

≡ 1930s HERITAGE SQUARE ≡

① HERITAGE SQUARE

Welcome to a typical 1930s Southern Alberta town square. This area is open year-round and features a fine replica of Calgary's third Canadian Pacific Railway Station ②, four shops and an antique portrait studio ③, restaurant ④, café ⑤ and microbrewery ⑥.

⑥ GASOLINE ALLEY MUSEUM

The design of this 75,000 square foot building was based on the former Calgary Public Market. The Museum houses one of the largest public collections of antique vehicles and oil and gas related artifacts in the world. While the internal combustion engine changed the way we live, work and play, the stylish marketing of associated products altered the landscape. *Make sure to visit the lower showroom.

⑦ FAMOUS 5 CENTRE OF CANADIAN WOMEN

Heritage Park's newest exhibit is a replica of Nellie McClung's home, where she lived during the 1920s and penned several significant literary works. Nellie made up one fifth of the Famous 5, a group of Alberta women who fought for rights and freedoms for women, resulting in monumental advancements in women's rights and changing Canadian history.

≡ 1910 PRAIRIE RAILWAY VILLAGE ≡

⑧ MIDNAPORE STATION

You are now entering Heritage Park's 1910 town, a representation of a typical prairie railway town. After the completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway in 1885—the longest and most expensive at the time—immigration to the west increased by 413% between 1901 and 1911. Canada's important rail history is on display throughout the Park: visit the Railway Car Shop ⑨ and Roundhouse ⑩ for an in depth look or catch the antique steam train here for a ride through time. There are three train stations in the Park ⑪ ⑫.

⑬ PRINCE HOUSE

This elegant home belonged to renowned businessman, Peter Prince. Prince managed the Eau Claire & Bow River Lumber Company, and helped form the Calgary Water Power Company, providing the city with electricity. Prince built his magnificent home in 1894, using design blueprints from a Scientific American magazine. You will see many building types represented throughout the Park ranging from sod and log shacks to lumber, brick and sandstone homes. It would cost \$6 to build a sod shack ⑭ and \$1,000 to build a modest wooden frame home, such as the Webster house ⑮.

⑯ SANDSTONE HOUSE

On November 7, 1886, a devastating fire tore through downtown Calgary destroying most of the buildings, which were made of lumber. Afterwards, Calgarians started building with sandstone: it was fireproof, easily workable and readily available in the vicinity. At one time, so many buildings were constructed out of the material Calgary earned the nickname "Sandstone City".

⑰ DINGMAN NO. 1 DISCOVERY WELL

This is a replica of the Dingman well that struck oil on May 14, 1914 in the foothills of Alberta. The find ignited Alberta's first oil boom, which eventually eclipsed the ranching and agriculture industry.

⑱ VULCAN ICE CREAM PARLOUR

The Historical Village represents a prosperous, yet typical prairie town with many businesses, municipal government and entertainment. This wooden building is clad with embossed sheet steel, while many other buildings had false fronts to make them look more impressive. Browse the shops, visit Flett's Blacksmith Shop ⑲ and the Strathmore Standard ⑳ to see trades people hard at work, and play a game at the Antique Midway ㉑ and Barons Snooker Parlour ㉒.

㉓ WAINWRIGHT HOTEL

The hotel was originally built in the small town of Denwood, Alberta, with the expectation that the railway would stop in town. When it went through the town of Wainwright instead, situated three miles to the west, the townspeople simply moved the hotel: rolling it on logs, which took three months. Room and board for the week cost a few dollars, or you could stay at the Livery Stable ㉔ in return for a few morning chores.

㉕ WING CHONG LAUNDRY

Chinese immigrants were vital to the creation of the railroad. They were treated as disposable workers, and once the railroad was complete, they were left with nothing. Many took unpopular jobs, which required little investment, but required long hard hours working in places such as laundries and cafes.

㉖ WEEDON SCHOOL

A typical one-room schoolhouse, educating students from grades 1 to 8. If students wanted to continue their education, they would have to move into the bigger cities. Students were frequently absent from school due to duties on the farm.

㉗ THE COTTAGE HOSPITAL

The hospital, Rectory and St. Martin's Anglican Church ㉘ collectively served the community from cradle to grave. The Cottage Hospital was modestly equipped, and common surgeries were performed on the dining room table.

㉙ BURNSIDE RANCH HOUSE

Step inside this warm and welcoming home that shares western hospitality and the relaxed lifestyle of a ranch. Southern Alberta's economy and its cultural identity were based on agriculture and ranching. Winter wheat is grown and harvested in the field and the livestock represent a small mixed farm.

≡ 1860s FUR TRADING FORT AND ≡ FIRST NATIONS ENCAMPMENT

⑳ FIRST NATIONS ENCAMPMENT

Tipis provided an ideal home for the semi nomadic plains Indians. Women were responsible for the construction, maintenance and relocation of the tipis. Head inside to hear stories dating back thousands of years, join a drumming circle or learn about the artifacts of the First Nations People.

㉑ HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY FUR TRADING FORT

The Hudson's Bay Company, founded in 1670 by Royal Charter of King Charles II, was granted rights to all the lands drained by the rivers that flowed into Hudson Bay. Their primary business was trading European goods to the First Nations people and Métis in return for furs, especially beaver pelts, due to the popularity of beaver hats in Europe at the time. Engage in some friendly fur trading and train to be a voyageur!

≡ 1880s PRE-RAILWAY SETTLEMENT ≡

㉒ BERRY CREEK NORTH WEST MOUNTED POLICE POST

Early settlements in this region started as a few humble log shacks and tents. The late 1860s through the early 1870s was a time of relative lawlessness and exploitation of the First Nations people by ruthless whisky traders. The North West Mounted Police were established in 1873 and sent west to stem the whisky trade, establish law and order and generally make the region safe for the settlement.

㉓ LIVINGSTON HOUSE

Sam Livingston and his Métis wife Jane Howse, with their 14 children, were among the first homesteaders in the area. Sam was an innovative farmer, avid hunter and technically a squatter. He was instrumental in forming a Settler's Rights Association with other homesteaders to petition the Dominion Government for legal title to the lands.

SELF-GUIDED WALKING TOUR

HERITAGE PARK HISTORICAL VILLAGE

ENGLISH



HERITAGE PARK

CANADA'S LARGEST LIVING HISTORY MUSEUM

WELCOME TO

HERITAGE PARK HISTORICAL VILLAGE

CANADA'S LARGEST LIVING HISTORY EXPERIENCE

You are about to see and feel the past come to life in front of your eyes. This unique Park's attractions and exhibits span Western Canadian history from the 1860s to the 1950s. You will see our iconic past not only preserved, but also presented alive and in great working condition.

Ride the authentic steam train, make old-fashioned ice cream with the prairie townsfolk, explore our one-room schoolhouse, enjoy the antique midway and set sail on Calgary's only paddle wheel boat.

History's Many Chapters

Heritage Park is divided into four time periods. From the early days of the settlement to the beginnings of our modern era, they are all here to discover.



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www.HeritagePark.ca



ENTRANCE

1930s Heritage Square

1910 Prairie
Railway Village

1860s Fur Trading Fort and
First Nations Encampment

1880s Pre-Railway
Settlement

- 🍴 Food
- 🚻 Washrooms
- 💰 Bank Machine
- 🔍 Lost and Found
- 🛠️ First Aid
- 🛒 Stroller Parking
- ❓ Information
- 🚭 Designated Smoking Area