

JASPER NATIONAL PARK



JASPER PARK LODGE: BUILT HERITAGE RESOURCE DESCRIPTION AND ANALYSIS

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Analysis**

A Canadian Parks Service technical report prepared by:
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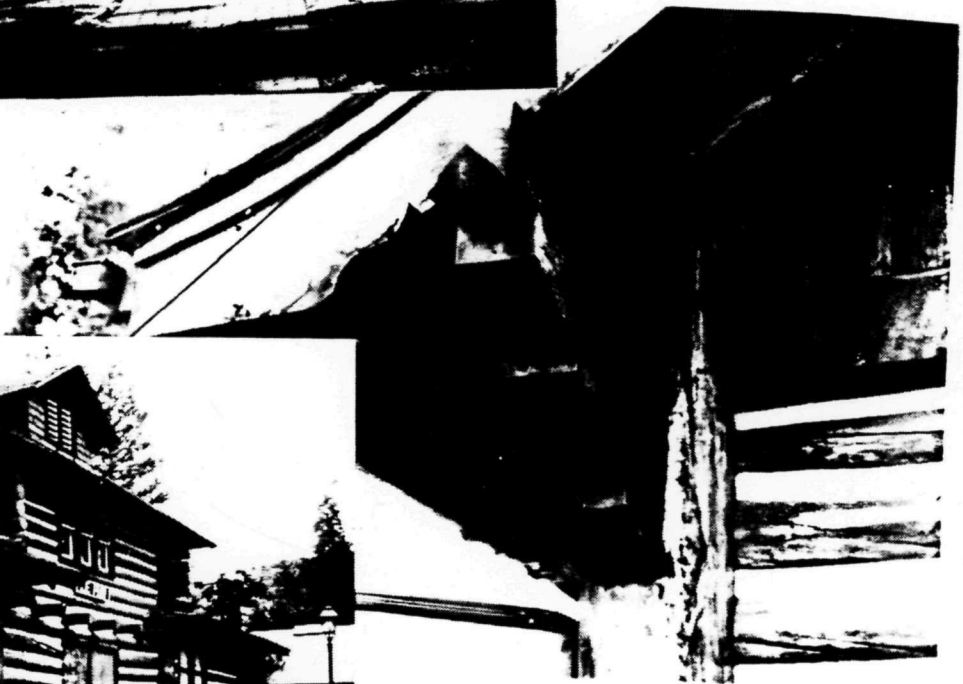


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Introduction

Management of cultural resources in national parks is subject to national parks policy which applies to all lands administered by the Canadian Parks Service. This policy stipulates that all cultural resources in national parks, including those on alienated land, be surveyed and evaluated, and that "cultural resources will be safeguarded and presented for public benefit." In response to this policy, steps have been taken to map, record, and evaluate cultural resources within the parks.

Jasper Park Lodge has been identified as an important cultural resource for both Jasper National Park and the national parks system.¹ Much of this significance is based on the complex of buildings and grounds that comprise the core of the resort. The heritage character of JPL derives from the buildings and landscape features installed between 1921 and the 1972 largely concentrated in 120 hectares of the 365 hectare lease site and which collectively define the distinctive character of the facility.

The visual impact of Jasper Park Lodge is the product of a unique fusion of architectural and town planning ideas. The rustic aesthetic introduced in 1922 reflected prevailing ideas about appropriate building practices for natural settings, while JPL's layout followed town planning principles then being formulated for use in the national parks. Jasper Park Lodge's distinctive ambiance remains rooted in this interplay between the lodge facilities and their setting. Lanes and paths generally follow the natural contours of the site. Buildings have remained low in scale, and are interspersed among landscape features including lawns, gardens and native trees. The importance of the historical relationship between architecture and setting remains an integral underpinning of the cultural landscape at Jasper Park Lodge.

Although the number and density of buildings on the lodge site increased substantially, particularly as a result of expansion programmes carried out during the 1960s and 1970s, the initial formula devised in 1922 remains substantially unchanged. Central to this formula was the site's division into distinct activity zones. Its focal point was, and remains, the Central Building (main lodge), which defines both the placement of subsidiary zones and the architectural character of the buildings in them.

A total of nine activity zones have been identified on the JPL site. Six of these have well-defined boundaries and emerged from the original plan. These are the Central Building, the two guest cabin areas flanking both sides of the Central Building and extending along the shore of Lac Beauvert, the Helps' Compound to the rear of the Central

Building, the service area on Lake Mildred, and the golf course. Additional zones consist of a second service area, the senior staff housing area, and a perimeter area containing isolated clusters of buildings. While these last three zones lack the spatial and historical integrity of the first six, they provide a framework for the rest of the developed site. These zones, and the 111 identified structures on the site, are indicated on the attached site plan. As the following report indicates, areas of particular cultural heritage significance are located in zones A through E and Zone G.

The architectural character of the buildings set amidst these zones derives from an interplay of similarities and contrasts. The existing building stock includes structures from each of the successive construction phases that occurred at JPL from 1922 onwards. With few exceptions, the buildings display a consistency in terms of roof pitch, low scale and the use of rustic design references. The early building stock is characterized by horizontal log construction over fieldstone foundations. While these buildings defined the rustic character widely associated with JPL, this rustic aesthetic theme evolved to encompass later building technologies and stylistic references. The pivotal turning point in this transition came with the construction of the present Central Building in 1952-53, following the destruction of its log predecessor. A modernization programme carried out between 1956 and 1972 repeated and elaborated on the key design motifs of this new main lodge just as the earlier log buildings had done upon the design of the 1922-23 main lodge.

The following report is divided into three sections: the first provides a historical overview and describes the primary architectural characteristics of buildings from each of the principal construction phases at JPL; the second describes the nine activity zones and analyses their cultural heritage resources; part three consists of an architectural survey comprised of representative and significant buildings on the site, providing character defining elements for each.

Summary of Character Defining Elements

Jasper Park Lodge is a complex of buildings and landscape which comprise a unique and important resource, not just for Jasper National Park, but for the Canadian Parks system as a whole. The character defining elements of this cultural resource are the bungalow concept comprised of low-scale buildings organized around a central building, rustic motifs, the distinctive materials and colour schemes applied to these buildings, and the grouping of these buildings into functional zones. Many of the buildings on the site are characterized by either the rustic log cabin designs prescribed in the 1920s and 1930s, or by a modern reinterpretation of the rustic theme introduced in the 1950s.

PART I: HISTORICAL CONTEXT

The CNR and Jasper Park Lodge

The cultural resources at Jasper Park Lodge are products of a historical process that began at its inception in 1922 and continued throughout the CNR's ownership of the resort. The following historical overview describes these stages of development and links them to the existing building stock and the activity zones located on the site.

Born out of financial calamity and political controversy, the publicly-owned CNR sought to erase the stigma associated with its predecessors, the Canadian Northern and Grand Trunk Pacific, by adopting a bold expansionist programme. In 1922 the federal government hired American-born Sir Henry Thornton as the railway's first president. The best way to make the CNR viable, Thornton believed, was to be innovative. Among Thornton's many initiatives during his ten year tenure was the expansion of the railway's hotel chain. This included the revival of a resort hotel scheme for Jasper Park. Under Thornton's direction, the CNR spent over \$2.5 million on the development of this resort, which it called Jasper Park Lodge.²

To be successful in competition with the resort hotels of the CPR and American lines, the CNR's new venture had to create a special niche for itself. The railway found this niche by creating a giant bungalow camp in which the experience of staying in rustic log cabins in a spectacular mountain setting would be combined with the service and facilities associated with luxury resort hotels. In so doing it created a resort facility quite unlike any built by rival railways up to that time.

Briefly stated, rustic design embodied the use of building materials and building methods native to the place or region in which a building was situated. By the late 19th century, rustic log lodges had become synonymous with the idea of wilderness retreats. This notion was first exploited for aesthetic purposes in the construction of large summer camps in the Adirondack region of northern New York State beginning in the late 1870s. There, wealthy American industrialists commissioned increasingly elaborate retreats, usually of log and fieldstone construction. These camps typically consisted of building clusters rather than single large lodges. Frequently, the notion of native materials and hand-hewn construction was supplemented by imagery borrowed from European sources. The most popular of these was the timber or log chalet form widely associated with the Swiss Alps. Much of the novelty of these camps lay in the juxtaposition between their contrived rusticity and the luxurious accommodations they provided for their wealthy owners.

The rustic aesthetic and decentralized bungalow camp format employed on the Adirondack Camps proved to have a potent appeal for North Americans. The rustic log cabin and the Swiss chalet were soon extolled as perfectly suited to wilderness settings. First the CPR, then several American railways, began adopting variations on these stylistic themes for use in conjunction with their resort developments in national parks. Before the appearance of Jasper Park Lodge, the rustic aesthetic had been applied to a variety of small structures including railway stations and backcountry lodges by the CPR, and to several giant log and timber lodges in American parks. JPL, however, became the largest and most elaborate example of all the bungalow camps.

Jasper Park Lodge's distinctive character was well-summarized by a 1929 visitor who wrote:

It is far less pretentious in its conception than rival resorts. The simple log cabins, with every comfort laid on, grouped around the lake and the main lodge, are far more in keeping with the magnificent wild country than the elaborate European type hotels. Every effort has been made to protect the natural features; the bears teaching the cubs to swim in the lake, the deer wandering fearlessly among the cottages, beavers busily building their dams, the proximity of other wildlife in the park, add enormously to the pleasure of the guests.³

The natural environment alluded to in the above quote was, and remains, central to the distinctive character of Jasper Park Lodge. This quality was due in no small measure to the generous lease arrangements provided to the CNR at successive stages in its development of the resort. From an initial lease on 42.6 acres, the railway succeeded in expanding the area under its control by adding a 300 acre lease for the adjacent golf course property in 1924, then by obtaining a license of occupation for an additional 1185 acres in 1940.⁴

While the precise origins of the initial site plan for the lodge are as yet undetermined, early records point to the continued involvement of the Architecture and Town planning Division in design and layout decisions for Jasper Park Lodge. This included the production of a site plan for the staff dormitory compound in 1924, and close scrutiny of all building designs for the site. In 1924 National Parks commissioner J.B. Harkin ordered the dismantling of several partially-completed log buildings on the site on the grounds that they did not adhere to plans submitted for Branch approval.⁵ On several occasions the railway was also chastised for failing to comply with the restriction against building within 100 feet of the lakefront. For the most part, though, relations between the CNR and the parks branch appear to have been cordial. This was not surprising given

the CNR's status as a crown corporation and the park's vested interest in the success of JPL as a tourist destination.

In 1969, the Jasper Park Lodge holdings were consolidated into a single lease comprising 885 acres, making it the largest single resort leasehold within the national parks system. By way of comparison, this is double the size of the Jasper Park townsite; the entire Banff Springs leasehold is less than 400 acres while Chateau Lake Louise occupies less than 100 acres. A section in the 1969 lease sheds some light on the CNR's favoured status. The transfer from license of agreement to leasehold was based on "consideration and recognition of the fact that the Canadian National Railway Company is a Crown agency which has operated leasehold property in Jasper National Park for a long period of time..."⁶

The decentralized nature and expansive setting of Jasper Park Lodge had other merits besides contributing to the distinctive ambiance. It enabled the railway to upgrade and expand its facilities without seriously disrupting operations or altering the character of the resort. Original cabins could be moved or replaced, and new structures could be added as required. This advantage was dramatically demonstrated when, following the destruction of the main lodge by fire in 1952, the resort was able to continue operations on a reduced scale.

The buildings at Jasper Park Lodge reflect the practice of upgrading and expansion which the CNR pursued during the years that it operated the resort. Major construction on the site occurred in two broad phases, the first between 1922 and 1941, and the second from 1952 to 1972. The first phase was dominated by peeled log and field stone construction, and the second by post and beam construction and modern architectural references. Linking the two phases was a broad consistency in terms of scale, form and rustic imagery, along with the overall landscape plan of the site. Jasper Park Lodge's distinctiveness as a major resort remains rooted in its decentralized "rustic" character and in its harmonious relationship with the natural setting.

Log Construction Phase (1922-41)

When Jasper Park Lodge first opened for business on June 19, 1922, it consisted of nine small cabins built during the preceding months, along with two cabins inherited from the previous Tent City operation. All the buildings were of peeled log construction with saddle-notched corners. Built before Sir Henry Thornton's appointment as president of the CNR, this small complex served notice of the railway's intention to establish a resort at Lac Beauvert. With Thornton in charge, this modest bungalow camp was transformed into a luxury resort containing approximately 50 log

buildings during the next three years.

Credit for the original design of Jasper Park Lodge is ascribed to J.S. Schofield, the CNR's chief architect, and to members of his staff. Schofield's office produced designs for most buildings on the site from November 1922 until 1931. The exceptions were a small number of staff and operational structures designed by the CNR's Winnipeg-based engineering department. The latter group closely followed the rustic log theme defined by Schofield's office. This continuity, coupled with Thornton's generous financial allocations, ensured a high degree of design consistency within this first stage of development. Horizontal log wall construction, coupled with the use of local fieldstone for foundations, chimneys and decorative trim, created a cohesive rustic architecture that would define the character of the resort for the next two and one-half decades. The logs were initially cut on the site; as construction increased, they were obtained from an area near Maligne Canyon, also within the Park boundaries.

Despite this consistency in materials, Schofield's approach evolved over the nine years during which he was in charge of design. The first group of buildings, dating from 1922 through to 1926, were characterized by horizontal log construction with saddle-notched corners, built upon fieldstone foundations. Other characteristics included unflared hipped roofs and the recurrent use of curved or burlled sticks as verandah supports or decorative brackets (Figure 1). A simple mortised joint system utilizing vertical log or half-log connectors was devised to permit the construction of log walls of considerable length. The 150 foot long Dormitory F, built in 1923, well-illustrates this technique.

The centrepiece of the resort complex was the main lodge which opened for business in the summer of 1923. In its initial configuration, the lodge consisted of a central section, known as the rotunda, from which three wings radiated (Figure 2). Although it contained a small number of guest rooms, the main lodge functioned primarily as a dining, social and administrative centre. There, guests could relax on wicker or bent-wood furniture in a carefully-contrived atmosphere surrounded by log walls, massive boulder fireplaces and hunting trophies. The rotunda functioned as a visual focal point for the resort. Its interior was highlighted by a vaulted ceiling supported by an exposed log truss system, replete with hammer beams, burlled columns and bent-stick brackets (Figure 3).

The main lodge was a tour-de-force from the standpoint of rustic design. CNR tourist brochures proudly described it as "the largest single-storey log building in the world." All other buildings on the site were designed to harmonize with

this rustic theme. Guest bungalows, recreational buildings, staff dormitories, and service facilities, including a combined laundry and power plant, all featured horizontal log construction.



Figure 1. Bungalow Row at Jasper Park Lodge, ca.1925.
(photo courtesy Jasper Park Lodge.)



Figure 2. The original lodge ca. 1930. (photo courtesy Jasper Park Lodge.)



Figure 3. Lounge interior, original main lodge, ca. 1925.
(photo courtesy JPL.)

Among the most elaborate of these secondary facilities was a combined dance hall and boathouse, built in 1924 on the shore of Lac Beauvert, in front of the main lodge. The open truss system used on the lodge rotunda was repeated for the upper storey dance hall on this structure. In 1925 CNR executives decided that it would be preferable to have a dance hall attached to the main lodge. Accordingly, the lakefront hall was dismantled and reassembled in the staff dormitory compound (without the lower boathouse level) as a staff recreation hall. Currently known as "Le Pub," the building remains externally unchanged from the time of its reconstruction, and retains its remarkable rustic dancehall interior (Architectural Survey, p.44). A swimming pool was later built on the original lakefront site, and a dance hall wing was added to the main lodge as part of a major expansion programme begun in 1927-28.

On the eve of the 1927 expansion programme, Jasper Park Lodge was comprised of approximately 50 buildings, including the main lodge, 36 guest bungalows, 6 or 7 staff dormitories, and assorted service structures. By 1930 the site contained over 70 buildings. Among the additions were numerous new guest bungalows (which increased to 56 in number), a succession of large staff dormitories, a new garage for the lodge's fleet of limousines, a golf clubhouse and golfers' bungalow.

This new construction was accompanied by several notable design and construction changes. The saddle-notch corner system used previously was now replaced by a mortised vertical corner post system. Concrete faced with local stone replaced rubble stone construction for foundations. While the low-pitched hip roof profile was retained, it now flared out slightly at the eaves. The curious bent and burlled log verandah supports evident on the initial batch of guest cabins was replaced by straight peeled log supports embellished by crossed-stick railings (Figure 4).

Buildings dating from the 1927-31 construction period demonstrated the increasing virtuosity with which architect Schofield and his associates handled log construction. The scale and sophistication of many of the buildings increased, reflecting Sir Henry Thornton's determination to attract a wealthy clientele to Jasper Park Lodge.

New staff dormitories, some extending close to 50 metres in length, stretched the flexibility of Schofield's mortised log wall system to new extremes. (see Architectural Survey, pp. 48-49). The new guest accommodations included three self-contained bungalows known as Point, Outlook and Viewpoint which were intended for the use of visiting dignitaries, celebrities and CNR executives, including Sir Henry Thornton. Viewpoint Cabin offers the most elaborate example of the rustic vocabulary that Schofield was using for most new guest accommodations on the site at the time. In

contrast, Point and Outlook cabins introduced Swiss chalet motifs, including scalloped bargeboards, squared timber roof supports and upper floor balconies. Each of the three is an outstanding example of rustic architectural design in its own right (see Architectural Survey, pp.57 and 61).

The log construction phase at Jasper Park Lodge ended abruptly in 1930-31. Its end coincided with the onslaught of the Great Depression and, not coincidentally, with the decline in the CNR's fortunes. Company president Sir Henry Thornton bore the brunt of mounting government criticism for the railway's growing debt. The high expenditures on Jasper Park Lodge made it a favoured target for critics seeking his dismissal.⁷ Thornton was forced to resign in 1932, and with his departure Jasper Park Lodge entered a prolonged dormant phase in terms of new development.

Just two new building projects of note occurred between the early 1930s and 1952: a new greenhouse and attendant's building constructed in 1938, and staff dormitory 'L', built in 1941. Both are of interest from a structural standpoint. The greenhouse attendant's building broke with past practice on the site through the use of milled frame construction. However, in order to make it blend with the existing building stock, its exterior was sheathed with log slab siding, including vertical posts that imitated the mortised log system (Figure 5). This structural simulation was taken to still greater lengths in the case of dormitory 'L', in which the log veneer was so convincingly executed as to make its frame understructure undetectable to the casual observer. The latter building, incidentally, was the first on the site that was designed and built for year-round occupancy. Its construction anticipated the use of Jasper Park Lodge as training headquarters for the Lovatt Scouts, a Scottish regiment being prepared for assignment as special mountain troops during the Second World War. The building's extreme length (268 feet) and log veneer make it a striking component of the lodge complex (see Architectural Survey, p. 50).

Summary:

Virtually all log buildings on the JPL site date from 1931 or earlier, although the log image was continued through the use of log slab siding on two structures built in 1938 and 1940-41. No further construction occurred until 1952 when work began on the second (present) central building. Despite this consistency in terms of rustic log exteriors and the use of local logs and field stone as primary construction materials, the early building stock displays variety in terms of architectural design and building technologies. These variations can be linked to three stages of construction on the site: 1922-26; 1927-31; 1938-41.

Character-Defining Elements

1922-26: Horizontal log construction with vertical mortise wall joints and saddle-notched corners; solid fieldstone construction for foundations; hipped roofs without eaves flare.

Notable examples: Le Pub, staff dining hall, staff dormitory F, powerhouse, Honeymoon cabin, night staff cabin

1927-31: Horizontal log construction with vertical mortise wall joints and corner posts; concrete foundations sheathed with field stone veneer; crossed-stick verandah detailing; hipped roofs with flared eaves. Swiss chalet motif on two executive cabins.

Notable examples: "AA" (Viewpoint) cabin, Outlook and Point cabins, four "L" cabins, Courtview cabin (former medical clinic), staff dormitories G, H, J, K.

1938-41: Milled frame construction, sheathed with log slabs to simulate preceding horizontal log construction method.

Notable examples: green house attendant's building; staff dormitory L.



Figure 4. Verandah on 1930 Grant House, Zone B, showing crossed stick detail. (Pat Buchik, Architecture & Engineering Services, 1992.)



Figure 5. 1938 Gardener's Building, Zone E. (P. Buchik, 1992.)

Modernization Phase (1952-1972)

Jasper Park Lodge remained essentially unchanged in appearance from the early 1930s until 1952 when the main lodge was destroyed by fire. The sudden need to replace the old lodge was accompanied by an understandable desire that its successor be built of fire-resistant materials. In effect this ruled out any possibility of reviving the rustic log theme that had become synonymous with the resort.

The new lodge, or Central Building, as the CNR called it, designed under the direction of G.F. Drummond, chief architect for the CNR, was a worthy successor to its predecessor in terms of architectural presence (Figure 6). The design skillfully fused reinforced concrete and steel construction and contemporary post war architectural forms and massing with clear references to the historical traditions embodied in the older log buildings on the site. A low, horizontal effect was achieved through broad, low-pitched, gabled roofs clad with cedar shingles that convey an appearance reminiscent of Frank Lloyd Wright's Prairie Style designs. Gable ends are angled outwards, accentuating the horizontality and shading the soaring glass-panelled wall surfaces below. CNR officials described this gable treatment as a modern reworking of the Swiss chalet form. Most exterior wall surfaces were covered with a veneer of cut fieldstone. Conspicuous sections were sheathed with log slab siding to provide textural variation and underscore the links with the earlier log tradition (see Architectural Survey, p. 64). Excerpts from a CNR tourist brochure published shortly after the Central Building's completion convey the intent of the design and the environment the CNR was then promoting at JPL:

The heart of the Lodge is the Central Building, acclaimed by travelers as a marvel of 20th Century resort architecture. Its structure, over a frame of steel and concrete, is native fieldstone and cedar, in keeping with the mountains to which it belongs and with the log bungalows gathered around it between the lake and the golf course. It provides shelter, and even carpeted luxury, but the great outdoors -its reason for being- is not shut out.

There are no guest rooms in the Central Building. You stay in a log cabin on one of the streets that wind around the lake. Every street is paved and every house has its garden. It would be true to say, indeed, that the residential section of the Lodge is one continuous garden. The cedar, spruce and pine of the mountains have been left, or transplanted, immaculately groomed lawns have been laid down and flower beds that are the pride of the gardener and the delight, not only of the guests,

but of the deer, who have dainty appetites, and who feel that they have a perfect right to munch the flowers, since they, after all, are the original inhabitants...⁸

In fact the image portrayed above did not last long after the Central Building's completion in 1953. In 1956 the railway launched a prolonged expansion programme that transformed the scale of the guest cabin complex, removing many of the initial log cabins and adding numerous new buildings to the site. Initially under G.F. Drummond's direction, then under that of his successors H.C. Greensides and Frank McDowell, a series of designs were prepared for new guest cabins, a clubhouse, staff dormitories and residences, and other facilities.

With the exception of the staff dormitories and some operational structures, all designs executed between 1956 and 1972 were based to varying degrees on the modern architectural vocabulary introduced by the Central Building. Key elements were the predominant use of post and beam construction, varnished exterior veneers of beveled or half-log siding, often in combination with fieldstone foundations and accent walls or chimneys, and broad, moderately pitched gabled roofs. The angled "Swiss chalet" gable is a recurrent feature on most guest facilities from this period. It is especially evident on cabin facades facing Lac Beauvert. Broad expanses of glass and unobstructed post and beam interiors afford panoramic views of the lake and mountain scenery for the cabins' occupants (Figure 7).

This expansion programme was achieved in part through infill in previously landscaped sections of the early cottage zones, but also through extensive replacement of the initial log cottage stock. Just ten of the 56 log cabins located in the two guest cabin zones in 1952 survived this modernization programme.

The cabin expansion began with the installation of 21 near-identical duplex cabins along the lakefront of zones B and C, on both sides of the central building. Labeled as the "A" "B" and "C" series cabins, many of these units replaced earlier log cabins, some of which were dismantled and sold for removal outside the park boundaries (see Architectural Survey, p. 68). One of the original units, now known as the Honeymoon Cabin, was relocated to its present site in Zone B, overlooking Lake Mildred. It should be noted that 11 of the new cabins were sited within 100 feet of the Lac Beauvert waterfront, in violation of National Parks regulations.

Further cabin construction occurred between 1962 and 1974. This entailed the replacement of nine log cabins with much larger units in Zone B, and the construction of several

up-scale lakefront cabins in Zone C. In the case of the Zone B additions, the past practice of using domestic architectural forms was discarded in favour of linear motel-type units that were visually tied to the other units through the use of similar rock and varnished siding exteriors and chalet gables (Figures 8, 9). In Zone C, a row of three stone-clad duplex cabins known as the "V" series, was added in 1964-65. These were the most sophisticated of the guest cabin designs introduced during the post 1952 phase (see Architectural Survey, p. 69).

The successive modernization programmes of the 1950s and 1960s introduced a new heterogeneity into the cottage zones. Additional paths were installed alongside the original ones, and the early green space was encroached upon by new cabin construction, increasing the density in both areas. Despite this environmental change and obvious contrasts in style and technologies, certain elements sustain a visual cohesion within the complex. The roof pitch and scale of most new cabins respected those of the earlier building stock. While materials and technologies changed, the new cabins nevertheless embodied a modern interpretation of rustic imagery, now expressed through chalet-style gables, varnished milled-wood surfaces and stone wall veneers.

The increase in guest accommodation was paralleled by new construction in other activity zones. The most important single building project after replacement of the central building was the new golf course clubhouse (Zone G), in 1967. The impetus for replacing its log predecessor was the CNR's decision to convert Jasper Park Lodge into a year-round resort. The railway intended to use this building as a winter replacement for the Central Building, which was not initially winterized. Construction of the clubhouse was followed in 1969 by a winterization programme for both the central building and most guest cabins on the site.⁹

The clubhouse design is a restrained variation on the modern chalet theme introduced by the Central Building. In this instance the linkage was achieved through stone wall surfaces, and through the use of a similar roof pitch and profile (see Architectural Survey, p. 66).

Other noteworthy additions dating from this period include a stone-clad vehicle garage (1964) and the manager's residence (1972). The former is situated in Zone H, the latter in close proximity to the golf clubhouse in Zone G. The modernization phase drew to a close with completion of the manager's residence (see Architectural Survey, p. 67).

The helps' compound (Zone D) underwent extensive expansion following reconstruction of the Central Building and the addition of new guest accommodation. This expansion began with the relocation of Dormitory "F", a 1923 log building,

from its original site immediately behind the Central Building. This relocation probably occurred in conjunction with the reconstruction of the Central Building. Dormitory "M" was added in 1954. This one-storey structure conformed with the scale and roof pitch of the neighboring log buildings, but was clad with board and batten siding. Later dormitories, built in 1965-66 and later, feature two storeys and tapered exterior siding, and contrast sharply with the earlier building stock.

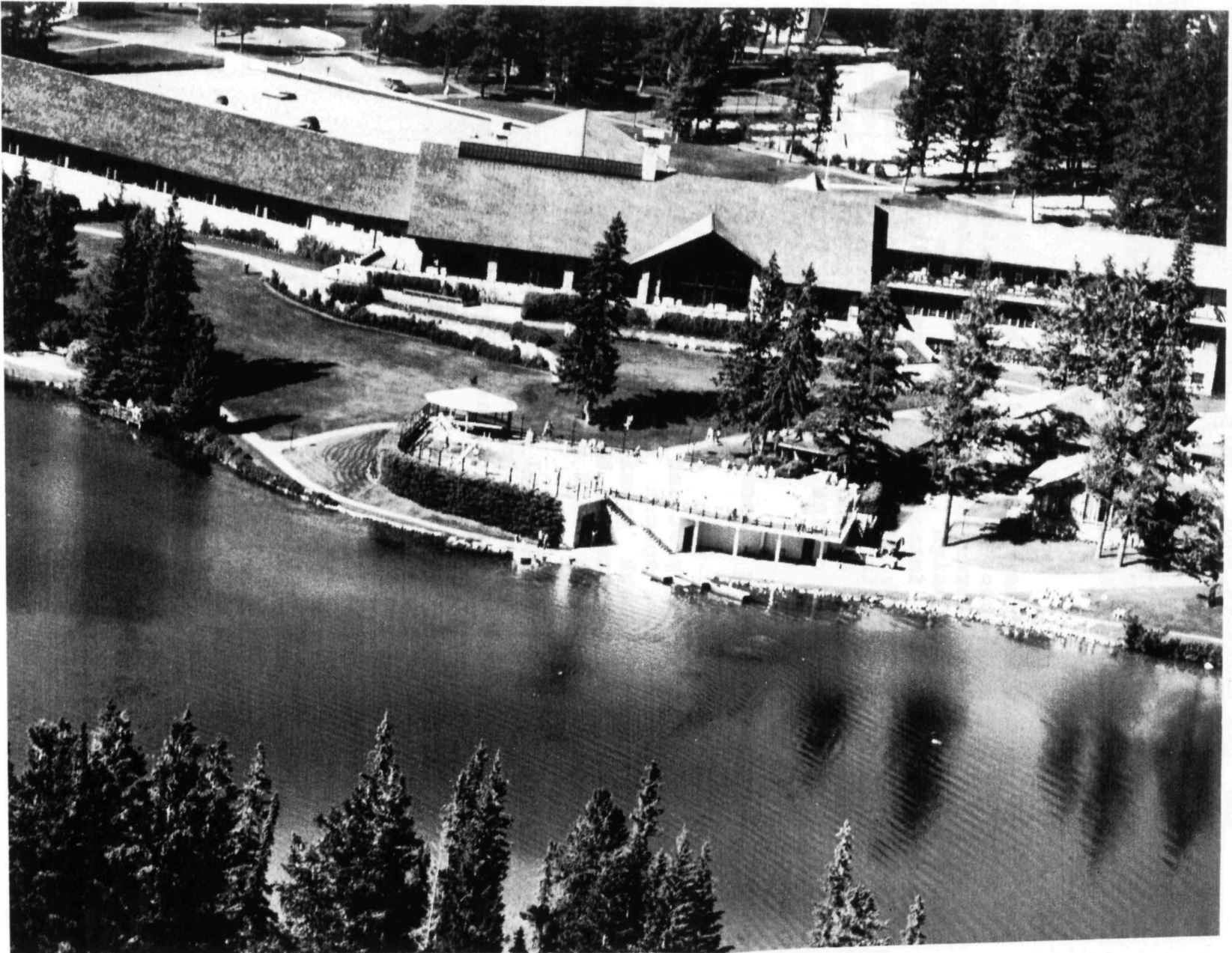
Summary:

Major redevelopment occurred between 1952 and 1972. The phase was characterized by the combining of contemporary architectural forms with references to the Swiss chalet and past rustic design practices. The new architectural vocabulary was introduced in the design of the 1952-53 central building, the largest building on the site and its dominant architectural landmark. Fifty-three major buildings were constructed during this 20 year period. Forty-four of these were guest cabins, some of which were large motel-type units.

Character-defining elements:

Buildings dating from the modernization phase at JPL are characterized by post and beam construction that permitted vaulted interior spaces and large glass areas, externally expressed through prominent angled gables. The rustic tradition was expressed through the use of varnished siding in combination with field stone for exterior wall surfaces.

Notable examples: Central Building (main lodge), golf clubhouse, type A, C, E and V guest cabins, manager's residence.



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Figure 6. Central Building, built in 1952-53. (photo
copyright CN Railways, ca. 1955.)



Figure 7. Lakefront guest cabins in Zone C, built 1961-64.
(P. Buchik, 1992.)



Figure 8. Guest cabin E-1, built ca. 1963-64, Zone B.
(P. Buchik, 1992.)

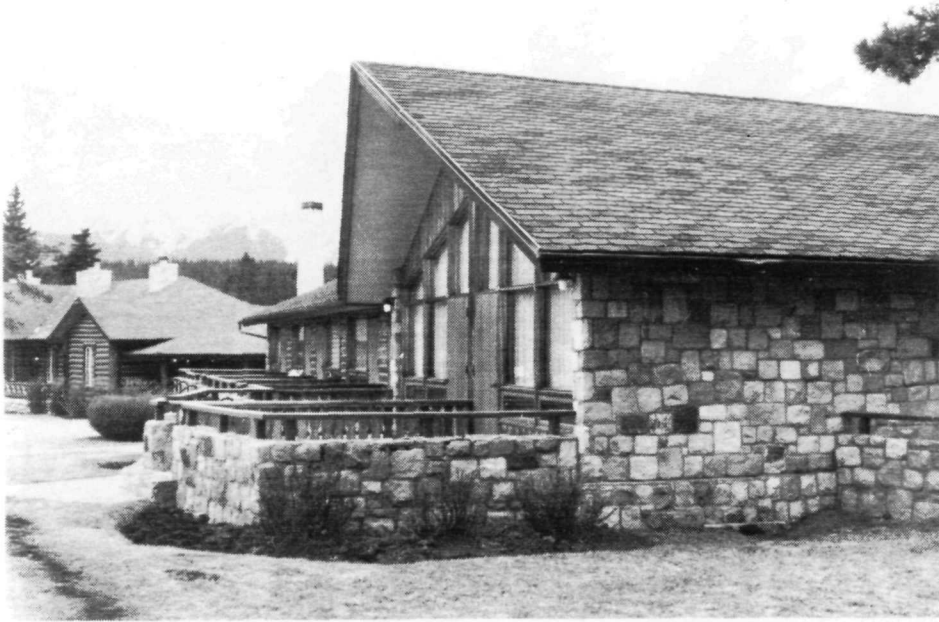


Figure 9. Guest cabin E-1, Zone B. (P. Buchik, 1992.)

Post-1972 Building Programmes at Jasper Park Lodge

The design consistency evident in building programmes up to 1972 is less apparent in more recent construction on the site. Increasingly, designs display little or no reference to past building traditions at JPL, including the long-standing intent of a sustaining a harmony between architectural forms and the natural setting. This apparent departure in design philosophy is apparent in several areas. The most obvious deviations occur in the stark industrial structures occupying the maintenance compound in Zone H. It is also displayed in the cluster of two storey staff apartment blocks installed on the northern perimeter of Zone D.

Recent additions to the guest cabin area (Zone C) and staff housing (Zone F) have also introduced new architectural forms and materials that contrast with those of the earlier building stock (Figures 10, 11). The latter group is comprised of a row of handsome housing units built above the Lake Mildred shoreline to accommodate senior resort staff. While the designs are of aesthetic merit, they lack design linkages to past building practices at JPL; in fact the units bear a generic resemblance to designs being used for components of the recent expansion programme at the Banff Springs Hotel. As the first major additions to the JPL complex since the CPR's acquisition of the site, the senior staff housing units suggest the possibility of new architectural directions that reflect the broader resort interests of the new owner more than past architectural traditions related to the JPL site.

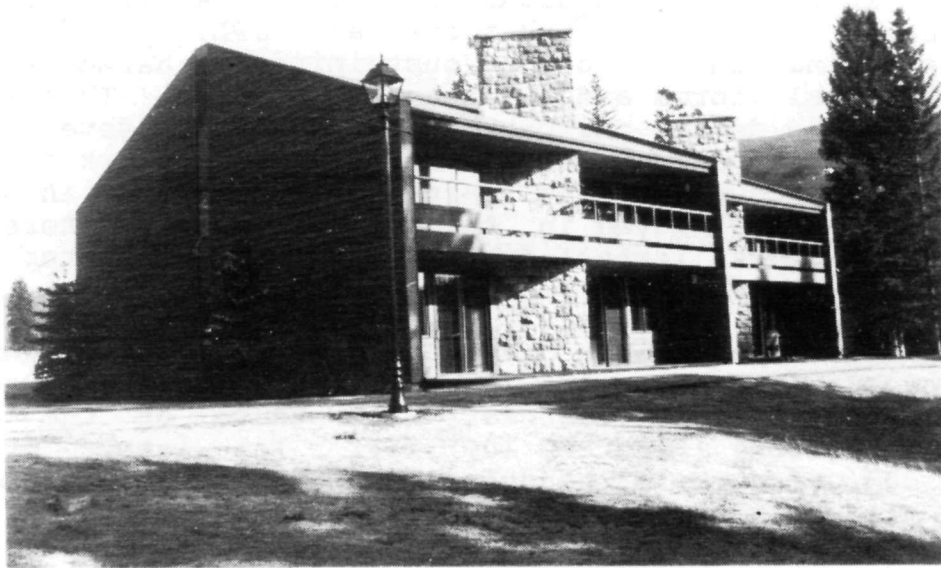


Figure 10. Lakefront guest cabins built in 1981, Zone C. (P. Buchik, 1992.)



Figure 11. Senior staff residences facing Lake Mildred, built in 1990, Zone F. (P. Buchik, 1992.)

Endnotes

- 1 G.E. Mills, "Rustic Building Programs in Canada's National Parks, 1887-1950," Canadian Parks Service, Architectural History Branch, unpublished report, 1992.
- 2 G.R. Stevens, History of the Canadian National Railways, (New York: Macmillan, 1973), 356.
- 3 Stevens, 344.
- 4 Canadian Parks Service, Western Regional Office, Realty File J16-29, vol. 1.
- 5 National Archives Canada, RG 84, vol. 1478, file J16-29, vol. 3, J.B. Harkin to W. Pratt, 12 Feb. 1924.
- 6 Canadian Parks Service, WRO, Realty File J16-29, vol. 1, 1969 lease.
- 7 Stevens, 356-57.
- 8 Canadian National Railways, Jasper National Park in the Canadian Rockies (Montreal: CNR, 1958), 5-7.
- 9 JNP Centaral Registry, file 65 5/R R1/F (CNR Lodge and Golf Course), vol. 2, L.R. Pont, sup't. JNP, to Dir. Nat. Parks Branch, 1 August 1967.

PART II: Site Analysis

Although subject to continual change throughout its 70 year history, the cottage colony that forms Jasper Park Lodge has sustained a remarkable degree of integrity. The core concept is of a central lodge building surrounded by small bungalow type accommodations oriented toward Lac Beauvert. Surrounding this central development are service buildings, employee accommodation, tennis courts and a golf course. Many of the buildings, both within and outside the core area, are characterized by either the rustic log cabin style established in the 1920s and 1930s, or by a modern re-interpretation of this style established in the 1950s. In both plan and design motifs, therefore, the facility has a great deal of coherence and these character defining elements should be protected. Although the facility's overall plan has design and functional integrity, the component areas are distinctive and also possess special characteristics of their own.

The activity zones are an important feature of JPL and an intrinsic part of its heritage character. When JPL was first laid out in the 1920s, it incorporated new town planning ideas derived from the Garden City movement. This approach called for curved streets following contour lines, green spaces and areas organized along functional groupings. The leading Canadian exponent of these planning ideas was Thomas Adams, a founding member of the English Garden City movement, who directed the National Park Branch's town planning unit between 1921 and 1923. Adams' association with the site stemmed from branch policy which compelled all leaseholders to submit development plans for approval by the town planning division.

The initial 42.69 acre site occupied the area lying between the north shore of Lac Beauvert and south shore of Lake Mildred. The main lodge was sited to take advantage of the views over Lac Beauvert and to be readily visible from the initial access road that flanked the eastern side of the lake. Guest cabins were laid out along curving lanes that extended along the lakefront on both sides of the main lodge, while tennis courts and a staff dormitory area were placed in an area to the rear (north) of the main lodge. Lake Mildred was relegated to the role of "backyard," and its lake shore was accordingly allocated for service facilities including the combination laundry and power plant. Thus a series of zones was established at the outset of the lodge's existence, with the central building functioning as the hub and centrepiece, flanked by guest cabin clusters along both its sides, and recreational areas, staff dormitories and service facilities arrayed to the rear (see site plan).

Additional zones emerged on the perimeter of the initial

lodge site. In 1922 Fred Brewster, co-owner of the Tent City precursor to Jasper Park Lodge, acquired a lease on a site approximately one kilometre east of the new lodge. On it he built a cluster of cabins, barns and corrals that served as the headquarters of the trail riding business he began to operate for lodge guests. Known as Skyline Trail Rides, remnants of this cluster comprise a separate subzone, now encircled by the CNR's later lease expansion. Further east of it stand two isolated structures associated with early development on the JPL site. One is a small log house, part of which is reputed to be one of Brewster's 1921 Tent City kitchen structures. This building presently houses the JPL building supervisor. Further east of it and on the perimeter of the golf course stands a rambling cobblestone cottage that served for many years as the golf course greens keeper's residence. A section of this cottage dates from 1924 and was built by the National Parks Branch during its brief association with the development of the golf course.

Of greater scale and visual impact is a much later cluster of operational buildings, most built after 1953, that comprise another service zone located to the east of the present-day access road. The most significant of the additional zones consists of the golf course, which occupies 85 of the 300 acre lease acquired by the CNR in 1924.

The principal features of the nine zones are as follows:

ZONE A: Central Building (Main Lodge)

This is the focal point of the whole facility and consists of the largest building on the site as well as grounds leading from it to Lac Beauvert. The 1953 central building (main lodge) occupies the site of the original main lodge. As with its predecessor, the central building serves as the reception facility, meeting area, administration centre, as well as providing dining rooms and indoor recreation areas. This building is the centrepiece of the 1950s and 1960s design phase (see Architectural Survey, p. 64). Associated with it are the swimming pool, along with the boathouse and patio on the lake shore. The patio, now used as a barbecue area, is the former swimming pool built in the 1950s but now decked over.

Planning Considerations

To date, the landscaping has greatly enhanced the visual impact of the central building, tying it to the lakefront and separating it from intrusive parking lots. The position of the central building as the dominant architectural feature of the facility should be preserved. Its distinctive 1950s style should also be preserved. The integrity of this zone should be protected.

ZONE B: Guest Cabin Area I (west of Central Building)

To the west of the Central Building, curving around a small bay, is the largest cluster of guest cabins on the JPL site. This grouping contains 41 structures organized into four tiers connected by lanes and paths. The first and most prestigious tier stretches along the lake shore from the Central Building. Eleven elegant cabins built in the early 1960s (designs A and C) are actually duplexes, each containing two luxury suites (see Architectural Survey, p. 68). Next along the first tier are two larger buildings dedicated to sleeping units. Last are two of the most prestigious and elegant cottages on the site, Point and Outlook cabins. Built in 1928 and 1930 respectively, these cabins represent the fullest development of the rustic log style and form an important design anchor in the area (see Architectural Survey, p. 61).

Behind the first tier is a second row of guest accommodation. Although the three 1950s cabins (N1-N3) are well spaced, the other buildings along this row (Y1, Y2, and K3) appear to be large nondescript buildings devoted to 57 sleeping units. Stylistically they are among the blandest of the buildings in this zone. Between the second and third rows are three large infill units (D1-D3) which give a congested feel to this part of the zone (Figure 12).

The third and fourth rows, dominated by a row of four identical log guest cabins, Squirrel Cage cabin and Grant cabin, form the most attractive streetscape in the cottage area (Fig. 13). Behind them, but still visually linked to the last tier, sits the small Honeymoon Cabin in romantic seclusion.

The area directly behind the central building and bordering the tennis courts historically functioned as a transition area between the central building and the service area to the north. It currently serves as an effective visual bridge between the two cottage zones. The area is dominated by the 1930 Courtview cabin (formerly the medical clinic -see Architectural Survey, p. 55), and by the tennis courts. Between them are two very early (pre-1927) log structures, originally used as a fire hall and valet building, and now used as the tennis shop and pro's cabin (Figure 14). Courtview, like all the guest cabins, is in excellent physical repair. The tennis cabins, however, show signs of structural deterioration.

Planning Considerations

The original planning intent in Zone B was compromised to some extent by 1960s infill. Nonetheless, the area retains some of the most significant log architecture on the site. To date, the details and facades of the older buildings have

been carefully preserved and enhanced by retention of the distinctive original JPL colour scheme. Significant alterations to the building exteriors should be guarded against and the integrity of the outer streetscape preserved.



Figure 12. Large motel-type guest cabins built in mid-1960s, Zone B. (P. Buchik, 1992.)



Figure 13. Streetscape between third and fourth tiers, Zone B, showing Grant House built in 1930. (P. Buchik, 1992.)



Figure 14. Tennis shop and pro's cabin, Zone B, built ca. 1925. (P. Buchik, 1992.)

ZONE C: Guest Cabin Area II (east of Central Building)

This area, consisting of 19 guest cabins, lies east of the central building and balances the guest cabins in Zone B. Along the lake shore are 10 duplex cabins of identical design to those in the lakefront row in Zone B. Behind them lies a large grass and pine-covered common, beyond which stands a large modern structure devoted to sleeping accommodation (M1). Besides forming a backdrop to the cabin area, this large building provides an effective visual link between the central building and the golf clubhouse (Figure 15). South-east of the 10 duplex cabins stands a row of three larger guest cabins. These were the most-sophisticated cabin designs of the 1952-72 modernization phase at JPL (see Architectural Survey, page 69).

Further south along the lake shore is a group of four two-storey apartment buildings added in 1981 (see Figure 10).

The only pre-war building in Zone C is the 1931 Viewpoint Cabin. This is one of the finest individual examples of rustic log design on the site, rivaling the Outlook and Point cabins in Zone B in terms of craftsmanship and design excellence. Like Outlook and Point cabins, it serves as an important visual landmark, asserting the historical rustic log theme in an otherwise modern grouping (see Architectural Survey, p.57).

This zone benefits from being less-congested than zone B, and is further enhanced by the existence of the open common area (Figure 16). However, post-1972 expansion along the lake shore detracts from the character of the setting and encroaches upon the adjacent green space.

Planning Considerations

The green space in this zone should be preserved as should the heritage character of Viewpoint Cabin. The integrity of this zone as a cottage area should be protected. Further development along the Lac Beauvert shoreline should be discouraged.



Figure 15, Guest cabin M-1, built 1964-65, Zone C. (P. Buchik, 1992.)



Figure 16: View from club house towards central building, showing common, Zone C. (P. Buchik, 1992.)

ZONE D: Helps Compound

The area devoted to staff quarters -dormitories, dining and recreation halls- forms a distinct precinct within the JPL facility. Although centrally located, it is segregated from the guest zones by a service road and is further differentiated by being set back from the central building on a slight rise. The Helps' Compound is a self-contained area for the accommodation of largely temporary or seasonal help. The area conveys the feel of a students' residence or summer camp. A distinctive atmosphere is conveyed through the attractive combination of early log architecture and open common area (Figure 17).

The log complex consists of a dining hall and laundry building, a recreation hall ("Le Pub"), and five dormitories. Although a distinct area within JPL, the Helps' Compound reflects the larger theme of the bungalow camp both in layout and architectural design. The scale and number of early log buildings make the complex one of the finest concentrations of rustic log architecture at JPL, or for that matter within the national park system. In fact, there is a greater concentration of 1920s and 1930s log buildings here than in any other part of the facility (Figure 18).

Unfortunately, the post-1952 building programme did not serve the aesthetic qualities of this zone as well as it did the guest areas of the resort. The 1950s and 1960s dormitory buildings departed from the governing styles of JPL, while the 1970s dormitories are intrusive in both style and massing. Their impact is somewhat reduced owing to their location on the perimeter of the zone (Figure 19).

Planning Considerations

This zone comprises a cluster of architecturally significant buildings (Dining Hall, Le Pub, and Dormitories F through L) in a park-like setting. As a relatively large zone in the heart of the facility, it is vulnerable to redevelopment. Redevelopment could occur in a number of ways: staff accommodation could be increased through infill, the buildings could be adapted into guest facilities and the helps' accommodation relocated elsewhere. Infill is not recommended as it would detract from the setting. New buildings should be more sympathetic with the styles of early buildings on the site. Adaptive re-use of the log buildings would be a preferable alternative to demolition or removal.



Figure 17. Helps' Compound looking toward Le Pub and Staff Dining Hall (P. Buchik, 1992.)



Figure 18. Helps' Compound, showing dining hall on left, dormitory H on right, and Le Pub in background. (P. Buchik, 1992.)

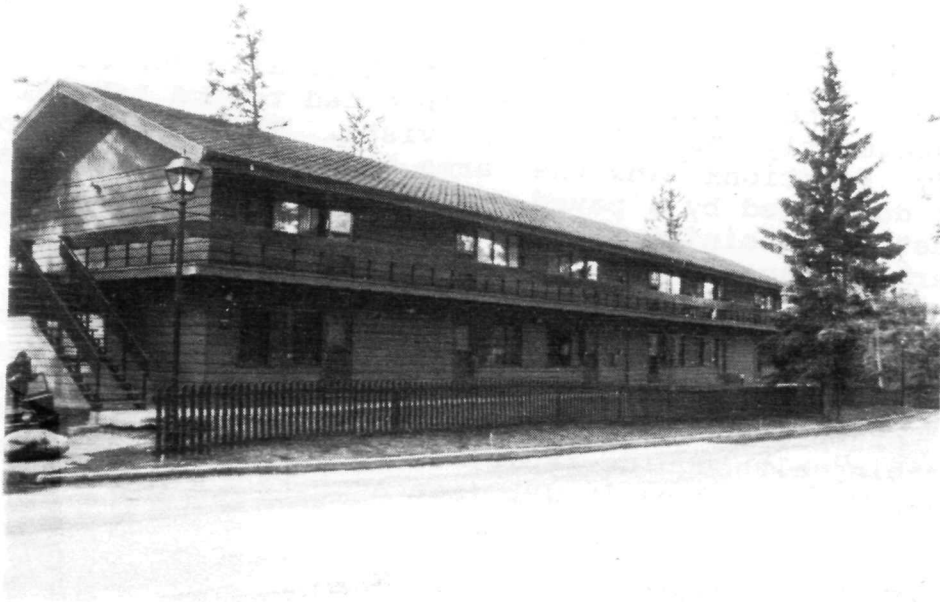


Figure 19. Two storey staff dormitory, built 1974.
(P. Buchik, 1992.)

ZONE E: Service Area

This zone consists of the power plant and laundry building, the greenhouse and gardener's building and the night staff cabin. Although this area has historically served as the backyard of the facility, it is oriented toward Lake Mildred and consequently has its own vista. The landscaping is extremely functional and the area around the steam heating plant is dominated by a paved parking lot and service area. A fieldstone retaining wall running along the perimeter of the powerhouse access road is a noteworthy site feature.

The buildings were purposefully designed to blend with the rustic log theme, and are unusually stylish for service facilities. The log power plant is a remarkable, perhaps unique, example of its particular building type. The night staff cabin, although decrepit, is a rare surviving example of an early cabin type in JPL (see Architectural Survey, pp. 52 and 53).

Planning Considerations

The steam heating/laundry building and the night staff cabin are architecturally significant buildings and should be preserved. The area has possibilities for development as a guest facility as it fronts on Lake Mildred which is underdeveloped as a recreational or scenic attraction. Such development would conflict with the heritage character of the steam heating plant which is too big to be moved. In this contingency adaptive re-use should be considered.

ZONE F: Senior Staff Housing

This is a small group of townhouse-like buildings fronting on Lake Mildred. Built in 1990, this is the most recent addition to the resort complex. Visually separated from the service and other staff areas, it forms a small but discrete zone within the JPL facility (see Figure 11).

Planning Considerations

As a discrete zone comprised entirely of recent building initiative and with a function separate from that of the guest facilities, it does not form one of the heritage components of JPL.

ZONE G: Golf Course

The golf course is the largest and one of the most clearly defined zones at JPL. The shared objectives of the railway and the National Parks Branch prompted the transfer of 300 acres including the initial nine hole golf course site to the CNR in 1924. The CNR immediately hired noted golf course architect Stanley Thompson to design a sophisticated 18 hole course at an estimated cost of \$80,000. Discarding the preliminary course installed by the National Parks Branch, Thompson's design called for the blasting of stone outcroppings and the transportation of 40 freight car loads of new topsoil to develop new bunkers, fairways and greens on 85 acres of the site. Many of the holes were lined up with surrounding mountain peaks, giving golfers distinctive landmarks to "aim" at. Opened in 1925, the course became one of Jasper Park Lodge's most celebrated attractions, and exerted an influence over subsequent development at the resort. Substantially unchanged from Thompson's original design, the golf course comprises a significant cultural landscape feature in its own right.

The principal building of this area is the clubhouse which serves as a focal point for the golf course. Its design reflects the design motifs of the central building, and like it, the clubhouse provides meeting, reception, dining, and other public facilities (see Architectural Survey p. 66). Beside it stands Milligan Manor, a large multi-unit guest cabin dating from the 1927-31 log building programme. Relocated in 1967 to make way for the clubhouse, Milligan Manor supplies an important visual link to the historical log theme found in other zones (Figure 20). Further to the north is the 1972 manager's house. This latter building, although linked stylistically to the clubhouse, is fenced off and set apart on its own grounds (see Architectural Survey, p. 67).

The large area that comprises the actual golf course is bordered by the clubhouse, Milligan Lodge and manager's residence to the north, and by service roads to the east and

west. It contains at least two non-architectural landmarks: a memorial to a golfer who died in action on the course, and a totem pole located at the first tee by the clubhouse. Though crude by current carving standards, the pole is closely associated with a native Indian and totem pole theme employed as a decorative motif in the Central Building (Figure 21). Dotted around the grounds are rustic shelters dating to the 1920s and 1930s (Figure 22).

The golf course is a major component of the cultural landscape at JPL. The associated buildings and structures in turn contribute to the heritage character of the zone.

Planning Considerations

The heritage character of both the golf clubhouse, Milligan Manor, and the rustic shelters should be retained.



Figure 20. Milligan Manor, built in 1930 as guest accommodation for golfers; moved and retrofitted in 1967. (P. Buchik, 1992.)



Figure 21. Totem pole and golfers' shelter, first tee, in front of golf club house. (P. Buchik, 1992.)



Figure 22. Log and stone golf shelter, with notable log truss system. (P. Buchik, 1992.)

ZONE H: Service Area II

This zone contains miscellaneous facilities associated with vehicle servicing, stables, and engineering and maintenance for the resort. The area is a product of pragmatic responses to operational needs, rather than a planned zone. This is reflected in the disjointed nature of functions, styles and siting of buildings within it.

Historically, the area contained a large stone garage to accommodate the fleet of limousines that transported guests to and from the CNR station in the Jasper townsite. A vestige of the building is incorporated in the newer livery barn for the lodge's horseback riding concession. In the mid-1960s a new stone-clad post and beam garage was constructed on a nearby site alongside the principal access road. The building was designed to harmonize with other guest facilities.

The other buildings within the zone are arrayed along both sides of a secondary service road leading to the riding stables of the Sky Line Trail Rides (Zone I). The maintenance area is organized around two metal clad buildings and an equipment yard (Figure 23). The stable is located across the road from the equipment yard (Figure 24). The area is almost entirely functional with little attempt made to soften its utilitarian appearance with landscaping.

Planning Considerations

The combination of guest facilities (vehicle garage and riding stable) and maintenance operations in close proximity is incongruous and inconsistent with the segregation of functions found elsewhere on the site. Landscaping is minimal and ineffective in screening the maintenance operations. The compound location is fairly conspicuous from the main access road.



Figure 23. Metal-clad maintenance buildings, Zone H, erected in mid-1970s. (P. Buchik, 1992.)



Figure 24. Horse stable across from maintenance compound, Zone H. (P. Buchik, 1992.)

ZONE I: Perimeter buildings

This is not a true zone but an arbitrary grouping comprised of various buildings and site features located outside the core area. Significant features include the helps' playing field, the Skyline Trail Rides cluster (pony barn, trailer, tack shed and log bunkhouse), the golf course greenskeeper's house, and the site engineer's cabin.

The largest unit in this zone is the Sky Line Trail Rides facility. The bunk house, tack shed, barn and corrals have considerable historical significance through their association with the Brewster operation. Although the trailer is intrusive and the area unkempt and not in keeping with the rest of the guest facilities, the log cabin dates to 1923 when it formed part of Fred Brewster's Rocky Mountain Camps concession (Figures 25, 26, 27).

The zone contains two other isolated buildings of heritage significance. One is a composite log structure, one half of which is reputed to be a 1921 cabin built as part of the Brewsters' Tent City operation. The building currently serves as the JPL building supervisor's residence (Figure 28).

A short distance south of the latter building is a cobblestone-clad cottage built ca. 1924-25 and used for many years at the golf course greenskeeper's residence (Figure 29).

Planning Considerations

The buildings associated with the Skyline trails operation form the most historically significant cluster of buildings in this zone.



Figure 25. Sky Line Trail Rides pony barn, Zone I.
(P. Buchik, 1992.)



Figure 26. Skyline Trail Rides building group, including log cabin, metal trailer and log tack shed. (P. Buchik, 1992.)



Figure 27. Log cabin, built ca. 1924 by Fred Brewster, presently part of Sky Line Trail Rides cluster. (P. Buchik, 1992.)



Figure 28. Building supervisor's residence, one half built in 1921 as part of Brewsters' Tent City resort. (P. Buchik, 1992.)



Figure 29. Greenskeeper's cottage, Zone I, first section built ca. 1924-25. (P. Buchik, 1992.)

PART III. JASPER PARK LODGE ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY

Approximately 111 structures are located in the nine zones described in Part II of this report. The majority of those considered to be of positive value in terms of the site's cultural landscape are located in zones A, B, C, D, E and G. It is the authors' contention that the cultural heritage values of the site are embodied in the building stock dating from 1922-41 and 1952-72, which numbers approximately 70 in total. The following survey contains 15 entries, some for individual buildings, others for building groups. The purpose of the survey is to identify those buildings that best embody the character-defining elements of Jasper Park Lodge. The survey is not comprehensive. Noteworthy early buildings such as Grant House, Squirrel cage cabin, Honeymoon cabin, the staff dining hall and Milligan Lodge are important contributors to the architectural character of their zones, but have been omitted here due to time constraints and for the sake of brevity.

JASPER PARK LODGE ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY

NAME: Le Pub
LOCATION: Zone D (Helps Compound)
DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1924; reconstruction 1926
ORIGINAL USE: Dancehall/boathouse
CURRENT USE: Staff recreation building (since 1926)
SITE PLAN KEY: No. 78

CHARACTER-DEFINING ELEMENTS:

Le Pub was built with materials salvaged from a combination dancehall/boathouse constructed on the shore of Lake Beauvert, immediately in front of the original central lodge building. Comparison of the design and structural elements of Le Pub and plans for the earlier building suggests that the upper dancehall section of the original was reconstructed with few major changes.

This was the first free-standing dancehall built in a national park, and anticipated a succession of others that appeared in other parks over the following decade. It is one of three surviving examples, of which it is by far the best-preserved.

Le Pub displays the primary structural characteristics associated with the first stage of log construction on the site. Walls are of peeled spruce log construction with saddle-notched corners on the front section; side walls feature horizontal logs between vertical half-logs. Vertical corner posts at the rear of the building may be a modification introduced at the time of the 1926 reconstruction. The building rests on a solid field stone foundation typical of the earliest building phase at JPL.

Le Pub well-illustrates the distinctive characteristics of early dancehalls. The dance floor occupies the central one-and-one-half storey section, while the lower side sections accommodated perimeter seating and refreshment areas. A series of three double doors along each side permitted air circulation and easy exits from the building. The intact interior is highlighted by a remarkable open hall space supported by a log truss system, replete with curved stick brackets. Roof dormers provide natural lighting for the dance area below, while balconies add to the overall ambiance of the rustic log environment. Though run-down in appearance, Le Pub's interior remains intact and highly restorable. It is one of the most remarkable historical resources within the resort complex, offering a glimpse of

the rustic interior treatment for which the original 1922 lodge was famed.

Le Pub is situated in the core of the staff dormitory compound, on one corner of a grass quadrangle and in close proximity to the near-contemporary staff dining hall and log dormitories. It is an important component of this log complex and a significant architectural feature in its own right.



JASPER PARK LODGE ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY

NAME: Staff Dormitory F
LOCATION: Zone D (Help's Compound)
DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1923; relocated ca.1952-53
ORIGINAL USE: Helps Sleeping Building
CURRENT USE: Staff Dormitory
SITE PLAN KEY: No. 71

CHARACTER-DEFINING ELEMENTS:

The oldest remaining staff dormitory on the site, this well-preserved building differs from its later log counterparts through the use of saddle-notched corners and its unflared roof treatment. It also illustrates the initial log mortising system used at JPL. Here the vertical half-logs stand well out from the horizontal infill, and are borne by stone piers protruding from the line of the foundation. In later examples, the vertical members are set more closely against the mortised horizontal log surface. The 150 foot-long building demonstrated the flexibility of the CNR's log construction system, and the skills of the craftsmen employed on the site.

Until 1952-53, this building stood immediately behind the kitchen wing of the original central building, directly across the lane from the tennis courts. It was moved to its present sloping site on the western perimeter of the helps compound when construction began on the 1953 central building. A cobblestone veneer was applied to the new concrete foundation to replicate the building methods associated with the early log building stock on the site. This latter feature is especially conspicuous on the sloping western facade of the building, and demonstrates the continuing efforts made to retain historical design elements by the CNR.

Staff Dormitory F (Continued)



JASPER PARK LODGE ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY

NAME: Staff dormitories G, H, J, K
LOCATION: Zone D (Helps Compound)
DATES OF CONSTRUCTION: 1929-30
ORIGINAL USE: Staff accommodation
CURRENT USE: Staff accommodation
SITE PLAN KEY: No. 81, 82, 83, 85

CHARACTER-DEFINING ELEMENTS:

These four log buildings are based on a common plan produced by the office of chief CNR architect J.S. Schofield in December 1928. The buildings illustrate the major structural refinements added during the 1927-31 building programme at the site. The most significant of these was the substitution of vertical corner posts for the earlier saddle-notched method, and the use of poured concrete foundations clad with field stone veneers. A comparison of these buildings with the earlier F dormitory also reveals refinements in the wall mortise system: vertical half-log connectors were now partially inset, eliminating the need for protruding foundation piers. Roof features include a slight flaring at the eaves, and exposed log purlins.

The four buildings are outwardly identical in appearance, the primary difference being the slightly smaller size of dormitory G (12 rooms vs. 18 rooms for the other three). Dormitory H alone retains its original cedar shingle roof; the others are all clad with green asphalt shingles. The four dormitories are important components of the helps compound area. Along with the earlier staff dining hall, Le Pub and dormitory F, they define the historical rustic log character of the zone.

Staff Dormitories G, H, J, K (Continued)



JASPER PARK LODGE ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY

NAME: Staff dormitory L
LOCATION: Zone D (Helps Compound)
DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1940-41
ORIGINAL USE: Staff accommodation
SITE PLAN KEY: No. 79
CURRENT USE: Staff accommodation

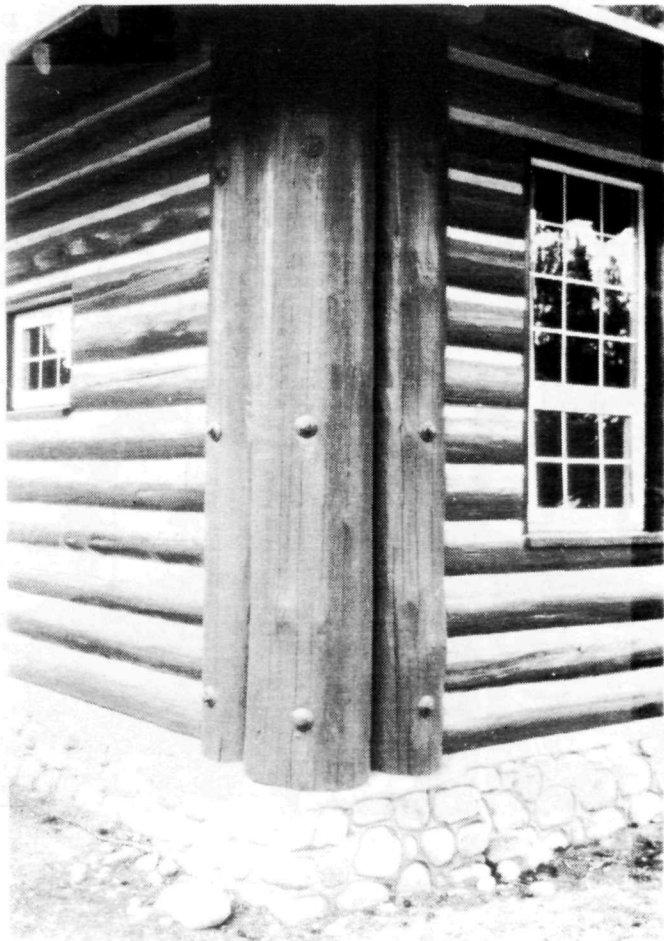
CHARACTER-DEFINING ELEMENTS:

At first glance this building appears to be an extended version of the log dormitories standing close by. In fact the 267 foot-long structure contains a milled-frame substructure, meticulously sheathed with a half-log veneer to blend with the log architecture of its earlier neighbors. This replication extended to the installation of triple vertical corner posts and wall mortise posts that rest on mock piers protruding from the foundation walls. Cement chinking reinforces the illusion, as do the exposed mortise bolt heads.

While the roof-pitch is similar to that of the earlier dormitories, the addition of end gables and side dormers was a slight departure from earlier practice. As with the earlier dormitories, the building's interior features rows of rooms opening onto a center corridor that runs the length of the building.

Dormitory L is noteworthy for several reasons, Its scale and exterior appearance make it a conspicuous component in the helps compound zone. Its design and construction marked a transitional stage in which the CNR introduced new building technologies yet went to considerable lengths to nurture the aesthetic traditions established by previous log building practices. This was the only new building added at JPL during the 1940s. In fact its construction occurred at a time when the lodge was about to be closed for the duration of World War II. The impetus for adding a large new staff dormitory at that time came from anticipation of JPL's use as a war-time training base for the Lovatt Scouts, a Scottish commando regiment. At that time JPL possessed no winterized accommodations, and Dormitory L was built to meet this requirement.

Staff Dormitory L (continued)



JASPER PARK LODGE ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY

NAME: Night staff cabin
LOCATION: Zone E
DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: ca. 1922
ORIGINAL USE: staff accommodation (probable)
CURRENT USE: staff accommodation
SITE PLAN KEY: No. 64

CHARACTER-DEFINING ELEMENTS:

This cabin appears to be the oldest remaining structure within the original Jasper Park Lodge lease site. Its design conforms with 1922 plans for a "double cottage" issued jointly by John Schofield's architectural office and the CNR's Winnipeg-based engineering department. The cabin features horizontal log construction with saddle-notched corners, over a fieldstone foundation. Externally-placed vertical posts set midway on the side walls secure mortised joints -a rudimentary precursor to the mortised system that Schofield employed on later designs. The cabin is covered with a pyramidal roof. A shed roof juts out from above the eaves level on the front facade, supported by peeled log posts. This design closely resembles the first generation of guest cabins built between 1922 and 1924, of which only one, currently known as the Honeymoon cabin, survives, in much altered form (building number 1 on the site plan).

The Night staff cabin appears on its present site on a 1925 plan of Jasper Park Lodge. It was either built on this site or moved there to accommodate staff employed in the nearby powerhouse. The building is in poor condition, with evidence of rotted sills.



JASPER PARK LODGE ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY

NAME: Powerhouse/Laundry
LOCATION: Zone E (Service area)
DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1927; 1930 addition
ORIGINAL USE: Powerhouse and laundry
CURRENT USE: Same
SITE PLAN KEY: No. 93

CHARACTER-DEFINING ELEMENTS:

This building is comprised of two parts: a poured concrete lower level built into the steeply sloping embankment, surmounted by a log upper level. This configuration ensured that the section visible from the lodge and guest cabin areas conformed with the rustic log theme that the CNR was intent at sustaining on the site. The concrete level is only visible from the Lake Mildred (north) side. The steam boilers and laundry facilities were located in the lower section, with drying and sorting areas above. The building is covered with a broad hipped roof that complements the pitch of other early log buildings on the site. Gabled pavilions at each corner add visual interest, as do a pair of ventilators situated along the ridge line.

The building was constructed in two phases. The initial 1926 section was doubled in size by a 50 foot addition to the eastern end in 1930. The initial design was furnished by the CNR's Winnipeg-based building engineer; the addition was provided by the office of chief CNR architect J.S. Schofield. The log work features the saddle-notched corner treatment and mortised wall system characteristic of the initial construction phase that ended in 1926; Schofield's addition conformed with this method for the sake of design consistency.

The powerhouse is a conspicuous component of the early log building stock at JPL. A recent frame addition to its western end was clad with log siding, broken at regular intervals by vertical members, in an effort to blend with the appearance of the original structure. The building's visibility was considerably increased with the rerouting of the access road around Lake Mildred in the early 1970s.

Powerhouse/Laundry (continued)



JASPER PARK LODGE ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY

NAME: Courtview Cabin
LOCATION: Zone B
DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1930
ORIGINAL USE: Medical clinic
CURRENT USE: Guest accommodation
SITE PLAN KEY: No. 41

CHARACTER-DEFINING ELEMENTS:

This conspicuously-sited cabin epitomizes the rustic log theme employed at Jasper Park Lodge from 1927 to 1931. Designed by the office of chief architect J. S. Schofield, the cabin displays the decorative crossed-stick verandah trim, mortised corner post system and distinctive colour scheme that characterized guest cabins from that construction period. A broad hipped roof, flaring slightly over the eaves, covers the main block; a gabled front porch with decorative stick bracketing, projects forward. An angled projection immediately above the front entrance formerly bore an illuminated sign indicating the building's function as the resort's medical clinic.

In recent years the building was converted into a guest cabin. As in the case of other early guest cabins, original windows were replaced in conjunction with its winterizing. The building is in excellent condition, retaining all its original exterior design elements apart from the medical sign. It remains on its original site, centrally located next to the tennis courts, in close proximity to the central building and helps compound but at some distance from other remaining log guest cabins. Its architectural detailing links the building to the larger Viewpoint ("AA") cabin and Milligan Lodge.

Courtview Cabin (continued)



JASPER PARK LODGE ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY

NAME: Viewpoint Cabin/AA Cabin
LOCATION: Zone C
DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1931
ORIGINAL USE: Executive guest accommodation
CURRENT USE: Guest accommodation
SITE PLAN KEY: No. 55

CHARACTER-DEFINING ELEMENTS:

This was the last of three large log guest cabins built between 1927 and 1931; the log building phase at JPL drew to a close with its completion in 1931. "AA" cabin, as it was usually called, was located on a conspicuous site between the original access road and the edge of the golf course. This setting, surrounded by lawns and trees and at considerable distance from other guest facilities, lent a special quality to the cabin. Like the other two executive cabins (Point and Outlook), and in contrast to smaller guest cabins on the site, Viewpoint cabin was designed as a self-contained residence, with kitchen and dining facilities. It was (and remains) the favoured accommodation for many visiting dignitaries due to its close proximity to the golf course. It also served for a time as the lodge manager's residence.

The "AA" cabin was the most elaborate in a series of "crossed stick" designs produced by Schofield's architectural office between 1927 and 1931. The crossed stick motif was repeatedly applied to front verandahs on most of the guest cabins built during that period. In this instance the verandah extends along the entire front of the cabin and wraps around to decorate the main entrance porch. Cabin walls display the characteristic mortised horizontal log construction, visually emphasized through the combination of white-washed chinking and dark brown stain. Other noteworthy design features include a massive cobblestone chimney and similar stone foundation treatment, and original rustic stick entrance lanterns.

Viewpoint Cabin (continued)



JASPER PARK LODGE ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY

NAME: Bungalow Row (row of 4 "L" cabins)
LOCATION: Zone B
DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1929
ORIGINAL USE: Guest accommodation
CURRENT USE: Guest accommodation
SITE PLAN KEY: No. 6,7,8,9

CHARACTER-DEFINING ELEMENTS:

One of the outstanding features of the original Jasper Park Lodge complex was the guest cabin colony extending westward from the central building. Rows of log guest cabins lined small lanes landscaped with lawns and flower beds. Guests sat on open verandahs, sipping tea and dining on meals whisked to them by waiters on bicycles. The rustic ambiance of the area was reflected in the label "bungalow row" given to the rows of cabins.

The present row of four identical cabins, along with the adjacent Squirrel Cage cabin and nearby Point and Outlook cabins, comprise the last cohesive vestige of this early cabin complex. Known as the "L" cabins, the present group display the typical design features that characterized the "crossed-stick" series of designs produced by Schofield's office between 1927 and 1931. Broad hipped roofs flare out over the eaves, and extend forward to cover open front verandahs. These latter features, once standard on guest cabins, have been enclosed on most early examples on the site. Recent retrofits have included the replacement of original windows and the installation of new fireplace chimneys. Original log work and cobblestone foundations remain intact and in excellent condition.

Bungalow Row (continued)



JASPER PARK LODGE ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY

NAME: Point and Outlook cabins
LOCATION: Zone B
DATES OF CONSTRUCTION: 1928; 1929-30
ORIGINAL USE: Executive guest accommodation
CURRENT USE: Guest accommodation
SITE PLAN KEY: No. 25, 26

CHARACTER-DEFINING ELEMENTS:

These are the two largest, most sophisticated log guest cabins at JPL. Both were built to provide self-contained accommodation for affluent guests, which included royalty, Hollywood celebrities and politicians over the years. The two cabins were designed by the office of CNR architect J.S. Schofield. While both feature the horizontal log construction that characterized all cabins on the site built before 1931, the incorporation of Swiss chalet design references lends a distinctive character to their exteriors.

The Swiss motif is particularly evident on the gable and dormer detailing of both cabins: inlaid log slab wall treatments, squared timber brackets, scalloped fascia boards, balconies and bay windows. Craftsmanship on both buildings is superb, especially on the larger Outlook cabin. Indeed the latter is unquestionably one of the finest examples of rustic log design within the national parks system.

Point and Outlook cabins are located at the western end of the original cabin area, in close proximity to the cluster known as Bungalow Row. In addition to their individual architectural merit, the two cabins are important components of this early guest cabin cluster.

Outlook Cabin





JASPER PARK LODGE ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY

NAME: Central Building (Main Lodge)
LOCATION: Zone A
DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1952-53
ORIGINAL USE: Guest registration, dining, lounges, administration, etc.
CURRENT USE: As above, also guest accommodation, shopping, recreation
SITE PLAN KEY: No. 40

CHARACTER-DEFINING ELEMENTS:

The Central Building is a sophisticated example of post war architectural design. The building incorporated modern building technologies (laminated wood post and beam, steel and reinforced concrete, etc.) that permitted increased interior spatial volumes and broad expanses of glass.

In the Central Building, the steel and concrete superstructure was sheathed with native stone and wood to harmonize with the surroundings and with the earlier log building stock on the site. The broad roof line and angled gables were presented as an updated variation on the Swiss chalet style.

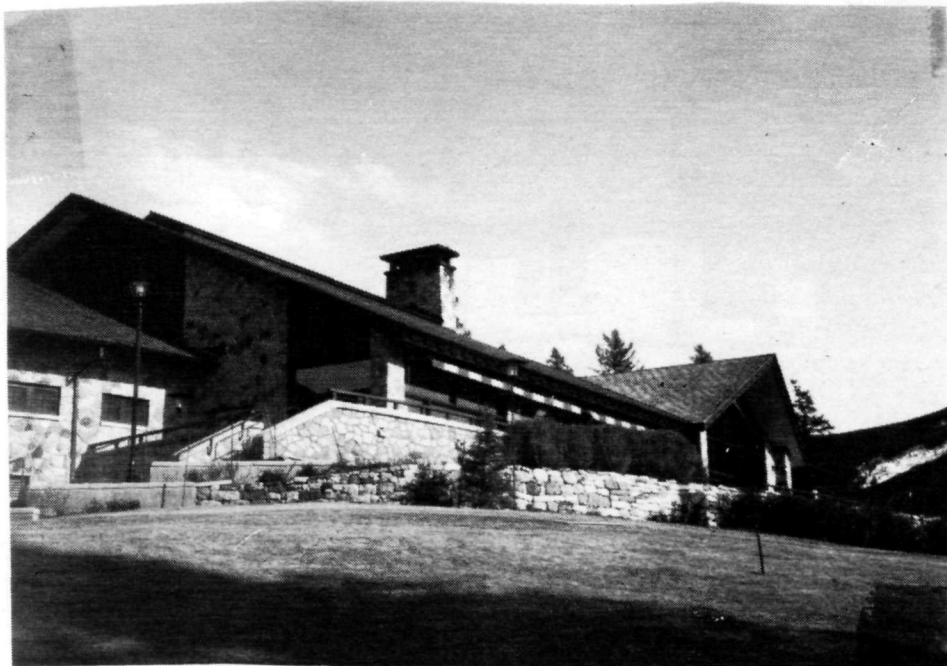
A major intent of the design was "to bring the outdoors into the building." Broad glass surfaces in the dining room and lounge areas offer unrestricted views of the lake and surrounding mountains. Soaring interior ceilings convey an open spaciousness, augmented in the lounge by a skylight that permits further natural light. Fieldstone wall surfaces flow continuously from the exterior to the interior, where they reinforce the visual effect of a massive central fireplace and stone-clad columns.

The spatial sense of the interior is balanced by an exterior massing that does not overwhelm the site or the surrounding buildings. This was achieved by the effective use of a broad roof line that conveys a sense of horizontality to the design. Log slab veneers on sections of the building underscore this horizontality and also lend an element of continuity with the earlier building stock and building traditions at JPL.

As noted in the architectural section of this report, the Central Building introduced a new architectural vocabulary to the site. All subsequent guest-related facilities built between 1956 and 1972 echoed its design, but none rivaled the

clarity and boldness of its design.

The exterior and major interior areas, including the central lounge and dining hall, remain largely unaltered in appearance. The building nevertheless has undergone substantial modifications over the years. In 1958-59, 10 guest bedrooms were installed on the upper floor of the east wing. (In its original configuration the Central Building contained no guest sleeping accommodation.) The most substantial changes have occurred on the lower level, where a shopping mall, recreational and entertain facilities have been added in recent years.



JASPER PARK LODGE ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY

NAME: Golf Clubhouse
LOCATION: Zone G
DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1967
ORIGINAL USE: Golf and ski clubhouse
CURRENT USE: Golf and ski clubhouse
SITE PLAN KEY: No. 86

CHARACTER-DEFINING ELEMENTS:

Built in anticipation of JPL's use as a year-round resort (it had previously been open in summer months only), the clubhouse was purposefully designed to compliment the Central Building. A CNR press release at the time of its construction described the new clubhouse as being "in the Swiss chalet style which has characterized the lodge rebuilding programme started in 1952." This was achieved through a repetition of the earlier building's gabled roof line and the use of fieldstone for major exterior wall surfaces. Construction is of laminated wood post and beam over a concrete foundation.

Though less-inspired than the design of the Central Building, the clubhouse contributes positively to the architectural character of the resort owing to the consistency of form and materials and its conspicuous setting.



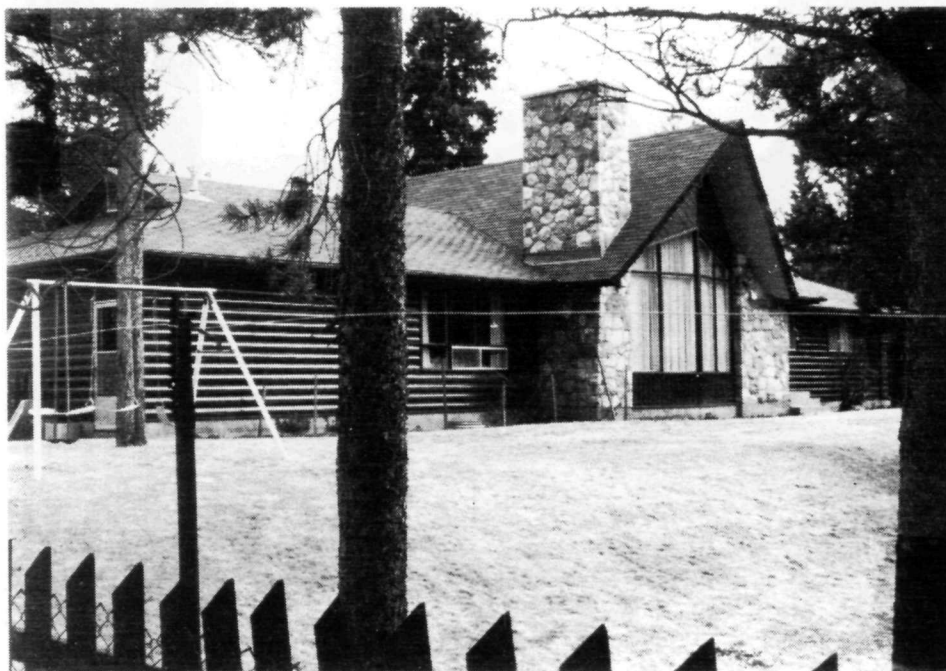
JASPER PARK LODGE ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY

NAME: Manager's residence
LOCATION: Zone G
DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1972
ORIGINAL USE: manager's residence
CURRENT USE: manager's residence
SITE PLAN KEY: No. 88

CHARACTER-DEFINING ELEMENTS:

This building completed the modernization programme that had started with construction of the Central Building 20 years earlier. Designed by the office of the CNR' chief engineer, this residence incorporated the familiar "Swiss chalet" roof profile and fieldstone trim (in this case applied to the massive corner chimney and opposite wall of the central section) found on the Central Building and guest facilities built during the intervening years. In addition, the side wings flanking the central gabled section are sheathed with log slab siding which is accentuated with simulated white chinking. This device effectively establishes a visual link with the 1930 log golfers' cabin (Milligan Lodge) immediately to its left, and with the decorative log treatment on the Central Building.

The manager's residence design is an effective postscript to an important architectural phase at JPL. It enhances the visual cohesiveness of the three building row fronting on the golf course. (The other two members of this group are the clubhouse and Milligan Manor.)



JASPER PARK LODGE ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY

NAME: Guest duplex cabins, Types A, C and T
(19 buildings)

LOCATION: Zones B and C (lakefront rows)

DATES OF CONSTRUCTION: 1956, 1961-62

ORIGINAL USE: Guest accommodation

CURRENT USE: Guest accommodation

SITE PLAN KEY: No. 22-24, 29-39, 44-53

CHARACTER-DEFINING ELEMENTS:

These duplex units were the first of the second generation guest cabins built at JPL between 1956 and 1970. The three models utilize a similar "T" plan with prominent chalet-style gables facing the lakefront. All feature post and beam construction with varnished exterior siding over a fieldstone base. 14 of the cabins have angled lakefront facades covered by chalet-style gables that reinforce the roof form of the Central Building. The remaining five cabins have flat lakefront facades and gabled roofs, but are otherwise similar in form, plan and exterior finish.

These duplex cabins are arrayed in lakefront rows on both sides of the Central Building. The uniformity in roof shape and exterior finish on the two groups contribute to the visual impact of the overall complex.



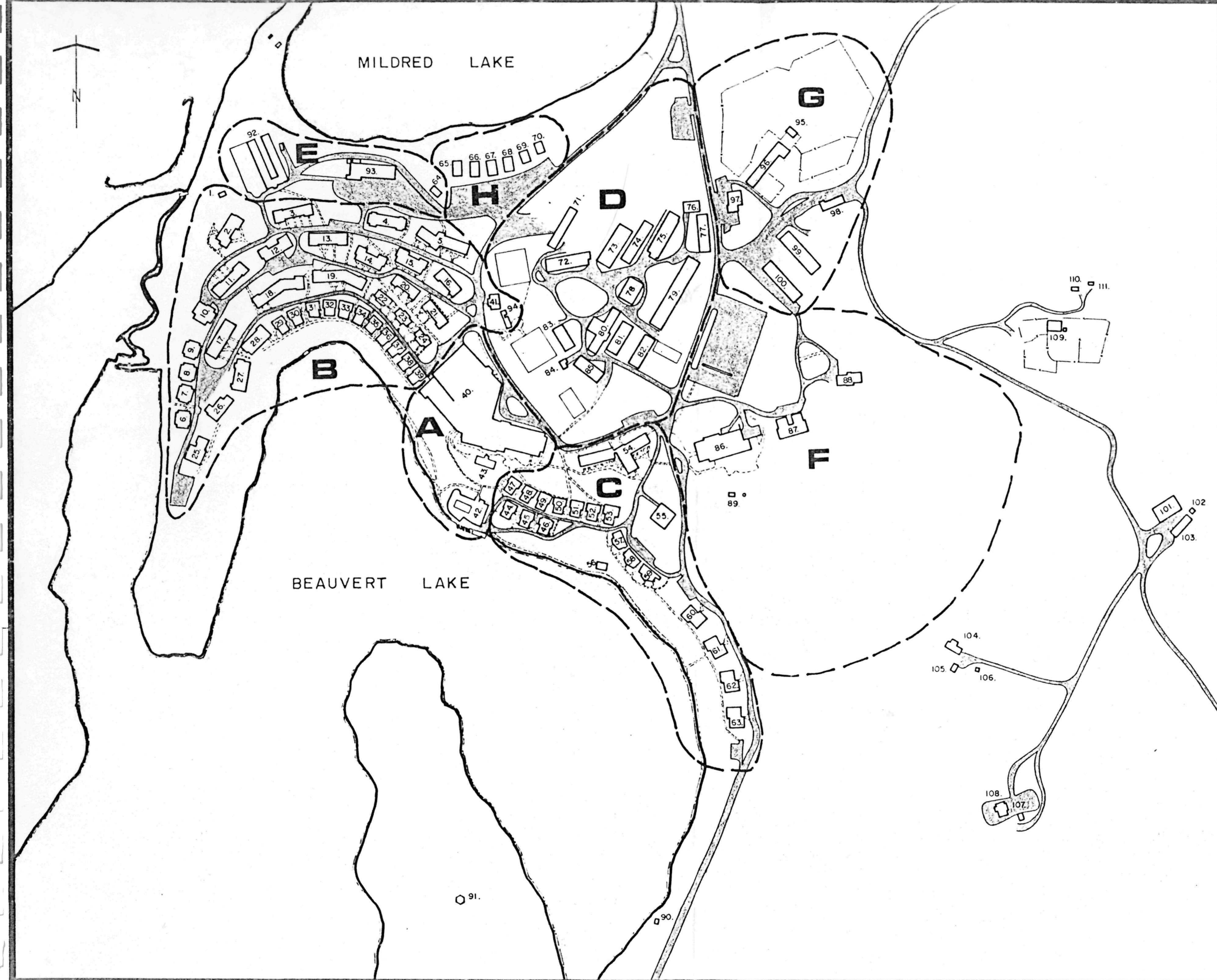
JASPER PARK LODGE ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY

NAME: Guest cabins, Type V
LOCATION: Zone C (lakefront row of 3)
DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1964-65
ORIGINAL USE: Guest accommodation
CURRENT USE: Guest accommodation
SITE PLAN KEY: No. 57-59

CHARACTER-DEFINING ELEMENTS:

These three identical guest cabins were the most sophisticated built during the 1952-72 building programme at JPL. The design incorporates the angled chalet form, post and beam construction and spacious vaulted interior space introduced on the Central Building and repeated on other guest facilities. In this case the central chalet form is balanced by side wings and enhanced by extensive stonework, highlighted by massive corner chimneys. The buildings blend well with the site and are complimentary to the surrounding building stock.





- 1. HONEYMOON CABIN
- 2. H6
- 3. H5
- 4. J3
- 5. E1
- 6. L4
- 7. L3
- 8. L2
- 9. L1
- 10. R1
- 11. H4
- 12. F3
- 13. K2
- 14. F2
- 15. F1
- 16. D3
- 17. K1
- 18. Y2
- 19. Y1
- 20. D2
- 21. D1
- 22. N3
- 23. N2
- 24. N1
- 25. OUTLOOK POINT
- 26.
- 27. W2
- 28. W1
- 29. A6
- 30. A5
- 31. A4
- 32. C5
- 33. C4
- 34. A3
- 35. C3
- 36. A2
- 37. C2
- 38. C1
- 39. A1
- 40. LODGE
- 41. COURT VIEW
- 42. DECK
- 43. POOL
- 44. A7
- 45. A8
- 46. T1
- 47. A9
- 48. A10
- 49. A11
- 50. A12
- 51. A13
- 52. A14
- 53. T2
- 54. M1
- 55. VIEWPOINT CABIN
- 56. PUMPHOUSE
- 57. V1
- 58. V2
- 59. V3
- 60. NEW CHALET 1980
- 61. NEW CHALET 1980
- 62. NEW CHALET 1980
- 63. NEW CHALET 1980
- 64. NIGHT STAFF HOUSE
- 65. NEW SENIOR STAFF HOUSING
- 66. NEW SENIOR STAFF HOUSING
- 67. NEW SENIOR STAFF HOUSING
- 68. NEW SENIOR STAFF HOUSING
- 69. NEW SENIOR STAFF HOUSING
- 70. NEW SENIOR STAFF HOUSING
- 71. F STAFF ACCOMMODATION
- 72. SM2 STAFF ACCOMMODATION
- 73. SM1 STAFF ACCOMMODATION
- 74. M STAFF ACCOMMODATION
- 75. SF STAFF ACCOMMODATION
- 76. STAFF ACCOMMODATION
- 77. STAFF ACCOMMODATION
- 78. LE PUB
- 79. L STAFF ACCOMMODATION
- 80. STAFF KITCHEN
- 81. H STAFF ACCOMMODATION
- 82. K STAFF ACCOMMODATION
- 83. G STAFF ACCOMMODATION
- 84. STORAGE SHED
- 85. J STAFF ACCOMMODATION
- 86. GOLF CLUB HOUSE
- 87. MILLIGAN MANOR
- 88. MANAGER'S HOUSE
- 89. TEE SHELTER
- 90. SHORELINE SHELTER
- 91. TRAIL SHELTER
- 92. GARDENER'S DWELLING AND GREENHOUSE
- 93. POWER PLANT AND LAUNDRY
- 94. PRO SHOP
- 95. SHED
- 96. STABLES
- 97. GAS STATION
- 98. MAINTENANCE FACILITY
- 99. MAINTENANCE SHED AND OFFICES
- 100. MAINTENANCE SHED AND OFFICES
- 101. MAINTENANCE BUILDING
- 102. MAINTENANCE BUILDING
- 103. MAINTENANCE BUILDING
- 104. BUILDING SUPERVISOR'S HOUSE
- 105. OUTBUILDING
- 106. OUTBUILDING
- 107. OUTBUILDING
- 108. GREENSKEEPER'S HOUSE
- 109. BARN
- 110. TACK SHED
- 111. BUNKHOUSE / CABIN

**JASPER PARK LODGE
SITE PLAN**

