

Glenbow Archives PA-4032-7



Scarboro United Church (pg 10)

SCARBORO & SUNALTA

Walking Tour



**HERITAGE
CALGARY**



SCARBORO AND SUNALTA

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

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Cover photo: Scarboro United Church

Scarboro United Church, Calgary, Alberta," 1930, colour postcard, Courtesy of Glenbow Museum Archives, image #PA-4032-7, Archives and Special Collections, University of Calgary

INTRODUCTION

Sunalta was established as a neighbourhood of Calgary in 1909. In 1883, the land that would become Sunalta and Scarboro was granted to the Canadian Pacific Railway by the Canadian government, with much of it initially developed as a quarry. Eventually, sections of this CPR land were annexed by Calgary and would be developed. First came Lower Mount Royal, which was developed to feature luxury housing. Sunalta followed in 1909, two years after LMR. CPR submitted a plan to the city to develop the land as a new residential neighbourhood

with some industrial zoning at the north end along the railway. Sunalta got its name as a portmanteau of sunny and Alberta. The residential side of Sunalta was meant to be a neighbourhood of modest, working class homes, which is in contrast to the later Sunalta addition, which started in 1912. Land speculation was rampant in Calgary between 1901 and 1912, and one day that year, hundreds of people stood in Sunalta to buy up lots in the new Sunalta Addition, which became Scarboro.



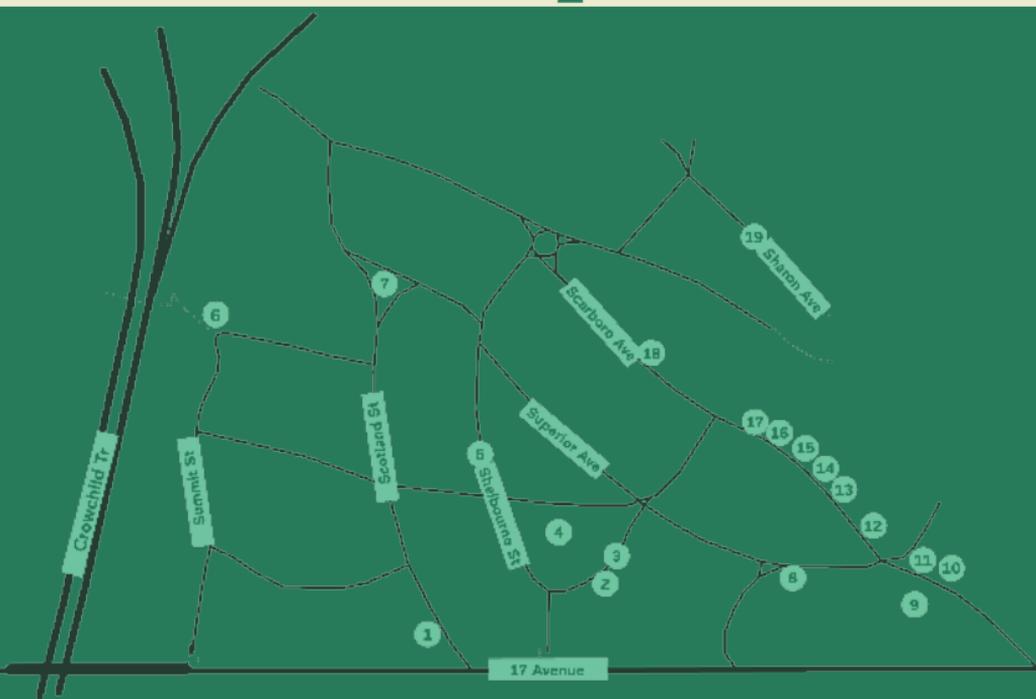
Scarboro was an early suburb, and unlike most of Calgary at the time, did not follow a grid pattern, rather curved streets that followed the elevation of the terrain. CPR contracted the Olmsted firm, which was a family business founded by Frederick Law Olmsted and continued on by his sons after his passing in 1903. Olmsted is most notable for his work designing Central Park in Manhattan, and his firm would develop a reputation for picturesque land development, a trend continued by his son, John Charles Olmsted. Scarboro was no exception, with its undulating,

curved, tree-lined streets and its emphasis on architecture popular at the time, combined with setbacks uncommon to neighbourhoods at the time. The purpose was to develop a "picturesque suburb" for the professional and managerial classes, and it was certainly successful, as Scarboro is one of Calgary's most picturesque neighbourhoods in Calgary. Scarboro is one of three neighbourhoods in all of Canada that fully followed the "Olmsted Plan."



SCARBORO

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Fire Hall No. 5

1629 Scotland St SW - Craftsman - 1910

Fire Hall No. 5 is a Craftsman-style bungalow that was retrofitted into a Fire Hall in 1921. Characteristic of the style are its one-storey form and low-pitched hipped roof. The facade is typical of the style with painted wood-shingle cladding. Distinctive characteristics include a hipped roof over the front entryway and a square bay window on the south elevation.

The symbolism of Fire Hall No.5 is notable in that it represents the financial restraints experienced in Calgary after the First World War. This makeshift fire hall symbolizes a practical and innovative response used by the city in providing essential public services while facing severe funding shortages. Fire Hall No.5 served the district around 17 Ave S.W. for thirty years until the economic boom experienced in Calgary after the Second World War.

In 1951 the cottage style fire hall was considered inadequate and the building was converted into the Scarboro Health Unit. It remained a Health Unit until it was converted into a residence in 1987 and sold by the city in 1991.



George Edworthy Residence

1619 Senlac St SW - Tudor Revival - 1931

The Edworthy Residence is a Tudor Revival-style house characterized by a steeply pitched cross gable roofline. Important features include a second-storey shed dormers and a covered, round-arched front entry porch. The house is clad in stucco with decorative vertical half-timbering on the second storey.

George was the well-known son of pioneer rancher Thomas Edworthy, and his wife Mary, and was raised on the family's homestead ranch which is now part of Edworthy Park. George Edworthy was a long-time employee

of the United Grain Growers and worked for the company for over 48 years becoming Manager of the UGG's Western Division in 1939. Edworthy served as President of the Calgary Exhibition and Stampede from 1952-1953 and served as a director for the Royalite Oil Company Ltd in the 1960s.



Senlac Street Boulevard Senlac Street - Streetscape - 1930

Senlac Street SW consists of a landscaped boulevard that runs from Shelbourne Street SW to Superior Avenue SW and dates from 1930. The boulevard includes the regularly spaced Cotoneaster shrubs (*Cotoneaster acutifolia*) with a manicured turf understory that separates the side walk from the east side of the curving carriage way.

The ordered, regular planting design of the boulevards reflects the formal approach to the design of public spaces common in the City Beautiful movement. The movement supported beautification and

formality to encourage order and harmony. Advocates of the movement believed the approach would promote a harmonious social order that would increase the quality of life and help to reduce undesirable social behaviour.

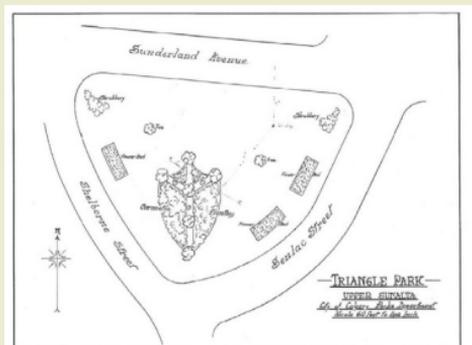


Triangle Park 1628 Shelbourne St SW - Park - 1913

Triangle Park is the largest of five park plots developed within Scarborough and is the only one remaining in its original form. The Park was essentially undeveloped prior to 1927 when development began with work directed by Parks Superintendent William Reader, including fencing, grading, seeding and planting.

Triangle Park is a fundamental feature of the original "Sunalta Suburb" subdivision designed by John Charles Olmsted and built by the Canadian Pacific Railway. It forms one of the central neighbourhood park spaces in the Scarborough community.

The Sunalta Suburb reflects Olmsted's picturesque-influenced approach to suburban design compared to the more utilitarian grid style of the first phase of Sunalta found further north and east. John Charles Olmsted followed typical Olmstedian principles, including utilization of the naturally occurring landscape and topography and a rejection of the right angles, straight lines, and flat surfaces which characterized many communities during Olmsted's time.



Shelbourne Street Boulevards

Shelbourne Street SW - Streetscape - 1927

Shelbourne Street SW consists of 2 landscaped boulevards that run from 17 Avenue SW to Superior Avenue SW. Character defining elements include, but are not limited to, the continued use of purple flowering Lilac shrubs in the existing regularly spaced pattern, the manicured turf separating the walk from the carriage way, the separated sidewalk and the curving asphalt carriageway.

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.



Sunalta Elementary & Junior High School

536 Sonora Ave SW - Classical Revival - 1912

Sunalta School was built in 1912 in the latter years of the Age of Optimism. The school is also one of the last of the Sandstone Schools to be built before the material became too costly to continue using as a primary material. Sunalta sourced its sandstone from the Paskapoo formation, giving it a rougher appearance than ashlar blocks would have. Shortly after the construction of Sunalta, the Paskapoo quarry closed due to the rising cost of the material and a sudden dearth of skilled workers qualified to work with sandstone because of the war.

Sunalta was built in the Classical Revival style, though it took on a more cottage inspired look, with steeper pediments and a sloped, gable roof rather than a flat roof like Connaught. The principal elevation of the school is broad, with the steeper pediment above the main entrance with blank projecting bays on at either side. Those projecting bays belong to the classrooms.

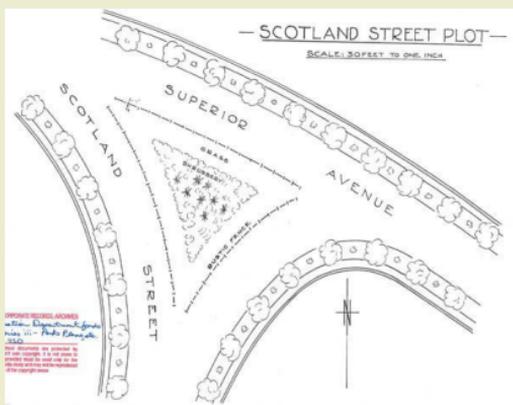


Scotland Street Plot

1628 Shelbourne St SW - N/A - 1934

Scotland Street Plot is a landscape feature of the original "Sunalta Suburb" subdivision built by the Canadian Pacific Railway. It forms one element of the larger landscaped streetscape system in the Scarboro community.

Scotland Street Plot is one of the small green spaces developed within Scarboro that is part of the curvilinear, heavily landscaped, streetscape layout. The original 1913 subdivision plans show the plot and shape clearly marked at its current location, but the plot wasn't realized until 1934 when the Parks Department first began the development. The plot continued to be developed as part of the Scarboro streetscape during the late 20's and 30's. It remained a noted plot of land in the annual reports of the Parks Department throughout the 30's, 40's and most of the 50's.



Carlyle Residence

117 Superior Ave SW - Craftsman - 1915

The Carlyle Residence, constructed in 1915, is a one- and one-half-storey, Craftsman-style residence distinguished by two parallel, moderately-pitched, cross-gabled and bell-shaped roofline with front and rear gabled-dormers, and a prominent full-width, raised front verandah with river rock piers. The house is brick with stucco and Tudor half-timber gables accentuated with projecting external corbelled chimneys.

The Residence was built for Thomas M. Carlyle, who moved from Ontario to Calgary in 1909 and established the successful Carlyle Dairy Company during Calgary's early boom era. Between 1922 and 1935 the Residence was the home of John M. and Nola Erickson who introduced the Chautauqua Circuit to Canada, which sought to bring culture, education, and talent to new and developing lands. The Ericksons were famous in the neighbourhood for hosting open houses and informal gatherings including musician/comedian talent and personnel that travelled to Calgary.



McAdam Residence

105 Scarboro Ave SW - Bungalow - 1926

The 1926 McAdam Residence is a notable example of an intact Semi-Bungalow home distinguished by a moderately-pitched, cross-gabled roofline with front shed-dormer. It has a modest yet stylish exterior design featuring stucco cladding accentuated with Tudor half-timber detail and a prominent arched inset front entrance. The interior displays wood craftsmanship holistically throughout the house from the hardwood floors, baseboards, built-in cabinetry, fireplace design, and varying French doors and windowpane arrangements. The home's original layout remains intact, as does the original doorbell in the main floor hallway.

The McAdam Residence contributes to establishing the dominant character within J. C. Olmsted's "Picturesque suburb" during a mini boom of residential construction during the Inter-War years. Built along a curvilinear street with a landscaped boulevard, irregularly shaped and landscaped lot, the single-family home was significantly set back from the street.



Scarboro United Church Manse

132 Scarboro Ave SW - Tudor Revival - 1945

The Scarboro Avenue United Church and Manse property consists of a Gothic Revival-style church constructed in 1929 and an adjacent Tudor Revival-style manse constructed 1944-45. The wood-frame church is stucco clad and features a crenellated corner tower with spire, pointed-arch windows and half-timbered gables. The manse is also distinguished for its half-timbered gables as well as its extended slope roof.

The manse was designed to complement the church in the compatible Tudor Revival style and also features half-timbered gables, a brick frontispiece to mark the main entry and an extended slope roof. A modern concession at the time of construction was the incorporation of an attached garage.

The Manse and Church are stylistically significant as fine but understated examples of Gothic Revival-style church architecture.



Scarboro United Church

132 Scarboro Ave SW - Tudor Revival - 1929

The Scarboro Avenue United Church -- known simply as 'Scarboro United Church' since the late 1940s - has been an important community institution and place of worship since its dedication in 1929. Since that time it has housed a congregation which formed in 1927 when two United Churches in Bankview amalgamated as the Bankview-Scarboro Church. The property is stylistically significant as a fine but understated example of Gothic Revival-style church architecture, and for the adjacent Tudor Revival-style manse.

The church is distinguished by its crenellated corner tower, sharp spire, pointed-arch windows and half-timbered gables. Marking the main entranceway is a brick-clad frontispiece with blocked doorway surround and label mouldings. The church interior is plainly finished in plaster and darkly-stained wood trim with the sanctuary distinguished by an exposed-beam ceiling supported by console brackets.



Templeton Residence

206 Scarboro Ave SW - Craftsman - 1913

The Templeton Residence is an excellent example of a one- and one-half-storey Craftsman-style home distinguished by its steep-pitched, side-gabled and bell-shaped roofline with front double gabled-dormers, a rear large wall dormer, prominent full-width, raised front verandah with brick piers, and upper balcony. As is the case with the houses built in Scarboro, the Templeton family home was designed with its own unique features differentiating the style characteristics with the community.

John Wellington Templeton and his family lived in the house from 1915 to 1941. Originally from Granville County, Ontario, Templeton moved to Nelson, BC in 1898 where he operated a cleaning and dyeing plant. John, and his wife Ida, relocated to Calgary in 1905 where he became a well-known businessman and the owner/president of Alberta Laundry and Templeton's Ltd. He first established the Alberta Steam Laundry Co. Ltd. in downtown Calgary. When he passed away in 1936, his obituary in the Calgary Herald read "one of the first men to open a cleaning and dyeing plant in Western Canada." His wife Ida Templeton continued to live in the house until 1941.



Graham Residence

220 Scarboro Ave SW - Tudor Revival - 1912

The Graham Residence is a Tudor Revival House featuring bold half timbering and stucco gables, stepped sandstone and brick chimney, large front verandah and a square bay window. It is situated on a sloping site overlooking open public space with a view of the downtown.

The house was built for Herbert Clement Graham in 1913. Born in Ontario, Graham farmed in his native Oxford County and in Kent County, then took up farming near Winnipeg in 1877. He married Annie Cunningham the following year, and around 1882 they moved to a farm near Brandon, Manitoba. Graham served on the Oakland Municipal Council from 1885-1888, and sat as the Liberal MLA for South Brandon circa 1888-1897. He then retired from farming, resigned his seat and was appointed Collector of Customs for Brandon, with responsibility for a wider area in western Manitoba and other points in western Canada.



Wallace Residence

224 Scarboro Ave SW - Queen Anne Revival - 1912

The Wallace Residence, built in 1912, is a Queen Anne Revival-style house featuring Tudor half timbered gables and a turret with elaborate finial. The house is situated on a sloping site adjacent to the tennis courts and has a down town view. Building restrictions in Scarboro required a minimum thirty-foot setback and the construction of only single-family residences.

Building contractor and former alderman Milton Ross Wallace acquired property along Scarboro Avenue and built three large homes, including this one. A building permit for this property was recorded on February 28, 1912, for a brick veneer house to be constructed by day labour, at an estimated cost of \$8000.00. Wallace also built the McCormick residence and the Moodie residence.



According to his Calgary Herald obituary, he was also a "well-known poultry fancier" and had recently returned from showing birds in eastern Canada when he died in the garage of carbon monoxide poisoning in January 1929.

McCormick House

228 Scarboro Ave SW - Arts & Crafts - 1912

McCormick House is an excellent example of the Craftsman style of architecture that was prevalent in many of the early houses in Scarboro. Distinguishing the house is its steep, side-gable roof and prominent front-gable dormer. The use of brick and sandstone lintels as cladding on the first-storey exemplifies the high-quality materials that were used in the construction of early houses in Scarboro. An important feature is the open, full-width front veranda with brick piers, sandstone caps, and squared wooden columns. Characteristic features of the house include the shingle-clad gables and the decorative leaded-glass transom lights above several of the windows on the first and second storeys.

McCormick house was one of three properties - including the Wallace Residence (1912) and Moodie Residence (1914) - that were developed by the building contractor and former alderman, M. Ross Wallace, in 1912.



J. Frank Moodie Residence

238 Scarboro Ave SW - Craftsman - 1914

In 1917 James Francis Melville Moodie moved into and later bought the house, shared with his wife Lucy, their 3 children, and sometimes other relatives. Lucy's family came west from Quebec in September 1891 and homesteaded on the Glenbow Ranch.

This house is an excellent example of a substantial, high-style Craftsman house with high exterior and interior integrity. This style, common in early Scarboro, is typified by a horizontal emphasis; low, sheltering roof with deep eaves and exposed rafters; open front veranda and sleeping porch for indoor-outdoor living; and varied surface materials—all to create a cozy, picturesque look in harmony with nature. Interior highlights include its mahogany-stained oak doors, door and window casings, wainscotting, built-ins, and ceiling beams.

J. Frank Moodie was an entrepreneur and self-taught geologist who helped develop the Drumheller coal field and Turner Valley oil field. Born in 1878 in Ontario, and trained as an oculist and jeweler, Moodie moved to Calgary in 1901.



A.L. Crooks Residence

244 Scarboro Ave SW - Tudor Revival - 1912

Originally built in 1912 in a Tudor Revival style for Ivan Crooks - Pharmacist and owner of Crooks Drugs Ltd. on the corner of 14 Street and 17 Avenue SW. Original photographs show half timbering and stucco gables and a front porch. Modifications to the home's exterior in the 1980's remove these historical characteristics.



Guichon Residence

320 Scarboro Ave SW - Georgian Revival - 1923

The Guichon Residence, constructed in 1923, established the dominant character, within J.C. Olmsted's Scarboro "Picturesque" suburb. A building permit was issued in 1913 for Lot 6 west of the house; however, no residence was built. It wasn't until 1921 that Ottewelle J. Mayhew purchased the adjacent Lots 7 and 8 to construct the house along the curvilinear street with a deep front yard setback and backing onto the escarpment.

The residence is an exemplary example of a Georgian Revival-style by its symmetrical facades, side-gabled roofline with wide overhanging eaves, elaborate centralized front entrance, aligned horizontal symmetrical paned window rows, and prominent shed roof dormer. The white painted stucco-clad rectangular plan is further distinguished with two one-storey side flanking wings. The elegant entrance projects slightly from the front wall plane, includes an 18-pane glazed wood



front door with a false fanlight, arched wood pediment supported with decorative wood brackets, six-pane upper sidelights, and a low brick wall framing the raised entrance landing.

Sharon Avenue Boulevards Sharon Ave SW - Streetscape - 1930

Sharon Avenue SW consists of 2 landscaped boulevards that run from 18 Street SW to 17 Street SW and dates from 1930. The boulevards include the regularly spaced, alternating, Poplar trees and Lilac shrubs 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. William Roland Reader, Calgary's Superintendent of Parks and Cemeteries from 1913-1942, was influenced by the City Beautiful Movement in urban development/planning. In 1913 Reader stated "I doubt that any other public improvement will tend to create and foster a civic pride in Calgary to the same extent as will the making of boulevards, and planting of trees on our streets, nor will any other feature of our city impress visitors so favorably."



Hickle Residence 1916 12 Ave SW - Craftsman - 1914

The Hickle Residence, built in 1914, has heritage value as the most high-style example of Craftsman architecture in the Sunalta community. While there are several other Craftsman homes in the community of Sunalta, few are as elaborately detailed as this one. It has a low-pitched side-gable roof with wide projecting eaves, exposed rafter tails and triangular knee braces. The polygonal dormer is a particularly distinctive feature of the house. The river-stone cladding on the ground level and porch supports are regionally popular features of the style.

The property also has symbolic value in illustrating the early development patterns of Sunalta. It is located within the second (1912) subdivision in the community, which featured wider lots and more controlled development than the first (1909) subdivision. Contrary to the largely working-class nature of the community to the north, this residence was occupied by members of the entrepreneurial and professional classes and represents the historically mixed character of the community.



SUNALTA Map



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1711 11 Avenue SW

1711 11 Ave SW - Edwardian Gable-Front - 1912

This residence is representative of the Edwardian Gable-Front style of architecture found throughout the community of Sunalta. It is distinguished for its steeply-pitched front gabled roof with a wide eave overhang, and its two verandas at the front and the rear. It is clad entirely with narrow-width bevelled wood siding, and there is a bay window at front and an oriel window at the right side. Though the overall appearance of the building is modest and simple in design with minimal ornamentation, it is slightly more substantial in size than the majority of the houses in the community.

This house was built by Richard Condon and is one of the more substantial homes on 11 Avenue. It has symbolic value in exemplifying the variation in income and occupations that existed in Sunalta despite the northern part of the community's overall working-class character during the pre-war boom from 1909 to 1913.



Weissgerber Residence

1639 11 Ave SW - Edwardian Gable-Front - 1904

The property has stylistic value as an early and rare representative example of the Edwardian Gable-Front style of architecture that was typical in Calgary's early downtown residential area during the pre-First World War period. Virtually all of the residences that once made up 70 percent of the downtown core have been demolished, with the Weissgerber Residence being one of only a small number of the structures to survive, albeit relocated.

The house is more substantial than most Edwardian Gable-Front houses to be built in the city and reflects the substantial character of the houses that once lined Sixth Avenue, one of the most desirable streets in the downtown. The house represents a stylistic transition in architectural design, also displaying Craftsman-style influences such as open eaves with exposed purlins and rafter tails. It features a front open veranda, original multi-pane windows, and an overall modest appearance with minimal ornamentation.



Darrach Residence

1614 12 Ave SW - Edwardian Cottage - 1909

The Darrach Residence is a very good example of an Edwardian builder's cottage, with its hipped roof, modest design, simple plan and small size. It was likely built from a pattern-book design and may have been built from a package of pre-cut materials.

The Darrach Residence was among the first houses built in Sunalta, with a building permit issued to Neil Darrach in August of 1909. Neil Darrach was a carpenter from Prince Edward Island. His neighbours included a real estate agent, taxidermist, butcher, cement block maker, CPR machinist and a fireman.

The house represents the more modest and transient working-class nature of the northern part of Sunalta, which was closer to the light industrial strip between 9th and 10th Avenues, near the railway line.



MacKay Residence

1603 12 Ave SW - Edwardian Gable-Front - 1910

The Mackay Residence is a one and one-half-storey wood-frame home built in 1910 in the Edwardian Gable-front Style, with wooden shingles on the upper half-storey and bevelled-wood siding and cornerboards on the lower storey. The home features a prominent front gable, a full-width, hip-roofed front verandah with offset entry, and shed-roofed dormers on the side façades. The style's basic form was ideal for 25' lots and could be tailored to builder specifications or homeowner preferences using a wide variety of architectural details to create a distinct appearance.

It is one of two identical 1910 homes located on 12th Avenue on a busy traffic route and residential street with many homes of the same period with landscaped setbacks, mature plantings and grassy public boulevards. By December 1910, Quebec-born widow Matilda Mackay (b. ca1853) had purchased the west dwelling and was living there. Until



1915 Matilda or other Mackay family members continued to live either at that address or at 1601, including Quebec-born William Mackay, a retiree, with his two grown children, Isabel and Kenneth, a book keeper for FC Lowes & Co.

Curtis Residence

1711 11 Ave SW - Edwardian Gable-Front - 1912

The Curtis House is valued as the home of Linda Curtis (née Winnifred Adshead, 1920–2002) and her husband, Dixon Stewart Curtis (né Duer Selly Cranstoun, 1916–1993), who lived there circa 1951–64. Born in Calgary and raised in Didsbury, Linda moved to Ottawa and then Toronto and began a journalistic career with CBC Radio and as a freelance writer, including for Maclean's magazine. Dick was a reporter and radio writer in Ottawa. They both moved to Calgary in 1947, and they married in 1951. Linda was a columnist and the women's/society editor for the Calgary Herald between 1951 and 1959 and for the Albertan from 1959 to 1980.

The Curtis House is a handsome two-storey detached Edwardian Gable Front duplex dwelling, built in 1912, featuring a prominent symmetrical fully-glazed upper sunroom above a deep south-facing porch. The home has retained many heritage elements from its thoughtful recent renovation, including the Doric columns at the porch and sunroom and interior finishes.



Sacred Heart Roman Catholic Church

1301 14 St SW - Gothic Revival - 1930; 1955; 1964; 2012

The Sacred Heart Roman Catholic Church complex is a well-maintained, variegated corduroy red brick Gothic Revival style church built in 1929 – 1930, with sympathetic red-brick additions and renovations in 1964 and 2012. Featuring a three-storey brick bell tower with Gothic arched openings, buttresses and a spire at its centre, the overall church complex is made up of three other components: the nave, sanctuary, and apse runs east to west along the north side; the large narthex addition runs south along 14 ST SW; and the rectory and other ancillary spaces fill in the southwest corner. South of the rectory, the Modern-style one-storey brick flat-roofed addition houses administrative uses, screened from view by the double height rectangular red brick narthex which sympathetically echoes the design of the original church.

This site has been the centre of worship since the first Sacred Heart Church, a temporary wooden structure, was built in 1910. The church has a tradition of active and voluntary engagement, including membership in its Men's Association, Catholic Women's League, Young Adult Group, and Boy Scout, Girl Guide, and Brownies chapters.



Condon Building

1609 14 St SW - Modern - 1966



The Condon Building is significant for its unique, sculptural Modern-style architecture. The Modern style is expressed through

its massing of bold volumes, its curtain-wall system of ribbon windows and its flared pagoda-style pent roof on each of the three storeys of the building. Ornamental curved concrete brackets on the façade of the upper two storeys meet the projecting eaves and serve to interrupt the ribbon windows at each storey. The exterior of the building is accented with simple detailing at the storefront level with large display windows, and square blue ceramic tile cladding, giving prominence to the storefronts facing 14th Street and 17th Avenue.

The Condon Building is valued for its association to the Condon family, specifically Jimmie Condon, a prominent businessman, developer and philanthropist in Calgary.

1409 15 Street SW

1614 12 Ave SW - Edwardian Cottage - 1911

1409 - 15 Street SW is an excellent example of the Craftsman style, with its characteristic detailing, including triangular eave brackets, multi-gabled façade, and exposed purlins and rafter tails. The larger size of the house and Craftsman detailing put it in the upper range of the housing styles in Sunalta, and suggest that it may have been built with a more middle-class market in mind.

Following the success of the initial subdivision, the western portion was subdivided in 1911 and offered for sale in 1912. The development followed the pattern of Cliff Bungalow and Mount Royal, two other CPR subdivisions developed slightly earlier. The land at the bottom of the hill on the eastern side was divided on a grid into 25-foot lots and was purchased by the working and middle classes, while the land on top of the hill was subdivided into larger, more expensive lots on



contoured streets designed to attract the middle and upper classes. The western portion later became known as Scarboro.

Wilson Apartments

1317 15 St SW - Tudor Revival - 1929

Originally called the Wilson Apartments (currently called Margaree,) this is the earliest apartment building to be built in the community of Sunalta. It has symbolic value as an example of the increasing number of apartment houses built to accommodate the flood of immigrants and labourers in Calgary during the pre-First World War population and real estate boom. It exemplifies the mix of professional and working class demographic of Sunalta during the community's early development, housing tenants such as janitors, clerks, travelers, bookkeepers and salesmen during its first three years.

This property has heritage value as a modest example of the Classical Revival style of architecture from the pre-First World War period. It is characterized by its symmetrical form, classical-style roofline cornice, and doorway featuring a semi-circular transom light over the door and sidelights. Bay windows dominate the front façade. The building's high-quality, pressed-red brick exterior has minimal ornamentation other than the cornice.



Trotter Residence

1317 15 St SW - Tudor Revival - 1929

The Trotter Residence, built 1929, is a one-storey, Tudor Revival-style bungalow. Typical Tudor Revival features seen at 1317 15th Street SW include its steeply pitched roof with clipped gables, extended slope of the porch roof, prominent tapered chimney, stucco cladding, minimal eaves overhangs, and multi-pane windows (now replaced "in kind"). While the exterior uses a nostalgic "period" style, interior features are sleek and modern in the trendy 1920s style of Art Deco.

The Trotter Residence, and its two neighbours (1315 and 1311 15th Street SW) that fill this portion of the block, represent a unique moment in the development of Sunalta when a brief period of renewed residential construction occurred in the community. This house - highly fashionable and modern when built-symbolizes that Sunalta continued to be a stable and desirable neighbourhood for middle-class families in Calgary through the 1920s, two decades after the community's initial development.



Burdett Residence

1311 15 St SW - Tudor Revival - 1909

The Burdett Residence, along with the Trotter Residence and 1315 15 St SW, represent a unique moment in the development of Sunalta when a brief period of renewed residential construction occurred in the community. This house is one of only a few in Sunalta to be designed in the Tudor Revival style. Tudor Revival was one of the "period" styles in great vogue in North American cities and their burgeoning streetcar suburbs in the 1920s, so when this house was built it would have been the height of fashion.

By 1929 houses had been built on most of the lots in the neighbourhood, though there were still some scattered vacant lots. The Burdett Residence property and the two adjacent properties escaped earlier use for housing because they had been retained for another purpose. The Catholic Parish of the Sacred Heart purchased lots 21-24 inclusive in 1913 to construct a new church building (a plan soon abandoned due to recessionary conditions in the city).



Johnston Residence

1723 13 Ave SW - Craftsman - 1912

The 1912 Johnston Residence is a substantial one and one-half-storey, wooden-frame Craftsman-style home with bevelled-wood siding on the lower level and wooden shingles on the verandah and upper level. The side-gabled roof overhangs a full-width front verandah with tapered columns and twinned tapered posts as well as an offset front entry with sidelights. The house features a decorative roofline with large cross-gabled dormers, exposed rafter tails, corner brackets and stickwork detailing.

By late 1913 the new resident owners, Frederick Johnston (Fred, b.1878), his wife Bertha (Clarke, b. ca1887) and mother-in-law Hattie, were living in the home. Fred was raised in Manitoba and in 1907 moved to Calgary, established Johnston's Storage & Cartage, and married Ontario-born Bertha. He founded Arctic Ice, three years later and by 1911 his two companies boasted 42 employees, 21 teams of horses, an ice house, four warehouses and multiple stables. He was also a director of the Alberta Horse Breeders Association and an officer of the 1908 Dominion Exhibition.



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