a trained nurse, and the new hospital had room for twelve patients.⁷⁷ In 1917 the hospital received its first municipal funding, and it continued to be supported by the Town until 1919.⁷⁸ In 1944 the first building in the new municipal hospital was opened to the public.⁷⁹ The municipal hospital, now known as the Olds Hospital and Care Centre, has a capacity of 100 beds and is an important medical health centre in Olds.⁸⁰

A Sense of Community

Olds asserted its independence as a community separate from the CPR early in the 20th century. The CPR was very influential in the development of Olds, and was a major landowner in the community. The community's move toward independence was played out in 1907 in a conflict known as the Battle of Olds. It began when the CPR decided to close the Second Street railway crossing in order to enlarge the rail yard, and to relocate the crossing to Seventh Street, which was on the edge of town. Many residents feared this would have a detrimental effect on business as access to the commercial west side of the tracks from the residential east side would be severely compromised.⁸¹ A large group of townspeople physically resisted the CPR's attempts to dismantle the crossing, and it was not until the intervention of the R.N.W.M.P. and the Supreme Court of Canada that the issue was resolved.⁸² To the dissatisfaction of the townspeople, the Second Street crossing was closed and replaced by a crossing on Third Street, while the CPR was able to enlarge their yard in 1910.⁸³ This incident clearly demonstrates that by 1907 Olds was a community united by common goals, and the health of their business community was paramount.

⁷³ Jensen, History 501, 27.

⁷⁴ Jensen, 1971, 81.

⁷⁵ *See Olds First*, 184.

⁷⁶ *See Olds First*, 185.

⁷⁷ Jensen, 1971, 74.

⁷⁸ Jensen, History 501, 55.

⁷⁹ *See Olds First*, 186.

⁸⁰ "Health Services", Mountain View County. http://www.mountainviewcounty.com/health_services.html

⁸¹ Jensen, 1971, 78.

⁸² Atlas of Alberta Railways, "The Calgary and Edmonton Railway", University of Alberta Press, 2005. <http://railways-atlas.tapor.ualberta.ca/cocoon/atlas/Maps-7-3-2/>

⁸³ Jensen, 1971, 81.

A sense of community in early Olds was further enhanced by the establishment of a number of community groups and organizations. Many lasting religious organizations developed in Olds, including the Baptists, Pentecostals, Anglicans, Roman Catholics, Methodists and Presbyterians.⁸⁴ Fraternal organizations were also established at this time, and by 1906 two of the seven organizations operating in Olds had built their own halls: the Masons and the Odd Fellows.⁸⁵ The Olds Board of Trade was also established in 1906, though it was active for only a few years.⁸⁶

Olds and WWI

From about 1907 until 1913 Alberta enjoyed an enormous economic development boom that was further stimulated by large increases in population. However, Alberta's roaring economy came to an abrupt halt in 1914. Overvalued land prices plummeted and the real estate market all but collapsed. At the same time, Canada was entering the First World War, which heightened and further exacerbated the economic woes. As a result of the ensuing recession and recruitment, Olds' population dropped significantly, but because of its close ties to local agriculture, Olds benefited from the high prices commanded by produce and grain during the war.⁸⁷

The impact of the First World War was substantial both in the economic woes it precipitated at its outset and the accompanying economic prosperity and steady growth that occurred when it ended. Olds was affected by the war in two ways: the first was that as late as 1920 the CPR owned considerable tracts of Town land, which the company handed over to the Town rather than pay the back taxes they owed.⁸⁸ Secondly, the large waves of settlement that had characterized the years prior to the war came to an end, and although some hopeful farmers did arrive in Olds, they did so in much smaller numbers.⁸⁹

Fire in Olds

Fire played a significant role in the development of the Town of Olds. Many of the community's early buildings were very vulnerable to fire since they were of wood frame construction, were built side by side, and were seldom divided by fire walls.⁹⁰ The first major fire recorded in Olds was in 1904, when a fire destroyed nine buildings including the post office and the Olds Gazette office.⁹¹ The following year a volunteer fire department was organized, and by 1908 a chemical engine, three ladders, hand extinguishers, sixty fire buckets and a fire hall had all been acquired.⁹² These preparations were not enough to combat the Town's worst fires, however, including the 1919 blazes. That year four separate fires claimed an entire block of Railway Avenue,

⁸⁴ Jensen, 1971, 70-71.

⁸⁵ Jensen, 1971, 76.

⁸⁶ Jensen, 1971, 71. It started up again in the 1930s.

⁸⁷ Jensen, History 501, 60-61.

⁸⁸ Jensen, 1971, 77.

⁸⁹ *Olds: A History of Olds and Area*, 77.

⁹⁰ Jensen, History 501, 74.

⁹¹ Jensen, History 501, 75.

⁹² Jensen, History 501, 75.

followed two weeks later by three other buildings, then the power plant, and finally the Alberta Hotel and its adjoining buildings.⁹³

Olds had another major fire in 1922, and most of the buildings on Railway Avenue West between present-day 50th Street and 51st Street were destroyed.⁹⁴ The majority of the buildings were rebuilt immediately, although Davey Block and Kemp Block were not rebuilt until 1926 and 1928, respectively.⁹⁵ Fire also damaged the Catholic Church in the 1940s and destroyed the 1900 Presbyterian Church in 1956.⁹⁶ The last major fire in Olds occurred on Halloween, 1978, when a fire destroyed the arena, the Agricultural Society's Cow Palace, the curling rink, several homes, two grain elevators, four annexes and three rail cars.⁹⁷ As a result of these recurring fires, Olds' commercial centre has undergone several dramatic changes and much of it has been rebuilt at one time or another.

Olds Agricultural School

From the 1910s onward, Olds became the site of a government-funded agricultural college,⁹⁸ and in 1911 the provincial government established a demonstration farm in several agricultural communities, including Olds.⁹⁹ Olds was selected for a demonstration farm because of the efforts of Duncan Marshall, MLA for the Olds riding, who was elected in 1909 and served as the Provincial Secretary and Minister of Agriculture.¹⁰⁰ The agricultural school was one of the most successful in the province and was the precursor to the Olds Agricultural School, which opened in 1913.¹⁰¹ The two organizations operated together, and by 1915 they were united under a shared principal.¹⁰²

Olds Agricultural College was a significant institution in Town and brought over 100 students a year to the area.¹⁰³ The school did not have residences for students until 1927, which forced students to find room and board with private citizens and therefore injected money into the local economy.¹⁰⁴ Not only did the college provide financial support for the Town during times of economic trouble, but it could be relied upon to help the community during crises, as it did in 1918 when it served as a hospital for victims of the Spanish Flu.¹⁰⁵ In 1970 the school was renamed Olds College, with programs and standards equal to those of other colleges in Alberta.¹⁰⁶ By this time all the original school buildings had been demolished or removed.¹⁰⁷ Olds College continues to be the premier location for agricultural education at the college level in the province.

⁹³ Jensen, 1971, 82.

⁹⁴ *See Olds First*, 187.

⁹⁵ *Olds: A History of Olds and Area*, 92.

⁹⁶ *See Olds First*, 180, 170.

⁹⁷ *Olds: A History of Olds and Area*, 107, 209. There was a total of \$5 million in damages.

⁹⁸ Jensen, 1971, 56-57.

⁹⁹ Jensen, History 501, 43.

¹⁰⁰ Jensen, 1971, 83.

¹⁰¹ Jensen, History 501, 44.

¹⁰² Jensen, History 501, 47.

¹⁰³ Jensen, 1971, 85.

¹⁰⁴ *See Olds First*, 156.

¹⁰⁵ Jensen, 1971, 86, 60.

¹⁰⁶ *Olds: A History of Olds and Area*, 393.

¹⁰⁷ *Olds: A History of Olds and Area*, 183.

Olds in the 1920s and During the Depression

In the 1920s, Olds experienced a large influx of new residents from eastern Alberta whose land was too dry to be productive.¹⁰⁸ This increase in population had a positive impact on the local economy, as new businesses were established and the demand for goods and services increased.¹⁰⁹

The 1920s also saw a substantial increase in infrastructure. By this time cars were a common sight in Town, and several garages and service stations were established to accommodate them.¹¹⁰ In 1927 the streets were gravelled and concrete sidewalks were built.¹¹¹ The local power plant generated Olds' electricity until 1928, when Olds was connected to the electric distribution grid with power generated by Bow River hydro.¹¹²

Canada entered the Great Depression in 1929, which was a world-wide recession with far-reaching consequences. During the Depression, residents of Olds had access to food from gardens and nearby farms but most had very little money.¹¹³ Olds' development continued although times were hard, and in 1930 a new school was built to accommodate students from grades one through twelve.¹¹⁴ By the end of the Depression, the Town of Olds was in debt and had difficulty collecting unpaid taxes.¹¹⁵

Olds and the Second World War

Canada entered the Second World War in September of 1939. Residents of Olds mobilized for war, and one of the first orders of business was the creation of a Home Guard to investigate enemy aliens and enemy sympathizers.¹¹⁶ Local men joined the Olds Company of the Calgary Regiment (Tank), which arrived in Europe in July of 1941.¹¹⁷ Citizens at home rationed commodities and supported the war through Victory Loan drives and the purchase of War Savings Stamps.¹¹⁸ Useful materials, especially scrap metals, were salvaged for reuse by the military as part of the war effort. Such was the fate of the captured WWI German cannon that had stood in front of the fire hall.¹¹⁹ When the Second World War officially ended in 1945, it was to a collective sigh of relief and great celebrations in Town.

¹⁰⁸ *Olds: A History of Olds and Area*, 94.

¹⁰⁹ *Olds: A History of Olds and Area*, 95.

¹¹⁰ *Olds: A History of Olds and Area*, 84.

¹¹¹ *Olds: A History of Olds and Area*, 98.

¹¹² *Olds: A History of Olds and Area*, 97. This was likely the Horseshoe Falls Dam near Seebe, operated by Calgary Power.

¹¹³ *Olds: A History of Olds and Area*, 115.

¹¹⁴ *Olds: A History of Olds and Area*, 114.

¹¹⁵ *Olds: A History of Olds and Area*, 150.

¹¹⁶ *Olds: A History of Olds and Area*, 158.

¹¹⁷ *Olds: A History of Olds and Area*, 158, 160.

¹¹⁸ *Olds: A History of Olds and Area*, 160, 164.

¹¹⁹ *Olds: A History of Olds and Area*, 161.

Several developments relating to building stock occurred in Olds during the Second World War, including the demolition of Olds' first hotel (the Victoria Hotel) in 1942, and the erection of the Olds Municipal Hospital in 1944.¹²⁰

Post WWII, the Alberta Oil Boom and Beyond

In 1947, two years after the end of the Second World War, oil was discovered at Leduc No.1 and an almost continuous phase of economic prosperity ensued. Oil exploration in the Olds area began that year but remained largely unfruitful.¹²¹ Although no petroleum industries developed in Olds, the Town did become a recreational centre for oilfield workers.¹²²

From the late 1940s onward Olds began to modernize its infrastructure. Homes and businesses in Olds were supplied with propane for cooking and heating in 1947, water and sewer service in 1949, and natural gas in 1956.¹²³ The roads were improved, including a final road gravelling in 1958 and the laying of blacktop on downtown streets in 1960.¹²⁴ By the 1960s, Highway 47 (Olds' 46th Street and the entrance to Olds from Highway 2) had undergone the commercial development that characterizes it today.¹²⁵

The 1940s and 1950s saw the construction of several important buildings, including the Olds Hotel (1951), the Olds Armoury (1952), and the Olds Federal Building (1958).¹²⁶ In the midst of this construction, some significant buildings were also lost. In 1948 Olds' last remaining livery barn burned down, and in 1958 the Olds Fire Hall was demolished.¹²⁷

Olds' municipal boundaries grew substantially after the 1950s. In 1962 the Town annexed five acres from the county east of the railway, including the subdivision of Goddard.¹²⁸ In 1969 another quarter section of land was added to the northwest part of Town, and in the 1970s the communities of Silverthorne and Westview Park were subdivided.¹²⁹ The Town annexed nine quarter sections in 1979, effectively doubling the Town's total area.¹³⁰

Olds today is a vibrant, well-organized and progressive community. One of its current major initiatives is a community sustainability plan that embraces a wide range of sectors and activities.

¹²⁰ *Olds: A History of Olds and Area*, 174, 171.

¹²¹ *Olds: A History of Olds and Area*, 176.

¹²² Jensen, History 501, 3.

¹²³ *Olds: A History of Olds and Area*, 156, 183.

¹²⁴ *Olds: A History of Olds and Area*, 195, 196.

¹²⁵ *Olds: A History of Olds and Area*, 194.

¹²⁶ *Olds: A History of Olds and Area*, 183.

¹²⁷ *Olds: A History of Olds and Area*, 156, 183.

¹²⁸ *Olds: A History of Olds and Area*, 195.

¹²⁹ *Olds: A History of Olds and Area*, 195.

¹³⁰ *Olds: A History of Olds and Area*, 195.

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Places of Interest List

Town of Olds Heritage Inventory Places of Interest List

A Places of Interest List of sixty-seven historic resources were identified from the list of historic resources proposed by the Project Steering Committee. These sixty-seven sites are listed on the chart below.

Of the sixty-seven sites on the Places of Interest List, twenty-five were selected for inclusion on the Town of Olds Heritage Inventory.

Town of Olds Heritage Inventory Places of Interest List

	Address		Commercial/ Residential	Building Name	Date of Construction	Inventory
1	4834	46 St	Residential		c. 1930	No
2	4806	48 St	Residential		1910	No
3	4722	49 St	Residential	Eaton's Catalogue House	1920	No
4	4725	49 St	Residential		c. 1930	No
5	4726	49 St	Residential		1910	No
6	4809	49 St	Residential		1902	No
7	5110	49 St	Residential		c. 1930	No
8	5126	49 St	Residential		1912	No
9	4606	50 St	Residential		1922	No
10	4706	50 St	Residential	W.M. Craig Residence	c. 1905	Yes
11	4718	50 St	Residential	S.J. Craig Residence	c. 1905	Yes
12	4721	50 St	Residential	Kemp Residence	1903	No
13	4726	50 St	Residential	Craig Residence	1920	No
14	4730	50 St	Residential	W.D. Craig Residence	1928	No
15	4738	50 St	Residential	C.G. Craig Residence	c. 1905	Yes
16	4801	50 St	Residential		c. 1920s	No
17	4826	50 St	Residential		c. 1910s	No
18	4830	50 St	Residential	Dr. Hartman Residence	c. 1903	Yes
19	5005	50 St	Commercial	Casa de Flores	c. 1940	Yes
20	5009	50 St	Commercial	Itza Clip	c. 1940	Yes
21	5013	50 St	Commercial	Stang's Health Centre		No

Town of Olds Heritage Inventory

22	5017	50 St	Commercial	East Olds Livestock Feeders/Francis M. Joosten	c. 1948	No
23	5021	50 St	Commercial	Comet Computers	c. 1948	No
24	5022	50 St	Commercial	Paint Pot	c. 1947	No
25	5026	50 St	Commercial	Fun Times Hobby & Cycle		No
26	5038	50 St	Commercial	Alberta Government Telephones	1920	No
27	4629	51 St	Residential		c. 1930	No
28	4718	51 St	Residential	Porter House	1910	No
29	5009	51 St	Commercial	Former Canadian Bank of Commerce	1910	Yes
30	5010	51 St	Commercial	Bank of Nova Scotia/Olds Laundry	1947	Yes
31	5013	51 St	Commercial	Mountain View Publishing		No
32	5014	51 St	Commercial	Former Alberta Treasury Branch	1948	Yes
33	5016	51 St	Commercial	Goeder's Bowling Alley	1947	No
34	5018	51 St	Commercial	Pokotilo Block	1922	Yes
35	5020	51 St	Commercial	Zebedee's Hair Design		No
36	5021	51 St	Commercial	Central Sports		No
37	5023	51 St	Commercial	Henry's Shoes		No
38	5026	51 St	Commercial	Quilting Bee		No
39	5033	51 St	Commercial	Cipperly's Garage	1947	Yes
40	5114	52 St	Residential	Gerbert Residence	1906	No
41	5001	54 St	Residential		c. 1920s	No
42	5102	48 Ave	Residential		1918	No
43	4801	49 Ave	Residential	Hunter Residence	1901	No
44	4809	49 Ave	Residential	Brown Residence	1911	Yes
45	4919	49 Ave	Commercial		c. 1950s	No
46	5401	49 Ave	Residential	Shackleton Residence	1928	Yes
47	4902	50 Ave	Commercial		pre-1947	No
48	4910	50 Ave	Commercial	Mayfair Theatre	1925	Yes
49	4912	50 Ave	Commercial	Baymak Interiors		No
50	4914	50 Ave	Commercial	Kelly's/Birch Tree		No
51	4916	50 Ave	Commercial	Public Lunch	1918	Yes
52	5002	50 Ave	Commercial	Davey Block	1926	Yes
53	5004	50 Ave	Commercial	Former Maybank	1922	Yes

Town of Olds Heritage Inventory

				Drug		
54	5005	50 Ave	Commercial	CPR Station	1962	Yes
55	5006-08	50 Ave	Commercial	Kemp Block	1928	Yes
56	5010	50 Ave	Commercial	Armstrong Bakery/ Loonie Store	1922	Yes
57	5012	50 Ave	Commercial	Shackleton Block	1922	Yes
58	5014	50 Ave	Commercial		1922	No
59	5016	50 Ave	Commercial	Rice Financial/DJ's Books & Records	c. 1910s	No
60	5018	50 Ave	Commercial	Bank of Montreal	1948/49	Yes
61	5102	50 Ave	Commercial	W.M. Craig's & Co. - The People's Store	1900	Yes
62	5106	50 Ave	Commercial	College Pharmacy/Becker Drugs		No
63	5116	50 Ave	Commercial	Former Post Office	1911	Yes
64	5206	50 Ave	Residential		c. 1903	Yes
65	5210	50 Ave	Residential		c. 1903	No
66	5212	50 Ave	Residential		c. 1910	No
67	5218	50 Ave	Commercial			No

Town of Olds Heritage Inventory



Statements of Significance



Twenty-five sites are included in the Town of Olds Heritage Inventory.

Site Name and Address	Page #
Commercial Buildings	
Mayfair Theatre	4910 50 Avenue 1
Public Lunch	4916 50 Avenue 3
Davey Block	5002 50 Avenue 5
Former Maybank Drug Store	5004 50 Avenue 7
CPR Station	5005 50 Avenue 9
Kemp Block	5006-5008 50 Avenue 11
Armstrong Bakery/Loonie Store	5010 50 Avenue 13
Shackleton Block/Asian Pearl Restaurant	5012 50 Avenue 15
Bank of Montreal	5018 50 Avenue 17
W.M. Craig's – The People's Store	5102 50 Avenue 19
Former Post Office	5116 50 Avenue 21
	5206 50 Avenue 23
Casa de Flores	5005 50 Street 25
Itza Clip	5009 50 Street 27
Former Canadian Bank of Commerce	5009 51 Street 29
Bank of Nova Scotia/Olds Laundry	5010 51 Street 31
Former Alberta Treasury Branch	5014 51 Street 33
Pokotilo Block	5018 51 Street 35
Cipperly's Garage	5033 51 Street 37
Residential Buildings	
W.M. Craig Residence	4706 50 Street 39
S.J. Craig Residence	4718 50 Street 41
C.G. Craig Residence	4738 50 Street 43
Dr. Hartman Residence	4830 50 Street 45
Brown Residence	4809 49 Avenue 47
Shackleton Residence	5401 49 Avenue 49

4910 50th Avenue

Mayfair Theatre



Description of the Historic Place

The two-storey Mayfair Theatre has a gable roof, fieldstone cladding on the first floor front façade, vertical metal siding on the second storey front façade, and a large marquee sign projecting over the front entrance. It is located on a single lot on 50th Avenue, formerly known as Railway Avenue West, the main commercial street in the downtown core of Olds.

Heritage Value

The 1925 Mayfair Theatre is significant for its association with the theme of continuing commercial development in Olds, and for its association with the Wong Family.

The Mayfair Theatre was built in 1925, and is a valued part of Olds' heritage for its association with the town's continued commercial development. Father and son Wong and Frank Pond operated the very successful Mayfair Theatre in partnership with W.H.B. Sharp of Calgary-based Sharp's Theatre Supplies. The Mayfair Theatre has had relatively few successive owners, and has shown films continuously since its construction. The early theatre was also used as a venue for dances, with music provided by the local Elks Orchestra. The theatre has been renovated several times since 1925, most notably in 1941 when an electric marquee was installed and the exterior was finished in stucco. During the more recent renovations, the existing exterior stone and metal siding was added. Theatres such as the Mayfair were important institutions in small-town Alberta, and although there was a theatre in most communities on the prairies, few remain in existence today.

The Mayfair Theatre is an important historical resource in Olds for its association with the Wong family, who were prominent in business and active community members. Wong Yet immigrated to Canada from China in 1898, and arrived in Olds in 1900. In 1903 he was joined by his son, Wong Pond, and the two men operated several businesses together, including a laundry, a restaurant, and a bakery. In 1922 Wong Pond's son, Frank Wong, came to Olds, and together with his father opened the Mayfair Theatre in

1925. Wong Pond was very active in local amateur sports, and the Wong Pond Curling Trophy is still awarded annually. Frank Wong married Irene Suey Leen Wong of Victoria in 1928, and the two became well known members of the Olds business community. The Wongs were entrepreneurs with a seemingly inexhaustible amount of energy, and they ran many businesses in Olds including a laundry, a pool hall, the Mayfair Theatre, and the Public Lunch. The Wongs were recognized and highly respected for their generosity during the 1930s, and were known to provide free meals and a place to sleep to customers in need. The Wongs also made loans to aspiring entrepreneurs and were influential in assisting with commercial growth in the town. This generosity helped to build a strong bond with area residents that solidified their high standing in Olds. In 1988 Frank Wong was awarded a commemorative medal from the Government of Canada for his long-term support of education, sports and community projects. In 1998 the Town of Olds presented a plaque to the Wong family in honour of their 100 years of service to the town. Five generations of Wongs have lived in Olds, and their positive works and good will have made a lasting impression on the community.

Character Defining Elements

The character defining elements as expressed in the form, massing, and materials of the 1925 two-storey residence include:

- The brick cladding still visible on the sides of the building

This building may require intervention prior to submission for listing on the Alberta Register of Historic Resources and to be eligible for provincial funding. Interventions should be in accordance with the *Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada*.

4916 50th Avenue

Public Lunch



Description of the Historic Place

The one and one-half storey Public Lunch has a stepped, arched parapet with wide metal coping, a brick-clad storefront, and a stucco finish on the second storey. It is located on a single commercial lot on 50th Avenue, formerly known as Railway Avenue West, the main commercial street in the downtown core of Olds.

Heritage Value

The Public Lunch is significant for its association with the Wong family, for its association with the institution of the Public Lunch Café, and for its status as a local landmark.

The Public Lunch is an important historical resource in Olds for its lengthy association with the Wong family. Wong Yet arrived in Canada to work for the CPR in 1898, and he settled in Olds in 1900. Wong Yet quickly established a restaurant and laundry in the growing town. His son, Wong Pond, joined him in 1903 to assist with the management of several local businesses. In 1918 the two men opened the Public Lunch, which has continually operated as a restaurant for ninety years. When Wong Pond's son Frank arrived in Olds in 1922, he assumed the management of the restaurant. Wong Pond was very active in local amateur sports, and the Wong Pond Curling Trophy is still awarded annually. Frank Wong married Irene Suey Leen Wong of Victoria in 1928, and the two became important citizens in Olds for their commercial and civic contributions to the community. The Wongs were entrepreneurs with a seemingly inexhaustible amount of energy, and they operated a number of businesses in Olds including a laundry, a pool hall, the Mayfair Theatre, and the Public Lunch. The Wongs were highly respected for their generosity during the 1930s, and were known to provide free meals to customers, lending money, and providing a place to sleep. Their generosity built a strong bond with area residents that solidified their high standing in Olds. In 1988 Frank Wong's community service was recognized when he was awarded a commemorative medal from the Government of Canada for his long-term support of education, sports and community

projects. In 1998 the Town of Olds presented a plaque to the Wong family in honour of their 100 years of service to the town. Four of the five generations of Wongs who lived in Olds have worked at the Public Lunch, and although the Wong family has not owned the restaurant since 1972, it continues to be operated by family friends. The Public Lunch is a tangible example of the Wong family's contributions to the development of Olds, and is representative of the larger contribution of early Chinese families to the development of the province.

As one of the oldest continuously operated businesses in Olds, the Public Lunch is an important contributing heritage resource to the uptown core of Olds. Wong Yet and his son Wong Pond opened The Public Lunch at this location in 1918, and the restaurant operated as the Public Lunch for almost ninety years. Wong Pond's son Frank took over the restaurant in 1922 and was the proprietor until his retirement in 1972. The Public Lunch was an important institution in Olds, serving as a local gathering place and providing rooms for travellers and Chinese immigrant workers. At times local ranchers would store their belongings at the restaurant for safe-keeping before going to the Victoria Hotel. For many, the Public Lunch was a second home, and although recently renamed "A & J Family Restaurant," the business continues to be referred to as the Public Lunch by local patrons.

The Public Lunch is an important historical and contemporary local landmark in uptown Olds. Built in 1918, the Wong family's Public Lunch serves as a meeting place for area residents, and is a familiar visual landmark that anchors the downtown core. Its longevity, appearance, and familiarity to area residents have made the Public Lunch building an important historical touchstone, and the building is highly valued by the people of Olds.

Character Defining Elements

The character defining elements as expressed in the form, massing, and materials of the 1918 two-storey Public Lunch include:

- The front-facing gable roof
- The form of the stepped parapet with arched centrepiece
- The lettering spelling "PUBLIC LUNCH CAFE" with inset diamond shaped glass
- The fenestration

This building may require intervention prior to submission for listing on the Alberta Register of Historic Resources and to be eligible for provincial funding. Interventions should be in accordance with the *Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada*.

5002 50th Avenue

Davey Block



Description of the Historic Place

The two-storey brick Davey Block has a flat roof, a stepped parapet, cast stone sills and lintels, a pressed metal cornice above the first storey, and two recessed entrances. It is located on a corner lot on 50th Avenue, formerly known as Railway Avenue West, the main commercial street in downtown Olds.

Heritage Value

The 1926 Davey Block is significant for its commercial design, for its association with the theme of post-fire reconstruction in Olds, and for its association with the theme of continued commercial development in Olds.

The two-storey Davey Block is a valued part of Olds' built heritage for its typical mid- to late-1920s commercial design, elements of which include the use of brick as the main building material, the recessed entrances, and large street-level storefront windows. The stepped parapet includes a corbelled sign band designed to display the business name and to increase the profile of the building on the street, and is reminiscent of the Boomtown design that was common to commercial wooden frame structures of the period. The commercial design of the Davey Block reflects its intended use as a place of business through its open storefront, large display windows, rectangular massing, and brick building materials.

The Davey Block is important to the historical landscape of Olds for its association with the post-fire reconstruction of the town. The 1922 fire nearly destroyed the entire 5000 block of 50th Avenue, from the Davey property on the corner to the concrete College Pharmacy at 5016 50th Avenue. While most businesses rebuilt quickly, the corner lot owned by the Davey Brothers remained empty for several years as a result of a disagreement with their pre-fire tenant and owner of The Olds Mercantile, Abe Satinovsky. When construction on this new brick building was completed in 1926, the Davey Brothers opened a grocery in the main retail space. The Town of Olds had passed

a building bylaw after the fire that stipulated new commercial buildings in Olds were to be rebuilt using brick as the main construction material, as brick was much more fire resistant than the former wood frame structures. The brick materials and detailing in the Davey Block and other buildings on 50th Street contribute to the overall commercial character of the block.

The Davey Block's thematic association with continued commercial development in Olds makes it a significant heritage resource. Brothers Tom and Lorne Davey built the Davey Block in 1926 to replace their previous building, which was lost in the fire of 1922. The building was constructed during an economic boom when many new residents arrived in the town and caused a corresponding increase in demand for commercial goods and services. The building is therefore representative of the post-fire commercial development that was occurring in Olds in the 1920s.

Character Defining Elements

The character defining elements as expressed in the form, massing, and materials of the 1926 two-storey Davey Block include:

- The flat roof with a stepped parapet on the front and side façades
- The brick cladding
- The decorative brick detailing, including the corbelled sign band on the second storey and the corbelling on the stepped parapet
- The pressed metal cornice above the first floor
- The sign band fascia below the cornice
- The recessed entrances
- The cast stone sills and lintels on the second-storey windows and side façade windows
- The brick chimney
- The pattern, style and construction of all original wooden windows

5004 50th Avenue

Former Maybank Drug Store



Description of the Historic Place

The one-storey Former Maybank Drug Store has a flat roof, a boomtown front clad in metal siding, stone veneer pilasters on either side of the glass storefront, and a cantilevered triple gable metal awning. It occupies a single lot on 50th Avenue, formerly Railway Avenue West, the main commercial street in the downtown core of Olds.

Heritage Value

The Former Maybank Drug Store is significant for its association with Matthew and Ralph Maybank, for its association with the theme of the post-fire reconstruction of Olds, and for its association with the theme of continued commercial development in Olds.

The Former Maybank Drug Store is valued by the community for its association with pharmacist Matthew Maybank. Matthew Maybank came to Olds prior to 1906 and partnered with Arthur Creighton to establish the Olds Drug Company. When Creighton left in 1910, Maybank became the sole proprietor of the business, which he renamed Maybank Drug. Matthew Maybank had a successful professional career, and was a prominent member of the Olds community who was involved in sports and other civic activities. He was selected to serve as President of the Alberta Pharmaceutical Association in 1921, was largely responsible for raising funds for the first covered arena in Olds, served as the President of the Olds Athletic Association, and was elected to Town Council from 1917 until 1920.

The Former Maybank Drug Store is an important historic building in Olds for its association with Matthew Maybank's son, Ralph Maybank. After Matthew Maybank's death in 1942, Ralph assumed responsibility for Maybank Drug. Ralph Maybank received his pharmacy designation at the University of Alberta in 1935, and he operated the family pharmacy in Olds until his retirement in 1970. Ralph had a very successful professional career and was elected President of the Alberta Pharmaceutical Association in 1958 and 1959. Ralph Maybank was also a very active citizen in Olds who was a

founding member of the Olds Kiwanis Club and a Town Councillor for twenty-three years. Ralph and his wife Florrie were associated with the Elks Club and Girl Guides, and were named Olds Citizens of the Year in 1975 by the Olds Board of Trade. In 2008 the Town of Olds, in recognition of his contributions to the town, dedicated the Ralph Maybank Memorial Park in his honour.

The Former Maybank Drug Store was rebuilt after the Olds fire of 1922, and the building is significant for its association with this event. In 1922 a fire destroyed all but two of the buildings on this block: the original Bank of Montreal and the adjacent College Pharmacy. The Town of Olds passed a building bylaw after the fire that stipulated new commercial buildings in Olds were to be rebuilt using brick as the main construction material, as brick was much more fire resistant than the former wood frame structures. The reconstruction of the block resulted in a significant change to the streetscape of Railway Avenue West, as the original buildings had been of wood frame construction with boomtown fronts, while the reconstructed buildings on the block were built of brick in accordance with the new bylaw. Matthew Maybank's drugstore was one of the buildings destroyed in the fire, and despite \$15,000 in losses, only \$10,000 of which was covered by insurance, Maybank rebuilt his store almost immediately. Maybank's Drug continued to serve the community from the new brick building for another 57 years until 1979.

The association with the theme of continued commercial development in Olds contributes to the historic value of the Former Maybank Drug Store. Owned by three generations of Maybanks, the pharmacy was one of the oldest businesses in the town and a long-time contributor to the commercial development of Olds. Matthew Maybank started the family business in 1906 and operated the drug store until his death in 1942, when his son Ralph assumed responsibility for the pharmacy. In 1922 this new brick building was constructed on the same lot after the original wood frame pharmacy building was destroyed by fire. Maybank's Drug operated from this site until 1979, when the business moved to a larger location. In 2005, a miniature model of the Maybank Building was added to the Olds Fashioned Christmas display in Centennial Park to commemorate the business' and building's importance to the town of Olds.

Character Defining Elements

The character defining elements as expressed in the form, massing, and materials of the 1922 one-storey Former Maybank Drug Store include:

- The flat roof
- The arched brick boomtown front
- The brick chimney

This building may require intervention prior to submission for listing on the Alberta Register of Historic Resources and to be eligible for provincial funding. Interventions should be in accordance with the *Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada*.

5005 50th Avenue

CPR Station



Description of the Historic Place

The one-storey industrial CPR Station has an L shaped plan with a flat roof, exposed concrete block construction, wide overhanging eaves, an elevated loading bay with two overhead doors, and an offset front entrance. It is located on a large lot next to the railway right-of-way on the east side of 50th Avenue, formerly known as Railway Avenue West, the main commercial street in the downtown core of Olds.

Heritage Value

The CPR Station is significant for its association with the Canadian Pacific Railway, and for its industrial design.

The CPR Station is an important historical resource as it is the only remaining structure in Olds associated with the Canadian Pacific Railway. The CPR built this structure in 1962 during the latter years of the “Dayliner Era,” when travel by train in Alberta was quick, affordable, and comfortable. The building was used by the CPR as a combination passenger station, waiting room and freight shed, and it replaced the previous station, parts of which have since been demolished or moved to another location. The Canadian Pacific Railway’s (CPR) involvement in the community began in 1891 when the CPR bought the newly completed Calgary & Edmonton Railway and became the major land owner in the community. Although economic hardships in the 1910s and 1920s caused the company to relinquish substantial amounts of its property in Olds, the CPR continued to be an influential force in the community, and by the late 1920s the company had invested more on settlement and irrigation in Olds than the Dominion Government. Built in the 1960s, this train station is a tangible representation of the decline of train travel and the CPR’s lessening influence on the town of Olds. This building was the last structure in Olds built and owned by the CPR, and has been recently sold, signifying the end of a very important chapter in the history of Olds.

The CPR Station is valued by the community for its industrial design. In 1962 the CPR built the current flat roofed concrete block building to replace the large train station that had been used during the “Dayliner Era”. Dayliner service arrived in Olds in 1954, but rail travel declined as highways were improved and travel by car became practical and affordable, and the previous large train station was no longer necessary. The new building was designed primarily to accommodate freight; the largest space in the building is the freight area with dual loading bays, although there is a small waiting area for passengers as well. The building’s utilitarian design is evident by the use of basic construction materials such as the exposed concrete blocks, the small windows and the metal railings.

Character Defining Elements

The character defining elements as expressed in the form, massing, and materials of the 1962 one-storey industrial building include:

- The flat roof with wide overhanging eaves
- The exposed concrete block construction
- The two elevated loading bay with board and panel overhead doors
- The concrete window sills
- The irregular footprint
- The offset entrance with simple side-flight concrete stairs with an open metal railing
- The pattern, style and construction of all original window and door openings

5006-5008 50th Avenue

Kemp Block



Description of the Historic Place

The two-storey Kemp Block has a flat roof, a decorative parapet, pilasters with cast stone caps, and shaped cast stone lintels over the second-storey windows. There is a corbelled brick sign band with applied lettering reading "KEMP BLOCK" on the second storey, and two recessed bays in the storefront. The Kemp Block occupies two commercial lots on 50th Avenue, formerly Railway Avenue West, the main commercial street in the downtown core of Olds.

Heritage Value

The Kemp Block is significant for its association with J.H. Kemp, its association with the theme of the post-fire reconstruction of Olds, its association with the theme of continued commercial development in Olds, and its commercial design.

The Kemp Block is valued by the community for its association with Jack H. Kemp, who was born in Ontario in 1881, and arrived in Olds in 1905. He bought a machine business from Henry Heddon, and later acquired the International Harvester Company franchise as well as the dealerships for Ford and Buick automobiles. An active member of the community, Jack Kemp was elected to Town Council in 1927, and although he retired from his business in 1945, he continued to serve on Council until 1950.

An association with the post-fire reconstruction in Olds contributes to the historic significance of the Kemp Block. In 1922 a fire destroyed all but two buildings on the 5000 block of 50th Avenue (then Railway Avenue West). As a result of the fire, the Olds Town Council passed a building bylaw requiring all new construction to be built with non-flammable materials such as brick or stone. The buildings that were lost in the fire were rebuilt in compliance with the new bylaw, and Jack H. Kemp constructed this new brick two-storey commercial building in 1928, six years after the fire.

The Kemp Block is an important structure in Olds for its association with the theme of continued commercial development in Olds. Despite the economic difficulties of the 1920s, commercial development in Olds continued to progress, although at a slower pace than the early boom of the 1900s. This large commercial block provided retail and office space for several local businesses and is representative of the commercial development occurring in Olds during the 1920s.

The 1920s commercial design of the Kemp Block contributes to the importance of this building. Occupying two commercial lots on Railway Avenue West, the main commercial street in downtown Olds, the Kemp Block is an excellent example of mid-1920s commercial design and acts as an architectural focal point for downtown Olds. Significantly larger than other buildings on this block, the Kemp Block was built with decorative elements not seen in other local commercial structures. The scale and colour, as well as the design elements such as the sculpted parapet and pilasters with cast stone caps, provide the Kemp Block with a level of architectural detail that adds to this building's unique qualities.

Character Defining Elements

The character defining elements as expressed in the form, massing, and materials of the 1928 two-storey Kemp Block include:

- The rectangular plan and large scale compared to other street frontages on the street
- The flat roof with sculpted parapet and cast stone cap
- The dark coloured brick cladding
- The brick pilasters with cast stone caps
- The articulated sign band
- The shaped cast stone lintels above the second storey windows
- The cast stone sills below the second storey windows
- The pattern, style and construction of all original window and door openings

Interior Elements:

- The pressed tin ceiling and mouldings
- The pyramidal skylights
- The decorative metal vent covers

5010 50th Avenue

Armstrong Bakery / Loonie Store



Description of the Historic Place

The two-storey brick Armstrong Bakery has a flat roof, metal siding, and three stone veneer pilasters on the first storey. The recessed main entrance is adjacent to a secondary entrance with double transom windows. It is located on a single lot on 50th Avenue, formerly known as Railway Avenue West, the main commercial street in the downtown core of Olds.

Heritage Value

The 1922 Armstrong Bakery building is significant for its association with the post-fire reconstruction of Olds, and for its association with continued commercial development in Olds.

The two-storey brick Armstrong Bakery building is a valued historic resource for its association with the theme of the post-fire reconstruction in Olds. Robert Armstrong bought the wood-framed Sloane's Model Bakery and Confectionery in 1913, and renamed it the Armstrong Bakery. The 1922 fire destroyed the Armstrong Bakery and all but two of the other buildings on the 5000-block of 50th Avenue (then Railway Avenue West). Mr. Armstrong rebuilt his bakery on the original lot in 1922, and the new two-storey Armstrong Bakery had solid brick walls in accordance with a new building bylaw stipulating the use of non-flammable building materials for new building construction downtown. The Armstrong Bakery is therefore a tangible reminder of the post-fire reconstruction of the town of Olds.

An association with the theme of continued commercial development in Olds contributes to the heritage value of the Armstrong Bakery. The two-storey brick building has housed a variety of commercial enterprises since 1922. Originally occupied by the Armstrong Bakery, the building was sold in 1940 to a businessman who had arrived in Olds during the Depression, G.H. Kaiser. Kaiser established Olds Hardware at this location, continuing the commercial enterprise between the First and Second World Wars and

remaining in operation until 1960. The building continues to be an important part of the downtown core in Olds today, and helps to maintain the historic feel of the 1920s 5000-block on 50th Avenue.

Character Defining Elements

The character defining elements as expressed in the form, massing, and materials of the 1922 two-storey Armstrong Bakery include:

- The flat roof
- The common bond brick cladding
- The flat parapet with a cast stone cap
- The cast stone sills and lintels on the second-storey windows
- The recessed main entrance
- The secondary entrance with double transom
- The pattern, style and construction of all original wooden windows

This building may require intervention prior to submission for listing on the Alberta Register of Historic Resources and to be eligible for provincial funding. Interventions should be in accordance with the *Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada*.

5012 50th Avenue

Shackleton Block / Asian Pearl Restaurant



Description of the Historic Place

The two-storey Shackleton Block has a flat roof, brick cladding, two brick pilasters with cast stone caps, a recessed front entrance, and a projecting pressed metal bell-cast roof on the flat parapet above the second storey windows. It is located a single lot on 50th Avenue, formerly known as Railway Avenue West, the main commercial avenue in the downtown core of Olds.

Heritage Value

The 1922 Shackleton Block is significant for its association with Fred Shackleton, for its association with the theme of the post-fire reconstruction of Olds, and for its association with the theme of continued commercial development in Olds.

The Shackleton Block is valued in Olds for its association with Fred Shackleton. Fred Shackleton was a businessman who came to Olds sometime prior to 1894. He operated a barbershop in the Batho House upon his arrival, then later a general store before opening a real estate, insurance, and notary public office in 1905 on what is now 50th Avenue. The original wood-framed building on this lot was destroyed in the fire of 1922, and the two-storey brick Shackleton Block was built in its place. Fred Shackleton served several terms on Town Council, was three times elected Mayor of Olds, and was a member of the Hospital Board. He also assumed the operation of the Olds power plant around 1915 after it was shut down by the original owners because it was not profitable. Shackleton continued to operate his businesses until his death in 1945.

An association with the post-fire reconstruction of Olds contributes to the heritage value of the Shackleton Block. The 1922 fire destroyed all but two of the buildings on the 5000-block of 50th Avenue, including the wood-framed building that housed Shackleton's real estate, insurance, and public notary office. The reconstruction of the 5000-block resulted in a significant change in the appearance of the streetscape. The original buildings were of primarily wood frame construction with boomtown fronts, while the

newly constructed buildings on the block were built of brick in accordance with a newly passed bylaw. Brick was required for new construction in downtown after 1922 due to its fire resistance. Fred Shackleton built this two-storey commercial brick building immediately following the 1922 fire.

The Shackleton Block is an important heritage resource in the town of Olds for its association with the town's continued commercial development. Prior to the fire of 1922, the frame building on this lot housed Fred Shackleton's real estate offices. Mr. Shackleton built the two-storey brick building in 1922, and it continued to house his real estate offices on the second floor for many years. The main floor has been leased out to various businesses over the years, including MacLeods Ltd. Hardware Store and the Asian Pearl Restaurant.

Character Defining Elements

The character defining elements as expressed in the form, massing, and materials of the 1922 two-storey commercial building include:

- The flat roof
- The projecting pressed metal bell-cast roof and flat parapet
- The three brackets beneath the projecting pressed metal bell-cast roof
- The running bond brick cladding with a header course above the first floor awning
- The two brick pilasters with cast stone caps
- The recessed entrance
- The secondary entrance to the second floor
- The cast stone sills on the second-storey windows
- The pattern, style and construction of all original window and door openings, especially the Chicago window openings on the second storey

5018 50th Avenue

Bank of Montreal



Description of the Historic Place

The two-storey Bank of Montreal has a flat roof, brick cladding, and large cast stone pilasters on either side of the recessed front entrance. Two cast stone stringcourses form continuous lintels and sills for the second storey windows on the front and side façades. It is located on two lots on a corner of 50th Avenue, formerly Railway Avenue West, the main commercial street in the downtown core of Olds.

Heritage Value

The Bank of Montreal building is significant for its association with the theme of post-war/oil boom development in Olds, and for its modern design.

Significant for its association with the theme of post-war/oil boom development in Olds, the Bank of Montreal building is representative of the building boom caused by a population increase due to the return of soldiers at the end of World War II and the economic boom created by the discovery of oil in Alberta. This modern building replaced the former bank building constructed by the Merchants Bank of Canada in 1904. The original building was taken over by the Bank of Montreal in 1922 when the two organizations merged. In 1948, tenders were awarded to the Edmonton-based firm E.H. Whitham Ltd. for demolition of the old building and construction of this new modern building. During the demolition and subsequent construction, the Bank of Montreal occupied the newly built O.R. Hedges building at 5010 51st Street. Excavation for the new Bank of Montreal began in June of 1948 and construction was completed early in 1949. The modern Bank of Montreal building cost \$58,000 and was designed to provide office space on the first floor and residential accommodation on the second.

The modern commercial design of the Bank of Montreal building contributes to its heritage value. The modern style was particularly popular after the Second World War and emphasized a simplification and streamlining of design, the use of new building materials, and the elimination of ornament. This building's modern design is evident in

the basic rectangular plan, the simple lines, and the modern materials used in the bank's construction, including the simple cast concrete pilasters at the front entrance. This building's large massing is emphasised by the brick and concrete building materials and relatively small window openings.

Character Defining Elements

The character defining elements as expressed in the form, massing, and materials of the 1948/1949 two-storey Bank of Montreal include:

- The flat roof
- The running bond brick cladding
- The cast stone stringcourse forming a continuous, shared lintel for all second-storey windows on the front and side façades
- The cast stone sills on the main floor windows
- The large cast stone pilasters to either side of the recessed main entrance
- The seven light fixtures on the second-storey, one between each window opening on the front and side façades
- The concrete foundation
- The pattern, style and construction of all original windows and door openings

5102 50th Avenue

W.M. Craig & Co. – The People's Store



Description of the Historic Place

W.M. Craig's & Co. – The People's Store is a one-storey commercial structure with a flat roof, metal siding, an aluminum storefront, and the word 'Craig's' located on the square metal parapet. It is located on two lots at the corner of 51st Street and 50th Avenue, formerly known as Railway Avenue West, the main commercial street in the downtown core of Olds.

Heritage Value

W.M. Craig's & Co. is significant as a commercial institution in Olds, and for its association with four generations of the Craig family.

The 1898 W.M. Craig's & Co. – The People's Store is valued by the community as a commercial institution in Olds. The business was founded by W.M. Craig in 1898, and W.M. Craig's & Co. moved into R.W. Logan's hall in 1900. The store occupied the first storey, while dances and other social events were held on the second storey. The store prospered, and in 1903 W.M. Craig expanded into the second floor and constructed an addition on the south side of the building. The two-storey wood frame Craig's & Co. building had a distinctive parapet with two triangular peaks, and was the first store train travellers saw as they came from the train station. In 1967 the Craig family opened Craig's Thriftway Food Store across the street from the original Craig's & Co. The original building was renovated around the same time. By the early 1980s the building had assumed its current appearance through the application of metal siding. W.M. Craig's & Co. has operated from this location on the corner of 50th Avenue and 51st Street in Olds for over one hundred years. Craig's is the oldest continuously operated business in the town of Olds and is a tangible link to Olds' historic past.

W.M. Craig's & Co. – The People's Store is important for its association with four generations of the Craig family. W.M. Craig opened W.M. Craig's & Co. – The People's Store in Olds in 1898, and has operated the business from its present location on the corner of 50th Avenue and 51st Street since 1900. W.M.'s brother C.G. Craig arrived in

Olds in 1907 and became a partner in the business. After W.M.'s death in 1924, C.G. partnered with two of his sons, W.D. and Prescott Craig, and they operated the business together until C.G.'s death in 1936. In 1941 Prescott left Olds for Banff and his brother W.D. Craig operated the business alone until 1972. W.D.'s son Norman assumed management of the store in 1972, and Norman's daughter Barb Schwab is the fourth and current generation of Craigs to manage the store.

Character Defining Elements

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

- The stopped chamfered corner
- The pattern, style and construction of all original window and door openings

This building may require intervention prior to submission for listing on the Alberta Register of Historic Resources and to be eligible for provincial funding. Interventions should be in accordance with the *Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada*.

5116 50th Avenue

Former Post Office



Description of the Historic Place

The former Post Office is a two-storey commercial building with a flat roof, a pressed metal cornice, and a rock-faced concrete block exterior. A cast stone lintel spans the width of the front façade above the window openings on the main floor, and continues over the offset recessed entrance. It is located on a single lot on 50th Avenue, formally known as Railway Avenue West, the main commercial street in the downtown core of Olds.

Heritage Value

The former Post Office building is significant for its association with postal service in Olds, and for its rock-faced concrete block construction.

Mail service has been available in Olds since 1890, and the significance of this 1911 former Post Office building is linked to the building's association with the postal service in Olds. When this building was constructed in 1911, postmaster John Bush operated the Post Office on the main floor of the building while the rooms on the second floor were let out as residential suites. Like many post offices in Alberta, the new 1911 Post Office was located on Olds' main street in proximity to the town's commercial centre, and therefore easily accessible by the community and local merchants. The Olds Post Office benefited the town economically by enhancing its image as a stable, progressive centre, but it also served a social function as business owners and residents stopped at the building to receive their mail and discuss local affairs. The former Olds Post Office served the community until 1934, when the Post Office moved into the old Canadian Bank of Commerce building on 51st Street. This building housed a number of different businesses after the Post Office moved, including A.E. Prosser's meat market, which opened in 1938, as well as a grocery and a clothing store.

The rock-faced concrete block construction of the former Post Office contributes to its heritage value. It was built by local businessman S.J. Craig in 1911, using rock-faced

concrete blocks that were locally manufactured at a plant on the old “Y” road on the west side of Olds. The moulded blocks all have identical faces and were moulded to look as though they had been cut from a quarry and left rough-faced. The plant in Olds was one of several in Western Canada that manufactured concrete blocks in the form of “artificial stone”. Concrete blocks were a quick and easy method of construction, since they were easy to lay and did not require trimming or cutting. The 1911 Post Office replaced the previous small wooden postal building and was no doubt built with the concrete blocks to give it a sense of permanence and to enhance the reputation of the town. Several buildings of the same period in Olds also used this material, but few remain in such good condition.

Character Defining Elements

The character defining elements as expressed in the form, massing, and materials of the 1911 two-storey commercial building include:

- The flat roof
- The rock-faced concrete block exterior
- The pressed metal cornice
- The cast stone lintel spanning the front façade above the window and main entrance on the main floor
- The cast stone lintels above the second-storey windows
- The offset recessed entrance
- The pattern, style and construction of all original window openings

5206 50th Avenue



Description of the Historic Place

This two-storey residence has a large cross-gabled roof, clapboard siding with corner boards, sunburst pattern clapboard in the gable ends, and a one-storey central enclosed porch with gable roof. It occupies a lot and a half on 50th Avenue, formerly known as Railway Avenue West, the main commercial street in the downtown core of Olds.

Heritage Value

This building is significant for its association with the theme of early residential development in Olds.

This two-storey house was built circa 1903, and is a valuable heritage resource for its association with early residential development in Olds. Residential development in Olds began shortly after construction of the Calgary and Edmonton Railway reached the sixth siding in 1890, making the fertile agricultural land easier for settlers to access. A community soon grew around the siding, and Olds was incorporated as a Village in 1896. By 1900 the community had a Post Office, a brick plant, a creamery, a government-built pork plant, a school, its own NWMP officer, and a number of stores and businesses. This circa 1903 residence is one of the oldest remaining homes in the town of Olds and was once the home of Mr. John A. Bush, who was the postmaster in Olds from 1907 until 1949. The location of the house on 50th Avenue, a main commercial street, has resulted in an evolution in the use of the home from purely residential to mixed residential and commercial use.

Character Defining Elements

The character defining elements as expressed in the form, massing, and materials of the c. 1903 two-storey residence include:

- The cross-gabled roof with gingerbread decoration in the gable ends

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- The clapboard siding with corner boards
- The sunburst pattern clapboard in the gable ends
- The wide, moulded fascia board in the gable ends
- The central, enclosed one-storey porch with gable roof
- The central window on the second storey of the front façade with a curved pediment
- The matching art glass windows in the front façade
- The pattern, style and construction of all original window openings

5005 50th Street

Casa de Flores



Description of the Historic Place

This one-storey brick commercial building has a flat roof, two sections of display windows, two front entrances with transom windows, a continuous concrete lintel over all storefront openings, and a corbelled brick sign band on the front façade. It is located on a partial lot on a commercial street in the downtown core of Olds.

Heritage Value

The Casa de Flores building is significant for its association with the theme of World War Two-era commercial development in Olds, and for its simple modern design.

The Casa de Flores building is an important part of Olds' heritage for its thematic association with local commercial development during the Second World War. When this brick commercial building was constructed in 1940 or 1941, the town of Olds was actively participating in the war effort through food rationing, Victory Loan drives, and by organizing a local Home Guard. The building has been occupied by a number of local businesses since its construction, including a bakery and retail business owned by A.J. Ward.

The modern commercial design of the Casa de Flores building contributes to its value as a heritage resource. Built around 1940, this simple building displays elements common to early modern design, including the flat roof and modest design details. The few detail elements that are present in this building, such as the cast stone lintel and the brick sign band, are design elements typical to commercial design of the period and reflect those found on the adjacent Davey Block. The building's design adds to the breadth of building periods and styles that contribute to the vitality of downtown Olds.

Character Defining Elements

The character defining elements as expressed in the form, massing, and materials of the c.1940 one-storey commercial building include:

- The flat roof
- The running bond brick cladding
- The corbelled brick sign band on the front façade
- The two bay construction, with two front entrances and two groups of display windows
- The two front entrances with transom windows
- The continuous, shared cast stone lintel over all openings on the front façade
- The pattern, style and construction of all original windows

5009 50th Street

Itza Clip



Description of the Historic Place

This one-storey brick commercial building has a flat roof, a corbelled brick sign band, and a shared continuous concrete lintel over the door and window openings on the front façade. It is located on a partial lot on a commercial street in the downtown core of Olds.

Heritage Value

This commercial building is significant for its association with World War Two-era commercial development in Olds, for its association with Victor Morrison, and for its modern commercial design.

The heritage value of this commercial building is related to its association with World War Two-era commercial development in Olds. When this brick commercial building was constructed in 1940 or 1941, the town of Olds was actively participating in the war effort through food rationing, Victory Loan drives, and by organizing a local Home Guard. This building has been occupied by a number of local businesses since its construction, including the Currie Brothers butcher shop and Morrison Meats, both of which contributed to the economic development of Olds.

This one-storey brick commercial building is important for its association with notable Olds resident Victor Morrison. After returning from military service during the Second World War, Victor Morrison opened Morrison Meats butcher shop in this location. He is credited as one of several local merchants who helped to revitalize downtown Olds following World War Two.

The modern commercial design of this building contributes to its value as a heritage resource. This relatively simple brick building was constructed around 1940 and incorporates elements common to early modern design, including the flat roof and simple ornamentation. The modest architectural detailing present in this building is common to commercial buildings of this period, and also reflects the detailing found on the two-

storey Davey Block further up 50th Street. These elements include the cast stone lintel and the small brick sign band flanked on both sides by brick detailing, a design detail also found on the commercial building at 5014 50th Avenue.

Character Defining Elements

The character defining elements as expressed in the form, massing, and materials of the c.1940s one-storey commercial building include:

- The flat roof
- The common bond brick cladding
- The corbelled brick sign band and decorative brickwork
- The shared, continuous cast stone lintel over the openings in the front façade
- The front entrance with a blind transom
- The pattern, style and construction of all original windows

5009 51st Street

Former Canadian Bank of Commerce



Description of the Historic Place

The former Canadian Bank of Commerce is a two-storey brick commercial building with a flat roof, a large cornice above the second storey windows, and corbelled brick quoins on the corners. The entrance has a sandstone door surround with a rounded pediment, sandstone pilasters, and an arched transom. It is located on the back half of a lot on a commercial street in the downtown core of Olds.

Heritage Value

This commercial building is significant for its association with the institution of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, for its association with the theme of early commercial development in Olds, and for its turn of the century bank design.

The association with the Canadian Bank of Commerce contributes to the historic value of the former Canadian Bank of Commerce building. The early 1900s boom period in Olds prompted the Canadian bank of Commerce to construct this brick building in 1910, and the Olds branch served the community until the Great Depression. During the Depression, small communities with two competing bank branches, such as Olds, often endured the closure of one branch. The banks' respective head offices would agree to close one branch to ensure both companies' survival during difficult financial times. The Canadian Bank of Commerce closed twenty-five branches nationwide in 1934, including this branch in Olds.

The former Canadian Bank of Commerce building is important to the community for its association with the theme of early commercial development. The Canadian Bank of Commerce constructed this building in 1910 during the post-1900s economic boom in Olds. The onset of the Great Depression led to the closure of the Olds branch of the Canadian Bank of Commerce in 1934, but the building continued to house important community services. The building was used as the Olds Post Office from 1934 until 1958, when the Post Office moved out and was replaced with the Olds Public Library.

When the library moved from the old bank building, the space was subsequently used for a variety of commercial enterprises including a photo shop, a bookstore, a drugstore and a quilters' guild.

The turn-of-the-century bank design makes the former Canadian Bank of Commerce building an important contribution to the built heritage of Olds. The two-storey brick building is typical of commercial bank buildings of the period, and has classically influenced design elements. Canadian Bank of Commerce buildings constructed prior to the 1950s often included elements of classical architecture, and the sandstone Palladian style door surround with Tuscan pilasters, the sandstone plinth on the front façade, and the moulded fascia with dentils below the cornice on the Olds branch building exemplify this preference. These classical design elements gave a sense of dignity and permanence to the building, and the former Canadian Bank of Commerce building is a significant resource contributing to the heritage character of uptown Olds.

Character Defining Elements

The character defining elements as expressed in the form, massing, and materials of the 1910 two-storey former Canadian Bank of Commerce include:

- The flat roof and cornice
- The common bond brick cladding, including the darker brick on the two street-facing façades, and the lighter brick on the other façades
- The corbelled brick quoins on the corners
- The sandstone window and entrance surrounds
- The moulded sandstone stringcourse below the windows on the second storey
- The brick voussoirs over the windows on the side and rear façades
- The continuous and shared sandstone lintel below the windows on the main floor
- The pressed metal cornice with dentils and moulding
- The moulded fascia with dentils below the cornice
- The sandstone Palladian style door surround with Tuscan pilasters and a semi-circular transom
- The pattern, style and construction of all original window openings

5010 51st Street

Bank of Nova Scotia / Olds Laundry



Description of the Historic Place

The Bank of Nova Scotia/Olds Laundry is a two-storey commercial building with a stucco finish, a slightly recessed shared window surround encompassing three windows on the second-storey, and a flat roof with a crenulated parapet. The storefront has a full-width cantilevered flat metal awning and stone cladding on the recessed main floor façade. It is located on single lot on a commercial street in downtown Olds.

Heritage Value

The 1947 Bank of Nova Scotia/Olds Laundry is significant for its association with O.R. Hedges, for its association with the institution of the Bank of Nova Scotia, and for its association with post-Second World War-era commercial development in Olds.

The Bank of Nova Scotia/Olds Laundry building is an important part of Olds' heritage for its association with O.R. Hedges. Businessman Orrin R. Hedges arrived in Olds during the Great Depression, and in 1947 he constructed this two-storey commercial building. Hedges was well known in the community for initiating several successful business ventures during the economically difficult 1930s, and for serving on Town Council from 1945 until 1950. Hedges financed the creation of a nine-hole golf course that was in use for many years by the residents of Olds, and in 1948 rather infamously drove a tractor through the walls of the dilapidated curling rink to "encourage" the construction of a new arena.

The Bank of Nova Scotia/Olds Laundry building is an important historic resource in downtown Olds for its association with the Bank of Nova Scotia. The Olds branch of the Bank of Nova Scotia opened in the early 1950s, and was part of the bank's expansion into western Canada which occurred after the Second World War.

The Bank of Nova Scotia/Olds Laundry building is important for its association with post-Second World War-era commercial development in Olds. This two-storey commercial building was constructed by Orrin R. Hedges in 1947, two years after the

War ended and the same year oil was discovered near Leduc. This discovery, combined with the influx of soldiers returning from the war, created an economic boom in Alberta that would last throughout the 1950s. From 1948 until 1949 this building was the temporary home of the Bank of Montreal while construction of the permanent bank building occurred next door, and the space was subsequently occupied by the Bank of Nova Scotia once the Bank of Montreal vacated the building.

Character Defining Elements

The character defining elements as expressed in the form, massing, and materials of the 1947 two-storey Bank of Nova Scotia/Olds Laundry include:

- The flat roof
- The crenellated parapet
- The smooth stucco finish
- The full-width, cantilevered flat metal awning above the storefront
- The recessed storefront on the main floor
- The slightly recessed shared window surround around the three second-storey windows on the front façade
- The pattern, style and construction of all original window and door openings

This building may require intervention prior to submission for listing on the Alberta Register of Historic Resources and to be eligible for provincial funding. Interventions should be in accordance with the *Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada*.

5014 51st Street

Former Alberta Treasury Branch



Description of the Historic Place

This two-storey commercial building has a low-pitched gable roof, a smooth stucco exterior finish, an offset recessed front entrance, and a central projecting frontispiece above the first floor windows with an inset row of vertical glass blocks. It was built on one town lot on a commercial street in the downtown core of Olds.

Heritage Value

The former Alberta Treasury Branch building is significant for its association with the theme of post-war/oil boom commercial development in Olds, and for its association with the Alberta Treasury Branch.

The 1948 former Alberta Treasury Branch building is a valued historic resource for its association with the theme of post-war/oil boom development in Olds. The Alberta Treasury Branch first opened in Olds in 1939 in the Builders Hardware building on 50th Avenue. In 1948 the Builders Hardware building was renovated, and the financial institution could no longer be accommodated in the building. Contractors Burns & Dutton were hired by the Alberta Treasury Branch to construct a new building in 1948, and they employed primarily local labourers during the construction. When the building was completed in January of 1949, the second floor was used to accommodate Provincial government offices, including the District Agriculturist. This building was one of several commercial structures constructed on 51st Street in the late 1940s.

The heritage value of the former Alberta Treasury Branch building is related to its association with the development of the Alberta banking system. The first Alberta Treasury Branch in Olds was opened in October of 1939 with R.L. Robinson as manager, a year after the Alberta Treasury Branches were established by the Social Credit government of Alberta under the leadership of Premier William Aberhart. This new building was built for the local branch in 1948, and it housed the Alberta Treasury Branch until 1978, when the branch again moved to a new building.

Character Defining Elements

The character defining elements as expressed in the form, massing, and materials of the 1948 two-storey former Alberta Treasury Branch building include:

- The smooth stucco finish
- The central frontispiece on the second storey with a row of vertical glass block

This building may require intervention prior to submission for listing on the Alberta Register of Historic Resources and to be eligible for provincial funding. Interventions should be in accordance with the *Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada*.

5018 51st Street

Pokotilo Block



Description of the Historic Place

The Pokotilo Block is a two-storey brick flat-roofed commercial building with a brick façade and a stucco finish on the side and rear façades. It has large storefront windows with multi-paned transom windows above, a recessed main entrance, and an offset secondary entrance with a four-paned transom window. It is located on a single lot of a commercial street in the downtown core of Olds.

Heritage Value

The Pokotilo Block is significant for its association with the theme of early commercial development in Olds, and for its design.

The Pokotilo Block is an important heritage resource for its association with early commercial development in Olds. Harry Patterson constructed this commercial building in the summer/fall of 1922 after Pokotilo's previous building burned in February of that year. The new two-storey brick building was completed in November and accommodated several businesses, including a tailor, a boot repair shop, and a billiards room. The second floor had three apartments, providing additional income for Mr. Pokotilo, who owned the property until at least 1949.

The 1920s commercial design of the Pokotilo Block contributes to its heritage value. The two-storey brick building has a flat roof, parapet walls, and a secondary entrance to the second floor, all of which are common design features of 1920s commercial buildings in Alberta. Other features identifying it as a commercial building include the large storefront windows with solid bulkheads below, and the recessed storefront entrance. The brick detailing on the second storey, including the brick pilasters that delineate the two bays on the front facade, the brick corbelling at the roof line, and the corbelled brick voussoirs above the second-storey windows, add interest to this otherwise typical commercial structure. The building plan follows that of many early commercial

buildings, with retail/commercial space on the main floor, and residential/office space on the second floor.

Character Defining Elements

The character defining elements as expressed in the form, massing, and materials of the 1922 two-storey Pokotilo Block include:

- The flat roof
- The running bond brick cladding on the front façade
- The flat parapet, with stepped parapets on the side façades
- The recessed main entrance
- The secondary entrance with four-paned transom window
- The brick voussoirs over the second-storey windows
- The cast stone sills below the second-storey windows
- The brick corbelling just below the roofline
- The two-storey brick pilasters on the front corners
- The bulkhead below the storefront windows
- The pressed metal cornice above the first storey
- The one-storey, brick clad, flat roof extension at the rear with brick voussoirs over the openings and a cast stone sill below the window
- The pattern, style and construction of all wooden windows, especially the multi-paned transoms above the storefront windows

5033 51st Street

Cipperly's Garage



Description of the Historic Place

This stucco finished one-storey commercial garage and showroom has a two-storey addition on the back. The one-storey front section has a flat roof, two corner entrances, several large bays with paneled overhead doors, a showroom with rounded corners, and a row of display windows on both the front and side façades. The rear two storey addition has a flat roof with a plain parapet, squared corners, one bay with paneled overhead doors, and an enclosed porch with a flat roof and a rear entrance. The garage is located on two lots on the corner of an important commercial street in the downtown core of the Town of Olds.

Heritage Value

This 1947 commercial garage is significant for its Art Moderne style, for its association with Melvin Cipperly, and for its association with World War Two-era commercial development.

The Art Moderne architectural style of this commercial garage contributes to its value as a heritage resource. The streamlined and aerodynamic style of Art Moderne, a design most popular from 1930 until 1950, is expressed in architectural details such as the flat roof, the smooth stucco finish, the rounded corners, the asymmetrical façade, and the curved pressed metal cornice above the display windows and front entrances of this building. Art Moderne tends to emphasize the horizontal, as illustrated by the long rows of showroom windows, the horizontal arrangement of windows in the overhead doors, and the curved cornice of Cipperly's Garage. The sleek design of the building emphasised its modernity, but it also provided functional accommodation for the garage business on the main level and living space on the second floor.

This commercial garage is important for its association with Melvin Cipperly. Mel Cipperly was believed to be the youngest automobile dealer in North America when he was awarded the Dodge dealership in Olds in 1933 at the age of twenty-one. His first

shop on Wall Street in Olds remained in operation until the outbreak of the Second World War. Mel was very interested in aviation and served as an instructor for the R.C.A.F. during World War II. After the war, Mel reopened his business with a Lincoln-Mercury franchise, and built this new garage in 1947. Mel Cipperly remained in the automobile business until he retired in 1976, and was known in Olds for his contributions to many causes, including churches and recreational services.

This commercial garage retains an important association with the theme of World War Two-era commercial development in Olds. Mel Cipperly contributed to the post-war development boom by building this new garage to service the mechanical and automotive needs of the burgeoning population of Olds. Built in 1947, the same year that oil was discovered near Leduc and the post-war economic boom began in earnest, the garage serves as a tangible symbol of the prosperity of that period.

Character Defining Elements

The character defining elements as expressed in the form, massing, and materials of the 1947 one-storey and two-storey commercial garage include:

- The flat roof
- The stucco finish
- The showroom with rounded corners, two corner entrances, and a row of display windows on both the side and the front façades
- The multiple bays with large overhead panel and glass doors
- The original board and panel doors with large windows
- The curved pressed metal cornice above the display windows and front entrances
- The pattern, style and construction of all original windows

4706 50th Street

W.M. Craig Residence



Description of the Historic Place

The two and one-half storey W.M. Craig Residence has a hipped roof with an intersecting gable roof dormer above the front entrance. The front façade has an open wrap-around verandah with a hipped roof supported by round pillars, and a corner tower with an octagonal roof. It is located on two lots on a residential street in the town of Olds.

Heritage Value

The circa 1905 W.M. Craig Residence is significant for its Queen Anne style, for its association with W.M. Craig, and for its association with the early residential development in Olds.

The Queen Anne style of the W.M. Craig Residence contributes to the heritage value of the home. Classic Queen Anne style elements can be identified on the home, including an asymmetrical facade, a steeply-pitched hipped roof with asymmetrically located cross gables, and an octagonal two-storey tower. The design of Queen Anne style homes tends to avoid flat wall surfaces, and the use of architectural details such as the tower, the intersecting pedimented gables, as well as different textures of wood cladding on the W.M. Craig Residence exemplify this tendency. The classical columns on the open verandah identify this home as the Free Classic subtype of Queen Anne design. The W.M. Craig Residence is one of the best examples of Queen Anne style in the town of Olds.

The W.M. Craig Residence is valued in Olds for its association with early resident W.M. Craig. The first of four Craig brothers to emigrate west from Quebec, W.M. Craig established the “W.M. Craig & Co.” dry goods store in 1898. His brother C.G. Craig became a partner in the business venture after he arrived in Olds in 1907, and the brothers continued to operate the store together until the death of W.M. Craig in 1924. Each of the four Craig brothers built impressive homes on 50th Street in Olds, and this Queen Anne

style residence is a tangible reminder of the positive influence entrepreneurs such as W.M. Craig had on the town.

An association with the theme of early residential development in Olds contributes to the historical importance of the W.M. Craig Residence. The home was built circa 1905, around the same time that Olds was officially incorporated as a Town. The first decade of the 20th century was a prosperous one for many communities in Alberta, including Olds, and this prosperity resulted in increased residential construction to accommodate the growing centre. The large size and impressive design of the residence make it one of the town's more elaborate and recognizable houses built during this period.

Character Defining Elements

The character defining elements as expressed in the form, massing, and materials of the c. 1905 two and one-half storey W.M. Craig Residence include:

- The hipped roof with intersecting pediment gables, and tower with an octagonal roof
- The clapboard siding with trim boards, skirting boards and wood shingles in the gable ends
- The two-storey bay window on the side façade under the pediment gable
- The wrap-around open verandah with open spindle railings
- The hipped roof over the verandah that is supported by round pillars with square capitals and bases
- The brick chimney
- The pattern, style and construction of all original window openings

4718 50th Street

S.J. Craig Residence



Description of the Historic Place

This two and one-half storey residence has a truncated hipped roof, clapboard siding, and an intersecting gable with return eaves and a Palladian window in the gable end. The house has a full-width open front porch with a hipped roof supported by round pillars. It is located on a single lot on a residential street in the town of Olds.

Heritage Value

The circa 1905 S.J. Craig Residence is significant for its association with S.J. Craig and the Craig family, for its association with the theme of early residential development in Olds, and for its vernacular design.

The S.J. Craig Residence is a valuable historic resource in Olds for its association with the S.J. Craig family. Samuel Craig and his family moved to Olds in 1906, after immigrating to Alberta in 1902 and settling on the Lone Pine Ranch north of Olds. S.J. Craig built this house on 50th Street near the homes of his brothers, and the collection of impressive houses owned by the Craigs contributed to the early character of the prosperous town. S.J. was also an active member of the community, and was elected mayor for a single term in 1907. Samuel Craig's daughter Marion took ownership of the home in 1929, and for several years she operated a nurse's residence in the large house.

The S.J. Craig Residence is valued in Olds for its association with the theme of early residential development. This house was built by David Shannon for S.J. Craig sometime in the first decade of the twentieth century, around the same time that Village of Olds was officially incorporated as a Town. This was a time of substantial growth in Olds. The population was growing quickly and many empty lots were being developed. The S.J. Craig Residence was part of this early development, and its size and massing made it an impressive addition to the neighbourhood and an indication of the future success of the town.

The Foursquare design of the S.J. Craig Residence contributes to its heritage value within the community. The Foursquare design of the house is evident in the primarily square two-storey plan, which has been modified to incorporate an intersecting gable with a Palladian window and one and two-storey bay windows. The hipped roof is typical of Foursquare houses, as is the open front porch with a hipped roof supported by round pillars.

Character Defining Elements

The character defining elements as expressed in the form, massing, and materials of the c. 1905 two and one-half storey S.J. Craig Residence include:

- The truncated hipped roof with an intersecting front-facing gable with return eaves
- The clapboard siding with wood shingles in the gable ends
- The gable roof dormer with return eaves on a side façade
- The one-story bay window with a hipped roof on a side façade
- The two-storey bay window beneath a gable roof with return eaves on a side façade
- The full-width open front porch with open railings and a hipped roof supported by four round pillars
- The cement foundation scored to resemble stone
- The pattern, style and construction of all original window openings

4738 50th Street

C.G. Craig Residence



Description of the Historic Place

This two and one-half storey residence has a complex asymmetrical roofline that includes a pyramidal roof on a hipped roof with intersecting pediment gables, and an offset tower with a hexagonal roof. The house is clad in clapboard siding with wood shingles in the gable ends, and has corner boards and trim boards. On the front façade there is a full-width open front porch which has an offset and extended porch, a hipped roof, a central triangular pediment over the front entrance, and an offset hexagonal roof over an extension to the porch. The C.G. Craig Residence is located on two lots on a residential street in the town of Olds.

Heritage Value

The circa 1905 C.G. Craig Residence is significant for its Queen Anne style, for its association with C.G. Craig, and for its association with the theme of early residential development in Olds.

The Queen Anne style of the C.G. Craig Residence contributes to the heritage value of the building. The asymmetrical façade, the two-storey tower with an octagonal roof, and the steeply-pitched hipped roof with one or more asymmetrically placed lower cross gables on the C.G. Craig house are characteristic of Queen Anne design. Wall surfaces are often used as primary decorative elements in Queen Anne homes, including the use of architectural elements such as multiple cladding textures to avoid flat façades. This avoidance of flat façades can be seen in the C.G. Craig House in the strategically placed two-storey tower, the gables with pediments, and the mix of cladding textures that includes clapboard siding, trim board, and wood shingles. The C.G. Craig Residence is a very good example of a Queen Anne style home in Olds.

The C.G. Craig Residence is an important contribution to built heritage in Olds for its association with early resident C.G. Craig. After C.G. Craig arrived in Olds from Quebec in 1907, he entered into a business partnership with his brother W.M. Craig. The “W.M.

Craig & Co.” dry goods store was operated by the brothers until W.M. passed away in 1924, at which time C.G. Craig partnered with two of his sons, W.D. and C.P. (Prescot) Craig. C.G. Craig passed away in 1936, but W.M. Craig & Co.’s store and the impressive houses that the Craig brothers occupied along 50th Street continue to act as tangible reminders of the influential Craig family.

The C.G. Craig Residence is valued in Olds for its association with the theme of early residential development. This house was built circa 1905, around the same time that Olds was incorporated as a Town. Its Queen Anne design made it an impressive home and an imposing addition to 50th Street. The house C.G. Craig bought upon his arrival in Olds remained in the Craig family until 1943.

Character Defining Elements

The character defining elements as expressed in the form, massing, and materials of the c. 1905 two and one-half storey C.G. Craig Residence include:

- The complex asymmetrical roofline, including a pyramidal roof, an intersecting hipped roof, intersecting pediment gables, and a two-storey tower with a hexagonal roof
- The clapboard siding with corner boards, trim boards and wood shingles in the gable ends
- The full-width open front porch with open spindle railings
- The round pillars supporting a hipped roof with pediment over the main entrance and the offset hexagonal roof over a circular porch extension
- The two-storey bay windows beneath pediment gables, one on each façade
- The brick chimney
- The pattern, style and construction of all original window openings, especially the semi-circular windows in the pediment gable ends with keystone lintel mouldings

4830 50th Street

Dr. Hartman Residence



Description of the Historic Place

This two-storey residence has two side-by-side front-facing gable roofs with double cross-gable wall dormers, and clapboard siding with corner and trim boards. The bay window on the front façade is sheltered by the shed roof over the open front porch. The Dr. Hartman Residence occupies a single lot located on a residential street in the town of Olds.

Heritage Value

The Dr. Hartman Residence is significant for its association with Dr. C.C. Hartman, for its association with the theme of early residential development, and for its Victorian design influences.

The circa 1903 Dr. Hartman Residence is a valued historic structure in Olds for its association with Dr. C.C. Hartman. Dr. Hartman assumed the medical practice of Dr. Curtis in 1910, and in 1911 he acquired this house from Robert Hainstock to serve as his residence and office. In addition to his work as a physician, Dr. Hartman served on the Board of Trustees for Woods Christian Homes between 1915 and 1926, and was president of the Olds Chamber of Commerce from 1958 to 1959. Dr. Hartman practiced medicine in Olds for 56 years, and lived and worked in this house until he passed away in 1966. The two-storey home is a tangible reminder of the services he provided to the early town of Olds.

The Dr. Hartman Residence is important for its association with the theme of early residential development in Olds. This two-storey wood frame home was built circa 1903 by Robert Hainstock as part of the early residential development in Olds. The ingenuity of early settlers can be illustrated by the fact that this house was equipped with running water before the town had a piped water system. The water was pumped to a reservoir in the attic by a collie dog that ran on a treadmill wheel over the well.

The Victorian design influences on the Dr. Hartman Residence contribute to its significance as a heritage resource in Olds. The steeply pitched side-by-side gable roofs, the slightly overhanging eaves, the clapboard cladding, the exposed rafter ends and the decorative gingerbread on the gable ends are all common features of Victorian houses.

Character Defining Elements

The character defining elements as expressed in the form, massing, and materials of the c. 1903 two-storey Dr. Hartman Residence include:

- The two side-by-side front-facing gable roofs with double cross-gable wall dormers
- The clapboard siding with corner boards and trim boards
- The moulded fascia
- The exposed rafter ends
- The decorative trusses (gingerbread) in the gable ends
- The moulded lintels above most windows
- The bay window in the front façade
- The decorative bulkhead with a diagonal beaded wood slat design below the bay window
- The open porch with a double-gabled shed roof supported by spindle pillars
- The large, corbelled brick chimney, and the smaller brick chimney at the rear
- The board and panel doors
- The decorative brackets below the eaves on the enclosed side porch
- The pattern, style and construction of all wooden windows, especially the two-by-two windows and the large, six-lite window in the front façade

Interior Elements:

- The stained glass window

4809 49th Avenue

Brown Residence



Description of the Historic Place

The two and one-half storey Brown Residence has a hipped roof, clapboard siding with wood shingles in the gable ends, and an intersecting pediment gable over a two-storey bay window. The full-width open front porch with open spindle railings has four round pillars that support a hipped roof with a pediment over the front entrance. It is located on three lots of a residential street in the town of Olds.

Heritage Value

The Brown Residence is significant for its association with the Brown family, for its Foursquare design, and for its association with the theme of early residential development in Olds.

The Brown Residence is valued for its association with Mr. and Mrs. Henry Brown, who built this large home in 1911. Mrs. Henry Brown was a storekeeper and a milliner who operated a boarding house for single girls from this residence from the time of its construction until 1913. The house was used as a rooming house for boys attending Olds Agricultural School from 1913 until 1925, and during the Spanish Influenza pandemic in 1918 Mrs. Brown organized meals for flu victims. Many young people in the town called the Brown Residence home in the early decades of the 1900s, and their experiences helped to shape Olds' social atmosphere at the time. The Browns sold the home to local businessman A.D. Bussard in 1925, who lived in the home for 42 years.

The Brown Residence is an important architectural heritage resource for its Queen Anne influenced design. The large, two and one-half storey house was built with a modified Queen Anne design. Built with the characteristic two storeys and hipped roof, this residence has an asymmetrical façade with offset two-storey bay windows with pediments on the front and side façades. Elaborate porches are a common feature of Queen Anne design, and this house has a full-width open front porch with open railings

and four round pillars supporting a hipped roof with a pediment over the front entrance. The original circa 1911 fieldstone wall still marks the front edge of the property.

Built by Henry Brown in 1911, the Brown Residence is a significant representation of early residential development in Olds. The first decade of the 20th century was a prosperous one for Olds, which was incorporated as a Village in 1896 and then as a Town in 1905. A number of homes and businesses were built in the 1900s, reflecting the economic prosperity and population growth. This home was built as a residence and used to accommodate a number of unmarried youths who moved to the growing town of Olds looking for new opportunities. The Brown Residence is one of the older homes in Olds, and is a tangible reminder of early residential development in the community.

Character Defining Elements

The character defining elements as expressed in the form, massing, and materials of the 1911 two and one-half storey Brown Residence include:

- The hipped roof with intersecting pediment gables over two-storey bay windows on the front and side façades
- The clapboard siding with corner boards and trim boards
- The wood shingles in the gable ends
- The full-width open front porch with open spindle railings and four round Tuscan order columns supporting a hipped roof with a pediment over the front entrance
- The brick chimney
- The original board and panel door with a nine-paned window
- The original fieldstone wall at the front edge of the property
- The pattern, style and construction of all original wooden windows

Interior Elements:

- The hardwood floors
- The wooden fireplace mantel
- The patterned frosted glass windows in the upper sashes of some windows
- The board and panel sliding pocket door
- The wood moulding and trim
- The built-in cabinetry with square posts above
- The board and panel doors and original hardware
- The decorative iron grates covering the vents
- The original light fixtures

5401 49th Avenue

Shackleton Residence



Description of the Historic Place

This two-storey brick residence has an intersecting gable roof, scalloped wood shingles in the gable ends, exposed beams beneath the gable ends, and a large chimney on the front façade. The offset front porch has solid brick railings and piers with round pillars supporting a hipped roof. It is located on a large corner lot on a residential street in the town of Olds.

Heritage Value

The Shackleton Residence is significant for its association with Fred Shackleton, for its association with the theme of residential development in Olds, and for its eclectic design with Arts and Crafts influences.

The Shackleton Residence is an important historical resource in the town of Olds for its association with prominent pioneer citizen Fred Shackleton. Fred Shackleton arrived in Olds around 1894 and soon thereafter built a two-storey wood frame house on this property. He quickly became involved in the Olds business community, and opened a barbershop in the Batho House before becoming proprietor of a general store known as “Shackleton and Logan”. In 1905, Shackleton’s business interests expanded to include real estate, insurance and services as a notary public. Shackleton’s dedication and vision for the future of the town of Olds was exemplified around 1915 when he purchased the town’s first electrical power plant. Shackleton’s service to the town also included several terms on Town Council including three terms as Mayor, and as a member of the Hospital Board. Fred Shackleton lived in this home until his death in 1945, and the residence remained in the Shackleton family until 1952.

The Shackleton Residence is a valuable part of Olds’ built heritage for its thematic association with residential development in the town. The Shackleton residence was built prior to 1898 during the first period of sustained development in Olds, and shortly after the community’s incorporation as a Village in 1896. Olds grew quickly until the

economic crash of 1913, at which point development slowed until the 1920s. In 1928 Shackleton remodelled the home and made the additions that gave the home its present appearance. Local contractors Will and Arthur Kaiser built the new additions and remodelled the original house in such a way that the new areas of the house were constructed around the original building, accommodating Mrs. Shackleton's desire not to move during the renovations. Built circa 1898 and renovated in 1928, the Shackleton Residence is one of the earliest remaining buildings in Olds and represents both initial development in town as well as the continued growth that has helped shape the community.

The Shackleton Residence is an example of Arts and Crafts design influences in Olds, and it makes an important contribution to the town's heritage character. Redesigned in 1928, the home shows evidence of significant Arts and Crafts style influences, creating one of the largest and most impressive residences in Olds. The Arts and Crafts movement is evident in both the design and materials of the Shackleton Residence, including the cross-gabled roof and wooden shingles in the gable ends. The house still has its original three-over-one windows, used singly, in pairs, or in triples throughout the house. The sets of three contiguous windows are typically found in homes built in the Arts and Crafts style, as are the exposed rafters, extended verge boards, false beams in the gable ends, and the brick piers and paired round pillars located in the verandah. The exterior uses brick made in Medicine Hat and incorporates soldier course window sills and a projecting soldier course stringcourse near the foundation: decorative elements that are not uncommon in Arts and Crafts homes. The Arts and Crafts design of the Shackleton Residence as well as its conspicuous location on a corner lot near uptown Olds has made it an important historical touchstone for the community and a visual reminder of the town's past.

Character Defining Elements

The character defining elements as expressed in the form, massing, and materials of the 1928 two-storey Shackleton Residence include:

- The intersecting gable roof
- The wall dormer on the side façade
- The brick exterior with soldier course window sills and a soldier course stringcourse above the foundation
- The scalloped shingles in the gable ends
- The exposed beams beneath the gable ends
- The large brick chimney on the side façade
- The cast stone lintels on all windows
- The exposed rafters and extended verge boards
- The verandah with closed brick railings and brick piers with paired round pillars supporting a hipped roof
- The pattern, style and construction of all wooden windows, especially the three-over-one windows



Municipal Heritage Survey Review Forms



Twenty-five sites are included in the Town of Olds Heritage Inventory.

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Armstrong Bakery/Loonie Store	5010 50 Avenue 7
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W.M. Craig's – The People's Store	5102 50 Avenue 10
Former Post Office	5116 50 Avenue 11
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C.G. Craig Residence	4738 50 Street 22
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4910 50th Avenue

Mayfair Theatre

Description	Two-storey commercial building with a gable roof, fieldstone cladding on the first floor front façade, vertical metal siding on the second storey front façade, and a large marquee sign projecting over the front entrance.
Significance Criteria	A: Theme – Continuing commercial development in Olds C: Person – The Wong family
Context	Built in 1925, this building was part of the continued commercial development of Olds. It occupies a single lot on a commercial street in the downtown core of the town of Olds.
Period of Significance (POS)	1925 – Present
Character Defining Elements (CDEs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The brick cladding still visible on the sides of the building
Integrity Criteria:	The overall integrity of the building is not satisfactory, due to extensive remodeling including metal siding, a new entrance, new location of the entrance, new signage, and the application of fieldstone.
1. Location	The location of the building has not changed.
2. Design	The design of the building has been significantly altered, due to extensive remodeling including metal siding, a new entrance, new location of the entrance, new signage and the application of fieldstone.
3. Environment	The environment, or surroundings, has not changed significantly over the years.
4. Materials	The authentic materials of the building have changed, due to extensive remodeling including metal siding, a new entrance, new location of the entrance, new signage, and the application of fieldstone.
5. Workmanship	The workmanship of the building is not authentic due to the changes in design and materials.
6. Feeling	The feeling of the building and site has not changed.
7. Association	The associations of the building have not changed.

4916 50th Avenue

Public Lunch

Description	Two-storey commercial building with a stepped, arched parapet with wide metal coping, a brick-clad storefront, and a stucco finish on the second storey.
Significance Criteria	B: Person – The Wong family B: Institution – Public Lunch E: Landmark
Context	Built in 1918, this building was part of the continued commercial development of Olds. It is located on a single lot on a commercial street in the downtown core of the town of Olds.
Period of Significance (POS)	1918 – Present
Character Defining Elements (CDEs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The front-facing gable roof ▪ The form of the stepped parapet with arched centrepiece ▪ The lettering spelling “PUBLIC LUNCH CAFE” with inset diamond shaped glass ▪ The fenestration
Integrity Criteria:	The overall integrity of the building is not satisfactory, due to extensive remodeling of the storefront, including new windows and doors, a new stucco finish, and new brick-work.
1. Location	The location of the building has not changed.
2. Design	The design of the building has been significantly altered, due to extensive remodeling, including new windows and doors, a new stucco finish, and new brick-work.
3. Environment	The environment, or surroundings, has not changed significantly over the years.
4. Materials	The authentic materials of the building have changed, due to extensive remodeling, including new windows and doors, a new stucco finish, and new brick-work.
5. Workmanship	The workmanship of the building is not authentic due to the changes in design and materials.
6. Feeling	The feeling of the building and site has not changed.
7. Association	The associations of the building have not changed.

5002 50th Avenue

Davey Block

Description	Two-storey brick commercial building with a flat roof, a stepped parapet, cast stone sills and lintels, a pressed metal cornice above the first storey, and two recessed entrances.
Significance Criteria	C: Design – Commercial A: Theme – Post-fire reconstruction of Olds A: Theme – Continued commercial development in Olds
Context	Rebuilt in 1926 after the 1922 fire that destroyed much of downtown, this building was part of the reconstruction and continued commercial development of Olds. It is located on a corner lot on a commercial street in the downtown core of the town of Olds.
Period of Significance (POS)	1926 – 1938
Character Defining Elements (CDEs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The flat roof with a stepped parapet on the front and side façades ▪ The brick cladding ▪ The decorative brick detailing, including the corbelled sign band on the second storey and the corbelling on the stepped parapet ▪ The pressed metal cornice above the first floor ▪ The sign band fascia below the cornice ▪ The recessed entrances ▪ The cast stone sills and lintels on the second-storey windows and side façade windows ▪ The brick chimney ▪ The pattern, style and construction of all original wooden windows
Integrity Criteria:	The overall integrity of the building is satisfactory, except for the addition of fieldstone details to the main floor.
1. Location	The location of the building has not changed.
2. Design	The design of the building has not been significantly altered, except for the addition of fieldstone details to the main floor.
3. Environment	The environment, or surroundings, has not changed significantly over the years.
4. Materials	The authentic materials of the building have not changed, except for the addition of fieldstone details to the main floor.
5. Workmanship	The workmanship of the building is authentic.
6. Feeling	The feeling of the building and site has not changed.
7. Association	The associations of the building have not changed.

5004 50th Avenue

Former Maybank Drug Store

Description	One-storey commercial building with a flat roof, a boomtown front clad in metal siding, stone veneer pilasters on either side of the glass storefront, and a cantilevered triple gable metal awning.
Significance Criteria	B: Person – Matthew Maybank B: Person – Ralph Maybank A: Theme – Post-fire reconstruction of Olds A: Theme – Continued commercial development in Olds
Context	Built in 1922, this building was part of the post-fire reconstruction of downtown Olds, and the continued commercial development of Olds. It is located on a commercial street in the downtown core of the town of Olds.
Period of Significance (POS)	1922 – 1979
Character Defining Elements (CDEs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The flat roof ▪ The arched brick boomtown front ▪ The brick chimney
Integrity Criteria:	The overall integrity of the building is not satisfactory, due to the extensive remodeling that includes the installation of new storefront windows and doors, and the application of fieldstone details, metal siding, and unsympathetic awning.
1. Location	The location of the building has not changed.
2. Design	The design of the building has been significantly altered due to the installation of new storefront windows and doors, and the application of fieldstone details, metal siding, and unsympathetic awning.
3. Environment	The environment, or surroundings, has not changed significantly over the years.
4. Materials	The authentic materials of the building have changed due to the installation of new storefront windows and doors, and the application of fieldstone details, metal siding, and unsympathetic awning.
5. Workmanship	The workmanship of the building is not authentic due to the changes in design and materials.
6. Feeling	The feeling of the building and site has not changed.
7. Association	The associations of the building have not changed.

5005 50th Avenue

CPR Station

Description	One-storey industrial building with an L shaped plan with a flat roof, exposed concrete block construction, wide overhanging eaves, an elevated loading bay with two overhead doors, and an offset front entrance.
Significance Criteria	B: Institution – Canadian Pacific Railway (CPR) C: Design – Industrial
Context	Built in 1962 by the CPR to replace the original train station. This building is located on a large lot next to the railway right-of-way on the east side of 50 th Avenue, in the downtown core of Olds
Period of Significance (POS)	1962 – Present
Character Defining Elements (CDEs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The flat roof with wide overhanging eaves ▪ The exposed concrete block construction ▪ The two elevated loading bay with board and panel overhead doors ▪ The concrete window sills ▪ The irregular footprint ▪ The offset entrance with simple side-flight concrete stairs with an open metal railing ▪ The pattern, style and construction of all original window and door openings
Integrity Criteria:	The overall integrity of the building is satisfactory.
1. Location	The location of the building has not changed.
2. Design	The design of the building has not been significantly altered.
3. Environment	The environment, or surroundings, has not changed significantly over the years.
4. Materials	The authentic materials of the building have not changed.
5. Workmanship	The workmanship of the building is authentic.
6. Feeling	The feeling of the building and site has not changed.
7. Association	The associations of the building have not changed.

5006-5008 50th Avenue

Kemp Block

Description	Two-storey commercial building with a flat roof, a decorative parapet, pilasters with cast stone caps, shaped cast stone lintels over the second-storey windows, a corbelled brick sign band with applied lettering reading “KEMP BLOCK” on the second storey, and two recessed bays in the storefront.
Significance Criteria	B: Person – J.H. Kemp A: Theme – Post-fire reconstruction of Olds A: Theme – Continued commercial development in Olds C: Design – 1920s commercial
Context	Built in 1928 as part of the post-1922 fire reconstruction. It is located on two lots on a commercial street in the downtown core of the town of Olds.
Period of Significance (POS)	1928 – 1945
Character Defining Elements (CDEs)	<p>Exterior Elements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The rectangular plan and large scale compared to other street frontages on the street ▪ The flat roof with sculpted parapet and cast stone cap ▪ The dark coloured brick cladding ▪ The brick pilasters with cast stone caps ▪ The articulated sign band ▪ The shaped cast stone lintels above the second storey windows ▪ The cast stone sills below the second storey windows ▪ The pattern, style and construction of all original window and door openings <p>Interior Elements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The pressed tin ceiling and mouldings ▪ The pyramidal skylights ▪ The decorative metal vent covers
Integrity Criteria:	The overall integrity of the building is satisfactory, except for the installation of new storefront windows, new entrances, and new windows. The original storefront is to be considered a missing element.
1. Location	The location of the building has not changed.
2. Design	The design of the building has been significantly altered, due to the installation of new storefront windows, new entrances, and new windows, and the removal of a pilaster on the main floor.
3. Environment	The environment, or surroundings, has not changed significantly over the years.
4. Materials	The authentic materials of the building have changed, due to the installation of new storefront windows, new entrances, and new windows.
5. Workmanship	The workmanship of the building is authentic.
6. Feeling	The feeling of the building and site has not changed.
7. Association	The associations of the building have not changed.

5010 50th Avenue

Armstrong Bakery / Loonie Store

Description	Two-storey brick commercial building with a flat roof, metal siding, and three stone veneer pilasters on the first storey. The recessed main entrance is adjacent to a secondary entrance with double transom windows.
Significance Criteria	A: Theme – Post-fire reconstruction of Olds A: Theme – Continued commercial development in Olds
Context	Built in 1922, this building was part of the continued commercial development in Olds and the post-fire reconstruction of 50 th Avenue. It is located on a single lot on a commercial street in the downtown core of the town of Olds.
Period of Significance (POS)	1922 – 1960
Character Defining Elements (CDEs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The flat roof ▪ The common bond brick cladding ▪ The flat parapet with a cast stone cap ▪ The cast stone sills and lintels on the second-storey windows ▪ The recessed main entrance ▪ The secondary entrance with double transom ▪ The pattern, style and construction of all original wooden windows
Integrity Criteria:	The overall integrity of the building is satisfactory, despite changes to the storefront that include the application of metal siding and fieldstone pilasters to the storefront and an unsympathetic sign band.
1. Location	The location of the building has not changed.
2. Design	The design of the building has been significantly altered, due to the application of metal siding and fieldstone pilasters to the storefront and the unsympathetic sign band.
3. Environment	The environment, or surroundings, has not changed significantly over the years.
4. Materials	The authentic materials of the building have changed, due to the application of metal siding and fieldstone pilasters to the storefront and the unsympathetic sign band.
5. Workmanship	The workmanship of the building is not authentic due to the changes in design and materials.
6. Feeling	The feeling of the building and site has not changed.
7. Association	The associations of the building have not changed.

5012 50th Avenue

Shackleton Block / Asian Pearl Restaurant

Description	Two-storey commercial building with a flat roof, brick cladding, two brick pilasters with cast stone caps, a recessed front entrance, and a projecting pressed metal bell-cast roof on the flat parapet above the second storey windows.
Significance Criteria	B: Person – Fred Shackleton A: Theme – Post-fire reconstruction of Olds A: Theme – Continued commercial development in Olds
Context	Built in 1922, this building was part of the post-fire reconstruction and continued commercial development in Olds. It is located on a single lot on a commercial street in the downtown core of the town of Olds.
Period of Significance (POS)	1922 – 1945
Character Defining Elements (CDEs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The flat roof ▪ The projecting pressed metal bell-cast roof and flat parapet ▪ The three brackets beneath the projecting pressed metal bell-cast roof ▪ The running bond brick cladding with a header course above the first floor awning ▪ The two brick pilasters with cast stone caps ▪ The recessed entrance ▪ The secondary entrance to the second floor ▪ The cast stone sills on the second-storey windows ▪ The pattern, style and construction of all original window and door openings, especially the Chicago window openings on the second storey
Integrity Criteria:	The overall integrity of the building is satisfactory, despite the new storefront windows, stone cladding, and front entrances. The original storefront is to be considered a missing element.
1. Location	The location of the building has not changed.
2. Design	The design of the building has been significantly altered due to the installation of new windows, stone cladding, and new front entrances.
3. Environment	The environment, or surroundings, has not changed significantly over the years.
4. Materials	The authentic materials of the building have changed as new windows, stone cladding, and front entrances have been added.
5. Workmanship	The workmanship of the building is not authentic, due to the installation of new storefront windows, stone cladding, and front entrances.
6. Feeling	The feeling of the building and site has not changed.
7. Association	The associations of the building have not changed.

5018 50th Avenue

Bank of Montreal

Description	Two-storey commercial building with a flat roof, brick cladding, large cast stone pilasters on either side of the recessed front entrance, and two cast stone stringcourses that form continuous lintels and sills for the second storey windows on the front and side façades.
Significance Criteria	A: Theme – Post-war/oil boom development in Olds C: Design – Modern
Context	Built between 1948 and 1949, this building was part of the post-war/oil boom development in Olds. It occupies two lots on the corner of a commercial street in the downtown core of the town of Olds.
Period of Significance (POS)	1948/1949 – Present
Character Defining Elements (CDEs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The flat roof ▪ The running bond brick cladding ▪ The cast stone stringcourse forming a continuous, shared sill for all second-storey windows on the front and side façades ▪ The cast stone sills on the main floor windows ▪ The large cast stone pilasters to either side of the recessed main entrance ▪ The seven light fixtures on the second-storey, one between each window opening on the front and side façades ▪ The concrete foundation ▪ The pattern, style and construction of all original windows and door openings
Integrity Criteria:	The overall integrity of the building is satisfactory, except for the new front entrance, considered a missing element, the new main floor windows, and the sympathetic additions on the rear.
1. Location	The location of the building has not changed.
2. Design	The design of the building has not been significantly altered, except for the new front entrance, new main floor windows, and the sympathetic additions on the rear.
3. Environment	The environment, or surroundings, has not changed significantly over the years.
4. Materials	The authentic materials of the building have not changed, except for the new front entrance, new main floor windows, and the sympathetic additions on the rear.
5. Workmanship	The workmanship of the building is authentic.
6. Feeling	The feeling of the building and site has not changed.
7. Association	The associations of the building have not changed.

5102 50th Avenue

W.M. Craig's & Co. – The People's Store

Description	One-storey commercial building with a flat roof, metal siding, metal siding, an aluminum storefront, and the word 'Craig's' located on the square metal parapet.
Significance Criteria	B: Institution – W.M. Craig's & Co. – The People's Store B: Person – Craig family
Context	There has been a Craig's Store on these two commercial lots since 1900. The store is located on a corner of a commercial street in the downtown core of Olds.
Period of Significance (POS)	1900 – Present
Character Defining Elements (CDEs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The flat roof ▪ The stopped chamfered corner ▪ The pattern, style and construction of all original window and door openings
Integrity Criteria:	The overall integrity of the building is not satisfactory, due to extensive remodeling.
1. Location	The location of the building has not changed.
2. Design	The design of the building has been significantly altered, due to extensive remodeling.
3. Environment	The environment, or surroundings, has not changed significantly over the years.
4. Materials	The authentic materials of the building have changed, due to extensive remodeling including aluminum windows and entrance, and metal siding.
5. Workmanship	The workmanship of the building is not authentic, due to extensive remodeling.
6. Feeling	The feeling of the building and site has changed, due to extensive remodeling.
7. Association	The associations of the building have not changed, as the site retains its associations with the Craig family store that has been at this location since 1900.

5116 50th Avenue

Former Post Office

Description	Two-storey commercial building with a flat roof, a pressed metal cornice, a rock-faced concrete block exterior, and a cast stone lintel spanning the width of the front façade above the window openings on the main floor and over the offset recessed entrance.
Significance Criteria	B: Institution – Postal service in Olds C: Construction – Rock-faced concrete block
Context	Built in 1911, this building served as the post office until 1934 and was part of the early commercial development in Olds. It is located on a commercial street in the downtown core of the town of Olds.
Period of Significance (POS)	1911 – 1934
Character Defining Elements (CDEs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The flat roof ▪ The rock-faced concrete block exterior ▪ The pressed metal cornice ▪ The cast stone lintel spanning the front façade above the window and main entrance on the main floor ▪ The cast stone lintels above the second-storey windows ▪ The offset recessed entrance ▪ The pattern, style and construction of all original window openings
Integrity Criteria:	The overall integrity of the building is satisfactory, although some elements have been obscured by vertical wood siding currently covering the storefront and the second-storey windows.
1. Location	The location of the building has not changed.
2. Design	The design of the building has not been significantly altered.
3. Environment	The environment, or surroundings, has not changed significantly over the years.
4. Materials	The authentic materials of the building have not changed.
5. Workmanship	The workmanship of the building is authentic.
6. Feeling	The feeling of the building and site has not changed.
7. Association	The associations of the building have not changed.

5206 50th Avenue

Description	Two-storey residence with a large cross-gabled roof, clapboard siding with corner boards, sunburst pattern clapboard in the gable ends, and a one-storey central enclosed porch with gable roof.
Significance Criteria	A: Theme – Early residential development in Olds
Context	Built circa 1903, this home was part of the early residential development in Olds. It occupies a lot and a half on a commercial street in the downtown core of the town of Olds.
Period of Significance (POS)	c. 1903 – Present
Character Defining Elements (CDEs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The cross-gabled roof with gingerbread decoration in the gable ends ▪ The clapboard siding with corner boards ▪ The sunburst pattern clapboard in the gable ends ▪ The wide, moulded fascia board in the gable ends ▪ The central, enclosed one-storey porch with gable roof ▪ The central window on the second storey of the front façade with a curved pediment ▪ The matching art glass windows in the front façade ▪ The pattern, style and construction of all original window openings
Integrity Criteria:	The overall integrity of the building is satisfactory, except for the application of vinyl siding over the foundation.
1. Location	The location of the building has not changed.
2. Design	The design of the building has not been significantly altered.
3. Environment	The environment, or surroundings, has not changed significantly over the years.
4. Materials	The authentic materials of the building have not changed, except for the application of vinyl siding over the foundation, a new porch, and new storm windows.
5. Workmanship	The workmanship of the building is authentic, except for the new porch and storm windows.
6. Feeling	The feeling of the building and site has not changed.
7. Association	The associations of the building have not changed.

5005 50th Street

Casa de Flores

Description	One-storey commercial building with a flat roof, two sections of display windows, two front entrances with transom windows, a continuous concrete lintel over all storefront openings, and a corbelled brick sign band on the front façade.
Significance Criteria	A: Theme – WWII-era commercial development in Olds C: Design – Modern
Context	Built in 1940 or 1941 as part of the town's World War II-era commercial development. It is located on a commercial street in the downtown core of the town of Olds.
Period of Significance (POS)	c.1940 – 1947
Character Defining Elements (CDEs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The flat roof ▪ The running bond brick cladding ▪ The corbelled brick sign band on the front façade ▪ The two bay construction, with two front entrances and two groups of display windows ▪ The two front entrances with transom windows ▪ The continuous, shared cast stone lintel over all openings on the front façade ▪ The pattern, style and construction of all original windows
Integrity Criteria:	The overall integrity of the building is satisfactory.
1. Location	The location of the building has not changed.
2. Design	The design of the building has not been significantly altered.
3. Environment	The environment, or surroundings, has not changed significantly over the years.
4. Materials	The authentic materials of the building have not changed, aside from the new front door in the smaller bay.
5. Workmanship	The workmanship of the building is authentic.
6. Feeling	The feeling of the building and site has not changed.
7. Association	The associations of the building have not changed, as it retains its original commercial purpose.

5009 50th Street

Itza Clip

Description	One-storey commercial building with a flat roof, a corbelled brick sign band, and a shared continuous concrete lintel over the door and window openings on the front façade.
Significance Criteria	A: Theme – WWII-era commercial development in Olds B: Person – Victor Morrison C: Design – Modern commercial
Context	Built circa 1940, this building was part of the commercial development that occurred during the Second World War. It occupies part of a lot on a commercial street in downtown core Olds.
Period of Significance (POS)	c.1940 – 1960s
Character Defining Elements (CDEs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The flat roof ▪ The common bond brick cladding ▪ The corbelled brick sign band and decorative brickwork ▪ The shared, continuous cast stone lintel over the openings in the front façade ▪ The front entrance with a blind transom ▪ The pattern, style and construction of all original windows
Integrity Criteria:	The overall integrity of the building is satisfactory, except for the new front entrance and the metal siding on the side and rear façades.
1. Location	The location of the building has not changed.
2. Design	The design of the building has not been significantly altered, except for the new front entrance and the metal siding on the side and rear façades.
3. Environment	The environment, or surroundings, has not changed significantly over the years.
4. Materials	The authentic materials of the building have not changed, except for the new front entrance and the metal siding on the side and rear façades.
5. Workmanship	The workmanship of the building is authentic.
6. Feeling	The feeling of the building and site has not changed.
7. Association	The associations of the building have not changed, as it retains its original commercial purpose.

5009 51st Street

Former Canadian Bank of Commerce

Description	Two-storey commercial building with a two-storey brick commercial building with a flat roof, a large cornice above the second storey windows, and corbelled brick quoins on the corners.
Significance Criteria	B: Institution – Canadian Bank of Commerce A: Theme – Early commercial development in Olds C: Design – Turn of the century bank
Context	Built in 1910 as part of the town's early commercial development. It is located on the back half of a commercial lot in the downtown core of the town of Olds.
Period of Significance (POS)	1910 – 1934
Character Defining Elements (CDEs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The flat roof and cornice ▪ The common bond brick cladding, including the darker brick on the two street-facing façades, and the lighter brick on the other façades ▪ The corbelled brick quoins on the corners ▪ The sandstone window and entrance surrounds ▪ The moulded sandstone stringcourse below the windows on the second storey ▪ The brick voussoirs over the windows on the side and rear façades ▪ The continuous and shared sandstone lintel below the windows on the main floor ▪ The pressed metal cornice with dentils and moulding ▪ The moulded fascia with dentils below the cornice ▪ The sandstone Palladian style door surround with Tuscan pilasters and a semi-circular transom ▪ The pattern, style and construction of all original window openings
Integrity Criteria:	The overall integrity of the building is satisfactory.
1. Location	The location of the building has not changed.
2. Design	The design of the building has not been significantly altered.
3. Environment	The environment, or surroundings, has not changed significantly over the years.
4. Materials	The authentic materials of the building have not changed.
5. Workmanship	The workmanship of the building is authentic.
6. Feeling	The feeling of the building and site has not changed.
7. Association	The associations of the building have not changed.

5010 51st Street

Bank of Nova Scotia / Olds Laundry

Description	Two-storey commercial building with a stucco finish, a slightly recessed shared window surround encompassing three windows on the second-storey, a flat roof with a crenulated parapet, and a storefront with a full-width cantilevered flat metal awning and stone cladding on the recessed main floor façade.
Significance Criteria	B: Person – O.R. Hedges B: Institution – Bank of Nova Scotia A: Theme – Post-World War Two-era commercial development
Context	Built in the 1947, this building was part of the commercial development that occurred after the Second World War. It is located on a single lot on a commercial street in the downtown core of the town of Olds.
Period of Significance (POS)	1947 – (when the bank of Nova Scotia moved)
Character Defining Elements (CDEs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The flat roof ▪ The crenellated parapet ▪ The smooth stucco finish ▪ The full-width, cantilevered flat metal awning above the storefront ▪ The recessed storefront on the main floor ▪ The slightly recessed shared window surround around the three second-storey windows on the front façade ▪ The pattern, style and construction of all original window and door openings
Integrity Criteria:	The overall integrity of the building is satisfactory, despite the new windows and remodeled storefront. The storefront is to be treated as a missing element.
1. Location	The location of the building has not changed.
2. Design	The design of the building has not been altered, except for the installation of new windows and the remodeled storefront.
3. Environment	The environment, or surroundings, has not changed significantly over the years.
4. Materials	The authentic materials of the building have not changed, except for the new windows and remodeled storefront.
5. Workmanship	The workmanship of the building is authentic, except for the remodeled storefront.
6. Feeling	The feeling of the building and site has not changed.
7. Association	The associations of the building have not changed.

5014 51st Street

Former Alberta Treasury Branch

Description	Two-storey commercial building with a low-pitched gable roof, a smooth stucco exterior finish, an offset recessed front entrance, and a central projecting frontispiece above the first floor windows with an inset row of vertical glass blocks.
Significance Criteria	A: Theme – Post-war/oil boom commercial development B: Institution – Alberta Treasury Branch
Context	Built in 1948, this building was part of the post-war/ oil boom development in Olds. It occupies a single lot on a commercial street in the downtown core of the town of Olds.
Period of Significance (POS)	1948 – 1978
Character Defining Elements (CDEs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The smooth stucco finish ▪ The central frontispiece on the second storey with a row of vertical glass block
Integrity Criteria:	The overall integrity of the building is not satisfactory because of significant changes to the design and materials.
1. Location	The location of the building has not changed.
2. Design	The design of the building has been significantly altered, due to the installation of a metal gable roof, new windows and doors and a radically altered storefront.
3. Environment	The environment, or surroundings, has not changed significantly over the years.
4. Materials	The authentic materials of the building have changed, due to the installation of a metal gable roof, new windows and doors, and a radically altered storefront.
5. Workmanship	The workmanship of the building is not authentic.
6. Feeling	The feeling of the building and site has not changed.
7. Association	The associations of the building have not changed, as the form retains its association with its original commercial use.

5018 51st Street

Pokotilo Block

Description	Two-storey commercial building with brick façade and a stucco finish on the side and rear façades. It has large storefront windows with multi-paned transom windows above, a recessed main entrance, and an offset secondary entrance with a four-paned transom window.
Significance Criteria	A: Theme – Early commercial development in Olds C: Design – 1920s commercial
Context	Built in 1922, this building was part of the early or continuing commercial development of Olds. It is located on a single lot on a commercial street in the downtown core of the town of Olds.
Period of Significance (POS)	1922 – c.1949
Character Defining Elements (CDEs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The flat roof ▪ The running bond brick cladding on the front façade ▪ The flat parapet, with stepped parapets on the side façades ▪ The recessed main entrance ▪ The secondary entrance with four-paned transom window ▪ The brick voussoirs over the second-storey windows ▪ The cast stone sills below the second-storey windows ▪ The brick corbelling just below the roofline ▪ The two-storey brick pilasters on the front corners ▪ The bulkhead below the storefront windows ▪ The pressed metal cornice above the first storey ▪ The one-storey, brick clad, flat roof extension at the rear with brick voussoirs over the openings and a cast stone sill below the window ▪ The pattern, style and construction of all wooden windows, especially the multi-paned transoms above the storefront windows
Integrity Criteria:	The overall integrity of the building is satisfactory, except for the new doors on the main and secondary entrances.
1. Location	The location of the building has not changed.
2. Design	The design of the building has not been significantly altered, except for the new doors on the main and secondary entrances.
3. Environment	The environment, or surroundings, has not changed significantly over the years.
4. Materials	The authentic materials of the building have not changed, except for the new doors on the main and secondary entrances.
5. Workmanship	The workmanship of the building is authentic.
6. Feeling	The feeling of the building and site has not changed.
7. Association	The associations of the building have not changed.

5033 51st Street

Cipperly's Garage

Description	One-storey commercial garage with a showroom and a two-storey rear addition. The one-storey front section has a flat roof, two corner entrances, several large bays with paneled overhead doors, a showroom with rounded corners, and a row of display windows on both the front and side façades. The rear two storey addition has a flat roof with a plain parapet, squared corners, one bay with paneled overhead doors, and an enclosed porch with a flat roof and a rear entrance.
Significance Criteria	C: Style – Art Moderne B: Person – Melvin Cipperly A: Theme – WWII-era commercial development in Olds
Context	This garage was built in 1947 as part of the commercial development in Olds following the Second World War. It is located on two lots on the corner of an important commercial street in the downtown core of the town of Olds.
Period of Significance (POS)	1947 – 1976
Character Defining Elements (CDEs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The flat roof ▪ The stucco finish ▪ The showroom with rounded corners, two corner entrances, and a row of display windows on both the side and the front façades ▪ The multiple bays with large overhead panel and glass doors ▪ The original board and panel doors with large windows ▪ The curved pressed metal cornice above the display windows and front entrances ▪ The pattern, style and construction of all original windows
Integrity Criteria:	The overall integrity of the building is satisfactory.
1. Location	The location of the building has not changed.
2. Design	The design of the building has not been significantly altered.
3. Environment	The environment, or surroundings, has not changed significantly over the years.
4. Materials	The authentic materials of the building have not changed.
5. Workmanship	The workmanship of the building is authentic.
6. Feeling	The feeling of the building and site has not changed.
7. Association	The associations of the building have not changed.

4706 50th Street

W.M. Craig Residence

Description	Two and one-half storey residence with a hipped roof with an intersecting gable roof dormer above the front entrance. The front façade has an open wrap-around verandah with a hipped roof supported by round pillars, and a corner tower with an octagonal roof.
Significance Criteria	C: Design – Queen Anne B: Person – W.M. Craig A: Theme – Early residential development in Olds
Context	One of several houses on this block that have belonged to members of the Craig family, this residence was built c. 1905 as part of the early residential development in Olds. It is located on two lots on a residential street in the town of Olds.
Period of Significance (POS)	c. 1905 – 1943
Character Defining Elements (CDEs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The hipped roof with intersecting pediment gables, and tower with an octagonal roof ▪ The clapboard siding with trim boards, skirting boards and wood shingles in the gable ends ▪ The two-storey bay window on the side façade under the pediment gable ▪ The wrap-around open verandah with open spindle railings ▪ The hipped roof over the verandah that is supported by round pillars with square capitals and bases ▪ The brick chimney ▪ The pattern, style and construction of all original window openings
Integrity Criteria:	The overall integrity of the building is satisfactory.
1. Location	The location of the building has not changed.
2. Design	The design of the building has not been significantly altered.
3. Environment	The environment, or surroundings, has not changed significantly over the years.
4. Materials	The authentic materials of the building have not changed.
5. Workmanship	The workmanship of the building is authentic.
6. Feeling	The feeling of the building and site has not changed.
7. Association	The associations of the building have not changed.

4718 50th Street

S.J. Craig Residence

Description	Two and one-half storey residence with a truncated hip roof, clapboard siding, an intersecting gable with returned eaves and a Palladian window in the gable end, and a full-width open front porch with a hip roof supported by round pillars.
Significance Criteria	B: Person – S.J. Craig and family A: Theme – Early residential development in Olds C: Design – Foursquare
Context	Built circa 1905, this residence is one of several houses on this block once owned by members of the Craig family, and was part of the early residential development in Olds. It is located on a single lot on a residential street in the town of Olds.
Period of Significance (POS)	c. 1905 – 1945
Character Defining Elements (CDEs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The truncated hipped roof with an intersecting front-facing gable with return eaves ▪ The clapboard siding with wood shingles in the gable ends ▪ The gable roof dormer with return eaves on a side façade ▪ The one-story bay window with a hipped roof on a side façade ▪ The two-storey bay window beneath a gable roof with return eaves on a side façade ▪ The full-width open front porch with open railings and a hipped roof supported by four round pillars ▪ The cement foundation scored to resemble stone ▪ The pattern, style and construction of all original window openings
Integrity Criteria:	The overall integrity of the building is satisfactory.
1. Location	The location of the building has not changed.
2. Design	The design of the building has not been significantly altered.
3. Environment	The environment, or surroundings, has not changed significantly over the years.
4. Materials	The authentic materials of the building have not changed.
5. Workmanship	The workmanship of the building is authentic.
6. Feeling	The feeling of the building and site has not changed.
7. Association	The associations of the building have not changed.

4738 50th Street

C.G. Craig Residence

Description	This two and one-half storey residence has a complex asymmetrical roofline that includes a pyramidal roof on a hipped roof with intersecting pediment gables, and an offset tower with a hexagonal roof. The house is clad in clapboard siding with wood shingles in the gable ends, and has corner boards and trim boards. On the front façade there is a full-width open front porch which has an offset and extended porch, a hipped roof, a central triangular pediment over the front entrance, and an offset hexagonal roof over an extension to the porch.
Significance Criteria	C: Style – Queen Anne B: Person – C.G. Craig A: Theme – Early residential development in Olds
Context	Built circa 1905, this house was one of several owned by members of the Craig family on this block, and was part of the early residential development in Olds. It occupies two lots on a residential street in the town of Olds.
Period of Significance (POS)	c. 1905 – 1943
Character Defining Elements (CDEs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The complex asymmetrical roofline, including a pyramidal roof, an intersecting hipped roof, intersecting pediment gables, and a two-storey tower with an hexagonal roof ▪ The clapboard siding with corner boards, trim boards and wood shingles in the gable ends ▪ The full-width open front porch with open spindle railings ▪ The round pillars supporting a hipped roof with pediment over the main entrance and the offset hexagonal roof over a circular porch extension ▪ The two-storey bay windows beneath pediment gables, one on each façade ▪ The brick chimney ▪ The pattern, style and construction of all original window openings, especially the semi-circular windows in the pediment gable ends with keystone lintel mouldings
Integrity Criteria:	The overall integrity of the building is satisfactory.
1. Location	The location of the building has not changed.
2. Design	The design of the building has not been significantly altered.
3. Environment	The environment, or surroundings, has not changed significantly over the years.
4. Materials	The authentic materials of the building have not changed.
5. Workmanship	The workmanship of the building is authentic.
6. Feeling	The feeling of the building and site has not changed.
7. Association	The associations of the building have not changed.

4830 50th Street

Dr. Hartman Residence

Description	Two-storey residence with two front-facing gable roofs with double cross-gable wall dormers, clapboard siding with corner and trim boards, and a bay window sheltered by the shed roof over the open front porch.
Significance Criteria	B: Person – Dr. C.C. Hartman A: Theme – Early residential development in Olds C: Design – Victorian influenced
Context	Built circa 1903, this house was part of the early residential development of Olds. It occupies a single lot located on a residential street in the town of Olds.
Period of Significance (POS)	c.1903 – 1966
Character Defining Elements (CDEs)	<p>Exterior Elements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The two side-by-side front-facing gable roofs with double cross-gable wall dormers ▪ The clapboard siding with corner boards and trim boards ▪ The moulded fascia ▪ The exposed rafter ends ▪ The decorative trusses (gingerbread) in the gable ends ▪ The moulded lintels above most windows ▪ The bay window in the front façade ▪ The decorative bulkhead with diagonal beaded wood slat design below the bay window ▪ The open porch with a double-gabled shed roof supported by spindle pillars ▪ The large, corbelled brick chimney, and the smaller brick chimney at the rear ▪ The board and panel doors ▪ The decorative brackets below the eaves on the enclosed side porch ▪ The pattern, style and construction of all wooden windows, especially the two-by-two windows and the large, six-lite window in the front façade <p>Interior Elements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The stained glass window
Integrity Criteria:	The overall integrity of the building is satisfactory, except for the unsympathetic new front entrance.
1. Location	The location of the building has not changed.
2. Design	The design of the building has not been significantly altered, except for the new front entrance which is very unsympathetic.
3. Environment	The environment, or surroundings, has not changed significantly over the years.
4. Materials	The authentic materials of the building have not changed, except for the new front entrance which is very unsympathetic.
5. Workmanship	The workmanship of the building is authentic.
6. Feeling	The feeling of the building and site has not changed.
7. Association	The associations of the building have not changed.

4809 49th Avenue

Brown Residence

Description	Two and one-half storey residence with a hipped roof, clapboard siding with wood shingles in the gable ends, and an intersecting pediment gable over a two-storey bay window. The full-width open front porch with open spindle railings has four round pillars which support a hipped roof with a pediment over the front entrance.
Significance Criteria	B: Person – The Brown family C: Design – Foursquare A: Theme – Early residential development in Olds
Context	Built 1911, this house was part of the early residential development in Olds. It occupies three lots on a residential street in the town of Olds.
Period of Significance (POS)	1911 – 1925
Character Defining Elements (CDEs)	<p>Exterior Elements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The hipped roof with intersecting pediment gables over two-storey bay windows on the front and side façades ▪ The clapboard siding with corner boards and trim boards ▪ The wood shingles in the gable ends ▪ The full-width open front porch with open spindle railings and four round Tuscan order columns supporting a hipped roof with a pediment over the front entrance ▪ The brick chimney ▪ The original board and panel door with a nine-paned window ▪ The original fieldstone wall at the front edge of the property ▪ The pattern, style and construction of all original wooden windows <p>Interior Elements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The hardwood floors ▪ The wooden fireplace mantel ▪ The patterned frosted glass windows in the upper sashes of some windows ▪ The board and panel sliding pocket door ▪ The wood moulding and trim ▪ The built-in cabinetry with square posts above ▪ The board and panel doors and original hardware ▪ The decorative iron grates covering the vents ▪ The original light fixtures
Integrity Criteria:	The overall integrity of the building is satisfactory.
1. Location	The location of the building has not changed.
2. Design	The design of the building has not been significantly altered.
3. Environment	The environment, or surroundings, has not changed significantly over the years.
4. Materials	The authentic materials of the building have not changed.
5. Workmanship	The workmanship of the building is authentic.
6. Feeling	The feeling of the building and site has not changed.
7. Association	The associations of the building have not changed.

5401 49th Avenue

Shackleton Residence

Description	Two-storey residence with an intersecting gable roof, scalloped wood shingles in the gable ends, exposed beams beneath the gable ends, a large chimney on the front façade, and an offset front porch with solid brick railings and piers with round pillars supporting a hipped roof.
Significance Criteria	B: Person – Fred Shackleton A: Theme – Residential development in Olds C: Design – Arts and Crafts influences
Context	Built in c.1898 and redesigned in 1928, this house was part of residential development in Olds. It is located on a large corner lot on a residential street in the town of Olds.
Period of Significance (POS)	1928 – 1952
Character Defining Elements (CDEs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The intersecting gable roof ▪ The wall dormer on the side façade ▪ The brick exterior with soldier course window sills and soldier course stringcourse above the foundation ▪ The scalloped shingles in the gable ends ▪ The exposed beams beneath the gable ends ▪ The large brick chimney on the side façade ▪ The cast stone lintels on all windows ▪ The exposed rafters and extended verge boards ▪ The verandah with closed brick railings and brick piers with paired round pillars supporting a hipped roof ▪ The pattern, style and construction of all wooden windows, especially the three-over-one windows
Integrity Criteria:	The overall integrity of the building is satisfactory.
1. Location	The location of the building has not changed.
2. Design	The design of the building has not been significantly altered since 1928, although there may be a shed-roofed addition on the side façade.
3. Environment	The environment, or surroundings, has not changed significantly over the years.
4. Materials	The authentic materials of the building have not changed since 1928.
5. Workmanship	The workmanship of the building is authentic to 1928.
6. Feeling	The feeling of the building and site has not changed since 1928.
7. Association	The associations of the building have not changed.

