



Annual Report of the City of Winnipeg
Historical Buildings &
Resources Committee

The Year Past 2018



Table of Contents

Vision & Mission	3
The Historical Buildings & Resources Committee	4
The Committee Members	5
Staff Support	6
Heritage Lists	7
Buildings Evaluated by the Committee in 2018	8
2018 Evaluations, Recommendations & Designations	58
2018 Requests to De-List & Demolish	60
Design Review Projects & Updates	60
2018 Highlights	62
Appendix A – 2018 Heritage Permits	64



2018 ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CITY OF WINNIPEG HISTORICAL BUILDINGS & RESOURCES COMMITTEE JANUARY 1, 2018 TO DECEMBER 31, 2018

The Year Past 2018 is the Annual Report of the City of Winnipeg Historical Buildings and Resources Committee (HBRC) for the period January 1 to December 31, 2018.

VISION AND MISSION

The Committee's vision is to make the conservation of heritage resources, structures and sites, and districts a vital part of daily city life – one actively supported by Winnipeggers as a means of:

- Remembering our history.
- Instilling a sense of place, space, neighbourhood and personal connection to the built environment.
- Committing to the principle of sustainable development.
- Providing enduring lessons in architecture, technology and urban change.



Ghost sign on the Marshall-Wells Building,
136 Market Avenue (G. Cline)

The Committee's mission is to:

- Maintain a commitment to excellence in research, evaluation and designation of heritage resources.
- Ensure the long-term conservation of heritage resources in Winnipeg through the implementation of new incentives, integrated planning, district/area designation, regulatory reforms, well-established design standards and principled design review.
- Be a catalyst for greater public awareness, education and participation in heritage conservation.
- Provide effective professional advice, information and administrative assistance on heritage plans, policies and programs to Winnipeg City Council through its Standing Policy Committee.

THE HISTORICAL BUILDINGS & RESOURCES COMMITTEE (HBRC)

The City of Winnipeg's commitment to protect heritage resources and promote their long-term conservation and adaptive reuse is set out in By-law No. 55/2014, "A By-law of the City of Winnipeg to protect and conserve buildings, land, elements of a building or land, or areas of special architectural or historic interest" commonly referred to as the Historical Resources By-law. The HBRC assists City Council with by-law implementation and its advisory and operational responsibilities include:

- Maintaining the List of Historical Buildings and Resources, the Nominated List and the Commemorative List.
- Researching, assessing and evaluating heritage structures and making recommendations about designation to City Council's Standing Policy Committee.
- Regulating and approving suitable alterations, repairs and additions to designated structures (design review).
- Administering heritage incentive programs.
- Providing expert advice to City Council.
- Working with heritage property owners, architects, engineers, contractors, realtors, heritage, government and business organizations, students and the general public on a variety of education, outreach and communications initiatives.

THE COMMITTEE MEMBERS

The Historical Buildings and Resources Committee is composed of appointed City Councillors and volunteer members, appointed to 3-year terms, from the federal and provincial governments, Manitoba Association of Architects, Manitoba Association of Landscape Architects, Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of the Province of Manitoba and interested/knowledgeable members of the public.

Until October 2018, the members of the Committee were:

- Councillor Jenny Gerbasi, Chairperson
- Councillor Devi Sharma
- Councillor Jeff Browaty

In November 2018, three new councillors were appointed to the Committee:

- Councillor John Orlikow, Chairperson
- Councillor Brian Mayes
- Councillor Vivian Santos

Committee Members:

- Jim Wagner, Government of Canada, member
- Sandra Hollender, Government of Canada, member
- Neil Einarson, Province of Manitoba, member (until March)
- Jeff Gauley, Province of Manitoba, member
- Nicola Spasoff, Province of Manitoba, member (from April)
- David Kressock, MAA, member
- Glen Gross, MAA, member
- Christine Wilson-MacLeod, Manitoba Association of Landscape Architects
- John Wells, Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of the Province of Manitoba
- Dr. Gordon Goldsborough, member-at-large
- Jeffrey Thorsteinson, member-at-large



296 and 298 Garry Street. (G. Cline)

Councillor Jenny Gerbasi was first elected to Council in October 1998 and was appointed to the Historical Buildings Committee and elected its Chairperson in the fall of 1999. She has continuously served as Chairperson since that time, the longest Chair in the Committee's history.

She was replaced as Chairperson on the Committee by **Councillor John Orlikow** (River Heights/Fort Garry) who has been a City Councillor since 2010.

Councillor Brian Mayes (St. Vital) was first elected in a 2011 by-election. **Councillor Vivian Santos** (Point Douglas) is new to City Council, having been elected in October 2018.



Retiring Committee members Jenny Gerbasi (left) and David Kressock (right), with Historical Buildings Officer Murray Peterson.

In 2018, Councillor Gerbasi announced she was not seeking re-election in the October 2018 civic election, bringing to an end her time on the Committee. Councillor Gerbasi has been a constant and effective voice for Winnipeg's heritage throughout the City and across Canada and her respected voice on the floor of Council, in board rooms and in the public, has been a major factor in the protection and restoration of Winnipeg's historical structures. She leaves behind many friends on the Committee and will be sorely missed.

Also retiring from the Committee is David Kressock, who has been the representative for the Manitoba Association of Architects since 1996, making him the longest serving private-sector member in the history of the Committee. David worked tirelessly on the Committee, volunteering for sub-committee work and being an expert voice supporting the Committee's crucial role advising building owners on the sensitive and appropriate protection, redevelopment and restoration of heritage structures.

STAFF SUPPORT

In 2018, the City staff members assisting the HBRC were Rina Ricci, Heritage Planner, Murray Peterson, Historical Buildings Officer and Thalia Andreoglou, Historical Buildings Officer.

HERITAGE LISTS

The HBRC, under the Heritage Resources By-law, is responsible for three lists which, as of December 31, 2018, were as follows:

1. List of Historical Resources (314 resources)

- historical resources must be 40 years of age or older
- they are protected from demolition
- a caveat is registered on title alerting owners and potential buyers of heritage status
- they require a Heritage Permit for alterations
- they are eligible for financial assistance and heritage grants
- their designation includes an owner-approved list of Character-Defining Elements, key elements that must be protected
- list posted on City's website



R.R. Scott House, 29 Ruskin Row, List of Historical Resources (G. Cline)

2. Nominated List (50 resources)

- owners notified of nomination
- will be evaluated by 2020; owner can request an expedited hearing for a fee
- demolition not permitted, alterations are allowed through a Heritage Permit
- not eligible for financial assistance
- list posted on City's website



Holy Trinity Ukrainian Greek Orthodox Cathedral, 1175 Main Street, Nominated List

3. Commemorative List (340 resources)

- must be a place or thing (not person or event)
- purely commemorative, no controls
- managed by Director of the Planning, Property and Development Department
- can remain on list if demolished
- not eligible for financial assistance
- list posted on City's website



Hodgson Wilberforce Hutchinson House (First Unitarian Church), 603 Wellington Crescent, Commemorative List (G. Cline)

BUILDINGS EVALUATED BY THE COMMITTEE IN 2018

The Committee's work included the evaluation of a number of structures. Out of thirty-nine structures evaluated for possible addition to the List of Historical Resources, twelve were designated by City Council, three were placed on the Commemorative List, twenty-one were recommended for designation and were pending a decision by the Standing Policy Committee on Property and Development, Heritage and Downtown Development and three structures were evaluated for information only. Eight structures evaluated in 2017 were designated in 2018. The Committee conducted formal site tours of 13 structures in 2018 as part of the evaluation process.

Twelve evaluated structures were designated by City Council (note that in two cases, two structures were listed under one property address).

Manitoba Agricultural College Administration Building & Power House

123 Doncaster Street

List of Historical Resources (April 9, 2018)
designated under one address, #123 Doncaster Street

With the following heritage elements:
Administration Building-

Exterior:

- Large 3½-storey brick and stone building completed in 1906 on axis with the formal central gates at the south end of a large open space on the north side of Tuxedo Avenue west of Doncaster Street with its front façade facing an open field, its north façade facing Wellington Crescent, its east façade facing Doncaster Street and its west façade facing Edgeland Boulevard;
- The symmetrical front (south) façade with its rusticated stone clad raised basement, wide smooth-cut stone bands, light coloured brick laid with deep grooves on the ground floor, wide stone cornice separating the second and third floors, stone belt course as continuous sills for the third storey windows, rectilinear window openings throughout, centrally placed double-tiered stone entrance portico with



Manitoba Agricultural College Administration Building, 123 Doncaster Street



Manitoba Agricultural College Administration Building entrance, 123 Doncaster Street

Ionic order columns on the lower level supporting a curved pediment with carved stone detailing and second level with Doric order columns under a classically-detailed metal pediment with a circular opening, running moulds and scrollwork and stone balustrade, and low-pitched roof with complete entablature with metal cornice and cupola;

- The symmetrical north façade with its stone clad raised basement, brick superstructure with stone accenting and windows in rectilinear openings and one-storey stone entrance portico with Doric order columns; and
- The east and west façades with their stone clad raised basement, brick superstructure with stone accenting and windows in rectilinear openings.

Interior:

- Coved ceiling on main floor

Power House (1906)-

Exterior:

- One-storey brick and stone structure with its front façade facing the original Administration Building, its north façade facing Wellington Crescent, its east façade facing Doncaster Street and its south façade facing an open field; and
- Its west façade with its central, projecting gable area with fluted Doric pilasters, plain entablature and carved stone door head with the year “1905”, windows in rectilinear openings and gable ends with stone capping and floriated stone scrolls at the four corners.



Manitoba Agricultural College Power House (1906),
123 Doncaster Street

Interior:

- None

Power House (1921)-

Exterior:

- One-storey brick and stone structure, its north façade facing Wellington Crescent, its east façade facing Doncaster Street and its south façade facing an open field and its west façade covered by an addition; and
- Three uncovered façades featuring brick walls with stone accenting, windows in arched openings and wide bracketed wooden eaves on the east slope of the gable roof.



Manitoba Agricultural College Power House (1921), 123
Doncaster Street

Interior:

- None

The complex, now operating as the Asper Jewish Community Campus, was built between 1905 and 1906 as Western Canada's first agricultural college. After only 5 years, the growing college was forced to seek a larger site, today's University of Manitoba in Fort Garry. The old complex took on a number of new roles; the Administration Building and the Power House are two of the remaining original buildings that were not demolished over time.



Additions on the north side of the Manitoba Agricultural College Administration Building have created an interior façade of the original north elevation

Manitoba Agricultural College Gates

139 Tuxedo Avenue

List of Historical Resources (April 9, 2018)

With the following heritage elements:

Exterior:

- stone and wrought iron gates located along the sidewalk on the north side of Tuxedo Avenue between Doncaster Street and Edgeland Boulevard;
- the main entrance gates comprised of taller pillars with triangular elements, egg-and-dart moulding and smooth-cut stone spheres with smaller, attached pillars and smaller separate pillars with low-pitched pyramidal caps joined to the larger pillars by wrought iron fencing; and
- smaller paired pillars with low-pitched pyramidal caps and wrought iron fencing (west pair) located at the east and west ends of the property.



Manitoba Agricultural College Gates, 139 Tuxedo Avenue

The 1905-1906 Manitoba Agricultural College included a large piece of property and several sets of formal gates along Tuxedo Avenue.

Silvester-Willson Building

75 Albert Street

List of Historical Resources (June 25, 2018)

With the following heritage elements:

Exterior:

- Five-storey brick and stone building with main facades facing north onto McDermot Avenue and west onto Albert Street;
- A cornice above the first storey windows along the entire front (north) and west side of the building, repeated between the fourth and fifth storeys along the two outside bays, north and south, on the west façade;
- The north façade with recessed entrance, angled plate glass display windows and support post, upper floors divided into three bays each containing windows in large square headed openings framed in raised brickwork and a roofline embellished with a complete entablature with heavy overhanging metal cornice and plain brick parapet and the building's name found below the cornice;
- The west elevation with a raised entrance and bank of display windows to the south, the upper storeys divided into seven bays, the outer bays continuing the fenestration, brickwork and detailing of the front façade and the middle five bays with smaller windows in connected and paired openings, arched on the top floor and a metal fire escape;
- An east party wall with its top level uncovered, windowless with painted signage; and
- The rear (south) façade featuring windows in paired and single openings with stone lug sills and a raised loading door.



Silvester-Willson Building, 75 Albert Street



Ornamental tin ceiling, 5th floor, Silvester-Willson Building

Interior:

- All elements of the ornamental tin ceiling on the ground and fifth floors;
- Cast iron posts;
- Cage elevator, wood, metal and glass detailing, tin ceilings and ceiling detailing with wood framing from the former skylight in the central staircase;
- Vault doors with applied imagery, other embellishments and annotations; and
- Original hallway wood and glass office partitioning.

This brick and stone building was constructed in 1904, an early mixed-use structure added to Winnipeg's growing warehouse district. It was originally named for its financier, rural Manitoba hardware dealer George Silvester and its ground floor tenant (remaining until the 1960s), the Willson Stationery Company. John Hamilton Gordon Russell, one of Winnipeg's most prolific early 20th century architects, was responsible for its design.



Hallway safe with painted door, 5th floor, Silvester-Willson Building

Dominion Electric (Hemisphere) Building

87 Princess Street

List of Historical Resources (June 25, 2018)

With the following heritage elements:

Exterior:

- Three-storey brick and stucco building with a flat roof, occupying its mid-block location, its main façade facing west onto Princess Street, its north wall covered by the neighbouring building, the south wall partially covered by the neighbouring building and the rear façade facing east onto the back lane;
- Front (west) façade with its windows and doors in rectilinear openings and the central entrance with metal canopy;
- Painted commercial signage on the south facade; and
- Rear (east) façade with raised loading doors and windows in rectilinear and arched openings.



Dominion Electric (Hemisphere) Building, 87 Princess Street

Interior:

- Painted signage on the ground floor brick wall in interior of north commercial suite.

The building represents a 1945 reconstruction and redesign of two buildings, the north building constructed in 1893 and partially destroyed by fire in 1928 and the south portion completed in 1901. Its minimal ornamentation and flat elevation are elements of the International Style of architecture, examples of which are rare in the Exchange District but common in downtown Winnipeg.



Original exterior painted signage, now an interior element, Dominion Electric (Hemisphere) Building

Ryan Brothers Building

110 James Avenue

List of Historical Resources (July 19, 2018)

With the following heritage elements:

Exterior:

- Four-storey brick and stone warehouse with raised rusticated stone basement situated on the southeast corner of James Avenue and Bertha Street with main façades facing north on James Avenue and west on Bertha Street;
- Main (north) façade with large entrance opening at its east end, large rectangular main floor windows in openings with continuous stone heads, paired rectangular windows in openings with stone lug sills on the upper three floors and brick corbelling above the fourth floor openings and at the flat roof;
- West façade that carries on the design, scale and layout of the windows in openings and brick and stone accenting of the main façade;
- Rear (south) façade with rectangular windows in openings with stone lug sills on all four floors; and
- Painted signage on the east, west and south elevations.



Ryan Brothers Building, 110 James Avenue

Interior:

- Heavy timber mill structural system.

Ryan Brothers, wholesalers and brokers of butchers' and packers' supplies and refrigerator manufacturers, were founded in 1906 by James Ryan Jr. and George Russell Ryan, sons of successful livestock dealer James Ryan. The new enterprise built this large warehouse in the East Warehouse District in 1910 as their business quickly expanded during Winnipeg's economic boom. The company remained in the building until the 1950s and it has recently been converted into residential condominiums.



Metal fire escape on west façade, Ryan Brothers Building



Residential condominium space, Ryan Brothers Building

Burrows, Stewart and Milne Warehouse (#130) and Richards and Brown Warehouse (#132)

List of Historical Resources (July 19, 2018), designated as a combined building, #132 James Avenue
With the following heritage elements:

130 James Avenue (Burrow, Stewart and Milne Warehouse)



130 and 132 James Avenue façades

Exterior:

- Three-storey brick and stone warehouse facing north onto James Avenue;
- Main (north) façade divided into three bays by plain brick pilasters, main floor with wide alternating bands of brick and smooth stone, main floor windows and doors in large openings, triplet windows in openings with wide stone heads on the second and third floors, smooth cut stone belt course between the ground and second floors and corbelled cornice at the flat roofline with metal sign fence and wood flag pole;
- Masonry bollards flanking ground floor east end opening;
- Through-masonry metal tension rods; and
- Rear (south) façade with arched windows with stone lug sills on all three floors.



130 James Avenue

Interior:

- Heavy timber mill structural system; and
- East and west masonry load-bearing demising walls.

132 James Avenue (Richards and Brown Warehouse)

Exterior:

- Three-storey brick and stone warehouse facing north onto James Avenue;
- Main (north) façade with raised, cut stone base with small, rectangular basement windows in openings, main floor brick laid with deep grooves, large arched windows and doors in openings on the ground floor with keystones topped by a stone belt course, upper storeys divided by brick pilasters with carved stone bases holding rectangular windows in pairs and singles with stone lug sills and a flat roofline with corbelled brick accenting;



132 James Avenue

- Stone bollards at eastern-most ground floor opening;
- Painted signage on the west façade;
- Through-masonry metal tension rods; and
- Rear (south) façade with arched window openings with stone lug sills on all three floors.

Interior:

- Heavy timber mill structural system; and
- East masonry load-bearing demising wall.

A recent conversion into residential and commercial condominiums has combined these two structures into one facility, but they have separate histories.

The eastern most portion of the facility was originally known as 130 James Avenue. It was built in 1910 for the Burrow, Stewart and Milne Company, an Ontario-based stove and furnace manufacturer which also built commercial scales for grain companies. In 1935, Victor Fox Foods, manufacturer and distributor of animal feed, became the sole tenant of the building.



Third floor residential suite, 132 James Avenue

The west building was built in 1911 as 132 James Avenue for the Richards and Brown Company, a successful local commercial agency and wholesale grocery that had formed five years earlier. The company dissolved in 1922 and the warehouse was sold; Victor Fox Foods purchased and occupied the building after 1961 as its expanding business necessitated operating out of both these James Avenue buildings.

Both building's rear (south) façades face a back lane that was the site of a deadly clash between strikers and members of the North West Mounted Police – two strikers were killed on June 21st, 1919. The day became known as “Black Saturday” and the back lane, “Hell’s Alley.”



Rear (south) façades in “Hell’s Alley”

A. Carruthers Company Building

124 King Street

List of Historical Resources (November 19, 2018)

With the following heritage elements:

Exterior:

- Two-storey brick building with its primary façade facing east on King Street;
- Front (east) façade with its multi-hued dark face brick with stone window sills on the ground and second floors, large ground floor window with wood mullions with decorative capitals and base, evidence of original storefront cornice and awning above ground floor window, door in opening and flat roofline;
- North masonry wall with windows with residual metal components in openings on both floors with stone lug sills; and
- West rear wall with windows and door in openings on both floors with stone lug sills on the second floor and metal element above second storey window.



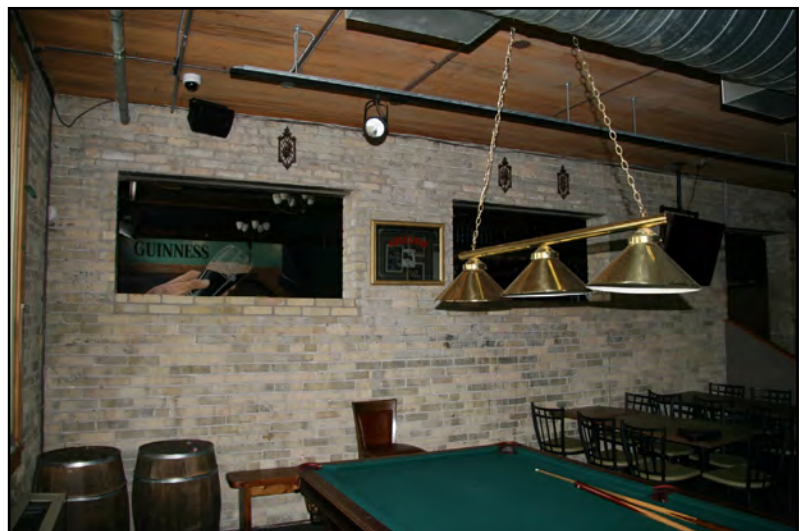
A. Carruthers Company Building, 124 King Street

Interior:

- Exposed masonry walls;
- Basement vault and vault elements on the first floor;
- Wood elements of the central staircase; and
- Wood ceiling on the second floor.

This small, brick clad structure was completed in 1916, in the middle of World War I, one of very few buildings completed during this time. It was built to house the hide and wool supply venture of Scottish-born businessman Andrew Carruthers. Although Carruthers died in 1909, his son William continued to operate the business, which also had offices in England and Brandon, MB.

The company would operate out of these headquarters, as one of Canada's largest such businesses, until the early 1920s. Today, it is part of the King's Head Pub complex.



Exposed masonry wall on the second floor, 124 King Street

Crane and Ordway Building

93 Lombard Avenue

List of Historical Resources (November 19, 2018)

With the following heritage elements:

Exterior:

- Five-storey brick and stone warehouse on raised rusticated stone base with its primary façade facing south on Lombard Avenue;
- Asymmetrical front (south) façade with ground floor featuring large windows in arched openings with keystones and a main entrance in the third bay from the west;
- Upper floors divided into seven bays with windows in arched openings in the six western bays and thin windows in arched openings in the eastern most bay;
- West façade with windows in square openings on all floors and raised loading doors; and
- Rear (north) façade featuring a one-storey addition and windows in arched openings on the upper floors.

Interior:

- Heavy timber mill structural system;
- Exposed masonry walls; and
- East masonry load-bearing demising wall.

Crane and Ordway was one of the largest manufacturers of pipes and steam supplies. It was founded in Minnesota in 1900 and when it expanded into Canada, it chose Winnipeg as its headquarters, opening this large brick and stone warehouse near the east end of Lombard Avenue in 1906. The building boasted modest accenting, large, arched windows, solid brick walls and an over-built rubblestone foundation, common features for warehouses in the district and was designed by prolific local architect John H.G. Russell.

Until the 1970s, the company occupied the building and in 1977, its conversion into office space was one of the first in the Exchange District that became a common occurrence throughout the 1980s and 1990s.



Crane and Ordway Building, 93 Lombard Avenue



Example of the mill construction, ground floor, 93 Lombard Avenue



Main lobby, 93 Lombard Avenue

Firestone Tire and Rubber Warehouse
133 Market Avenue

List of Historical Resources (November 19, 2018)

With the following heritage elements:

Exterior:

- Three-storey warehouse with a flat roof, its main façade facing south onto Market Avenue, its west façade facing the east wall of the neighbouring building, its east façade facing a parking lot and the north façade facing the back lane;
- Main (south) façade with its stucco cladding, giant order pilasters, three bays with windows in rectilinear openings;
- The east elevation with windows in rectilinear openings; and
- The rear (north) façade with windows in rectilinear openings.

Interior:

- Examples of exposed brick walls.

This building has a very unique history: completed in 1910 as a warehouse for the local wholesale grocery business of Alexander MacDonald and then rebuilt after a structural collapse in the mid-1940s.

MacDonald sold his company to what became Western Grocers in 1912, which occupied the building until the late 1920s, replaced by a variety of small-scale businesses for the next two decades.

In 1945, part of the building collapsed and in 1946, the Firestone Tire and Rubber Company of Canada rebuilt the structure on the old foundation. The stucco-clad building was designed by local practitioner W. Ewart Fitz Munn and is a more modern façades in the Exchange District.



Firestone Tire and Rubber Warehouse, 133 Market Avenue



Third storey residential suite, 133 Market Avenue

Hallmark Restaurant

85 Princess Street

List of Historical Resources (November 19, 2018)

With the following heritage elements:

Exterior:

- One storey structure with flat roof located on the northeast corner of Princess Street and McDermot Avenue with main façades facing west onto Princess Street and south onto McDermot Avenue, side façade facing the south wall of the neighbouring building and rear wall facing east onto a parking lot and back lane; and
- West and south façades with their smooth-cut ashlar limestone cladding and other unadorned cladding finishes, large display windows and recessed corner entrance covered by a marquee.



Hallmark Restaurant (now Deer + Almond), 85 Princess Street

Interior:

- None.

This small commercial building, designed in the modern International Style, is one of only a few “newer” structures in the Exchange District National Historic Site. It was completed in 1959, its main façades, south and west, feature straight, clean lines, minimal ornamentation, a metal-clad overhanging marquee and stone and tile cladding.

Originally operating as the Hallmark Restaurant, it has, over the years, housed a variety of eating establishments. Today it is the home of Deer + Almond Restaurant.



New Peking Restaurant, 85 Princess Street, 1978

Great West Life Building Annex

185 Lombard Avenue

List of Historical Resources (December 13, 2018)

With the following heritage elements:

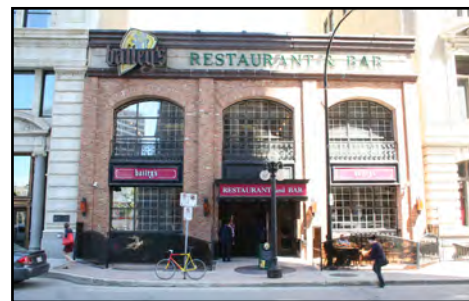
Exterior:

- Two-storey building occupying its mid-block location on the north side of Lombard Avenue east of Main Street; and
- Original cladding materials including those concealed by newer cladding materials.

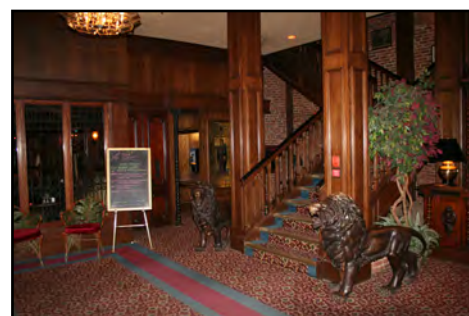
Interior:

- None.

This building was completed in 1900, a small, two-storey brick building located just east of Main Street on Lombard Avenue. Little did the owner, wealthy banker William F. Alloway, realize that within just over a decade it would be dwarfed by large banking/office towers.



Great West Life Building Annex, 185 Lombard Avenue



Interior lobby of Bailey's Restaurant and Bar, 185 Lombard Avenue

A number of small tenants occupied the space until the 1920s, when insurance and financial giant Great West Life Assurance Company purchased the building for use as overflow office space (for its tower next door at 177 Lombard Avenue) and as its North Winnipeg Branch.

Major changes to the building's exterior and interior occurred in 1971 when the building was bought and converted into a restaurant and bar, now known as Bailey's.



North side of Lombard Avenue east of Main Street, 1913. The Annex Building is located at the arrow.

Three buildings evaluated by the Historical Buildings and Resources Committee were placed on the Commemorative List.

Ashdown Store Annex

480 Main Street
Commemorative List

Commemorative List (June 25, 2018)

The Ashdown Hardware Company was one of Western Canada's most successful ventures in the first half of the 20th century, with wholesale and retail facilities across the region. In Winnipeg, the Ashdown Store was a fixture on the northwest corner of Main Street and Bannatyne Avenue from its construction in 1904. In 1951, the company demolished the neighbouring building to construct this small, one-storey annex that functioned as additional retail space until the company ceased operations in the early 1970s. It is now home to the Winnipeg Contemporary Dancers.



Ashdown Store Annex, 480 Main Street

Soudack Building

288 William Avenue
Commemorative List (November 19, 2018)

Located in Old Market Square, the Soudack Building is a one storey, unadorned commercial structure with flat roof built in 1948.

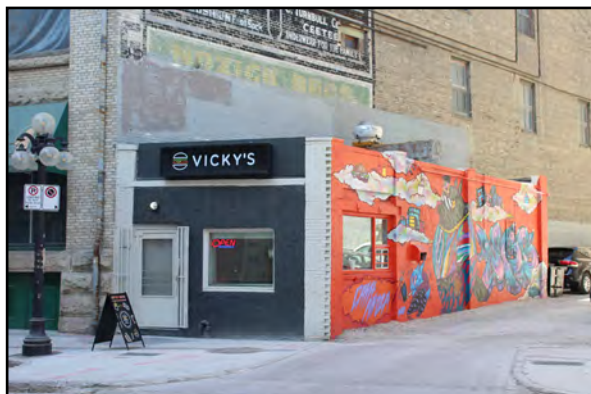


Soudack Building, 288 William Avenue

Joseph A. Lozo Locksmith Shop

58 Albert Street
Commemorative List (November 19, 2018)

This modest, one-storey locksmith shop was built on the west side of Albert Street in 1921. In recent years it has operated as various restaurants.



Joseph A. Lozo Locksmith Shop, 58 Albert Street

Twenty-one buildings recommended for designation were pending a decision by the Standing Policy Committee on Property and Development, Heritage and Downtown Development.

**John A. Russell Building (Architecture),
University of Manitoba, Fort Garry Campus**
83 Dafoe Road
Recommendation to be put on the List of
Historical Resources (Decision pending)

The rise in stature of the University of Manitoba's Faculty of Architecture, founded in 1913 as the School of Architecture, rose dramatically with the appointment of American-born John A. Russell (1907-1966) as its Director in 1946 and then the Faculty's first Dean in 1963. Russell was well-respected in the field and was responsible for the recruiting of many of the finest professors for the Faculty.

Completed in 1959, the building that now bears his name, took its place among the finest buildings on the University's Fort Garry Campus. The rectangular, two-storey steel frame structure features precast concrete and aluminum exterior elements and banks of large rectangular window openings.

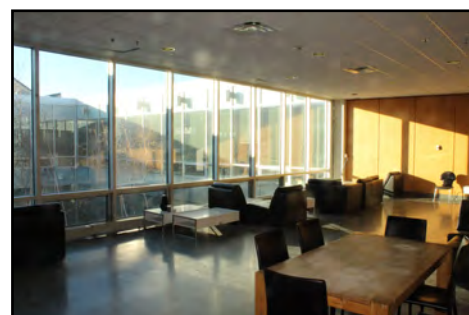
Costing \$1-million, the building also featured raised entrances on the north and south façades, an interior open courtyard and a flat roof. On the interior, the ground floor features a large lecture room, offices and the library, the second floor is used as studio and meeting space for students.

It is an excellent example of the International Style, a popular architectural form of the 1950s and 1960s that sought to express the new technologies and materials by rejecting historical-based styles. Hard, angular edges, plain surfaces covered with large areas of glass and minimal ornamentation were all elements of the style found in the Russell Building. Responsible for the design were local firm of Smith, Carter and Katelnikoff, with Arthur James "Jim" Donahue principal designer, Doug Gillmour assisting and Grant Marshall the interior designer. This firm was founded in 1947 and designed numerous outstanding structures.

The building's exterior has been recently replaced and updated, but the original design has been carefully replicated.



John A. Russell Building (Architecture),
University of Manitoba, 83 Dafoe Road



Second floor student area, John A.
Russell Building



Courtyard, John A. Russell Building

Administration Building, University of Manitoba, Fort Garry Campus

66 Chancellors Circle

Recommendation to be put on the List of Historical Resources (Decision pending)

The Manitoba Agricultural College was officially opened in what is now Tuxedo in west Winnipeg in 1906. But it wasn't long before it was outgrowing this location and in 1910 the Provincial Government purchased the Fort Garry land and by April 1912 had built and opened a fine collection of educational structures, some of which are still in use today. The centrepiece of the campus was undoubtedly the Administration Building, located on Chancellors Circle.

The large light red brick and limestone building is an excellent example of the Neo-Classical or Classical Revival Style with its columns and pediments, symmetry, flat rooflines and smooth surfaces. The building features two main façades, east and west, with centrally placed entrance protected by stone porticos supported by smooth stone columns with ornate capitals. A variety of stone and brick accents are found on the wing portions and north and south elevations and the building is topped by a magnificent octagonal cupola.

The Manitoba government's Provincial Architect's Office was in charge of the design, the office headed by Samuel Hooper (1851-1911) and then Victor W. Horwood (1878-1939).

The interior features a wealth of fine finishes, the highlight being the central staircase.

The building has been well-maintained and continues to be the administrative centre of the campus.



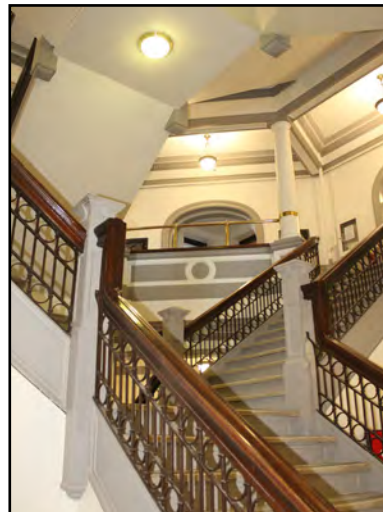
Administration Building, University of Manitoba, 66 Chancellors Circle



Portico detail, Administration Building, University of Manitoba



Round window, Administration Building, University of Manitoba



Staircase, Administration Building, University of Manitoba

Steele Briggs Building

139 Market Avenue

Recommendation to be put on the List of Historical Resources (Decision pending)

In 1912, Toronto-based seed retailer Steele Briggs Company built a large warehouse on the east side of the warehouse district located on a spur line of the Winnipeg Transfer Railway that ran along the banks of the Red River from the Canadian Pacific Railway line along Higgins Avenue to the Union Station yards at Broadway and Main.

Steele Briggs had been formed in 1873 and received the first-ever shipment of wheat, bushels of Red Fife wheat to be used as seed, from the Province of Manitoba. The company maintained a strong Western Canadian presence in the agricultural sector for many decades out of this Market Avenue headquarters.

The building itself is a five-storey solid stone structure resting on a concrete foundation. The mill support system is utilized, like many in the warehouse district, heavy timber beams and posts support the wood plank subfloor covered in hardwood flooring.

The main entrance on Market Avenue is framed in cut stone and accenting of the clay brick on the upper floors is achieved with concrete, mostly around the rectilinear window openings. Modifications to the main façade have occurred over the years, including the resizing and moving of windows and entrances.

On the interior, the original layout included showroom/sales space on the ground floor, two freight elevators and open warehouse space on the upper floors.

Redevelopment of the building has meant the interior's conversion in to residential suites.



Steele Briggs Building, 139 Market Avenue



Parapet, Steele Briggs Building



Heavy timber post with steel supports, basement, Steele Briggs Building

Stanley Brock Building

145 Market Avenue

Recommendation to be put on the List of Historical Resources (Decision pending)

The Stanley Brock Building is located at the northeast corner of Market Avenue and Lily Street, although prior to the construction of the Centennial Concert Hall complex, it was actually located mid-block between Lily and Louise streets.

John H.G. Russell (1862-1946), one of the City's most prolific architects of the early 20th century, was hired to provide plans for this large, four-storey solid brick building resting on a concrete foundation and supported by heavy timber beams and posts and sturdy plank flooring. Costing \$51,000, the architect chose to clad the main (south) façade in dark red brick accented with light hued limestone, the remaining façades completed in common clay brick.

The front, which does not appear to have suffered major alteration over time, begins at grade with a rusticated stone base, stone belt course between the ground and second floors and upper storeys feature large windows in rectilinear openings. An original opening for an internal driveway has been blocked off. The flat roof is embellished with a stone cornice and stepped and stone-capped parapet.

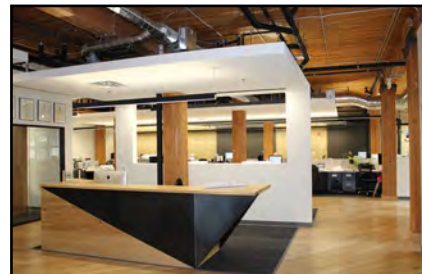
The original interior, which is now office and residential space, included office, showroom and shipping space on the ground floor, general and private offices on the second floor and storage space on the top two floors.

The original owner/occupant of the building was the Grain Growers' Grain Company, which was replaced after a short time by the Stanley Brock Limited, a Winnipeg-based laundry and dry cleaning supply distributor who expanded into Alberta and British Columbia and used this building into the 1970s.

An interesting part of this structure's history is its back lane, which was the scene of a deadly encounter between 1919 General strikers and North West Mounted Police Officers which left 2 strikers dead, over 2 dozen injured.



Stanley Brock Building, 145 Market Avenue



Renovated ground floor office space, Stanley Brock Building



Back lane (formerly Elgin Avenue), between Market and James Avenue, Stanley Brock Building on the right

Christie Block

245 Notre Dame Avenue

Recommendation to be put on the List of Historical Resources (Decision pending)

The Christie Block, a mixed-use retail/office/residential structure was built in 1906 on Notre Dame Avenue, the transition zone between the warehouse district to the north and the commercial district along Portage Avenue and its cross streets to the south and west.



Christie Block, 245 Notre Dame Avenue

A fairly plain design, the exterior stucco cladding (added to the brick walls in 1935) has been painted to look like stone (front façade) and a building (south façade). The ground floor commercial front has been altered on several occasions. The west and rear (north) façades do not appear to have been altered severely; the brick walls have been painted.

William J. Christie, real estate agent and barrister F.H. Phippen were listed as the original owners of the building. The Ontario-born Christie formed his company prior to World War I and although he died in 1942, the company still operates (it occupied office space in this building until the 1990s).



Christie Block, 1978

G.F. and J. Galt Block

103 Princess Street
 Recommendation to be put on the List of Historical Resources (Decision pending)

This brick and stone warehouse has occupied one of the warehouse district's most important intersections – Princess Street and Bannatyne Avenue – for over 130 years, being completed in 1887 and added to in 1904.

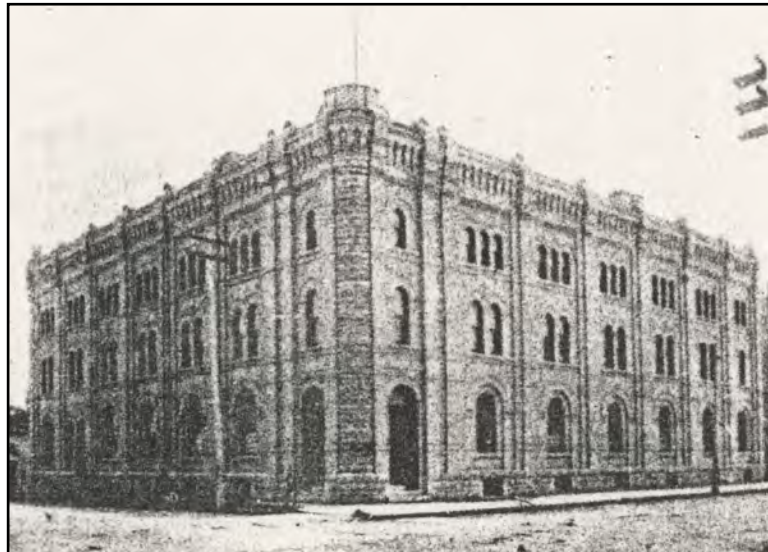
Cousins George Frederick and John Galt were one of the early companies to build a modern warehouse in the fledgling warehouse district west of Main Street, replacing older residential structures. The company had been founded in Winnipeg in 1882, wholesale importers of a wide range of groceries and other goods. By the late 1890s, the firm

had expanded into the manufacturing sector, under the name Blue Ribbon Company. The two operations continued to expand in the first decade of the 20th century, necessitating a new Blue Ribbon Building on King Street and an expansion of the 1887 building. In 1911, the operations were moved to a new, more spacious building at 334 McDermot Avenue and vacating 103 Princess Street.

The building itself is an excellent, early example of the mill construction method – solid brick walls, wood beam and post construction and wood plank floors. This method became the most common used in the Exchange District well into the 20th century. Its arched openings, rough textures and flat roofline are all elements of the Richardsonian Romanesque Style, again a popular and well-used style in the district. The architects, Charles H. Wheeler (1887) and James H. Cadham (1904) were both influential and prominent local designers.



G.F. and J. Galt Block, 103 Princess Street



G.F. and J. Galt Block, 1891. (Winnipeg Daily Tribune)

On the exterior, the building features a unique curved northwest corner clad in rusticated stone, rusticated stone base, brick superstructure, pilasters, groups or single arched window openings, brick drip moulding, stone lug sills and corbelled brick at the flat roofline. An unfortunate recent painted of the lower two floors has negatively affected the building's look and originality.



Example of the mill construction, G.F. and J. Galt Block

The interior is used as retail on the ground floor and office/storage space on the upper floors. Original ornamental tin ceiling is found in several areas of the building and the rear shipping area features the original wood and glass partitioning.



Original elevator equipment, G.F. and J. Galt Block

Assiniboia Municipal Hall

3180 Portage Avenue
 Recommendation to be put on the List of Historical Resources (Decision pending)

In 1880, the Rural Municipality of Assiniboia was incorporated, encompassing much of what is now western Winnipeg, on both the north and south sides of the Assiniboine River as far west as Headingley. It began as a rural area, farming occupying long, thin strips of land running back from the riverbank known as River Lots. But as the area evolved and the population grew, much of its territory was reorganized into new municipalities and towns: Charleswood, Tuxedo and St. James.

In 1911, the growth in the area necessitated a new municipal hall to house civic offices. Assiniboia Municipal Hall is a fine, solid brick two-storey building designed by Samuel Hooper (1851-1911) and his son Samuel Lawrence Hooper (1888-1919). The father was Manitoba's first provincial architect from 1904 until his death.

The dark brick building rests on a raised rough-cut limestone foundation; the main entrance is located up a wide flight of stairs at the west end of the front (north) façade. A tower rises at this corner and is embellished with ornamental brickwork, stone accenting and a pedimented domed roof. The rear of the building features a unique element: a metal tube fire escape from a second floor window. The exterior has not been severely altered over time.

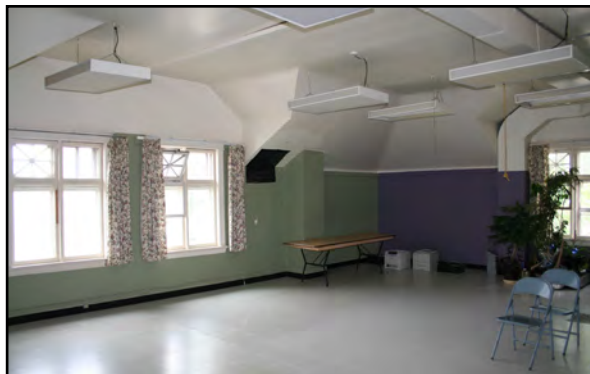
The interior is presently used as a museum on the ground floor and programming space on the second floor, a significant alteration from the original layout.



Assiniboia Municipal Hall, 3180 Portage Avenue



Rear of Assiniboia Municipal Hall and metal tube fire escape



Second floor, Assiniboia Municipal Hall

Locarno Apartments

1 Roslyn Road

Recommendation to be put on the List of Historical Resources (Decision pending)

This multi-tenant development is unique for a number of reasons, mainly its two-building design. The larger structure, known as Building B, faces west onto Roslyn Road, the smaller Building A is located to the north, nearer the river bank.

Roslyn Road was once the site of many of Winnipeg's large, late 19th and early 20th century mansions built for some of its most influential families. As the 20th century progressed, many of the mansions were demolished and replaced by multi-tenant developments, a process that continues to the present-day.

The Locarno Apartment complex was completed in 1929 and the exterior of the matching buildings features minimal ornamentation. The dark Fort William tapestry brick cladding is embellished with pilasters, concrete geometric shapes, belt courses and a concrete-capped parapet. Hooded entrances with ornate metal lights are found on both buildings.

The interior of the buildings are divided into 11 suites in Building A and 26 in Building B. The spacious suites are designed with a variety of layouts and all feature hardwood floors. Hallways and the main staircases include ornamental tile work and terrazzo flooring.



Locarno Apartments, 1 Roslyn Road, Building A west and south façades



Locarno Apartments, 1 Roslyn Road, Building B west and north façades



Locarno Apartments, 1 Roslyn Road, Building B suite

Manitoba Medical College Building

750 Bannatyne Avenue

Recommendation to be put on the List of Historical Resources (Decision pending)

In 1883, an important event occurred in Western Canadian history with the opening of the Manitoba Medical College in Winnipeg. Now, doctors from across the West did not need to travel to Eastern Canada to complete their education. Housed in temporary space, the College was able through donations, build a fine college building on the northeast corner of McDermot Avenue and Kate Street in 1885, which stands today as the St. Regis Apartments, 561 McDermot Avenue.

A large expansion to this building in 1894 could not handle the demand for more space and a second move was necessary. In 1906, this building, in the heart of the growing Winnipeg General Hospital grounds, was opened.

The brick and stone building is another of Winnipeg's excellent example of the Neo-Classical or Classical Revival style. Symmetrical façades, smooth cladding, classically-based ornamentation and flat roofs are all elements of the style which was used extensively for public buildings throughout the City in the early 20th century. The Bannatyne Avenue façade includes an arched central entrance topped by a three-storey tower with arched window on the second floor and Palladian window on the third. A stone belt course, stone lug sills and keystones and patterned brickwork are some of the ornamental details on the front elevation. This façade has not been extensively altered.

The interior was originally designed with classroom and lecture space as well as offices and a laboratory. Much of the original layout and finishes have been altered.

James H. Cadham (1850-1907) one of the City's most prolific architects, designed this building with the 1909 and 1913 additions designed by John H. G. Russell (1862-1946) and Edmund W. Crayston (1871-1940) respectively. S.B. Ritchie and P. Burnett were the local contractors who built the 1905 building.



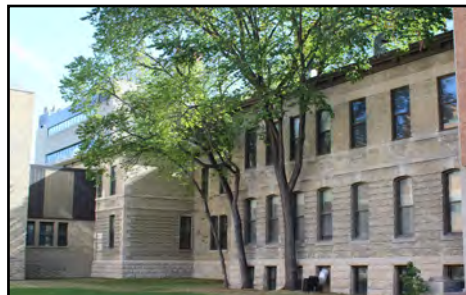
Manitoba Medical College Building, 750 Bannatyne Avenue



Manitoba Medical College Building, ca.1915 (Archives of Manitoba, N10858)



Tower detail, Manitoba Medical College Building



West façade, Manitoba Medical College Building

Archbishop's Residence

151 Avenue de la Cathédrale
Recommendation to be put on the List of Historical Resources (Decision pending)

In 1818, a Roman Catholic mission was established on the east side of the Red River, an important early institution in the history of Western Canada. Named after a German saint, Saint Boniface grew to be the headquarters, with a number of related buildings including a cathedral (first completed 1823), convent (1845) and, in 1846, the Bishop's residence, located just north of the cathedral and convent.

The solid stone structure rises three storeys, the front (west) façade is symmetrical with an open wood porch stretching its entire width and wrapping around and running along the south façade. The entrance was originally set in a wood enclosure that was removed in by the 1960s. Windows are plain and the present gambrel roof with dormers dates to the late 19th or early 20th century. A cross wing, built in 1899 of common clay brick, projects out from the rear (east) façade and continues the basic design of the front portion. Additions and newer buildings surround the Archbishop's Residence, commonly referred to as "Bishop's Palace", but the open landscaped grounds between it and Avenue Taché is still present.

The interior of the residence has been significantly altered over the years as the building's use has changed and upgrades have occurred. Panes of coloured glass framing the main entrance appear to be the only original finishes remaining.



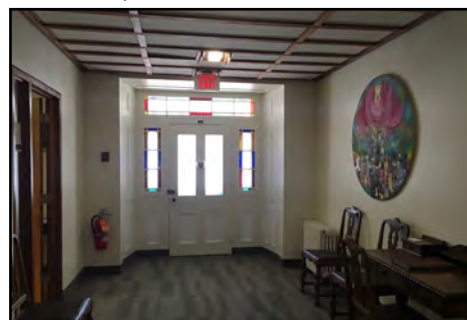
Archbishop's Residence, 151 Avenue de la Cathédrale



Original design of the Archbishop's Residence, ca.1890 (Archives of Manitoba, "St. Boniface-Archbishops Palace- 2")



Front (west) and south façades, Archbishop's Residence



Entrance with original coloured glass panes, Archbishop's Residence

Université de Saint-Boniface (St. Boniface College)

200 Avenue de la Cathédrale

Recommendation to be put on the List of Historical Resources (Decision pending)

One of the iconic buildings in St. Boniface, the Université de Saint-Boniface was originally known as Le Petit Séminaire, opening in 1912 to provide modern educational space for the religious training of candidates for the priesthood.

The building stands as one of finest local examples of the Neo-Classical or Classical Revival style. Elements of the style expressed on this building include the symmetry of the design, the use of smooth cut stone cladding, classic elements such as Doric Order columns, embellished pediment, complete entablatures, parapets, domed metal clad cupola and arched and rectilinear window openings. The east façade and the visible portion of the west façade continue the design features and stone cladding. Much of the original rear (south) and west façades have been covered by additions.

Much of the space within the building has been altered and upgraded over time as programming and technology changed. One area that has not seen significant change is the chapel, with its ornate plasterwork and high ceilings.

Montréal architect Joseph-Ovide Turgeon (1875-1933) was responsible for the design of this building with the Joseph H. Tremblay Company of Winnipeg responsible for its construction.

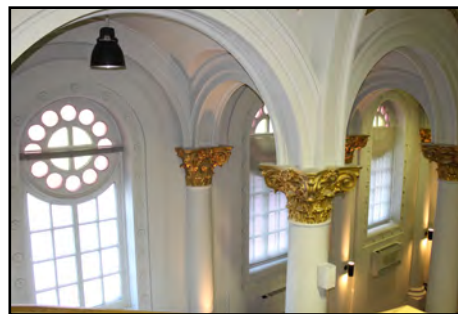
This institution has seen considerable evolution over the years: after fire destroyed St. Boniface College in 1922, it became the College; it allowed women into the classroom in 1959; a secular administration took over control in 1969; and in 2011, it was granted full university status (with continued affiliation with the University of Manitoba). Through this evolution, it has maintained its position as the region's leading Francophone educational institution.



Université de Saint-Boniface (St. Boniface College), 200 Avenue de la Cathédrale



Detail of front (north) façade, Université de Saint-Boniface (St. Boniface College)



Chapel, Université de Saint-Boniface (St. Boniface College)



Architect's rendering of the new *Le Petit Séminaire*, 1910 (Service des archives de l'Université de Saint-Boniface)

Hudson's Bay Company Garage

115 Garry Street

Recommendation to be put on the List of Historical Resources (Decision pending)

Operating for the past several decades as the Keg Steakhouse, this modest dark brick building was constructed in 1911 as a garage for the Hudson's Bay Company (HBC), part of complex of building in the vicinity of southwest corner of Main Street and York Avenue where the company operated its department store from 1881 to the mid-1920s.

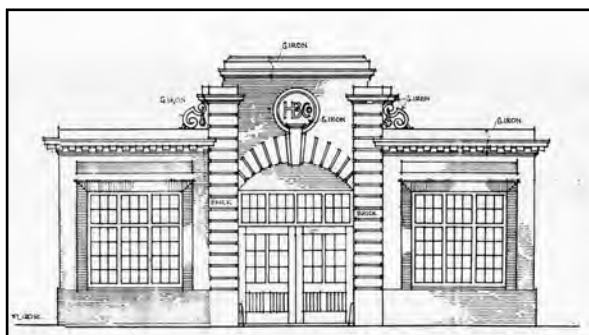
The automobile garage, used to house and maintain the HBC growing fleet of delivery trucks, is a one-storey building with solid brick walls and flat roof built on a sturdy concrete support system.

The most ornate portion of the building is its front (west) façade- grooved pilasters with ornamental metal heads, large arched central opening, raised roof section with round opening with stylized lettering and metal cornices. All original windows on this elevation have been altered and the arched opening, which originally held the main entrance, partially bricked-in and converted into a window. A new entrance building has been completed on the south end of the building.

On the interior, the original garage featured a large open parking area in the front and work space behind. Oil and fuel storage and the boiler were located in the basement. Although the entire space has been converted into a restaurant the unique corrugated concrete ceiling is found throughout.



Hudson's Bay Company Garage, 115 Garry Street



Architect's drawing of Hudson's Bay Company Garage (Plans #1140/1911)



Concrete post, Hudson's Bay Company Garage

Trees-Spriggs Building

312 Ross Avenue

Recommendation to be put on the List of Historical Resources (Decision pending)

The Trees-Spriggs Company was an Ontario-based saddle and harness maker that was established in 1866 in Toronto. It expanded regionally and then, in 1900, expanded into Western Canada by opening a branch office in Winnipeg on Princess Street. This was followed shortly after by the need to expand into more modern space and the construction of its own warehouse, located on the western fringe of the warehouse district and boasting an important nearby connection to a railway spur line from the Canadian Pacific Railway's line.



Trees-Spriggs Building, 312 Ross Avenue

There were a number of common elements of the company's new five-storey warehouse, completed in 1905. It was designed by James H. Cadham (1850-1907), one of the city's most prolific architects who was responsible for dozens of warehouses in the district. It utilized the mill construction method – stone foundation, solid brick walls and a network of solid square timber beams and posts supporting the plank wood floors covered in a hardwood finish. Finally, the warehouse is designed with elements of the Romanesque Revival style with its rusticated stone base, brick superstructure, symmetrical front façade, rough stone accenting, arched openings, flat roofline and minimal ornamentation.

The main (north) façade features two large arched opening at the east and west ends of the ground floor, framing two large display windows and smaller basement openings. Above, the upper floors features pairs of rectilinear window openings with rusticated stone lug sills and heads. Corbelled brick accentuates the flat roofline. The east façade is covered by the neighbouring building, only the top level of the west façade is visible and the rear (south) façade faces the back lane and features many arched window openings.

The interior was divided into shipping, office and showroom space on the ground floor and open storage space on the upper floors and much of the space remains in an unaltered state.



Interior warehouse space, Trees-Spriggs Building



South side of Ross Avenue, turn-of-the-century warehouse streetscape

Hudson's Bay Company Store

450 Portage Avenue

Recommendation to be put on the List of Historical Resources (Decision pending)

No other business has such a long-term intimate connection with the growth of Western Canada as the Hudson's Bay Company (HBC). It provided an early economic connection to the region and its Indigenous population, then became a major employer and the governing body for the area. When the fur trade wound down, HBC employees took up land along the rivers and began farming, another important economic step.

The company's commercial trade did not end as the supply of furs dwindled; the company began to expand its retail operations. It opened a large department store-like structure on the southwest corner of Main Street and York Avenue, a few blocks north of Upper Fort Garry. Business continued from this location until the company moved its retail headquarters to the new commercial centre of the city, Portage Avenue, opening its familiar store at the corner of Memorial Boulevard in 1926.

Here, along with Eaton's a few blocks to the east, The Bay store took its place among the important retail establishments of the city – it was a shopping destination.

The magnificent six-storey building was clad in limestone quarried at Tyndall, Manitoba with an internal support system of concrete. It cost approximately \$5,000,000 and was built by the well-known local firm Carter-Halls-Aldinger. Ernest Isbel Barott of Montreal, PQ designed the structure.



Hudson's Bay Company Store, 450 Portage Avenue



Hudson's Bay Company Store during construction, 1926



The completed Hudson's Bay Company Store

Stylistically, the building features a wealth of classical detailing, including attached Corinthian-capped pilasters, rounded corners on the Portage Avenue façade, banks of paired windows in rectilinear openings, bronze framed entrances, canopy, cornice between the fifth and sixth floors and parapet with balustrade.

On the interior, high ceilings and large concrete columns greeted shoppers. Stairs, escalators and elevators set in curved lobbies gave visitors access to all floors which included sales items, cafeterias, restaurants and other amenities.

Changes in the retail sector have reduced the use of the store and much of the space not stands empty.



Escalator in the Hudson's Bay Company Store



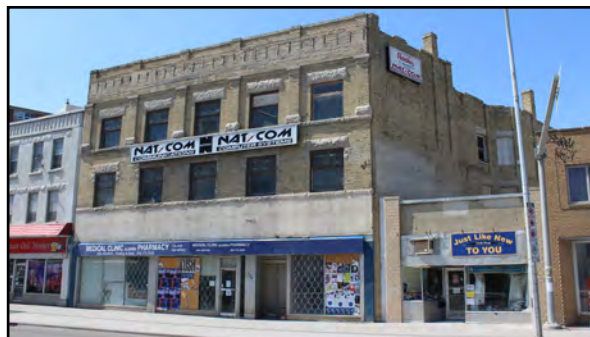
Hudson's Bay Company Store, main floor, 1926

Monte Cassino Court

639 Portage Avenue

Recommendation to be put on the List of Historical Resources (Decision pending)

One of many well-designed, comfortable mixed use commercial/residential structures built in downtown Winnipeg prior to World War I was the Monte Cassino Court, a three-storey brick and stone block completed in two stages – the ground floor in 1907 and the upper floors in 1910.



Monte Cassino Court, 639 Portage Avenue

It was originally owned by merchant Benedetto Perischini, who occupied one of the retail spaces. When the residential floors were added, he and his wife and three children moved into one of the suites. Both the retail and residential space were home to a wide variety of businesses and tenants.

The building features large display windows on the ground floor of the main (south) façade facing Portage Avenue. An entrance near the east end of this façade gives access to an ornamental tin-detailed staircase running to the top floor and lit by a rooftop skylight. The ground floor portion of the main façade has seen considerable alteration, the upper floors have seen less change, including original stained glass panes.

The interior has also seen significant changes; the upper two floors have been almost completely gutted.



Second floor staircase, Monte Cassino Court



Third floor, Monte Cassino Court

Paulin-Chambers Building

311 Ross Avenue

Recommendation to be put on the List of Historical Resources (Decision pending)

This large brick and stone six-storey warehouse was built in several phases- the front (south portions were built in 1899, 1904 and 1910. It was built for the Paulin-Chambers Company, manufacturers of cookies and other baking items, a merged company who predecessors had arrived in Winnipeg from Eastern Canada in the late 1870s (Chambers Brothers and later Chambers and Company) and early 1880s (Manitoba Bakery).

Many aspects of this warehouse are common throughout the district:

- The use of square timber beams and posts, wood plank flooring, rubblestone foundation and solid brick walls, a structural system known as mill construction;
- Rough brick and stone textures, symmetry, arched openings, plain ornamentation and flat roofline, all elements of the Romanesque Revival architectural style; and
- Office, showroom and shipping space on the ground floor and open warehouse/storage space on the upper floors of the original building.



Paulin-Chambers Building, 311 Ross Avenue



Fourth floor, Paulin-Chambers Building



Fifth floor, Paulin-Chambers Building

Paulin-Chambers Company was, by the 1920s, a major Canadian venture, with warehouses and offices from Thunder Bay, ON to the west coast. In 1926 it merged to become the Canadian Biscuit Company although the Paulin-Chambers name continued and the business occupied space on Ross Avenue until the 1970s.

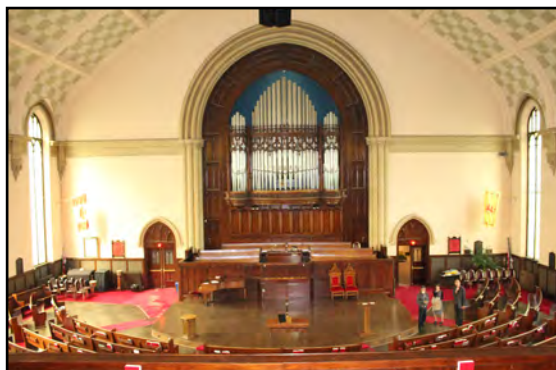
The building is an important part of a block of pre-World War I warehouses on both sides of Ross Avenue west of Princess Street that has not seen significant alteration to the streetscape since construction.

Knox United (Presbyterian) Church

400 Edmonton Street

Recommendation to be put on the List of Historical Resources (Decision pending)

This is the fourth church building constructed in downtown Winnipeg by the Knox Presbyterian Congregation, the others were built in 1872, 1879 and 1884. The present church building was officially opened in March 1917.



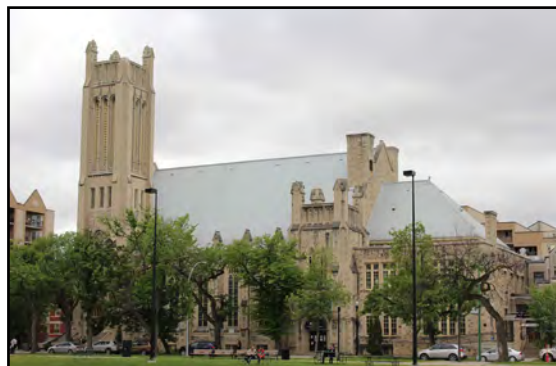
Pulpit and organ area, Knox United (Presbyterian) Church

The limestone building is one of the finest Late Gothic Revival style religious structures in the city and features a front (south) façade with two corner towers, the taller in the southeast corner. A lightning strike in 2010 destroyed part of the ornamentation that tops this tower.

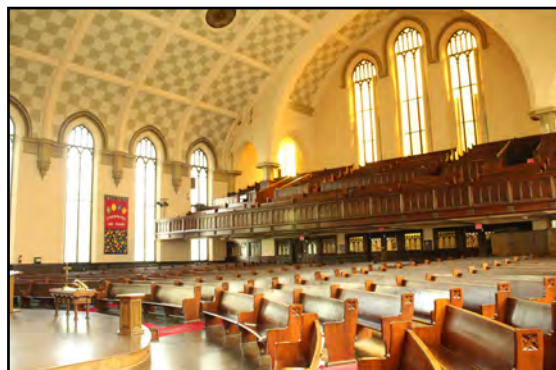
Other ornamental detailing on the exterior include pointed arched window openings, blind arcades, buttresses with caps, hood mouldings, large chimneys and wood tracery. On the north end of church is the original Sunday School Building, a two-storey structure of simpler design to the church itself.

On the interior, much of the space remains in its original state, dark wood accenting in the large sanctuary, stained glass, large balcony and offices with fireplaces and other elements.

The congregation continues to utilize the building while expanding its community work.



Knox United (Presbyterian) Church, 400 Edmonton Street



Seating and balcony, Knox United (Presbyterian) Church



Knox United Church, looking through Central Park with Waddell Fountain in the foreground, 1930. (University of Alberta Libraries, Peel's Prairie Provinces, Post Card No. 1928)

Masonic Temple

335 Donald Street

Recommendation to be put on the List of Historical Resources (Decision pending)



Masonic Temple, 335 Donald Street



Detail of main façade, Masonic Temple

This brick and stone structure was built in 1895 and opened as the first permanent lodge building in Western Canada for the Masonic Temple, the international fraternal organization that began meeting in the community in 1864 and maintained this lodge until 1969 when it moved to new headquarters.

The building, which cost \$22,000 to complete, was based on the design of local architect George C. Browne (1852-1919). Browne was born and trained in Montreal, PQ and after time in Europe came to Manitoba to farm near Holland, MB in 1879. But in 1882, he moved into Winnipeg to begin nearly two decades of work in the City that saw him design many fine buildings, including the Massey Building, 294 William Avenue (1885), Miller, Morse and Company Warehouse, 86 Princess Street (1887), Wesley College (University of Winnipeg), with S.F. Peters (1895) and the Young Men's Christian Association Building (Birk's Building), 276 Portage Ave. (1900). We was also busy in elsewhere, designing the Court House and Jail, Portage la Prairie, MB (1894-1895) and Hudson's Bay Company stores in Portage la Prairie, MB and Calgary, AB.



Main entrance, Masonic Temple



Masonic Temple postcard, ca.1912 (Winnipeg Public Library, Ron McInnes Collection)

The main (west) façade is symmetrical with a central entrance porch with rounded stone columns supporting the dentilled pediment. Pilasters, a complete entablature, basket weave pattern brick panels and arched openings with brick drip molding are some of the other details of this elevation which are repeated on the other main façade, facing north.

After the Masons vacated the building, the interior was gutted and converted into a popular restaurant that eventually closed. It has stood vacant since ca.2007.

St. James Anglican Church and Cemetery

525 Tylehurst Street

Recommendation to be put on the List of Historical Resources (Decision pending)

This church, built in 1853 and still used seasonally by its congregation, is recognized as the oldest log church building in Western Canada. Surrounding it is a large cemetery that provides the final resting place for many of the region's leaders and their families.

The building features hand-hewn logs laid in the butt and pass method and the exterior is clad in milled wood siding. Originally, a tower graced the west end (front) of the building but it was removed ca.1871 because of structural issues. Deterioration of the building led to the congregation's construction of a new building but in 1967, the City of St. James and the congregation repaired and rededicated the structure.

It features modest Gothic Revival Style elements – the pointed arch openings – and a modest spire graces the plain gable roof. The north elevation includes pilasters and four window openings; the rear features a triplet window. The south façade includes a projecting section used as the vestry; an original door at its east end has been closed off.

The interior contains some original and some new elements. Wooden pews, a wood pulpit and some kneelers with buffalo hide upholstery are original to the building, plank floor (1879) and electrical lighting (1909) are newer additions.

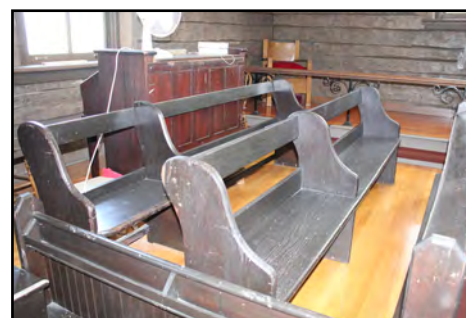
The property has been the centre of Anglicanism since the Hudson's Bay Company donated the land to the Church. The St. James Parish was a key development in the religious history of Western Canada and it was designated a Provincial Heritage Site.



St. James Anglican Church and Cemetery, 525 Tylehurst Street



Rear (east) and south façades, St. James Anglican Church



Original wooden pews, St. James Anglican Church



Interior, St. James Anglican Church, 1925 (Archives of Manitoba, Peter McAdam Collection No. 372)

Somerset Building

294 Portage Avenue
 Recommendation to be put on the List of Historical Resources (Decision pending)

The development of the massive T. Eaton's Company Store on the south side of Portage Avenue caused a great deal of excitement and change. It led the shift of Winnipeg's commercial heart away from the traditional Main Street and provided the impetus for the development of many new buildings and ventures along Portage Avenue.

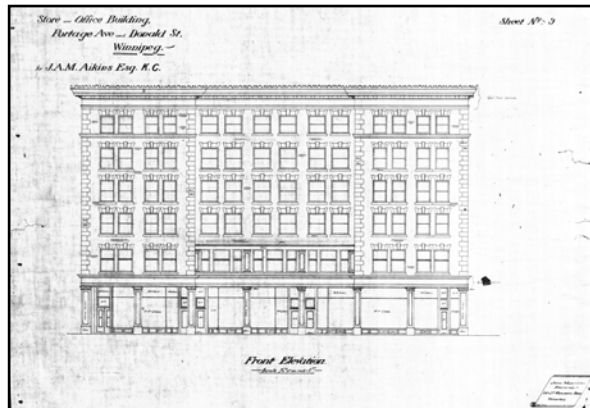
One such development was the Somerset Building, built in 1907 and owned by well-known lawyer J.A.M. Aikins, who named the new structure after his mother.

Using the same architect who designed the Eaton's Store next door, John Woodman (1860-1944), this seven-storey office/retail block is built in the Chicago School Style, with its grid-like organization of window openings and three distinct areas based on a classic column- base or embellished ground floor, middle or plainer midsection and capital or ornate top floor. Reinforced concrete is used as the structural system and brick and stone used for walls. In 1911, just four years after construction and faced with increasing demand for space, two addition storeys were added to the building.

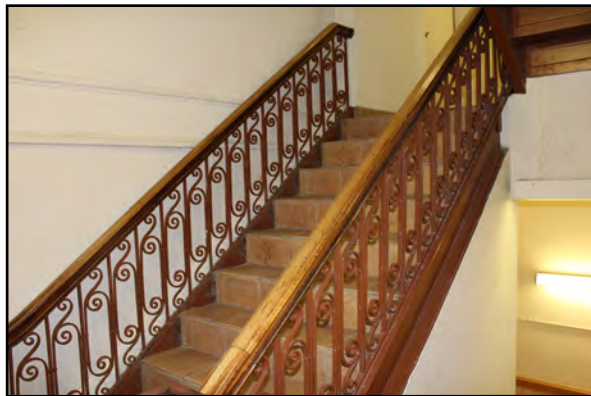
While much of the exterior of the building has remained basically unchanged, the interior space has suffered extensive alteration as systems are updated and new tenants require upgrades and redesigns.



Somerset Building, 294 Portage Avenue



Architect's Plans, Somerset Building, No. 528/1906



Original staircase, Somerset Building

Osborne River Block
100 Osborne Street
Recommendation to be
put on the List of Historical
Resources (Decision
pending)

One of Fort Rouge's recognizable structures is this mixed use, retail/ office/residential building conspicuously located on the busy corner of River Avenue and Osborne Street and one of the first substantial buildings seen when entering the neighbourhood.

It was built in 1909, as the surrounding neighbourhood, and all of Winnipeg, was in the midst of a decade-long growth phase. For Fort Rouge, it meant not only the expansion of its residential districts but the maturation of its commercial centre, Osborne Street and the rise in demand for modern office and retail space.

The Osborne River Block was the brainchild of real estate agent Hartley M. Millman, who sold the property shortly after construction to local developer Notre Dame Investment Company. Tenants have included banks, florists, jewellers and restaurants. A dance hall and studio was located on an upper floor in the year years and some residential space was also located on the upper floors.

The building's exterior features a wealth of ornamentation on its two public façades, north facing River Avenue and south facing Osborne Street, the elevations connected by an angled corner that holds a main floor entrance, windows on the upper floors and a raised stone-detailed parapet with clock. Ornate stone framed entrance (two on the north façade), stone accenting around windows, dark red brick cladding, arched and rectilinear window openings, a stone belt course, complete entablature with stone capped brick parapet all combine to make an attractive building. The east façade (facing the back lane), is a continuation of the design and materials of the other two elevations.



Osborne River Block, 100 Osborne Street



Basement retail area, Osborne River Block

Charles S. Brigdman (1875-1965), noted local designer was the architect and Arthur C. Waller was the contractor for the building.

On the interior, the original building included six retail shops and three residential suites on the main floor, an open interior courtyard, offices and suites on the second floor and a dance hall with banquet room and residential suites on the top floor.



Osborne River Block, 1912

In the mid-1970s extensive renovations enclosed the courtyard, built bridges across the space and redesigned other areas of the interior space, now a mix of retail and office space.



A view looking south on Osborne Street from River Avenue, the Osborne River Block on the left, no date (Winnipeg Public Library, Ron McInnes Collection, WP0095)

Three buildings were evaluated for information purposes only.

Leslie Ironside House

94 Roslyn Road

This solid brick home features an ornate two-storey front-facing frame and glass veranda that wraps around its northwest corner and runs along the west side of the building. It was completed in 1895 for a manager of a local manufacturing company as a rental property.



Leslie Ironside House, 94 Roslyn Road

The exterior includes original detailing including bargeboard, wood detailing around the porch and stone elements.

In 1899, Leslie Ironside (1856-1923), his wife Charlotte and their large family purchased and moved into the house. Leslie Ironside was prominent in the Western Canadian cattle and ranching industry.

Today, the property is used as office space and many original materials and finishes of the interior – stained glass, fireplace, decorative wood moulding, etc. – are still present.

Winnipeg Hydro Showroom

55 Princess Street

This unusually designed building was completed in 1919 by City Light and Power “City Hydro”, Western Canada’s first public electrical utility. It was one of several City Hydro downtown showrooms to extol the virtues of electrification in general and electric appliances specifically.



Winnipeg Hydro Showroom, 55 Princess Street

Model kitchens and laundry rooms filled with the latest electrical technology greeted visitors on the ground floor, with a sales counter at the east end of the second floor.

The building’s symmetrical front (west) façade features a central entrance (originally with revolving door), large display windows (now filled in), and smaller windows beyond. The second floor features numerous windows. The front is clad in dark red brick with contrasting light terra cotta used around windows and doors and at the roofline. It was designed by the local architectural firm of James Chisholm and Son.

City Hydro, which changed to Winnipeg Hydro in 1964, continued to occupy the building until the 1970s.

866 Avenue Taché Surge Tank and Booster Station

Part of the infrastructure of Winnipeg's new Shoal Lake Aqueduct of 1913-1919, which was participated in by several of the surrounding municipalities including the City of St. Boniface, included water pipes, a train station on Plinguet Street,

Another crucial component was an inline surge tank, a large storage tank used to alleviate rising water pressure in the system. The system's surge tank was located near the banks of the Red River in St. Boniface at the bottom of Avenue Taché.

The surge tank itself is a round brick and stone building, 12.2 metres in diameter, encasing the actual tank. A small door gives access to the tank and ornamental brick detailing is found on the exterior.

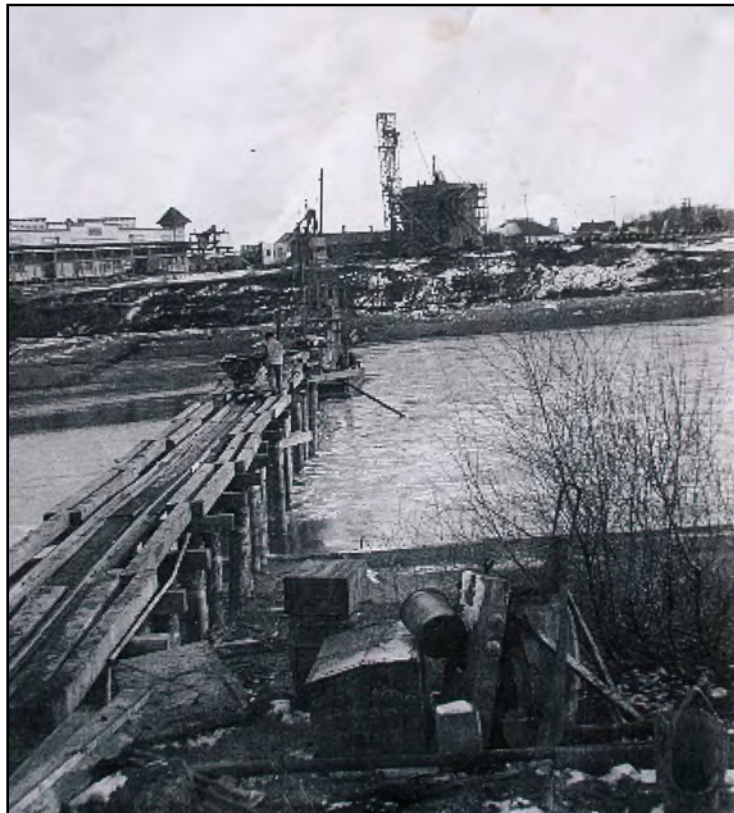
The booster station was built in 1950, designed by noted local architectural firm Green, Blankstein, Russell and Associates to house the pumping machinery and is still used today.



Surge Tank in the foreground with the Booster Station behind, 866 Avenue Taché



Booster Station, 866 Avenue Taché



Construction of the surge tank from the Winnipeg side of the Red River, 1918

Eight buildings evaluated in 2017 were designated in 2018.

St. John's Anglican Cathedral and Cemetery

135 Anderson Avenue

List of Historical Resources (January 8, 2018)

With the following heritage elements:

Site:

- The stone Cathedral, located in a large cemetery.

Exterior:

- The south façade facing Anderson Avenue, the east façade facing the Red River, the west façade facing O'Meara Street and the north façade facing Mortimer Place;
- The east façade with its wide buttressed tower at its south end with pointed arched and rectilinear openings and a flat roof, buttresses and pointed arched windows with tracery on the main building and the cross gable ends;
- The west façade feature projecting entrances at the north and south end and two cross gables near the north end;
- The south elevation features a large gable end with three thin pointed arched windows; and
- The north elevation with gable end with embellished stained glass window with tracery.

Interior:

- The Cathedral's finishes, volume of space, organ, fixtures and millwork.

For history, see [The Year Past, 2017](#)



Detail of carved oak pulpit (1907), St. John's Anglican Cathedral, 135 Anderson Avenue

Manitoba Telephone System – St. John’s Exchange

405 Burrows Avenue

List of Historical Resources (February 22, 2018)

With the following heritage elements:

Exterior:

- Two-storey red Menominee brick and stone building with flat roof on the northeast corner of Burrows Avenue and Salter Street, its south side facing Burrows Avenue, its north façade facing a back lane, its east façade facing a neighbouring building and its west façade facing Salter Street;
- Its main (south) façade with its central bay protruding slightly and holding a raised cut stone entrance with wide stairs, low stone walls at either end with volutes, oversized brackets with floral motifs, a complete entablature with the carved words “GOVERNMENT TELEPHONES” in the frieze, egg and dart molding and a carved Provincial shield supported by volutes;
- The remainder of the symmetrical south façade with its tooled stone base and rectilinear basement window openings, deeply grooved ground floor brick walls, windows in rectilinear openings, two bands of corbelled brick leading to the top floor with rectilinear window openings embellished with raised brick surrounds and a metal cornice and stone capped brick parapet;
- The west façade continuing the materials and design of the front façade and a projecting staircase section with arched doorway (now closed) and keystone;
- The west façade continuing the materials and design of the front façade; and
- The rear (north) façade with rectilinear openings on all floors.

Interior:

- None

For history, see [The Year Past, 2017](#)



Detail of ornate main entrance, St. John’s Exchange, 405 Burrows Avenue



Ukrainian Metropolitan Cathedral of Sts. Vladimir and Olga and Parish Hall, 115 McGregor Street



Sts. Vladimir and Olga Parish Hall, 115 McGregor Street

Ukrainian Metropolitan Cathedral of Sts. Vladimir and Olga and Parish Halls

115 McGregor Street

List of Historical Resources (February 22, 2018)

With the following heritage elements:

Exterior:

- The stone and brick Parish Hall and Cathedral, located at the northeast corner of Stella Avenue, their front façades facing west onto McGregor Street.

Parish Hall

- The Parish Hall with its raised basement, main entrance accessed by a wide set of stairs, polychromatic brickwork around windows and doors in arched openings and at the building's corners, coloured tiles and projecting flat domes at the roofline, stucco-clad north and south façades with brick pilasters and arched elements above the windows in rectilinear openings; and
- Stained glass panes on the north and south walls.

Cathedral

- The dark brick Cathedral with its symmetrical front (west) façade with limestone accenting, rose window, stone entablature with stone statues in the gable end and corner towers with narrow openings with geometric window screens, attached, unfluted columns with plain bases and Corinthian Order capitals, complete entablatures, dome towers with pedimented elements and arched openings and large metal-clad domes finished by smaller domes with crosses;
- North and south façades are similarly designed with limestone cladding at grade, dark brick walls with windows in rectilinear openings on the lower level and arched with stone drip moulding on the upper walls, attached pilasters and complete entablatures at the roof lines and modest projecting entrances at the west end of each elevation and more substantial in the northeast corner and the chapel with its small domed tower in the southeast corner; and
- The rear (east) façade with lower portion accenting with stone, windows in rectilinear openings and tall, angular section with windows in arched openings with stone drip moulding.

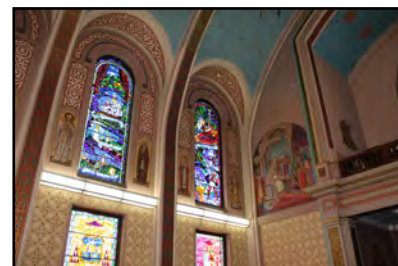
Interior:

Parish Hall

- The Parish Hall with its open auditorium space and detailing on the main floor.

Cathedral

- The Cathedral's finishes, volume of space and ornamental detailing.



Nave, Ukrainian Metropolitan Cathedral of Sts. Vladimir and Olga, 115 McGregor Street

For history, see [The Year Past, 2017](#)

Grosvenor Court

161 Stafford Street

List of Historical Resources (February 22, 2018)

With the following heritage elements:

Exterior:

- The 3- and 4-storey brick, stone, wood and stucco structure, located at the northwest corner of Stafford Street and Grosvenor Avenue, its front façade facing east onto Stafford Street, its south facing Grosvenor Avenue, its north facing a lane and its west facing a parking lot;
- The front (east) façade with its smooth-cut stone base, dark red brick superstructure, two large, stone framed entrances, windows in rectilinear openings on the upper floors, partial fourth floors at the north and south ends and top levels with half-timbering, stucco and paired gable ends;
- The south façade with large display windows, arched (2nd floor) and rectilinear (3rd floor) windows connected by metal walkways, double gable dormer and one-storey brick addition;
- The north façade with arched openings and double gable dormer; and
- The west façade with its common clay brick walls, windows and doors in arched openings, raised ends with Flemish gables, open wood walkways and inset stairs.

Interior:

- Staircase skylights.

For history, see [The Year Past, 2017](#)



Staircase skylight, Grosvenor Court, 161 Stafford Street

Church Block Apartments

259 Church Avenue

List of Historical Resources (April 9, 2018)

With the following heritage elements:

Exterior:

- The dark brick and stone accented three-storey building on raised basement with flat roof on the northeast corner of Charles Street, its front (south) façade facing Church Avenue, its west façade facing Charles Street, its east façade facing a parking lot and its rear (north) façade facing neighbouring residential property;
- The symmetrical front (south) façade with its raised stone-clad foundation with rectilinear window openings, dark brick superstructure with arched window openings accented with stone and concrete on all floors, projecting central section with stone framed entrance, stone belt course below the second storey windows and corbelled brick above the third storey windows leading to a stone-capped brick parapet with crenellation;
- The east and west elevations that continue the materials, design and ornamental elements of the main façade and include open metal fire escapes; and
- The rear (north) façade with windows in arched openings on all floors.

Interior:

- None

For history, see [The Year Past, 2017](#)



Detail of window design, Church Block Apartments, 259 Church Avenue

St. Luke's Anglican Church

130 Nassau Street North

List of Historical Resources (April 9, 2018)

With the following heritage elements:

Exterior:

- stone church with complex roof on the northeast corner of Nassau Street North and Stradbrook Avenue, its west façade facing Nassau Street North, its south façade facing Stradbrook Avenue, its east façade facing neighbouring buildings and its north façade facing a back lane;
- Its main (west) façade with centrally-placed crenellated tower with smooth stone accenting, buttresses, pointed arched openings, intersecting tracery, carved crosses and clocks on the north, south and west façades;
- The south façade with pointed arched openings, stone buttresses, gable dormers with stained glass panels, cross gables at the east end and projecting entrance west of the cross gable;
- The north façade with pointed arched openings, stone buttresses, gable dormers with stained glass panels, cross gable at the east end and projecting entrance and chimneys east of the cross gable;
- The east façade, partially hidden by the attached hall, with modest buttresses and a large pointed arch window with delicate tracery in the east-facing gable end; and
- The 1914 Church House built on the east end of the original building, with its large basement windows in rounded arch, smooth-cut stone openings on the north and south façades, wide pilasters, sets of four thin windows in rectilinear smooth-cut stone openings, and the east façade with a one-storey portion, a projecting entrance with wide stone steps, projecting entrance in southeast corner, with carved stone ribbon with the words "ST. LUKE'S CHURCH HOUSE A.D. 1914" inscribed, roof overhang with carved stone panels and the bell-cast hipped roof with bell-cast hipped dormers on the north and south slopes and a crocketed copper pinnacle with rooster weather vane.

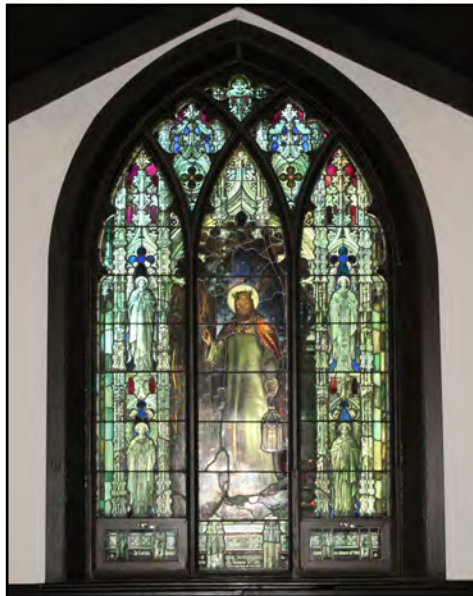
Interior:

- The Church's finishes, volume of space and ornamental detailing; and
- Clocks, bells and associated mechanisms.

For history, see [The Year Past, 2017](#)



Clock mechanism in the tower of St. Luke's Anglican Church, 130 Nassau Street North



Stained glass in nave of St. Luke's Anglican Church, 130 Nassau Street North

W.P. Moss House (Kantor House)

218 Roslyn Road

List of Historical Resources (April 26, 2018)

With the following heritage elements:

Exterior:

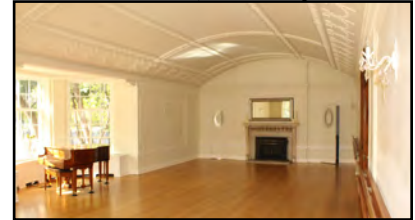
- Three-storey brick and stone residence with complex roof on the south side of Roslyn Road, its north façade facing Roslyn Road, its west façades facing a parking lot, its east façade facing a vacant lot and its south façade facing a parking lot and greenspace;
- Its symmetrical main (north) façade with slightly recessed central section with main entrance with unfluted columns with plain rounded bases, Corinthian Order heads with acanthus leaves supporting a complete entablature finished with a slender deck and balustrade, four attached squared columns with plain bases, unfluted shafts and stylized volutes, floral panels framing the front door topped by a fanlight with leaded glass, circular windows openings on the ground floor with terra cotta floral garlands and stylized ribbon and a hipped gable roof;
- Projecting east and west wings of the main façade with thin window openings on both the ground and second floors, large urns set in rounded recessed areas on the ground floor and terra cotta panels on the second floor and a roofline with a complete entablatures including dentils, flat roofs and large brick chimneys;
- The rear (south) façade with its continuation of the design features of the front, including the belt courses at the level of front cornice and the top of the balustrade and embellished roofline, a one-storey round projection, rectilinear, arched and semi-circular window openings and a roofline with a complete entablatures including dentils;
- The west façade with belt courses, a rounded two-storey bay window with terra cotta panels and a round-headed second storey window and a roofline with a complete entablatures including dentils; and
- The east façade with belt courses, two large arched openings with sunburst pediments framing a plain entrance door with transom, rectilinear and arched window openings and a roofline with a complete entablatures including dentils.

Interior:

- Volume of space and finishes of the ground floor foyer, main hall, library, kitchen, pantry and studio and second floor suite at west end; and
- Arched doorway on second floor suite at the east end.



W.P. Moss House, 218 Roslyn Road



Studio space, W.P. Moss House



Grand Hall, W.P. Moss House

For history, see [The Year Past, 2017](#)

Trinity Baptist Church

549 Gertrude Avenue

List of Historical Resources (June 21, 2018)

With the following heritage elements:

Exterior:

- Stone church with complex roof on the northwest corner of Gertrude Avenue and Nassau Street North, its south façade facing Gertrude Avenue, its east façade facing Nassau Street North, its west façade facing a back lane and its north façade facing a neighbouring building;
- Its east façade with high tower at the south end with stone corbelling and round-topped tripartite windows under a wide stone arch and red tile roof with corner bartizans, a low tower at the north end with corbelling, a round-topped doorway and a flat roof, a central main entrance with arched opening and a rose window in the gable end;
- The south façade with arched entrance in corner tower, rectilinear and arched window openings, buttresses, gable end with rose window and arched entrance at west end;
- The west elevation with five-sided projecting section and chimney; and
- The north façade with rectilinear and arched window openings, buttresses and a gable end with rose window.

Interior:

- The Church's finishes, volume of space and ornamental detailing in the sanctuary.

For history, see [The Year Past, 2017](#)



Stained glass rose window, Trinity Baptist Church

The Committee conducted site tours of 13 buildings in 2018:

- 312 Ross Avenue, Trees-Spriggs Building
- 123 Doncaster Street, Manitoba Agricultural College Administration Building and Power House and 139 Tuxedo Avenue, Manitoba Agricultural College Gates
- 200 Avenue de la Cathedrale, University of St. Boniface
- 1 Roslyn Road, Locarno Apartments
- 115 Garry Street, Hudson's Bay Company Garage (Keg Restaurant)
- 450 Portage Avenue, Hudson's Bay Company Store
- 639 Portage Avenue, Monte Cassino Court
- 311 Ross Avenue, Paulin-Chambers Building
- 94 Roslyn Road, Leslie Ironside House
- 400 Edmonton Street, Knox United Church
- 335 Donald Street, Masonic Temple
- 2373 Main Street, Nisbet Hall
- 525 Tylehurst Street, St. James Anglican Church



Roof of the Hudson's Bay Company Store, 450 Portage Avenue



Committee members on the 3rd floor of Monte Cassino Court, 639 Portage Avenue

SUMMARY OF 2018 EVALUATIONS, RECOMMENDATIONS & DESIGNATIONS

ADDRESS	NAME	RECOMMENDATION	STATUS	DATE LISTED
Anderson Avenue, 135	St. John's Anglican Cathedral and Cemetery	To add to the List of Historical Resources (2017)	Designated	Jan. 8, 2018
Burrows Avenue, 405	Manitoba Telephone System – St. John's Exchange	To add to the List of Historical Resources (2017)	Designated	Feb. 22, 2018
McGregor Street, 115	Ukrainian Metropolitan Cathedral of Sts. Vladimir and Olga & Parish Hall	To add to the List of Historical Resources (2017)	Designated	Feb. 22, 2018
Stafford Street, 161	Grosvenor Court	To add to the List of Historical Resources (2017)	Designated	Feb. 22, 2018
Church Avenue, 259	Church Block Apartments	To add to the List of Historical Resources (2017)	Designated	Apr. 9, 2018
Nassau Street North, 130	St. Luke's Anglican Church	To add to the List of Historical Resources (2017)	Designated	Apr. 9, 2018
Doncaster Street, 123	Manitoba Agricultural College Administration Building & Power House	To add to the List of Historical Resources (2017)	Designated	Apr. 9, 2018
Tuxedo Avenue, 139	Manitoba Agricultural College Gates	To add to the List of Historical Resources (2017)	Designated	Apr. 9, 2018
Roslyn Road, 218	W.P. Moss House (Kantor House)	To add to the List of Historical Resources (2017)	Designated	Apr. 26, 2018
Gertrude Avenue, 549	Trinity Baptist Church	To add to the List of Historical Resources (2017)	Designated	June 21, 2018
Albert Street, 75	Silvester-Willson Building	To add to the List of Historical Resources	Designated	June 25, 2018
Princess Street, 87	Dominion Electric (Hemisphere) Building	To add to the List of Historical Resources	Designated	June 25, 2018
James Avenue, 110	Ryan Brothers Building	To add to the List of Historical Resources	Designated	July 19, 2018
James Avenue, 132	Burrows, Stewart and Milne Warehouse (#130) and Richards and Brown Warehouse (#132)	To add to the List of Historical Resources	Designated	July 19, 2018
King Street, 124	A. Carruthers Company Building	To add to the List of Historical Resources	Designated	Nov. 19, 2018
Lombard Avenue, 93	Crane and Ordway Building	To add to the List of Historical Resources	Designated	Nov. 19, 2018
Market Avenue, 133	Firestone Tire and Rubber Warehouse	To add to the List of Historical Resources	Designated	Nov. 19, 2018
Princess Street, 85	Hallmark Restaurant	To add to the List of Historical Resources	Designated	Nov. 19, 2018
Lombard Avenue, 185	Great West Life Building Annex	To add to the List of Historical Resources	Designated	Dec. 13, 2018

Main Street, 480	Ashdown Store Annex	To add to the Commemorative List	Added	June 25, 2018
William Avenue, 288	Soudack Building	To add to the Commemorative List	Added	Nov. 19, 2018
Albert Street, 58	Joseph A. Lozo Locksmith Shop	To add to the Commemorative List	Added	Nov. 19, 2018
Dafoe Road, 83	U of M, John A Russell Building	To add to the List of Historical Resources	Pending	
Chancellors Circle, 66	U of M, Admin Building	To add to the List of Historical Resources	Pending	
Market Avenue, 139	Steele Briggs Building	To add to the List of Historical Resources	Pending	
Market Avenue, 145	Stanley Brock Building	To add to the List of Historical Resources		
Notre Dame Avenue, 245	Christie Block	To add to the List of Historical Resources		
Princess Street, 103	GF & J Galt Block	To add to the List of Historical Resources	Pending	
Portage Avenue, 3180	Assiniboia Municipal Hall	To add to the List of Historical Resources		
Roslyn Road, 1	Locarno Apartments	To add to the List of Historical Resources	Pending	
Bannatyne Avenue, 750	Manitoba Medical College Building	To add to the List of Historical Resources	Pending	
De la Cathédrale Avenue, 151	Archbishop's Residence	To add to the List of Historical Resources	Pending	
De la Cathédrale Avenue, 200	University of St. Boniface	To add to the List of Historical Resources	Pending	
Garry Street, 115	Hudson's Bay Company Garage	To add to the List of Historical Resources	Pending	
Ross Avenue, 312	Trees-Spriggs Building	To add to the List of Historical Resources		
Portage Avenue, 450	Hudson's Bay Company Store	To add to the List of Historical Resources	Pending	
Portage Avenue, 639	Monte Cassino Court	To add to the List of Historical Resources	Pending	
311 Ross Avenue –	Paulin-Chambers Building	To add to the List of Historical Resources	Pending	
Edmonton Street, 400	Knox United (Presbyterian) Church	To add to the List of Historical Resources	Pending	
Donald Street, 335	Masonic Temple	To add to the List of Historical Resources	Pending	
Tylehurst Street, 525	St. James Anglican Church & Cemetery	To add to the List of Historical Resources	Pending	
Portage Avenue, 294	Somerset Building	To add to the List of Historical Resources	Pending	
Osborne Street, 100	Osborne River Block	To add to the List of Historical Resources	Pending	

SUMMARY OF 2018 REQUESTS TO DE-LIST AND DEMOLISH

None

DESIGN REVIEW PROJECTS & UPDATES

In 2018, the Committee was involved in the review and support of a number of projects involving heritage resources throughout the City (see Appendix A for a complete list of projects).

Highlights for this year include:

James Avenue Pumping Station, 109 James Avenue

A crucial element of the City's new fire prevention system of the early 20th century was this large brick structure at the east end of James Avenue. Housing massive pumping equipment under grade, the building drew water from the river, pressurized it and sent it through piping to hydrants throughout the downtown until its closure in 1986.

The building, despite several proposals to redevelop, sat vacant until 2016 when redevelopment began to create office/commercial space in the building and new residential blocks on the east and west ends. Design review included brick repairs, window replacement, interior design and roof replacement.

Merchant's Corner (formerly Merchant's Hotel), 541 Selkirk Avenue

The transformation of the once notorious local bar and hotel into a modern community social service facility was completed in 2018. With design review and support from the Committee, the building is now a fixture in the North End.

St. John's Library, 500 Salter Street and St. Vital Library, 6 Fermor Avenue

Winnipeg's libraries have been undergoing an evolution over the past decade as programming and technologies change. This has led to the



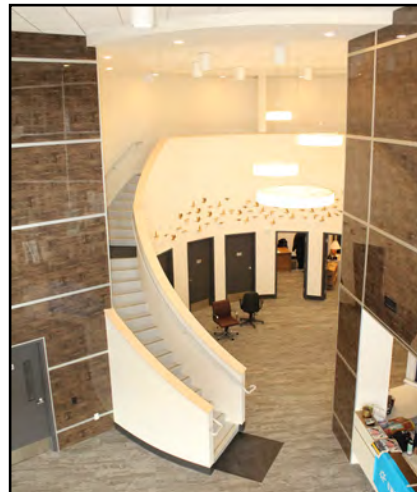
James Avenue Pumping Station, repaired masonry and new windows



Image from 5468796 architecture website (www.5468796.ca)



Merchant's Corner, 541 Selkirk Avenue



New main lobby, Merchant's Corner

replacement of some of the older facilities and the upgrading of other locations. Found at opposite ends of the city, the North End's St. John's Library and the St. Vital Library have both been upgraded with the support and guidance of the Historical Buildings and Resources Committee.

St. John's Library was built in 1914-1915, a traditional, one-storey library with raised basement for staff and mechanical equipment and the ground floor with book shelves and check out desk. Work in 2018 will see the completion of a major addition to the building's south end for an accessibility entrance and washroom and a redesign of the original interior basement and main floor to better utilize the space. Work is scheduled for completion in the spring of 2019.



Architect's rendering of addition, St. John's Library



New lobby with elevator in background, St. Vital Library

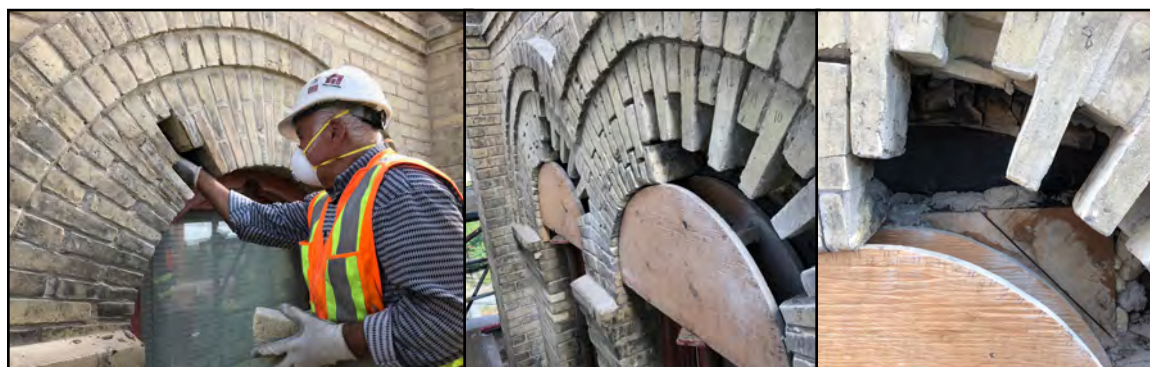
The St. Vital Branch is a modern design, completed in 1963 by the newly incorporated City of St. Vital. The building's unique "key" shape features a large two-storey area at the west end and a long, one-storey section running to the east. As with St. John's, accessibility was a key component of the renovations that saw the construction of an elevator to the second floor book cases and study area, upgrades to guardrails, repairs to exterior cladding and designing the main entrance. The work was completed in 2018.

Bright and Johnston (Mackenzie) Block, 141 Bannatyne Avenue

Major repairs were completed to the exterior of this 1903 warehouse, including replacement of bricks and mortar.



Newly designed main entrance, St. Vital Library



Exterior repairs and restoration, Bright and Johnston (Mackenzie) Block

2018 HIGHLIGHTS



Commercial and Fortune Blocks during restoration

Beyond evaluating buildings and reviewing proposed alterations the Historical Buildings and Resources Committee was involved in a number of other initiatives in 2018.

Once again, the Committee was involved in 2018 with the delivery and administration of its main heritage funding program, the Gail Parvin-Hammerquist Fund – a crucial program that grants thousands of dollars annual to support heritage research, education and restoration throughout the City.

The Committee continued to advise and support the creation of heritage conservation districts through a new by-law. Once completed and passed, it will give the City of Winnipeg the ability to acknowledge and play a key role in the preservation and evolution of heritage districts throughout the city.

The Heritage Conservation Grant Program is another important initiative supported by the Historical Buildings and Resources Committee. The fully-subscribed program is helping fund several major redevelopment projects in the city:



Work on the ground floor retail space

Commercial and Fortune Blocks, 224-226 and 232-234 Main Street

Built in the early 1880s, these two mixed use retail/residential/office structures had seen several years of neglect before new owners began an extensive program of repairs, renovations and upgrades. Once completed, the new blocks will offer one of the most unique façades on Main Street.

Sport Manitoba, Sport For Life Centre, 145 Pacific Avenue

A large, 560 square metre athletic centre was completed on the west end of the Smart Bag Company Building, a designated resource with listed interior elements (concrete columns with mushroom capitals on all levels). This entailed making interior renovations to the heritage building as part of the construction. Beyond the new building, conversion of the Smart Bag Company Building, created offices on all floors, the Manitoba Sports Hall of Fame on the main level, new signage and meeting rooms and other associated spaces.



New signage on the Smart Bag Company Building

Merchant's Corner, 541 Selkirk Avenue

This project successfully converted a 100-year-old hotel into modern classroom, residential and office space.



New classroom space, Merchant's Corner



Nearly completed residential space, Merchant's Corner

APPENDIX A

2018 PERMITS REVIEWS

The Historical Buildings and Resources Committee issued 61 Heritage Permits in 2018.

HP No.	Building Name	Address	Work	Date Issued
1-2018	St. Boniface Cathedral	190 Avenue de la Cathédrale	Temporary banners on exterior	13-Feb-18
2-2018	Ukrainian Cultural and Educational Centre	184 Alexander Avenue	New exterior commemorative plaque	22-Jan-18
3-2018	City Hall Council Building	510 Main Street	Art installation (interior)	8-Jan-18
4-2018	Cornish Library	20 West Gate	Accessibility upgrades and new addition	26-Apr-18
5-2018	Curry Building	233 Portage Avenue	Sign face replacement	13-Jan-18
6-2018	Walker Theatre	364 Smith Street	Canopy alterations	13-Feb-18
7-2018	Ashdown's Hardware Store	211 Bannatyne Avenue	New exterior doors	19-Mar-18
8-2018	Scott Fruit Company Warehouse	319 Elgin Avenue	Redevelopment review	16-Feb-18
9-2018	Bank of Toronto	456 Main Street	Sign face replacement	19-Mar-18
10-2018	Canadian Pacific Railway Post Office	765 Main Street	New exterior stair	21-Mar-18
11-2018	Fire Hall No. 5	845 Sargent Avenue	Concrete floor repairs	21-Mar-18
12-2018	Casa Loma Building	644 Portage Avenue	Billboard sign	28-Mar-18
13-2018	McLaughlin Motor Car Co. Building and Thomas Scott Memorial Orange Hall	208 & 216 Princess Street	Redevelopment review	2-May-18
14-2018	Miller and Richard Warehouse	121 Princess Street	New ramp on rear	20-Apr-18
15-2018	Utility Building (Red River College Princess Street Campus)	164 Princess Street	New signage	26-Apr-18
16-2018	Normal School	442 William Avenue	Skylight replacement	5-May-18
17-2018	Royal Albert Arms Hotel	48 Albert Street	New entry door and solarium upgrades	7-Jun-18
18-2018	Marshall Wells Building	123 Bannatyne Avenue	Structural repairs and new RTUs	7-May-18
19-2018	Mackenzie Block	141 Bannatyne Avenue	Masonry repairs	24-Apr-18
20-2018	Ashdown Hardware Store	211 Bannatyne Avenue	Tin ceiling refurbishing	10-May-18

21-2018	Seven Oaks Museum	115 Rupertsland Boulevard	Asbestos abatement	8-May-18
22-2018	Walker (Burton Cummings) Theatre	364 Smith Street	Accessibility upgrades	23-May-18
23-2018	Oddfellows Hall	72 Princess Street	Roof reinforcing and repair	23-May-18
24-2018	Johnston Terminal	25 Forks Market Road	New Roof Top Air Handling Unit	25-May-18
25-2018	Canadian Pacific Railway Station	181 Higgins Avenue	Exterior alterations (repair and re-roof rotunda area)	20-Jun-18
26-2018	Ashdown Hardware Store	211 Bannatyne Avenue	Replace existing exterior banner	26-Jun-18
27-2018	Warehouse	104 Princess Street	Exterior alterations	23-Jul-18
28-2018	Laura Secord School	960 Wolseley Avenue	Exterior stair walls	
29-2018	Laura Secord School	960 Wolseley Avenue	Canopy repairs	22-Jun-18
30-2018	Canadian Fairbanks Morse Company Warehouse	300 Princess Street	Demolish rear (west façade) loading platform	14-Jun-18
31-2018	Congress Apartments	300 River Avenue	Exterior alterations to sunporch addition on south façade	28-Aug-18
32-2018	Electric Railway Chambers	213 Notre Dame Avenue	Masonry repairs and repointing	10-Jul-18
33-2018	Johnston Terminal	25 Forks Market Road	Exterior alterations to fourth floor (roof framing)	10-Jul-18
34-2018	Jacob-Crawley Building (Keewayden Block)	138 Portage Avenue	Interior and exterior alterations	6-Jul-18
35-2018	Macdonald House	61 Carlton Street	Exterior restoration	4-Sep-18
36-2018	Bole Drug Company Warehouse	70 Princess Street	Re-roof building	19-Jul-18
37-2018	Laura Secord School	960 Wolseley Avenue	Replace roof gutters	20-Jul-18
38-2018	Sterling Cloak Building (Fairchild Building)	110 Princess Street	Interior alterations	
39-2018	Merchant's Building	250 McDermot Avenue	Interior and exterior alterations	3-Aug-18
40-2018	Lindsay Building	228 Notre Dame Avenue	Install exterior sign	2-Aug-18
41-2018	Western Building	90 Albert Street	Exterior alterations	13-Nov-18
42-2018	Lauzon Block	339 William Avenue	Replace exterior wood fire escape	10-Sep-18
43-2018	Union Bank Building	504 Main Street	Interior alterations to 11th floor and replace skylight	7-Sep-18

44-2018	James Avenue Pumping Station	109 James Avenue	Add two doors to east façade	13-Nov-18
45-2018	Silvester and Willson Building	75 Albert Street	Repoint masonry walls	13-Nov-18
46-2018	St. Boniface City Hall	219 Boulevard Provencher	Replacing exterior metal cladding	
47-2018	Warehouse	104 Princess Street	Interior and exterior alterations	20-Nov-18
48-2018	Lindsay Building	228 Notre Dame Avenue	Canopy replacement	9-Oct-18
49-2018	John C. Graham House	137 Scott Street	Repairs to front veranda	12-Oct-18
50-2018	Travellers Building	283 Bannatyne Avenue	Exterior alterations	
51-2018	Scott Fruit Company Warehouse	319 Elgin Avenue	Exterior alterations for new addition to west of building	1-Nov-18
52-2018	Paris Building	259 Portage Avenue	Construction of new east side foundation wall	1-Nov-18
53-2018	Silvester and Willson Building	75 Albert Street	Interior and exterior upgrades	13-Nov-18
54-2018	Westminster United Church	745 Westminster Avenue	New exterior stairs	
55-2018	Peck Building	33 Princess Street	Redevelopment review	19-Nov-18
56-2018	Merchant's Building	250 McDermot Avenue	Exterior and interior alterations	17-Jan-18
57-2018	Isbister School	310 Vaughan Street	Replacing lower sash of existing windows	12-Dec-18
58-2018	J.R. Watkins Company Factory and Warehouse	90 Annabella Street	Replace doors on south and east façades	17-Dec-18

In 2018, the Historical Buildings and Resources Committee continued developing the content of the Heritage Conservation component of the City of Winnipeg's web site. Users can search the Heritage Conservation pages for a specific architect, building or street address, as well as reference program objectives.

Information on the Historical Buildings Committee, its policies and procedures, incentive programs, publications, back issues of The Year Past, lists of heritage resources and individual building histories (in PDF format) can be found at the website listed below.



Drayway, Exchange District (G. Cline)



Planning, Property & Development Department
Planning & Land Use Division
Heritage Unit
15 - 30 Fort Street
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3C 4X5

Office: ppd-heritage@winnipeg.ca
www.winnipeg.ca/ppd/Historic/