

**SPEAKING NOTES – LAWRENCE HERZOG, MASTER OF CEREMONIES
HISTORIC PLAQUES EVENT
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 2006 at 7:00 PM
CITY HALL ROOM, MAIN FLOOR, CITY HALL**

The slide show presentation of the twenty-three designated historic buildings!

#1

***John Walter
Residences***

At 21, Orkney Islander John Walter arrived to build and repair York boats and was the first person to settle on the south bank of the North Saskatchewan River within Edmonton. He built his bachelor quarters of rough-hewn logs in 1875 at the highest point on his lot. Although twice relocated, it remains the oldest house in situ in Edmonton. The second house, built in 1884 is larger to accommodate his growing family site as he established a cable ferry and freight service. As the city's first millionaire with an ever-expanding business, he built his third house in 1901, the largest in Edmonton or Strathcona. The Queen Anne Revival home was equipped the most progressive features of the era: electricity, hot water heating, cold running water and a telephone.

He lost his sawmill, lumberyard and fortune in the great flood of 1915.

Slide 2

***William Paskins
Residence***

The William Paskins Residence is a distinct house that was one of the more elaborate residences of the McCauley community. Constructed around 1902, it is one of the only Queen Anne homes remaining in Edmonton, characterized by the steep pitched, irregularly shaped roof, gable ends, turret, bay window, offset porch, and elaborate detailing. This home is named after the carpenter William Paskins, the first recorded occupant who lived here in 1909.

Slide 3

***Margaret Martin
Residence***

Margaret Martin, a widow, commissioned this Foursquare, Prairie-style home in 1907. The firm that built this house later became Magoon and MacDonald Associates that built the Metals Building, Tegler Building, McDougall United Church, St. Stephen's College and other Edmonton landmarks. It features a bell cast flared roof, bracketed eaves, curved dormers, bay window, a wrap around veranda and multi-paned windows throughout.

Slide 4

***Richard Foote
Residence***

Richard Foote was an early Edmonton builder and architect. He built this Foursquare residence in 1907. The overhanging eaves, open veranda, square columns and symmetrical design typify the Prairie-style architecture of the era. Its unique features include the dormers and widow's walk on top of the pressed sheet metal bell cast roof

that flares out at the bottom, and the ground floor level brick banding, or rustication. Notice the multiple paned bay windows: a distinctive front-facing one, on the south side, one with a subtle curve.

Slide 5

Charles J. Carter

Residence

This fine home was typical of residences built by Edmonton's entrepreneurs. It is named for its first occupant Charles J. Carter. It is significant as a rare instance of an inner city residence...maybe the only one of its kind left in the city with an original outbuilding, in this case a gable-roofed horse stable, complete with hayloft.

Slide 6

John McNeill

Residence

A mystery surrounds this home. A widow's walk crowns the roof's peak. Typically a feature of a seaside residence, this railed observation platform allowed sailors' wives to catch the first glimpse of a husband's return. A rare Edmonton example of a Victorian styled brick building, it is named after the Scotsman John "Jock" McNeill. He started Edmonton's first taxi service, declaring that "the thinking fellow calls a yellow"...which ultimately became Yellow Cab.

Slide 7

Churchill Wire

Centre

Edmonton built the first municipal exchange on this site in 1907. This building remains a classic example of Moderne architecture. The style emerged from the Art Deco movement and introduced simple, smooth surfaces and use of reflective material such as glass blocks and polished black granite on this building. It set the standard for the 1957 City Hall and subsequent structures surrounding the newly conceived idea of a central civic square.

Slide 8

Park View

Apartments

The popularity of apartment life surged in the West before the First World War. There were eighteen apartment buildings built between 1909 and 1915. The Park View Apartments was the first apartment building to appear in the river flats in 1914. This Edwardian building offered lavish simplicity, light, and air. Brick banding runs the length of the building on the ground floor, capped by simple stone cornice.

Slide 9

Hugh Duncan

Residence

Buoyed by the promise of the prosperity around him, pioneer pharmacist Hugh Duncan commissioned this large, embellished version of a Foursquare home for his family here in 1911. This house features a flared bell cast roof with curved dormer windows, tapered posts supporting a full-length open veranda, a projected front door entrance and keystone details above the ground floor windows.

Slide 10
Charles Barker
Residence

This an important architectural example of a single-family craftsman style home built in 1912 in Westmount. The Craftsman style house emphasized the use of natural materials and a simplistic design including elements such as the exposed wood frame construction, and timber siding and shingles. The Charles Barker family, the first occupants, lived in the house for only one year in 1915.

Slide 11
Terwillegar
Residence

The artful simplicity, efficient use of space, extensive use of natural wood, and open eaves exemplify this 1912 Craftsman bungalow. Dr. Norman Terwillegar and his family moved to this home in 1920 and the house remained their home until 1959. Dr. Terwillegar earned a city-wide reputation ...with the city naming a south-western community Terwillegar Heights in the 1960s in tribute to the good doctor's character and influence.

Slide 12
Thomas Scott
Residence

Real estate agent Thomas Scott rode the final waves of a housing speculation boom when he became the first owner of this house in Strathcona in 1912. This dignified Foursquare design, named for its typical layout of four rooms on each level, prevailed on the Prairies in the years before the First World War. Features of this building include the two storey bay window with its gabled roof the distinguished trim around the openings.

Slide 13
Consolidated
Rubber Company
Warehouse

This red brick, five and one-half storey commercial warehouse is an example of a commercial warehouse building that characterized Edmonton's growth during the pre-WWI economic boom. Built in 1913 by the same designer and builder of the Macdonald Hotel, this building served the rubber company until 1935 and is one of the longest-standing warehouses in the downtown core.

Slide 14
Rehwinkel
Parsonage

Unassuming. Simple. Old-fashioned with its front gabled roof, lapped wooden siding, decorative shingles and a full-width open front veranda. This home modestly stands on the corner of what was once Kinistino Avenue and Wilson Street, but it served Edmonton's early Lutheran community as an immigration centre, employment bureau, and guesthouse. In 1914, Alfred Rehwinkel, a German speaking pastor arrived...and while nurturing his congregation he involved himself deeply in Edmonton. . . received an MA from the University of Alberta, helped establish Concordia University, sat on the board of the Edmonton Public Library, was the director for the Edmonton Museum of Art

and History, and founded Edmonton's zoo at Borden Park. . . . He even ran for alderman in 1927.

Slide 15
Hagmann Block /
Hotel Grand

John Hagmann built the Edwardian style Hotel Grand as an investment property in 1913. The brick is buff, unusual for commercial buildings at the time. Stone detailing accents the columns between the storefront windows and the keystones above some windows. In 1917, the building closed its doors to reopen four years later as the Grand Apartments. It was later renamed the Hagmann Apartments.

Slide 16
Hudson's Bay
Co Stables /
Ortona Armouries

The Hudson's Bay Company erected this warehouse and stable for its delivery horses in the Rosssdale Neighbourhood in 1914. After the Second World War began in 1939, the building was sold to the Department of National Defence for one dollar. It was renamed the Ortona Armouries by the Loyal Edmonton Regiment, 3rd Battalion in 1965. Twelve years later, it welcomed new tenants such as the Commonwealth Games Association, the National Film Board, and the Edmonton Folk Music Festival.

Slide 17
The Brick
Farm House

The Bentleys built the Vernacular Foursquare farmhouse on a rural quarter section in northeast Edmonton. This was a uniquely North American design popular with prairie families before the First World War. It endured particularly well with its distinctive rural custom of cladding the wooded frame with brick.

Slide 18
Haight/McTaggart
Residence

This good example of a simple Craftsman bungalow...is typical of the period, although more detailed inside than usual. Built for John Haight in 1922, it features John's own woodwork. Exterior attributes include the use of wood and notable trims around openings and joints, notched exposed rafters, double gabled ends and multi-paned windows. The McTaggart family cherished this home for fifty-two years.

Slide 19
Richard Wallace
Residence

Built 1923, and named after one of its earliest occupants, the Richard Wallace Residence exemplifies Craftsman qualities with its simple, meaningful design, popular in Edmonton in the 1920s. The interior emphasizes form and function, with space conservatively and creatively fashioned for everyday living. Richard Wallace, a registrar, sheriff and clerk of Alberta's Supreme Court resided here from 1925 to 1943.

Slide 20
Oblats Maison
Provinciale

The Oblats Maison Provinciale, the Provincial House of the Oblates and St. Joachim Roman Catholic Church are beautiful reminders of a group of buildings once known as the Mission Block. The local Oblate Fathers of Marie-Immaculate led by Father Albert Lacombe, constructed St. Joachim, Edmonton's first church, inside the walls of Fort Edmonton in 1859...twenty years after the region welcomed the Oblates as its first missionaries. The buildings that made up the Mission Block included the church, St. Joseph's Seminary, the Convent of the Faithful Companion of Jesus, and then, in 1928, the Oblats Maison Provinciale.

Slide 21
**St. Anthony's College/
St. Francis
of Assisi
Friary**

Named after St. Francis of Assisi, the friary became the first permanent Franciscan monastery in western Canada. In 1931, a new wing added considerable architectural interest to the building. . . a Collegiate Gothic style with a projected entry, stepped parapet extending from the roofline, niche for a religious statue over the entrance, and pointed arch windows featuring decorative keystones on the main floor. St. Francis of Assisi stood as the headquarters of the Franciscans' mission in Edmonton and western Canada until 2005.

Slide 22
**Hudson's Bay
Co Department
Store**

The Hudson's Bay Company opened its fourth store on the site in 1939 since relocating their first store in 1893. Unique hand carvings over each entrance depicted scenes from the adventurous history of Canada's most famous trading company. Built for \$1 million, the low, three-storey Tyndall stone and black granite building occupies an entire block-face on Jasper Avenue. It is one of the few remaining examples of the Moderne style to survive in Edmonton.

Slide 23
**Hyndman
House**

And finally the last one . . . the Hyndman House ... built in 1946...This house is a two-storey International Style house with its unornamented cubic form and flat roof is one of the first International Style houses in Edmonton. It is an example of the work of prominent local architect, George Heath MacDonald who built it for his friend, Lou Hyndman. The Hyndman family were prominent community figures in Edmonton and Alberta and they lived in this house for over 50 years.