

Prepared by Juliette Champagne

Overview of the History of the N-E Edmonton region				
Subject	Date	Location	Description	Source

<p>Mesozoic Era- Triassic, Jurassic and Cretaceous Time</p>	<p>225 to 65 million yrs B.P.</p>	<p>Alberta/ Edmonton region</p>	<p>What is today Alberta, during the Triassic and Jurassic times, was the western coastline of the continent which was then located in the tropics. From this time of lush tropical marshlands we have extensive coal deposits. About 140 million years ago, extensive volcanic activity saw the rise of the western Cordillera. This period accounts for the volcanic ash deposits which can be seen in layers along the river valley, known as bentonites. These are sticky clay rich rocks and clays which swell when wet and cause the landslips which can be seen in the river valley. Extremely slick, before pavement and sidewalks were built in Edmonton, during spring thaw and during rainy periods, this clay was a huge problem for pedestrians and drivers. Pedestrians used to leave their boots under the boardwalks before boarding the trolleys, so muddy were their feet. Today bentonitic clays are used for drilling mud in the oilfields and to make impermeable clay linings for canals and landfills. As the continent drifted northward during the Cretaceous Era, the climate became a bit cooler, but there was still lush vegetation and this created solid fuel deposits of coal, peat bogs, as well as deposits of oil and natural gas. Fossils of dinosaurs and plant fragments were deposited during this time and many are to be found in creek beds and the river valley in and around Edmonton.</p> <p>From this time, three major coal seams in the Edmonton area were deposited. These are pancake style layers rather than veins. The Lower Clover Bar seam rise from 75 metres below the Saskatchewan River west of Whitemud Creek to the river's surface east of the Clover Bar Bridge. The Upper Clover Bar is about 25 metres above this, and reaches the surface downstream at the Rundle-Gold Bar Park footbridge. The uppermost seam is the Weaver Seam, and it accounts for the mines in the Norwood, Kinnaird, Cromdale and Ada Boulevard areas. There are several other seams, but these three are the most important.</p>	<p><i>Edmonton Beneath Our Feet, a guide to the geology of the Edmonton region.</i> John D. Godfrey, Editor-in-Chief, Edmonton Geological Society, third printing 2001.pp. 12-13; pp. 60-62.</p>
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Empress Formation	Pre-1.6 million yrs B. P.	Clover Bar/Beverly, on the Saskatchewan River	This is an alluvial deposit, which predates the Pleistocene Epoch of the Quaternary Period, and the formation of the North Saskatchewan River. The sand, gravel and cobbles found here were exploited by pre-historic hunters, see below (Oxbow, McKean etc) and originated from mountains which were eroded before the Rocky Mountains. As they are preglacial, they do not contain rocks from the Canadian Shield, although they were “reworked” during the Quaternary Ice age and this also accounts for fossils which have been found there, such as mammoth teeth and bones and such from saber tooth tigers as well, from about 40,000 to 21,000 years ago. These deposits also contain gold and platinum, and panning for gold is still a viable hobby along sand bars of the river.	<i>Edmonton Beneath Our Feet, a guide to the geology of the Edmonton region.</i> John D. Godfrey, Editor-in-Chief, Edmonton Geological Society, third printing 2001.pp. 18-19.
Wisconsin Ice Age	21,000 B. P.	Western Canada	This is the last ice sheet, about 12,000 B.P. it begins to melt.	<i>Edmonton Beneath Our Feet</i>
Glacial Lake Edmonton	12,000 B.P.	Covered the region from Ft. Saskatchewan, Morinville, Spruce Grove, Devon, Leduc, Calmar and beyond.	Formed when the last glaciers (Wisconsin) stopped advancing and began to melt. Wind blowing off the glaciers created sandy dunes in some of these areas and this has caused the unstable underlying soil in the Edmonton area, with fine grained clays and sediments deposited in the bottom of the lake. This <i>glaciolacustine</i> sediment combined with volcanic dust causes cracked basements and the sticky gumbo mud of the area, and was a great challenge to coal miners and, in our day, to engineers who attempt to carve out tunnels in this city. Before our streets were paved and concrete sidewalks built, citizens were known to leave their rubber boots under the boardwalk when they boarded the trolleys. The huge lake is thought to have drained in a matter of days carrying a thousand times the volume of water the Saskatchewan carries in a day, with huge icebergs three stories high, all being evacuated through the Gwynne Outlet, which because of this flood, was carved to the bedrock, flowing into the Battle River and into Glacial Lake Agassiz, of which Lake Winnipeg and Winnipegosis are remnants. The long narrow lakes left behind when flowing through the Gwynne Outlet can be seen when one flies into Edmonton over Leduc; these are the Saunders, Ord and Coal Lakes. Animals returned to this area about 11,600 years ago.	<i>Edmonton Beneath Our Feet, a guide to the geology of the Edmonton region.</i> John D. Godfrey, Editor-in-Chief, Edmonton Geological Society, third printing 2001.pp. 28-29.

Formation of the North Saskatchewan River Valley	10,000 B.P.	North Saskatchewan River Valley	<p>The formations in the Edmonton area are the result of melt water and glacial lake features. The river carved out its channel after the drainage of Glacial Lake Edmonton. With the disappearance of the ice sheet, the ground has rebounded four times, and these terraces can be seen in the river valley, particularly at the east end of Dawson Park on the cliffs of the river valley. The river has continuously carved its bed deeper.</p> <p>The sand and gravel resources found in the Greater Edmonton area are very valuable and are of three origins: pre-glacial, glacial and recent alluvial. The recent alluvial deposits can be seen in the river valley, the two former are underground.</p>	<p><i>Edmonton Beneath Our Feet, a guide to the geology of the Edmonton region.</i> John D. Godfrey, Editor-in-Chief, Edmonton Geological Society, third printing 2001, pp 30-32; 67-72.</p>
Fords on the Saskatchewan		North Saskatchewan River	<p>There were several fords on the river, two were located where the High level bridge and the Walterdale bridge are today, and were used depending on the seasonal water levels. It seems the preferred one was at the Walterdale bridge location and access from the south side was via Fort Hill, where there are still the remnants of a ravine which led to the river, 106A street north of 87 Avenue. It was also possible to cross where the High Level Bridge is depending on the water level. Another ford was located where Fort Saskatchewan is today.</p>	<p><i>Naming Edmonton</i>, p. 104.</p>

Rat Creeks		Kinnaird Ravine, 82 Street and Kennedale Ravine	<p>There were two Rat Creeks. The first, the one which is now known as Kinnaird Ravine, rose near Kingsway and was fed by sloughs upland, all of which have progressively been drained in the last hundred years. The creek which flowed in the ravine has also been channeled as the ravine was filled in with garbage. Ravines were considered as most practical dump grounds. Crossing the ravine and the creek must have been quite a challenge before bridges were built. Sewage lines were laid under the creek bed during the thirties.</p> <p>What is left of the ravine is found just east of Commonwealth Stadium, and we cross it on 82 Street. Now a park, it can be accessed from Sheriff Robertson Park east of 82 Street on 111 Avenue. There is a staircase further down on 111 Avenue on the south side of the ravine at 78 Street, and another one on the north side at approximately 77 Street. The graveled trail in the ravine leads to the eastern part of Dawson Park. It is a heavily wooded ravine, cool in the summer heat and which long retains its winter snows. Beavers are constantly attempt to dam up the little water which still trickles in the remains of the creek; unfortunately their efforts are ultimately defeated by employees of Parks and Recreation.</p> <p>A large pile of white tailings from the coal mine which operated there can be seen on the north side of the ravine near 78 Street from the walking trail down in the ravine.</p> <p>The North West Mounted Police camped near Rat Creek on their way to establish themselves at Fort Saskatchewan in 1874, and they complained that their horses and wagons were constantly mired in the thick mud and the many sloughs that were present in this area. Much of the area immediately north of the creek was covered with water, and this was eventually drained for the construction of residential neighbourhoods.</p> <p>Alberta's first provincial archivist, Katherine Hughes, also mentions Rat Creek in her journal, in 1909, that it was on the outskirts of the city at that time and that the stage she was travelling on picked up several passengers at that point.</p> <p>Rat Creek was renamed Kinnaird Ravine in 1916, and takes its name from George Johnstone Kinnaird, a Scottish immigrant who came to apprentice to the Hudson's Bay Company in 1870 and established himself in Edmonton in 1880. He became Edmonton's town clerk, and later city commissioner. By</p>	<p><i>In the Promised Land of Alberta's North, the Northern journal of Katherine Hughes (Summer 1909)</i>, edited and introduced by Ken Kaiser and Merrily Aubrey, Alberta Records Publication Board, Historical Society of Alberta, General editors: David W. Leonard and Michael Payne, Vol. XVI, p. 2; <i>Naming Edmonton</i>, Appendix I: Lost Waterways, pp. 362-363 and pp. 183-184.</p>
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<p>The hunter-gatherer occupation of this site by the Oxbow, McKean Complex, Pelican Lake, Besant people, and evidence of prehistoric presence from quite recent times.</p>	<p>3000 to 1500B.C.; A.D.200-700 to 1770.</p>	<p>Empress Formation. Strathcona Site FjPi-29; overlooking the North Saskatchewan River, site of the preglacial Empress Formation of quartzite bearing gravel. At this place, the gravel layer which lies at the bottom of a thalweg, a preglacial valley, is exposed to the surface.</p> <p>This is at the bend of the N. Saskatchewan River, in Beverly, appx 45 Street, Rundle Park area.</p>	<p>There were three different excavations done at the Strathcona Science Park, in 1978, 1979 and 1980. All three uncovered a huge amount of lithic debris (from stone tools) and various animal bones, evidence of prehistoric occupation of this site on a seasonal level, probably the fall. Here was readily available quartzite, a very hard stone, which was used as a cobble (or hammer) to reduce smaller pebbles into points, which was probably the main attraction to this site. Proof of the late prehistoric occupation is shown by cord marked pottery; the Besant projectile point is 300 B.C. to A.D. 700. Middle Prehistoric lanceolate points are from 2500 B.C. to 1500 B.C. The Middle Prehistoric (2000 B.C. to 1500 B.C.) is evidenced by an Oxbow projectile point.</p>	<p>Barry Newton. <i>Strathcona Site (FjPi-29) Excavations</i> 1978- B. Newton and J. Pollock; 1979- J. W. Ives; 1980-H. Pyszczyk, 1979 and 1980, Alberta Culture, Historical Resources Division, 1985.</p>

<p>According to flawed historical analysis, Anthony Henday is said to have camped on the north side of the North Saskatchewan River, built canoes, in view of the Beaver Hills, etc. Would have travelled through this area.</p> <p>Should never be cited as fact, but this version is still to be seen all too often</p>	<p>1754-55</p>	<p>Said to have camped near the Sturgeon River on the north bank of the North Saskatchewan river within sight of the Beaver Hills. This could have just as easily been the Red Deer River.</p>	<p>There is considerable controversy over MacGregor's interpretation of Henday's year long journey. He based himself on the publication of Henday's journal by Laurence Burpee in 1907 which has been shown, in a recent study by Barbara Belyea, to be completely unreliable, as well as the subsequent interpretations based on this fallacy. Little can be understood from the four transcriptions of Henday's journal (the original is lost) as to exactly where he travelled. Peter Ream also cites MacGregor, as do many other historians who accept MacGregor's highly romanticized version as fact, including the author of the entry on Henday in the <i>Dictionary of Canadian Biography</i>. All that is really known about Henday is that he left in the spring of 1754 and returned to York Factory the following spring. His trip was meant to encourage natives to come to York Factory to trade their furs; he returned but with the poorest of furs, all the prime ones having been traded to the French along the way by the natives who accompanied him to York Factory, and with a journal which gave little precision on where he had been and what he had seen. He may have overwintered on the plains, perhaps near Buffalo Lake, near Stettler, may have even seen the Beaver Hills (but that is not sure at all), but if he saw the Rockies he never wrote about it. Provincial historic signage (QE II, Innisfail and the Royal Alberta Museum) has been toned down from the "First white man to see the Rockies" since rigorous historical analysis has pointed out the fallacies in the interpretation of Henday's journal.</p>	<p>James G. MacGregor, <i>Behold the Shining Mountain, the travels of Anthony Henday, 1754-1755</i>, Applied Arts Products, Ltd., Edmonton, 1954., 215, quoted by Peter Ream, in <i>The Fort on the Saskatchewan</i>, Second edition, Metropolitan Printing, 1974, p. 1, 9-10; <i>York Factory to the Blackfoot country: The journal of Anthony Hendry, 1754-55</i>: Laurence Burpee, editor, Read May 15, 1907. Ottawa: Royal Society of Canada, 1907, p. 42. http://peel.library.ualberta.ca/bibliography/35.html ; <i>A year inland: The journal of a Hudson's Bay Company winterer</i>, edited by Barbara Belyea, Waterloo, Ont.: Wilfrid Laurier University Press, 2000 (vii, 414p.). From Belyea "Tracing Henday's Route", p. 325-342.</p> <p>The Henday biography from the DCB – flawed : http://www.biographi.ca</p>
<p>Fort-des-Prairies, early fur trade fort established to access the furs in the region, including the fur rich Beaver Hills, most likely by Montreal traders.</p>	<p>1778</p>	<p>In 1921, at the time writing, Frank Oliver was referring to a location west of the Victoria Golf Course in Edmonton's valley, Groat Creek at the time, now Groat Road.</p>	<p>The ruins were still visible in the 1880s and Frank Oliver remembered being told that these were from the first fur fort in the area, dating from 1778. This is 15 years before the establishment of the first Fort Augustus and Edmonton House across from present day Fort Saskatchewan. This has been completely disregarded so far by historians of the fur trade of this region; this fort would have drawn from the riches of the Beaver Hills as well as the surrounding area. Little is known about the French fur trade presence in this area, but this is an interesting clue. The archaeological site in Edmonton has probably been completely destroyed with the construction of Groat Road and Bridge and the approaches.</p>	<p>Frank Oliver, Editor, <i>Edmonton Bulletin</i>, "The Founding of Edmonton", 09/17/1921, copied by the Edmonton Historical Society, 1921. p. 1. University of Alberta Libraries, Bruce Peel Collection, no. 2879, http://peel.library.ualberta.ca/bibliography/2879.html</p>

Smallpox Epidemic in the North West, would have affected natives living in this area.	1781-1783	Spreads across the continent, reaches the Cree and the Chipewyan	Thought to have originated in Mexico City, the epidemic reached the First Nations of the Alberta region, all the while spreading to the Great Lakes, York Factory and surrounding region along Hudson Bay. Graham Macdonald mentions the native residents of the Beaver Hills and a smallpox epidemic, as reported in the <i>Cumberland House Journals and Inland Journals, 1775-82</i> .	Ted Binnema, "The Small Pox Epidemic of 1781-1782", <i>Alberta Formed, Alberta Transformed</i> , edited by Michael Payne, Donald Wetherell, and Catherine Cavanaugh, p. 111-131; <i>Cumberland House Journals and Inland Journals, 1775-82</i> p. 225f, cited in Graham A. MacDonald, <i>The Beaver Hills, a History of Land and Life</i> , Athabasca University Press, 2009, p. 37, n. 10.
Fur trade forts/Fort Road	1793-1794	At Fort Augustus/Edmonton House, north side of Saskatchewan R. Fort Road	The first forts were located across the river from present day Fort Saskatchewan, on river lot 8 of the Lamoureux Settlement, across the river from present-day Fort Saskatchewan. There is a cairn overlooking the spot, and the original plaque from the 1927 cairn is now in the Ft. Saskatchewan museum. There is a ford at that spot and that made it a convenient place for establishing a post as obviously there were trails leading to this ford. The first fort was established by the North West Company and was called Fort Augustus. There seems to have been an earlier fort at the intersection of Groat Creek (now Groat Road) on the western end of the Victoria Golf course, in 1778, known as Fort-des-Prairies, as mentioned by Frank Oliver. At the Fort Saskatchewan location, the NWC fort was quickly joined by the rival Hudson's Bay Company, and another independent company. As was the practice, when local resources of timber were exhausted, the forts had to move, going downstream. Fort Road, on the extreme eastern edge of the Living Local project draws its name from being the track which was followed between these two important fords, the Fort Saskatchewan one and the one at Rosedale.	Peter T. Ream, <i>The Fort on the Saskatchewan</i> , Second Edition, Metropolitan Printing, 1975, p. 13-15; <i>David Thompson's narrative of his explorations in Western America, 1784-1812</i> . New edition edited with an introduction and notes by Richard Glover, Toronto: Champlain Society, 1962 (originally edited by Joseph Burr Tyrrell, Toronto: Champlain Society, 1916), lxxvi. http://eir.library.utoronto.ca/champlain , p. 311. Frank Oliver, Editor, <i>Edmonton Bulletin</i> , "The Founding of Edmonton", 09/17/1921, copied by the Edmonton Historical Society, 1921. p. 1. University of Alberta Libraries, Bruce Peel Collection, no. 2879, http://peel.library.ualberta.ca/bibliography/2879.html
Native presence in the area: Woods Cree, Plains Cree, Sarcee (Tsuu T'ina), Blackfoot, Stoney, Gros Ventres.	Contact-1795	Edmonton/Ft Saskatchewan region	William Tomison of the Hudson's Bay Company comes to build a trading post next to the NWC's Fort Augustus. Indians, unnamed, are trading almost right away; they are closely followed by the "Sussew" Indians (Sarcee), as well as the Muddy River Indians (Piegan); Southward Indians (Cree) and Swampy Ground Stone Indians (Assiniboine, aka Stoney). There are later mentions of Blood Indians (of the Blackfoot tribal group) as well as Blackfoot Indians and Fall Indians (Gros Ventres or Belly).	<i>Saskatchewan Journals and Correspondence, Edmonton House 1794-1800, Chesterfield House, 1900-1802</i> , edited with an introduction by Alice M. Johnson, London, The Hudson's Bay Record Society, 1967, p. xxx-xxxv; 13-16; 20.

Fort Augustus/ Edmonton House	1806	Rossdale Flats and Legislature Grounds.	In 1806, Fort Augustus was built the river flats where the Epcor Power plant is today at Rossdale. There were two fords in that area. Both companies again left and returned again in 1813. A new HBC fort was built in 1821-22, Edmonton House was briefly known as <i>Fort Sanspareil</i> , (lit: None like it, Unequaled, the Best). Located on the flood plain now known as Rossdale Flats, the fort was rebuilt in 1830 to the present bowling green site on the Legislature grounds, just south of Alberta Legislature building. With the amalgamation of the NorthWest Company and the Hudson's Bay Company, the NWC building had been abandoned for the newer HBC building, but there was still a graveyard at the old site. The Fort Edmonton appellation seems to have been a more recent term, as the journals of the post all carry the Edmonton House name. According to the oral history from the Dene Suline band at Cold Lake, Edmonton was known in Dene as "Beaver Pelt House", a name still in use in the Dene language to this day.	The "Fort Sanspareil" reference is from a note in <i>Saskatchewan Journals and Correspondence, Edmonton House 1795-1800, Chesterfield House 1800-1802</i> . Edited with an introduction by Alice M. Johnson, London, The Hudson's Bay Record Society, 1967, p. lxxvii-lxxviii, n. 4. Oral history as told to Juliette Champagne by John Janvier, of the Dene Suline Band of Cold Lake, May, 2012.
Sarcee Tribe	1809	South side of the Beaver Hills	Alexander Henry the Younger, trader with the North-West Company states that the Sarcee are living on the south side of the Beaver Hills. He writes of the "Sarcees", (p. 382) who used to live to the North of the Saskatchewan River, but are now on the South side and "now dwell commonly on the Southward of the Beaver Hills near the Slave Indians". The Slave Indians were probably Blackfoot.	<i>The Journal of Alexander Henry the Younger, 1799-1814</i> , ed. Barry Gough, vol. II, The Saskatchewan and Columbia Rivers, Toronto, The Champlain Society, 1992, 382. http://eir.library.utoronto.ca/champlain
First Map of area by David Thompson including the Edmonton region and Beaver Hills.	1814	Beaver Hills on map.	The Arrowsmith map is based on David Thompson's map which he had prepared for the North-West Company. Although he had been paid by the North-West Company, he was never paid for his contribution to the Arrowsmith map. Thompson, Canada's greatest explorer, died in poverty.	Hayes, Derek. <i>Historical Atlas of Canada</i> . Douglas and McIntyre, Vancouver/Toronto, University of Washington Press, Seattle, pp.166-167, map 246 (1814); http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/1/17/1814ThompsonMap.jpg

Fort Road/Fort Trail: Assiniboine (Stoney) tribe; François Lussier (Lucier?), a Métis in the employ of the HBC at Edmonton House; relation of catching up to with the horse thieves, famous hand to hand combat.	1826	"Little river Boutbière", east of the ford on the North Saskatchewan River at the Old Ft. Augustus. Probably Ross Creek, east of Fort Saskatchewan	Governor G. Simpson wrote it as he heard it, but his French doesn't make sense; it is likely the term was <i>rivière Bourbière</i> (i.e. : Quagmire River). The horses were kept near or north of the fort, which was at that time on Rossdale Flats. Lussier tracked them from the Fort Edmonton pasture area to the Fort Saskatchewan crossing; this would have meant using the "Fort Road" track. At this place, HBC employee, François Lussier caught up with one of the Assiniboine (Stoney) horse thieves in the middle of this little river, following a prolonged chase. Still mounted, they engaged in hand-to-hand combat and Lussier managed to stab the thief in the heart. Two dozen horses had been stolen from the HBC herd kept by Edmonton House. It is possible that the horses were stolen from the Horse Hills area or the Big Lake, where the two herds were kept, or they may have been pastured closer to the fort on some of the many hay marshes, now drained, north of the river. None the less, Lussier was living at the fort, and would have travelled the easiest route to the Horse Hills, which was the Fort Road trail which crosses our neighbourhood. When Paul Kane visited Ft. Edmonton, he painted a portrait of Lussier as well as another of his daughter.	Hugh Dempsey, "Battle at Fort Edmonton, Fur traders Under Siege", <i>Alberta History</i> , winter 2011, vol. 59, no. 1, p. 12-13. Citing Sir George Simpson's relating of this event in <i>Narrative of a journey Round the World during the years 1841 and 1842</i> , London: Henry Colburn, 1847, p. 103. There are other sources.
Fort Road/Fort Saskatchewan Trail/Fort Trail	1850s	Fort Road; 115 th Avenue and 86 Street to 127 Avenue NE and 12 Street NE.	The road would have followed the older established track. Part of the Carleton Trail, this was a cart road which connected Edmonton House to Lower Fort Garry (today's Winnipeg). Fort Carleton was an important HBC post near the Forks of the Saskatchewan River. It kept to the north of the river, but was a very difficult trail. The road gained in importance once the south side of the N. Saskatchewan River became safe to travel after the establishment of peace treaties within the First Nations. In more recent times, in 1883, Halfway House was established between Fort Saskatchewan and Fort Edmonton. The location of this stopping-place is not specified.	<i>Naming Edmonton, from Ada to Zoie</i> , City of Edmonton, University of Alberta Press, 2004, p. 105.
First Survey of the Hudson's Bay Reserve	1872	3,000 acres/1,212 ha.	From 101 Street in the east to 121 street to the west, north to about 125 Avenue, with the river as the southern boundary. This survey was done by the HBC, following the purchase of Rupert's Land by the Dominion of Canada in 1870.	<i>Naming Edmonton</i> , p. xxi.
Hermitage	1875c	South of Kennedale Ravine, near the river.	Anglican minister Rev. Canon William Newton (1828-1912) established his mission at this spot, where he built a church and a hospital. He lived there until 1900.	<i>Naming Edmonton</i> , pp.. 143, 228.

Edmonton Agricultural society; Northlands Park/ Kirkness Lake; River lot #26	1879	120 Avenue/east of Gretzky Drive/south of 111 Avenue.	First known as the Edmonton Agricultural Society, the name was changed to the Edmonton Industrial Exhibition Association in 1879, the original site of the events was at Rossdale Flats and remained there until 1907, when the property which the association had purchased from the Hudson's Bay Company was sold to the city. In 1920, the City had purchased James Kirkness' property (River lot #26) which included what is today Northlands and Borden Park, and this was leased to the Edmonton Exhibition Association for 1\$ a year. The triangular parcel was mostly covered by the swampy Kirkness Lake. The lake was drained, a racetrack and buildings were built and it opened for the fair of 1911. The Livestock Pavilion was a brick building, and as the Thistle rink had burnt down, a hockey rink was inaugurated for Christmas Day 1913. Leasing facilities in this way provided supplemental income for the Northlands. During the two World Wars, the Exhibition facilities were used to house and train military personnel. During the interwar period, only one new building was built, the Women's Building, reflecting the growing need to represent women in the EEA activities. For community events, see second link	http://wayback.archive-it.org/2217/20101208160343/http://www.northlandsmemories.com/background/historical_era_relocation.html J. G. MacGregor, <i>Edmonton, a history</i> , M.G. Hurtig, Edmonton, 1967, p. 178. http://wayback.archive-it.org/2217/20101208160316/http://www.northlandsmemories.com/community_events/index.html
River Lot Survey	1883	North and south of the river	The government survey established large lots on the northern and southern banks of the river. The first lot was where Hawrelak Park is today, and the lots extended eastwards to Canon William Newton's Hermitage, near Kennedale Ravine. There were 45 lots in all, with the odd numbers on the south side of the river, even on the north. The McCauley, Boyle and Riverdale area maintained the north-north-west and south-south-easterly angles of the river lot survey, as did Virginia Park, Bellevue and Highlands, but a north/south alignment grid system was adopted elsewhere in the city.	<i>Naming Edmonton</i> , p. xxi-xxii; map 7, p. XLVII.
Parkdale Coal Mine, # 20	1886	Kirkness River Lot (26)	In 1886, the exploitation of the Upper Clover Bar seam at the river level was begun by James Kirkness, a Scottish pioneer who came to Edmonton in 1870. Kirkness' river lot ran from the river north, approximately along 75 Street (Gretzky Drive) to the present Northlands Grounds. His partner in the operation was James McDonald, who –later made his fortune subdividing the Cromdale neighbourhood. Their mine was 70 to 110 ft deep. Such a coal seam about 50 cm thick can be seen by the river west of the Capilano bridge along the trail which runs by the Highlands Golf Course, where there is river access at the edge of a sand bar.	"Parkdale Coal Mine", <i>Coal Mine Workings of the Edmonton Area</i> , Spence and Taylor Associates, Edmonton, 1971, City of Edmonton Archives, R. G. 75, G. P. 2436, 1971, 0/5; <i>Naming Edmonton</i>

Namayo Avenue and Underpass	1900c	97 Street	This street led to the hamlet of Nameo, as Nameyo is Cree for Sturgeon. The hamlet is near the Sturgeon River. A first church is built at Nameo around 1880 and 1892, saw it with a post office.	"Nameo Underpass", <i>Naming Edmonton</i> , p. 228
Survey of Alberta Avenue area	1903	Alberta Avenue area	Eastwood, Parkdale, Spruce Avenue, Westwood, Delton and Alberta Avenue were surveyed in 1903, during the time of the arrival of many immigrants to the City. See Alberta Avenue name.	<i>Naming Edmonton</i> , see alphabetical entries.
Norwood Boulevard	1903	111 Avenue from 82 street to 97 Street	Norwood Boulevard was the southern boundary of the Norwood subdivision. This lot was first settled by Alex Rowland, and he sold his property to the McDougall and Secord real estate investment company, who gave the area its name. Norwood is probably a descriptive name, as it within the northern reaches of the City of Edmonton and was probably somewhat wooded. In 1906, the first building was erected on the boulevard and the school was opened in 1909. Presumably, the names Eastwood, Westwood and Elmwood are all spinoffs from Norwood.	<i>Naming Edmonton, from Ada to Zoie</i> , City of Edmonton, University of Alberta Press, 2004, p. 232.
Alberta Avenue name/Norwood Subdivision	1904	Alberta Avenue	Alberta Avenue seems to have been first called by that name around 1904 and was probably taken from the name of the provisional district which preceded the creation of the province of Alberta in 1905. The name Alberta comes from the fourth daughter of Queen Victoria, Louise Caroline Alberta (1848-1939), at the suggestion of her husband, the Marquess of Lorne, Governor General for Canada, from 1878 to 1883. The street was renamed 118 Avenue in 1914, but the City of Edmonton Names Advisory Committee renamed it in 1994 as 118 Avenue (Alberta Avenue).	http://www.rewedmonton.ca/content_view_rew?CONTENT_ID=437 A Home Run on the Avenue of Champions by Lawrence Herzog Inside Edmonton Vol. 21 No. 23 June 12, 2003; "Alberta Avenue", <i>Naming Edmonton</i> , pp. 4-5
Canadian Northern Railway	1905	Edmonton	The Canadian Northern Railway reached Edmonton from the north-east in 1905, crossing at Fort Saskatchewan, where the railway bridge was built. It is no longer used, and plans are being made to use it a pedestrian bridge.	http://www.athabascalandingtrail.com/fortsaskbridge.html
Parkdale Coal Mine, #109	1905-1923	Clover Bar Seam and Lower Clover Bar Coal Seam.	Located under Queen's Avenue (now 99 street) east to River lot 22 (Norwood) and River Lot 24 (Parkdale). This mine exploited the Clover Bar Seam. This seam was three to five feet thick with an average thickness of 4.5 ft. It was in production for 4 years and yielded 19,760 tons of coal. It covered 7 acres which lay under 83 Street to the west, underneath today's LRT, under 112th avenue, 113 Avenue to the north and across 81 Street to the east. The hoisting shaft was 109 feet deep, north and east of 112 Avenue and 83 Street.	"Parkdale Coal Mine", <i>Coal Mine Workings of the Edmonton Area</i> , Spence and Taylor Associates, Edmonton, 1971, City of Edmonton Archives, R. G. 75, G. P. 2436, 1971, 0/5.

Standard Coal Mine, #49	1906-1923	River lot 26	The shaft to this mine was in the mouth of Kinnaird Ravine, 170 m. south of Concordia College, it exploited the Clover Bar Seam below what is today Kinnaird Park, from 112 Avenue to the river, all of the area of the Highlands Golf Course, west of the bridge and Gretzky Drive. It produced 257,268 tons of coal.	<i>Coal Mine Workings of the Edmonton Area</i> , Spence and Taylor Associates, Edmonton, 1971, City of Edmonton Archives, R. G. 75, G. P. 2436, 1971, 0/5.
Immaculate Conception R.C. Church	1906	96 Street/Kinistino Avenue	Established by the Oblate missionaries, this was one of the Francophone churches in Edmonton, it was closed in 2002, due to the declining French population in the area. In 1907, a Catholic School was established there, and by 1912, the congregation had become so large that an English service was included to provide for the English speaking population as well as the many other ethnic groups in this part of the city (Poles, Slaves, Hungarians, Germans, Bohemians, etc). This led to the creation of Sacred Heart Parish, across the street on the corner of Kinistino and Picard Steet, the construction of that church was begun in 1913 and consecrated in May 1914. The Catholic School served children from both parishes.	France Levasseur-Ouimet, <i>D'Année en Année</i> , Institut du patrimoine, Faculté Saint-Jean, 2000, p. 113 ; Émile Legal, <i>Short Sketches of the History of The Catholic Churches and Missions in Central Alberta, c.1</i>
Eastwood	1906	118 Avenue to 125 Avenue, 75 Street east to 89 Street	Eastwood was part of the Village of North Edmonton, which was amalgamated to the City of Edmonton in 1912. There were some parts of Eastwood which were subdivided in 1906.	
Borden Park	1906	21.99 hectares	Originally East End Park it was renamed in 1914, upon Prime Minister Borden's visit to Edmonton. One of the first three swimming pools of the city was located here and it was a very popular spot. It would attract some 7,000 people on a Sunday arly in the 20 th century. The Edmonton Zoo was located here. There was a tea room, a carousel, a roller coaster and a tunnel-of-love, which was known as "the Old Mill". By the thirties, the park was becoming run down, the tunnel-of-love had burned down and the roller coaster was torn down. The park continued to be used, and the bandshell was hosting rock bands in the seventies (The Silent Movies and the Smarties were two of the bands) and it was a popular hippie hangout.	<i>Naming Edmonton</i> , p. 31.

Delton	1907	122 Avenue north to Yellowhead Trail, 86 Street to 97 Street	The name Delton comes from Edward Delegare “Del” Grierson, who served several terms on City Council. He came to Edmonton in the 1890s, while in the employ of the CPR. He purchased property on Jasper Avenue and was a real estate speculator. While only Delton and Delwood are still in use, there many variants of the name, such as New Delton, East Delton, Delton Gardens, etc.) The Delwood name for the neighbourhood at 132 Avenue to 137 Avenue, 66 Street to 82 Street, is also thought to have existed since the early 1900s.	
Northlands Park	1907	River lot 26, Kirkness Lake	This lot and part of river lot 24 were what	
Parkdale	1907	112 Avenue to 118 Avenue, LRT west to 89 Street.	The name is said to have been in use since 1907, and a streetcar line was constructed on 118 Avenue bordering the neighbourhood on the north side. Lots were being sold in Parkdale in 1911. Parkdale Park at 8421-114 Avenue (.55 ha.) is in this neighbourhood and was established in 1984.	<i>Naming Edmonton</i> , p. 244.
Cromdale neighbourhood	1908c	Jasper Avenue north to 113 Avenue, 76 Street west to 84 Street and LRT tracks.	Developed by James Macdonald, who owned river lot 24, who subdivided the area and made his fortune. Cromdale is Gaelic for “crooked valley”, which is certainly what the Kinnaird ravine is, as well as the little “Viewpoint” (as the area east of 78 Street was known) park at the eastern end of Jasper Avenue. The area was developed when the streetcar line was built eastwards on Jasper Avenue, north on 82 Street (Kinnaird) and to the east again on 114 Street (Pine Avenue) around 1908. Some of Edmonton’s oldest houses are located in this area, and several are recognized for their historical status and are plaqued. The Cromdale Streetcar Barns were in the area, although the exact location is not specified on the photos in the Edmonton City Archives	<i>Naming Edmonton</i> , p.p.64-65. https://archivesphotos.edmonton.ca/Presto/home/Default.aspx

<p>Penitentiary Mine, # 632; Penn Mine; Penn-Chinook Mine</p>	<p>1908-1930 1920-1930</p>	<p>107 A avenue-95 Street to the River, river lots, 16, 18 and 20. One of the largest mines in Edmonton, extending over 100 acres.</p>	<p>Workings in this mine began in 1901, and there were extensive workings underneath what is now the Commonwealth Stadium. Initially the upper Clover Bar seam had been worked under river lot 20. The land was purchased by the Dominion government to build a penitentiary, in spite of advice against using this site for so many heavy buildings. The federal government went ahead and purchased the land anyway, and exploited the mine with convict labour. From 1908 to 1920, the mine was extended an estimated 8.5 acres and was exploiting the upper Clover Bar seam. Some of the shafts were about 20 metres below river level. It produced 20 to 33,000 tons of coal. There was a fire in the 90 foot deep airshaft in June 1917 and subsistence was occurring. The foundations of the penitentiary power house, boiler room, laundry room and workshop were all cracking and because of this, the penitentiary was closed at this location in 1920. After 1920, the mine was contracted out, and it was known as the Penn mine. It had the most extensive upper seam workings of all, extending over 100.3 acres. It reached nearly to McCauley School at 107A Avenue and 95 Street to the west, north to 108 Avenue, south to the tracks east of 92 Street to Jasper Avenue and the river. It produced 370,404 tons of coal. The last four and half months were more productive than the previous two and half years, due to pillar robbing. The mine was a "pillar mine", a technique which left large pillars of coal to support the ceiling, but upon abandoning the mine, the pillars were removed, allowing the mine to collapse as the miners retreated.</p>	<p><i>Coal Mine Workings of the Edmonton Area</i>, Spence and Taylor Associates, Edmonton, 1971, City of Edmonton Archives, R. G. 75, G. P. 2436, 1971, 0/5; <i>Edmonton Beneath our Feet</i>, .</p>
<p>Premier Mine, 869</p>	<p>1908-1937</p>	<p>River lots 26, 28, 30</p>	<p>This mine shaft seems to have extended 100 feet under the river, and the workings were under today's Highlands Golf Course, particularly the west part of it, also north under Ada Boulevard, which collapsed in 1932, Premier paid the City \$1500 in damages. There were frequent cave-ins, and this was still occurring 34 years after its closure. The Clover Bar seam workings heavily caved in during February 1914, and there was considerable gas in the lower seam, as well as flooding, and in the shaft workings as well on July 28, 1915. These workings were reopened but the mine was finally closed in 1923.</p>	<p><i>Coal Mine Workings of the Edmonton Area</i>, Spence and Taylor Associates, Edmonton, 1971, City of Edmonton Archives, R. G. 75, G. P. 2436, 1971, 0/5.</p>

Beverly Bridge	1908	Appx- 34 street/120 ave/ Clover Bar	First railway bridge from the east to the center of city, Grand Trunk Pacific Railway. Construction began in 1907 at the narrowest point on the river on that side. The Clover Bar mine, just south of the bridge, was one of the main suppliers of the coal which the GTR shipped (the GTR was the biggest shipper of coal in the province) The Beverly Vehicle bridge was only opened in 1953 and a second vehicle bridge, built to the south of this one, opened in 1973. For years, coal miners dodged trains while crossing the bridge, taking shelter in water barrels located on the bridge. See Herzog articles.	http://www.rewedmonton.ca/content_view2?CONTENT_ID=485 Clover Bar Bridge at 95 by Lawrence Herzog It's Our Heritage Vol. 21 No. 32 August 14, 2003
Transit Hotel	1908	Fort Road.	The Transit Hotel was opened on September 11th, 1908, and the only buildings in the vicinity were farms and a couple of new packing plants. The owner, Patrick O. Dwyer, was certain that business would be good in this area, which was then known as Packingtown, located on the Fort Trail. The Canadian Northern Railroad was servicing the area, and the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway arrived in 1912. The Burns and J.Y. Griffin meat packing plants were nearby, and there were many thirsty clients for his bar and the 40 room.	The Transit Hotel of Packingtown by Lawrence Herzog It's Our Heritage Vol. 22 No. 5 February 05, 2004 http://www.rewedmonton.ca/content_view_rew?CONTENT_ID=612 ; On the trail to Northeast Edmonton by Lawrence Herzog Inside Edmonton Vol. 24 No. 37 September 14, 2006; <i>Naming Edmonton, p. 165.</i>
St. Francis Roman Catholic Parish/St. Anthony Seraphic College	1908	6770-129 Avenue, North Edmonton.	The Franciscan friars came from Montreal in 1908 and established themselves at first at Lamoureux, across the river from Fort Saskatchewan. By the next spring it was decided that they should establish a monastery in the village of North Edmonton. A church for the parish of St. Francis Assisi was built in 1911, and St. Anthony Seraphic College opened in 1925. The college was closed in 1960 and the parish in 2005. The Fathers served outlying missions such as Ross Creek, Chipman, Skaro, Waugh, Plain Lake, Opal, Cookville, Val Soucy, Egremont, Myrtle Creek and Beverly. Some of the monks were from Alsace, now a part of France, but which was then German territory, and their German language skills were very useful, and it was not unusual that some of these priests mastered not only French and English, but Polish and Ukrainian as well. The College was sold and is now used as the headquarters for Bosco Homes for Alberta and North West Territories. The historic building still stands and is most impressive. There is a beautiful terracotta mural in the former library.	Roland Bérubé, <i>The Edmonton Priests, 1818-1920</i> . Bérubé, n.d., pp. 62-65; http://www.rewedmonton.ca/content_view_rew?CONTENT_ID=2273 Friary Dates Back To 1925 by Lawrence Herzog It's Our Heritage Vol. 26 No. 30 July 31, 2008.

<p>Norwood Elementary School Principal: Joanne Wynn; Phone: 780-477-1002 Administrative Assistant: Ms Rachel Harvey Superintendent: Edgar Schmidt Associate Superintendent: Bruce Coggles Trustee: Dave Colburn</p>	<p>1908</p>	<p>9520 - 111th Avenue Edmonton, Alberta T5G 0A6 Email: norwood@epsb.ca</p>	<p>Norwood School was officially opened May 28 or 29, 1908. The architect of this massive building was Roland Lines, well-known for many buildings including the Glenrose Rehabilitation Hospital which was originally the Royal Alexandra Hospital. The school cost \$89, 490 to complete. At the time, Rat Creek, now filled in, was a deep ravine with a very tempting creek below it. A guard was hired to keep children out of it.</p> <p>Herzog cites Michael Kostek, Edmonton Public School Board archivist, author of <i>A Century and Ten – The History of Edmonton Public Schools</i> More on the school’s web site.</p>	<p>Norwood School marks 100 years by Lawrence Herzog http://www.rewedmonton.ca/content_view_rew?CONTENT_ID=2493 <u>See more on Herzog’s site.</u></p>
<p>Street cars</p>	<p>1909</p>	<p>Alberta Avenue</p>	<p>Streetcars on Alberta Avenue date from 1909 and they were used until 1951, when Edmonton Transit put in trolleys instead. Diesel buses replaced the trolleys in 2010. More on neighbourhood development on web site</p>	<p>http://www.rewedmonton.ca/content_view_rew?CONTENT_ID=2511</p>
<p>Grand Trunk Pacific Railway arrives in Edmonton</p>	<p>Aug 13, 1910</p>	<p>Downtown Edmonton</p>	<p>The first Grand Trunk Pacific train to arrive in downtown Edmonton on the spur it had constructed as part of the contract with the City. The GTPR used the Canadian Northern Railway station on 104 Avenue and 101 Street where the Baccarat Casino is today.</p> <p>West of the Clover Bar Railway bridge, the GTPR constructed a “highline”, a wooden trestle to cross over the CNR lines at 125 Avenue and 66 Street. It was 1819 feet long and 42 feet high. This track was near the packing plants of Fort Road, as was the Canadian Northern Railway, now Canadian National. It was only in 1953, that the Clover Bar vehicle bridge was built, and in 1972, that a second bridge vehicle bridge was built providing one way traffic on each bridge for Highway 16, which became known as the Yellowhead Trail in 1992.</p>	<p>http://railways.library.ualberta.ca/Chapters-9-1 ; http://www.rewedmonton.ca/content_view2?CONTENT_ID=485 Clover Bar Bridge at 95 by Lawrence Herzog It's Our Heritage Vol. 21 No. 32 August 14, 2003 <i>Naming Edmonton</i>, p. 353.</p>

Village of North Edmonton/ Packingtown	1910	66 Street and Edmonton Avenue (today's Fort Road)	The Village of North Edmonton was incorporated in 1910, and was served by two railway lines (Grand Trunk Pacific and Canadian Northern). It was amalgamated by the City of Edmonton in 1912. The Transit Hotel, which was built in 1909, still remains as a reminder of the boom town which North Edmonton was. The Transit Hotel was declared a historic site in 1980. The Village of North Edmonton's main industry was meat packing and there were several slaughterhouses there, but the main employers were J. Y. Griffin, Swift and Burns meat packing plants. Other than the hotel, all that remains from that era, since the Pocklington fiasco, is the tall brick chimney in the Kennedale Industrial Park.	<i>Naming Edmonton</i> , p. 229.
Rat Creek	C1910	Rat Creek/Norwood Boulevard	A small stream known as Rat Creek formed the neighborhood's northern boundary and flowed east into the river. Today, Norwood Boulevard (111 Avenue) follows the original course of the creek.	Worshipping Edmonton's Historic Churches by Lawrence Herzog It's Our Heritage Vol. 20 No. 29 July 18, 2002; http://www.rewedmonton.ca/content_view2?CONTENT_ID=148
Rat Creek Dump/ Clarke Stadium	1910	Commonwealth Stadium location	Rat Creek was on the northern edge of River lot 20, and it became the Rat Creek Dump, as ravines were considered ideal sites for dumps. The Decarie incinerator was built here early in the 20 th century, and it was the source of complaints from the Norwood district for many years. Plus the Williamson (Burns) slaughter house was here as well, so one can imagine the smell. At one point, as Herzog notes, the incinerator was attempting to burn manure. In spite of complaints, the incinerator continued to be used until around 1939. The ravine was gradually filled in. When Commonwealth Stadium was built on this site over 7000 bottles were recovered from the old dump and most were placed at the City of Edmonton Artifact Centre. For more on dumps see Herzog's articles.	Commonwealth Stadium Marks 25 Years by Lawrence Herzog Inside Edmonton Vol. 21 No. 30 July 31, 2003; http://www.rewedmonton.ca/content_view2?CONTENT_ID=475 ; Down in the dumps by Lawrence Herzog It's Our Heritage Vol. 28 No. 18 May 06, 2010 ; http://www.rewedmonton.ca/content_view_rew?CONTENT_ID=2832
Development of Highlands	1911	112 th Avenue	Developer William Magrath pays the City \$20,000 to extend the streetcar into his new neighbourhood, on 112 Avenue, then known as Pine Avenue. See website for more info. There was a contest to name the area, and as it was high and dry, the suggestion to name it "Highlands" won out, as compared to the swampy area which became the Exhibition grounds and park, and Borden Park.	Ingebert Olson residence by Lawrence Herzog It's Our Heritage Vol. 26 No. 3 January 24, 2008; http://www.rewedmonton.ca/content_view_rew?CONTENT_ID=2095

Great Western Garments	1911	10305-97 Street (Namayo) and 10438 Namayo and 86 Street and 106A Avenue.	<p>GWG – makers of workmen’s garments, much of them denim. Established by Alberta's first Premier, Alexander C. Rutherford, City Councillor and owner of the Alberta Hotel, Alfred E. Jackson, and Charles A. Graham, a former buyer and salesman with Revillon Dry Goods on January 30, 1911. The company employees were unionized a few months after startup – local 120 United Garment Workers of America. There were several moves in the history of the plant which was closed in 2004, a large plant having been built near the original plant in the 1950s. This plant hired a tremendous amount of foreign workers, of which many were Italian women who had immigrated here. See website, written by Catherine Cole, who has just published a book on the subject. The 1953 plant of 100,000 sq ft , designed by architect Ralph Brownlee, was expanded by 125,000 sq ft more with an addition to the building in 1958. There were then about 750 employees. The enterprise was moved to a new plant in the Strathcona Business Park in 1968, a two story 106,000 sq ft building.</p>	<p>Garmentshttp://www.royalalbertamuseum.ca/virtualExhibit/gwg/en/history/edmonton.html</p>
McCauley School	1911	9538-107 Avenue	<p>Construction on McCauley School began in 1911 and it was named for Matthew McCauley, in 1881, Edmonton Public School Board’s first chair. He was the town of Edmonton’s first mayor in 1892.</p>	<p>http://www.rewedmonton.ca/content_view_rew?CONTENT_ID=2819 Three historic schools facing closure by Lawrence Herzog It's Our Heritage Vol. 28 No. 16 April 22, 2010</p>

St. Faith's Anglican Church/St. Faith Park	1910	11725- 93 Street	<p>It was with donations Western Canada Fund of the Bishops of Canterbury and York that land was purchased for the Edmonton Mission which became St. Faith's Anglican Church. The name was chosen for the saint's day of the first meeting organized by the Ladies Committee on the sixth of October 1910, although St. Faith in Stepney, London was also the home parish of Rev. W. G. Boyd, who was head of the Norwood Mission and the founder of the church on 93 Street. The first meeting was held in the mission's school room. This location was on the outskirts of the City of Edmonton and there was a real need for a mission as there were all kinds of illegal activities going on in the area. The parish was formed before the creation of the Diocese of Edmonton and was dedicated by the Bishop of Calgary. In 1912, a hostel was built for single clergymen who served the Edmonton area and the outlying districts and there was a stable for the horses the missionaries used to visit their missions. This stable which belonged to the diocese had many subsequent uses, including a storehouse for the Diocesan Social Services, and a meeting place as well as a Sunday School Room. It was eventually turned over to the parish. Plans to build a parish hall had been interrupted by WWI and an unfinished basement was the result, so in 1916, the parish purchased a store on 118 Avenue and used it until 1948 as a hall. A tennis court was built and was the source of much amusement, as was a skating rink in the winter.</p> <p>The old church was demolished in 1956 and was replaced by the present building. Due to declining membership, the congregation of St. Chad's Anglican Church joined St. Faith's in January of 1971,</p> <p>In 1968, the Sisters of St. John the Divine returned to Edmonton and opened St. John's House. They managed Elizabeth House which was a home for unwed mothers. The sisters closed the priory in November 2001, and Elizabeth House became an overflow home for the Women's Emergency Accommodation Centre.</p>	<p><i>St. Faith's Anglican Church, Edmonton, Alberta 1910-2010</i>, St. Faith Parish, 2010; <i>Naming Edmonton</i>, p. 282; Elizabeth House http://www.e4calberta.org/ehouse.html</p>
Eastwood	1912	118 Avenue to 125 Avenue, 75 Street to 89 Street	<p>Amalgamated to the City of Edmonton in 1912, was previously in the Village of North Edmonton. Some sections were surveyed in 1906; eastern parts were subdivided in 1910 and 1913. The section from 75 Street to 82 Street was originally known as Wedgewood.</p>	<p><i>Naming Edmonton</i>, p. 85.</p>

Hudson's Bay Company Land sale	1912	Kingsway etc	The block of land was west of 97 Street, which was then known as Namayo Avenue. Subsequent development on this large block meant that less development occurred to the east of Namayo Avenue.	Lawrence Herzog, http://www.rewedmonton.ca/content_view_rew?CONTENT_ID=278
Dawson Bridge/ Dawson Park	1912	First East End bridge	<p>H. S. Dawson had established the Dawson Coal Mine on the east side of the river in 1907, and had been promised a bridge by City Council. In 1910, he reminded the councilors of their promise in the <i>Edmonton Bulletin</i>. Work began soon after.</p> <p>Dawson Park is named after his son, John Forsyth (1892-1962. He was a geologist, having studied engineering at the University of Alberta and Upper Canada College, and afterwards worked in northern Alberta as a geologist. He was WW1 Veteran (he fought at Vimy Ridge, where he was wounded; he was then with the Australian Imperial Force, as he had been in Australia when the war broke out). He is considered to have been one of Alberta's pioneer geologists. The Park was named in his honour in 1990.</p>	<p>Edmonton's First East End Bridge by Lawrence Herzog It's Our Heritage Vol. 22 No. 41 October 14, 2004, http://www.rewedmonton.ca/content_view2?CONTENT_ID=822 ; <i>Naming Edmonton</i>, p. 70</p>
Parkdale School	1912	11648-85th Street	<p>Designed by George E. Turner, who was the school commissioner, it was built for \$100,000 and opened in April 1913.</p> <p>"Parkdale was similar in design to McCauley, with a traditional facade of brick with Bedford stone trim, Gothic detailing, Tudor arches, a date stone that reads "1912," and a name stone high atop its parapet. Its paired boys and girls entries are framed with sandstone surrounds"(...) The school is the alma mater of seven members of the world-famous Edmonton Commercial Grads basketball team. From 1914 until they were disbanded in 1940, the Grads won 500 of 522 games and were undisputed world champions for 17 years. They used to practice in the drill hall.</p>	<p>Three historic schools facing closure by Lawrence Herzog It's Our Heritage Vol. 28 No. 16 April 22, 2010 http://www.rewedmonton.ca/content_view_rew?CONTENT_ID=2819 Photo of school on web site. Text in quotation marks taken directly from website.</p>
Sacred Heart Church	1913	10821-96 Street	Originally this parish and its church was intended to serve all other communities but the French, as they already had their church since 1906, (see entry). In 1985, after seeking a permanent home since the 1970s, this church became Sacred Heart Church of the First Peoples, serving the native and métis communities of the downtown area.	Courtesy of the Archivist of the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Edmonton.

H.A. Gray School/ Vanguard College	1913	12140 103rd Street	This public school was named in honour of Henry Allen Gray, the first Anglican Bishop of Edmonton (1914-1931), who was later a school trustee and a provincial judge. He was known as the "Cowboy Parson" as he ranched during his first six years in Canada, 1886 to 1892, near Calgary. An impressive structure of red brick and Bedford Stone in Gothic style, the school's spires, parapets, battlements and ornamental finials are a surprising sight when one turns upon this street. Built for \$158,187, the architect George E. Turner, who was on staff with the school board. There were 16 classrooms, seating 42 students apiece, holding potentially 672 students. The school opened in May 1914 and officially opened in September, and was blessed by Bishop Gray. A new two story wing was built in 1956, following the boom years after WWII and the Leduc and Redwater oil strikes, to better house the students. There were then 28 classrooms and in 1958, over 775 students. However by 1982, with the rise of the suburbs, attendance dropped to 295, with 100 students being bused in. The Edmonton Public School Board closed the school and leased it to the Northern Institute of Technology for \$100,000 a year. It became a Westwood satellite campus for NAIT. Classrooms were renovated and only the foyers retained their original facades. It is now Vanguard College, a Christian college. Extensive additions have been made to the building, while respecting its integrity.	A School for a Cowboy Parson by Lawrence Herzog <u>It's Our Heritage</u> Vol. 20 No. 16 April 18, 2002 http://www.rewedmonton.ca/content_view_rew?CONTENT_ID=75
Edmonton Grads	1914	Parkdale School	See Parkdale school (above)	
Canadian Armed Forces	1914-1918	Northlands	Taken over as training base and stables for the Canadian Army during WWI.	MacGregor, <i>Edmonton</i> , p. 259
Kinnaird Ravine and Park	1916		See Rat Creek.	

Federal Penitentiary abandoned/ Coal mines/ Clarke Stadium/ Commonwealth Stadium/Joe Clarke Athletic Grounds	1918	Rat Creek/McCauley / 11000 Stadium Road	<p>“The old penitentiary was abandoned in 1918, and deemed unsuitable for any other development, as the entire area was undercut by coal mines, some of them burrowed in from the river valley. The coal mining itself continued until 1929, when “Fighting Joe” Clarke traveled with a delegation to Ottawa to convince the federal government to hand over the land to the city. Clarke earned his nickname when he was an alderman in 1914, and got into a fistfight at City Hall with then-Mayor William McNamara. He went on to become city mayor in 1919 and again in 1934.”</p> <p>Clarke had been a student at the University of Toronto with the Prime Minister William Lyon Mackenzie King, and it was through his lobbying with his old friend that the land where Commonwealth Stadium and Clarke Stadium are today, that it was handed over in 1929 with a 99 year lease at one dollar a year. The 60,000 seat Commonwealth Stadium was completed in 1978 and is home to the Edmonton Eskimos who have been there since 1938. The original Clarke Stadium was torn down and rebuilt in 2001 for the Eighth International Amateur Athletics federation 2001 world Championships. It seats 2,500.</p>	<p>A new recreation centre for Norwood by Lawrence Herzog Inside Edmonton Vol. 27 No. 12 March 26, 2009; http://www.rewedmonton.ca/content_view_rew?CONTENT_ID=2491 ; <i>Naming Edmonton</i>, p. 167; http://www.edmonton.ca/attractions_recreation/sport_recreation/commonwealth-stadium.aspx</p>
Eastwood School	1922	12023 81st Street	<p>Eastwood School was the second school on this site, replacing a two-room wood frame temporary school built in 1913 for \$3,800. Preparations for construction of a permanent 17-room school began in 1914, but work was delayed by the First World War. A two-story brick school was built in 1922, and it was named “Frank Scott School” after an incumbent trustee. But local residents of the Eastwood area protested and asked for the name that had been in use for the ten previous years. The school trustees disregarded this request and it was only when legal action was launched that the original name was restored for the official opening in June 1925.</p> <p>The architect was the school board’s building commissioner Herbert Storey who also drew up plans for Riverdale School (1923-24), Oliver and Spruce Avenue (both 1928) and Cromdale (1931). Constructed by Pheasey and Batson in 1922, a third storey with nine additional rooms was added in 1926 which were used for the high school students. The principal in 1931 was boxing champion and Edmonton Eskimos footballer Art J. Skitch who remained until 1962.</p>	<p>Three historic schools facing closure by Lawrence Herzog It's Our Heritage Vol. 28 No. 16 April 22, 2010 http://www.rewedmonton.ca/content_view_rew?CONTENT_ID=2819</p>

<p>McTaggart Residence</p>	<p>C 1922</p>	<p>11530 - 95A Street</p>	<p>The McTaggart residence is a gabled roof, rectangular bungalow, with an enclosed front veranda. A wood frame structure clad with wood siding and decorative wood shingles, it is located on a rectangular city lot in Edmonton's mature Norwood neighbourhood.</p> <p>Significant as a well-preserved modest craftsman bungalow, the McTaggart residence is also representative of a middle-income single-family dwelling of the post- WWI era.</p> <p>The McTaggart residence uses a variety of decorative motifs reminiscent of the craftsman style such as, square posts with capitals supporting the verandah, exposed rafters with scrolled ends, large eave brackets and decorative wood shingles in the gable ends.</p> <p>The house, built circa 1922, is significant for its association with individuals and families who made contributions to the community through their military and civic participation. Built by a real-estate developer, it was first occupied by John Lawson Haight, a veteran of WWI and teacher. John Wesley McTaggart, a well-known accountant, and his wife Myril, both active citizens of Edmonton, bought the house in 1925. Mrs. McTaggart lived in the house until 1977.</p>	<p>http://maps.edmontonheritage.ca/node/211 Text taken from web site.</p>
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<p>Richard Wallace House</p>	<p>1923</p>	<p>10950 - 81 Street , Cromdale</p>	<p>The Richard Wallace Residence, a rectangular one and a half storey house with a gable roof and open front porch, was constructed in the craftsman style in 1923. It is located on a quiet tree-lined street in the mature neighbourhood of Cromdale in the City of Edmonton.</p> <p>The Richard Wallace Residence is architecturally significant as a representative example of a modest house in the Craftsman style, popular in Edmonton in the 1920s, which retains full integrity of historic design and fabric.</p> <p>The Richard Wallace Residence is so-named for its long historical association with the second owner of the house, Richard Wallace. Wallace, who was registrar, sheriff and clerk of Alberta's Supreme Court, resided here from 1925 to 1943. The house has been maintained as a single-family dwelling and adds to the historic character of the streetscape.</p>	<p>http://maps.edmontonheritage.ca/node/222 Text taken directly from website. Photo on site.</p>
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<p>Trudel Residence Location 8134 – Jasper Avenue</p>	<p>1924</p>	<p>Jasper/82 st/Kinnaird</p>	<p>Trudel Residence is a one-storey brick bungalow on an irregular landscaped lot in the Cromdale neighbourhood east of downtown Edmonton, overlooking the North Saskatchewan River valley.</p> <p>The Trudel Residence is significant because of its association with Richard Palin Blakey, who designed the building in 1928. Blakey was Alberta’s provincial architect from 1912 to 1924 and is best remembered for his work on the Alberta Legislature, including the design of its rotunda, staircase and south block. This was one of Blakey’s few residential commissions as a privately practicing architect.</p> <p>The Trudel Residence is also significant because of its unique architecture. An eclectic mixture of styles influenced by the entre-guerre revivals, the house is carefully proportioned and designed to take advantage of the sweeping views over the Saskatchewan River Valley. The building’s modest stature is offset by the sophistication of its detailing. The surrounding landscaping, including trees and hedges, complements the building’s dignified character.</p> <p>The Trudel Residence is valued as representative of the quality of houses built for locally successful entrepreneurs and civic leaders in the Cromdale neighbourhood. The neighbourhood’s proximity to Edmonton’s former commercial core, east of the present downtown, and its attractive setting overlooking the North Saskatchewan River valley encouraged affluent families to settle here prior to WWII. The residence is recognized for its high quality of construction and as one of the best-preserved homes in this neighbourhood. It remains a prominent local landmark to this day.</p> <p>The Trudel Residence is also significant because of its association with Louis Trudel, the building’s original owner who lived here until 1940. Trudel was a local furrier who traded and manufactured fur products for local and regional</p>	<p>http://maps.edmontonheritage.ca/node/231 Text taken directly from Website, photo on site.</p>
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			markets. Nicknamed Edmonton's 'Buffalo King,' he paid for the house using proceeds from the sale of buffalo coats to the RCMP.	
St. Alphonsus R.C. Church	1924	11828-85 Street	The church was dedicated in 1923, and blessed by Archbishop O'Leary June 20, 1924. The Redemptorist fathers were the resident priests, it is now managed by the Basilian fathers.	Courtesy of the Archivist of the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Edmonton.
St. Alphonsus Elementary and Junior High School (K-9) Eugenia Kowalczyk, Principal	1926	11624-81 Street Edmonton, AB T5B 2S2 Tel: (780) 477-2513	<p>St Alphonsus school was founded in 1924. While the building has changed, the school was always in the same location- An excerpt from our book, "An Act of Faith: The Women and Men Religious of Edmonton catholic Schools":</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>In the spring on 1924, the Sisters of Charity (Of the Immaculate Conception – St John, New Brunswick) came to Edmonton at the invitation of Archbishop Henry Joseph O'Leary. They were to teach in the parish of St Alphonsus, which was being organized under the care of the Redemptorist Fathers.</i></p> <p>Three Sisters came from New Brunswick: Sister Mary Barbara (nee Margaret Gillen), Sister Mary Aloysia (nee Kathleen O'Connor) and Sister Mary Regis (nee Winnifred Cyr.) Sr Mary Aloysia taught at St Alphonsus for 22 years, and was principal from 1933-1946 (her death).</p> <p>The elementary school serves the Parkdale Cromdale area; junior high serves the Boyle Street and McCauley area. Photos and more info could be available through Helen Scarlett.</p> <p>The sisters were largely out of schools in the latter 60s-early 70s. In St Al's case, the last sister ceased teaching in 1978. There is currently only one sister still teaching in our district!</p> <p>There are photos - more official pictures taken by the school district for promotional and record keeping purposes and Helen Scarlet would be happy to provide them for our use (just remember to credit them to us!)</p>	<p>Courtesy of Helen Scarlett Archives Co-ordinator, Edmonton Catholic Schools; (780) 439-7356 scarletth@ecsd.net http://www.stalphonsus.ecsd.net/contact_us.htm</p>

James Rutherford House	1927	11701 96th Street	One-storey clinker brick house, photo on the website: "Rutherford was the owner of hardware store at 9574 118th Avenue. He lived in the house from its construction in 1927 until 1935. "As a local merchant, Rutherford would have been an important local resident, especially during the Depression when the kindness and generosity of local merchants helped many to survive," the report says."	http://www.rewedmonton.ca/content_view_rew?CONTENT_ID=2511 ; James Rutherford House by Lawrence Herzog It's Our Heritage Vol. 27 No. 16 April 23, 2009
Edgar Millen Park	1932	11424 Fort Road/ Parkdale	Edgar Millen (1901-1932) was an R.C.M.P officer who was shot and killed while pursuing Albert Johnson, the "mad trapper of Rat River". This tiny park was named in his honour in 1967. The manhunt was extensive and lasted for many days in the deep of winter of the Northwest Territories, ending with Johnson being killed by an R.C. M. P. sharpshooter.	<i>Naming Edmonton</i> , p. 86.
Canada Packers	1936	Fort Road/CNR	The 30 metre tall chimney is the only reminder that a very active meat packing industry once existed here. There were many meat packers here at one time, including Swift, Canadian and Burns Meats. The sod turning ceremony took place on March 16, 1936 with Mayor Joseph Clarke attending. Initially the huge plant employed 300 workers, but in its heyday in the 50s through the '70s, there were at least 1000. The killing floor of the slaughterhouse was staffed exclusively by Blacks, who came from rural communities such as Amber Valley. The plant was demolished in 1995.	The Canada Packers Chimney Stack by Lawrence Herzog It's Our Heritage Vol. 23 No. 6 February 10, 2005 http://www.rewedmonton.ca/content_view_rew?CONTENT_ID=923 ; Killing floor reference courtesy of Dr. Adriana Davis.
No. 2 Manning Depot, British Commonwealth Air training Plan	1939-1945	Northlands.	Principal training centre for airmen British Commonwealth Training Plan.	MacGregor, <i>Edmonton</i> , p. 259.

<p>Delton Elementary School Principal: Nancy Weber Administrative Principal: Linda Speelman Ward Trustee: Dave Colburn Superintendent of Schools: Edgar Schmidt</p>	<p>1947</p>	<p>12126-89 Street, NW.</p>	<p>Delton School as we know it today opened October 20, 1947, with Mr. John Kulak as Principal. In 1950 an eight room addition was built due to increasing enrollment; as well, portable classrooms were placed on site. At one time, due to the large enrollment, the students came to school in 'double shifts' – a system where half the children came to school at one time and the other group came at a later time. Some of the children had to start school at 8:00 a.m. while others had to stay until 5:00 p.m. Each desk was used by two children, one from the early shift and one from the second shift. A six room addition was later approved, and soon after a request for a gymnasium was granted.</p> <p>Mr. Kulak remained principal until 1965. In honor of his work at Delton School, our grade 6 students have an opportunity every year to win the John Kulak Scholarship, including a plaque and cash award.</p> <p>The school has undertaken many changes over the years, but the philosophy and high standard of education remain</p> <p>Literacy is a strong focus at Delton School. It is our goal to ensure that all students have 21st Century Literacy skills that will enable them to have a successful future and have many choices open to them. We want students to be critical thinkers, problem solvers, collaborative team members, excellent communicators and digital learners. Along with a strong focus on academics, student learning is enriched through many field trips, hands on activities and special events such as artists-in-residence, author visits, cultural and theatrical performances. Students have daily physical activity and a healthy lifestyle is promoted.</p> <p>At Delton School we have many community partners. As of result of these partnerships, we have a Family Therapist, Roots and Wings worker, Big Brothers Big Sisters Coordinator and access to a school nurse and nutritionist. Students receive a daily snack and lunch. We have a number of school wide events and after school programs made possible through our partnership with Kidsfest, Rotoract, Rotary, Lions Club, and GWL. We also have an Aborginal liaison worker who connects with our families and provides supports where needed.</p>	<p>Taken directly from : http://delton.epsb.ca/about-our-school/school-history and http://delton.epsb.ca/?Name=Value</p>
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Saint Patrick Roman Catholic Church	1949	11811-96 Street	Sod turning July 27, 1949, now over 62 years old, this church is often used as an example by teacher at nearby NAIT of how not to build a church. The walls bow out. Fr. Frank Stempfle has been parish priest at St. Patrick's for 34 years of his 60 year career as a priest. There have been tragic incidents at the church. Léo Bilodeau, who was the caretaker, was murdered by intruders in August 1977, and an arsonist set fire to the church the next year. This gutted the interior of the church. Although the church was slated to be closed since 1998, Fr. Stempfle remains still and has been permitted to keep it open. The church has an annual St. Patrick's Day tea and many other events, although membership has declined.	Courtesy of the Archivist of the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Edmonton; <i>Western Catholic Reporter</i> , June 16, 2012, p. 5, http://wcr.ab.ca/WCRThisWeek/Stories/tabid/61/entryid/2638/Default.aspx
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<p>Calvin Hungarian Presbyterian Church congregation founded in 1950, and the church building was purchased in 1952</p>	<p>1950</p>	<p>11701 – 86 St. Edmonton, AB, T5B 4S9</p>	<p>The first Hungarians arrived to Alberta at the end of the 19th century. It is interesting to note that they did not come from Hungary, but from the United States. They were interested in working in the mines. First they settled in Lethbridge, then later in Calgary and much later they came to Edmonton, which town at that time was in its early stage of development. Some Hungarians arrived to Edmonton and to the surrounding areas after the First World War and they were employed in mining and agriculture. After the Second World War more Hungarians settled in the town.</p> <p>At the beginning Rev. Béla Bucsin from Calgary took care of the Presbyterians. In the second half of the 1940s Rev. Dr. Kálmán Tóth looked after them.</p> <p>The beginning of the organized church life is linked with the name of Rev. Frigyes Metzger. The Mission Committee of the Presbyterian Church in Canada appointed him to organize the church life in Edmonton. He began to organize to build the congregation in May 1950. Originally he was in charge to look after the scattered Hungarians in North-Alberta. The Church was founded in 1952 as a Mission Church and it was financially supported by the Presbyterian Church in Canada until 1987. The first records and registers of births originate from this time. The Presbyterian Church in Canada ordered Rev. Metzger to go to Vancouver for organizing the Presbyterian congregation there.</p> <p>The Presbyterian Church in Canada appointed Károly Komlós in 1953 to look after the congregation. The refugee wave of 1956 arrived to Edmonton during his service. He helped many Hungarians with translations and with various other affairs.</p> <p>In 1959 Rev. Gábor Dezsé became the pastor of the congregation. During his tenure a school was organized and a building for the church was purchased in 1952, for \$ 12,000. The St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church sold its old church building as they were going to build a new one, so the Hungarian Presbyterians could buy it for that reasonable price. Until 1962 the worships were held in the community hall of the First Presbyterian Church. The Church took the name of Calvin in 1962. After Rev. Dezsé left in 1980, the position of the pastor became unoccupied, and the congregation continued its life with worships conducted by temporary pastors. Besides the Canadian</p>	<p>Text courtesy of Rev. Dr. Joseph Pungur</p>
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St. Gerard School	1950	12415-85 Street	<p>St Gerard school opened in 1950. Sister May Baptista (SCIC, nee Anne Bachman) was the first principal at St Gerard, and taught there for 17 years. More info and photos could be available from this source.</p>	<p>Courtesy of Helen Scarlett Archives Co-ordinator, Edmonton Catholic Schools; (780) 439-7356 scarletth@ecsd.net</p>

Cromdale Hotel	1954	South side of 118 Ave between 81 and 82 Street	<p>The Cromdale hotel was built in 1954. The owners, Don Johnson, Pat Gianonne and J.B. Starky buildt the \$450,000 building in a six month period. There were 44 guestrooms, a banquet room, separate beverage rooms for men and women, and a coffee shop</p> <p>The hotel rooms were luxurious for the day, with a three piece bath, carpeting and a telephone; televisions soon followed.</p> <p>Beer sales were huge, and a 100 foot addition was built in the 1960s. There were murals in the lounges, done by former students of the UA Fine Arts Department, and the place was a very lively one for jazz and for social dancers.</p> <p>See also Paula Simon’s article in the <i>Edmonton Journal</i> on the Cromdale Hotel, November 21, 2009.</p>	<p>The Rise and Fall of the Cromdale Hotel by Lawrence Herzog Inside Edmonton Vol. 22 No. 16 April 22, 2004; http://www.rewedmonton.ca/content_view_rew?CONTENT_ID=671</p> <p>http://www2.canada.com/edmontonjournal/news/cityplus/story.html?id=628b281f-d5ca-4a34-a9a1-dc673160db8c</p>
Sportex, Edmonton Exhibition Association	1963	Exhibition Grounds	The first building constructed in the “modern” period.	Northlands Park, Memories Worth Keeping. Alberta Source.ca site
Commonwealth Stadium	1971	112 Avenue/84 St; site of the former penitentiary and city dump.	<p>“Designed by Ragan, Bell, McManus Consultants Ltd., the 54,000 square-metre-facility was based on the Iowa State University Stadium. General contractor was Ellis-Don Ltd., a London, Ontario firm. Commonwealth Stadium's original capacity was 42,500, including 39,384 theatre-type seats with back rests and 3,200 bench seats in the north end zone.</p> <p>do track and state-of-the-art video replay scoreboard and better lighting.”</p>	<p>Commonwealth Stadium Marks 25 Years by Lawrence Herzog Inside Edmonton Vol. 21 No. 30 July 31, 2003; http://www.rewedmonton.ca/content_view2?CONTENT_ID=475</p> <p>http://www.edmonton.ca/attractions_recreation/sport_recreation/commonwealth-stadium.aspx</p>
Coliseum/Rexall Place	1974	Exhibition Grounds	Known as the Coliseum when it opened.	Northlands Park, Memories Worth Keeping. Alberta Source.ca site; http://www.rexall-place.com
Canadian Finals Rodeo	1975	Exhibition Grounds	There had been rodeos at the Northlands since the early fifties, but the CFR is a very important event. It takes place in November of each year, along with the Farm Fair	Northlands Park, Memories Worth Keeping. Alberta Source.ca site; http://www.cfr.ca
Agri-Com building	1984	Exhibition Grounds.	Large multi-purpose building.	Northlands Park, Memories Worth Keeping. Alberta Source.ca site

Alberta Avenue Revitalization Project	1996	Alberta Ave		A Home Run on the Avenue of Champions by Lawrence Herzog Inside Edmonton Vol. 21 No. 23 June 12, 2003 http://www.rewedmonton.ca/content_view_rew?CONTENT_ID=437
Elizabeth House	2001	11717-93 Street	The former priory of the Sisters of St. John the Divine who were at St. Faith's parish becomes the overflow home for the Women's Emergency Accommodation Centre. It is funded by Alberta Municipal Affairs and with the support of generous donors.	http://www.e4calberta.org/ehouse.html