



Rouleau Residence, page 23

Mission Cliff Bungalow



HERITAGE
CALGARY

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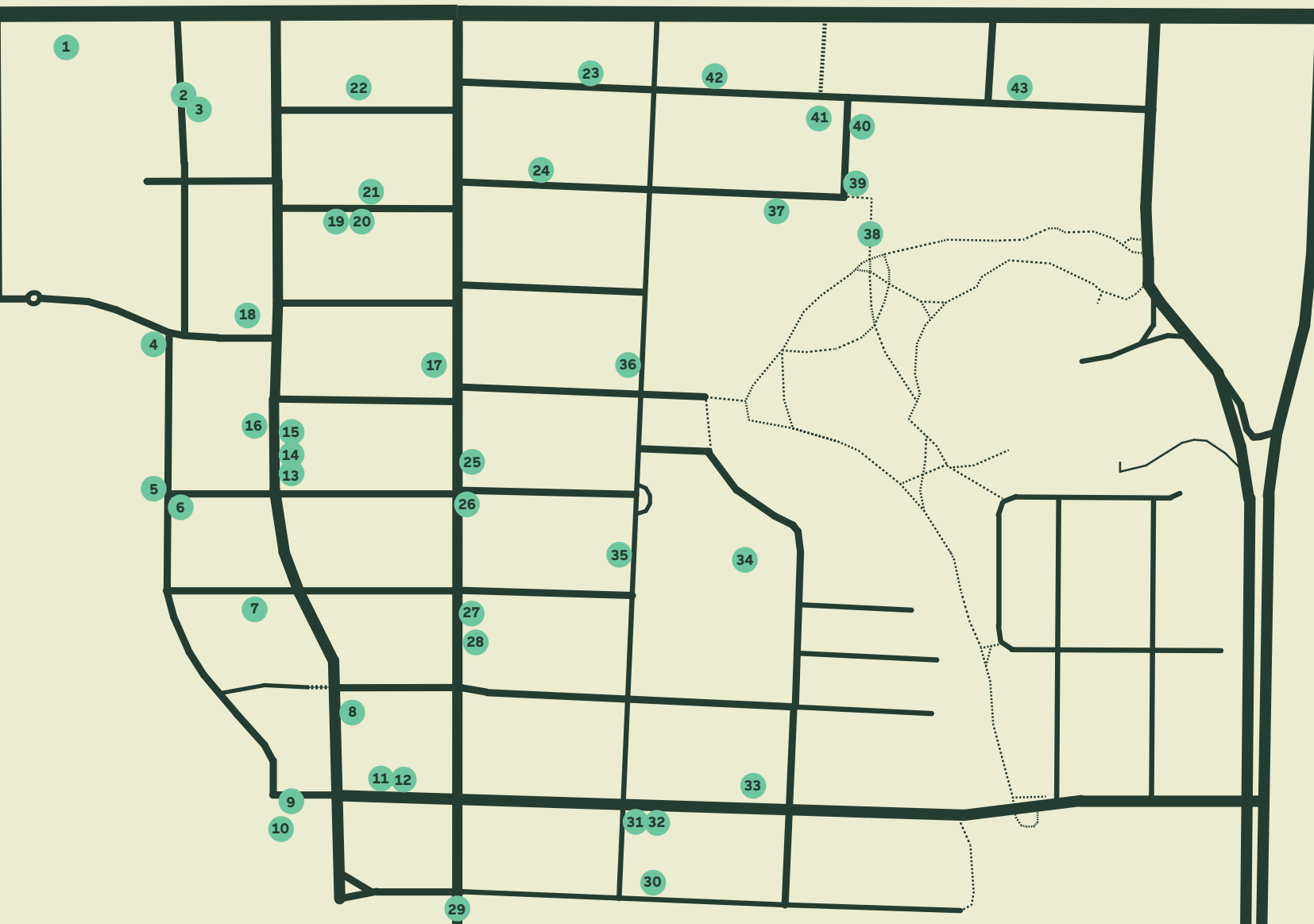


Mission and Cliff Bungalow

There is no starting point on this tour.

Pick a building to start on the map
and explore!

Cover photo: Rouleau Residence



INTRODUCTION

The Mission District, formerly known as Rouleauville before being annexed into Calgary, was incorporated in 1899 after having been settled by Roman Catholic Oblate missionary Father Constantine Scollen. Rouleauville was named after Charles and Édouard Rouleau. Charles Rouleau is best known for his legal career, having been a Justice of the

Supreme Court of the Northwest Territories prior to the creation of the province of Alberta. It was expanded in 1883 by Father Albert Lacombe, having seen the need to secure a Mission district to ensure a strong francophone community. Despite this, Rouleauville gradually lost its francophone identity and in 1907, Rouleauville was annexed by the City of Calgary. Until recently,

Mission's French background had disappeared, but has made a resurgence with the original French street names being reintroduced on street signs. Cliff Bungalow was developed in the 1870s on Canadian Pacific Rail land, though it is less storied than Mission. It was slowly annexed by the City of Calgary between 1906 and 1912. Originally a low-density

neighbourhood for CPR employees due to its proximity to the offices and railyard of the company. In 1935, long after its annexation into the city, Cliff Bungalow began densifying, with medium-density apartments being permitted. In 1970, Cliff Bungalow was officially given its name, having only been informally referred to as such by Calgarians.

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Western Canada High School

641 17 AV SW - Collegiate Gothic - 1929

Western Canada High School is a complex built between 1929 and 2000. It includes five main historic structures including the east academic wing (1929), west technical wing (1929), technical shop wing (1929), gymnasium (1937), and centre block (1959). The 1929 academic and technical wings and shop are 2 and 3 storey brick, sandstone and cast stone structures designed in the collegiate gothic style. The 1959 centre block is designed in a period style that incorporates references to the earlier collegiate gothic form and style.

The site also includes remnants of the earlier, Western Canada College buildings have been demolished. The cornerstone of the dormitory building, the alignment of the main entrance sidewalk,



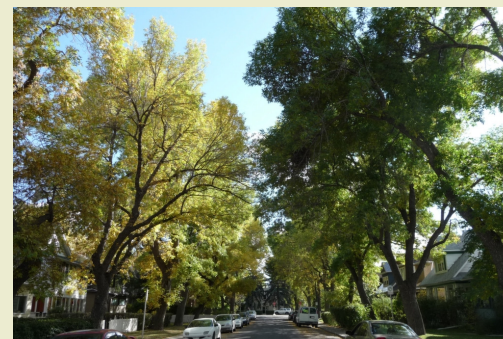
and the cenotaph commemorating the students from Western Canada College who died in World War I remain.

5A Street Boulevards

1700 Block 5A ST SW - Streetscape - 1915

5A Street SW consists of 2 landscaped boulevards that run from 17 Avenue SW to Royal Avenue SW and dates from 1915. The boulevards include the regularly spaced Green Ash trees with a manicured turf understory that is adjacent to the side walk, which is not separated from the carriageway on both sides of the street.

The formal, ordered design of the boulevards reflects the influence of the City Beautiful Movement in urban development/planning. The movement supported beautification and formality to encourage order and harmony within society. William Roland Reader, Calgary's



Superintendent of Parks and Cemeteries from 1913-1942, was influenced by the City Beautiful Movement in the establishment and early growth of Calgary's parks and open space system.

College Apartments

1722 5A ST SW - Classical Revival - 1911

The College Apartments, now known as the Carolina, is significant as a particularly fine, small-scale example of a Classical Revival-style apartment building built during the pre-First World War period. During this period most of the apartment buildings that were built were of pressed-brick veneer, wood-frame construction, and had minimal decorative elements. The College, built in 1911, has concrete detailing and is particularly elegant in its design. The building features a balanced façade with a generous use of windows, having a triple-assembly arrangement on the façade. Crowning the façade and porch are simple but classical-style cornices, which are somewhat unique in material, being of wood construction rather than the more common metal fabrication.



Cliff Bungalow School

2201 Cliff ST SW - Arts and Crafts/Bungalow - 1920

Cliff Bungalow School, built in 1920, is a one-and-one-half-storey, red-brick, Arts and Crafts style schoolhouse. The building is distinctive for its rough-textured brick and quaint low-scale form.

Cliff Bungalow School is a distinctive bungalow school type designed by Calgary Board of Education staff architect William Branton. It is valued as a well-preserved example of a later phase of "bungalow" school designs in Calgary. Unique to Calgary, the "bungalow" school-type originated with the "cottage" school in 1910, originally conceived by Alberta Public Works.



Holy Angels School

2105 Cliff ST SW - Georgian Revival - 1919

Holy Angels School, built in 1919 and expanded in 1929, is a one-and-one-half-story, red-brick, Georgian Revival-style schoolhouse. The property is situated in the Cliff Bungalow area, adjacent to the Cliff Bungalow School, within a residential context. The 0.7-hectare property includes a large schoolyard.

The school was built for the Calgary Separate School Board (Roman Catholic) as a primary school to relieve the main Catholic school, St. Mary's, in the adjacent Mission area. By the 1930s the school was the centre of special activities for the separate school system, offering classes for students with learning disabilities as well as being the site for general shop and home economics classes (domestic science) for all Catholic students in Calgary, which were offered in the basement.

Somerville Duplex

321 22 AV SW - Tudor Revival - 1912

The building is a two-storey brick structure with a symmetrical composition reflecting its duplex residential function. The symmetrical massing features twin front roof gables with half timber/stucco detailing. A full width open verandah spans the front facade. Bay windows are situated on either side of the central entry doors - completing the facade symmetry. The side elevations also are articulated with central bay windows on both floors.

William Somerville was born in Perthshire, Scotland, and later lived in Ontario. He first visited Calgary in the 1890's as a travelling salesman for the Somerville Monument Company, a Brandon, Manitoba based business owned by his brother.

William settled in Calgary in 1903, and, with assistance from his brother Herbert, he set up his own monument firm, Somerville Memorials.



Giffin (Despins) Residence

611 23 AV SW - Queen Anne Revival - 1913

Built in 1913, the Giffin (Despins) Residence is a two-storey, wood-frame Queen Anne Revival style house. It is distinguished by its wooden lapped and shingle cladding, hipped roof with lower cross gable, bay windows and full-width veranda.

The house is notable for its association with one of the 'ardent defenders of the francophone cause' in Alberta, M. Joseph-Henri-Jules Despins, who lived there from 1927 to 1943. Born in Sainte Anne de la Perade, Quebec, Jules came to Calgary in 1911 to join his brothers Adrian and Victor, who had moved here the previous year. The

character-defining elements of the Residence include its: Two-storey, rectangular, side-hall plan; rear, two-storey, closed-porch extension with enclosed sleeping porch on upper floor, hipped roof with lower cross gable; closed, wood tongue-and-groove eaves, and more.



Millican Residence (Twin Gables)

611 25 AV SW - Arts and Crafts - 1914

Built 1913-14, the Millican Residence, also known as 'Twin Gables' is a two-storey, Arts and Crafts-style, wood-frame house on a hilly corner lot



in Cliff Bungalow. The house is easily recognizable for its distinctive twin gables on the northern side over the main entrance and its unusual combination of red-and-yellow brick exterior cladding and wood-shingle exterior cladding.

The property was developed by brokers Robert and Herbert Rowan, who probably built the house on speculation just before the boom collapsed. The Millican Residence has been home to a number of prominent Calgarians. The first resident was Albert E. Millican, a partner with his brother William in the prominent Calgary law firm Millican and Millican.

Laurence Apartments

2402 5 ST SW - Vernacular - 1930

The Laurence Apartments, built circa 1930, is an irregular-plan, two-storey, apartment building with architectural references to California garden-court apartment design. The vernacular, wood-frame and stucco building is on a corner lot, permitting each of the six apartment units to have its own front and back entrance. Three projecting bays with segmental arched openings each contain two front entrances.

The vernacular design exhibits a variety of these influences, most notably with the setback for garden landscaping, shared entrances, stucco cladding, flat roof, and easy access to the outdoors with kitchen back doors. Interiors were inspired by the Craftsman-style, which was popular in California, and include three-quarter-height rails, arched doorways and fireplaces with clay tile hearths, and solid fir mantles.

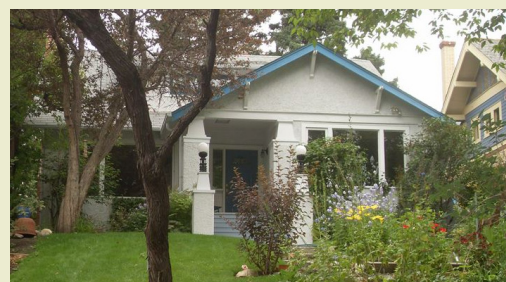


Aberhart Residence

2505 5 ST SW - Craftsman - 1927

The Aberhart Residence comprises a one-storey Craftsman-style bungalow, built in 1927, and its associated hillside, mid-block parcel. The modest, stucco bungalow has a side gable roof with lower cross gable and now-enclosed partial-width front veranda.

The residence is significant for its association with first owners William and Jessie Aberhart. William was known across Canada as the founder of the Social Credit political movement in Alberta, and led his party



to a sweeping election victory in 1935.

Prior to Aberhart's foray into politics, his religious endeavours first elevated him to prominence in the province. Known as

'Bible Bill', he began teaching bible study at several Calgary churches, most notably Westbourne Baptist. He later became a lay preacher and from 1925, broadcast 'Back to the Bible Hour' - a popular Sunday radio programme.

Gordon Suites

514 25 AV SW - Spanish Colonial Revival - 1929

The Gordon Suites are two mirror-image duplex apartment buildings in the Spanish Colonial Revival style, with each building containing two suites. The two-storey, wood-frame and stucco-clad buildings were built circa 1929. The Gordon is notable for its unusual architecture. Their design as two separate, mirror-image duplex apartments is a significant departure from previous styles of apartments in Calgary, which were often multi-storey blocks with a pressed-brick veneer, wood-frame construction, and minimal decoration.

The Gordon displays many of the characteristics of the California Spanish Colonial revival style, including the use of stucco cladding and detailing, pent

roofs creating wide eave overhangs, and shared segmental-arched entrance openings. It is the only surviving apartment block built in Cliff Bungalow/Mission during the 1920s, and the first of only five apartment buildings constructed in the neighbourhood between 1914 and 1940.



Ernest S Leonard Residence

2122 5 ST SW - Queen Anne Revival - 1910

The Ernest S Leonard Residence, built in 1910, is a two-storey rectangular dwelling in a vernacular Queen Anne Revival style, faced in red brick, with a half-width two-storey front porch.

The first owner of this house was Frederick John Marshall, a merchant from Orangeville ON, who purchased both this house and its neighbour in November 1910. The house's first recorded resident was Ernest S Leonard, a traveller at the Alberta Rubber & Supply Co.

The house has a two-storey half width front porch, which, while not included in the 1910 fire insurance maps, was evidently constructed circa the same time period the house was built, and contributes the picturesque charm of the Queen Anne Revival style.



Himmelman Boathouse

514 25 AV SW - Vernacular - 1926

The Himmelman Boathouse, built ca. 1926, is a rectangular, two-storey, wood-frame, vernacular workshop with wooden siding, located behind the Gordon Suites. The building is access from the alley rather than from the street. The building is distinguished by five large access doors - three on the second storey and two on the ground floor.

The Himmelman Boathouse is notable both as the only remaining light industrial sites in Cliff Bungalow/Mission and for its original use as a boat-building workshop, an unusual activity for a prairie city. The building is a distinctive neighbourhood structure due to its age and its obvious industrial character. The workshop was constructed circa 1926 by Arthur Himmelman, a well-known figure in the neighbourhood. Himmelman was a boat builder from Lunenburg, Nova Scotia and ran a successful construction business in Calgary.



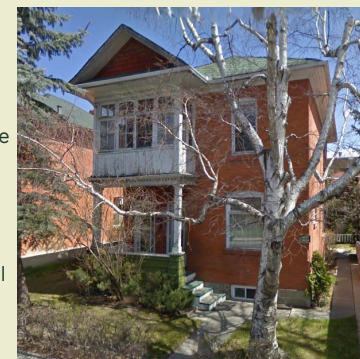
NJ McLaren Residence

2118 5 ST SW - Queen Anne Revival - 1910

The N J McLaren Residence, built in 1910, is a two-storey rectangular dwelling in a vernacular Queen Anne Revival style, faced in red brick, with a half-width two-storey front porch.

This house is a good example of a vernacular Queen Anne Revival-style dwelling, a prevalent type in the neighbourhood. Queen Anne Revival elements are evident in the facade of this house, including its asymmetry, simple hipped roof with front-gable on the northern side of the home, and use of varied surface materials including brick and shingles. The red-brick facing, unusual in the neighbourhood, adds refinement and quality to this simple building type.

The use of brick also contributes to simple Queen Anne Revival style ornamentation, such as the discharging-arch lintels above some of the windows and front door frame. The chimney appears to be original brick and there is no documentation that it has been altered.



Daniel McNeil Residence

2116 5 ST SW - Queen Anne Revival - 1910

The Daniel McNeil Residence, built in 1910, represents the early development of the Cliff Bungalow neighbourhood as a community of substantial detached houses, with some duplexes and apartment blocks, geared toward middle-class/professional residents.

The house provides an excellent example of a vernacular Queen Anne Revival style dwelling, a prevalent type in the neighbourhood. The red-brick facing, unusual in the neighbourhood, added refinement and quality to this common building type. Notably, it contributes to an intact set of three nearly identical houses produced at the same time by the same builders.

The first owner and first resident of this house was Daniel McNeil in 1911, a shipper with the Great Western Liquor Company. From 1912 through 1921, occupancy changed six times.



Tivoli Theatre

2015 4 ST SW - Art Moderne - 1937

The Tivoli Theatre, designed by Green, Blankstein and Russell, and built in 1937 by Odeon Theatres, is an excellent example of the streamlined Moderne style. It was one of the first suburban movie theatres in Calgary, representing both the increasing retail and service functions in the suburbs in the late 1930s, and the mini building boom -- especially for cinemas -- at the end of the Depression. The steel structure, clad in white stucco, features trim of streamlined fins, orange and black tiles, and wheat-sheaf medallions.

A striped canopy was added in the late 1960s. The sign tower, constructed of intersecting forms, is a prominent landmark in the area, its visibility further enhanced by the theatre remains a strong contributor to the character of the streetscape and the Mission neighbourhood. It was renovated in the 1960s.



Yale Apartments

2121 5 ST SW - Foursquare - 1910

Built when the city was expanding rapidly to the southwest, this building, which was originally a single-family residence, is similar to a very large number of "American-four-square" style houses constructed in Calgary during the 1906-1914 boom. The building is a good example of this style of house and is in very good condition. The house sits within an attractive and harmonious streetscape.

Surprisingly little is known about the builders or the architects of the Yale Apartments as it was built during the housing boom just before the First World War.



Trend Residence

1933 5 ST SW - Prairie - 1922

The Trend Residence is a solid-brick, one-storey house clad in red-brown brick. The low, expansive 1922 Prairie-style home has a medium-pitched, front-gabled roof with tall, corbelled brick chimneys, very deeply overhanging eaves and half-timbering and decorative wooden brackets in the main gable. The residence features a wide, wrap-around verandah with stairs to entrances on the east and south entrances. The front entry features an original oak door and sidelights, and a wide stairway with sandstone balustrade and large brick piers.

The house possesses style value as a rare, well-crafted and highly intact example of the Prairie Style in Calgary. It was constructed as retirement home for first owner and resident William Trend, who acquired the lot in 1920. The home displays many strong influences of this style, sometimes referred to as the Frank Lloyd Wright style for the American architect who developed it.



Ogden Residence

531 19 AV SW - Queen Anne Revival - 1909

The Ogden Residence is a textbook example of a wood-frame, Queen Anne Revival style house in Calgary. The house, which is a fairly highly developed example of the style, is most likely a pattern book design.

It displays such features as a hipped roof with lower cross gable, corner turret, ornamental finials, patterned shingle work cladding and an open veranda.

The house exemplifies the type of dwelling constructed for the upper-middle class and professionals during the real estate boom of 1909-1913.

Cliff Bungalow was proving popular with this segment of the population and was considered more prestigious than Mission. The house was probably built on speculation, and symbolizes the optimism that was about to sweep the Calgary real estate market. The first owner was Mary Ogden, presumably the wife of Henry Ogden, an agent for the Confederation Life Insurance Company.



Jennison (Dingman) Residence

522 19 AV SW - Queen Anne Revival - 1909

The Jennison (Dingman) Residence, built in 1909, is a wood frame two-storey pattern-book house in the Queen Anne Revival style. It is associated with two notable Calgarians: Judge John Leslie Jennison and Archibald W. Dingman, after whom southern Alberta's first significant oil well was named.

The house exhibits the characteristics of Queen Anne Revival transitioning to the American Foursquare style, with its combination of the hipped roof with lower cross gable, front veranda, patterned shingle work and cubic proportions. The house reflects the optimism of the early years of the city's first real estate boom, when the combination of high rents, low mortgage and lending rates and inexpensive land in new subdivisions caused an upswing in building activity in Calgary.



Mahood (Mannix) Residence

529 19 AV SW - Craftsman - 1912

The Mahood (Mannix) Residence, built 1911-12, is a one and one-half storey, wood-frame, Craftsman-style house. It is located in the middle of a mixed density residential street in Cliff Bungalow, surrounded

by houses of a similar age. Twin gable dormers and the extensive use of river rock detailing on the veranda supports and chimney give the house a unique appearance on the street.

The Mahood (Mannix) Residence is a distinctive

example of the Craftsman style of architecture in the community context due to its more elaborate and distinctive detailing. This one and one-half-storey bungalow is distinguished by the river-stone that clads its veranda supports and chimney, as well as its broad eaves with exposed, decoratively cut rafter tails and gable screens which reference half-timbering. It is the only surviving house of its kind in Cliff Bungalow/Mission.



Junior Red Cross Children's Hospital

522 18 AV SW - Foursquare - 1913

The Junior Red Cross Children's Hospital, originally known as the Joseph E. Wright Residence, is representative of the early development of Cliff Bungalow as a middle-class neighbourhood during Calgary's first building boom, 1907-1913. In 1922, the house was converted into its current namesake, and was the first "Junior Red Cross" facility in Canada. It lasted as a children's hospital until 1929, when the hospital moved into a larger building in Mount Royal. This building then served

until 1981 as the Walter Murray Apartments, with 11 rental units. It is now a 6-unit condominium.

This house is a good example of a Foursquare dwelling, once a common style in the neighbourhood. This practical house type has an unadorned, rectangular form; low-pitched roof;

and horizontal emphasis. This house - with its symmetrical facade, prominent entranceway, full-width front porch, and central front-facing dormer - is in the style's earliest and most common subtype.



MISSION



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Sibley Apartments

316 18 AV SW - Edwardian Commercial - 1910

Small red brick walk-up apartment blocks such as this were once common in Calgary. Mission was annexed in 1907 and most of the initial development took place between 1900 and 1914. Sibley Apartments has a strong tin cornice, hexagonal bay windows and sandstone lintels. The building is in good condition and is part of a good streetscape.



The Sibley Apartments are among the few remaining apartment buildings in Calgary built in the Edwardian style with red brick.

Athlone Apartments

330 19 AV SW - Art Moderne - 1940

The Athlone is the pre-eminent example of an Art Moderne apartment building in Calgary and exhibits some of the finest characteristics of this rare architectural style in the city. The Athlone features a sleek, clean appearance with crisp lines and a horizontal emphasis. Adding to the simple elegance of the building is the pre-cast concrete detailing including low-relief decorative panels and front entrance casing.

The glass block entrance surround is also highly characteristic of the style. The high-quality brickwork, which incorporates herringbone patterned detailing and differentiated banding is not necessarily characteristic of the Art Moderne style but does reinforce the quality of the building.



Young Block

2120 4 ST SW - Commercial - 1912

The Young Block is significant as a representative example of pre-First World War commercial development along 4th Street S.W., one of Calgary's earliest transit-oriented developments, and a landmark building in the community to this day.

The Young Block shows the transition from the Romanesque Revival style, with its paired round archways and oriel window to the more straightforward Commercial style. The Young Block features quality red-brick cladding, sandstone detailing and a bold roofline cornice, that presents it with a substantial and high quality appearance for its neighbourhood context. The circumstances of the Young Block's

construction are somewhat hazy. Secondary sources suggest that James W. Young tore down his house at the same address and constructed the building to house his family and retail shops to take advantage of Calgary's real estate boom, which reached its apex in 1912.



Bannerman Block

2306 4 ST SW - Commercial - 1911

The Bannerman Block is a two-storey retail & apartment building constructed in 1911 is typical of those built in the Mission area during the period. The simple brick facade features a name and datestone centred above the second-storey windows, and two rows of brick are articulated to create a cornice. The ground storey consists of storefronts. The scale of the building contributed to the streetscape.



The Bannerman Block is a good extant example of early Commercial style architecture, showing restrained elements of Edwardian architecture. This

can be seen in the small cornice along the roofline and the simpler fenestration as compared to the Wright Block.

Wright Block (Aberdeen Apartments)

2204 4 ST SW - Edwardian Commercial - 1911

Ella Cameron Wright (d. 1950), the wife of Calgary dentist Dr. Harry P. Wright (1874-1921), acquired this lot from Miss Evelyn Sparrow around 1910. The Wrights had moved to Calgary from Prince Edward Island around 1905, and Dr. Wright evidently became well known and respected in the City.



The Wright Block, a two-storey, brick building with storefronts along 4th Street and apartments upstairs, was built during Calgary's real estate and population boom prior to World War I. Ella Wright continued to own the building (renamed around 1917 as the Aberdeen

Apartments) until around 1948, and as a widow she lived in one of its upstairs suites. An Edwardian Commercial building constructed of brick, it features: pressed metal entablature, double hung upper windows, recessed storefronts and exterior metal escape stairs.

Inglis-McNeil (Mission Cycle) Building

2310 4 ST SW - Queen Anne Revival - 1910

The Inglis-McNeill (Mission Cycle) Building, is a two-storey, wood-frame house in the Queen Anne Revival style with a 1950s storefront addition. The building, with its Modern-style, brick-clad, one-storey storefront was renovated in 2008 to house a restaurant. The property features a distinctive, ca. 1950s-era, 'MISSION CYCLE' freestanding sign.



Architecturally, the Inglis-McNeill (Mission Cycle) Building is symbolic of the mixed commercial/residential historic character of 4th Street SW. The original residence was built in 1910 in the Queen Anne Revival style, but it was converted to a commercial building with the addition of a storefront circa 1955. The addition is a typical example of the 1950s commercial Modern style, with one-storey cinder block construction, running-bond brick cladding and plate-glass display windows.

Mission Bridge

4 ST SW - Concrete Arch Bridge - 1915

The Mission Bridge, built in 1915, is a four-span, reinforced-concrete, spandrel-wall arched bridge. It spans the Elbow River at 4th Street SW connecting the communities of Roxboro and Rideau Park to the Mission district.

It was the first of three bridges constructed in Calgary to use the reinforced concrete arch design. Bridges built in Calgary before 1912 were through-truss structures made of steel. The other reinforced-concrete examples are the Centre Street bridge (1916) and the Louise (Hillhurst) Bridge built in 1921.



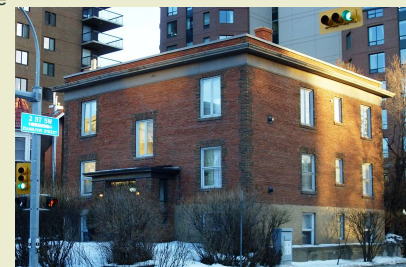
It is a landmark due to its long-standing and integral function as a primary transportation link and its distinctive design; and its 'gateway' status as an entry feature to the Mission, Roxboro and Rideau Parks districts.

Strand Apartments

237 25 AV SW - Classic Revival - 1920

Strand Apartments is a modest, Classical Revival style apartment building constructed in 1920. The building contains three storeys of apartments and is characterized by its rectangular plan shape and flat roof. Distinguishing features include its façade of red bricks with brown brick window framing and quoins and its metal frieze and cornice.

Strand Apartments is representative of multi-unit residential developments common in Calgary until the First World War and is significant because it was one of the few apartment buildings constructed in Mission until after the Second World War. Calgary's pre-World War I boom era resulted in the construction of a large number of new apartment blocks. Strand Apartments has important symbolic value as it represents the development of the Mission community as a mixed-income neighbourhood with middle class property holders and working middle



Lang House

228 26 AV SW - Edwardian Cottage - 1910

The Lang house is a single-storey bungalow with a pyramidal roof and exterior walls of pressed red brick (the stretcher bond suggests brick veneer construction). The brick is laid with beaded red mortar joints. Pre-cast concrete sills and lintels provide contrasting accents to the red brick. A brick and wood verandah runs the full width of the south (street) side of the house, sheltered by the main roof. At the rear (north) side a small wood porch with lower roof gives shelter to the rear (kitchen) entrance, while outside steps in a well lead down to an outside entrance to the fully developed basement.

George Macdonald Lang was active as an architect and engineer in Calgary between 1904 and the First World War. Born in Ottawa in 1860, he apprenticed there and then came west to Manitoba in 1879, then to Alberta in 1894. He worked for several years in the Engineering Department of the Canadian Pacific Railway, Western Division. In 1904 he entered private practice in Calgary.



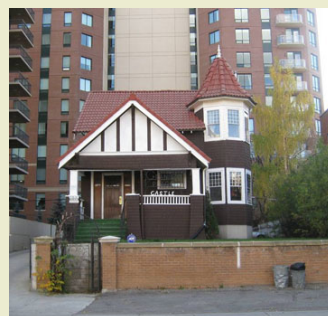
Hickey Residence

231 25 AV SW - Queen Anne Revival - 1912

The Hickey Residence is an excellent example of the Queen Anne Revival architectural style and retains a high degree of integrity. It is also an uncommon variant of the style since it has a gable roof rather than the almost standard hipped roof, placing it in a unique category. The house features standard Queen Anne Revival style features such as a corner turret, ornamental rooftop finial, and decorative half-timbering. Originally, the area had numerous examples of this style, yet the Hickey Residence is a rare extant example.

The house was built in 1912 for A. Francis Hickey, who became the manager of the Calgary Typesetting Co. The family lived in the house until 1949 - a relatively long tenure for the neighbourhood. It is representative of the houses built in Calgary for the middle-professional class at the time of its construction.

The house was converted into suites by 1970 but retains its appearance as one of the only single-family homes on a street dominated by high-rise apartments and multi-unit houses, making it a neighbourhood landmark facade.



Avonlea Apartments

208 25 AV SW - Classic Revival - 1914

The Avonlea Apartments is one of nine pre-WW1 apartments to survive in the Mission area. It belongs to the first generation of Classical Revival-style apartment design in Calgary and is one of only a couple Classical Revival style apartment buildings in the Mission area. Characteristic of the style, the building features a balanced façade with bay windows containing leaded upper sashes.

The Avonlea has social value as a representation of the mix of middle-class occupations typical in the Mission District at the time of its construction. First residents included two accountants, a storekeeper, a stenographer and a real estate agent. Two unmarried women shared one of the apartments, an arrangement that provided an acceptable way for women to live independently at the time.



Belisle Residence

2211 2 ST SW - Craftsman - 1912

The Belisle Residence is a one and one-half-storey, wood-frame Craftsman home with a steeply-pitched, side-gable roof with a wide shed-roofed dormer. The 1911-12 home has bevelled-wood siding on the main storey and wooden shingles on the upper storey, separated by a wooden belt course, as well as non-original red brick on the verandah. The symmetrical front façade features a full-width front verandah with tapered, twinned piers above tapered columns, and a centred front entry flanked by wide triple-assembly windows.

The Belisle Residence, with its French-Canadian builders, first owners and long-time residents, the Belisle family, who were members of Calgary's early french catholic parish, is symbolic of the early francophone community in Mission.



Holy Cross Hospital

2210 2 ST SW - Classical Revival - 1928

The Macnab Wing of the Holy Cross Hospital is a Classical Revival-style structure that was built 1928-29. The four-storey structure is L-shaped in plan and constructed of brick and reinforced concrete. It is distinguished by a covered driveway supported by paired and grouped Ionic columns.

Founded in 1891, the institution was the second oldest medical facility to be established in Calgary after the Calgary General Hospital (est. 1890). Started by the Grey Nuns, Sisters of Charity in an eight-room, wood-frame structure, the institution outgrew its earliest buildings - on the same

site - many times to become the largest private hospital in Calgary, serving southern Alberta until its closure in 1996.

Flexford House

304 21 AV SW - American Colonial Revival - 1912

Flexford House is a two-storey brick apartment building constructed around 1914 in the Mission district, an area that had been incorporated in 1899 as the village of Rouleauville and was annexed to Calgary in 1907. From 1904 to 1914, this lot belonged to Percy W. Simons, a bridge-builder and former North-West Mounted Police officer who had arrived in Calgary in 1887.

The building is designed in the Colonial Revival style and features; brick construction with sandstone trims, symmetrical facade with two full height bay windows, simplified pressed metal cornice, and, double hung wood windows with upper sash of 12 lite configuration. The building is of importance in maintaining the dominant character of the block. This six-suite apartment block was typical of its era, built

during (or just after) an intense population and real estate boom that created acute demand for affordable housing.



Sacred Heart Convent

225 19 AV SW - Vernacular/Second Empire - 1893

The Sacred Heart Convent of 1893, probably designed by Father McGuinness, was a two-storey sandstone building, seven bays wide, with a mansard roof and dormers (characteristic of Institutional architecture of the Roman Catholic church) and a projecting central tower. All of these original features remain, although the original wooden entrance porch has been rebuilt. Large additions were built to the east and to the south in 1924; these follow the lines of the original building. The nucleus of this building is the oldest surviving structure of the complex built by the Roman Catholic Church in this area, and gave the name "Mission" to the district. It was built in 1893 by the Sisters of the

Faithful Companions of Jesus as a residence for themselves and for boarding high school girls. The Sisters had arrived in 1885, and Father Lacombe immediately gave them his own residence which he had built three years earlier.



Rouleau Residence

1880 1 ST SW - Queen Anne Revival - 1885

The Rouleau Residence is significant as one of the oldest known buildings in Calgary, and an early example in the city of modest Queen Anne Revival architecture. The Rouleau Residence was constructed beginning in the fall of 1885, likely from a pattern-book design. It incorporates elements of the Queen Anne Revival style.



The Residence has further symbolic value as a reminder of the development of Mission as a French-speaking Roman Catholic settlement, known as Rouleauville from 1899 to 1907. In 1883 Father Albert Lacombe was granted two quarter-sections of land south of Calgary, where the Oblate Fathers had previously established the mission of Notre Dame de la Paix. The Oblates subdivided the land with the intention of creating a permanent French Catholic settlement. The village of Rouleauville was incorporated in 1899, taking its name from its two most prominent residents, brothers Judge Charles-Borromée Rouleau and Dr. Édouard-Hector Rouleau.

Canadian National Railway Bridge

1 ST SW - Deck Truss Rail Bridge - 1913

The Canadian Northern Railway Bridge (Mission), built 1913, spans the Elbow River between the communities of Mission and Ertlon in southwest Calgary. The bridge is a simple open-deck span supported heavy steel girders and a sub-structure of concrete piers and abutments. The bridge is used as a pedestrian link to two City landmarks, St. Mary's Parish Hall on the north side of the Elbow River and the Talisman Recreation Centre in Lindsay Park on the south. The bridge was converted and modified by the City from a heavy-duty, deck-truss rail bridge to a pedestrian bridge in 1999.



The Canadian Northern Railway Bridge (Mission), built 1913, recalls the presence in Calgary of the Canadian Northern Railway (CNoR), and is one of just three of the original six bridges and overpasses built by the company in Calgary to survive.

St. Mary's Cathedral

219 18 AV SW - Gothic Revival - 1956

The predecessor had been built in 1889 and was demolished for the present building, which is the fourth St. Mary's constructed in the "Mission" district since the founding of Calgary. The 16 foot high statue of the Madonna above the bronze entrance doors is by sculptor Luke Lindoe. The nave, which seats 1,000 people, is finished in sand plaster. Seven medallions on the gallery balustrade by Maxwell Bates tell the story of the church in Southern Alberta. The large Casavant organ has 2,374 pipes and 41 stops.

This imposing and familiar Calgary landmark was built in 1955-56 to designs by architect Maxwell Bates and Alfred W. Hodges. Its somewhat traditional design has features derived from the Gothic Revival style. The brick walls are built over a steel structural frame. The 125 foot high streamlined tower, intended to be visible for miles around, contains four bells cast in France in 1903 (three of which were donated by Senator Pat Burns) taken from the previous St. Mary's Cathedral.



St. Mary's Parish/CNR Station

141 18 AV SW - Edwardian Classical - 1905

The St. Mary's Parish Hall/CNR Station is a three-storey sandstone building constructed in 1905, with one-storey brick (1916) and wood-frame (1951) additions at the south end. The sandstone Parish Hall portion features a gambrel roof with hipped dormers along both sides, and Classical detailing on its "boomtown" front façade. These features are integrated with the more functional railway style of the additions through a canopy and overhanging eaves along the east elevation.

Many of the building components, including the roof, front entablature, and trackside canopy, were reconstructed after a fire in 1985.

The site has value for its association with the Oblates of Mary

Immaculate, a Roman Catholic congregation that established the mission of Notre Dame de la Paix that eventually became the francophone village of Rouleauville in 1899. The Oblates also established the Sacred Heart Convent, Holy Cross Hospital, and St. Mary's Church in the district.



Stepney Residence

228 18 Ave SW- Edwardian Gable Front - 1907

The Stepney Residence is a rectangular, one and one-half-storey Edwardian Gable-Front house built around 1907. The resource is a B.C. Mills ready-made home constructed from prefabricated panels. The property is situated in the oldest part of the Mission community, one block west of the Roman Catholic Cathedral on 18th Avenue.

The Stepney Residence possesses exceptional construction value as Calgary's only confirmed remaining example of a prefabricated house that still displays its original interlocking wall panels. Unlike kit homes, where plans and materials were ordered from catalogues, ready-made houses were built from partially pre-assembled components. Many package houses were sold, but partially pre-assembled housing was less common. The Stepney ready-made home was built for ranchers Guy and Cedric Stepney in about 1907.



House of Israel

102 18 AV SE - Art Moderne - 1929



The first Jewish services in Calgary were held in 1894 and were led by Jacob Diamond. The first synagogue in the city was Beth Jacob Synagogue, built in 1912 and named as a compliment to Diamond, the congregation's first president. That congregation became Shaarey Tzedec, and its present building was dedicated in 1960. The present building was begun in 1929 as a school building.

The House of Israel (Beth Israel) congregation, the city's second Jewish congregation, was formed in the city in 1935. The building itself was only fully completed in 1949. That date is recorded on the lintel over the main doorway. It is the oldest surviving building in Calgary associated with the city's Jewish community. Its stucco Moderne facade combines geometric form with historical features such as buttresses. The congregation left this building in 1960 to occupy a new synagogue on 66 Avenue S.W. Since that time this building served for a period of time as the offices of the Jewish Community Centre.

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