



Stringer Residence (pg. 21)

UPPER & LOWER MOUNT ROYAL

Walking Tour



HERITAGE
CALGARY



LOWER MOUNT ROYAL AND UPPER MOUNT ROYAL

While the sites are organized in a rough line, there is no starting point on this tour.

Pick a building to start on the map and explore!

**Cover photo:
Stringer Residence**

Glenbow Archives PA-2990-1

"Stringer residence in Mount Royal district, Calgary, Alberta.", [ca. 1913], (CU1212422) by Unknown. Courtesy of Libraries and Cultural Resources Digital Collections, University of Calgary.

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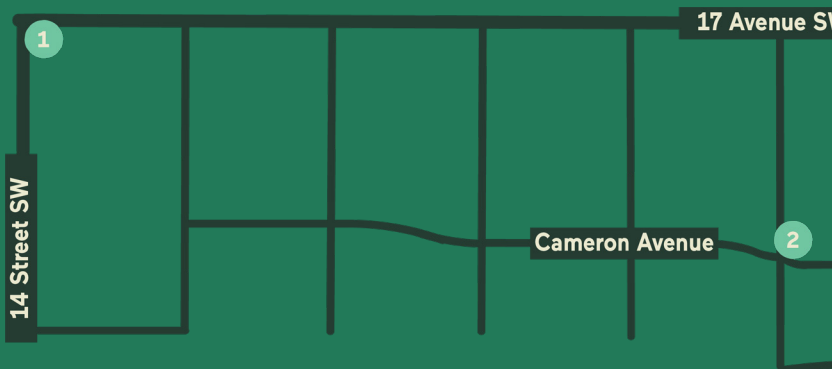
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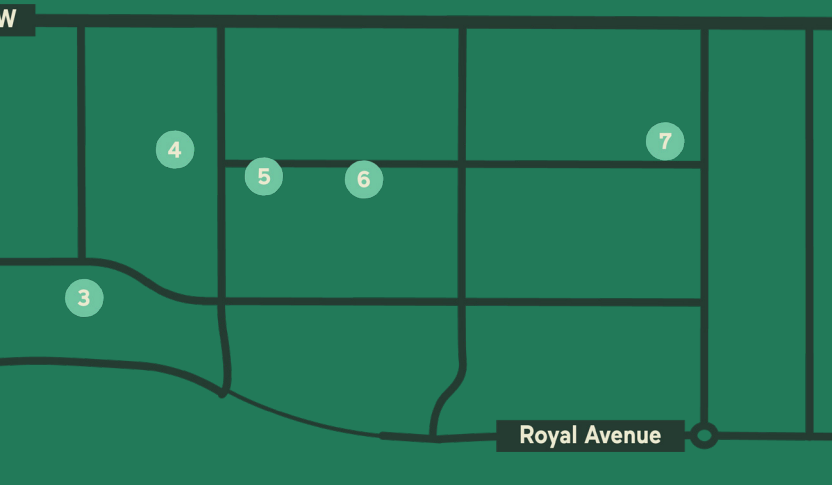


INTRODUCTION

The Mount Royal neighbourhoods were founded by Canadian Pacific Railway between 1910 and 1911. Lonsdale Doupe, Chief Surveyor for the CPR Western Region, contracted the Olmsted Brothers of Brookline, Massachusetts to assist in the design of the new (1911) subdivision of South Mount Royal in Calgary. The legendary firm, successors to famous American landscape architect Fredrick Law Olmsted, was involved in many significant urban improvement projects across the United States and Canada. Based on Olmstedian-suburb-planning principles, the South Mount Royal subdivision layout followed the natural topographical contours of the area. It featured spacious lots with large front yards, gracefully curving streets, treed boulevards, and open park spaces throughout the community. The Olmsted firm was also responsible for nearby Scarboro, also created by Canadian Pacific Railway before being annexed by the City of Calgary.

While Calgary's established "old money" primarily resided in Connaught - part of today's Beltline neighbourhood in the area surrounding the Lougheed House - Upper Mount Royal was home to Calgary's Nouveau Riche and much of its new entrepreneurial and speculative wealth.

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Lower Mount Royal, which largely follows a grid pattern, was initially a working class neighbourhood with more simply-designed residences, many of which have since been converted or replaced with low-rise apartments and condominiums.

Much of Upper Mount Royal was built up rapidly during Calgary's first significant population boom. The city grew significantly and it benefitted from real estate speculation. The northeastern portion of Upper Mount Royal in particular attracted multiple American-born entrepreneurs and speculators that bought, sold, and developed the land, leading the area to be named American Hill.

By the end of the 1910s, the housing boom in Calgary ended, with some unlucky speculators having to subdivide their properties. Some were unlucky enough to have to foreclose on their investments. Although housing construction was slow through to the 1950s due to the end of Calgary's real estate boom in 1913, the economic depression of the 1930s, and two world wars, the community did eventually become one of the most desirable up-market neighbourhoods in the city.

Bank of Nova Scotia - West End Branch

1429 17 Ave SW - Classical Revival - 1927

The Bank of Nova Scotia - West End Branch, constructed in 1927, is a two-storey, Classical Revival-style building is built of red brick and trimmed with Tyndal limestone. The modest but handsome building is distinguished by round-headed window and doorway openings with ornamental keystones. A two storey extension was added in 1948, and a one-storey extension was added to the rear of the building in 1961.

The building was designed by a significant Toronto architect, Murray Brown, in 1921, six years before the building was constructed. Brown was a favoured architect of the Bank, designing at least five other branches across the country from 1921-49. The building also serves to recall and symbolize 17th Avenue's historic high-street function and neighbourhood commercial character. Since 17th Avenue was designated as a streetcar route in 1909 with the inauguration of the system the street developed a commercial role and developed with neighbourhood commercial uses. The Bank of Nova Scotia - West End Branch exemplifies this historical commercial function and character of the street.

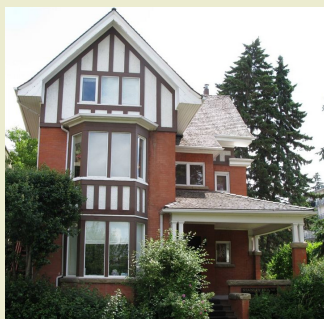


McCutcheon Residence

1740 10 St SW - Queen Anne Revival - 1911

The McCutcheon Residence represents the development of Lower Mount Royal during Calgary's first population boom (1907-13) as a community of single-family homes for middle-class residents such as business managers and professionals. This house is a rare survivor from that era. This simplified Queen Anne house features; brick cladding with sandstone trim, Tudor half timbering in the gables, 2 storey bay window and open porch. The building defines the 'edge' between the intact homes of Lower Mount Royal and the redevelopment occurring at the base of the hill.

David Samuel McCutcheon, the first owner/occupant of the house, was also involved in the pre-WWI real estate boom. A pharmacist who came to Calgary from Ontario in 1904, he co-owned two drug stores, McCutcheon & McGill, ca. 1910-15. In 1906 he co-founded McCutcheon Bros., which became one of the most active real estate agencies in Western Canada, with offices in 9 Canadian cities and London, England.



Heeney Residence

1023 Cameron Ave SW - Georgian Revival - 1912

The Heeney Residence, completed in 1912, is located in Lower Mount Royal. It is a two and one-half storey, wood-frame house with rectangular floor plan. The house is a notable example of the Georgian Revival style, and is the best of its type and style in the community and city. Its design is expressed in its simple rectangular massing with side-gable roof, complete with three front gabled dormers. The facade is symmetrically organized with large, central, open verandah, and uniformly placed double-hung wood windows with multi-paned upper sash. The facade features classical detailing in its Doric columns and entablatures on both the portico and main roofline.



This building was originally the home of Thomas Heeney (1873-1936), a CPR official and widower who had moved from Ontario in 1908. It is unclear whether Heeney built the house or bought it from its developer. Heeney was the assistant manager of the CPR Irrigation Lands Department, and while still living in this house he became assistant manager of the CPR Department of Natural Resources.

Jackson Residence

1723 9 St SW - American Colonial Revival - 1911

The Jackson Residence is one of the original residences in Calgary's Lower Mount Royal district. It is a two and one-half storey, foursquare-plan house detailed in the American Colonial-revival style.

The American Colonial-revival influences can be seen in its hipped roof, Palladian dormer windows, return eaves and unusual panelled veranda and balcony balustrades. The open, front veranda, upper-storey balconies, and bay and oriel windows further comprise the distinctive and attractive attributes of the house.

The first resident, Frank Jackson, was a construction contractor. Originally from Minnesota, he moved here in 1912, finding work in the major railway and irrigation projects occurring in Alberta at the time. Frank Jackson and his family are representative of the neighbourhood's first residents - ambitious and entrepreneurial new arrivals to Calgary, attracted by the development boom of that time.



Harvard Apartments

933 18 Ave SW - Edwardian Gable-Front - 1912

The Harvard Apartments, built in 1912, represents the development of Lower Mount Royal during Calgary's first population boom (1907--13) as a residential community geared toward middle-class/professional residents. The city's few early apartment blocks catered to the well-to-do. But between 1911 and 1913--with surging population growth, a housing shortage, and soaring real estate costs--numerous modest apartments were built, set amidst the single-family and duplex houses.

The Apartments provides a good example of the Edwardian Gable-Front house style commonly built in this neighbourhood and throughout Calgary during the pre-WWI period.

The style's typical main visual features are a simple form with a front-facing gable, an open front porch and with minimal ornamentation. In this instance, unusually, this style for detached houses has been adapted to create a multi-unit apartment block, with its two halves that resemble two single-family houses linked by a central entranceway.



John Snow Residence & Studio

915 18 Ave SW - Vernacular - 1912

The John Snow Residence & Studio has heritage value based on its association with John H. Snow, a renowned Alberta artist. Snow moved to Calgary following his service as a navigator in the Second World War. A banker by day, he was heavily involved in the arts community during his spare time. In 1951, Snow purchased the Lower Mount Royal house and further developed his artistic skills, particularly in lithography, woodcutting, watercolours, and sculpturing. He acquired two lithographic presses in 1953 and installed them in the basement of the house, where much of his initial work was completed. The studio space was built in 1961 by Snow's friend and teacher, Maxwell Bates. Throughout his career, Snow became a master lithographer. His work is famous for its distorted forms and striking colors. He has been recognized as one of the key artists responsible for bringing Alberta art into the modern era. His artistic vocabulary has been lauded as being unique to the province of Alberta, and he developed an international reputation for his mastery of lithography. His art is held in many public and private collections around the world.



Anderson Apartments

804 18 Ave SW - Edwardian Classical - 1912

The Anderson Apartments building is a six-storey, red brick structure located on two lots in the Lower Mount Royal area of Calgary.

Faced in brick, the building is "H"-shaped in plan, creating two light wells which illuminate inner apartments. The distinctive entranceway is situated in a deep recess of two protruding sections of the building. A classical pediment and two pilasters frame the main doors, above which is a parapet wall flanked by stone balustrades. A central hexagonal bay rises above, four floors to the stone cornice. Windows in brick bays face each other across the entrance on each floor; these are repeated on two exterior walls. The building is an excellent example of both design and style. The formality of the early 1900s is reflected in the marble foyer, which leads to one of the oldest passenger elevators in Calgary, of early "brass cage" design. Brass, marble, and wood are frequently used throughout the interior.



J.W. Davidson Residence & Coach House

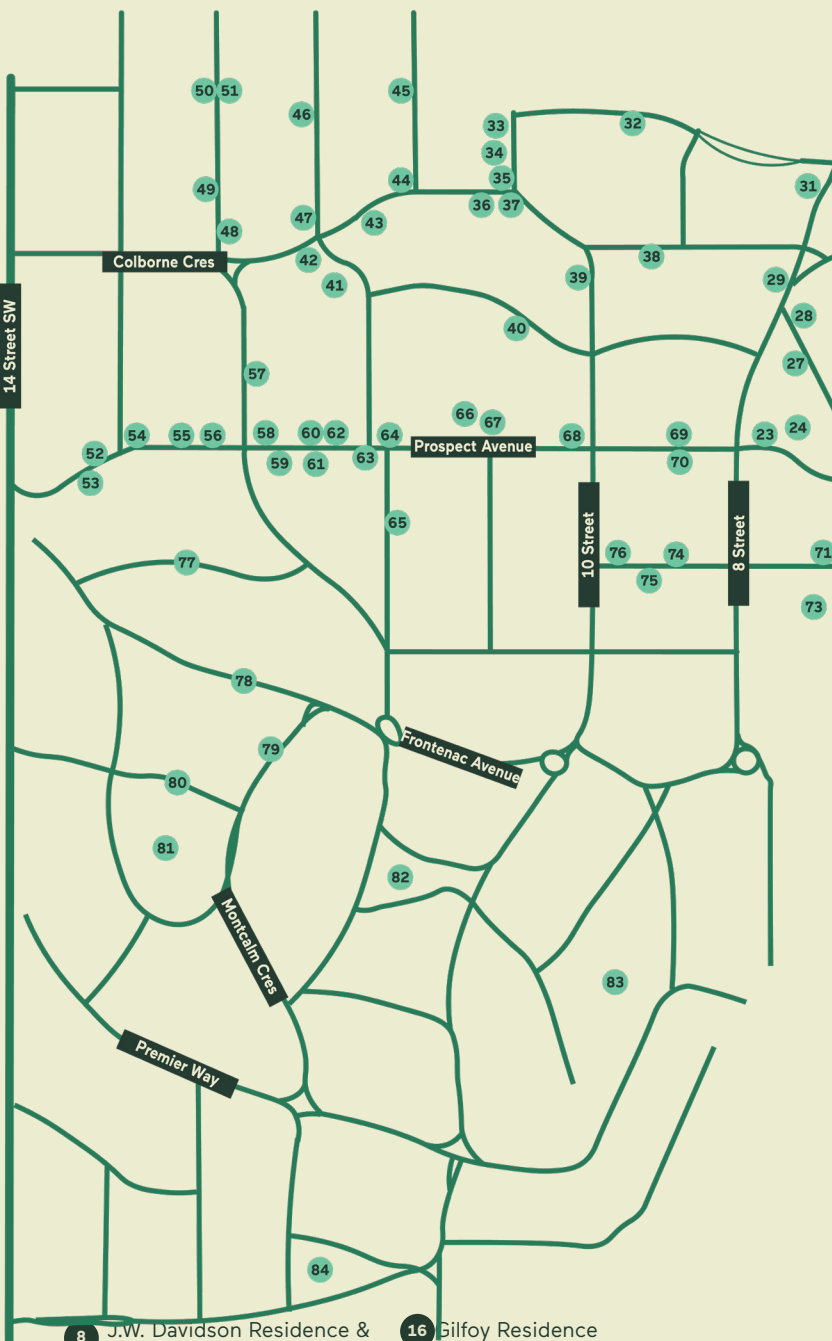
801 Royal Ave SW - Tudor Revival - 1908

The J. W. Davidson Residence, built 1908 and expanded 1912, is one of Upper Mount Royal's first homes and one of the grand residences that established the neighbourhood's character as an elite suburb. This well-designed, substantial house was built in the then-fashionable Tudor Revival style. Style characteristics include the steeply pitched gable roofs, mock half timbering, jettied top storey, and Tudor-arch door and window openings. The 1911 map identifies the back coach house/garage as an "auto shed," making it an early car garage in Calgary. Davidson added fine interior woodwork to the home. This house was a social and cultural gathering place, in part because of a music room addition which included a full pipe organ.

The house was built for James Wheeler Davidson (1872-1933), a Minnesota native. He went on the Peary Arctic Expedition of 1893-94, was a news reporter in the Sino-Japanese War, and held U.S. diplomatic posts in Formosa, Nanking, Shanghai, and Manchuria.

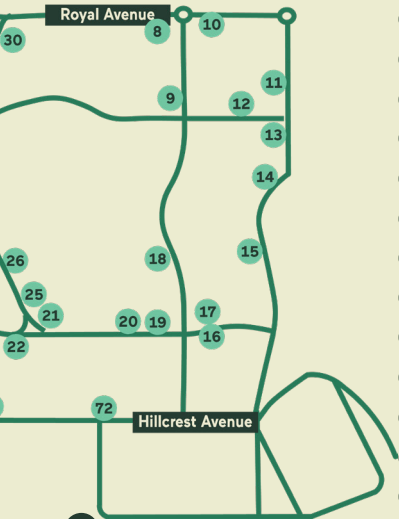


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Plunkett House

2021 7 St SW - Tudor Revival - 1911

The Plunkett house is a modest home located on one of the main entry roads into the district. The house was designed by British trained architect William 'Billy' Stanley Bates of Hodgson & Bates in a Tudor Revival style. The house facade and its public interior spaces are intact. The home is a very good example of type and nature of the homes that dominate Mount Royal district - an architecturally designed home for a successful businessman.

Aloysius Goodenough Plunkett purchased this lot, together with the south half of the adjoining lot, from the CPR for \$2,500, and hired the architectural firm of Hodgson and Bates to design a house for he and his new wife at a cost of \$6,000. The Plunketts moved in on May 1st, 1911. Their four children were all born in this house, and the family remained here for more than sixty years. A.G. Plunkett was born in Ottawa in 1874. He attended Ottawa College and spent three years in New York before returning to Canada.



Sayre Estate

707 Royal Ave SW - Tudor Revival Eclectic - 1905

This eclectic house was designed by Wilson Hodgson Bates in a Tudor Revival style. It features sandstone foundations, Cochrane brick and half timbered details; the property retains its deep front yard as well as the coach house - strong characteristics of these estate lots. It is the only intact through lot remaining from the original American Hill. It is sited on a very prominent entry point into the Mount Royal district.

A. Judson Sayre was born in Iowa in 1859 and later moved to North Dakota where he and Louis P. Strong set up the Sayre Strong Grain and Mercantile Co. Ltd. In 1905, together with several other North Dakota businessmen, they moved to Calgary and formed the Calgary Colonization Company, over which Sayre presided. The company bought large tracts of land from the CPR, subdivided them into farm units for sale to American immigrants and was largely responsible for the flood of American immigrants into Alberta in the early years of the century. Sayre enjoyed great success with this company as well as in mining, lumbering and coal, and he quickly amassed a large fortune.



Irvine House

2103 Hope St SW - Craftsman - 1906

The Irvine/McNeill house is a relatively modest home located in the original 'American Hill' section of the district. The facade and interior are intact. The home is one of the first six houses in the original Mount Royal District, two of which have since been demolished. The development of the property by financial agent John Irvine was typical of the speculative pattern of early development of the district.

The Irvines only lived in the house for four or five years and little is known about them except that he was Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Hundred Thousand Club in 1908 - a club formed in 1906 to mount a progressive advertising campaign designed to attract a growth in population to 100,000 within ten years. In 1922 the Honourable Edward P. McNeill, Judge of the District Court, bought the house and lived there for the next 35 years. Edward McNeill took his legal training at Osgoode Hall in Toronto and practised there before moving to Macleod in 1899 where he practised with F.W.G. Haultain.



Strong Coach House

708 Durham Ave SW - Tudor Revival - 1911

This coach house was formerly part of the Strong estate. It is detailed in a Tudor Revival style and features half timbering, central dormer and brick chimney. Its size and relationship to the Sayre coach house as well as the service road make it very distinctive and characteristic of the original Mount Royal district. Its original owner, Louis Strong, was a successful American and the house was part of the original "American Hill". In 1908, Strong built a large house facing on to Royal Avenue and on May 16, 1911 took out a building permit to construct a garage/coach house behind the house.

Like most of the early entrepreneurs who made, and spent, a lot of money in the pre-World War I boom years, Strong had trouble making ends meet in the years following the war. He had already subdivided again in the early 1920s, allowing for a house to be constructed on the

corner of Hope Street and Durham Avenue. He opened up his house to roomers and boarders, and later renovated it into apartments. He also rented out the rooms above the garage during the 1930s.



MacKenzie Residence

2107 Hope St SW - Spanish Colonial Revival - 1927

Hornstrom Bros., a well-known contracting firm, built this house in 1927, and from 1928-31 it was the home of real estate salesman John Archibald MacKenzie. Subsequently it was owned by Havelock E. Foster (1886-1936) who occupied the house for the last five years of his life. Foster's undertaking firm, the Foster and Foster Funeral Home, handled the 1925 funeral of Senator James Alexander Lougheed.

The house is designed in the Mission style (a variant of the Spanish Colonial Revival style) and is both a notable and rare example for the district. It has a flat roofline which is articulated with the characteristic horizontal projecting visor finished with clay profile tiles, central curved pediments on the principal facades, broad tapered chimney, and large square piers at each corner. Other characteristic features include smooth finished stucco, multi-paned windows, and arched canopy with entrance door.



Welch Residence

2115 Hope St SW - Queen Anne Revival - 1907

Welch Residence, originally named "Rockwall Villa", was built in 1907. It is significant as a distinctive example of Queen Anne Revival-style architecture in Calgary, detailed in a rustic manner with Arts and Crafts influences. Characteristic of the Queen Anne style, the most prominent feature of the house is a broad, open, wraparound verandah with classical columns. Facing north, the verandah, combined with the elevated placement of the house, offers the property a great view to downtown Calgary and the neighbourhoods between. A classical Palladian window in the front dormer further characterizes the house. Features such as wood-shingle cladding, and river-rock-clad front stairs and perimeter walls imbue the house and property with a picturesque and slightly rustic quality that acknowledge the Arts and Crafts style.

Arthur J. Welch, a contractor, apartment house developer and businessman who came to Calgary from Winnipeg in 1906, built the house for himself and family but occupied it for only a small amount of time, selling the home in 1909, and moving to Vancouver.



Vincent Residence

2205 Hope St SW - Tudor Revival - 1912

Henry Manville Vincent (1872-1959), a clothing merchant who settled in Calgary in 1906, had this house built for himself and his wife Emily in 1911. The Vincents lived here for about two years. From 1913-20, the Bank of British North America owned the house, and used it as the residence of its Calgary branch managers including F. Stanley Long and H. Stuart Longford.

The Residence is influenced by the Tudor Revival style, and is a good example of the style from Mount Royal's original phase of development, recalling the preference for the style in the early development of the area. The house has a steep pitched roofline with cross gable profile, dormer, and prominent front gable with half timbering and stucco. Other characteristic features include wood-shingle cladding, grouped wood windows with multi-pane glazing. Located on a sloping lot, it has a commanding presence on the street, reinforced by its sweeping 'S' curved driveway.



Gilfoy Residence

715 Prospect Ave SW - Tudor Revival - 1912

William M. Gilfoy came to Calgary from Eau Claire, Wisconsin in 1906. He initially invested in the Calgary Milling Co. and was manager of that plant for four years. He was also active in acquiring land, not only in Calgary and Alberta, but also in British Columbia where he acquired some 70,000 acres of heavily timbered land on the Pacific coast.

The Gilfoy Residence is a Tudor Revival style house designed by architect R.W.B. Whitten - features half timbered gables, rough cast stucco, and front verandah with classical columns. It is sited on the top of the hillside in a prominent position with expansive heavily landscaped front yard - typical of the Mount Royal district.

Few changes have been made to the house. An elevator was installed, the sun room floor raised, kitchen changed and a large patio installed at the back of the house. The house is a Tudor Revival style designed



by architect R.W.B. Whitten and features half timber details, rough cast stucco, prominent gables, shed dormer and front verandah with classical columns.

Aikenhead Residence

710 Prospect Ave SW - Classical Revival - 1929

The Aikenhead Residence is a symmetrical, stucco-clad façade and a Neoclassical-detailed entry porch and doorway. The house is distinguished by a classically detailed porch that features Tuscan-style columns and entablature. Sheltered within the porch is an elegant Adam-style doorway assembly with elaborate leaded sidelights and a fanlight. The building's symmetrical plan, low-pitched hipped roof, multi-pane window sashes, and smoothly finished stucco-clad façade further contribute to its characterization.

Dr. Albert Aikenhead, an associate of the prestigious Calgary Associate Clinic, and his wife Blanche, owned and occupied this property from 1929 to 1959. Dr. Aikenhead was a significant and well-known member of Calgary's medical community, as well as being actively engaged in civic affairs, serving as an Alderman from 1948-49. During his term he worked for the establishment of a new General Hospital for the city.



Dick House

2211 7 St SW - Tudor Revival - 1912

The Dick house is a substantial residence located on a prominent hillside from which to see and be seen. This eclectic house was designed for a prominent Calgarian, A.A. Dick, by architects Holman & Gotch in a Tudor Revival style. The expansive front yard with its curving driveway and fountain, sandstone facade, and elaborate public portions of the interior are all intact.

A.A. Dick, was born in Manitoba in 1880 but the family moved to Calgary in 1888. Dick open a real estate business in 1904 and became very successful. In 1911 he married 17-year old Vera Gillespie, a native Calgarian. She had attended the Royal Conservatory of Music in Toronto. The Dicks held many musical evenings in their home. In 1912 they went on a honeymoon tour of Europe and England where they collected rugs, fabrics and paintings for their new home presently under construction. Unfortunately they returned to this country on the ill-fated Titanic but were among the survivors. Dick was ostracized from social circles due to his "ungentlemanly" survival, as men were expected to forfeit their seats on life rafts for women and children.



Mire Katchen Residence

800 Prospect Ave SE - International - 1954

Before 1954, this site was part of the adjacent R. B. Bennett residence property. Mire Katchen, a successful Calgary cattleman acquired this parcel and commissioned Clayton, Bond and Mogridge to design this International-style house. It is a rare example of Modern architecture in the community, and the best of the type and style in the community. Its design is expressed by a horizontal massing, rectangular plan, and flat roof with large overhang. The post and beam structure is expressed outwardly and articulated with wall sections of brick cladding, clerestory glazing, and full height wall glazing. The interior was designed with walnut veneer wall systems. Long, low, brick walls create private outdoor spaces which extend the open planning of the indoor rooms to the outdoors.



In 1936, Mire and his brother Samuel founded Katchen Bros., a meatpacking firm that they later renamed Calgary Packers. They built their plant adjacent to the Calgary Stockyards, where their father Ben had been one of the first Jewish cattleman to become a livestock commission agent.

R.B. Bennett House

802 Prospect Ave SW - Georgian Revival - 1912

This house is associated closely with Prime Minister R.B. Bennett, even though it appears that he never lived in it. The residence was built in 1912 by Malcolm E. Davis, and was subsequently occupied by Solicitor Lewis M. Roberts, a partner of Bennett. Bennett purchased the house in 1920, prior to his intended marriage, but the wedding was called off, and the house resold. The brick house, distinguished by its sandstone quoins and its round corner tower, is an attractive and modestly-scale design in the Georgian Revival manner.

R.B. Bennett, born in 1870, in Hopewell Hill, New Brunswick and studied law at Dalhousie University before moving to Calgary in 1897 to establish a law firm in partnership with James Alexander Lougheed. His close association with the Lougheed patriarch helped to develop his connections and became one of Canada's wealthiest men for a time and had also become Lougheed's right hand man. After losing the 1935 election in a landslide to W.L. Mackenzie King's Liberal government,



Bennett retired to England, where he was granted the title of Viscount, the only Canadian prime minister to be granted peerage, despite his unpopularity amongst Canadians.

Shaver Residence

845 Prospect Ave SW - Tudor Revival- 1930

The Shaver Residence is an excellent example of a 1920s Tudor Revival-style house that retains a high degree of integrity. Unlike the more elaborate pre-World War One examples in the neighbourhood, this house is a more understated interpretation of a Tudor Revival style. It is distinguished by a dominant front gable with mock half-timbering and an arcaded wing wall off the west corner that contains a rounded-arch opening leading to the backyard. Other architectural features which contribute to its character include its stucco cladding, leaded and multi-pane windows, tall chimneys and front doorway elements such as the moulded arch and battened wood door.

Alpha M. Shaver, proprietor of A. M. Shaver Undertakers at 1210 First Street, owned this property from 1929, occupying it through 1941. This house was constructed during a brief building boom in the neighborhood, between the mid-1920s and the advent of the Great Depression.



Price Residence

930 Prospect Ave SW - Eclectic - 1912

The Price Residence is an eclectic design constructed in brick with sandstone foundations. It has tudor half timbering detailing to small portions of the upper gables. The interior appear to be virtually intact and features elaborate wood work throughout. The east facing verandah has been glassed in. The original site was of estate proportions and the house was situated on the highest portion of the site with a view back toward the downtown. At one time an elaborate Japanese sunken garden was developed; some elements remain including large carved sandstone chairs. The builder was D. Cunningham, and W.D. Chown as the architect.

Alfred Price was born in Toronto in 1861, and started with the CPR as a telegraph messenger in 1875. He rose steadily through the ranks, and in 1907 came to Calgary as the General Superintendent of the Alberta Division. He only lived in this house for one year, as in 1913 another promotion took him back to Montreal as Assistant General Manager of the Eastern Division.



Leavitt Residence

920 Prospect Ave SW - Modern - 1970

The Leavitt Residence, built in 1970, is valued for its exceptional design, and as a rare intact residence by celebrated Modern architect, Gordon Atkins. Atkins, born in Calgary in 1937, was educated at the University of Washington in architecture (1955-60) and operated a small firm from 1962 until his retirement in 2005. Atkins was part of a new generation of architects in Alberta that redefined Modern style on the prairies, adapting building form and materials to the area's harsh climate and open landscape. His understanding of the comingling of building form, space, and rugged conditions, combined with his keen interest in detail-oriented design contributed to his nationally recognized success; he was the first Alberta architect to win a Massey Medal in 1967.

The Leavitt Residence was designed from the outside in, blending natural aspects of the lot to create a private oasis, achieved through its angled orientation and deep setbacks amidst a screen of existing mature trees.



Coste Estate - Dower House

2226 Amherst St SW - Tudor Revival - 1912

Built in 1912, the Dower House was constructed by Eugene Coste to provide living arrangements for his widowed mother-in-law, Louisa Tims. Designed to compliment the estate mansion and neighboring Coach House, the Dower House was constructed of brick and featured an open front piered porch. Corbelled chimneys, exposed rafters, dormers, oriel windows and a hipped roof were among the many design elements adding to the character of the home. Separated from the rest of the estate by landscaping (there are indications that stairs once existed through a retaining wall on the north side of the property), Mrs. Tims was ensured both proximity and privacy. She lived in the home until 1922 when Coste moved to Toronto.

The interior featured a grand entrance (a reduced version of that found in the Coste mansion), mahogany and oak detailing, an impressive



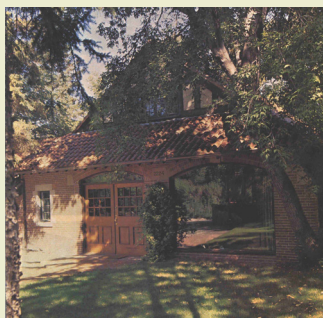
staircase and a sun porch on the second level. The original floor plan included, on the main level, formal dining and sitting rooms, a small kitchen with nook, and on the upper floor four bedrooms, a den and large bathroom.

Coste Estate - Coach House

2224 Ahmerst St SW - Tudor Revival - 1908

Coste Estate Coach House, constructed in 1912, is a Tudor Revival-style automobile garage in the Upper Mt. Royal community. It is distinguished by its one and one-half storey form with paired, arched garage door openings. It is finished in red brick, with sandstone trim, and half-timbered gables.

The Coach House was built as a part of Eugene Marius Coste's three-building estate. Coste is known as the 'father of Canada's natural gas industry for making several important natural gas discoveries Canada.



In 1906, the Canadian Pacific Railway hired Coste to investigate the presence of natural gas in southern Alberta and Saskatchewan. In 1908, Coste discovered the 'Old Glory' natural gas well near the Town of Bow Island. Coste founded the Prairie Fuel Gas Company and later the Canadian Natural Gas, Light, Heat and Power Limited to take control of the Bow Island natural gas fields from the CPR.

Coste Estate - Coste House

2208 Amherst St SW - Tudor Revival - 1911

One of the most spectacular homes to be built in the exclusively planned Mount Royal subdivision, the estate included a 28-room mansion, elaborate coach house, a two-storey dower house and greenhouse. The impressive mansion is noted for its siting on Amherst Street, and its Tudor Revival design. The other buildings are notable for their sophisticated use of brick and roofing styled to complement the mansion.

The Eugene Coste Estate in Mount Royal is a prime residential example of the building boom preceding the First World War. First used as a private residence for natural gas pioneer Eugene Coste and then publicly as the nationally renowned Calgary Allied Arts Centre, the Coste House and its associated buildings are a well recognized landmark. At the rear garden, rock-edged footpaths remain and the substantial cast concrete fence is still in place. All that exists of the large greenhouse is its concrete foundation. Contextually, primary site planning elements are intact and the "estate" image is clearly recognizable.



McLaws Residence

2205 Amherst St SW - Queen Anne Revival - 1910

The McLaws Residence is a simplified Queen Anne Revival style house, built by W.H. McLaws. It has sandstone foundations, brick cladding, dormers with shingle detailing and classical columns on the wrap around verandah. Original interior details include: Craftsmen colonnades, two fireplaces and elaborate stained glass windows in the stairwell. It is one of a series of adjacent estates. Set well back on the highest part of a large lot it looks north over the city. Some of the original field stone fences remain. McLaws was a prominent corporate lawyer in Calgary for forty years, starting off in partnership with Senator Sir J. Lougheed and R.B. Bennett.

W.H. McLaws had no interests outside of law, but in that capacity, he was involved with many businesses including the Eau Claire Lumber Company and Sawmills, Calgary Iron Works, Eugene Coste and Canadian Western Natural Gas, and Turner Valley oil and gas explorations.



Blow Residence

2104 8 St SW - Italianate - 1912

Dr. Thomas H. Blow, an ear, nose and throat specialist, built this Italianate home in 1912, a rare style for Calgary. Architecturally well executed it has a rectangular floor plan with a three-storey square tower. The house, constructed primarily in brick, is detailed with round arched windows and a hipped roof clad in tile. The house was constructed at the highest part of a steep lot with a commanding view of Mount Royal. It is part of a series of adjacent estate homes. The coach house remains intact.

Blow is perhaps best remembered for his untiring efforts to establish a university in Calgary. Blow began his campaign for a university in this city about 1909. Repeated applications were made to the Legislature for a charter for a degree-granting institution; however, they were consistently turned down. Henry Marshall Tory, founding president of the University of Alberta, felt another university in the province would

weaken his institution and lobbied vociferously against the establishment of a university in Calgary. Blow did receive a "consolation prize" -- the Provincial Institute of Technology (now known as SAIT).



Young Residence

2101 8 St SW - Tudor Revival - 1910

The Young Residence is a Tudor Revival design with wood shingle and half timbered stucco cladding, steeply pitched roof, side gables, and front facade dominated by a prominent cross gable and wrap around verandah. The house is situated on a steeply inclined hillside and has a commanding view over 8th street back towards the city centre. It is one of a series of closely connected major estate homes.

The Young Residence was home to important Calgarians including D.J. Young and Margaret Orr-Beattie. After a brief stint as business manager for the Herald, he opened a stationary store on first Street where the Hudson's Bay now stands. He sold office and music supplies, books and musical instruments and operated a lending library. he remained active in this business until 1935, but was at the same time involved in other enterprises including real estate and involvement with Turner Valley oil. D.J. Young was very involved in a number of civic activities during his long life. During World War I he was chairman of the Calgary District Navy League and the finance committee of the Red Cross.



Jamieson Residence

841 Royal Ave SW - Foursquare - 1909

The Jamieson Residence is an American four-square brick and sandstone residence, with some Colonial influence, features a full width enclosed verandah, symmetrical bay windows, hipped roof and central dormer. An original stone fence, a good example of its type, defines the original lot which has been sub-divided.

Reuben Rupert Jamieson built and lived in this house while he was mayor of Calgary. Born in Ontario, Jamieson came to Calgary as an area superintendent for the CPR. He retired from the CPR in 1908, set up a real estate and financial brokerage firm with two partners, and entered civic politics. He was elected Mayor at this first attempt, and was re-elected for a second term, serving from 1908 to 1910. During his tenure, the Commission form of government was officially adopted, and the first phase of the street railway became operational and profitable. He was a hard working and popular mayor, and served as Vice-President of the United Alberta Municipalities in 1909. His wife, Alice Jamieson, named a Judge of the Juvenile Court and later a Police Magistrate, was the first female judge in the British Empire,



Stringer Residence

2003 8 St SW - Queen Anne Revival - 1910

The Stringer Residence is a 1910 Queen Anne Revival style home built for Bert A. Stringer, who purchased three lots (3, 4 and 5.) The front facade of the house is a Queen Anne Free Classic design, while the side elevation is strongly influenced by the then popular Craftsman movement. The front facade, constructed of red brick and sandstone, has a triangular gable dormer with Palladian window, round headed arched entrance way, and corner turret with Gothic windows. The side elevation is defined by a bungalow style roof, shed dormer, and open covered porch. The expansive front and side yards are articulated by extensive river rock stone fencing with sandstone piers at the entry walk.



Born in Chatham, Bert Stringer was educated in London, Ontario before joining the Engineering Department of the U.S. Government, where he joined several trade missions into Central and South America, as well as the newly built Panama Canal.

Anderson Residence

1013 Royal Ave SW - Modern - 1975

The Anderson Residence is a dramatic late west coast Modern house significant for its innovative design that showcases the interrelationship between building and nature. Calgary-based architect, Bill Boucock was the architect and structural engineer for the project. Hallmarks of the late west coast Modern style in the Anderson Residence include its almost exclusive reliance on wood and seamless integration of the building with the natural environment. The entire house is cloaked in vertical wooden siding and has wide roof overhangs with large exposed beams and trusses that thrust dramatically out of the house, doubling as exterior trellises.

The Anderson Residence also has person value for its association with first owner, Gail Anderson. Anderson is an important figure in Alberta's arts and cultural scene. She served on Calgary's Public Art Board,



and spearheaded several important public art initiatives including Calgary's Public Art Policy. Anderson and Andrew Yeoman envisioned a space that incorporated a tropical atrium and maximized stunning vistas to downtown Calgary.

Robinson Residence

1923 10 St SW - Queen Anne Revival- 1910

The Robinson Residence is a 1910 Queen Anne Revival style home that was a catalogue-design. It features Free Classical style elements, too, including an open verandah with Ionic columns; an assymetric plan with front gable and half timber pattern evident in the front-facing pediment. The house was built for Bruce Robinson, who acquired the lots in 1908, but would wait until 1910 to actually start building the house using day labour. As it is a catalogue-design house, it has no listed architect.

Bruce Robinson was born in Lindsay, Ontario, in 1868. Around 1900 he began working in Toronto for the National Cash Register Company, and he moved to Calgary in 1904 to represent that firm. He left the company in 1915, by which time he had become a manager, presumably of the Calgary office. Robinson later established Bruce Robinson Electric (Atla.) Ltd., and formed branches in Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia and Yukon. Robinson was active with the Calgary Board of Trade and served as its president in 1921.



McPhail Residence

1931 10 St SW - Craftsman - 1911

The McPhail Residence is a unique example of a Craftsman-style residence in the Mt. Royal area. With its front-gable roof and full-width, classically-detailed verandah, the house reflects a stylistic transition from the earlier Edwardian Gable Front style to the Craftsman style of the period. Characteristic of Craftsman-style houses, the McPhail Residence features triangular eave brackets, exposed rafters and shingle and narrow-width wood cladding. Its front-facing gable makes it a distinctive variant of Craftsman-style design.

Commercial traveller Neil C. McPhail (circa 1855-1931), a resident of Mount Royal, built this house in 1911 as an investment. It became home to a series of professionals and corporate executives that included Samuel E. Whiting (a former mayor of Bassano), William L. Carlyle (who later managed the EP Ranch), Alexander John MacMillan (Calgary manager for Robin Hood Flour Mills), Frank Kershaw (who later built Alberta's first drive-in theatre and became a partner in developing Chinook Shopping Centre), and Charles F. Woodward (Calgary manager for Western Steel Ltd.).



Spencer Residence

1935 10 St SW - Queen Anne Revival - 1913

The Spencer Residence, completed in 1913, is a substantial 2 ½ storey single-family house with full-width wraparound front veranda with central triangular entrance pediment, and a pair of front-facing cross gables clad in stucco with mock half-timbering

The Spencer Residence is one of Upper Mount Royal's earliest homes. By 1906 a few grand homes had been built on the north edge of what would become Upper Mount Royal, mostly by entrepreneurs recently arrived from America, giving the area the informal name of American Hill.

Ernest Wilfred Spencer owned and lived in the house by 1913. He had come to Calgary 1908 as a traveller for the Great West Liquor Company and opened his own liquor store. After prohibition was instituted in 1915, the business became a grocery store. The Royal Bank of Canada took possession of the house in 1921 and Spencer was no longer listed as living in Calgary.



Connacher Residence

1111 Colborne Cr SW - Craftsman - 1911

The William M. Connacher Residence, built in 1911, is a substantial 2 ½ storey house featuring vertical and diamond-shaped mock half timbering, and cross-gable roofs with nearly-full-width crossing bands resembling trusses. It has a full-width front veranda with an open porch above. It has a deep front setback on a large lot, which is on a steep hill fronted by a high sandstone-block retaining wall.

This house was built as a family home for William M. Connacher (1887-1956), who lived there the rest of his life. Connacher came from New Brunswick, joined the Bank of Nova Scotia in 1887 at age 15, and opened and managed branches in Quebec, Nova Scotia, and Ontario. In 1903 he started a branch in Calgary with 1 employee, at 115 8 AV SW. By 1914 there were 25 employees and a 2nd office at 14th ST and 17th AV SW.



The house was designed by Lawson & Fordyce, premiere Calgary architects who, individually or in partnerships, designed numerous public, commercial, and residential buildings in Calgary and beyond.

Chapin Residence

1103 Colborne Cr SW - Classical Revival - 1912

The Chapin Residence is a primarily a Classical Revival house, indicated by its mainly symmetrical facade and classical details such as columns, quoins, dentils, and keystones. The flared hip roof, bow windows, and side extensions are Queen Anne Revival traits. Several early stone retaining walls survive in this hilly neighbourhood.



This house was built for Charles J. Winn, who lived there only about a year. Initially involved in the grocery business, c. 1910 he opened a real estate, loans, and insurance business, taking advantage of the city's rapid commercial growth.

Oris S. Chapin lived here from 1914 until his death in 1948. He came to Calgary from the U.S. Midwest in 1903 as a commercial traveller for International Harvester. In 1906 he formed the Chapin Co., selling tractors and other farm machinery, then also cars and auto accessories.

Devenish Estate

1035 Durham Ave SW - Other - 1911

The Devenish Estate, built in 1911, is a well detailed house is believed to be designed by architect Alexander Pirie. It is an eclectic house completed in a Colonial Revival style. The main facade is symmetrically designed with a central roof dormer, cornice and full verandah extending around the east side. The house is constructed of brick and has extensive terra cotta detailing seen in the balusters, shields and pillar caps; all quite rare for housing in Calgary.

The estate was built for Oscar Grant Devenish, who came to Calgary in 1902 from the United States. He had some capital and invested it in real estate at a time when it was relatively cheap, developed subdivisions and accrued considerable wealth. He operated a real estate, insurance and loans business, dealing in both farm lands and suburban property, and in 1911 built the Devenish Apartments.

Devenish became an active participant in the Turner Valley oil business in 1912 and formed United Oils of Alberta, and in the 1920s formed Devenish Petroleum.



Simmons (McCullough) House

2101 10 St SW - Renaissance Revival - 1927

The Simmons (McCullough) House is a 1910 Renaissance Revival-inspired house of brick construction. The twin steps leading to the front entrance is reminiscent of the Decatur Terrace in Washington, D.C., which was built in the Beaux Arts style as the City Beautiful movement caught on. City Beautiful was a concept popularized in Calgary by William Reader, the superintendent of Calgary Parks.

Once the residence of the Honourable Chief Justice of Alberta Supreme Court, William Simmons (up to 1935). Justice Simmons came to Calgary in 1910, and was a member of several clubs in the city. Later, the house was the residence of E.A. McCullough, President of the Glencoe Club, Chairman of the Petroleum Club and part owner of the first Ford dealership. The house, designed by F.T. Lawson in 1911, exhibits a mixture of styles. The front steps and porches are in need of repair. The building is hidden behind a mature row of trees, at a prominent location.



Naismith Residence & Carriage House

1119 Sydenham Rd SW - Tudor Revival - 1910

The Naismith Residence and Carriage House is a good example of the Tudor Revival style; it has half-timbered dormers with rough cast stucco, open verandah with the entry door framed in a large arched window, and walls clad in painted wood shingles. The original coach house remains intact at the rear. The expansive sloped front yard is characteristic of the Mount Royal district with its terracing, mature trees, curving walkway and side driveway.

In 1913, the property was acquired by a prominent Lethbridge engineer named Peter Naismith. Naismith had been manager of the Alberta Railway & Irrigation Company. When this company was acquired by the CPR in 1912, Naismith was promoted to become the first manager of the newly formed CPR Department of Natural Resources. He occupied the residence until 1915, when the Managing Director of the Hardy and



Hunt Piano Company, Frederick W. Hardy acquired it. Arthur Smith would later acquire it. Smith was a prominent lawyer and M.P. for Calgary West, and would go on to represent Canada as a delegate to the United Nations.

Rideout (Mitchell-Sproule) Residence

2209 Carleton St SW - Craftsman - 1912

The Rideout (Sproule) Residence is a 1912 house built in the Craftsman style. This can be recognized by its horizontal emphasis, sheltering gable roofs with deep eaves and exposed structural elements, veranda and sunporch for indoor-outdoor living, and use of natural materials without added ornament – all meant to create a comfortable, unpretentious home in harmony with its setting. Typical of a Craftsman home, it has many finely crafted wood interior features in simple forms; notably the grand staircase, built-in cabinets and benches, wall panelling, and mantelpiece around a large stone fireplace.

This house was first owned and occupied by Harrison E. Rideout, a contractor, from 1912 until his death in 1915. It has since been owned and occupied by just two families. Gertrude J. Mitchell bought the house and lived there from 1920 (except possibly 1932) until her death in 1951. It was next purchased in 1951 by John Campbell Sproule, a nationally known geologist, and his wife, Harriet Maude Sproule, and shared with their two daughters.



Gurevitch Residence

1203 Colborne Cr SW - Tudor Revival - 1929

This house was built for Isidore Gurevitch (1890-1946) and his wife Sarah (1900-1988), who were Jewish immigrants from Ukraine. In partnership with his brother Samuel, Isidore established The Parisian, a clothing store with a reputation for high-class merchandise. The store was centrally located in the Lineham Block, which the Gurevitch brothers also owned, and it remained a landmark business at that location over four decades and under three generations of family ownership. Samuel managed The Parisian, while Isidore managed another clothing store, the Christie Grant Company.

The home's Tudor Revival character is expressed by a very prominent front gable roofline with multiple cross gables flanking on each side, creating a broad front facade. Other characteristic features include curved half timbering in the gable, and grouped tall narrow windows with multi-pane glazing. The overlapping (side) gables creating an extended roof slope, its steeply pitched door hood and its battened front door reinforce its Tudor appearance.



Skaken Residence

1131 Colborne Cr SW - Art Moderne - 1947

The Skaken Residence is a well executed example of the Moderne style featuring strong horizontal lines, corner windows with horizontal glazing pattern, glass block, circular windows, simplified white stucco cladding, and, in the interior a finely crafted stair handrail and fireplace mantel. The well landscaped sloping site dominates the intersection giving prominent visibility to the house. The residence is one of few remaining Moderne-style buildings left in Calgary and is one of the most outstanding interpretations of this style in Calgary.

The residence was built for Dr. Dimitri Skakun, a naturopathic doctor. Skakun was born in Ukraine in 1900. The emigrated to Canada in the 1920s, and soon sent for his wife, Senefta (born 1904), and son Alex (born 1922). The family lived in Ontario and Quebec, and then Beauvallon, Alberta, before settling in Calgary around 1943. Around 1954, the family name was changed from Skakun to Skaken. Dimitri took the name Colin; Senefta became Alyce; Alex became Ross.

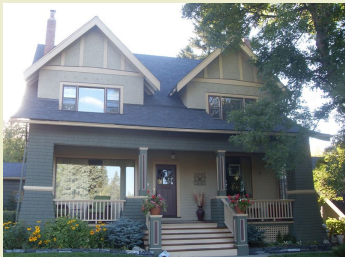


Hornibrook Residence

1935 10A St SW - Craftsman - 1913

The Hornibrook Residence, constructed between 1912-13, is a two storey wood frame house with rectangular floor plan. The house, designed in the Craftsman style, is prominently situated on a hillside intersection, giving it a dominant position within the immediate streetscape.

The Craftsman style is expressed in its side gable roof massing with front dormers, sweeping curved roof enclosing the front verandah, and strongly symmetrical front facade. Detailing is in keeping with the style and includes: half timbered gables with stucco, wood shingle cladding, brick chimneys with simple detailing, massive pillar framing the front verandah, squared columns, and multi-paned wood windows. It has a rectangular floor plan, and strongly symmetrical organization to the facade expressing the pragmatic nature of the Craftsman movement. The house was designed by the prominent local architect, James J.



O'Gara. O'Gara designed numerous houses in Mt. Royal prior to the First World War as well as many deluxe apartment houses, commercial and institutional buildings throughout the city.

Carter Residence

1915 10A St SW - Foursquare - 1911

Purchased from the C.P.R. in 1907 by Martha Carter, widow, it was not until March of 1911 that construction was instigated. A brick veneer, two-storey residence with eleven rooms was constructed. The property was converted to a duplex in 1923, but remained in the Carter family until 1948 when it was purchased by James Berry. One of the 1936 tenants was R.L. Cushing, the manager of A.B. Cushing Mill. The duplex status remained into the 1980s, when the house reverted to single family occupancy.

The residence is an American Foursquare style house, featuring sandstone foundations, brick construction with front verandahs, sun rooms, and dormers. There is a one and a half storey stable in the rear yard finished in pressed tin siding, along with a spacious front yard with mature trees and substantial stone and concrete fence/retaining wall.



McClelland Residence

1919 11 St SW - Vernacular - 1909

In 1909, this lot was purchased by Hugh McClelland during the peak of Calgary's pre-war real estate boom. He then proceeded to take out a building permit on July 28, 1909 to construct a residence which would reflect the building style of the ongoing sandstone school construction throughout Calgary

Hugh McClelland had moved to Calgary in 1885 and became involved in the contracting business. In 1910, he was hired by the Calgary Public School Board as their first Building Superintendent. During his tenure, 17 of the large sandstone schools, for which Calgary is famous, were constructed. His residence reflects this trend of classically-designed sandstone schools, which were built to reflect and remind Calgarians of the British Empire. Elements of the sandstone schools can be seen in the fenestration of the residence, along with the roofline and rough-cut sandstone.

In 1955 John E. Cavanaugh, who was involved in the radio and TV industry, rented the premises, and finally purchased the house in 1962.



Grieg House

1947 11 St SW - Foursquare - 1911

The Grieg House is a catalogue design in the American Foursquare style and features; large front verandah with open deck above, and large front gable with Palladian window. The house is sited on a sloping lot with mature trees. The lot was briefly owned by speculators before it was sold to Arnetti J. Greig, the wife of Ernest Greig, around 1910.

Ernest Greig was born around 1875 in Howick, Quebec, and moved to Calgary around 1908. His wife, Arnettie J. Greig, was born near Topeka, Kansas, in 1870. Ernest Greig became a traveller for wholesale grocers Campbell, Wilson & Horne, Ltd. (later renamed Horne & Pitfield). The Greigs lived in the house from about 1912 to 1915, when they moved

to Red Deer where Ernest travelled for the firm's new Red Deer branch. He became the company's Red Deer manager around 1922. Ernest Greig served a term on Red Deer's city council, and was president of the Red Deer Golf & Country Club.



Trainer Residence

1954 12 St SW - Queen Anne Revival - 1911

The Trainer Residence, built in 1911, is a 2-storey house and is a fine example of a Queen Anne Revival style house. Developed by English architects in the 1870s and widely popular in North America into the early 20th century, this style uses an eclectic mix of historical elements to create a homey, charming appearance. Common features seen in this house include its hip roof; sash windows with multi-pane upper portions; and asymmetrical, varied façade accomplished here through its recessed section with projecting upper storey, bay and oriel windows, inset veranda, and different surface materials.

The first owner-occupants of this house were David Trainer and his wife, Antoinette. Trainer was a partner with Fyshe, McNeil, Martin, Trainer, a contracting firm responsible for constructing several major Calgary buildings. In 1917 Trainer turned the house into a rental property.

Philip D Sprung, manager of the highly successful Western Tent and Mattress Co., resided there in 1917-18. In 1924, Trainer sold the property to Holland Canada Mortgage Co., who owned the property until 1947.



Latimer Residence

1943 12 St SW - Tudor Revival - 1911

The Latimer Residence sits on a lot that was owned by speculators until it was sold to the Bank of Toronto around 1911. Charles Reginald Latimer, manager of the bank's Calgary branch, took out a building permit in 1911 September 6 to build a brick residence on this lot at an estimated cost of \$5000.00. The house was designed by the Calgary firm Hodgson, Bates and Butler; the builders were McDougall & Foster. Latimer lived in the house at 1943 12 Street SW from the time of its completion until around 1915. Between 1915 and 1926, the Bank of Toronto rented the house to a series of tenants. Stirling Blake Chamberlain, who in 1927 replaced Latimer as the Bank of Toronto's Calgary branch manager, lived in this house from 1927 to 1942. Frederick Christie Burnet replaced Chamberlain as the bank's manager and as the occupant of this house. Burnet was born in Cobourg, Ontario, around 1855, and began his career with the Bank of Toronto in 1904 at Oakville, Ontario. He was transferred to Calgary in 1942, and managed the Calgary branch until his retirement around 1949.



Brydon Residence

1915 12 St SW - Vernacular - 1908

George Brydon purchased this lot from the Canadian Pacific Railway in 1907, and took out a building permit on October 23, 1908, to build a residence. Two years later, on July 31, 1911, Brydon took out a second building permit to build a frame residence. Fire insurance plans show this to be a two-and-a-half storey addition on the north side of the house, parallel with the front facade. Construction was by day labour.

Brydon was born in Galt, Ontario around 1858. He married school teacher Katherine McRae in 1885, and they moved to Neepawa, Manitoba two years later. In 1901 the Brydons and their six children moved to Calgary, where George reportedly operated a dairy for six years. City assessment rolls from 1910-1911 show that Brydon kept a horse and a cow on the subject property. George, a member of the International Order of Odd Fellows, died in the house in 1935. His wife Katherine died in 1928. After George Brydon's death, his daughters Lucy, Shirley and Florence continued to live in the house for many years.



Pascoe Residence

2208 Amherst St SW - Other - 1911

The Pascoe Residence is a 1911 house built in an eclectic style, with Tudor Revival elements combined with Gothic cottage elements. Little is actually known about the residence, aside from its construction by J. McPhail. Unlike other houses from the era in this part of Upper Mount Royal, this house was not a catalog-designed property.



Hyde Residence

1402 Prospect Ave SW - Queen Anne Revival - 1911

The 1911 Hyde Residence is a fine example of a Queen Anne Revival home, with the asymmetry, irregular massing (off-centre cross gables, bow window and other extension), and mix of loosely historical elements that characterize the style. The classical columns align it with the Free Classic subtype.

This lot and one next to it were first purchased from the CPR by two real estate men, Samuel M. Hartrnft and William Scott. George E. Hyde bought this lot in 1911 and obtained a building permit to construct a residence here. Mount Royal was designed to be an elite residential suburb from its inception. The lots came with caveats that specified one dwelling per lot, minimum house values, large setbacks, and no commercial buildings. While Calgary's earliest established wealthy



families lived in what is today called the Beltline, Mount Royal attracted Calgary's newly affluent who were benefiting from the city's pre-WWI economic boom.

Manning Residence

1415 Prospect Ave SW - American Colonial Revival - 1912

Relatively rare for Calgary, a Colonial Revival style brick residence with a primary entrance framed by giant order ionic columns and a terrace with balustrade. The residence is intact and features an enclosed verandah, bay windows and a hipped roof with shed dormers. The first house developed on the block, it was originally owned by Frederick Manning who started Revelstoke Lumber Co. and Manning-Egleston Lumber Co. Both Manning and his son, F. Clar Manning, served as aldermen on City Council.

Frederick C. Manning was born in London, England and came to Ontario with his family as a young boy. At the age of 15, he started work in a lumber yard, and over the years worked in all aspects of the trade and obtained a thorough grounding in the business. He moved to Revelstoke, B.C. in 1897, to take charge of a lumber mill, and while there organized the Revelstoke Lumber Co. He later sold the business, but moved to Calgary in 1909 as an agent of the company.



Hutchings Residence

1328 Prospect Ave SW - Tudor Revival - 1929

The Hutchings Residence, completed in 1930, is located in Upper Mount Royal district. It is a two-storey, stucco-clad, wood-frame house with irregular floor plan. The house design is influenced by the Tudor Revival style, and is a good, substantial example of this style of architecture that was developed in the community during Mt. Royal's second phase of development. The house is distinguished by a prominent, front gable with extended slope that shelters a recessed entrance doorway, and rolled eaves with a minimal overhang. Other characteristic features include stucco cladding with half timbering in the porch gable, a battened wood door with strap hinges, and grouped windows with multi-pane glazing.

This house was built 1929-30 as the retirement home of pioneer saddle maker Robert John Hutchings (1866-1937) and his wife Anne. R. J. Hutchings moved to Calgary in 1889 and established Hutchings & Riley. A decade later, R. J. and his brother in Winnipeg merged their rival firms to form the Great West Saddlery Company.



Webster Residence

1316 Prospect Ave SW - Foursquare - 1913

The Webster Residence, located in Upper Mount Royal, was completed in 1913. The Webster Residence is an excellent example of Foursquare-style architecture in the Mount Royal community and retains a high degree of integrity. More substantial in size and finishing than most Foursquare houses in the community, the house features a brick-clad first storey and a stucco-clad and half-timbered second storey. Other features which contribute to the high-quality character of the home include its spacious front verandah, sandstone trim, oak doorway assembly and leaded, multi-pane windows. The arched dormers are particularly unique features of this house.

From 1913-1929, this was the residence of George Harry Webster, a successful railway contractor, politician and civic leader. Born in

England in 1868, Webster's family came to Canada five years later and settled in eastern Ontario. Webster journeyed west at the age of 15, working as a water boy for the road crews building the Canadian Pacific Railway.



Jones Residence

1302 Prospect Ave SW - Tudor Revival - 1911

The Jones Residence is a Tudor Revival style house with asymmetrical design and featuring half timber details, corbelled chimneys and distinctive brick wall banding. The original coach house remains intact. A large sloping site with expansive front yard, there is an extensive terrace at the "front" of the house which looks back to the downtown.

Clifford Jones, K.C., practiced law in Calgary from 1899 until the 1940s, and was active in professional, political and archaeological circles. His wife, Elizabeth White Jones, was a member of the pioneering White family in Banff, which has played an integral part in the history of that community.

Clifford Jones was the older brother of Stanley Jones, for whom the Bridgeland School was renamed. He was one of the first Canadians to

enlist at the outbreak of World War I, and died from wounds suffered in action in France. Two weeks before Clifford's death, Elizabeth Jones presented an oil portrait of Stanley Jones to the Stanley Jones School.



Eaton Residence

2222 12 St SW - Renaissance Revival - 1932

The Eaton Residence is a rare example of the Italian Renaissance Revival style in the Upper Mount Royal community, as well as the City. The front of the house features a square tower, and a large open porch framed with a triple arched colonnade and a front facing sloped roof. The house is prominently situated on an extensively landscaped hillside that establishes a strong presence on the street.

The Eaton Residence was built in 1932 for George Goodwin Eaton (circa 1899-1983) and his wife Lenore (née Patrick), who was the daughter of the Calgary Zoological Society's founding president, Dr. Omer H. Patrick. As an executive of Toole Peet and Company, a notable Calgary-based real estate and insurance firm, George Eaton was significant within the city's business community. Eaton joined



Toole Peet in 1917 as an office boy, and he rose through the company's insurance wing, advancing to director in 1938, to head of direct insurance in 1946, and, eventually, to the vice-presidency in 1954.

Patrick House

1228 Prospect Ave SW - Arts and Crafts - 1926

The Patrick House is an excellent example of the revival of interest in British architectural styles, made popular by returning war veterans. This Arts and Crafts English Cottage style features rough cast stucco cladding and a simulated thatched roof. The variegated asphalt shingles are both striking and very rare. The principal interior main floor spaces appear to be intact. Additions occurred in the 1950s for a side garage (i.e. at basement level as this is a sloping site) and some associated basement level finishing.

Dr. Homer H. Patrick and his wife, Lulu F. Patrick, brought the lot in 1925 and built this two-storey wooden home in 1926. Homer H. Patrick was born in Alderton, Ontario, in 1869. He earned his medical degree at the University of Western Ontario in 1892, and practised medicine in Port Huron, Michigan, for twenty years. In 1912 Dr. Patrick, his wife Lulu, his son Lorraine and daughter Lenore moved to Calgary, where Dr. Patrick became active in business, politics, and community life. He built the Lorraine Apartments in 1913



Colgrove Residence

1227 Prospect Ave SW - Other - 1913

The Colgrove Residence is an eclectic house and is a good example of pattern book design for a large house with Tudor Revival styling influences. It is a wood frame structure with painted shingles and bevelled siding, and half timbered gables. The large verandah has unique column bases of hexagonally cut granite stones. The urban context is typical of the Mount Royal district with its large front yard and extensive mature trees.

Mark George Colgrove originally purchased Lot 1 and at an unknown later date either Mark or his older brother Robert J. Colgrove purchased Lot 2. On September 20, 1912, The City of Calgary issued a building permit to Robert Colgrove to erect a frame residence. It was to be



built by day labour, and there is no record of an architect. The Colgrove brothers moved to Calgary from London, Ontario, circa 1907. They established the Colgrove Land Company, which built, owned and rented out apartment buildings and houses.

Brown Residence

1216 Prospect Ave SW - Georgian Revival - 1927

The Brown Residence, completed in 1927, is located in Upper Mount Royal district. It comprises a two-storey, stucco-clad, wood-frame house with basic rectangular floor plan. The building mass features a hipped roof with two chimneys, and a symmetrical facade with central doorway.

This house was built for Robert A. Brown, Sr. (1886-1948), who was an important figure in Calgary's municipal administration and in the Alberta oil industry. Brown was superintendent of both the Calgary Electric Light Department (from 1911-36) and the electrically powered Calgary Municipal Railway (from 1920-36). He also established a series of small electrical utility companies in towns east of Calgary. Brown became active in the oil industry, and his efforts led to the discovery of crude oil at Turner Valley in 1936. In partnership with George Bell, who owned the Albertan newspaper, Brown established a company called

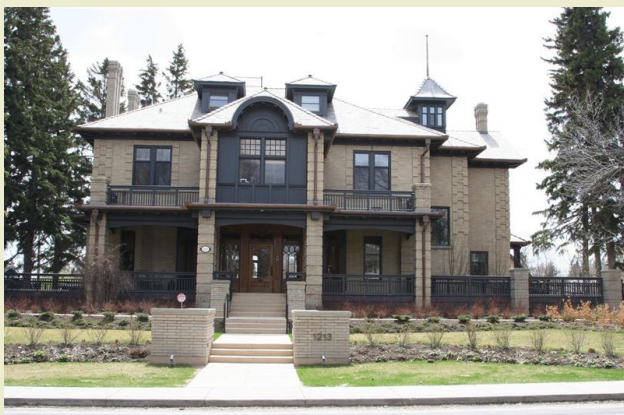


Turner Valley Royalties. Instead of paying dividends on shares, the company attracted investors by promising high-yield royalty payments should the company find oil.

Traunweiser (King) House

1213 Prospect Ave SW - Georgian Revival - 1912

This substantial brick house was built in 1912 by businessman Charles Traunweiser. The formal composition with a projecting central bay is derived from the earlier Georgian Revival, but unusual details such as the unique quoins and the arched central projection on the garden side give it a character all its own. The house retains many of its original interior details, and is set in a well-landscaped property.



Malden (Link) Residence

1201 Prospect Ave SW - Colonial Revival - 1930

The Malden (Link) Residence is a rare example of the Dutch Colonial Revival style in the Mt. Royal community. It features a gambrel roof with shed dormer, and an ordered symmetrical front facade. Although there has been an addition to the rear, the original building's massing, proportions and roof profile remain intact.

This house is significant as the home of Lyle J. Malden (1887-1971), co-owner of the Malden Elevator Company that operated thirteen grain elevators. The company was wiped out by the Great Depression and acquired by the Searle Grain Company Ltd. Malden later held leases at Leduc during the post-WWII oil boom. This house is also valued as the long-time residence of Theodore A. (Ted) Link (1897-1980), who was a crucial figure in Alberta's 20th century petroleum history. As a geologist for Imperial Oil, Link made a significant discovery at Norman Wells, NWT, in 1920. Later, in his capacity as Imperial Oil's chief geologist, Link recommended drilling near Leduc, where the company made a major discovery in 1947.



Pierson Residence

1210 Prospect Ave SW - Prairie - 1912

The Pierson Residence is a very good, and rare example of the Prairie style. It is a two-storey, wood-frame structure, square in plan with a horizontal emphasis, a low-profile, hipped roof and wide overhanging eaves - characteristic Prairie style features. The integral porch further contributes to the individuality of the house.

This was originally the home of Arthur Pierson (1875-1963), one of several grain company executives who lived in Mount Royal. The English-born Pierson settled in Edmonton in 1893, and in 1896 he joined the Strathcona branch of the Victoria, B.C. - based Brackman-Ker Milling Company. In 1907 he moved to Calgary to manage the



company's Calgary office, becoming a pioneer in the city's grain trade. Pierson later became a partner in the Independent Grain Company, which he served as treasurer, vice-president, and, eventually, superintendent.

Miquelon Residence

1150 Prospect Ave SW - Georgian Revival - 1929

The Miquelon Residence was designed by Calgary architects Fordyce & Stevenson, and is a notable example of the Georgian Revival style. The building is valued for its massing, proportions and design details. It is a two-storey, wood structure and features: basic massing of rectangular plan with hipped roof configuration, projecting eaves, stucco finish, symmetrically ordered front facade with multi-paned windows and shutters, central upper window with metal balconette, central main entrance with fan light transom and two flanking side lights, modified Palladian windows, and brick chimneys.

It was originally the home of Jean Romeo Cyr-Miquelon, a Calgary businessman, alderman, and separate school board chairman.

Miquelon's businesses included wholesale wines and spirits, tobacco sales, and wholesale hats and caps. Miquelon moved to Calgary from his native Quebec in 1886. He was prominent in the city's



federal Conservative Party organization and in the sport of curling. Miquelon directed the Conservative campaign in the city in the 1930 federal election that brought R. B. Bennett to power.

Dodds House

2318 Carleton St SW - Arts and Crafts - 1930

The Dodds House illustrates the popularity by returning war veterans for the design of traditional British homes. This particular house reflects the English Cottage style and is notable for its front entry turret, half timber detailing, rough cast stucco finish, flanking wing wall and arched opening at garden entry and steeply pitched roof line.

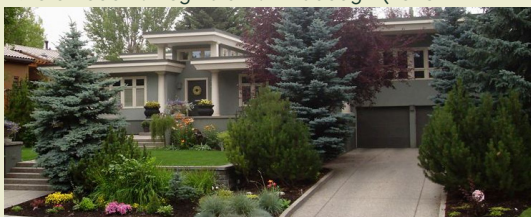
Allan Dodds bought this lot and built the present house around 1930. Almost nothing is known about Dodds, who lived in the house for only a year or two. He continued to own the house until 1941, while he lived in an apartment building elsewhere. He married a woman named Gladys, and continued living in Calgary at least to the 1950s. For a decade, Dodds rented to a series of tenants.



Dillabough Residence

1132 Prospect Ave SW - International - 1951

The house design was influenced by the International style. It is a single storey, wood frame structure with flat roofs, and features; strong horizontal lines created by large roof cantilevers, interlocking building masses comprised of differing building heights, stucco wall finish, banded wood windows to create a long horizontal effect, minimal decoration and detailing except for simplified columns on the main façade. The house is setback from the street and has a strongly symmetrical, but simple, landscaped foreground which reinforces the architecture. In the 1990s, the house received significant renovations from a prominent Calgarian that changed the Dillabough's appearance to an Italianate-inspired Prairie style rather than International. This site is significant as an example of an exclusive Mount Royal property that was subdivided and sold early but remained undeveloped for decades. This pattern conforms to Calgary's boom-bust cycle and is an example of 1950s prosperity of the oil boom. Reginald R. Dillabough (1915-1978), a successful car dealer, built this house in 1951, and it remained his family's home until 1960.



Black (Davies) Residence

1128 Prospect Ave SW - Foursquare - 1912

The Black (Davies) Residence is a 1912 residence and stands as a good example of the American Foursquare style. It is a two-storey, brick structure with square floor plan, hipped roof with hipped dormers, symmetrically placed windows, and a wrap-around verandah; all characteristic hallmarks of the style.

This house has person significance as the residence of Francis Mollison Black, a Scottish-born businessman, executive, and Manitoba politician. Black moved to Calgary in the 1890s to work for Patrick Burns, one of the Big Four ranchers who backed the original Calgary Stampede in 1912. At the time Black lived in this Prospect Avenue house, he was secretary-treasurer of P. Burns & Co. In 1917, he became a public

utilities commissioner for the Province of Alberta. Soon after, Black moved to Manitoba where he became treasurer of the United Grain Growers and then provincial treasurer and minister of telephones.



Shouldice (Dutton) Residence

1102 Prospect Ave SW - Prairie - 1929

The Shouldice (Dutton) Residence is a good representative example of the Prairie style. It is a two-storey, wood frame structure in a basic 'L' configuration with a low-profile hipped roof and widely overhanging eaves. Characteristically, the upper-storey windows are situated slightly below the eaves. The irregular massing includes a flat roofed one-storey extension forming part of the front facade.

The Shouldice (Dutton) Residence has person significance as the residence of Lt.-Col. Frederick Lowry Shouldice, K.C., a Calgary lawyer, alderman, military leader, and scion of a well-known pioneer family. During the First World War, Shouldice served as an officer with the PPCLI, was wounded at Vimy Ridge, and won the Military Cross.

The house also has person significance through its second occupant,

Norman Alexander Dutton (commonly known as Merv Dutton or 'Red' Dutton, 1898-1987), who was a professional hockey player, hockey team manager, and building contractor while he lived here from 1932-43.



Wolfe (Bouck) Residence

1014 Prospect Ave SW - Classical Revival - 1929

The Wolfe (Bouck) Residence has stylistic value as a good example of the Classical Revival-style. Primary stylistic features of the house include an open porch with Doric columns, decorative frieze and an ornamental iron balconette atop its roof. The main doorway is accentuated with an elliptical fanlight and sidelights that contain elaborate leaded glazing. The stucco-clad finish and low hipped roofline further contribute to its character.

The house was constructed for Philip Wolfe, Manager of James Richardson & Sons (grain merchants). The property attests to the importance that the grain trade held in Calgary in the early twentieth Century with many grain company executives clustered in Calgary's most exclusive neighbourhood. From 1931-1944, this was the residence of well-known Calgary physician, Dr. Charles Bouck (1886-1944). The doctor's obituary indicated that he was well known in Calgary and he had one of the largest surgical practices in the city -hundreds attended his funeral.



Porter Residence

1011 Prospect Ave SW - Tudor Revival - 1929

The house exemplifies the Tudor Revival style and is distinguished by its half-timbered gables and dormers and its steeply pitched roofline. The overhanging front gable and matching dormer - further embellished with jetties - dominates the façade. The stucco-clad walls are detailed with false buttresses, while wooden-sash windows with multi-pane upper sash contribute to the character of the house. The high level of workmanship is exemplified by the hand-trowelled stucco work and the method in which the half timbering was finished - by scorching the timbers and then varnishing them.

From 1930-51, this was the home of Marshall Menzies Porter (1894-1985), a Calgary lawyer who later became a justice of the Supreme Court of Alberta, Appellate Division. Porter was counsel for the Alberta Wheat Pool, and his firm pioneered oil and gas law after the Leduc discovery of 1947. He was vice-president of Home Oil, Canada's largest independent producer of crude oil, and president of the Alberta Salt Company, Western Printing and Lithographing Limited, and the Farm and Ranch Review.



Geddes House

856 Hillcrest Ave SW - Queen Anne Revival - 1911

The Geddes House was designed by Holman & Gotch in a Queen Anne style. It shows influences of Tudor with its half timbered upper level gables and walls. Likewise there is Free Classic influences seen in the columns on the main level verandah.

Malcolm Geddes was born in Scotland and the family emigrated to Canada and farmed in the Parry Sound district of Ontario. He graduated from the Ontario Agricultural College, and worked as a farm foreman before moving to Calgary and together with Charles W. Peterson and Ernest L. Richardson started the Farm and Ranch Review, the first agricultural journal published in the Northwest Territories. Geddes was the business manager and later became editor as well. Geddes was



also an avid mountain climber, photographer, poet and writer. It was here that he met his untimely end, in August 1927, while climbing Mount Lefroy near Lake Louise, he fell and was killed.

Stuart Residence

822 Hillcrest Ave SW - Arts and Crafts - 1910

The Stuart Residence is a notable example of the Arts & Crafts style within the Upper Mount Royal district. Designed by the prominent Calgary firm of Lang & Dowler, it's dominated by a prominent front facing gable that is detailed with half-timbering and stucco infill. Equally prominent is an open, full-width verandah containing the main entrance. These features lend the house a quaint cottage appearance while the semi-circular driveway and spacious treed lot create an overall picturesque appearance. T

his house was built in 1910 for Major Duncan Stuart (1856-1946), an Ontario-born Calgary lawyer, and his wife May. Stuart was a prominent military leader, civic personality and local witness to history, attending the Last Spike ceremony at Cragellachie, B.C., which formally completed Canada's first transcontinental railway in 1885. He fought in the South African War (1899-1901), and remained in that country for several years as registrar of mining rights in Johannesburg. During



the First World War, Stuart commanded an internment camp at Castle Mountain for a year before serving in France as a major.

Earl Grey Elementary School

845 Hillcrest Ave SW - Modern - 1968

The heritage value of Earl Grey Elementary School lies in its status as one of the first schools built by the Calgary Board of Education that incorporated the open area concept. This 1960s concept eliminated walls between grade levels, situating different classes at 'teaching stations' within a single large room.

Earl Grey is a good example of Modern design, and it is significant in its rare and innovative use of Corten steel on a school. The material's rusting patina functions as a long lasting, low maintenance protective covering, and it renders a striking purple hue.

Bill Boucock, who designed the school, is a well-known Calgary architect. His commissions include the Calgary Zoo's Prehistoric Park and the Royal Tyrell Museum in Drumheller.



The Earl Grey School is further notable for replacing the original Earl Grey School, one of Calgary's multiple sandstone schools built at the beginning of the 1900s.

Fyshe House

1014 Hillcrest Ave SW - Bungalow - 1913

The house is an early well executed example of the Bungalow style. The interior has strong Craftsman detailing. The wide lot has a long semicircular driveway with a deep front yard. It is situated on an intact street of large homes on large lots.

Thomas Maxwell Fyshe was one of a minority of original homeowners in Mount Royal who had a university degree. He was born in Nova Scotia, educated in England and Germany, and received a B.Sc. in Engineering from the University of Toronto and was a member of both the American and Canadian Societies of Civil Engineering.

This house was home to John I. McFarland from 1921-43, and to Peter Bawden from 1962 until his death in 1991. Both these people were heavily involved in the oil business and politics; McFarland was also a leading Canadian grain expert. They both had a significant influence on the economy of Calgary, Alberta and Canada.



Paperny Residence

1021 Hillcrest Ave SW - Georgian Revival - 1932

The Paperny Residence was designed in the Georgian Revival style, which is expressed by a rectangular plan with central entrance, and a hipped roof creating strong, simple massing. The facade is symmetrically organized with a decorative focus at the entrance with an open porch, sidelights, and balcony with ornamental wrought iron railings. The windows of the house contribute much to its character and comprise wooden hung-sash windows with decoratively-pattered upper sashes, as well as large, arched ground level openings. There is a sunroom on the east side, surmounted by ornamental wrought iron railings.

Leo and Annie Paperny, a prominent couple in Calgary's Jewish community, built this house around 1931-32 and lived in it until 1965. They were actively involved in many Jewish organizations,

and they frequently held organizational meetings in this house. Among his many accomplishments, Leo was president of the I. L. Peretz School and the Calgary branches of the Canadian Jewish Congress and ORT (a Jewish educational aid organization).



Dawson Residence

1030 Hillcrest Ave SW - Other - 1912

The house was designed by a CPR staff architect in an eclectic manner. The striking roof line with its "nested" hipped roof and flared "bell" shape bears a strong resemblance to CPR rail station roofs. The verandah is detailed with Tuscan columns. The house is sited adjacent to the public tennis courts and forms part of an intact street of large homes on spacious lots.

It has been home to several influential Calgarians including; Alexander Dawson, who was in charge of the CPR's massive irrigation scheme in south-eastern Alberta; Dr. J.S. McEachern, a pioneer in cancer research; and E. Costello who was involved with the Mannix family in large scale construction projects.

Dawson also served on the Calgary School Board, the board of Western Canada College, Calgary's Board of Trade, the board of the YMCA and was an early member of what would become the Automobile



Association. Dr. William J. Chambers and his family next resided in the house, but only for a brief period.

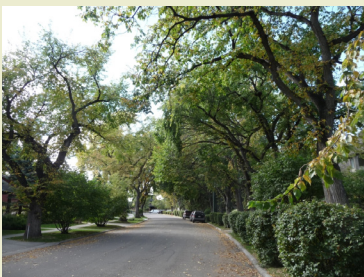
Montreal Avenue Boulevards

Monreal Avenue - Streetscape - 1930

Montreal Avenue SW consists of 2 landscaped boulevards that run from 12 Street SW to Wolfe Street SW and dates from 1930. The boulevards include the regularly spaced, alternating, Elm trees (*Ulmus Americana*) and Cotoneaster shrubs (*Cotoneaster acutifolia*) on the North side and Elm trees (*Ulmus Americana*) with Lilac shrubs (*Syringa vulgaris*) on the South side. Both sides have a manicured turf understory that separates the side walk from the curving carriage way.

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

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



Frontenac Avenue Boulevards

Frontenac Avenue SW - Streetscape - 1929

Frontenac Avenue SW consists of 2 landscaped boulevards that run from Carleton Street SW to Wolfe Street SW and date from 1929. The boulevards include the regularly spaced, alternating, Elm Trees (*Ulmus americana*) and Dogwood shrubs (*Cornus sericea*) with a manicured turf understory that separates the side walk from the curving carriage way on both sides of the street.

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



Montcalm Crescent Boulevard

Montcalm Cr SW - Streetscape - 1930

Montcalm Crescent SW consists of 2 landscaped boulevards that run from Frontenac Avenue SW to Quebec Avenue SW and date from 1930. The boulevards include the regularly spaced, alternating, Green Ash trees (*Fraxinum mandshruica*) and remnants of Caragana shrubs (*Caragana arborescens*) and Honeysuckle shrubs (*Lonicera tatarica*) with a manicured turf understory that separates the side walk from the carriage way on both sides of the street.

The ordered, regular planting design of the boulevards reflects the



formal approach to the design of public spaces common in the City Beautiful movement. The movement supported beautification and formality to encourage order and harmony.

Quebec Avenue Boulevard

Quebec Ave SW - Streetscape - 1930

Quebec Avenue SW consists of a landscaped boulevard that runs from Montcalm Crescent SW to Wolfe Street SW and dates from 1930. The boulevard includes the regularly spaced, alternating, Green Ash trees (*Fraxinum mandshruica*) and remnants of Honeysuckle shrubs (*Lonicera tatarica*) with a manicured turf understory that separates the side walk from the North side of the curved carriage way.

The formal, ordered design of the boulevard reflects the influence of the City Beautiful Movement in urban development/planning. The movement supported beautification and formality to encourage order and harmony within society.



South Mount Royal Park

2908 Wolfe St SW - Park - 1911

South Mount Royal Park, created in 1911 and further developed from 1928-36, is an irregularly-shaped park in the community of Upper Mount Royal. It is bounded by Wolfe Street to the west, Quebec Avenue to the north, Montcalme Crescent to the east, and Cabot Street to the south. The park features numerous flowerbeds, mature trees and shrubs, and a bronze statue of General James Wolfe.

South Mount Royal Park is significant as an integral design component of the original subdivision plan for the community, as one of four original neighbourhood park spaces in the subdivision. Since its completion the park has been a show place in the community and an integral part of the original design plan of the neighbourhood. The CPR's 1911 subdivision of South Mount Royal was created as an exclusive single-family residential community.

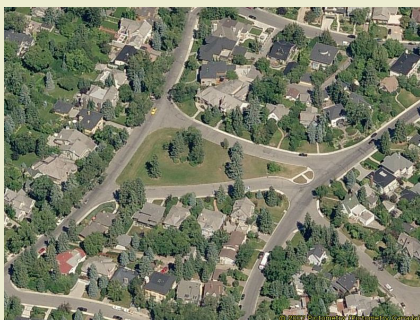


Talon Avenue Park

2908 Wolfe St SW - Park - 1911

Talon Avenue Park, created in 1911 and further developed from 1931-37, is a triangular-shaped 0.20 hectare park in the community of Upper Mount Royal. It is bounded by Talon Avenue on the north, Laval Avenue on the south, and Carleton Street on the west. The park features a sunken topography with a landscaped lawn, and mature spruce trees along the northern boundary.

Although the rockery has since been removed, the ornamental park remains an integral part of the original design plan of the neighbourhood. The CPR's 1911 subdivision of South Mount Royal was created as an exclusive single-family residential community. Lots released in June of 1911 carried restrictive covenants specifying such things as minimum building setbacks and construction costs. The numerous park spaces and abundant vegetation with which the subdivision was planned contributed to the picturesque setting and exclusive, tranquil atmosphere of the neighbourhood.



Cartier Park

2716 Cartier St SW - Park - 1911

Cartier Park, created in 1911 and further developed from 1936-41, is an irregularly-shaped 2.15 hectare park in the community of Upper Mount Royal. It is bounded by Cartier Street to the west, and Premier Way and Marquette Street along the east. The park features a rolling topography, landscaped lawn and mature trees on the western portion, and an undeveloped treed area along the escarpment on the east.

The park's appearance was considered quite impressive, making it an integral part of the original design plan of the neighbourhood. The numerous park spaces and abundant vegetation with which the subdivision was planned contributed to the picturesque setting and exclusive, tranquil atmosphere of the neighbourhood. Although housing

construction was slow through to the 1950s due to the end of Calgary's real estate boom in 1913, the economic depression of the 1930s, and two world wars, the community did eventually become one of the most desirable up-market neighbourhoods in the city.



Carleton Plot (Levis Park)

3211 Carleton St SW - Park - 1911

Carleton Plot (also known as Levis Park), created in 1911 and further developed in 1951-52, is a triangular-shaped 0.24 hectare park in the community of Upper Mount Royal. It is bounded by Levis Avenue on the north, Council way on the south, and Carleton Street on the west. The park features a landscaped lawn, and mature spruce trees in the eastern portion.

In 1910-11 J. Lonsdale Doupe, Chief Surveyor for the CPR Western Region, contracted the Olmsted Brothers of Brookline, Massachusetts to assist in the design of the new (1911) subdivision of South Mount Royal in Calgary. Based on Olmstedian-suburb-planning principles, the South Mount Royal subdivision layout followed the natural

topographical contours of the area. It featured spacious lots with large front yards, gracefully curving streets, treed boulevards, and open park spaces, such as Carleton Plot, throughout the community.



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