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Others: Ester Malzhian

Using the 'myth' of the now-torn down Dreamland Theatre as inspiration, DREAM.big captures the inspirations that created Edmonton, and the hopes of the newly revitalized East Downtown area. DREAM.big consists of six decorative screens spelling out the word "DREAM" in giant letters. The screens do not obscure the building's face - as one walks past the screen, the "DREAM" appears, then disappears, only to reappear again as one goes past.

17 DREAM.big 2006 Donald Moar

Inukshuk memorializes heroic 14-year-old David Kootook, who was aboard a medical "mercy flight" to Edmonton in November, 1972. The plane was brought down by a blizzard in the Northwest Territories. Kootook and pilot Martin Hartwell survived; two others were killed. Despite suffering from appendicitis, Kootook used his traditional skills to keep the injured pilot alive for 23 days before perishing himself. Hartwell was rescued eight days later.

16 Inukshuk 1993 Wayne Mackenzie

To create this mural, nine young Albertans took panels to Nicaragua and El Salvador, joining with southern youth groups to paint the 10' x 20' central panel. As the extended team discussed peace, respect for life and planet, and solidarity, they created and exhibited the growing murals throughout Nicaragua and El Salvador. Then, six young central Americans visited Alberta for five weeks and shared their stories. This culminated with Peace Week, a celebration of social justice through art. All three panels encompass the local and global concerns of youth and their hopes for a truly peaceful world.

15 Edmonton Peace Mural 2001 Dinorah Garcia, Roger Garcia, Theodora Harasymiw, Clayton Lowe, Ian Mulder, Darren Woluschuk

Ian Mulder was one of several artists with studios above Family Drugs overlooking what is now the Oil Lamp. His artwork is found in many places downtown, including Edmonton's (in)famous stripclub Chez Pierre. Mulder's murals endure due to his use of polyester interfacing applied to the wall with a gel medium prior to painting. This mural honours the magazine, with which Edmonton has an uneasy relationship due to its scavenger nature. Mulder is now a practising architect in Toronto.

14 City Slickers 2010 Ian Mulder

Community is at the heart of this public art installation. Community Table provides a meeting place for the people who live in the YMCA Welcome Village, use the Boyle Street Community League facilities, or simply enjoy watching the seasons pass in the Plaza's grounds. Community Table is not just a place to sit, but also a visually exciting and experimental piece promoting togetherness.

13 Community Table 2012 Jordan Tomnuk

This mural celebrating 100 years of Edmonton's Emergency Response Department portrays the dramatic challenges faced by the Edmonton Fire Department: the Duncan Block fire that destroyed a Whyte Avenue sweet shop, pancake house, and pet store (#20); a downtown nightclub fire that killed two firefighters (#24); the \$2 million devastation of the Northern Hardware Building, the city's most costly fire at the time (#29); and the 1987 tornado (#30).

12 All Out 2004-05 Maggie Ray Morris

ArtTourYEG: The Quarters is the third in a series of self-guided walks to enjoy public art in downtown Edmonton. Few places are better than Jasper Avenue and 97 Street to explore the layers of history at the heart of Edmonton. Stroll through the hub of downtown settlement and uncover a rich mix of histories, cultures, and development eras—from Indigenous pre-settlement landscape to modern day cityscape. Enjoy the tour! Combine The Quarters with our other downtown walks: Jasper Avenue to Ice District, Churchill to McKinney, and Capital Boulevard to Susan Pointe, Curator of ARTTOURYEG



ARTTOUR YEG



ENJOYED THE WALK?

TAKE THE JASPER AVE TO ICE DISTRICT, CHURCHILL TO MCKINNEY, OR CAPITAL BOULEVARD TOURS TO EXPLORE MORE PUBLIC ART!

THE QUARTERS

TOUR N°3 IN THE ART TOUR YEG SERIES

Cover Image: Detail from City Slickers, 2010, Ian Mulder

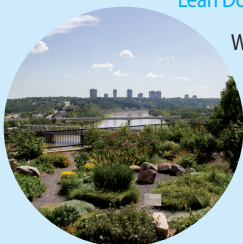
20 Poems for a Small Park 2008 E. D. Blodgett

Along the pathway, 40 light poles host poems etched onto steel bands. Reflecting Edmonton's unique cultural ambience, select poems were translated into Chinese, Cree, English, French, Michif, and Ukrainian. Blodgett's poetry is available for purchase or as a free PDF at Athabasca University Press (aupress.ca)



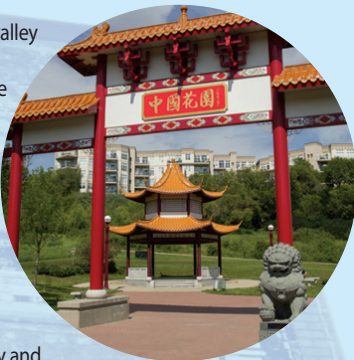
21 Turtle Rock Effigy 2012 Leah Dorion

Walk the labyrinth starting at the tail of the turtle. The path takes you through the turtle, to the centre of the circle and, in the process, you will face the four corners. Ask yourself a question before entering, and the meditative path may provide answers for you.



22 Chinese Gardens 2007

The Goji berries that grow wild in the valley are thought to come from Chinese market gardens, possibly as early as the 1880s. Edmonton's river valley was once dotted with market gardens, many of them operated by Chinese families. These gardens supplied Chinese restaurants, Edmonton's Woodward's Store, and even distributors like McDonald's Consolidated.



The Edmonton Chinese Garden Society and the city are created this authentic Chinese garden with local architect Francis Ng. Its design is a combination of traditional architectural and horticultural elements adapted for Edmonton's winters and short growing season. The twin stone lions were a gift from the People's Republic of China.

FEEDBACK



Smartphone version & more info on each artwork at:

ARTTourYEG.ca

Let us know your experience - click the feedback button.



More
information
at the site!



1 Urge 2 Mural Shan Kelley

Urge 2, a tattoo shop employing notable Edmonton artists, sponsored this mural. It was likely tagged by an amateur graffiti artist, hence the paint over the bottom portion of the mural.

2 Old Cart Trail Marker

It is said that the first three languages spoken in the original Fort Edmonton (1795) were Cree, French and Gaelic. The French speaking fur traders, whether the early coureurs des bois or the far reaching voyageurs, had to connect with Indigenous Nations to survive and tap into their trade networks to succeed in their search for furs. The French-Canadians, and Scottish men of the Hudson's Bay Company formed relationships with the Indigenous women, and many married. These families established distinct and growing communities with their own unique culture, language (Michif), and collective consciousness — forming the distinct Métis Nation.

Although 1876 brought Treaty No. 6, racism, competition for resources, and religious oppression were part of the political climate, and a paternal and oppressive agenda of assimilation became Canadian law that same year. The Canadian Indian Act denied "Indians" the right to vote, choose the fate of their land, freely sell farm products, or purchase firearms. It forced Indigenous Peoples onto reserves with restricted departure, restricted their access to farming equipment, forced children into residential schools, and forbade public use of native languages and cultural traditions. Amendments to the Act in 1951 and 1985 removed some discriminatory sections, but many systemic issues remain. In 2008 the Prime Minister delivered an apology to Indigenous Peoples of Canada, and the Truth and Reconciliation Commission began its work.

3 Ghost Signage c. 1920-30s

Often the work of highly skilled painters, "ghost signs" are important reminders of day-to-day life. Recognised by cities around the world as both art and evidence, these "ghosts" lend character and heritage value to a neighbourhood.

4 Untitled Paintings 2011-12

These paintings of Greek gods and goddesses were created by youth artists from iHuman. This not-for-profit organization began when artists Sandra Bromley and Wallis Kendal involved a group of high-risk youth in the creation of the renowned Gun Sculpture (1997) and a further anti-violence project, The Red Tear (2000). Kendal and Bromley continued to mentor a growing group of youth, combining art with support and outreach services. Today, iHuman is enjoying a much larger space two blocks north. On average, youth access its programs on for up to three years. iHuman builds healthy identities through artmaking and giving youth guidance to make positive life choices and move on to independent living.

5 Okisikow (Angel) Way 2011

Look for the sign on the lightpost. The naming of Okisikow Way was led by the Stolen Sisters Awareness Walk & Movement, and the Centre to End All Sexual Exploitation (CEASE) to honour women who have been victims of violence. Indigenous women are five times more likely to die of violence than other Canadian women. Nearly half of the more than 1,180 reported cases of missing and murdered Indigenous women remain unsolved. Okisikow is "angel" in Cree. After Iqaluit in Nunavut, Edmonton is the second city to name an Angel street. The sign was designed by artist and activist Gloria Neapetung.

6 Walkways 2007 Derek Besant



Working in a form he calls "architecture", Calgary artist Derek Besant's artwork creates a "walking tour of the Quarters." Placed at each midblock crossing along the armature, the poem(s), sandblasted into the granite crossings, can be read backwards, and forwards. WALKWAYS invites pedestrians to be mindful of their surroundings and stories as they follow the narrative between benches, across the street, and through the neighbourhood.

7 State of the Art Graffiti Competition 2007



A series of graffiti and street art workshops provided iHuman youth with the opportunity to learn techniques and compete creatively. The top mural designs received \$500 each to become a permanent mural. Youth practiced graffiti skills, learned advanced techniques from senior artists, and were given the chance to have their efforts recognized.

8 Dr. Sun Yat-Sen: Father of Modern China A Gift from Taiwan Universities Alumni Association - Alberta Chapter



In 1911 many Edmonton Chinese traveled to Lethbridge, Calgary, or Winnipeg to see revolutionary leader Dr. Sun Yat-Sen, who was trying to raise support for China's independence, democracy, and a better standard of living. Sun promised that a new Republic of China would advocate with Canada for fairer laws for Canadian Chinese. People across the Prairies raised \$35,000 (equivalent to \$1 million today). Sun's Edmonton connection is Moishe "Two-Gun" Cohen, a swashbuckling Jewish East Londoner remittance man who, in 1909 Saskatoon, saved the life of Mah Sam, a restaurateur and Sun follower. Cohen moved to Edmonton and became a wealthy real estate speculator and crony of the Mayor—with side interests in card games and election-fixing. Cohen joined Sun in China in 1922 where he ran guns, spied, acted as a negotiator, and became a general with Chiang Kai-shek. Surviving as a POW in WWII, Cohen retired to Montreal and wrote different versions of his exploits.

9 The Artists' Quarters 2017

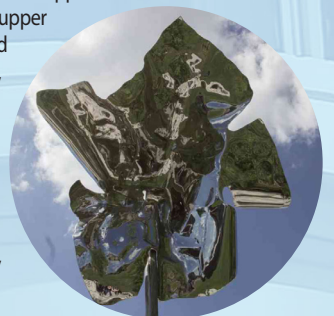
The Koermann Block will be incorporated into the facade of the coming Artists' Quarters. Led by Arts Habitat and Artists' Urban Village, the new development will provide live/work space for artists of all artistic disciplines. The storefront level to third floor will host nonprofit arts organizations such as the Alberta Craft Council, Mile Zero Dance, and Rapid Fire Theatre.



Before demolition and rehabilitation of the historic brick facades, Arts Habitat and their project team has created transitory artworks utilizing the panelled windows and doorways of the building, as well as the south facing exterior brick wall.

10 Wild Rose 2015 Rebecca Belmore & Osvaldo Yero

This stainless steel sculpture is based on two symbols that represent Alberta - the wild rose and the lodgepole pine. Eighteen feet in height, Wild Rose appears to be an over-sized flower. Up close, the detail of the original materials used to make the sculpture reveal themselves. The stem is a weathered lodgepole pine tree stripped of its branches and bark. On its upper reaches, a piece of cloth, pierced by the pole, billows in the wind, taking on the appearance of an abstract flower. The artists intended Wild Rose to stand as a contemporary and symbolic marker of belonging, in a landscape imbued with Indigenous history, and rich with a diversity of natural resources.



11 Wild Life 2015 Brandon Vickerd

Wild Life consists of two bronze figures appearing to be citizens leisurely going about their day. However, upon inspection, the figures reveal themselves as compositions of squirrels, raccoons, foxes, owls, and other animals working together to appear human. Humorously referencing cartoon clichés, this sculpture invites a thoughtful reflection on our relationship to nature. Wild Life challenges viewers' perceptions with a startling revelation; your average loiterer in jeans and a hoodie morphs into a conglomeration of animals that, while shocking and intriguing, reveals the extraordinary possibilities beneath the mundane that we take for granted.

