

2013



THE MODERN FRONTIER

Calgary in the Post-War Era
1947-1975

Prepared for the City of Calgary



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The City of Calgary experienced an unprecedented period of growth and development in the Post-war era. From 1947 to 1975, vast tracks of modern suburbs were built, pushing the boundaries of the city into the modern realm. Beginning in the late 1960s, Calgary had repositioned itself as an administrative centre for oil and gas and the downtown skyline changed drastically with the development of countless iconic and exciting mid century towers.

“The Modern Frontier: Calgary in the Post-war Era (1947-1975)” is a comprehensive modern study and the first of its kind in Calgary. The study explores the motive and historical influences that incited this tremendous explosion of growth and building and identifies important Post-war sites that explicitly express these Post-war themes of development. Aligning with national and provincial

historical thematic frameworks, the study has drilled down from the national to local level to establish key themes of development in the modern period in Calgary from the start of the oil boom in 1947 to the dawn of the post-modern period in 1975. Accompanied by a thorough literature review and a cursory site survey, six broad historical themes and supporting sub-themes were developed including:

- Petroleum City
- Embracing the Modern: Prosperity, Progress and the Automobile
- Social and Community Life in the Atomic Age
- Urban Renewal
- Western Roots
- Foothills Architecture

Each theme and sub-theme in the Thematic Framework is illustrated by modern sites identified in the field review (Appendix B). Over 230 modern sites were assessed during this project by way of a windshield survey (Appendix C). Based on a number of qualifying facets, including but not limited to architectural integrity, history, and context, the top 40 modern sites were selected as potential sites for addition to the Heritage Inventory of Evaluated Historic Resources (Summarized in Appendix D). The study also makes a number of important recommendations to further the awareness and protection of one of the city's most important and highly recognizable periods of growth.



AGT ELBOW PARK SOUTH EXCHANGE BUILDING
CANADIAN ARCHITECTURAL ARCHIVES ATK66A37.40



1

INTRODUCTION

“To be modern is to find ourselves in an environment that promises us adventure, power, joy, growth, transformation of ourselves and the world” (Berman, 1982).

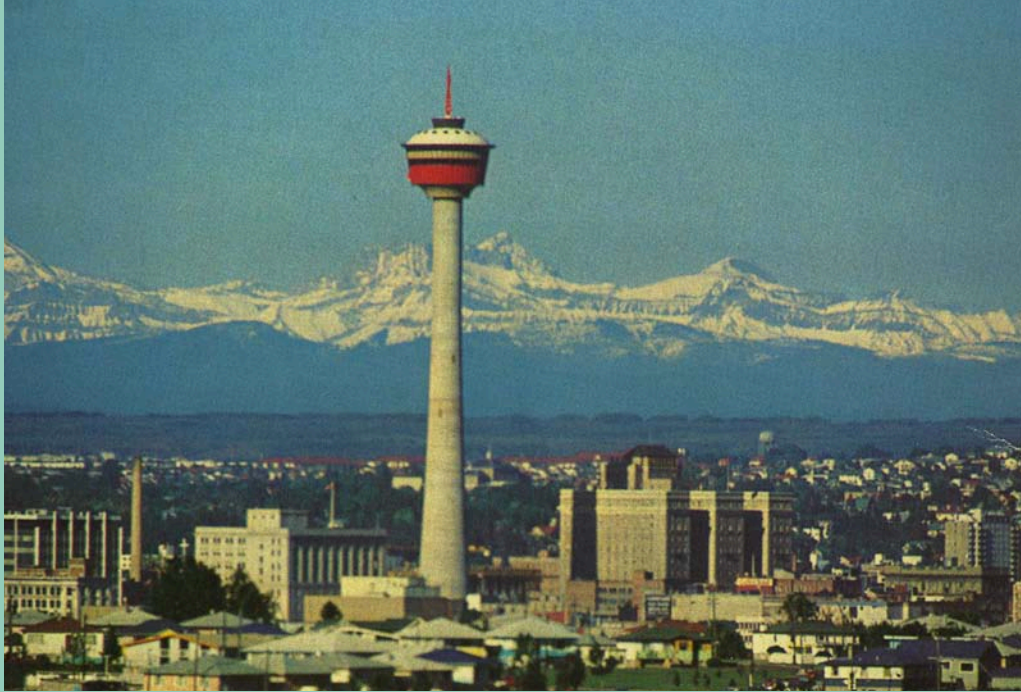
The preservation of our Post-war heritage is now recognized nationally – and internationally – as an integral component of overall heritage conservation. As many of our modern sites have now passed their period of serviceable use, it is important to consider that some of these sites have significance and should be considered as candidates worthy of conservation. Many are now reaching the point in their lifespan where they are being considered for major retrofit, redevelopment or demolition, and it must be recognized that not all will survive. It is timely to assess and document the historic significance of Calgary’s Post-war development, and to identify those sites that best illustrate the trends and movements of the city’s more recent history.

The city of Calgary has been a participant in heritage programs developed since 2001 as part of the federal Historic Places Initiative and

the Municipal Heritage Partnership Program in Alberta. Since 2003, the city has been actively documenting sites for inclusion on the Canadian and Alberta Registers of Historic Places. Significant sites have been evaluated and documented through a Statements of Significance a, the national standard for documenting historic places in Canada and Statement of Integrity, a provincial standard for documenting the current condition of a site. Globally, there has been a shift in heritage conservation towards a “values-based approach” that recognizes the importance of embedded historical and cultural values as the basis for understanding our heritage. This approach is based on the recognition of the importance of different interpretations, levels and meanings of heritage value and considers a broad-based view that goes beyond just architectural value. A values-based assessment of

heritage also looks at environmental, social/cultural, economic and even intangible aspects of our shared experiences. In the *Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada*, Heritage Value is defined as “the aesthetic, historic, scientific, cultural, social, or spiritual importance for past, present or future generations.” It is important to consider that values are multivalent, and that a theme or a historic place can illustrate more than one value.

This evolving view of heritage also recognizes emerging trends in urban development and the need for integration and sustainability in community planning. This approach recognizes the environmental, social/cultural and economic importance of sustainability initiatives. Heritage conservation strongly supports all three pillars of sustainability.



CALGARY SKYLINE, CA. 1968
 CALGARY PUBLIC LIBRARY,
 COMMUNITY HERITAGE AND FAMILY
 HISTORY PC_1373

Given our new, broader understanding of the importance of “heritage value”, it can be recognized that it is important to include the evaluation of Post-war heritage sites into the city’s existing heritage management program. Recently, there has been significant academic attention paid to Calgary’s Post-war history, and the general population is now more fully aware of the era’s significance. This broad context study builds on a solid base of work that is already available, summarizes this available information and synthesizes key trends and themes that will assist in the evaluation of sites for potential inclusion in the City of Calgary’s Inventory of Evaluated Historic Resources. The Thematic Framework developed as part of this study, provides an analysis of historic trends and significant buildings and structures, and represents a condensed overview of the development of Calgary’s built heritage during the modern era. The methodology for this project has involved a number of sequential steps:

- review of material relating to significant urban development patterns and trends;
- literature search to determine sites that have been recognized through academic research, publication or awards;
- interviews with key individuals with particular knowledge of the development of Calgary’s Post-war architecture;
- development of an overarching Thematic Framework that recognizes national, provincial and local historical themes, movements and trends (Appendix B);
- identification of almost 230 representative buildings and sites that illustrate these trends, including thematic groupings of major styles and categories of resources based on function or design (Appendix C);
- assessment of background information on Post-war housing types and suburban development;
- review and synthesis of information on key architectural trends and styles;
- survey of leading architectural practitioners of the time;
- site review of key resources to determine if they still exist; and
- prioritization of the top 40 Post-war sites for further evaluation (Appendix D).

The work undertaken as part of this project constitutes an introductory assessment of the Post-war period of Calgary’s built heritage. It also identifies key areas of further research, identification and evaluation that could be undertaken in the future.

The modern era was slow to reach Calgary. Originally a tiny prairie settlement, Calgary blossomed into a railway boomtown when the Canadian Pacific Railway arrived in 1883, allowing it to grow into an important commercial and agricultural hub in western Canada. Buoyed by the great Western Boom, settlers poured into the area between 1896 and 1914 in response to the offer of free Homestead Land. A global market crash and the outbreak of World War One put an end to the golden years of the early twentieth century.

The physical and financial toll of World War One and its aftermath was staggering. New wartime technology, such as airborne bombs and chemical warfare, led to unprecedented casualties. Adding to the misery, at the very end of the War, the Spanish Flu pandemic killed more people worldwide than the armed conflict. Much of Europe was physically devastated, requiring widespread rebuilding on an unimaginable scale. In ruins and seeking a new way forward, Europe embraced the new modernistic styles of architecture such as the emerging International Style. In North America, however, the period following the War was a time of cozy, entrenched traditionalism. As the winner of the conflict, and having escaped the

POST-WAR HISTORICAL CONTEXT



WELCOME CELEBRATIONS FOR MILITARY PERSONNEL, CA. 1945
GLENBOW ARCHIVES ND-10-213

physical devastation of its cities, North America carried on much as it had before, until other powerful forces knocked it off course. The Great Depression ushered in a new, grim austerity that directly impacted the agriculture and ranching businesses in Calgary. The city entered into a period of mass exodus, and very little new development.

Just after the end of the Second World War, everything changed for Calgary. In 1947, the discovery of huge reserves of oil in Leduc fuelled an enormous economic boom that radically transformed the sleepy city into a thriving metropolis and international headquarters for oil and gas. Calgary not only benefited from the end of wartime austerity, but also was suddenly one of the fastest growing economies in Canada.

2.1 Geography and Climate

“Alberta enjoys a pleasant climate and wholesome mountain air and thanks to natural gas fuel, is unpolluted by smoke or grime. The province enjoys also an amazing assortment of topography and scenery – ranging from the imposing majesty of the prairie tableland to the magnificence of the Rocky Mountains.”

The Honourable Ernest C. Manning, Premier of Alberta



HAPPY VALLEY, CALGARY, CA. 1960S
CARDCOW.COM

Calgary is located at the transition zone between the foothills of the Canadian Rockies and the Canadian Prairies. Two major rivers run through the city, the Bow and the Elbow. The climate is greatly influenced by the city's elevation and proximity to the Rocky Mountains. Calgary's winters can be uncomfortably cold; but warm, dry Chinook winds routinely blow into the city from over the mountains during the winter months. These winds have been known to dramatically raise the winter temperature in just a few hours, and may last several days. The chinooks are such a common feature of Calgary's winters that only one month (January 1950) has failed to witness a thaw over more than 100 years of weather observations. Calgary is a city of extreme temperatures that have ranged anywhere from a record low of -45 °C in 1893 to a record high of 36 °C in 1919. As a consequence of Calgary's high elevation and aridity, summer evenings can be very cool. Calgary has a dry climate similar to other cities in the Western Great Plains and Canadian Prairies. Unlike cities further east, humidity is rarely a factor during the Calgary summer. The city is among the sunniest in Canada, with 2,400 hours of annual sunshine, on average.



2.2 The Booming Economy

Although oil was found in the foothills even before the turn of the century, it was not until 1947, with discovery of the Leduc field, that the Province became a producer in a big way. Since 1948, production has grown to an estimated 150,000 barrels a year – almost a 700 percent increase. The number of operating wells is now more than 3,000 and new ones are being brought into production at rates ranging from two to as many as five a day. Exploration and development continue all over the Province from the international border to the fringe of the Northwest Territories and from the Saskatchewan boundary into the foothills.

“ At the present time petroleum is such a sensational factor in Alberta’s economy that we are apt to overlook the fact that our prosperity is rooted in the farms, whose products yielded \$760 millions’ worth to the public income last year, while all the mineral resources combined contributed a relatively modest \$175 millions. Of the latter sum, petroleum accounted for some \$122 millions at wellhead prices and the outlook is that the 1952 output of crude oil will be in excess of 50 million barrels – more than ninety percent of the whole Canadian oil production with a value between \$130 millions and \$160 millions. In eight months of 1952 the value of manufacturing was in excess of \$180 millions, and of this nearly sixty percent was from the processing of farm products.”



WESTERN EXAMINER
PROCLAIMING THE OIL
DISCOVERY AT LEDUC
GLENBOW ARCHIVES NA-789-80

(*Journal of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada* (JRAIC), 1950 Editorial)

The discovery of oil at Leduc and other fields created unprecedented economic growth in Alberta over the next three decades. This fundamentally redirected the provincial economy away from a reliance on agriculture, and from 1947 on, Alberta experienced among the highest rates of economic growth in Canada. The booming oil industry drove the development of a new Calgary, with a concentrated downtown commercial core and a rapidly-expanding concentric circle of low-density new suburbs, based

on the freedom of the automobile and fuelled by readily-available capital.

During this early period of oil and gas development, Calgary positioned itself as the administrative capital for oil and gas production, despite the hub of oil production being situated closer to Edmonton. This strategic positioning meant that international head offices were moved and/or opened in Calgary. Many international firms, wanted new office towers with modern amenities and modern houses, thus ushering Calgary into the modern architectural age.

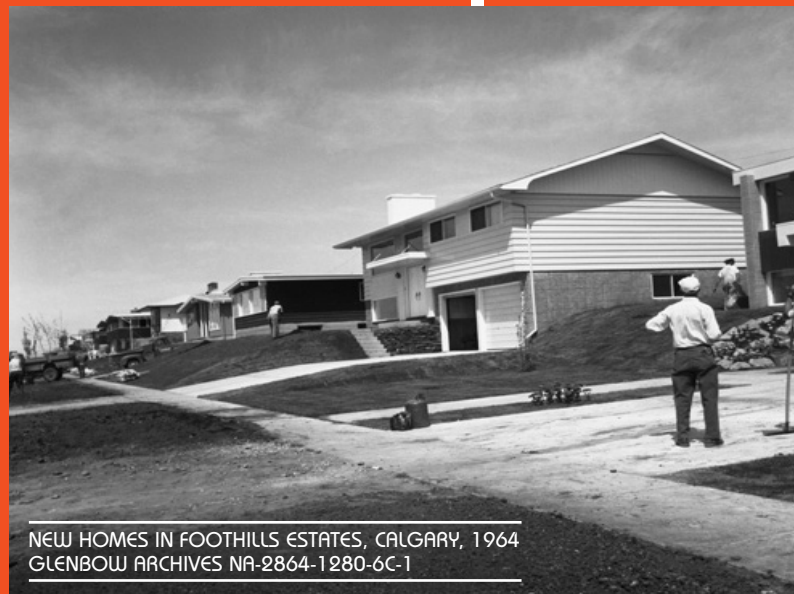
2.3 Community and Suburban Development

As demobilized soldiers returned to Canada, there was a pent-up desire to get on with lives that had been put on hold by the War. This released a wave of a desire for unattached singles to get married, have children and build houses, putting an enormous strain on already strained institutional networks. The Central Mortgage & Housing Corporation (CMHC) was created in 1946 in response to frantic house building and buying activity across the country, as a means to facilitate new families in receiving a mortgage. In 1954, parallel changes in the National Housing Act (that significantly broadened the CMHC's mandate) and the Bank Act facilitated home ownership. These structural changes to home ownership led to increasing suburbanization, which was facilitated by the City of Calgary in order to direct the form of development.

Many returning veterans had gone straight from high school to war, and upon their return availed themselves of educational opportunities. Educational institutions had to react quickly, and in 1945 the University of Alberta opened a branch campus in Calgary. As the suburban neighbourhoods were established, local schools were built to handle the booming child population that was moving like a wave through the population. Churches and other institutions struggled to catch up but the booming economy enabled ready financing when required.

One of the most distinctive characteristics of the Post-war development in Calgary was the opening of land for suburban housing. The once sleepy city grew explosively, with the development of large tracts of new housing based on a suburban modern model. Many new families from widely varied backgrounds moved here seeking new opportunities. In very short order, an area of mostly empty prairie lands around Calgary started to develop as neighbourhoods. This involved the construction of hundreds of individual houses, often in repetitive plans with minor variations. These suburban developments were enormously popular, as they provided affordable housing for a rapidly expanding population. The new residents shared a willingness to break with

tradition, resulting in an unusually wide acceptance of contemporary styles of architecture. This was fertile ground for experimentation in design, and the quality of this new housing stock was surprisingly high. The suburbs began to develop as complete communities, and downtown was abandoned for the commercial uses that were creating the new wealth. This resulted in the characteristic image of Calgary, with tall downtown towers spiking up through low-density sprawl. Although many of these houses have since been altered or demolished, and landscape features have matured, it is still possible to discern the individual character of these larger neighbourhoods that were built in concentric rings around the original core of the city.



NEW HOMES IN FOOTHILLS ESTATES, CALGARY, 1964
GLENBOW ARCHIVES NA-2864-1280-6C-1



2.4 Architecture

As the economy picked up in the mid-1920s, there was a return of prosperity and Calgary experienced some growth. The prevailing architecture during the 1920s and 1930s was traditional, and displayed readily-identifiable historical styles that hearkened back to the values and ideals of an earlier age. Nothing too modern was acceptable. But by the mid-1930s, the new modernist styles that had been adopted in Europe were being introduced to North America by a handful of influential intellectuals such as Walter Gropius and Mies van der Rohe, who were fleeing Nazi oppression. The Great Depression ended North America's craze for the traditional architecture of the past.

The booming economy opened up vast new opportunities to build, drawing in a new generation of architects into an exciting and liberating atmosphere that embraced the modern spirit. Clients, who were kings of new technology, were tapping into vast wealth and had no fear that their buildings were brashly modern. Calgary lost little time in reinventing itself, growing fast and putting on the most stylish new clothes. As new residents poured in, there was a high proportion of Americans experienced in the western oil industries, who were already familiar and comfortable with the modern architecture of Dallas, Fort Worth, Oklahoma City and Denver. Unfettered by tradition, fuelled by entrepreneurial attitudes and rolling in money, there was an unquestioned acceptance of the

new spirit of modernism. This embrace of modernism was realized by a crop of young architects trained in modern architecture who were either graduates of University of Alberta or moved to Calgary for its abounding opportunities. Some of the city's most inspired and original architectural works to date arose during the modern boom in the City. As Peter Hemingway has noted, the prairie architecture of this period was "powerfully original" and "truly Canadian."



BARRON BUILDING
GLENBOW ARCHIVES
NA-4476-102

BARRON BUILDING - CALGARY'S FIRST MODERN SKYSCRAPER

Calgary lawyer and theatre owner J.B. Barron sensed a perfect opportunity for the bold mixed-use office tower and cinema complex he long had wanted to build. While Calgary newspapers boasted the announcement of a new office tower almost every week during 1948, by 1949 none had been built or even started. It is to Barron's credit as a developer that he was able to convince as conservative a firm as Great West Life Assurance Company to grant a mortgage of \$850,000 on a stylistically unusual design by Calgary architect Jack Cawston, which combined the Art Deco massing and ornament with the ribbon windows typical of the International Style. The Barron Building opened in May 1951 as one of Calgary's first modern skyscrapers. The building not only played a crucial role in the development of Calgary's oil patch, but also helped in structuring the city's urban form.

3

THEMATIC FRAMEWORK & REPRESENTATIVE SITES

Parks Canada has the responsibility for the federal stewardship of heritage resources. Early in the twentieth century, it developed the first *National Historic Sites System Plan*, subsequently rewritten in 1981 and updated in 2004. This thematic framework is a way to organize or define history to identify and place sites, persons and events in context. The thematic framework for National Historic Sites provides a comprehensive way of looking at Canadian history, responds to evolving concerns and interests, and reflects recent scholarship on the evolution of Canadian historiography.

As we move forward through time, there has also been a growing recognition at the national and international levels that the resources of the modern era reflected a new spirit, and that architecture and technology had grown and developed to encompass a whole new expression of technology. Changing social, economic and political conditions, rapid technological advances, and new ways of expressing form and responding to functional demands

influenced Canadian production and design of this period. In 1997, Parks Canada began a further exploration of how to evaluate and commemorate the special characteristics of the modern era.

“The Modern era in Canada may be defined conceptually by a conspicuous and widespread faith in the future, extraordinarily rapid changes to lifestyles and unprecedented growth. These traits had an impact on the way most Canadians lived, and on the places where they lived. Their effect on the built environment began tentatively during the Depression years, intensified following the Second World War and peaked in the 1950s. In the 1960s, the preoccupations of Canadians gradually began to change when some of the basic premises of the 1940s and 1950s began to be questioned. By the early 1970s Canadians were once again looking to the past for clues to improving their environment and dealing with new domestic and global challenges. The Modern era was therefore considered to encompass the years from about 1930 to about 1975; that is, from the period when a faith in a better future independent of the past began to take hold and find expression in a significant number of buildings, to the period when Canadians’ faith in a better future untethered to the past began to fade, replaced by the rooted architecture of the heritage conservation and post-Modernist movements” (Parks Canada National Historic Sites System Plan: Commemorating Canada’s Built Heritage of the Modern Era, page 4.)

The development of a Thematic Framework for Calgary’s modern period involved drilling down from the national themes, connecting to the provincial themes in Alberta’s 2005 Thematic Framework (*In Time and Place*), then determining the themes with relevance at the local level. This comprehensive **framework will enable** the city to articulate its unique heritage values and identify historic resources based on these values for the future growth of the modern focus in the city.



Based on Parks Canada’s suggested categories, as well as the typologies of use suggested in *Calgary Modern*, sites identified for further research and evaluation have been sorted into functional categories. The Thematic Framework recognizes a broad range of values under which city-wide themes can be articulated, and has assisted in the prioritization of sites for further study. The resulting Thematic Framework provides an effective analytical tool for the evaluation of Modern era resources.

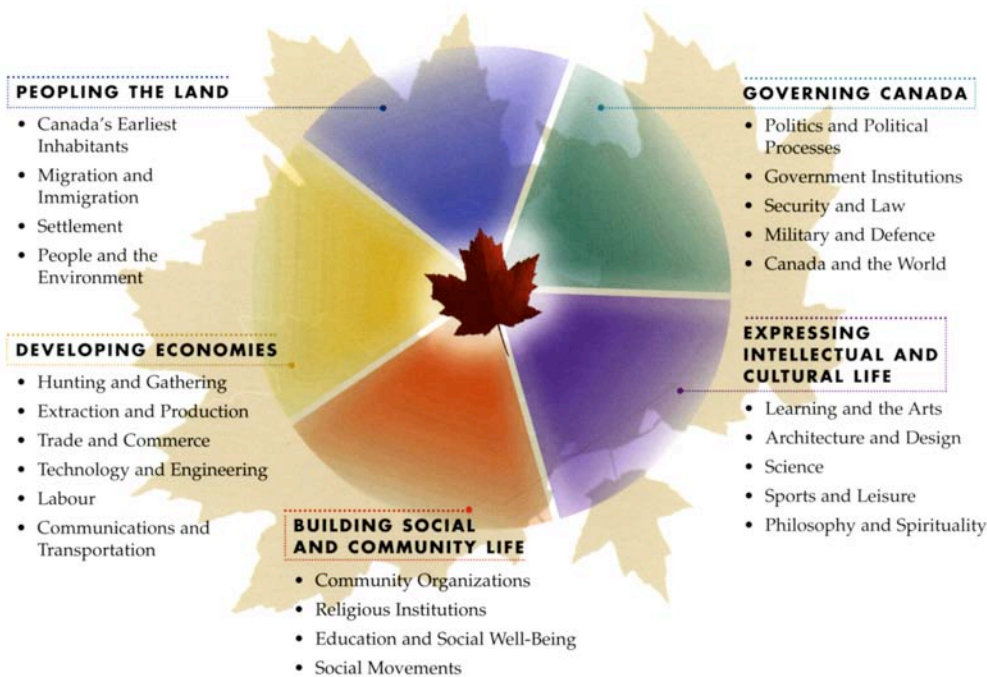
As recognized in the Parks Canada *National Historic Sites System Plan: Commemorating Canada’s Built Heritage of the Modern Era*, the most appropriate, realistic and manageable way to organize a framework that covers the full scope of Canada’s built heritage in the Modern era is according to broad

categories of use. This recognizes that function, rather than architectural style, had become the prime determinant of form and appearance during the Post-war period. This approach also takes into account the broadening definition of cultural heritage and the value that is recognized in representative as well as exceptional examples. The sites that were determined as representative of the development of Post-war Calgary were derived from a number of sources, and illustrate one or more of the following criteria:

- Represent one or more of the historical themes identified in this report;
- Recognized at the time of its construction through publication or award;
- Recognized through contemporary scholarship;
- Illustrate one of the Parks Canada Modern Era cultural phenomenon criteria including:
 - a) changing social, political and/or economic conditions;
 - b) rapid technological advance;
 - c) new expressions of form and/or responses to functional demands; or
 - d) a precedent that had a significant impact on subsequent buildings, ensembles or sites.

The Thematic Framework and summarized in Appendix B on the adjacent page, illustrates the relationship between the national and provincial frameworks and drills down to local examples of sites in each category. A broader list of sites is available in Appendix A and B in this report.

PARKS CANADA SYSTEM PLAN



3.1 Petroleum City

After the Leduc strike in 1947, the development of the Oil Patch including oil and gas head offices in Calgary's downtown and light industrial areas outside of downtown, were created to support the flourishing new industries.

Downtown Calgary remained essentially static until the oil boom in 1947. The first major oil discovery, in the Turner Valley in 1914, marked the birth of the Canadian oil industry. A refinery was built in 1921 in Calgary and was linked to the field by a pipeline. The Alberta Oil and Gas Conservation Board set up its headquarters in Calgary in 1938. By the time of the Leduc oil strike in 1947, Calgary was already established as western Canada's major oil and gas administration centre, and had the trained personnel and agencies necessary to coordinate various branches of the oil industry.

The entire structure of Alberta's economy was changed by the Leduc strike and a new network of commerce was created. This included the formation of a host of exploration, production, servicing, processing and distribution industries. These new businesses increased employment, income, spending, and produced an upsurge in the whole economy. The new, booming financial environment created the potential for expansion that drove new waves of investment and immigration into Alberta.

Calgarians accumulated a staggering level of wealth during this period. The city suddenly had the population base and economic means to undertake vast projects. Because of the oil and gas boom, there was a sudden need to build administrative infrastructure, including the construction of petroleum-based head offices, as well as oil industry-related offices and industrial space. Calgary developed rapidly as an international oil and gas headquarters city equal to Denver and Oklahoma City. American businessmen experienced in the industry were transferred into or sought the opportunities of the expanding new companies, and brought progressive new ideas with them including an appreciation for the benefits of the new Post-war lifestyle. Business was conducted - by men - in downtown clubs and steakhouses over three-martini lunches. The Bloody Caesar was invented in Calgary in 1969.

The image of modernism was a perfect fit with the new dynamic city that was unfolding on the Prairies. The scramble to establish this administrative infrastructure was served well by the concepts of modern architecture. Downtown was mostly comprised of pre-First World War buildings, unsuitable for the dynamic new industries that were suddenly appearing. What was required were buildings that could be built quickly, with flexible interior space. This flood of work drew architects from Europe, schooled in the new concepts fuelled by international modernism. This new modern spirit fit perfectly with the needs of companies tied to oil: modern, machined materials, dynamic structural systems and simplified layouts. The same architects that designed these office buildings were commissioned to design new houses, churches, apartments, concert halls, airport concourses and shopping centres. Residential land use in the downtown area was trumped by the need for new offices, leading to a decline in urban living combined with the spontaneous development of residential suburbs with local shopping amenities. Public transportation was just not available, which suited the residents who embraced the automobile as part of their lifestyle, and also ran on the very product that was driving the new boom. The new retail malls in the suburban neighbourhoods allowed downtown to shed its traditional shopping role and develop full-on as a commercial centre. The oil boom changed downtown to a place of serious business.

This was not necessarily an orderly transition. Some critics excoriated the downtown, calling it banal, lacking in amenities, scarred by the bisecting railway lines and blighted by short-sighted planning. Eastern critics in the architectural press were particularly vicious in their assessment of Calgary, and singled it out for relentless attacks as the immature, unformed, reckless and spoiled teenager of Canadian cities:



“Calgary is a young urban settlement of overdeveloped, sprawling residential suburbs, with an underdeveloped central core, which is merely a collection of streets and blocks. As such, it is now overdue for the sort of care needed to make it worthy of the name “city”, a place for work, sociability and culture. That special quality which makes a city the cradle of man’s most noble achievements, is still possible for a booming and vigorous Calgary.

In regard to traffic problems, Calgary, one of the fastest growing cities in Canada, certainly has its full share. To ease the downtown traffic city authorities are proposing to build a six-lane parkway, to run adjacent to the proposed CPR rail line along the south bank of the Bow River. The parkway, they say, would also serve as an east-west bypass of the core, linked by means of cloverleaves to three of the four downtown bridges, the exception being the Louise Bridge. The writer feels this proposal insufficient to meet Calgary’s growing traffic needs.

How far have city authorities already decided about the gradual reshaping of the now characterless core? What has been proposed so far is an isolated group of apartment point blocks, with some commercial and related facilities, facing Prince’s Island at the north edge of the triangle. The scheme is still just an idea, and quite vague as to its ultimate realization. This is as far as the city’s own projects go. On the opposite side of the triangle, CPR plans for any parts of the right-of-way are even more vague, in fact still non-existent, for no planners or architects have labored on them as yet. An attempt to convey some idea about them has been made by the association called “Calgarians for Progress”. Its plan shows a number of buildings within a zone that has no relationship to its surroundings. An existing tower building group next to the city hall, consisting of a library, a police headquarters, municipal offices and a garage, has also not been integrated into a total scheme. Therefore, the theme that prevails so far in the projected picture for Calgary’s core is Isolation with no suggestion that the core elements will eventually be linked together in any coherent unity. If it is at all true that the character of any city is qualified by the life at its centre, then the character of Calgary is likely to remain fragmented, aimless and spotty with little or no true urbanity.”

(“Redevelopment: CPR Proposal. A Study by Dr. D. Styliaras”, March 1964 JRAIC)

This barrage of scathing comments did not prevent local boosters from their relentless promotion of the oil and gas towers as bright symbols of the new future, far superior to anything that stodgy old Edmonton had to offer. Ultimately, the criticisms withered in the face of Calgary’s defiant and bold steps into the future. In any event, the defiant new Calgarians were not listening as they went about building a new Petroleum City.

REPRESENTATIVE SITES

The following is a sample of sites that illustrate Petroleum City:

- Alberta Wheat Pool, 505 2nd Street SW, 1958, Clayton Bond and Mogridge
- John J. Bowlen Building, 620 7th Avenue SW, 1968-69, W.G. Milne
- Calgary House, 550 6th Avenue SW
- NOVA Complex, 5801 - 7th Avenue SW, 1979-82, Fredrick Valentine of J.H. Cook
- Barron Building, 610 8th Avenue SW, 1949-51, Jack Cawston
- Phillips Building, 625 4th Avenue SW, 1968, Clayton Bond & Mogridge
- Wilson’s Arch Building, 2607 10th Avenue NE, Ca. 1965, Underwood McLellan & Associates



RENDERING OF THE NOVA COMPLEX
1979 ALBERTA GAS TRUNK LINE ANNUAL REPORT



3.2 Embracing The Modern: Prosperity, Progress & The Automobile

Massive immigration and population booms in Calgary, fuelled by Post-war optimism and the oil boom, with the middle class embracing Modernism as a sign of progress and affluence. Idealization of the role of home in family life and development of suburb housing. Strategic development of retail centres in newly expanded neighbourhoods.

The Modern movement had grown out of the devastation of Europe during the Great War, but was initially ignored in North America, which pursued a path of traditionalism until the schism of the Depression years. During the early 1930s, American architects began to pay attention to this simpler, more universal approach to building. Spurred by exhibits and publications on the International Style, interest in the Bauhaus, and a wave of transplanted leading figures such as Gropius and van der Rohe who were fleeing the Nazis, the new spirit finally took root on American soil. At first it was more embraced as a commercial 'Streamlined' style, as echoed in popular World's Fairs such as the Chicago 'Century of Progress', 1933-34, and San Francisco and New York, both in 1939-40. The aerodynamic forms of these exciting new building echoed the sensuous, curvaceous forms of ocean liners, trains and airplanes, signaling speed, energy and dynamism. The international spread of Modernism was facilitated by the growth of popular media such



CHICAGO WORLD'S FAIR, A CENTURY OF PROGRESS EXPO POSTER, 1933
WIKIPEDIA

as Hollywood movies, and marked a period of experimentation with both architecture and cultural ideas.

This sense of the new modernism did not reach the City of Calgary until after the Leduc strike in 1947, and its explosive growth was tied to new technologies, new industries and massive immigration. This was fertile ground for new ideas, and the ideals of modernism permeated the development of subdivisions and suburbs around the residential dreams and aspirations of the time. Indeed, the Post-war years in Calgary embraced the idealization of the central role of the home in family life and the yearning for stability and order following the tumultuous war years; this was symbolized for many

people by the purchase of a cozy new modern house in the suburbs. The middle class of Calgary was receptive to the ideals of progress, and became the willing clients of Post-war Modernism. From 1947 to 1967, Calgary was transformed from a pre-modern rural backwater to an urbane modern hub. The Post-war era exposed Calgary and Calgarians to modern art, industrial design, new styles of commercial interiors, skyscrapers, ranch-style bungalows, a modernized transit system, modern bridges and new infrastructure that could accommodate the needs of the car – arguably the biggest icon of the Modern movement in Calgary. It was the suburbs, which by definition required that

THEMATIC FRAMEWORK & REPRESENTATIVE SITES

residents own an automobile, rather than downtown that defined Calgary's distinctive approach to modernism - *"modern attitudes and a modern consciousness - including a readiness for change, an interest in the fashionable and the contemporary, and a broadly secular, materialist outlook"* (Stamp, 2004). The movement was driven by consumerism rather than radical individualism, which was the prevailing force in other cities, and Calgary found its ideal manifestation of the modern movement in suburban bungalows, where proud

first-time homeowners showed off modern furniture and labour-saving appliances while gazing out their picture windows at their shiny new automobile, or sipping a martini in their rec room.

The flip side of this embrace of the modern was the underlying fear generated by the tensions of the Cold War. The idea of war was too recent, and the terrors of the atomic bomb too real, to be forgotten. As the Russians initially pulled ahead of America in the Space Race, the fear of nuclear holocaust ran rampant.

The pessimistic made sure they had a bomb shelter in their basement; the optimistic felt that "Science" would save us and that the atom could be harnessed as we headed off to the stars. Somehow, things seemed more secure when the Americans landed the first man on the moon. Between these polarities, there flourished a general optimism in Calgary that saw no return to the old ways.



MODEL FALL-OUT SHELTER, CALGARY, 1960
GLENBOW ARCHIVES NC-2864-178A



STUDENTS AT HAULTAIN SCHOOL CELEBRATING
LAST DAY OF SCHOOL, CALGARY, 1951
GLENBOW ARCHIVES PA-1599-504-9

3.2.1 BOOMERS & BABIES: IMMIGRATION AND BABY BOOMERS

The population boom that occurred in Calgary after 1947 was transformative. Between 1946 and 1956 the population of Calgary doubled, and by 1970 would triple - an increase from 100,000 to over 400,000. This dramatic increase caused massive shifts in the structure of the city; housing was needed for the new arrivals, and strategically placed retail centres were required to service the needs of the population. According to Cecil Burgess, during his 1948 "Alberta" summary in the November issue of JRAIC:

"During the period from April to September of [1948] the value of building permits for single family dwellings in Calgary advanced fairly steadily at an increase of a million dollars per month from one to over seven million; for apartment buildings from twenty thousand to two hundred and fifty thousand, an increase of approximately fifty thousand per month... The accommodation still fails to keep pace with the demand. The cost of building is at twice pre-war prices. Business buildings are holding a high level without progressive increase. The steadily increasing population requires and is getting a great increase in school and hospital accommodation throughout the province."



IMMIGRANTS FIND JOBS SHORTLY
AFTER ARRIVAL, CALGARY, 1955
GLENBOW ARCHIVES NA-5600-7306B

The demography of the city was further changed with the substantial increase in the number of children born shortly after the end of World War Two (WWII). This baby boom was created due to the combination of several unique circumstances. First, the Great Depression of the 1930s slowed reproduction rates across Canada as it was economically difficult to raise and support children; this led to the lowest recorded birthrate in Canada in 1937 of 20.1 children per 1,000 people. Additionally, the advent of WWII in 1939 depressed birthrates further, as many of Canada's young, virile men left to fight overseas. Upon WWII's conclusion, the desire for stability and traditional households was at its peak. More marriages occurred between the end of WWII and 1965 than had occurred in the decades prior. People were getting married at a younger age, and tended to have children quite quickly. Due to the combination of these events, the birthrate increased from 20.1 in 1937 to 24.3 in 1946, and to 27.2 in 1946. The birthrate would remain between 27 and 28.5 until 1959 when it gradually began to decline. The baby boom produced approximately 1.5 million more births in Canada than would have otherwise occurred, an increase of more than 18% over a 13- year period. This baby boom put further pressure on an already strained situation. People suddenly required more room and desired houses in convenient locations, complete with a garage and back yard, in which to raise their families.

The baby boomers were not the only cause of the dramatic population increase in Calgary during the Post-war period; the immigration that was a result of the oil discovery was also a significant factor. The "Americanization" of Calgary was unique in Canada during the mid twentieth century. By the 1960s, Calgary had the largest non-military colony of Americans in the world, numbering 50,000, most of whom were employed by the petroleum industry and earned comfortable "white-collar" incomes. These new Calgarians were prominent in the development of the city's social and economic scenes and their influence caused Calgary to resemble the well-known oil and gas cities of the American south:

"Americans who came to Alberta in the Post-war era had a notable social and political impact. In the early years of the boom, most senior management of the major oil companies, largely American-owned, were from California, Oklahoma, Texas and Louisiana. From 1955 to 1970, nine of 15 presidents of Calgary's exclusive Petroleum Club were Americans. Faced with growing nationalism, American oil companies gradually Canadianized their personnel during the 1960s. The Americans who remained usually took out Canadian citizenship so they could vote. Like their counterparts in the United States, they imported both their strong right-wing views and

an enthusiasm for involvement in voluntary organizations... The Post-war construction industry was barely back in business when the American influx hit. House builders could not keep up with the burgeoning demand from incoming Americans" (Stamp, 2004).

The Post-war boom in Calgary also saw the resurgence of Chinatown and other ethnic enclaves, due to the 1946 adoption of the Canadian Citizenship Act and the post-1947 cancellation of immigration restrictions. Emergency measures begun in 1946 to aid the resettlement of refugees from different parts of Europe were seen throughout Canada in 1947 and, with the removal of Italians from the enemy aliens category, a period of European immigration to Canada was started.

During this period of growth, several different forms of residential housing was constructed to meet the needs of the changing society, including numerous larger apartment towers.

REPRESENTATIVE SITES

The following is a sample of sites that illustrate Boomers & Babies:

- Calgary Place, 330 5th Avenue SW
- Franklin House Apartments, 620 7th Avenue SW, 1964-68, Jack Long
- Riviera Apartments, 1310 9th Street SW



LAST RUN OF TROLLEY BUS NUMBER
422, CALGARY, 1975
GLENBOW ARCHIVES NA-2891-38

3.2.2 MODERN HOME ON THE RANGE

Suburbanism was Calgary's primary outlet in its expression of the modern movement:

As Calgarians embraced the Modern Age in the years following the Second World War, they redefined terms such as "Modern" and "Modernism". They shifted the emphasis from the avant-garde and from high Modernism to mass-market Modernism. They went beyond modern art, modern architecture, and modern design, and redefined Modernism to include modern homes in modern suburbs, with modern furniture and modern appliances and modern cars. For Post-war Calgarians, Modernism meant personal betterment, achieving all those material gains that had been delayed or denied by fifteen years of depression and war. Calgarians democratized Modernism (Stamp, 2004).

THE RISE OF THE AUTOMOBILE

As the attitudes and demography of Calgary changed in the Post-war era, there was a corresponding massive shift in the physical layout of the city that was the result of the transcendence of the personal automobile over all other forms of transportation. The end of 15 years of recession and war also resulted in the release of the hold that had been keeping people from spending, consuming, and frivolously indulging. Calgary embraced this release, and a culture of marketing and consumerism was born.



The streetcar had been the primary means of transportation throughout the city from 1909 through the Depression and the subsequent war years. Within months following the 1947 oil discovery, the dilapidated wooden streetcars were all but entirely replaced by trolley buses; they would be wholly replaced by December 1950. By the early 1970s, the electric trolley buses would be replaced by more economic diesel machines.

The streetcar to trolley to diesel bus transition paled in comparison to the dramatic rise in importance and prevalence of the personal automobile on Calgary streets. Automobile registrations in Calgary tripled from 13,500 in 1947 to 42,000 in 1957, then more than doubled again to over 100,000 just five years later. By 1962, reported the *Calgary Herald*, Calgary Transit "ha[d] lost one out of every three passengers in its tussle with the auto" (Stamp, 2004).

The automobile was a symbol of affluence and freedom in Post-war Calgary. With the ability to travel at one's own pace and on one's own schedule, the car was one of the most significant changes to the city of Calgary in the Post-war period. This freedom of travel allowed for the development of suburban housing outside of the streetcar and bus routes, and was an signal to the city and to private developers alike that the solution to the housing shortage that was so pronounced following the end of WWII lay in the kilometres of empty land outside the city core.

SUBURBAN DEVELOPMENT

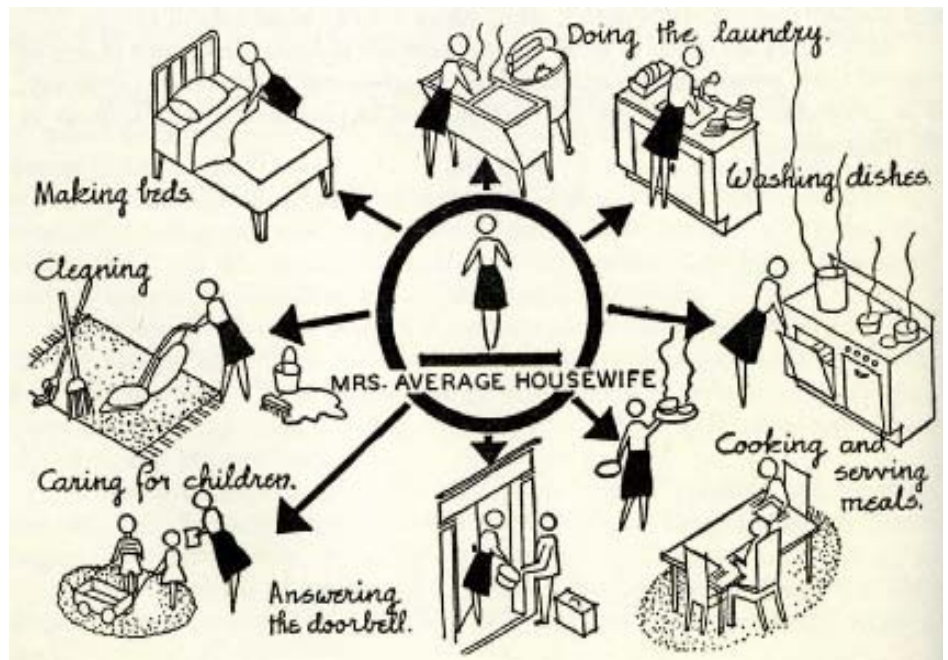
“We have bungalows - blocks and blocks and blocks of bungalows”

Following WWII, the City of Calgary, like most cities across the country, experienced not only a pronounced housing shortage, but also a significant lack of quality housing. The increased prevalence of the personal automobile freed people to move further from the city centre to areas where they could have larger houses and more property, but these areas had to be developed in order to accommodate the suddenly larger population. The City of Calgary, in its progressive attempt to quickly and efficiently solve the deficiency, bought tracts of land on the outskirts of the city centre and developed rows of bungalows, similar in design and modest in size. In Calgary, 6,000 of these houses were constructed during the first four years following WWII.

Housing construction started to boom during the Post-war period in Calgary, and as blocks and neighbourhoods were developed and the demand for supplies and contractors increased, so too did the cost of constructing a new single-family home. The increased costs did not slow down the pace of construction however, and by 1948 residential construction had quadrupled from the year prior. By 1949, Calgary was experiencing the most significant construction boom in its history - building permits totaled \$21.8 million - topping the previous record year in 1912.

“Almost all of the housing built in Alberta between 1945 and 1967 was provided through the private construction of new houses for private ownership. For those who wanted to purchase an older house, there were simply not enough to meet the demand. Despite grumbling about high prices, few in the middle class seemed to object to this, and there were few laments that Albertans could not live in older houses. The belief that new buildings signalled the taming of the frontier had been transformed into a belief that newness demonstrated personal success and upward social mobility. The deprivation experienced during the Depression and then during World War II reinforced the commitment to newness, as did the Post-war fixation with material rewards. And the recipients of these rewards were easily recognizable through the houses they built, which looked different and were often sited in a different way than were the houses of earlier times” (Wetherall and Kmet, p.248).

MRS. AVERAGE HOUSEWIFE, 1945
BUILDING OR BUYING A HOUSE





The first suburban areas to be developed were in North Mount Pleasant, between 4th Street and 8th Street and between 24th Avenue and 26th Avenue NW. The dominant manifestation of the increasing development was the bungalow, though it would change over time, growing from 900 to 1,200 square feet, which reflected the growing affluence of the population. Indeed, Calgary was the national leader in single-family housing in the Post-war period, as illustrated by the 26,800 residential lots that were developed by private developers between 1956 and 1965.

The bungalow began its long relationship with Calgary in the late 1940s, built initially by the Calgary House Builder's Association. The original four-room bungalow design started a movement towards flatter, lower dwellings than had been seen during previous boom times, and featured the latest in modern home design, including large picture windows, stucco, coloured or bleached birch plywood or shiplap siding, horizontal design and landscaping that included lawns, low groundcover plants and shrubs. By the late 1950s, the bungalows had monopolized Calgary; 80% of the new houses constructed were single storey bungalows with hipped or gabled roofs.

The increased affluence of Calgarians was demonstrated as much on the interior of the houses as it was on the exterior: "While standardized building materials and techniques had produced suburban environments which many felt were too uniform, efforts in design were directed towards creating a truly functional interior" (Wetherall et. al, 267). New products were developed, which were intended to save time and energy, and new colours were introduced that embraced the atomic, space obsession of the age. The layout of suburban homes changed as well. Interior spaces were modified to flow into one another more naturally, and the kitchen and dining room were connected and flowed easily into the living room. The houses were designed to enhance family life and the informal lifestyles that now centered around family life and later the television. By late 1954, CHCT-TV was broadcasting to televisions in the city. Where once homes were arranged around the central fireplace, the television had become the new family hearth by the mid-1950s.

The suburban house was the wife's domain. While the husband went off downtown to fight corporate battles, the wife worked at home and ruled the domestic sphere in their "home on the range." Families in the Post-war era could not afford domestic help, and the suburban house was ergonomically designed so that the

wife could efficiently carry out all the household tasks.

By the 1960s, popular tastes had begun to change and more people were preferring the ranch style bungalow, which was characterized by its strong horizontal lines and angles, wide overhanging eaves with hipped, gable, and even flat roofs. The 1960s also saw the emergence of the split-level home, which often featured one two-storey side, usually occupied by bedrooms and washrooms, attached to a one-storey more open side, which contained the kitchen, dining room, and living room.

Though the bungalow was the post-war building trend across the continent, it was "remarkably well suited to the prairie landscape, where trees are low and these buildings can be more easily sheltered than the high rise structure of earlier years" (Wetherall et. al, 264). With rational space planning, large kitchens, handsome exteriors and the embrace and accommodation of the car, the Post-war bungalow would remain one of the most popular housing types in Calgary for decades following the war.

Several apartment blocks were also built in the modern style during this period as well. Many replaced historic homes in established neighbourhoods, permanently altering the density and feel of many of the city's older neighbourhoods.

THE ULTIMATE SHOWHOME: THE TREND HOUSE

1954, 730 47 Avenue SW / 4738 Elbow Drive

In the Post-war years, young Canadian families embraced modern architecture and all that it represented: easy-to-care-for products, new technology and increased leisure time were all evident in new residential designs. In response, the B.C. wood industry launched a promotion, demonstrating how their products could be used in imaginative and expressive ways. Three main groups, the B.C. Lumber Manufacturers Association, in conjunction with the Plywood Manufacturers Association of B.C. and the Consolidated Red Cedar Shingle Association of B.C., banded together to build eleven Trend Houses across Canada in the early 1950s. Built as display homes, the houses represented the latest in residential design developments, and showcased the use of wood in modern buildings. These were all architect-designed, open at first to the public, and when possible furnished with award-winning Canadian-designed products, recommended by the National Gallery and Eaton's Department Store. In addition to showcasing the potential of wood in residential construction, these houses also demonstrated a number of modern conveniences, including the latest thermostatic temperature controls, remote control touch-plate lighting, copper plumbing and fibreglass insulation. The split-level Calgary Trend House is characterized by its linear design, which takes advantage of the natural topography. The house features vertical wood siding, large fixed glazing, exposed glue laminated beams and a clerestory along its front façade. The roof of the Trend House is complex, the two-storey portion featuring a side-gabled roof while the one-storey horizontal front façade features a tilted flat roof. Two chimneys are prominently displayed on the residence, with a dominant central chimney at the front entranceway.



Calgary
TREND HOUSE

The natural beauty and individuality of Western Woods is expressed to the full in this distinctive home at 4738 Elbow Drive (at S.W. Forty-Seventh Avenue) in Elboya. This view from the rear reveals functional, split-level design which takes full advantage of lot contours and gives spaciousness and privacy to all living areas. Natural finished, knotty Western Red Cedar siding gives character to the attractive exterior. Pitched roof is Red Cedar Shingles, while one-storey wing is spanned by solid Western Red Cedar plank to form the sloping roof-ceiling. Yellow window panels and door to balcony are plastic-surfaced Douglas Fir Plywood.

“The Trend House, then, has demonstrated how these modern materials and conveniences apply under actual living conditions... not just in a testing laboratory or a working model. While a strictly low-cost home would hardly be expected to incorporate all the special features shown in the Trend House, it displays many practical ideas which could be used economically in the most inexpensive home.”

(Western Homes & Living, August 1954, page 1)

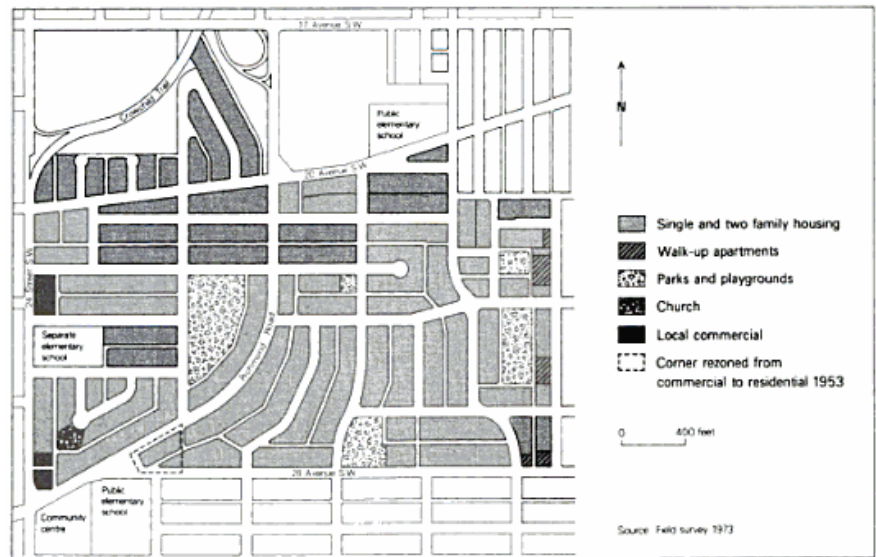
CALGARY TREND HOUSE, FROM THE TREND HOUSE BROCHURE, CA. 1954
MICHAEL KURTZ, TREND HOUSE CHRONICLES



NEIGHBOURHOOD PLANNING

With the rapid construction of so many single-family houses, the City of Calgary recognized the need for the development of complete neighbourhoods for the new residents. As the suburbs existed on previously undeveloped land, it became necessary to build schools, commercial areas, churches, and parks in closer proximity to the new residential areas. The suburbs were designed for ease of car travel with much lower densities than earlier residential districts; this was illustrated by the fact that close to all the residential development during the majority of the modern era (1940s-1960s) was single-family detached housing. Typical lot sizes of the time were also larger than had previously been common, 50'x100' or 80'by120'. As the new areas developed, the city began to campaign for the Neighbourhood Unit Concept (NUC), which would ensure that each new residential neighbourhood also had areas of mixed-density, an internal street system that advocated ease of car access and safety of pedestrian travel, open parks and green space, commercial areas, and a centrally located school. A variety of street designs, including curved streets and cul-de-sacs were used to differentiate the uniform blocks.

In Calgary, the first neighbourhood to be developed using some of these neighbourhood principles was Knob Hill, followed by Fairview (which included the first shopping mall, several hair salons and a bowling alley). Braeside later became known as the first major subdivision in the city. The Britannia neighbourhood was the city's first upscale Post-war community. Built on lands obtained by the city in the mid-1920s, Britannia was planned, developed, promoted and sold by the city itself; at the time, it was considered the first complete neighbourhood in Calgary. Established in 1952, the design of Britannia was based on the Garden city-based concept. Lots went on sale by 1953 and most were sold by 1954, when water and sewer had been guaranteed. Though Britannia was significantly more expensive than the rest of Calgary at the time, ranging from \$2,000 - \$5,000 per lot, the majority of the lots were sold quickly and construction began soon after. The neighbourhood was an important part of Post-war Calgary identity, often defining social circles neighbourhood dynamics, in fact: *"with the school and park as the social and functional centre, residents, typically families, began to think of themselves as belonging to a neighbourhood first, and the city second, and community associations became well established and took on some of the business of management of facilities such as skating rinks, as well as organization of neighbourhood social events"* (Sandalack & Nicolai, 2006: 81).



KNOB HILL, A MODIFIED GRID
PATTERN NEIGHBOURHOOD
STAMP 2004

THEMATIC FRAMEWORK & REPRESENTATIVE SITES

Many neighbourhoods in Calgary, like the Britannia neighbourhood, employed the use of the NUC idea through the 1950s. Most centred around a school and included areas of mixed-use and apartment buildings, churches, shopping centres/areas, parks and green spaces, and often utilized the concept of unified landscaping.

By the 1960s, Calgary planners shifted their preference from neighbourhoods to more significant geographical units, which were known as sectors. This change in planning focus centred on creating community wide service areas that would be used by many different neighbourhoods in one area, or

sector, resulting in neighbourhoods being organized around sector service nodes, often containing high schools, shopping centres, office spaces/clinics, libraries, churches, entertainment venues, police stations, and fire halls. This sector planning is still seen in contemporary suburban Calgary areas today.

“Every member of the family will enjoy visiting the ultra-modern shopping centres in our cities, such as [North Hill Centre] on the Trans-Canada Highway at 14th St. N.W. in Calgary, Alberta.”



NORTH HILL SHOPPING CENTRE, CA. 1970
THE CITY OF CALGARY 2001-026-141

REPRESENTATIVE SITES

The following is a sample of sites that illustrate Modern Home on the Range:

- Carson Residence, 3931 Edison Crescent SW, 1953, Rule Wynn & Rule
- Trend House, 730 47th Avenue SW, 1953-54, Rule Wynn & Rule
- Mire Katchan Residence, 800 Prospect Avenue SW, 1954, Clayton Bond & Mogridge
- Derochie Residence, 61 Laird Court SW, 1964-65, Gordon Atkins
- “Britannia 800” Apartments, 815 50th Avenue SW
- Kelvin Grove Patio Apartments, 6919 Elbow Drive SW, 1963, Jack Long



3.2.3 MODERN RETAIL

Post-war retail development in Calgary was centred on the automobile. Replacing walkable areas with a public street presence, shopping centres located in neighbourhoods outside the downtown core became the norm in the city by the 1950s, often taking on the appearance (and parking capacity) of American strip malls. This new commercial design was not seen as entirely positive; shopping centres were usually located along major streets easily accessed by cars, though not as accessible by pedestrians and public transit vehicles. This issue was addressed by the design of integrated shopping centres, large buildings containing anchor stores (usually a major

department store) and smaller stores, as well as food and rest areas, which provided one-stop-shopping for the residents of the area. The first shopping 'mall' of this kind opened in 1958 as Simpsons-Sears North Hill, located at the intersection of 16th Avenue and 14th Street NW. The shopping mall was the centre of consumerism in Post-war Calgary and was responsible for the change in the commercial area model across the city. This also pulled retail activity out of the downtown core, leaving it for business use, which further separated the male and female domestic roles; while the husband worked downtown, the wife went shopping in the suburbs.

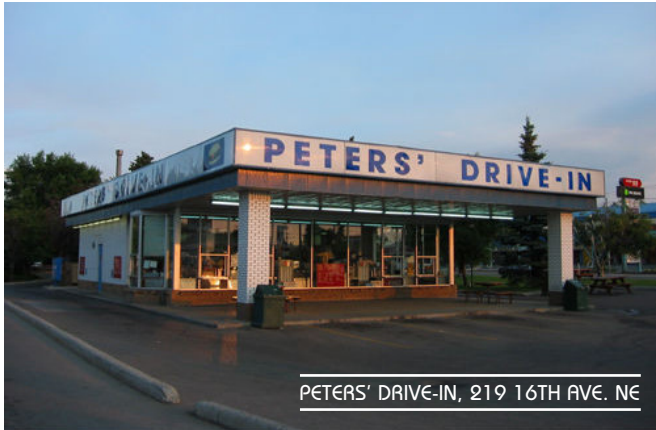
Other businesses, not previously seen, began appearing in Calgary

in the Post-war period. Drive-in movie theatres became popular as more and more people had access to automobiles. The lure of outdoor, big screen movies as viewed from the privacy and comfort of one's own personal car became a very attractive leisure activity. The prominence of the car also created the need for gas stations, car repair shops, and drive-thru restaurants, like those popularized by the US owned A&W Root Beer Company and the locally owned Peters' Drive-In ("The Drive-In You Can't Drive By"), which opened in its original and current location in 1962. The car significantly changed the appearance of modern retail in Calgary and, just as it affected the development of suburban housing, created an entirely new culture of commercialism.



SAFeway, 817 19TH STREET NE

THEMATIC FRAMEWORK & REPRESENTATIVE SITES



REPRESENTATIVE SITES

The following sites illustrate Calgary's Modern Retail:

- Mayland Heights Safeway, 817 19th Street NE, 1963
- Bank of Montreal, Highfield Branch, 4307 Blackfoot Trail SE, 1962
- Fitz Flooring and Window Fashions, 4623 Bow Trail SW
- Peter's Drive In, 219 16 Avenue NE



3.3 Social and Community Life in the Atomic Age

In response to the exploding population, a massive building program initiated the construction of many new schools, churches, institutional, and social facilities to serve the newly developed suburban neighbourhoods. Traditional styles and forms are abandoned and eclectic, eccentric and bold designs embrace the fun, atomic spirit of modernity, creating new neighbourhood landmarks.

Calgarians were quick to embrace modernity after the explosion of the economy and population that began with the Leduc Oil Boom. After years of entrenched traditionalism, economic repression, war and crop failure due to dust bowl conditions in the 1930s, Calgarians were quick to celebrate their long awaited return to prosperity. As many newly married couples settled into their new modern suburban bungalows and sleek apartment buildings designed to meet all the needs of the new middle class family, there emerged an increased demand for social and community facilities in the city. The City of Calgary was largely built during the 1960s to 1980s, and some of the city's most intriguing designs are those built to support social and community life. The collection of this form of buildings expresses its purest form of the optimism in the city at the time.

The Post-war boom catapulted Calgary from a small ranching community to one of Canada's larger cities seemingly overnight. Calgary had strategically positioned itself as the administration headquarters for the oil industry well before the start of the boom. Large oil companies with deep pockets, many of whom were from the US, hired

well-known or foreign architects trained in modernism to design their headquarters in Calgary. And these same architects were retained to design local churches, educational facilities, parks and community and cultural institutions.

Beginning in the 1950s, the city adopted the Neighbourhood Unit Concept to ensure that new neighbourhoods had a mix of residential, retail, a central educational facility, a community hall and a church. The neighbourhood unit was based on an area that was served by a central elementary school. Naturally, parks, elementary schools and local churches were built on mass as a result during this time. By the 1960s, planning initiatives evolved into outline or sector planning to establish larger community-wide facilities to serve

a grouping of neighbourhoods as opposed to a single neighbourhood. During this period, larger churches, hospitals, high schools, cultural and community facilities, private clubs, and sector shopping centres were constructed.

In the Downtown core, an aggressive Urban Renewal plan ignited by the 1966 Downtown Master Plan saw masses of historic buildings demolished to make way for an institutional core, consisting of a Convention Centre, a museum, Education Board buildings, a Library, a Municipal Building, a Federal Government Building and a Performing Arts Centre. While the plan was not fully realized, the 1968 Brutalist Catholic School Centre was the first building completed as part of the 1966 Plan.



CALGARY EDUCATION CENTRE BUILDING
CANADIAN ARCHITECTURAL ARCHIVES
284A/04.01

3.3.1 EDUCATION

In the Post-war era, a pent-up demand for educational facilities and new public prosperity led to massive increases in capacity for education. As with other facilities constructed during this time, schools were experimental and playful, utilizing unusual materials such as Cor-ten steel and board-formed concrete. Not since the massive 'old stoney' school building program from 1905 to 1913 had the city experienced such a demand for educational facilities. The Post-war era saw the construction of hundreds of modern schools. A notable example is Mayland Heights Elementary School, designed by Gordon Atkins in 1968, which adopted an avant-garde educational model into its architecture. Calgary's school district headquarters were built in the downtown core as part of the Urban Renewal Scheme No. 1A in the mid 1960s. The Catholic School Centre (1968), designed by McMillan Long & Associates, served as the head of the Calgary Roman Catholic School District No. 1. The Calgary Education Centre administrative building, designed in the Brutalist style by Stevenson, Raines Barrett Hutton Seton & Partners, was completed in 1969.

REPRESENTATIVE SITES

The following sites illustrate Calgary's Education:

- Calgary Education Centre Building, 515 Macleod Trail SE, 1969, Stevenson Raines Barrett Hutton Seton & Partners
- Mayland Heights Elementary School, 2324 Maunsell Drive NE, 1968, Gordon Atkins
- Queen Elizabeth School Library Addition, 512 18th Street NW, 1967, J.J. Smart
- Catholic School Centre, 300 6th Avenue SE, 1968, McMillan Long and Associates

POST SECONDARY EDUCATION

Many campuses were established or expanded at this time, with non-traditional architecture reflecting new modern social and cultural ideals and aspirations for the future. A number of these new buildings and campuses adopted a Brutalist aesthetic, a notable early example being Paul Rudolph's Art & Architecture Building at Yale, 1958. The establishment of new universities in England was already underway in the late 1950s and was spurred by the 1963 Robbins report on Higher Education; most of this new construction was starkly modern (nick-named the "plate glass universities") that provided a startling contrast to traditional red-brick collegiate forms. In Canada, campuses such as Scarborough College, 1963-65 and Simon Fraser University 1963-65 reflected new non-hierarchical ideas in education in their modern expression of exposed concrete.

Calgary strove to establish an institute of higher learning with degree-conferring powers, which led to the University of Alberta opening a branch in Calgary in 1945. A new campus was established, and the first building, now the Administration Building, was opened in 1960. The University of Alberta Calgary Branch eventually gained full autonomy in 1966 as the University of Calgary. During the late 1960s, the University underwent a massive construction boom with a number of landmark buildings. In addition, The Banff Centre (originally known as The Banff School of Fine Arts) became affiliated with the University of Calgary. The total full-time enrolment in 1966 exceeded 4,000 students and

there were 355 academic members of staff. The University is now home to 14 faculties and over 30 research institutes and centres.

Calgary's other major post secondary institution is SAIT Polytechnic, created as the Provincial Institute of Technology and Art (PITA) in 1916. Since its inception, the facility has focused on technical and skill-based training. The campus moved to its present day location in 1922 and during WWII was turned over to the Royal Canadian Air Force to function as the No. 2 Wireless Training School of the Commonwealth Air Training Plan. After the war, the school re-opened with a renewed vigor as the province required skilled workers to meet the demands of the building boom and Post-war return to the



workforce. The Thomas Riley Building was built in 1952 and the John Ware Building was constructed in 1958. The college was renamed the Southern Alberta Institute of Technology in 1960 and the art department became the Alberta College of Art in 1973.

The development of post secondary institutions in Calgary was one of the major impetuses for neighbourhood development in the areas surrounding the institutions. The University of Calgary for example, was developed on what was once the edge of the city. The original Mount Royal College, founded in 1910 as a Methodist based elementary and secondary educational centre was located in the west end of downtown on 7th Avenue SW. Mount Royal College, completed in 1972, was relocated to the Lincoln Park military site in the southwest. The site expanded rapidly and housing developed shortly after.

REPRESENTATIVE SITES

The following sites illustrate Calgary's Post Secondary Education:

- University of Calgary
- SAIT
- Mount Royal College
- University of Calgary River Cooling Water Pump Station

CHEVRA KADISHA CHAPEL, 1702 17TH AVE. SW

3.3.2 WORSHIP

Emotive, expressionistic yet rational architectural forms suited the more accessible type of worship that began to develop after the Second World War. Rejecting historical styles, non-traditional church structures began to appear, with flat-roofed halls balanced by tall spire elements. Later in the 1950s a new expressionistic aesthetic began to influence church design, and the roof itself became a predominant design feature. Expressive, less rigid forms allowed new approaches to liturgy, exemplified by the Second Ecumenical Council of the Vatican in the early 1960s. Regional variations began to develop; in Alberta, Douglas Cardinal's St. Mary's Church, Red Deer, 1965-67 demonstrated a sublime response to both the prairie context as well as the spiritual realignment of the times. In Calgary, Maxwell Bates and Alfred Hodges, St. Mary's Cathedral, constructed in 1954-57,



represents a transitional example of modern and the more traditional Gothic Revival. The sheer number of churches required to meet the spiritual needs of the ever-expanding sea of new neighbourhoods resulted in an eclectic mix of subdued and common examples to radical forms that challenged the traditional concept of the church such as the Brutalist-style St. Luke's Roman Catholic Church by Cohos Delesalle & Evamy (1967) and the Expressionist-style Chevra Kadisha Chapel by W.G. Milne Architect.

REPRESENTATIVE SITES

The following sites illustrate Calgary's theme of Worship:

- Chevra Kadisha Chapel, 1702 17th Avenue SW, 1961, W.G Milne
- St. Mary's Cathedral, 1954-57, Maxwell Bates and Alfred Hodges
- Our Lady Queen of Peace Church, 2111 Uxbridge Drive NW, 1967-68, John Hondema
- St. Andrew's United Church, 924 Heritage Drive SW, 1968-69, Bill Boucock
- Canadian Martyrs Catholic Church, 835 Northmount Drive NW, 1967-69, Stevenson Raines



SOUTHERN ALBERTA JUBILEE AUDITORIUM, 1960S
PEEL'S PRAIRIE POSTCARDS 010118

3.3.3 ARTS AND CULTURE

By the 1960s, Calgary had debuted as a new city, showcasing modernism in newly designed homes, skyscrapers and community facilities. Several community centres set in newly designed suburban neighbourhoods and private clubs such as the Petroleum Club by Rule Wynn and Rule were built during this time, stressing the importance of community facilities in Calgary.

However, for the size and density of the city, Calgary had a low number of cultural facilities. The urban renewal plan, spearheaded in the 1960s and continuing into the 1970s, contributed to a few notable cultural facilities in the city's revamped civic core such as the Glenbow Museum (1975) by A. Dale & Associates and the W.R. Castell Public Library, completed in two phases, in 1963 and 1974.

The first cultural facility constructed in the Post-war boom was the Southern Alberta Jubilee Auditorium, located on SAIT grounds, and designed by the Provincial Department of Public Works in 1957. The project, spurred by the provincial government to commemorate the province's Golden Jubilee, was not a city initiative. The building was one of two constructed; the second building, the Northern Alberta Jubilee Auditorium was located in Edmonton. The buildings are identical in their design. After completion, it was the only large-scale performance hall in the city.

The Centennial Planetarium, built in 1967, is one of the city's most eminent cultural facilities and is a premiere example of the Brutalist style in Calgary. Anchoring the west end of downtown, the design by

McMillan Long & Associates was one of 18 designs for the competition. Asked to comment on their winning design, the architects stated:

"The design follows no preconceived ideas, adheres to no architectural school or prevailing architectural philosophy. Heavy and massive concrete walls grow out of terraced earth forms, and a tenuous light metallic roof spans between the three strong basic elements of Planetarium, lecture hall and tower, which are webbed together with a general display and exhibition area. The tower, on the axis of one of Calgary's major downtown streets, provides star-viewing and site seeing platforms above the glare of city lights." JRAIC November 1964



The 600-foot Calgary Tower, originally conceived as the Husky Tower, is a landmark structure, albeit now dwarfed, on Calgary's cityscape. The observation tower was designed by A. Dale & Associates in 1968 and was the tallest tower in Canada until 1975, serving as a totem of the success of Calgary's growth and economy. The building was the first in Canada to be slip formed, and the concrete shaft of the buildings was constructed in 25 days.

In the age of progress and modernism, there was no room for conservation of older structures. Modernism was tied to a clean break with the past, and old buildings were viewed as having low value. Any act of heritage conservation was quickly trampled by the prospect of shiny new buildings, and evidence of Calgary's Edwardian boom-era stock was razed to make way for the new and modern. Two proactive heritage projects however, did happen in the 1960s. Heritage Park, a concept proposed by Harry Boothman, Parks Director and funded by the city, the Woods Foundation, Eric Harvie and various private donors, was approved by Council in 1962 and served as the repository for heritage buildings that would inevitably have been torn down. Equally as important was the restoration and development of Fort Calgary in the late 1960s. Under threat from proposed plans to cut a highway through the north end of town, Fort Calgary was eventually acquired by the city and opened to the public in 1978. The heritage culture movement, beginning on a global scale in the 1960s, arrived late to Calgary in the 1970s. Apart from a handful of heritage restoration projects, Calgary's heritage stock was hit hard by urban renewal during the modern period.

REPRESENTATIVE SITES

The following sites illustrate Calgary's theme of Arts & Culture:

- Centennial Planetarium, 701 11th Street SW, 1967, McMillan, Long and Associates
- Calgary Tower, 101 9th Avenue SW, 1968, A. Dale & Associates
- W.R. Castell Public Library, 616 Mcleod Trail SE, 1962-63, addition 1974, J.H. Cook & Associates
- Glenbow Museum, 130 9th Avenue SE, 1975, A. Dale & Associates
- Southern Alberta Jubilee Auditorium, 1415 14th Avenue NW, 1957, Alberta DPW
- Calgary Petroleum Club, 319 5th Avenue SW, 1957, Rule Wynn & Rule
- Guide-Scout Service Centre, 2140 Brownsea Drive NW, 1966-67, McMillan Long & Associates

BUILDING THE CALGARY TOWER, 1967
GLENBOW ARCHIVES



3.3.4 PARKS AND RECREATION

“The mountains are so close they hang as a constant shimmering temptation on the western horizon. August 1975 JRAIC

One of Calgary’s greatest achievements in the Post-war period was the development of several superb urban park systems. Recreation and parks were and continue to be an integral component of the city’s ambitious planning initiatives, beginning as early as the 1950s. A new Parks Superintendent, Alex Munro, stepped into the position in 1949 and began an ambitious plan to beautify and renew the city’s dilapidated parks. Part of his program involved instituting regulations that a minimum 10% of developed land was to be reserved for park, playground and school space. Prince’s Island

Park was one of the first parks rehabilitated in the early 1950s under Munro’s term. The park program was further refined in 1960 when Munro hired Harry Boothman as Parks Superintendent. Boothman believed that “parks are for people” and developed a series of parks dedicated to family, fun and sport. Examples of these parks include the Glenmore, Foothills, Optimist and Kingsland Athletic Parks as well as Happy Valley. New parks such as Confederation Park, Richmond Green Park and St. George’s Heights Park were also significant additions at the time. This period also saw construction of McMahon Stadium, home of the Calgary Stampeders football club in 1960, and additions to the Calgary Zoo including the Avian Conservatory.

By the 1970s, Calgary had a large network of neighbourhood and

larger sector parks. The 1970 Calgary Plan further perpetuated the development of parks, with a focus on increasing public open space and the conservation of natural parks. During this period, a number of large reserves were developed such as Glenmore Reserve, Nose Creek, and Fish Creek, serving as touchstones to the area’s riparian historic landscape. In 1975, Century Gardens, a centennial project, provided one of only a handful open spaces in the downtown. The park, designed by J.H. Cooks, is a brilliant Brutalist expression of nature achieved through the juxtaposition of concrete and water. The park was commissioned by the Devonian Group of Charitable Organizations whose \$5 million endowment also spurred the Glenbow Museum.

By 1975, the city was well positioned to meet the recreational needs of the blossoming population with countless new parks, over 20 outdoor pools, 11 indoor ice rinks and three golf courses.

REPRESENTATIVE SITES

The following sites illustrate Calgary’s theme of Parks & Recreation:

- Burns Memorial Rock Garden, 1103 10th Street NW, 1956
- Century Gardens, 827 7th Avenue SW, 1975, J.H. Cook
- Pinebrook Golf & Country Club, 166 Pinebrook Way SW, 1973, G. Atkins & Associates





HOLY CROSS HOSPITAL
CALGARY PUBLIC LIBRARY, COMMUNITY
HERITAGE AND FAMILY HISTORY PC, 2028

3.3.5 HEALTH

The growth of the population in the Post-war era led to a need to build regional and more localized health and welfare facilities. Many of the city's large hospitals were built during this period. The Holy Cross Hospital, built in Mission, and the Foothills Hospital Complex are two large scale tower facilities built during this period. Rockyview General Hospital also housed the Glenmore Park Auxiliary Hospital, a 200-bed hospital built in 1964 by J.A. Cawston & Associates; the design was nominated for a 1964 Massey Medal. Several smaller care facilities such as the Mayfair Care Centre, located in Chinook Park, served specialized health care needs.

REPRESENTATIVE SITES

- Glenmore Park Auxiliary Hospital, 6909 14th Street SW, 1964, J.A. Cawston & Associates
- Holy Cross Hospital, 2210 2nd Street SW
- Rockyview General Hospital (Highwood Building), 7007 14th Street SW, 1975
- Foothills Hospital Complex, Hospital Drive and 29th Street NW
- Mayfair Care Centre, 8420 Collicutt Street SW

3.4 Urban Renewal

General infrastructure and transportation improvements to serve the growing city, mass annexation of neighbourhoods and towns surrounding Calgary, urban renewal initiatives, and the building of a modern civic centre in downtown.

As many cities across the world began to embrace modern urban planning techniques and urban renewal as the solutions to modern city building issues, Calgary began to focus on its downtown core, in order to shape it into an exciting and prominent centre, worthy of the large, modern city Calgary was becoming. The mass annexation of outlying areas had produced a sprawling, but unified city and it was then the responsibility of politicians, developers and planners to encourage the construction of appropriate centres of commerce and recreation to serve the increasingly mobile residential base. New building methods and zoning regulations spurred the development of skyscrapers downtown and highways that crisscrossed the city. In the name of progress and modernity, many new commercial, cultural and recreational hubs were built during the modern period; however, some of these proposals met with much opposition as they threatened to destroy established buildings and neighbourhoods that were in their path.

Not everyone agreed with the vision, or lack thereof, of Calgary's future. Critics, notably architects who wrote pieces for *JRAIC*, often dismissed the urban renewal schemes that Calgary was producing in the modern era. One such piece, written by architect Peter Hemingway in August 1975 was entitled "Downtown Calgary: A Series of Urban Lesions." Hemingway argued that Calgary's urban development and renewal schemes lacked consistency, which led to a feeling of "impermanence" across the city. He criticized the lack of vision for downtown Calgary, even though its rapid development had produced a plethora of new office towers, which were simply, as he described them, of a higher quality than Edmonton. New downtown developments, such as the Calgary Tower, convention centre, Glenbow Museum and Plus-15 system, were commended for their contribution to the urban landscape, but their questionable design detracted from their impact. The criticisms of Hemingway in 1975 provided an urban reflection, just as the modern period was winding down, that attempted to digest the sheer amount of development and renewal that had occurred in Calgary since 1947. This booming period of development has had many lasting impacts on the urban environment and infrastructure in Calgary.



NATURAL RESOURCES BUILDING
205 9TH AVE. SE



3.4.1 MODERN URBAN PLANNING

MASS ANNEXATION: THE SPRAWLING CITY

By the 1960s, Calgary was a city without suburbs – a modern, seamless city. This, however, did not mean that there were not suburban areas. In fact, a vast majority of the city would be considered suburban. The mass annexation that occurred mid-century allowed the City of Calgary to control planning and development on a metropolitan scale, which included a broad spectrum of neighbourhoods and features, from an increasingly urban downtown to fringe suburban neighbourhoods and from industrial areas and the airport to parks and waterways. The modern annexation, which began in earnest with large areas north, west and south of the downtown in the mid-1950s, continued through the 1960s when municipalities such as Forest Lawn (1961), Montgomery (1963) and Bowness (1964) were joined with the City of Calgary, furthering their own aspirations to be part of a modern city. Calgary had increased in size during the modern period from 39.6 square miles in 1945 to 189 square miles in 1978, an increase of more than 377%. Not only did the annexation allow for efficiencies of scale in the planning and operations of the city, it also greatly increased the tax revenues for the city, thereby helping to facilitate additional developments within its boundaries. The annexation, which continues today, has also helped to increase the population base to make Calgary the largest in Alberta and the third-largest in Canada.

Calgary Population and Land Area Growth in the Modern Period

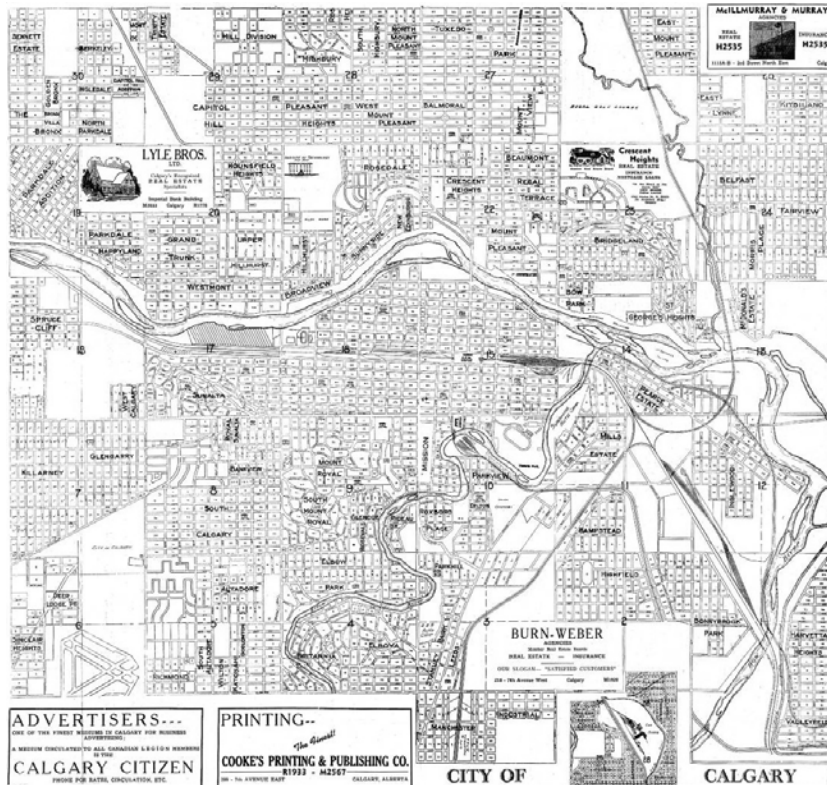
Year	Population	10-year Growth
1941	87,267	6.9%
1951	129,060	47.9%
1961	249,641	93.4%
1971	403,320	61.6%
1981	591,857	46.7%

SOURCE: [HTTP://WWW.UCALGARY.CA/APPLIED_HISTORY/TUTOR/CALGARY/FRAME1895.HTML](http://www.ucalgary.ca/applied_history/tutor/calgary/frame1895.html)

Year	Land Area (square miles)	Growth
1945	39.6	-
1954	40.1	1.2%
1962	151.5	277.8%
1974	157	3.6%
1978	189	20.4%

[HTTP://WWW.RUPRESS.CA/BOOKS/120152/EBOOK/992_FORAN_2009-EXPANSIVE_DISOURCES.PDF](http://www.rupress.ca/books/120152/ebook/992_foran_2009-expansive_disources.pdf)

1950 COOKE'S MAP OF CALGARY
CALGARY PUBLIC LIBRARY, COMMUNITY HERITAGE AND FAMILY HISTORY MAP_CALG_14



THEMATIC FRAMEWORK & REPRESENTATIVE SITES

ZONING AND BUILDING REGULATIONS: BIGGER, BETTER, CHEAPER, FASTER, TALLER

New city zoning regulations were enacted in the late 1950s. These single-use zoning regulations sought to upgrade deteriorating urban districts and also included new classes of development, such as highway development districts (including highway motel districts, highway commercial and industrial districts) and suburban residential districts (including restricted one-family dwellings of greater than average size). These regulations also raised the building height limit from 12 to 20 storeys, which encouraged the development of skyscrapers in the core. This helped accelerate the changing face of Calgary from prairie boomtown to modern metropolis, as downtown office space almost doubled between 1953 and 1962. Contemporary building techniques also helped to facilitate a rapidly growing Calgary. Lightweight and synthetic building materials reduced the construction time and cost for many projects and led to easily replicated and constructed modular designs for office towers downtown. Skeleton frames allowed for flexibility in the subdivision of office floor for tenants. These advanced building techniques facilitated the dramatic redevelopment of downtown Calgary and successfully transitioned the once-sleepy central business district into a bustling centre of commerce, filled with new office complexes, ranging from Elveden Centre to Bow Valley Square, two developments

that exemplify the spirit of massive, wholesale redevelopment that was present in most modern urban renewal schemes.

RENDERING OF THE ELVEDEN CENTRE, 1964
GLENBOW ARCHIVES NA-4476-207





DOWNTOWN URBAN RENEWAL INITIATIVES

1966 Downtown Master Plan

The award-winning Downtown Master Plan of 1966 was a far-reaching, large-scale planning document that included numerous planning and infrastructure schemes, designed to promote downtown as the “pre-eminent and central organizing principle for the entire city.” It included many forward-thinking plans that have had a positive impact on Calgary today, such as:

- reinforcement of Downtown as Calgary’s major office employment centre;
- a proposed a rapid transit system converging on 7 Avenue SW;
- the creation of a pedestrian mall on 8 Avenue SW;
- parking rules and standards promoting public transit; and
- a new development control concept and the use of a bonus system to achieve higher development standards and build the +15 system.

The plan, however, also included transportation initiatives that would have carved through downtown neighbourhoods, including Chinatown. These initiatives failed to materialize and downtown Calgary has since remained a more intact and walkable neighbourhood than was originally proposed.

Downtown Pedestrian Network: Comfort, Civility and Commerce

As downtown Calgary was in the midst of its massive redevelopment, provisions for both the automobile and the pedestrian were made, often at odds with each other. While the automobile generally received more attention in the modern era, there were three large projects that were designed to make downtown Calgary more comfortable and attractive for the pedestrian: Eighth Avenue Mall, the Plus-15 system and the Palliser Square development.

EIGHTH AVENUE MALL

Provision for the pedestrian mall was made in the 1966 Downtown Master Plan. The plan reflected popular mid-twentieth century efforts to prioritize pedestrian spaces in the centre of cities. At the time of the Eighth Avenue Mall’s opening in 1969, many cities across North America were inspired by European examples of pedestrian plazas. The construction of pedestrian promenades and plazas was viewed as a method to inject new life into older and depressed areas of cities. While in many cases, these new spaces failed to attract enough new street life to prevent the further decline of central cities across North America, they did establish the importance of pedestrians to the overall health of central cities.

Calgary’s pedestrian mall was designed by Gordon Atkins and won a 1969 Canadian Architect Yearbook Award, but not everyone was impressed by its design. Critics countered that the mall was unfortunately designed on an east-west axis, which kept with the 1966 Downtown Master Plan, but precluded full sunlight. It was also argued that the open-air nature of the mall, as opposed to the original urban renewal plans for an enclosed mall downtown, was not appropriate for the harsh winter climate. The mall was dismantled in the late 1980s, but lives on as the Stephen Avenue walk between 1st St. SE and 4th St. SW.

PALLISER SQUARE REDEVELOPMENT MODEL
CALGARY HERALD, SEPT. 3, 1969

PLUS-15

As other North American cities began to experiment with new downtown skywalk systems in the 1960s, planning began, under the direction of Harold Hanen, for Calgary's overground pedestrian network, known as Plus-15, or +15. The 1966 Downtown Master Plan implemented funding and planning tools to build the system and in 1970, the first bridge was completed, spanning 4th Avenue to link the Calgary Inn (now Westin Hotel) and Calgary Place. The system won accolades from its onset, including a Massey Award for Excellence in the Urban Environment in 1971 for its "far sighted plan to deal with one of the fundamental problems of urban areas... courageous enterprise on the part of the city government, and an intelligent response from building owners, constructors and investors" (*Architecture Canada Newsmagazine*, December 13, 1971). The Plus-15 network is still expanding today and is now the world's largest elevated climate controlled pedestrian system, comprising 59 bridges and 16 kilometres in length. It connects to more than 100 downtown buildings.

PALLISER SQUARE

The Palliser Square development reflects the first and most important modern real estate development of CPR land in Calgary. The property, located on 9th Avenue at 1st Street SW was redeveloped



by former Mayor, Rod Skyes of Marathon Realty, a subsidiary of Canadian Pacific Investments Limited, established in 1963 to develop CPR land in the Canadian west. Slated as western Canada's most ambitious development, the redevelopment of Calgary's CPR depot lands was conceived to attract the booming oil business companies into new purpose-built towers in the downtown core. The development, centred around Husky as the primary tenant, involved demolition of the CPR depot and the Canadian Pacific Natural Resources Building on the property to directly to the east. The phased plan, with construction beginning in 1965 and fully complete in 1971, realized the building of a new Natural Resources Building in 1966, the Husky Tower, a parking structure, a complex of interconnected offices and shops and a new underground CPR train depot all in 1967, a high rise apartment in 1968 and the office tower and twin theatres in 1971, all designed by A. Dale & Associates. The building officially opened in November 1971 and represents not only the modern development of Calgary's corporate core, but also the first commercial venture of a company that would go on to become one of the largest players in the Canadian development market.

REPRESENTATIVE SITES

The following sites illustrate Calgary's theme of Modern Urban Planning:

- Palliser Square, 100 Block of 9th and 10th Avenues, 1965-1971, A. Dale & Associates
- +15 System, Downtown, 1960s, Afflek, Desbarats, Dimakoplous, Lebensold, Sise/H., Hanen/D. Diver
- Elveden Centre, 717 7th Avenue SW, 1958, Rule Wynn & Rule
- Bow Valley Square, 205 5th Avenue SW, 1972-75, Webb Zerafa Menkes Housden



3.4.2 INFRASTRUCTURE IMPROVEMENTS

Planning and Building for the Automobile: “The Car is King”

Infrastructure planning quickly became a priority in the modern era, as more and more cars began to appear on Calgary’s streets. Modern transportation trends and developments had exalted the car and soon, all other transportation methods were subservient. In order to provide the necessary infrastructure for this increasingly popular mode of transportation, and consequently, the necessary capacity for commuters from new suburban areas, the city embarked on an ambitious road building campaign that would firmly establish Calgary as a modern, mobile metropolis. Some of the infrastructure improvements made in the modern period include:

- the opening of Elboya Bridge over Elbow River on Elbow Drive (1954);
- the Mewata Bridge, (“to be happy” in Cree) across Bow River at 14th Street SW, with its emphasis on streamlined horizontality: 5 traffic lanes, 63-metre centre section was North America’s longest box-girder span & butt-welded reinforced steel; the first use in Canada;
- the first use of cloverleaf interchanges;
- the first parking meters downtown appeared in 1948;
- the first one-way streets established on 6th Avenue (west), 9th Avenue (east), 2nd Street (north) and 3rd Street (south);
- curbside meters, surface lots and multi-level garages operated by Eaton’s and the Bay;
- Bay Parkade addition in 1962 to 1045 stalls, making it the biggest downtown parking structure in Canada at the time.

In a symbolic move in 1963, the Alberta Motor Association opened its two-storey offices in a modern building at 8th Street and 11th Avenue SW. It housed driver training, along with recently unveiled emergency, insurance and travel services. The Association’s prominence echoed the rapidly increasing level of car ownership in Calgary, as automobile registrations tripled from 1947 to 1957 and then doubled again, to over 100,000 by 1962. The next year it was proudly reported that Calgary had the most cars per capita then any North American city, except Los Angeles. Today, Calgary remains the city with the most cars per capita in Canada, with four cars for every five people. The modern romance with, and dependence on, the automobile was summed up by *Calgary Herald* journalist Dave Green, who in March 1957 exclaimed:

“Every day, from every corner of this big, sprawling city, over bridges, cloverleaves, arterial thoroughfares, from side streets and country highways, hundreds of cars pour into the downtown district... One wonders where all the automobiles can be put up, and watching the evening exodus, one marvels at where they all came from” (Calgary Herald)

However grand and exciting the new highway developments and infrastructure improvements promised to be, they did not exist on a blank slate. Established neighbourhoods, notably downtown, were often in the path of proposed highways and bridges. Concerned citizens were able to stop many of the proposals, but not without an organized fight and not without raising the level of awareness of downtown planning issues. The majority of citizens, however, were fighting public transit, as they flocked to their cars and abandoned the established public transportation network, taking their fares and support with them.

CPR LANDS

The CPR right-of-way that separates downtown from the Beltline communities has been the subject of many studies, plans and proposals to span the rift that the tracks have carved. One proposal, unveiled in 1963, to move the tracks, along with a new parkway, to the riverfront would have dramatically changed the heart of Calgary and would have cut off access to the south bank of the Bow River. Conversely, the relocation of the railway tracks would have opened up numerous development parcels downtown and would have removed the barrier between the central business district and the Beltline neighbourhood to the south. At the very least, this particular proposal catalyzed community groups and raised public awareness of downtown planning issues, thereby sparking the debate on what the future of downtown Calgary should look like.

CHINATOWN

The Post-war resurgence of Chinatown, which saw the city's Chinese population more than double between 1951 and 1961, was threatened when highway and bridge proposals sought to virtually eliminate the neighbourhood. The 1966 "East-West Downtown Penetrator" freeway, Bow Trail and Centre Street Bridge proposals (all part of the 1966 Downtown Master Plan) incited local residents to band together in order to save Chinatown. The resident-versus-city climate culminated in the 1969 "National Conference of Urban Renewal as it Affects Chinatown," which brought greater awareness to the preservation of the neighbourhood. Though the neighbourhood was saved in the 1960s, development pressures continued through the 1970s, including the Federal government complex and another attempt at the Bow Trail extension, which was narrowly defeated a second time. Today, Chinatown remains relatively intact and recently celebrated its centenary.

TRANSIT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE MODERN ERA

Despite the strong preference for the automobile as the choice mode of transportation, there were investments made in Calgary's transit system during the modern era, most notably the complete replacement of streetcars and trolley buses with modern gas buses and electric coaches by 1975. These improvements, however, failed to attract additional transit users, and ridership throughout the modern era declined. To combat falling ridership, transit fares increased, which only alienated customers. In 1964, a city transit study revealed that 72% of downtown-bound travellers came by automobile, and 28% by public transportation. Transit usage would languish in Calgary until the arrival of the light rail system in 1981, provisions for which were made in the 1966 Downtown Master Plan.



MEWATA BRIDGE, 14TH STREET SW

REPRESENTATIVE SITES

The following sites illustrate Calgary's modern Infrastructure Improvements:

- Mewata Bridge, 14th Street, 1954, Designer: Haddin, Davis & Brown
- Bay Parkade, 250 7th Avenue SW, 1956, Stevenson & Dewar



W.R. CASTELL PUBLIC LIBRARY, 616 MACLEOD TR. SE

3.5 Western Roots

The permeation of Calgary's western origins into the development of the new Calgary contributed to a unique regional style of modernism. Expressions of individualism, positivism, a move-forward attitude and the image of the urban cowboy embody the spirit of this period. The 'western' attitude is embraced by the oil patch as a symbol of its identity, and is reinforced by the influx of Americans with western roots during the oil boom years.

Erratic weather coupled with its high elevation and set against a backdrop of the Rocky Mountains, Calgary has bred a collective group of hearty people, proud to have a cowboy hat hanging in their closets.

Chinooks were a unique quality of the area that encouraged settlement

in this barren frontier as warm air from the Rocky Mountains made pasturing of livestock in the foothills possible. Those who settled here beginning in the 1880s were farmers and ranchers who remained connected to the frontier landscape while establishing their homesteads. As Calgary urbanized during the Edwardian era, and many families moved to the city from rural areas, residents continued to hold onto their western roots, visible most explicitly in the city's architecture and public art. During this early period of development, Calgary's western roots were "consciously cultivated" (Sandalack & Nicolai 2006:103) both to encourage permanency in the newly-built city and as a tourist draw.

During the Post-war boom, Calgary was infiltrated by a new brand of cowboy. Major oil companies headquartered in Dallas, Denver and Oklahoma City, moved to Calgary to set up their Canadian headquarters. They brought with them a modern sensibility new to Calgary as well as their own culture of American western roots, further idealizing Calgary as a prairie metropolis.

One of Calgary's trademarks, born after completion of the railway in 1883, is Calgarians' high-spirited optimism, perpetuated by a series of oil strikes beginning with the discovery of oil in Turner Valley in 1914. This optimism has created a bustling economy centered partly on the anticipation of the next big oil strike. Architecture in particular during the Post-war era expresses this optimism in the use of creative stylistic influences, the latest materials and bold design. Examples such as Eamon's Bungalow Camp (1951), Elveden Centre (1958) by Rule Wynn & Rule and up to the present time with The Bow (2012) explicitly express the spirit and vigour of Calgarians.



INLAND CEMENT INDUSTRIES OFFICE BUILDING
2820 56TH AVE. SE



3.5.1 CALGARY STAMPEDE

“To the south and east is cattle country where Calgarians can believe that they are experiencing the birth of their community all over again. Each year this feeling becomes a tenuous reality in the carnival atmosphere of the Stampede” (JRAIC August 1975)

In Post-war Calgary, the vision of the modern cowboy was disseminated through popular culture with television shows such as the Lone Ranger, Zorro and Howdy Doody.

Another important force in upholding Calgary’s western roots has been the Calgary Stampede. The Stampede

grew out of the vision of Guy Weadick, an American vaudeville entertainer and cowboy who was involved in travelling wild-west shows. Weadick, who travelled to Calgary for a show, envisioned the great potential of a rodeo in Calgary, set in the heart of Canada’s biggest and most important cattle producing area. The first Stampede, situated in Victoria Park, was funded through the financial investment of wealthy cattlemen, Calgary’s original Big Four: A.E. Cross, George Lane, A.J. McLean and Patrick Burns . The first stampede ran from September 2nd to 5th, 1912. It was a roaring success and became a permanent annual event by 1923, celebrating Calgary’s Old West.

The Post-war period marked a turning point for new innovations, expansion, and the commercialization of the Stampede event and grounds in the early 1950s to early 1960s. This period of tremendous growth marks the Stampede’s ‘Golden Years’ of development and the growing importance of the event to the city. Beginning in the late 1940s, the Stampede commenced its transition from a small livestock show to an internationally renowned tourist attraction, showcasing the world’s best and biggest names on the rodeo circuit. During this time, the grounds were extended, new stables were constructed, the Midway was paved



BIG-FOUR BUILDING, 1959
GLENBOW ARCHIVES NA-5093-727



STAMPEDE CORRAL BUILDING, 1955
GLENBOW ARCHIVES NA-5093-215

and a mezzanine was added to the Grandstand to provide additional seats for the rodeo. Two significant buildings were also constructed: the Stampede Corral and the Big Four Building. The Stampede Corral Building, one of the most iconic buildings in the park, was completed in 1950. The Big Four building, which houses exhibition space and a curling rink was completed in 1959.

REPRESENTATIVE SITES

The following sites illustrate Calgary's theme of the Calgary Stampede:

- Stampede Corral Building, 1410 Olympic Way SE, 1950, J. Stevenson & Associates
- Big Four Building, 1801 Big Four Trail SE, 1958-59, J. Stevenson & Associates

RENDERING OF BIG FOUR BUILDING
GLENBOW ARCHIVES NA-5093-474





3.6 Foothills Architecture

FOOTHILLS ARCHITECTURE: Local climatic and regional imperatives influenced Calgary's architectural response to modern architecture. Driven by functionalism, the rugged climate and harsh Prairie light, Calgary's Post-war buildings were unapologetic in their bold conception and execution.

"Calgary is a city of bluffs and valleys, created by the rivers. People historically built in the River Valleys and did so historically in houses that were hunkered down with porch fronts and cozy California Bungalows that created a very attractive streetscape. But then as early as the 40s and then certainly through the 50s and 60s, the unabashed wealth of the risk taking oil men started to develop on the bluffs. These are people that are saying I can withstand the winds and environment and take advantage of the remarkable views... And those buildings proudly expressed a new spirit." Jeremy Sturgess

North America, suffused with confidence after the end of the First World War, and having escaped destruction on home soil, continued to build through the 1920s in a myriad of traditional period revival styles, with little reference to modernist theory. The situation changed with the Great Crash of 1929, when a new, grim economic reality set in. A crisis in public confidence triggered an exploration for new ways to build, with a widespread acceptance of rationalism, technology and science.

The emerging architecture in Calgary responded in a profound way to materialistic and utilitarian considerations. Some, like Maxwell Bates, rejected the idea that a new artistic style would emerge from the extreme climate and unique landscape of the prairies. Thus Bates drew inspiration from an international context, readily available at the time, and adapted it to the Alberta climate. Others worked with the natural topography, harsh Prairie light and raw materials to reflect the rugged context in which they built. There were also polar differences between the two largest Alberta cities. Edmonton's architecture remained more conservative, driven by entrenched bureaucracies, government commissions and enduring traditions. Calgary, the upstart city, was bold and brash, driven by corporate commissions, consumer needs and a large influx of Americans working in the oil industry. Ultimately, Calgary's modern architecture was an accurate reflection of the growing commercialism and consumerism that drove the local economy. Calgary grew explosively during the modern era, and its layout and appearance reflect its expansive development during the automobile era. Calgarians remained open to new ideas of art, culture, design, and architecture, and the new modernist lifestyle was a perfect fit with their progressive ideals, new money and futuristic aspirations. The result was a distinctive architecture, forged of a palette of new materials and shaped in new ways, expressive of new

technology and serving functional requirements in a bold contemporary manner.

The architecture of the Post-war era embraced broad principles that reflected a relentless quest for new forms of expression and rejected traditional historical ideas. This included the invention of new sculptural forms, repudiation of ornament, frank expression of internal and external structure and a systematic approach to the solution of technical problems. Transparency, the honest expression of structure, acceptance of industrialized mass-production techniques, a machine aesthetic and a reliance on functional design were used to create buildings that rejected historical forms, while adopting glass, steel and concrete as preferred materials. Glass curtain walls were commonly used to expose the skeleton-like nature of the structure, especially at night, when the building became a glowing cubistic prism. The development of mirrored glazing ultimately allowed for an emphasis of skin over structure. Tall buildings were conceived as floors of efficient office space stacked one on top of another, with the use of repetitive open floor plans. An emphasis on functionalism, stark simplicity and flexible planning exerted a great influence on contemporary architecture. In addition, there were climatic and regional reasons that differentiated the architectural response for elsewhere in the province and the nation, which manifested in what may be termed a Foothills style of architecture.

SHARREY TZEDEC SYNAGOGUE
103 17TH AVE, SW

The Foothills architectural style, a regional variation specific to the Calgary area, is characterized by specific structural and material expressions adapted to the local geography and climate of the area. Siting was an important consideration for the Foothills style, as it was the first time that buildings were sited on the bluffs instead of in the valleys. This siting offered unobstructed views yet were fully exposed to the elements. Buildings of this type were designed to protect from the impact of the natural environment through the use of heavy and often exposed anchoring to the landscape or muscular structural systems using exposed wooden beams or metal I-beams. Living spaces were often recessed back from projecting rooflines to provide a cosy enclave and the strong prairie light was controlled through the use of clerestory windows. The palette of exterior treatments favoured more robust materials such as brick, concrete or stone, which provided additional insulation for the buildings.

Alberta's rapid growth and urbanization coincided with the reign of Modern architecture, and Calgary - which grew so explosively at the time - was strongly influenced by these new modern ideas. Calgary had some notoriety for its architecture; due to Le Corbusier's appreciation, and his inclusion of the concrete grain elevators in his book *Vers Une Architecture* (1931). The city's main federal grain elevator, Ogden Elevator (recently demolished) became the city's best-



known architectural structure. During the 1930s and 1940s, protomodernist (or "modernistic") architecture was established in Alberta in the new building types of the cinema, the telephone building, the service station, and the department store. The decade of rapid growth that followed after 1947 saw the design ideas implicit in Modern architecture spread to virtually every element of the building environment.

The rise of Modern architecture closely tracked Alberta economy's diversification from a primarily agricultural emphasis to oil and petrochemical production and international prominence in energy finance, research, and exploration. By the 1970s, the ongoing boom mentality sometimes prevented a more carefully considered architecture. Buildings were completely leased before construction even commenced, and many buildings displayed the cheapest of cladding materials

assembled into derivative designs. On other projects, it was common to hire Toronto or New York-based architects to undertake major projects. The Toronto firm Webb Zerafa Menkes Housden designed the multi-phased Bow Valley Square (1972-75). In time, many of these tower projects reverted to the ideal of the functional glass box, based on improvements in curtain wall technology.

In totality, the development of Calgary Post-war architecture closely paralleled the rise, fall and resurrection of Modernism, and allowed for unique forms of expression, based on regional imperatives.



3.6.1 TECHNOLOGY AND MATERIALS

As part of the evolving technology of the Post-war era, new experimental materials and assemblies were tested and used in ways that gave a distinctive appearance to modern construction, including:

- **Curtain Wall Technology:** based on technology developed in the early 1950s (Lever House, NYC). Influenced by the Post-war wave of European engineers with experience in the development of aluminum extrusions and glazing technology.
- **Concrete:** Board-formed / precast concrete. Used as both structural and a cladding material.
- **Precast terrazzo** (first University of Calgary buildings)
- **Cor-Ten Steel**, a self-weathering steel product (Earl Grey School Annex, 1968)

3.6.2 ARCHITECTURAL STYLES

“Alberta is just emerging from her architectural adolescence and in time she too will lose her borrowed international mannerisms and develop a positive philosophy. Because this is a time of experiment and enterprise for Alberta, it is also a time of promise for a revitalized Alberta architecture.” (JRAIC Journal, 1950)

The City of Calgary has several examples of sites in the following Modern styles:

INTERNATIONAL STYLE

The International Style emerged in the 1920s and 1930s as a response to new social and technological movements, fuelled by the destruction of the First World War, new technology, and the desire to seek a better future. This new architecture was starkly functional, and was based on the use of flexible, open floor plans. The building was perceived as an enclosure of volume, with minimal surface detailing that would otherwise distract the eye. Non-essential decoration was discarded, as the aesthetic was based on modern structural principles and materials. Bands of ribbon and corner windows and cantilevered structural elements give the style a distinct horizontality. Symmetry was abandoned in favour of balance and regularity. This style originated in Europe in the 1920s following the vast wartime destruction of both physical structures and traditional institutions; its founders included German, Dutch, French and Swiss architects, hence the name ‘International Style’ which was coined by Henry Russell Hitchcock and Philip Johnson for the International Exhibition of Modern Architecture held at the Museum of Modern Art in New York City in 1932. This exhibition identified, categorized and expanded upon characteristics common to Modernism across the world. One of the strongest influences was the theoretical work of the Bauhaus school of design, which operated in Germany from 1919-1933 and struggled with the reconciliation of craft tradition and industrial technology. These new theories were spread by a number of European architects who moved to North America to escape Nazi persecution during the chaos of the 1930s, including Walter Gropius (a past director of the Bauhaus) and Mies van der Rohe (who coined the phrase ‘less is more’); their ideas of a modern world order were widely influential. Calgary’s first forays into modernism followed closely the models of the International Style.

BRUTALISM

The term “Brutalism” was coined in 1953, from the term *béton brut*, or ‘raw concrete’, a phrase used by Le Corbusier to describe the board-formed concrete with which he constructed many of his post-World War Two buildings. These buildings tend to emphasize stark forms and raw surfaces, particularly of concrete, revealing a brutally frank expression of the nature of modern materials, characterized by unadorned concrete and the blunt detailing of joints and openings. Brutalist buildings were usually formed with striking repetitive angular geometries, often revealing the raw texture of wooden forms in the concrete finishing. Brutalist building materials also include brick, glass, steel and rough-hewn stone. Another common theme in Brutalist designs is the exposure of the building’s functions—ranging from their structure and services to their human use—in the exterior of the building. Brutalism as an architectural philosophy, rather than a style, was often also associated with a socialist utopian ideology that disregarded the social, historic, and architectural environment of its surroundings, making the introduction of such structures in existing developed areas appear starkly out of place and alien. Calgary has several superb examples of the Brutalist style including St. Luke’s Catholic Church, the Centennial Planetarium and the Calgary Education Centre.

ST. LUKE'S CATHOLIC CHURCH
1566 NORTHMOUNT DR. NW



EXPRESSIONISM

Rooted in the early European Modernism of the early twentieth century, there was a trend to “express” an emotional content independent of structural and functional considerations. The style was characterized by novel materials, formal innovation, and very unusual massing, sometimes inspired by natural biomorphic forms, sometimes by the new technical possibilities offered by the mass production of brick, steel and glass. Iconic structures such as Eero Saarinen’s TWA Terminal, New York, 1957-62, Kenzo Tange’s Olympic Gymnasium, Tokyo, 1961-64 and Jorn Utzon’s Sydney Opera House 1956-73 provided a more flamboyant, organic and personal expression of new architecture. Many prominent buildings, particularly churches, featured elements of the Expressionist architectural style including the Queen of Peace Catholic Church and Canadian Martyrs Catholic Parish Church.

STRUCTURALISM

Structuralist design originally espoused “skin and bones” architecture: a steel or concrete skeleton covered by a glass or metal skin. The skeleton or ‘cage’ structure of the building was emphasized, or the skin itself predominated. Over time, the original purist expression of Structuralism gave way to complicated gymnastic manipulations of volume that exaggerated the building’s skeleton. This evolved in different directions, including the development of “blank box” forms that turned inwards, glass-skinned cubistic forms, rational structural cages and staggered forms of planes and volumes.

FORMALISM

A number of architects rejected the complete repudiation of the past, seeing modernism as a passing enthusiasm that would ultimately give way to the broad sweep of history. Although shunned by the architectural mainstream for what was perceived as fussy historicism, American architects Edward Durrell Stone and Minoru Yamasaki became widely popular for their development of a “romanticized modernism” that sought inspiration in a variety of classical and historical precedents. Yamasaki’s skyscrapers reflected an abstracted Gothicism in their repetitive arched forms and vertical exaggerations. This fusion of a modernist aesthetic and materials with historical, traditional styles ultimately paved the way for the widespread acceptance of Postmodernism in the late 1970s, as well as a renewed appreciation of historic architecture and the development of the heritage conservation movement. One Palliser Square was designed in the Formalist architectural style.



3.6.3 SIGNIFICANT ARCHITECTS

GORDON ATKINS

Gordon Lee Atkins was born in Calgary in 1937, raised in Cardston and educated at the University of Washington, Seattle, 1955-60. By 1963, he had established a sole proprietorship in Calgary. In 1967, he was the first Alberta architect to win a Massey Medal, and rapidly established a solid reputation as one of the leading architects in the Prairies. In 1977, he established Gordon Atkins & Associates Architects Ltd. in partnership with Robert E. Weston. Atkins closed his practice in 1999. In addition to a number of private residences, he designed the Maylands Heights Elementary School (1967-69), and the Eighth Avenue Mall, 1968-69, winner of a Canadian Architect Yearbook Award, 1969.

MAXWELL BATES

Ron Thom called Maxwell Bates "... a product of Art Nouveau, pared down by prairie wind". Bates (1906-1980) was one of Canada's most important 20th century artists, as well as a respected architect and profound writer. To give complete independence to his art, Maxwell Bates worked as an architect, a complementary profession. In the mid-to late 1920s he trained with his father, Calgary architect William Stanley Bates (Grain Exchange Building, 1911 and the Burns Building, 1912) in Calgary. In 1934, Bates secured work with Harold Gibbons's firm in London, England. In Calgary in 1946, he initially worked in his father's

firm, Hodges & (William Stanley) Bates. In 1949, he joined Ernest T. Brown, MRAIC, and after Brown's untimely death, the firm was taken over by Alfred Walter Hodges, which by 1952 was Hodges & (Maxwell) Bates. He is best known for his ecclesiastical designs - his modernist neo-Gothic St. Mary's Cathedral (1954-57), St. Anne's Church (1958) and St. Martin's Church - as well as secular designs for the Allied Arts Centre and private residences in Calgary.

BILL BOUCCOCK

Bill Boucock had a long and successful career in Alberta, designing some of Calgary's finest modern buildings. Examples of his work include St Andrew's United Church in Chinook Park (1969), Earl Grey Elementary (1968), the Calgary Zoo's Prehistoric Park and the Royal Tyrell Museum (1988). He also designed numerous other schools throughout his career. The firm was later constituted as Boucock Craig & Partners Architects, which survives today as BCW Architects.

JACK CAWSTON

Calgary Architect Jack Cawston designed a number of important buildings in Calgary during the modern period as well as numerous residential houses. His premiere project, the Barron Building, was completed in 1951 in partnership with Calgary architect John Stevenson. Other significant projects include Glenmore Park Auxiliary Hospital (1964) and Eau Claire Smokestack (1947).

A. DALE & ASSOCIATES

The firm was founded by trained architect and planner, Alberta Dale, born in England in 1927. Dale emigrated to Canada and was registered with the Alberta Association of Architects in 1954. In 1974, he merged with the firm of Chandler Kennedy Architects to become the DCK Partnership. Dale was a highly skilled and meticulous architect responsible for many prominent projects including the Palliser Square development (1967-1971), Husky Tower (1968), and Glenbow Museum (1975).

JACK LONG

John 'Jack' Wilmer Long was born in Johnstown, Pennsylvania in 1925. After serving in the US Navy, he attended Penn State University to study architecture. He practiced first in Philadelphia, then went to work at I.M. Pei & Partners (New York). While there, Long developed an interest in urban planning and subsequently moved to Washington in order to work in that field. In 1960, Long opened an architectural practice in Calgary. In 1963, he became Special Planning Consultant to the City of Calgary. From 1964 to 1970, he was a partner in the firm McMillan Long & Associates, after which time he returned to independent practice. In 1967, Long received a C.M.H.C. fellowship to attend McGill University to study Urban Planning, graduating

with a Master's in Planning (1970). Long was a member of the Alberta Association of Architects, the R.A.I.C., and the Town Planning Institute of Canada. Jack Long died in 2001. Significant projects include: Calgary Centennial Planetarium (1967), Catholic School Centre (1968), and Kelvin Grove Patio Apartments (1963-64).

H.W.R. MCMILLAN

Hugh McMillan worked with Rule, Wynn & Rule (Edmonton) as a student, then as an Associate Member of the firm J.A. Cawston and Associates (Calgary) until 1960, when he entered practice with Allan H. Waisman and J.M. Ross under the name of H.W.R. McMillan and Associates (Calgary). In 1964, Jack Long joined the firm and the partnership name was changed to McMillan Long and Associates. After Long retired in 1969, the name of the firm was changed to Hugh McMillan Architects. Significant projects include: Calgary Centennial Planetarium (1967), Calgary Herald Building (Demolished), Rutland Mews Townhousing, and the Southern Alberta Institute of Technology (SAIT), Calgary, AB.

RULE, WYNN & RULE (CALGARY OFFICE 1945-1986)

The firm of Rule, Wynn and Rule Architects was established in 1938 in

Edmonton by John Ulric Rule (1904-1978) and Gordon K. Wynn (1910-1994). They were joined the following year by John Rule's brother, Peter Leitch Rule (1913-1964). All three principals were graduates of the University of Alberta's architecture program. Although a series of name changes have reflected changes in key personnel, the existing Edmonton office was one of the longest continuously operating architectural firms in Alberta. During World War II the firm was left in the hands of the Rules' father, Peter Rule, Sr., a building inspector for Alberta Government Telephones. Although not trained as an architect, Rule, Sr. designed many of the province's telephone exchange buildings. To recognize his contribution to Alberta's architectural landscape, he was granted a special certificate by the Alberta Association of Architects in January 1941. In 1945 the firm expanded to Calgary, with Peter Rule as partner in charge. The Calgary office was closed in 1986. Significant projects (Calgary office) include: Petro-fina Building (1959), Spruce Cliff Apartments, Trend House (1953-54), Elveden Centre (1958), MacMahon Stadium (all located in Calgary).

STEVENSON RAINES

The firm of Stevenson Raines is Calgary's oldest architectural firm, dating back to the beginning of the 20th century when it was known as Lawson & O'Gara. Their

output reflected the architectural development of Calgary. Significant projects include: various Calgary Exhibition and Stampede buildings; Calgary International Airport (1970-77), Mount Royal College (1968-72), Braemar Lodge, Knox United Church Addition, Bailey Residence, Sacred Heart Church Addition; MacEwan Hall (University of Calgary), and the Calgary Education Centre (1969).

FRED VALENTINE

L.F. Valentine has practiced architecture since 1963, except for an intervening year at Harvard (1965). He is retired from Stantec Architecture. Fred was Design Associate at John B. Parkin Associates and the successor firms of NORR, and Parkin Architects from 1966 to 1978. Prior to joining Stantec he was design partner of the Calgary firm CPV. His work focuses principally on the institutional and corporate sectors and was recently the subject of a retrospective exhibition at the Triangle Gallery in Calgary. He has authored a diversity of well-recognized projects including the NOVA Building Complex (now Nexen) (1979-82), TransAlta, the University of Calgary's Scurfield Hall and Rozsa Centre, Studio 'E' - a Composer's Studio - at the Leighton Artists Colony, Canada Olympic Park XV Olympic Winter Games facilities, and the recent refurbishment of the Jubilee Auditoria in both Edmonton and Calgary.



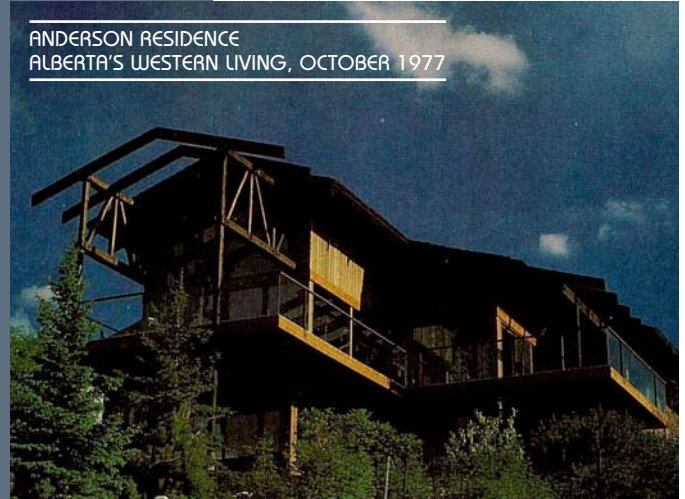
REPRESENTATIVE SITES

The following sites illustrate Calgary's theme of Foothills Architecture:

- AGT Elbow Park South Exchange, 3601 7a Street SW, 1966-67, Gordon Atkins
- Anderson Residence, 1013 Royal Avenue SW, 1975, Bill Boucock
- Carson Residence, 3831 Edison Crescent SW, 1953, Rule, Wynn & Rule
- Eamon's Bungalow Camp, 10220 Crowchild Tral NW, 1951, John R.A. Cupiss
- Inland Cement Industries Office Building, 12820 56th Avenue SE, 1963, Haddin, Davis and Brown
- Kalbfleisch Residence, 2604 Toronto Crescent NW, 1967, John Hondema
- Our Lady Queen of Peace Roman Catholic Church, 2111 Uxbridge Drive NW, 1967-68, John Hondema
- Shaarey Tzedec Synagogue, 103 17th Avenue SE, 1960, Abugov & Sunderland
- St. Andrew's United Church, 1924 Heritage Drive SW, 1966-69, Bill Boucock & Associates
- St Luke's Catholic Church, 1566 Northmount Drive NW, 1964-68, Cohos Delasalle & Evamy



HALBFLEISCH RESIDENCE, 2604 TORONTO CR. NW



ANDERSON RESIDENCE
ALBERTA'S WESTERN LIVING, OCTOBER 1977

OUR LADY QUEEN OF PEACE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH
2111 UXBRIDGE DR. NW



4

NEXT STEPS

This project has identified a number of the most significant modern buildings in the City of Calgary (see Appendices A and B). These buildings are often at risk for a number of reasons: rapidly increasing land value, lack of understanding of their significance, lack of maintenance, and inappropriate alterations. The value of these buildings lies not just in their age, but also in what they represent through their design philosophy of an earlier era. Socially, historically and architecturally these buildings are of value in defining the development of our modern age. The city has already been progressive in its understanding of the value of these buildings. It is hoped that through increased

FURTHER INVESTIGATION AND EVALUATION

awareness, there will be renewed interest in their preservation for future generations.

- Proceed with evaluations of the top forty prioritized sites identified in this report (Appendix B).
- Review the status of significant Post-war sites that could be threatened with redevelopment, such as the Centennial Planetarium, the Calgary Board of Education Building and the Catholic School Centre.
- Further research should be undertaken into the development of residential buildings. This could include a search of *Western Homes & Living* and *Canadian Homes & Gardens* to determine the extent of which houses were recognized and published at the time.
- Further research should be undertaken into the development and historic resources of historic mid-century neighbourhoods, including Statements of Significance documentation. The first priorities could be the neighbourhoods of Bel Aire and Mayfair in the southwest. St. Andrew's Heights and the Windsor Street streetscape should also be considered.
- Further investigation of the significance of other aspects of the development of Post-war Calgary infrastructure, such as the Plus15 system.
- Further investigation and evaluation of the significance of Post-war Calgary educational campuses, including the University of Calgary and the Southern Alberta Institute of Technology, in partnership with the institutions.

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- Regina Landwehr, Archivist, University of Calgary Archives, University of Calgary
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- Michael Kurtz, Owner, Trend House
- Cynthia Klassen, Bob van Wegen, and Chris Edwards, from Calgary Heritage Initiative



APPENDIX A: RESEARCH SOURCES

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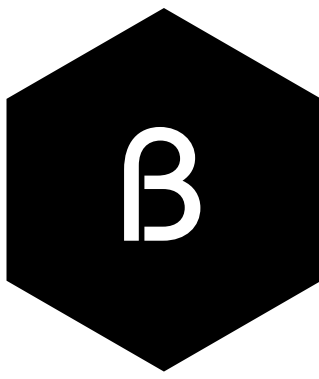
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INTERVIEWS

Bill Boucock, Fred Valentine, Rod Sykes



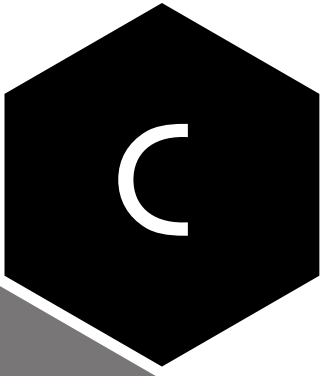
APPENDIX

CALGARY MODERN THEMATIC FRAMEWORK

Canadian Theme	Sub-Theme	Alberta Theme	Calgary Modern Theme	Calgary Modern Sub-Theme	Description	Examples of Sites
Developing Economies	<i>Extraction and Production, Trade and Commerce</i>	12.C.2.a: Business and Industry – Industry – Production and Processing – Natural Resources	Petroleum City	-	This theme articulates the oil and gas companies that set up headquarters in Calgary and the resulting development that occurred to support these companies.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bow Valley Square • Bowlen Building • Calgary House • Phillips Building • Wilson’s Arch Building • Condon Building
Peopling the Land	<i>Migration and Immigration and Settlement</i>	7.A.1.h: Urban Development – Spatial Organization – Places of Settlement – Calgary 7.A.3: Urban Development – Spatial Organization – Land Use	Embracing the Modern: Prosperity, Progress and the Automobile	Boomers and Babies: Immigration and Baby Boomers	This theme articulates the impact of the population boom as a result of a baby boom and increased immigration after the Second World War.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Calgary Place • Franklin House Apartments • Riviera Apartments
Peopling the Land	<i>Migration and Immigration and Settlement</i>	7.A.1.h: Urban Development – Spatial Organization – Places of Settlement – Calgary 7.B.3: Urban Development – Economic Sector	Embracing the Modern: Prosperity, Progress and the Automobile	Modern Home on the Range	This theme articulates how Calgarians embraced modernism in all aspects of life as a sign of progress and affluence. In particular, this theme addresses modern influences in regards to the rise of the automobile, housing, and neighbourhood planning.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kelvin Grove Apartments • Britannia Apartments
Peopling the Land	<i>Migration and Immigration and Settlement</i>	7.B.1.g: Urban Development – Creating Community – Urban Life - Markets	Embracing the Modern: Prosperity, Progress and the Automobile	Modern Retail	This theme articulates how Calgarians embraced modernism in all aspects of life as a sign of progress and affluence. In particular, this theme addresses modern influences in regards to the rise of the automobile, housing, neighbourhood planning and modern retail.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mayland Heights Safeway • Bank of Montreal Highfield Branch • North Hill Mall
Building Social and Community Life	<i>Education and Social Well-Being</i>	15.a: Education – Education System	Social and Community Life in the Atomic Age	Education	This theme articulates the tremendous building program that occurred in Calgary in the Post-war period and activities associated with teaching and learning by children and adults, formally and informally.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Queen Elizabeth School Library Addition • Simon Fraser Junior High

Canadian Theme	Sub-Theme	Alberta Theme	Calgary Modern Theme	Calgary Modern Sub-Theme	Description	Examples of Sites
Building Social and Community Life	<i>Religious Institutions</i>	15.a: Education – Education System	<i>Social and Community Life in the Atomic Age</i>	Worship	This theme articulates the development of a number of new churches outside of the downtown core in the Post-war period.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Canadian Martyr's Catholic Church Parish • Chevra Kadisha Chapel • Our Lady Queen of Peace Roman Catholic Church • Shaarey Tzedec Synagogue • St. Andrew's United Church • St. Luke's Catholic
Expressing Intellectual and Cultural Life	<i>Sports and Leisure</i>	17.C.4: Intellectual Life – Underpinnings - Facilities	<i>Social and Community Life in the Atomic Age</i>	Arts and Culture	This theme articulates the development of cultural and heritage facilities in the City and how many of these facilities were spearheaded by urban renewal plans in the 1960s.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Glenbow Museum • St. Joseph's Parish Centre • Scouts Canada Service Centre
Expressing Intellectual and Cultural Life	<i>Sports and Leisure</i>	10.C.4: Work and Leisure – Leisure Life – The Practice of Leisure 16.B.1: Sports – Sports in Society – The Culture of Sport 7.B31.f: Urban Development – Creating Community – Urban Life – Parks & Memorials / Memorials	<i>Social and Community Life in the Atomic Age</i>	Parks and Recreation	This theme articulates the impact of activities, festivals, celebrations, sports and organizations for the provision of social groups and activities in the Post-war climate in Calgary.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • YWCA • Pinebrook Gof & Country Club
Building Social and Community Life	<i>Education and Social Well-Being</i>	10.C.4: Work and Leisure – Leisure Life – The Practice of Leisure 16.B.1: Sports – Sports in Society – The Culture of Sport	<i>Social and Community Life in the Atomic Age</i>	Health	This theme articulates the growth of the health and wellness industries in Calgary in the Post-war period.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Foothills Hospital Complex • Mayfir Care Centre • Glenmore Park Auxilliary Hospital
Peopling the Land	<i>Settlement</i>	7.B.2: Urban Development – Creating Community – Local Government	<i>Urban Renewal</i>	Modern Urban Planning	This theme articulates the initiatives underway to accommodate the rapid growth in the City including changes to zoning, annexations, and downtown urban renewal initiatives.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stephen Avenue Mall • Fire Station No. 1 • Palliser Square

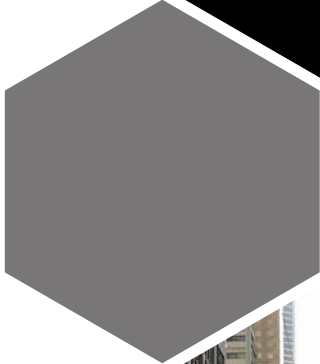
Canadian Theme	Sub-Theme	Alberta Theme	Calgary Modern Theme	Calgary Modern Sub-Theme	Description	Examples of Sites
Peopling the Land	<i>Settlement</i>	7.A.3: Urban Development – Spatial Organization – Land Use	Urban Renewal	Infrastructure Improvements	This theme articulates the infrastructure improvements that occurred in the Post-war period in Calgary.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mewata Bridge
Expressing Intellectual and Cultural Life	<i>Sports and Leisure</i>	18.C.6.f: The Face of Alberta – Zeitgeist – Myth-Building – Romantic West	Western Roots	-	This theme articulates the permeation of Calgary’s western roots into the new image of Calgary in the Post-war climate.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Elveden Centre • Eamon’s Bungalow Camp
Expressing Intellectual and Cultural Life	<i>Sports and Leisure</i>	18.C.6.g: The Face of Alberta – Zeitgeist – Myth-Building – The Cowboy 7.B.1.e: Urban Development – Creating Community – Urban Life – Fairs, Exhibitions, & Rodeos	Western Roots	Calgary Stampede	This theme articulates the invigorated building program that occurred with the Calgary Stampede in the Post-war climate.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stampede Corral Building • Big Four Building
Expressing Intellectual and Cultural Life	<i>Architecture and Design</i>	7.B.5: Urban Development – Creating Community - Surroundings	Foothills Architecture	-	This theme articulates how architecture in the Post-war climate was influenced by the geography and climate of the Foothills.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Derochie Residence • Kabfleisch Residence • Carson Residence • Trend House



APPENDIX

CALGARY MODERN SURVEY

PETROLEUM CITY



+15 SYSTEM

NATURAL RESOURCES BUILDING

205 - 9 Avenue SE
1965-66
Dominion Construction



TRANSALTA PLACE

120 - 12 Avenue SW
1965

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL

220 - 4 Avenue SW



PALLISER SQUARE

100 BLK - 9 Avenue SE
1967-71
A. Dale & Associates

BANK OF CANADA BUILDING

404 - 6 Avenue SW
1970



BOW VALLEY SQUARE

500 BLK - 2 Street SW
1972-75
WZMH Partnership

ROYAL BANK BUILDING

335 - 8 Avenue SW
1969
H.M. Tolchinski





TRIAD BUILDING

535 - 7 Avenue SW
1956
Rule Wynn & Rule



PHILLIPS BUILDING

625 - 4 Avenue SW
1968
Clayton Bond & Mogridge



CALGARY HOUSE

550 - 6 Avenue SW



ELVEDEN CENTRE

717 - 7 Avenue SW
1958
Rule Wynn & Rule



BARRON BUILDING

610 - 8 Avenue SW
1951
Cawston & Stevenson



HIGHFIELD INDUSTRIAL SITE

1115 - 34 Avenue SE
1968



ROCKY MOUNTAIN COURT

221 - 6 Avenue SE



CONDON BUILDING

1609 - 14 Street SW
1966
Clayton Bond & Mogridge



JOHN J. BOWLEN BUILDING

620 - 7 Avenue SW
1969
W.G. Milne



TRESCO INDUSTRIES

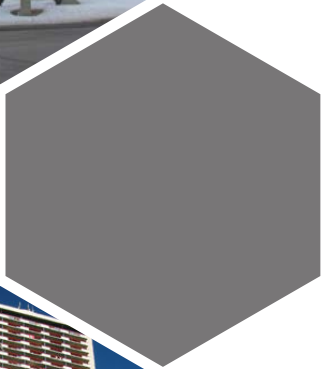
2235 Blackfoot Trail SE



WILSON'S ARCH BUILDING
2607 - 10 Avenue NE
1965
Underwood McLellan & Assoc.



CENTRE ON EIGHTH
3403 - 8 Street SE
1965



EMBRACING MODERN



CALGARY PLACE
609 - 8 Street SW



BRITANNIA 800
815 - 50 Avenue SW



LEAVITT RESIDENCE
920 Prospect Avenue SW
1970
Gordon Atkins

FRANKLIN HOUSE
1209 - 6 Street SW
1964
Jack Long



RIVIERA APARTMENTS
1310 - 9 Street SW



SUNCOURT PLACE
1340 University Drive NW



RESIDENCE

1420 Windsor Street NW
1960

**KELVIN GROVE PATIO
APARTMENTS**

6919 Elbow Drive SW
1963-64
Jack Long



RESIDENCE

4708 Britannia Drive SW
1957

RESIDENCE

3005 Elbow Drive SW
1959



RIDEAU TOWERS

3204 Rideau Place SW
1955
Peter Caspari

CHARLESWOOD PLAZA

3528 Charleswood Drive NW
1962



**CHARLESWOOD
APARTMENTS**

3532 Charleswood Drive NW
1962

RESIDENCE

4704 Britannia Drive SW
1956



RESIDENCE

4228 - 15A Street SW
1966

RESIDENCE

4624 Britannia Drive SW
1956





**OGDEN ROAD
COMMERCIAL SITE**

2808 Ogden Road SE
1959

**BANK OF MONTREAL
HIGHFIELD BRANCH**

4307 Blackfoot Trail SE
1962



ROCKET CAR WASH

5912 Macleod Trail SW
1958

ASTRAL CENTRE

7640 Fairmount Drive SE



NORTH HILL CENTRE

1632 - 14 Avenue NW
1958

PETERS' DRIVE-IN

219 - 16 Avenue NE
1964



BAY PARKADE

250 - 7 Avenue SW
1956
Stevenson & Dewar

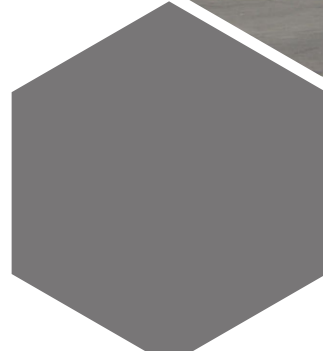
**MAYLAND HEIGHTS
SAFEWAY**

817 - 19 Street NE
1963



SUPER DRUG MART

1400 - 12 Avenue SW
1964





SOCIAL & COMMUNITY LIFE



GLENBOW MUSEUM

130 - 9 Avenue SW
1975
A. Dale & Associates

CENTRAL LIBRARY
616 Macleod Trail SE
1963
J.H. Jiggs Cook & Associates



RUNDLE LODGE

632 - 13 Avenue SE
1972
J.W. Long & Associates

ST. JOSEPH'S PARISH CENTRE
739 - 20 Avenue NW
1960
J.K. English & Associates



OFFICE STRUCTURE

1415 - 1 Street SE

JUBILEE AUDITORIUM
1415 - 14 Avenue NW
1957
R. Clarke



BANFF TRAIL COMMUNITY CENTRE

2115 - 20 Avenue NW

PARADISE LANES BOWLING

3411 - 17 Avenue SE





**SOUTHERN ALBERTA
PIONEERS**

3625 - 4 Street SW

**RIVER COOLING WATER
PUMP STATION**
103 - 37 Street NW
1966
Department of Public Works



BOW VALLEY COLLEGE

332 - 6 Avenue SE
1972

**CATHOLIC SCHOOL
CENTRE**
300 - 6 Avenue SE
1968
McMillan Long & Associates



**QUEEN ELIZABETH
SCHOOL**

512 - 18 Street NW

EDUCATION CENTRE
515 Macleod Trail SE
1969
Stevenson Raines et al



EARL GRAY SCHOOL

845 Hillcrest Avenue SW
1968
Bill Boucock

**KERBY MEMORIAL
BUILDING**
1133 - 7 Avenue SW
1948
J.M. Stevenson



**E.H. CRANDELL
BUILDING**

1301 - 16 Avenue SW
1958
Cohos, Evamy & Partners

**SIR JOHN FRANKLIN
JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL**
2115 - 8 Avenue NE
1965





**MAYLAND HEIGHTS
ELEMENTARY SCHOOL**

2324 Maunsell Drive NE
1968
Gordon Atkins



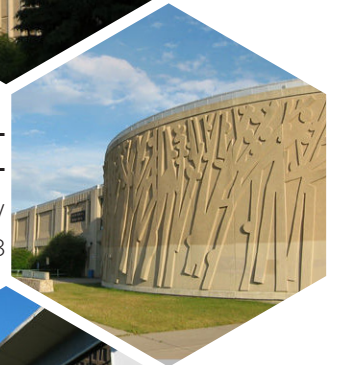
CRAIGIE HALL

2940 University Drive NW



**MOUNT ROYAL
UNIVERSITY**

4825 Richard Road SW
1968-72
Raines Finlayson Barrett



**CENTRAL MEMORIAL
HIGH SCHOOL**

5111 - 21 Avenue SW
1968



**SIMON FRASER JUNIOR
HIGH SCHOOL**

5215 - 33 Street NW
1964
Cohos-Delasalle & Associates



**ADMINISTRATION
BUILDING**

2500 University Drive NW
1960



KINESIOLOGY BUILDING

2500 University Drive NW



MACEWAN HALL

2500 University Drive NW
Stevenson Raines et al



SCIENCE A BUILDING

2500 University Drive NW
1960



UNIVERSITY THEATRE

2500 University Drive NW



HOLY CROSS HOSPITAL

2210 - 2 Street SW

**GLENMORE PARK
AUXILIARY HOSPITAL**

6909 - 14 Street SW
1964
J.A. Cawston & Associates



MAYFAIR CARE CENTRE

8420 - Collicutt Street SW

FOOTHILLS HOSPITAL

1403 - 29 Street NW



YWCA

320 - 5 Avenue SE
Jiggs Cook & Associates

**SCOUTS-GUIDES
SERVICE CENTRE**
2140 Brownsea Drive NW
1967
McMillan Long & Associates



**FOOTHILLS MUNICIPAL
POOL**

2424 University Drive NW

**CHINESE UNITED
CHURCH**
124 - 2 Avenue SW
1953
Maxwell Bates



ST. MARY'S CATHEDRAL

218 - 18 Avenue SW
1956
M. Bates & A. Hodges

**ST. PHILLIP ANGLICAN
CHURCH**

629 - 49 Avenue SW





**ST. ANDREW'S
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH**

703 Heritage Drive SW

**ST. ANDREW'S UNITED
CHURCH**

924 Heritage Drive SW
1969
Bill Boucock



**GRACE PRESBYTERIAN
CHURCH**

1009 - 15 Avenue SW

**HOLY TRINITY ROMAN
CATHOLIC CHURCH**

1525 - 45 Street SE
1963
Cohos-Delasalle & Associates



**ST. LUKE'S CATHOLIC
CHURCH**

1556 Northmount Drive NW
1964-68
Cohos, Delesalle & Evamy

**CHEVRA KADISHA
CHAPEL**

1702 - 17 Avenue SW
1961
W.G. Milne



**EGLISE SAINTE FAMILLE
CHURCH**

1719 - 5 Street SE

**QUEEN OF PEACE
CHURCH**

2111 Uxbridge Drive NW
1967-68
John Hondema



**GRACE FELLOWSHIP
EVANGELICAL
MISSIONARY**

2608 - 1 Avenue NW

**FIRST CHRISTIAN
REFORMED CHURCH**

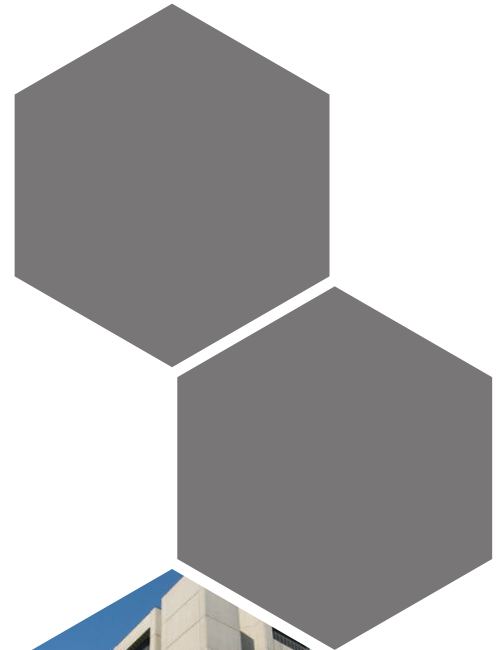
3600 - 15 A Street SW





ST. JAMES CATHOLIC CHURCH

5504 - 20 Street SW
1965-66
J. Stevenson & Associates



URBAN RENEWAL



ENMAX ELECTRIC SUBSTATION NO. 5

302 - 10 Avenue SE

GLENBOW MUSEUM

130 - 9 Avenue SE
1971-75
A. Dale & Associates



EAU CLAIRE SMOKESTACK

382 - 2 Avenue SW
1947

FIRE STATION NO. 1

450 - 1 Street SE
1972-73
W.G. Hames & Associates



ENMAX ELECTRIC SUBSTATION NO. 1

738 - 9 Avenue SW

AGT ELBOW PARK SOUTH EXCHANGE

3601 - 7A Street SW
1966-67
Gordon Atkins





WESTERN ROOTS - CALGARY STAMPEDE



BIG FOUR BUILDING

1801 Big Four Trail SE
1959-59
J. Stevenson & Associates

STAMPEDE CORRAL

1410 Olympic Way SE
1949-50
J. Stevenson & Associates



FOOTHILLS ARCHITECTURE



CENTENNIAL PLANETARIUM

701 - 11 Street SW
1967
McMillan, Long & Associates

TREND HOUSE

730 - 47 Avenue SW
1957
Rule Wynn & Rule



KABFLEISCH RESIDENCE

2604 Toronto Crescent NW
1965
John Hondema

CANADIAN MARTYR'S CATHOLIC CHURCH

835 Northmount Drive NW
1967
Stevenson Raines





CARSON RESIDENCE

3951 Edison Crescent SW
1953
Rule Wynn & Rule



GEODESIC DOME RESIDENCE

2204 - 18A Street SW
1972



EAMON'S CAMP

10220 Crowchild Trail NW
1952
John R.A. Cupiss



DEROCHIE RESIDENCE

61 Laird Court SW
1964-65
Gordon Atkins

City of Calgary Modern Survey

No.	Site Name	Type	Address			Year Built	Architect	Recognition	Awards	NOTES
Legend	Top 40 Site (A List)									
	Site for further discussion (B List)									
1	**AGT Elbow Park South Exchange	Energy	3601	7 A St	SW	1966-1967	Gordon Atkins	Cgy Inv		Livsey, p. 23
2	**Anderson Residence	House	1013	Royal Ave	SW	1975	Bill Boucock	Cgy Inv		
3	**Bank of Montreal, Highfield Branch	Commercial	4307	Blackfoot Trail	SE	1962	Unknown	Cgy Inv, Civic Trust		
4	**Big Four Building	Stampede	1801	Big Four Trail	SE	1958-1959	J. Stevenson & Associates	Cgy Inv, Civic Trust		
5	**Bow Valley Square	Office	205	5 Ave	SW	1972-1975	Webb Zerafa Menkes Housden (WZMH), (Phases 1 & 2 only)	Civic Trust		JRAIC, Guimond
6	**Canadian Martyrs Catholic Parish Church	Church	835	Northmount Dr	NW	1967-1969	Stevenson Raines Barrett Hutton Seton & Partners	Cgy Inv		GL
7	**Carson Residence	House	3951	Edison Cs	SW	1953	Rule, Wynn & Rule	Cgy Inv		GL
8	**Chevra Kadisha Funeral Chapel	Church	1702	17 Ave	SW	1961	W.G. Milne	Cgy Inv, Civic Trust		GL
9	**Condon Building	Office	1609	14 St	SW	1965-1966	Clayton Bond and Mogridge	Cgy Inv, Civic Trust		
10	**Derochie Residence	House	61	Laird Ct	SW	1964 -1965	Atkins			Livsey, pps 30-37
11	**Fire Station No. 1	Firehall	450	1 St	SE	1972 -1973	W.G. Hames & Assoc	Civic Trust		GL
12	**Fire Station No. 5	Firehall	3129	14 St	SW	1952	Stevenson & Dewar	Cgy Inv, Civic Trust		Recently Demolished
13	**Fitz Flooring & Window Fashions	Commercial	4623	Bow Trail	SW			Civic Trust		
14	**Foothills Hospital Complex	Hospital		Hospital Dr & 29 St	NW			Civic Trust		
15	**Franklin House Apartments (now Exud)	Apartment	1209	6 St	SW	1964 -1966	Jack Long	Cgy Inv, Civic Trust		GL, Significant Alberta Architecture,
16	**Geodesic Dome Residence	House	2204	18 A St	SW			Civic Trust		
17	**Glenbow Museum Panels	Cultural Centre	130	9 Ave	SE	1971 -1975	Robert Oldrich			GL, Guimond
18	**Guide-Scout Service Centre	Community	2140	Brownsea Dr	NW	1966-1967	McMillan, Long & Associates	Cgy Inv, Civic Trust		Windows changed out
19	**Inland Cement Industries Office Building	Industrial	2820	56 Ave	SE	1963	Haddin, Davis & Brown	Cgy Inv		
20	**John J. Bowlen Building	Office	620	7 Ave	SW	1968-1969	W.G. Milne	Cgy Inv, Civic Trust		
21	**Kabfleisch Residence	House	2604	Toronto Cs	NW	1967	John Hondema	Cgy Inv		GL

City of Calgary Modern Survey

No.	Site Name	Type	Address			Year Built	Architect	Recognition	Awards	NOTES
22	**Mayfir Care Centre	Health	8420	Collicutt St	SW			Civic Trust		
23	**Mount Royal College	Post Secondary	4825	Richard Rd	SW	1968 -1972	Raines Finlayson Barrett Partners	Cgy Inv		GL
24	**Natural Resources Building	Office	205	9 Ave	SE	1965-66	Dominion Construction Architect	Cgy Inv, Civic Trust		
25	**NOVA Building Complex	Office	801	7 Ave	SW	1979-1982	Frederick Valentine of J.H. Cook	Cgy Inv	1982: Governor General Medal for architecture 1983: Stelco Design Aware	
26	**Our Lady Queen of Peace Roman Catholic Church	Church	2111	Uxbridge Dr	NW	1967-1968	John Hondema	Cgy Inv, Civic Trust		Image No: NA-2864-839c
27	**Palliser Square	Office	125	9 Ave	SE	1969-1971	Alberta Dale & Associates	Cgy Inv		
28	**Phillips Building	Office	625	4 Ave	SW	1968	Clayton Bond and Mogridge	Cgy Inv, Civic Trust		
29	**Queen Elizabeth School Library Addition	School	512	18 St	NW	1967	J.J. Smart	Cgy Inv, Civic Trust		GL
30	**Safeway (Mayland Heights)	Commercial	817	19 St	NE	1963	Unknown	Cgy Inv, Civic Trust		
31	**Shaarey Tzedec Synagogue	Church	103	17 Ave	SE	1960	Abugov & Sunderland	Cgy Inv		Slated for demolition
32	**St. Andrew's United Church	Church	924	Heritage Dr	SW	1968 -1969	Bill Boucock Assoc.	Cgy Inv		GL, Significant Alberta Architecture
33	**St. James Catholic Church	Church	5504	20 St	SW	1965-1966	J. Stevenson & Associates	Cgy Inv		NA-2864-848a-10
34	**St. Joseph's Parish Centre	Church	739	20 Ave	NW	1960	J.K English & Associates	Cgy Inv, Civic Trust		
35	**St. Luke's Catholic Church	Church	1556	Northmount Dr	NW	1964 -1968	Cohos, Delesalle & Evamy	Cgy Inv		GL
36	**Trend House	House	730	47 Ave	SW	1953-1954	Rule, Wynn & Rule	Cgy Inv		GL
37	**University of Calgary River Cooling Water Pump Station U of C	Energy	3700	Parkdale Blvd	NW	1966	Cheriton Boldstad Engineering Consultants Ltd.	Cgy Inv, Civic Trust		

City of Calgary Modern Survey

No.	Site Name	Type	Address			Year Built	Architect	Recognition	Awards	NOTES
38	**Wilson's Arch Building	Industrial	2607	10 Ave	NE	1965 ca.	Underwood McLellan & Associates	Cgy Inv		
39	**WR Castell Public Library	Library	616	Macleod Trail	SE	1962-63	JH Cook & Associates	Cgy Inv, Civic Trust		
40	**YWCA	Community	320	5 Ave	SW		Jiggs, Cook & Assoc	Civic Trust		
41	*+15 System	Office			SW	1960s	Afflek, Desbarats, Dimakoplous, Lebensold, Sise/H., Hanen/D. Diver	GL		
42	*Bradie Building	Office	630	6 Ave	SW			Civic Trust		
43	*Britannia800 Apartments	Apartment	815	50 Ave	SW	1960s		Civic Trust, DL&A		
44	*Calgary House	Office	SW					Civic Trust		
45	*Calgary Place	Apartment	SW					Civic Trust		
46	*Central Memorial High School	School	5111	21 St	SW	1968		Civic Trust		
47	*Daon Building	Office	444	5 Ave	SW	1974	Webb Zerafa Menkes Housden	Civic Trust, Guimond		Early PoMo?
48	*Glenmore Park Auxiliary Hospital	Hospital	6909	14 St	SW	1964	J.A. Cawston & Associates	JRAIC	nominated 64 Massey	
49	*Holy Trinity Roman Catholic Church	Church	1525	45 St	SE	1963	Cohos-Delasalle & Associates	JRAIC		Integrity?
50	*Johnny Rocket's Car Wash (Bubbles)	Commercial	5912	Macleod Tr	SW			Civic Trust		Sign Only
51	*Kelvin Grove Patio Apartments	Apartment	6919	Elbow Dr	SW	1963 -1964	Jack Long	GL		Altered
52	*Leavitt Residence	House	920	Prospect Ave	SW	1970	Gordon Atkins	GL, Livsey pps 82-87		
53	*Parkdale Grace Fellowship Evangelical Missionary Church	Church	2608	1 Ave	NW			Civic Trust		
54	*Pinebrook Golf & Country Club	Golf Club	166	Pinebrook Wy	SW	1971 -1973	G. Atkins & Associates Ltd.			Livsey, pps 88-95
55	*Residence	House	1812	20 Ave	NW			DL&A		
56	*Residence	House	5415	Barrett	NW			DL&A		
57	*Residence	House	1420	Windsor St	NW	1950s	?	GL		Siding in poor condition
58	*Residence	House	4624	Britannia Dr	SW			DL&A		
59	*Residence	House	4704	Britannia Dr	SW			DL&A		
60	*Residence	House	4708	Britannia Dr	SW			Civic Trust, DL&A		
61	*Residence	House	3005	Elbow Dr	SW			Civic Trust		
62	*Residence	House	4228	15a St	SW			DL&A		
63	*Riviera Apartments	Apartment	1310	9 St	SW			Civic Trust		
64	*Rundle Lodge		632	13 Ave	SE	1971 -1972	J.W. Long & Associates	GL		

City of Calgary Modern Survey

No.	Site Name	Type	Address			Year Built	Architect	Recognition	Awards	NOTES
65	*Simon Fraser Junior High School	School	5215	33 St	NW	1964	Cohos-Delasalle & Associates		JRAIC	
66	*Sir John Franklin Junior High School	School	2115	8 Ave	NE	1965		Civic Trust		
67	*St Andrew's Presbyterian Church	Church	703	Heritage Dr	SW			Civic Trust		
68	*Super Drug Mart	Commercial	1400	12 Ave	SW			Civic Trust		
69	*Transalta One	Office	110	12 Ave	SW			Civic Trust		
70	*Tresco Industries	Industrial	2235	Blackfoot Trail	SE	1960s		Civic Trust		
71	AE Cross Junior High	School	3445	37 St	SW			Civic Trust		
72	Alberta Boot Company	Commercial	614	10 Ave	SW			Civic Trust		
73	Alberta Wheat Pool Building	Office	505	2 St	SW	1958		Cgy Inv		
74	Amy's Confectionary	Office	933	7 Ave	SW			Civic Trust		
75	Apartment	Apartment	1716	7 St	SW			Civic Trust		
76	Apartment	Apartment	802	20 Ave	NW			Civic Trust		
77	Apartment	Apartment	610	25 Ave	SW			Civic Trust		
78	Apartment	Apartment	1451	21 Ave	SW			DL&A		
79	Aquitaine Tower Office	Office	540	5 Ave	SW			Civic Trust		
80	Ascension Lutheran Church	Church	1432	19 St	NE			Civic Trust		
81	Assessment Review Board	Civic	215	16 Ave	NE			Civic Trust		
82	Astral Shopping Centre	Mall	7640	Fairmount Dr	SE			Civic Trust		
83	ATB Financial North Hill Branch	Commercial	217	16 Ave	NW			Civic Trust		
84	Baker House	Apartment	230	5 Ave	SE			Civic Trust		
85	Banff Trail Community Centre	Community	2115	20 Ave	NW			Civic Trust		
86	Barclay Centre & Parkade	Office	606	4 St	SW			Civic Trust		
87	Barron Building	Office	610	8 Ave	SW	1951	Jack Cawston	Cgy Inv, TB Book, Civic Trust, GL	Massey: Excellence in Urban Planning 1950	
88	Bay Parkade	Parkade	250	7 Ave	SW	1956	Stevenson & Dewar	Cgy Inv		
89	Black & White Meat & Groceries	Commercial	1702	8 St	SE	1948		Cgy Inv		
90	Blackfoot Texaco Service Station	Gas Station	1839	9 Ave	SE	1973	Texaco	Cgy Inv		
91	Bonaventure Place	Apartment	9700	Bonaventure Dr	SW			Civic Trust		
92	Bow Valley College	Post Secondary	332	6 Ave	SE	1972		Civic Trust		
93	Bow Valley Lodge		1020	Bow Valley Dr	NE			Civic Trust		
94	Bowness Town Hall	Civic	6328	35 Ave	NW	1956	Albert Dale	Cgy Inv		
95	Brentwood Baptist Church	Church	3512	Charleswood Dr	NW			Civic Trust		
96	Brentwood Shopping Centre	Mall	1344	Northmount Dr	NW			Civic Trust		
97	Britannia Building	Apartment	703	6 Ave	SW	1958	J.H. Cook & Associates	Cgy Inv		

City of Calgary Modern Survey

No.	Site Name	Type	Address			Year Built	Architect	Recognition	Awards	NOTES
98	Bromley Square Apartments	Apartment	119-123	10 Ave	SE	1970s	I KOY	GL		
99	Brotherhood of Mankind Statues	Public Art	515	MacLeod Trail	SE	1967	Mario Armengol	Cgy Inv, Civic Trust		
100	Burns Memorial Rock Garden	Park	1103	10 St	NW	1956	Alex Munro	Cgy Inv		
101	Calgary Chinese Private School	School	599	Northmount Dr	NW			Civic Trust		
102	Calgary Education Centre Building	School	515	MacLeod Trail	SE	1969	Stevenson Raines Barrett Hutton Seton & Partners	Calgary Modern Photo Survey, Cgy Inv		
103	Calgary International Airport	Airport	2000	Airport Rd	NE	1970 -1977	Raines Finlayson Barrett Partners	GL, Significant Alberta Architecture		
104	Calgary Mail Processing Plant	Civic	110	49 Ave	NE	1975	Cohos Evamy & Part	DL&A		
105	Calgary Malt & Brewing Company	Commercial		17 Ave & 14A St	SE			Civic Trust		
106	Calgary Petroleum Club	Club	319	5 Ave	SW	1957	Rule Wynn & Rule	Cgy Inv		
107	Calgary Tower	Cultural Centre	101	9 Ave	SW	1968	Dale & Associates	Cgy Inv, GL		
108	Cambrian Professional Centre	Office	41	Chelsea St	NW			Civic Trust		
109	Catholic School Centre	School	300	6 Ave	SE	1968	McMillan Long & Associates	Cgy Inv		
110	Centennial Building	Office	816	7 Ave	SW			Civic Trust		
111	Centennial Planetarium	Cultural Centre	701	11 St	SW	1967	McMillan Long & Associates, Chomik	Cgy Inv, GL	Massey: Design First Prize	
112	Centre on Eight	Mall	3403	8 St	SE			Civic Trust		
113	Century Gardens	Park	827	7 Ave	SW	1975	J.H. Cook Architects and Engineers	Cgy Inv		
114	Century House	Apartment	1612	14 Ave	SW	?	?	Calgary Modern Photo Survey, Civic Trust		
115	Chateau Apartments	Apartment	505	6 St	SW			Civic Trust		
116	Chicken on the Way	Commercial	1443	Kensington Rd	NW			Civic Trust		
117	Chinese National Church	Church	124	2 Ave	SW	1953	Maxwell Bates	Cgy Inv		
118	Chinese National League Building	Commercial	110	3 Ave	SE	1954		Cgy Inv		
119	Chinook College: Erlton Campus	Post Secondary	24	28 Ave	SW			Civic Trust		
120	Christ Moravian Church	Church	600	Acadia Dr	SE			Civic Trust		
87	Christine Meikle School	School	64	12 St	NE			Civic Trust		
121	Commercial	Commercial	600	6 Ave	SW			Civic Trust		
122	Convention Centre & Marriott Hotel	Hotel	120	9 Ave	SE	1974		JRAIC		
123	Coronation Arms	Apartment	1239	15 Ave	SW			Civic Trust		
124	Crown Manor	Apartment	330	19 Ave	SW			Civic Trust		

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No.	Site Name	Type	Address			Year Built	Architect	Recognition	Awards	NOTES
125	Dillabough Residence	House	1132	Prospect Ave	SW	1951		Cgy Inv		
126	Dmitri Skaken House	House	1131	Colborne Cr	SW	1947	Colin Skaken	Cgy Inv, GL		
127	Dome Building	Office	706	7 Ave	SW	1958	J. Stevenson & Associates	Cgy Inv		
128	Dr. Carl Safran Centre	School	930	13 Ave	SW			Civic Trust		
129	Eamon's Bungalow Camp	Gas Station	10220	Crowchild Wy	NW	1952	John R.A. Cupiss	Cgy Inv		
130	Earl Grey Elementary	School	845	Hillcrest Ave	SW	1968 (1967 GL)	William Boucock & Associates	Cgy Inv, GL		
131	Earnest Manning High School	School	3600	16 Ave	SW			Civic Trust		
132	Eau Claire Smokestack	Industrial	382	2 Ave	SW	1947		Cgy Inv		
133	Eglise Sainte Famile Church	Church	1719	5 St	SE			Civic Trust		
134	Eight Avenue Building	Office	505	8 Ave	SW	1953		Cgy Inv		
135	Elveden Centre	Office	717	7 Ave	SW	1958 (1959- 64)	Rule, Wynn & Rule	Cgy Inv, GL		
136	Enmax EC & M Electric Ltd.	Energy	4015	8 St	SE			Civic Trust		
137	Enmax Electrical Substation No 1 (recladding)	Energy	738	9 Ave	SW	1959	A. Dale & Associates	Cgy Inv, Civic Trust, GL		
31	Enmax Substation	Energy		10 Ave & 3 St	SE			Civic Trust		
138	Epcor Place	Office	305	2 St	NW			Civic Trust		
139	Eugene Coste Elementary School	School	10	Hillgrove Cs	SW	1964 -1965	Gordon Atkins	Livsey, p. 48-53, Civic Trust		School closed
140	Fairview Junior High	School	7840	Fairmount Dr	SE			Civic Trust		
141	First Alliance Church	Church	1201	Glenmore Tr	SW			Civic Trust		
142	First Christian Reformed Church	Church	3600	15A St	SW			Civic Trust		
143	First Christian Reformed Church	Church	3818	14 A St	SW			Civic Trust		
144	Fleishman's Yeast Building	Industrial	2201	15 St	SE			Civic Trust		
145	Foothills Municipal Pool	Pool	2424	University Dr	NW			Civic Trust		
146	Glencoe Club	Community	3902	Park Lane	SW			Civic Trust		
147	Glenmore Temple Salvation Army	Church	921	68 Ave	SW			Civic Trust		
148	Grace Lutheran Church	Church	3610	Sarcee Rd	SW			Civic Trust		
149	Grace Presbyterian Church: Addition	Church	1009	15 Ave	SW			Civic Trust		
150	Graham-Brown Residence	House	715	Sifton Blvd	SW	1963	Jack Long (one of his 1st residences in Cgy)	GL, GP		Altered
151	Granville House	Commercial	1343-1349	Northmount Dr	NW			DL&A		
152	Grosvenor Place Apartments	Apartment		Grosvenor Pl	SW			Civic Trust		
153	Harbour City Restaurant Sign	Commercial	302	Centre St	SW			Civic Trust		
154	Heagle Building	Office	220	7 Ave	SW	1958		Cgy Inv		
155	Herald Building	Office	206	7 Ave	SW			Civic Trust		
156	Herald Mechanical Building	Commercial	605	1 St	SW	1964		Cgy Inv, Civic Trust		

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No.	Site Name	Type	Address			Year Built	Architect	Recognition	Awards	NOTES
157	Hillcrest Texaco Service Station	Gas Station	1212	Edmonton Trail	NE	1959	Texaco	Cgy Inv		
158	Hillsboro Tower Apartments	Apartment	1800	4 St	SW			Civic Trust		
159	Holiday Inn	Hotel	119	12 Ave	SW			Civic Trust		
160	Holy Cross Hospital	Hospital	2210	2 St	SW			Civic Trust		
161	Industrial	Industrial	608	42 Ave	SE			Civic Trust		
162	Industrial Building	Industrial	1115	34 Ave	SE			DL&A		
163	Inglewood Pool	Pool	1527	17 Ave	SE			Civic Trust		
164	International Hotel	Hotel	220	4 Ave	SW			Civic Trust		
165	J. Stevenson & Associates	Commercial	344	12 Ave	SW	1956	J. Stevenson & Associates	Cgy Inv		
166	J.H. Ashdown Hardware Warehouse	Industrial	111	7 Ave	SW	1952		Cgy Inv		
167	Jacques Lodges	Seniors Homes	2500	Bow Trail	SW			Civic Trust		To be Demolished
168	Kerby Memorial Building	Post Secondary	1133	7 Ave	SW	1948	J. M. Stevenson	Cgy Inv		
169	Langevin Elementary / Junior High School	School	107	6 A St	NE			Civic Trust		
190	Louise Dean Centre	School	120	23 St	NW			Civic Trust		
170	Mayland Heights Elementary School	School	2324	Maunsell Dr	NE	1968	Gordon Atkins	Cgy Inv, GL, Livsey pps 68-72		
171	Medical Centre	Health	5116	Elbow Dr	SW			Civic Trust		
172	Medical Centre Building	Office	906	8 Ave	SW	1957	J. Stevenson & Associates	Cgy Inv		
173	Mewata Bridge	Bridge		14 St	NW	1954	Haddin, Davis & Brown	Cgy Inv		
174	Mire Katchan Residence	House	800	Prospect Ave	SW	1954	Clayton, Bond & Mogridge	Cgy Inv, GL		
175	MKS Chartered Accountants	Commercial	8227	Elbow Dr	SW			Civic Trust		
176	Montgomery Community Centre	Community	5003	16 Ave	NW			Civic Trust		
177	Mount Royal Lodge	Apartment	1846	14 St	SW			Civic Trust		
178	Norcen Building	Office	715	5 Ave	SW			Civic Trust		
179	Office	Office	1415	1 St	SE			Civic Trust		
180	Office	Office	411	8 Ave	SE			Civic Trust		
181	Office	Office	608	7 St	SW			Civic Trust		
182	Office	Office	640	12 Ave	SW			Civic Trust		
183	Paradise Lanes Bowling	Commercial	3411	17 Ave	SE			Civic Trust		
184	Park Manor	Apartment	4915	8 St	SW			Civic Trust		
185	Peter's Drive In	Commercial	219	16 Ave	NE			Civic Trust		
186	Petro Canada Building	Office	805	8 Ave	SW	1956 (1955-58)	Stevenson & Dewar	Cgy Inv, GL		
187	Petro-Fina Building	Office	736	8 Ave	SW	1959	Rule Wynn & Rule	Cgy Inv		
188	Prairie Graduate School	School	2540	5 Ave	NW			Civic Trust		
189	Regent Gardens	Apartment	3809	45 St	SW			Civic Trust		

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190	Rideau Towers	Apartment	3204	Rideau Pl	SW	1954 -1955	Peter Caspari, Stevenson Raines	Cgy Inv, GL		
191	Riverview United Church	Church	900	47 Ave	SW			Civic Trust		
192	Rocky Mountain Plaza	Apartment	615	MacLeod Trail	SE	1972		Civic Trust		
193	Rockyview General Hospital (Highwood Bld)	Hospital	7007	14 St	SW	1975		Significant Alberta Architecture		
194	Royal Bank of Canada Building	Office	409	8 Ave	SW	1953		Cgy Inv		
195	Royal Canadian Legion	Legion	2020	15 St	NW			Civic Trust		
196	Safeway (Forest Lawn)	Commercial	3301	17 Ave	SE			Civic Trust		
197	Saint Gabriel's Anglican Church	Church	504	30 Ave	NW			Civic Trust		
198	SAIT: E.H. Crandell Building	Post Secondary	1301	16 Ave	NW	1963	Cohos, Evamy & Partners	DL&A		
199	SAIT: John Ware Building	Post Secondary	1301	16 Ave	NW	1958		Civic Trust		
200	SAIT: Nellie McClung Building		1301	16 Ave	NW	1973		DL&A		
201	SAIT: Owasina Hall	Post Secondary	1301	16 Ave	NW	1972		DL&A		
202	SAIT: Senator Burns Buildings	Post Secondary	1301	16 Ave	NW	1967	Rule, Wynn & Rule	Civic Trust		
203	SAIT: Thomas Riley Building		1301	16 Ave	NW	1952		DL&A		
204	Sam Livingston Building	Civic	510	12 Ave	SW			Civic Trust		
205	Sears, North Hill Mall	Mall	1616	14 Ave	NW	1950s	?	GL		
206	Shaarey Tzedec Synagogue	Church		Centre St & 18 Ave	SE			Civic Trust		
207	Shelbourne Building	Office	512	6 St	SW	1958	Clayton Bond and Mogridge	Cgy Inv		
208	Shopping Centre	Mall	2800	Ogden Rd	SE			Civic Trust		
209	Sir William Van Horne High School	School	2215	Uxbridge Dr	NW			Civic Trust		
210	Smalley's Radio Ltd.		1105	7 Ave	SW	1953		Cgy Inv		
211	Somerville Memorials	Commercial	121	13 Ave	SW			Civic Trust		
212	Sony Store	Commercial	1405	4 St	SW			Civic Trust		
213	Southern Alberta Jubilee Auditorium	Auditorium	1415	14 Ave	NW	1957	R. Clarke	Cgy Inv, GL		
214	St Anthony's Catholic Church	Church	5340	4 St	SW			Civic Trust		
215	St Cecilia's Catholic Church	Church	321	90 Ave	SE			Civic Trust		
216	St Jean Brebeuf School	School	5040	Northland Dr	NW			Civic Trust		
217	St Michael the Archangel Catholic Church	Church		Worcester Dr & 46 St	SW			Civic Trust		
218	St Monica's Elementary School	School	235	18 Ave	SW			Civic Trust		
219	St Peter's Anglican Church	Church	903	75 Ave	SW			Civic Trust		
220	St Pius X Roman Catholic Church	Church	2424	24 Ave	NW			Civic Trust		
221	St. Anne's R.C. Church	Church	830	21 Ave	SE	1958	Maxwell Bates	Cgy Inv		
222	St. Mary's Cathedral	Church	219	18 Ave	SW	1956	Bates, Maxwell Hodges, and Alfred	Cgy Inv, GL		
223	St. Phillip the Evangelist Anglican Church	Church	629	49 Ave	SW			DL&A		

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224	Stampede Corral Building	Stampede		Saddledome Rise	SE	1950	J. Stevenson & Associates	Cgy Inv, Glenbow		
225	Stronghold Indoor Climbing Centre	Commercial	140	15 Ave	NW			Civic Trust		
226	Suncourt Place	Apartment	1340	University Dr	NW			Civic Trust		
227	Sunset Billiards	Commercial	1010	6 Ave	SW			Civic Trust		
228	Superior Auto Body Sign	Commercial	112	17 Ave	SE			Civic Trust		
229	Telus Building	Infrastructure	1739	18 Ave	NW			DL&A		
230	The Colonnade	Commercial	3515	17 Ave	SW			Civic Trust		
231	The Elliot	Apartment	1740	5 A St	SW			Civic Trust		
232	Triad Building	Office	535	7 Ave	SW	1956	Rule Wynn & Rule	Cgy Inv		
233	U of C: Administration Building	Post Secondary	2500	University Dr	NW	1960		DL&A, Civic Trust		
234	U of C: Craigie Hall	Post Secondary	2940	University Dr	NW			Civic Trust		
235	U of C: Kinesiology Complex	Post Secondary	2500	University Dr	NW			Civic Trust		
236	U of C: MacEwan Hall	Post Secondary	2500	University Dr	NW		Stevenson Raines Hutton Barret Seaton	Civic Trust		
237	U of C: Science A Building	Post Secondary	2500	University Dr	NW	1960		DL&A		
238	U of C: University Theatre	Post Secondary	2500	University Dr	NW			DL&A		
239	Ukrainian Catholic Church	Church	704	6 St	NE	1954	Nicholas Flak	Cgy Inv		
240	Ukrainian Cultural Centre	Cultural Centre	3316	28 Ave	SW	1953		Cgy Inv		
241	Western Union Building	Office	640	8 Ave	SW			Civic Trust		
242	Westgate Motel	Hotel	3440	Bow Trail	SW			Civic Trust		
243	Westview Heights (formerly The Western Centre, then Century Garden)	Apartment	825	8 Ave	SW	1972	?	JRAIC/Calgary Modern Photo Survey, Civic Trust		
244	White Mansion	Apartment	1231	15 Ave	SW			Civic Trust		
245	Wildwood Plaza Martinizing	Commercial	4031	Bow Trail	SW			Civic Trust		
246	William Aberhart High School	School	3009	Morley Trail	NW			Civic Trust		