



Haskins Block (1908)
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INGLEWOOD

Walking tour



HERITAGE
CALGARY



INGLEWOOD

While the sites are organized in a rough line,
there is no starting point on this tour.
Pick a building to start on the map and explore!

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Inglewood - Calgary's Oldest Neighbourhood

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



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.

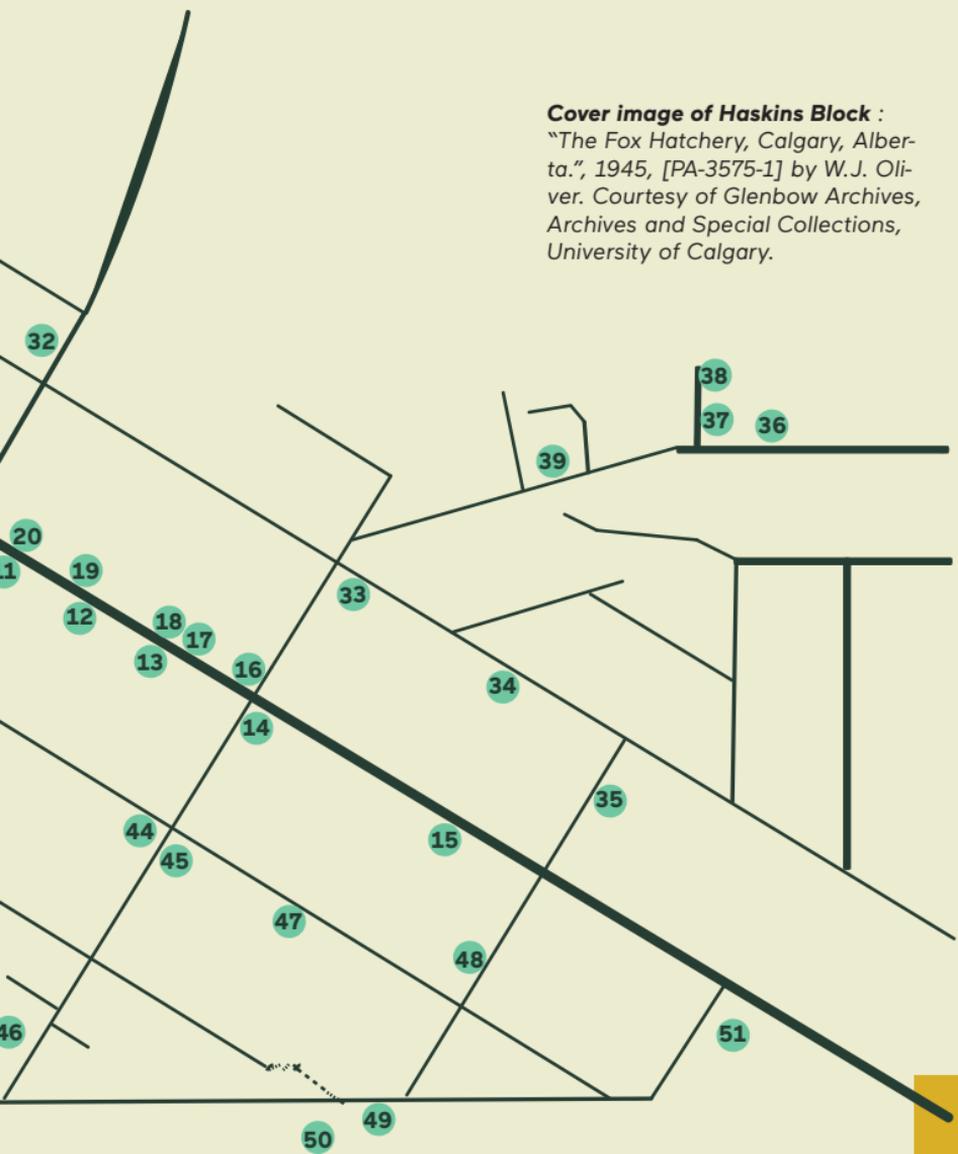
Just north of Inglewood is the Calgary Zoo and St.



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.



Cover image of Haskins Block :

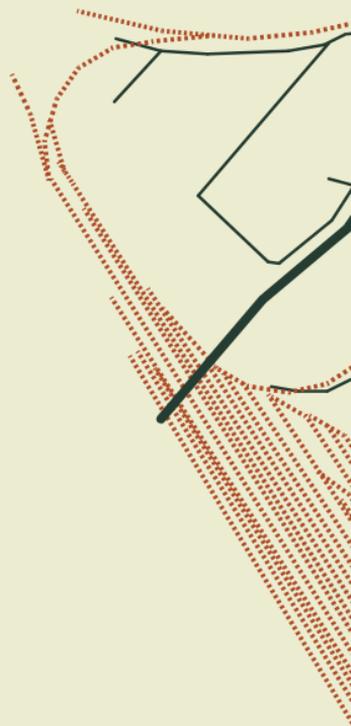
"The Fox Hatchery, Calgary, Alberta.", 1945, [PA-3575-1] by W.J. Oliver. Courtesy of Glenbow Archives, Archives and Special Collections, University of Calgary.

Inglewood Walking Tour

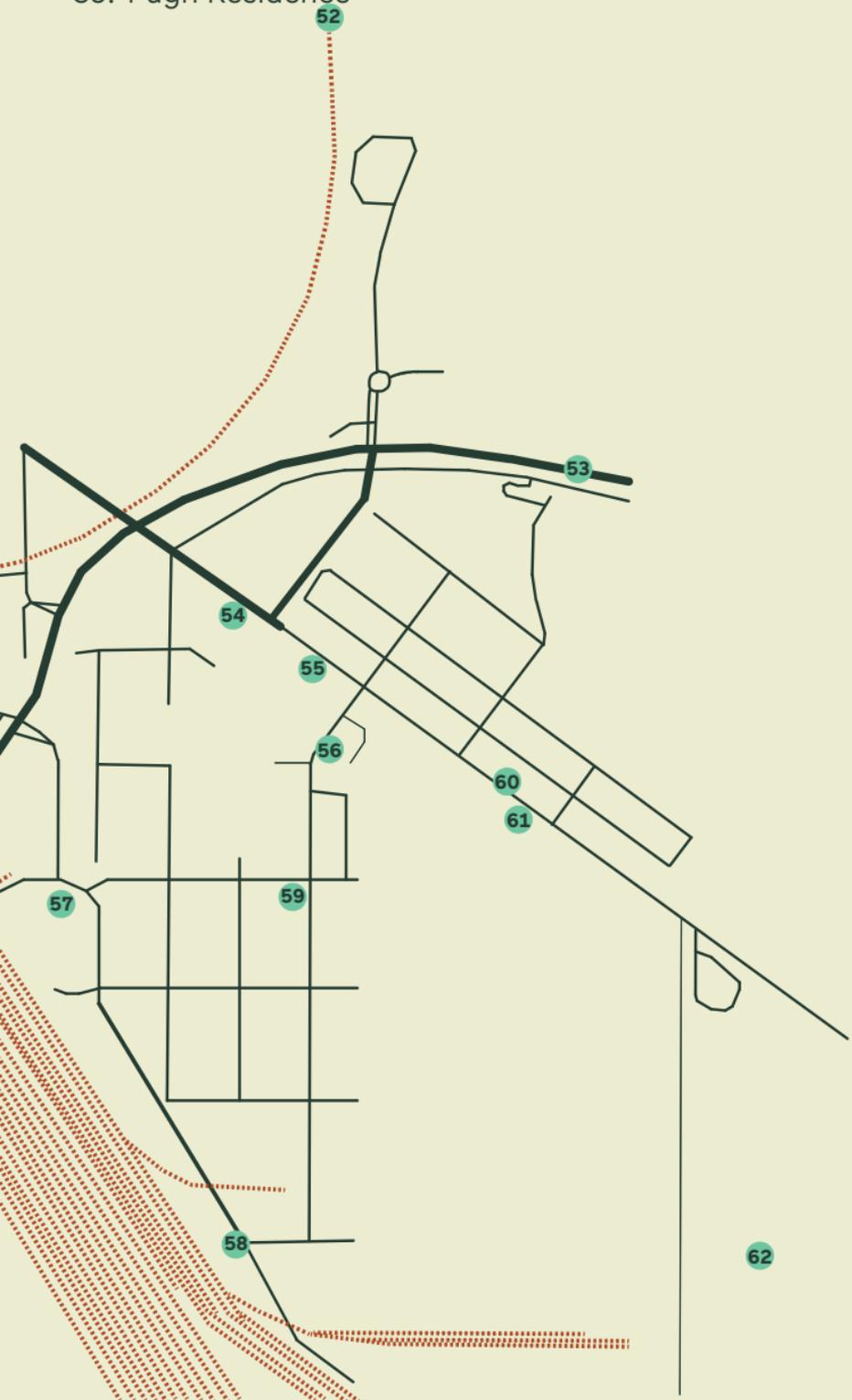
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New East Ward (Alexandra) School

936 9 AV SE - Classic Revival - 1902

The New East Ward (Alexandra) School is a long, rectangular, three-storey school of solid sandstone construction with decorative stone detailing situated on expansive 2.0 acre grounds. The 1902 Classical Revival style 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 AV SE - Edwardian Commercial - 1911

The 1911 Sibley Block is a two-storey, wood-frame rectangular Edwardian Commercial Style building with corbelled brick cornice

roofline and storefront cornices. Its symmetrical red-brick façade has a large central display window and spacious double entry doors at street level, with large multi-pane windows above.



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. The symmetrical red-brick façade features brick voussoirs over the large central display window and entrance, and distinctive corbelled brick cornices.

Fire Hall No.3

1030 9 AV SE - Prairie - 1906

Fire Station No. 3, built in 1906, is a two-storey, red-brick landmark distinguished by large rounded-arch doorways and a distinctive second-storey oriel window. The 1462.6 square-meter (0.36-acre) parcel is located in the inner-city community of Inglewood on its main commercial thoroughfare, Ninth Avenue SE.

Fire Station No. 3 is historically significant as the home of fire-fighting operations in the Inglewood and surrounding communities from the time it was completed in 1906, until its closure in 1952. It was the first station to be located both outside the centre city and east of the Elbow River.



Economy Cleaners & Tailors

1209 9 AV 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 the Second World War 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.

Burn Block

1215 9 AV SE - Edwardian Commercial - 1912

Since its construction in 1912 as a store with upper level apartments and offices, the Burn Block has been an integral component of the retail and commercial activity which made 9th Avenue S.E. East Calgary's high street, and one of Calgary's historic principle commercial thoroughfares.

With classically inspired Romanesque elements such as its grand central entry arch and decorative polychrome brickwork, the impressive design is an excellent example of the late Edwardian Commercial Style with Romanesque influences.



Lyon's Confectionery Building

1221 9 AV 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 is a good local example of a postwar Commercial Style building which is well integrated into a streetscape of more formal, architect-designed Edwardian buildings.



Seablom Block

1223 9 AV 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.

Since its construction, the Seablom Block has been an integral component of the retail and commercial activity which made 9th Avenue S.E. The Seablom Block also possesses person value for its association with its owner and namesake, Oscar Seablom (1875-1916, born Sjöblom, aka Seabloom), and his role promoting and developing real estate in East Calgary.



Fraser Block

1225 9 AV 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. The decorative roofline features a dentillated pressed metal cornice set against a brick parapet.



Aull (Sheftel) Block

1227 9 AV 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 Aull (Sheftel) Block is a well-preserved example of an Edwardian Commercial style building in Inglewood. Faced in red-brick, the modest building features ground-floor storefronts with the large display windows, transom lights and recessed entry, typical of the style; decorative metal cornices top the storefronts and roofline.



Garry Theatre

1229 9 AV SE - Art Deco - 1936

The 1936 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 Garry Theatre possesses activity value as 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.



East Calgary Telephone Exchange

1311 9 AV SE - Romanesque Revival - 1909

The 1909 East Calgary Telephone Exchange Building is a long, rectangular, one-storey, gable-front building of solid red-brick construction with sandstone detailing. A 1912 rear addition echoes the front. Its symmetrical Romanesque Revival front façade features a Roman-arched central entrance, surmounted by a gabled parapet. The East Calgary Telephone Exchange Building, which remained in continuous use as a telephone exchange until 1967, possesses activity value. In addition to its important role in the development of the city's telecommunications system, it delivered telephone service to the community for six decades.



People's Meat Market

1325 9 AV 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 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.



Fraser & Seabloom Block

1329 9 AV 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.



Gresham Block

1403 9 AV 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 and well designed example of the late Edwardian Commercial style. Its bold design employs symmetry and horizontal lines, including the



band of wide, square-headed windows and belt courses of continuous sandstone sills and concrete lintels on each level.

Oddfellows Hall

1435 9 AV 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.

The Oddfellows Hall, with its smooth stucco exterior and minimal decoration,

is a good local example of the Art Moderne style. Stucco detailing such as the vertical buttresses and the corner piers which project above the roofline reflect the building's original purpose as a temple.



Blyth Block

1340 - 9 AV 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.



Carson Block

1336 9 AV SE - Classical Revival - 1912

The 1912 Carson Block is an elegant two-storey Classical Revival Style commercial-residential building of brick and reinforced concrete construction. At street level a recessed central apartment entrance with inscription block is flanked by two double storefronts. The symmetrical, Georgian inspired upper façade is articulated by projecting end bays with brick pilasters and a pressed tin upper cornice with broken pediments.

The Block is an elegant and well-designed example of the Classical Revival Style in Calgary, has a level of refinement rarely found in a smaller scale building and is one of the most refined buildings on the street.



Haskins Block

1332 9 AV 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. In 1934 the building was leased as a chick hatchery, the Fox Quality Hatchery, a seasonal company established in 1933 and operated by Jim and Hazel Fox and Hazel's niece, Jean Oxby.

Dougall Block

1314 9 AV 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.



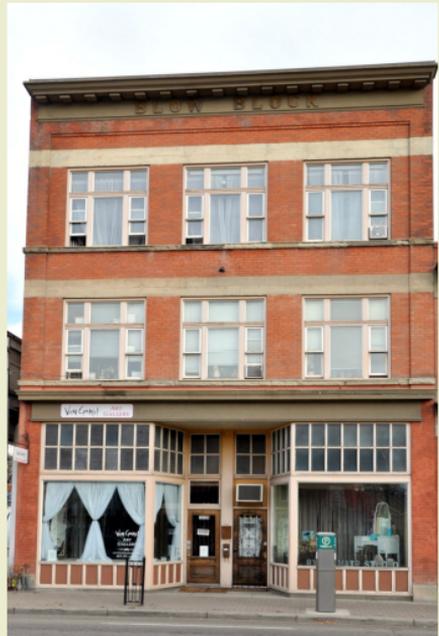
Blow Block

1312 9 AV 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.

Constructed during the 1906-13 building boom and period of rapid build-out, the 1908 Blow Block is valued for its long contribution to 9th Avenue S.E. (originally Atlantic Avenue), Calgary's earliest main street and the symbolic heart of the community.



Canadian Bank of Commerce 1230 9 AV SE - Classical Revival - 1911

The 1911 Canadian Bank of Commerce is a formal Classical Revival Style building of solid masonry construction. The symmetrical red-brick



façade features an impressive central entrance with Tyndall stone arch, flanked by stone pilasters with carved capitals and large multi-pane windows. The upper façade displays large windows and a decorative cornice with block letters.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce is an elegant and well-crafted example of the Classical Revival Style in Calgary. The building's formal, Georgian-inspired composition displays an impressive central entrance with Tyndall stone arch flanked by stone pilasters with carved capitals, and large multi-pane windows.

Rutherford Hardware Store 1226 9 AV SE - Commercial - 1901

The ca. 1901 Rutherford Hardware Store is a one-storey Commercial-style building with a large, single-bay storefront with a central recessed entrance and full display windows. The red-brick upper façade features a parapet with decorative brick banding above a sign band, and a retractable awning below.

The Rutherford Hardware Store, one of Atlantic Avenue's earliest extant buildings, was remodelled in the late 1940's and is a



characteristic but uncommon example of Commercial Style architecture from that era. Its architectural character makes it an important contributor to 9th Avenue's historical and highly intact streetscape.

Befus Block

1216 9 AV SE - Edwardian Commercial - 1910

The 1910 Befus Block is a two-storey, Edwardian Commercial Style building of solid brick construction with a symmetrical double storefront. The red-brick upper level façade features large multi-pane windows below a decorative cornice.



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 AV SE - Edwardian Commercial - 1904

The Black Block, with its continuous use as a retail storefront with residential suites above, possesses value for its association with mixed use activity for over a century.

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.



Deane House

806 9 AV SE - American Colonial Revival - 1906

The Deane House was built in 1906 on the Fort Calgary site where the original barracks had been, facing the new officers' quarters, and is the only surviving building from the early days of Fort Calgary. It was first moved in 1914 to a site near where the Interpretive Centre is at present. It was subsequently moved across the Elbow River in 1929 and set on a new foundation on the present site.

The Deane House is a good example of the foursquare hipped-roof house of its day.

The verandah has received major alterations, as has the interior, but nevertheless it retains its essential original appearance and massing.

The house was designated as a by the Province as a Registered Historic Resource in 1978.



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 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.

Suitor House

1004 8 AV SE - Queen Anne Revival - 1908

Carpenter and contractor Robert Suitor built -- and most probably designed -- this unique and eccentric house for his own use in 1907.

It features a different kind of projection at each extremity: a round turret, a circular bay, an octagonal bay, and a gable; and it is finished in red brick and drop siding with a shingled roof and a deep verandah with Ionic columns. Despite this multiplicity of parts, perhaps intended to advertise Suitor's trade, the prominent house is well composed, its varied massing well-unified beneath the shingle roof.



William J. Shields Residence

1005 8 AV SE - Edwardian Cottage - 1903

The William J. Shields Residence, constructed in 1903, 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-World War I building boom.

As the expected site of the CPR's mainline station, the area attracted early land speculators, such as former RCMP Major John Stewart who obtained a quarter of Section 14 in 1888, then subdivided it and sold lots with his partner NWMP Commissioner George Irvine. There were soon more than 300 people living on these lots in shacks and tents.



Knight House (Van Wort) 1036 8 AV SE - Vernacular - 1890

The house is a wood frame structure with bevelled siding and a cross gable roof. It has an open front verandah on the south and east elevations, and two bay windows. Many of the windows are decorated with ornamental wood lintels.

This frame house with a central gable and large verandah is characteristic of rural and ranch residences of southern Alberta, a type which derived from the so called "Gothic cottage" of central Canada and the eastern U.S.

The house was inhabited between 1906 and 1912 by Thomas Burns, brother of cattleman Patrick Burns and a yard foreman at the nearby slaughterhouse of P. Burns and Co. Ltd.



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

The Andrew Broatch House, constructed in 1902, is a one-storey Queen Anne Revival style dwelling with clapboard siding. It sits on a large corner lot in a residential street in close proximity to a historic commercial main street.

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.



Inglewood Lawn Bowling Club

1235 9 AV 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. It is one of only four historic lawn bowling greens extant in Calgary.

It was reportedly developed with assistance from Helen Rothney (Nell) Cross (1878-1959), the widow of Calgary brewer and Big Four rancher A. E. Cross (1861-1932) and the daughter of Colonel James F. Macleod (1836-1894) of the NWMP.

A.E. Cross Residence

1240 9 AV SE - Queen Anne Revival - 1891

The Cross Residence is a two-storey frame house with sandstone foundation, built in 1891 in the Queen Anne Revival Style. It is distinguished by its truncated hipped roof with widow's walk, and two projecting bays capped with gables ornamented with finials and scrollwork.

The residence is located on seven lots adjacent to the Bow River in the



historic community of Inglewood. It comprises extensive lawns, gardens, mature vegetation, and outbuildings, including a 1937 garage. Additions were made to the house in three main phases in the early 1920s, late 1940s, and in 1988-90.

The Cross Residence is significant as one of the earliest examples of the Queen Anne Revival style in Calgary.

St. Andrews Italian Parish Church

1403 8 AV SE - Gothic Revival - 1911

This large, brick church on a prominent corner site in Inglewood was originally built in 1911 as St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church. It is distinguished by a tall, corner tower topped by an intricate wood spire, and by fine, decorated Gothic windows on the north and west side. The Sunday School wing at the rear of the church is original.

After the congregation had moved to south Calgary in 1961, the church

was sold to the Roman Catholic Diocese and has since served the Italian population in the Inglewood neighbourhood. Subsequent alterations to serve the new worshippers include Italian-made mosaics, new doors, and the drywall and redecorating in the sanctuary.



St. John's Evangelist Anglican Church

1423 8 AV 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. The property is located in the Inglewood community, an inner-city community east of the Elbow River and downtown Calgary.

St. John the Evangelist Church is also valued for its architecture, being an exceptional example of Arts and Crafts-style church design in Calgary. It is the oldest church in Calgary's oldest neighbourhood and the third oldest Anglican church building in the city.



Stewart Livery Stable

806 14 ST SE - Vernacular - 1909

The Stewart Livery Stable, built in 1909, is one of the last remaining examples of a livery stable 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. This imposing and rare structure is a community landmark, particularly notable because the exterior is so unaltered.

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.

This Edwardian Gable-Front house, of just one-and-one-half stories with half-width front cross-gable, is a variant of that style that is unusual in Calgary. Such modest houses represent the entry of speculative, small-time builders into Calgary's hot housing market during its pre-WWI population boom.



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.



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.

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'.

Spurway Residence

26 New ST SE - Queen Anne Revival - 1885

The Spurway Residence (formerly Major John Stewart House) is a late nineteenth century, one and one-half storey building situated on three lots in Calgary's Inglewood neighbourhood. Situated on the edge of the Bow River, the building embodies Gothic Cottage style architectural influences and features a gable-on-hip roof, carved ridge trim, a wrap-around veranda with turned columns and decorative trim, and dormer windows.

The heritage value of the Major John Stewart House lies in its association

with Major John Stewart, a prominent figure in the military and civic affairs of Alberta, and in its status as one of the earliest and most architecturally unique residences still extant in the province.



East End Livery

1036 10 AV SE - Vernacular - 1909

The East End Livery 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.

This was found on livery stables and is Calgary's last remaining example.

The livery was a significant reference point in the early day-to-day life of the community. It establishes the dominant character of the street and in combination with the hotel forms a significant grouping of buildings.



National Hotel

925 11 ST SE - Edwardian Commercial - 1910

The National Hotel is a three-storey wood frame building featuring yellow brick cladding and red brick segmental arches over the windows. It is located on three lots in Calgary's Inglewood commercial district.



The hotel is adjacent to the East End Livery Barn, which has significant historic associations with the National Hotel, but is not part of the historic site designation. The historical significance of the National Hotel lies in its place as a landmark in

the industrial and working class Inglewood District of Calgary, and in its service in facilitating a major social institution in twentieth century western Canada, a district tavern.

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.



Gerlitz Residence

1222 10 AV 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 house is located on a residential street with a public boulevard planted with trees and shrubs. It is situated across

the lane from 9 AV SE, a busy traffic corridor and historic streetcar commercial street, in the southeast inner city community of Inglewood, one of Calgary's earliest neighbourhoods.



Sevenoaks Court

1339 10 AV SE - Tudor Revival - 1913

Sevenoaks Court, built in 1913, is a two-and-one half storey apartment block clad in red brick comprising two equal-sized gable-front blocks with side cross gables, and a connecting central block with front entranceway. It fills a corner lot in a low density residential setting.

This building was the only free-standing, fully residential apartment block built in the neighbourhood at least through the 1960s and remains one of the few apartment blocks in Inglewood and the only one south of 9th Avenue.



Trinity United Church 1401 10 AV SE - Gothic Revival - 1912



Originally known as Cushing Memorial Church, this was the second building erected by this growing Methodist congregation in the space of five years. The Gothic Revival building was constructed in 1912. A portion was damaged by fire in 1921, but not until the 1960s were funds

amassed to rebuild it. The building is characteristic of brick Gothic Revival structures of the period, with a square corner tower, large pointed-arched windows, and buttresses along the wall. The church was designated by the Province as a Registered Historic Resource in 1995.

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

Originally known as Cushing Memorial Church, this was the second building erected by this growing Methodist congregation in the space of five years. The Gothic Revival building was constructed in 1912. A portion was damaged by fire in 1921, but not until the 1960s were funds amassed to rebuild it. The building is characteristic of brick Gothic Revival structures of the period, with a square corner tower, large pointed-arched windows, and buttresses along the wall. The church was designated by the Province as a Registered Historic Resource in 1995.



James A. Ross Residence

1421 10 AV SE - Edwardian Gable Front - 1907

The James A. Ross Residence, built in 1907, is a stylistically modest, one and one-half storey Edwardian Gable Front house, clad in painted-wood clapboards, whose facade is dominated by a full-width open porch and steeply-pitched front gable.

This property is a good representative example of an Edwardian Gable Front house, retaining a high degree of integrity. In addition to 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.



Bates Electric Welding

1453 17 AV 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, built in 1919, is valued for its contribution to the development of an industrial district north of the CPR's marshaling yard at the boundary of Calgary's earliest community of Inglewood.



Hamilton Apartments 911 14 ST SE - Georgian Revival - 1912

Built at the height of Calgary's pre-World War I boom, the Hamilton Apartments provided much-needed housing in this working class/ industrial neighbourhood. The two-storey, six unit building appears to have been the only example of its type in Inglewood.

The building was sold in 1965 to John Tieken and Stener Management Ltd. by the estate of the original owner and builder, John Harper Hamilton. By this time the building had become known as the Hamilton Terrace. Tieken and Stener Management also acquired the two vacant lots (17-18) behind the building, which formed rear garden space for each of the six apartments.



Maples Leaf Mills 1505 17 AV SE - Factory - 1905

The Maple Leaf Mill on 17 Avenue was built in 1905 by the Western Milling Company and was then the largest first-floor mill in Calgary. The mill saw a succession of owners as the milling industry grew and corporate structures were created and consolidated.

Subsequent owners included the Brackman and Ker Company of Vancouver Island, Western Canada Flour Mills - which became Purity Flour Mills Limited - Maple Leaf Mills, which purchased this and other western mills in 1951. It now houses the Master Feeds Division of Maple Leaf Mills. Maple Leaf also operates a 1927 mill on Bonnybrook Road.



Calgary Brewing & Malting Co.

1535 9 AV 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 Co./Molsons Brewery is a cultural landscape comprising roughly 3 hectares in Calgary's Alyth/Bonnybrook neighbourhood and encompassing 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.

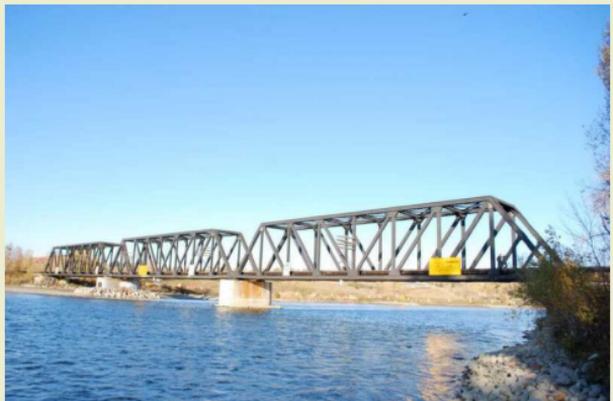


Calgary & Edmonton Railway Bridge

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

The Calgary & Edmonton Railway Bridge (Bow River), built 1925, spans the Bow River between the communities of Inglewood and Bridgeland adjacent to the Bow River/Nose Creek confluence. Three spans in length, the steel bridge is a distinctive example of a Pratt through-truss bridge. The bridge continues its original railway function and forms part of CPR branch line that runs north from Calgary to Edmonton.

It is the most substantial example of a Pratt through-truss bridge in Calgary; it is also the last example of this type of bridge to be constructed in Calgary.



Cushing Bridge 0 17 AV SE - Girder Bridge - 1956

The Cushing Bridge, built in 1956, forms part of 17 Avenue SE and connects the communities of Inglewood and Forest Lawn. It is a four lane, welded-steel, girder bridge with a poured-in-place concrete deck.

A sidewalk runs along the north side of the bridge. The superstructure is supported by two concrete poured-in-place abutments and two poured-in-place concrete piers in the Bow River. The superstructure holds utility lines which run under the deck.



It is the first welded-steel, girder bridge built in Calgary and the only steel bridge to utilize a pin-and-hanger assembly to suspend the center span.

Blackfoot Texaco Service Station 1839 9 AV SE - Modern - 1966

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.



It is one of only a small number of intact, Moderne style automobile service stations that became ubiquitous in the early part of the City's modern development era.

Colonel Walker School

1921 9 AV SE - Modern - 1966

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.

The school was the original location of the Provincial Institute of Technology and Art. The land was acquired from Colonel Walker. It is a strong point of reference for the community and establishes the dominant character of the area.



Fire Hall No. 3

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. The building is located on 17th Street SE in the district of Inglewood.

The hall is an eclectic example of Modern architecture, combining elements of the Art Moderne and International styles, relatively uncommon in Calgary.



Northwestern Brass Foundry

0 17A ST SE - Vernacular - 1913

The Northwestern Brass Foundry, built in 1913, 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 property is located along the Canadian Pacific Railway line, adjacent to the railway's massive Alyth Repair Yard.

The Northwestern Brass Foundry symbolizes Calgary's

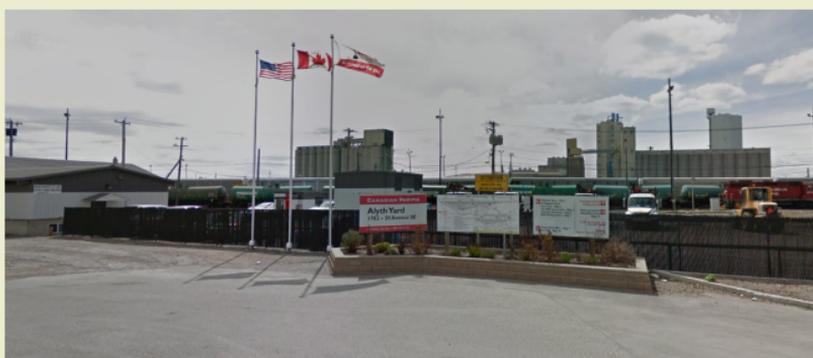
importance as a railway town and its increasing status as an industrial centre prior to the First World War. The foundry fabricated bronze bearings which were part of the wheel axle lubrication system used by railcars.

Canadian Pacific Railway Alyth Yard

0 17 AV SE - N/A - 1911

Canadian Pacific Railway Alyth Yard is a 69-hectare (170 acre) railway facility established in 1911. It functioned as a marshalling yard to form freight trains and as a locomotive servicing centre and a car repair shop for minor repairs. The complex currently comprises approximately 20 buildings constructed since 1946 and multiple rail yards.

Alyth Yard was a type known as a hump yard. A switch leads to multiple tracks that radiate from the other side of the hump. Switchmen rode the cars down the grade, tightening the brake wheels on the cars while others threw switches to direct the cars into the appropriate tracks for the trains they were to join.



Pugh Residence

2515 17 ST SE - Vernacular - 1913

The Pugh Residence is a modest two-storey Craftsman style home. It was built in 1912 in Inglewood, Calgary's early main industrial centre and residential area.

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.

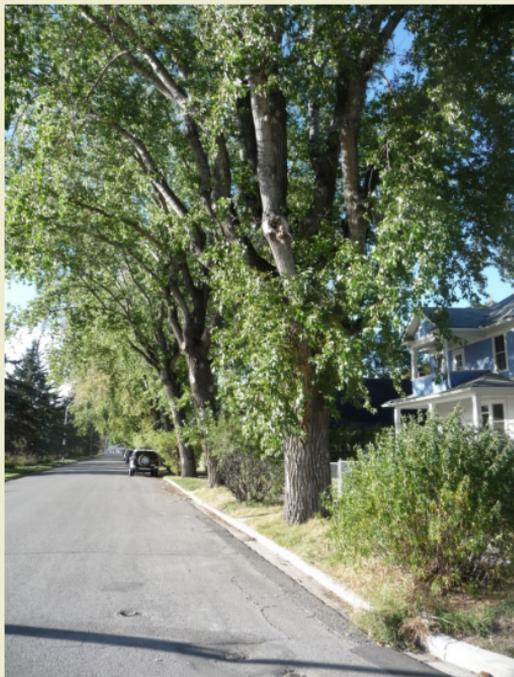


9 Avenue SE Boulevards

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 AV 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 (some of which remain on the frame). Approximately three “tank circles” remain visible in the ground, formed by the removal of storage tanks.

It was a major oil refinery established to process crude oil from Turner Valley, a major oilfield that contributed to Calgary’s emergence as the administrative centre of a regional petroleum industry.

Colonel Walker Residence and Homestead 2900 Sanctuary RD SE - N/A - 1882

The Colonel Walker Homestead Lands, now known as the Inglewood Bird Sanctuary, forms the south-east end of the Inglewood community, at the Bow River. The 33.5 hectare (82.8 acre) site comprises all of the



land between the Bow River and Sanctuary Road. It includes wooded riverine islands, inner river channels, a lagoon, a grassland plain.

The Col. Walker House and yard site, which is a separate titled parcel, is located on 0.98 hectares of land backing onto

the lagoon. The house is an early twentieth century, two-storey building constructed of red bricks and featuring sandstone trim, a low hipped roof and a wide verandah on the south and west sides. The original brick carriage house adjacent to the building is also included.

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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