



Annual Report of the City of Winnipeg
Historical Buildings Committee

The Year Past 2007



Table of Contents

Vision and Mission	3
The Historical Buildings Committee	4
The Committee Members	4
Staff Support	6
Designations	6
Buildings Evaluated by the Committee in 2007	7
Summary of 2007 Evaluations	22
Design Review Projects	23
2007 Highlights	24
Appendix A - 2007 Permits	27

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2007 ANNUAL REPORT

JANUARY 1, 2007 TO DECEMBER 31, 2007

VISION AND MISSION

The Year Past 2007 is the Annual Report of the City of Winnipeg Historical Buildings Committee (HBC) for the period January 1 to December 31, 2007.

The Committee's vision is to make the conservation of heritage structures 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.

The Committee's mission is to:

- Maintain a commitment to excellence in research, evaluation and designation of heritage structures.
- 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 the Standing Policy Committee on Property and Development.

THE HISTORICAL BUILDINGS COMMITTEE

The City of Winnipeg's commitment to protect heritage resources and promote their long-term conservation and adaptive reuse produced the Historical Buildings By-law in 1977. The Historical Buildings Committee was established to assist City Council with by-law implementation. The HBC's advisory and operational responsibilities include:

- Maintaining the Historical Buildings Inventory, a list of structures that have potential architectural and/or historical significance.
- Maintaining the official Buildings Conservation List of municipally designated structures.
- Researching, assessing and grading heritage structures and making recommendations about designation to City Council's Standing Policy Committee on Property and Development.
- Regulating and approving suitable alterations, repairs and additions to designated structures (design review).
- Administering heritage incentive programs such as the City-Wide Heritage Grant Program and the Heritage Conservation Tax Credit Program.
- 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 Committee is composed of appointed City Councillors and volunteer members from the federal and provincial governments, Manitoba Association of Architects (MAA) and Manitoba Historical Society (MHS), who bring a wealth of experience and expertise to the Committee. The Committee is also supported by the City's Senior Planner (Heritage) and staff.

In 2007, the Committee members were:

- Councillor Jenny Gerbasi, Chairperson
- Councillor Scott Fielding, member
- Councillor Harvey Smith, alternate

- Neil Einarson, Province of Manitoba, member
- David Firman, Province of Manitoba, alternate
- Greg Thomas, Government of Canada, member
- David Hems, Government of Canada, alternate
- David Kressock, MAA, member
- Tom Monteyne, MAA, alternate (to September 2007)
- Glen Gross, MAA, alternate (from October 2007)
- Tim Worth, MHS, member
- Ashleigh Drewett-Laird, MHS, alternate

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. Councillor Scott Fielding was elected to Council in 2006 and was appointed to the Historical Buildings Committee in 2007. Councillor Harvey Smith serves as the alternate.

David Hems was introduced as the new alternate member for the Government of Canada in January, replacing long-time Committee member Linda Seyers. Mr. Hems received his academic training in Anthropology at the University of Winnipeg, graduating in 1980. After working for both the provinces of Ontario and Manitoba, he is currently employed by Parks Canada as the Manitoba Field Unit's Cultural Resource Advisor. He brings extensive knowledge of "values-based" approaches to heritage management to the Committee.



Tom Monteyne accepting a gift from the Committee

At its annual Christmas Luncheon, the Committee said goodbye to Tom Monteyne, who had been with the Committee since 2004. The Committee then welcomed a new alternate member from the Manitoba Association of Architects, Glen Gross. Mr. Gross, a registered architect since 2005, graduated from the University of Manitoba in 1998 with a Master of Architecture degree and after practicing for two years with Cohlmeier Associates Architects he has spent the last seven years with Cibinel Architects. He has worked on a number of heritage projects in Winnipeg and his knowledge and expertise will be an asset to the Committee.

STAFF SUPPORT

In 2007, the City staff who assisted the HBC were Giles Bugailiskis, Senior Planner (Heritage), Shelley Bruce, Historical Buildings Officer, Jennifer Hansell, Historical Buildings Officer, Murray Peterson, Historical Buildings Officer and Maria Fajardo, Recording Secretary.

The Committee was informed in January that Shelley Bruce, Historical Buildings Officer, had accepted a position with the City of Vancouver. In April, her replacement, Jennifer Hansell, was introduced. Ms. Hansell holds a Master of Architecture degree from the University of Manitoba and has focused her professional career on the preservation of heritage buildings. She brings her enthusiasm for and knowledge of built heritage to the Committee.

On November 16, 2007 at the Committee's Annual Volunteer Luncheon held at the Millennium Centre, 389 Main Street, Councillor Jenny Gerbasi was re-elected as Chairperson.

DESIGNATIONS

The City of Winnipeg keeps two related listings of heritage buildings – the Historical Buildings Inventory and the Buildings Conservation List.

The Historical Buildings Inventory is a list of approximately 700 structures that have not been formally researched and evaluated, but are known to have potential architectural and/or historical significance.

The Buildings Conservation List includes buildings that have been declared historic by City Council based on recommendations by the HBC.

The Committee applies the following criteria to determine whether a building is worthy of designation:

- Significance in illustrating or interpreting history in the city.
- Association with important historic persons or events.
- Illustration of the architectural history of the city.
- Distinguishing architectural characteristics of a style or method of construction.

Listed buildings are classified by a grade system:

Grade I buildings represent outstanding examples of architectural and historical merit. The entire building – interior and exterior – is to be preserved in perpetuity, and all repairs or alterations must be appropriate.

Grade II buildings represent the majority of Winnipeg's heritage stock. Sympathetic alterations and additions to the exterior and listed interior elements of these buildings may be allowed in order to maintain economic viability. In certain instances, the adaptive reuse of listed interior elements may be permitted.

Grade III buildings represent moderately significant historical examples worthy of listing. Exterior alterations and modifications may be permitted where deemed suitable. There is usually no restriction on the design of interior alterations.

Since 1977, over 200 buildings have been placed on the Buildings Conservation List.

BUILDINGS EVALUATED BY THE COMMITTEE IN 2007

The HBC evaluated eight structures for possible addition to the Buildings Conservation List. Of those structures, two have been designated, five are pending a decision from City Council and one was evaluated for information only. One building's Grade II status was reconfirmed by the Committee – City Council rejected this recommendation and changed the status to Grade III. One building was removed from the Inventory of Buildings.

Two buildings were designated by City Council:

Albert Street Block & J.O. LeChappellain House

38-44½ Albert Street

Grade III recommendation

For history, see *The Year Past, 2006*

Dominion Bank Building

678 Main Street

Grade II

This building was completed in 1907 – a time when both sides of north Main Street were filling with stores, restaurants, hotels and theatres all attempting to accommodate the needs of the growing population, especially the immigrants, who were pouring out of the Canadian Pacific Railway station on Higgins Avenue. The Dominion Bank, incorporated in 1871, the first bank to establish a Winnipeg branch on north Main Street, first in rented premises on the east side of the street in the early 1900s and then in this building. The bank building's most outstanding feature is its main (east) façade, clad in a dark hued terra cotta and only slightly altered from the original. Designed in the Beaux-Arts Classical style, the bank's list of classical elements includes: massive fluted columns with Ionic capitals and plain bases; squared, attached pilasters with more subdued capitals and bases; large double windows on either side of the centrally placed main entrance set in plain frames; main floor windows accented by exaggerated, table-like sills with large stylized brackets; and a cornice with bead-and-reel and egg-and-dart mouldings and an ornamental balustrade.

On the interior, the ground floor was almost entirely given over to the magnificent banking hall, with its ornamental classical detailing, high coved ceilings supported by square columns with enriched mouldings and ornamental plasterwork, mosaic tile and hardwood flooring and fine wood accenting. The second floor has maintained much of its original layout and finish, including wood trim, hardwood floors, transoms, etc. The rear was used as the residential suite with living room, bedroom and bath (a common practice among banks was to provide staff living quarters in their bank buildings as a security measure). A long hallway on the building's south side gave access to the offices in the front portion of the building. An interior light well supplied natural light to the ground floor as well as sunlight and ventilation to the interior office space on the second floor. Although the opening has been covered at the rooftop, the original metal framework of the original skylight is still in present.

The Dominion Bank occupied the building until the early 1980s while the offices and residential space were occupied into the 1960s. The ground floor is now used as architectural offices and once an addition is completed on the north side of the building, the second storey offices will be leased out.



Dominion Bank Building prior to renovations

Five building designations were pending a decision by City Council:

St. Michael Ukrainian Orthodox Church

110 Disraeli Street

Grade III recommendation with the following heritage elements:

Exterior:

- The west-facing church located on Disraeli Street
- Simple, elongated rectangular plan
- Exposed, roughly-dressed limestone block base
- Lively massing of multiple volumes of varying heights and roof configurations, including a gable-roofed nave and projecting three-sided apse
- Square entrance tower with a metal-clad onion dome and Greek Orthodox cross atop a pyramidal roof
- Pointed arch window openings throughout with simple wooden tracery
- Stained glass bull's eye window in the rear (east) façade
- Low, raised stone structure attached to the east wall
- Secondary, smaller onion-dome on the east roof peak
- Horizontal lap siding

Interior:

- Formal plan featuring an unobstructed nave, with the raised sanctuary separated by an elaborate three-opening iconostasis
- Choir loft at west end of nave

This modest church is located in the heart of the Point Douglas neighbourhood. It was built in 1902 several blocks away on Rachel Street (now Annabella Street) near



St. Michael Ukrainian Orthodox Church, 110 Disraeli Street

Sutherland Avenue. In 1906, the City of Winnipeg expropriated land in the area for the widening of Sutherland Avenue and through a deal with the congregation, moved the church to its present location. In 1918, the St. Michael congregation was formed (originally known as the National Greek Orthodox Church of St. Michael), purchasing the building and renovating it into a Ukrainian church – making this the oldest congregation and church of its type in Winnipeg. Many elements of the church's exterior and interior are based on traditional Ukrainian church design, including: the large onion dome (representing Christ); the division of the interior into three distinct areas, sanctuary, nave and narthex (based on tabernacles described in the Old Testament); the raised sanctuary (located in the eastern part of the building) and nave (sitting area) divided by iconostasis with a choir loft located at the west end of the nave; the half-rounded rear wall of the sanctuary (apse) embellished with painted icons; and the elevated easternmost portion of the nave (known as the solea). The magnificent metal iconostasis and other ornamental detailing on the interior were made by parishioners who worked in the nearby railway yards and foundries. The basement is used as the parish hall with a raised platform at the east end.

Augustine United Church

444 River Avenue

Grade II recommendation with the following heritage elements:

Exterior:

- The north-facing church located on River Avenue
- Complex rectangular plan with Guild Hall/Sunday School building attached to the south end, squared bell tower with metal-clad spire in north-east corner, attached corner turret with conical roof, finial and slender stone spires in southwest corner
- The steep and complex gabled and cross-gabled roof structure
- Exposed, roughly-dressed limestone cladding and buttresses with smooth-cut limestone accenting
- Pointed arch openings throughout featuring stained- and leaded-glass windows with delicate wooden tracery on the front (north), east and west elevations



Augustine United Church, 444 River Avenue

Interior:

- Formal Auditorium plan featuring a raised choir loft at the south end of the sanctuary with pipe organ, wood plank floors sloping down to the front of the Sanctuary, curved wooden pews placed in radiating rows, and a U-shaped upper gallery along the north, east and west walls supported by delicate columns
- High ceilings with ribbed plaster, coved transepts and decorative medallion screens
- Curved staircase in the northeast and northwest corners with decorative wood balustrades and newel post

Augustine Presbyterian Church was officially dedicated on October 16, 1904 as one of Winnipeg's spectacular stone churches. The congregation was organized in 1887 in Fort Rouge, the first church building was dedicated on August 7, 1887 and enlarged in 1892 (located on the site of the present church). It stands as one of Winnipeg's finest examples of the Gothic Revival style, recognizable by its use of the pointed arch, flying buttresses, and rib vault. Designed to reduce or at least interrupt flat wall surfaces, it became the most popular style for the Presbyterian churches in the early 20th century. Built of solid limestone, the church features many outstanding details including large stained glass windows on the front (north), east and west façades embellished with delicate gothic-style tracery, the tall northeast corner tower topped by a delicate metal-clad spire, stone buttresses (some finished with delicate stone towers with conical roofs and finials), a northwest corner turret with conical roof and finial and slender stone spire, pointed arches topping all openings. The rear Sunday School/Guild Hall addition, built to accommodate the growing congregation in 1909, uses many of these same design elements. A unique feature of the addition was the ability to partition off classrooms from the lecture hall through the use of rolling wood and glass walls

Robinson, Little and Company Building

54 Arthur Street

Grade II recommendation with the following heritage elements:

Exterior:

- The east-facing warehouse with main façades fronting Arthur and King streets
- Boxy, rectangular plan with exposed, roughly-dressed limestone block base and buff brick superstructure
- South façade with roughly-dressed limestone block base, raised loading doors, metal fire escape and painted signage displaying the Silpit logo
- Prominent east entrance inset in radiating rough-cut limestone voussoirs, limestone steps and fanlight

- Regularly spaced window openings with square heads and roughly-dressed limestone accenting, save the round-arched top floor openings with brick drip moulding
- Details including corbelled brick cornice, pilasters, flagpole in southeast corner of building, etc.

Interior:

- High ceilings with ornamental tin panels
- Plank wood flooring
- Some exposed cast-iron columns
- Arched openings connecting the building to 70 Arthur and sliding metal fire doors
- Simple wooden banisters on staircases
- Plank wood bathroom stalls

This massive brick and stone warehouse, although similar in appearance to the neighbouring structure to the north, was actually built four years after in 1903. It intentionally borrowed design cues and materials from the senior building to give a more consistent appearance along the streetscape of two of the Exchange District's main thoroughfares, Arthur and King streets. It was designed by Ontario-born architect James H. Cadham in the Romanesque Revival style. This is characterized by the use of round arches, solid brick superstructure resting on a raised stone foundation and flat roofline – combined with other ornamental detailing to create a massive and sturdy structure. The internal support system of square timber beams and posts and heavy wood floors, known as mill construction, gave these warehouses the strength to withstand heavy loads and the ability to maintain integrity after fires. Both the west (King) and east (Arthur) elevations of the six-storey building are similarly designed, with square headed windows featuring heavy stone sills and heads on the first five floors and arched openings connected by delicate brick drip moulding on the top floor. A modest brick cornice completes both rooflines and an arched, centrally located entrance graces both façades. The north façade abuts the neighbouring building and the south side features painted signage, an open metal fire escape and several raised loading doors. The interior is a mixture of old and new materials, conversion to offices and fire protection upgrading was completed in the 1960s and 1970s and has considerably altered the layout of the interior – the actual warehouse space has been divided into small offices on every floor. Some of the original finishes, tin ceilings for example, are still present. Because of its ownership and use as a combined facil-



Robinson, Little and Company Building, 54 Arthur Street

ity, party walls have been cut and doorways created to allow interior access to both buildings.

The original owner/tenant of the building was Greenshields Western Merchants, wholesale dry goods dealers. This ownership was short lived; Robinson, Little & Company, wholesale dry goods and floor coverings purchased the building and occupied much of the space. Founded in 1875 in London, Ontario the company prospered, moving its headquarters to Winnipeg and soon opening department stores throughout the West. Ultimately known as the 'big chain of little department stores,' the company operated over 180 "Robinson Stores" in Western Canada by the 1970s. Competition forced its bankruptcy in 1985. The company's connection to the building continued until the 1960s when it became associated with the Silpit Industries Company Limited, clothing manufacturer and distributor, headquartered in the building immediately north but occupying much of the upper floor space at 54 Arthur Street. Silpit still maintains an office in the building; however its manufacturing and warehouse operations have been moved elsewhere.

R.J. Whitla and Company Building

70 Arthur Street

Grade II recommendation with the following heritage elements:

Exterior:

- The elongated rectangular plan of the warehouse occupying the width of one block with prominent façades fronting Arthur and King streets and McDermot Avenue
- Exposed, roughly-dressed limestone block base with buff brick superstructure
- Multiple entrances on each façade, including round-arched north double doors, and the east entrance flanked by smooth-cut limestone with a metal Modernist marquee
- East/west dray way running the width of the south end of the building
- Regularly spaced openings; windows with square heads save the round-arched windows of the fifth level, featuring limestone lug sills and lintels and inset panels below
- Details including decorative corbelled brick cornice, corbelled brick banding atop the fifth and seventh floors, pilasters, metal fire escapes on the east and west façades, flagpole atop the roof, etc.



R.J. Whitla and Company Building, 70 Arthur Street

Interior:

- High ceilings with ornamental tin panels
- Plank wood flooring
- Some exposed cast-iron columns
- Arched openings connecting the building to 54 Arthur and sliding metal fire doors
- Simple wooden banisters on staircases
- Plank wood washroom stalls
- Main floor with some wainscoting and decorative tin paneling encasing the freight elevator

This is one of only a handful of Exchange District warehouses that impacts three streetscapes. Built in 1899 (with large additions in 1904 and 1911), by wholesale dry goods dealer R.J. Whitla, it displays the familiar elements of the Romanesque Revival style – its use of round arches, its solid brick superstructure resting on a raised stone foundation and its flat roofline. The resulting structures are known for the massiveness of their form. The internal support system of square timber beams and posts and heavy wood floors, known as mill construction, gave these warehouses the strength to withstand heavy loads and the ability to maintain integrity after fires. The main façades (north, east and west) feature raised rough-cut stone foundations above which are the common clay brick walls of the superstructure. Windows are paired, square headed and feature delicate stone lug sills. They have heavier stone heads on the first to fourth floors and are arched on the fifth floor. Above these openings is a band of corbelled brick (the original roofline of the 1899 warehouse) and the top two floors include square headed windows similar to the lower level openings. Several of the bays on the west side of the building are windowless on most of the storeys and open metal fire escapes are found on both the east and west façades. The entire structure is finished by a modest brick cornice. The entrance of the original warehouse (facing McDermot Avenue) is stone framed and arched. A second square headed opening further west on the façade was added sometime after 1911. On the east side, the entrance has been modernized and now includes a metal marquee. The dray way, or covered drive, at the south end of the building features a square-headed opening. The interior is a mixture of old and new materials, conversion to offices and fire protection upgrading was completed in the 1960s and 1970s and has considerably altered the layout of the interior – the actual warehouse space has been divided into small offices on every floor. Some of the original finishes, tin ceilings for example, are still present. Because of its ownership and use as a combined facility, party walls have been cut and doorways created to allow interior access to both buildings.

Irish-born dry goods merchant R.J. Whitla arrived in Winnipeg in 1878 and established a retail shop on Main Street. As with others in the sector, Whitla soon realized the wholesale trade was more lucrative and was soon operating out of a small warehouse on McDermot Avenue. Business success meant the need for large premises and the 1899 structure saw several enlargements. Whitla utilized a network of travelling salesmen and an annual catalogue to provide “British and Foreign” dry goods to retailers in cities and towns as far west as the Rocky Mountains. Despite the death of its founder in 1905, the company continued to prosper under former partner D.K. Elliott. It ceased operations in 1931. The building stood vacant for several years after 1931, but during the mid-1930s, several building permits were taken out to renovate the interior space into various sized offices. As with other warehouses in the Exchange District in the 1940s and beyond, the garment trade was at the forefront of the new occupancy. In 1947, the building was purchased by Harry Silverberg, manufacturer and president of Silpit Industries Limited, Canadian Sportswear Limited and Gunn Garment Limited.

Merchants Building

250 McDermot Avenue

Grade II recommendation with the following heritage elements:

Exterior (unless otherwise stated, elements described refer to both the north and west façades):

- The rectangular plan of the warehouse with prominent façades fronting Arthur Street and McDermot Avenue



Merchants Building, 250 McDermot Avenue

- Exposed, roughly-dressed limestone block base with buff brick superstructure divided into bays by giant-order brick pilasters
- Paired square-headed window openings throughout, with limestone lug sills and lintels, save the multi-paned industrial style windows of south elevation; corbelling atop fourth floor windows
- Two square headed doorways on the north façade, and three round-arched openings on the west elevation, one being the east/west dray way
- Details including a corbelled brick cornice, metal fire escapes on the west and south elevations, painted signage on the rear (south) and east façades, flagpole atop, some decorative wood sashes, limestone steps at northwest entrance, etc.

Interior:

- Plank wood floors throughout
- Some exposed brick walls
- Vestibules off McDermot entrances
- High ceilings with ornamental tin panels
- Some exposed cast-iron columns with splayed capitals and some exposed timber posts
- Wooden balustrades with some carved spindles

The warehouse was built in two sections, the north portion completed in 1898 and the south built in 1902 with construction materials and design consistent with the older section. The two public façades, north facing McDermot Avenue and west facing Arthur Street, begin at grade with a raised rough-cut stone foundation ending at the sills of the ground floor windows. Both façades are divided into bays by plain giant order brick pilasters running from the sills of the ground floor windows to the heads of the top storey openings. The building's original entrance is located on the north façade at the east end while a second door (date of construction unknown) is located further west on the front façade. The upper three storeys are similarly designed with paired window openings in each bay. These openings are separated internally by delicate brick elements and joined externally by stone lug sills and heads. Brick corbelling finishes the openings on the fourth floor. The flat roof is embellished by more brickwork, designed to represent a modest bracketed cornice. The west façade also includes a raised arched loading door in the fourth bay from McDermot Avenue, two metal fire escapes, the large arched opening of the dray way and an arched entrance door near the south end of the building. The rear (south) elevation includes original elements such as the multi-paned industrial type windows of the ground floor and newer elements – the replacement window units of the upper three floors, the metal fire escape and the painted signage in the upper west corner. The east façade is partially covered by a neighbouring building. The central and rear sections can be observed from back lanes and include the dray way and an unadorned rear section.

The rough textures, flat roofline, stone accenting and arched openings are typical of the Romanesque Revival style, very popular in warehouse districts throughout North America from the 1880s well into the 20th century. The building employs the most common construction method of the time – the mill system – a square timber beam and post support network where beams were attached to the solid brick exterior walls and covered by wood plank flooring and often a hardwood finish – a very popular system because of its sturdiness, the ease of adding additional storeys and its ability to suffer fire damage and not collapse. The interior of the building has seen numerous alterations, including its conversion into office space. Original elements still in place include wooden banisters and pressed tin ceilings accenting the main staircase and hardwood flooring.

Once completed, the building became the home of hardware dealer George D. Wood, who had come west to open a western branch of his father's successful Eastern Canadian company. Woods, like so many other wholesalers and retailers, saw a huge increase in their business and Woods' flourished. He died in 1907 and the company reorganized as Wood Vallance Company under the direction of John C. Falls (1861-1924), long-time vice-president and general manager. The company continued to occupy space in the building until the mid-1920s. Ultimately, North American hardware giant Marshall-Wells Company acquired the Wood Vallance Company. Beginning in the mid-1920s, the building took on a number of smaller tenants, including wholesale stationer John Gibb Company (1929), Michael Butovsky, confectioner (1939), Buffalo Cap and Neckwear (1939-1969) and Brown Fashions (1979). It was owned and occupied by Silpit Industries Limited from the 1970s until recently.

One building was evaluated for information only:

Former St. John's Anglican

Cathedral Parish Hall

181 Church Avenue

Evaluation only

The brick veneered structure was completed in 1887 as the Sunday School Building for St. John's Anglican Church the mother church of Western Canadian Anglicanism that began with the arrival of Reverend John West in October 1820.



Former St. John's Anglican Church Parish Hall, 181 Church Avenue



The magnificent hammerbeam ceiling of the former St. John's Anglican Church Parish Hall

The building has seen two major alterations, the addition of a basement and partial redesign of the building in 1905 and a large addition completed on the west end of the building in 1913 including a new main entrance at the northwest corner of the building (the present stuccoed entrance porch was added in 1971). The Parish Hall is designed in the Free Style Edwardian Gothic style that grew rapidly in England after the turn-of-the-century and remained popular until the early 1910s. Less ornamented than true Gothic Revival style, the Free Style movement developed as a reaction to the popular and highly decorative styles of the time. The resulting structures were restrained in appearance, modestly designed with minimal ornamentation and plain exterior cladding. Window and door openings featured pointed arches.

Ceiling heights in the building are 2.7 metres in basement (some of the ceiling is clad in ornamental tin) and 3.1 to 3.5 metres in the main auditorium which features fir floors, a raised platform (east end), dark wood wainscoting and its original hammerbeam ceiling, a rare element for Winnipeg church interiors. The building was designed by British-born and trained architect C. Osborne Wickenden. Although his tenure in Winnipeg was short, 1881-1888, he was responsible for a number of outstanding local structures including the Winnipeg Court House, Kennedy Street (1882-1883, demolished), the Brandon Court House and Gaol (1883-1884) and the Beautiful Plains County Court Building in Neepawa (1884).

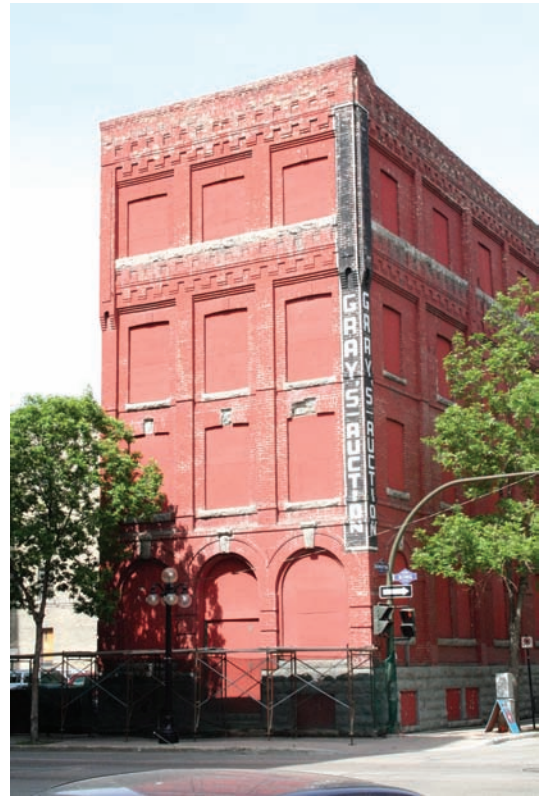
One building's Grade II status was reconfirmed by the Committee – City Council rejected this recommendation and changed the status to Grade III:

Ryan Block
104 King Street
Changed to Grade III designation by City Council

The four-storey Ryan Block, across from Old Market Square in the western half of the warehouse district, symbolizes the enterprise that abounded during Winnipeg's turn-of-the-century heyday as the transportation and wholesale distribution centre of Western Canada.

The office-warehouse was built in 1895 for Thomas Ryan, a journeyman shoemaker from Perth, Ontario who arrived in Winnipeg in 1874 with \$70 in stock and a desire to improve his lot. He and a partner soon formed McFarlane and Ryan, one of the city's first shoe merchants. Two years later, Ryan purchased the business and established Thomas Ryan Boots and Shoes. Ryan also embarked on a political career, sitting as a City alderman from 1884 to 1888 when he was elected as mayor. During his one-year term, his religious convictions were reflected in the passage of by-laws to limit Sunday trading activities. Ryan was well-placed to tap the opportunities offered by Winnipeg's position on the Canadian Pacific Railway's transcontinental line, and by the Dominion government's push to quickly populate the West. He sold the retail operation to his brother George in 1889 and shifted into wholesaling. Within six years, his volume of trade in footwear demanded a new warehouse.

The structure, on the southwest corner of King Street and Bannatyne Avenue, was originally three storeys high and was designed by Hugh S. Griffith in the Richardsonian Romanesque style common in the warehouse district. Elements of the Richardsonian Romanesque style used on the Ryan Block include rounded arches, rusticated base, symmetry, modest decoration and strong textures. It stands on a raised rubble-stone foundation faced with Tyndall stone. Solid brick walls enclose the large square timber beams, rafters and wooden floor planks characteristic of mill construction favoured during the period because of its strength, fire resistance and economy. Three large



Ryan Block, 104 King Street

round-headed arches with rough-cut Tyndall keystones dominate the main-floor entrances and windows on the King Street (east) facade. Brick pilasters rise from the arches to a brick cornice and parapet, separating bays of single windows on the upper levels. Tyndall keystones highlight brick voussoirs over the second-floor windows. Other ornamentation is provided by stone sills; brick belts and drip mouldings; a stone belt course between the third and fourth storeys; and corbelled brickwork above both of these floors. Most of the elements are continued along the Bannatyne (north) elevation. Its main-floor windows are also arched with brick voussoirs, drip mouldings and Tyndall keystones. Entrances occur on King and Bannatyne while a loading door is on the west elevation. The main-floor interior is finished with offices and sample rooms. In 1903, Ryan commissioned Griffith to extend the warehouse upward one storey. Subsequent renovations do not appear to have resulted in substantial alterations.

Ryan relocated in 1906-07 to a new facility at Princess Street and Notre Dame Avenue, more than tripling his storage capacity. Operating under the slogan, "The pick of the Boston and Quebec markets is demanded and furnished", he opened branches in Calgary and Edmonton and maintained eight travelling salesmen. However, the business ceased when Ryan retired in 1928. He died in 1937 at age 86. A series of wholesalers occupied the King Street warehouse after 1907. One long-standing tenant was Warkov and Safeer, a wholesale leather supplier and Gray's Auction Mart assumed occupancy in 1977. The building has stood vacant for several years.

One building was removed from the Inventory of Buildings:

Winnipeg Skating Rink

595 Portage Avenue

Removed from Inventory and subsequently demolished

The Winnipeg Skating Rink opened in 1908 as one of the City's early fully enclosed ice skating rinks, a role it would continue to fill until its conversion into a roller skating rink in the 1930s. Roller skating as a pastime had gained popularity worldwide in the 1910s, with a second craze coming after World War II that lasted only a decade. Another comeback came with the roller disco fad of the late 1970s and in-line skates brought the activity to prominence in the 1980s.

The 1908 building featured a two storey front section holding washrooms, change rooms and offices and repair facilities. Behind was the rink itself, clad in metal siding, the arched building measured approximately 30.5 x 76.3 metres. The conversion from an ice rink into a roller skating rink necessitated the laying of a wood

floor – reported to be one of the largest in Canada. The front of the building was modernized and enlarged in the 1950s.

As a facility, the Winnipeg Skating Rink was very well known. Roller skating enjoyed great popularity in the city, as skating clubs formed and groups of people frequented one of the many local rinks. One employee estimated that approximately 1,300 people skated at the Winnipeg Skating Rink on Sunday evenings in the late 1940s. On Sunday mornings, dance skating and trick skating lessons were held, attended by members of the Winnipeg Roller Skating Club, which boasted membership of 1,200-1,400 in its heyday. Once a year, the Club put on a well-attended public show. In the 1950s, however, roller skating lost some of its popularity and the two other rinks in the city, the Auditorium and the River Park, both closed down. The Winnipeg Skating Rink remained open through the 1950s and 1960s until the popularity of roller skating again rose in the late 1970s. Many new rinks opened throughout North America and several opened in Winnipeg. This fad was short-lived and once again, when the other rinks had closed down, the Winnipeg Skating Rink, renamed the Galaxy Skateland Roller Rink, was the only skating facility in the city. Although the invention and subsequent rise in popularity of in-line skates in the 1990s again brought the pastime to the fore, the Galaxy suffered from a steadily declining clientele and finally closed in 2007. It was demolished in November 2007 as part of the expansion of the University of Winnipeg's Portage Avenue campus.



Winnipeg Roller Rink, 595 Portage Avenue, shortly before demolition

SUMMARY OF 2007 EVALUATIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS

ADDRESS	NAME	RECOMMENDATION	STATUS	DATE LISTED
38-44½ Albert Street House	Albert Street Block & J.O. LeChappellain	To list as Grade III	Designated	January 24, 2007
678 Main Street	Dominion Bank Building	To list as Grade II	Designated	February 27, 2007
104 King Street	Ryan Block	Keep as Grade II	Changed to Grade III	June 11, 2007
110 Disraeli Street	St. Michael Ukrainian Orthodox Church	To list as Grade III	Pending	
181 Church Avenue	Former St. John's Anglican Cathedral Parish Hall	No recommendation	Evaluated for information only	
444 River Avenue	Augustine United Church	To list as Grade II	Pending	
54 Arthur Street	Robinson, Little & Co. Building	To list as Grade II	Pending	
70 Arthur Street	R.J. Whitla & Co. Building	To list as Grade II	Pending	
250 McDermot Avenue	Merchants Building	To list as Grade II	Pending	

SUMMARY OF 2007 REQUESTS TO DE-LIST AND DEMOLISH OR REMOVE FROM THE INVENTORY OF BUILDINGS

ADDRESS	NAME	RECOMMENDATION	STATUS
595 Portage Avenue	Winnipeg Skating Rink	Remove from Inventory	Demolished

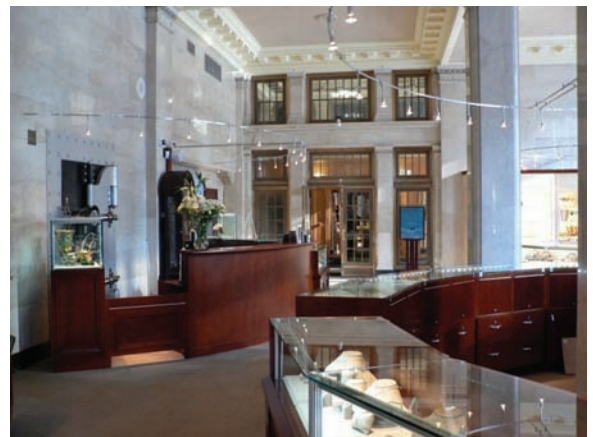
DESIGN REVIEW PROJECTS

During 2007, the HBC provided design review and input on a number of projects (also refer to Appendix A). The highlights include:

The University of Winnipeg's Wesley Hall Convocation Hall Restoration (which began in 2006) was completed. Corbett Cibinel Architects, University staff and the HBC worked together to finalize issues such as window replacements, ceiling and plaster restoration, refurbishment and reconstruction of woodwork, etc.

The Grey Nun's Convent in St. Boniface continued to undergo exterior work that began in 2006. The HBC along with Parks Canada and the Province of Manitoba forged on through a multi-year exterior repair project, with repainting and roof work now completed. Work on the porches is slated for the summer of 2008.

Under the Historic Places Initiative, Parks Canada, the Province of Manitoba, and the HBC continued to partner in reviewing proposals for properties receiving financial assistance from the Commercial Heritage Properties Incentive Fund (CHPIF). Work was completed at the Oldfield Kirby Gardner Building (234 Portage Avenue) and the Scott Fruit Company Warehouse (319 Elgin Avenue). The Union Bank Tower (504 Main Street) underwent some repainting and interior restoration/rehabilitation, with work continuing into 2008. Work commenced at the Casa Loma Building (644 Portage Avenue), including exterior and interior restoration/rehabilitation. 2007 saw masonry cleaning and repointing, with window upgrading and various interior work slated for 2008.



Opulent interior of the new Birks Jewellers store, 191 Lombard Avenue

The Ryan Block, 104 King Street, was in the fore for much of the summer and fall of 2007, with HBC and administrative staff working to review proposals to stabilize the building with the goal of finding it a viable use.

The HBC worked to approve restoration/rehabilitation plans for the Dominion Bank at 678 Main Street. By year's end the interior and exterior had been repainted and

restored, with plans in place to construct an addition that will be completed in 2008.

The HBC worked with the owners of the Union Trust Building at 191 Lombard Avenue to approve redevelopment of the main floor banking hall. The space, which had been vacant for some years, was refurbished and sensitively upgraded for Birks Jewellers.

A multi-year project to restore and conserve the Waddell Fountain in Central Park began in 2007. HBC is working with Cohlmeier Architects Limited to approve plans to stabilize the fountain, remove an inappropriate coating applied in the 1980s to the fountain's limestone, and upgrade infrastructure so that water flows again and lighting ensures public safety.



Waddell Fountain, Central Park, Cumberland Avenue at Edmonton Street

2007 HIGHLIGHTS

Beyond evaluating buildings and reviewing proposed alterations the Historical Buildings Committee was involved in a number of other initiatives in 2007.

The Committee's study of buildings in the Exchange District, *The Exchange District. Part I: A Property Survey*, completed in 2001 was revised and updated. Printed copies were made available and a digital version was placed on the City's website (http://www.winnipeg.ca/ppd/historic/historic_backgrnd.stm).

The Committee is working with the Winnipeg Architecture Foundation to create a list of the top **25 significant modern buildings in Winnipeg** and to complete basic research on the buildings that must be at least 25 years old.

The Committee is also working to help complete the **Armstrong's Point Study**, to re-print the **Exchange District Walking Guide** and to create an exhibit on



One of Winnipeg's fine Modern Style buildings is the former Monarch Life Building, 333 Broadway

Charles H. Wheeler, noted turn-of-the-century Winnipeg architect that was hung at Dalnavert Museum. It was installed in the City Hall Building in November.



Empire Hotel façade sub-committee chair G. Thomas visiting the storage facility

The ornamental tin façade of the former Empire Hotel, Main Street, was carefully removed, the individual pieces numbered and placed in storage in the summer of 1982. Over the past two decades, the pieces have been moved several times and now sit in a large unorganized pile in an unheated warehouse. A sub-committee visited the warehouse and determined that due to the continuing problems with storage and because part of the façade has been rebuilt and interpreted inside the Centre Culturel Franco-Manitobain, 340 Provencher Boulevard, the City should seek to save and properly store one entire bay and dispose of the rest of the façade. The Civil Service is attempting to implement this proposal.

Another sub-committee was formed to review all the buildings on the City's Historical Buildings Inventory to assure that all aspects of Winnipeg's built history is being properly protected. The sub-committee will review research papers completed on the buildings and make recommendations – to keep or remove buildings from the Inventory – to the larger Committee.

In February, Brian Smith, Manager of Historic Resources Branch Archaeological Assessment Services and Gord Hill, Impact Archaeologist Specialist both of Manitoba Culture, Heritage and Tourism, made a presentation to the Committee regarding communication and coordination between the Province and the City in relation to current development applications and their possible impact on sensitive archaeological sites. There was consensus that the two sides should come up with a policy to better protect these heritage resources. An archaeology sub-committee of the HBC was formed to follow the matter.

The Committee received an Exchange District BIZ award for its continuing work in heritage in Winnipeg.

In September, the Honourable John Baird, Federal Minister of the Environment and Minister responsible for Parks Canada visited Winnipeg and signed Contribution Agreements under the Commercial Heritage Properties Incentive Fund to support the redevelopment of the Union Bank Tower, 504 Main Street and the Scott Fruit Company Warehouse, 319 Elgin Avenue.



L to R: Guy Hobman, president of Pace-Greentree Builders Inc., owners of Union Bank Tower, 504 Main Street, Ms. Joy Smith, M.P., Kildonan-St. Paul and the Honourable John Baird, Minister of the Environment and Minister responsible for Parks Canada, signing the Contribution Agreement under the Commercial Heritage Properties Incentive Fund at Pantages Theatre, September 11, 2007.

Discussions were held throughout the year regarding the new **Historical Buildings By-Law**. It is an important step in making the process of heritage conservation and the activities of the Committee fair and open. It is hoped that the new By-Law will be ready for adoption sometime in mid-2008.

The Committee was requested to advise on the advanced deterioration and safety issues surrounding the **Ryan Block**, 104 King Street, and the redevelopment of the site through the construction of a mixed-use retail block and parking structure. Representatives of the developer made a presentation to the Committee regarding the plan. The Committee approved in principle the construction of the parkade provided the development followed the principles and standards as described in *Exchange District National Historic Site of Canada Commemorative Integrity Statement* (November 2000) and the *Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada* (2003). The building's exterior walls have now been stabilized and no longer pose a threat.

The Committee will work with a newly hired consultant to prepare a **Secondary Plan for the Exchange District**.

Ongoing work and community consultation continued to restore **Waddell Fountain** in Central Park and to find an acceptable reuse for **Barber House**, 99 Euclid Avenue.

APPENDIX A

2007 PERMITS

The following permit review data is from the 1st of January 2007 through to the 31st of December 2007.

- Building Permits: The HBC reviewed 14 building permit applications in 2007 and approved 9.
- Sign Permits: In 2007, the HBC reviewed 6 and approved 6 sign permits.
- Pre-Permit Review: The HBC performed 3 pre-permit reviews during the 2007 fiscal year. Pre-permit reviews are informal discussions between the HBC and applicants, where the HBC takes no formal action.
- Site Visits: The HBC conducted 7 site visits, 7 electronic discussions regarding proposals, and the administration conducted 4 site visits on behalf of the HBC. Action was approved in 9 cases, 4 received an approval-in-principle, and 4 remain in progress.

Applications Reviewed From January 1, 2007 to December 31, 2007

Building Permit Review

Number	Building	Address	Type of Work	Outcome
1.2007	Bleak House	1637 Main Street	Repairs	Approved
2.2007	Film Exchange Building	365 Hargrave Street	Security Cameras/ Security Bars	Approved
4.2007	Paris Building	259 Portage Avenue	Masonry Repairs, window repairs	Approved
7.2007	King Building	104 King Street	Partial demolition and Redevelopment	In progress
8.2007	Monk Residence	134 West Gate	Window replacement	Approved
10.2007	Dominion Bank	678 Main Street	Rehabilitation & Addition	Approved
12.2007	St. John's Church	250 Cathedral Ave.	Masonry & Roof Repairs	Approved
14.2007	Trend Interiors	91 Albert Street	Canopies over west windows	Approved

Building Permit Review (cont'd)

Number	Building	Address	Type of Work	Outcome
16.2007	Union Trust Building	191 Lombard Ave.	Main floor banking hall rehab.	Approved
19.2007	Ambassador Apartments	379 Hargrave Street	Replacement windows	Not Approved
20.2007	Isbister School	310 Vaughan Street	Relamping	On Hold
21.2007	Mackenzie Block	141 Bannatyne Ave.	Main floor redevelopment	In progress
22.2007	J.C. Falls House	36 Roslyn Road	Rehab/veranda reconstruction	In progress
9.2007	Bank of Montreal	335 Main Street	Replacement plaques	Approved

Sign Permit Review

Number	Building	Address	Type of Work	Outcome
3.2007A	Confederation Life Building	457 Main Street	Temporary Banners (Mural Fest 2K7)	Approved
3.2007B	Bate Building	221 McDermot Avenue	Temporary Banners (Mural Fest 2K7)	Approved
5.2007	Toronto Type Foundry Building	175 McDermot Avenue	Signage on Rear Elevation	Approved
6.2007	Ashdown's Warehouse	167 Bannatyne Ave.	Signage on south & east elevation	Approved
11.2007	Fire Hall No. 7	180 Sinclair Street	Signage	Approved
15.2007	Scott Fruit Warehouse	319 Elgin Ave.	Temporary Banner Installation	Approved

Pre-Permit Review

Number	Building	Address	Type of Work	Outcome
17.2007	Waddell Fountain	410 Cumberland Avenue (Central Park)	Rehab/restoration	In progress
13.2007	Former MacDonald Shoe Store	492 Main Street	Window replacing/painting	In progress
18.2007	Royal Albert Arms Hotel	48 Albert St.	Redevelopment	In progress

Site Visits

Number	Building	Address	Purpose	Outcome
39-2006	Free Press Building	300 Carlton Street	Administrative site visit to discuss new window openings.	Approved in Principle
12-2006	Wesley Hall	515 Portage Avenue	Subcommittee site visit to review refurbishment of the central stairs/public spaces and Convocation Hall rehabilitation.	Approved in Principle
6-2005	North West Commercial Travellers Association Building	291 Garry Street	Administrative meeting to rework details of the proposed rear replacement windows.	Approved
36-2006	Dominion Bank	678 Main Street	Subcommittee site visit to consider new window opening in the north wall/General discussion on site planning.	Approved
12-2006	Wesley Hall	515 Portage Avenue	Subcommittee site visit for final review of details including window screens, lighting, balcony guard and paint colours.	Approved

Site Visits (cont'd)

Number	Building	Address	Purpose	Outcome
10-2006	Union Bank Tower	504 Main Street	Subcommittee site visit to review new exits, an accessible front entrance and washrooms.	Approved in Principle
23-2005	Henderson Warehouse	332 Bannatyne Avenue	Subcommittee electronic review of specs for conversion of a loading bay to a new entrance.	Approved
12-2006	Wesley Hall	515 Portage Avenue	Administrative site visit for final review of details on ceiling plaster restoration and rebuilding of stage area.	Approved in Principle
8-2004	Scott Fruit Warehouse	319 Elgin Avenue	Subcommittee electronic review for cleaning masonry.	Owner did not pursue
12-2006	Wesley Hall	515 Portage Avenue	Administrative site visit for final review of sprinkler installation and plaster restoration.	Approved
26-2006	Ashdown's Warehouse	167 Bannatyne Avenue	Subcommittee electronic review of recladding proposal for a leaky elevator penthouse.	Approved
3-2007	Confederation Life Building and Bate Building	457 Main Street; 221 McDermot Ave.	Subcommittee electronic review of banner installation for Mural Fest 2K7	Approved
21-2005	Casa Loma	644 Portage Ave.	Subcommittee electronic review of masonry repointing samples and cleaning test patches.	In Progress
21-2005	Casa Loma	644 Portage Ave.	Subcommittee electronic review of proposed window colours.	In Progress

Site Visits (cont'd)

Number	Building	Address	Purpose	Outcome
6-2007	Ashdown's Warehouse	167 Bannatyne Avenue	Subcommittee electronic review of proposed illuminated canopies.	Approved
10-2007	Dominion Bank	678 Main Street	Subcommittee site visit to review proposed addition, sealing the main entrance, and creation of a roof monitor.	Approved
21-2005	Casa Loma	644 Portage Ave.	Subcommittee electronic review of proposed light fixtures and tile replacements for vestibule.	In Progress
16-2007	Union Tower Building	191 Lombard Ave.	Subcommittee site visit to review proposal to develop a jewellery store in the main floor space (banking hall).	In Progress

Applications Reviewed From January 1, 2007 to December 31, 2007

Certificates of Ordinary Maintenance

Anticipating new processes associated with the revised Historic Buildings By-law, Certificates of Ordinary Maintenance were kept to a minimum in 2007. Instead, most design review applications were issued a Certificate of Suitability upon approval.

Maintenance Permits: The HBC reviewed 3 permit applications in 2007 and approved 3.

Certificates of Ordinary Maintenance

Number	Building	Address	Type of Work	Outcome
1.2007	Metropolitan Theatre	281 Donald Street	Exterior clean-up/ poster/board removal	Approved
2.2007	DeBary Apartments	626 Wardlaw Ave.	Foundation repairs/ waterproofing	Approved
3.2007	Film Exchange Building	361-365 Hargrave Street	Repainting East Elevation	Approved

In 2007 the Historical Buildings 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*, the Heritage Conservation List and individual building histories (in PDF format) can be found at the website listed below.



Main Street, looking north from Portage Avenue around 1900. (City of Winnipeg)

BUILDINGS CONSERVATION LIST

For the period ending DECEMBER 31, 2007

	ADDRESS		NAME	GRADE
1.	ACADEMY ROAD	394	Uptown Theatre	III
2.	ACADEMY ROAD	611	Former Julia Clark School	III
3.	ADELAIDE STREET	88	Kelly Residence	III
4.	ALBERT STREET	38-44½		III
5.	ALBERT STREET	48	Royal Albert Arms Hotel	III
6.	ALBERT STREET	52-54-56	Gregg Building	III
7.	ALBERT STREET	62	Dingwall Building	III
8.	ALBERT STREET	63	Hammond Building	III
9.	ALBERT STREET	70	Telegram Building	II
10.	ALBERT STREET	86	Albert Block (227-237 McDermot Ave.)	II
11.	ALBERT STREET	90	Western Building	III
12.	ALBERT STREET	91	Trend Interiors	III
13.	ALEXANDER AVENUE	184	Ukrainian Cultural Centre	III
14.	ARLINGTON STREET	836	St. Edward's Church	II
15.	ARTHUR STREET	92	Gault Annex	II
16.	ARTHUR STREET	100	Gault Building (99 King Street)	II
17.	ASSINIBOINE AVENUE	351	Kerr House	III
18.	BALMORAL STREET	51	William Milner Residence	III
19.	BALMORAL STREET	56	H.E. Sharpe House	III
20.	BANNATYNE AVENUE	115	Donald H. Bain Building	II
21.	BANNATYNE AVENUE	123	Marshall Wells Building	II
22.	BANNATYNE AVENUE	137	Swiss Building	III
23.	BANNATYNE AVENUE	141	MacKenzie Block	III
24.	BANNATYNE AVENUE	167	Ashdown's Warehouse	II
25.	BANNATYNE AVENUE	168	Chatfield Distributors (Franklin Press Building)	III
26.	BANNATYNE AVENUE	181	Kilgour Block	III
27.	BANNATYNE AVENUE	185	McClary Building	III
28.	BANNATYNE AVENUE	211	Former Ashdown Store Building (formerly 476 Main Street)	III
29.	BANNATYNE AVENUE	283	Travellers Building	II
30.	BANNATYNE AVENUE	291	Sanford Building (Spaghetti Factory) (116 King St.)	II

	ADDRESS		NAME	GRADE
31.	BANNATYNE AVENUE	291	Maw's Garage (Brandy's)	III
32.	BANNATYNE AVENUE	332	Henderson Building	III
33.	BANNATYNE AVENUE	365	Stovel Printing Building	III
34.	BANNERMAN AVENUE	251	St. John's Presbyterian Church	III
35.	BROADWAY	222	Fort Garry Hotel	II
36.	BROADWAY	314	Princeton Apartments	II
37.	BROADWAY	545	Klinic Building	III
38.	BURROWS AVENUE	294	Bethlehem Aboriginal Fellowship [former St. Giles Presbyterian (United) Church]	III
39.	CARLTON STREET	61	Macdonald House	I
40.	CARLTON STREET	300	Former Free Press Building	II
41.	CASS STREET	50	Caron House	III
42.	CATHEDRAL AVENUE	250	St. John's Church	III
43.	CHARLES STREET	200	North-End Police Substation	III
44.	CHESTER STREET	15	Sir Sam Steele School	III
45.	CLIFTON STREET	511	Wolseley School	III
46.	COCKBURN STREET	340	Earl Grey School	III
47.	CORNISH AVENUE	0	Gates at East Gate, West Gate, Middle Gate	II
48.	CUMBERLAND AVENUE	410	Waddell Fountain	II
49.	DESCHAMBAULT STREET	375	Maison Roy	III
50.	DONALD STREET	54	Paterson Block	II
51.	DONALD STREET	281-285	Metropolitan Theatre	II
52.	DONALD STREET	352	Canada Building	III
53.	DORCHESTER AVENUE	1055	No. 12 Firehall	III
54.	DUMOULIN STREET	212	St. Boniface Firehall No. 1	II
55.	EDMONTON STREET	26	J.W. Harris House	III
56.	EDMONTON STREET	368-370	Duplex	III
57.	EDMONTON STREET	454	Benard House	III
58.	ELGIN AVENUE	319	Scott Fruit Company Warehouse	III
59.	ELLEN STREET	268	Scandinavian Mission Church	III
60.	EUCLID AVENUE	99	Barber House	II
61.	FORKS MARKET ROAD	25	Johnston Terminal Building	III
62.	FURBY STREET	222	Young United Church (Tower only)	II
63.	GARRY STREET	290	Garry Block	III

	ADDRESS		NAME	GRADE
64.	GARRY STREET	291	North West Commercial Travellers' Association Building	III
65.	GARRY STREET	298	Canada Permanent Building	II
66.	HARGRAVE STREET	55	Glines House (Tremblay Apartments)	III
67.	HARGRAVE STREET	361	New Hargrave Building (Former Film Exchange Building)	III
68.	HARGRAVE STREET	379	Ambassador Apartments	III
69.	HARGRAVE STREET	400	Calvary Temple (Tower only)	III
70.	HENRY AVENUE	425	McCormicks Limited Building	III
71.	HIGGINS AVENUE	181	C.P.R. Station	II
72.	HOME STREET	272	Thelma Apartments	III
73.	HUGO STREET N.	220	Pasadena Apartments	III
74.	HUGO STREET N.	300	St. Michael & All Angels Anglican Church	III
75.	JAMES AVENUE	109	James Avenue Pumping Station	II
76.	JOHN BLACK AVENUE	201	Kildonan Presbyterian Church	I
77.	KATE STREET	121	Wm. Ashdown House	II
78.	KING STREET	66	Maltese Cross Building	III
79.	KING STREET	87	Anne Building	III
80.	KING STREET	104	King Building (former Ryan Block)	III
81.	KING STREET	120	Sparling Sales Ltd.	II
82.	LA VERENDRYE STREET	165	Maison Kittson	III
83.	LENORE STREET	72	Bellcrest Apartments	II
84.	LOGAN AVENUE	444	Penrose House	III
85.	LOMBARD AVENUE	167	Grain Exchange Building	II
86.	LOMBARD AVENUE	177	Chamber of Commerce Bldg.	II
87.	LOMBARD AVENUE	191	Union Tower Building	II
88.	MAIN STREET	130	Upper Fort Garry Gate	I
89.	MAIN STREET	171	Empire Hotel (Façade dismantled)	III
90.	MAIN STREET	335	Bank of Montreal	II
91.	MAIN STREET	389	Bank of Commerce	I
92.	MAIN STREET	395	Bank of Hamilton	I
93.	MAIN STREET	436	Former Bank of British North America (Newmac Bldg.)	II
94.	MAIN STREET	441	Imperial Bank of Canada	II
95.	MAIN STREET	456	Bank of Toronto	II

	ADDRESS		NAME	GRADE
96.	MAIN STREET	457	Confederation Life Building	II
97.	MAIN STREET	460	Royal Bank of Canada Building	II
98.	MAIN STREET	466	Woodbine Hotel	III
99.	MAIN STREET	468	Birt's Saddlery (Baker Block)	III
100.	MAIN STREET	492	Former Macdonald Shoe Store	III
101.	MAIN STREET	500	Union Bank Building Annex	II
102.	MAIN STREET	504	Union Bank Building	I
103.	MAIN STREET	646	Epic Theatre	II
104.	MAIN STREET	667	Alloway and Champion Building	III
105.	MAIN STREET	669	Lighthouse Mission (Zimmerman Block)	II
106.	MAIN STREET	678	Dominion Bank Building	II
107.	MAIN STREET	1386	Merchant's Bank	III
108.	MAIN STREET	1637	Inkster House (Bleak House)	II
109.	MAPLE STREET	56	Fire Hall No. 3	II
110.	MARKET AVENUE	112-114	Great West Saddlery Warehouse	III
111.	MARKET AVENUE	113	Great West Saddlery Building	II
112.	MARKET AVENUE	136	Marshall-Wells Building	III
113.	MARKET AVENUE	180	Playhouse Theatre	II
114.	MASSON STREET	210	St. Boniface Normal School (Residence Langevin)	II
115.	MCBETH STREET	31	McBeth House	III
116.	MCDERMOT AVENUE	165	Galpern (Porter) Building	III
117.	MCDERMOT AVENUE	171	Dawson Richardson Building	III
118.	MCDERMOT AVENUE	173	Grange Building	III
119.	MCDERMOT AVENUE	175	Toronto Type Foundry Building	III
120.	MCDERMOT AVENUE	177	T.W. Taylor Building	III
121.	MCDERMOT AVENUE	179	W.F. Alloway Building	III
122.	MCDERMOT AVENUE	212	Lake of the Woods Buildings	II
123.	MCDERMOT AVENUE	214	Criterion Hotel	II
124.	MCDERMOT AVENUE	217-223	Bate Building	II
125.	MCDERMOT AVENUE	245	Stovel Block (Kay Building)	II
126.	MCDERMOT AVENUE	246-248	Sures Building	III
127.	MCDERMOT AVENUE	281	Bedford Building	III
128.	MCDERMOT AVENUE	288	Allen Building	III

ADDRESS		NAME	GRADE
129. MCDERMOT AVENUE	290	Glengarry Block	III
130. MCDERMOT AVENUE	296	Daylite Building	II
131. MCDERMOT AVENUE	321	Western Glove Works	III
132. MCMILLAN AVENUE	758	Anvers Apartments	II
133. MEADE STREET N.	140	Ross House Museum	I
134. MOSTYN PLACE	22	Granite Curling Club	III
135. MOUNT ROYAL ROAD	0	Silver Heights Gates (Mount Royal Rd. at Traill Ave.)	III
136. NEWTON AVENUE	160	Fraser House	II
137. NOTRE DAME AVENUE	213	Electric Railway Chambers	II
138. NOTRE DAME AVENUE	228	The Lindsay Building	II
139. NOTRE DAME AVENUE	235	St. Charles Hotel	III
140. NOTRE DAME AVENUE	265	Greater Winnipeg Gas Company	III
141. OSBORNE STREET	40	Roslyn Court Apartments	II
142. PAVILION CRESCENT	55	Assiniboine Park Pavilion	II
143. PEMBINA HIGHWAY	3514	House (former De L'Eglise, Rue 931)	III
144. PEMBINA HIGHWAY	3514	McDougall House	III
145. PLINGUET STREET	552	Former St. Boniface Waterworks Water Tower	III
146. PLINGUET STREET	598	Greater Winnipeg Water District Railway Station	II
147. PORTAGE AVENUE	233	Curry Building	II
148. PORTAGE AVENUE	234	Former Oldfield, Kirby, Gardner Building	II
149. PORTAGE AVENUE	259	Paris Building	II
150. PORTAGE AVENUE	276	The Former Birks Building (Musiplex)	II
151. PORTAGE AVENUE	311	Portage Village Inn	III
152. PORTAGE AVENUE	315	Mitchell-Copp Building	II
153. PORTAGE AVENUE	354	Carlton Building	III
154. PORTAGE AVENUE	384	Boyd Building	III
155. PORTAGE AVENUE	426	Bank of Montreal	III
156. PORTAGE AVENUE	515	Wesley Hall, University of Winnipeg	II
157. PORTAGE AVENUE	644	Casa Loma Building	II
158. PORTAGE AVENUE	3180	William Brown House	III
159. PRESTON AVENUE	828	Rothsary Apartments	III
160. PRINCESS STREET	33	Peck Building	II

	ADDRESS		NAME	GRADE
161.	PRINCESS STREET	44	Ryan Block	III
162.	PRINCESS STREET	72-74	I.O.O.F. Hall	III
163.	PRINCESS STREET	78	Earn International Building	III
164.	PRINCESS STREET	92-100	Adelman Building	II
165.	PRINCESS STREET	104-108	Warehouse	III
166.	PRINCESS STREET	110-118	Sterling Cloak Building (Fairchild Building)	II
167.	PRINCESS STREET	121	Miller & Richard Type Founders Building	III
168.	PRINCESS STREET	146	Drake Hotel	III
169.	PRINCESS STREET	150	House of Comoy	III
170.	PRINCESS STREET	154	Hochman Building	III
171.	PRINCESS STREET	160	Exchange Building	II
172.	PRINCESS STREET	164	Utility Building	II
173.	PRINCESS STREET	230	Frost and Wood Warehouse	III
174.	PRINCESS STREET	242	Bathgate Block	II
175.	PRITCHARD AVENUE	591	Ukrainian Labour Temple	II
176.	PROVENCHER BLVD.	0	Belgian War Memorial	II
177.	PROVENCHER BLVD.	147	Royal House	III
178.	PROVENCHER BLVD.	219	St. Boniface City Hall	II
179.	PROVENCHER BLVD.	265	Maison Bernier	III
180.	PROVENCHER BLVD.	407	Belgian Club	III
181.	QU'APPELLE AVENUE	366	Warwick Apartments	II
182.	REGENT AVENUE	141	Former Municipal Offices	III
183.	RIVER AVENUE	141	Ludlow Court Apartments	III
184.	RIVER AVENUE	300	Congress Apartments	II
185.	RORIE STREET	65	Northern Electric Building	III
186.	ROSLYN ROAD	6	Lilly Apartments	III
187.	ROSLYN ROAD	36	J.C. Falls House	III
188.	ROSLYN ROAD	166	House	III
189.	ROSLYN ROAD	229	Nanton Estate gates	II
190.	RUINES DU MONASTERE	100	Guest House	II
191.	RUPERT AVENUE	221	Salvation Army Citadel	III
192.	RUPERTSLAND BLVD.	115	Seven Oaks Museum	I
193.	RUSKIN ROW	29	R.R. Scott House	II
194.	SCOTT STREET	137	John C. Graham House	III

ADDRESS		NAME	GRADE
195. SHERBROOK STREET	381	Sherbrook Pool	III
196. SHERBURN STREET	1150	Principal Sparling School	II
197. SINCLAIR STREET	180	Fire Hall No. 7	III
198. SMITH STREET	331	Marlborough (Olympia) Hotel	II
199. SMITH STREET	364	Walker Theatre	I
200. ST. MARY'S ROAD	598	Firehall	III
201. SUTHERLAND AVENUE	119	Former All People's Sutherland Mission	III
202. TACHE AVENUE	494	Grey Nun's Convent (St. Boniface Museum)	I
203. TALBOT AVENUE	325	Firehall #8	III
204. THE PROMENADE	0	Oddfellow's Temple (façade dismantled) (formerly 283 Kennedy Street)	III
205. VAUGHAN STREET	290	Former Public Press Building	III
206. VAUGHAN STREET	301	Y.M.C.A.	II
207. VAUGHAN STREET	310	Isbister School	II
208. VAUGHAN STREET	340	The Raleigh Apartments	III
209. WARDLAW AVENUE	544	The Wardlaw Apts. (Wardlow)	II
210. WARDLAW AVENUE	626	DeBary (Highgate) Apts.	II
211. WELLINGTON CRESCENT	393	Fortune Residence	III
212. WELLINGTON CRESCENT	529	Khartum Temple (J.H. Ashdown House)	II
213. WEST GATE	20	Cornish Library	II
214. WEST GATE	54	Ralph Connor House	II
215. WEST GATE	134	Monk Residence	III
216. WESTMINSTER AVENUE	630	Balmoral Hall School (former Sir J.A.M. Aikins House)	III
217. WESTMINSTER AVENUE	745	Westminster United Church	II
218. WILLIAM AVENUE	294-296	Massey Building	II
219. WILLIAM AVENUE	380	Carnegie Library	II
220. WILLIAM AVENUE	442	Normal School	II
221. WOLSELEY AVENUE	838	House	III
222. WOLSELEY AVENUE	960	Laura Secord School	II
223. WOODLAWN STREET	200	Women's Tribute Memorial Lodge	II



Planning, Property and Development Department

Planning and Land Use Division

Heritage Unit

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