Alberta Historical Resources Foundation heritage grant recipients

Alberta Historical Resources Foundation heritage grants totaling more than $1.48 million have been announced for a total of 82 projects through the foundation's grant programs: the Municipal Heritage Partnership Program and the Heritage Preservation Partnership Program. Grant recipients in the various categories are listed below.

Municipal Heritage Partnership Program

City of Edmonton: Municipal Heritage Inventory - Calder
Grant amount: $30,000: Will assist with the evaluation of places of heritage interest in the Calder Neighbourhood for inclusion on the Inventory of Historic Resources in Edmonton

Heritage Preservation Partnership Program

TRANSPORTATION/INDUSTRIAL ARTIFACT CONSERVATION GRANT

Chestermere Historical Foundation: Chestermere 1952 Cabin Owner's Association Fire Truck (Chestermere)
Grant amount: $9,420: While it is currently a thriving municipality, home to more than 16,000 residents, Chestermere began as a small unincorporated community of cabins along the shore of Chestermere Lake, east of Calgary. In 1959, the Chestermere Cabin Owner's Association (CCOA) was formed, performing the same role and function as a municipal government to develop the small community's infrastructure and provide essential services. In 1961, the CCOA purchased a used 1952 Ford truck for use as a fire truck for the CCOA volunteer fire service. A large water tank was welded to the back of the truck and it was equipped with a pump, hoses and other necessary, but rudimentary, fire-fighting equipment. Incorporated as a summer village in 1977, Chestermere was to receive updated training and equipment, however the 1952 Ford continues to serve as a link to the community's past.

HISTORIC RESOURCE CONSERVATION GRANTS

Provincial Historic Resources

Alberta Legacy Development Society: Alberta Wheat Pool Grain Elevator (Leduc)
Grant amount: $2,650: Built in 1978, the 3,050 tonne capacity Leduc Alberta Wheat Pool grain elevator contains both traditional and more contemporary elements: the wood crib construction is typical of established methods of building, while the modern power train and distribution system, along with the ventilation and dust collection machinery, embody more recent innovations. It is one of the last grain elevators built in Alberta to combine a traditional structure with more contemporary mechanisms.

Condominium Corporation No. 0110755: Anderson Apartments (Calgary)
Grant amount: $4,790 (architectural report)
$70,000 (conservation)
 Between 1909 and 1913, Calgary's population more than doubled as agricultural and railway development in the region opened up new economic opportunities. The city's dramatic growth sparked a housing boom. The Anderson Apartments building was erected in 1911 and was one of several fashionable buildings constructed to accommodate the city's burgeoning entrepreneurial and managerial class. At the time it was built, the Anderson Apartments building was the tallest and largest multi-tenant structure in the city.

Athabasca United Church Building Committee: Athabasca United Church (Athabasca)
Grant amount: $5,400: With the coming of the Canadian Northern Railway (C.No.R.) line to Athabasca and a rush of settlers attracted by the area's abundant land and resources, the Athabasca United Church (originally the Methodist Church) was built in 1913. Designed by well-known Edmonton architect Ernest William Morehouse in the Gothic Revival style, the church is one of Alberta's largest frame structures, with a capacity of more than 600 people. The church was built at the height of the boom, before railway lines bypassing the settlement brought the town's rapid growth to an abrupt halt.

552861 Alberta Ltd.: Bank of Montreal Building (Calgary)
Grant amounts: $17,500 (design services)
    $70,000 (conservation)
The Bank of Montreal was among the first financial institutions to establish itself in Calgary, founding its first branch west of Winnipeg in the fledgling community in 1886. The Bank of Montreal's early interest in Calgary is unsurprising: as the principal bank of the Canadian Pacific Railway (C.P.R.), the corporation had a vested interest in promoting the settlement's growth. Initially, the bank operated out of rented quarters in the Lineham Block; by the late 1880s, this arrangement was inadequate to accommodate the increasing service demands of a growing population and expanding economy. In 1889, the bank erected a handsome three-storey sandstone building on 8th Avenue and 1st Street SW to serve as its central Calgary branch.

The Bank & Baron Inc.: Bank of Nova Scotia (Calgary)
Grant amounts: $17,500 (design services)
    $70,000 (conservation)
Built in 1930 along Calgary's Stephen Avenue, the Bank of Nova Scotia building was designed to convey a sense of solidity and security. The bank building is impressive in the proportions and symmetry of its flattened classical facade and while characteristic of architect John M. Lyle's Beaux-Arts classicism, the building pushes the limits of that style in many of its decorative elements. Of primary significance are the low relief sculptural panels adorning the main facade. Designed by Lyle, the panels depict such western Canadian themes as agriculture and commerce.

James Feeney and Wendy Luther: Bard Residence and Carriage House (Edmonton)
Grant amount: $5,450: Construction of homes like the Bard residence signaled that the flourishing community of Strathcona was home to an established and ambitious upper-middle class. The community had been growing at a rapid pace since the arrival of the Calgary-Edmonton Railway in 1891, and had amalgamated with the City of Edmonton in 1912, the year that Delmar Bard, a former Indian Agent and road inspector, had this large residence constructed on 84th Avenue. A prominent local landmark, the Delmar Bard home includes a conspicuous conservatory and a carriage house and is a rare surviving example of such a building in an urban centre.

Crowsnest Pass Ecomuseum Trust Society: Bellevue Underground Mine (Bellevue)
Grant amount: $11,850: One of Alberta's most significant underground mining operations, West Canadian Collieries Mine speaks to the early history of mining in the Crowsnest Pass; an industry driven by the demand for coal to fuel steam-powered locomotives over a vast railroad network. In 1898, the CPR built a branch line west from Lethbridge to the eastern portion of the Crowsnest Pass, a site richly endowed with steam-grade coal. West Canadian Collieries Limited of Lille, France established a mining operation along the new line in 1903. The opening of the colliery resulted in the founding of the ethnically-diverse mining settlement of Bellevue.

Allied Properties: Burns Building (Calgary)
Grant amount: $70,000: Built between 1912 and 1913, the Burns Building expresses architecturally the entrepreneurial spirit and civic prominence of its namesake, cattle baron and Calgary's first millionaire, Patrick Burns. One of Burns' retail meat markets was located on the ground floor. The design of Calgary architect William Stanley Bates incorporates the innovative construction techniques and aesthetic features of the Chicago style of architecture. With a luxurious interior featuring marble finishings and stairways, office space in the building was leased to some of the most eminent professionals in the city.

Athabasca Heritage Society: Canadian Northern Railway Station (Athabasca)
Grant amount: $50,000: Built in 1912, the Canadian Northern Railway Station is a well-known landmark in the town. Located on Litchfield Ave. on the bank of the Athabasca River, the station survived The Great Fire of 1913, making it one of the most important business buildings during the years of recovery following the blaze.

Town of Didsbury: Canadian Pacific Railway Station (Didsbury)
Grant amount: $12,800: Built in 1902, the Canadian Pacific Railway Station at Didsbury is the sole remaining provincial example of a a "Type Eight" depot and the only extant railway station in Alberta with a mansard roof. The completion of the Calgary-Edmonton Railway line in 1891 was vital in opening the central part of the province to settlement and agricultural development. Didsbury grew and diversified its population over the succeeding decade as more settlers arrived in the area. Built to house passengers and the telegraphic equipment required for the smooth operation of the trains the station was key to the slow but steady growth of the fledgling community.

First Capital Holdings (ALB) Ltd.: Devenish Apartments (Calgary)
Grant amount: $70,000: Growing agricultural prosperity and the expansion of Alberta's railway network in the pre-World War One period precipitated a dramatic increase in the number of Calgary residents with the population doubling between 1909 and 1913. O.G. Devenish and Company, a firm established in 1903, contributed significantly to the expansion of residential suburbs to accommodate the city's swelling populace, establishing such subdivisions as Westmount, Capitol Hill, and Manchester. Constructed in 1911, the Devenish Apartments building, was one of several luxurious complexes erected to house the city's burgeoning entrepreneurial and managerial class. Seeking to dispel the image of apartment life as cramped and uncomfortable, architect Alexander Pirie incorporated features emphasizing light and space. The promotional campaign for the Devenish Apartments trumpeted it as the largest, most modern apartment block in the West, complete with all the conveniences of modern living, including telephones, laundry rooms, and built-in furniture.

The Congregation of First Presbyterian Church: First Presbyterian Church (Edmonton)
Grant Amount: $16,400: The heritage value of First Presbyterian Church lies in its Gothic Revival style architecture and its association with Reverend D.G. McQueen, an important clergyman in the history of the Presbyterian Church in Alberta. First Presbyterian Church has stood, since its construction in 1911, as a landmark church in downtown Edmonton. While not the earliest Presbyterian Church built in Edmonton, First Presbyterian Church was certainly the largest, built to seat over twelve hundred people.

George Pegg Botanic Garden Society: George Pegg Homestead and Botanic Garden (Glenevis)
Grant amount: $11,000: The heritage value of the George Pegg Homestead and Botanic Garden lies in its association with Mr. Pegg's prodigious contributions to the horticultural and botanical understanding of our province, particularly through his large garden of both indigenous and exotic plants. Shortly after his birth in Ontario in 1910, George Pegg came with his parents to western Canada. The family initially settled in Red Deer before relocating to the Glenevis area in 1913. Throughout his life, Pegg was a passionate observer of the natural world and acquired a vast knowledge of the topography, flora, and fauna of his environment.

County of Grande Prairie: Glen Leslie Church (near Bezanson)
Grant amount: $30,000: For the settlers in the Glen Leslie area east of Grande Prairie, worship services presided over by Presbyterian minister, Rev. Alexander Forbes, were initially held in the home of the region's leading resident, Thomas Leslie. As the area's population grew, a dedicated church building was deemed necessary and construction of the Glen Leslie Church was completed in October 1915.

Glenwood Manor – Condominium Board of Directors: Glenwood Manor (Calgary)
Grant amount: $14,120: The heritage value of the Glenwood Manor lies in its representation of both 1920's domestic architecture, and a period in the history of Calgary when the City was emerging as a major center for corporate head offices, many representing the developing oil industry. Economic recovery in the 1920s, due to the development of the Turner Valley Oil Field and the renewed health of Calgary's agricultural hinterland, heightened the demand for housing, particularly in suburban neighbourhoods like Sunnyside, where Glenwood Manor was located. Built in 1928, Glenwood Manor provided a residence for Calgary's professional, entrepreneurial and managerial classes into the late 1960's.

889860 Alberta Ltd.: Grier Block (Fort Macleod)
Grant amount: $4,880 The Grier Block was the first and largest commercial building in Fort Macleod housing multiple businesses. Its construction reflected the town's prosperity after the arrival of the Calgary and Edmonton Railway in 1892, and its role in the culture and economy of southern Alberta. The upper floor was initially used for professional offices and meeting space for fraternal organizations such as the Masons, and later converted to apartments, while businesses such as a saddlery, druggist, butcher and newspaper took advantage of the wide storefronts at street level. The building was named for Bruce Grier, a former North West Mounted Police (N.W.M.P.) officer, cattleman and farmer, who financed the construction of the Block. In addition to varied business interests, Grier served as mayor between 1900 and 1918, when many of the public services such as electrical power, water, sewer and natural gas were installed.

Jason and Julia Baranec: Hill Residence (Lethbridge)
Grant amount: $7,190: The Hill Residence was built over 1910 and 1911 for Edgar B. Hill, who was a partner in a family-owned grocery business in Lethbridge. The home's picturesque composition, irregular roofline, projecting features, and colourful exterior distinguish it as an excellent example of Queen Anne residential architecture, as does the comfortable interior adorned with stained glass and dark wood finishes. Unlike central and eastern Canadian examples of the style, which were typically executed in brick, the E.B. Hill House was constructed of wood, a common western Canadian variation of the style, and massed more compactly to deal with the harsh prairie winters. The E.B. Hill House remains one of the largest and best examples of Queen Anne domestic architecture remaining in Alberta.

Holy Trinity Anglican Church: Holy Trinity Anglican Church (Edmonton)
Grant amount: $16,900: The heritage value of Holy Trinity Anglican Church lies chiefly in its architectural significance as an excellent example of a mid-size Gothic Revival Church built using clinker bricks. The site is additionally significant as one of the earliest religious communities established in the historic neighbourhood of Old Strathcona of Edmonton.

Alberta Association of Architects: J.J. Duggan House (Edmonton)
Grant amount: $28,250: As a successful businessman, member of Strathcona's first town council and later the community's mayor, J.J. Duggan was one of the Edmonton areas most influential citizens. Built in 1907, the stately red-brick Duggan Residence embodies the kind of architecture favoured by Strathcona's upper middle class residents during the period.

Town of Raymond: Latter Day Saints Park Avenue Chapel (Raymond)
Grant amount: $19,140: Designed by Hyrum C. Pope and Harold W. Burton, the architects for the famed Mormon temples in Cardston and Hawaii, the Latter Day Saints Park Avenue Chapel in Raymond is architecturally unique, uniting some of the pre-eminent designers of major Mormon buildings with the influences of turn of the 20th century English architecture. Constructed between 1928 and 1939, the new chapel served the spiritual needs of the growing community.

Jim & Brenda Hargreaves: M & J Hardware Building (Lacombe)
Grant amount: $5,470: The M & J Hardware Building is a fine example of the architecturally eclectic commercial buildings erected throughout small communities in Alberta in the early twentieth century. In 1902, the community known as Barnett was incorporated as the Town of Lacombe. One year prior, local entrepreneurs Norman Morrison and James Johnston had purchased the community's first general store. They operated their hardware business out of this site until 1905, by which time they had outgrown the store and required new accommodations. They constructed the stately M & J Hardware Building in 1906. Both Morrison and Johnston were prominent local citizens; their elegant residences still exist as testimony to their social status. Morrison was especially important to the nascent community of Lacombe. Not only was he one of the wealthiest citizens in the district (and the owner of the first automobile in town), but he also served as alderman and mayor. M & J Hardware remained in operation from 1901 until 1975, making it Lacombe's longest running family business.

Valhalla Heritage Society: Melsness Mercantile Building (Valhalla Centre)
Grant amount: $11,000: The Melsness Mercantile Building is significant for its role in the Lutheran Norwegian community around Valhalla. It was the only general store and post office in the hamlet of Valhalla Centre for more than half a century. The building is also directly associated with one of the areas' first homesteaders and community leaders, Ole Melsness. It is a good example of rural commercial architecture from pre-World War One Alberta. The building housed commercial space in the front and residential space for the Melsness family in the back. As the general store and post office, it served as a commercial and social centre for the entire district. The store operated until 1943, when it was sold to the newly-opened Valhalla Cooperative, but the building remained the post office until 1970.

I.D.F. Investment Corporation: Nellie McClung House (Calgary)
Grant amount: $54,720: A determined and eloquent social activist, politician, and writer Nellie McClung is one of the most recognizable names in Canadian history. The Nellie McClung House was likely built around 1900 and features a design and materials typical for the time and place. The home incorporates several elements from the Tudor Revival architectural style, including asymmetrical massing, half-timbering in-filled with stucco, and a steeply sloped roof. The Nellie McClung lived here from 1923 until the mid-1930s, one of Nellie's most active periods as an author.

Allied Properties: Odd Fellows Temple/Calgary Chamber of Commerce (Calgary)
Grant amount: $70,000: The Odd Fellows Temple/Calgary Chamber of Commerce is significant as a rare surviving example of the Edwardian Classical style in downtown Calgary. The International Order of the Odd Fellows was introduced to Alberta by Calgary's first mayor, George Murdock, with the founding of Lodge No. 1 in 1884. Such fraternal organizations were a community response to the turbulent experience of urbanization and industrialization. The Odd Fellows represented an important source of social and financial support, and identity and status, for the influx of immigrants to Calgary. The Odd Fellows Temple/Calgary Chamber of Commerce was designed by David McIlroy, who was also responsible for such prominent Calgary landmarks as the Lougheed Building and First Baptist Church. As with the Grain Exchange and the Palliser Hotel, the application of the classical style to the "tall building" demonstrated the city's confidence during its boom period.

St. Paul Cathedral Parish: Old St. Paul Rectory (St. Paul)
Grant amount: $29,000: In 1892, Father Albert Lacombe began lobbying the federal Conservative government for assistance in establishing an agricultural settlement for the Métis. St. Paul-des-Métis became a reality in 1895, when the Dominion government leased four townships of land to a syndicate which included the Bishop of St. Boniface and the Bishop of St. Albert. With Lacombe as superintendent and treasurer and Father Joseph-Adeodat Thérien as manager, the new settlement grew into a modest community of thirty families with a sawmill and an industrial school. The Old Rectory at St. Paul was built in 1896 as the administrative centre for the Oblate priests at the new settlement. The building's design embodies the nineteenth century, Canadian French-Colonial architectural vision, a marriage of seventeenth century French colonial architectural elements with features of the eighteenth and nineteenth century classicism prevalent in the English colonies.

CommunityWise Resource Centre: Old YWCA (Calgary)

Grant amount: $15,785: The Y.W.C.A. was initially established as rented facilities in Calgary in 1907 to address the housing needs of single women new to the city. In 1909, the Y.W.C.A. purchased land for a building with construction completed in 1911. The Calgary facility was the first Y.W.C.A. built in Alberta and was operated as a hostel. The Y.W.C.A. soon began offering various social and educational activities, including language classes, services for immigrants, and instructions on casting a ballot after women gained the vote.

Trustees of Ralph Connor Memorial United Church: Ralph Connor Memorial United Church (Canmore)

Grant amount: $26,860: The heritage value of the Ralph Connor Memorial United Church lies in its association with famed author and frontier missionary Charles William Gordon (pen name Ralph Connor) and in its Carpenter Gothic architecture. Constructed between 1890 and 1891, the Ralph Connor Memorial United Church is one of the earliest Presbyterian churches built in Alberta. After completing his studies at the University of Toronto, Knox College, and the University of Edinburgh, Gordon was ordained as a Presbyterian minister and sent to Canmore to complete four years of mission work. A Presbyterian mission - one of the denomination's first in southern Alberta - had been established in the community two years earlier. After three years of ministering to the communities of Banff, Canmore, and Anthracite, Gordon was called to serve St. Stephen's Church in Winnipeg. He remained at Winnipeg for the rest of his life and became a remarkable prolific and successful author, writing under the nom de plume Ralph Connor. His first novel, Black Rock, drew upon his experiences as a frontier missionary living in the shadow of the Rocky Mountains. At the height of his writing career, Gordon was arguably the most popular author in Canada.

Victoria Moses-Alberts: Renwick Building (Fort Macleod)

Grant amount: $16,310: In 1910, William Renwick constructed a two-storey brick and sandstone building with a full basement. He operated his hardware business from the main floor while residential apartments occupied the second floor. Constructed of locally-quarried sandstone, the Renwick Building features a number of architectural elements typical of commercial buildings of the period, including the large ground floor display windows with transoms, the centrally-located, recessed entryway, and the parapet with an entablature bearing the year of construction. In the 1930s, William Renwick sold the building to W. G. Andrews, who continued to operate it as a hardware store. Its long-standing use as a retail space and its association with numerous other historic sandstone and brick buildings make it a vital contributing element to the heritage character of Fort Macleod's commercial core.

EPCOR Power Development Corporation: Rossdale Power Plant - Pumphouse #1 (Edmonton)

Grant amount: $17,920: The Low Pressure Plant, Pumphouse No. 1 and the Administration Building constructed between 1931 and 1954 represent the history of electrical power generation in Edmonton and Alberta. Electricity has been generated continuously on the site since 1902, when the first electrical generating station in Edmonton was relocated here. The site is associated with Maxwell Dewar, a prominent Alberta architect responsible for designing part of the plant, and who later served as Edmonton's City Architect. As a municipally-run electrical utility, the plant illustrates government involvement in industrial enterprise. These elements of the Rossdale Power Plant are also very good examples of architectural design, style and construction methods characteristic of the late 1920s and 1930s. It is the only power plant from this period of this scale remaining in Alberta.

Russo-Greek Orthodox Church of St. Peter and St. Paul: Russo-Greek Orthodox Church of St. Peter and St. Paul (County of Smoky Lake)

Grant amount: $14,700: Built between 1909 and 1912 under the direction of Stephan Rosychuck, the Russo-Greek Orthodox Church of St. Peter and St. Paul is an example of the Byzantine Revival style brought to Canada by Ukrainian immigrants. The church includes features characteristic of the style, such as vertical emphasis, tiered log construction, octagonal onion domes clad in silver-painted metal sheeting, and a cruciform plan. The interior contains decorations, furnishings, fittings and fixtures typical of the period and style. The Russo-Greek Orthodox Church of St. Peter and St. Paul is a significant part of the cultural landscape of the region.

St. Josaphat's Ukrainian Catholic Cathedral Pastoral Council: St. Josaphat's Ukrainian Catholic Cathedral (Edmonton)
Grant amount: $6,520: Construction of St. Josaphat Ukrainian Catholic Church began in 1939 and it was dedicated in 1947. St. Josaphat's is one of the finest examples of Ukrainian-Canadian church architecture. The building's architect, Philip Ruh, was an Oblate priest tasked with working as a missionary among Canada's Ukrainian Catholics. St. Josaphat is the most grandiose example of Ruh's work in Alberta, expressing the architect's rich sense of historical continuity with the Byzantine tradition and his appreciation for Ukrainian Baroque ideals.

Trustees of Stettler United Church: Stettler United Church (Stettler)
Grant amount: $23,070: Completed in January, 1927, the Stettler United Church was one of the first churches in Alberta built specifically for use as a United Church. Most other congregations continued their services in churches which had been Presbyterian, Methodist, or Congregationalist prior to 1925. The history of the Stettler United Church is typical of many such churches across the Prairies. It enjoyed growing numbers throughout its first four decades, necessitating the expansion of the sanctuary in 1948 and the addition of a Christian Education wing in the 1960s, when United Church membership peaked and a range of programs were offered to congregants and their families. The architecture of the Stettler United Church represents an intriguing transitional style between the historicist architecture of the Methodist, Presbyterian, and Congregationalist churches of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries and the modernist churches of the latter half of the twentieth century.

Municipal Historic Resources

Heidi N. Ellis and Vernon R.J. Schmid: A.K. Buckham Residence (Edmonton)
Grant amount: $38,100: The heritage value of the A.K. Buckham Residence lies in its notable craftsman influenced architectural style and design. Built in 1914, the A.K. Buckham Residence is significance due to its association with the development of Strathcona after the City of Strathcona was amalgamated by Edmonton in 1912. The Buckham Residence is an excellent example of a craftsman influenced front gabled house with a wraparound veranda. Alexander Kirkwood Buckham, a real estate agent who lived in the Strathcona Hotel before he occupied this house, is listed at the address in 1915. At that time he was an employee of the Edmonton City Police Department.

Downtown Lethbridge Business Revitalization Zone: Bow On Tong Building (Lethbridge)
Grant amount: $13,220: The Bow On Tong Co. building is significant for its association with the development of the Chinatown district in Lethbridge and reflects the diversity of Lethbridge's and Alberta's heritage, architecture and history as well as for its association with the Leong family. Constructed in Lethbridge's Chinatown in 1919 during a period of economic recession, the ground floor has consistently housed Chinese groceries. Tai Sign Wing Co. opened in the building in the early 1920s, dealing in Chinese goods. By the mid-1920s, the Bow On Tong Co. Apothecary (Chinese herbal store) and Chinese goods store was established. Bow On Tong, which translated to English means "good health", was owned and operated by Way Leong. Leong emigrated from China (Hong Kong) to Vancouver before moving to Lethbridge in 1926. Alberta Leong, Way's son and the current manager, continued to reside in the building until 2013 and had continued to run the store that had been in the family for 80 years.

Snowdon Block Inc.: C.C. Snowdon Oils Factory and Office (Calgary)
Grant amount: $17,500: The C.C. Snowdon Oils Factory and Office represents an important pioneer enterprise that was established in Calgary in 1908. Campbell Camillus Snowdon (1881-1935), founder of the company, established the business after settling in Calgary as the western manager of the Canadian Oil Company around 1907. Snowdon first occupied a site several blocks to the north of the subject site, and started to construct the existing complex late in 1910. The location of significant industrial, manufacturing and employment activity during its years of operation from 1911-83, the C.C. Snowdon Company is said to have been one of the first oil manufacturing and refining businesses to be based in Western Canada. The three joined structures, built 1911, 1912, and 1913-14 made up the core of the facility. Constructed of load-bearing red brick, the building is valued for its stylistic and functional design attributes. While utilitarian in purpose, the building was nicely finished with quality red-brick facades, sandstone detailing, an arched entrance and a pressed-metal cornice. It now survives as one of the few remaining industrial buildings in the area, making its functional design a rarity in the community.

City of Red Deer: Canadian Pacific Railroad Bridge (Red Deer)
Grant amount: $17,840: The historical significance of Canadian Pacific Railroad Bridge lies in its link with the creation of a Canadian Pacific Railroad (CPR) divisional point at Red Deer in 1907. It replaced a series of earlier bridges that failed to withstand the forces of the Red Deer River. This 1908 structure carried rail traffic continuously until 1990 when the CPR line relocated west of the city. The Canadian Pacific Railroad Bridge is an enduring landmark, which historically has served as an informal pedestrian link between North Red Deer and downtown Red Deer. The bridge is architecturally significant as Red Deer's only example of a riveted steel, engineered truss, railway bridge, common throughout North America. The unusual combination of two different types of construction, exemplifying the transition from wooden trestle to steel truss in the early twentieth century demonstrates the progressive construction that has ensured the bridge's longevity.

Ramer Ranches: CPR Engineer's House (Brooks)
Grant amount: $2,850: The CPR played an important role in the settlement of the "last best west." The work of the CPR engineers to bring water to what surveyor Captain John Palliser called a "barren, infertile, and treeless land" was critical to the development of the community of Brooks. CPR engineer A. S. Dawson, who was to also oversee the construction of the Bassano Dam, the Brooks Aqueduct and the Duke of Sutherland's home, designed the house as his residence. Constructed circa 1911, the CPR Engineer's House is a monument to the efforts of CPR staff in the region. The house was later occupied by Augustus Griffin, a widely known irrigation engineer renowned for his outstanding abilities. Griffin's horticultural expertise was of great benefit to the development of the CPR demonstration farm in the area.

1689492 Alberta Ltd.: Heisler Hotel (Heisler)
Grant amounts: $3,610 (architectural/structural services)
         $30,000 (conservation)
The Heisler Hotel is valued for the vital role it played as a hotel which connected the Heisler community with the railroad and the highway which pass through the community. It is also valued for its architecture. Moreover, it is a prominent reminder of, and is integral to, the early development of village businesses and visitors and a meeting place for all.

Michael Fix: Kemp Block (Olds)
Grant amount: $8,510: Jack H. Kemp arrived in Olds in 1905. He bought a machine business from Henry Heddon and later acquired the International Harvester Company franchise as well as the dealerships for Ford and Buick automobiles. An active member of the community, Jack Kemp was elected to Town Council in 1927, and although he retired from his business in 1945, he continued to serve on Council until 1950. The Kemp Block is significant for its association with the post-fire reconstruction in Olds following a 1922 fire which destroyed all but two buildings on the 5000 block of 50th Avenue (then Railway Avenue West). As a result of the fire, the Olds Town Council passed a building bylaw requiring all new construction to be built with non-flammable materials such as brick or stone. The buildings that were lost in the fire were rebuilt in compliance with the new bylaw, and Jack H. Kemp constructed this new brick two-storey commercial building in 1928, six years after the fire.

Downtown Lethbridge Business Revitalization Zone (DBRZ): Manie Opera House (Lethbridge)
Grant amount: $13,220: Built in 1909, the Manie Opera Society holds a significant place in the historical and cultural heritage of Lethbridge. Beginning as an outlet for Chinese Goods and boarding house for new Chinese immigrants to southern Alberta, the building and site have continually served an important cultural centre in the Chinatown Historic District. The building is one of original buildings in Lethbridge's Chinatown and has been a social gathering place for most of its 100 plus years in Lethbridge. The building has seen several uses over the past century. The building's first tenant was Wing Wah Chong Co., a Chinese goods store and later became the Kwong On Lung & Co., a Chinese grocery store in the late 1910's. The second floor of the building was operated as a restaurant beginning with the Canton Chop Suey and later becoming the Pekin Café in 1927. The basement was residence for early Chinese immigrants to Lethbridge and was also used to host regular Mah Jong games.

Leon Durand: Maybank Drug Store (Olds)
Grant amount: $6,990: Matthew Maybank came to Olds prior to 1906 and partnered with Arthur Creighton to establish the Olds Drug Company. When Creighton left in 1910, Maybank became the sole proprietor of the business, which he renamed Maybank Drug. In 1922 a fire destroyed all but two of the buildings on this block: the original Bank of Montreal and the adjacent College Pharmacy. Matthew Maybank's drugstore was one of the buildings destroyed in the fire, and despite $15,000 in losses, only $10,000 of which was covered by insurance, Maybank rebuilt his store almost immediately. Maybank's Drug continued to serve the community from the new brick building for another 57 years until 1979.

City of Medicine Hat: McKenzie Sharland Grocery (Medicine Hat)
Grant amount: $1,930: Constructed in 1912 during the height of the Edwardian era boom in the 1910s, the McKenzie-Sharland Grocery is valued as a reflection of the surge of development that occurred in the River Flats neighbourhood due to its proximity to the thriving local clay, milling, glassware, and greenhouse industries, among many others. The building represents the growth and evolution of the historic River Flats community and the integration of commercial buildings into the residential context in the neighbourhoods in Medicine Hat. The building was designed and built for a cost of $1,500 as a grocery with a residence above by William J. McKenzie in 1912. McKenzie, a carpenter by trade, ran McKenzie Grocery out of the store from 1917-1924, then sold it to Lenard (Len) Sharland circa 1926. Sharland Grocery operated on the ground floor until 1936. The store was converted into a living room and the building has continued to serve as the residence for the family.

Danielle and Wilson Nelson: McLaughlin/Nelson Home (Spruce Grove)
Grant amounts: $2,000 (architectural/engineering services)
            $25,300 (conservation)
The heritage value of the McLaughlin House lies in its status as a pre-World War 1 house unique in its size for that era. The house was built with a full concrete basement, a modern sanitation system and a furnace, all rare, for 1912 and for a farmhouse. The house is situated on the original Guenette (later Ziegler), farmstead on land later acquired by Ellsworth McLaughlin in 1904. E. C. McLaughlin served first as a Councillor and then as Reeve for division six. His daughter, Constance Nelson, was a teacher and a prominent leader and organizer in the community. Harold McLaughlin was known for his pedigree seed production, and he established and ran the first Advanced Registry Testing Station for swine, pioneered the use of commercial fertilizer and set up the Stony Plain Seed Cleaning Co-operative, he also serve as an MLA.

Arts Habitat Association of Edmonton: McLuhan House (Edmonton)
Grant amount: $22,130: Renowned communications theorist, Marshall McLuhan was born in Edmonton in 1911 and lived in the city until 1915. He received a PhD from Cambridge in 1934 and taught English at various U.S. colleges before settling at the University of Toronto in 1944. His main interests were language and perception, and how the mass media manipulates them. He coined the phrase "the medium is the message" and "global village" was known for his views on television. Marshall McLuhan died in Toronto in 1980, at the age of 69. Herbert and Elsie McLuhan, Marshall's parents, purchased land in Edmonton in August 1912. The home was designed by Nesbitt & Morehouse and built by Bailey & Berry. In 1915, the McLuhans moved to Winnipeg but continued to own the house until 1923 when it was purchased by Gladys Griffith, a teacher and assistant principal at the Highlands School.

Core Psychology Inc.: Pokotilo Block (Olds)
Grant amount: $27,660: Constructed over the summer/fall of 1922 to replace the building destroyed by fire in February of that year, the new two-storey brick building was completed in November. Owned by Theodore Pokotilo, the Pokotilo Block accommodated several businesses, including a tailor, a boot repair shop, and a billiards room. The second floor had three apartments, providing additional income for Mr. Pokotilo, who owned the property until at least 1949. The brick detailing on the second storey, including the brick pilasters that delineate the two bays on the front facade, the brick corbelling at the roof line, and the corbelled brick voussoirs above the second-storey windows, add interest to this otherwise typical commercial structure. The building plan follows that of many early commercial buildings, with retail/commercial space on the main floor, and residential/office space on the second floor.

Russo Greek Catholic Orthodox Parish of St. Mary: Russo Greek Catholic Orthodox Parish of St. Mary at Shandro, (near Willingdon)
Grant amount: $8,970: St. Mary's Russo Greek Orthodox Church at Shandro is valued for its founding pioneer families who arrived from the Bukovyna region of what is now Ukraine, around the turn of the 20th century. Also significant is the church's association with Bishop Tikhon, a famed Russian missionary who conducted the first service at the Parish of St. Mary and who in 1989, was canonized a Saint of the Orthodox Church.

St. George's-in-the-Pines Anglican Church: St. George's-in-the-Pines Anglican Church (Banff)
Grant amounts: $3,060 (structural survey and geotechnical assessment)
                $35,000 (conservation)
Designed by architect Frank P. Oakley of Manchester, England, St. George's-in-the-Pines is the oldest active church in Banff and Anglican services were first held here as early as 1887. Lady Stanley of Preston and Sir Frederick Arthur Stanley, then Governor-General of Canada, laid the cornerstone in October 1889. It was built on a "pay as we go" basis in several stages with the chancel completed in December 1897. In 1901, two bays of the nave were added, followed by a third in 1909 and a fourth in 1918. The tower and spire were completed in 1926, with the latter donated in memory of Isabella Thompson Brewster. Dr. Robert Brett donated 11 peal bells in 1927, the largest weighing half a ton. The bells were cast by John Taylor and Company Bellfounders in Loughborough, England, and were shipped to Banff via the Panama Canal. The bells were the first of their kind to be installed in Canada. They do not swing and are attached to steel beams and struck by clappers controlled by baton leavers on a clavier within the steeple. In 1897, the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York attended services here. In 1901, the future Queen Mary worshipped here, followed by Edward, Prince of Wales in 1926. In May 1939, King George VI and Queen Elizabeth attended services with Prime Minister W.I. Mackenzie King. Their Majesties presented the church with sterling silver altar candlesticks as a memento. The Ducke of Athlone and Princess Alice visited in 1941, Lord and Lady Alexander of Tunis worshipped here in 1951, followed by the Archbishop of Canterbury in 1954. Princess Margaret attended service in 1958. The first vicar of the church was Reverend F.G. Christmas.

Local Historic Resources

Town of Peace River: Athabasca Hall (Peace River)
Grant amount: $15,000: The origins of the Anglican Church in the area date to the establishment of the Rev. John Gough Brick's mission farm on the Peace River in 1886/87. In 1905 Anglican services were celebrated at Peace River Crossing initially within the confines of the local Hudson's Bay Company post. By 1910 the construction of a dedicated Anglican Church structure, St James was commenced. The church was dedicated by Bishop Holmes in 1911 and a rectory added in 1916. The church became the headquarters of the Diocese of Athabasca incorporated in 1914. The growing congregation required the construction of a new church and as well as the adjoining Athabasca Hall which were initiated in 1935 and consecrated in 1936. The Athabasca Hall functioned as the parish hall, and hosted an assortment of church, social and cultural activities. Over time Athabasca Hall transformed from a strictly church based facility to a broader community based venue. The Town of Peace River purchased Athabasca Hall outright in 1985 with the structure functioning as a base for community, arts and cultural activities in addition to housing the Peace Players Theater Group.

Hanna Roundhouse Society: Canadian Northern Railway Roundhouse, Hanna (Peace River)
Grant amount: $17,280: From 1912 to 1914, the CNoR established a line between Calgary and Saskatoon. Needing divisional points along this route, one was established at a town site between Alsask and Drumheller and named for company president David Hanna. Construction on the required facilities began in 1912 and the roundhouse was completed the following year. Built on divisional points along the rail line, the circular configuration of the roundhouse is conducive to working with turntables, which were used to change a locomotive's direction by rotating it in a very tight space. The greater maneuverability of diesel locomotives, which were rapidly adopted by North American railroads in the post-World War II period, resulted in the decommissioning, abandonment and demolition of most turntables and roundhouses. Few of the numerous roundhouses built in Alberta remain and the Hanna roundhouse is most likely the last and best example of a roundhouse still standing in the province.

HERITAGE AWARENESS GRANTS

City of Red Deer: City of Red Deer Heritage Signage Project (Red Deer)
Grant amount: $5,000: Funding will assist with the development of interpretive heritage signs featuring: A-20 Army Camp, Botterill House, F.W. Galbraith Family House, LaFrance House, Raymond Gaetz House, Routledge House, and Tom Ellis Residence.

Crowsnest Pass Economic Development Society: 2014 Crowsnest Pass Doors Open & Heritage Festival
Grant amount: $5,000: Grant will help support the annual five-day event spotlighting the architectural heritage and history of the Crowsnest Pass. The festival features open houses, tours, a street festival and numerous other activities showcasing local museums, historic sites and other community organizations.

Peter and Catharine Whyte Foundation: Heritage Pathways Interpretive Plaques Project (Banff)
Grant amount: $1,000: This project will see the installation and maintenance of interpretive plaques that builds on the existing network of 40 plaques in the Town of Banff.

Delburne Futures Committee (2011): Historic Walking Trail Signage Phase II (Delburne)
Grant amount: $5,000: Phase 2 of the committee's trail signage project will include the installation of six plaques and 14 markers be placed along Delburne's main thoroughfare, 20 Street, and on side streets.

Canada's Aviation Hall of Fame: Member's Exhibit Replacement (Wetaskiwin)
Grant amount: $5,000: Funding will help support the redesign and replacement of the exhibit panels that tell the stories of significant individuals in Canada's aviation history at Canada's Aviation Hall of Fame.

Janine Carroll: Preservation of Gravestones and Cemetery Monuments Workshop (Camrose)
Grant amount: $1,270: The grant will assist with attendance of two workshops on the preservation of gravestones and cemetery monuments, held in May 2014 at the Campbell Centre for Historic Preservation Studies, Mount Caroll, Illinois.

PUBLICATION GRANTS

Summerthought Publishing: Banff: A Complete History (Banff)
Grant amount: $5,000: Funding will help support the development of a publication dedicated to the history of Banff to create awareness of the park's long and complex human history.

Bear Lake Canuck Historical Society: Canuck Classic: The Story of a Treasured One-room School (Grande Prairie)
Grant amount: $5,000: The book project will examine the history of the Canuck School Division #3873 between 1918 and 1955 in the Bear Lake district of the northwestern Alberta. School alumni and past teachers will be profiled through biographical sketches and memoires.

David W. Leonard: Dunvegan Post Journals 1806-1808 (Edmonton)
Grant amount: $1,350: The project will result in a published account of the Dunvegan Post Journals from 1806 through 1808 and provide insight into the nature of the early years of the fur trade at Dunvegan in northern Alberta. The journals were written by Alexander Roderick McLeod, one of the two clerks stationed at the post.

City of Grande Prairie: Grande Prairie Centennial History Book (Grande Prairie)
Grant amount: $5,000: The development of the history book profiling past and current community builders coincides with the 100th anniversary of the incorporation of Grande Prairie as a village in 1914.

University of Alberta Press: Prairie Bohemian: The Life and Music of Frank Gay (Edmonton)
Grant amount: $2,500: The book documents the life and accomplishments of Frank Gay, an Alberta musician and guitar-maker. Gay was an important figure in the music culture of the Prairie Provinces and beyond between the mid-1950s until his passing in 1982 having built guitars for such renowned musicians as Johnny Cash and Hank Snow.

St. Albert Historical Society: St. Albert: A Pictorial History (St. Albert)
Grant amount: $5,000: Funding will assist with a reprint of the book St. Albert: A Pictorial History. The book contains many archival photos depicting scenes from the city up to the 1930s.

Dr. Robert Lampard and Dr. Brian Inglis: Sylvan Lake – A Postcard Perspective (Red Deer County)
Grant amount: $1,520: A unique look at the history of Sylvan Lake, as told through a collection of historic postcards. The book offers a glimpse into the social, cultural, architectural, recreational and postal history of Sylvan Lake.

RESEARCH GRANTS

Ukrainian Canadian Congress – Recording and Analysis of Eastern Church Properties in Alberta (Edmonton)
Grant amount: $10,820: Funding will help support the continuation of a research project documenting Ukrainian churches in east central Alberta that will form part of the collection of the Alberta Ukraine Genealogical Project (AUGP).

Legal Archives Society of Alberta: Calgary Bench and Bar Oral History Project (Calgary)
Grant amount: $10,000: The project will capture the history of the legal profession in Alberta through the memories of its members, creating a public record of the province's legal profession and practitioners.

Carrol Jacques: Farmers' Union of Alberta (Calgary)
Grant amount: $15,975: Research will focus on the history of the Farmer's Union of Alberta (FUA), between 1949 and 1969.

Dene Tha' First Nation: Hearing Stories from Below the Ground (High Level)
Grant amount: $$25,000: The research project will focus on conducting archaeological surveys and excavations in the Dene Tha' area in northern Alberta.

Ground Zero Productions: Mill Woods Living Heritage (Edmonton)
Grant amount: $20,730: Phase 2 of the Mill Woods Living Heritage research project will include conducting and transcribing 20 oral history interviews, research in support of the oral history interviews and a minimum of five community presentations. The overall research project will result in a comprehensive study of the history of the Mill Woods neighbourhood of Edmonton.

Brianna Wells: Opera in Process: Irving Guttman and Western Canadian Production 1950-1990 (Edmonton)
Grant amount: $8,790: Research from this project will form the basis of a planned publication on the history of opera production in Alberta and western Canada from the 1950s through the late 1990s, with particular reference to the influence of Dr. Irving Guttman.

South Peace Regional Archives: Peace Country Land Settlement Database 1915-1930 (Grande Prairie)
Grant amount: $13,000: A total of 26,350 settlers took up land in the Peace River district between 1915 and 1930. The goal of this project is to create a database with comprehensive information on 10,000 of those settlers.

Kehewin Cree Nation: Preserving Moose Hill Trail (Kehewin)
Grant amount: $20,400: The Moose Hills Trail, which stretched from the Kehewin Cree Nation (KCN) to Ft. Pitt, Saskatchewan, has been used for generations of First Nations people from KCN, Onion Lake First Nation, Frog Lake First Nation, Saddle Lake First Nation and other communities. This research project will involve the collection of oral histories from Elders of the KCN as well as historical research, in particular, on the Moose Hill Trail.

Sheila Willis: Smith and Area History (Edmonton)
Grant amount: $24,900: This research project will assist community members from Smith and Area develop the basis for a range of projects to promote local history and heritage.

Alberta Volleyball Association: Voices of Alberta Volleyball, 1960-99 (Edmonton)
Grant amount: $4,060: This project is focused on conducting oral history interviews with individuals familiar with the development of the sport of volleyball for the period of 1960-1999. Research will be archived at the Alberta Sports Hall of Fame and Museum in Red Deer and will be available online through the association's website.

ROGER SODERSTROM SCHOLARSHIPS

Hallie Street (Edmonton): A Re-assessment of the genus Mosasaurus
Scholarship amount: $10,000: This PhD dissertation involves the re-evaluation of the genus Mosasaurus, a genus of marine reptiles that achieved a worldwide distribution during the late Cretaceous extinction event.

Matthew Rawluk (Edmonton): Mapping Artifacts in-situ: A Spatial Analysis of Eaglenest Portage
Scholarship amount: $2,500: This Master's thesis research project will assess the use of three dimensional artifact provenience data for identifying site components in compressed/mixed boreal forest archaeological sites.