

Additional Historic Information

Major roads

Two major roads in this area began as historic trails, three began as section lines, and one began as a township line. Four of these roads doubled at certain times as city limits.

The historic South Morley Trail became Richmond Road as early as 1910 and provided a link between Calgary and Sarcee Camp, the military training base established on land leased from the Tsuut'ina Nation. In the 1950s, it was considered as a possible truck route. The namesake of Richmond Road is unknown.

Banff Coach Road, the historic route to Banff, was renamed Bow Trail in 1966. Early in the 1960s, The City decided that new freeways would be known as 'trails'. The new Bow Trail was meant to be extended eastward as a crosstown freeway along the south bank of the Bow, and it would have disrupted Chinatown, the site of Fort Calgary, and Inglewood. The project provoked fierce community resistance, and it was never realized.

Seventeenth Avenue was a section line which served as Calgary's original southern boundary (between 6 Street SE and 14 Street SW) beginning in 1884 and doubled as the highway to Springbank. As Calgary pushed westward through annexation, 17 Avenue as a city road extended west to the present Crowchild Trail in 1907, to 37 Street SW in 1954, and to 53 Street SW (the future Sarcee Trail) in 1956. In the Westbrook Communities, it delineates neighbourhoods, with Scarboro/Sunalta West, Shaganappi, Rosscarrock, and Westgate to the north, and Richmond, Killarney, and Glendale to the south. In the 1950s, Calgarians travelled along 17 Avenue SW to reach the Lone Pine Supper Club, a popular night spot positioned just beyond the city limit.

Crowchild Trail, formerly 24 Street SW, also began as a section line that functioned briefly as the western city limit from 1907 to 1910. It developed by the 1950s as a residential street with some commercial development, and it led south to Currie Barracks, the military base built along 24 Street in the early 1930s. It was refashioned as a freeway in 1965–67 and named for Chief David Crowchild of the Tsuut'ina Nation, who was present at its dedication.

From 1910 to 1954, a township line—37 Street SW—doubled as the western city limit. The Rosscarrock Ranch House, built at 37 Street and Bow Trail in 1903 for rancher-businessman William J. Tregillus, was an early landmark. (Unlike the present Rosscarrock neighbourhood, Tregillus spelled the name with one 's'.) The street first appeared in *Henderson's Directory* in 1913 when it had two residential listings. It was settled lightly as a residential street and was more intensively developed in the 1950s. Early commercial development in the 1950s included the Sunset Drive-In Restaurant northwest of the 17 Avenue intersection and the extant strip mall at the southeast corner. Commercial development has largely taken over the earlier residential character.

Sarcee Trail was a section line formerly known as 53 Street SW. As 53 Street, it served briefly in 1956 as a western city limit before another annexation that year pushed the city further west. The name was evidently selected in the early 1960s, and it references the name formerly used to refer to the Tsuut'ina Nation and the Tsuut'ina reserve.

The Communities

Note: The Westbrook Communities straddle 37 Street SW, which is the dividing line between Ranges 1 and 2 West of the Fifth meridian. East of 37 Street, the planning area lies in Township 24, Range 1, West of the Fifth; west of 37 Street, it is in Township 24, Range 2, West of the Fifth. Killarney, Richmond, Scarboro/Sunalta West, and Shaganappi all lie east of 37 Street in Township 24-1-W5M. Glenbrook, Glendale, Westgate, and Wildwood lie west of 37 Street in Township 24-2-W5M. Rosscarrock and Spruce Cliff are divided between Range 1 and Range 2. All section number references below have been simplified, giving just the section number, except for those in Rosscarrock and Spruce Cliff, where the section designations are given in full.

Richmond

Present-day Richmond was annexed in two phases—in 1907 for the portion east of the old 24 Street SW (Calgary's western boundary from 1907 to 1910), and in 1910 for the portion west of that road. In the 1960s, 24 Street SW was developed into the Crowchild Trail freeway, which also functions as the eastern boundary of the Westbrook Communities. Only that part of Richmond lying west of Crowchild is included in the Westbrook Communities. Because Crowchild jogs to the east of the old 24 Street north of 21 Avenue SW, a small portion of eastern Richmond—in an area annexed in 1907—lies within the Westbrook Communities. This area comprises the Canadian Forces Naval Reserve training compound known as HMCS *Tecumseh* (1820–24 Street SW). Founded in 1923, Calgary's naval reserve division was named in 1941 for Tecumseh (circa 1768–1813), a Shawnee chief significant to Canadian history. The division moved to a purpose-built complex at this location in 1945. HMCS *Tecumseh* is a “stone frigate,” a land-based training facility that has the naval status of a commissioned ship. The main building was rebuilt after a 1981 fire destroyed the original.

The balance of western Richmond lies within Section 7, for which the CPR was given the original land grant. It was subdivided in 1906 along with Glengarry, and it developed as a residential neighbourhood on a grid pattern (apart from Richmond Road, which traverses it on an angle.) After the Second World War ended in 1945, Royal Canadian Air Force veteran Ira Anderson (1910–2003), an avid horseman, opened the Currie Riding Academy on a 1.6-acre site at 24 Street SW and Richmond Road. Its red barn became a popular dance venue. Calgary's public school board acquired the property in 1953, adding to an adjacent ten-acre site it had purchased from the CPR in 1951. There it built Viscount Bennett (2519 Richmond Road SW), a school named for former prime minister R.B. Bennett who had represented West Calgary as a Member of Parliament. Viscount Bennett opened as a junior high school in 1955 and added a high school component in 1957. Notable alumni include former mayor Dave Bronconnier, former alderman Ray Clark, journalist Arthur Kent, novelist Darlene Quaife, filmmaker Jeth Weinrich, and nurse Zeenab Kassam, who was killed in a 2014 terrorist attack in Afghanistan where she was teaching. The school closed in the 1980s, but the facility remained functional as Viscount Bennett Centre, a continuing education facility for the Calgary Board of Education's Chinook Learning Services. It also housed the Westmount Charter School circa 2001–11. The building was finally shuttered in 2018.

Scarboro/Sunalta West

Scarboro/Sunalta West extends from Crowchild Trail west to 24 Street SW and from the Bow River south to 17 Avenue SW. Like the Tecumseh site, this area was part of the 1907 annexation. It owes its distinct identity to the construction of Crowchild Trail in 1965–67. The freeway divided this residential area and the present Oliver Quarry Park from Scarboro, to which it had earlier belonged.

Crowchild, as it passes through this neighbourhood, covers part of the gulley that functioned as a sandstone quarry in the first decade of the 20th century. Oliver Quarry Park, which overlooks the freeway from the west, includes interpretive signage that tells the story of William Oliver (1859–1940), **one of the quarry operators who extracted sandstone at this location.** At an unknown date before 1915, roadway construction on 17 Avenue SW led to the closure of the quarry north of the avenue, but the operation continued south of 17 Avenue SW in Richmond.

After quarry operations ceased sometime before the First World War, the gulley was redeveloped as a beauty spot and the location of the Scarboro community hall and its tennis courts. Freeway development replaced this amenity and created a barrier between homes and streets on either side. Scarboro was developed by the CPR as an exclusive neighbourhood designed by Olmsted Bros. The area that now comprises Scarboro/Sunalta West was a fringe area of that project, and many of its homes were constructed much later.

Killarney

Killarney, along with western Richmond, lies within Section 7, which was granted to the CPR. In 1901, Ontario settler John Craig established his “Prairie Home Farm” here on land he had acquired from the railway.

The area was annexed in 1910, and Glengarry and Killarney were subdivided as residential neighbourhoods with 25- and 50-foot lots. Dwellings were predominantly clapboard, single-family houses, and they were later supplemented by single-storey bungalows in the post-Second World War boom. Although a residential neighbourhood, it also included an animal pound (which was used for stray horses) as well as a piggery.

Killarney is the only one of the Westbrook Communities that was fully developed during Calgary’s streetcar era. Streetcar service began along 17 Avenue west to 24 Street SW in 1912, and a 17 Avenue business district quickly developed. Extant examples of early business structures include low-rise commercial buildings at 2707 to 2709–17 Avenue (built in 1914), 2701 to 2705A–17 Avenue (built in 1946), and the former Rite-Way Grocery at 2523–17 Avenue SW (built ca. 1947) and Jenkins Groceteria No. 24 at 2639–17 Avenue SW (built in 1947).

Within a few years, the streetcar line was extended west to 29 Street SW and then made a loop south to 23 Avenue, east to 26 Street, and north back to 17 Avenue for the return trip east. The Killarney Loop led to further commercial development. Around 1920, Harry A. Moulding (1883–1970), president of the community ratepayers’ association, converted his home at 3001–23 Avenue SW into a grocery store that was eventually named the Killarney Corner Store. The City supplied a shelter at the streetcar stop, and there visitors from the Tsuut’ina Nation (which Calgarians called the Sarcee Reserve at that time) picketed their horses and took the streetcar downtown when they visited the city.

Around 1912, residents formed the Glengarry and Killarney Ratepayers' Association, which was eventually renamed the Killarney-Glengarry Community Association. In 1954, the association acquired the historic West Calgary United Church, a longtime local landmark, and moved it to the park at 26 Avenue and 28 Street SW for use as its community hall. By 1954, the community association hosted an annual winter carnival and a summer carnival at the New Hall with jitney square dancing in 1956.

The first school in the neighbourhood was Glengarry Cottage School (2814–21 Avenue SW), which the public school board opened in 1911. Increased enrollment led to its replacement in 1920 by nearby Glengarry Bungalow School (2019–29 Street SW), a new brick building that was actually situated in Killarney. The bungalow school, eventually renamed Glengarry Elementary, was enlarged considerably in 1947 with the addition of 12 new classrooms and an auditorium. In the 1950s, it accommodated students from Glenbrook and Wildwood until school facilities in those new subdivisions were ready for use. The board opened a second elementary, Killarney School (3009–33 Street SW), in 1952. Glengarry Elementary was badly damaged by arson in 1978 and was subsequently demolished. The City purchased the site in 1982 and turned it into a park south of the Killarney pool.

In 1948, the Catholic school board opened Holy Name School in the old Glengarry Cottage School building that it purchased from the public board. Four years later, the school moved to a newly-built campus at 3011–35 Street SW, and the old building became Holy Name Cottage School. The cottage school was removed at an unknown date.

Two successive fire halls have operated in the neighbourhood. Fire Hall No. 10 (2415–26 Street SW) opened in 1915, but it was decommissioned in 1921 as a cost-saving measure. The vacant building was removed years later. A new Fire Hall No. 8 (2208–29 Street SW) was built in 1954. By 1981, it was no longer in use but still stood. It was replaced in 1979 or 1980 by the new Fire Hall No. 8 (1720–45 Street SW) in nearby Rosscarrock. The old hall was demolished and replaced by Killarney Courtyard, a multiple-unit dwelling.

In 1950, the Calgary Public Library opened its Glengarry Branch in a purpose-built structure at 2609–19 Avenue SW. The library was built in a block-sized park that is now designated as the Killarney Off Leash Dog park. The library closed in 1976 and has been demolished.

Spruce Cliff

Historic settlement in Spruce Cliff is divided by 8 Avenue SW, which separates the north and south halves of Section 18 at this point.

John Lawrey (1843–1904), a market gardener originally from Cornwall, England, homesteaded on the northwest quarter of Section 18 (i.e., north of 8 Avenue) in 1882 and received homestead title in 1888. (He also bought additional land, now known as Lawrey Gardens, from the CPR.) In the interim, the Dominion government had in 1887 reserved a 31-acre portion of this property as four quarry lots. When Lawrey received homestead title to this quarter section, the government retained ownership of the quarry lots. They were subsequently leased to quarry operators. Lawrey eventually purchased one of the lots, and portions of two others became private property that was eventually sold to Charlie Jackson. Apart from the quarry lots, other quarry operations, some unrecorded, were established in both the northwest and northeast quarter-sections in the course of time.

John Charles (Charlie) Jackson (1864–1949) settled in the quarter south of 8 Avenue SW. Charlie Jackson came west from Wingham, Ontario in 1882 and homesteaded at the confluence of the future Rosscarrock, Shaganappi, and Spruce Cliff neighbourhoods. He borrowed free-ranging cows from pioneer farmer Sam Livingston, and he claimed to have been Calgary's first milkman. Jackson used sandstone acquired from Thomas Edworthy in the house he built on his quarter-section. The house stood at 12 Avenue and 24 Street SW (the future Crowchild Trail).

The City annexed almost all of this neighbourhood in 1910; the small portion west of 37 Street followed in 1954. Spruce Cliff was subdivided for residential development during Calgary's pre-First World War boom, but it failed to develop successfully and remained lightly settled. It was again subdivided in 1953, and prospective buyers stood in line for days to purchase 118 building lots available from The City. Street layout was a combination of numbered streets and avenues on a grid pattern and named roads, all chosen from types of trees, on a curved pattern with crescents. Spruce Cliff Apartments, a novel development built in 1953, comprised over two dozen low-rise apartment buildings in a park-like, 50-acre site. The City built public housing in Spruce Cliff in the late 1960s. The Spruce Cliff Community Association was organized in 1954.

Spruce Cliff School (3405 Spruce Drive SW), a public elementary school, opened in 1955, and an addition was completed in 1964. Its Catholic counterpart, John Kinahan School (3363 Spruce Drive SW), opened in 1958. The school was named for John Francis Kinahan (1875–1940), superintendent of the Catholic school board from 1918 to 1940. Both schools were eventually closed due to low enrollment and were repurposed. John Kinahan School closed in 1976 and reopened in 1978 as the **Wildflower Cultural Centre (later renamed the Wildflower Arts Centre)**, the first stand-alone City-operated arts centre in Calgary. By 2005, after the public school closed, its campus became the new home of Calgary Quest School, a school established in 1990 for students with special needs.

In 1958, construction began on St. Demetrios Greek Orthodox Church (1 Tamarac Crescent SW). **At the time, members of Calgary's Greek residents lived in nearby Sunalta as well as in Connaught and Victoria Park. St. Demetrios made Spruce Cliff the centre of the Greek community, and some Greek families moved there. Many of the city's Greek restaurants have long been situated on 17 Avenue SW stretching west from 14 Street SW. The Hellenic Society of Calgary and District was incorporated in 1977, and the Hellenic Cultural Centre opened adjacent to the church in 1979. It became the venue for an annual Greek Festival from 1999 until 2016.**

The Anglican Church of the Good Shepherd (408–38 Street SW) was built in 1958. The Free Methodist Church (3511–3 Avenue SW) followed by 1962, but the congregation sold the building in 1981 when it outgrew the facility. It has since been the home of the Calgary Korean Presbyterian Church (in the 1990s) and St. Mary's Romanian Orthodox Church.

Commercial establishments have included the Spruce Centre Shopping Plaza, which opened in 1955, and the Westgate Hotel, built in 1963 and demolished in 2004. The Brava, Encore, and Ovation condominium complex replaced the hotel.

In 1970, in tandem with new public housing in the district, The City built the Tri-Services Centre (3415–8 Avenue SW) to house a day care centre, public health clinic, social services offices, and the Shaganappi Library, as the Westbrook branch of the Calgary Public Library was renamed when it moved here from Westbrook Mall. Besides Spruce Cliff, the facility served

Rosscarrock, Shaganappi, Westgate and Wildwood. The concrete, Brutalist structure and its purposes remain, although in 2012 the library moved to the new Westbrook Centre in Rosscarrock, where it was renamed the Nicholls Family Library.

In 2016, the historic Calgary Lawn Bowling Club moved from the Beltline district to Spruce Cliff (#101, 3375 Spruce Drive SW).

Shaganappi

Shaganappi comprises a residential district to the south of Bow Trail and park/golf course areas to the north. In 1885, the Dominion government provided land in the northeast quarter of Section 18 to the Town of Calgary in 1885 for cemetery purposes. From that time until 1890, it was used as the Shaganappi Point cemetery. The underlying sandstone rendered the site impractical for the purpose, and the Town purchased land for Union Cemetery in the future Manchester Industrial district. Seventy-five graves were moved from Shaganappi to Union Cemetery in the summer of 1892, and the balance were moved there in 1911. During a royal visit in 1901, the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall—the future King George V and Queen Mary—met with a large assembly of Indigenous people and observed a North-West Mounted Police review.

Ottawa re-gifted the land to The City for parks purposes, and it became Shaganappi Park. The old cemetery site was developed as Shaganappi Point Golf Course (800–29 Street SW), which opened in 1915 as the first municipal golf course in Calgary and the second in Canada. In 1954, The City built an underground Civil Defence Control Centre in the golf course as the command post for a coordinated evacuation of Calgary in the event of Soviet attack. A planned superstructure intended to house a golf pro shop was never constructed, and the facility was demolished in 1997. The golf course was added to The City's Inventory of Evaluated Historical Resources in 2015 as a City Wide Historic Resource.

Near the golf course, many sandstone quarries operated on Crown land late in the 19th century. There was also a small, early lime kiln in the area that was probably used to make lime for mortar or whitewash, and a brick plant established in 1907 and later sold to W.J. Tregillus.

Charlie Jackson and his brother Thomas Edgar Jackson (1866–1929) homesteaded in Killarney/Glengarry and owned land in Shaganappi south of Bow Trail. The Jackson Ranch House (1431–28 Street SW), which Thomas built around 1906, remains extant and is on The City's Inventory of Evaluated Historic Resources. Its foundation includes sandstone from one of the quarries that the brothers owned in this district. The Jacksons (and W.J. Tregillus) began subdividing this area as early as 1907, and it was annexed to Calgary in 1910. However, most development did not take place until after the Second World War.

The Salvation Army's Booth Memorial Home stood at 3004–17 Avenue SW from 1921 until it was demolished in 1985. The orphanage was originally known as the Salvation Army Children's Home when it opened in 1922, and by the time it was demolished, it was part of the Salvation Army Children's Village. Charlie Jackson donated the ten-acre site, and the facility was designed by architect George Fordyce and built by the W.H. Cawston construction firm. A new wing was constructed in 1944. In 1966, residents moved into newly-built adjacent cottages, and the original building was repurposed but remained part of the orphanage. The complex remains extant and has been renamed the Barbara Mitchell Family Resource Centre.

The public school board opened Alex Ferguson School (1704–26 Street SW) in 1956. Jacques Lodge (2500 Bow Trail SW), Calgary's second seniors' home, opened in 1963 on land donated for the purpose by jeweller Harry C. Jacques. The complex was demolished in 2014 and is awaiting redevelopment.

Rosscarrock

Rosscarrock is situated between Bow Trail to the north and 17 Avenue to the south from 33 Street to 45 Street SW. West of 37 Street, it is within Section 13-24-R2-W5M, which was originally granted to the CPR. In 1904, this quarter-section became the farm of Abraham Kersey (A.K.) Jackson (1873–1946) and his wife, Minnie (née Code, 1877–1978). A.K. Jackson was a brother of area pioneers Thomas and Charlie Jackson, who had come west from Ontario in the 1880s. East of 37 Street, Rosscarrock is in Section 18.

At an unknown early date, West Calgary School was built on A.K. Jackson's land. West Calgary School District No. 209 was established in 1890 and maintained two schools, West Calgary School at 45 Street and 17 Avenue SW and Spruce Vale School, which was further west on Bragg Creek Road outside of the Westbrook Communities. William J. Tregillus became the school board's chair by 1911. The Jackson family billeted some of the teachers, and the school became a social centre and gathering place for the area. The school closed at some point before 1931 and reopened, evidently in a new building (possibly located on the future site of Rosscarrock School at 1406–40 Street SW), at an unknown later date. In the interval, area students attended the Spruce Vale School three miles distant. In 1958, Calgary's public school board took possession of the building, and it was evidently demolished.

The portion of Rosscarrock lying east of 37 Street SW was part of the 1910 annexation. West of 37 Street, the future neighbourhood lay outside the city limits until 1955. Limited development took place in the meantime. In 1908, A.K. Jackson sold his north 80 acres, and this was evidently the area subdivided the following year.

The public school board opened Melville Scott School (1723–33 Street SW) in 1954, Rosscarrock Elementary (1406–50 Street SW) in 1961, and Ernest Manning High School (3600–16 Avenue SW) in 1963. A. Melville Scott (1869–1941) was Calgary's public school superintendent for 30 years and superintendent of public high schools for another five years. Ernest Manning (1908–1996) was Alberta's premier from 1943 to 1968. In time, Melville Scott School also housed two other public school board institutions, the Alternative High School and the Plains Indians Cultural Survival School. Melville Scott was demolished in 2006–07, and Ernest Manning was razed in 2011 to make way for the new Westbrook LRT Station. Ernest Manning moved to a new purpose-built campus in the Springbank Hill neighbourhood. Alumni include Senator Doug Black and wrestlers Bret Hart and Owen Hart.

The Catholic school district opened St. Michael Elementary and Junior High (4511–8 Avenue SW) by 1964, when it was the only school in the province that practiced "total team teaching."

The Rosscarrock Community Association was established in the mid- to late-1950s, and it developed a community hall at 4411–10 Avenue SW.

Commercial development along Banff Coach Road (the future Bow Trail) began as early as 1951, when the Lucky Strike store (3802–11 Avenue SW) operated. Wildwood Plaza (3825 Bow

Trail SW), an extant strip mall, opened around 1959 with a Jenkins “superette” as its anchor tenant. Westbrook Mall (1650–27 St SW or 1200–37 Street SW) was built in 1963–64 on the former 36-acre site of the Calgary Gun Club, which owned and used the property from 1948 to 1958. The club had been established in the 1880s or 1890s, and it was incorporated in 1901. Its clubhouse was built in 1948, burned in 1957. The club relocated to northeast Calgary in 1958 and sold its Rosscarrock property to The City. Westbrook Mall was designed by architects Abugov and Sunderland, and it was built by Sam Hashman. Anchor tenant Woolco opened in 1964, and the Calgary Public Library operated its Westbrook Library in the mall from 1964 to 1970. At that time, the library branch moved to Spruce Cliff, where it was renamed the Shaganappi Library. It returned to Rosscarrock in 2012, when it was relocated to the Westbrook Centre, an office complex above the underground Westbrook LRT Station, and it was renamed the Nicholls Family Library.

Fire Hall No. 8 (1720–45 Street SW) was built in 1979 to replace an earlier station located in Killarney.

Glendale

Apart from a small area projecting south from 26 Avenue SW, Glendale corresponds to the half-section farm homesteaded in the 1880s by Robert Walsh. Two section lines (17 Avenue and Sarcee Trail) and a township line (37 Street) divide Glendale from its neighbours just as they once defined this farm.

Glendale still lay outside the city limits in 1953 when its development potential attracted the interest of two different parties who then worked together by forming a new development company, Kelwood Corporation. On the promise that The City would annex the area if the developer paid completely for infrastructure and roads, Kelwood acquired and subdivided the eastern portion, and development preceded annexation. Glendale proper, from 37 Street to 45 Street, was annexed in 1955 (with a retroactive date of 1954), and Glendale Meadows, west from 45 Street to Sarcee Trail, followed in 1956.

When first developed, Glendale included an eight-acre body of water, described at the time as boomerang-shaped, that spanned 45 Street SW. Residents were divided on whether it should be retained as a recreational feature or drained to remediate a blight. Before long, The City opted to drain Glendale Lake, as it had become known, and the area became a park. The eastern portion was rented to the Glendale Community Club, which was established in 1955 and had advocated for draining the lake and creating the park. The club, later renamed the Glendale & Glendale Meadows Community Association, built its community hall at 4500–25 Avenue SW around 1959 and rebuilt it in 1993.

The western half of the neighbourhood as Glendale Meadows, which was approved in 1956. The public school board opened Glendale Elementary (2415 Kelwood Drive SW) in 1955 and Glenmeadows School (4931 Grove Hill Road SW) in 1958. The Catholic school district opened St. Gregory School (5340–26 Avenue SW) in 1967. Located in Glendale Meadows, Glenmeadows School adopted another variant on the “Glendale” name. The term “Tri-Glen” has developed to include Glendale, Glendale Meadows, and Glenbrook.

Glendale Meadows included a wetland that remained after Glendale Lake was drained. By the early 1970s, the Optimists Clubs of Calgary, in partnership with The City, redeveloped the

wetland as Optimist Park, and two arenas, Optimist and George Blundun, were later constructed there. George J. Blundun (1908–1988) was a Calgary oil executive and an important figure in Canadian figure skating. Blundun was Calgary Sportsman of the Year in 1985.

Commercial development occurred at the northeast corner of the neighbourhood, where Loblaws supermarket (1909–37 Street SW) opened in 1958, and to the south, where the smaller Tri-Glen Centre (4704–26 Avenue SW) opened around the same time.

Westgate

Westgate is located between Bow Trail and 17 Avenue SW from 45 Street west to Sarcee Trail. Apart from the portion north of Bow Trail (which is part of Wildwood), it occupies the entire west half of Section 13-24-2-W5M.

The CPR received the original land grant to this section. In 1902, industrialist William J. Tregillus (1858–1914) purchased the southwest, northwest, and northeast quarters, comprising all of Westgate and portions of Rosscarrock, Spruce Cliff, and Wildwood. Here he established the Rosscarrock Ranch (spelled differently from the present community name). His enterprises ceased after his death, and Springbank dairyman Robert James Hilton (1871–1939) and his family operated the Rosscarrock Dairy on the property in the 1930s.

The future Westgate still lay outside the city limits when the 17th Avenue Drive-In cinema opened in 1954 at the northwest corner of 17 Avenue and 45 Street. The drive-in remained in operation until 1979. It was demolished and replaced by the extant Alberta Motor Association complex (4700–17 Avenue SW).

The area was annexed in 1956, and a firm known as Westgate Land Development Ltd. transformed it into a residential development by 1957. From the start, the neighbourhood was characterized by curvilinear streets, named roads, and single detached homes. The Westgate Community Association formed by 1959, and its community hall (4943–8 Avenue SW) was built by 1961. Two public schools, Westgate Elementary (150 Westminster Drive SW) and Vincent Massey Junior High (939–45 Street SW), opened in 1958.

Commercial areas were developed at the northeast and southwest corners of the neighbourhood in 1959 and the late 1970s respectively. In 1959, Westgate Shopping Centre, a strip mall, opened at 4263 Bow Trail SW (known at the time as Banff Coach Road) with Canada Safeway as its anchor tenant. The Westland Centre business area (5308–17 Avenue SW) was evidently first developed in the late 1970s.

Wildwood

Wildwood lies between the Bow River and Bow Trail, west from 37 Street and 38 Street to Sarcee Trail. It occupies portions of four sections of land, but it lies mostly within two of them—Section 24-24-R2-W5M, which is historically associated with Thomas and Mary Edworthy, and Section 13-24-R2-W5M, which is associated with William J. Tregillus. Spruce Drive, which follows a section line, separates them on an east-west axis.

The land north of Spruce Drive was once part of the Cochrane Rancho lease, a massive ranch established in the early 1880s by Senator Matthew Henry Cochrane (1823–1903) for whom the

town west of Calgary was named. Thomas Edworthy (1856–1904), a farmer and market gardener originally from Devonshire, England, and James A. McMillan, a Dominion Land Surveyor, settled on portions of this land within the future Wildwood district in 1883 and circa 1884 respectively.

Along the south bank of the Bow, in the future park that bears his name, Edworthy established an irrigated farm and market garden and developed three sandstone quarries. Between the 1880s and the First World War, hundreds of structures in Calgary were built of sandstone or used sandstone in their construction. Even then, Calgary had the nickname “Sandstone City.” Edworthy’s Bow Bank Quarries were the source of stones for many of these structures. The Edworthy Residence, Homestead Lands and Quarries (5050 Spruce Drive SW) is on The City’s Inventory of Evaluated Historic Sites. The City purchased Edworthy’s lands in 1963 and created Edworthy Park.

McMillan died in 1898, and his estate sold the land to Edworthy. Ottawa reserved additional quarry lots in this area. The CPR operated a quarry on those lots and used the stone to build its now-demolished West Shops roundhouse just south of Fort Calgary. Arthur Caldwell (ca. 1860–1936) later acquired the CPR quarry and operated a fox farm on the property.

After her husband’s death, Mary Edworthy (née McArthur, 1857–1934) rented out the Bow Bank quarries and farm operation. She sold a portion of the land to the east, but the Crescent Wood (or Crestwood) subdivision created from it was unsuccessful. Airdrie farmer Tommy Morrison later raised and trained thoroughbred horses on this property.

South of Spruce Drive lay William J. Tregillus’ land, the site of his Rosscarrock Ranch. Tregillus emigrated from England in 1902, acquired land in what became Rosscarrock, Westgate, and Wildwood, and established himself in the dairy and cattle industries, headed a grain elevator company, and was elected to city council and the public school board, among many other endeavours and accomplishments. He also founded the Tregillus Clay Products Company, which built an expansive brick-manufacturing plant west of the planning district in Bowness as well as smaller operations in Sunalta (also outside of the planning area) and in Shaganappi, at the base of the hill adjacent to Shaganappi Golf Course. Tregillus died unexpectedly in 1914 and his brick plants closed. In the 1930s, Robert J. Hilton operated the Rosscarrock Dairy on Tregillus’ former land in Wildwood.

The remains of another brick plant and sandstone quarry, located east of Tregillus’ main plant in Bowness, is situated within the planning area in Wildwood. Ontario-born John Goodwin Watson (1858–1927) acquired the land in 1900 and established a small quarry and a brick plant that he called Burnvale. Watson later served on city council, and his role in developing the city’s gravity water system gave him the nickname “Gravity Watson.” Watson sold the plant in 1905 to Edward Henry Crandell (1859–1944), who operated the business as the Calgary Pressed Brick and Sandstone Company and developed the plant as Brickburn, which included a company town complete with a post office and a railway siding. Crandell served as an alderman in 1914–16, and Brickburn operated until 1931, although not continuously. It could produce 80,000 bricks per day. The City eventually purchased the site as an addition to Edworthy Park.

The City annexed the future Wildwood district in two increments—west to 45 Street in 1954, and west from 45 Street in 1956. Kelwood Corporation purchased the land in 1955 in advance of development, which began the following year. The developer dedicated more reserve land than required in exchange for a concession from The City elsewhere.

The public school board opened Wildwood Elementary (120–45 Street SW) in 1957. The Wildwood Community Association was established at an unknown date in the late 1950s, and its community hall (4411 Spruce Dr SW) was completed in 1958. There were seasonal skating rinks on the grounds beginning in 1958, and tennis courts were added in 1964. The community association started an annual fair in 1997.

Glenbrook

Glenbrook stretches from 26 Avenue SW south to Richmond Road SW and from 37 Street SW west to Sarcee Trail. It straddles an east-west section line (corresponding to 34 Avenue SW) that once separated the homestead farm of A.P. Patrick to the north and a CPR land grant to the south.

Allan Poyntz Patrick (1849–1948), a pioneer Dominion Land Surveyor and oilman, homesteaded the northern portion in 1886 and named it Plateau Farm. He and his wife, Margaret (née McPherson, 1865–1940), and their children, evidently lived in an extant brick farmhouse built between 1889 and 1891 and relocated to its present site (3301–37 Street SW) by 1910.

In 1910, Patrick subdivided his farm along with the adjoining CPR land, which he had evidently acquired, south to Richmond Road. The new subdivision of Holmpatrick was marketed as a residential district with the potential for an 80-acre city park. But the area was only lightly settled, and portions of the subdivision were cancelled or consolidated. Henderson's Directory included 20 residential listings for Holmpatrick in 1918 and 32 in 1954. Among others, residents and businesses included Ed Campbell (who operated Camberta Poultry Yards at 27 Avenue and 37 Street SW), dairy farmer Bert Edmunds, the Sunshine Riding Academy, and, from 1945 to 1959, Edward Thompson's Holmpatrick General Store. Residents formed a ratepayers' association in 1930.

The extant McClary Residence (2831–41 Street SW), a vernacular house built in 1929 for George and Annie (née McMullin) McClary and their family, is a remnant of Holmpatrick before it became part of Calgary. The McClary home stood on a large property before infill houses encroached in the late-1980s. Both the McClary and Patrick homes are on The City's inventory of Evaluated Historic Resources.

Holmpatrick remained outside the city limits until the mid-1950s, when it was annexed in two stages (west to 45 Street in 1954 and to 53 Street SW, the future Sarcee Trail, in 1956). Intensive development began east of 45 Street, with streets and avenues generally following a grid pattern (apart from Grant Crescent). Development consisted of single family homes and duplexes, some apartment buildings, schools, and a commercial area.

In 1959, The City proposed renaming the subdivision as Glendale South, which would harmonize street-naming in Holmpatrick with nearby Glendale and Glendale Meadows. The Glendale Community Club objected, and the name Glenpatrick was chosen instead. The same

year, residents petitioned for a new name, either Glenbrook or Glenview. The City chose Glenbrook. The Glenbrook Community Association was registered in 1960, and its community hall (3524–45 Street SW) was completed by 1963.

The public school board opened Glenbrook Elementary (4725–33 Avenue SW) in 1959 and A.E. Cross Junior High (3445–37 Street SW) in 1960. The Calgary Christian School (2839–49 Street SW), a private institution, opened in 1965.

In 1959, the U.S.-based Independent Grocers Association expanded its IGA supermarket chain in Alberta, and Glendale IGA opened that year as the anchor store in the new outdoor shopping centre at 26 Avenue and 37 Street SW.

The area west of 45 Street was unserved by sewer connections and therefore largely undeveloped before 1969. A gravel pit operated in the area. Intensive development, including apartment complexes, took place beginning in the 1970s. In 1978, Nu-West Development Corp. Ltd. developed and opened Richmond Square, a shopping centre at 3915–51 Street SW intended to serve residents of Altadore, Glenbrook, Glamorgan, Glendale, Killarney, Lakeview, Richmond, and the future Strathcona Heights neighbourhood. The development comprised 30 shops, including anchor tenants Safeway and Canadian Tire.