Calgary

Atlantic Avenue Inglewood

Historical Walking Tours

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Atlantic Avenue, Inglewood
Historical Walking Tours

This booklet contains two tours of the area of Calgary bounded by the Bow and Elbow Rivers on the north and west, by the Canadian Pacific Railway line on the south, and by 15th Street SE on the east. It centres on Atlantic Avenue (9th Avenue SE) in the Inglewood district. A map showing the tour routes is provided in the middle of this booklet. Wherever possible, buildings are referred to by their original name, or by the name of the original or most prominent occupant. Oftentimes, these names do not correspond to their current owners or occupants. **Please note that some of the buildings on these tours are private and may be viewed only from the street.**

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Cover Photos:

HBC construction warehouse, ca. 1911 (GAI NC-24-108)
Calgary Brewery, late 1890s. (PAA P4203)
Team outside Fire Station No. 3, nd. (GAI NA-2854-106)
(Inset) 1229 Atlantic Avenue, ca. 1909 (PAA IR90)

Key to Site Tour Identifiers

Note that the Short Tour site identifiers begin

NAME OF BUILDING AND ADDRESS	COMPLETION DATE
MAP LOCATOR **S-1** **Black Block** 1208 to 1210 - Avenue SE	1904

with S (S-1, S-2, etc.) and the Long Tour site identifiers begin with L (L-1, L-2, etc.)

Prior to the arrival of the North-West Mounted Police (NWMP), the I.G. Baker Co., and the Hudson's Bay Company (HBC) in 1875, the land surrounding the forks of the Elbow and Bow Rivers was the home of the Blackfoot Nation, which comprised approximately 10,000 Sarcee, Blood, Peigan, and Blackfoot people. From 1840 to 1866, American trading parties made seasonal forays into the Bow River Country, collecting Buffalo robes and furs and returning to their permanent forts on the Missouri River in Montana Territory.

After 1866, when they began to trade whisky for furs, a change came over the Native people, and the violent risks involved in trading in alcohol soon resulted in the construction of six American whisky posts in the area. Fred Kanouse's Elbow River Post, the closest such structure, was located three miles upstream from the Bow in 1871. No physical remains of these American trading posts have yet been found.

With the arrival of Canadian law and order, in the form of the North-West Mounted Police, to the junction of the Elbow and Bow Rivers in 1875, a

The Calgary Hudson's Bay Co. post, ca. 1883
(GAI NA-2074-2)

A. Catholic Mission.   B. The Elbow River.   C. The Bow River.   D. ...   F. J. D. Reilly & Co.'s Store.   F. Old Church.   G. Catholic Range Butchers' Shop.
H. Cochrane Range Team Saw Mill.   I. Figg Ferry.   J. ...   K. N.W. Police Post.   L. Boom Bridge.   M. Hudson Bay Co. Store.
N. Capt. Denny's ...   O. Road to McLeod.

CALGARY BOTTOM, FROM FRAZER'S HILL, LOOKING WEST.—FROM A SKETCH BY GENERAL F. B. STRANGE, R.A.

Sketch of East Calgary, 1882   *(GAI NA-83-2)*

civilian settlement was immediately established east of the Elbow. This consisted of the Bow River Post constructed, by the Hudson's Bay Company, of logs and whip-sawn lumber, and a number of one-room log shanties built by Métis employees of the Company. Fort Edmonton, a long-established HBC post on the North Saskatchewan River, provided the original population of the new outpost. The Hudson's Bay Company buildings were removed in 1884-85, but two original Métis cabins, dating from 1875-82, still exist in good condition in Inglewood today: the Hunt House (L-5) and the Calgary Brewery Shanty (L-18).

Between 1875 and 1882 the population on the land east of the Elbow River grew slowly. More Métis, and a number of ex-North-West Mounted Police, including Louis Roselle, Captain Cecil Denny and Colonel James Walker, staked claims in the area. In early 1882, the Canadian Pacific Railway confirmed that its main line was to be extended west from Winnipeg through Calgary, along the Bow River Valley and into the Rocky Mountains.

This news, which promised a large influx of settlers to the area, caused an immediate surge in the speculative sale of real estate east of the Elbow
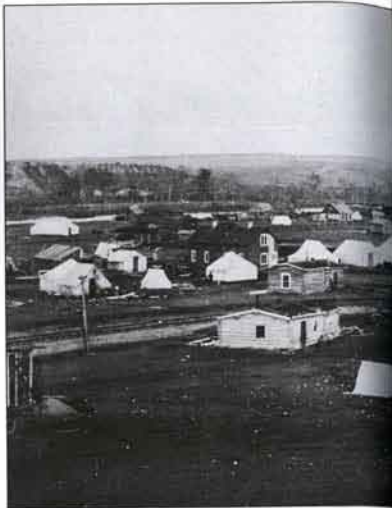
River, where the future CPR Station and new town site were anticipated to be located. That summer, Captain Denny sold a half section to NWMP Commissioner Irvine and his business partner Major Stewart, who soon surveyed it and laid it out in town lots, which they sold to incoming settlers. A shack and tent town of over 300 people was then established on these plots. Today, the area's layout still reflects the Irvine and Stewart Calgary Town Site Plan.

Since the land west of the Elbow River was reserved by Ottawa for the use of the NWMP and unavailable for settlement, real estate activity was concentrated to the east of the river. The CPR arrived on August 28, 1883, and increased immigration spurred the growth of the community. By the end of the year, some sixty tents and wooden structures had been erected, twenty-four of which contained new businesses. However, by mid-summer of 1883, the CPR was privately negotiating with Ottawa to acquire the majority of the Police Reserve and begin its own new town development west of the Elbow River.

At the beginning of 1884, Section 15 (one square mile of land a short distance west of the Elbow River) was removed from the Police Reserve and

Tent town at Calgary in 1883 (GAI NA-1315-9)

transferred to the CPR, which laid out its railroad town site on January 14, 1884. The original Calgary settlement temporarily folded as, over the next three months, the majority of the population put their buildings on skids and moved them west across the frozen Elbow. Their destination became Calgary's downtown core. On November 7, 1884, with a population of just over 1,000 people, Calgary was incorporated as a town. Although the area east of the Elbow River was no longer the centre of the community, it was included within the original town limits.

During the next twenty-five years, Calgary expanded steadily. Incorporation as a city, on January 1, 1894, was a major event. The 1882 Town Site developed around its main street, Atlantic Avenue (now known as 9th Avenue SE), into a residential, commercial and industrial neighbourhood known as East Calgary or Brewery Flats. Then, from 1906 to 1912, this area shared in the explosive Calgary-wide growth which resulted from a massive economic and building boom. The boom had ended by 1913. Some four hundred of the residential, institutional and business buildings constructed before 1914 have survived. In recognition of its historic architecture, the City of Calgary declared Inglewood - which includes the area covered by these tours - a Special Heritage Character Area in January of 1991. This lead to a Heritage Canada Main Street Program project in 1992, followed by a joint Alberta Main Street Programme and Inglewood Business Revitalization Zone restoration initiative.

Short Walking Tour: Atlantic Avenue

1229 Atlantic Avenue, ca. 1909 (PAA IR90)

Short Walking Tour: Atlantic Avenue

The commercial heart of this part of Calgary has always been located on Atlantic Avenue, now known as 9th Avenue SE. The *Short Walking Tour: Atlantic Avenue* explores this historical business section beginning near the 9th Avenue SE and 11th Street SE intersection. Convenient parking is available on the north-east corner, across from Fire Station No. 3. Sixteen sites are closely packed along a route about four blocks in length. It takes approximately 30 minutes to complete and returns to the starting point - also the point of departure for the *Long Walking Tour: Homes and Industries.*

S-1	Black Block 1208 to 1210 - 9 Avenue SE	1904

The Black Block in 1972   (ACD 72-R6-3)

The Black Block is one of Inglewood's earliest remaining commercial buildings. It is named for James Henderson Black, who was born in Ontario in 1838, and came to Calgary in 1901. He bought and sold real estate until 1904, when he purchased this property with his wife, Annie McPhail Allan Shaw, and built this commercial block. Black established a grocery business with his step-son, Robert Vincent Shaw, which operated here until 1912.

The block remained in the Black family until 1952. The four storefronts, offices, and several residential suites on the upper level were leased out.

6   7

Occupants have included a real estate magnate, a variety of grocers, a barber, and a shoemaker. Since 1952, the property has changed ownership many times. In 1992, a fire destroyed the original second floor layout. However, the original exterior pressed tin cladding remains, though currently obscured by modern metal siding.

| S-2 | Baker Block & Befus Block | 1907/ |
| | 1214 & 1216 - 9 Avenue SE | 1910 |

The Baker (centre) and Befus Blocks, 1972 (ACD 72-R6-9)

The Baker Block (1214) was constructed in 1907 to house a grocery store owned by Thomas Baker. Over time, a variety of grocers and small merchants have occupied the two storefronts; a four-room suite is on the upper level. The simple design of this modest wood frame block, with its flush entrance and display windows, is characteristic of early commercial buildings in Calgary. The original wood drop siding is now covered by stucco.

George and Alexander Befus, who worked for the CPR, built the Befus Block (1216) in 1910, but soon sold it. In 1925 the property reverted to the City in lieu of taxes, and then changed hands several times in 1927 before plumber Patrick Kennedy, a long-time tenant, purchased it. From 1927 to his death in 1973, Kennedy owned 1214, 1216 and 1218 - 9 Avenue SE. By 1930, the three properties had been reworked and were known collectively as the Kennedy Block.

The Befus Block is a typical two storey commercial structure. Its original storefront is intact and

consists of a deeply recessed entrance, large display windows and full width transom glazing. Inside, the original pressed metal ceiling is preserved, as is the wood trim. Two layers of stucco have been removed from the exterior to reveal the original brick. The exterior restoration of the Befus Block, which received a City of Calgary Heritage Award in 1996, was undertaken by the Alberta Main Street Programme and the Inglewood Business Revitalization Zone, and prompted a return to the building's original name.

| S-3 | Canadian Bank of Commerce | 1911 |
| | 1230 - 9 Avenue SE | |

The Canadian Bank of Commerce, 1911 (CIBC)

The Canadian Bank of Commerce had a temporary branch in Inglewood as early as 1909. It was located across 9th Avenue from the present bank (S-12 photo). Plans were set in motion in 1910 for a more permanent building designed by V.D. Horsburgh, the bank's staff architect. Classical influences can be seen in the design, both on the exterior and the interior of the second floor, which was originally a five-room suite for the bank manager to live in.

This bank was built in 1911. By 1937, the Imperial Bank, which had had a branch at 1135 - 9 Avenue SE by 1907, moved into the building, displacing the Canadian Bank of Commerce. Twenty-four years later, the Canadian Bank of Commerce

and the Imperial Bank merged to form the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce. This is currently the sole representative of Canada's five major banks in the Inglewood Community. The only other community financial institution is the nearby Inglewood Credit Union (S-5). The facade of the bank was restored in 1999 by the Inglewood Business Revitalization Zone and the Alberta Main Street Programme.

| S-4 | **Blow Block** 1312 - 9 Avenue SE | 1911 |

The Blow Block ca. 1912　　(PAA P5110)

This boom period building has an interesting feature: the entrance to its upper floor is shared with the neighbouring Dougall Block. Both buildings were erected in 1911, and originally had offices on the second floor. Like many of the other historic buildings in the area, these were converted into residential suites in 1913. The original window openings were reduced in size when the exteriors were renovated in 1967-69.

David C. Blow, builder of the Blow Block, was born in Mountain, Ontario in about 1868. He came to Calgary in 1903, and remained until his death in a duck-hunting accident in October 1931. He was a building contractor, and a cousin of Dr. Thomas Blow, a prominent eye, ear, nose and throat specialist in Calgary for forty years. Dr. Blow played a significant role in Alberta's early economic and political development, was responsible for the construction of a number of downtown office blocks and served for ten

years in the Alberta Legislature, commencing in 1913. Dr. Blow died in Calgary on December 27, 1932, and is buried in Union Cemetery.

In 1909, Dr. Blow played a major role in the movement to found a university in Calgary. Strathcona was awarded the provincial university in that year, but Blow was later instrumental in having the Provincial Institute of Technology and Art (later renamed SAIT, the Southern Alberta Institute of Technology) located in Calgary in 1916 at the Colonel Walker School (1921 - 9 Avenue SE). The facade was restored by the Inglewood Business Revitalization Zone and the Alberta Main Street Programme in 1999.

| S-5 | **Inglewood Credit Union** 1328 - 9 Avenue SE | 1960 |

The Inglewood Credit Union in 1992　　(ACD 92-R11-1)

The Inglewood Credit Union, established in 1938, was the first credit union in Calgary and the fourth in Alberta. To begin with, the Credit Union had no office. Every Wednesday, volunteers from the Board of Directors of the Credit Union set up shop in the old Colonel Walker Firehall at 10th Avenue and 20th Street SE. This provided an opportunity for new members to join and for established members to deposit funds. Later, a small office was rented in the Befus Block (S-2). In 1954, a Credit Union building was erected on this site. That structure was replaced by the present office, which was built in 1960.

S-6 Haskins Block
1332- 9 Avenue SE
1908

The Haskins Block, 1941   (The Albertan 29/3/41)

The Haskins Block was built in 1908, two years before the height of the boom in construction (1910-1912) when most of the buildings along 9th Avenue SE were erected. It was originally two storeys high, with a floor of suites above a retail store. Robert Haskins was the proprietor of Metropolitan Rooms, located on the upper floors, and lived at this address. Henry G. Haskins also lived here, off and on, over the early years. A variety of activities took place in and around the building. In 1908 the I.O.G.T. (Independent Order of Good Templars) started a lodge here, in Haskins Hall. The hall was also apparently used as a dance hall, and a pool hall was advertised for this location in 1914. Outside, locals recall tennis courts west of the building in the 1920s and 1930s.

The City of Calgary became the owner of the Haskins Block in 1930. After three years sitting vacant, the Block was sold in 1935 for $1,000. It was deemed unfit to be an apartment block by the City, so it was sold on the condition that it would be used as a community motion picture theatre. However, the Garry Theatre (S-12) opened only a block away in 1936, preempting that use for this building.

In 1940, Agnew Fox Chicks Ltd. converted the building into a chick hatchery: the Fox Quality Hatchery. Soon after, a third storey with a mansard roof was added. By 1941, the name of the building had been changed to the Victory Block. Today, as was the case originally, this building has commercial space on the ground floor, with residential suites above.

S-7 Carson Block
1336- 9 Avenue SE
1911 - 1912

The Carson Block in 1977   (CPD)

This elegant structure was built by James and Edward Carson - twice! In 1911, Calgary was expanding rapidly, and the original Carson Block was planned to meet the growing demand for retail space and for working class housing. A new construction method - reinforced concrete - was specified by architect David McIlroy. However, before the building was completed, the cement floors collapsed. Reconstruction was completed in 1912.

This incident aggravated a long-standing feud between Building Inspector Richard Harrison and Alderman A.J. Samis. The origins of their conflict related to the construction of the Samis Block on 8th Avenue, but carried over into the committee - chaired by Samis - which investigated the Building Inspector's department in regard to the Carson Block collapse. Tempers flared during the proceedings of the committee, and Mr. Harrison launched punches at Alderman Samis. As the committee was suspending Mr. Harrison for his actions, the Building Inspector resigned.

The Carson Block became city property in 1920 due to non-payment of taxes, and remained so until 1939. A depressed economy in the wake of World War I made the reversion of property to the City a common occurrence. The Inglewood branch of the Calgary Public Library was located in the Carson Block from 1946 until 1953, when commercial uses returned.

The exterior of the Carson Block has retained almost all of its original design, with commercial signs being the only additions in recent years. The classically inspired tripartite facade has projecting end bays, giving the wall surface a wonderful combination of variety and balance. Purple glass blocks found in the sidewalk at each of the entrances let light into the basement level of the building. Carved sandstone swags give an air of elegance to the building's cornice. The facade was restored by the Inglewood Business Revitalization Zone and the Alberta Main Street Programme; the project received a City of Calgary Heritage Award in 1997.

S-8 Blyth Hall — 1340- 9 Avenue SE — **1923**

Blyth Hall in 1982   (ACD 82-R275-2)

Blyth Hall is a combination of two structures and several additions. Charles Riddock was the first owner of the block. It was named for Riddock's wife, whose maiden name was Jessie Blyth (see L-11). The original portion of the structure - the east end with corner entrance - was used as a dance hall by the East Calgary Community Club from 1925 to 1928. Riddock also operated the Calgary Cartage Company from the site from 1924 to 1934. From

1925 to 1926, he moved the buildings of the mining town of Bankhead to Banff and, in 1929, Riddock was responsible for moving the Deane House (L-4) across the Elbow River.

In 1934, the former dance hall was converted to house the Blyth Confectionery which, though there have been many ownership changes, is still in operation. The two storefronts between the Carson Block and Blyth Hall were established in the mid-1930s and have housed, among others, the Blyth Shoe Shop, a hall, and a coffee house. The exterior facade has been remodelled to give the appearance of a uniform singular building.

S-9 Gresham Block — 1403 - 9 Avenue SE — **1912**

The Gresham Block in 1992   (ACD 92-R9-2)

The Gresham Block retains most of its historic characteristics, and anchors the eastern end of the historical grouping of Atlantic Avenue commercial buildings. At one time, its design was complemented by a cornice; today, boards along the top of the facade fill the visual void left by the original feature.

The land occupied by the Gresham Block was first owned by the Honourable George Irvine of Quebec City, of Her Majesty's Council, Judge of the Admiralty Court, Quebec. In 1910, it was sold to John Stewart Dismorr, a developer, investor and colonial agent who, in 1912, constructed the existing building. In 1928, the Gresham Block was owned by John McFarland, a financial agent. The origin of the building's name is unclear.

S-10   **Fraser & Seabloom Block**   1912
1329 - 9 Avenue SE

The Fraser & Seabloom Block, 1998 (ACD 98-R172-11)

Calgary, like the rest of Alberta, had a development boom from 1910 to 1912. The Fraser & Seabloom Block was built during the late stages of this boom. Hand in hand with development went land speculation, which could push values up by several hundred percent in a matter of months. Fabulous profits were made by those lucky enough to invest early. It was too good to last, however. In 1913, there was a world-wide economic slump, and the bottom dropped out of the Alberta land market.

At four storeys, this is one of the two tallest buildings in Inglewood. The other is the Fraser Block (S-14). The Fraser & Seabloom Block was recognized as one of the area's finest new buildings of its day. It has one of the most ornate brick and sandstone facades along Atlantic Avenue. Sandstone detailing is used extensively to highlight the facade. In particular, it was used to decorate the windows. The upper windows are arched, with sandstone keystones above. The cornice is split, with the names of the owners inscribed on the frieze beneath. Note the spelling difference from the older Seablom Block (S-15), built by the same man. The original lettering was picked out in gold leaf.

The Fraser & Seabloom Block was designated a Registered Historical Resource in 1996. The facade was restored through the combined efforts of the Inglewood Business Revitalization Zone and the Alberta Main Street Programme, and received a City of Calgary Heritage Award in 1997.

S-11   **Inglewood Telephone Building**   1909
1311 - 9 Avenue SE

The Inglewood Telephone Exchange in 1909 (PAA)

Inglewood's telephone system was first developed by the Bell Telephone Company. However, by 1909, when the Inglewood Telephone Building was erected, the Alberta Government Telephones company had bought it from Bell. AGT decided to upgrade the system, taking advantage of progress which had been made in automatic telephony. Provincial Architect Allan Jeffers designed this, Calgary's first fully automatic telephone exchange. A second building of identical type was built in 1910 and survives in Calgary's Connaught-Beltline district at 1010 - 14 Avenue SW.

The Inglewood Telephone Building was constructed using the thermal-bottle principle. An insulating space between the windowless outer walls and a concrete inner shell lined with terra cotta kept the interior of the exchange at a constant temperature. This environmental control allowed the equipment to operate under the most desirable conditions. The unique construction had an unforeseen consequence: it soon attracted drifters, who could remove a grille and slide between the walls for a

night's lodging. Local lore tells of one person who got stuck and had to be greased to get out.

In theory, the automatic equipment did not require staff to be in attendance. Nothing is foolproof, however, and when switches got stuck, men had to rush over from Calgary's main exchange to reset them. For a time, taxi drivers did the troubleshooting.

The building was acquired by the Inglewood Community Association in 1973. It was designated a Provincial Historical Resource in 1981.

S-12 | **Garry Theatre** | **1936**
1229 - 9 Avenue SE

The original buildings on the site of the Garry Theatre
(GAI NA-2864-663, #8)

In 1905, a two storey wood frame commercial building was erected on this site. One of Alberta's major grocery chains had its start here in 1909. It was originally called Jenkins and Cornfoot, Grocers. After Cornfoot was bought out in 1910, the store became Jenkins and Company. Groceries were handled differently in those days. For instance, biscuits arrived in bulk and had to be packaged. Sugar came in 300 pound barrels and each pound had to be weighed and wrapped. Vinegar was shipped in concentrated form and had to be watered down from its overproof strength before it was sold.

During World War I, staff was hard to keep due to enlistments, so Mr. Jenkins started the first cash-and-carry store in western Canada. By 1950, the

Jenkins chain consisted of 48 retail stores, a wholesale grocery business, a bakery, and a candy company. By the 1960s, Westfair Foods had taken over Jenkins and, due to increased competition from new stores like Loblaws and IGA, phased out the groceterias.

The groceteria moved east on 9th Avenue SE, and most of the 1905 building was demolished and replaced by the Garry Theatre, which opened to much fanfare on November 7, 1936. The original sandstone foundation and basement walls were saved, however, and still underpin the lobby and offices of the Garry Theatre. Forbidden Heaven, starring Charles Farrell and Charlotte Henry, was the Garry Theatre's first feature film. The Big Broadcast of 1936, featuring radio, screen and stage stars, including Gracie Allen and George Burns, was the second attraction.

The Garry Theatre was designed by architect N. Masters and built by F.M. McDougall Construction, a local firm. The streamlined facade, with cream coloured stucco, royal blue vitrolite wainscotting, and a Moderne style marquee with illuminated sign, was unique on 9th Avenue. The interior had crimson leather seats, indirect lighting, acoustic tile, marble and cement floors, and mahogany wood trim. A big feature of the new theatre was its air conditioning; the sound system was said to be the most powerful and effective in western Canada. The Garry was reported to be fireproof, and the projection room, soundproof. The auditorium was designed to provide viewing comfort and quality acoustics.

A group of Calgary businessmen, including the Sheftels of the Aull Block (S-13), calling themselves the Garry Syndicate Ltd., owned the building. By the late 1940s, this group had divested its interest, and since then a series of owners have operated the theatre. The Garry was rehabilitated in 1992 to provide a venue for live theatre presentations. Many of the original interior features remain, including the frames of the seats, the flooring, some fixtures, the box office and the projection room.

Aull Block   1908
S-13 1227 - 9 Avenue SE

The Aull Block in 1998   (ACD 98-R172-1)

The Aull Block, among the oldest commercial buildings on Atlantic Avenue, was the first to be conserved by the Inglewood Business Revitalization Zone and the Alberta Main Street Programme. In 1993, the facade was restored to its original character, and the tin cornice was removed, repaired, repainted and re-installed. A layer of stucco was removed, exposing the facade of Calgary Brick beneath it. These had been manufactured at the Kempling Brickyard, active from 1906 to 1910 on a site between Centre Street and 4th Street East. The facade was completely dismantled and rebuilt. In 1995 the building received a City of Calgary Heritage Award.

Erastus Aull, a Calgary physician, had this block built in 1908. Born in Hastings County, Ontario, Aull received his education at Trinity College, Toronto, graduating in 1899. Dr. Aull came west in 1901, ended up in Winnipeg, and spent the winter of 1901-1902 practicing medicine at the General Hospital. Success in real estate speculation during this time allowed him to visit several European cities and to further his education. Upon returning to Canada, he decided to go to Calgary since he felt that it had the greatest possibilities in the West. He arrived in 1904, and practiced medicine in Calgary until his death in July, 1944.

In 1905, Dr. Aull bought several lots in East Calgary for $300.00 each. One year later he sold two lots for $3,000.00 each. With these windfall profits, he developed the Aull Block. It was a professional building with storefronts and offices for other physicians. Early tenants included a druggist, a physician, a veterinary surgeon, and the first offices of Henry Jenkins of Jenkins and Cornfoot, Grocers (S-12). By 1913, the storefront was refurbished to house the Commercial Cafe. Following this, a succession of restaurants occupied the site until the 1920s.

Dr. Aull sold this block to the Sheftels (S-12) in 1931. The brothers, Leo, Harry, Harvey and Benjamin, came to Calgary from Russia in 1922, and became prominent Calgary businessmen. The building was renamed the Sheftel Block and it remained in the family until the death of Harry Sheftel in 1977. The Sheftel brothers' East Calgary Empress Grocery was the principal tenant of the building from 1931 to 1955; the name is still visible, stamped in the concrete at the front door. The building's restoration prompted a return to its original name.

Fraser Block   1911
S-14 1225 - 9 Avenue SE

The Fraser Block in 1998   (ACD 98-R172-2)

The Fraser Block was built in 1911 in the middle of the building boom during which the commercial strip was largely developed along Atlantic Avenue. It is one of two four storey structures in the commercial grouping. The other is the Fraser & Seablom Block (S-10), built one year later. Originally, it had three floors of offices above a main floor retail space. By 1914, according to fire insurance maps, the floors had been converted to residential use.

Maxwell Donald Fraser was born in 1879 in London, Ontario, and studied law in the office of his brother-in-law's firm, Duncan Stuart & Co. Fraser came to Calgary in 1908, and was known as an enthusiastic golf and tennis player. In 1910 he represented Canada at the coronation of King George V. He was part owner of the Canadian Equipment & Supply Company, which he soon sold to go into real estate. He had a wood planing mill (L-23), a hardware business - the Calgary Hardware Stores, Limited - and built at least two commercial blocks in Inglewood with his partner, Oscar Seablom (S-10, S-15). By 1911, Fraser had three general hardware and sheet metal stores in operation. After this flurry of activity, Fraser joined the Lord Strathcona Horse and went overseas to fight in World War I. He was killed in action in France in 1915.

The Fraser Block facade was restored in 1993 as part of the Inglewood Business Revitalization Zone and the Alberta Main Street Programme. The cornice was fixed and repainted and the windows restored. An interesting feature of the cornice is the way the letters of the building's name are angled to make them more legible from the ground. In December, 1993, an explosion on the fourth floor damaged the upper floor and roof of the Fraser Block. This has since been repaired.

S-15 Seablom Block
1223 - 9 Avenue SE
1910

The Seablom Block in 1972   (ACD 72-R415-26)

Oscar Seablom acquired the land for the Seablom Block from Thomas Beveridge in 1908. This two storey commercial and residential building was constructed in 1910. Two years later, he and partner Maxwell Fraser erected the Fraser & Seabloom Block (S-10) one block east. Seablom died in May, 1913, and this building was sold to an absentee landlord in Nova Scotia, George Lewis.

Among the most interesting of the Seablom Block tenants were the local Masons, who used it as a community club from 1915 to 1918, and J.M. Erikson, founder of the Dominion Chautauqua, who was a tenant from 1921 to 1927. The Seablom Block was a prop and stage shop for the travelling summertime shows presented by his national company under big canvas tents across the prairies.

David Smolensky, a local merchant of dry goods, eventually bought the Block in 1944 and owned and operated a successful community store - David's Dry Goods and Grocery - at the site until his death in 1976.

The Seablom Block is a representative commercial building of the period. Its generally plain exterior is detailed by a tin pressed cornice, with keystones above and sandstone sills below the windows. The facade was restored in 1997 as part of the Inglewood Business Revitalization Zone and the Alberta Main Street Programme.

| S-16 | **Burn Block** 1215 - 9 Avenue SE | 1912 |

The Burn Block in 1998 (ACD 98-R172-12)

The three storey Burn Block was erected in 1912 to provide commercial retail and office space. In 1913, a contractor named Lawrence R. Burn lived in this building. It is thought that he was the builder and owner of the Burn Block.

Two colours of brick were used for decorative effect. The darker bricks stand out against the lighter bricks, creating the illusion of columns. The arched entry contributes to the impression of a classically-inspired design, and gold-leafed lettering on the cornice originally lent prestige and distinction to the building.

During the 1930s, the upper storeys were converted from office to residential use. A fire in 1973 resulted in renovations which significantly altered the building's interior. The exterior of the Burn Block remained virtually intact, however, and was restored in 1996 by the Inglewood Business Revitalization Zone and the Alberta Main Street Programme. The Burn Block is a strong member of the excellent historic streetscape along 9th Avenue SE, one of a very few remaining in Calgary.

Long Walking Tour: Homes and Industries

Panoramic view of East Calgary, 1903 (GAI KA-3508-1)

Long Walking Tour:
Homes and Industries

Most of East Calgary is taken up by residential development, with a commercial strip through the middle facing Atlantic Avenue, and industrial properties along the south adjacent to the Canadian Pacific Railway main line. This tour skirts the shopping area, taking in a school, many historic houses, several churches, a brewery and a number of manufacturing buildings, to create a comprehensive overview of the district. About 1.5 hours are required to see the 25 sites spread over the 25 block route of this walk. Please note that since this is a circle route - it begins and ends at 9th Avenue and 10th Street SE - it is easily broken down into segments simply by returning at any stage to 9th Avenue SE.

L-1 **Fire Station No. 3**   1906
1030 - 9 Avenue SE

Fire Station No. 3, no date   *(GAI NB-42-8)*

Fire Station No. 3 was one of the first satellite fire stations in Calgary, and is similar in style to others built at that time. Ten firemen, one hose wagon, and one hook and ladder wagon were housed in the building. Directly across the street was a paddock surrounded by a pole fence, the home of four big fire horses. When the firehall's bell rang, streetcars and traffic on 9th Avenue would halt as the horses, hustled by a fireman, trotted across the Avenue. The teams of horses were

trained to back - without direction - between the shafts of their particular fire engine. Harnesses were lowered onto them from hangers in the ceiling and then the rigs would race out and off to the fire.

This fire station had the Calgary Fire Department's last two horses, who were retired from service in 1933. It is said that hoof beats can still be heard in the station in the evening. Other stories have been told about Fire Station No. 3: when it was being renovated, the workers said they smelled smoke, even though there was no fire in the building.

The firehall provided a focus for many community activities. Starting in about 1906, a group of settlers calling themselves *The Thistles* flooded a field west of the Fire Station for wintertime curling. During the Depression, students from Alexandra School (L-2) put their skates on in the warmth of the firehall and went skating on a rink prepared by the firemen. The firefighters also regularly gave the children haircuts.

A pet monkey lived in the station for a period, probably during the 1930s. He became the number one entertainer, buddy and mischief maker. When the pet died, he was placed in a specially built casket, a wake was held with burning candles and, with due honour, he was buried under the lawn beside Fire Station No. 3.

On Christmas Day, 1907, Mrs. Cross (L-9) had a fire in her kitchen. The fire department arrived promptly and put out the blaze. The following Christmas, and annually for fifty years, a frosted cake from Mrs. Cross was delivered to Fire Station No. 3. In January 1958, the firefighters paid Mrs. Cross a visit and presented her with a bouquet, as a token of thanks.

Decommissioned in 1952, the firehall has since been used for a variety of purposes. A kindergarten in the late 1950s, and later the meeting hall for the Inglewood Community Association, Fire Station No. 3 has been a restaurant and a neighbourhood pub since 1981.

| L-2 | **Alexandra School** | 1902 |
| --- | 922 - 9 Avenue SE | |

Alexandra School ca. 1905   (GAI NA-468-22)

Inglewood's first school, the East Ward School, was built in 1892. It was located near 10th Avenue and 13th Street SE and had 27 pupils. Miss Anne Foote taught there from 1893 to 1912 and then became the first woman member of the Calgary Public School Board. In 1899 the East Ward School was moved to this site on 9th Avenue.

There was already talk about building a completely new school in 1900. It was finally constructed in 1902 to plans by architect William M. Dodd, who later designed the old Calgary City Hall. Opened in January 1903 as the New East Ward School, since the original East Ward School was still there, it was doubled in size to eight rooms in 1907. At the same time, it was renamed in honour of Alexandra, Queen Consort of King Edward VII. This was Calgary's second sandstone school. The old East Ward School was sold in 1906 and became the East Calgary Baptist Church, or Heath Baptist, after being moved to 1307 - 10 Avenue SE, near its original location.

In 1910, William Aberhart became principal of Alexandra school. Later, "Bible Bill" Aberhart became widely known as an evangelist, created the Social Credit Party in 1935, and was Premier of Alberta (1935-1943). In 1913-14, the top floor of the school housed a branch high school composed of three classes from Central High School.

The architecturally unsympathetic cement block gymnasium was built onto the front entrance in 1956, prior to the school's closure in 1962. In 1975-76 the school was rehabilitated with federal Neighbourhood Improvement Program (NIP) funds to function as a multi-service centre with a daycare, health centre, and seniors' service centre.

A.W. McVittie's cabin, built in 1882 and now at Heritage Park, was on this site until the 1930s, alongside Alexandra school. It was McVittie who surveyed the original CPR townsite of Calgary and signed the plans in January, 1884. He was a founding partner in the architectural firm of McVittie, Childe, and Wilson. Wilson designed the A.E. Cross House (L-9).

| L-3 | **Dick Block** | 1910 |
| --- | 902 to 904 - 9 Avenue SE | |

The Dick Block in about 1911   (GAI NC-24-58)

The Dick Block was developed in 1910 by A.A. Dick, a prominent Calgary real estate investor who was also involved in the building of the Alexandra Hotel, downtown. This property had a small building on it when purchased by Dick in around 1907. That structure was replaced by the eponymous Dick Block, which had shops on the ground floor with apartments for rent on the two floors above. This brick building anchors the west end of the historic commercial development on Atlantic Avenue.

In the Spring of 1912, Dick and his wife, Vera, were fortunate to be among the survivors of the sinking of the Titanic. The young newlyweds were

Calgary's only residents who could make this claim. By 1913, ownership of the block had been transferred to Vera, and it was out of the family by 1920.

The two upper storeys of the building were renamed the McGill Apartments in 1933; after 1934 the entire building was called the McGill Block. It was owned by the City until 1946. Frenchy's Sporting Goods was a fixture in the McGill Block from 1958 to 1993. In November, 1986, fire gutted the building, leaving only two original walls intact. The structure was rebuilt using as many of the original bricks as possible to designs by Jack Long, architect (L-13). The original plans were not available, so this is not a copy of the old building. The new apartments are bigger than the originals, with more windows, and the cornice and parapet are updated to modern standards.

| L-4 | **Deane House**
806 - 9 Avenue SE | 1906 |

Deane House crossing the Elbow River in 1930
(GAI NA-2186-6)

Richard Burton Deane was born in India in 1848, but moved at an early age to England. There he graduated from the Military College at Sandhurst, and served with the Royal Navy until 1882. Deane then came to Canada, where he was soon appointed a superintendent of the North-West Mounted Police and posted to Regina. He participated in the suppression of the Riel Rebellion in 1885, and eventually came to Calgary in 1906, where he served as commanding officer.

This 2-storey wood frame structure with hipped roof and dormers was built for Deane in 1906, some distance west of the Elbow River. The original budget was $5,000, but a carpenter's wage increase from $0.45 to $0.55 raised the final cost to $6,200. Deane lived in this house until his retirement in 1914. At that time the land remaining from the Police Reserve, established with the erection of Fort Calgary in 1875, was sold to the Grand Trunk Pacific (GTP) Railway Company. Every building on the Police Reserve - except the Deane House - was demolished.

The house was moved east, closer to the Elbow River, becoming the residence of the GTP stationmaster. Development pressure led to its sale to C.L. Jacques in 1929. Charles Riddock (see S-8, L-11) used a tractor to move the house to the east bank of the Elbow, across temporarily assembled log cribbing. The move took most of the summer to complete and was such an engineering curiosity that it appeared in the July 1930 issue of *Popular Mechanics* magazine. The house remains on its third site today.

The Deane House became the Gaspé Lodge, a boarding house, from 1943 to 1973. During that time, the porch was covered on the south side and removed completely from the west side. The City purchased the house in 1973 and converted it into a centre for artists and actors, christening it the Dandelion Gallery. As a Centennial project in that same year, the RCMP restored the verandah and some of the interior. The gallery closed in 1979.
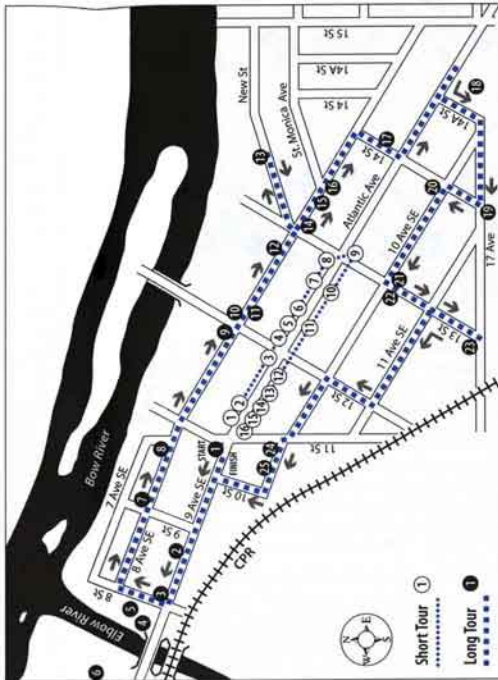
Today, the Deane House is a well-known Calgary landmark. It is within the Fort Calgary Historic Park and has been sensitively restored. The structure was designated a Registered Historical Resource in 1978 and has since been used as a tea house and restaurant.

Long Walking Tour

L-1 Fire Station No. 3 ....(1906)
       1030 - 9 Avenue SE
L-2 Alexandra School ....(1902)
       922 - 9 Avenue SE
L-3 Dick Block ....(1910)
       902 to 904 - 9 Avenue SE
L-4 Deane House ....(1906)
       806 - 9 Avenue SE
L-5 Hunt House ....(ca. 1875-82)
       890 - 9 Avenue SE
L-6 Fort Calgary ....(1875-1914)
       750 - 9 Avenue SE
L-7 Suitor House ....(1907)
       1004 - 8 Avenue SE
L-8 Van Wart House ....(c. 1886)
       1036 - 8 Avenue SE
L-9 A.E. Cross House ....(1891)
       1240 - 8 Avenue SE
L-10 The Rhubarb Patch ....(n.d.)
       N side of 8 Avenue, 1300 Block
L-11 Blyth/Riddock House ....(ca. 1910)
       1313 & 1315 - 8 Avenue SE
L-12 Trinity Church Manse ....(1908)
       1338 - 8 Avenue SE
L-13 Stewart House ....(1884)
       26 New Street
L-14 St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church .....(1911)
       1405 - 8 Avenue SE
L-15 St. John Rectory ....(1907)
       1419 - 8 Avenue SE
L-16 St. John the Evangelist Anglican Church ...(1911)
       1423 - 8 Avenue SE
L-17 Stewart Livery Stable ....(1909)
       14 Street & 8 Avenue SE
L-18 Calgary Brewery ....(1892)
       1537 - 9 Avenue SE
L-19 Bates Electric Welding ....(1919)
       1449 - 11 Avenue SE
L-20 Hamilton Apartments ....(1912)
       911 to 921 - 14 Street SE
L-21 Trinity United Church ....(1913)
       1401 - 10 Avenue SE
L-22 Seven Oaks Court ....(1913)
       1339 - 10 Avenue SE
L-23 HBC Construction Warehouse ....(1911)
       1215 - 13 Street SE
L-24 National Hotel ....(1907)
       1042 - 10 Avenue SE
L-25 MacLean Auction Barn ....(1908)
       1036 - 10 Avenue SE

Short Walking Tour

S-1 Black Block ....(1904)
       1208 to 1210 - 9 Avenue SE
S-2 Baker Block & Beltus Block ....(1907/1910)
       1214 & 1216 - 9 Avenue SE
S-3 Canadian Bank of Commerce ....(1911)
       1230 - 9 Avenue SE
S-4 Blow Block ....(1911)
       1312 - 9 Avenue SE
S-5 Inglewood Credit Union. ....(1960)
       1328 - 9 Avenue SE
S-6 Haskins Block. ....(1911-1912)
       1332 - 9 Avenue SE
S-7 Carson Block ....(1908)
       1336 - 9 Avenue SE
S-8 Blyth Hall. ....(1923)
       1340 - 9 Avenue SE
S-9 Gresham Block ....(1912)
       1403 - 9 Avenue SE
S-10 Fraser & Seabloom Block. ....(1912)
       1329 - 9 Avenue SE
S-11 Inglewood Telephone Building ....(1909)
       1311 - 9 Avenue SE
S-12 Garry Theatre. ....(1936)
       1229 - 9 Avenue SE
S-13 Aull Block ....(1908)
       1227 - 9 Avenue SE
S-14 Fraser Block ....(1911)
       1225 - 9 Avenue SE
S-15 Seabloom Block ....(1910)
       1223 - 9 Avenue SE
S-16 Burn Block. ....(1912)
       1215-1219 - 9 Avenue SE

Short Tour ○········

Long Tour ●▪▪▪▪▪▪

L-5 Hunt House
890 - 9 Avenue SE

ca. 1875
-1882

Hunt House, centre, no date   (GAI NA-1604-35)

With a construction date between 1875 and 1882, the Hunt House is thought to be the oldest building remaining in Calgary. It certainly is the city's oldest structure still on its original site. The house was probably built by Louis Roselle, a Métis buffalo hunter who worked for the Hudson's Bay Company. It is one of two Métis log buildings still standing in Inglewood. The other, which was originally located some 30 feet from the Hunt House, was transported to the gardens of the Calgary Brewery (L-18) in the 1930s.

The Hunt House was willed to the City by its last owner, W.J. Hunt, who bought it in 1947 and died in 1974. He added the small shed and greenhouse on the east side, and covered the outer walls with shingle siding. Inside, the original unshaved log walls can still be seen. They are chinked with clay, and the chinking is covered with wood strips held in place by square nails. The Hunt House was designated a Provincial Historical Resource in 1977. It, like the adjoining Deane House, is within Fort Calgary Historic Park.

The next site is west of the Elbow River in the Fort Calgary Historic Park. It can be seen clearly from a vantage point near the Hunt House.

L-6 Fort Calgary
750 - 9 Avenue SE

1875-
1914

Fort Calgary, 1881   (PAA A1621)

F-Troop of the North-West Mounted Police, commanded by Inspector E.A. Brisebois, established Fort Calgary on this site, south-west of the junction of the Bow and Elbow Rivers in August 1875. The fort was first named Bow River Post and then Fort Brisebois by its first commander. However, the latter name was assigned without consultation with superior officers, and in 1876 the post was officially given the name of Fort Calgary by NWMP Assistant Commissioner Colonel Macleod. This was the name of an estate belonging to the Mackenzie family (relations of Macleod) on the Isle of Mull, Scotland.

Fort Calgary was an important early outpost of Canadian justice and military power in what was then known as the North-West Territories. It played a role in suppressing the whisky trade coming from south of the border, as well as providing a focus for interaction with Native people and a jumping-off point for settlers. With the arrival of the Canadian Pacific Railway in late August 1883, settlers started coming in waves. In the fall of 1884, the settlement was incorporated as Calgary, one of the first towns in the region of the North-West Territories which became Alberta in 1905.

After 1914, with the construction of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway line, the site was cleared for train tracks, unloading yards, and freight sheds. A portion was also used as a scrap metal storage yard. The land was again cleared and made a civic park in the mid-1970s. Markers were erected to indicate the outline of the fort, and to show the

location of archaeological excavations. Recent digs (1991-92) uncovered the 1890 Boiler Feed House, in an area which later became a dump site, and some of the original walls of the 1875 Men's Barracks and Quartermaster's Storehouse.

Construction of a replica of the fort was begun on the site in the summer of 1996, with a projected completion date of 2000. From a viewpoint near the Hunt House, the log palisade of the reconstructed fort can be seen in the distance. The landscaping of the 40 acre site is intended to be reminiscent of the original prairie setting.

| L-7 | **Suitor House** 1004 - 8 Avenue SE | 1907 |

The Suitor House, ca. 1911   (GAI NA-3520-1)

Robert Suitor was born of Irish parents in Beauce County, Quebec, in 1858. Arriving in Calgary in 1902, he made his living as a carpenter, building contractor, and realtor. In addition to serving as a city alderman (1907-08), Suitor was the president of

the Calgary Poultry and Pet Stock Association, and helped build the St. John Rectory (L-15).

Suitor built this home in the Queen Anne style, possibly as an advertisement for his building business. The style first appeared in Canada in the late 1870s and was popular until World War I. Its most striking feature was its use of complex shapes and profuse detailing to create a romantic effect. The Suitor house has a round turret with a conical roof, a circular bay window with curved glass in the third floor, an octagonal bay window, a gable, a truncated hipped roof, a verandah with composite columns, and sandstone lintels and sills. The design is so varied that each side of the Suitor House is different from the others. It was an effective demonstration of Suitor's construction skill.

The Suitor family lived here until 1922. In 1979, the Suitor House was rehabilitated for use as offices, a function it still performs.

| L-8 | **Van Wart House** 1036 - 8 Avenue SE | ca. 1886 |

The Van Wart House, ca. 1887   (PAA B3158)

John Van Wart was born in New Brunswick in 1838. He was passionate about gold, and followed his dream to the goldfields of California, British Columbia, and Montana. Reaching the community east of the Elbow in 1883, Van Wart opened one of the settlement's first businesses, in partnership with I.S. Freeze - a general merchandise store. Later that year the partnership broke up and in 1884 Van Wart followed the trend to the railway subdivision, setting up a general store "nearly opposite the C.P.R. Station" in partnership with his son.

Some fifteen years later, Van Wart started a feed store business, which he continued until his retirement in 1908. In the interim, one more gold rush attracted Van Wart and in 1900, at the age of 62, he went to Alaska. In 1914, Van Wart suffered a crippling stroke but lived on until May, 1920, when he passed away at the age of 82.

Though not active in politics, John Van Wart was a staunch Liberal and very community-minded. He was a member of the first Parks Board of Calgary and, having helped organize the First Baptist Church at 12th Avenue and 4th Street SW, served as a deacon from its inception.

The Van Wart House was built in about 1886. In 1906 it was bought by Thomas Burns, a rancher who also worked for the Burns Co. meat packing empire of his brother, Pat Burns. Though he died in 1912, his wife Honora and son John - later president of Burns Co. - lived here another ten years. Almost seventy years as a boarding house followed; the process of transforming the building back into a single family home began in 1991. This process revealed the original staircase, and ten-foot douglas fir columns in the living room.

A wood frame structure with drop siding and a cross gable roof, the Van Wart House has an open verandah on the south side, and two bay windows. Many of the windows have decorative wood lintels. Originally, the verandah wrapped around the west side, and there were no south-facing bay windows or second-floor door until the early 1900s. Until recently, traces remained of the milk-based paint with which the exterior was originally finished.

| L-9 | **A.E. Cross House**
 1240 - 8 Avenue SE | 1891 |

The A.E. Cross House in about 1900　　(GAI NA-1586-1)

This farmhouse was built in 1891 for Matthew Neilson from Beaver, BC, to designs by the architect J.L. Wilson (L-2, L-18). H. Meyers, a lawyer, owned the house by 1899, when A.E. Cross purchased it for $2,305, just before he married. His wife, Nell Macleod, was the daughter of Colonel James Macleod of the NWMP, namesake of Fort Macleod and Macleod Trail. She was reputedly the first white child born (1878) in the region.

The A.E. Cross House was among the most distinguished of Calgary's early homes. Gables embellished with fine decorative woodwork projected from the hipped roof. The beveled siding was painted grey, and scalloped cresting and decorative woodwork resembling a widow's walk accented the roof in a contrasting shade. Fruit trees and acres of land surrounded the house. There was plenty of room for a team of horses, polo ponies, a cow, pigs, chickens, pheasant and partridge, which were housed in outbuildings on the property.

Montreal was the birthplace of A.E. Cross in 1861. He came west following the arrival of the Canadian Pacific Railway in Calgary in 1883 and was employed at the Cochrane Ranch as a veterinarian, bookkeeper and ranch hand for a year. He accumulated land, and in 1885, founded the A7 Ranch near Nanton. A riding accident caused Cross to become less active in ranching after 1888. Instead, he went east to study brewing at technical schools in Montreal, New York and Chicago.

In 1892 he returned to find the region's pioneer brewery, the Calgary Brewing & Malting Company (L-18).

A.E. Cross was well thought of by community residents. He was elected to the North-West Territory Legislature in 1898 and was a staunch supporter of Sir Frederick Haultain's fight to bring Provincial status to Alberta and Saskatchewan, a goal accomplished in 1905. He was an enterprising man. To provide an outlet for his Calgary Brewing & Malting Company products, he created the Ranchmen's Trust Company to develop hotels. He was a pioneer founder of the Western Stock Growers' Association, the Calgary Board of Trade, the Ranchmen's Club, and the Calgary Golf and Country Club. Through his involvement in Calgary Petroleum Products, Mr. Cross participated in Alberta's first oil boom in 1914 at Turner Valley.

Cross was also one of the founding members of the Calgary Stampede, along with Pat Burns, George Lane, and A.J. MacLean. The Big Four, as they were collectively titled, invested $25,000 each to finance the first parade and rodeo in Calgary in 1912.

A.E. and Nell Cross had seven children. They were Helen, Selkirk, James, Mary, Margaret, Alexander and John. Many children, including Helen and Selkirk Cross, died of diphtheria in 1904 because the nearest vaccine was in Winnipeg, and it arrived too late to save them. In 1912, Cross considered building a mansion in Mount Royal. When Nell visited the site, the wind blew her hat off. She thought it was too windy and they kept the house in Inglewood.

After an eventful life A.E Cross died in Calgary in 1932. The children of A.E. Cross donated the house to the City of Calgary in 1973 and it was designated a Provincial Historical Resource in 1977.

The Rhubarb Patch

L-10 N. Side of 8 Avenue, 1300 Block   no date

The Rhubarb Patch, 1966   (GAI NA-2645-7)

The Rhubarb Patch was grown on five acres by Magnus Brown. He also grew potatoes, and made a living by selling his produce to the townspeople. Neighbours were allowed to harvest what rhubarb they needed for their own use. The Rhubarb Patch was still here in the 1950s and 1960s. Subsequent owners continued to sell rhubarb until the house was sold to the city in 1970. A few rhubarb plants have survived near the north fence and the southeast corner of the senior citizen's apartment complex which was built on the site in 1977.

Magnus Brown was born in Manitoba, the son of a Hudson's Bay Company trader. By the time he came to Calgary in 1885 he had ranched in the Red River district, and had had contracts to do both railroad and irrigation construction work for the Canadian Pacific Railway. Subsequently, he also worked on the projects undertaken by the Calgary Irrigation Company. Magnus Brown was an Alderman on the Calgary City Council from 1910 to 1912.

L-11 **Blyth/Riddock House** ca. 1910
1313 & 1315 - 8 Avenue SE

The Blyth/Riddock House in about 1921   (GAI NA-2186-54)

The Blyth/Riddock House was built in about 1910, probably on 7th Avenue SE, a right of way that was taken over for a new CNR line around 1921, and is now a cycling path. As was common at the time, this house was salvaged from impending demolition by relocating it to this site, next to Charles Riddock's livery barn. In all likelihood it was Riddock who moved the house. He had a livery and cartage business (see S-8), and was later responsible for moving the Deane House (L-4) across the Elbow River. Once on the site, this house was split down the centre, pulled apart, and a new centre section was added to fill the resulting gap. Mrs. Margaret Blyth, wife of Sgt. Blyth of the North-West Mounted Police, lived in 1313, the west half of the resulting duplex, from about 1925 to at least 1940. Mrs. Jessie Riddock, daughter of Mrs. Blyth, and wife of Charles Riddock, was living in 1315 by 1940.

L-12 **Trinity Church Manse** 1908
1338 - 8 Avenue SE

Trinity Church Manse in 1982   (ACD 82-R272-24)

This structure was built in 1908 as the manse, or minister's residence, for Trinity Methodist Church (L-21). It served this function until 1944. From 1946 to 1950, when the minister served both Trinity and the distant parish of Bowness, a sandstone house previously occupied by Colonel Macleod (L-6) at 1011 - 4 Avenue SW served as the manse. This arrangement proved too great a strain, however, and the parishes were again separated. A house was purchased at 1206 - 8 Avenue SE, and the minister moved back to Inglewood. Today, the minister of Trinity United resides in a manse built in 1959 next to the church.

During the Great Depression, when jobs were few, Trinity Manse was the site of a number of secret weddings. Married women were then prohibited by law from holding most jobs; the clandestine ceremonies allowed them to continue working. Cash was scarce during the 1930s and some, unable to pay cash for weddings, funerals and other services, gave the minister produce or eggs in lieu. This resulted, at times, in a basement full of crates of eggs.

The Trinity Church Manse had an interesting roof shape: a gable roof at the front and a hipped roof at the back. This has recently been changed to a simple gable shape. A second floor door directly over the front door was recently reopened and a verandah with a balcony above was reconstructed. It is believed this replaces a long-lost feature of the house.

Stewart House
L-13 26 New Street   1884

The Stewart House in 1967   (GAI NA-1544-3)

This attractive wood frame house is one of Calgary's oldest buildings. Note the many dormers as well as the ornamental shingling in the gable ends and the carved bargeboard and finials. The woodwork above the porch pillars frames the house on two sides. The open verandah decorated with decorative woodwork encircles three sides.

Designated a Provincial Historical Resource in 1980, this house was designed by an architect named Moberly. It was built in 1884 by Calgary pioneer Major John Stewart, a noted rancher, stage-coach operator, realtor, and coal mine developer. Stewart was born in Ottawa in 1854. Though he only lived to be 39, he was very active and promi-nent during Calgary's early days. In 1881, he estab-lished The Stewart Ranche Company at the Mounted Police farm at Pincher Creek. Stewart operated the Royal Mail Stage Line between Calgary and Fort Macleod until the completion of the railroad to Fort Macleod in 1892. Another stagecoach venture, from Fort Macleod to Lethbridge, was sold to I.G. Baker and Co. in 1887.

With his brothers McLeod and Archibald, Stewart developed coal mines at Anthracite and Canmore. In 1884, he was elected to a Calgary civic committee to consider public works such as bridges. At the start of the North-West Rebellion in 1885, Major Stewart organized the Rocky Mountain Rangers to protect southern Alberta residents. Along with Calgary mayor George King, Stewart

was among the officers of the city's first electric company, the Calgary Electric Lighting Company Limited, incorporated on September 2, 1887. That same year, he married Isabel Skead. Of their five children, Maria, Flora, Ruth and John lived. Their first child died at birth. After only six years of marriage, Major Stewart died as well, and was buried in Ottawa.

The Stewart house was bought in 1895 by Pat Burns, a rancher and beef processor, and one of the Big Four of the Calgary Stampede. The Burns and Co. plant foreman lived here, and the cowboys bringing in the herd would stay here while in town. By the 1940s, the Stewart House was run down. It was purchased in 1969 by architect and former Alderman Jack Long, who revived it as his home and office. The building became an important focus for the revitalization of the Inglewood community in the early 1970s. Mr. Long sold it in 1992.

A curious feature of this property is that it has riparian rights: the legal title extends to the middle of the river. There are only a few such titles in Calgary; most waterways are public property. In about 1900, the City exchanged the river frontage for land to create New Street from an alley. This is the only major change which has been made to Irvine and Stewart's 1882 town subdivision plan.

L-14 St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church **1911**
1405 - 8 Avenue SE

St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church in 1971 (GAI NA-2645-37)

This Gothic Revival style church was originally St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church. Built in 1911 at a cost of $25,000, it was the second church erected by the predominantly Scottish congregation. The first, built in 1906 at 9th Avenue and 13th Street SE, was sold when this church was built. A major feature of the church is the lovely spire, surmounted by a Celtic cross. The interior, as was typical of Presbyterian churches, was very plain. A pipe organ was added at a later date.

In 1924, the majority of this congregation voted not to join with the Methodist and Congregational churches of Canada to form the United Church of Canada. About 38% of Canadian Presbyterian congregations declined to join the new organization. Those parishioners who wished to join the United Church when it came into being in 1925 moved to Trinity United (L-21). A manse was built for the minister of St. Andrew's Presbyterian in 1931, directly west of the church.

In 1961 the Presbyterian congregation moved, and the church was sold to the Roman Catholic Diocese. Reconsecrated as St. Andrew's Roman Catholic, it served the growing local Italian population. Carved oak doors were added at that time, and

mosaic panels, handcrafted in Italy, were set in the doorways and facade in 1970. Around 1965, the organ that the Presbyterians had installed was sold.

By 1986 the composition of the community had again shifted, and the church ceased to be used by an Italian congregation. The name was changed to St. Vincent Liem Catholic Church, after a Vietnamese Saint, and it now serves the Vietnamese Catholic community from all over the city. Inside the church, evidence of the oriental heritage of the parishioners is seen in a tapestry of St. Vincent and a gong.

L-15 St. John Rectory **1907**
1419 - 8 Avenue SE

St. John Rectory in 1972   *(ACD 72-R414-32)*

The St. John Rectory was built in 1907 for the first rector of St. John the Evangelist Anglican Church (L-16) and is similar to other local homes built at the time. Robert Suitor (see L-7) helped build the rectory. The recent application of a stucco finish has obscured the rectory's original appearance.

In 1911, the Rectory, along with the old church, was moved here from its original location near the corner of 9th Avenue and 12th Street SE. The building was sold and renovated in the early 1980s. A new rectory was built next to the church, at 1421 - 8 Avenue SE.

L-16 St. John the Evangelist Anglican Church
1423 - 8 Avenue SE
1911

St. John the Evangelist Church, no date (GAI NA-2864-760, #3)

This is the second oldest Anglican church in Calgary. It was designated a Registered Historical Resource by the Province of Alberta in 1980. In 1904-05, a wood frame church was erected at 1238 - 9 Avenue SE on land purchased from A.E. Cross. The building was a gift of Dean Paget of the Cathedral Church of the Redeemer, Calgary's oldest Anglican church. By 1911, it could no longer accommodate the fast-growing congregation, and the old site was sold for $24,000. At the same time, 6 lots were bought for $1,250 each. The rectory (L-15) and the old church were moved to the new site before the latter was demolished.

The new church, designed by architects G.M. Lang and William P. Major, was built within a year. It was dedicated on October 1, 1911, by Bishop Pinkham, brother-in-law to the wife of Col. James Macleod. St. John's served the Inglewood Anglican congregation, which included a broad social and financial cross-section of people, from brewery and railway employees to businessmen and prominent landowners such as Robert Suitor and the William Pearce, Magnus Brown and A.E. Cross families.

Another important long-time member of the church was F.B. Cooper. He played the pipe organ, which was installed in 1912, over a span of 25 years. The Quebec-built Casavant organ cost $15,000, and was the largest instrument of its kind in western Canada at the time. Thanks to the women in the congregation, the organ was paid for in full eight years later. By 1950, it was in need of major upgrading. Postponed due to a lack of funds, by the 1980s the repair estimate had risen to $45,000. The organ was eventually rebuilt, and is among the finest old organs in Alberta.

L-17 Stewart Livery Stable
14 Street & 8 Avenue SE
1909

The Stewart Livery Stable in 1992 (ACD 92-R10-19)

This rare example of an early Calgary livery barn was built in 1909 for James A. Stewart, one of the proprietors of the Grand Union Livery in downtown Calgary. Livery stables rented horses and vehicles, and provided a place for people from out of town to shelter their horses while in the city. A local contractor, R.A. Brocklebank, constructed the two storey building according to up-to-date ideas in barn design. The gambrel roof allowed for maximum storage space for feed and equipment, and the timber frame construction followed the trend away from heavy timber to standard dimensional lumber.

By 1915, the barn had become a feed and sale barn. As automobiles replaced horses, livery barns such as this became obsolete. From 1925 until the early 1940s, an independent mail contracting company which delivered and picked up the mail for the Post Office, used the barn as a garage for their fleet of trucks. Since 1952, the Stewart Livery Stable has been used for storage.

L-18 **Calgary Brewery**   1892
1537 - 9 Avenue SE

The Calgary Brewery in the late 1890s   (GAI NA-2171-2)

The Calgary Brewing and Malting Company Ltd. was founded in 1892 by A.E. Cross (L-9) and Herbert Samson (a rancher from High River), John Lineham (a Calgary lumber dealer and developer), William Roper Hull (a rancher and developer from Calgary), Duncan MacPherson (a rancher from High River), and William Cochrane (a rancher from Mosquito Creek), among others. Mr. Cross was the company president. Master Brewer Martin Broderick was lured from the Montreal Brewing Co. to be head brewer for $14 a week.

Plans from Otto Wolf, a Philadelphia, Pennsylvania engineer specializing in brewery design, were used for the malting kiln and malting room. A local architectural and engineering firm, Childe and Wilson, oversaw construction and probably designed some of the brewery buildings not covered by other designer's drawings. James T. Childe later became the City of Calgary Engineer; John Llewellyn "Deafy" Wilson had designed the A.E. Cross House (L-9).

The first documented tasting of beer from the Calgary brewery was on St. Patrick's Day, 1893. To satisfy rising demand and to circumvent rigid advertising regulations dating back to a period of alcohol prohibition which ended in 1891, a soft drink producing component was added in 1894 under the name of Calgary Beverage Ltd. This afforded the Brewery an opportunity to publicize themselves by advertising their soft drinks.

During the Brewery's initial years of operation, beer was delivered by three teams of horses and wagons. The popular brew, famous for its buffalo head label, was originally sold in tall bottles with cork stops. From 1916 to 1924 Alberta again had laws restricting the sale of alcoholic beverages. Many hotels, which relied on their bar trade to remain viable, went out of business. The brewery was not affected, however, because it operated under federal charters and could remain open, selling its beer outside the province.

The Brewery was a major contributor to the development of Inglewood. It supplied jobs to local families, and was one of Alberta's first industrial plants to introduce pension plans, and sickness and accident insurance for its employees. Records show that during the first 50 years of operation, fewer than 20 people left the company for reasons outside of military service or retirement. When workers did enlist for military service, they were put on temporary leave, paid the difference between their military pay and their regular brewery pay by the company for the duration, and guaranteed jobs when they returned.

In times of recession or depression, employees were given projects such as constructing fences and landscaping elaborate gardens to keep them working. In 1902, brewery workers constructed and operated a fish hatchery with the co-operation of the Alberta Department of Lands to stock area streams and lakes. During the Depression, J.B. Cross - A.E. Cross' son - had trout ponds built to give his employees work. A shanty very similar in age and type to the Hunt House (L-5) was saved and moved to the Brewery grounds in the 1930s. Today, the log exterior retains its original appearance.

Trout farming, ca.1930s; note cabin　　　　(P4739)

Community spirit was fostered in other ways. The Brewery gave Calgary western Canada's first salt-water aquarium in 1960, the largest in a non-coastal location in North or South America. In 1972, the aquarium was moved to Quebec. A museum, called the Horseman's Hall of Fame, was maintained by the brewery to keep the memory of the early days of life on the range in Alberta alive. The connection was a natural, since A.E. Cross was himself a rancher, and one of the Big Four who started the Calgary Stampede in 1912. During the 1950s and 1960s, the Calgary Brewery served beer pancakes from a chuckwagon in front of the Palliser Hotel as part of their Stampede celebrations. The Hall of Fame was closed in 1975, and its artifacts and displays were moved to the Glenbow Museum. Part of the Brewery site was donated by the Cross family for the Inglewood Swimming Pool in 1963, the first indoor community pool constructed in Calgary.

In 1961, the Brewery was sold to Canadian Breweries Ltd. After more than one ownership change, Molson Breweries took control in 1989. In 1992, Molson's temporarily reintroduced a Calgary lager beer made the original way to celebrate the 100th anniversary of the brewery. The beer was sold under the Calgary Brewery buffalo head label. The Brewery was closed and mothballed in October 1994. Since then, the plant has had several owners.

Many of the early buildings which remain have either been altered or are extensively masked by exterior cladding or renovations. However, some interesting features can still be seen. Note the carved stone buffalo head on the south facade of the 1907 sandstone and brick administration building.

Bates Electric Welding, 1929　　　　(GAI NA-4984-1)

Wilfred Bates arrived in Calgary in 1914 after working as a welder and boilermaker on the construction of the Panama Canal. He started a small iron works which he sold to Union Iron Works (Dominion Bridge). With this money he established Bates Electric Welding in 1918, and in 1919 built this, one of Calgary's first electric welding shops. By the late 1920s the business was prospering, supplying the heavy industries in East Calgary. Mr. Bates lived nearby at 1427 - 10 Avenue SE from 1923.

The shop was designed to accommodate new welding techniques, a boiler works and heavy machine repair. It contained a blacksmith and forge area, semi-circular crane, line drive pulley systems, a general fabrication shop and warehousing areas. Pressed tin and rolled roofing material were applied as siding. The roof was also originally pressed tin. The double hung windows and large doors are original.

By the beginning of World War II, Bates Electric Welding had declined significantly because of competition from larger companies. It was sold in 1944 to two welders and machinists, Anthony Palko and Bill Munroe (brothers-in-law), and several other minority shareholders. Palko, who left home at the age of twelve, apprenticed as a mechanic with the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway and became a master mechanic in Detroit. He opened a garage in Taber and then moved to Calgary in the early 1940s. Mr. Palko lived across the street at 1430 - 11 Avenue SE.

The business expanded to include the manufacture of overhead loader systems and more heavy machine work. A new welding shop was added to the west side. This addition was restructured from an old Air Force building for which Palko engineered the framing and foundation. The company name was changed to Independent Machinery in 1953.

L-20 Hamilton Apartments   1912
911 to 921 - 14 Street SE

The south end of the Hamilton Apartments, ca. 1920s
(GAI NA-1846-4)

This well-proportioned row of six townhouses is unique in Inglewood. The Hamilton Apartments were built in 1912 by John Hamilton. Later, they became known as The Terrace. Residents commonly included workers with the Canadian Pacific Railroad, which had yards just to the south, and employees of the various manufacturers in the vicinity. Fred Bates, proprietor of Bates Electric Welding (L-19) lived in number 915 from 1917 to 1922.

The gable roofs of its entrance porches and dormers, as well as the regular symmetry of the window placement gives The Terrace the air of a classically-inspired building. The brick veneer adds to the impression of refinement. Though it is not elaborate, The Terrace has dignity. An interesting feature of the building are the brick walls which project above the roofline and demarcate each unit from the next. These are fire walls, and have the very practical function of preventing a fire from spreading from one unit to the next.

L-21 Trinity United Church   1913
1401 - 10 Avenue SE

Trinity United Church, no date   (GAI NA-2864-875)

The congregation of this church, originally Methodist, first met in 1906 at the home of Robert and Anna Legge at 1125 - 11 Street SE. Services were held in the parlour, with a pump organ providing the music. In late 1906, a wood frame church was built at 1409 - 10 Avenue SE, just east of the present site. It was known as the Green Church because of its paint colour, but its official name was the Third Methodist Church of Calgary East.

The name was changed to Trinity Methodist Church in November, 1907. The pipe organ and oak pews from Knox Presbyterian (now Knox United) were bought in 1912 for a new church, and the Green Church was moved to the current location of the gymnasium. In 1913, construction of the new church, designed by architect J.B. Henderson, was complete. The old church was sold and moved 100 feet east on 10th Avenue, where it was converted to a sheet metal shop.

In 1921, a fire completely destroyed the organ, and the new Trinity Methodist church and its gymnasium were considerably damaged by smoke and water. Services were missed for only one Sunday, however, since St. Andrew's Presbyterian (L-14) and Heath Baptist (L-2) offered their facilities. Repair work started immediately, financed in large part by the Honourable W.H. Cushing. During the repairs, the sanctuary was closed off, and services were held in the basement until October, 1922.

Cushing was a builder and a contractor. He established the Calgary Planing Mill in 1885 to manufacture sash and door millwork, and planed lumber. He served on the Trinity Sunday School Board, was the Chairman of the Board of Mount Royal College from its inception in 1912 until just before his death in 1934, and was Chairman of the Board and Governor of the Calgary General Hospital for twelve years. Cushing was elected an Alderman of Calgary in 1890 and Mayor in 1900. He was a member of City Council almost continuously from 1890 to 1904. In 1905, he was elected to the first Legislature of the new Province of Alberta and, as the first Minister of Public Works, was instrumental in having automatic phone systems like the one in Inglewood installed in Calgary and Edmonton. The Cushing Bridge, which carries the Blackfoot Trail over the Bow River, was named after him.

In 1925, Trinity Methodist joined most of Canada's Methodist, Congregational, and Presbyterian congregations in forming the United Church of Canada. In honour of Mrs. Cushing, the deceased wife of W.H. Cushing, Trinity Methodist became Cushing Memorial United Church at that time. The name was changed to Trinity United Church in 1929, when Mr. Cushing remarried.

The stained glass rose window located on the front of the church was designed and built by Art Sugden, a member of the church. He worked for the W.H. Cushing Millwork Factory where the sanctuary windows were constructed. The window was completed for the church dedication in 1913. While serving overseas during World War I, Sugden lost his eyesight as a result of being hit by shrapnel. Yet, his memory of the window was so vivid that when he returned home, he claimed that he could still see it, despite his blindness.

L-22   **Seven Oaks Court**   1913
1339 - 10 Avenue SE

Seven Oaks Court in 1982   (ACD 82-R271-7)

Seven Oaks Court is unique in Inglewood, as it is the only historic block in the area which is exclusively residential. This three-storey brick structure has 29 apartments, and was considered a large building for Inglewood at the time of its construction in 1913. It accommodated the rapidly expanding local population, particularly workers employed at the Canadian Pacific Railway's Ogden Repair Shops, built to the south in 1912, and other nearby industries.

Apartments are arranged along either side of a central corridor on each of the floors. The large size of the building, its brick exterior, detailed with concrete coping, keystones and sills, punctuated by regularly placed large windows, is an imposing landmark on the street. The structure was partially renovated in the 1970s, and remains in almost original condition overall.

L-23 **HBC Construction Warehouse**   1911
1215 - 13 Street SE

The HBC Construction Warehouse, ca. 1911 (GAI NC-24-108)

Maxwell Fraser (S-10, S-14) established a planing mill on this site in 1911. This venture was supported by local and Eastern investors, and served the rapidly growing building trades industry during Calgary's boom years. The mill produced doors, window frames, church and store fittings, stairs, brackets and moulding. Plate and decorative glass were also distributed. The original factory consisted of two separate frame structures. The north building operated as a mill; a smaller building facing 17th Avenue and the train tracks was used for storage and offices. By 1913, the boom which had begun in 1910 was over, and the business was acquired by the Hudson's Bay Company's construction department.

The Hudson's Bay Company (HBC) continued to operate the mill three or four more years under a local subsidiary, Western Woodworkers. The construction department, which ran the millworks, refurbished and enlarged the original buildings, combining them into one structure. The operation was thoroughly modernized with an automatic sprinkler system, a brick drying kiln for the treatment of wood products, and an incinerator and tower for burning wood shavings. An improved electric light system and steam heat were installed. On the exterior, the eastern side was reworked, and the entire structure was clad in pressed tin patterned to simulate brick.

The mill was closed by the middle of World War I, and the building was not fully used again until 1925, when the HBC converted it to a furniture warehouse. From 1932 until 1939 - during the Great Depression - the building was vacant because of low consumer demand.

Barnett Groberman acquired the warehouse in 1939 to service his downtown furniture store. Groberman came to Calgary from England in 1912 and, after being connected with several furniture enterprises, established Sykes-Imperial Furniture in 1927. The business was active until 1974, and was supplied by the warehouse for over 30 years.

Today, the site has remained virtually unchanged from the 1913 renovation, except for floor plan changes on the second level. Until recently, remnants of a large painted Hudson's Bay Company sign were faintly visible on the original front of the building, facing the railway tracks. Inside, the exposed timbers of the post and beam construction can be clearly discerned.

L-24 **National Hotel**   1907
1042 - 10 Avenue SE

The National Hotel in about 1910   (GAI NA-1075-9)

The National Hotel was built in about 1907 by a group headed by Charles Bell. Bell was involved in other hotel ventures in Calgary, including the King George Hotel, downtown. A.S. Marsh was the first proprietor of the National. In 1910, A.E. Cross (L-9) bought the National Hotel as an outlet for the beer products of his Calgary Brewing and Malting Company (L-18). The hotel had a succession of proprietors until 1966, when the Cross family finally sold it.

For many years, the bar at the National Hotel functioned as a gathering place for railway employees, mill workers, and other industrial labourers in the area. On one occasion, the proprietor took a holiday, leaving two bartenders in charge. After having a few drinks themselves, beer was on the house for everyone. When the proprietor returned, there was no beer, no money, and no jobs for the two bartenders.

As economic and political conditions changed over the years, so did the restaurant and bar facilities at the National Hotel. During Prohibition (1916-1924), when it was illegal to sell liquor in Alberta, hotels could still sell Temperance beer, which had two percent alcohol. By the 1920s, the hotel dining room had closed because it could not make a profit. It was reopened periodically under new management over the ensuing years, but no one could seem to make a go of it. After Prohibition ended, establishments selling alcohol were required to have food service available. In spite of this rule, the National was granted an exemption and operated a bar, but no dining facilities. The Alberta Liquor Control Board removed the exemption in the 1950s, and forced the hotel to open a coffee shop. In 1928-29, the National allowed men to run a tab: they could drink their fill until payday, when all the accounts were settled. In 1938, a Ladies and Escorts bar was opened to broaden the clientele at the National by allowing women, and men accompanied by women, to drink together in public.

The National Hotel adapted to suit the times. In the early days it accommodated the influx of new Calgarians, mostly men. Boxing was a popular sport in those male-dominated years, and a gym was apparently built in the basement to accommodate this interest. Many good boxers were said to have trained and conditioned there. During the Depression years – the *Dirty Thirties* – rod-riders from across Canada found reasonably priced rooms at the hotel. In the 1940s, in response to a wartime shortage of housing, some of the rooms at the north end of the hotel were converted to apartments. These apartments are still in use today. Though the dining room was closed at that time, the kitchen was not idle. Hotel patrons were provided with lockers for their food, and could use the facilities to cook for themselves. The hotel staff cleaned up the kitchen after them.

L-25 **MacLean Auction Barn** **1908**
1036 - 10 Avenue SE

The MacLean Auction Barn in 1977   (CPD)

Originally called the East End Livery, this barn served for many years as the major stable in Inglewood. It was handy to the neighbouring National Hotel, whose guests patronized the livery. This arrangement was typical until the early 20th century. Many hotels had an associated livery stable where patrons could leave their horses and vehicles. Over the years, as the automobile gained in popularity, the livery's clientele diminished, and alternative uses and sources of income were needed. This barn and the National Hotel (L-24) are the last such hotel and livery stable combination remaining in Calgary.

The barn changed names and owners several times over the years. In 1911 it was called the East End Stables. 1912-1919 saw it revert to the East End Livery Barn. By 1920, it was known as the East End Feed Barn and, from 1931 to 1932, it was the East Calgary Feed Barn, and from 1931 to 1932 it was the National Barn and Yards. Livestock dealer and auctioneer Alex MacLean bought it in about 1930, but met an untimely death in 1932, when he fell from the hayloft. George MacLean, his son, took over the business, but sold it to his brother Don after about a year. By 1934 it was known as MacLean's Auction Mart. Don sold the building in 1946, and it was again sold in 1956, this time to the Calgary Brewing and Malting Company (L-18). The MacLean family bought the auction business back in 1962 and it was again known as MacLean's Auction Mart. Today, public auctions are still held each Saturday morning, though under new management.

Glossary

balcony: a platform with a railing projecting from a wall at the second storey or higher.

bargeboard: a wide, decoratively carved board, usually found under the eaves in the gable ends.

bay: a regularly repeated spatial element defined by vertical supports.

bay window: an angular or curved projection of an exterior wall which contains windows.

beveled siding: horizontal wood siding in which each board overlaps the one below it.

chinking: in log construction, the mud plaster or other material used to close in the gaps between logs.

Classical Revival: architecture which uses elements of ancient Greek and Roman buildings.

column: an upright cylindrical post, used for support or decoration.

Composite column: a style of column dating from the classical Roman period which is a composite of earlier Greek styles.

corbelled: a projection or series of stepped projections in masonry or brick built out from a wall to support the eaves of a roof or some other feature.

cornice: a horizontal, projecting decorative moulding along the top of a building wall or arch.

cresting: ornamental wood or metal finish along the ridge of a roof.

cross gable roof: a roof in which two gable roof forms intersect at a right angle, their ridge-lines forming a cross shape.

double hung window: a window which has two separate, vertically sliding sashes, one or more of which may be counterbalanced with weights concealed in the window frame.

dormer: a roofed window projecting from a sloping roof.

drop siding: horizontal wood siding in which the boards have tongue and groove joints, producing a flat wall surface with grooves.

facade: the front or main face of a building.

finial: an ornament which is situated at the point of a spire or at the end of a gable.

frieze: the decorated band along the upper part of a wall, immediately below the cornice.

gable: the triangular upper portion of a wall formed by the slopes of a pitched roof; or the triangular hood over a window or door.

gambrel roof: a roof which has two slopes, or pitches, one gentle and one steep, on each side of the ridge-line.

Gothic Revival: a style of architecture based on the building forms of the Middle Ages in Western Europe, often recognized by the use of pointed arches.

hipped roof: a roof having a sloping surface instead of a vertical gable end. Often resembles a pyramid in shape.

keystone: the wedge-shaped stone found at the apex of an arch, often oversized or decorated for aesthetic effect.

lintel: a horizontal beam or stone over a window or door opening that carries the weight of the wall above it.

mansard: a roof having a double slope. The upper slope has a very low pitch, while the lower slope is steeply pitched.

marquee: a roof-like structure sheltering a doorway; often incorporating signage, in the case of a theatre.

millwork: pre-made wood products such as window and door frames, mouldings, stairs and cabinets.

Moderne: a streamlined style popular in the 1930s and 1940s, characterized by geometric shapes, lack of ornament, flat roofs and curved corners. Sometimes called Streamline Moderne.

ornamental shingling: fancy scalloped, diamond or other shapes of shingles, usually used on exterior walls, but sometimes seen on roofs.

palisade: a tall fence used as a fortification, made of poles sharpened on top and driven into the ground.

parapet: a low wall along, and projecting above, the edge of a roof.

pillar: a free-standing, vertical supporting member, not necessarily cylindrical in shape.

porch: an enclosed or semi-enclosed roofed structure sheltering an entrance.

post and beam: construction method involving vertical posts and horizontal beams (as opposed to arches or vaults).

Queen Anne style: an eclectic late-Victorian style with varied rooflines, rich detailing, and generally vertical emphasis in proportions.

rose window: a circular window, generally large, with radial tracery and often with stained glass.

sanctuary: the part of a church in which the altar is located.

sill: the horizontal member at the bottom of a window or door.

spire: a slender, pointed feature located at the top of a tower.

stained glass: coloured glass used decoratively in a window.

stucco: an exterior finish composed of cement, lime and sand, mixed with water, applied in a semi-liquid form and drying to form an unbroken surface.

transom glazing: the upper part of a window divided from the lower by a transom, or horizontal bar of wood or stone.

truncated hipped roof: a hipped roof, the top of which is flat.

turret: a small tower.

verandah: an exterior covered porch or balcony of relatively large dimensions, intended for summer relaxation.

vitrolite: opaque, highly reflective glass panels used as exterior cladding.

widow's walk: a railed platform surmounting a roof, usually decorative, but originally functional as a viewing platform.

wood frame: construction methods using dimensioned lumber nailed together to form a supporting framework and covered with variety of surfacing materials.

Acknowledgements

Old Town Calgary Society

Established in April, 1991, the Old Town Calgary Society promotes and encourages the expansion, development, restoration and preservation of the heritage buildings and historic urban environment of the community of Inglewood. The Society has been involved in numerous building conservation projects to help maintain the original atmosphere of the neighbourhood and as a means of enhancing public understanding of and regard for its heritage. As part of its long-term strategy, we have done extensive historical research and have conducted an architectural inventory of every building in the neighbourhood to establish a comprehensive understanding of the historic architectural character of this, the oldest settled area in Calgary. Furthermore, the Society aims to increase the general knowledge of the interconnections between these buildings and historical residents and personages, of the evolution and development of the community, and of the local commerce that spurred the further growth of the City of Calgary. These walking tours of the heritage buildings of Atlantic Avenue, Inglewood are a part of this effort, and are gratefully dedicated to Melady Gosling, Founder of our Society.

Historical Tour Series

Historical Walking and Driving Tours are available for the following communities and areas: