

FHBRO Number 88-161

city of Québec, Québec

Former Latrine (Building No. 6)

Workshop

La Citadelle, city of Québec

The former latrine was built between 1829 and 1831 under the supervision of Elias Walker Durnford. The building, which today is used to give presentations and slide shows, is set back slightly from the Chapel of the Royal 22nd Regiment. Building 6 is part of the Citadelle of the city of Québec, a national historic site. The building is owned by the Department of National Defence. See FHBRO Report 88-161.

Reasons for Designation

Building 6 was designated a “Recognized” Federal Heritage Building primarily for its environmental qualities.

Through its design and materials, the former Latrine building is compatible with the other buildings at the Citadelle. Together with the former Powder Magazine, which has been converted to the chapel of the Royal 22nd Regiment, and the former Cooperage, which has been converted to a more meaningful Memorial, the Former Latrine creates a significant architectural whole. Its initial relationship with the nearby structures, particularly the former Powder Magazine and its protective wall, has been preserved.

Character-Defining Elements

Designed to be used as a latrine, Building 6 is primarily a solid, squat, functional building similarly to the two adjacent buildings. It is a one-storey building with a rectangular plan. The building system is extremely simple: masonry walls supporting the wood trusses that hold up the hip roof, the predominant type of roof at the Citadelle. These original features on which the heritage value of the building is based should be preserved.

Apart from the windowsills, which are also of stone, the elevations have no decorative elements other than the openings. Most of the openings are on the front façade, which has one door and three windows; there is also a window on the north elevation. The wood windows have small panes, and the door is paneled. The coursing of the stone is irregular. The hip roof has four slopes covered in painted sheet metal assembled with wood batten seams. The two chimneys are also covered in painted metal.

These character-defining elements should be respected. In order to preserve the integrity of the masonry, it is recommended to ensure ongoing maintenance of the joints and replacement of damaged stones with stones similar to period stones in type, size, colour and coursing. The form of the windows, door and roof should be based on original elements to preserve the architectural character of the building.

The former Latrine was placed behind the former Powder Magazine in the far northeast

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corner of the protective wall. This arrangement has been kept over the years and should continue to be maintained.

For guidance on interventions, please refer to the *FHBRO Code of Practice*.

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