

## Chapter 1 : Nenshi visits Vancouver to try to lure tech talent to Calgary | Calgary Herald

*"Calgary's Grand Story" is a history of the city as told through the story of the Grand Theatre and the Lougheed Building, two of Calgary's most prominent historic icons.*

History of Calgary In a foot weary troop of North West Mounted Policemen topped the valley rim and saw what they were looking for: It was the ideal place to build a fort, and though they had no reason to look that far ahead, it was the ideal place to build a city too. The fort happened at Calgary because of whisky and the Indian tribes abused by its trade, but Calgary formed around quite different purposes. The rich grassy foothills to the west, fescue grasses in the rolling land to the northeast, the vast grass prairie to the east and southeast. The robe trade had removed the free roaming buffalo from the grasslands, so the Canadian government decided to use grass and cattle as a first stage in the process of colonization and opened the territory to ranching. The railway came in and pioneer ranchers poured in from across Canada and beyond. In 1881, with a population of 4,000, Calgary was officially proclaimed a city. Its first boom was on. Calgary started out looking like most western towns: The town was destined for a change, that change came in the form of the great fire of 1886. Fire fighters did their best, but a large portion of town burned down in spite of them. The results were, those about to build considered materials more fire proof than wood. The answer was found sticking from the banks of the Bow in several nearby locations, sandstone. Calgary was suddenly a city with an image, "The Sandstone City" an image separate from other cities and arguable superior. Building in sandstone became more than mere fashion, each school, bank or private mansion built from it was a contribution to identity, an act of local patriotism. By 1890, it had a reliable supply of natural gas, it had a street railway, it had a vaudeville house and a seat, first class theatre, the Sherman Grand. At the peak of the surge in 1893, with 47,000 people living in Calgary, something happened that was destined to out last the Sandstone. A cowboy promoter by the name of Guy Weadick talked four of the most powerful men from the Calgary area into financially backing an experiment called the Calgary Stampede. Although one in every three citizens turned out for that stampede, it still lost money. Weadick did not return to try again until 1907. Since then, the Calgary Show has never looked back. After 1907, the boom in Calgary real estate faltered and the sandstone was exhausted. Just when it seemed that Calgary might have to content itself with a less than dynamic future, oil made its presence known in 1914 with the Dingman well in nearby Turner Valley. This was to be one of the shortest booms ever, lasting from May to August 1914, coming to an abrupt halt with the outbreak of World War I. The first World War hit Calgary hard thousands of young men left to join the war effort, hundreds would not return. In the roar of high pressure oil and gas erupting from a drill stem, Royalite drilled below the Dingman well and struck it rich. In Calgary, life took up where it had left off in 1914. This boom would not begin to sputter until 1918. The effects of the war on Calgary differed little from those on other Canadian cities. At the end of the war, the long pent desire to get rolling again, to know prosperity in peacetime, was as strong in Calgary as anywhere, and Calgary had the gift in the ground to do it with. In 1917, oil was found at Leduc and, though the field was only fifteen miles from Edmonton, Calgary managed to keep an administrative grip on the bonanza that followed. From 1917, in 1920, it mushroomed to 100,000, by 1925, by 1930. The growth continued to center on oil, with reliable and constant help from the agricultural industries. The establishment as oil capital in the heyday of Turner Valley held, and as the oil patch spread across provincial boundaries and into the untapped North, Calgary remained the heart of the industry. At the peak of the boom, 100,000 people a month were arriving in Calgary. Old Calgary, what little was left, was being smashed down by the city block to make way for the new. The buildings were approved with little thought given to the views to the relationship of one building to the rest. The recession that had much of the rest of the world in its grip finally found Calgary in 1930. Some would say the recession was brought on by: Whatever the cause the boom in Calgary had come to an end and was going the other way. Stereotypes live long and its hard to change them. Calgary has been known from the beginning as a cow town and still has that wild west image. The reality, is to expect a forest of Manhattan like sky scrapers, one will see the impressive and monumental new municipal building nest to the well preserved sandstone structure of old City Hall. The speed skating oval is simply a marvel of architecture and technology, only the second covered structure of this kind in the world. We are proud of a

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large and still growing university and three institutions of college rank. A new, very functional rapid transit system links residential areas with downtown in minutes. But the Calgary of today will welcome you to our city with a traditional, warm "Howdy ".

## Chapter 2 : Prince fans file petition seeking federal grand jury probe into his death - CNN

*Calgary was a boomtown of 50, people in , the year the Lougheed Building and the adjacent Grand Theatre were built. The fanfare and anticipation surrounding their opening marked the beginning of a golden era in the city's history.*

History[ edit ] This image shows an older streetcar vehicle passing one of the new electric trolleybuses that replaced all the streetcars. What would eventually become Calgary Transit began as the Calgary Street Railway [5] on July 5, , [6] with twelve electric streetcars serving what was at the time a city of 30, Eventually the electric trolley lines were phased out together to be replaced by diesel buses. Standard bus routes were identified with white bus stop signs. Blue Arrow bus routes, marked by blue signs, provided limited stops, and all day service to suburban neighborhoods from the city centre. Express service was indicated with red signs and provided extremely limited bus service to the far reaches of the city during peak hours only. He received free transit for a year and was celebrated by mayor Nenshi. The original line referred to internally as the Red Line, and externally as Route ran from Anderson station just north of Anderson Road in the south end of the city to 8th St SW in Downtown Calgary. On June 28, , two new stations for the south line opened: Shawnessy station south of a brand new interchange at Macleod Trail and Shawnessy Boulevard and SomersetBridlewood station south of nd Avenue and just north of Shawville Gate. On December 17, , an extension was made to the Route northeast line first extension ever on the history of the line from Whitehorn to the new McKnightWestwinds station. On August 27, , Martindale and Saddletowne stations was added to the northeast line, making the total of stations on this line to After this opening, the CTrain system total length is now On August 27, , a train en route to the Somerset station collided with a construction crane in between the Dalhousie and Brentwood stations. Six were injured in the accident, including one child. The BRT system consisted of a single route, Route , serving the northern and western parts of the city. A subsequent route, Route , was added in , serving the Bowness and 17th Avenue East corridors. A third route, Route , entered service on August 31, , along a proposed southeast LRT corridor. The Blue Arrow name all but disappeared in in order to unify all bus stops under one common scheme, but certain Blue Arrow routes are still in service to this day. In fact, Route replaces a Blue Arrow route Route The now run with shuttle buses, during off peak hours and weekends. The does not run on weekends at all. These are both due to low ridership. On December 10, , the BRT route started.

## Chapter 3 : "It's Surreal. We're In The Matrix" - Calgary's Newest Mall Is A Ghost Town | Zero Hedge

*This is recounted in Donald B. Smith's book, The Grand Story. "This is a free country, and whether a man be black or white, a British subject or an alien, no one has the right to draw the colour or any other line to subject him either to indignity or inconvenience," wrote the News-Telegram.*

## Chapter 4 : Five edgy offerings at Calgary's High Performance Rodeo - The Globe and Mail

*Calgary was a boomtown of 50, people in , the year the Lougheed Building and the adjacent Grand Theatre were built. The fanfare and anticipation surrounding their opening marked the beginning of a golden era in the city's history. The Lougheed quickly became Calgary's premier corporate address.*

## Chapter 5 : News from the grand opening of the City of Calgary's new compost facility |

*Calgary was a boomtown of 50, people in , the year the Lougheed Building and the adjacent Grand Theatre were built. Through the great days of Vaudeville and classic cinema, through the Depression, two world wars, and the oil and gas boom, the Lougheed and the Grand were cornerstones of downtown Calgary.*

## Chapter 6 : History of Calgary

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*Complemented by over historical images, Calgary's Grand Story is a fascinating tribute to the Lougheed and the Grand and celebrates their unrivalled position in the city's political, economic, and cultural history.*

### Chapter 7 : the history of prairie theatre | Download eBook PDF/EPUB

*Calgary's Grand Story is a local history that is told through the biographies of the people connected to two heritage buildings. All of these people are linked in some way to the Lougheed Building and the Grand Theatre, which were erected by Senator James Lougheed in , at the height of Calgary's real estate boom.*

### Chapter 8 : List of tallest buildings in Calgary - Wikipedia

*Calgary's Grand story: the making of a prairie metropolis from the viewpoint of two heritage buildings /.*

### Chapter 9 : Theatre Calgary's The Secret Garden is grand but hollow

*That is seen to push back the grand opening well into spring of next year. The optimistic outlook stands in the face of eerie reality of the project, which shows "For Lease" signs and empty glass spaces traditionally reserves for stores.*