



GRAND HOTEL / HAGMANN BLOCK

10765 - 98 STREET NW

CITY OF EDMONTON HISTORIC RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

Edmonton

DESCRIPTION OF HISTORICAL PLACE

The Grand Hotel, also known as Hagmann Block, is a four-storey, masonry commercial structure with two primary façades. It is located on a mid-block location in the McCauley neighbourhood.

HERITAGE VALUE

The Grand Hotel / Hagmann Block is valued as a representative example of an early mixed-use hotel. The building accommodated the area's seasonal and traveling population during the early twentieth century when Edmonton's commercial centre was undergoing rapid development. Representing the booming growth and investment of the pre-WWI era, the Grand Hotel was built in 1913 as an investment property by John Hagmann, who farmed the land of what is now Hagmann Estate Industrial. The Hagmann Block is a fine example of Edwardian-era commercial architecture, displaying a classical revival influence illustrated by tan-coloured brick, large ground-floor storefronts, pressed metal cornices, and precast neoclassical details.



The Grand Hotel / Hagmann Block also illustrates the development of McCauley, one of the oldest settled neighbourhoods in Edmonton. The area was named after Matthew McCauley (1850-1930), whose livery stable stood just off of Jasper Avenue. McCauley was Edmonton's first mayor, an MLA, and Chairman of Edmonton's first school board. This neighbourhood emerged as a finance and business district, with hotels clustered to the south, a red light district to the northeast, and a residential area to the north.

CHARACTER DEFINING ELEMENTS

Key elements which define the heritage character of the Grand Hotel / Hagmann Block include its:

- + mid-block location on 98 Street;
- + commercial form, scale, and massing, as expressed by its flat roof and two primary façades, clad with tan brick;
- + Edwardian-era architecture including tripartite façade articulation, and classical revival elements such as pilaster, keystone, and projecting pressed metal cornices at the second floor and roof levels; and
- + fenestration, such as rectangular storefront openings on the ground floor and the regular grid of flat-headed window openings on the upper floors.

Designated as a Municipal Historic Resource through Bylaw 14124 in January 2006.

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