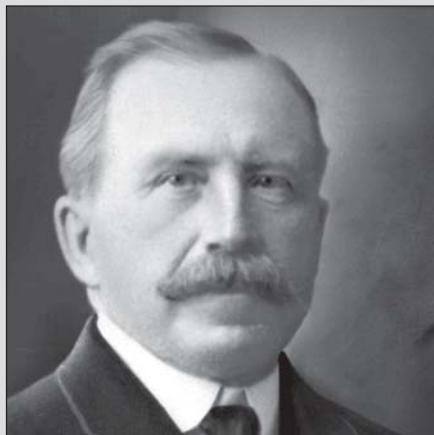


# ♦ BUILDING ♦ HERITAGE ♦

A Newsletter Celebrating the Register of Historic Resources in Edmonton

## Edmonton Historical Board Recognition Awards 2001

*Since 1975, the Edmonton Historical Board has honoured persons or groups who have made substantial, voluntary contributions to the City of Edmonton by contributing to the history of the City or encouraging the gathering, retention, or promotion of interest in the history of Edmonton and its surrounding district.*



**Cléophas Turgeon**

*Photo credit: City of Edmonton Archives*



**Ivor Dent**

*Photo credit: City of Edmonton Archives*

### CLÉOPHAS TURGEON (1856 - 1949)

Cléophas Turgeon was born in Beaumont, Quebec on March 11, 1856. As a young man he studied mechanical engineering, eventually moving to Montreal where he worked as an engineer with the Fire Department. In 1893, Turgeon headed west to join his wife and children, after they had relocated to Morinville the previous year. Two years later a chance meeting in Edmonton with Matt McCauley led to Turgeon's association with the Fire and Police Departments. On March 13, 1895 he was appointed engineer for the Fire Brigade, but his talent and abilities soon became evident and the administrators of the young town soon had Turgeon working on any mechanical requirements or problems that arose. Over time he also worked for the Police Department and was the caretaker of the Town Hall. In August 1906, he moved to the Alberta Penitentiary as Chief engineer until retiring in 1921. He remained in the Edmonton area and was a well respected and loved pioneer, passing away in 1949.

### IVOR DENT

A native of Prince Albert Saskatchewan, Ivor Dent arrived in Edmonton in 1942. After working for a year in the city he joined the R.C.A.F. and served overseas during World War II. Following the war he attended university in Saskatchewan and Alberta, eventually ending up for a year in Enchant, Alberta as principal of the town's only high school. He returned to Edmonton a year later and has been here ever since. His commitment to education is evident through his long, distinguished career with Edmonton Public Schools. But perhaps his greatest accomplishment occurred during his second term as Mayor. It was then that Dent spearheaded the drive to have the Commonwealth Games held in Edmonton. For Ivor Dent one of the important and personally satisfying outcomes of this accomplishment was the expansion of universally accessible recreational facilities for the citizens of Edmonton to enjoy for many generations.

### JOHN DUCEY (1908 - 1983)

Edmonton's "Mr. Baseball" was born in Buffalo, New York in 1908 and moved here with his family in 1910. From an early age he exhibited a passion for baseball, not only playing but also organizing games in the area. After playing in the City Sen-

*continued on page 2*



**John Ducey**

*Photo credit: City of Edmonton Archives*

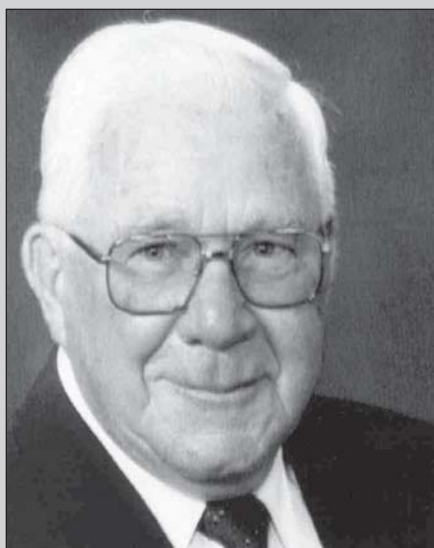
ior Baseball League in the 1920's, he began a 14 year career as an umpire. Following that, John Ducey turned his interests to managing and administering the game. Through his enthusiasm, persistence and guidance upgrades were made to Renfrew Park stadium, encouraging the further growth and development of the game locally. The highlight of his management career was 1957 when Edmonton represented Canada at the Global World Series. This life long commitment to baseball earned him nominations as Edmonton's Sportsman of the Year on two occasions, and induction into Edmonton's Sports Hall of Fame in 1972 and Alberta's Sport Hall of Fame in 1980.

## JACK EDWORTHY

In 1966 Jack Edworthy, left behind a legacy in Calgary dating back two generations and headed north to Edmonton. Eager to get involved in community life, Jack began searching for an organization that could use his volunteer support. His perseverance paid off when he was invited to become a Charter Member of the Fort Edmonton Historical Foundation, and later on joined the South Edmonton Rotary Club. These two organizations worked closely, raising funds and awareness of Fort Edmonton Park. Leading the charge with both groups was Jack Edworthy. Aside from serving as Foundation President he has been involved in numerous committees overseeing the development of the Fort. Of the many projects Jack was involved with, Harvest Fair and the Motordrome are the two nearest his heart. His involvement with Fort Edmonton Park has been mutually beneficial; not only for our community as a whole but it provided Jack Edworthy with the satisfaction of giving something back to his adopted home.

## ADRIANA DAVIES

Though born in Italy, Adriana Davies grew up in Edmonton where she attended the University of Alberta receiving an undergraduate and graduate degree in Arts. She headed overseas and achieved a Ph.D. at the University of London in 1971. After residing abroad for a number of years, Adriana returned to Edmonton to work as a Senior Editor on the Canadian Encyclo-



**Jack Edworthy**

*Photo credit: City of Edmonton Archives*



**Adriana Davies**

*Photo credit: City of Edmonton Archives*



**Lawrence Herzog**

*Photo credit: City of Edmonton Archives*

pedia. Eventually, in 1987, she was hired as Executive Director for the Alberta Museums Association. The Alberta Museums Association grew and developed under her guidance and vitality and has evolved into a nationally respected heritage organization now known as Museums Alberta. The organization reached new heights in awareness and profile, due in large part to Adriana's willingness to go anywhere, anytime to champion heritage issues. This enthusiasm to broaden appreciation for heritage issues led Adriana to be a driving force in the recently created Heritage Community Foundation. Through this organization Adriana Davies continues to be a tireless leader for heritage issues in Alberta.

## LAWRENCE HERZOG

A native Edmontonian, Lawrence Herzog started out his professional career as a broadcast journalist at C.F.R.N. His burning interest in Edmonton's history got the better of him and in 1990 he began writing a column, "It's Your Heritage" in the Edmonton Real Estate Weekly. Aside from writing heritage articles for a number of publications, Lawrence found time to work with the Edmonton and District Historical Society and the Society for the Preservation of Architectural Resources in Edmonton (S.P.A.R.E.). In 1996 he joined the Edmonton Historical Board and quickly made his presence felt as Chair of the newly formed Historic Resources Review Panel. Through his strong stance on several issues, heritage concerns achieved greater public attention. His recently published book on Beverly's history has received great reviews and he has been an important contributor to Historic Edmonton week celebrations for several years. It is through the efforts of people like Lawrence Herzog, that awareness of the history of Edmonton continues to grow.

## GOODBYE TO BRUCE IBSEN

Bruce Ibsen has been with the City for 16 years and was Edmonton's City Archivist for 10 years. He has accepted a new position with New England University in Armidale, Australia. Bruce has been a strong and avid supporter of preserving Edmonton's built heritage and history. We will all miss him. We wish him and his family all the best as they begin their exciting journey in Australia.



## Modern Architecture in Edmonton

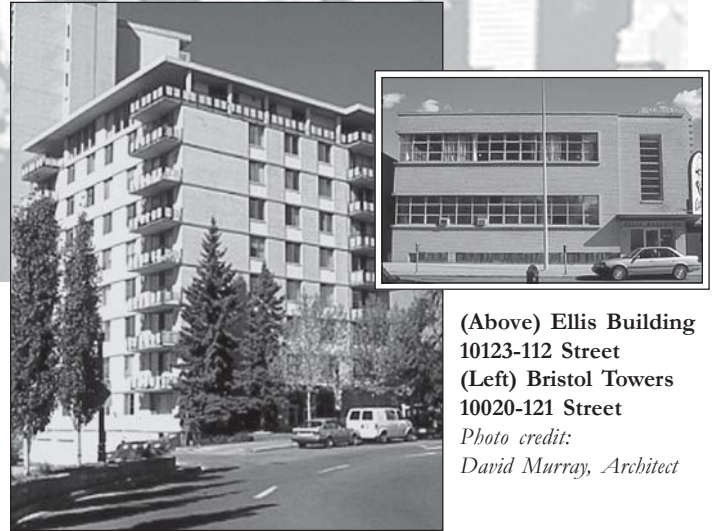
As we enter the 21<sup>st</sup> century, many are looking at the provincial built heritage from the last half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century with fresh eyes. A new century allows us to carefully reflect on those buildings that, for most of our lives, we have taken for granted. It is reasonable to ask whether some of these modern buildings might be worthy of appreciation and preservation, along with their more venerable urban companions from earlier historical periods. Before there can be a full appreciation of the architectural legacy of the recent past, however, there must be a greater body of knowledge. Only then can there be a strategy for preservation.

A recent study begins to address this issue for Edmonton's built heritage. *The Practice of Post-war Architecture in Edmonton, Alberta: An Overview of the Modern Movement, 1936-1960*, by Marianne Fedori, Ken Tingley and David Murray, recently was completed with assistance from the Alberta Historical Resources Foundation. It represents the beginning of a long process to prepare a comprehensive inventory and evaluation of Edmonton's post-war architectural resources. The first phase of this study includes the period between 1936, when University of Alberta professor Cecil Burgess was nearing retirement as the head of Alberta's first university architecture program, and 1960, when the Modern Movement had become well established in Edmonton.

In 1993, the Edmonton Planning and Development Department completed the Register of Historic Resources in Edmonton, which was a process of preparing a building inventory and evaluation procedures for structures and sites constructed before 1947. This date was arbitrary and was acknowledged as a convenient way to limit the scope of the project to manageable proportions. During the process of compiling the pre-1947 inventory, an *ad hoc* list of potentially significant buildings from the recent past was initiated.

Now that we are more than 50 years from the post-war building boom, there is a growing interest on the part of heritage professionals, scholars and advocacy groups in the built heritage of the Modern Movement of architecture. At the same time there is some skepticism among the general public about the relevance of its protection. The documentation and preservation of recently built heritage buildings is a relatively new development.

With this study and associated events, the authors have begun to expand the knowledge of this important period of architectural history. Edmonton's Downtown neighbourhoods provided a good starting point for the project. Several architectural tours of post-war buildings in the Downtown and Oliver neighbourhoods have been con-



(Above) Ellis Building  
10123-112 Street  
(Left) Bristol Towers  
10020-121 Street  
Photo credit:  
David Murray, Architect

ducted over the past two years, with positive response from the public and media. Public awareness remains a key part of the City's Historic Resource Management Plan. Awareness of the Modern Movement and its effect on Edmonton's post-war buildings will help Edmontonians appreciate and understand their significance.

There have been many more buildings constructed in Edmonton since World War II than were constructed prior to the war. The size of the resource base is immense. The magnitude of preparing an inventory and evaluation of Edmonton's modern era building resources requires an incremental approach. Each step must add upon the previous step.

This overview has identified the architects who were practicing in Edmonton between 1936 and 1960 and recorded many of the buildings they designed. Not all buildings constructed in this period have been identified due to the study limitations. At this time, only the most prominent architects have been studied in detail. By focusing on their major commissions, this work has identified many of what could be considered the most important buildings of the period.

The authors hope that the materials gathered in this study will aid future researchers to complete the background information required to fill out the inventory. With the completion of an inventory, it will be possible to apply an evaluation system that determines which resources are worth preserving. In the meantime, this study will contribute to a greater awareness of the significance of the architecture of the recent past.

Subjects included in the study include: an overview of the Modern Movement in Edmonton; an overview of the practice of architecture in Edmonton between 1936 and 1960; a reference list of architects practicing in Edmonton to the 1960's; University of Alberta graduates from the Architecture Program; biographies of selected architects; Edmonton City Architects and the Edmonton Architectural Panel, 1930-1963; Town Planning in Edmonton 1929-1960; Edmonton Public Schools built between 1936 and 1961; a post war building chronology, 1936-1960; major architectural styles in post war Edmonton; and a timeline of influences, buildings and events 1936-1960.

■ Ken Tingley





## Recent Additions to the Register of Historic Resources

Since November 2000, the Historic Resources Review Panel members have been busy reviewing several applications to amend the Register of Historic Resources in Edmonton. The following buildings or structures have been added to the Register:

The Phillips Building, 10169-104 Street was saved from the wrecker's ball when it was purchased by Worthington Properties Ltd. They expressed a strong interest in restoring the building to its original 1912 appearance. It was added to the Register's "B" List in December 2000 and became a Designated Building in May 2001. It is currently being rehabilitated on the exterior and renovated in the interior as lofts.

The Canada Packers Smokestack, Fort Road and 125 Avenue. The Fort Road Business Association applied to have this structure added to the "A" List of the Register. It is the only remaining portion of the original 1936 Canada Packers Plant. The community felt it was worth saving and asked the Historic Resources Review Panel to consider and amend the Register accordingly. On June 26, 2001 the Panel unanimously agreed that the Smokestack was worthy and historically important enough to be added to the Register not only as a remaining structure of Canada Packers but as a remnant of our industrial heritage where slaughtering, curing and meat packing occurred.

Alex Clarke Residence, located on 11222-123 Street, is a modest 1932 clinker brick "L" shaped house. This "B" listed house is a craftsman style home with an exterior that still remains unchanged to this day, with the exception of an asphalt roof versus a cedar shingled roof and an open-front, wooden deck. Clinker brick houses are unique to Edmonton where it is estimated over 150 houses were built from 1919 onwards into the 1930's using this brick. Calgary had only one clinker-built house, and there were a few in the Medicine Hat area, Wetaskiwin and Red Deer.

McKernan Residence, located at 11031-81 Avenue, came to the Panel's attention when the current owner discov-



**(Top) Burgess Residence**  
10958-89 Avenue

**(Below) Canada Packers Smokestack**

*Photo credit: City of Edmonton Planning and Development*

ered an inscription the concrete basement floor "John McKernan March 26/2". It was determined that the historical significance of this (1902?) house is due to the McKernan family as the Henderson Directory indicates that Sarah McKernan, widow of Robert resided at this house. This modest 1 1/2 storey timber house is a simple gable-fronted homestead style with a wrap around verandah across the front and down the side. It was very exciting to find this hidden treasure and to have it added to the Register. Our thanks go to the owners for initiating the process to have their home added to the Register's "A" list.

Cecil S. Burgess Residence, 10958-89 Avenue was added to the "A" list of the Register in August 2001. This 1912 house

in the Garneau area was purchased by Cecil S. Burgess in 1942 as his retirement home. He lived there until 1971 when he died at the age of 101. Mr. Burgess was invited by the University of Alberta in 1913 to act as the resident architect and to take an interest in teaching. The Department of Architecture was created when he arrived at the University and was closed when he retired. Cecil Burgess was responsible for the design of Pembina Hall, the staff homes on the Campus Circle and the Arts and Medical Sciences Building. He was also an active member of the Edmonton Town Planning Commission and the Alberta Association of Architects. Once again, we thank the owner for calling the Heritage Planners to bring this historically significant house to the Panel's attention.

Sherbrooke Farm, located at 11949-128 Street in the Sherbrooke area of the City is similar in style to the McKernan

Residence. This "B" listed house is a simple gable-fronted homestead style, 1 1/2 stories but without a wrap-around verandah. However, like many modest farmhouses of its day, it had a large one storey lean-to built across the rear of the house. It was likely used as a summer kitchen in order to keep the main portion of the house from heating up from cooking during the warm summer months. Neighbours say this farm at one time had a stabling barn for horses where farmers or travelers would stable their horses and then take the streetcar to downtown Edmonton. For the time being, this is hearsay and we have not been able to find proof that this is true. It is believed that this house was built in the early 1900's, however the earliest known date of this house is 1919. Once again, we thank the owners for bringing their house to the Panel's attention to review and add to the Register.

■ **Robert Geldart**

## Commercial Heritage Buildings Currently Under Restoration



**Hull Block 97 Street**  
*Owner: Mammoth Properties.*  
*Retail, offices and residential*



**Phillips Building 10169-104 Street**  
*Owner: Worthington Properties.*  
*Retail and residential*



**Canadian Consolidated Rubber Company Warehouse 10249-104 Street**  
*Owner: Worthington Properties.*  
*Retail and residential*



**Brighton Block and Lodge Hotel 9660-9666 Jasper Avenue**  
*Owner: J.W.T. Properties. Retail and residential*



**McLeod Block 10136-100 Street**  
*Owner: Five Oaks Inc. Retail and residential*



**Armstrong Block 10125-104 Street**  
*Owner: Artifacts Holdings Ltd.*  
*Retail and residential*



**Hecla Block 10141-95 Street**  
*Owner: Frank Bowen and Associates Ltd.*  
*Residential*

*Photo credit: City of Edmonton Planning and Development*

## The Restoration of Edmonton's Built Heritage

Exciting things are happening with Edmonton's built heritage. It's being restored. Many of our commercial and residential heritage buildings are now designated as Municipal Historic Resources and are undergoing restoration. The following commercial buildings are under construction: McLeod Block, Hull Block, Phillips Building, Lodge Hotel, Brighton Block, Hecla Block, Armstrong Block, Canadian Consolidated Rubber Company Building. Residential buildings that are undergoing restoration include the Trudel Residence, the Thomas Scott Residence, the Brick House and the Sarah McLellan Residence. Up coming projects include the H.V. Shaw Building and the Birks Building.

In the years to come, it is our vision to see more of our historic resources protected through designation and eventually restored. Many thanks to the owners of our historic resources who share this vision and have already designated and restored their buildings. They are the proud keepers of Edmonton's built heritage, thus ensuring our historic resources remain an integral part of our downtown and residential communities for another 100 years.

■ Robert Geldart



### Good News for Edmonton's Heritage!

On September 11, 2001, Edmonton City Council increased the Heritage Reserve Fund from \$284,000 to \$700,000 per year. This is an increase of \$416,000. This is good news for Edmonton as we continue to work with the community to save and designate more of our built heritage for our present and future generations to enjoy.



The City of Edmonton  
and the Edmonton  
Historical Board on  
October 30, 2001  
unveiled plaques  
honouring the Brighton  
Block, St. Joseph's  
Hospital and Strathcona  
Library. The unveiling  
ceremony took place at  
the Prince of Wales  
Armouries Heritage  
Centre,  
10440-100 Avenue



**Strathcona Library 8331-104 Street**

*Photo credit: City of Edmonton Archives*

### STRATHCONA LIBRARY

"A fine new south side library" proclaimed the *Daily Capital* in June 1912, as construction began on what is now Edmonton's oldest library building. Designed by the architectural firm of Arthur G. Wilson and David E. Herrald, the Strathcona Public Library is a solidly built

edifice of press brick trimmed with Roman stone. It opened to the public on March 14, 1913.

This landmark building, built in the English Renaissance Revival Style, is finished in weathered orange brick with limestone embellishments. It is believed that the brick was manufactured at one of several brickyards that flourished in Edmonton's river valley at the turn of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Interior features include arched entryways and wood carved banisters. Originally, books were stored only on the main floor. The basement was devoted to a men's reading room, while the second floor auditorium was a community focal point where meetings of the Edmonton Medical Association and the Ladies Hospital League were held. It was also the site of local community theatre productions and college graduation exercises.

While light fixtures and shelving have been modernized, much of the building remains the same. A Children's library has occupied the basement for many years. The library has been well used since its opening and remains a popular part of Old Strathcona.

■ Catherine Garvey

### BRIGHTON BLOCK

This three-storey brick and stone structure was built in 1912 for Ernest Brown, a local photographer, artist and historian. Housing his studio and historic photographic collections, the building's central parapet featured a sign, "Everything Photographic. Ernest Brown Block 1912." Traces of the lettering still remain.

The building also represents one of the last vestiges of early commercial development in Edmonton's downtown core. It is one of a group of buildings constructed before the First World War and part of Edmonton's first development boom.

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### Residential Heritage Buildings Currently Under Restoration



**Thomas Scott Residence 9938-85 Avenue**

*Owners: Bob and Chrystale Smilanich*



**Sarah McLellan Residence 11135-84 Avenue**

*Owners: Ed and Julie Weiss, Bed and Breakfast*



**Brick House 20450-34 Street**

*Owners: Don and Shirley Sweetnam*



**Trudel Residence 8134 Jasper Avenue**

*Owners: Bill and Nancy McGowan*

*Photo credit: City of Edmonton Planning and Development*

### Residential Heritage

In addition to restoring our commercial heritage buildings, we have four houses recently restored or currently being restored with loving care by their owners who have shown commitment and dedication to the restoration process.



**Brighton Block 9666 Jasper Avenue**  
*Photo credit: Glenbow Archives*



**St. Joseph's Hospital 10722-82 Avenue**  
*Photo credit: City of Edmonton Archives*

Known also as the Brown Block, the building was erected in two symmetrical sections and cost about \$30,000. Built of brick and steel with stone dressings to decorate the 33-foot frontage, the block was designed by James Henderson. Its u-shaped plan includes two north/south wings at the rear, a central staircase and traditional skylights on the third floor.

The building's façade reflects the classical styling typical of the Edwardian commercial structures of that time. Elements of the style include 12 bays with walls of red brick and buff stone trim. Striated pilaster strips, shaped parapet, a decorated frieze, and keystone voussoirs over flat-arched windows are features of the façade. Semicircular pediments above the parapets give elegance and distinction to the building's appearance.

■ **Catherine Garvey**

### ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL

When this elegant brick and stone building opened in January 1948, newspapers hailed it as one of the most modern hospitals in Canada. Costing around \$700,000, not including furnishings, the four-storey building was originally de-

signed to hold six storeys. A hospital has been situated on this block since 1929 when the Sisters of Providence of St. Vincent De Paul purchased the old Whyte Block, located on the eastern corner of this property, and turned it into a hospital for the aged.

Over the years, the building was known by many names, such as House of Providence Home, St. Joseph's Hospital for Incurables, and finally, St. Joseph's Auxiliary Hospital. Through it all, the Sisters performed loving, caring treatment for many patients either terminally ill or severely disabled. In 1955 an additional two storeys were added. In 1963 the Whyte Block was demolished and an auditorium was added to the west and a Sisters' residence to the east. The hospital closed in 1993 as the Sisters relocated to a site in the southern part of the city.

After sitting vacant for several years, the building underwent a dramatic renovation and was re-born in 1997 as the Garneau Lofts. The building is on the "A list" of the City of Edmonton's list of designated resources.

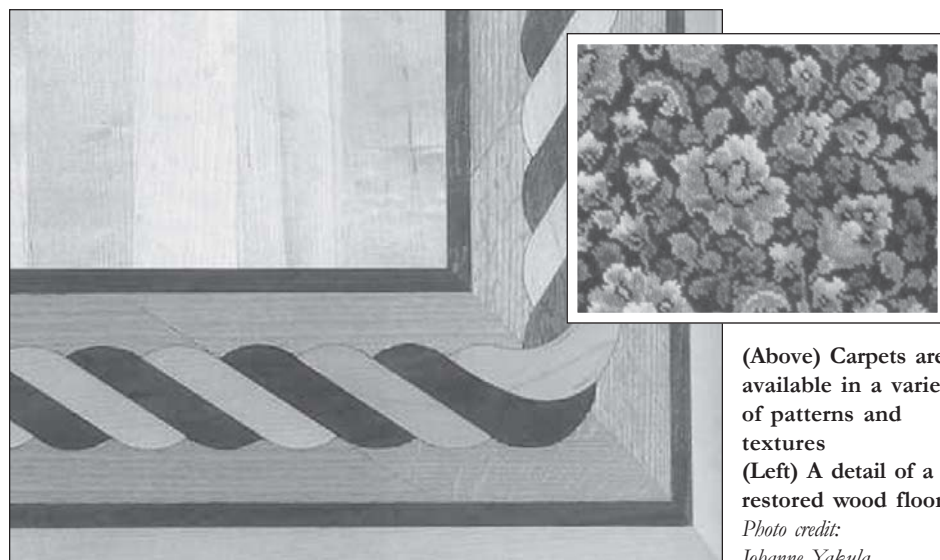
■ **Bruce Ibsen**

## What Type of Flooring Would Have Been Most Popular in Heritage Houses?

As true today as in the past, the social and economical status of your home's first owners strongly determine what style and quality of flooring would have been installed. Within those guidelines, however, the types of materials for flooring have not changed a great deal. Styles changed, and technological advances made the materials more user friendly.

### WOOD FLOORING

In Victorian times, (1837–1901) a modest home would often have *plain pine boards of varying widths* throughout the home. The "colonial style" required the carpenter to lay the widest boards in the center of the room, and the narrowest at



(Above) Carpets are available in a variety of patterns and textures

(Left) A detail of a restored wood floor

*Photo credit: Johanne Yakula*

the perimeter of the rooms. Pine floors were kept natural in bedrooms, kitchens and service areas. In the "best" rooms such as the parlor, they were stained and varnished to emulate more expensive woods.

*Parquetry*, the laying of geometrically arranged pieces of wood, was very popu-

lar until after World War I. Larger homes sported parquetry floors in oak and exotic hardwoods in several rooms of the home. In smaller homes, parquetry was used in borders only in public rooms. In some cases, even borders were too expensive,

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therefor creative homeowners stenciled border designs around the room or around the central "carpet".

Arts and Crafts homes, known for their return to honesty of materials, generally used plain wood flooring. Gustav Stickley cautioned his readers that wood floors should be as dark as adjacent wood paneling. As time passed, art deco styling in the late 1920's and 1930's, favored lighter woods with simpler geometric patterns. Wood continued to be the material of choice for living rooms, bedrooms and hallways, and today hardwood floors are still very desirable. Remember that floors with random width boards are considered informal, while narrower, standard width boards are more formal.

## TILE FLOORING

During the latter part of the Victorian era, Romanesque and Turkish designs became very popular. This was due to the widespread interest in the treasures of tombs that were being discovered. Mosaic floors made with encaustic tiles (inlaid earthenware) were seen everywhere. Their hard wearing properties made them perfect for entrances, conservatories, including steps and pathways. Plain stone tiles made of red quarry were favoured for kitchens. These designs continued into the 20<sup>th</sup> century, and were imitated in linoleum and other types of sheet flooring.

Marble tiles were often found in larger homes where formality and prestige were revered. Arts and Crafts interiors favoured stone flag floors in entrances, and kitchens. Glazed decorative tiles were set into plain boards around the fireplace hearth, and today these original tiles are much sought after.

## SHEET FLOORING

*Linoleum* was invented in 1860 by Frederick Walton of Scotland. Made from compressed ground wood, cork and linseed oil, it remained the most popular type of sheet flooring until the 1950's. It fulfilled the need for easy to clean, inexpensive mass produced floor covering materials.

Edwardians (1901–1910) liked tile especially in bathrooms. The flooring was much warmer underfoot, and available designs included those that before were only available in mosaic tiles. Six-inch square

black and white tiles surrounded by mosaic like borders made it a perfect choice for these rooms as well as entrances. Here the flooring could be installed to resemble marble tiles.

Designs in the 1920's and 1930's became larger and simpler. A checkered design was popular, but so were large plain spaces surrounded by inlaid borders of different colours. These spaces were sometimes left plain or incorporated a rug. Today, linoleum is gaining new favour as being "eco-friendly" and is enjoying a revival in popularity.

## MATTING, RUGS AND CARPETS

*Matting* is another product that is enjoying new popularity today which would be totally appropriate in a heritage home. This includes *sisal* rugs and *coir* rugs. Well-to-do Victorians often used these rugs in the summer as replacements for the more expensive rugs that were stored during the warm season. Others used them year round, especially in service rooms. Edwardians continued to use them into the new century. Arts and Crafts aficionados approved of them because they were made of natural materials. Popular colours in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century included natural, white, olive and red and white checks.

Another suitable flooring is *floor cloth* which was originally made of oil cloth. Large amounts of this material was available thanks to the ship building industry in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century. Stretched, treated, then painted or stenciled with designs, it was to take the place of rugs or carpets for many years. Victorians used them in servants'

rooms and in back areas. Less financially independent homeowners used them in all rooms, with designs coordinating with their décor.

## RUGS AND CARPETS

Before 1850, carpets and rugs had been the preserve of the very rich. Names such as Wilton, Savonnerie, and Aubusson are synonymous with wealth. Rugs were often "framed" by wood parquet borders.

The popularity of Oriental rugs today, as in the past, attest to their timeless appeal. They would be appropriate in Victorian, Edwardian, Arts and Crafts, and even 1920's traditional interiors. Arts and Crafts interiors would also benefit from adding rugs in stylized art nouveau floral designs, as popularized by William Morris. The modernist movement influenced taste in the 1930's. Carpet squares were also cut into shapes to create original designs.

As you can see, the availability of materials is quite good due to the increased popularity of past designs. As is often said "Everything old is new again". A bit of research at your local library will identify the designs that were popular during the time your home was built. Armed with this knowledge, your shopping trip will be much easier. Good luck!



### ■ Johanne Yakula

Johanne Yakula served as SPARE's last president. She is the owner of From Times Past, an antiques and collectibles store and decorating service.

## HISTORIC RESOURCES REVIEW PANEL - 2001

- Gordon Lopatka, Chair
- Ken Tingley
- Helen LaRose
- David Murray
- Dorothy Field
- Leslee Greenaway
- Johanne Yakula
- Bruce Ibsen
- Robert Geldart/David Holdsworth
- Catherine Garvey

*This newsletter is produced in partnership with the Edmonton Historical Board and the City of Edmonton Planning and Development Department*

## WE WOULD LIKE TO HEAR FROM YOU!

Please send your responses to:

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[www.gov.edmonton.ab.ca/planning](http://www.gov.edmonton.ab.ca/planning)

