

Heritage Hall (SAIT) page 12

KENSINGTON

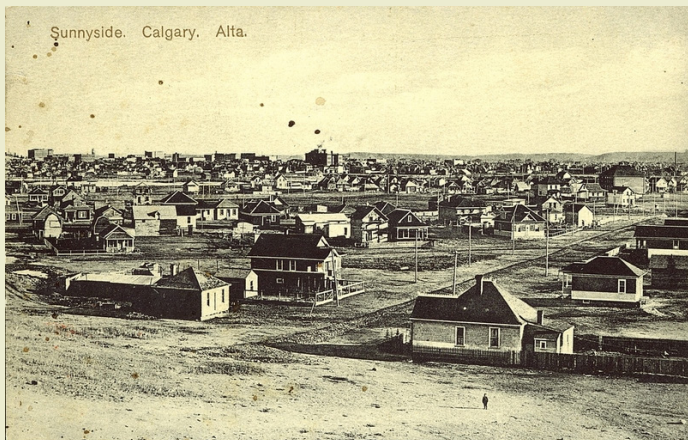
West Hillhurst, Hillhurst & Sunnyside

Walking Tour



HERITAGE
CALGARY

Sunnyside. Calgary. Alta.



KENSINGTON

West Hillhurst, Hillhurst and
(Sunnyside)

While the sites are organized in a rough line,
there is no starting point on this tour.

Pick a building to start on the map and explore!

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Cover photo: Heritage Hall (SAIT)
formerly Normal School

Normal School, Calgary, Alberta
Photogelatine Engraving Co (Publisher) . Normal School, Calgary, Alberta..
Ottawa: Photogelatine Engraving Co.
Limited, Ottawa, [between 1920 -
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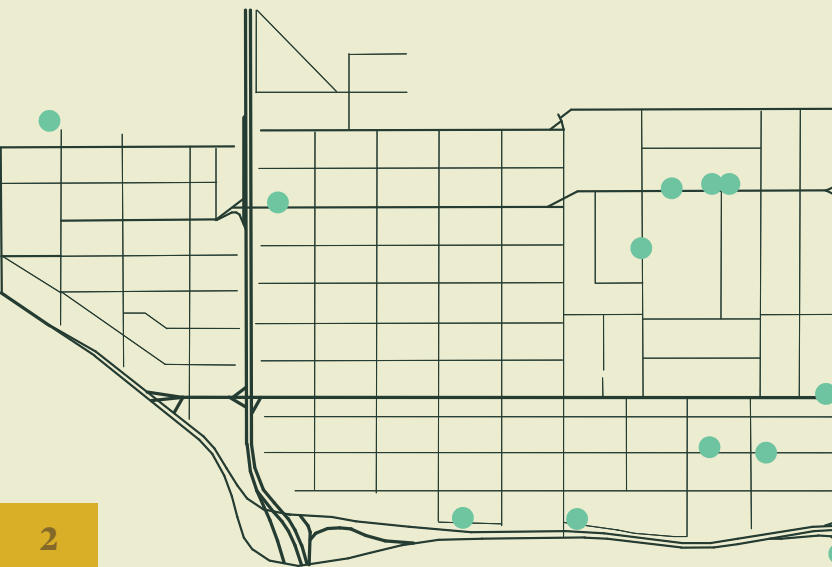
Interior Cover photo: View of the
Community of Sunnyside in Calgary.

The H. Olive Co'y Ltd (publisher).
Sunnyside. Calgary. Alta.. Calgary:
The H. Enida Olive Co'y Ltd., Calgary,
Canada, cca. 1912

INTRODUCTION

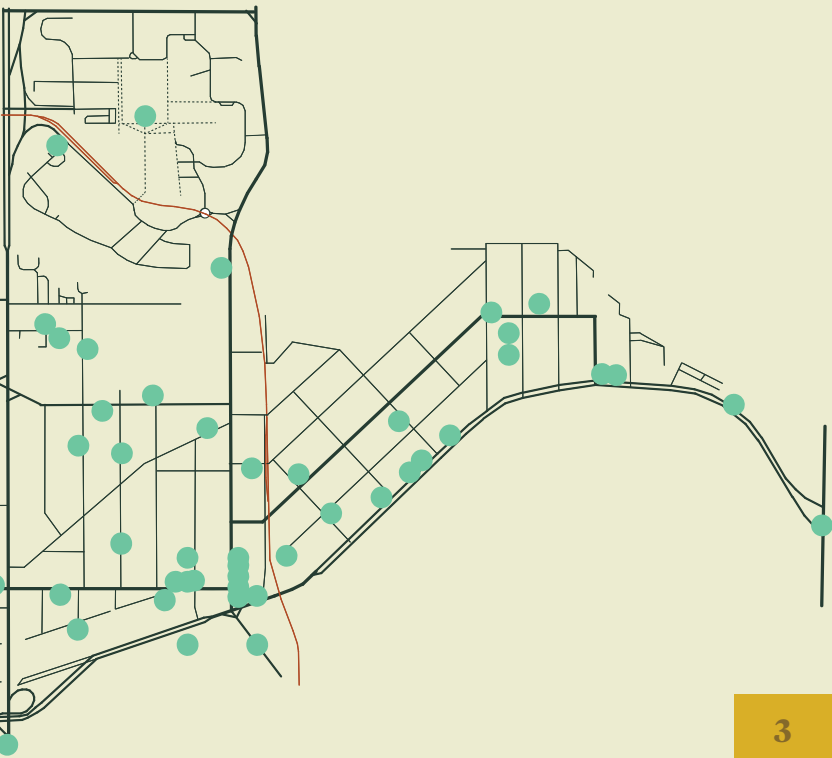
Sunnyside, Hillhurst and West Hillhurst are some of Calgary's older communities, each of them having homesteads dating back to the 1880s and then incorporated into Calgary in the early 1900s. Much of today's Hillhurst belonged to Felix McHugh, who homesteaded the land until Ezra Riley would have acquired it, and subsequently sold it to the City in 1904. He also donated the 20 acres that would become Riley Park and St. Barnabas Church. McHugh's name survives as the bluff dividing Sunnyside from Crescent Heights.

West Hillhurst remained largely undeveloped by Calgary despite its annexation in 1907 until after World War II, where the neighbourhood saw the rapid development of "Victory Homes;" starter homes built for returning soldiers. As such, West Hillhurst, despite being an inner city community, is sparsely represented on the Inventory of Evaluated Historic Resources. The sites that are, however, are representative of Calgary's growth through time, with houses like the Queen Anne Revival Riley House to the Expressionist Guide-Scout Service Centre.



Sunnyside, like Hillhurst, was incorporated into the City in the early 1900s and was home to Canadian Pacific Railway and Eau Claire Sawmill employees. Apartments, workers' cottages, and other Edwardian Era style homes make up much of this community. While not all of the older homes in these communities are listed in the Inventory of Evaluated Historic Resources, these three communities are nevertheless full of Calgary's heritage through the years.

Between Hillhurst and Sunnyside is one of Calgary's busiest Business Revitalization Zones, Kensington. While some of the area's heritage has been lost, including a few sites on the Inventory, much of it is represented and well integrated into the BRZ, showing the importance that heritage has to commercial activity. The scale and character of these buildings attracts Calgarians from all over the city, and tourists from all over the world.



WEST HILLHURST



1 Riley House

2 Grand Trunk Cottage School

3 Guide-Scout Service Centre

4 Fire Hall No. 6 (1964)

Riley House

843 27 ST NW - Queen Anne Revival - 1910

Alfred Riley, a member of the prominent Riley family in Calgary, had this house built in 1910. Riley was born in 1872 in Montreal, and moved with his family to a homestead northeast of Calgary in 1888. He engaged in the ranching business in partnership with his three brothers and his father from 1896 until his father's death in 1909. Other members of the family went on with careers in business and politics. Ezra Hounsfield Riley, Alfred's brother, created the Hillhurst subdivision in Calgary and sat as the Liberal MLA for the riding of Gleichen.

Architecturally the Riley House is an example of the Queen Anne style popular in Canada at the turn of the century. The red brick with white trim, a prominent tower, small pane of glass in the upper window and the broad wrap-around veranda are features of this home that reflect the style.



Grand Trunk Cottage School

2422 5 Ave SW - Vernacular - 1911

Constructed in 1911, the Grand Trunk Cottage School, was one of the seven 1911 cottage schools constructed in outlying subdivisions to provide temporary accommodation for Calgary's classrooms prior to World War I. In keeping with the progressive building program of the Calgary Board of Education, this school represents the Board's distinct policy to build "residential" like facilities on small land parcels in new districts, in an attempt to relieve congestion experienced in larger central schools.

Designed to adhere to provincial regulations set out in the Education Act, these schools were given a residential quality to allow for their future resale. Often placed on two to three lot parcels, they blended well with their neighbouring residences.



Guide-Scout Service Centre

2140 Brownsea Dr NW - Expressionist - 1966

The Guide-Scout Service Centre, built in 1966-67, comprises a large open lot with a one and one-half storey, Expressionist-style building. The building, distinguished by its cubic box massing set on a smaller poured concrete box, features minimalist brick cladding and inset vertical windows. A steeply pitched, concave flared roof, reminiscent of a camping tent and composed of massive curved glulam beams, peeks out from the flat roofline and dramatically projects over a central front entryway at the second storey. The Guide-Scout Centre is the most tangible symbol of the Boy Scout and Girl Guide movements in Calgary and their joint effort to construct a purpose-built headquarters.

The Guide and Scout movements were essential youth organizations in Calgary, which promoted the development of character, ability, and leadership through outdoor activities and community service.



Fire Hall No. 6 (1964)

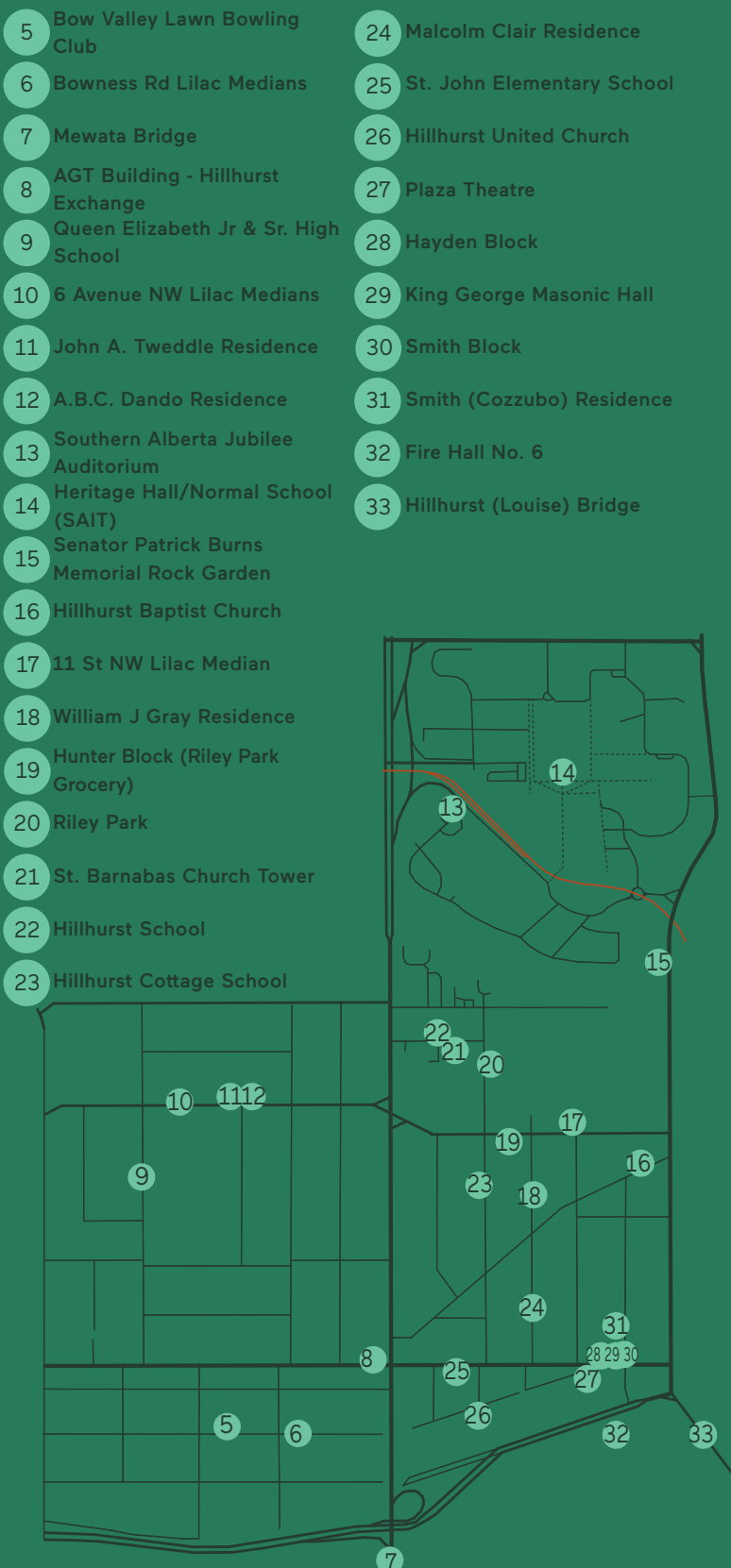
1940 Westmount Blvd NW - Modern - 1964

Fire Hall No. 6 is located on a large lot in the inner-city community of West Hillhurst in Calgary. Constructed in 1964, it has high activity value as the key site for providing firefighting services to West Hillhurst and adjacent northwest neighbourhoods from 1964 to 1998.

Fire Hall No. 6 (1964) is further valued as a good example of a Modern-style fire hall in Calgary reflective of civic architecture of the 1960s. With the Modern movement, design favoured maximization and efficiency of space, as expressed through functional layouts and minimally yet creatively applied architectural ornamentation as an exhibition of the true nature of materials. Fire Hall No. 6 reflects Modern architectural style in its one-storey height with irregular plan, rectangular concrete block volumes with flat roofs, and highly textured materiality emphasizing verticality including its stack bond vertical brick and concrete block detailing, vertical detailing on the concrete blocks and dramatic fire hose tower.



Hillhurst



Bow Valley Lawn Bowling Club 1740 Bowness Rd NW - Vernacular - 1932

The Bow Valley Lawn Bowling Club is a bowling green occupying about half a city block. The original clubhouse has been recently renovated. The building is a single storey, wood frame structure, and features; pitched roofline with cross gables, dormers, and open verandah facing the bowling greens. It is one of only a handful of historic lawn bowling clubs still remaining in Calgary, with others at Inglewood and Stanley Park.

Lawn bowling has been an athletic and social tradition in Calgary since it was first played locally as an organized sport in 1904. It was and is accessible to city residents of all income levels and social strata. The city once had as many as seven lawn bowling organization concurrently, and players have participated in city, provincial, and national tournaments, and have hosted international players.



Bowness Rd. Lilac Median Bowness Rd NW - Streetscape - 1932

The Bowness Road NW Lilac Medians are a collection of 3 landscaped medians located on Bowness Road NW, from 14 Street NW to 17 Street NW, and date from 1932. The medians are planted with regularly spaced, purple flowering, Common Lilac shrubs. Like the 6 Ave NW Lilac medians, the Bowness Road medians, are part of a rare collection of historic medians in Calgary, all found within the Hillhurst community. The ordered, regular planting design of the lilac shrubs within the medians reflects the formal approach to the design of public spaces common in the City Beautiful movement.

The formal, ordered design of the medians reflects the influence of the City Beautiful Movement in urban development/planning. The movement supported beautification and formality to encourage order and harmony within society.



Mewata Bridge

14 St SW - Modern - 1954

The Mewata Bridge, opened in 1954, is the best bridge example in Calgary of mid-Twentieth Century modernist design. With its clean, simple, graceful appearance and finish the bridge embodies the precepts of modernism. Three elongated arches carry the bridge across the river and imbue the bridge with a character of sleek, modern horizontality and lightness, while referencing the arched appearance of the bridge's older neighbours, the 1922 Louise Bridge and the 1916 Centre Street Bridge.

The heritage value of the bridge also stems from its advanced construction technology of the period, being the first box-girder beam bridge built in Calgary. At the time of construction, the Mewata Bridge was also the longest box-girder span in North America.



AGT Building - Hillhurst Exchange

1510 Kensington Rd NW - Edwardian Classical - 1922



Alberta Government Telephones expanded its Calgary service widely in the years following World War I. This automatic exchange, originally called the Louise Exchange, was built to serve the Hillhurst district in 1922.

It was presumably designed by the Provincial Department of Public Works, and construction was supervised by AGT's Jack McKibbin. The rectangular brick building is of a simple yet good design, with quality brick work highlighted by fine arches around the windows and by horizontal string courses.

The building remains as originally constructed, even the original window frames are intact. It forms part of a very good streetscape, although one with few historic buildings.

Queen Elizabeth Jr. & Sr. High School 512 18 St NW - Collegiate Gothic & Modern - 1930

Queen Elizabeth Jr. and Sr. High School is a large, rectangular property with a sprawling school building that comprises successive building campaigns. A 1930, Collegiate Gothic-style building forms the nucleus of the complex, while a Modern-style 1953 addition is the largest structure within the complex. The property also includes other additions that date from 1948, 1963 and 1967. The striking, 1967, Modern-style brick-clad library set on pilotis on the south side of the west façade is a focal point of the property.

In the fall of 1930, this site was inaugurated as the Upper Hillhurst Public School with a nine-room, two-storey building that still forms the nucleus of the site. It replaced a 1921, wood-frame cottage school in the community known as the Upper Hillhurst School. The main façade of the 1930 building faces east and was accessed by a small gravel road from 6th Avenue NW.



6 Ave NW Lilac Medians 6 Avenue NW -Streetscape - 1929

The 6th Avenue NW Lilac Medians are part of a rare collection of historic medians in Calgary, all found within the Hillhurst community. The ordered, regular planting design of the lilac shrubs within the medians reflects the formal approach to the design of public spaces common in the City Beautiful movement. The movement supported beautification and formality to encourage order and harmony.

Advocates of the movement believed the approach would promote a harmonious social order that would increase the quality of life of Calgarians.

William Roland Reader, Calgary's Superintendent of Parks and Cemeteries from 1913-1942, was influenced by the City Beautiful Movement in urban development/planning. Reader's goal was to develop Calgary into one of the most desirable cities of western Canada.



John A. Tweddle Residence

1728 6 Ave NW - Craftsman - 1913



The John A. Tweddle Residence, built 1913-14, is a 1½ storey single-family residence, clad in bevelled wood siding (currently covered), with a steep front-facing gable roof, half-width front porch with lower front-facing-gable roof, and central doorway. It sits on a block, separated by landscaped boulevard, facing the Queen

Elizabeth School grounds in the northwest residential neighbourhood of Hillhurst.

Construction of the CPR mainline through Calgary in 1883 brought an influx of pioneer and immigrant settlers. One of which was John A. Tweddle (1880-1947), who purchased the land for this house in 1913, had it built starting that year, then lived and worked there. Tweddle, born West Hartlepool, Durham County, England, came to Calgary in 1910 and was a successful contractor in Calgary for 30 years and was elected as City Commission (1939-1944).

A.B.C. Dando Residence

1722 6 Ave NW - Craftsman - 1913

Dentist Albert B.C. (Burge Cecil) Dando (1876-1936) purchase the land for this house in 1912, had it built in 1913, and owned it through 1923. He operated a dentistry in the city from 1910-1919. Accountant Daniel Duncan was owner/occupant in 1923--28, followed by accountant Leonard Boundy, 1929--40. The Boundys housed SAIT students as boarders. Ruth Crawford, the next long-term owner/occupant, from 1946 to 1995, also took in boarders.

This is a fine, highly detailed example of a Craftsman bungalow with excellent integrity. Characteristics of the style seen in this house are its front-facing gable roof extending across the facade, lower cross gables, deep eaves with exposed rafters and elaborated rafter ends, deep



open front porch, and tapered porch columns. Details such as mock half-timbering, exposed and projecting roof beams, tapered doorway and window surrounds with arched heads, and rusticated brick chimneys evoke a cottage-like charm.

Southern Alberta Jubilee Auditorium

1415 14 Ave NW - International - 1957

On September 1, 1955, Albertans celebrated the golden jubilee of their province, which had been created from part of the Northwest Territories in 1905. More than a year before the anniversary date, on May 4, 1954, Premier Ernest C. Manning announced two massive provincial government projects to commemorate the occasion: the Northern Alberta Jubilee Auditorium in Edmonton, and the Southern Alberta Jubilee Auditorium in Calgary. Both auditoria follow an identical plan developed by the Provincial Department of Public Works. City, provincial, and national tournaments, and have hosted international players.

The Auditorium is an International style building featuring; expressed fly tower and auditorium, bowed front facade with large curtain wall glazing sections, projecting canopy at foyer, and granite faced precast concrete wall panels.



Heritage Hall/Normal School (SAIT)

1301 16 Ave NW - Collegiate Gothic - 1921

Heritage Hall of the Southern Alberta Institute of Technology is a three-storey steel and concrete building. Built between 1921 and 1922, it is constructed in the Collegiate Gothic style and features a symmetrical red-brick and sandstone facade, twin four storey square towers, parapets and a distinctive fenestration pattern. Originally known as the Provincial Institute of Technology Building and Normal School, it was rechristened Heritage Hall in 1985.

The building's exterior design elements that reflect this style are its robust construction, twin square towers with crenellated parapets, pinnacles at each corner and interlocking gothic arches; and a Tudor arch over the front doors. The interior embodies this sensibility in an auditorium based on a baronial hall with minstrel gallery and gothic-arched windows. The exterior and interior features of the building are well preserved and the building retains a coherent and stately appearance.



Senator Patrick Burns Memorial Rock Garden

1103 10 St NW - Rock Garden - 1956

On September 1, 1955, Albertans celebrated the golden jubilee of their province, which had been created from part of the Northwest Territories in 1905. More than a year before the anniversary date, on May 4, 1954, Premier Ernest C. Manning announced two massive provincial government projects to commemorate the occasion: the Northern Alberta Jubilee Auditorium in Edmonton, and the Southern Alberta Jubilee Auditorium in Calgary. Both auditoria follow an identical plan developed by the Provincial Department of Public Works. city, provincial, and national tournaments, and have hosted international players.

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Hillhurst Baptist Church

1110 Gladstone Rd NW - Gothic Revival - 1907

The Hillhurst Baptist Church is a modest wood-framed structure retaining elements of the Gothic Revival style. The name was changed from the Morleyville Road Baptist Church to the Hillhurst Baptist Church in 1911. It was a functioning church until the early 1970s and has since had several different uses.

The spiritual life of Hillhurst was made up of several denominations, including a Baptist congregation. Prior to the construction of the Louise Bridge, it was difficult for residents of Hillhurst to travel to church. Therefore in 1907, a small wooden structure was built by parish volunteers in to accommodate this need. At the time of construction, there were 31 charter members, led by Reverend A.D. Gunn. By 1914 this congregation had grown enough to warrant an expansion of the church to its present day form.



11 St. NW Lilac Median

11 St NW - Streetscape - 1919



The formal, ordered design of the medians reflects the influence of the City Beautiful Movement in urban development/planning. The movement supported beautification and formality to encourage order and harmony within society. William Roland Reader, Calgary's Superintendent of Parks and Cemeteries from 1913-1942, was

influenced by the City Beautiful Movement in the establishment and early growth of Calgary's parks and open space system. One of his principle initiatives was the creation of streets lined with trees and developed with landscaped boulevards and medians.

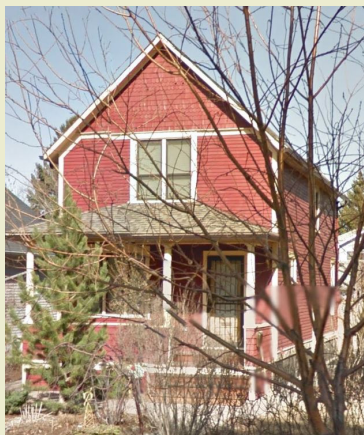
The movement supported beautification and formality to encourage order and harmony. Advocates of the movement believed the approach would promote a harmonious social order that would increase the quality of life and help to reduce undesirable social behaviour.

William J. Gray Residence

424 11A St NW - Edwardian Gable Front - 1911

The William J. Gray Residence is a good example of the early residential development of Hillhurst, which, along with Bridgeland and Sunnyside, were the first residential communities of Calgary north of the Bow River.

The building is a simple Edwardian Gable Front dwelling, a prevalent type in Calgary at the time but becoming an increasingly rare example in the area. The house has a high level of historic integrity as it retains its original beveled wood siding, fascia, and soffits. Although the full-width porch has been replaced, it has not been enclosed like other homes in the area (including the identical home next door) and retains its original footprint. The porch and its classical columns, along with the fishscale gable shingles, add to the architectural interest of the house. The interior of the home features original flooring in the upper level, and some doors and mouldings.



Hunter Block (Riley Park Grocery)

1209 5 Ave NW - Edwardian Commercial - 1912

Built in 1908, the Hunter Block is one of the earliest structures on its street, and forms part of the oldest extant building fabric within the entire community. It is also a rare surviving example of a small-scale neighbourhood grocery store from the early decades of Hillhurst's development.

This building is a modest Edwardian Commercial-style retail shop. It is a two-storey, wood-frame, rectangular building with flat roof and bevelled

wood siding. The symmetrical front facade features a central doorway flanked by two large display windows on the first storey. A cornice with decorative scroll brackets at the corners ornaments the facade.

It was constructed for or by John R. Hunter, a building contractor, in 1908 and sold to plasterer Theophilus Thompson in 1911.

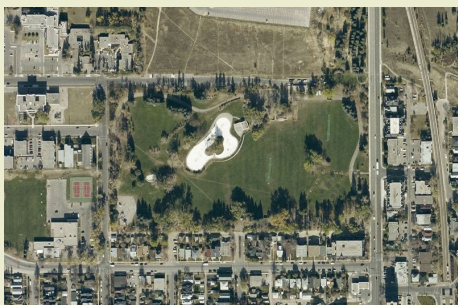


Riley Park

800 12 St NW - City Park - 1911

The Heritage value lies in the association with Ezra Riley and William Reader; the planting design in the park, and the recreational activities available in the park.

Ezra Riley was a prominent figure in Calgary's early history. Ezra came to Alberta in 1888 to homestead a quarter section of land with his family. By the early 1900's the Riley Family had over 10,000 acres. Riley was a member of the legislative Assembly of Alberta for the Conservative Party from 1906-1910. In 1910 Ezra Riley subdivided the family land and created the community of Hillhurst. Riley donated part of the land to the City of Calgary to create the park that now bears his name. William Roland Reader was Calgary's Superintendent of Parks and Cemeteries from 1913-1942. This was an important time in the development of Calgary as there was much migration and subsequent construction. Reader's goal was to develop Calgary into a



St. Barnabas Church Tower 1407 7 Ave NW - Gothic Revival - 1912

A stalwart brick tower with sandstone buttresses and trim is all that remains of the original St. Barnabas Church built here in 1912. This was the second church built by the congregation. The congregation's first, a frame building erected in 1906 and replaced as the congregation grew, was the first church in newly opened Hillhurst. The brick building of 1912 was a gift of Ezra H. Riley, a member of the pioneer family which originally ranched here.



The brick and stone English-style church building burned in January 1957, leaving only the tower. It was replaced the following year by a new brick church. The rock-faced sandstone is articulated by horizontal string courses at the levels of the sills and lintels. A classic balustrade is supported by columns over the entrance; the balustrades which used to sit atop the cornice everywhere but in the centre have disappeared.

Hillhurst School 1418 7 Ave NW - Classical Revival - 1911

Hillhurst School is a simplified Classical Revival-style building with sandstone, load-bearing walls. The central section of the school is three storeys atop a raised basement with two flanking wings that are one storey lower. Distinguishing features include a prominent front-entrance porch supported by Tuscan columns, and topped by a classical-style balustrade.

Hillhurst School shares the same plan as Colonel Walker School (1911), and Connaught School (1910) and all three represent a standard design implemented by the School Board.

Hillhurst school has served as a place of learning in the Hillhurst community continually for almost one hundred years. The school served primarily as an Elementary and Junior High School for the residential population of Hillhurst.



Hillhurst Cottage School

455 12 St NW - Foursquare - 1910

The Hillhurst Cottage School is an early twentieth century, two-storey, wood frame building located on one city lot, fully integrated into the residential streetscape of the Hillhurst district of Calgary.

During the early years of the twentieth century, emerging urban centres across Alberta sought out efficient ways of educating children while acting as good stewards of their resources for school construction. Booming young cities like Calgary initiated the building of modest two room "cottage" schools or four room "bungalow" schools as temporary measures while larger, more commodious brick or sandstone buildings were being planned and built. Between 1910 and 1912, the Calgary Public School Board built approximately seventeen such cottage schools using two primary designs. Two of these buildings remain.



Malcolm Clair Residence

226 11A St NW - Edwardian Gable Front - 1912

The dwelling is a good representative example of an Edwardian Gable-Front house, a common pre-WWI style in this neighbourhood and throughout Calgary, retaining excellent exterior integrity. Like most such houses, it was almost certainly built from a standardized plan. Along with its style-defining front-facing gable roof, other common style features are a full-width front porch; symmetrical upper storey and asymmetrical lower one due to an off-centre front entrance; and plain woodwork and minimal surface decoration.

From its beginnings, this was a rental property with absentee owners and working class tenants. It was built for and owned during 1911-24 by Nellie Stephens whose husband, William Stephens, a builder, produced. The house was occupied during 1918-42 by Malcolm Clair, a clerk then accountant with the Canadian Pacific Railway.



St. John Elementary School 1309 Kensington Rd NW - Bungalow - 1916

St. John's School was built in 1916 as a separate school for Roman Catholic students. It closely resembles the bungalow school type being built by the CBE at this same time.

The building is contained within a dominant and attractively-proportioned hipped roof broken only by the windows of the offices, the curved pediment above, and a cupola at the apex. The predominantly horizontal lines and the brickwork accented by the

horizontal string courses bear a resemblance to buildings of the Prairie School. Additions were built in 1954 and 1967, but these are located to the rear and the principal facade retains its integrity.



Hillhurst United Church 1227 Kensington Cl NW - Tudor Revival - 1912

The Hillhurst United Church was constructed in 1912 as a Presbyterian Church in the Calgary Suburb of Hillhurst-Sunnyside. This was a working class community that developed north of the Bow River during the pre-World War One economic boom in Calgary. Lacking easy access to the downtown core of Calgary prior to the construction of the Louise Bridge in 1909, the community developed on the same lines as a small town.

The Hillhurst Church was modeled after rural English Gothic designs which was reflected in the use of the pointed arch to form windows and doors, and the twin towers flanking the main entryway, capped by stucco and wood to resemble a half-timbering technique.



Plaza Theatre

1133 Kensington Rd NW - Art Deco - 1928



The Plaza Theatre, built in 1928 and rebuilt in 1934-5, is a two-storey, Art Deco-style theatre with understated Spanish Colonial Revival-style influences. It is distinguished by a stylized parapet and marquee suspended above the entrance.

The Plaza has been, from its beginnings, a well-known and popular destination and meeting place in the Hillhurst community. In its first decades the theatre attracted a loyal following of local residents, some of whom would go there each time the film changed - two to three times per week. Children would line up around the block for Saturday matinees. The Plaza originally showed second-run films that had already been screened downtown, as well as 'art films', and so may have attracted patrons from beyond Hillhurst, particularly because the street car ran right past the Plaza on Kensington Rd.

Hayden Block

1134 Kensington Rd NW - Commercial - 1912

This two-storey brick commercial block, originally having shops on the ground floor and suites above, was built by Edward A. Hayden in 1912 just as the Hillhurst area was developing. It is a good example of a building of its type and its commercial style, and is particularly distinguished by its attractive pressed metal cornice with finials at either end. The building has recently been renovated and its integrity was damaged by the sandblasting of the brick facing on the upper storey.

The ground floor storefront has been entirely redesigned, although in a manner which is compatible with the building's character. The Hayden Block forms a part of an excellent historic grouping.



King George Masonic Hall

1126 Kensington Rd NW - Spanish Colonial Revival - 1926

Freemasons first met in Calgary in 1883, and following, the city's first masonic lodge was organized. Erected in 1926, King George Masonic Hall is one of four masonic halls built in the city in the early part of the present century. The principal portion of the stucco building has one storey above a basement, with a stepped gable and the masonic emblem on a plaque over the entrance. Pilasters at the sides and by the entrance are capped by cornices. A wing extends to the east at the right. It is a good example of the loosely historicizing designs of the 1920's similar to the Plaza Theatre across the street (site 11-140), and is a very good example of a society hall. The building forms part of the excellent grouping of historic structures in this area.



Smith Block

1122 Kensington Rd NW - Edwardian Commercial - 1911

Completed 1911, just four years after the area was annexed to Calgary, the Smith Block represents the early development phase of Hillhurst. It also recalls the early high-street character of Kensington Road, as a result of its role as a streetcar route from 1909-50.

The Smith Block is representative of the Edwardian Commercial-style architecture in Hillhurst. It features a red-brick exterior, a wraparound storefront with large display windows and cornice and simple, straightforward proportions and detailing. Originally a recessed entry allowed access into each of the ground floor's commercial units, although the entry is now partially enclosed. The interior of the building is notable for its elaborately embossed tin ceilings and cornices on the ground floor.



Smith (Cozzubbo) Residence

207 10A St NW - Edwardian Cottage - 1911

The Smith (Cozzubbo) Residence represents the early development phase of the community. The area was a distinctly working-class suburb comprising residents that built and occupied modest but attractive houses, such as the Smith Residence. Early occupants of the house included carpenters, a teamster, salesmen and a tailor thus reflecting the community's early demographics.

The red-brick residence was built in 1911 for John Smith, an English immigrant who, in the same year, also developed the two-storey, red-brick Smith (Arnell) Block immediately to the south. Also in 1911 on the same lot between these two buildings, Smith constructed a third building, a one-and-one-half storey wood-frame residence, which later became a duplex. Smith died in 1911 though his widow Alma retained the property until 1922 and occupied the wood-frame residence between the two brick buildings.



Fire Hall No. 6

1111 Memorial Dr NW - Edwardian Classical - 1909

Built in 1909, Fire Hall No. 6 is a two-story, flat roofed, red brick building and a utilitarian example of Edwardian Classicism. The two large arched entries on the hall's north (front) façade, originally the vehicle doors and now containing glass door and window inserts, indicate the building's original function. Fire Hall No. 6 is part of Poppy Plaza and the Memorial Drive Landscape of Memory.

Fire Hall No. 6 is significant as an example of Calgary's efforts to build a fire department to keep pace with economic boom in the decade before World War One. The city's growth created a pressing need for civic infrastructure, particularly fire protection. The expansion of Calgary's boundaries in 1907 brought several areas north of the Bow River into the city, including the Hillhurst district.



Hillhurst (Louise Bridge)

10 St NW - Beaux Arts - 1921

The Louise (Hillhurst) Bridge is a five-span reinforced-concrete, spandrel-wall, arched bridge supported on four piers and two abutments. The roadway is 16 meters wide with cantilevered 1.5-meter-wide sidewalks on either side. Classically inspired balustrades mark the sides of the bridge deck. The bridge crosses the Bow River to the north west of Calgary's central business district and links Hillhurst - Sunnyside with the downtown.

The Louise (Hillhurst) Bridge is an important landmark in the Hillhurst - Sunnyside community and the western end of downtown. Its landmark status derives from its graceful ornamental design, its long-standing and integral function as an important transportation link and its role as the primary entry feature to Hillhurst-Sunnyside and the western part of Downtown.



Brower House

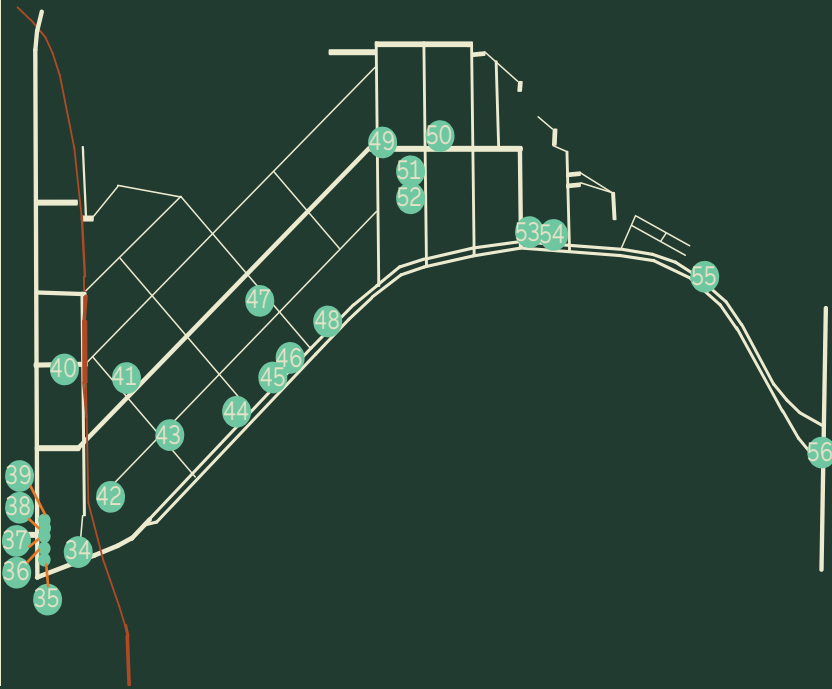
1052 Memorial Dr NW - Queen Anne Revival - 1907

Constructed in 1907, the Brower House is one of the earliest remaining houses remaining - if not the earliest - in the Sunnyside area. From 1907 to 1909 the lot was turned over by five separate owners. The house was occupied by a variety of owners or tenants until 1919; residents' professions include salesman, carpenter, butcher, and street railway conductor. The house was owned and occupied by members of the Brower family from 1919 to 1993, with Frank C. Brower, publisher of the Olds Gazette, first purchasing it and living with his brother Archibald and his family.

While stylistically moderate, the house is nonetheless a rare and substantial example of the Queen Anne Revival style in the Sunnyside community. Characteristic features of the house include its front veranda with turned supports, its flat roof deck, and its buff-coloured brick cladding - a tone of brick favoured when employing the Queen Ann Revival style in Calgary. Its use of buff-coloured brick makes it a singular extant example in the community.



Sunnyside



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104/106 10 St NW 104/106 10 St SW - Commercial - 1919

Built in 1919, this structure is a one-story, rectangular plan Commercial-style building. The wood-frame, red brick veneer structure features large display windows, a brick parapet, and minimal ornamentation. This property incorporates two storefronts - #104 and #106 in the first block of 10th Street NW, the main commercial area in the community of Hillhurst-Sunnyside. This building comprises two of four storefronts in a contiguous structure.

The property holds symbolic value to the Hillhurst community because it recalls the historic commercial function of 10th Street as a strip of neighbourhood services. Until the construction of the 14th Street bridge, 10th Street was the main thoroughfare and focal point for the community, being a streetcar route, with direct access to the Hillhurst (Louise) Bridge and downtown.



106A 10 St NW 106A 10 St NW - Commercial - 1919

The property has heritage value in the neighbourhood as a representative example of a small-scale, Commercial-style building, typical of those constructed outside of Calgary's downtown core in the early 20th century. The building is defined by its storefront, which features a large display window (originally surmounted by transom lights) and is framed by a metal cornice. The building is modest in design and constructed with an economy of materials.

The building has symbolic value for its association with Black's Pharmacy, a small drugstore and sub-post office that operated continuously from 1920 to 1982. Black's was a well-known business and focal point of the community due to its longstanding presence and important role as a post office - a key neighbourhood service in the past. It is remembered as a popular place to purchase greeting cards,



108 10 St NW

108 10 St NW - Commercial - 1919

The property holds symbolic value to the Hillhurst community because it recalls the historic commercial function of 10th Street as a strip of neighbourhood services. Until the construction of the 14th Street bridge, 10th Street was the main thoroughfare and focal point for the community, being a streetcar route, with direct access to the Hillhurst (Louise) Bridge and downtown. This property contributes to the historic commercial character of the street, having housed a variety of businesses that served the local community such as a hardware store, meat markets, fruit vendors, and a fabric store.



Irwin Block

110 1- St NW - Commercial - 1912

This two-storey brick commercial building, with shops on the ground floor and suites above, was built in 1919 during the first development of the Hillhurst neighbourhood. It is a good example of a commercial building of its kind and of its commercial style, and like the other building in this area, forms part of a very good streetscape and excellent historical grouping. The Irwin Block is particularly noticed as a landmark because of its location at the end of Kensington Road.



Carscallen Block

116 10 St NW - Commercial - 1911

P.H. and S.G. Carscallen came to Calgary in 1902 from Smiths Falls, Ontario. They opened a real estate office in this area, helping to develop the Hillhurst neighbourhood. Later, another Carscallen, H.M., set up a hardware business in this building. In 1911, S.G. Carscallen was operating a grocery store out of the Ross Block, he served as alderman a year later. The Carscallen Block was originally a very good example of a two-storey commercial block, with some excellent design details.



All of these were lost in a 1966 renovation in which the facade was covered with aluminum siding, the cornice removed, and the windows and storefronts entirely changed.

Wellington Terrace

1001 3 Ave NW - Arts and Crafts - 1911

Constructed in 1911, Wellington Terrace is a two-storey, wood-frame Arts and Crafts-style row house apartment complex. It is located on a prominent corner lot in the community of Sunnyside. It features prominent wall dormers and shared porches. Currently divided into 11 units, the building is now known as the Lunenburg Apartments.

Wellington Terrace holds significance as one of the few historic apartment houses in Sunnyside that dates to the pre-WWI era and the only example of a wood frame row house. With a prominent location on a corner lot, the building stands out in contrast to workers' cottages and more contemporary walk-up apartment buildings that typify the neighbourhood.



Vendome Block

938 2 Ave NW - Edwardian Commercial - 1912

The Vendome Block is a two-storey, Edwardian Commercial-style, corner building built in 1912. The building houses retail stores on the first storey and open-plan storage space (originally residential suites) above. It is faced in red brick and is distinguished by its recessed-entry storefronts.

The Vendome Block is an excellent example of a small-scale Edwardian Commercial-style building from this era. It is two-storey, wood-frame structure faced in pressed red brick and ornamented by metal cornices. Notably, the storefronts retain a very high degree of integrity with their recessed entries, transom lights, and cornice. It is the last such mixed-use apartment building of its era surviving in the Sunnyside community on a primarily residential street.



Upton Residence

1035 1 Ave NW - Edwardian Cottage - 1908

The Upton Residence property features a one-storey, wood-frame, Edwardian Cottage-style house, built in 1908. The property is located in the Sunnyside community, an inner-city community on the north side of the Bow River adjacent to downtown Calgary. The Upton Residence symbolizes the earliest suburban development of the Sunnyside neighbourhood. It is one of the very earliest remaining houses in the Sunnyside community.

The Upton Residence is also valued as an excellent and rare example of an Edwardian Cottage-style (Builder's Cottage) residence in the community. Modest in size and detail, the square, wood-frame house retains a high level of integrity featuring a characteristic hipped roof, narrow-width lapped siding and open, front porch. Notable detailing includes decorative, scroll-cut window casings and a front window hood with scroll-cut brackets.



118-120 9 St NW 118-120 9 St NW - Craftsman - 1910

118 - 120 9 Street NW is historically significant for its exemplification of Sunnyside's early development as a working-class suburb. When this duplex was built in 1910 the City of Calgary was experiencing a tremendous economic boom (1909-13) which led to an acute housing shortage. Suburbs such as Sunnyside were developed to accommodate Calgary's influx of new residents. This duplex, built in the early stage of Sunnyside's development as a residential suburb, reflects this phase of the community's growth.

The duplex was built as rental housing by a neighbourhood developer and contractor, William Palfrey. It is one of at least 13 structures built in the community by Palfrey between 1909 and 1911. The duplex initially attracted residents who were carpenters, labourers and salesmen.



Glenwood Manor 904 Memorial Dr NW - Georgian Revival - 1928

Glenwood Manor, built in 1928, is a three-storey red-brick clad masonry and concrete apartment building designed in an eclectic style - drawing from the Georgian Revival, and incorporating Spanish and Arts & Crafts influences. The u-shaped plan of the building has maintained 12 units throughout its history, which function present-day as condominiums.

Rich and of high quality, built with the latest amenities of the time -- Glenwood Manor is a symbolic reminder of the economic prosperity Calgary enjoyed in the late 1920s. From its opening in 1928, Glenwood Manor was a premier location for Calgary's emerging upper-middle class, and remains a particularly fine and well-preserved monument to a period of early local success.



Donegal Mansions

830 Memorial Dr NW - Renaissance Revival - 1930

Donegal Mansions was built in 1930 by Andrew Murdoch, the same person who had built Glenwood Manor (Site 06-134) two years earlier. Located strategically along Memorial Drive, the building was intended to serve tenants of the upper middle class. The most distinguished resident was Premier Brownlee.

The building is four storeys high, with excellent brick work accented by stone quoins at the corner and around the central arched windows of leaded glass which illuminate the main staircase. A pressed metal roof in imitation of tile rises above a bracketed cornice. The level of craftsmanship is excellent throughout the building, and it is a very good example of an apartment of this type.



Lough & Elaine Apartments

820 Memorial Dr NW - Classic Revival - 1923

The Lough Apartments (two 1912 houses converted to an apartment block c. 1929) and the Elaine Apartments (built 1923) are a pair of adjacent two-storey, red-brick apartment blocks in a modest Classical Revival style. They are rectangular with a symmetrical (822) or roughly symmetrical (820) facade including a prominent central entranceway with portico, and side two-storey bay-window protrusions. They contribute to a residential area of apartment blocks and single-family dwellings along a prominent riverfront boulevard.

The Lough and Elaine Apartments represent the second wave of development in Sunnyside, and the filling in of vacant lots, during the 1920s to serve the city's growing population of middle and higher-

income workers.

Such workers viewed Sunnyside as a desirable place to live, offering an attractive, peaceful residential setting convenient to downtown offices and enterprises.



Sunnyside Bungalow School

211 7 St NW - Bungalow - 1919

In the years between 1913 and 1920, the School Board reacted to Calgary's rapid growth by erecting a series of small "bungalow" schools. It was intended that these buildings would be converted to apartment use when larger schools were built. As it happened, several continue in their original use as schools to this day. Sunnyside School, built in 1919 and designed by Board of Education architect W.A. Branton, is one of these.

It originally contained six classrooms and no auditorium, and so assemblies were held in the corridors. The one-storey building displays fine brick work, including the insertion of decorative tiles around the main entrance. A continuous cornice runs along the top of the



building and a parapet rises above it. Three classrooms and a gymnasium were added in 1956, and Sunnyside Cottage School, built in 1909, was demolished.

Orman Residence

734 Memorial Dr NW - Craftsman - 1912

The Orman Residence is an eclectic and unique example of a Craftsman-style residence. The one-and-one-half-storey house displays numerous hallmarks of Craftsman-style design including its bungalow form, wood-shingle cladding, triangular eave brackets, and exposed rafter tails. The front gable of the house is distinguished by its mock half-timbering. The corner turret is an unusual design feature of the earlier, waning Queen Anne style. The unusual character of the house may indicate that the plan was produced by the contractor, rather than as a pattern book design.

The house has been associated with a single family since 1948, when it was purchased as a rental property by housewife Ellen Dunn, wife of John Dunn who was Calgary's first sanitary engineer. Starting in 1950 this house was rented and eventually purchased by Dunn's grandson Jack Orman and his wife Doreen Cummings Orman, who raised two children there, also sharing the house with others early on.



East Sunnyside Grocery

540 7 Ave NW - Edwardian Commercial - 1913

Built in 1913, the East Sunnyside Grocery is a two-storey, Edwardian Commercial style building located at the intersection of 7th Av and 5A St NW, in the community of Hillhurst/Sunnyside. The structure features a simplified red brick façade with large display windows, brick pilasters and cornice, a second storefront entrance at the rear of the building opening onto 5A Street, and second-floor apartment suites.



The East Sunnyside Grocery building is an example of small-scale Edwardian Commercial block constructed outside of Calgary's downtown core during the pre-WWI economic boom. The Edwardian Commercial style is defined by the building's simplified, symmetrical red brick façade, which features large storefront windows on either side of a central doorway, minimal ornamentation, and a corbelled brick cornice along the roofline. One distinguishing feature of this structure is a sheltered balcony recessed into the upper east façade.

King Residence

518 7 Ave NW - Edwardian Gable-Front - 1912

The King Residence is a modest one and one-half storey, Edwardian-era wooden frame house with a Dutch gable roof, stucco cladding and saddle dormers. The full-width open porch with tongue-and-groove ceiling and square porch columns frames a central entryway. The home has a small setback from the sidewalk and is across from a small park beside a commercial building and along a primarily historic residential stretch on 7 Avenue in the Sunnyside community in Calgary.



The King Residence, built in 1912, is nationally significant for its long-time residents, the King family, and their connection to early Black settlers in Alberta. It is further associated to siblings, Violet and Theodore King who were both racial equality pioneers and worked to dismantle Black discrimination in Calgary.

J.H. Jamieson Residence 745 5 St NW - Edwardian Gable-Front - 1912

The J.H. Jamieson Residence is a very good representative example of a modest Edwardian Gable Front house, exemplified by its large front facing symmetrical attic gable with central window and the use of the lower hip roof to cover the verandah, the asymmetrical lower front façade, and the painted wood shingle cladding with opening trimmed with painted wood surrounds.

The house is valued as symbolic of Sunnyside's early development. Calgary experienced an intense boom period in the years leading up to the First World War, with massive growth in its economy, population, and spatial area. By that time, John Herbert Jamieson (1884–1948) had begun advertising five lots on this block (including lots 31–32) for sale at \$275 each. Jamieson acquired this property in 1912 and the house was built around that time.



R.W. McDonald Residence 743 5 St NW - Edwardian Gable-Front - 1912

The R.W. McDonald Residence is a good representative example of a modest Edwardian Gable Front house, exemplified by its large front facing symmetrical attic Dutch gable with central window, the use of the lower hip roof to cover the open verandah, shed dormer, and the asymmetrical lower front facade. The concrete foundation walls are parged and scored to look like large pieces of masonry. This modest version of the style now has bottle-dash stucco cladding, potentially covering the original wood clapboard and wood shingle cladding.

In 1912, building contractor R.W. McDonald (1866–1964) acquired this lot in New Edinburgh (as the portion of Sunnyside east of 5A ST was once known), and it was likely he who built the house that year. It became rental accommodations for working-class tenants, although McDonald himself lived in the house briefly around 1919.



Smalley Residence

440 Memorial Dr NW - Eclectic - 1910

Constructed in 1910, the Smalley Residence is an eclectic stucco residence with Arts and Crafts detailing, is one and one-half storey in height and has a bellcast hipped roof with generous overhanging eaves and multiple bellcast



roof dormers. A large gabled dormer is located on the front façade of the residence directly above the main entry enclosed porch. The residence's most dramatic feature is the prominent two-storey tapered square tower capped with a bellcast hipped roof belvedere with overhanging eaves situated at the residence's southwest corner. The Smalley Residence is further valued for its association with early Calgary developer, businessman, and City Alderman, James Smalley, who constructed and lived in the residence. Born on July 30, 1875, in Ross, Herefordshire, England, Smalley immigrated to Canada in 1903, and with his brother, founded one of Calgary's first mortgage companies.

Cappy Smart Residence

436 Memorial Dr NW - Craftsman - 1914

The James "Cappy" Smart residence is significant for its direct association with Chief James Smart of the Calgary Fire Department, a well-known figure in early Calgary, who lived in the house from 1923 until his death in 1939. Affectionately known as "Cappy", Smart was born in Arbroath, Scotland, in 1865. He immigrated to Winnipeg in 1883 and worked briefly as a mortician. Later that year he came to Calgary and took a job at Major James Walker's saw mill. After providing military transport at Batoche during the 1885 Riel Rebellion, he returned to Calgary and became a charter member of the Calgary Hook, Ladder and Bucket Corps, the volunteer fire department.

The house is a representative example of the Craftsman style, and maintains good exterior integrity, with original windows and storms, wood-shingle cladding, and decorative half-timbering on gables.



Memorial Drive

Memorial Dr (10 St - Zoo Rd) - Streetscape - 1922

Memorial Drive's historically significant section of Memorial Drive is from 10th Street NW to Zoo Road NE, where the road is lined with trees, including older Poplars and new plantings of Poplars and other species.

Memorial Drive was created in 1922 as a Road of Remembrance to honour the memory of soldiers fallen during the First World War. Similar roads were built in Victoria, Saskatoon, Thunder Bay and Montreal. Roads of Remembrance can also be found in England, the United States and Australia. Roads of Remembrance were the result a desire to create a lasting, individualized memorial to fallen soldiers using trees instead of statuary in order to symbolize the triumph of life over death.



Centre Street Bridge

118 Riverfront Ave SE - Beaux Arts - 1915

The Centre Street Bridge, built 1915-1916, is a concrete bridge with four arched spans and upper and lower traffic decks. It is ornamented by a pair of kiosks at each end topped by lion sculptures. The bridge crosses the Bow River, connecting downtown Calgary with Crescent Heights. It is a primary north-south transportation link for downtown.

The Centre Street Bridge is historically significant as the second oldest bridge to span the Bow River in Calgary. Completed in 1916, it replaced the original Centre Street Bridge which dated from 1907. The Centre Street Bridge has long served as one of the main links between downtown Calgary and areas north of the Bow River. For much of its early history the bridge also accommodated two street car lines in addition to automobile and pedestrian traffic. As such, the Centre Street Bridge was also instrumental in the early development of neighbourhoods north of the Bow River, especially Crescent Heights,



Mount Pleasant, Tuxedo Park, Winston Heights and Renfrew.

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