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INGLEWOOD

Walking tour



HERITAGE
CALGARY

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Inglewood - Calgary's Oldest Neighbourhood

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INTRODUCTION

Inglewood, established in 1875 as East Calgary, is Calgary's oldest neighbourhood. It was named after the homestead of Colonel James Walker, a nearby resident of the area.

With this distinction, there is a huge footprint of heritage and character buildings, from gorgeous Edwardian commercial buildings like the Burn Block, to community resource buildings like the Romanesque Revival East Calgary Telephone Exchange. The pedestrian-friendly neighbourhood has much to offer, from 220 local shops, restaurants and bars, combined with character homes off Ninth Avenue.

Just north of Inglewood is the Calgary Zoo and St. Patrick's Island, and just to the west is Fort Calgary. Both Fort Calgary and St. Patrick's Island have great views of Calgary's downtown skyline, too.

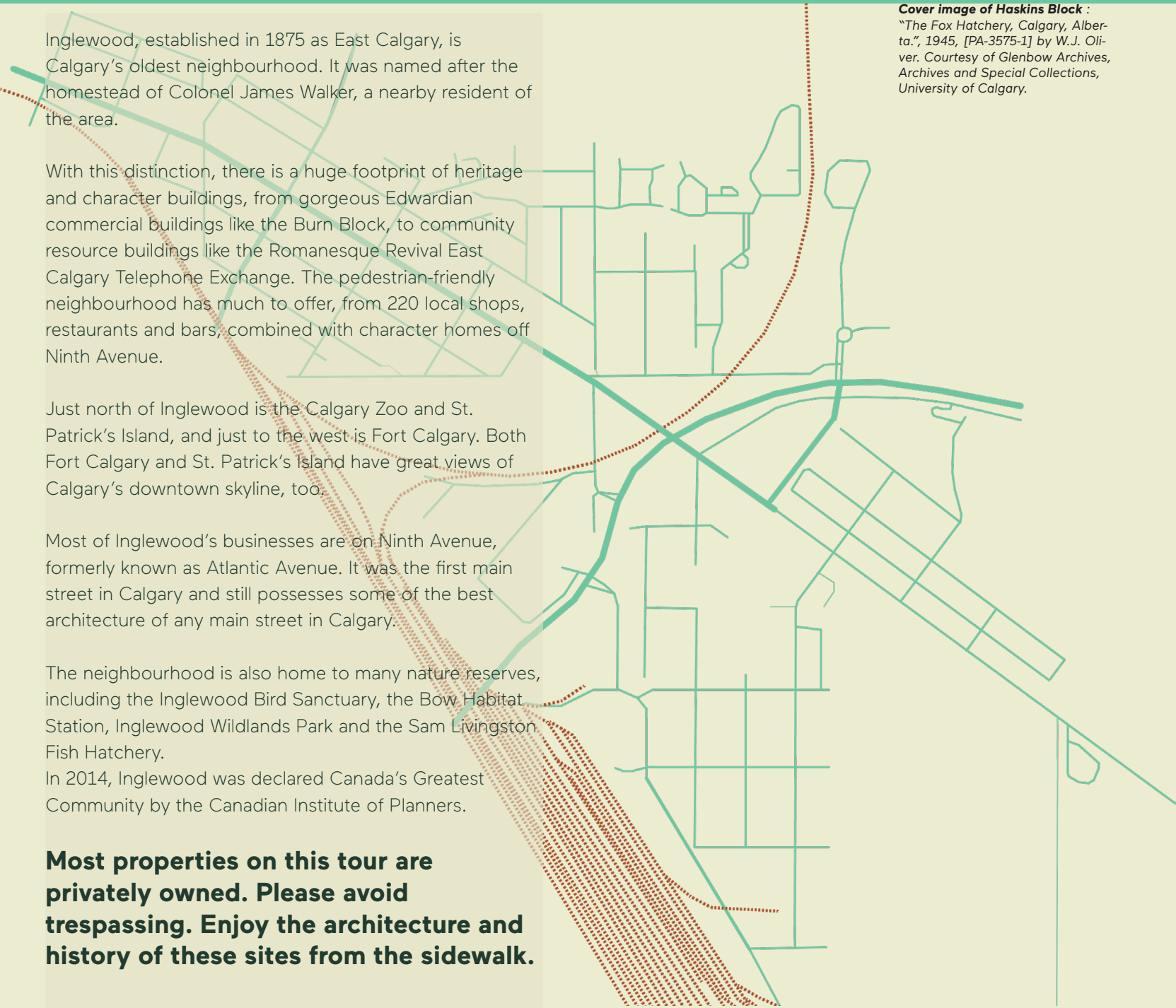
Most of Inglewood's businesses are on Ninth Avenue, formerly known as Atlantic Avenue. It was the first main street in Calgary and still possesses some of the best architecture of any main street in Calgary.

The neighbourhood is also home to many nature reserves, including the Inglewood Bird Sanctuary, the Bow Habitat Station, Inglewood Wildlands Park and the Sam Livingston Fish Hatchery.

In 2014, Inglewood was declared Canada's Greatest Community by the Canadian Institute of Planners.

Most properties on this tour are privately owned. Please avoid trespassing. Enjoy the architecture and history of these sites from the sidewalk.

Cover image of Haskins Block :
"The Fox Hatchery, Calgary, Alberta.", 1945, [PA-3575-1] by W.J. Oliver. Courtesy of Glenbow Archives, Archives and Special Collections, University of Calgary.



Ninth Avenue



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New East Ward (Alexandra) School

936 9 Ave SE - Classic Revival - 1902

The New East Ward (Alexandra) School was the second Sandstone school built in Calgary, and one of the first schools to progress from the previous generation of one-room schoolhouses. The school also possesses person value for its most renowned staff member, William Aberhart, long-term Calgary educator and evangelist, who was principal of the school when he first moved to Calgary in 1910. He later became the founder and leader of the Alberta Social Credit party and Premier of Alberta from 1935-43.

The school is a long, rectangular, three-storey school of solid sandstone construction with decorative stone detailing situated on expansive grounds. The Classical Revival building school is symmetrical on all sides with a medium-pitched hipped roof, and projecting north and south wings with gabled hip roofs. A 1956 one-storey, concrete-block gymnasium addition which adjoins the southeast corner is situated in front of the school.



Sibley Block

921 9 Ave SE - Edwardian Commercial - 1911

The Sibley Block is an attractive and relatively intact Edwardian Commercial commercial-residential building, with a lower façade design which is distinctive for the 9th Avenue commercial street. Consistent with the other commercial buildings in the 900 block, it does not possess the recessed storefront entrances associated with retail, although there is a large central display window and double entry doors with transom, as well as a painted lower sign band, now faint. The building also displays more typical features of the later Edwardian Commercial blocks such its uniform red-brick cladding, as well as its wide multi-pane windows with brick voussoirs. The façade has been designed symmetrically, although one entrance has been blocked in to form a window. Its brick detailing and corbelled brick upper and lower cornices are also distinctive.



The Block had a wide variety of commercial activity which has defined 9th Avenue since the 1880's. It was built during the street's most intense commercial buildout between 1908 and 1912, and the year after the "Red Line" streetcar line was introduced along 9th Avenue.

Fire Station No.3
1030 9 Ave SE - Prairie - 1906

Fire Station No. 3 is historically significant as the home of fire-fighting operations in the Inglewood and surrounding communities (then called East Calgary) from the time it was completed in 1906, until its closure in 1952. As the name implies, it was the third station to be established in the city, and the first to be located both outside the centre city and east of the Elbow River. From this location, the fire station alone served the entire area east of the Elbow River, a vast expanse where much industrial activity was situated.

After the building's closure as a fire station it remained a community focal point as the Inglewood Community Association from about 1952-69. During this time it was a centre of community meetings and events. The building is also valued as one of only five pre-World War One fire stations (out of twelve) to survive in the city.



Burn Block
1215 9 Ave SE - Edwardian Commercial - 1912

The Burn Block is a 1912 three-storey Edwardian Commercial Style building of solid masonry construction, with a grand arched apartment entrance flanked on each side by single and twin-entry storefronts. The main façade employs rare polychrome brickwork.

The impressive and decorative polychrome design by well known Calgary architect Leo Dowler is an excellent example of the Edwardian Commercial Style with holdover Romanesque influences, and very rare and late use of polychrome brick in Calgary. The massive façade is skilfully partitioned using contrasting brick to define a symmetrical 7-bay design. The centre bay has a tall arched entry way with a triangular pediment at the roofline entrance; the flanking bays are defined by red-brick pilasters on the main façade and a split pressed tin cornice above the storefronts. In addition to the polychrome brickwork and arched entry, other Romanesque elements are the label mouldings above the upper windows and the brick corbel.



Economy Cleaners & Tailors
1209 9 Ave SE - Commercial - 1946

The Economy Cleaners & Tailors Building is a 1946 one-storey, stucco Commercial Style building with a brick façade, large display windows and glass and metal entry doors. A metal-trimmed canopy separates the storefront from the brown-brick upper façade.

Constructed immediately following WWII by Jack and Lily Fishman for their dry cleaning business, the 1946 Economy Cleaners & Tailors Building is a good local example of a postwar Commercial building. It displays attractive influences of the International Style emerging in Canada at that time: a rectangular form with horizontal lines, large and plain display windows, and glass and metal entry doors. The building possesses activity value for its storefront commercial and light industrial service for almost seven decades, including its operation as a laundry for three decades and Kane's motorcycle service and dealership for two decades. Kane's Motor Cycle Shop was established in 1957 and named for its founder Robert (Bob) Kane Sr., formerly a Lethbridge dairy farmer who had delivered milk using an old Harley-Davidson and sidecar.



Lyon's Confectionery Building
1221 9 Ave SE - Commercial - 1946

The Lyon's Confectionery Building is a one-storey Commercial Style building with two 1946 storefronts and a third, east most 1951 storefront addition, each with large, plain display windows and entry door. The upper façade is a simple parapet with an asymmetrical step detail and signage.

The simple, functional storefront design of the Lyon's Confectionery Building illustrates how a postwar Commercial Style building can be very well integrated into a main street of more formal, architect-designed buildings from the Edwardian period. It displays classic elements of commercial buildings such as its individual storefronts, each with display windows and entry doors with single-pane transom above, and an upper façade with signage. It also shows some modern influences of the time it was constructed, such as its low, horizontal massing and horizontal lines as well as its large, plain horizontal display windows.



Seablom Block

1223 9 Ave SE - Edwardian Commercial - 1910

The 1910 Seablom Block is a two-storey, wood-frame Edwardian Commercial Style building with a storefront display, cornice and sign band on the lower façade. The red-brick upper facade features vertical windows with keystone radiating brick voussoirs surmounted by a cornice and sign band with block letters.

The Block also has person value for its association with its owner and namesake, Oscar Seablom (1875-1916, born Sjöblom, aka Seabloom), who promoted and developed real estate in East Calgary. Together with business partner Maxwell Fraser, Oscar established the Seabloom-Fraser Contracting Company which was responsible for several commercial blocks along 9th Avenue S.E., including this block, the Fraser & Seabloom Block and the Fraser Block. The nearby Ramsay House, one of the first residential properties undertaken in the Grandview subdivision of Ramsay, was also constructed by Seabloom in 1913.



Aull (Sheftel) Block

1227 9 Ave SE - Edwardian Commercial - 1907

The 1907 Aull (Sheftel) Block is a two-storey, wood-frame commercial block clad in red brick on the front facade with a storefront of large display windows and a decorative metal roofline cornice along the flat roof. The Edwardian Commercial style building is set in a grouping of several early storefront buildings.

The building is a well-preserved early Edwardian Commercial style building in Calgary and displays elements typical of that style. Large storefront display windows flank a central recessed entry way, with decorative bulkheads below and attractive transom lights and sign band above. The upper façade features a row of vertical sash windows and a decorative bracketed cornice with name block and finials. The building, together with the Fraser and Seabloom Blocks, present a contextual relationship of early commercial buildings. Assemblies such as this are rare on 9th Avenue due to the nature of infill during the different 'boom and bust' cycles.



Fraser Block

1225 9 Ave SE - Edwardian Commercial - 1911

The 1911 Fraser Block is a four-storey, flat-roofed Edwardian Commercial style building of concrete and solid brick construction with a double storefront with central recessed entry way.

The Fraser Block possesses person value for its first owner, builder and namesake Maxwell Fraser, who played an important role in Calgary's commercial development and building industry during the pre-war construction boom.

The façade displays horizontal concrete and sandstone belt courses which give it an attractive appearance and somewhat modern look relative to the adjacent buildings. Considerable attention is given to detail and quality. For example the storefront transom windows are leaded glass. The decorative roofline features a metal cornice set against a brick parapet with sign band below, using angled block letters to be read from the street.



Garry Theatre

1229 9 Ave SE - Art Deco - 1936

The Garry Theatre is a two-storey, flat-roofed Art Deco Style building (highly altered) of solid brick construction with a symmetrical, smooth stucco façade and horizontal marquee. The street level entrances align with the vertical, multi-pane upper windows.

The Theatre is one of three remaining Calgary motion picture theatres dating from the 1930's. The theatre, constructed in 1936 by the Sheftels and other Calgary businessmen registered as the Garry Syndicate Limited, was part of a new trend in small, community-based suburban theatres like the 1929 Plaza in Hillhurst and the 1937 Tivoli in Mission. The Garry Theatre is also a landmark as the only theatre in Inglewood and one of very few community theatres in the city. The Garry Theatre possesses value for its contribution to 9th Avenue S.E.,



Calgary's earliest main street and the symbolic heart of the community. The theatre was built on the site and partial foundation of a 1905 woodframe building which had housed the first store of Henry Marshall Jenkins' grocery empire.

East Calgary Telephone Exchange
1311 9 Ave SE - Romanesque Revival - 1909

The E. Calgary Telephone Exchange Building is a long, one-storey, gable-front building of solid red-brick construction with sandstone detailing. Its symmetrical Romanesque Revival front façade features a Roman-arched central entrance, surmounted by a gabled parapet.

The building was in continuous use as a telephone exchange until 1967, and had an important role in the development and operation of the city’s telecommunications system. The structure is also an excellent example of how buildings employ new construction methods to meet the needs of emerging technologies. Allan M. Jefferss designed the building to use an innovative double-wall construction, in order to maintain the building’s environment within the operating conditions of the sensitive automated equipment it was to house. His unique, windowless design of an exterior brick and masonry shell which enclosed a concrete and terra cotta brick structure created an air space intended to provide both passive insulation and radiant heat source.



Fraser & Seabloom Block
1329 9 Ave SE - Edwardian Commercial - 1912

The 1912 Fraser & Seabloom Block is a four-storey Edwardian Commercial style building of solid masonry construction with a split upper cornice and name blocks, and a double storefront with central recessed entry way. The red-brick upper façade displays vertical brick pilasters, horizontal belt courses of stone and concrete and large Chicago-style windows.

The Block is an excellent example of the late Edwardian Commercial style. The upper façade displays an interesting balance of vertical pilasters and horizontal belt courses of stone and concrete. Its sandstone carving, brick detailing and arched windows with brick voussoirs and sandstone keystones display its high level of quality. When it was constructed, the Fraser & Seabloom Block was one of the two tallest buildings in Inglewood. Over a century after its construction, it remains one of tallest buildings on Inglewood’s main commercial street. Its ornamental brick and sandstone façade adds to its landmark presence.



People’s Meat Market
1325 9 Ave SE - Edwardian Commercial - 1909

The 1909 People’s Meat Market is a flat-roofed, two-storey, brick-clad wood-frame commercial building with a large storefront opening on the lower level. The upper level of this Edwardian Commercial Style building is clad in non-original smooth stucco with a row of large multi-assembly windows. The red-brick east façade features multiple ghost signs for the People’s Meat Market.

The People’s Meat Market serviced Inglewood and the surrounding area as a local meat market for over four decades, as displayed by the bold ghost signs on its east elevation.

The building is an example of the Edwardian Commercial Style in Inglewood. The understated and plain brick façade features an upper row of large, multi-assembly windows within arched openings, and storefronts at ground level.



Gresham Block
1403 9 Ave SE - Edwardian Commercial - 1911

The 1911 Gresham Block is a stately three-storey Edwardian Commercial Style building of solid brick construction with a flat-roof. Its symmetrical red-brick façade features a prominent central entrance flanked by two large storefronts. The upper façade features bands of square-headed multi-assembly windows with continuous sandstone sills and concrete lintels.

The Gresham Block is a stately example of the late Edwardian Commercial style. While it shares elements like its storefronts and cornices with earlier versions of the style, as with the later buildings, it has a much more impressive scale, uses solid masonry vs. woodframe construction, and employs large windows on the upper façade and storefront display. The extensive glazing is enabled by the structural steel supports used in later commercial buildings. Its bold design employs symmetry and horizontal lines, including its almost square



form, the flat roof and parapet, bands of wide, square-headed windows and belt courses of continuous sandstone sills and concrete lintels.

Oddfellows Hall
1435 9 Ave SE - Art Moderne - 1950

The 1950 Oddfellows Hall is a flat-roofed Art Moderne style building with a smooth stucco façade and asymmetrical front entrance with angled staircase and suspended canopy. The one-and-one-half-storey former temple hall is concrete-block construction with decorative stucco buttresses and corner piers. With its smooth stucco exterior and minimal decoration, the hall is a good local example of the Art Moderne style.

The hall is also valued for its service as a social hall, St. George’s Odd Fellows Lodge Hall, for over four decades. The International Order of the Odd Fellows (IOOF), a fraternal and charitable organization which originated in Britain, was introduced to Alberta and Calgary in 1884. Providing a vehicle for the influx of new Albertans to obtain social and financial support, the Order grew to a peak of 1900 lodges throughout Alberta.



Blyth Block
1340 - 9 Ave SE - Spanish Colonial Revival - 1923

The 1923 Blyth Block is a one-storey, Spanish Colonial Revival style building of solid masonry construction on an L-shape plan. The stucco and brick clad building displays a distinctive parapet, angled corner entrance and façades on both streets, with storefronts and display windows along the commercial street.

Blyth Block’s first owner, occupant and builder was Charles Riddock, who was well known for harness racing and for his 8th Avenue livery stable and cartage business. The Blyth Block is a rare example of an inter-war commercial building on Inglewood’s main street, and shows Riddock’s resourcefulness under challenging economic circumstances.

The Blyth Block is a rare example of an inter-war commercial building on Inglewood’s main street. In the period of recession that followed Calgary’s pre-WWI building boom, there was very little construction in Calgary, and hence relatively few buildings from this era.



Carson Block
1336 9 Ave SE - Classical Revival - 1912

The Carson Block is a Classical Revival Style in Calgary with a level of refinement rarely found in a smaller scale building. Features which display its classical composition are its symmetrical façade and central entry way with inscription block and blind window above. Its Georgian inspired upper façade has projecting end bays, brick pilasters and a pressed tin upper cornice with broken pediments. Decoration includes dentils, pressed tin festoons in the pediments and keystoned voussoirs. The level of quality extends to the lower façade with its pressed tin cornice and wide frieze, articulated to define ‘capitals’ above the piers and metal posts, and oak doors with brass hardware.

The Block earned notoriety from a highly publicized altercation during the investigation. An alderman, A.J. Samis, who sided with the contractor and led a municipal committee to investigate the Building Department, was at one point assaulted by building inspector Richard Harrison who supported the architect’s design. This led to the inspector’s resignation.



Haskins Block
1332 9 Ave SE - Commercial - 1908

The Haskins Block, with its red-brick façade and crested, Mansard roof clad in tin sheets, with shed dormers along the side elevations, is a picturesque and eclectic example of the Commercial Style in Inglewood. While modest, it displays attractive storefront features like the moulded, pressed tin upper and lower cornices with sign bands. Other decorative details are its sandstone sills and arched brick voussoirs.

By 1934 the building was forfeit to the City for non-payment of taxes. The building was leased as a chick hatchery, the Fox Quality Hatchery, a seasonal company established in 1933. The building continued to operate as a hatchery and Oxby and the Foxes purchased the building in 1940, naming it the ‘Victory Block’ shortly after. 10,000 chicks per week were hatched from March through June, and picked up or shipped as day-olds. The hatchery’s feed store, located in the adjacent Carson Block, was also rented from the City.



Dougall Block

1314 9 Ave SE - Edwardian Commercial - 1910

The Dougall Block is an attractive and well-preserved example of the late Edwardian Commercial style. While it shares elements like its storefront and cornices with earlier versions of the style, as with later buildings, it uses solid masonry vs. woodframe construction, employs wide multi-assembly windows and uses more formal design elements. Considerable attention is given to quality, such as the generously sized storefronts, Chicago-style windows and dentillated pressed metal cornices and the transom with textured glass lights.



The first phase of the Dougall Block was built in 1910 during a period when the 1300 block of 9th Avenue built out rapidly. The first owner, developer and namesake was investor Robert James Dougall, an Ontario merchant who acquired the site in 1910.

Blow Block

1312 9 Ave SE - Commercial - 1908

The 1908 Blow Block is a three-storey Edwardian Commercial building of solid brick construction with a double storefront with transom and central recessed entry way. The red-brick upper façade displays large multi-assembly windows with continuous sandstone sills and concrete lintels, and a decorative pressed metal cornice with block letters. The building is located on the main commercial street in Inglewood, one of Calgary’s earliest inner city communities.

Over a century after its construction, the three-storey Blow Block remains one of the taller and more visible buildings on Inglewood’s main commercial street. The restored signage on the west façade includes a 1960 ‘Yogi the Bear’ mural directing motorists to the Calgary Zoo, and painted signage for “The Boys”, a popular men’s clothing store. Also known as Thompson and Flumerfelt men’s furnishings, the store was located in the Blow Block from 1910-14, and afterwards operated in various Calgary locations for many decades.



Canadian Bank of Commerce

1230 9 Ave SE - Classical Revival - 1911

The Canadian Bank of Commerce, designed by V.D. Horsburgh, is an elegant and well-crafted example of the Classical Revival Style in Calgary. One of the most refined buildings on the street, the bank stands out for its high quality and level of refinement and finish. The building’s Georgian-inspired composition displays an impressive central entrance and Tyndall stone arch flanked by stone pilasters with carved capitals, and large multi-pane windows with muntins. The symmetrical design, anchored by a stone plinth and framed by brick quoins and a decorative parapet, displays stone detailing on the upper façade including a continuous sill and window surrounds with keystones. With



its monumental appearance created by its Tyndall stone features, its central flagstaff and its distinctive classical façade, the bank is also a community landmark. The Canadian Bank of Commerce possesses design value for its rare intact bank manager’s five-room residential suite which the bank deemed essential for banks built during the boom.

Rutherford Hardware Store

1226 9 Ave SE - Commercial - 1901

The Rutherford Hardware Store is possibly the earliest extant commercial building on Inglewood’s main street. The Rutherford Hardware Store has also served as a retail storefront with workshop for over a century, including over 60 years as a hardware store.

The building was remodelled in the late ‘40s and is a characteristic but uncommon example of Commercial Style architecture from that era. Typical of the pragmatic structures of this early period, the storefront reflects the function of the original large, single-bay store although much of the building including the solid brick walls dates to the late ‘40s and the storefront is a reconstruction. The brick upper façade features a parapet with decorative brick banding above the sign band, and a retractable mechanical awning below. By 1914 ‘fire resistive material’, likely galvanized iron, was added to the structure, but this was not sufficient to prevent a fire which damaged a portion of the building in 1945. The same year Sidney Magrath acquired the building, and under his ownership reconstruction work took place in 1949 with further alterations through 1952.



Befus Block

1216 9 Ave SE - Edwardian Commercial - 1910

The Befus Block is an attractive and intact Edwardian Commercial commercial-residential building, displaying the hallmark design features of the style: its original storefront with deeply recessed entrance, large display windows, full width transom lights and tin entry ceiling. Although less grand, it also displays some features of later Edwardian Commercial blocks such its solid masonry construction, as well as its wide multi-pane windows with brick voussoirs and sandstone keystones.

In 1910 Alexander Befus, a CPR employee, and his brother George built their two-storey commercial block of solid brick construction with red-brick cladding on the front façade. It had two storefront bays which likely used prefabricated or catalogue storefront elements, and was located between two more modest woodframe buildings with the same double storefront configuration.



Black Block

1210 9 Ave SE - Edwardian Commercial - 1904

The Black Block, one of Atlantic Avenue’s earliest extant buildings, was built during Calgary’s early settlement period prior to the 1906-1913 construction boom, and is rare as a commercial block from this period outside of the downtown core. It expresses Edwardian Commercial elements in their simplest form, including the lower storefront façade with large display windows and entry doors, and the upper façade with vertical apartment windows, the two levels separated visually by linear signage. The structure is believed to possess its original pressed tin cladding, and possibly drop siding, underneath subsequent layers of brick, stucco and sheet metal.

The building contributes to the historical status of 9th Avenue, Calgary’s first main street. Established in the early 1880’s, and originally known as Atlantic Avenue, the street was the earliest commercial district in Calgary and the heart of the Inglewood community. Although dating from ca 1904, the building serves to recall the historical significance of 9th Avenue.



North of Ninth Avenue



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- 26 Hunt House
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- 40 New Place Cottages Nos. 4, 6, 8, & 10
- 41 Spurway Residence

Deane House

806 9 Ave SE - American Colonial Revival - 1906

The Deane House is the only building to survive intact from the era when the North West Mounted Police occupied the Fort Calgary site. The fort, established at confluence of Bow and Elbow Rivers in 1875, was the origin point for the town that became Calgary, soon attracting settlers and businesses nearby.

This is a good example of a foursquare house. This style, derived from the Prairie Style of Frank Lloyd Wright, was popularized through pattern books and familiar in Calgary during this era. Typical features seen here include a square or rectangular plan with horizontal emphasis, symmetrical façade, low-pitched hip roof with dormers, and full-width front veranda. This is a large example, comparable in size to Calgary’s biggest houses at that time.

With its prominent position on a large, mainly open lot, on a major thoroughfare, this building has long been a city landmark, especially in its later public uses.



Suitor Residence

1004 8 Ave SE - Queen Anne Revival - 1908

The Suitor Residence is an excellent, early example of the exuberant and fanciful Queen Anne Revival style. This style is exemplified in the Suitor Residence’s asymmetrical facades with augmented corners, the steeply pitched roof with its varied roof shapes, the large gables, overhanging eaves, the circular tower with turret, the curved glass windows following the shape of the tower, the octagonal corner tower, the curved wraparound verandah, and embellished detailed textures like the use of pressed metal at the gable ends and rusticated brick ends at the bay corners. The designer of this house appears to be deeply familiar with the Queen Anne Revival style due to their mastery of this built form. It exemplifies a confident handling of the variety of shapes (circular, octagonal, triangular) and materials.

The Suitor Residence is valued as the home of Robert Suitor (1858–1938), a Quebec-born building contractor, businessman, and politician who lived in Calgary from 1902 to 1921 and again from 1933 to 1938.



Hunt House

808 8 St SE - Vernacular - 1881

The Hunt House (H.B.C. Log Cabin) is a late nineteenth century, one-storey log building located on a single lot near the confluence of the Bow and Elbow Rivers in Calgary. The house is a simple structure, featuring a wood shingled exterior, gable roof, and brick chimney. Two lean-to additions are evident on the sides of the building.

This building is historically important to Calgary as the City’s oldest extant dwelling on its original site. It is of provincial importance being the oldest-standing Hudson’s Bay Company building in southern Alberta, and among the three oldest in the Province. Its significant associations are with the Hudson’s Bay Company, the operations of the North-West Mounted Police in Calgary, and the beginning of settlement around Fort Calgary. While most Hudson’s Bay Company buildings were of post-on-sill construction, this building displays dovetail corners, typical of southern Alberta at that time and due to American influence. This is one of very few log buildings surviving in Calgary’s changing architectural heritage.



William J. Shields Residence

1005 8 Ave SE - Edwardian Cottage - 1903

The William J. Shields Residence is one of the earliest remaining houses in Inglewood. It was built during a unique development period in the community, after the Canadian Pacific Railway chose, against expectations, to locate its mainline station elsewhere in the city and before Calgary’s pre-WWI building boom.

The Shields Residence provides a tangible reminder of the historic development of Inglewood in the early 20th century as the city’s main industrial centre and residential area for railroad workers, factory workers, and other labourers who needed to live near their work places. Starting around 1900, hundreds of modest working-class houses were built to accommodate them. William Jeremiah Shields, a railroad worker, purchased these lots then had a house built in 1903.

The Shields Residence is an excellent example of a cottage-style house in the community. These modest, working-class houses, typically built from purchased plans, are unadorned, functional buildings, usually with wood lap siding, and plain window and door openings.



Van Wart Residence
1036 8 Ave SE - Vernacular - 1890

The Van Wart Residence is a Georgian residence featuring a more modern Gothic Revival trim, replacement windows, a new front sunroom and a large rear balcony addition. The refined simplicity of the original building shines through in the overall L-shaped massing, tall cross gables, drop siding, and pedimented window surrounds. This house was substantial for its time in terms of size and finish and reflects the social and economic status of its first owner. The Van Warts came from Queen’s County, NB. This house is very similar to the high-status Georgian wood-frame houses that were popular in the Maritimes in this era.

The Van Wart Residence is valued as the home of John Gerow Van Wart (1838–1920), a NB-born merchant who moved to Calgary two months before the CPR arrived in 1883. With fellow New Brunswicker I.S. Freeze, he established one of Calgary’s earliest businesses, a dry goods store, and they advertised in the first issue of the Calgary Herald.



Inglewood Lawn Bowling Club
1235 9 Ave SE - Vernacular - 1936

The Inglewood Lawn Bowling Club is a bowling green that was developed in 1936 on six contiguous lots in Calgary’s historic Inglewood district. The original portion of the clubhouse was built in 1946 and features; a single storey, wood frame structure with pitched roof and an open verandah facing the bowling greens.

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



Inglewood Lawn Bowling Club began as the Chinook Club, formed by a group of employees at the CPR’s Alyth Shops and their spouses in the early 1930s. The club moved to its present location, made possible by Helen Cross, the wife of A.E. Cross, one of the Big Four.

Broatch Residence
1203 8 Ave SE - Queen Anne Revival - 1902

The Andrew Broatch House, constructed in 1902, is one of the earliest remaining residences in Inglewood. It was built during a unique development period in the community, after the CPR chose, against expectations, to locate its mainline station elsewhere in the city and before Calgary’s pre-WW I building boom. The house is notable for its high degree of exterior integrity.

This building is an excellent example of a Queen Anne Revival style dwelling in the neighbourhood, a style used throughout the community, including by Stewart and Cross. Characteristic features of the style seen in this house, used to create a “picturesque” appearance, include the asymmetrical and irregular plan, cross-gable roof, wraparound front porch, and cutaway bay window extension. The property was occupied by Broatch, with gaps, until his death in 1959, and continued to house family members until at least 1991, including his son M. Graham, daughter Zita Smythe, with her husband Aurell, and other descendants. Zita had become a co-owner of the property with Andrew Broatch in December 1956 and purchased it in 1959.



Cross Residence
1240 9 Ave SE - Queen Anne Revival - 1891

The Cross Residence is significant as one of the earliest examples of the Queen Anne Revival style in Calgary. Designed by J.L. “Deafy” Wilson, it features an asymmetrical façade, two-storey bay windows, and gables ornamented with scrollwork. The widow’s walk balustrade, more common in Greek Revival architecture, is unusual in Calgary and lends the residence a picturesque appearance.

The Cross Residence has value for its long association with the Cross family, one of Calgary’s founding families. Alfred Ernest Cross (1861-1932) arrived in Calgary in 1884, and worked for Senator Mathew Cochrane before establishing the A7 Ranche near Nanton. After an injury in 1888, Cross retrained as a master brewer, and formed the Calgary Brewing and Malting Company in 1892.



In 1973 the Cross family donated their home to the City of Calgary. The residence was later rehabilitated and reopened as the A.E. Cross Garden Café in 1991, and continues to operate as the renowned Rouge restaurant.

St. Andrews Presbyterian Church

1403 8 Ave SE - Gothic Revival - 1911

St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church was purpose-built in, the first and only Presbyterian congregation to serve the Inglewood and Ramsay neighbourhoods. In Calgary, the Protestant denomination of Presbyterianism dates from 1883 when Rev. Angus Robertson held services in the I.G. Baker store and then established Knox Presbyterian Church.

St. Andrew's is a strong example of a Gothic Revival church. Key Gothic Revival features include pointed arch entryway and windows with intricate tracery, restrained brick buttresses, steeply pitched cross-gable roof, and decorative elements including an inset heraldic stone displaying the St. Andrew's Cross, hand-carved wooden entry doors, and detailed mosaics on north and west-facing facades that depict St Andrew (Andrea), the Madonna and Child, Jesus, and saints. The brick tower with its tall open spire is particularly unique in the city.



St. John the Evangelist Church

1423 8 Ave SE - Gothic Revival - 1911

St. John the Evangelist Church is a red-brick, Arts and Crafts-style church built in 1911. The church features a cruciform plan with apse, gable roof, pointed-arch windows, buttressed walls and an open belfry.

St. John the Evangelist Church is also valued for its architecture, being an exceptional example of church design in Calgary. It more closely resembles a quaint, English country church than an urban place of worship. The understated, but dignified building is differentiated by its rustic character and highly-original integrity. Notable features of the red-brick exterior include its buttressed walls; leaded, pointed-arch windows; and its wooden, battened doors. An open belfry contains a bell cast at the nearby Alberta Iron Works, and is the first church bell known to be cast in Western Canada. Typical of Anglican churches, the interior is austere, finished with plaster walls that contrast with the dark-finished wood detail and fixtures, such as the oak reredos screen & pulpit.



Stewart Livery Stable

806 14 St SE - Vernacular - 1909

The Stewart Livery Stable is one of the last remaining livery stables in Calgary, representing the importance of this kind of structure to daily life in the early city when horses and horse-drawn vehicles were an essential mode of travel.



This stable followed the latest trends in barn design, with an open central section that better accommodated the new hay carrying machinery, and a gambrel roof that extended storage

capacity in the hay loft. James A. Stewart acquired the land for this stable in 1907, and a building permit in Nov. 1909. It was built by local contractor R.A. Brocklebank, almost certainly from a standardized plan. Stewart also lived in or beside the stable. It was located just off Atlantic (now 9th) AV, the commercial street of East Calgary (now Inglewood) and near the numerous industries in East Calgary which included the Calgary Brewing & Malting Co., Patrick Burns' meat packing plant, and Canadian Pacific Railway shop.

Arthur Anderson Residence

1517 8 Ave SE - Foursquare - 1912-13

The Arthur Anderson Residence is valued as a stately Foursquare-style home with classical elements. Features of the Foursquare Style that the home displays are its two-storey form, high-pitched hipped roof and symmetrical front façade with full-width front verandah. Classical detailing includes the red-brick wall with contrasting sandstone trim, decorative diamond-shaped shingle work, bay window, and front-gable balcony with pedimented gable centred on the upper façade.

From 1913, the Anderson family became first long-time resident owners for almost four decades. Claude Ernest Arthur Anderson (b1885) had a long career with the CPR, acting as brakeman, trainman and conductor,



retiring in 1951 just prior to his death. He was born in Ontario with both Scottish and British ancestry. Clara Mathilde Kelde (aka Kilde, 1891-1981) was of Norwegian descent and emigrated from North Dakota in 1907, marrying Arthur in Calgary in 1911. Clara continued to live in the house until 1957.

Brady Residence

74 New St SE - Edwardian Gable-Front - 1911

The Brady Residence is a two-storey, wooden-frame home built in the Edwardian Gable-front Style, with a hipped gable peak with decorative brackets. The home has a raised front verandah and is clad in bevelled-wood siding on the main storey and wooden shingles on the upper storey.

As an early 20th Century home which has housed many residents employed in industry, the Brady Residence is symbolic of Inglewood’s working-class and industrial roots. These roots began in the 1880s with the CPR rail yards and grew with local businesses like Calgary Brewing & Malting Co, the nearby stock yards and meat processing plants in Ramsay, and Terrill’s greenhouses. The home’s first resident owners and were William H Brady and his bride Cleda who emigrated from Nebraska in 1910. William worked as the Branch Manager at Crown Lumber and the Manager of Alberta Sash and Door, both local firms, and later established the Taylor Brady lumber wholesale company.



John Coventry Residence

44 New St SE - Vernacular - 1911

The John Coventry Residence, built in 1911, is one of a matching pair of Edwardian Gable-Front houses faced in plank siding, each one-and-one-half stories with a steeply pitched side-gable roof, half-width front-facing cross-gable, and off-centre front entrance. It sits on a grass-planted corner lot within a residential neighbourhood of detached single-family dwellings. This Edwardian Gable-Front house was almost certainly built according to a purchased plan. Such modest houses represent the entry of speculative, small-time builders into Calgary’s hot housing market during its pre-WWI population boom.



The Residence provides a tangible reminder of the historic development of Inglewood in the early 20th century as the city’s main industrial centre and residential area for railroad workers, factory workers, and other labourers who needed to live near their work places.

Oscar England Residence

46 New St SE - Vernacular - 1911

The Oscar England Residence, built in 1911, is one of a matching pair of Edwardian Gable-Front houses faced in plank siding, each one-and-one-half stories with a steeply pitched side-gable roof, half-width front-facing cross-gable, and off-centre front entrance. The house has a shallow set back on planted lot within a residential neighbourhood of detached single-family dwellings. It was almost certainly built according to a purchased plan. Such modest houses represent the entry of speculative, small-time builders into Calgary’s hot housing market during its pre-WWI population boom.

46 New St was occupied 1911–16 and owned 1915–20 by Oscar A. England, a CPR engineer. From 1916 he rented it to other CPR employees. After 1920 a new owner rented the house to William J. Steel, manager for A. M. Terrill, a florist and greenhouse business on 9th Av. Steel lived in the house with his family until 1936 and owned it 1926–40. It remained a rental property with non-resident owners until 1965.



New Place Cottages Nos. 4-10

4-10 New Pl SE - Edwardian Cottage - 1911



New Place Cottage - Nos. 4-10 comprise of one storey Edwardian Cottage style residences, built in 1911 on 25’ lots on Inglewood’s New Place. The cottages features a gable-on-hip roof, a front veranda and minimal ornamentation. There are four contiguous cottages that form a unique streetscape of modest cottages.

These properties have symbolic value as a strong visual reminder of Inglewood’s historic role in the city as a home for employees of significant Calgary industries, and other working-class residents; they contribute to a unique streetscape in Calgary of ‘worker’s cottages’. Most early residents of New Place were employed either by the brewery, the Burns Company, or the CPR. In its early years this property housed the families of an electrician, a motorman from the Calgary Street Railway and a fireman with the CPR.

Spurway Residence
26 New St SE - Queen Anne Revival - 1885

The house features a picturesque architectural style, manifesting the influence of the later Gothic Cottage architectural style, as influenced by the picturesque Queen Anne Revival style. This version of the Gothic Cottage style is evident in the asymmetrical plan and massing, steeply sloped and complex roofline, the use of elaborate trims and finials, the prominent dormers, and the verandah on three sides. With its delicate decorative elements and complex massing, the home remains one of the most intriguing buildings in Calgary’s historic Inglewood district.

The house was built circa 1900–01 as the home of Rowland Horne Spurway and his wife, Mary. R.H. Spurway owned the property between 1900 and 1905. The Spurways were born in England, and they resettled in Nelson, BC after leaving Calgary around 1905. R.H. Spurway was able to converse in three Indigenous languages (Blackfoot, Cree, and Sioux), and his businesses included farming, trapping, livestock, and real estate.



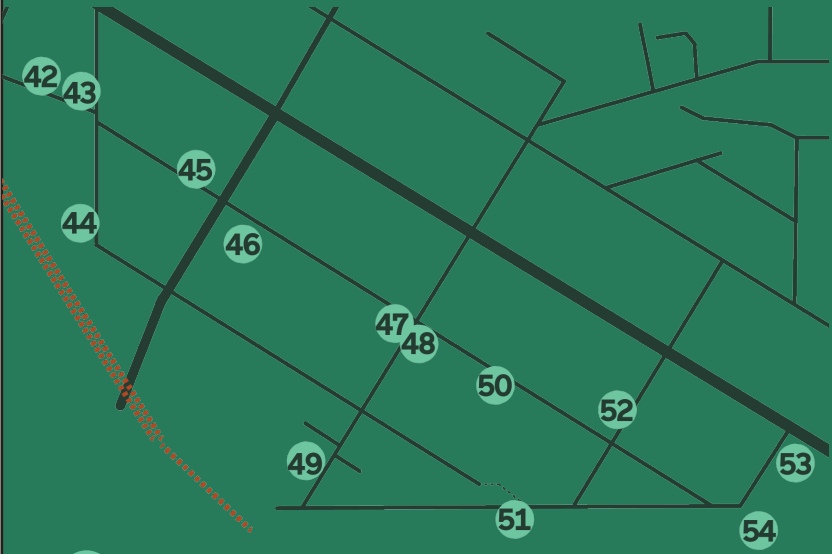
East End Livery
1036 10 Ave SE - Vernacular - 1908

The East End Livery Barn, once commonly known as MacLean’s Auction Mart, stands adjacent to the National Hotel in Calgary’s historic Inglewood district. This is a rare extant example of what was once a common feature of the city. Before the popularization of the automobile, horses and horse-drawn vehicles were essential forms of transportation. Livery stables offered a variety of services, including rental or sale of horses and horse-drawn vehicles, stabling of horses, and sale of saddles, harnesses and hay. Hotels were often next to livery stables, where travellers could have their horses tended, or could hire transportation if they had arrived by coach or train. While the proximity of livery barns to hotels was once common in Calgary and throughout the prairie west.

This is the only remaining example in Calgary of a livery stable adjacent to a hotel and is a development pattern that relates to the early settlement of Calgary when horses and horse drawn vehicles were an essential mode of travel. It is a typical plank framed gambrel roof barn with the front elevation designed as a partial false front.



**South of
Ninth Avenue**



- 42 East End Livery
- 43 National Hotel
- 44 Fletchers’ Elevator Limited
- 45 Gerlitz Residence
- 46 Standard Church of America
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- 54 Calgary Brewing & Malting Co. - Administrative Building

National Hotel

925 11 St SE - Edwardian Commercial - 1910

The National Hotel was constructed in 1907 and began operations in 1908, serving the area as both a district tavern and a hotel for transient workers. The hotel was close to the Canadian Pacific Railway (C.P.R.) station, the brewery, and the livery. Although hotels and liveries were often paired enterprises on the Prairies, the National Hotel and the East End Livery Barn are a rare example of this combination still standing in Alberta.

The hotel reflects the Edwardian commercial style of architecture typical of many early Alberta hotels built in urban, working-class neighbourhoods. The classical emphasis of this style is evident in the upper pressed tin cornice and the red brick segmental arches. The sandstone foundation and yellow brick cladding both testify to the use of local materials in the building's construction.



Gerlitz Residence

1222 10 Ave SE - Edwardian Cottage - 1904

The Gerlitz Residence is a two-storey, wood-frame Edwardian Cottage with a medium-pitched, side-gable roof and a wide, shed-roofed front verandah. The front façade features a centred entry flanked by large, three-light picture windows and two vertical windows on the upper level. There is an original full-width, one-storey rear extension.

The Gerlitz is an early, two-storey example of the Edwardian Cottage style. Although a modest 6-room size, the Gerlitz Residence has Edwardian features including its side-gable form with wide, offset front verandah, bevelled-wood siding on the main storey with wooden shingles on the upper storey of the front and rear façades. Inglewood's residential streetscapes are characterized by these early 20th Century working-class cottages constructed in the Edwardian Cottage, Foursquare, Edwardian Gable-Front, Craftsman or Queen Anne styles. 10 Ave was one of the earliest residential streets to develop, 80% built-out by WWI, and almost fully built-out by 1924.



Fletcher's Elevator Limited

1015 11 St SE - Vernacular - 1914

Fletcher's Elevator is a complex of inter-connected buildings constructed between 1914 and 1964 adjacent to the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway and within a mixed industrial/residential portion of Calgary's Inglewood district. The original 75-foot-tall, 25,000-bushel elevator burned in 1963. The extant complex includes: An original or early two-storey, frame, metal clad warehouse/feed mill; three single-storey, frame, metal clad additions; a covered truck loading dock; and a single-storey concrete block addition are built on the elevator site.

Through its use as a grain and feed elevator, Fletcher's Elevator has City-wide activity significance. Farming and ranching were the city's foundational industries, to which the handling, cleaning and sale of grain, and the manufacture and sale of feed were important aspects. The subject complex is a small-scale example of grain elevators and feed mills in Calgary, but it is the oldest (and possibly the only) remaining example of both.



Standard Church of America

1307 10 Ave SE - Vernacular - 1956

In 1935, a revival meeting in the rural Black community of Campsie, Alberta, brought the Standard Church to Alberta and in 1947 to Calgary's Inglewood community. When purchased in 1965, the building became a vital religious, community gathering place, and venue for weddings and funerals for Calgary's Black community. Reverend Andrew George Risby (1917-2002) ministered for 56 years to the small congregation of the Standard Church, and for 66 years to the entire Black community in Calgary and Western Canada.

The Church is a representative example of a modest Vernacular-style of community-scaled church within a grid-block patterned streetscape in the Inglewood community. It is integrated with a residential streetscape through its form, massing, and scale including its narrow front facade and rectangular plan that runs the depth of the lot. The Vernacular-style



is evident through its plain detailing, use of available building materials and trades at the time, and the addition of traditional church features such as the front window pane design and Tudor-style entrance detail modestly executed.

Sevenoaks Court
1339 10 Ave SE - Tudor Revival - 1913

Early Calgarians preferred detached, single-family homes. The few apartment blocks catered to the well-to-do. But between 1911 and 1913 -with surging population growth, a housing shortage, and soaring real estate costs - numerous modest apartments were built for working-class residents, especially near industrial areas.

This is a good example of a Tudor Revival building. Although used for churches, and also single-family houses, there are few other large Tudor buildings in Calgary. Features of this style are the parapetted gables with small slit attic windows, and the blocked doorway and window surrounds with label moulding. The window keystones are a Classical Revival element, showing the 'eclectic' mixing of styles favoured in

British buildings of the Edwardian era. The plain, symmetrical form with minimal ornamentation is typical for a modest apartment built in Calgary at that time.



Trinity Methodist Church
1401 10 Ave SE - Gothic Revival - 1912

The Trinity Church is a good example of a Gothic Revival church in the city, with its characteristic pointed arch windows, buttresses and front facing gable with elaborate tracery, topped with the crenellated tower and steep roof. Trinity stands out as retaining a highly intact interior, showcasing the characteristic Gothic Revival stained-glass windows and wood work details, in a vaulted, clerestory-lit interior volume.

his building has institutional value as the home of the first and only Methodist congregation and the first and only United Church of Canada congregation to serve the Inglewood and Ramsay. Methodism is a Protestant denomination that originated in 18th-century England. In Calgary, it dates from 1875, when Rev. John McDougall held Methodist services at Fort Calgary. In 1925, Trinity joined other Methodist, Presbyterian, and Congregationalist churches to form the United Church of Canada. Trinity gained some 50 members from nearby St. Andrew's Presbyterian, which declined to join the new body.



Calgary Woodworker's Building
1215 13 St SE - Edwardian Commercial - 1911

Calgary Woodworkers' Limited served the rapidly growing building trades industry. The mill produced doors, window frames, church and store fittings, stairs, brackets and moulding. Construction began on the Calgary Woodworkers' building in May of 1911, shortly after the property was acquired by Maxwell Fraser, an active developer, and President of the Seablom-Fraser Contracting. Company and founder of the Calgary Hardware Stores Limited. Within two years, the business was lost by Fraser to the Hudson's Bay Company's construction department. The acquisition of this property by the Hudson's Bay Company played an important part in the expansion of their retail and service business after the construction of their 8 Avenue flagship.

A typical Edwardian industrial building, the site is significant due to the many economic trends it symbolizes. Throughout its history, the building has been associated with wood products, first through a manufacturing function, then followed by warehousing.



James A. Ross Residence
1421 10 Ave SE - Edwardian Gable Front - 1907

The James A. Ross Residence, built in 1907, is a good representative example of an Edwardian Gable Front house, retaining a high degree of integrity. Along with its style-defining steeply-pitched front-facing gable, other common style features seen in this house are its symmetrical upper storey with central window, asymmetrical first storey, and front porch. It is almost certainly based on a pattern-book design.

In 1907 James A. Ross, a patternmaker for Alberta Iron Works, purchased the lot, had this house built, and lived in it until 1910. As of 1910 there were 2 houses and a church on this side of the block and 10 single-family homes and a boarding house on the other side. Other residents of the 1400 block in 1910 included a miller, grocer, labourer, carpenter, painter, machinist, secretary, and two iron moulders. From



1910 until 1919, the house was owned and occupied by James Pinel, a steamfitter for the Calgary Brewing and Malting Company.

Bates Electric Welding 1453 17 Ave SE - Vernacular - 1919

The early vernacular style building consists of two connected buildings both of which are one-storey in height with a rectangular plan and front-gabled roof. The northeast building is identifiable by its large double barn doors on the front façade, pressed tin wall cladding below window sill height with rolled sheet cladding from sill to eaves, side wall with regularly placed hung multi-light wooden-sash windows; and ventilators installed along the ridge of the roof.

The Bates Electric Welding building possesses value as a rare and intact example of an industrial design in Calgary built during the late-Edwardian period, which has evolved to meet the needs of its use. Industrial buildings were designed to meet the specific needs of the structure and were built using materials that were readily available at the time of their construction. Often built without a schooled architect, buildings of this type placed emphasis on function and use in their design.



Calgary Brewing & Malting Co. Site 1535 9 Ave SE - Other - 1875

Founded in 1892 by A.E. Cross, the Calgary Brewing and Malting Company, now Canadian Breweries Ltd., evolved as a self-contained industrial park and is now a major landmark in southeast Calgary. So far-reaching was the influence of the brewery that the Inglewood area in which it is situated became known as "Brewery Flats". Many of Calgary's leading citizens were original shareholders of the company. The Calgary Brewing and Malting Company was responsible for many innovations in Calgary's industrial and social history.

The Calgary Brewing and Malting Co./Molsons Brewery is a cultural landscape comprising 16 significant buildings, structures, landscape elements, and structural remains. The important structures still extant on the site were erected between 1892 and the early 1930s and include beer-making and storage facilities, office space, and a historic garden.



Hamilton Apartments 911 14 St SE - Georgian Revival - 1912

The Hamilton Apartments have community Style Value as a strong example of Georgian Revival domestic architecture for This style is exemplified in the building's hipped roof, symmetrical balanced facade, arched window and door openings, and paired doors topped with pedimented porches further accentuated at the centre pair via the large pedimented dormer above.

The Hamilton Apartments is a unique example of workers' terraced housing in Calgary in the tradition of terraced row housing. Although there are two other noteworthy examples of terraced housing in Calgary (the Dafoe Terrace and the Fairey Terrace), the Hamilton apartments are unique in their intended use for working class tenants. In the British tradition, there was terraced housing for everyone "from grand aristocratic compositions intended to mimic country houses through to modest workers' housing". The firewalls penetrating up through the attic and through the roof are indicative of the fireproof construction movement across North America.



Calgary Brewing & Malting - Administrative Building 1537 9 Ave SE - Edwardian Commercial - 1907

The 1907 Calgary Brewing & Malting Co Administration Building is a two-storey building constructed in the Edwardian Commercial style that held the offices and vaults of the Calgary Brewing and Malting Co. plant. The flat-roofed building is constructed of red brick (painted in recent years) with contrasting sandstone cornice, corner pilasters and trim. A one-storey, 1956-57 International style addition of red brick and curtain-wall construction wraps the original building on the north and partially on the east and west facades; the current aluminium and glazed main entry is located in the east wing of the addition.

The 1907 Administration Building were the brewery's second offices, replacing a smaller building in the same approximate location, dating from at least 1900. The new building provided large general offices and

private offices for accounting and management staff, as well as security and deposit vaults, at a time when the brewery was greatly expanding its operations, including distribution of products into eastern Canada.



East of the Tracks



55 Calgary & Edmonton Railway Bridge (Bow River)

56 Blackfoot Texaco Station

57 Colonel Walker School

58 Fire Hall No. 3 (1952)

59 Inglewood Community Hall

60 Lawless Residence

61 Northwestern Brass Foundry

62 Pugh Residence

63 9 Avenue SE Boulevards

64 British American Oil Company Refinery

65 Colonel Walker Residence & Homestead

Calgary & Edmonton Railway Bridge

0 17A St SE - Through-Truss Bridge - 1925

The C&ER Bow River Bridge has significant design value in Calgary, being the largest Pratt through-truss bridge in the city. With three spans it easily eclipses the other through-truss bridges in the city which are either one or two spans in length. The bridge features a network of trusses above the deck with straight top chords connected to the deck structure by a series of cross braces and vertical supports, lending the structure a substantial and distinctive industrial aesthetic. Constructed in 1925, it is also the last through truss bridge built in Calgary, with the other extant through-truss bridges dating from 1907-13.

The Calgary & Edmonton Railway Bridge holds symbolic value since it marks the location of a historic crossing established in 1891 with the construction of a branch line to Edmonton. The Calgary & Edmonton Railway, which was controlled by CPR, built a line north from Calgary to a point just south of Edmonton in 1890-91, with a second concurrent project south to Fort Macleod.



Blackfoot Texaco Service Station

1839 9 Ave SE - Modern - 1966

This building was constructed in 1966 as the Blackfoot Texaco Service Station, and it remained a Texaco station until 1977. Texaco Canada had a variety of architectural plans for its stations, and this building evidently follows the corporation's Type 'P' design. It is significant as an early remaining example of automotive-oriented businesses and gasoline stations typical of 9 Avenue S.E., an important transportation artery leading west into downtown and east to Blackfoot Trail. The building stands near the access to Blackfoot Trail, an important transportation corridor.

The building's design was influenced by the Moderne style that was the popular image for automotive gas stations throughout North America. It featured; two interlocking flat roofed building masses of differing heights organized around a central tower which acted as a signage pylon, white porcelain enamel cladding, projecting roof canopies, and

contrasting bold green horizontal speed lines. It is a standard corporate design with two service bays, and salesroom.



Colonel Walker School
1921 9 Ave SE - Queen Anne Revival - 1911

One of the large sandstone schools built in 1912 during Calgary’s pre-WWI economic boom. Designed by architects Lang & Dowler, it is a Free Classic design featuring: rock faced sandstone, pressed metal cornice, simple pediment and flagpole.

A nearby two-room cottage school, Colonel Walker Cottage School, was already in use by 1909 or 1910. From 1916-1922, Colonel Walker School housed the Provincial Institute of Technology and Art (later renamed the Southern Alberta Institute of Technology), an institute of higher learning created in 1916. During those years, the temporary East Calgary Bungalow School served students displaced from Colonel Walker. From about 1917-1920, the technology institute was controlled by the federal government, which used it for retraining of returned World War I veterans. During the worldwide epidemic of Spanish Influenza in 1918-1919, Colonel Walker School became one of four public school buildings in Calgary used as emergency influenza hospitals.



Fire Hall No. 3 (1952)
2308 17 St SE - Modern- 1952

Fire Hall No. 3 (1952) is a one-storey, flat-roofed red brick building with a façade dominated by a central bay with two large vehicle doors. An eclectic example of Modern architecture, the building combines Art Moderne and International Style influences. Converted to a private residence in 1991, the exterior of the hall remains remarkably unchanged from the original.

Although small in scale and relatively utilitarian, Fire Hall No. 3 combines elements of the Art Moderne and International styles. Art Moderne was popular in the 1930s and 40s and emphasized streamlined, horizontal designs with flat roofs and flush eaves, and often featured rounded corners and glass block windows, which are seen on Hall No. 3. The International Style also emphasized horizontal lines, flat, unadorned wall surfaces and strip windows. The stepped shape and the wrap-around corner windows of the fire hall demonstrate the influence of the style. The red-brick exterior is an interesting choice and may indicate the building was intended to blend into residential surroundings, as per the city’s earlier request.



Inglewood Community Hall
1740 24 Ave SE- Modern - 1967

The Inglewood Community Hall is a two-storey semi-sphere dome building distinguished by its charcoal colour-shingled dome roof and walls with entrance openings separated by 45 degrees on the south and west facades. The building has a one-storey, flat roof north addition and a painted cedar fence surrounding the building.

At a meeting of the Inglewood residents in the Garry Theatre in 1949, a declaration was made to formulate a community association to deal with matters relative to the community. Although the declaration included sports and social affairs that had been taking place in the community, the intent was to be more than a social club. In 1954, the City of Calgary leased old Fire Hall No. 3 to the Community Association. The C.A. took on stewardship of the historic fire hall as their home facility. In 1956 they applied to incorporate as Inglewood’s Community Association under the Societies Act of Alberta.



Lawless Residence
2326 15A St SE - Edwardian Cottage - 1912

The 1912 Lawless Residence is valued as a modest, working-class Edwardian Cottage. The home displays characteristics of the style such as its high-pitched, hipped roof and full-width front verandah.

The Lawless Residence also possesses symbolic value for its associations with the CPR. It was constructed 200 metres from the CPR engine house by first resident and owner, train engineer William H Lawless who had a long-time career with the CPR. William Lawless and his wife Jennie owned the property from at least 1910, first living in a tiny temporary dwelling on the site where their first son Clarence was born. In July 1912 they engaged Buildings and Loans Ltd to construct a larger six-room, wooden-frame residence clad in bevelled-wood siding, with fir floors and trim and with a wooden-shingled roof. At the time the home was built the railway industry was Calgary’s largest private employer and central to the city’s economy and development. When

the current owner moved to the residence in the early nineties, the railway context was still very much in evidence in the soot deposits on his windows following windy days.



Northwestern Brass Foundry

250 Alyth Rd SE - Industrial Vernacular - 1913

The Northwestern Brass Foundry is an industrial vernacular type building constructed entirely of reinforced concrete. The long, rectangular building is distinguished by its clerestory-roof form with a central bay and one-storey wings, and by its large metal-sash windows.

The building is an important example of industrial vernacular design in Calgary & contributes to the city's small stock of this type of historic industrial construction. Its distinctive clerestory-roof form was determined by the plant's functionality with the high central bay & clerestory glazing creating a bright open foundry area whilst allowing heat to rise & escape. The building's high ceiling & open interior spaces also accommodate an overhead traveller to transport materials.



Pugh Residence

2515 17 St SE - Craftsman - 1912

The Pugh Residence is an example of the early residential development in Calgary's industrial and residential area of Brewery Flats in Inglewood. The house was built in 1912 by John Pugh, an engineer with the Calgary Brewing & Malting Co., on a lot previously owned and subdivided by Colonel James Walker.

This house is a simple Craftsman home. In its original form it was a two-storey residence, with a side-gabled roof, and featuring a deep long porch under the roof eaves. This house features a unique asymmetrical façade facing the street, including a rectangular shed-roof dormer and a square shaped hipped-roof dormer. It should be noted the current shed roof dormer was originally a shed roofed semi-enclosed balcony. The second storey has a flared treatment where it meets the first floor. Also typical of the Craftsman style, two original small decorative brick windows flank the brick chimney above the fireplace. There is one small original oval window on the street facing main floor of the house.



9 Avenue SE Boulevards

2100 Block 9 AV SE - Streetscape - 1911

9 Avenue SE consists of a landscaped boulevard that runs from 21 Street SE to 22 Street SE and dates from 1930. The boulevard includes the regularly spaced Poplar trees and remnant Caragana shrubs with a manicured turf understory that separates the side walk from the north side of the carriage way.

The formal, ordered design of the boulevards reflects the influence of the City Beautiful Movement in urban development. It supported beautification and formality to encourage order and harmony within society. William Reader, Calgary's Superintendent of Parks & Cemeteries from 1913-1942, was influenced by the City Beautiful Movement.



British American Oil Company Refinery

2221 9 Ave SE - Other - 1939

The former British American Oil Company refinery is a 78-acre landscaped park planted with natural grasses and trees. It is the former site of an oil refinery whose sole remnant is a small industrial brick structure surmounted by an exposed steel frame that once served as a mast for electrical wires, transformers, and insulators. Three tank circles remain visible in the ground, formed by the removal of storage tanks.

The BA Oil Company completed this refinery in which was built to process crude oil from Turner Valley into gasoline, diesel oils, distillate, domestic fuel oil, gas oils, and kerosene, as well as asphalt and road oils. A crude oil pipeline from Turner Valley supplied raw product to the refinery; for distribution, it enjoyed service from both the CP Railway and CN Railways via a common railway siding. In co-operation with The

City of Calgary, Ducks Unlimited Canada, the Inglewood Community Association, and the Rotary Clubs of Calgary, the refinery site has undergone environmental mitigation and been transformed into Inglewood Wildlands Park. All buildings were demolished except for the electrical/transformer building.



Colonel Walker Residence and Homestead

2900 Sanctuary Rd SE - Italianate - 1882

The property is valued as the homestead of Colonel James Walker (1846-1936), a founder of the city of Calgary and one of the city’s most important early civic leaders. He had a distinguished career in the Royal North West Mounted Police and the Canadian military, before becoming an innovative and influential businessman in Calgary and the Canadian west. He was the first Chairman of the Civic Committee, the precursor to Calgary’s city council. He is credited with laying Calgary’s first sidewalk, stringing the first telephone line and providing the city with its first commercial and residential natural gas illumination supplied from a well located on this property. He founded the Calgary Agricultural Society (forerunner of the Calgary Stampede), served as first school trustee, the first justice of the peace and the first Boy Scout leader. Walker was posthumously declared Citizen of the Century on the city’s centennial in 1975.



The heritage value of the Colonel James Walker House lies chiefly in that it is one of the best examples of an Italianate styled residence in Calgary; an eclectic residential architecture favoured by wealthy Albertans in the early twentieth century.

The Italianate influence is apparent in the low-pitched hipped roof; wraparound verandah, squat corner tower, and decoration. Also notable is the use and combination of local red brick with sandstone elements. The residence was declared a Provincial Historic Resource in 1977.

The historical prominence of the property, originally named “Inglewood”, is symbolized in the naming of the adjacent Inglewood community and recalls the early importance of Walker and his homestead in the area. Upon the city’s expansion of its boundaries in the 1907 annexation, James Walker subdivided the west portion of his land as the “Inglewood Addition”, with Inglewood later became the name of the entire community.

Further, the property has heritage value as an institution, being one of the first federally designated migratory bird sanctuaries in Alberta and Canada. Prominent naturalist George Pickering and James Walker’s son Selby, resident on the estate, began a migratory bird sanctuary on the river channels and islands at the river on the east edge of the homestead.

About us:

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

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