

Additional Historic Facts by Community

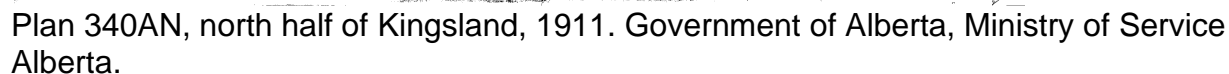
The Heritage Communities area was traditional Indigenous territory and part of Indigenous life for at least 10,000 years before non-Indigenous settlement began in the 1870s. Land in the west was divided into townships as part of the region's 19th-century transformation for agricultural settlement. Each township contained 36 sections, and each section comprised 640 acres. Homestead farms consisted of a quarter-section (160 acres), and homesteaders had the option to purchase a second quarter-section (which was known as a pre-emption). In some cases, squatters began farming before land was surveyed or made available, and they later sought title to their land as homesteaders.

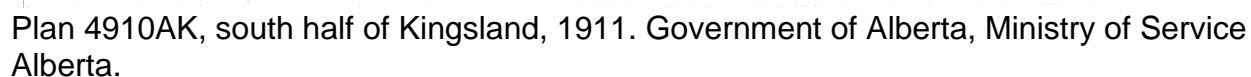
These divisions still existed when the Heritage Communities area was annexed to Calgary in 1956–57 and subdivision development began in earnest. The communities range in size from about a quarter of a section to an entire section or more. Smaller communities were once part of a single farm, while larger had been separated into multiple farms. Ultimately, much of the area was consolidated as part of P. Burns Ranches, which stretched from Burnsland (at 50 Avenue and Blackfoot Trail SE) south to what is now Fish Creek Provincial Park. Today's East Fairview Industrial, Glendeer Business Park, Maple Ridge, as well as parts of Acadia, Fairview Industrial, and Willow Park were all once part of Burns Ranches. Kelwood Corporation was involved in all but one of the Heritage Communities that were developed in the 1950s and 1960s.

Kingsland (1957)

The original homesteader was Irish-born David Hamilton (1847–1897), the first blacksmith in the Calgary area and a son-in-law of his neighbours, Sam and Jane Livingston. The homestead site that appears in a 1924 aerial survey is likely the one where David and Nellie (née Livingston, 1868–1902) lived and raised their family.

Kingsland is likely named for Calgary's first sheriff, Scottish-born Peter Willoughby King (1835–1920), who subdivided this property in 1911 and called it Kingsland. Appointed sheriff by Canada's first prime minister, King held the post until 1905 when he took up horse ranching south of Calgary. After he died, his estate was used to establish the Ex-Sheriff King Home, an institution that eventually became YWCA Calgary's Domestic Violence Shelter (Sheriff King Home).





Kingsland was a speculative venture during Calgary's pre-First World War boom. It lay far south of the city limits at 50 Avenue, and it reflected the optimism of the time. Lots for industrial worker housing were advertised by a local real estate firm at \$125. The boom was short-lived, and the subdivision failed to materialize. The area stayed outside the city limits and remained agricultural and lightly settled. Calgary madam Pearl Miller (1882–1957) operated a brothel near the future intersection of Macleod Trail and Heritage Drive in the late 1920s and early 1930s.

By the 1920s, Harnam Singh Hari (ca. 1885–1969), an Indian Army veteran originally from Punjab, farmed in the future Kingsland district with his family. Singh Hari was known for his generosity, and he donated funds for worthy causes and food to needy people. In 2014, a park at 717–80 Avenue SW was named Singh Hari Park in his family's honour.



Harnam Singh Hari, 1913. Libraries and Cultural Resources Digital Collections, University of Calgary CU1102785

Kelwood acquired Singh Hari's land and developed Kingsland as a neighbourhood of detached homes, duplexes, apartment houses, churches, and schools with long, rectangular blocks parallel to Elbow Drive and angled streets and crescents further east. Community reserve lands in the subdivision's southeast corner became home to the Kingsland Community Association and, until 1998, the Calgary Rugby Union (CRU). *Sphere We Are*, a public art installation, stands outside the community hall. The City built two arenas at the south end of the community reserve, Rose Kohn Arena in 1968 and Jimmie Condon Arena in 1980. Namesakes Rose Kohn (née Pearson, 1901–1967),

a nurse and aldermanic candidate, and Jimmie Condon (ca. 1889–1981), a businessman and philanthropist, were Calgary's sportswoman and sportsman of the year in 1954 and 1962 respectively. In the mid-1960s, The City sold a portion of the community reserve, and it became the site of Studio 82 (510 Heritage Drive SW), a neighbourhood cinema that operated from 1966 to 1994. It was converted into a sports bar.



"Sphere We Are," a public art installation, is situated in front of the Kingsland Community Association hall. Harry Sanders, photographer.



This oblique aerial view, looking northwest toward Chinook Centre, was taken around 1960. It shows the intersection of Macleod Trail and Heritage Drive with Fairview Industrial in the foreground and Kingsland, showing Glenmore Jubilee Hall, in the left foreground. City of Calgary Archives CalAPN-00843



Oblique aerial view of Kingsland and Kelvin Grove looking west to the Glenmore Reservoir, 1958. Libraries and Cultural Resources Digital Collections, University of Calgary CU1132098



Kingsland Shopping Centre, 1959. Libraries and Cultural Resources Digital Collections, University of Calgary CU1131934

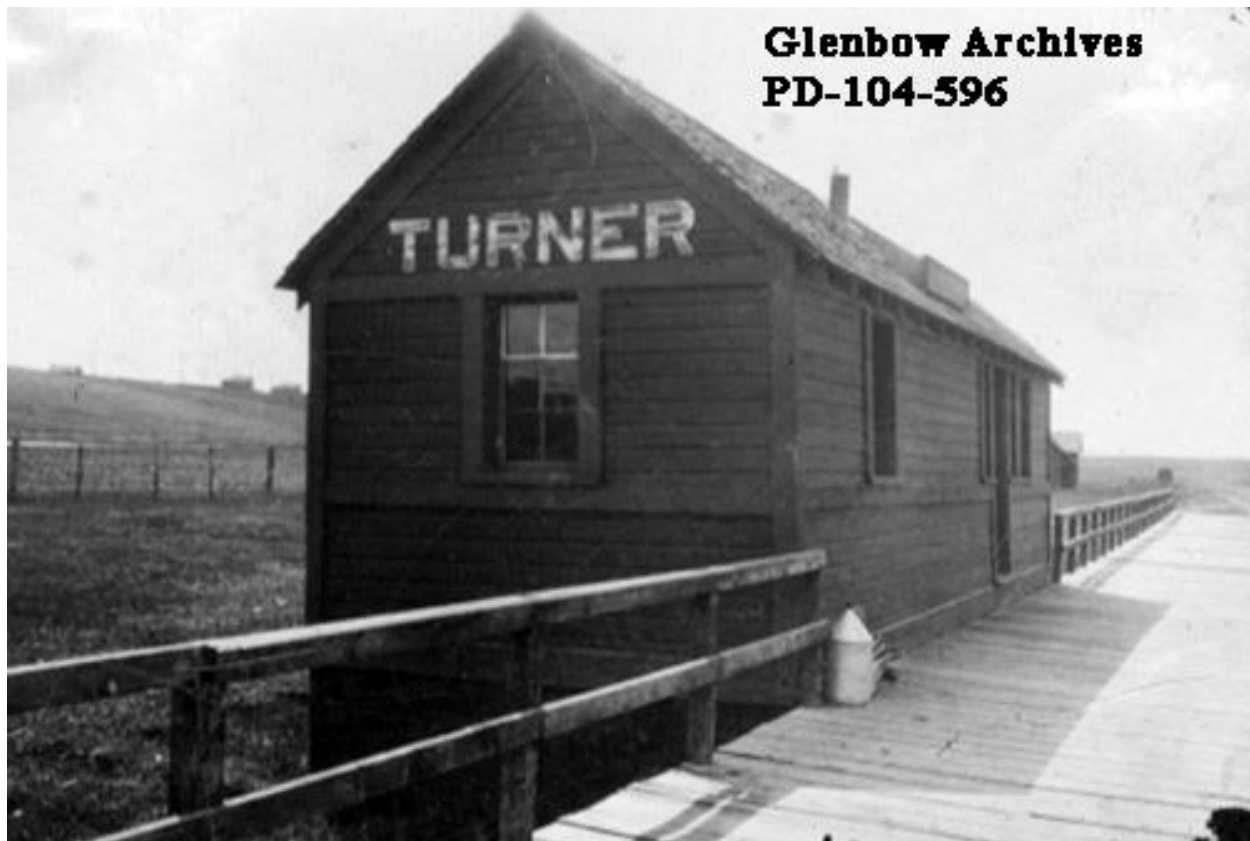
Kingsland Elementary, a public school, and St. Augustine, a Catholic elementary and junior high, were both built in 1958. Kingsland Shopping Centre (7724 Elbow Drive SW), a strip mall that included Safeway as its anchor tenant, opened in 1958. The commercial strip along Macleod Trail, which predated the annexation, continued to develop. The Flamingo Motel (7505 Macleod Trail), a later landmark, was built in 1964 and remains extant under a different name. The Glenbow Museum preserved and displayed the motel's distinctive flamingo-shaped neon sign. Other community landmarks have included Glenmore Jubilee Hall (523–67 Avenue SW), a community centre built in 1927 and presumably demolished around 1970, and Phil's Pancake House (907 Glenmore Trail SW), which opened in 1964 as the second location in a popular local chain.

Haysboro (1958)



Glenmore School, 1960. Alison Jackson, photographer. Williams & Harris Shared History Centre, Calgary Public Library aj_46-01

Haysboro's northwest quarter was once part of Sam Livingston's farm, and its northeast quarter belonged to rancher Hugh Munro, an early director of the Calgary District Agricultural Society, a forerunner of the Calgary Stampede. Glenmore School, a landmark building and gathering place for decades, was built on Munro's land, on the later site of the South Family YMCA (11 Haddon Road SE). Glenmore School Division No. 114 was established in 1888.



Turner Siding station, 1923. Libraries and Cultural Resources Digital Collections, University of Calgary CU11729988

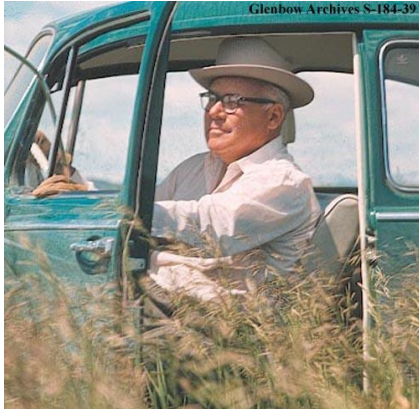
The CPR owned the south half of the section. Its south branch line to Lethbridge, constructed in 1892, traverses the east side of the neighbourhood on a roughly north-south axis. Around 1906, the railway established Turner Siding on Munro's land. It became the nearest railway stop to Calgary along the railway's southern branch. Turner Siding was reportedly named for members of the pioneer family for whom Turner Valley was also named.

In 1957, less than a decade after phasing out its streetcar network, the Calgary Transit System contemplated a return to rail-based transit using the CPR right-of-way to Turner Siding. Nothing became of the proposal, but it resurfaced in the late-1970s when the Light Rail Transit system was developed using that right-of-way. The Turner Siding station site had been redeveloped in the early 1970s as a Calgary Transit park-and-ride facility to support the new Blue Arrow express bus service. Heritage Station opened on the site when the original leg of the C-Train's Red Line began service in 1981.



Hays dairy barn, circa 1929–31. Libraries and Cultural Resources Digital Collections, University of Calgary CU1228347

Dr. Thomas E. Hays (1876–1968), a Missouri-born physician turned Carstairs dairyman, bought the future site of Haysboro in 1924 and established a sprawling dairy farm. His son, Harry William Hays (1909–1982), later took over the operation. Harry Hays maintained one of the best herds of Holstein cattle in Canada, and in 1945, he accompanied a University of Manitoba professor of animal husbandry, Grant MacEwan (1902–2000), for an inspection visit. MacEwan later moved to Calgary and lived in Chinook Park and then Haysboro for decades. Both men served as mayors of Calgary and as Liberal politicians. Hays later became minister of agriculture and then a senator; MacEwan served as provincial Opposition Leader and as Lieutenant Governor of Alberta. Hays sold his property to Kelwood in the late 1950s, but kept his farmhouse and acreage until around 1966, when it was redeveloped as the Hays Farm apartment complex.



Senator Hays on his farm, circa late 1900s. Libraries and Cultural Resources Digital Collections, University of Calgary CU1296918



Oblique aerial view of Haysboro showing the remnant of Senator Hays' farm, looking northwest, 1966. Libraries and Cultural Resources Digital Collections, University of Calgary CU1112695

In 1957, The City approved Kelwood's subdivision comprising 1800 homes and a \$10-million shopping centre on 590 acres of land. The shopping centre was intended to be built along the south side of Heritage Drive S between Elbow Drive SW at 14 Street SW, but Kelwood judged that the market could not sustain it. Instead, a smaller-scale Haysboro Shopping Centre was built and opened in 1960 at the southwest corner of Elbow Drive SW and Heritage Drive S. A second strip mall, Haysboro Shopping Plaza, was built at Elbow Drive and 96 Avenue SW the same year. The shopping centre

complex was built instead in nearby Meadowlark Park, where it opened in 1960 as Chinook Shopping Centre. Across the CPR tracks, a mixed-use commercial and industrial area within Haysboro was developed between Haddon Road SE and Macleod Trail S, including major developments such as Southland Crossing that opened in 1989 alongside a new Fire Hall No. 14.

After the old Glenmore School closed, public schools have included Eugene Coste Elementary, Haysboro Elementary, and Woodman Junior High, all built in 1959. Haddon Road Elementary, built in 1965 and closed in 1985 and students from other schools were bussed there to use it. The campus later became Akiva Academy, a private Jewish school. The Catholic school district built St. Gerard Elementary (later renamed École St. Gerard French Immersion Elementary School) and Bishop Grandin Senior High School (later renamed Our Lady of the Rockies High School) in 1966. The high school was built on the original site of the Haysboro Community Centre, which opened in 1963. Following a land swap with the Catholic school district, the present community hall at 1204–89 Avenue SW was built in the late 1960s.

For decades, Haysboro had an unusual landmark. Bonzai Waterslide, the first such outdoor facility in Calgary, opened in June 1983. The business itself was short-lived, but its eight slides along the west-facing escarpment at Heritage Drive S and Macleod Trail S remained intact and unused for many years.

Chinook Park (1959)

The Prince of Wales and the Duke of Kent at Chinook Park, 1927. W.J. Oliver, photographer. Libraries and Cultural Resources Digital Collections, University of Calgary CU1201704

This area was part of Sam Livingston's sprawling farm, and an early trail traversed this property on a southwest-to-northeast angle. During Calgary's pre-First World War boom, both the Calgary Polo Club and the Chinook Jockey Club began to develop neighbouring facilities for their respective sports, and the polo club held a tournament on its grounds in 1914. The outbreak of the First World War disrupted both operations. The jockey club's racetrack was completed in the mid-twenties and named Chinook Park, and the Prince of Wales (the future King Edward VIII/Duke of Windsor) attended races there during a 1927 royal visit to Calgary. The polo club returned to Chinook Park in the 1930s. A.E. Cross, founder of the Calgary Brewing and Malting Company and one of the Big Four ranchers who offered financial backing to the first Calgary Stampede in 1912, was president of both the polo and jockey clubs. George Lane, another member of the Big Four, built shedrows at Chinook Park for the horses that he raced there. The Second World War interrupted both clubs' operations again. Both properties were sold in the late 1950s for development by the Kelwood corporation.



The Chinook Park polo track is partly visible to the left in this oblique aerial view looking west from Kingsland to the Glenmore Reservoir, taken in 1958. Libraries and Cultural Resources Digital Collections, University of Calgary CU1132099



Oblique aerial view looking north toward Chinook park (showing the Beverley Nursing Home), Heritage Drive, 14 Street SW, Heritage Park, and the Glenmore Nurseries. City of Calgary Archives 2001-026-082.

Apart from single detached homes, land uses in Chinook Park includes a seniors' residence, two commercial operations, and two churches. St. Andrew's United Church, first built in 1961, is listed on The City's inventory of potential heritage sites owing to the daring Expressionist architectural style of its sanctuary building, which was designed by architect Bill Boucock and completed in 1969. It became Springs Church in 2013. Another church in the neighbourhood, St. Peter's Anglican is not considered an historic building, but the congregation dates back to 1888, when it first met in the Glenmore School.



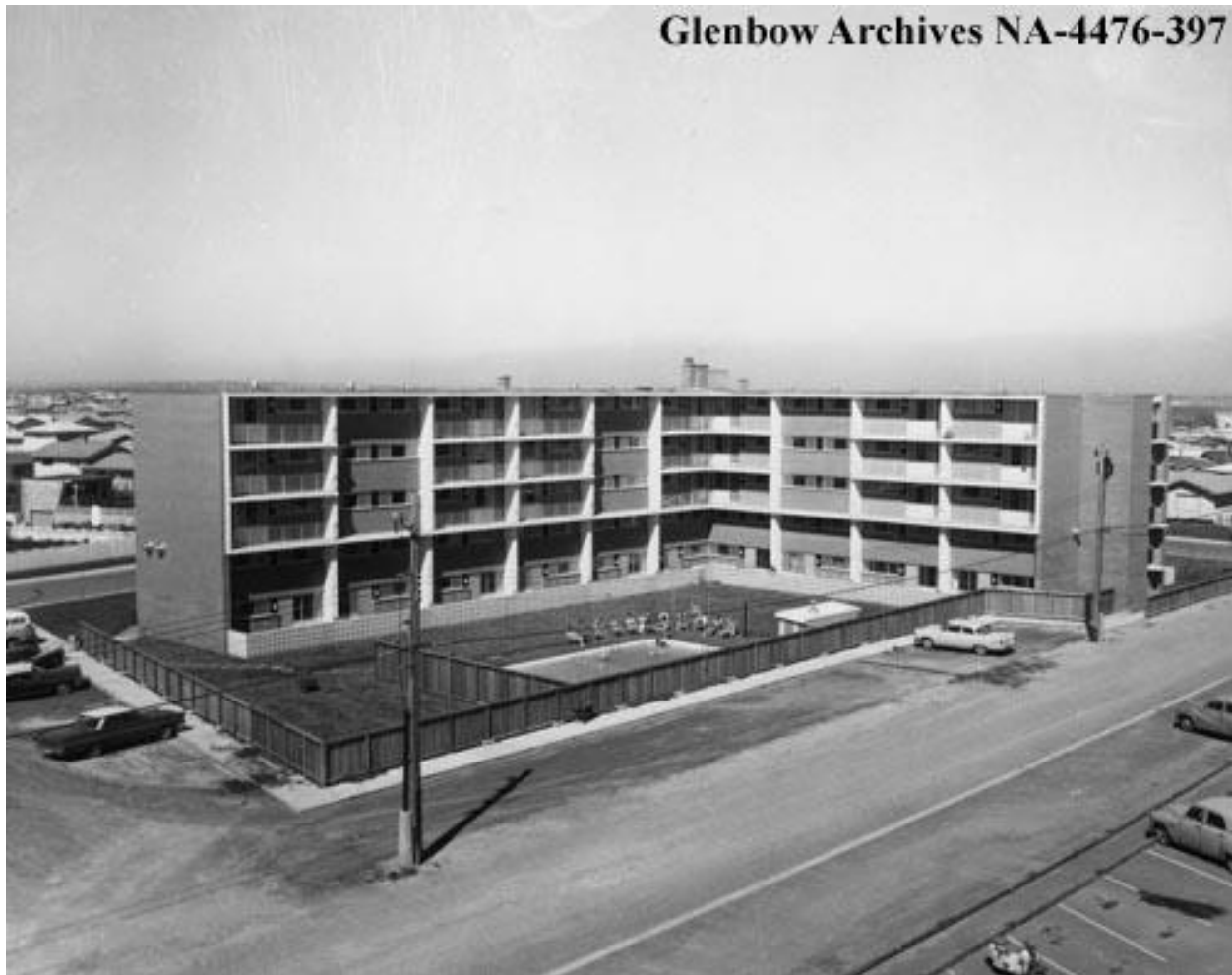
Sod turning for Chinook Park Community Association centre, 1962. Kent Stevenson, photographer. Libraries and Cultural Resources Digital Collections, University of Calgary CU1201704

The Chinook Park Community Association was formed in 1961, and in 1962 it acquired a building from Kelwood and converted it into a community hall at 1015–73 Avenue SW. The association maintained a skating rink complete with a skate shack and concession. It later became the Chinook Park/Kelvin Grove/Eagle Ridge Community Association, and its community hall was rebuilt in 2019.

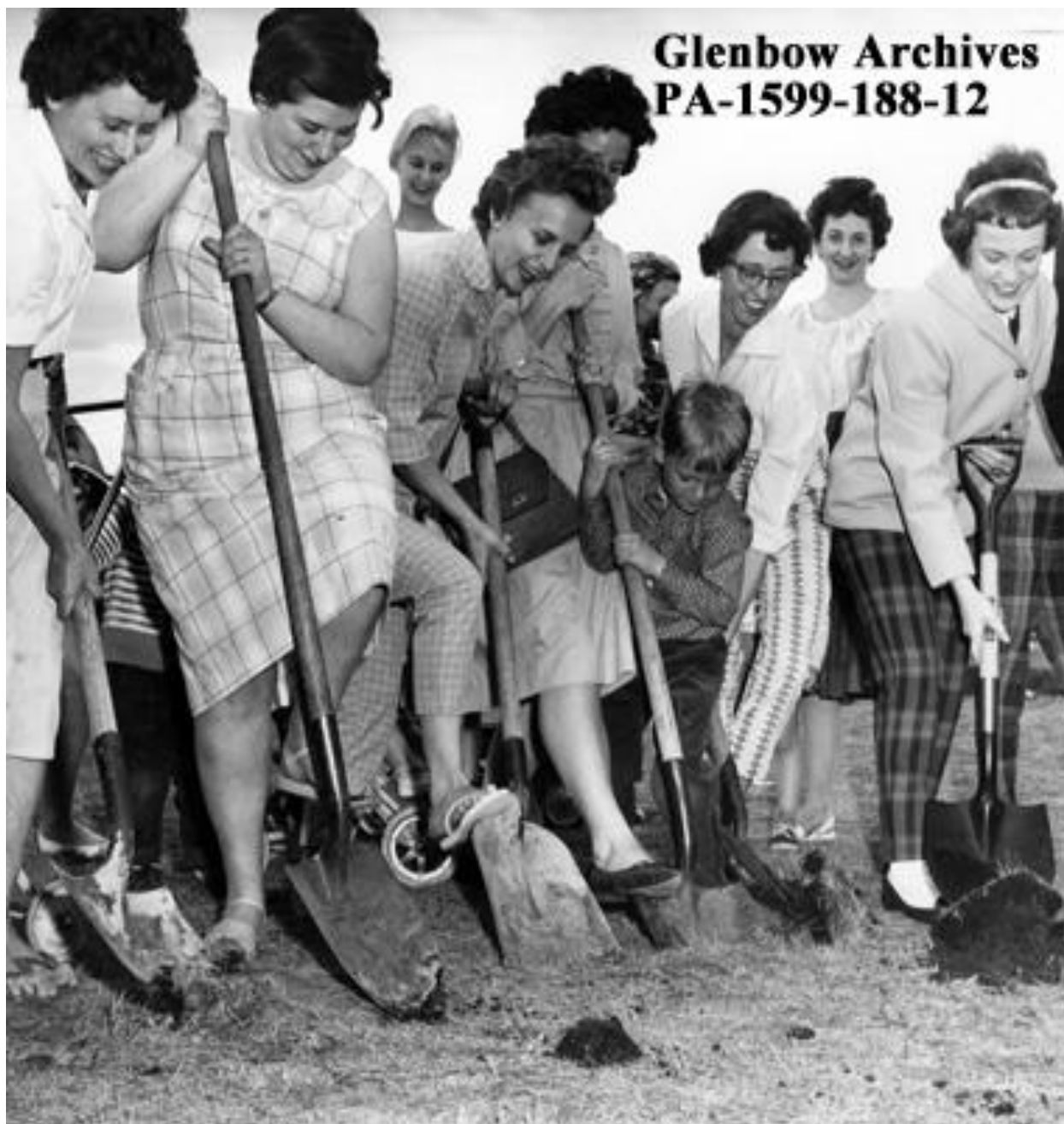
Fairview and Fairview Industrial (1959)

Most of what is now Fairview and neighbouring Fairview Industrial was originally granted to Cordelia Hodder (1851–1893), the first wife of cattleman Edward Hodder (1835–1915), a prominent sportsman and president of the Calgary Gun Club. The southeast portion was homesteaded by William Standish (1851–1920) and his wife, Ellen Maria (née Greer). William was an accomplished sheep-shearer, and he notably built a revolving table that was used in mining camps. Ellen was a midwife who delivered 106 babies of whom 97 survived. Eventually, the entire area became part of the P. Burns Ranches.

In 1955, before the annexation, a developer proposed buying 540 acres from Burns Ranches and developing it as Meadowbrook. However, the site's isolation from existing communities complicated the extension of utilities, and the plan was dropped. Kelwood then developed Fairview and part of Fairview Industrial after The City annexed the area. Fairview developed as a residential district with both detached houses and apartment complexes set on curvilinear streets with Fairmount Drive SE separating its two main areas. While mostly a residential street, Fairmount Drive SE also became the setting of Fairview Shopping Centre (7640 Fairmount Drive SE), Fairview Park (the site of the Fairview Community Association Hall), and both of the neighbourhood's public schools. Toppler Bowling Lanes, a landmark business in the shopping centre, was one of its original tenants when the mall opened in 1962.



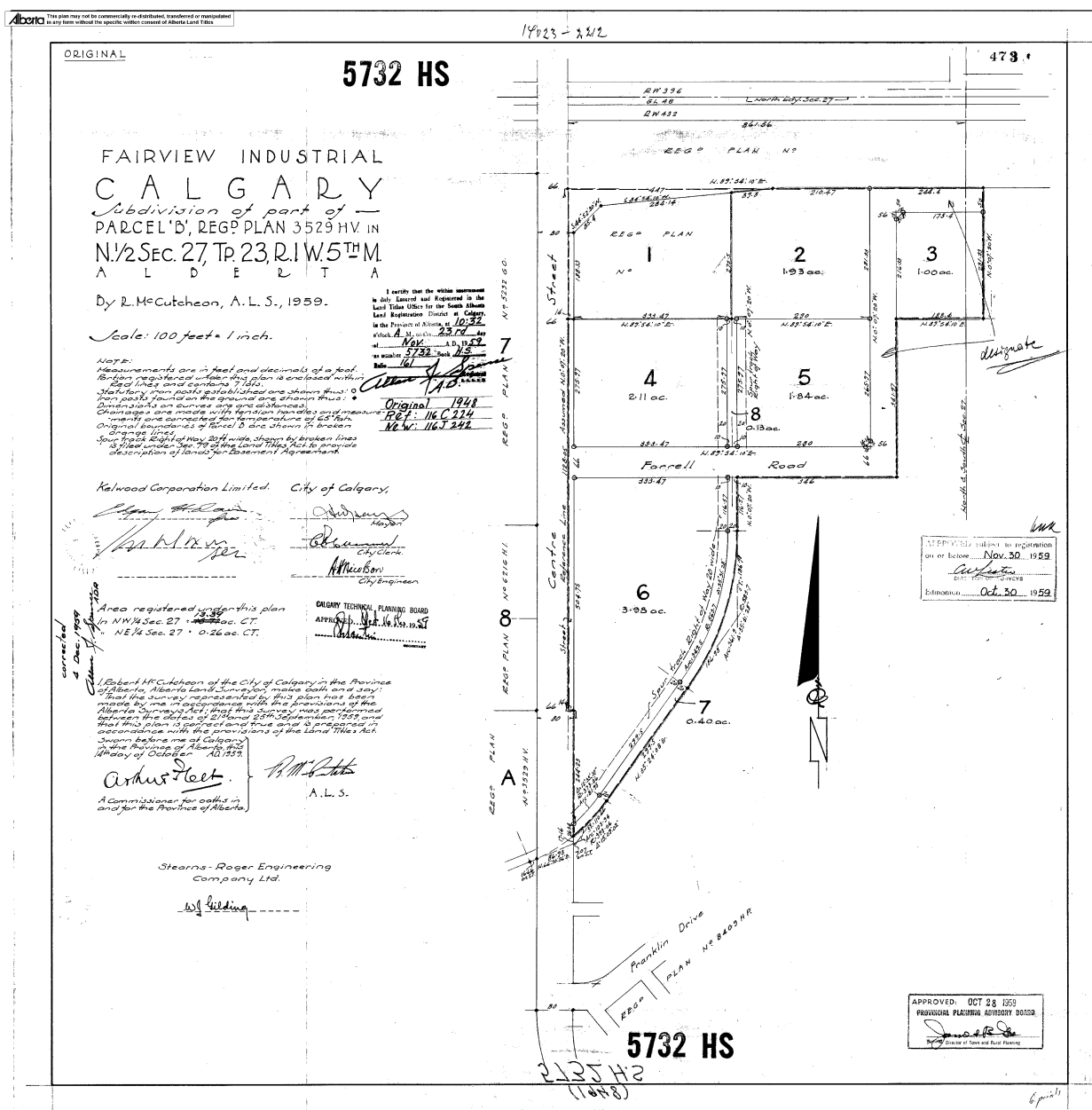
Fairview apartment building, 1965. Libraries and Cultural Resources Digital Collections, University of Calgary CU1124652



Sod turning for Fairview Community Association centre, 1962. Owen Templeton, photographer. Libraries and Cultural Resources Digital Collections, University of Calgary CU1201858

Fairview Industrial, a horseshoe-shaped area, surrounds Fairview on three sides, and Farrell Road SE transitions between them. The industrial district was built on both sides of the CPR tracks, which the LRT line parallels between Chinook and Heritage LRT stations. Major business complexes include Fisher Park (built in 1970), Phillips Industrial Mall (1971), and Heritage Hill Plaza (1973). Fairview Industrial also includes a commercial strip along Macleod Trail, where landmark businesses included Lloyd's

Rollercade (7520 Macleod Trail) from 1964 to 2018 and Tom's House of Pizza (7730 Macleod Trail), part of a locally-owned chain, since 1965.



Plan 5732HS, part of Fairview Industrial, 1959. Government of Alberta, Ministry of Service Alberta.



Oblique aerial view showing Glenmore Trail at Macleod Trail, 1963. Fairview Industrial, foreground left; Kingsland, background left. City of Calgary Archives CalA PP-00669.

The name of Forge Road in Fairview Industrial was evidently meant to convey the district's industrial character. Over time, the occupants of its buildings have changed the street's character. The former industrial bakery at 231 Forge Road SE, built in 1960 to house Honeyboy Bread, became a Moose Lodge in the 1980s and the Hungarian Canadian Cultural Association in the 1990s. The next building to the west, 134 Forge Road SE, was built in 1963 and in 2017 became the headquarters of Chabad Lubavitch of Alberta, part of a worldwide Hasidic Jewish movement. The Canadian Turkish Cultural & Islamic Center, the Calgary Korean Association, and the Markin Centre and the Ann McCaig Centre, which house the Alberta Adolescent Recovery Centre, are all located in Fairview Industrial.

Southwood (1959)



F. Lorn Sanderson's farm, 1909. Libraries and Cultural Resources Digital Collections, University of Calgary CU1108100

Of the four original landholders in present-day Southwood, the most notable was James Bannerman (1849–1927), a flour and feed merchant who served three terms on Calgary's Town Council between 1886 and 1892. By 1901, Frank Lorn Sanderson (1870–1928) and his wife, Mary Isabel (née Hodgson, 1871–1960), acquired the south half for their ranch and lived in a house that they named Audhame. The Sandersons sold their land to John Harper Hamilton (1848–1933), a New Brunswick-born stagecoach driver who moved to Calgary in 1886 and conducted a landmark livery stable business on Atlantic Avenue (now 9 Avenue SE).



The fallout shelter in the Southwood show home likely resembled this one in nearby Haysboro, seen here in 1961. Libraries and Cultural Resources Digital Collections, University of Calgary CU1111226

Southwood is the only community in the plan area in which Kelwood was not involved. The City approved the Plateau Development Company's proposed subdivision in 1958, and the first Southwood home show was held in 1959. At a subsequent "Parade of Homes" in 1961, one of Southwood's homebuilders showcased a house that included a basement fallout shelter. This example of marketing captured the Cold War sentiments of the time. The community also includes an original pre-First World War farmhouse, which was retained along with an acreage when its owner, Dr. Harry N. Jennings

(1893–1974), sold his quarter-section to the developer. Dr. Jennings had been chief of medicine at the Holy Cross Hospital.



“Southwood branch of the Calgary Public Library, n.d. Williams & Harris Shared History Centre, Calgary Public Library CPL_275-69-01

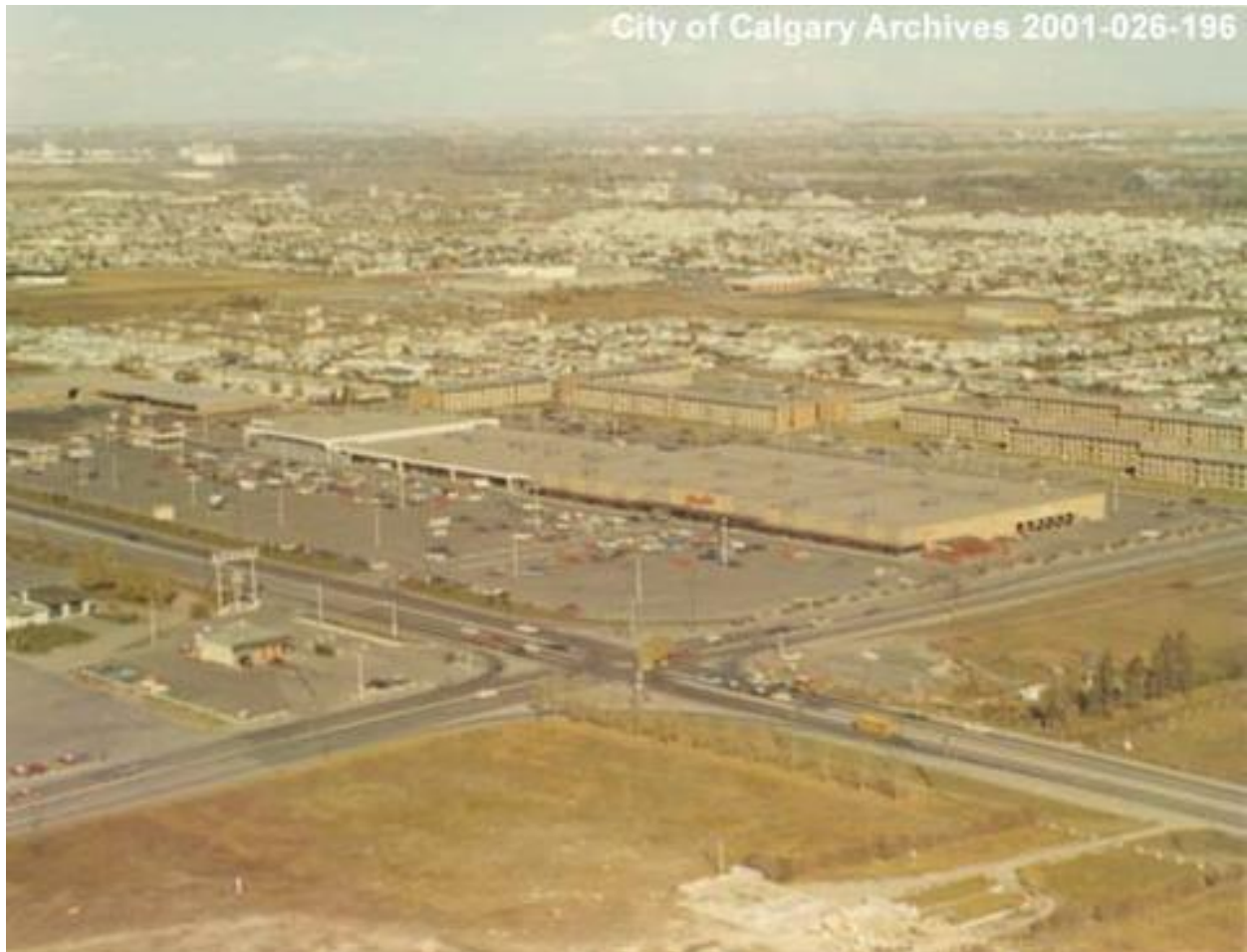
The Southwood Community Association was formed by 1962, when it was registered as a provincial society. The public school board opened Harold Panabaker Junior High in 1963 and Ethel M. Johnson Elementary in 1967, and the Catholic school district built St. Stephen School in 1966. After a thousand residents petitioned for a branch library, the Calgary Public Library opened its Southwood Branch in a purpose-built stand-alone building in 1966.

K-Mart Plaza, an outdoor neighbourhood mall, opened in 1965 at the southwest corner of Elbow Drive SW and Southland Drive S. Dundee Developments Ltd. of Vancouver developed K-Mart Plaza for the S.S. Kresge Co. Ltd., and its anchor business was the first K-Mart store in western Canada. The mall was redesigned in the early 1990s and renamed Southland Corner.

The CPR tracks separated a large wedge-shaped area on the east side of Southwood from the rest of the neighbourhood. Between Macleod Trail and the tracks, the area developed commercially. West of the tracks along Anderson Road, the Corral Drive-in cinema opened in 1964 and remained in business until 1978. The City acquired the property in 1978 and built Anderson Shops and Anderson Station on the site as part of

Calgary Transit's move to LRT service. C-Train cars were originally assembled at the Anderson facility, and service to both of Southwood's LRT stations, Southland and Anderson, began in 1981. Anderson remained the south terminal until 2001 when the line was extended further south.

Acadia (1960)



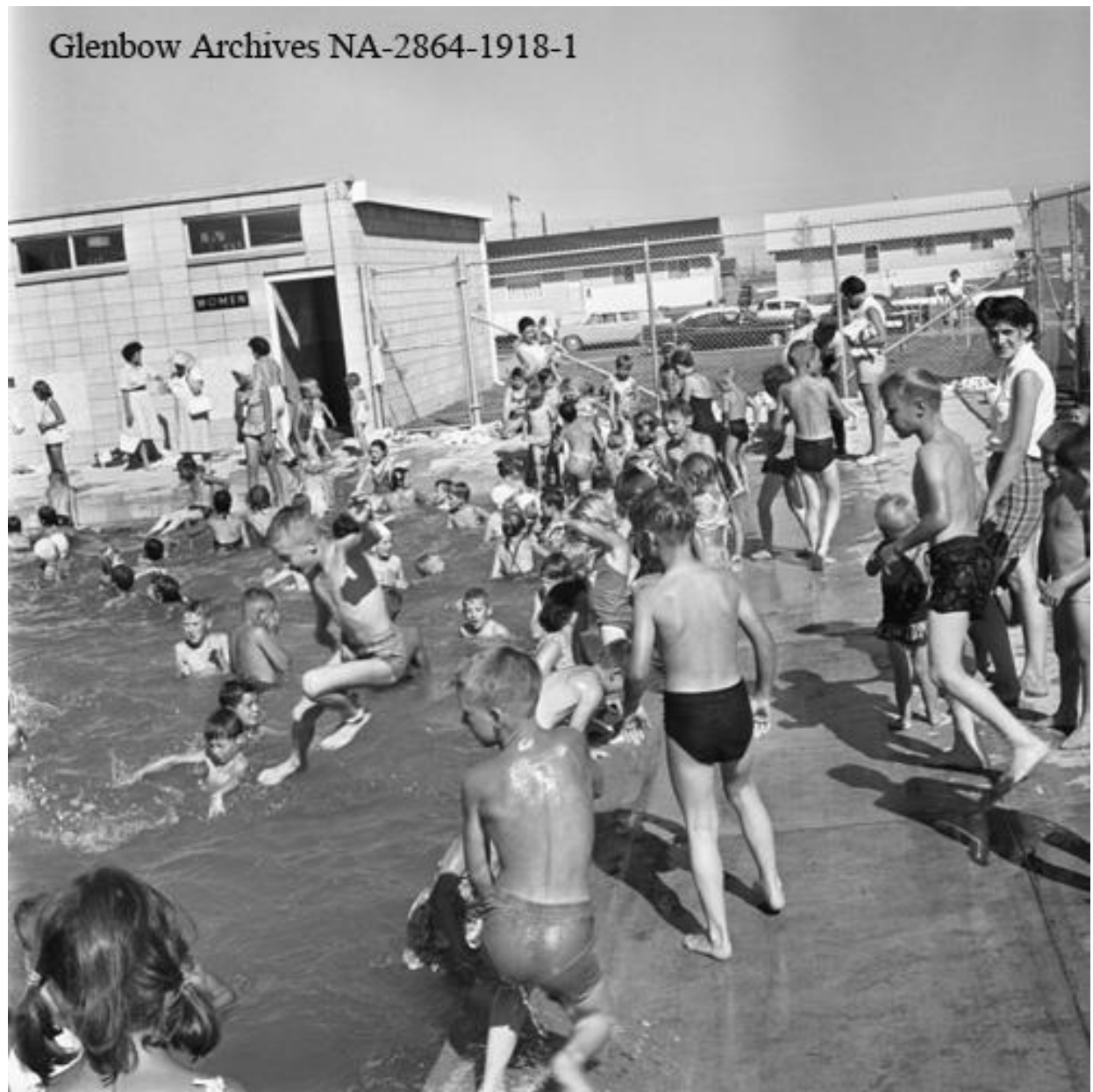
Aerial view of Macleod Trail S, ca. 1970, showing Macleod Mall and the surrounding community of Acadia. City of Calgary Archives 2001-026-196.



Aerial view of Macleod Trail S, circa 1970, showing Macleod Mall and the surrounding community of Acadia. City of Calgary Archives 2001-026-197.

The earliest landowners in western Acadia included Hugh Munro, who also farmed in Haysboro. East of Acadia Drive and 6 Street SE, land grants were issued to the CPR, P.W. King, and James Davidson Geddes (1844–1895), who in 1884 became Calgary's first elected member of the North West Council and later served as town clerk and then city clerk. In time, the entire area became part of P. Burns Ranches. In 1911, a British investor subdivided a portion of Acadia as Meadowfield, but nothing became of this speculative venture. The name survives through ATCO Pipelines' Meadowfield H.P. Station (8911–6 Street SE), a gas installation established around the 1950s.

Kelwood purchased, subdivided, and developed Acadia around 1960 as a neighbourhood of detached homes on curvilinear streets. Macleod Trail S developed as a commercial strip, and two extant mid-1960s landmarks include the Carriage House Motor Inn and Macleod Mall. St. Cecilia's Catholic Church (321–90 Avenue SE), built in 1968, is on The City's inventory of potential historic resources for its Expressionist architectural style. Both the public and separate school-boards built schools in the area in the 1960s, including the public Lord Beaverbrook Senior High School in 1968.



Children swimming at new Acadia swimming pool, 1961. Libraries and Cultural Resources Digital Collections, University of Calgary CU1111411



Line-up at new Acadia swimming pool, 1961. Libraries and Cultural Resources Digital Collections, University of Calgary CU1111579

The Acadia Community Association was registered as a provincial society in 1961, and Alderman Bill Dickie turned the sod for the original community hall (240–90 Avenue SE) in 1963.

Acadia's tradition of outstanding sports complexes began in 1961 with the opening of the municipal Acadia Pool (9009 Fairmount Drive SE). The Acadia Recreation Complex, which houses the Acadia Community Association, opened in 1981, followed by the Osten & Victor Alberta Tennis Centre in Acadia Athletic Park (315–90 Avenue SE) in 2015.

Eagle Ridge (1960)

Sam and Jane Livingston's house was preserved from the waters of the new Glenmore Reservoir and relocated near 14 Street SW. It was again moved to Heritage Park in the early 1960s. This photograph was taken around 1932. Libraries and Cultural Resources Digital Collections, University of Calgary CU178644

Until the early 1930s, this area was part of the Elbow River farm where Sam and Mary Livingston settled in the 1870s. The Eagle Ridge residential district, Heritage Park Historical Village, and the Rockyview Hospital and Carewest Glenmore Park facility are on a remnant of land that was not excavated and flooded in 1930–33 to create the Glenmore Reservoir, an artificial lake developed as part of a new waterworks system that also includes the Glenmore Dam and water treatment plant. The old Livingston farmhouse was preserved and relocated close to present-day 14 Street SW.



Oblique aerial view of Eagle Ridge area and Glenmore Reservoir, 1958. Libraries and Cultural Resources Digital Collections, University of Calgary CU1132100



Oblique aerial view over Glenmore Reservoir, looking east, 1964. Libraries and Cultural Resources Digital Collections, University of Calgary CU1112792

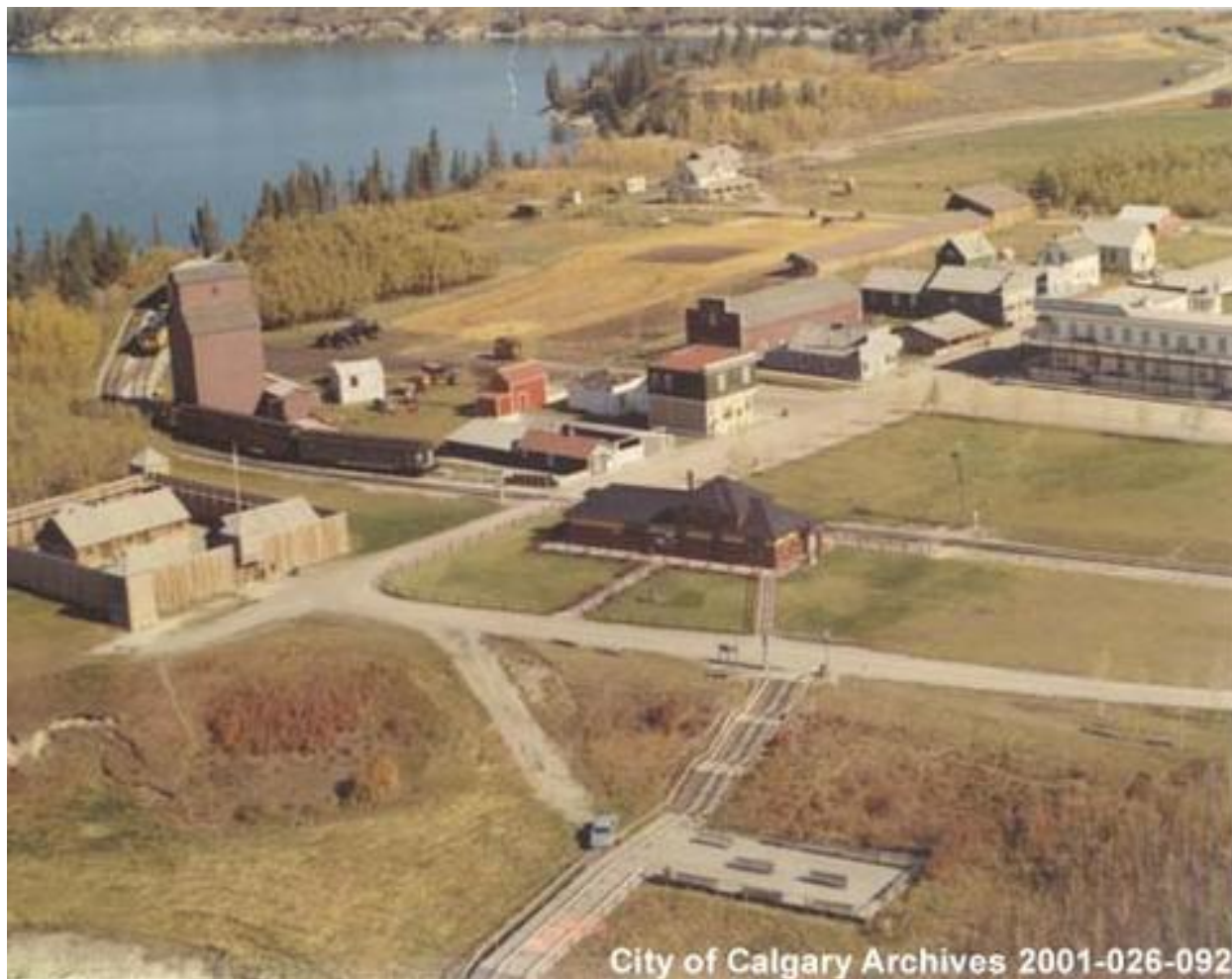


Oblique aerial view of Rockyview General Hospital, looking north toward Glenmore.

Auxiliary Hospital and city skyline, circa 1970. City of Calgary Archives 2001-026-059



Oblique aerial view of Heritage Park, circa 1970. City of Calgary Archives 2001-026-080



Oblique aerial view of buildings and train at heritage Park, circa 1970. City of Calgary

Archives 2001-026-092

In 1959, Kelwood designed and subdivided a 50-acre site as an exclusive residential neighbourhood on two streets laid out in a concentric circular pattern (a third street to the north was added later). It was conceived as one of Calgary's first two "laneless" subdivisions. Many people hoped the neighbourhood would be named for Sam Livingston, but The City judged that a name beginning with 'L' would create confusion with nearby Lakeview. Instead, the new district became Eagle Ridge. A ten-suite luxury development was built in 1969, and it was the first condominium project in Calgary after The Province passed legislation in 1966 to allow condominium ownership of property.



Condominium complex in Eagle Ridge, 1969. Libraries and Cultural Resources Digital Collections, University of Calgary CU1110630

Besides the residential district, Eagle Ridge included institutional development comprising the Glenmore Park Auxiliary Hospital (the future Carewest Glenmore Park), which opened in 1963, and the Rockyview General Hospital, which opened in 1966. The City developed walking and cycling paths around the reservoir, including within Eagle Ridge.

Heritage Park Historical Village, conceived by Calgary businessman and philanthropist Eric L. Harvie was first proposed in 1961 as a children's pioneer theme park. It opened in 1964 as a living-history village, and it continued to develop with authentic historic buildings moved in from elsewhere, new structures built to represent the old, and a working railway and a paddle-wheeler. A pre-railway settlement was added in the late 1970s, and Heritage Square and Gasoline Alley were completed in 2009. Two Heritage Park buildings have their origins in the Heritage Communities: the Livingston farmhouse and the Burns Barn.

One of the earliest settlers on this land was John Lee Bowen (1859–1923), an American who at one time managed the I.G. Baker Co. store in Calgary. The Montana-based Baker firm was an important supplier in Calgary's pre-railway days, and the company moved its goods from the United States by ox train along the historic Macleod Trail.



At the peak of Calgary's pre-First World War boom in 1912, farmer William C. Jamieson (1832–1917) subdivided the property into 28 large estate lots and 16 smaller lots, and named it Kelvin Grove. Jamieson was from a town near Glasgow, Scotland, and he likely named the subdivision for Kelvingrove Park in that city. The boom faded in 1913, and Kelvin Grove remained undeveloped.



Bill Herron photographed in his Kelvin Grove home, 1958. Libraries and Cultural Resources Digital Collections, University of Calgary CU1145421

Two notable rancher-oilmen later lived in Kelvin Grove and raised horses there. Clifton Cuthbert (Cliff) Cross (1895–1959), an Ottawa-born oilman and rancher, moved to Calgary in 1936 and established Kelvin Grove Ranches.. William Stewart Herron (1908–1989), the namesake son of Alberta's founding oilman, acquired land in the future Chinook Park and Kelvin Grove neighbourhoods, and there he lived in a 1950s ranch-style house that remains extant at 1101–70 Avenue SW. In the mid-1940s, Herron commissioned Smithbilt Hats to design and manufacture white cowboy hats for his family's annual entry in the Stampede Parade for which his wife, Mary Madeleine, designed the western costumes. Before long, the hat became Calgary's symbol of western hospitality.



The Chinook Park polo track is partly visible to the left in this oblique aerial view looking west from Kingsland to the Glenmore Reservoir, 1958. Libraries and Cultural Resources Digital Collections, University of Calgary CU1132099



Oblique aerial view of Kingsland and Kelvin Grove areas, looking west, 1958. Libraries and Cultural Resources Digital Collections, University of Calgary CU1132098

The earliest development took place in 1958 in what is now North Kelvin Grove, when The City approved construction of a Jewish day school and a synagogue on contiguous properties along Glenmore Trail. Around 1960, Kelwood acquired land north of 70 Avenue SW from Herron and began to develop Kelvin Grove as a neighbourhood of detached family homes. The public-school board opened Chinook Park Elementary (the future bilingual École Chinook Park School around 1960 and Henry Wise Wood Senior High (910–75 Avenue SW) in 1961. Two extant patio-style apartment complexes were developed along Elbow Drive in the early 1960s. Kelvin Grove Patio Apartments, the first of its kind in Calgary was designed by architect and future alderman Jack Long and opened in 1963. The adjacent Garden Court Apartments, which included a playground and an outdoor heated swimming pool, opened in 1964. The architect was W.G. Milne, who later designed the Calgary Tower.

Herron developed the Wild Horse Golf Range in 1960 at the southwest corner of Glenmore Trail S and Elbow Drive SW. In 1972, the site was developed as Mayfair Place, a mixed-use 16-storey building, described as an “integrated living complex”¹ with 276 apartments, medical and dental offices, and an enclosed shopping mall. The balance of the site was developed later in the 1970s and 1980s. Trinity Lodge, a retirement home, opened in 1975.

In the late 1960s, North Kelvin Grove filled in with the extant Chinook Nursing Home and the now-demolished First Alliance Church (1201 Glenmore Trail SW), a notable mid-century modern structure built in 1969 and sold in 2005 when The City began the Glenmore Trail S/Elbow Drive SW/5th Street SW Interchange Project. The church was replaced by the Bantrel building.

Willow Park (1965)

¹ “World of pleasure at Mayfair’s door,” *Calgary Herald*, 26 April 1972, 47.



Oblique aerial view looking northeast at Willow Park area, 1958. Libraries and Cultural Resources Digital Collections, University of Calgary CU1131975

Willow Park's original land grant holders included Robert Shade Geddes, a son of J.D. Geddes who farmed in the future Acadia and East Fairview Industrial areas. Part of this district was later included in ex-sheriff King's ranch. Ultimately, the future Willow Park became the property of Frederick Perceval, the Earl of Egmont (1914–2001). After a few years in England, Perceval took up farming on this Macleod Trail S property. He called the farm "Little Avon" after his family seat, Avon Castle, and he had the castle gate replicated as the entrance to his Macleod Trail farm.



Willow Park Golf Course, 1965. Libraries and Cultural Resources Digital Collections, University of Calgary CU1111001

Kelwood acquired the property in 1958 and presented the Willow Park home show in 1963, but disappointing lot sales led executive Ellis Keith (1917–1985) to include a 136-acre private golf course in the design. Keith reasoned that property east of Macleod Trail lacked prestige and that a golf course could remedy this problem. The Willow Park Golf Course opened in 1965, complete with thousands of planted trees, and Willow Park succeeded as an upscale development.

The public school board opened Willow Park Elementary in 1965 and Fred Seymour Elementary in 1969. The Catholic School Board opened St. William Elementary in 1967. Fred Seymour Elementary closed in 2006, and its campus later became École-Notre-Dame-de-la-Paix.



Fish Creek Library, 1985. Williams & Harris Shared History Centre, Calgary Public Library CPL_209-04-83

The area between Macleod Trail S and Bonaventure Drive SE developed as the 600,000-square-foot South Centre shopping mall, which opened in 1974. In 1978, the smaller, outdoor Willow Park Village mall was built on the site of the Earl of Egmont's home. The Fish Creek Branch of the Calgary Public Library, designed by Calgary architects Ian McDougall and Ken Hutchinson as a pyramid-shaped glass structure, opened in 1985.

Maple Ridge (1965)

After R.S. Geddes and other homesteaders farmed in the future Maple Ridge, most of the area became part of Ex-Sheriff King's ranch. During the city's pre-First World War boom, King's real estate firm, Kingsland, Ltd., advertised 320 acres of land in this area for industrial development. The boom ended later that year, and no industries located here. In time, this area became part of P. Burns Ranches.

Kelwood developed Maple Ridge as a neighbourhood of single detached homes with a curvilinear street pattern. The developer donated 80 acres to The City for use as a 9-hole municipal golf course, and Maple Ridge Golf Course opened in 1969. It was expanded to become an 18-hole course in 1992. The public school board opened both Maple Ridge Elementary and R.T. Alderman Junior High in 1967. The Willow Ridge Community Association, founded in 1967 as the Maple Ridge-Willow Park Community Association and renamed in 1976, maintains a community hall complete with a community garden, an ice rink, basketball, tennis, and pickleball courts, and a soccer field.

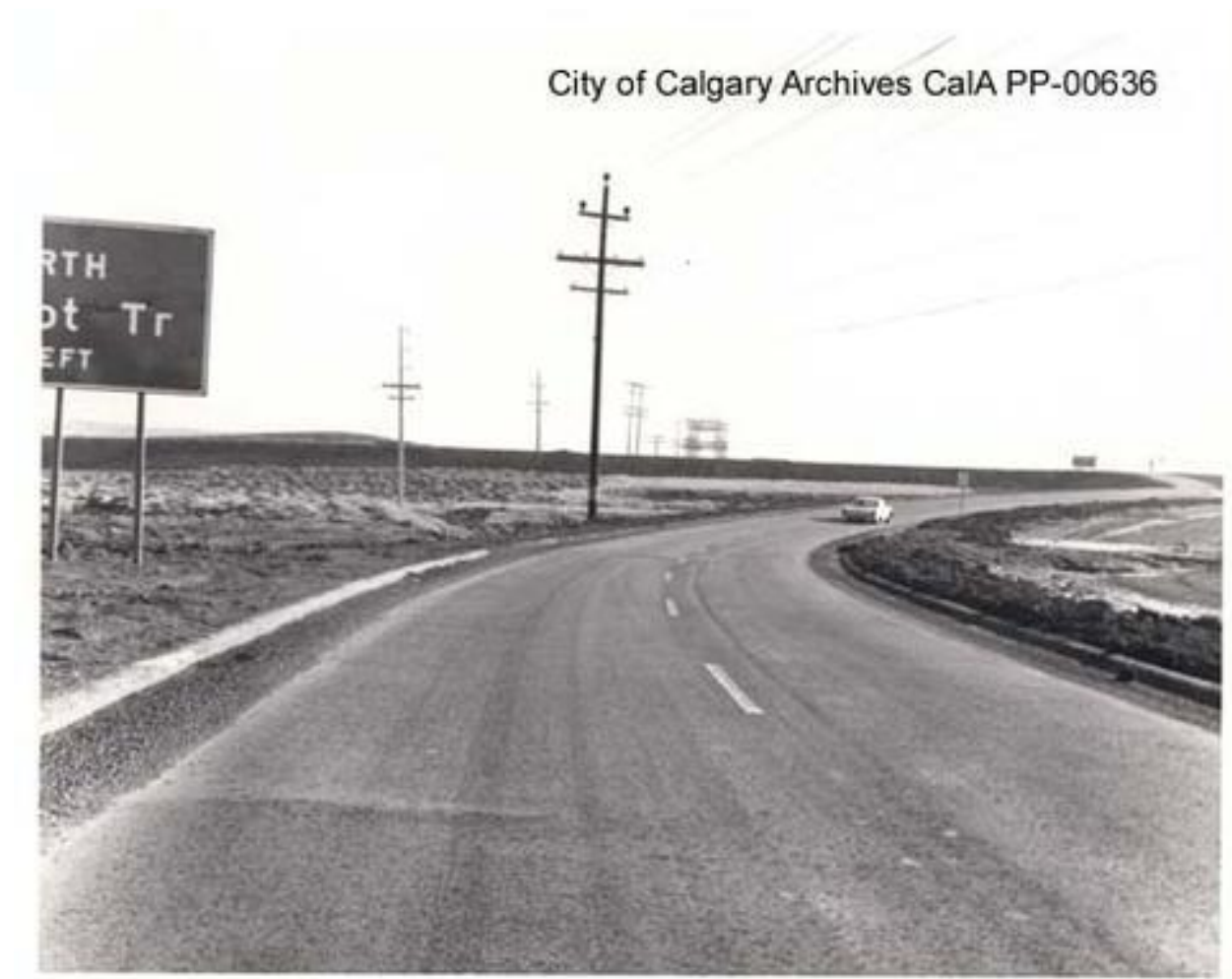
Sue Higgins Park, a natural area and designated park along the Bow River, spans the boundary between Acadia and Maple Ridge. Before 1994, it was an unprotected natural area. Park advocates formed the Southland Natural Park Society in 1992 to oppose a golf course proposal for the site. Nora Tuckey (1945–2011), a park user and longtime society president, almost single-handedly gathered over 5000 signatures for a petition to ask The City to formalize the park. The City established Southland Park in 1994 and Tuckey and her husband, Sydney, received a Mayor's Environmental Award for their efforts. The park became Calgary's largest off-leash dog park. It was later renamed for Sue Higgins (1935–2014), who represented the area on City Council between 1977 and 2001 and enjoyed walking her dogs in this park. *Les Deux Chiens Assis*, a pair of dog sculptures created by Parisian artist Henri Alfred Jaquemart (1824–1896) and donated to The City in 1978, was placed in the park in 2014.



Glenbow Archives NA-2864-23952
Gallelli Concrete plant, 1973. Libraries and Cultural Resources Digital Collections, University of Calgary CU1112221

The Deerfoot Trail extension south from Glenmore Trail opened in 1982, and it separates Maple Ridge from Sue Higgins Park and the industrial area to the south.

East Fairview Industrial (1979)



Deerfoot Trail North exit from 66 Avenue SE east of 6 Street SE, n.d. City of Calgary Archives CalA PP-00636



The City of Calgary, Corporate Records, Archives CalA990226004
Transporting the Burns Ranch barn to Heritage Park, 1977. City of Calgary Archives CalA 990226004

Most of today's East Fairview Industrial, from Glenmore Trail in the north to the southern tip of the IKEA building (8000–11 Street SE), was originally granted to the Hudson's Bay Company. The land south of IKEA was on the homestead of J.D. Geddes, who also farmed in Acadia. Geddes' land and part of the HBC property—including the future site of the Real Canadian Superstore (20 Heritage Meadows SE), most of Deerfoot Meadows, and the land west to the escarpment—later became part of Ex-Sheriff King's horse ranch. During the pre-First World War boom, King subdivided the former HBC property as Kingsland Park at the same time he subdivided and named the community of Kingsland. Both names almost certainly derive from his own. The boom ended in 1913, and Kingsland Park was not developed.

The entire area eventually became part of P. Burns Ranches. It was the site of a grain elevator that was destroyed by fire three times (in 1945, 1958, and 1959), and it is almost certainly the original location of the Burns Barn that was moved to Heritage Park in 1977. Industrial development began during the Second World War. To meet wartime demand for explosives, Ottawa established Alberta Nitrogen Products Limited on a 200-acre site acquired from Burns and built its massive ammonia and ammonium nitrate plant. The Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada provided operational support. The \$10-million complex was the largest ammonia plant in the country and the largest manufacturing enterprise in the province. Both the CPR and Canadian National

Railways extended leads to serve the plant, and it became operational in 1941. Before long, alternative materials for explosives manufacture were developed, and in 1943 the plant was partly converted to produce fertilizers. After the war, Ottawa sold the complex to Cominco (as Consolidated Mining and Smelting was eventually renamed) which operated it as a fertilizer plant.

The present East Fairview Industrial district developed from three different points of origin. North of Heritage Drive and west of 11 Street, a few industries were established along Railway Street SE, which paralleled a railway line that serviced the Cominco plant to the south. The City acquired the land east of 11 Street, from Heritage Drive north to Glenmore Trail, for Deerfoot Trail extension. Lands not needed for freeway development were subdivided and marketed as East Fairview Industrial Park. It attracted furniture retailers and other high-end commercial and warehousing concerns, including the third Costco outlet in Canada. The area west of 11 Street SE developed similarly with low-rise retail structures. All that remains of the area's industrial character is Rolling Mix Concrete (which has operated at 7209 Railway Street SE since at least the early 1970s) and the name Railway Street, which has outlasted the railway tracks themselves.

South of Heritage Drive stood Cominco, which closed two-thirds of its operation in 1987 and the remainder in 1994. Its complex was demolished and the railway line removed. A decade later, Heritage Partners, a Canadian-American investment group, redeveloped the site as Deerfoot Meadows, a massive open-air retail complex on a 140-hectare site. Anchor tenant IKEA opened in 2004. The developer is expected to transfer a 44-acre parcel along the Bow River as a wildlife preserve following review and contaminant remediation.

Heritage Partners planned to expand Deerfoot Meadows to include The Bluffs, comprising office and luxury residential towers on the ridge below Blackfoot Trail, and the Village at the Deerfoot Meadows, a high-end shopping complex north of the existing mall. However, the expansion did not proceed, and the area remain undeveloped.

Glendeer Business Park (1981)

This relatively small triangle-shaped area, bounded by Deerfoot Trail, Glenmore Trail, and Heritage Drive, roughly corresponds to the fractional quarter-section that James Sydney Gibb (1860–1940) homesteaded in the 1880s. Gibb was one of the first merchants in Calgary after the CPR arrived in 1883, and his father-in-law, magistrate Jeremiah Travis, was a key figure in Calgary's early history as a town. This property later became part of P. Burns Ranches, which subdivided it into several large parcels in 1953 as "Gordon Subdivision." However, the area remained undeveloped at the time.

The present district was defined in the 1970s through development of Deerfoot Trail south to Glenmore Trail in 1980 and to Highway 22X in 1982. Glendeer Business Park was developed privately in 1981 on a remnant of land not required for freeway

development, and its single, circular street was named Glendeer Drive SE. Unica Design Studio became one of the earliest businesses to locate there. Before long, the entire district was repurposed as the first automobile dealership mall in Alberta. The Calgary Auto Centre opened in Glendeer Business Park in 1988, only two-and-a-half years after Canada's first auto mall began operation in Richmond, B.C.

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