

**HILLHURST
SUNNYSIDE**
WALKING TOUR AND MAP

The Hillhurst-Sunnyside walking tour consists of 50 points of interest. These locations are historically representative of the area, unique and/or unusual to the neighbourhood, or of particular interest because of past inhabitants or present ghosts.

As an introduction to the community's past and present, this walking tour is designed to allow you to understand what the community is and what makes it special.

Walkers will complete the tour in two to three hours (or more, depending on the amount of time you spend in local stores, restaurants or pubs). You can also do the tour by bicycle, rollerblade or car. Remember to bring a camera, for who knows when a ghost may wander by!

So, please enjoy our community, thank you for visiting and we hope you return often.

www.calgary.ca
call 3-1-1



**HILLHURST
SUNNYSIDE**
WALKING TOUR AND MAP

Take a walk through one of Calgary's oldest residential communities.

Visit historical homes, churches, parks, buildings and schools during this unique urban experience.



IMPORTANT DATES IN HILLHURST-SUNNYSIDE HISTORY

PRIOR TO 1880 Sunnyside was an aboriginal encampment. Artifacts are still found to this day.

LATE 1800s The majority of Sunnyside was owned by the Canadian Pacific Railway. The area was surveyed into 25-foot lots.

1883 Felix McHugh established his 21-acre homestead in Section 21, today known as Sunnyside.

1884 McHugh helped construct the first building in Calgary on the corner of 8 Avenue and 1 Street N.W. (McHugh Bluff now bears his name.)

1885 Peter A. Prince travelled to Alberta and later developed logging operations near Calgary for the Eau Claire and Bow River Lumber Company. He was also involved in other Calgary businesses, including the Calgary Water Power Company, Calgary Water Company, Calgary Milling Company, Calgary Iron Works and the Prince-Kerr Ranch Company. Prince's Island is named after him.

1894 The City of Calgary was incorporated with a population of 6,000.

1904 Ezra Riley homesteaded on the 360,000-acre Cochrane Ranch (originally owned by Senator Matthew Henry Cochrane, for whom the town of Cochrane was named). Riley named Hillhurst after the Hillhurst Farm at Compton, Quebec.

1907 Sunnyside and Hillhurst were annexed to The City of Calgary; Riley sold some of his land to The City in return for two years of tax-exempt status.

1910 Riley donated a 20-acre parcel to The City — now known as Riley Park — as well as a stone structure where St. Barnabas Church now stands.

1911 There was a building boom in Sunnyside and Hillhurst. Although land in Sunnyside was very wet, it was cheap and empty lots were quickly bought. Mudslides and floods were a major concern.

1920s AND 30s The community had a second major building boom. Most vacant housing sites were developed.

- Streetcar lines gave workers and shoppers access to the downtown area.
- Lines for sewer and water were installed north of the river. Until this time, water was retrieved from springs and outhouses were the norm.
- A community centre was built on the community's athletic site.

1926 The Grace Maternity Hospital and Girls Home opened after the Salvation Army bought the Bishop Pinkham College on 8 Avenue and 13 Street N.W.

1948 The Hillhurst Sunnyside Community Association was incorporated.

1954 The Mewata Bridge was constructed from 14 Street N.W. over the Bow River.

1957 St. Barnabas Anglican Church burnt down; the bell tower is the only original section remaining.

1976-1983 The Neighbourhood Improvement Program helped improve public facilities in the area. The Community Centre building was significantly increased in size and scope.

1977 The Hillhurst-Sunnyside Design Brief was adopted, with policies aimed at stopping the spread of downtown-type uses into the commercial area. In the residential area, the plan encouraged a move away from apartment-style development to family-oriented development.

1980s The historical Ross Kerr building, at the corner of 10 Street and Kensington Road N.W., burnt down.

1987 With much controversy, the LRT arrived in the community, running up 9A Street N.W. and effectively separating Hillhurst from Sunnyside.

1996 The Grace Hospital was closed by the provincial government and its women's health programs were transferred to the Foothills Hospital.

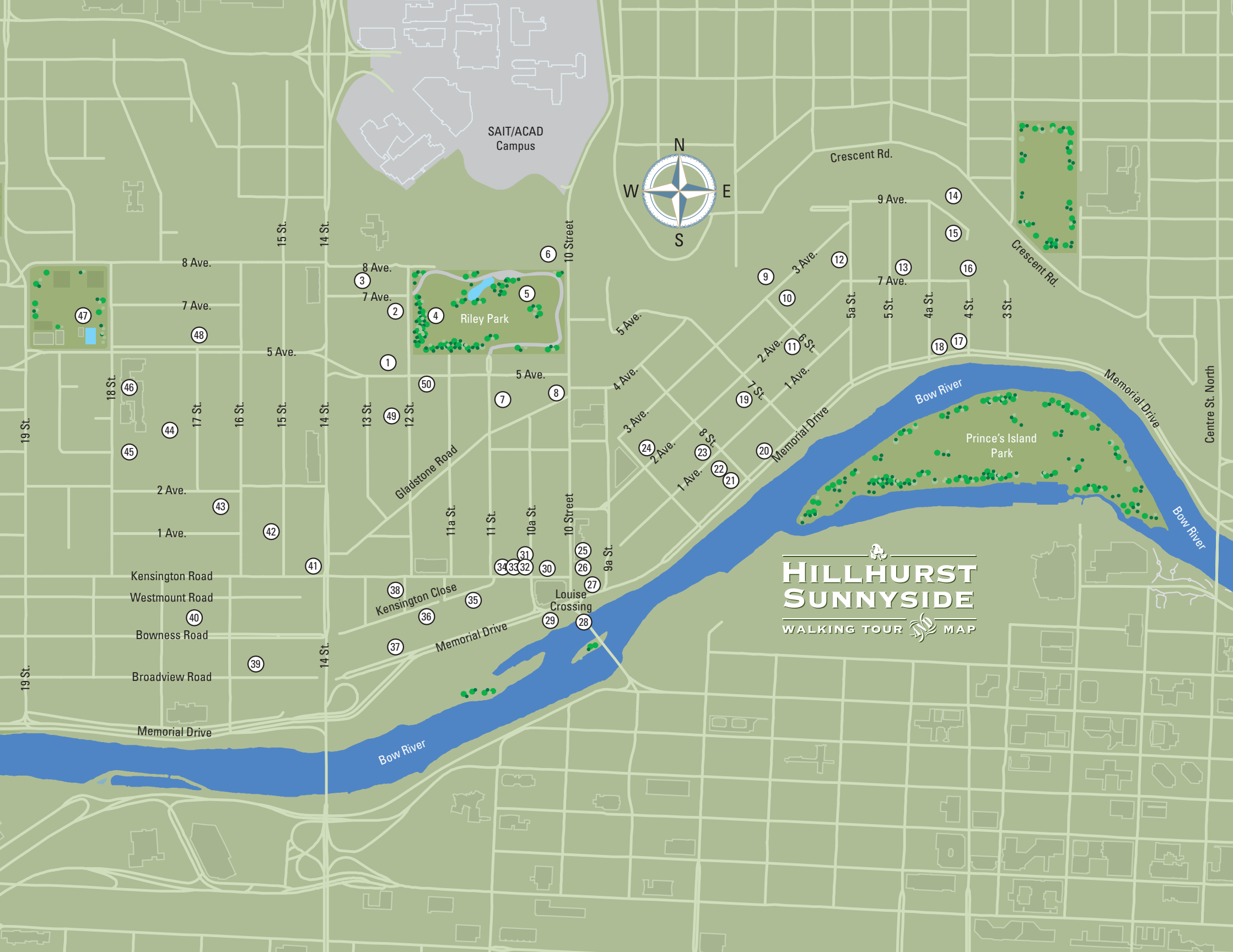
2002 The historic St. John's Catholic Church, built in 1931 on 10 Street and 5 Avenue N.W., burnt down.

2005 Land and house prices in Hillhurst-Sunnyside set records as a new wave of building began in the area.

HISTORICAL STREET NAMES

As you walk the communities of Hillhurst-Sunnyside, you may see street names etched into the cement of various streets. Initially, many of the streets in the community were given names that reflected the predominantly English and Scottish origins of the area's first settlers. Some businesses and residential developments perpetuate these original names and hopefully this practice will continue.

Original Name	Present Name
Sunnyside Boulevard	Memorial Dr (east of 10 St N.W.)
Westmount Boulevard	Memorial Dr (west of 10 St N.W.)
Hillhurst Boulevard	Memorial Dr (west of 14 St N.W.)
Merchison Street	9A St N.W.
Morleyville Road	10 St N.W.
Norfolk Road	10A St N.W.
Beverly Street	11 St N.W.
Preston Street	11A St N.W.
Oxford Street	12 St N.W.
Nelson Street	16 St N.W.
Centre Avenue	Kensington Road N.W.



For more information about Hillhurst-Sunnyside,
please visit the following:

cityofcalgaryarchives@calgary.ca

glenbowmuseum@glenbow.org

localhistorydepartment@calgarypubliclibrary.com

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and business people that have lived in the area and created its history.



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