

Glenbow Archives PA-2854-1



AGT Elbow Park (Peter Rule) pg. 13

Elbow Park, Rideau Park and Parkhill

Walking Tour



**HERITAGE
CALGARY**



ELBOW PARK, RIDEAU PARK, PARKHILL

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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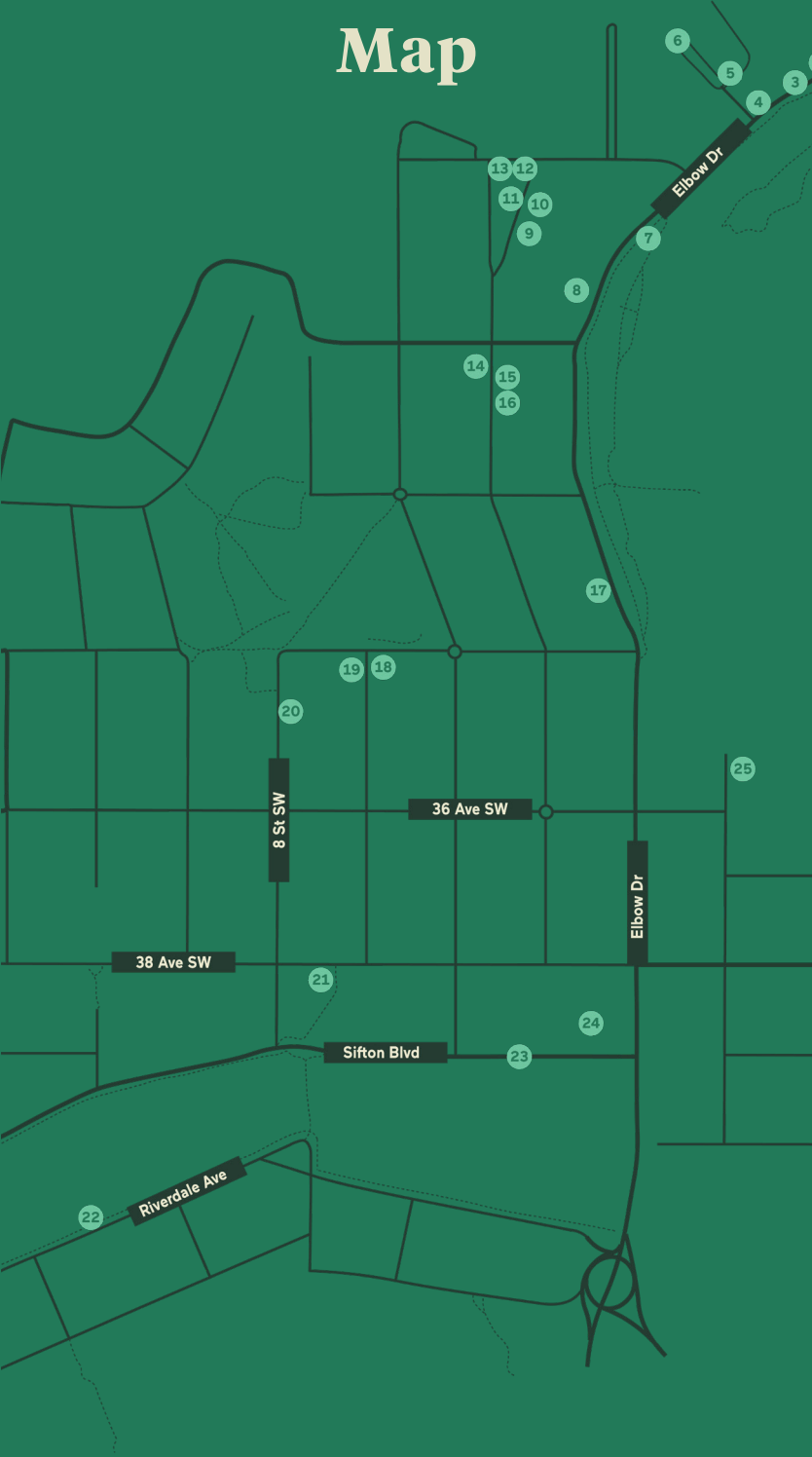
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**Cover photo:
AGT Elbow Park
(Peter Rule)
"Alberta Government
Telephones building, Elbow
Park, Calgary, Alberta.", [Ca.
1930], (CU1212172) by Oliver,
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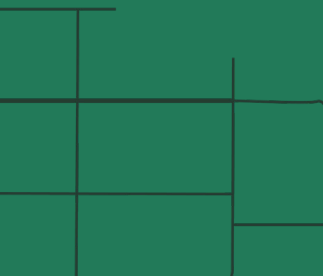
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INTRODUCTION

The Elbow Park district lay outside the city limits until 1907, when it was annexed and subdivided into development lots. Serious residential development began in 1911, near the height of Calgary's pre-World War I real estate boom, and lasted until 1915. A few homes had been built in Elbow Park before annexation, but most of its growth came in 1911. Elbow Park had also been further subdivided in its early years, with small areas of it referred to as Glencoe and Rosevale. The neighbourhood was founded and envisioned as an upper-class/white collar professional neighbourhood, where business owners, doctors, lawyers, accountants and financial managers would live.

Elbow Park was one of Calgary's earliest planned neighbourhoods, with some parts of it, like the Glencoe Triangle and Garden Crescent, immaculately planned. Garden Crescent exemplifies the historic aspirations and actions in the city for urban-landscape beautification. The design and quality of this landscape represents the aspirations for urban beautification held not only by the developer who initiated it, but also by the Parks Department which applied an extraordinary level of resources to its development and care. Glencoe Triangle, on the other hand, consists of a series of lots on a larger triangular plot between Glencoe Road, 6 Street and 29 Avenue SW. The three homes on the triangle were built by Joseph Howard, a real estate speculator that built a total of six sandstone homes in Elbow Park.

Between the 1901 and 1911 census years, Calgary's population grew more than tenfold (from 4,398 to over 43,704). Public school attendance rose from 1,911 in 1906 to 9,587 in 1914. In 1910, the City annexed a vast area on all sides, and this included the present Parkhill-Stanley Park district. Calgary businessman Albert A. Dick (1880-1970), who later survived the wreck of the Titanic, owned and subdivided the district of Park Hill in 1907. The district developed quickly after annexation, and before long, residents petitioned the Calgary Protestant Public School Board (later renamed the Calgary Board of Education) for an elementary school.

Cawston Residence

605 Hillcrest Ave SW - Craftsman - 1910

William H. Cawston was born near Stratford, Ontario around 1867. At an early age he moved to Winnipeg, where he became the Union Bank of Canada's superintendent of buildings. He later worked for the Canadian Bank of Commerce, and was responsible for building many of its western branches. Cawston moved to Calgary around 1909 and established a contracting business with partner J.A. Tweddle. Cawston was a longtime member of the Board of Trade and was a life member of the Oddfellows. Newspaper accounts of Cawston's death in 1929 indicate that he was a prominent contractor. He was killed in a construction accident in 1929. Cawston's widow continued to live in the house until around 1937, and sold it to relatives of the present owner in 1942. The house became rental property from about 1938 to 1954. Occupants included: Frederick Thomas Norris, district manager of Imperial Oil; Canadian National Railways superintendent Sherman Smith; Dr. Samuel C.W. Morris, physician; and Judge Roy Manning Edmanson.



Beaudry House

624 Elbow Dr SW - Tudor Revival - 1932

The Beaudry House, a small Tudor Revival, cottage-style home, was part of a larger parcel to the east, where the extant house at 618 Elbow Drive was constructed ca. 1912. The lot was subdivided by 1929 and the subject portion sold to James H. Garden, who built a 1-1/2 storey home on the property around 1932. The earliest known occupant of this house was J. Oscar Beaudry, about whom little is known.

Garden owned the house until 1939 and used it as rental property. As a general contractor, the Scottish-born Garden built the original Mount Royal College, apartment buildings and churches, as well as homes in Cliff Bungalow, Elbow Park and Mount Royal. He developed houses in the vicinity of Garden Crescent, which appears to have been named for him. Garden served three terms as alderman, and was elected to the Board of Commissioners for one term.

He was involved in organizing the Town Planning Commission in 1934, and was a member of that body until his death in 1945.



Garden Residence

630 Elbow Dr SW - Arts & Crafts - 1913

The Garden Residence is an Arts and Crafts-style residence. A spacious verandah with balcony above is the dominant feature of the house and spans the main facade. The flared support posts of the verandah and simple balustrades contribute to the picturesque character of the design. Curved extensions at each end of the house add to the design and create an interesting curved and hipped roofline. An irregularly coursed stone foundation and a brick belt course separating the foundation from the ground story add further rustic character to the house. Just off the entrance hall, the interior design featured an inglenook, a traditional feature of Arts and Crafts architecture.

The house is valued for its association with its first owner was James Garden, an esteemed Calgary builder, developer, and civic leader. Originally from Aberdeen, Scotland, Garden arrived in Calgary in 1905 and gained success as a general contractor, and then developer.



Crawford Residence

636 Elbow Dr SW - Arts and Crafts - 1914

Characteristic of Arts and Crafts style architecture, the exterior of the house features brick cladding on the first storey and decorative half-timbering with pebble-dash stucco on the second storey. The bricks, said to be of English origin, have a coarse, rough-faced finish to simulate hand-finishing, while the pebble-dash stucco-two inches in depth-comprises small stones to emulate historical construction techniques. Under the roof, exposed purlins and rafters as well as jettied gables contribute to the character. The use of local sandstone, which forms the foundation and first-storey detailing, further exemplifies the quality of the construction.

It was built by one of Calgary's most exclusive developers, James Garden, who laid out Garden Crescent and constructed many of that street's attractive homes and adjacent properties. The first residents and owners of the house were Dr. Thomas H. Crawford and his wife Lauretta. Dr. Crawford built a successful practice in Calgary after arriving in 1902, specializing in obstetrics.



Turcotte (Caldwell) Residence

110 Garden Cr SW - Craftsman - 1911

The Craftsman-style house, built 1911-12, is distinguished by a full-width front veranda supported by thick, tapered supports with brackets and a unique, stylized balustrade. Other attractive features of the house include gables with mock half timbering, a second-story sleeping porch, and bay windows on the side. The interior is characterized by plain, stained wood finishings typical of the Craftsman-style, including an open main staircase, beamed ceilings and a variety of mouldings. The degree of interior and exterior integrity is significant, with the home even retaining its original kitchen cabinetry.

After brief residency by its owner-builder, James H. Garden, a prominent contractor, alderman (1910-23) and urban-planning advocate, this house was occupied 1913-20 by Louis Turcotte, a clerk for the Dominion Lands Office. In 1924, it became the home of Lewis Caldwell - the owner of L.W. Caldwell & Co., a producer of hosiery, caps, and other knitware -- and his wife Frieda.



Garden Crescent

125 Garden Cres SW - Streetscape - 1911

The median of Garden Crescent is part of the historic residential development that, along with the street, forms a small cul-de-sac that was part of the larger Elbow Park subdivision that occurred in 1911, and was developed through the 1950s. The median serves as the focal point of this desirable residential enclave, with all houses oriented towards it. The median dominates its context as a grand landscape element within an intimate space, thereby creating a residential setting unique in Calgary.

Garden Crescent exemplifies the historic aspirations and actions in the city for urban-landscape beautification. The design and quality of this landscape represents the aspirations for urban beautification held not only by the developer who initiated it, but also by the Parks Department which applied an extraordinary level of resources to its development



and care. William Reader, the pioneering Parks superintendent implemented street boulevard beautification, and Garden Crescent is a superlative example of the City Beautiful vision, implemented in Calgary by Reader.

Elbow Park Swimming Pool and Grounds

3016 Elbow Dr SW - N/A - 1914

The Elbow Park Swimming Pool and Grounds was the first public swimming facility in Calgary. The provision of swimming facilities at this site in 1914, first with safety ropes and then construction in 1922 of the dressing rooms building, made the Elbow Park Swimming Pool distinctly attractive. The addition of booms in the river, play equipment, washrooms attached to the building, a fountain, pathways and ornamental plantings further enhanced the attractiveness of the Grounds.

The dressing room building is significant for its vernacular design which constitutes a notable and unique example of a river-side swimming 'hole' change-room facility. The one-storey, wood-frame building features a simple side-gable-roof with extended slopes that shelter



washrooms on one side of the building and form a veranda on the other; change rooms occupy the centre of the building and face the river. The building is simply finished with bevelled wood siding and exposed rafters, creating a harmonious, albeit utilitarian structure.

Campbell Residence

3025 Elbow Dr SW - Edwardian Gable-Front - 1909

The Campbell Residence is a significant example of Georgian Revival-style residential architecture in Calgary. The red-brick house is notable for its formal symmetrical character and full-width front verandah with classical balustrades, reminiscent of substantive American colonial houses. Additional elements such as the pedimented front door surround, enclosed gables, flared eaves of the roof, and a segmental arched front dormer adorned with pilasters reinforce the Georgian Revival style of the house. The quality pressed brick and brickwork cladding the house contribute its sharp and dignified appearance.

The house was constructed just five years after the community of Elbow Park was incorporated into the City of Calgary, at the height of Calgary's pre-WWI building boom. Joseph William Campbell acquired the property in 1911 and commissioned the construction of the house in March of the following year, making it his home from 1912-18. At the time, Campbell was one of Calgary's leading businessmen – he was the vice-president and general manager of General Supplies Ltd.



Quirk Residence

2018 Glencoe Rd SW - Craftsman - 1911

The 1911 Quirk Residence is a one and one-half-storey Craftsman-style home with cut sandstone in broken course on the lower level, pebble-dash stucco on the upper level, and cut fieldstone on the verandah, and features Arts & Crafts detailing such as half-timbering in the gables and dormers, and tall chimneys. The front yard has soft landscaping with a mature tree and is bordered by a river rock wall on Glencoe Road, a quiet residential street with a grassy, treed boulevard and view northeast to the Mount Royal escarpment. The Quirk Residence is a rare example of a stone house in Alberta, set in an exceptionally rare grouping of six contiguous surviving Pre-War stone houses fronted by an extensive river-rock garden wall.

The first residents were Dr Thomas H Quirk, his wife Nellie and their two young sons. Dr Quirk was born in Nevada, training in his field at Stanford



before moving ca1907 to Calgary, where he set up his "painless dentistry" practice. When Quirk was killed in a tragic road accident in 1912, his widow held the funeral in the home, and later had a unique marble mausoleum erected in Union Cemetery.

Colonel Saunders Residence

3014 Glencoe Rd SW - Foursquare - 1911

For many years this was the home of Colonel Gilbert E. Sanders and his wife Caroline. Gilbert Edwards Sanders was born in Yale, British Columbia in 1863. He was educated in England and at Royal Military College in Kingston, Ontario, where he graduated in 1884. Sanders married Caroline Augusta Jukes in 1888. He served with the North-West Mounted Police from 1884 to 1911, retiring with the rank of superintendent.

Sanders served in the Northwest Rebellion of 1885 and in the Boer War from 1899 to 1901, in which he commanded "D" Squadron of the 2nd Canadian Mounted Rifles, was promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel, and was awarded the Distinguished Service Order and the Queen's medal with four clasps. He became NWMP commander in Calgary in 1901 and was posted to Regina in 1906 and Athabasca Landing in 1908. Sanders returned to Calgary in 1911 when the provincial government appointed him as Calgary's police magistrate. He held that position



until 1932, except when he served overseas during World War I. For his wartime service, Sanders was made a Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

Millican Residence

3015 Glencoe Rd SW - Arts and Crafts - 1914

The 1914 Millican Residence is a two and one-half-storey home with rock-faced cut sandstone in broken course on the main level, pebble-dash stucco above and wooden shingles in the dormers. The residence features both Arts & Crafts and Queen Anne style influences including half-timbering, high-hipped roof, very tall chimneys, and two-storey circular projecting front bay with a stepped back conical-roofed tower.

The house is associated with long-time owners, the Millican family, who were distinguished in the legal community, and the Nickle family, recognised for their contributions to the petroleum industry and to the arts. William J. Millican was born in Ontario, where he trained and practiced in the law for 17 years, the last part with brother Albert, and where he and Mary Bingham were married. They came west with their children in 1903, first to Fort McLeod, and to Calgary a year later. Albert soon followed and they formed Millican & Millican, a leading corporate and civil law firm which son G.W. Harold later joined.



Baird (Miller) Residence

635 29 Ave SW - Arts and Crafts - 1912

The house is a unique adaptation of Arts and Crafts residential architecture, merging American and British characteristics of the movement. In addition to reinforcing a Calgary-specific typology through the use of rusticated sandstone construction, the design of the home denotes a sense of grandeur uncommon to homes of its scale. The house features a sandstone porch composed of three symmetrically spaced columns that blend into skirting and stone railings. The porch supports a second floor verandah, accessed from a wide dormer that protrudes from the gambrel roof. The second floor is timbered with rough-cast pebble dash stucco finishing, topped with a decorative entablature and a stucco and timber fan.

Fred McCall, Canada's fifth-ranking flying ace in the First World War, lived in the house from 1930-32. Frances Miller lived in the home from 1975-2012. She rose to prominence in Calgary through weekly performances on Central United Church's Sunday broadcasts and was recognized at the Alberta Musical Festival (now Kiwanis) for her vocal talent with a record five Stutchbury Cups. Miller was prominent in the Calgary performing arts scene.



Butters Residence

637 29 Ave SW - Craftsman - 1912

The Elbow Park district lay outside the city limits until 1907, when it was annexed and subdivided into development lots. Serious residential development began in 1911, near the height of Calgary's pre-World War I real estate boom, and lasted until 1915. Joseph Howard acquired this property from real estate magnate Frederick C. Lowes, and on May 14, 1912, building permits were recorded for two brick residences (they were actually built of sandstone), each to be constructed at an estimated cost of \$2000.00. Building permit ledgers indicate that construction was by day labour, but the contractor is assumed to have been Howard's Consolidated Building and Estate company.

This house was rental property from its first occupancy until about 1950. Its owners included real estate broker W.H. Butters, Ormsby Allhusen, and English Investors Ltd.



William H. Hattel Residence

3207 6 St SW - Craftsman - 1920

The William H. Hattel Residence is a one-storey bungalow-style house, clad in white stucco, with front-facing gable roof with lower front-facing and side-cross gables, and a deep wraparound front porch with lower-side gable roof. It is located on a tree-lined street of substantial single-family houses in the residential neighbourhood of Elbow Park.

This house is an excellent example of a high-style Craftsman bungalow with exceptional exterior and interior integrity. Widely popular in North America ca.1900-1920, bungalows were meant to appear unpretentious and in harmony with the landscape - with a low profile and horizontal form; low-pitched, sheltering roof; organic asymmetry; natural materials (in this case, stucco); and large open front porches.

From its beginning, Elbow Park was favoured by white-collar workers such as business owners, doctors, lawyers, accountants, and financial



managers. In 1920, these lots were purchased by and this house built for William H. Hattel, an optometrist, who lived there with his wife Tracie until 1928.

George A. Turner Residence

3210 6 St SW - Craftsman - 1912

The Turner Residence is a good example of a Craftsman house, a style popularized by commercial pattern books of the time and common in Elbow Park. Typical features of the style seen here include its horizontal emphasis, sheltering gable roof, use of varied natural materials (in this house: brick, stucco, timber), large veranda for indoor-outdoor living, and exposed structural elements (open eaves, exposed rafters)—all meant to create a cozy, picturesque look in harmony with nature. Highlights of the interior are the grand curving oak staircase; and the oak door and window casings, deep baseboards, and living/dining room pedestal dividers.

The first owner/occupant of this houses was George A. Turner (1914-1919), who worked for a hardware company. After that, Ernest H. Levy, manager of a dry cleaning business, and his wife, Blanche, owned the house in 1919-1948 and lived there c.1919-1928 and again in the 1940s. Elmer J. Anderson, an optician, rented the house in the 1930s.



Wright Residence

3212 6 St SW - Craftsman - 1914

The Wright Residence is a picturesque example of Craftsman-style architecture, at the height of popularity in the 1910s. The Craftsman style had been popularized through countless periodicals and plan books in the US and Canada, expressing both the traditional aspects of the Arts & Crafts movement as well as modern lifestyles. The house includes many typical tenets of the style, including its one and one-half storey massing and front-gabled roof with wide overhanging eaves and oversized wooden triangular brackets. The inset corner porch was originally built as open, but was filled in to provide respite from the cold Calgary winters.

The property was initially purchased in 1912 by Herbert G. Leyes, a machinist from Mishawaka, Indiana. The house was built and leased out by 1914; the original address was 3212 7 Street SW until it was changed to the current address in 1932. In 1921, the property was leased and sold in 1922 to Annetta Christina Wright and her husband, Joseph Erastus Wright. The Wrights were early pioneers from Red Deer, both arriving with their families in the 1880s and were proud members of the Southern Alberta Pioneers and Old-Timers Association.



Robert & Mary Taylor Residence

3423 Elbow Dr SW - Classical Revival - 1912

The Robert and Mary Taylor Residence is architecturally significant as one of the more substantial, high-quality and stylistically prominent examples in the community. The building's quality, pressed red-brick facades, sandstone detailing, ample size and generous front veranda distinguish the house. Like many house of the period, the house is a stylistic hybrid, although elements such as its Palladian-type attic windows, pedimented veranda, stylized transom light and original panelled balustrade lend the house a Classical Revival-style character. Other features such as the wood-shingle detailing, tapered veranda supports and plain interior staircase temper this characterization but contribute to the attractiveness and visual interest of the residence.



From 1948 through 1974, it was the home of Robert and Mary Belle Taylor and their son Don, with tenants living in an upstairs suite with kitchen. The Taylors assumed ownership in 1961 and were the longest occupants in the home's history.

AGT Elbow Park (Peter Rule)

3604 7A St SW - Arts and Crafts - 1928,1951

This building is in the English Arts & Crafts (aka English Domestic Revival, English Cottage) style, which would have been familiar to the English-born Rule. Originating with the Red House by Philip Webb in Kent, UK, this style was soon taken up by other British architects, and by some in Eastern Canada.

Alberta Government Telephones (AGT) started in 1906 by building lines and buying independent telephone systems (notably Bell in 1908) to create a province-wide public utility that would reach rural areas. Calgary used automatic exchanges from 1909, requiring operators only for long-distance and information calls.

It was designed to resemble a house, an AGT policy in the 1920s. This was one of numerous brick cottage-style exchanges designed by AGT building inspector and architect Peter Rule and built in towns throughout Alberta. This was the only one of that type built in Calgary, and one of the most elaborate designs, to suit the upscale Elbow Park



neighbourhood. Rule (1877-1954) worked for AGT for 20 years starting in 1920. He also designed the 4-storey Art Deco AGT Building in downtown Calgary (1929).

AGT Elbow Park South Exchange

3603 7A St SW - Brutalist - 1967

The AGT Elbow Park South Exchange building is a roughly cubic, three-storey Brutalist Alberta Government Telephone building. The large building is dominated by a uniform combed brick cladding with concrete panel accents and detailing at the main level and roof line. The north and east facades are deeply recessed at the main level. They are supported by concrete columns and house the loading bay and two entryways with glazed curtain walls and vertical panelled double doors.

Designed by prominent Calgary-based architect, Gordon Atkins, the building was essentially designed as a monolithic blank box with knife sharp corners. The internal functions and spaces in the building including internal stairwells, mechanical systems and an elevator shaft, are expressed in its exterior form. The AGT Elbow Park South Exchange building is further valued as a model of a new design for AGT telephone exchange buildings in the 1960s in Calgary. AGT moved into a significant period of technological advancements and plant development in the fervent Post-war period in Calgary.



Christ Church

3602 8 St SW - Gothic Revival - 1912-14; 1921; 1954

Christ Church is a long, rectangular, one and one half-storey place of faith with high-pitched roofs and gables. It is clad in red-brown tapestry brick on the tower and main storey, and bevelled wood siding on the clerestory. Designed in the Gothic Revival Style, the church features two important façades that join at a tiered, crenellated square bell tower with louvered vents. Christ Church was constructed in multiple phases over nearly 100 years.

The completion of the church and tower was recognized in an important dedication ceremony, the laying of a cornerstone at the base of the tower led by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the head of the Church of England, the Most Rev Geoffrey Fisher, during his visit to Canada in 1954. The tower also inspired parishioners to acquire eight bells hung for change ringing, a traditional English art, and is one of only seven such towers in Canada. In addition to worship, the church has made significant social contributions including the celebration of the important life events of the parishioners.



Elbow Park School

721 38 Ave SW - Tudor Revival - 1926

Elbow Park School is an impressive two-storey Tudor Revival Style elementary school constructed in 1926 of solid brick masonry with red-brown brick cladding, articulated piers and parapets. Its steeply pitched side-gable roof, topped by a central spire, forms a U-shape. The front façade features a prominent central bay with grand multi-frame leaded glass windows with stone mullions and intricate tracery, flanked by stepped back bays with tall gable ends. The 2425 m² school, including portables and 1972 one-storey, flat-roofed red brick gymnasium addition, is set on spacious open grounds and clearly visible from the surrounding streets and the busy traffic corridor of Sifton Boulevard.

As Elbow Park's most important institutional building, the school is the symbolic heart of the community. It was designated Calgary's emergency hospital during WWII by the Air Raid

Precautions organization. In the 1950's two portable classrooms added capacity and in 1966a mechanical room was added.

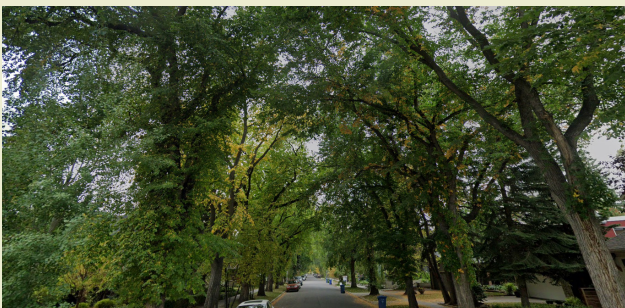


Riverdale Avenue Boulevards

500-1300 Blocks Riverdale Ave SW - Streetscape - 1929

Riverdale Avenue SW consists of 3 landscaped boulevards that run from 5A Street SW to Elbow Drive SW and from 9 Street SW to 10 Street SW and dates from 1929. The boulevards include the regularly spaced Elm trees (*Ulmus Americana*) with remnants of Honeysuckle shrubs (*Lonicera tatarica*) with a manicured turf understory that separates the side walk from the north side of the carriage way.

The ordered, regular planting design of the boulevards reflects the formal approach to the design of public spaces common in the City Beautiful movement. The movement supported beautification and formality to encourage order and harmony. Advocates of the movement believed the approach would promote a harmonious social order that would increase the quality of life and help to reduce undesirable social behaviour.



Sifton Boulevard SW Boulevards 500-600 Blocks Sifton Blvd - Streetscape - 1929

Sifton Boulevard SW consists of 2 landscaped boulevards and dates from 1929. The boulevards include the regularly spaced Green Ash trees with a manicured turf understory that separates the side walk from the South side of the carriage way and the a manicured turf understory that is adjacent to the carriage way on the north side.

William Roland Reader, Calgary's Superintendent of Parks and Cemeteries from 1913-1942, was influenced by the City Beautiful Movement in urban development/planning. Reader's goal was to develop Calgary into one of the most desirable cities of western Canada. One of his principle initiatives was the creation of streets lined with trees and developed with landscaped boulevards and medians.

In 1913 Reader stated "I doubt that any other public improvement will tend to create and foster a civic pride in Calgary to the same extend as will the making of boulevards, and planting of trees on our streets, nor will any other feature of our city impress visitors so favourably."



Dr. Messenger House 502 Sifton Blvd SW - Pueblo - 1931

The house has significance for its architectural style. It is a rare example in Calgary of the Pueblo style. The design imitates the massing, forms and hand-crafted finishes of the Native American Pueblo houses. This is evident in its asymmetrical facade executed in rough stucco, as well as its extensive decorative features which include projecting wooden beams, decorative inset diagonal tile and high calibre ornamental wrought ironwork.

The Messenger Residence has value as the longtime home of its builder, Ohio-born chiropractor Dr. Clarence E. Messenger (circa 1885-1955), a person of city wide significance. He was a charter member and the original secretary of the Alberta Chiropractic Association (ACA), which was formed in his office in 1918. During his presidency of the organization (1923-24), the provincial Alberta Chiropractic Act, the first such act in Canada, was written and enacted. Messenger was one of the original 32 chiropractors licensed under the new Act. In 1943 he became the ACA's Honorary Life President.



Woods Residence

322 Elbow Park Ln SW - Woods Residence - 1911

The 1911 Woods Residence is a one and one-half-storey home built in the Tudor Revival Style with a steeply-pitched, side-gable roof and clad in white rough-cast stucco with non-original 'half-timbering' in the prominent gable bays. It is situated on a large 0.17 ha riverfront corner lot landscaped with mature shrubs and trees, and faces Elbow Park Lane and 5th Street, quiet residential streets with grassy public boulevards.

The residence is associated with J.H Woods, a respected journalist. Woods was born in Quebec City and educated at McGill and the University of Manitoba. By 1907, when he came west to take on the position of editor and managing director of the Calgary Herald, he was experienced in all aspects of the business. In 1908, to increase the publication's long-term viability, he restructured it as The Calgary Herald Publishing Co with himself as vice-president and the Hamilton-based Southam family as investors.



Rideau Park Elementary & Junior High School

829 Rideau Rd SW - Collegiate Gothic - 1930

Rideau Park School, designed by architect William Branton in the Collegiate Gothic Style, possesses value as a very rare and excellent example of this style in Calgary. Stylistic features of the school are its Gothic-arched entranceways and its axial, orderly plan with central bay and stepped back wings on both sides. The style employs Gothic influences to create a convivial feel, including the dark brick walls with pale cast stone trim and the roofline created by the parapet detailing and mock-tower bays. The Collegiate variation of late Gothic Revival was the preferred style for Canada's large schools at this time.

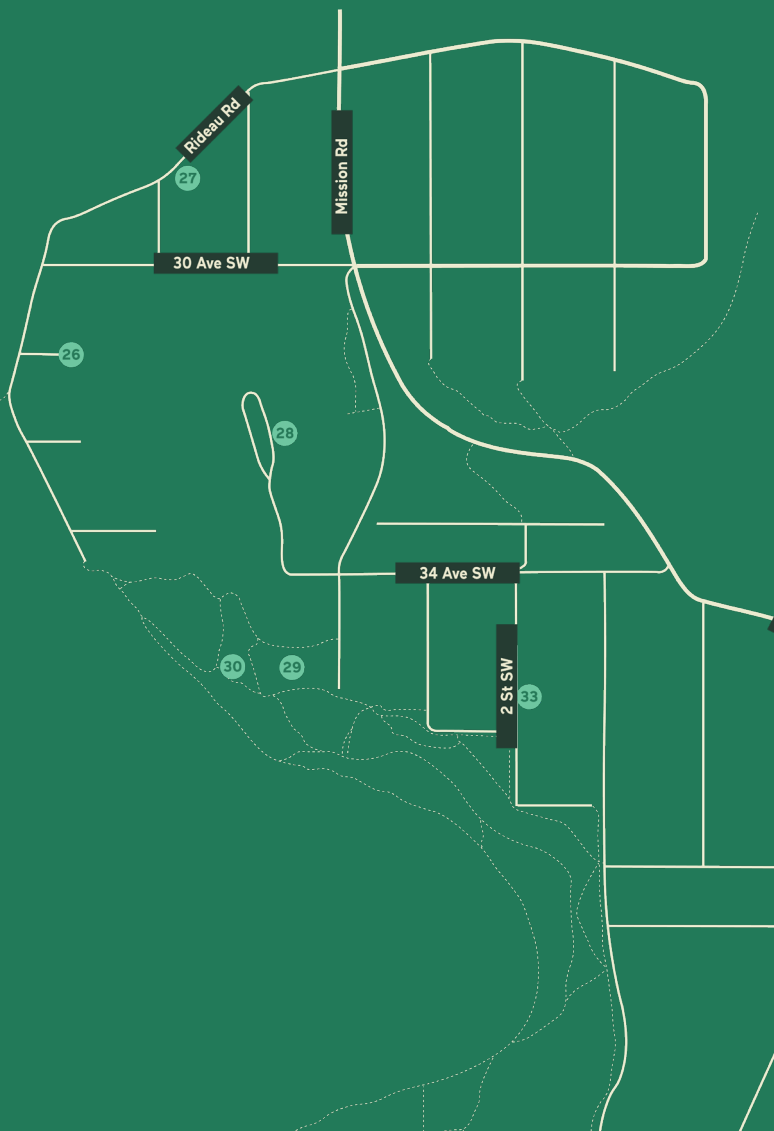
Few schools were built in the province from 1914-30 and none in Calgary from 1931-1946, so schools built from 1914-46 are rare and large schools exceptionally rare. During the challenging post-1914 economic period, trends in Alberta school architecture were towards economy and simplicity. Designs changed significantly from



tall sandstone schools with picturesque, irregular plans to lower, flat-roofed buildings with contemporary standards for convenience and comfort.

RIDEAU PARK AND PARKHILL Map

- 1 Rideau Elementary & Junior High School
- 2 10th Calgary Troop Boy Scout Hall (Sara Scout Hall)
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10th Calgary Troop Boy Scout Hall (Sara Scout Hall)

1609 Rideau Rd SW - Vernacular - 1927

A utilitarian wood frame structure reminiscent of a military drill hall with reference to Arts & Crafts detailing in the former front entry porch, interior vaulted ceiling and symbolic centre piece fireplace. It is the oldest remaining purpose-built scout hall in the city. Named after F. Leslie Sara, a well known Calgarian for his radio broadcasts and newspaper columns on nature. Part of the earliest construction in the district, it is a familiar structure of moderate significance to the community.

Born in England, Leslie Sara was active with the Scouting movement before moving to Calgary in 1913. He worked as a manufacturers' agent for hardware firms. Sara became well known as a naturalist through his



local and national radio broadcasts on CBC, and through his Calgary Herald feature, "What Nature Shows Us". He formed a Sea Scout Patrol for members of the 10th Troop, and taught them boating and life-saving skills on the Elbow River.

Rideau Towers

3204 Rideau Pl SW - International - 1955

Rideau Towers is an exquisitely designed International-style multi-residential tower complex. The complex was designed by nationally recognized architect, Peter Caspari. Caspari (1908-1999) was born and later trained as an architect in Berlin, and fled to London just prior to the Second World War; he settled permanently in Toronto in 1951. Caspari designed the buildings in the International style, with flat roofs and long horizontal spans, carried by inconspicuous columns. The massing of the buildings is dominated by a single rectangular form interlocked with a smaller volume perched on tapered pilotis at the front entryway. The emphasis of the horizontal is highlighted with continuous spans of projecting slab balconies detailed with metal grate balustrades and aligned narrow vertical columns creating the visual of a cage. The buildings' uniform design is countered with the angled placement of the buildings on the property and whimsical landscaping with small parkettes and a landscaped boulevard.



Rideau Towers is further significant for its construction value as the earliest and largest building to utilize suspended lift slab technology in Calgary.

Southern Alberta Pioneers' Memorial Building

3625 4 St SW - Vernacular - 1955

The Southern Alberta Pioneers' Memorial Building is an excellent example of Rustic style architecture and comprises hand-hewn, round logs with saddle-notch joints, typical of vernacular mountain architecture in the West. The interior features exposed, clear-span trusses, a massive fieldstone fireplace and handcrafted doors and finishes.

The property is of further importance for its close association with some of the most significant people associated with the earliest history and development of Calgary and southern Alberta. Membership has comprised a 'Who's Who' of Alberta's pioneer history and has included thousands of members over the years. These members have included famous Calgary figures such as Colonel James Walker, Calgary's first unofficial mayor and head of Calgary's incorporation committee; George Clift King, O.B.E., the first Mountie to set foot on the site of Calgary in 1875; Alfred McKay, rancher and original C.P.R. surveyor; and Lady Lougheed, the wife of the important Calgary attorney and senator.

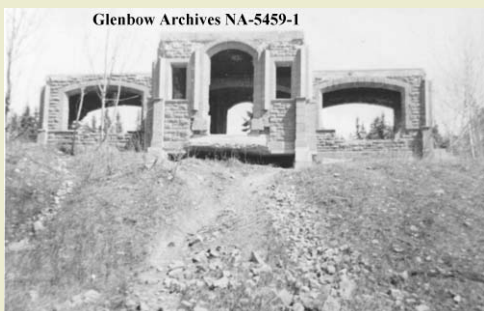


Lindsay's Folly

3625 4 St SW - Romanesque Revival - 1913

Dr. Neville J. Lindsay purchased the land in 1904. Before that, oral history has it, a fox farm. Hydraulic methods were used to terrace and even out the hill, and ten rows of fir trees were planted. Dr. Lindsay applied for a building permit for a residence in October of 1913, and construction began, using sandstone blocks removed from the Knox Presbyterian Church on Seventh Avenue and Centre Street. Construction stopped soon after, due to Lindsay's financial problems, and perhaps also due to unstable soil. The site was abandoned, and reverted to city ownership in 1936.

By 1938 it had become a park reserve. During World War II, the steel beams were removed, the metal to be re-used for the war effort. The distinctive sandstone portico crumbled in August 1955. Generations of children played in the ruins from the end of construction to the present. The game they played and the ghost stories they told contribute to the legend of "Deadman's Castle".



Parkhill Public School

3650 3 St SW - Edwardian Cottage - 1912

Parkhill Public School is a two-storey brick building in Calgary's Parkhill-Stanley Park neighbourhood. It was built as a public elementary school in 1912-13 and continued its original function until 1977. The building was then converted into offices, and in the late 1980's it was sold and converted into condominiums. The school is a legacy of the City's pre-First World War population and real estate boom. Between the 1901 and 1911 census years, Calgary's population grew more than tenfold (from 4,398 to over 43,704). Public school attendance rose from 1,911 in 1906 to 9,587 in 1914. In 1910, the City annexed a vast area on all sides, and this included the present Parkhill-Stanley Park district.

At a time when Superintendent of Buildings Hugh McClelland and his assistant William A. Branton were designing school buildings for the Board, Parkhill Public School was designed by the Toronto architectural firm Ellis and Connery. Parkhill was one of twenty-five new public schools built between 1905 and 1914. It was the second of two four-room brick cottage schools built during the peak of the boom (1909-13).



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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info@heritagecalgary.ca
(403) 805-7084

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