

Senator Lougheed's Residence, Calgary, Alta., Canada



Senator Lougheed House, page 28

THE BELTLINE

(Connaught & Victoria Park)

Walking Tour



HERITAGE
CALGARY

INTRODUCTION

The Beltline is a truly massive part of Calgary. Made up of Victoria Park and Connaught (itself originally divided between East and West Connaughts,) the inner-city neighbourhood is home to around 25,000 Calgarians.

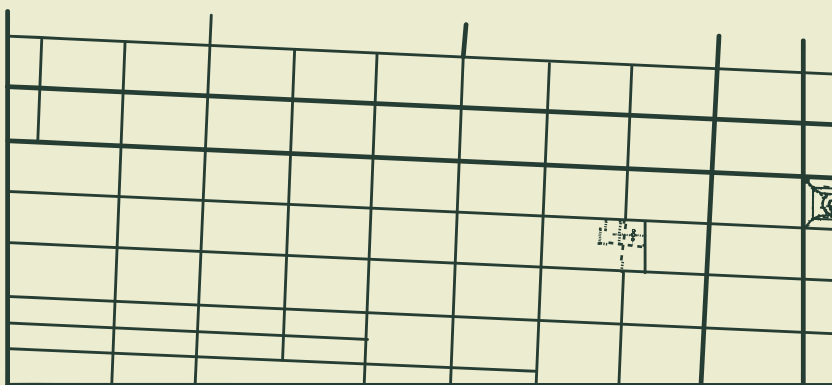
Connaught was established in 1905 and named after the Duke of Connaught, Prince Arthur. When the Prince visited Calgary, in 1912, he was honoured by becoming the namesake of the neighbourhood and the sandstone school in West Connaught.

The eastern half of the Beltline is comprised of Victoria Park, which also encompasses the

Warehouse District. Land was set aside in the 1880s and was formally named Victoria Park in 1889.

The name derived from the Victoria Pavilion and Exhibition grounds, which later became Stampede Park.

Like Connaught, Victoria Pavilion and subsequently Victoria Park were named for British Royalty, this time the monarch herself, Queen Victoria. While the Queen never visited Calgary let alone Canada, Prince Arthur, Duke of Connaught did on multiple occasions, and even served as Canada's tenth Governor General.



Victoria Park and Connaught were amalgamated into the Beltline in 2003 after decades of decline with the outward expansion of the City.

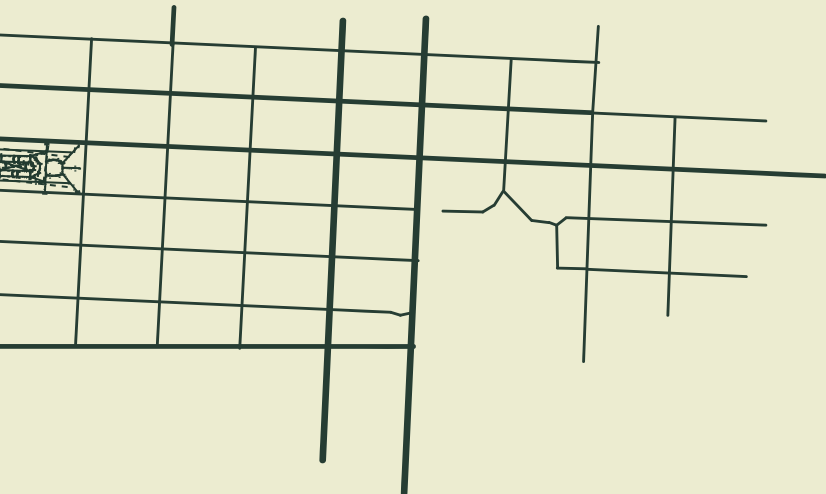
The Beltline is a growing neighbourhood, with Victoria Park specifically growing after urban revitalization plans and car-centric development left the area full of empty lots as homes were demolished as the Stampede Grounds continued their outward expansion. Currently, a 20 year vision for Victoria Park East to revive the neighbourhood exists with the CMLC. Numerous projects, including the Calgary Event Centre,

will fill the empty space created by failed urban renewal projects.

While Victoria Park undergoes slow revitalization, Connaught is also seeing densification, with numerous high rises going up, sometimes at the expense of heritage structures.

Beltline Walking Tour Connaught & Victoria Park

There is no starting point on this tour. Pick a building to start on the map and explore!



Connaught West

- 7 A.B. Cushing Lumber Company
- 7 G.F. Stephens & Company Paint Warehouse
- 8 Ford Motor Company of Canada Warehouse
- 8 Central High School
- 9 Riviera Apartments
- 9 High School Terrace
- 10 Connaught School
- 10 Knoepfi (Hicks) Residence
- 11 J.W.C. Block
- 11 Grave-Chitlick Block
- 12 Brigden Block
- 12 Brigden Shops
- 13 Brigden Grocery Store
- 13 Norwood Apartments
- 14 St. Stephen's Memorial Hall
- 14 St. Stephen's Anglican Church
- 15 St. Stephen's Manse
- 15 West End Telephone Exchange Building
- 16 Grace Presbyterian Church
- 16 Sandringham Apartments
- 17 Devenish Apartments

Connaught Centre

- 17 Jenkins Groceteria No. 12
- 19 Nellie McClung House
- 19 Wesley United Church
- 20 Stein Apartments
- 20 President Apartments
- 21 Stanley Residence
- 21 Ellison Milling Elevator Co.
- 22 AGT Warehouse
- 22 General Motors Building
- 23 Calgary Paint & Glass Co. Warehouse
- 23 Sherwin-Williams Co. Warehouse
- 24 Barnhart Apartments
- 24 Franklin House Apartments
- 25 Ranchmen's Club
- 25 Moxam Apartments
- 26 Houlton House (Congress) Apartments
- 26 Senator Lougheed House
- 27 W.H. Birkenshaw Residence
- 27 Lorraine Apartments
- 28 Roberts Block
- 28 Simington Co. Wholesale Grocery Warehouse
- 29 Hudson's Bay Company Warehouse
- 29 Canadian Equipment & Supply
- 30 L.T. Merburn Co. Ltd.
- 30 First Baptist Church Manse
- 31 First Baptist Church
- 31 Williams Block
- 32 614 17 Ave SW

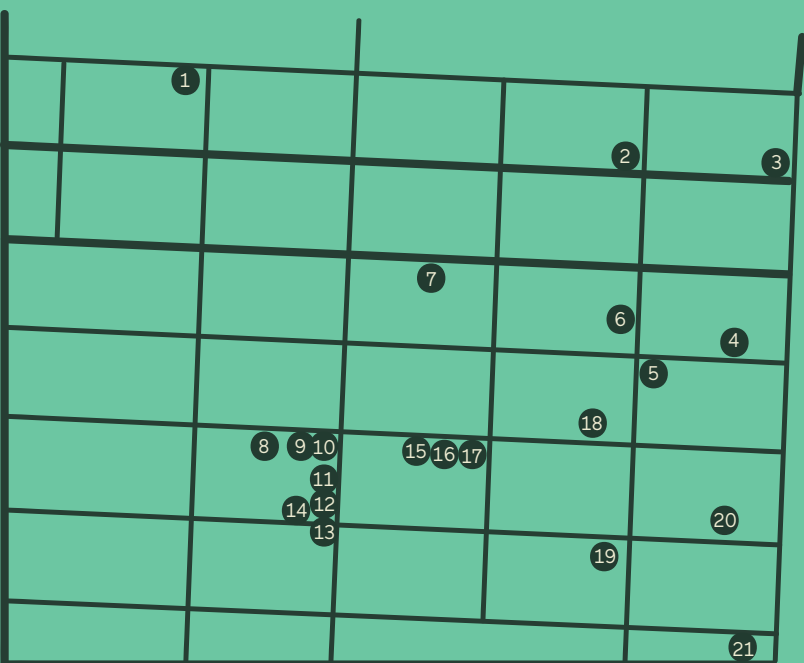
Victoria Park Centre

- 32 Model Milk Building
- 34 Jacques Funeral Home
- 34 Woodhall Residence
- 35 Rossmore Apartments
- 35 Alexandra Terrace
- 36 Western Hospital
- 36 Hester Apartments
- 37 J. Stevenson & Associates
- 37 Calgary Masonic Temple
- 38 Central Memorial Park Library
- 38 Central Memorial Park
- 39 J.I. Case Co. Building
- 39 G.F. & J. Galt & Co. Wholesale
Grocers Warehouse
- 40 Metals Limited Warehouse
- 40 J.H. Ashdown Warehouse
- 41 Donnelly, Watson & Brown
Warehouse
- 41 Scott Fruit Co. & Lowney Wm.
Co.
- 42 Calgary Gas Co. Workshop
- 42 Western (Underwood) Block
- 43 Northern Electric Co.
Warehouse
- 43 Customs House
- 44 Pryce-Jones Department Store
- 44 YWCA
- 45 Davis Residence
- 45 Edmonds Block
- 46 Aull Block 1 & 2
- 46 Canadian Bank of Commerce
- 47 Radio Block
- 47 Albert C. Talbot Residence
- 48 Haultain School
- 48 Underwood Block Annex
- 49 Findlay Apartments
- 49 George C. Cushing Residence
- 50 Healy Apartments
- 50 McHugh House
- 51 Colgrove Apartments

Victoria Park East

- 51 Teskey Residence
- 53 McDonald (Mount Royal)
Apartments
- 53 Fire Hall No. 2
- 54 Calgary Labour Temple
- 54 Imperial Tobacco Warehouse
- 55 Calgary Wine & Spirits Co.
Warehouse
- 55 Tudhope, Anderson Company
Ltd.
- 56 Bell Block
- 56 Great West Liquor Co.
Warehouse
- 57 McBride Hardware Co.
Warehouse
- 57 Massey-Harris Co. Warehouse
- 58 Louise Block
- 58 Fairey Terrace
- 59 Dafoe Terrace
- 59 Victoria Bungalow School
- 60 Victoria Sandstone School
- 60 Pilkington Paint & Glass
- 61 Neilson's Furniture Warehouse
- 61 Big Four Building
- 62 Victoria Pavilion
- 62 Olympic Saddledome
- 63 Weston Bakery (Golden West
Bakery)
- 63 Stephenson & Co. Building
- 64 Oliver Residence
- 64 Rundle Ruins (General Hospital
#2)
- 65 CPR Workers' Cottage - 636 12
Ave SW
- 65 12 Ave Elbow River Bridge
(MacDonald Bridge)

CONNAUGHT WEST



1 A.B. Cushing Lumber Company

2 G.F. Stephens & Company Paint Warehouse

3 Ford Motor Company of Canada Warehouse

4 Central High School

5 Riviera Apartments

6 High School Terrace

7 Connaught School

8 Knoepfi (Hicks) Residence

9 J.W.C. Block

10 Grave-Chitlick Block

11 Brigden Block

12 Brigden Shops

13 Brigden Grocery Store

14 Norwood Apartments

15 St. Stephen's Memorial Hall

16 St. Stephen's Anglican Church

17 St. Stephen's Manse

18 West End Telephone Exchange Building

19 Grace Presbyterian Church

20 Sandringham Apartments

21 Devenish Apartments

A.B. Cushing Lumber Company

1301 0 Ave SW - Edwardian Commercial - 192

The A. B. Cushing Lumber Co. building, constructed in 1912, is a rectangular two-storey building of heavy-timber construction faced with brick. It is situated in the northwestern part of the Beltline community and contributes to a historic warehouse and semi-industrial district adjacent to the CPR mainline.

This building was part of the founding site of A. B. Cushing Lumber Co. an important Calgary employer and provider of construction materials in Calgary and Western Canada. It is symbolic of the city's growing industrial and manufacturing sector prior to the First World War, which made Calgary the most important manufacturing centre between



Winnipeg and Vancouver. In 1913 the company claimed it was the 'Largest Hardware Depot west of Winnipeg.'

G.F. Stephens & Company Paint Warehouse

1006 11 Ave SW - Commercial - 1912

The G.F. Stephens & Co. Paint Warehouse, built in 1912, is a two-storey, flat-roofed, red-brick and reinforced-concrete building. Its modest Commercial-style front façade is divided into three bays separated by brick piers.

G.F. (George Frame) Stephens established G.F. Stephens & Co. Limited - a wholesale paint manufacturing business - in Winnipeg in 1882. He opened a western distribution branch in Calgary around 1905. Upon arrival in Calgary, the company was the only wholesale paint distributor in the city. It distributed the company's paint, which was manufactured in Winnipeg, as well a full line of painting supplies, varnishes, sealers and stains. Originally located on Eighth Avenue West,

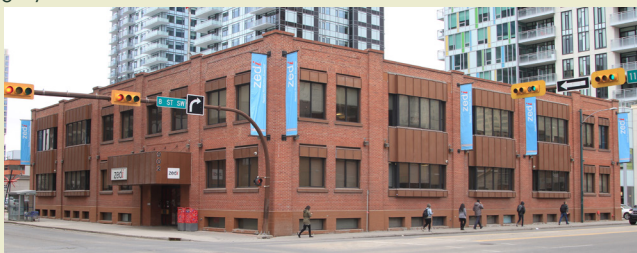


the company moved to the 11th Avenue location in 1912 and remained in operation at the site until the mid 1960s. No longer a warehouse, this building is now home to the popular Twisted Element nightclub

Ford Motor Company of Canada Warehouse 902 11 Ave SW - Edwardian Classical - 1922

The Ford Motor Company of Canada Warehouse, built in 1922, has activity value for its contribution to the development of a warehouse and industrial district along 10 and 11 Avenues, south of the CPR's mainline. Calgary's positioning on both the CPR's Transcontinental route as well as its north-south route laid the foundation for the city's development as a key distribution and manufacturing centre. Negotiation of preferred freight rates in 1902 on all goods shipped from the city solidified its position as the main distribution hub in western Canada.

The Ford Motor Company of Canada Warehouse has style value as an elegant and rare expression of late-Edwardian industrial architecture in Calgary.



Central High School 930 13 Ave SW - Romanesque Revival - 1907

Between 1892 and 1920, Calgary's public school board built eighteen sandstone schools to accommodate the city's rapidly growing student population. Fourteen of these buildings remain standing. These imposing structures reflected the city's growing prosperity prior to World War I, and their Edwardian designs evoked the connection to the British Empire in the minds of Anglo-Saxon and immigrant school children, their parents, and the population at large. One of the large sandstone schools built during Calgary's pre-WWI economic boom and was designed by architect R.G. Gordon. The most elaborately detailed and picturesque of the sandstone schools, it is a rare example of the Scottish Baronial style and features; large rock faced sandstone, bartisan turrets with conical roof, dormers, steeply pitched roof and cupola. It is a strong point of reference for the community, as well as Calgary.



Riviera Apartments

1310 9 St SW - Modern - 1954

The Riviera Apartments is a three-storey, 19-unit brick apartment building designed in a vernacular Modernist style. The Riviera is a quality, well-preserved example of its style and scale in the community of Beltline. The Riviera Apartments has stylistic value as an example of vernacular Modernism in Calgary, transitioning from prevailing Edwardian and revival architecture patterns. Its appearance is characterized by a solid, blocky form and austere presentation, free of ornament. The Riviera Apartments has symbolic value as a tangible reminder of the rapid development and strides towards modernity in Calgary during the Oil Boom era. The 1947 discovery of substantial petroleum deposits in Leduc set off a period of major growth which quickly transformed Calgary's economy and population.



High School Terrace

1217 9 St SW - Arts and Crafts - 1910

A brick and sandstone building modelled on English Terrace housing. It features; pediments, square bay windows, open porches with columns/pilasters, elaborate glazed front entry ways, and, sandstone trim. Located opposite Central High School, it forms part of a grouping of historic structures.

It is illustrative of a pattern of development as a result of the demand for quality housing in the pre-WWI boom.

High School Terrace was one of many new apartment buildings constructed during Calgary's pre-World War I boom, an early form of densification in the city centre. It is a terrace-style

building, of which there are at least three other contemporary examples remaining: Dafoe Terrace and Fairey Terrace in Victoria Park and the Hamilton Apartments in Inglewood.



Connaught School

1121 12 Ave SW - Edwardian Classical - 1910

Connaught School is one of the largest sandstone buildings in this group and is most similar in design to the Colonel Walker School. Originally completed in November of 1911, the school was two storeys with a centred third storey, twelve rooms, and full basement. In 1920, an addition was made to the third storey to accommodate a continuous overflow of students.

Of free Classical design, Connaught School is a block-like form. The main entrance is approached by a divided staircase covered by a columned portico and balustrade. A roof cornice covers the building, while white moulding and balustrade provide a strong contrast to the rough cut sandstone. The south elevations have separate entrances for the boys and girls, a common feature of the day.



Knoepfli (Hicks) Residence

1219 14 Ave SW - Edwardian Gable Front - 1910

The Hicks Residence is an Edwardian Gable Front-style house, built in 1910, typical of middle class housing in pre-World War I Calgary. The residence is characterized by its two-storey form with a front veranda with turned-spindle posts. A defining feature is the diamond patterned wood shingle design in the front gable.

The Hicks Residence has heritage value as the residence of James Henry Hicks, who was a well-known local grocer in the community of Connaught. Arriving from Ontario, Hicks purchased the house from Jacob Knoepfli's development business in 1910. Hicks operated a small store at 1401 11 ST S.W. (Graves-Chittick Block-1906), half a block away, that provided provisions and supplies for local residents.



J.W.C. Block

1205 14 Ave - SW - Edwardian Commercial - 1912

The building is a very good example of Edwardian Commercial style featuring; load bearing brick construction, upper pressed metal cornice and date block, two recessed storefronts, and pressed metal ceilings. An early commercial building for the area, it was a meeting place for local residents and maintains the dominant character of the block.

The building is named for merchant John Wesley Chittick (1866-1945), who moved to Calgary from Walkerton, Ontario in 1907. That year, he built a second frame structure on the property, at 1405 - 11 Street SW, where he established a general store that doubled as a post office.



Chittick established himself as a commission merchant for farm products, and also invested in real estate. He built a third building on these lots in 1912 - the two-storey brick J.W.C. Block.

Graves-Chitlick Block

1205 14 Ave SW - Edwardian Commercial - 1906

A very early commercial building, it is a modest false front, two storey, wood frame structure with residential quarters above the ground level store. A sub-post office location, the building functioned as a meeting place for local residents. The building established the dominant character of the block. Located on the corner directly across from Connaught Park, it is highly visible in the community, and is an integral component of the streetscape. Brothers Berton and Spurgeon Graves bought Lots 19 and 20 in 1905 or 1906, and built the two-storey commercial residential building at 1401 - 11 Street SW. It was the brothers' home and the venue of their grocery business. Around 1907, the Graves brothers sold the property to merchant John Wesley Chittick (1866-1945), who moved to Calgary from Walkerton, Ontario that year.



Brigden Block

1413 11 St SW - Edwardian Commercial - 1912

The Brigden Block is a good example of the many two-storey retail and residential structures built during Calgary's boom period. Constructed for Grocer Walter J. Brigden in 1912, the facade has storefronts with large glass windows, surmounted by a brick-faced second storey featuring segmental-arched windows. A metal cornice terminates the facade. A central scrolled parapet is inscribed with the building's name and date. The Brigden Block contributes to the Connaught commercial strip which consists of a series of structures of similar character.



Brigden Shops

1417 11 St SW - Edwardian Commercial - 1910

The building is a good example of Edwardian Commercial featuring; wood construction, wood entablature, recessed storefronts, and, upper level apartments. It maintains the dominant character of the street and is part of a contiguous block of historic commercial structures.

The building is wood frame construction originally clad in beveled wood siding. The siding has been covered over with stucco on the front facade, but is still evident on the rear of the building. The facade has an upper wood entablature and three recessed storefronts, two of which are generally intact, while one has been renovated/modified.



All three storefronts retain their original wood signband cornices, and upper level apartments.

Brigden Grocery Store

1421 11 St SW - Edwardian Commercial - 1909

The Brigden Grocery Store is a good example of a modest Edwardian Cottage adapted into a commercial building featuring; wood construction, recessed storefront and upper level residence. The building is a two storey wood frame structure with gable roofline. Originally clad in beveled wood siding, the walls have been covered over with stucco on the front facades, but the bevel siding is still evident on the rear of the building. The facade has a recessed storefront detailed in Edwardian Commercial style. The store interior has been modified.



Glenbow Archives NA-3882-1

Norwood Apartments

1208 15 Ave SW - Edwardian Classical - 1912

The apartment building is executed in Edwardian Classicism, but in a very simplified form. It is a wood frame structure clad in red brick. The facade is symmetrically organized, and features a central arched entrance flanked by full height bay windows. There are open balconies on the upper two floors. The building is finished with a pressed metal cornice/entablature. At the side, the building has a narrow window well providing internal lighting. The rear has full width wood balconies. This three-storey brick apartment building is one of four contiguous historic structures built for businessman Walter James Brigden (circa 1873-1961) between 1909 and 1912. It was built at the peak of Calgary's pre-First World War population and real estate boom. The City's population had increased more than tenfold in a decade, rising from 4,398 in 1901 to 43,704 in 1911.



St. Stephen's Memorial Hall 1121 14 Ave SW - Arts and Crafts - 1923

St. Stephen's Memorial Hall is a substantial brick-clad Tudor Revival community hall. St. Stephen's Memorial Hall is an excellent example of the institutional Tudor Revival style, evident in the dominant front-facing gable with decorative half-timbering and stucco, brick wall cladding with stucco panels and decorative brick patterns, and tall windows with label mouldings. The Memorial Hall is the westernmost component of an interconnected complex of buildings serving the Anglican congregation of St. Stephen's in the Beltline neighbourhood. The hall is now joined to St. Stephen's Anglican Church (1951-52) via the Education Building.

This Tudor Revival style institutional building has a rational Beaux-Arts style plan as evident in the symmetrical design of the Memorial Hall, where a large central space is surrounded by ancillary spaces.



St. Stephen's Anglican Church 1117 14 Ave SW - Romanesque Revival - 1952

St. Stephen's Anglican Church is a Modern interpretation of the Romanesque Revival, built in 1951-52, using concrete block with struck mortar to emulate stone masonry. Cruciform in plan, the double-height church features a tall square bell tower at the northeast corner and a side chapel to the north. The south vestry links to the 1909 rectory to the southeast and to the southwest the narthex adjoins the Modern-style three level Education Building (1963) which links to the Memorial Hall (1923) to the west. The church features stained-glass windows with brick surrounds, including a large rose window at the balcony. The church complex takes up a quarter of a city block in the Beltline neighbourhood. The church has additional institutional value through its association with the King's Own Calgary Regiment, a celebrated reserve army unit. Members of the regiment contributed to the church's building fund and the chapel was dedicated to the memory of those who died in the line of service.



St. Stephen's Manse

1407 10 St SW - Tudor Revival - 1909

The St. Stephen's Rectory is a symmetrical 2-1/2 storey detached Tudor Revival house built in 1909, featuring a prominent Dutch gable on the front (east) façade. Square in plan, the north and south elevations each feature a large gabled roof dormer and the west elevation connects to St. Stephen's Church. The Rectory is the oldest and eastern-most component of an interconnected complex of buildings serving the Anglican congregation of St. Stephens in the Beltline neighbourhood. St. Stephen's Rectory is part of a complex of buildings that serves a congregation first established on this site in 1906. Built in 1909, it functioned as the official residence for the rector (a now-outdated term for the senior clergy in charge of an Anglican parish) until around 1977. The function of official residence also confers institutional significance to its connection to St. Stephen's Anglican Church and the Anglican Diocese of Calgary.



West End Telephone Exchange Building

1010 14 Ave SW - Romaesque Revival - 1910

The 1910 West End Telephone Exchange Building is a long, rectangular, one-storey, gable-front building of solid red-brick construction with sandstone detailing. Its symmetrical Romanesque Revival front façade features a Roman-arched central entrance, surmounted by a gabled parapet. It is located on a residential street in the community of Beltline. The West End Telephone Exchange was the second of a pair of nearly identical structures constructed as part of the telephone exchange technology implemented by the newly formed Alberta Government Telephones (AGT) in 1909.

Double-wall construction was employed to maintain optimal interior environmental conditions for the automated telephone equipment. A reference to "thermal bottle" construction has also been made in previous reports.

The telephone exchange was purpose-designed and built to provide a highly controlled interior environment for sensitive electrical telecommunications equipment.



Grace Presbyterian Church 1009 15 Ave SW - Gothic Revival - 1912

Grace Presbyterian Church was built in 1912-13, replacing a frame church which had been built in 1905 and already too small for the congregation. The church is an excellent example of the Gothic Revival style, displaying the 'solid simplicity' sought by the Presbyterian Church. The gabled entrance facade features a large decorated window over three arched openings. The building is faced in sandstone, characteristic of the grander public buildings of Calgary of this period. The auditorium accommodated 1200 persons in seats arranged in circular fashion and a gallery. The high vaulted ceiling has unfortunately been somewhat obscured by the addition of acoustic tile. The attractive Memorial Chapel was built and dedicated in 1962.



Sandringham Apartments 914 15 Ave SW - Foursquare - 1912

The Sandringham has an unusual and attractive design, with a two-storey, wood verandah in front of a brick block. The building has two principal storeys, but apartments were inserted as well into the high basement and the hipped roof, which is illuminated by broad dormer windows. The Sandringham was built -- and presumably designed -- by architect E.N. Butler in 1912. Two years later, the building was bought by Patrick Burns, who owned it until 1925.

The building was thoroughly rehabilitated in 1981 and adapted for use as offices by Interdesign for PSI Canada. It has very good historical significance for this re-use. The exterior design has been very well maintained, although the interior has been considerably altered; nevertheless many interior details have been retained.



Devenish Apartments

908 17 Ave SW - Queen Anne Revival - 1911

The Devenish Apartments is architecturally and historically significant as one of the largest, most elaborate and well-known apartment buildings to be built in Calgary prior to the First World War. When built in 1911, the Devenish Apartments featured the most striking architectural design of any apartment building in the city and was touted as the largest and most up-to-date apartment building, not only in Calgary, but in all of Western Canada. Originally, the building's roofline boasted distinctively curved Jacobean-style gables and castellated towers, exemplifying the Queen Anne Revival style - a style popular for significant apartment house designs in Western Canada. While these rooftop elements have subsequently been removed, the building is distinguished by its lengthy red-brick exterior, sandstone detailing, numerous porches, and its enormous balconies, supported by massive brackets.



Jenkins Groceteria No. 12

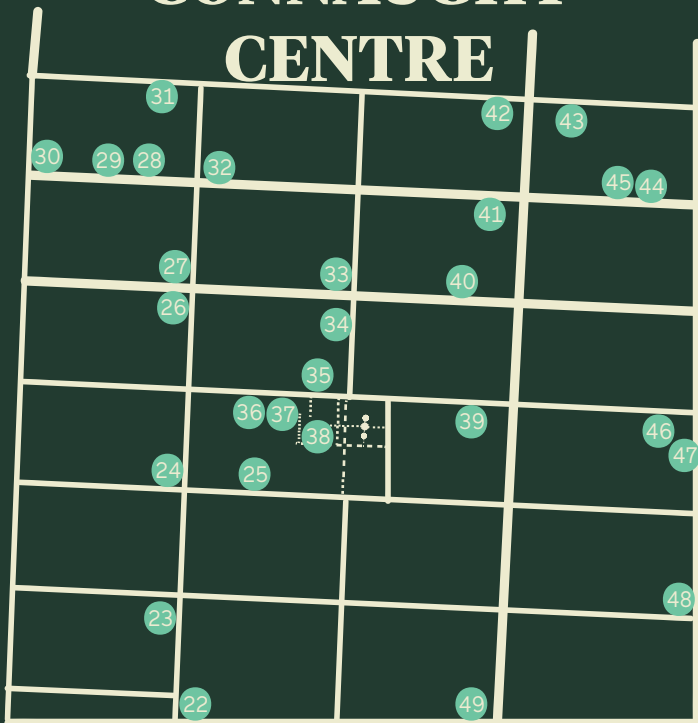
738 17 Ave SW - Edwardian Commercial - 1926

For over a quarter-century after this single-storey brick building was constructed in 1926, its corner storefront housed Jenkins' Groceteria No. 12. When it opened, this was one of approximately seventeen Jenkins' stores in Calgary, and one of thirty in the Province. Jenkins' Groceteria originated in Calgary in 1909, when Henry Marshall Jenkins (1881-1945) and partner John Cornfoot opened a store in Inglewood. Jenkins became the sole owner the following year.

The building is a load bearing, one storey brick structure. Although constructed in the 1920's, the design is typical of the earlier Edwardian Commercial style. It featured three (3) contiguous recessed storefronts facing 17th Avenue, each with large display windows, clerestory windows, bulkhead, and a pressed metal signband cornice.



CONNAUGHT CENTRE



22 Jenkins Groceteria No. 12

23 Nellie McClung House

24 Wesley United Church

20 Stein Apartments

21 President Apartments

22 Ellison Milling Elevator Co.

23 AGT Warehouse

24 Wesley United Church

25 Stein Apartments

26 President Apartments

27 Stanley Residence

28 Ellison Milling Elevator Co.

29 AGT Warehouse

30 General Motors Building

31 Calgary Paint & Glass Co. Warehouse

32 Sherwin-Williams Co. Warehouse

33 Barnhart Apartments

34 Franklin House Apartments

35 Ranchmen's Club

36 Moxam Apartments

37 Houlton House (Congress) Apartments

38 Senator Lougheed House

39 W.H. Birkenshaw Residence

40 Lorraine Apartments

41 Roberts Block

42 Simongton Co. Wholesale Grocery Warehouse
Hudson's Bay Company Warehouse

44 Canadian Equipment & Supply

45 L.T. Merburn Co. Ltd.

46 First Baptist Church Manse

47 First Baptist Church

48 Williams Block

49 614 17 Ave SW

Nellie McClung House

803 15 Ave SW - Tudor Revival - 1907

The Nellie McClung House, built in 1907, is a Tudor Revival style house with an Arts and Crafts style interior. Located in a residential section of Calgary's Beltline neighbourhood, the house is dominated by steeply pitched roofs, half-timbered gables and several verandas and



porches. The property was designated as a Historic Resource by the Province of Alberta in 1979. McClung first gained fame as a novelist in 1908, publishing a national best-seller, *Sowing Seeds in Danny*. While continuing to write, McClung became prominent as a successful campaigner for prohibition, first in Manitoba and then Alberta, moving to Edmonton late in 1914. She is best known as a suffragist, and was instrumental in the fight to secure women the right to vote in Manitoba and Alberta in 1916 by campaigning for the like-minded Liberal party in each province. Later, with four other important Canadian women, together known as the 'Famous Five', McClung was at the fore in bringing Canadian women the right to serve in the Senate.

Wesley United Church

1315 7 St SW - Renaissance Revival - 1911

Wesley United Church was first organized as the Second Methodist Church in Calgary in 1906. A leader in its founding was the Reverend G.W.Kerby, Pastor of Central Methodist Church. The first church was built in 1906 and expanded two years later, but the congregation grew so quickly that the building soon became too small. The present church was built in 1911. It is a good example of plain Methodist design, its details being somewhat classicized with round arched windows and simplified Palladian windows. A decorated cornice tops the square corner tower. A gallery was added to the auditorium in 1930, and an addition built at the rear in 1960. The congregation voted to join the



United Church of Canada in the 1920s.

The Church was designated as a Registered Historic Resource by the Province in 1996.

Stein Apartments

728 14 Ave SW - American Colonial Revival - 1911

The Stein Apartments is a two-part building comprising a front section, built in 1911, in the form of a two-and-one-half storey single-family residence, and a long, rectangular three-storey back extension, built in 1912. The front section has a front-facing gable roof with side cross-gables, an open front porch with pediment at the entrance, and bay window extensions. The back section has a front-facing gable roof frame topped by full-length shed-roof dormers with recessed alcoves.

The Stein Apartments exemplifies the early development of Connaught. Affluent citizens first built grand homes here, but as Calgary's population soared, from 1905 to the start of World War I, the neighbourhood was filled in with smaller, but still substantial, single-family middle-class houses (like the first stage of this building) along with some apartment blocks (as this soon became).



President Apartments

809 12 Ave SW - Spanish Colonial Revival - 1927

The President Apartments are a rare and pre-eminent example of Spanish Colonial Revival architecture in Calgary. Built in 1927, it is one of the few buildings in Calgary to employ the Spanish Colonial Revival style of design despite the popularity of the style in other places. The exterior of the 24-unit apartment building features curved, 'Mission-type' parapets; grouped, round-headed windows; wrought-iron balconies, and stucco cladding - all defining elements of the Spanish Colonial Revival style. The interior is notable for its high level of material integrity that includes its layout, oak flooring, gas fireplaces, and its rare faux-finished woodwork, meant to emulate burl walnut with stenciling to emulate wood inlay. The design of the President Apartments is attributed to the important Calgary architect, Alexander Pirie. Pirie was commissioned by Samuel Diamond, the developer of the President Apartments, for some of his other apartments block developments during the period.



Stanley Residence

1117 St SW - Tudor Revival - 1908

Between 1908 and 1929 this was the boyhood home of George Francis Gillman Stanley (1907-2002), the Calgary-born historian whose 1964 submission to the parliamentary flag committee was the basis for the present flag of Canada. Stanley's *The Birth Of Western Canada: A History of The Riel Rebellions* (1936) was a seminal work in Canadian historiography. Stanley served as the 25th Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick from 1982-87.

The building is a 1 1/2 storey, wood frame house constructed on a concrete foundation. The roof massing is a steeply pitched roof with side gables and shed dormers, front and rear. The walls are clad with painted, beveled wood siding to the lower portion and half timbering with stucco in the upper gables.

A number of original windows remain that have upper sash with small glass panes. A large patio with screens has been added to the front, while the rear has an open exit stair.



Ellison Milling Elevator Co.

812 11 Ave SW - Commercial - 1928

Completed in 1928, the Ellison Milling & Elevator Co. Warehouse recalls Calgary's historic status as the most important wholesale and distribution centre between Winnipeg and Vancouver. Due to Calgary's location on both the CPR east-west mainline (est. 1883) and the company's important north-south line between Fort Macleod and Edmonton (completed 1892), the city was destined to become a major regional distribution centre.

This structure is a modest, but representative example of the Commercial-style warehouse architecture built in Calgary in the late 1920s. Defined by a plain façade of red brick, the concrete-frame building is minimally adorned and makes little attempt to conceal its functional purpose. The front of the building is faced with a higher quality brick than the rest of the building, and there is a simple parapet

with extended piers at the outer edge of the façade.

The roofline features a cast-stone coping with small scrolls.



AGT Warehouse

822 11 Ave SW - Commercial - 1921

Built for the Alberta Government Telephones, this concrete post and beam building with brick wall was designed with 10 foot 3 bays wide by 8 bays deep. The second floor contains a hardwood dance floor and purportedly two bowling lanes that were used for staff events.

This building is one of a number of warehouse structures constructed along 10th and 11th Avenues in the early decades of the 20th century. Virtually intact on the exterior, this building is a good representation of early warehouses constructed in Calgary. Historic elements include wood staircases, horizontal split freight doors, wooden office partitions with glass, and vault in basement.

An addition was built to the east of the original building ca.1950.



General Motors Building

738 11 Ave SW - Edwardian Commercial - 1913

The General Motors Warehouse is valued a rare example of Commercial-style architecture constructed in the Beltline in the 1930s. Devoid of ornament the building owes its attractive appearance to its simplicity of finish with quality, red-brick facades, basic concrete detailing and the large, generous windows made possible by its concrete-frame construction. Expressed piers around the exterior reflect the alignment of the reinforced-concrete structural system.

Upon completion in 1931, until the late 1950s, this building served as an auto parts warehouse for General Motors, with offices for the company's financing and insurance operations. It was located directly across the street from the rival Ford Motor Company, whose own warehouse had been constructed to a very similar scale on the west side of 8th Street in 1922.



Calgary Paint & Glass Co. Warehouse

809 10 Ave SW - Commercial - 1913

Completed in 1913, the Calgary Paint and Glass Co. Warehouse, and its contribution to Calgary's historic wholesale/warehouse district, recalls Calgary's historic status as the most important wholesale and distribution centre between Winnipeg and Vancouver. The building is valuable as a handsome, Edwardian Commercial-style warehouse, and is among the tallest of Calgary's historic warehouses. The street façades of the concrete-frame building are clad in high-quality red, pressed brick with concrete sill finishes.

The primary façade is enhanced with Neoclassical-style detailing that includes metal roofline and secondary cornices with classical profiles, rusticated first-storey piers, and a symmetrical fenestration arrangement. Large windows dominate the main façade's first storey. After renovations, the building is now called the Cooper Block.



Sherwin-Williams Co. Warehouse

211A 12 AV SW - Edwardian Commercial - 1913

The Sherwin-Williams Warehouse is a five-storey utilitarian brick warehouse building executed in Edwardian Commercial style featuring; formal Tyndall stone entrance, symmetrically ordered window pattern, engaged pilasters, parapet with stone crenellations, stone string course, and stone plinth. Alterations in 2005 include; all exterior windows replaced, major roof top addition, and new exit stair. The Sherwin-Williams Company of Canada Ltd. is a Canadian subsidiary of the Sherwin-Williams Company, which is itself a successor to the original Sherwin-Williams & Co. that Henry Sherwin and Edward Williams established in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1866. Construction of the Calgary warehouse coincided with Sherwin-Williams' role in the construction and finishing of the Palliser Hotel, which was completed in 1914. The elaborate entrance of the warehouse strongly suggests

that the building was designed for a display and/or sales function as well as warehousing. The building was damaged by fire in 1943, and it was renovated in 1945. The building remained Sherwin-Williams' Calgary headquarters until 1965.



Barnhart Apartments 1121 6 St SW - Tudor Revival - 1929

The Barnhart Apartments building is important as one of the finest examples of Tudor Revival-style architecture in the city. At the time that the 25-unit building was completed in October 1929 the local newspapers described it as "lavishly decorated and a model of architectural perfection equipped with every comfort and labour-saving device possible". The article was concluded with the statement that "the Barnhart apartments are without doubt the finest of their kind in the city." The exterior of the Barnhart Apartments is characterized by half timbered overhanging gables, and multi-pane and bay windows. The main entrance is sheltered under a distinctive extended slope roof, and detailed with wall buttress and brick and stone casings.

The attention to detail and high-quality workmanship is exemplified in the hand-towelled 'California-stucco' finish, and the pegged joints of the half-timbering which originally featured a special charred finish.



Franklin House Apartments 1209 6 St SW - Brutalist - 1964

Franklin House Apartments, built from 1964 to 1966, is valued as an early and high-quality example of Brutalist-style architecture in Calgary and stands in stark contrast to the standard glass and brick boxes' characteristic of the International-style architecture that dominated Calgary in the 1950s and 1960s. Franklin House was considered avant-garde for its time because of its raw, board-formed concrete exterior that lent it an unconventional 'unfinished' appearance.

Franklin House Apartments was designed by one of Calgary's most well-known and respected Modern architects, John `Jack' Wilmer Long (1925-2001). In 1960, Long opened an architectural practice in Calgary and in 1963, he became the Special Planning Consultant to the City of Calgary.



Ranchmen's Club

710 13 Ave SW - Renaissance Revival - 1914

Calgary's oldest and most prestigious social club has been the retreat of men of law, letters, and commerce since 1892. The present building, designed by Calgary architect R.E. McDonnell, was opened in 1914, extended in 1925, and rehabilitated in 1982. Countless events of historical significance have occurred here. Club members held a white tie dinner here in 1919 in honour of the visit of Edward, Prince of Wales. R.B. Bennett's ascendancy to the leadership of the Conservative Party was celebrated by a dinner in 1926.

The three-storey, Renaissance Revival structure is brick clad with terra cotta string coursing, cornice, and window surrounds. It has excellent ornamental detail, most notably terra cotta relief panels depicting Western themes. The main facade features two protruding bays; similar bays are found on the south wall. The use of Renaissance sources appears to have been inspired by eastern clubs of the period and those in turn were derived from English models. The interior is suitably decorated with highly detailed woodwork.



Moxam Apartments

721 13 Ave SW - Classic Revival - 1912

The Moxam Apartments were constructed 1911-12 by John A. Moxam, owner of the Moxam Realty and Construction Company. Moxam was a significant and prolific Winnipeg's realtor and contractor who expanded his business to Calgary at about the same time the Moxam Apartments were developed. Moxam was intimately familiar with apartment house development in Winnipeg, where he is claimed to have developed more apartment buildings than any other developer at the time.

It is among the best examples in Calgary of an apartment building designed in the Classical Revival style. Characterizing the dignified building is its high-quality, pressed, buff-coloured brick exterior; sandstone detailing; substantial cornice; quoining; and symmetrical appearance. Originally an elegant portico and balconies faced the building, adding to its character. Elements of the building's design

distinguish it as one of high quality, such as verandas and balconies for all suites; separate trades entries to each unit; excellent sunlight and air provision; wide interior corridors; unusually spacious two bedroom suites.



Houlton House (Congress) Apartments

725 13 Ave SW - Classic Revival - 1912

The Houlton House (Congress) Apartments, constructed 1911-12, were originally known as the Houlton House Apartments, and renamed the Congress Apartments by 1939. The building was commissioned by Sydney Houlton, a local real-estate developer and member of the City's Planning Commission, and constructed by John A. Moxam of the Moxam Realty and Construction Company. Other elements of the building's design that mark its high quality include verandas and balconies for all suites; excellent sunlight and air provision; wide interior corridors; unusually spacious suites; and a secondary entrance to each unit for trades people and deliveries. Each of the 12 units contained six-rooms, including two-bedrooms, foyer and dining room - notable since most apartment houses in Calgary at the time contained only bachelor or one-bedroom suites. Such features appealed to the initial occupants which comprised members of the managerial and professional classes.



Senator Lougheed House

707 13 Ave SW - Queen Anne Revival - 1891

In 1891, the Lougheeds constructed their majestic residence in a sweep of open prairie southwest of the developing downtown core of Calgary. The new home - christened with the regal name "Beaulieu" or "Beautiful Place" - was a powerful symbol of the Lougheed's growing prestige and influence. The strong influence of the Queen Anne Revival style is evident in the building's locally-quarried, rough-faced sandstone exterior, asymmetrical massing, irregular roofline, and corner towers. The round arch windows and rough-faced sandstone also suggest the influence of Romanesque Revival ideas, while the steep roof and conical towers evoke the aesthetic ideas of French Chateau architecture. The residence was outfitted with a host of rare and modern conveniences, including electric lighting, central heating, electric bells to communicate with servants, and hot and cold running water. The Lougheeds also entertained royal guests here, including the



Duke and Duchess of Connaught and their daughter, Princess Patricia, as well as the Duke of Windsor (when he was Prince of Wales). Beaulieu remains one of the finest and last remaining sandstone residences in Alberta.

W.H. Birkenshaw Residence

605 13 Ave SW - Edwardian Classical - 1908

W.H. Birkenshaw was an entrepreneur and active promoter of Calgary business: Vice President of the Calgary General Hospital, Chairman of the Freight Rates, New Industry & Railway Committees of the Calgary Board of Trade before becoming its President. The W.H. Birkenshaw Residence is one of the last remaining mansions in this neighbourhood. In its day, this stylish house represented the pinnacle of aspirations of Calgary's social elite. In its early years, this house was home to a succession of prominent Calgarians.

In contrast to wood framed houses being built throughout the city, the Residence's exterior is very simple in composition. The building is a mass of simple red brick, sitting on a foundation of local sandstone, topped by an expansive roof with broad eaves. Small, simple dormers originally sat atop the north, east and west elevations. The rear (south) elevation reflects an "upstairs/downstairs" social stratification, originally being a simple wood porch attached to an otherwise substantial brick mass.



Lorraine Apartments

620 12 Ave SW - Beaux-Arts - 1913

The Lorraine is a very good example of a four-storey, walk-up, apartment block of high quality built in the years before the First World War. The land on which it was constructed was acquired from Senator James Lougheed in 1912 by Omer H. Patrick, a real estate broker who may also have been the builder of The Lorraine. It remained in the Patrick family until 1972. The Lorraine adapts many of the features of plainer apartment blocks of the time, but combines them in a much more ornate manner. The typical bay windows at either side have been recessed within the red brick walls, and the customary central, multi-storey balcony is here rendered in brick rather than in the more common wood. The well-laid brickwork is enlivened by patterning, such as the herringbone treatment on the balconies, and by the use of white terra cotta trim and detail. Some of the terra cotta ornament is representational, such as the heads which appear over the bay windows. In other instances, Classical (including the cartouches in the arches

above the top balcony) and geometrical ornamental motifs are used. The largest expanse of terra cotta occurs over the entrance, in which the name of the building is inscribed.



Roberts Block

605 11 Ave SW - Commercial - 1912

The Roberts Block, built in two phases in 1912, is a rectangular, three-storey building, of heavy-timber construction clad in brick. Its red-brick facade is enhanced by a thick, metal, roofline cornice, as well as sandstone detailing, such as window sills and keystones. The Roberts Block is also significant as an attractive example of Edwardian-era, Commercial-style architecture in the Beltline's warehouse district. Designed by Calgary architects Rex Arlo Millar (east portion) and RJ Richards (west portion), the structure comprises heavy-timber supports, beams and floors with high-quality, red-brick facades. The exterior is further enhanced by understated, neoclassical-style references, such as a thick metal cornice and sandstone keystones and window sills. Originally the ground-floor housed offices at the front one-third of the building, with warehouse, packing and sample rooms taking up the rest of the space.



Simington Co. Wholesale Grocery Warehouse

601 10 Ave SW - Edwardian Commercial - 1914

The Simington Co. Wholesale Grocery Warehouse refined façade is simply detailed with sandstone keystones, voussoirs and contoured parapets, and exemplifies Edwardian Commercial-style design adapted to a small-scale warehouse. Elements such as the ornamental main-entry surround, and window keystones and voussoirs add a subtle neoclassical-style influence to the design and enhance the façade. The two sections of the building are united by stringcourses and similar detailing - sandstone for the original section, and concrete on the extension. In contrast to the neoclassical-style detailing, the building is faced with a rustic type of brick produced in moulds, rather than the more commonly used pressed brick, and is laid with deeply recessed joints. This choice of brickwork - a conscious aesthetic decision - has imbued the façade with a distinctive textured finish which is relatively uncommon.



Hudson's Bay Company Warehouse

535 10 Ave SW - Commercial - 1912

The Hudson's Bay Company Warehouse, built in 1913, is five-storey brick building with engaged pilasters on the two street-facing elevations, situated on a corner lot in a mainly commercial context in the community of Beltline.

Due to Calgary's location on both the CPR east-west mainline (established 1883) and the company's important north-south line between Fort Macleod and Edmonton (completed 1892), the city was destined to become a regional hub. Pioneer settlers and immigrants flocked to the city and region, especially during 1909--13, and Calgary thrived, attracting a host of retail and wholesale businesses.

With direct access to a CPR spur line via a rear loading dock, this warehouse was purpose-built to receive, store, and ship goods for the in-store and mail-order business.



Canadian Equipment & Supply

514 11 Ave SW - Commercial - 1912

A reasonably good example of warehouse construction from Calgary's pre-WWI boom period. The building has been renovated into modern offices. This was one of Calgary's first distribution centres marking the change from pioneer town to city. The Canadian Equipment & Supply Warehouse is a good example of the Edwardian Commercial style, with restrained features, including a dentil cornice with pressed metal lettering along the front facade, with concrete and sandstone sills and lintels, and a continuous spandrel above the first floor windows and small awnings.



L.T. Merburn Co. Ltd. 522 11 Ave SW - Commercial - 1912

This four storey building is a good example of the taller, narrower warehouse buildings located in Calgary's Warehouse District. The building has undergone interior renovations due to its conversion to office use but is virtually intact on the exterior. The L.T. Merburn Co. building is a conservative example of Edwardian-inspired commercial architecture, with stone sills and lintels surrounding each window and built-in columns separating the fenestration. Unlike many Edwardian warehouses and storefronts, the L.T. Merburn building has no cornice or pressed lettering indicating building ownership



First Baptist Church Manse 1301 4 St SW - Tudor Revival - 1911

The First Baptist Church Manse, completed in 1911, is located in the Beltline in a mixed-use residential and commercial district. The manse has style significance as a very good example of Tudor Revival. Designed by architect D.S. McIlroy, it has asymmetrical massing with a steeply pitched and irregular roofline defined with prominent gables and elaborately detailed brick chimneys. An arched entrance, open verandah, bay windows and multi-paned windows provide refined details to the exterior. The interior is also very well executed with an elaborate open central staircase, fireplace, leaded glass windows and oak millwork on the main floor level.

The manse has person significance as the longtime residence of Rev. H. H. Bingham (1878-1950), an important member of the Baptist community in Canada. He led the congregation for 12 years (from 1919-30) and went on to become General Secretary to the Baptist Convention of Ontario and Quebec and Vice-President of the Baptist World Alliance. In Calgary, Bingham made early use of radio for broadcasting his services.



First Baptist Church

1301 4 St SW - Gothic Revival - 1911

The first Baptist meeting in Calgary was held in 1888, and two years later a church seating 160 people was completed at the corner of 2nd Street and 6th Avenue S.W. The present building is the third church to be built by the congregation, and was built in 1911-12 to designs by architect D.S. McIlroy.

The building is a very good example of the Gothic Revival style, with numerous pointed arches, gables, decorated windows, and attached buttresses. The building features a square tower with a spire at the corner. It seats 1300 people, with room in the vestibule for an additional 200, and is believed to be the largest Baptist church in Canada. The interior details are very good, and the church is unaltered from the outside, except for a two-storey brick addition which was added inconspicuously at the rear in 1951 to house a church youth centre. The church forms part of an important historic grouping.



Williams Block

1411 4 St SW - Edwardian Commercial - 1926

The 1926 Williams Block is a two-storey brick building situated on the corner of 4 ST and 15 AV SW. The building is rectangular design in the Edwardian Commercial style and features a smooth red brick façade with symmetrically placed windows, a prominent corner diagonal entranceway, parapet and flat roof. The corner location of the building guided the simple and efficient design. Uniquely placed at a recessed 45 degree, the entrance is enhanced with the design of full height retail windows on either side of the door and a raised parapet on the roof at only the entrance corner location.

Typical of commercial buildings at the time, advertising canopies provided protection over retail storefronts and advertising signs were painted on brick facades. The R. H. Williams logo was painted on the glazed single transom above the entrance door. A painted advertisement sign read as "R.H. Williams and Company, Ladies Ready to Wear, Low Rent means Low Prices" on the upper floor of the north elevation so it was visible along 4 ST SW.

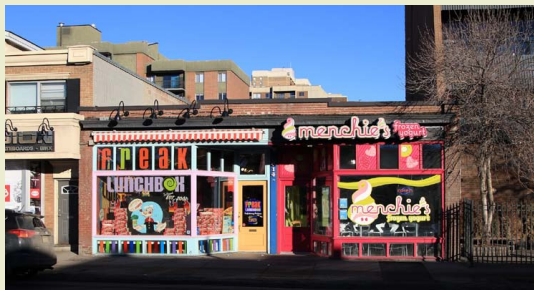
The Williams Block is significant as the first independently owned, Calgary designer shop for ladies tailored suits and ready-to-wear.



614 17 Ave SW

614 17 Ave SW - Edwardian Commercial - 1913

This one-storey commercial brick building is situated on the north-side of 17th Avenue SW between 5th Street SW and 6th Street SW in the Calgary inner-city neighbourhood of Beltline. The historic commercial building is highly identifiable by its unique front façade featuring two structural bays with full-height wooden storefront and multipane transoms, and centrally located individual recessed entryways. A pressed tin cornice and stepped parapet further accentuate the front façade. The building is a component of a grouping of Edwardian period commercial buildings along 17th Avenue SW. The commercial building located at 614 17th Avenue SW is a rare surviving and highly intact example of a one-storey, Edwardian commercial building with many Edwardian-era commercial style elements once common throughout Beltline.



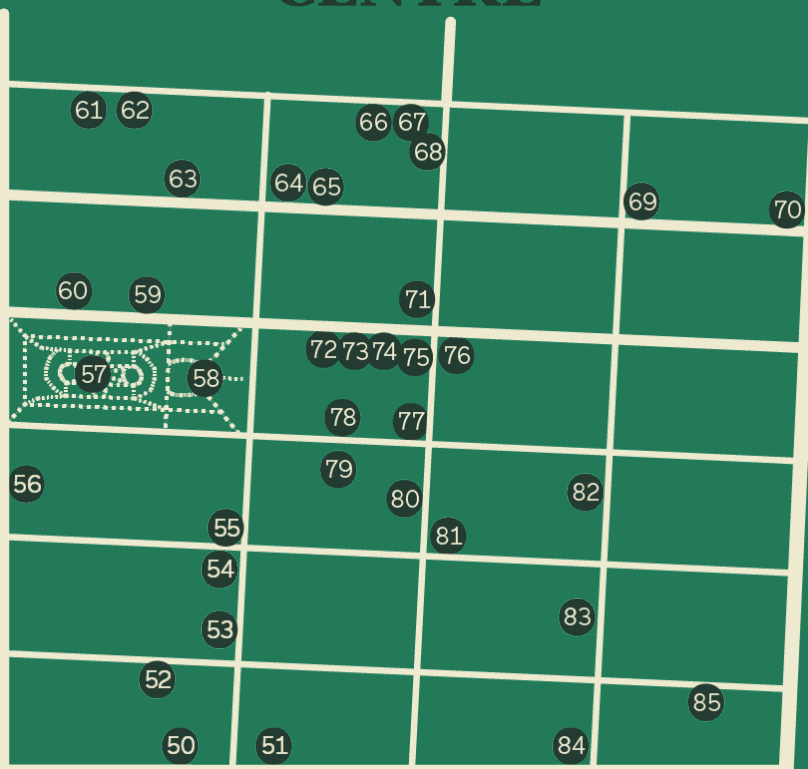
Model Milk Building

308 17 Ave SW - Commercial - 1933

The Model Milk Company was established in 1932 by James C. Colpitts, a farmer-rancher from the Springbank district just outside of Calgary. During the Depression it was difficult to find a market for agricultural products, so Colpitts formed the Calgary dairy in order to sell his milk production directly to city consumers. The incorporation of the company and the erection of this building marked important steps in the shift in the dairy industry from rural creameries to urban processing plants. At its peak in the 1960's, this was the largest producing dairy in the province. It was also the first dairy in the West to install a high-temperature pasteurization system in 1935. Built by contractor Fred Jones, it is a very good example of utilitarian brick-faced Moderne Architecture. The name "Model Milk" and milk bottles in relief are carved in the copings atop the pilaster strips on the facade. The building is of structural interest because no wood was used in its construction; this was felt to be unsanitary in the event of spillage. An addition was made to the building in 1959-60 by architect Stevenson Raines.



VICTORIA PARK CENTRE



- 50 Model Milk Building
- 51 Jacques Funeral Home
- 52 Woodhall Residence
- 53 Rossmore Apartments
- 54 Alexandra Terrace
- 55 Western Hospital
- 56 Hester Apartments
- 57 J. Stevenson & Associates
- 58 Calgary Masonic Temple
- 59 Central Memorial Park Library
- 60 Central Memorial Park
- 61 J.I. Case Co. Building
- 62 G.F. & J. Galt & Co. Wholesale Grocers Warehouse
- 63 Metals Limited Warehouse
- 64 J.H. Ashdown Warehouse
- 65 Donnelly, Watson & Brown Warehouse
- 66 Scott Fruit Co. & Lowney Wm. Co.
- 67 Calgary Gas Co. Workshop
- 68 Western (Underwood) Block
- 69 Northern Electric Co. Warehouse
- 70 Customs House
- 71 Pryce-Jones Department Store
- 72 YWCA
- 73 Davis Residence
- 74 Edmonds Block
- 75 Aull Block 1 & 2
- 76 Canadian Bank of Commerce
- 77 Radio Block
- 78 Albert C. Talbot Residence
- 79 Haultain School
- 80 Underwood Block Annex
- 81 Findlay Apartments
- 82 George C. Cushing Residence
- 83 Healy Apartments
- 84 McHugh House
- 85 Colgrove Apartments

Jacques Funeral Home

240 17 Ave SW - Spanish Colonial Revival - 1937

"The little chapel on the corner", as this white funeral home was marketed, was built in 1937 by G.L. Jacques, son of pioneer Calgary jeweller G.E. Jacques. Architect John Stevenson created what is thought to be the first architecturally designed mortuary in the city. The planar white stucco walls with linear geometric ornament are characteristic of the Moderne style (showing also the influence of the Mission style of California); nevertheless the gabled profile and buttresses of the chapel block are reminiscent of the traditional forms of the Gothic Revival. The interior was remodelled in 1972 by Stevenson Raines Barrett Hutton, but the exterior retains its original appearance. The building is a very good example of its type, and is part of a very good historic grouping with other buildings of this era. As

of 2021, the Funeral Home is without tenant and has fallen into disrepair.



Woodhall Residence

319 15 Ave SW - Queen Anne Revival - 1905

The P. S. Woodhall Residence, built in 1905 or 1906, is a two-and-one-half-storey Queen Anne Revival style home faced in buff brick, with hip roof with front and side cross gables, side extensions, wrap-around front porch, and off-centre front entrance. Other Queen Anne Characteristics features seen in this house include its asymmetrical plan including side projections, varied roofline, forward-facing front gable, irregularly placed porches, and use of diverse surface materials (brick, shingles, sandstone)--all intended to create a picturesque appearance. This residence exemplifies the relatively substantial homes built for middle-class families during the early development of the Connaught neighbourhood, and recalls the area's original status as a choice residential area. Connaught was one of Calgary's earliest residential areas, laid out by the Dominion Land Survey in 1883 and part of Calgary from the city's incorporation in 1884. With the arrival of the CPR main line through Calgary, along 9th Ave., in 1883, this area grew rapidly.



Rossmore Apartments

1413 2 St SW - Edwardian Classical - 1911

The Rossmore is a good example of an apartment building of the pre-war boom era. It is a three-storey, brick building with a full basement and features the characteristic (for Calgary) projecting bays at either end.

The recessed, central portion is highlighted by three-storey wood verandahs. A pressed metal cornice caps the facade. The Rossmore was built in 1911 by Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Martin,



he a lineman for Alberta Government Telephones and she a nurse at Holy Cross Hospital. The building was converted to offices in 1982 by Graham McCourt, architect. It forms part of a good residential streetscape in which most of the buildings are of similar age.

Alexandra Terrace

303 14 Ave SW - Queen Anne Revival - 1907

Alexandra Terrace is a Queen Anne Revival-style row house building in Victoria Park. The three-storey building includes a developed basement and is one of the first multi-residential buildings in Calgary. It was constructed close to the downtown employment centre at a time when population pressures and housing shortages were beginning to fuel speculative development in the city, but prior to the 1909-1913 boom.

Alexandra Terrace features brick façades on the front and two sides, a mansard roof with shingled, hipped dormers, bay windows, a side tower on the northeast corner, and finial roof caps on the northeast and southeast corners. Alexandra Terrace is a landmark in the Beltline community, figuring prominently in views from the north along 2nd Street, as well as from parts of Haultain Park to the northeast. The



building, along with the Rossmore Apartments to the south and the Western Hospital building to the north, forms a corridor of historic buildings along 2nd Street and helps to define the character of the neighbourhood.

Western Hospital

302 14 Ave SW - Queen Anne Revival - 1906

The Western Hospital is a very good example of the Queen Anne Revival style. The house features an asymmetrical design particularly evident in the roof with end gables, dormer and corner turret with finial, bay windows, open front verandah with columns, beveled wood siding, decorative shingle siding, and diamond glass windows. The building is situated in a highly prominent location, and is a conspicuous and familiar structure in the neighbourhood. The former Western Hospital is a two-storey frame dwelling built in the Victoria Park district around 1906. It remained a single family dwelling until 1923, when it became the second building to house the Western Hospital, a private institution established by two Calgary nurses in 1912. After the hospital closed in 1941, the house was converted back into a single-family dwelling. It was subdivided into apartments in 1965.



Hester Apartments

1306 4 St SW - Arts and Crafts - 1910

The Hester Apartments is an exceptional and uncommon example in Calgary of Arts and Crafts-style influences adapted to a small-scale apartment house. Distinguishing the building is its three-storey front verandah, high-quality red-brick facades, and bay windows. Gables with mock half timbering, the shingled shed roof dormers and triangular eave brackets are characteristic Arts and Crafts-style features. Shingle-clad rear dormers are bisected by broad brick chimneys and exemplify the rustic, informal precepts of Arts and Crafts-style design. Interiors of the building are notable for their high degree of original integrity and spaciousness and are mostly two-bedroom units with dining rooms and pantries. Some distinguishing features include pocket doors, built-in hutches, front and rear verandah access and tiled bathrooms with claw-foot tubs. Originally, the building contained six two-bedroom suites, and a three-bedroom attic suite; the basement contained ample storage rooms for each occupant, as well as a caretaker's room.



J. Stevenson & Associates

344 12 Ave SW - International - 1956

Lacey Court is a two-storey Modern block constructed in 1956 to house the architectural firm J. Stevenson & Associates. A Modern style building designed to house the offices of a prominent architectural practise. The building is a very good example of the style and features; large spans of glazing, fully expressed structural system of slender steel columns and timber beams, strong horizontal lines with a clearly defined modular pattern all designed around a courtyard. The building forms part of the edge of a major civic park and is part of a significant grouping of buildings of successive stylistic eras. From about 1968 to 1979, the building was occupied by the National Film Board of Canada. Stevenson Raines designed a second storey addition, built in 1968 by Burns and Dutton Construction, which included a custom-designed theatre for the National Film Board.



Calgary Masonic Temple

330 12 Ave SW - Stripped Classical - 1928

Calgary's British settlers brought Freemasonry with them: an international structure of fraternal/charitable organizations that promote positive social action and personal growth. A chapter of Royal Arch Masons--an "appendant" (affiliated) group--first met in Calgary in 1882. Alberta's first craft lodge (working the first three Masonic Degrees) was Bow River, formed in Calgary in 1884. Perfection Lodge began in Calgary in 1895.

The Calgary Masonic Temple, dedicated Dec. 1928, has been in active use ever since for meetings, social events, and charitable/fundraising activities of the 8 Masonic lodges that had it built as well as Masonic-affiliated groups and others. The Calgary Masonic Temple is a rare monumental public building in Calgary in the Stripped Classical style, a variant of Art Deco.



Central Memorial Park Library 1221 2 St SW - Classical Revival - 1910

The Memorial Park Library is a classically-inspired, two-storey sandstone building located on 1.93 hectares in Central Memorial Park in downtown Calgary. The library is situated within view of other Calgary landmarks such as the Masonic Lodge and the First Baptist Church. An east facing portico set atop a series of granite steps is adorned with Ionic columns and a skilfully carved pediment, creating a dignified entry into the library. The building is topped with a low hipped roof, and expertly executed decoration.

The Memorial Park Library was the first public library building in Alberta



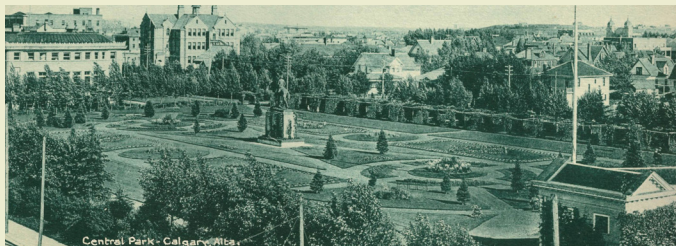
and one of the over 150 libraries built in Canada with funds from the American millionaire Andrew Carnegie. Carnegie, the world's wealthiest man at the time, had limited formal schooling, which convinced him of the need for freely accessible learning for all people.

Central Memorial Park 1221 2 St SW - Victorian Leisure - 1912

Originally known as Central Park, land was reserved for the site in 1889 on the initiative of William Pearce, Superintendent of Mines for the North West Territories. He convinced the Dominion government to donate the land to the Town of Calgary. Eventually designed by William Reader, Central Memorial Park is Calgary's oldest surviving park.

In 1894, a public works committee was instructed to plough sufficient land on the site to allow for the planting of 500 trees for later distribution and sale to the public. In 1900, a civic gardener was employed to nurture the crop and care for a newly constructed civic windmill. Further development of the site was not realized until the construction of the Carnegie Library in 1910. The east end of of the park grounds were laid to complement the library building.

A spectacular rose garden was laid out for the Royal Visit in 1939. It is one of the last, if not the sole remaining formal Edwardian Park in Western Canada.



J.I. Case Co. Building

355 10 Ave SW - Commercial - 1907

The J.I. Case Building is one of the oldest extant warehouse in Calgary and was the home of H.I. Case for over 65 years. The building, erected in 1907, contained offices and a showroom, and represents the architectural needs of the industry.

The low scale flat roof building was built with wood posts and beams on a concrete foundation and is clad in brick, in a common bond pattern, with fieldstone surround at the base. It is enlivened by sandstone sills, pilasters and a shallow cornice. It once featured the Case Company's eagle on a globe at the corner of the roof; this piece has since been removed and is at present in the Glenbow Museum. There is a two-bay extension to the west of the original warehouse designed in 1928 by Fordyce & Stevenson which continued the original architectural elements.



G.F. & J. Galt & Co. Wholesale Grocers Warehouse

325 10 Ave SW - Romanesque Revival - 1910

The G. F. & J. Galt & Co. Wholesale Grocers Warehouse, built in two stages in 1910 and c. 1913, is a five-storey rectangular building, of heavy-timber construction faced in red brick. The facade is distinguished by a heavily corbelled, brick cornice and a rock-faced sandstone foundation.

It is an excellent example Romanesque Revival-style architecture, and is one of the largest structures to have been built the wholesale and warehouse district. It is notable for its heavily corbelled brick cornice and rock-faced sandstone foundation.



Its contribution to Calgary's historic wholesale/warehouse district, recalls Calgary's historic status as the most important wholesale and distribution centre between Winnipeg and Vancouver.

Metals Limited Warehouse 326 11 Ave SW - Commercial - 1928

This building was originally constructed in 1928 as a four-storey rectangular reinforced concrete and brick warehouse. Designed in the Commercial warehouse style, it features a plain façade with brick pilasters, concrete lintels, and large windows. Four additional storeys were added in 1998, largely in keeping with the original style.

This building has heritage value as a high-quality and characteristic example of the plain Commercial style of the late 1920s. Built from locally sourced materials and almost completely fireproof, it was considered to be of superior quality

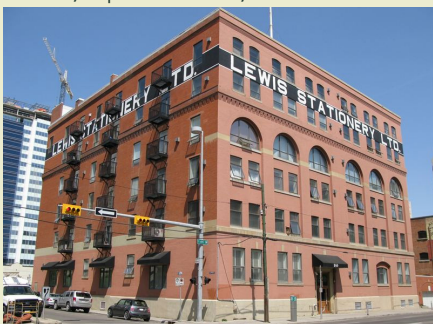
at the time of its construction. It features reinforced concrete floors, slab and beams, with steel frame window openings and solid brick walls. Bays of large windows with concrete lintels are set between vertical brick piers, which define the overall look of the façade and serve to express the building's internal structure.



J.H. Ashdown Warehouse 240 11 Ave SW - Commercial - 1909

Now the Lewis Lofts, the J.H. Ashdown Warehouse is a substantial red-brick building with a symmetrical tripartite facade of six bays, with three-storey-high Roman arches enclosing recessed window openings. First completed in 1909 (expanded 1910, 1913), the J.H. Ashdown Warehouse, and its contribution to Calgary's historic wholesale/warehouse district, recalls Calgary's historic status as the most important wholesale and distribution centre between Winnipeg and Vancouver.

Character-defining elements include: rectangular form six bays wide, six stories high, with full basement; tripartite facade, flat roof with parapet, two rear elevator penthouses, and three-storey-high Roman arches enclosing recessed areas with window openings; front first-story segmental arches enclosing recessed current and former doorway, among more.



Donnelly, Watson & Brown Warehouse

224 11 Ave SW - Commercial - 1910

The Donnelly, Watson & Brown Wholesale Grocery Warehouse, built 1910, is a rectangular, three-storey building, of heavy-timber and brick construction. Its red-brick facade features rock-faced sandstone detailing and battered foundation, and heavily corbelled cornice.

The property is an excellent Calgary example of Romanesque Revival-style architecture adapted for warehouse use. Constructed of heavy-timber, load bearing brick, and an 'extra heavy foundation' that is slightly buttressed with rock-faced sandstone gives the building a definitively solid appearance. The heavily corbelled roofline cornice and rock-faced sandstone detailing further reinforces the Romanesque influence.



Scott Fruit Co. & Lowney Wm. Co.

215 10 Ave SW - Commercial - 1912

A warehouse building exemplifying the building boom of 1906 - 1914, within the warehouse district. The elevation, detail and style are a good example of warehouse architecture. Constructed using concrete foundation, post and beam structure with brick walls and sandstone cladding.

The Scott Fruit Co. & Lowney Wm. Co. building is a good standing example of Edwardian Commercial architecture applied conservatively. Concrete sills and rows decorate the rectangular windows and are separated by red brick columns topped by a stepped entablature and a dentil pattern across the front facade.



Calgary Gas Co. Workshop 209 10 Ave SW - Commercial - 1907

The Calgary Gas Co. Workshop It was originally used as a workshop for the Calgary Gas Company, making it one of the oldest extant workshops associated with the oil and gas industries. It is an extension to the Western Block, and contributes to the context of the Western Block.

It is a rare surviving example of a wood vernacular commercial building in Calgary.



Western (Underwood) Block 1001 1 St SW - Commercial - 1905

This two-storey commercial and residential structure was built in 1905 by Thomas Underwood, as part of his efforts to open up this part of the city to more intensive development. The present building is a good example of the commercial style of the period, with brick pilaster strips in shallow relief between pairs of windows enlivened with sandstone bands. Sandstone is also used for the window lintels and sills. A decorative pediment at the canted corner bears the date 1905. A cornice extends along both the 1 Street and 10 Avenue facades. When Underwood subsequently built the five-storey Underwood Block nearby, the name of this building was changed to the Western Block. The building has been subjected to few alterations aside from superficial changes in the storefronts.



Northern Electric Co. Warehouse

102 11 Ave SW - Commercial - 1913

The 1913 Northern Electric Co. Warehouse is a four-storey building of reinforced concrete construction with banks of multi-light windows. Its two lower storeys display stone-look concrete with heavy rusticated piers, deeply recessed windows and horizontal moulded panels between the floors. The upper storeys feature red face-brick cladding articulated by smooth-finished concrete piers that extend to a moulded frieze. The main entryway is a decorative portico.

The building is also valued for its association with charitable and social organizations. In 1942, it had been acquired by the federal government for the war effort and shortly after the war housed the Department of Veterans Affairs which provided Prosthetic Services and ran a Vetcraft shop to employ disabled soldiers. In the 1970s and 1980s it provided space to Canadian Save the Children, a member of Save the Children International, a rights-based organization supporting children worldwide. For the past three decades the building has served the Mustard Seed charity.



Customs House

134 11 Ave SW - Chicago Commercial Style - 1916

The Customs House is architecturally significant as Calgary's - if not Alberta's - most handsome example of a warehouse-type structure, and is one of the city's best examples of Chicago Commercial style design. Similar in design to the Customs Houses in Winnipeg and Vancouver the Customs House exemplifies the customs facilities built by the federal government in large centers prior to the First World War. Classically detailed, it features a rusticated sandstone base, brick-clad upper storeys spanned by pilasters and a substantial, overhanging sheet-metal cornice capping the façades. Built to be fireproof, the building comprises a steel and concrete frame clad with brick produced on the west side of the City and locally quarried sandstone from the Glenbow area of north-west Calgary. Canadian made materials and fittings were used in the building's construction to the greatest



extent possible, aligning with the period's strong sense of nationalism. As such, the marble paneling and detailing that still adorns the lobby and staircase of the building was sourced from Quebec quarries.

Pryce-Jones Department Store

1117 1 St SW - Commercial - 1906

This structure was originally constructed to house the Pryce-Jones Department Store. Designed by Hodgson & Bates Architects, it was not built as detailed. Sandstone capitals were not installed probably due to the expense of carving. William Bates also designed the Burns Building and other prominent buildings of the pre-World War I era. Jenkins Grocery Stores had an outlet here between 1934 and 1943, and in the 1950s, the Federal government maintained offices here. (1982) In 1995, the building was retrofitted to accommodate condominium development and renamed the Manhattan Lofts.



YWCA

223 12 Ave SW - Georgian Revival - 1910

The YWCA (Young Women's Christian Association) building is a three-story red brick and sandstone building constructed from 1910-1911 in the community of Beltline. A handsome example of the Georgian Revival style of architecture in Calgary, the building is distinguished by its symmetrical façade with dressed sandstone detailing, and a prominent three-storey veranda. Designed to provide safe accommodation for about 60 young women, the YWCA serves as a symbol of the pace of growth during Calgary's 1909-1913 boom, and the social dislocations that accompanied rapid urbanization. The YWCA also began an employment bureau for women in 1911 - a role it extended during the 1930s Depression - and in 1912, began a Travellers' Aid service to assist newcomers arriving by train to Calgary.



Davis Residence

213 12 Ave SW - Queen Anne Revival - 1905

The Davis Residence is a Queen Anne Revival-style dwelling that was built c. 1905. It is a two-storey wood-frame structure, placed on a sandstone foundation. Clad in lapped siding, it features a full-length front verandah and second-storey balcony, a hipped-roof with cross-gables, and bay windows.

The Davis Residence exemplifies the attractive and comfortable Queen Anne Revival-style houses built in Calgary at the beginning of the twentieth century. While some more-elaborate variants of the style survive in the city, the Davis Residence represents the version more commonly and widely constructed for the middle and professional classes. Once relatively common in the Beltline, Queen Anne Revival-style houses have become rare in the community.



Edmonds Block

211A Ave SW - Edwardian Commercial - 1913

Built in 1913, it features a buff-brick façade with sandstone ornamental detailing. The Edmonds Block is valued as an attractive example of Edwardian Commercial style architecture and features a high-quality wraparound façade clad in buff-coloured brick. Unlike most buildings from the period which are ornamented with lower-cost pressed-metal detailing, the Edmonds Block features sandstone detailing. Carved sandstone forms the roofline cornice and curved hood above the main entrance while smoothly finished sandstone comprises the storefront cornice, pier capitals and bases. The building was designed with an Arts and Crafts aesthetic with Neo-Classical inspiration and the focal point being a darkly stained wooden staircase with thick, squared, connected balusters.

The walls of the staircase and the stair hall were finished with a complementary wood and plaster dado; hardwood floors lined the corridors.



Aull Block 1 & 2

1201 1 St SW - Edwardian Commercial - 1908

This structure was constructed in two phases in 1908 and 1925 and is a typical, representative example of combined commercial and residential development of the period. The easternmost, two storey brick structure, called the Shepard Block, was completed in 1908 during Calgary's initial, pre-World War I boom and featured retail uses at grade with apartments and/or offices above.

The property was purchased by Dr. E. Aull in 1911 and converted into possibly the earliest medical consultancy centre in Calgary. In 1925 Dr. Aull expanded the building and replaced the existing corner structure with current commercial building. Aull Block #1 and #2 form a familiar corner

landmark in the community.



Canadian Bank of Commerce

1202 1 ST SW - Georgian Revival - 1912

The 1912-13 Canadian Bank of Commerce is a formal Georgian Revival style, three-storey building with red-brown face brick, terra cotta architectural details and a granite plinth. Its symmetrical 5-bay front façade features a central entrance with ornamental sculpture and triangular terra cotta pediment supported by terra cotta pilasters with moulded capitals. The lower floors feature large, vertical flat and arched windows with decorative terra cotta surrounds, as well as rusticated terra cotta quoining. The top floor displays quoining and elaborate window surrounds with keystones and scrolls, a cornice and signband below, as well as an upper moulded tin cornice and shaped terra cotta parapet above.

With its prominent corner location on busy commercial corridors, and its impressive classically-inspired façade, the bank is a community landmark.



Radio Block

1202 1 ST SW - Georgian Revival - 1912

This two storey brick commercial block along 1 Street S.W. is a good illustration of commercial development in the years after the First World War. It is a good representative of the commercial style of the time, and features very good brick work and a well-preserved exterior. It forms part of an excellent historic grouping and a very good streetscape. Built in 1922, the Radio Block was named this way because “radio” was a buzzword at the time that invoked cutting edge technology and financial progress (source: Beltline



Heritage Group.) The building features interesting brick work on its well preserved exterior. Also of note, the building has an angled front entrance - a feature that was very trendy in the 1920's.

Albert C. Talbot Residence

224 13 Ave SW - Queen Anne Revival - 1905

The Albert C Talbot Residence is a modest example of vernacular Queen Anne Revival architecture, exemplifying the attractive and comfortable style of house built in Calgary in the early 1900s. The Residence represents a more commonly constructed house for the middle and professional classes. Today the house retains classic Queen Anne Revival character elements, which are becoming increasingly rare in the Beltline due to the influx of high-rise & low-rise condos. The residence features include hipped roof with dominant front-facing cross gable, a small cross gable over the veranda entrance (uniquely



positioned in the southeast corner of the home), detailing eyebrow dormer reminiscent of 1900-era construction, 2 smaller upper-level hipped dormers, and asymmetrical façade. The house has a stone foundation and is faced in drop siding wood cladding and brick in stretcher/common bond.

Haultain School

225 13 Ave SW - Romanesque Revival - 1894

Haultain School is a one-storey sandstone building designed in the Richardson Romanesque style located in Calgary's Beltline neighbourhood just southeast of Central Memorial Park on 13th Avenue and 2nd Street SW. The building, situated on the western end of Haultain Park, north of some tennis courts, is distinguished by its hand hewn rough-faced sandstone façade, deeply inset windows, prominent gable-on-hip roof, and central gabled entryway with sandstone entablature inscribed above the entry with 'HAULTAIN SCHOOL 1892 1922'. The school has high institutional value as Calgary's oldest extant school and as a monument to pioneer education in the city, and was designated as a Registered Historic Resource in 1979 and a Provincial Historic Resource in 2004.



Underwood Block Annex

1325 1 St SW - Classic Revival - 1911

The Underwood Block Annex, built in 1911, survives as the southern extension of the Underwood Block (1910-1989), one of the first substantial commercial and residential buildings to be erected outside of the downtown. The Underwood Block, built 1910-11, was a five-storey, red-brick, mixed-use structure, containing retail space on the ground floor with offices and apartments above.

The Underwood Block Annex is architecturally significant for its Neo-classical Revival style design. The symmetrical façade of red pressed brick is reminiscent of English, late-Georgian architecture of the late 18th century. The facade is surmounted by an ornamental cornice with a broken pediment supported by console brackets. A rooftop balustrade with classical style balusters adds further elegance to the building. Notably, the building retains elaborate transom lights containing leaded and beveled glass, that recalls the historic storefront (office) function of the first floor.



Findlay Apartments

1324 1 St SW - Georgian Revival - 1909

The Findlay Apartments, built 1909-10, is a Georgian Revival-style apartment house located in the centre city Beltline community, immediately south of downtown. The three-storey, red-brick building is trimmed with sandstone finishes and features front balconies, now enclosed. This three-storey brick building, with a basement, an attic, and rusticated sandstone trim, is the earliest known larger apartment block to be erected as Calgary expanded south along 1 Street serving the Victoria Park neighbourhood. One enters through a central stone arch into a recessed courtyard which provided additional light to some of the suites. Recessed balconies on the facade over the entrance, judge to be an excellent design feature, have been closed in with window. The dormer windows which allow light to enter suites on the attic floor was original features.



George C. Cushing Residence

1313 Centre St SW - Queen Anne Revival - 1906

This Queen Anne Revival-style house was built in 1906 for George C. Cushing and his wife Sarah. It survives with the A.B. Cushing Lumber company office at 1301 10 Av. SW, as one of just two buildings, and the only residence associated with the Cushing family and their important Calgary businesses and presence.

The house is an exemplary execution of a Queen Anne Revival-style residence from the early Twentieth Century with its fine proportions, detailing and execution. Distinguishing features of the house include a wraparound veranda, turreted corner, and patterned shingle work in the gables and frieze. With its high degree of integrity the house also retains its original windows, siding and finishes, which includes nicely panelled fascia boards and uniquely textured soffits. The interior of the house displays most of its original fir mouldings, casings, doors, flooring and staircase finishes.

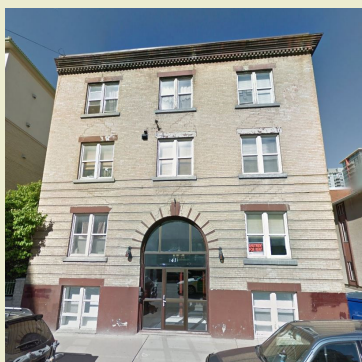


Healy Apartments

1411 Centre St SW - Classic Revival - 1912

Healy Apartments is a three and a half-storey, flat roof building built on a concrete foundation, with buff brick exterior laid in stretcher bond. The building has a rectangular plan with central hallway and two south-facing light wells.

The building reflects the Classic Revival style elements, exemplified by its symmetrical fenestration and detailing. The front east elevation features an arched entrance with brick voussoirs and concrete keystone, a prominent metal cornice with dentils, as well as twelve



horizontal rusticated bands at the first storey which also wrap around and continue on the north elevation. The entire building has double-hung wooden sash windows framed by stone lintels and the west elevation originally featured stacked wood porches providing rear access.

McHugh House

1515 Centre St SW - Queen Anne Revival - 1896

Completed in 1901, this house was built for J.J. and his wife Frances and used by them, with gaps, until 1924. It was built in stages starting with the rear section of the house that was likely started after the McHughs obtained the lots in 1896, but perhaps before. The main, turreted part of the house is the 1901 section.

The McHugh House is an early, rare, and intact example of the Queen Anne Revival style architecture in Calgary, and the best and earliest example in the Mission district. The masterful and unusual design combines elements of Queen Anne style including a steep gable roof; its asymmetrical and irregular form ; projections from the side and rear forming cross gables; tall vertically proportioned windows; prominent shingle detailed dormer and a polygonal corner tower topped with a very steep distinct turret. The front porch serves as a delightful counter point to the tower.



Colgrove Apartments

129 15 Ave SE - Italianate - 1912

The Colgrove Apartments, built in 1912, are representative of individual and community successes that were spearheaded by individuals during an economic boom in Calgary between 1905 and 1914. Notable of his development successes were his attention to both a project's beauty and quality, and the foresight to capitalize on an opportunity to meet the city's housing needs at that time.

The architectural design of the building is not committed to one style rather it draws from two styles and loosely plays with them both. The crenulations are loosely Gothic Revival with the overall massing, flat surfaces and symmetry characteristics of a base Gothic Revival design



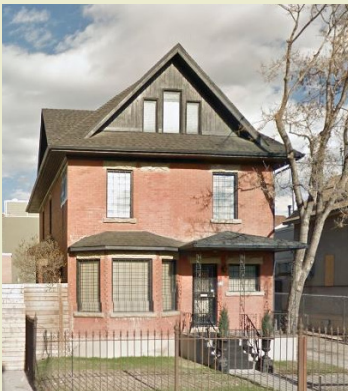
without the verandahs. The front verandahs are a 'stripped down' Italianate style or characteristic of a western vernacular application. The flat arched entry and cornice elements at the upper centre of the façade express some Italianate styling.

Teskey Residence

1510 1 St SE - Queen Anne Revival - 1912

The district of Victoria Park took its name from the nearby exhibition grounds, which eventually became Stampede Park. The grounds were only one element that made this neighbourhood unique in the early 1900s -- Victoria Park was bordered to the north by the warehouse district and Canadian Pacific Railway, and was an attractive residential area for the upper middle class due to its proximity to the downtown commercial core.

The Teskey Residence is a rare brick-clad Queen Anne Revival house in Victoria Park, as many houses in the community were built in a simpler wood-clad style (including Edwardian Gable Front). The Teskey Residence comprises a square 2½ storey wood-frame building on a



concrete foundation, clad with red brick in a stretcher bond and featuring sandstone lintels and sills. The building has a high hip roof, three triangle cross-gable dormers, a south-facing two-storey bay window, and is thought to have originally featured a full-width front veranda with small open balcony above.

VICTORIA PARK EAST



- 86 Teskey Residence
- 87 McDonald (Mount Royal) Apartments
- 88 Fire Hall No. 2
- 89 Calgary Labour Temple
- 90 Imperial Tobacco Warehouse
- 91 Calgary Wine & Spirits Co. Warehouse
- 92 Tudhope, Anderson Company Ltd.
- 93 Bell Block
- 94 Great West Liquor Co. Warehouse
- 95 McBride Hardware Co. Warehouse
- 96 Massey-Harris Co. Warehouse
- 97 Louise Block
- 98 Fairey Terrace
- 99 Dafoe Terrace
- 100 Victoria Bungalow School
- 101 Victoria Sandstone School
- 102 Pilkington Paint & Glass
- 103 Neilson's Furniture Warehouse
- 104 Big Four Building
- 105 Victoria Pavilion
- 106 Olympic Saddledome
- 107 Weston Bakery (Golden West Bakery)
- 108 Stephenson & Co. Building
- 109 Oliver Residence
- 110 Rundle Ruins (General Hospital #2)
- 111 CPR Workers' Cottage - 636 12 Ave SW
- 112 12 Ave Elbow River Bridge (MacDonald Bridge)

McDonald (Mount Royal) Apartments

215 15 Ave SE - Edwardian Classical - 1911

James W. MacDonald, builder and president of Macdonald Oil Co. Ltd., erected this brick apartment building in 1911 in this Victoria Park neighbourhood, one of Calgary's older residential districts. The



building is unusual for having a very deep entrance and light court between two wings which reach to the property line. The exterior has had few alterations and is only in fair condition.

Fire Hall No. 2

1807 MacLeod Tr SE - Edwardian Classical - 1912

Fire Hall No. 2 is important as a well-preserved example of Edwardian Classical architecture in Calgary. Commonly used for public buildings, Edwardian Classical was more restrained than other classical revival styles but still lent itself to visually impressive buildings. The leading Calgary architectural firm of Lang and Major designed Fire Hall No. 2 and were also responsible for Hall No.1 (extant), the department headquarters, and Hall No. 8. The Lang and Major fire halls featured extensive architectural decoration. Hall No. 2 has a pleasing design with an asymmetrical façade that clearly delineated the two functions. The building features decorative brick work and extensive use of sandstone, for example around the arched vehicle bay entrances, for a prominent cornice and for window keystones. Fire Hall No.2 is significant as the only surviving example of a combined fire hall and police station dating from Calgary's economic boom before World War One. The growth the city experienced created a pressing need for civic infrastructure, including fire halls and police stations.



Calgary Labour Temple

229 11 Ave SE - Edwardian Commercial - 1912

Realizing the necessity for a central meeting place, the trade unionists in Calgary organized the Calgary Labour Temple Company in 1912 to erect a suitable labour building. Initially a one-storey building, it was redeveloped in 1954. Although expansion plans were considered as

early as 1931, when architects Fordyce & Stevenson were commissioned to remodel the structure, attempts were interrupted by economic downturns and the Second World



War. A simple, rectangular building, the structure is distinguished by brickwork that gives the impression of arches over the entrance and first-storey windows. The 1954 second-storey addition, and a 1959 rear addition, complement the original design elements of the temple.

Imperial Tobacco Warehouse

220 11 Ave SE - Commercial - 1929

The Imperial Tobacco Warehouse, built in 1929, is a four-storey, rectangular, flat roof structure. It is distinguished by its red-brick walls which fill an exposed and highlighted concrete frame.

The Imperial Tobacco Warehouse is one of the warehouse district's best architectural examples dating from the 1920s. Its appearance was very cutting-edge at the time, with its clearly exposed structural components such as the piers and concrete frame highlighted rather than hidden, as was typically the case, at least on a main facade. These structural components contrasted with the red-brick walls that filled the concrete frame.



Calgary Wine & Spirits Co. Warehouse

206 11 Ave SE - Romanesque Revival - 1909

Glenbow Archives NC-24-68



The Calgary Wine and Spirit Co. Warehouse, built in 1909, is a modest four-storey building, narrow but deep, of mill construction faced in brick. Its otherwise plain facade is distinguished by a large arched window.

The warehouse was designed with an understated Romanesque Revival-style appearance, evidenced by its prominent round-arched facade window. The building features an asymmetrical facade, raised basemend and ground floor, fenestration, with the facade comprising of first-storey

off-centre segmental arched window, five closely set rectangular windows on each upper storey, and an off-centre, main-entrance doorway with a transom light above.

Tudhope, Anderson Company Ltd.

239 10 Ave SE - Edwardian Commercial - 1906

Considered to be the oldest extant warehouse in Calgary, the Tudhope Anderson Co. Building was constructed in 1906 by the well-known agricultural equipment and automobile sales agency. One of twenty-three wholesale implement and machinery warehouses promoted by civic boosters in 1909, the warehouse was occupied by the Tudhope Anderson Co. from 1906 to 1921. Also considered to be among the first recycled warehouse buildings, the structure is recognized for its adaptive re-use in the early 1980s. As the distribution of goods throughout the West was dependent upon the railway, the pattern



of wholesale development in Calgary was determined by the location of the C.P.R. freight yards.

Bell Block

1002 MacLeod Tr SE - Edwardian Commercial - 1909

The Bell Block is an early commercial/residential building that is highly symbolic of development trends in the community of Victoria Park. Bordering both the warehouse district and the commercial concentration of early buildings along 2 Street E., it is a distinctive endpost to a significant historic grouping. Owned and developed by Ralph A. Bell from 1909 to 1949, the block helped to extend Calgary's commercial core southward, following the street car route to Victoria Park.

Typical of Edwardian Commercial design, the Bell Block housed a variety of storefronts and over thirty residential suites. Many residents were employed by the C.P.R. Early businesses included confectionaries, a billiards room, and the International Correspondence School.



Great West Liquor Co. Warehouse

305 10 Ave SE - Romanesque Revival- 1911

The Great West Liquor Co. Warehouse, built 1911, is a rectangular, two-storey building, of heavy-timber construction clad in brick. Its red-brick facade is enlivened by its rock-faced sandstone detailing and battered foundation, corbelled cornice, and unusual porte-cochere extension.

The building was erected for the Great West Liquor Co., which occupied it until 1917. This end date roughly coincides with the enactment of Prohibition legislation in the Alberta in 1916, which caused the demise of local liquor businesses.

The building is defined by its two-storey, rectangular, flat-roof form with asymmetrical facade; raised basement and ground floor, heavy-timber construction with brick exterior; red, pressed-brick facade with heavily corbelled cornice; battered rock-faced sandstone foundation rock-faced sandstone sill course, window sills and lintels.



McBride Hardware Co. Warehouse

339 10 Ave SE - Commercial - 1913

The McBride Hardware Co. Warehouse, built in 1911, is a rectangular, three-storey building constructed of board-formed concrete with a red-brick main facade. Subtle corbelling of the brick frames each of the front bays of the main facade. The Edwardian Commercial-style warehouse is situated in the northern part of the Beltline community immediately south of Calgary's downtown and contributes to a historic warehouse district adjacent to the Canadian Pacific Railway mainline.



Character-defining elements of the property include, but are not limited to, the following: three-storey, rectangular, flat-roof form with mainly symmetrical facade; three bays wide and ten deep; raised basement and ground floor, fenestration, comprising rectangular windows with plain concrete sills; paired one-over-one window sashes and Off-center main entrance doorway with transom light.

Massey-Harris Co. Warehouse

318 11 Ave SE - Commercial - 1912

One of several implement warehouses built in Calgary's wholesale district, this 1912 structure was occupied by Massey Harris from the date of construction to 1979. The Massey Harris warehouse played an important role in the maturation of Calgary's wholesale district. Designed by the Toronto head office, the warehouse was monitored by the local architect, J.A. Cawston.

The brick facade design features elements of both warehousing and retail. The lower level has enlarged windows for display; however, the floor is set up at the height at which the railcars at the rear could be loaded/unloaded. Organization of the facade is in keeping with the Edwardian manner of an ordered classical format: pilasters, corbelled cornice, sandstone plinth, and a horizontal signband element typical of retail storefronts.

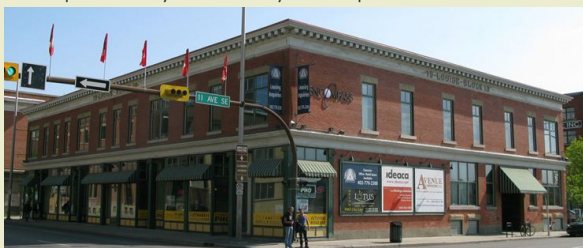


Louise Block

1018 MacLeod Tr SE - Edwardian Commercial - 1910

Built in 1910, as strip development began to intensify along Macleod Trail, this combined commercial/residential block is a strong point of reference within the community of Victoria Park. The building is a distinctive part of a significant historic grouping. Developed by Frank Fairey, a Calgary contractor, the building is named after his wife, Louise. Fairey was an important personality in the early development of Victoria Park.

A dentilled cornice and stone window retailing add to the well executed facade. Largely unaltered, the



block is an excellent example of Calgary's boomtime commercial architecture. The building also reflects the nature of the two streets it is located on -- Macleod Trail was commercial, and 11 Avenue was warehousing.

Fairey Terrace

1111 3 St SE - Classic Revival - 1906

The 1906 Fairey Terrace is an early two-storey, Classical Revival-style residential terrace apartment building of solid masonry construction. The six original units are paired around three prominent double entries with wide reconstructed porticos flanked by projecting two-storey bays, with semi-hexagonal bay windows for the centre units and square bays at the ends. The symmetrical red-brick façade also features a flat roof with shaped parapet and brick cornice, as well as a rock-faced sandstone foundation trim.



As a 1906 apartment built for professionals, and a community landmark, Fairey Terrace is symbolic of early Victoria

Park, where a rich variety of building types developed to serve a wide range of social classes and land uses. Dating to Calgary's settlement, the subdivision was registered by the CPR in 1888.

Dafoe Terrace

1204 3 St SE - Georgian Revival - 1910

The 1910 Dafoe Terrace is a two-and-one-half-storey, woodframe Georgian Revival Style residential terrace apartment with red-brick cladding. It has a wood-shingled hip roof with dormer windows. The front façade features sandstone quoins, sills and belt course, as well as three prominent grey-brick door surrounds with arched openings and sandstone keystones.

The building is a high quality example of the Georgian Revival Style. Prominent features of the style reflected in the terrace are



its sandstone quoins, decorated entryways with grey-brick door surrounds, and sandstone keystones; the doorway assemblies were originally detailed with fanlights and wood-paneled reveals. Other Georgian detailing includes the symmetrical façade, sandstone belt course and hipped roofline.

Victoria Bungalow School

456 12 Ave SE - Bungalow - 1919

The Bungalow School was constructed in 1919 to expand upon the existing school site facilities. Representing a movement towards reduced expenditure on school buildings, it is an important city and community landmark. In the prosperous years of 1905-1914, Calgary evolved modern and imposing school structures, such as the first Victoria School constructed in 1904, and its large 1912 addition. One of six bungalow schools erected in 1919 and 1920, Victoria Bungalow School initially housed four classrooms. Constructed at a cost of approximately \$35,000, in contrast to the value of its sandstone counterpart (over \$100,000.) Facade materials (bevelled wood siding) and classical detailing contributed to a more institutional massing. Victoria Bungalow School is formalized by its two-storey front entrance and imposing roof line.



Victoria Sandstone School

411 11 Ave SE - Queen Anne Revival - 1912

A substantial sandstone school built during the apex of the pre-WWI economic boom to service a rapidly growing school population. A Free Classic design featuring; rock faced sandstone, pressed metal entablature/ pediment, central cupola and simple front entrance with engaged pilasters. It is a strong point of reference in the community and forms part of a distinctive grouping of urban buildings: terrace housing, former general hospital, and warehouse structures. Between 1892 and 1920, Calgary's public school board built some twenty sandstone schools to accommodate the city's growing prosperity



prior to World War I, and their Edwardian designs evoked the connection to the British Empire in the minds of Anglo-Saxon and immigrant schoolchildren, their parents, and the population at large.

Pilkington Paint & Glass

402 11 AV SE - Edwardian Commercial - 1913

This concrete-frame warehouse with red brick veneer was built in two phases comprising a two-storey west portion and a three-storey east portion, both completed in 1913.

This property has heritage significance as one of the most substantial and attractive examples of Commercial-style warehouse architecture in the Beltline. The office section at the lower



southeast corner of the building boasts an elaborated, two-storey, Tyndall-stone façade. Within this stone frontispiece 'Pilkington Brothers Limited' is carved below a classical cornice. Set against plain red brick, this stone creates a focal point of the entrance and enlivens an otherwise severe façade.

Neilson's Furniture Warehouse

438 11 Ave SE - Commercial - 1912

Originally erected as a three storey brick building, its facade was treated with paired windows separated by pilaster strips and capped by a corbelled parapet. A common form of warehouse design, the building was constructed to be sturdy. A compatible one storey addition was added to the structure in 1926 in anticipation of a new tenant, the Independent Biscuit Co. The addition retained the original corbelled parapet detailing. In 2013, the Biscuit Block was renovated to add another two-storeys, creating a distinct fusion of architectural styles that are a century apart. The warehouse joins the Snowdon Office, the King Edward Hotel, and the King Edward School (cSpace) as clever combinations of old and new.



Big Four Building

1801 Big Four Tr SE - Modern - 1959

The Big Four Building is a large rectangular split-level exhibition building prominently located on the western boundary of the Calgary Stampede grounds in the Victoria Park neighbourhood, east of the downtown core. The building, which abuts Macleod Trail SE, is situated on a large paved lot across from the Stampede Corral.

Valued for its unusual and avant-garde Modern style, the Big Four Building is long and linear, with an exposed structural steel-frame and two distinct rectangular volumes, the building is distinguished by its enclosed arcade at the front façade with a folded plate concrete roof floating above structural bays each with glazed panels interspersed with corrugated and plain coloured steel panels.



Victoria Pavilion

1800 Stampede Tr SE - Vernacular - 1919

The 1919 Victoria Pavilion is a double-height reinforced concrete amphitheatre that originally included animal stalls, wash racks, shower rooms, and an exhibitors' lounge. Single-storey livestock barns were quickly added at the sides and rear, and these were extended in 1928, 1945, and again in 1956, when a new, attached, two-storey Agriculture Building was constructed along the north side of the barn extension. The complex is located in Stampede Park, an expansive exhibition park that features asphalt surfacing (with some grass), livestock facilities, exhibition buildings, and performance venues. Two notable personalities are directly associated with the Pavilion. The Pavilion became a regular venue for Stu Hart's wrestling cards in the city. Ed Whalen, a well-known Calgary sports broadcaster for decades, was Stampede Wrestling's announcer for many years.



Olympic Saddledome

1410 Olympic Way SE - Expressionist - 1981

The Saddledome - known sequentially as the Olympic Saddledome (1983-95), Canadian Airlines Saddledome (1995-2000), Pengrowth Saddledome (2000-2010), and Scotiabank Saddledome (since 2010) - is a significant landmark building in Calgary. It was conceived as a multi-purpose facility that could be used as an Olympic venue, as well as the home arena for Calgary's National Hockey League (NHL) franchise, the Calgary Flames.

The Olympic Saddledome has significance as an excellent example of the Expressionist style. Designed by Graham McCourt Architects, it has a very distinctive building massing and profile created by the intersection of the hyperbolic paraboloid roof form, and the main building walls which are in a spherical form. The Olympic Saddledome's unique roof shape, its large, conspicuous size, and its high visibility within Stampede Park, contribute to the building's iconic landmark status. The hyperbolic paraboloid roof configuration unintentionally created a saddle shape.



Weston Bakery (Golden West Bakery)

640 14 Ave SE - Edwardian Commercial - 1929

Constructed in 1929-1930, this building represents the resurgence of Calgary's commercial development in the late 1920s. An industrial site, adjacent to the Exhibition Grounds, the building was continuously used as a bakery from its date of construction to 1989, when the property was sold to the Calgary Exhibition and Stampede Board. A non-conforming building in a residential area, the building was recently renovated to accommodate a modern extension, which also saw major restoration to the heritage elements of the building, not seen in the photograph below. Its well ordered facade demonstrates classical influences typical of industrial architecture of the period. It is believed



that the building was designed by the engineering department of the Lake of the Woods Milling Company. The original horse barns were removed following full mechanization in the early 1950s.

Stephenson & Co. Building

602 13 Ave SE - Edwardian Commercial - 1911

The 1911 Stephenson & Co Building is a two-storey, wood-frame commercial-residential building with red-brick cladding. The main storey has a traditional storefront with recessed front entry with large display windows surmounted by clerestory windows and a decorative pressed-metal lower cornice and sign band that wraps around the west corner. The upper storey features a decorative corbeled brick cornice and single and double assemblies of tall, vertical windows with brick lug sills and voussoirs. The lower level storefront has a recessed front entry with decorative pressed-metal ceiling, and large display windows surmounted by a transom.

This rare remaining building stands as a signpost of the past in the community. Starting in the 1960s, urban renewal schemes and the Stampede expansion led to a gradual loss of Victoria Park's historic fabric. Stephenson & Co. Building is one of the last remaining buildings in Victoria Park, surrounded by overflow parking lots for the Stampede and the Saddledome.



Oliver Residence

619 13 Ave SE - Vernacular - 1906

One of Victoria Park's more notable residences because of its stone-like facing, the Oliver house was built by Ernest Oliver and his father-in-law, J. Stahley, circa 1906-1909. The house was occupied by Mr. Oliver's son, Austin, who was born in the home shortly after it was constructed. Distinguished by its unusual facing, it was one of three homes built by the family. The "faux stone" gave the look of the more expensive sandstone. A common Four Square plan, it is possible that the house was a ready-made design popular during the intense building period prior to 1910. Minor alterations have been carried out on the roof mass. Ernest Oliver, a native of England, immigrated to the Okanagan Valley with his family as a youngster. He was an accomplished jockey prior to receiving his engineering qualifications with the C.P.R. at the 9 Avenue yards.



Rundle Ruins

632 13 Ave SE - Romanesque Revival - 1899

In 1894, as the city incorporated, \$10,000 was allocated by citizen's to construct a new hospital. Calgary's first General Hospital building served the community until its controversial demolition in 1973.

Serving the entire Calgary region, the hospital was impacted by the large number of poor and destitute settlers living in the region. An on-going relationship with the Department of the Interior regarding immigration claims was improved after the Premier of Canada, Mackenzie Bowell, visited the hospital in September 1895.

One of Calgary's earliest examples of formal architecture, the hospital was designed in a simplified Romanesque style typical of the late 1900s. Designed by Calgary architects Child & Wilson, it was an early use of sandstone on a large scale project. The site is a strong representation of Calgary's maturing corporation prior to the turn of the century.



CPR Workers Cottage - 636 12 Ave SW

636 12 Ave SE - Edwardian Cottage - 1906

A distinctive grouping of workers' housing, the last of the simple company cottages was constructed by the C.P.R. for their employees as rental accommodation. In 1898, Calgary's future as a rail terminus was secured when the C.P.R. declared Calgary a key divisional point in the West. The Company established a roundhouse and service facilities east of their station. The rapid settlement of Alberta had so stimulated transportation that by 1902, Calgary was firmly rooted as a distribution centre. Typical of company cottages of the period, this form of standardized housing was often prefabricated. Constructed in 1906, on twenty-five foot lots, the cottage homes consisted of three rooms with



a roof dormer and sometimes a bay window. They are similar to plans produced by the British Columbia Mills, one of the largest suppliers of factory housing on the Prairies.

12 Ave Elbow River Bridge (MacDonald Bridge)

7 St SE - Through Truss Bridge - 1911

The 12th Avenue Elbow River Bridge, built in 1911, represents one of four historic Parker Camelback bridges in Calgary - the most frequent used design for bridges built in Calgary from 1905 to 1912. A through-truss design is distinguished by its network of triangles which create girders above the deck which are connected by cross bracing. The top cord is curved, thus distinguishing it from the Pratt Truss, which has a straight top cord. It is one of four surviving examples of this type of bridge in Calgary with the other three being the Reconciliation Bridge (1910) across the Bow, the Inglewood bridge (1908) across the Elbow and the bridge across to St. George's Island from Inglewood (1908). The steel superstructures for such bridges were supplied by eastern Canadian-based bridge companies and were shipped to the site where they would be assembled using rivets. The 12th Avenue Elbow River Bridge superstructure was supplied by the Algoma Steel Company based upon the information supplied by the City of Calgary Engineer.



About us:

Heritage Calgary is a charitable Civic Partner of the City of Calgary that identifies, preserves, and promotes Calgary's diverse heritage for future generations. We believe heritage is a dynamic process by which identity is experienced, interpreted, and represented and we take pride in working with Calgarians to honour the fabric that we are all a part of.

Visit us:

heritagecalgary.ca

There you can find more walking tours like this one, and find out more about buildings and sites on the Inventory.

Contact us:

info@heritagecalgary.ca
(403) 805-7084

Social Media:



Heritage Calgary



@heritagecalgary



@HeritageCalgary