

Building Heritage

A Newsletter Celebrating the Register of Historic Resources in Edmonton

What This Is...

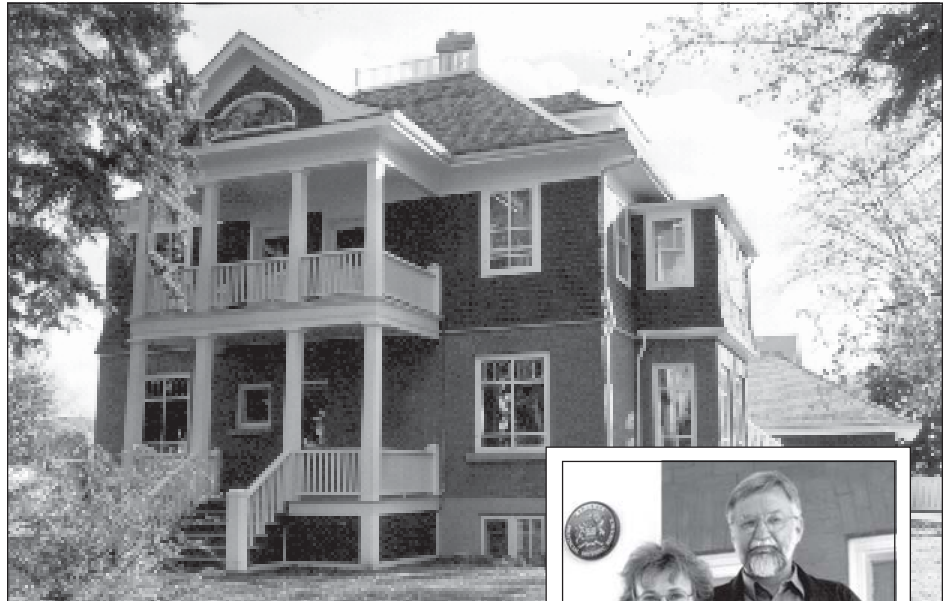
A newsletter to the owners of properties on the Edmonton Register of Historic Resources. The Register is a list of Edmonton's most significant historic resources, compiled by the Planning and Development Department in 1993.

The Historic Resources Review Panel (HRRP) was established at that time to help keep the Register up to date. This inaugural newsletter is one way for the HRRP and the City of Edmonton's Heritage Program Planners to keep in touch with property owners and to provide information on the Register and the HRRP's activities. Welcome and please read on! If you have questions, please contact Josephine Duquette, Heritage Planner at 496-6124.

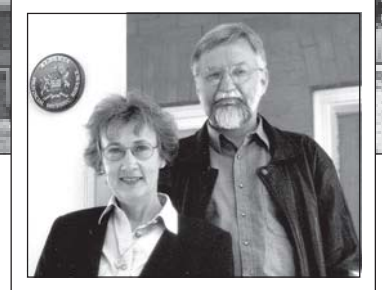
Introducing the Register of Historic Resources in Edmonton

The Register of Historic Resources in Edmonton comprises pre-1947 historic resources in the city. The buildings were evaluated according to established criteria and the list was completed in 1993.

The first version of the Register, created by City Council in 1983, included only buildings in the Downtown. The Edmonton Historical Board was given the responsibility of



The Molstad House, located at 9633-95 Avenue, was designated as a Municipal Historic Resource in 1993 and is currently under restoration by the present owners, Walter and Jean Kipp (right).



completing the Register with the assistance of the Planning and Development Department. In 1992 a team of consultants (FG Consultants from Vancouver and Edmonton) were hired to conduct a comprehensive inventory of all historic and/or architecturally significant buildings in Edmonton. The consultants evaluated 8,000 structures using nationally established criteria based on architecture, history, community context and degree of alteration.

A building's inclusion on the Register has no legal implications for the property owner. Indeed, owners may benefit in a number of ways from having their buildings on the Register, including having professional advice and assistance from the Heritage

Planner in the form of priority processing of permits. Buildings currently designated as Municipal Historic Resources have been mostly larger commercial structures. Financial compensation for the designations was awarded in accordance with the City's Heritage Tax Policy. In the future, the policy will be streamlined to make the program more accessible to single family homeowners. To date nine buildings have been designated – the Macdonald Hotel, the Hudson's Bay Company Store, the Goodridge Block (formerly the WW Arcade), the Gibson Block, Molstad House, the Glenrose Rehabilitation Clinic (formerly the Old City

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Archives), the Garneau Condominiums (formerly St. Joseph's Hospital), the Union Bank Inn (formerly the Union Bank of Canada Building) and Churchill Wire Centre.

In recognition of the limited resources available to implement Policy C-450A, (A Policy to Encourage the Designation and Rehabilitation of Municipal Historic Resources in Edmonton), the Register is divided into "A" and "B" lists. The "A" list includes 115 buildings and structures and the "B" list includes 325 buildings and structures. Applications to demolish any "A" list buildings will be brought to Council's attention prior to issuance of demolition permits, as would demolition permit applications for all City-owned buildings on the Register ("A" and "B" lists).

The Register will be updated and amended as information and circumstances affecting historic resources in Edmonton change. A formal process to amend the Register has been established by the Planning and Development Department with the assistance of the Edmonton Historical Board.

Introducing the Historic Resources Review Panel

The Historical Resources Review Panel (HRRP) was established in August 1994 as a sub-committee of the Edmonton Historical Board. The Panel's members, drawn from the community, are charged with the responsibility of reviewing proposed amendments to the Register of Historic Resources and any other proposals affecting historic resources within the City of Edmonton. The Panel also promotes public awareness of heritage resources and related issues.

The Panel provides a pool of professional and technical knowledge to the Historical Board on the historical, architectural, and social aspects of buildings, sites and areas within the City of Edmonton. The Panel is comprised of a minimum of ten individuals from a variety of associations concerned with the conservation of historic sites. At least one member owns property included on the Register and two of the members are appointed by the Edmonton Historical Board. All members volunteer their time and do not receive financial remuneration.

The Panel's responsibilities include: reviewing nominations and /or amendments to the Register of Historic Resources; monitoring and assessing buildings, sites and areas for conservation; and making recommendations to the City of Edmonton Development Officer concerning Development Permits or other permits for Historic Resources on the Register.

The Register of Historic Resources in Edmonton will be updated and expanded as required. The Panel will continue to maintain the Register through amendments, and to promote historic issues in the Edmonton area through this newsletter and other means.



TRUDEL HOUSE

Built in 1929 for Ludger (Louis) Trudel, this clinker brick craftsman bungalow was designed by renowned Alberta architect Richard Palin Blakey. In modern times, the property, at the corner of Jasper Avenue and 82nd Street, has frequently made the news when automobiles have missed the turn and ended up in the front yard. Its history is just as noteworthy.

Trudel, the president and manager of Trudel Fur Manufacturers, was often called Edmonton's "Buffalo King." He paid the \$9,000 cost of constructing the house with proceeds from the sale of buffalo coats to the RCMP.

The house features a portico with rounded roof off of the dining room, eight Palladian windows, three fireplaces, original hardwood floors, ceramic tile, fixtures and double French doors. The boiler and radiators of the heating system are also original. A.O. Josey was the contractor; Josey also built the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce at Jasper Avenue and 101st Street and the Birks Building at 104th and Jasper, among other notable local landmarks.



The Trudel House has retained most of its distinctive architectural characteristics.

The house's Architect Richard Palin Blakey also supervised parts of the construction of the Alberta Legislature Building.

Besides the Trudel family, the house has been home to Dr. Kurt Fuchs (who later moved to Magrath Mansion) and Dr. Ambrose O'Neill, a well-known Edmonton dentist. Citing its originality of design, connections to famous Edmontonians and original condition, the Historic Resources Review Panel recently agreed that the Trudel House was a most worthy addition to the "A" list.

■ Lawrence Herzog



Edmonton's "Buffalo King" sells his furs, 102 Ave. and 100 St. looking east. Circa 1914.

Photo credit: City of Edmonton Archives (EA-10-294).

THE "CATHEDRAL OF MEMORIES" MAUSOLEUM



The Mausoleum is one of Edmonton's most impressive examples of Beaux-Art Classical architecture. *Photo taken in 1997.*

The "Cathedral of Memories" Mausoleum is one of our city's little architectural secrets that, because of its location, many Edmontonians don't know about. Nestled behind trees at the Edmonton Cemetery, 11820 107th Avenue, the Greek Doric style structure ranks as one of Edmonton's most impressive examples of Beaux-Art Classical style architecture.

Although variations exist, general characteristics of the style can be seen in the fact that the structure is large and freestanding, with the ap-

pearance of a Greek temple. Buildings of this type have a square or nearly square plan with rooms disposed axially and a profusion of classical detailing on the exterior.

The Edmonton version was completed in 1930 at a cost of \$110,000 by Canadian Mausoleums Limited of Toronto - one of 17 such structures completed in Canada by the company. Calgary turned down the company's offer to build a version there. The original building contained 410 crypts. 112 cremation niches were added to the main chapel in 1996.

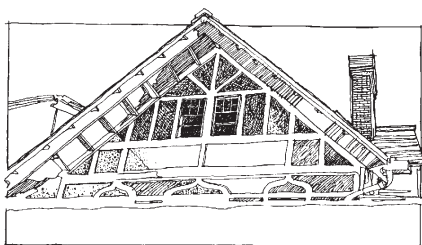
The first recorded interment took place on October 22, 1930. Notable Edmontonians interred here include Emily Gowan Murphy and Katie McCrimmon Love.

The Mausoleum was designed by architect William Ralston, a prominent architect with the Canadian Mausoleum Company. The cathedral style stained-glass windows were designed by J. Bromfield. The construction work was undertaken by the owners (the Edmonton Cemetery Company) under the direction of S. J. Langley, superintendent of construction for Canadian Mausoleums Limited.

The structure is built of reinforced concrete with an exterior veneer of limestone. The interior is faced with polished domestic and foreign marble. The marble interior is very plain except for simple carving at the top of the two main square columns amid the engravings on the faces of each crypt. All fittings, doors and fixtures are of ornate bronze.

The Mausoleum reflects the broader theme of community culture and ceremony associated with death and burial practices in the 1930's. The Cathedral of Memories Mausoleum - nestled in the oldest operating cemetery in Edmonton - was recently added to the "A" list.

■ Lawrence Herzog



What are the Criteria for Inclusion on the Register?

Applications for heritage designation are evaluated by assessing a resource's:

1 Architectural Criteria

a) Style/Type - Is a building's style representative of the city's significant periods or an example of notable architectural significance? Is the building type associated with a significant industrial, institutional, commercial, agricultural, or transportation activity?

b) Design - Does the building have notable or special attributes of an aesthetic or functional nature? These may include massing, proportion, materials, details, fenestration, ornamentation, artwork, or functional layout?

c) Construction - Does the building have unique or uncommon building materials, or an historically early or innovative method of construction?

d) Designer/Builder - did the building's architect, designer, engineer and/or builder make a significant contribution to the city, province or nation?

2 Cultural History

a) Historical Association - Does the building have a direct association with a person, group, institution, event, or activity that is of historic significance to the city, province, or nation?

b) Historical Pattern - Does the building have direct association with broad patterns of local area history, including development and settlement patterns, early or important transportation routes, or social, political, or economic trends and activities? Included is the recognition of urban street pattern and infrastructure.

3 Integrity

How would changes to the building affect the appreciation of its style, design, construction, or character?

4 Context

a) Landscape/Site - Is an intact, historical landscape or landscape feature associated with the existing building? Does a notable historical relationship exist between the building's site and its immediate environment, including original native trees, topographical features, outbuildings, or agricultural setting? Is there a nota-

ble use of landscaping design in conjunction with an existing building?

b) Neighbourhood - Does the building have continuity and compatibility with adjacent buildings and/or provide a visual contribution to a group of similar buildings?

c) Visual/Symbolic Importance - Is the building important as a landmark structure or have symbolic value to the city, a local area, or neighbourhood?

Applications to have a building placed on the Register may be obtained from the address given below.

We would like to hear from you!

1. Did you enjoy reading the Newsletter? Were the articles informative?
2. Was the format satisfactory?
3. Do you have any comments/ suggestions for the next edition?

Please send your responses to:

The Heritage Planner

The City of Edmonton
Planning and Development Department
2nd Floor, Exchange Tower
10250 - 101 Street NW
Edmonton, AB T5J 3P4
or call Josephine Duquette at 496-6124, Fax 496-6299
or Email at heritage@gov.edmonton.ab.ca

Historic Resources Review Panel MEMBER LIST

| NAME | Organization/Title |
|--------------------|---|
| Dorothy Field | Alberta Community Development, Historic Sites Serv. |
| Lawrence Herzog | Edmonton Historical Board |
| James Goebel | Edmonton Historical Board |
| Bruce Ibsen | City Archivist |
| Helen LaRose | Heritage Sites Committee |
| Ken Tingley | Historic Resource Consultant |
| Don McKenzie | Renaissance Development Corporation |
| David Murray | Architect, Alberta Association of Architects |
| Richard Vanderwell | Architect, Register Home Owner |
| Johanne Yakula | President of S.P.A.R.E. (Society for the Protection of Architectural Resources in Edmonton) |
| Duncan Fraser | Planning and Development Department |
| Josephine Duquette | Planning and Development Department |

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