

# CHURCH INFORMATION

### Addresses, service times & contact details

#### NEW DESTINY CHURCH

10605 96 Street • (780) 424-6422 email: info@newdestiny.ca website: www.newdestinychurch.ca Sunday - 9 a.m.

#### THE MUSTARD SEED

10635 96 Street • (780) 426-5600 email: infoedmonton@theseed.ca website: www.theseed.ca Saturday - 7 p.m.

### ST. JOHN'S EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH

10759 96 Street • (780) 422-0059 email: evjohn@telus.net website: www.stjohnsluth.ca Sunday – 9:30 a.m., German; 11 a.m., English

### EDMONTON CHRISTIAN LIFE COMMUNITY CHURCH

10759 96 Street • (587) 590-7629 email: eclcchurch@gmail.com Sunday - 10:30 a.m. (Cantonese with English interpretation)

#### SACRED HEART CHURCH OF THE FIRST PEOPLES

10821 96 Street • (780) 422-3052 email: shcfp@sacredpeoples.zzn.com website: www.sacredpeoples.com Sunday Mass - 10 a.m., 11:30 a.m., & 7 p.m.

#### RHEMA CHAPEL

10830 96 Street • (780) 461-4210 email: admin@rhemachapel.ca website: www.rhemachapel.ca Worship Service: Sunday - 10 a.m. Hour of Prayer: Tuesdays 6 p.m. Bible Study: Wednesdays 6 p.m.

#### ST. JOSAPHAT'S UKRAINIAN CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL 10825 97 Street • (780) 422-3181

email: josaphat@telus.net website: www.stjosaphat.ab.ca Divine Liturgies: Daily - 8 a.m. Saturdays - 5 p.m. Sundays - 9:30 a.m., English; 11 a.m., Ukrainian.

#### ANSGAR DANISH LUTHERAN CHURCH

9554 108A Avenue • (780) 422-8777 email: board@ansgar.ca website: www.ansgar.ca Sunday - 10:30 a.m. 1<sup>st</sup> & g<sup>rd</sup> Sundays, Danish 2<sup>rd</sup> & 4<sup>th</sup> Sundays, English

### HOLY TRINITY ORTHODOX CHURCH

10902 96 Street • (780) 428-1157
email: holytrinityorthodox@gmail.com
website: www.holytrinityorthodox.ca
SUNDAYS AND FEASTS:
3rd & 6th Hours, 9:40 a.m.
Divine Liturgy, 10 a.m.
VESPERS: Saturdays, 5 p.m.
Eves of Feasts, when Eve falls
on a weekday, 6 p.m.

### CORNERSTONE NEW TESTAMENT CHURCH OF GOD

9620 109 Avenue • (780) 426-2646 email: admin@ccog.ca website: ccog.ca Sundays - starting point 10:30 a.m. Service at 11 a.m.

#### STUDIO 96

10909 96 Street • (780) 232-3857 email: Diana@studio96.ca website: studio96.ca

### FIRST CHRISTIAN REFORMED CHURCH

10956 96 Street Phone: (780) 424-4864 email: office@fcreedm.ca website: firstcreedmonton.ca Sunday - 10 a.m. & 6:30 p.m. (July - Aug.: 10 a.m. only)

#### ST. PETER'S LUTHERAN CHURCH & THE ROCK LUTHERAN INNER CITY SOCIETY

11004 – 96 Street (780) 426-1122 info@therockedm.ca

#### MUI KWOK BUDDHIST TEMPLE

11036 96 Street • (780) 424-7566 Sunday - 9:30 a.m. to noon (traditional Chinese Buddhist prayer service, vegetarian lunch provided)

### OTHER CHURCHES IN THE MCCAULEY NEIGHBOURHOOD

### EDMONTON NEW LIFE CHINESE LUTHERAN CHURCH

10927 94 Street • (780) 422-4869

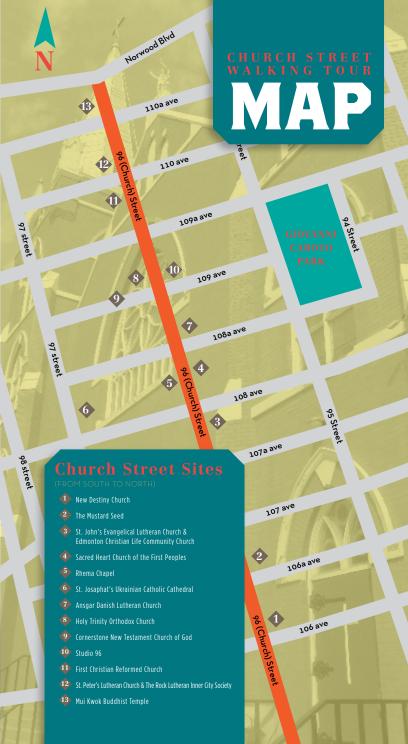
### NATIVITY OF MARY CROATIAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

10560 98 Street • (780) 429 - 0559

ONE ACCORD BIBLE FELLOWSHIP JESUS LA VID VERDADERA SPANISH PENTECOSTAL CHURCH 10802 93 Street • (780) 425-6310

#### SANTA MARIA GORETTI CATHOLIC CHURCH

9110 110 Avenue • (780) 422-8304



# INTRODUCTION

Could there be a more appropriate name than Edmonton's Church Street? Along a five-block stretch of 96 Street, there is perhaps the greatest concentration of churches in Canadian history, with more than a dozen still standing.

They are a legacy of the creation and evolution of one of Edmonton's oldest neighbourhoods, McCauley, northeast of downtown. At the start of the 20th century, there was virtually no development in McCauley. A decade later, it was a vibrant, working-class community, filled with immigrants flooding to Edmonton from Europe and via eastern Canada.

Roughly within that time span, many churches arose in and around 96 Street (then known as Kinistino Street) between 106 Avenue and Norwood Boulevard. Their considerable number, in a city of only 70,000 pre-World War I residents, reflected the diversity of the community's nationalities—French, British, Ukrainian and Dutch—and their Christian faiths: Catholic, Lutheran, Baptist and Methodist. In one case, services for Irish, Italian and Ruthenian congregations were offered under one roof.

Today, most descendants of those immigrant groups have moved elsewhere in the city, and McCauley is a neighbourhood in the process of revitalization. But many of these historic churches remain, a number with impressive towers and steeples looming, on prominent corner lots, over the bungalows and small businesses that line this wide street.

In the beginning, these churches were usually modest, wooden structures with minimal detailing, typical of a young prairie town. Over the ensuing decades, as new churches were added and others restored, building materials expanded to the use of brick, stucco and stone. Architectural expressions also broadened to include styles ranging from Byzantine and French Gothic to prairie church and asymmetrical modern.

Not all the congregations prospered, however, and some turned their churches over to other ethnic groups and faiths (including Asian, African, Buddhist, Croatian Catholic, Chinese Pentecostal) or saw them converted into bars, restaurants, offices and social assistance centres. Amazingly few were torn down.

In 2014, the city officially renamed this stretch of 96th as Church Street to recognize its historical significance, with heritage status to follow. About \$500,000 has thus far been dedicated to street improvements such as tree planting, sidewalk work, street banners and historical plaques for individual churches, some of which have already been granted provincial or municipal historic status.

#### FOR MORE INFORMATION, PLEASE CONTACT:

David Holdsworth
Principal Heritage Planner
Urban Planning and Environment Branch
Sustainable Development Department
(780) 496-5281 david.holdsworth@edmonton.ca

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# CHURCH STREET TOURS

EDMONTON.CA





# **New Destiny Church**

formally EDMONTON FAMILY WORSHIP CENTRE

10605 96 ST

The New Destiny Church has been home to a nondenominational Christian congregation since 1985. But the church has housed a number of Christian denominations in its lengthy history.

The elegant building was erected in 1905 as Grace Methodist Church, an offshoot of McDougall Methodist Church, the oldest Protestant congregation in Alberta, dating back to an 1873 building in Edmonton. Grace was designed by architect Herbert Magoon in a style that generally followed Gothic Revival principles seen in its corner tower and steeple and steeppitched roof but strayed in the use of windows that were square instead of arched, with the exception being one prominent arched window situated at the south end above the west facing entry doors.

Grace Methodist moved out in 1925, when the congregation united with Westminster Presbyterian to form Central United Church. The building was vacant until St. John's Ukrainian Orthodox Church took over in 1930, remaining until 1949.

Yet another Christian faith, Second Christian Reformed Church was the occupant congregation here from 1954 to 1980, after which Edmonton Family Worship Centre moved in a few years later in 1985, changing their name to New Destiny Church in 2016.



### The Mustard Seed

10635 96 ST

The building was built in 1912 and The Mustard Seed started in 1988. The Mustard Seed building has considerable roots, going back to the 1890s, when a number of German-speaking immigrants from Russia arrived in the Edmonton area. In 1900, the First German Baptist Church was organized, with future Alberta premier A.C. Rutherford a member of its recognition panel.

Its first church was built, for \$1,500, on 97 Street and 104 Avenue, offering services to about 50 people. It was expanded in 1904 and 1906 to meet the needs of a swelling German population. The building was sold and a new, much larger brick church—in a Gothic Revival architectural style—was built at the current location, where for many years it was the centre of the city's German community.

At the outset of World War II, the church was renamed Central Baptist and services were increasingly offered in English. The church relocated to the city's south side in 1967, reflecting the exodus of much of its congregation to the suburbs.

The 96th Street church fell into disuse, later becoming a steakhouse and then a nightclub. It was abandoned until the Baptist Church leased the building to the Mustard Seed, a Christian not-forprofit organization, which since 1988 has offered meals, clothing and other services to the city's poor.



# St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church & Edmonton Christian Life Community Church

10750 06 ST

St. John's Lutheran Church has a history nearly as long as any in Edmonton. It held its first services, for a congregation of 15 people, in a rented hall on Jasper Avenue. In 1904, sixteen families began worshipping in a simple church, on 95 Street and 103 Avenue, which cost \$950 to build. To accommodate growing numbers, a larger, \$1,800 church opened at the current location in 1906.

Four years later, the building was enlarged, a steeple erected and a basement Sunday school added. English services started in 1939 which was previously strictly German.



The church suffered financially during World War I and the 1930s, with its debt not finally retired until 1947. During the just-ended World War II, American servicemen donated an altar and cross as a thank you for the welcome they'd received.

St. John's continued to provide a spiritual home for arriving European immigrants and offered services in both German and English, with some so crowded worshippers had to stand outside. At one point, a Latvian congregation found a home in the church. Currently, Edmonton Christian Life Community Church, a Chinese congregation, also worships in the building.

A neighbouring lot was purchased and a parish hall and Sunday school built in 1960, the latter attracting more than 200 children. The congregation continued to grow and a new, larger church was erected in 1971.

This present structure was designed by architects Rule, Wynn, Lord and Partners in an asymmetrical, modern style. Distinctive features include a steep roof and brick and stucco walls decorated with a large cross.

# Sacred Heart Church of the First Peoples

10821 96 ST





late in the century, that an existing church was converted to serve a much longer-tenured community: the area's Aboriginal peoples.

Sacred Heart opened in 1913 to accommodate non-Francophone Catholics from the overflowing Immaculate Conception Church across the street. The architectural firm of David Hardie and John

Martland designed the imposing, \$50,000 structure in French Gothic Revival style. It featured buttressed redbrick walls, a central pointed arch above the front door, large rose windows with decorative stained glass and two soaring towers, one the tallest spire in the city at the time.

A 1966 fire, caused by a young boy playing with matches, left only the shell of the church standing. The subsequent rebuilding included a replacement balcony across the back of the building. To facilitate communal worship, according to dictates of the Second Vatican Council, a new alter was built facing the congregation.

A spin-off assembly itself, Sacred Heart was an incubator for other immigrant groups to form their own Catholic churches. Over the years, parishes representing Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, Croatian and Ethiopian communities got their start here.

Sacred Heart was an especially important home for Latin American immigrants. It was the site, in the 1970s and 1980s, of numerous protests, including a fast against the Chilean dictatorship of Augusto Pinochet. The Salvadorian community has held pupusa fundraising sales in the church basement, which also hosted a food bank in the 1980s.

October 27, 1991 Sacred Heart was transferred and recognized as the Church for First Nations, Metis and Inuit Peoples. May 6, 1993 Sacred Heart was canonically established (Native-Metis) as a "National Parish" in the Archdiocese of Edmonton. The inside of the church reflects that transformation, featuring native spiritual artifacts and vibrant paintings and murals. Services incorporate aboriginal languages, drumming and singing along with the use of sweetgrass, sage, cedar, tobacco and fungus.

# Rhema Chapel

10830 96 ST.

Rhema Chapel, a parish of the Redeemed Christian Church of God (RCCG), is a dynamic church where praise is enthusiastic, prayer is steadfast, and the preaching is impacting.

The first fellowship of Rhema Chapel was held at Brother Jimi Odeleye's residence at 607 Beck Close SW, Off Ellerslie Road, Edmonton in February 2004 and the inaugural service at 8816 - 51 Avenue, Edmonton in June, 2004, with Ayo Adejumobi as the Pastor. In 2007, the church moved



to her previous downtown Edmonton location at 10665 - 98 Street, known as Chinatown, a thriving community rich in racial diversity. We were there until September 2014 when it became too small to accommodate us.

In October 2014, Rhema Chapel moved to her current new place of worship. Here, the Lord is increasing us above and beyond all our expectations as we grow in leaps and bounds. As a ministry, we believe in growth and fruit bearing and to this date, to the glory of God, Rhema Chapel, being a Provincial Headquarters of RCCG in Edmonton, Fort McMurray, and Regina Saskatchewan zones has given birth to several other churches.

Rhema Chapel is a love-filled environment, a place where people can come in and feel welcomed, loved and respected. A center of transformation where people are equipped to live abundantly in Christ and pleasing to God, Rhema Chapel is a miracle ground where the Lord meets the needs of His people.

### St. Josaphat's Ukrainian Catholic Cathedral



10825 97 ST

St. Josaphat's Cathedral has long been at the heart of Edmonton's Ukrainian religious and cultural community. But it was the assistance of a couple of non-Ukrainian Oblates that helped pave the way for arguably the most impressive structure in the Church Street area.

The first Ukrainian Catholic missionaries in Edmonton borrowed \$2,500 from local French Oblates to build, in 1904, a 60-by-40foot wooden church that

was too cold inside to hold winter services. In 1913, it was expanded to twice its original size to accommodate a rapidly growing congregation.

Continued growth and a deteriorating church led, from 1939-1948, to construction next door of the impressive building that stands today. The church was elevated to cathedral status by the Holy See the year it opened. Its architect was Belgian Oblate Philip Ruh, who designed elaborate Ukrainian Catholic churches across the prairies, mixing Byzantine Rite, Latin and Canadian influences to emerge with his own style.

St. Josaphat's is perhaps his greatest achievement. It is built in the shape of a cross, with seven, copperclad cupolas symbolizing the seven sacraments. The use of dark- and light-coloured brick is highlighted by rows of inlaid crosses and stained-glass windows.

The inside walls and ceilings are covered with vibrant religious murals and frescoes, painted over five years in the 1950s by muralist Julian Bucmaniuk, a post-World War II European refugee, and his son Bohdan. A decade later, Bucmaniuk began painting icons for an elaborate iconostas (a wooden screen) but died after completing only one; two later painters finished the others.

In 1984, the cathedral was designated a provincial historic site, the same year Pope John Paul II came to visit. In 2015, city granted it heritage status along with \$500,000 over five years for much-need renovations.



## Ansgar Danish Lutheran Church

9554 108A AVE.

Edmonton's Danish community has worshipped at this site since the late 1920s, when a wave of immigrants arrived in the city. But it took a little more than a decade before the congregation built its own church.

The first services were held in private homes and the Norwegian Lutheran Hall by a pastor who travelled from Calgary once a month. In 1929, the congregation moved to this site, renting space in the German Reformed Church for \$75 a year. In 1928, Pastor Max Mathiesen arrived. He arranged to build a new altar and remodel the interior to resemble a Danish church.

The Ansgar Danish Lutheran Church—named for a monk who brought Christianity to northern Europe around 820 AD—was officially formed in 1930 and 12 years later opened this 100-seat church. It was designed by Copenhagen architect Holm Moller, with assistance from Edmonton architect William Blakey, whose greatest local work was the modernist Garneau Theatre.

The church is in a traditional Danish style with distinctive steps over the entrance, but the frame and stucco structure is Canadian. The gable roof at the side is also typical of Danish architecture. As in many Danish churches, a model ship hangs from the ceiling of the sanctuary.

Over the years, the church has played a key role in preserving Danish culture in Edmonton. Sunday services alternate between Danish and English.



## Cornerstone New Testament Church of God

9620 109 AVE

One of the most handsome, best-preserved churches on the street actually began life as a hall. The Ukrainian Greek Catholic Association Hall was built in 1917, as an offshoot of St. Josaphat's Ukrainian Catholic Church, to serve the cultural and social needs of the Ukrainian community in Edmonton and beyond. Although now under other ownership, it is the oldest structure in Edmonton with known Ukrainian roots.

Prominent local architect Allan Jeffers—whose signature works were the Alberta Legislature and McLeod Buildings—designed the hall and oversaw its construction. The two-storey structure followed a simple, rectangular plan, with red brick walls, a flat roof and an ornate façade featuring a crenellated parapet finished with white capstone.

The Ukrainian National Hall hosted an ambitious program of concerts and plays, along with faith-related meetings, conferences, seminars and banquets. It housed the offices of Ukrainian News Publishers and, after World War II, became the focal point for initiatives such as the Ukrainian scouting association.

By the late 1900s, however, its role in the Ukrainian Catholic community had been supplanted by more modern and conveniently located venues. It is now the home of Cornerstone New Testament Church of God, an evangelical faith founded in the southeast U.S. The congregation is undertaking renovations of the building.



### Holy Trinity Orthodox Church

100002 04 ST

Edmonton's first Seventh Day Adventist Church was built here in 1926 in a modest interpretation of the American Federal style, featuring a simple rectangular building with a steep roof and little ornamentation. The building was purchased in 1955 for \$25,000 by Holy Trinity Orthodox Church, a group of parishioners formerly worshiping at St. Barbara's Russian Orthodox Cathedral; the latter is a provincial historic site, located on 96 Street and 101 Avenue. Under the leadership of Archpriest Wasyly Hochachka, the new parish incorporated English into its services and extended its reach beyond its original ethnic community. A front porch and cupola for the bell tower were added in 1957, and the interior of the church was remodeled.

In the 1960s, difficulties in attracting a new priest compelled the parish to enter the Russian Orthodox Church Outside Russia, but it returned to the Orthodox Church in America in 2001. Services are celebrated primarily in English.



Studio 96

formally ST. STEPHEN'S THE MARTYR ANGLICAN CHURCH

10909 96 ST

Studio 96 is an inspiring venue, to create the event of your dreams. It was once the historic community gem St. Stephen's Church. In 2010, when the church was ordered for demolition, two Architects and one Event Planner came together with a vision of inspiration. Architects Ernst von Meijenfeldt and Eugene Silva purchased the church. Event Planner Diana Harrison brought her personal touch and creative vision to transform the church into a Community Event Space.

The 150-person capacity Studio hosts a wide range of events: weddings, concerts, theatrical performances, conferences, festivals, and more. Many of the studio event are private rentals. While other events are open to the public. Studio 96 is both a venue for hosting your event, and also a resource for designing the details of your event. Studio Manager Diana Harrison works closely with each client, in creating the event they envision.

In the blossoming and burgeoning McCauley District, Studio 96 adds even more inspiration. It's a place to celebrate life's most special moments. A venue for artists and creative expression. And a spectacular space for our local community to enjoy. Additional features of Studio 96 include: bar and catering area, stage and dance floor, charming eclectic basement space with exposed brick walls, Moroccan Lounge, and a Bridal Suite. Whatever event you are looking host--you can be sure that Studio 96 will make your event shine.

Come take a visit to Studio 96. Call Diana to set up a viewing: 780-232-3857. Or, take a tour of their website to learn all about Studio 96: www.studio96.ca



### First Christian Reformed Church

10956 96 ST

The tragic death of two young children in 1910 brought together Dutch immigrants in Edmonton and led to the birth of the First Christian Reformed Church in the city. A congregation of 42 adults and children held their first services in a tent, moving to a new building at 93 Street and 105 Avenue in 1914. This parish became the mother to a number of Christian Reformed churches in western Canada, mainly in farming communities.

In 1945, the Edmonton congregation bought three lots at the current location and built a parsonage (later sold) and a \$32,000 church, which opened two years later. It was a simple stucco structure, with a steep roof and a tall, rectangular tower. A Christian school was soon housed in the basement.

With an influx of post-World War II Dutch immigrants, the building was soon too small. In 1960, the building was enlarged and served the congregation until in 1991, when yet another major renovation took place which reflects the building in use today. It features three steeproofed elements, with a large octagonal window over the entrance. Early in 2011, the church repurchased the parsonage and land adjacent to the church, unfortunately, the house was beyond repair and was demolished 2012.



# St. Peter's Lutheran Church & The Rock Lutheran Inner City Society

11004 - 96 ST.

St. Peter's Lutheran Church was built here in 1928, but the congregation's history in Edmonton reaches back to the 1890s, when services began in a hall. A school, which held religious services, was erected on this site in 1911, with the Rehwinkel Parsonage added two years later next door; it is now a municipal historic resource. After moving the services to two other locations, the congregation finally constructed the existing church, designed by architect M. Macdonald.

It represents a simple rectangular building plan, with a brick exterior, a medium-pitch gable roof and original windows, including a large, pointed one with nine panes. The attached, square wood tower has a shingle-clad steeple topped with a cross. A brick hall and Sunday school were added to the building's north end in 1958.

St. Peter's long served as a spiritual home for German immigrants, offering relief services to new arrivals in the 1930s and broadcasting German services over CFRN radio until 1951. While the German focus gradually diminished, the church continued to serve the wider community. In 1996, it welcomed the Rock Lutheran Inner City Society, which serves breakfast to the homeless and poor three days a week and offers a children's ministry.

St. Peter's closed as a congregation in 2009, holding its last service a year later. The Ethiopian Oromo Evangelical Church now holds services in the building.



# Mui Kwok Buddhist Temple

11036 96 ST

The northernmost religious structure on Church Street, this building has been vacant for considerable stretches of time. Still, it has found new life several times, finally becoming Edmonton's first Chinese Buddhist temple.

The building here was erected in 1914 as the Church of Christ Disciples. It was designed in traditional prairie church style by an unknown architect. Two years later, it became the Central Church of Christ.

The building was vacant in the 1960s and 1970s, before being occupied by first the Ukrainian Seventh Day Adventist Church and then the Korean Seventh Day Adventist Church. The latter moved out in 1985, leading to five more years of vacancy.

In 1990, the building was acquired by Master Wu De, the abbot of Ching Kwok Buddhist Temple in Toronto. Two years later, the Mui Kwok Buddhist Temple opened, a Chinese Buddhist temple in the Mahayana tradition.

