



**694 ACADEMY ROAD**  
**ARCHIBALD & MARY WRIGHT HOUSE**

City of Winnipeg  
Historical Buildings Committee  
Researcher: M. Peterson  
April 2008

## 694 ACADEMY ROAD – ARCHIBALD & MARY WRIGHT HOUSE

### Notes on Date of Construction:

There is conflicting information about the actual construction date of this house – 1881, 1891 and 1912 – the earlier date comes from Historical Buildings Committee information from the 1970s, the middle date from the realtor’s website and the last date comes from the City of Winnipeg Assessment Department. The following information has been gleaned from various sources uncovered to date:

- The house actually sits on what was originally River Lot 1 St. Charles. Archibald Wright arrived in the area in the late 1860s and it is known from Land Titles Office records that he and his wife Mary owned the land on which this building stands from the 1870s (River Lots 60-63 Parish of St. Boniface and River Lots 1 and 2 Parish of St. Charles). These records only describe land – buildings are not included;
- City of Winnipeg Tax Roll information also shows the couple owning vacant River Lots 60, 62 and 63 and part of 61 Parish of St. Boniface in the 1880s and beyond. River Lots 1 and 2 St. Charles are outside the City boundaries. In 1913, Mary Wright is listed as the owner/occupant of a home and stable on Godfrey Avenue, Lots 14, 15 and 21/22, Plan 1374, Block 7, 60/63 St. Boniface (house actually sits on Lot 15);
- Canada Census data from 1901, 1906 and 1911 all list Archibald Wright and his family as living in this area: “Assiniboia” (1901), “Parishes of St. James, St. Charles, Headingly [sic] and fractional townships 10 and 11, ranges 1 and 2 east” (1906) and “Part of Parish St. Charles and part of lots 47 to 63 in St. Boniface” (1911). Again, an exact address is not given, but it proves a home (although not necessarily the present structure) was on the property prior to 1912;
- The Assessment Department’s date of 1912 may be used because a long strip of land, from the Assiniboine River to Wilkes Avenue from the west side of Kenaston Boulevard to the east side of Doncaster Street, was annexed to the City of Winnipeg’s Ward 1 in 1912-13 (according to Map of the City of Winnipeg, compiled by the City Survey Office, 1930). This brought the Wright House into the City’s Tax Rolls and may have been used by the Assessment Department for the date of construction;
- No City of Winnipeg building permit was issued for this house in 1912; and
- Henderson’s Directory information, although not the best source, does not list a residence for harness maker Archibald Wright until 1884 (although he and his business are listed in 1882 and 1883) when it gives his address as “Fort Rouge, Western Boundary” (similar to 1885). Given the date of the document this certainly could be a reference to the Academy

Road property. From 1889-92, his residence is listed as “St. James” and from 1900-06, the directory lists him as living in “St. Charles.”

- There is a great deal of anecdotal information that has been collected over the past 100 years on the house, especially once the Wright family ceased to own the property after Mary’s death in 1939.<sup>1</sup> The inherent danger of using anecdotal information, especially information dating back to the late 19<sup>th</sup> century, is that misinformation and errors are repeated as fact as the stories pass from one generation to the next. This having been said, information can still be pieced together regarding the house on Academy Road. Much of it comes from early remembrances of the Wright family (Lillian Gibbons interviewed Mary Wright for an article that appeared in the Winnipeg Tribune in the summer of 1934). It is clear that the Wrights moved to the area in 1881 and built a farmhouse. Several reports have the building being moved onto its present site atop a new foundation and basement, although the date of this work is never given. There is also a reference to a remodelling in 1912-13, which may refer to interior work as well as the addition in the southeast corner and the creation of a new entrance and foyer.<sup>2</sup>

The building itself gives us the best clue. Used on the floor joists in the basement are stamped or cut nails (so-named because they were uniformly cut and headed by machines from a piece of steel plate). According to several sources, including a University of Utah Department of Anthropology publication,<sup>3</sup> the large-scale manufacture and use of cut nails in North America occurred after 1800, especially from ca.1835-ca.1885. They were not manufactured by the late 1880s because of their replacement by wire or round nails. Supplies of cut nails disappeared completely by 1900 – therefore we know this home was built prior to 1900.

There is not, therefore, conclusive evidence to exactly date this home but it seems likely that it was originally constructed in 1881 and then moved to its present location, where it has seen

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<sup>1</sup> Sources consulted: L. Gibbons, “An Album of Winnipeg Women,” Winnipeg Tribune, July 21, 1934, p. 9; Marilyn Boyle (granddaughter of Archibald and Mary Wright), letter to Mr. and Mrs. H.J. Weil (owners of 694 Academy Road, 1978-2003), dated May 24, 1997; Weil Family history, no date; May Smith (granddaughter of Archibald and Mary Wright), letter to Mr. and Mrs. Weil, dated December 8, 1990 and February 12, 1991; Mrs. J.A. McLean (daughter of G.F. and G. Dent, owners of 694 Academy Road, 1939-ca.1955) to Mr. and Mrs. Sehon (owners of 694 Academy Road, ca.1968-ca.1978) dated August 3, 1976; George F. Dent information, author unknown, dated July 10, 1995; and Charles Dent (son of George F. Dent), dated July 14, 1995.

<sup>2</sup> May Smith, letter to Mr. and Mrs. Weil, dated December 8, 1990.

<sup>3</sup> “IMACs User’s Guide,” August 2001, pp. 470, located at <http://www.anthro.utah.edu/IMACs/470-Nails.pdf>. See also E. Welch, “Technological System for Dating Country and Primitive Furniture, Part 2,” in The Journal of Antique Collectibles, August 2002 located at <http://journalofantiques.com/Aug02/businessaug02.htm>.

numerous alterations and additions to both its exterior and interior design and materials. It is undoubtedly a very old residence in terms of Winnipeg and one of the oldest still standing in the west Winnipeg area.

## **INTRODUCTION**

The development of the Town of Tuxedo is intimately connected to Frederick William Heubach who had arrived in Winnipeg in 1879 as the private secretary of the Land Commissioner of the Hudson's Bay Company. He stayed with the Company until 1893 when he took over the position of Manager of the Winnipeg Industrial Development Exhibition Association. In 1905, he incorporated the Tuxedo Park Company Limited, the list of investors included businessmen from all over North America. The Company acquired approximately 1,200 hectares of land from a number of local farming families for over \$½-million and hired a Montreal-based landscape architect to draw up plans for the "Tuxedo Park" development. This development ultimately failed because of closer up-scale districts such as Crescentwood funnelled off some of the potential investors in the Tuxedo Park scheme.<sup>4</sup>

Undaunted, Heubach reorganized his land company into the South Winnipeg Company in 1910, increased his holdings to 4,500 hectares with the help of new backers, including some British money. New American landscape architects were hired, the renowned Massachusetts firm of the Olmsted Brothers, and the new subdivision created (see Plate 1). Located south and west of Assiniboine Park (established in 1904) the new plan included the Manitoba Agricultural College Site between Tuxedo Avenue and Wellington Crescent (established by the Provincial government in 1906) and a large site for the proposed University of Manitoba campus opposite the Park. This plan would be the blueprint for the development of Tuxedo with only subtle changes.<sup>5</sup>

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<sup>4</sup> Tuxedo: A History and Walking Tour (Winnipeg: Tuxedo Tour Committee, 1991), n.p.

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.*, n.p.

The University of Manitoba campus never materialized in Tuxedo (part of the site became Assiniboine Forest) and the Agricultural College moved to the new Fort Garry campus in 1913. The College site was used for a short time as the Manitoba School for the Deaf, in 1917 as a military convalescent hospital for wounded soldiers and in 1919 the army took over the entire complex, renaming it Fort Osborne Barracks and operating it as the primary army base in Manitoba until 1968 (it is now the Asper Jewish Community Campus of Winnipeg).<sup>6</sup>

In 1913, the developers were able to incorporate the Town of Tuxedo with F.W. Heubach its first mayor, holding the office for only a short time until his death in June 1914.<sup>7</sup>

One of the major landowners that Heubach's 1905 Tuxedo Park Company Limited purchased farmland from was the Archibald and Mary Wright. Archibald Wright, a wealthy saddler and harness maker, had come to Winnipeg in 1869. The Wrights chose to live far removed from downtown Winnipeg south of the Assiniboine River on Godfrey Avenue (now Academy Road). The couple assembled a large amount of land, much of it apparently was Métis scrip,<sup>8</sup> some of which they sold to the City of Winnipeg when it created Assiniboine Park and some of which was sold to the Province of Manitoba when it organized its agricultural college.

## STYLE

Built in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century as a modest farm house, this home did not include extensive exterior ornamentation. It was built simply and with an eye to providing a comfortable, sturdy home rather than on aesthetics. At present, the exterior includes Tudor style-like decorative (non-structural) half-timbering and stucco infill, added to the building's gables at an unknown date.

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<sup>6</sup> Information on the site found at <http://www.gov.mb.ca/chc/hrb/prov/p089.html>, Provincial Heritage Site No. 89, 1995.

<sup>7</sup> Ibid., n.p.

<sup>8</sup> W.J. Healy, Women of Red River (Winnipeg: The Women's Canadian Club, 1923), p. 258.

## CONSTRUCTION

This single-family dwelling is two storeys in height and has approximately 234 square metres of living space. It includes a full basement and the frame structure is covered by horizontal shiplap wood siding on the ground floor and non-structural half-timbering with stucco infill on the second floor. The home features newer windows throughout.

## DESIGN

The building, which sits on a raised foundation, features a main entrance on its east façade located in a small raised open porch supported by unfluted Doric Order wood columns (Plates 2 and 3). The entrance is framed by a pair of thin window openings with leaded and stained glass panes. A one-storey squared bay window is located to the north of the entrance porch. The second floor includes a number of plain windows with half-timbering and stucco infill. The north façade features small windows in the foundation wall and two large openings on the ground floor with ornamental wood shutters. There are no windows to interrupt the stucco infill and ornamental half-timbering of the second floor (Plate 4).

The west elevation includes a second squared bay window (with clear and leaded and stained glass panes) and window openings and cladding similar to the front (Plate 5). The south façade includes a one-storey wing and a newer wood deck (Plate 6).

The entire structure is covered by a complex roof with different designs and slopes, including a gambrel section over the southeast corner and cross gables. Another unique feature of the home is the 1½-storey frame stable located south of the house (Plate 7). One account by a previous owner suggests that the upper floor of the stable (Plate 8) was used as a “meeting room” for neighbourhood children in the 1940s and 1950s and also to house rabbits.<sup>9</sup>

According to two images and with related anecdotal information, it is evident that the exterior has undergone a number of changes. An image dated ca.1896 (Plate 9) shows the house as it must have

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<sup>9</sup> George F. Dent information, author unknown, dated July 10, 1995.

looked like originally on the Academy Road site, with its “L” shape, an ornate wrap around porch with corner entrance near the northeast corner and a small, one-storey addition (reportedly used as a bunkhouse for the hired men) attached to the south end of the home. Visible also are three large brick chimneys, suggesting several fireplaces and a cook stove.

The next image, dated by one account to the 1940s,<sup>10</sup> shows a considerably altered exterior, much closer to the present building (Plate 10). The southeast corner has been added to; the original porch is gone, replaced by an open entrance porch with second storey deck with wood railing; the original one-storey lean-to on the south side has been replaced by a smaller addition; and half-timbering embellishes the second storey. It is unclear from owner accounts and City of Winnipeg records when this work was completed.

## **INTERIOR**

Much of the interior of this home has been renovated over the years. Given the age of the structure, it is unlikely that its original construction included a wealth of ornamental details. There are several closets with built-in cupboards that could date to the original construction of the home (Plate 11).

The basement is divided into several rooms and is partially finished (Plate 12). The ground floor features living room and dining room spaces, as well as a large, modern kitchen with an addition used as an eating area and a wood accented front foyer (Plates 13-17).

The second floor features four bedrooms (Plates 18 and 19).

## **INTEGRITY**

The building stands on its original site and appears to be in good structural condition. As described above, the building has seen numerous exterior alterations over the years which cannot be exactly dated at present.

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<sup>10</sup> Charles Dent information (son of owner George F. Dent), dated July 14, 1995.

## **STREETSCAPE**

The home stands on a large lot on the south side of Academy Road near the banks of the Assiniboine River (Plate 20). It contributes to its historic residential streetscape.

## **ARCHITECT/CONTRACTORS**

It is unknown at this time who designed and built this home for the Wrights.

## **PERSON/INSTITUTION**

Undoubtedly the key feature of this home is its long and intimate connection with one of Western Canada's influential early families – the Wrights, Alexander and his wife Mary and their children.

Archibald Francis “Archie” Wright was born in 1842 in Largs, Scotland (near Glasgow), moving to Montreal with his parents in 1852. He learned the harness manufacturing trade in Paisley, Canada West (Ontario), 250 kilometres northwest of Toronto<sup>11</sup> and also lived in Fergus, Canada West (Ontario), about 80 kilometres west of Toronto. He then set out travelling, finally settling in the southern United States. During the American Civil War, he made a fortune supplying military equipment to the southern forces in New Orleans. After the war ended, he returned to Canada but was soon travelling again, this time through the Western United States. When he arrived in Fort Garry in 1869 he set up his own harness/saddle shop, the first of its kind in the area, before being arrested by Louis Riel and his men on December 7, 1869.<sup>12</sup>

Originally the business was known as Wright and Arbuckle, general dealers in harness and saddlery, and by the early 1880s Wright was operating a shop of his own at 502 Main Street near William

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<sup>11</sup> L. Gibbons, *Stories Houses Tell* (Winnipeg: Hyperion Press, 1978), p. 140.

<sup>12</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 140; *Winnipeg Tribune*, Summer 1934 and February 21, 1970, p. 24; and W.J. Healy, *op. cit.*, pp. 233-34. The arrest came just three weeks after the Wright's marriage and one of the stories surrounding Mr. Wright's arrest had wife Mary Wright smuggling in a bottle of brandy in her sleeve so that the incarcerated men had “Christmas spirits” with which to celebrate the season. On a second occasion, Mrs. Wright and the daughter of another detainee were arrested by Riel's men when a letter they were smuggling in under a cake slipped off the plate.

Avenue beside old City Hall (Plate 21). Shortly before the turn-of-the-century, Wright entered into a partnership with Thomas A. Van Vliet as Wright and Van Vliet and operated the business on William Avenue just west of King Street (Plate 22). The pair later founded the Winnipeg Saddlery Company and built a new shop at 284 William Avenue in 1903, the lower two storeys of which still stands today (Plate 23).<sup>13</sup> Wright remained president of this enterprise until his death on September 19, 1912 at his home on Academy Road.<sup>14</sup>

His business influence was not confined solely to harnesses, in 1873, he constructed a 2½-storey commercial-residential building on the west side of Main Street at William Avenue – the Wright Block had three stores on its main level (one occupied by his own harness shop), with residential suites above.<sup>15</sup> Four years later, this building was converted into a hotel known as the “Rossin House” and formally opened February 25, 1878 (Plate 24).<sup>16</sup>

One of Wright’s major contributions was the construction of the Leland Hotel on William Avenue, begun in 1883 and opened with a gala banquet on April 29, 1884 (Plate 25).<sup>17</sup> By the mid-1890s, however, the Wright had become embroiled in a financial scandal and was forced to sign over the property to a bank liquidator to cover his debt.<sup>18</sup>

He was also active in the public realm: he helped build the first public school in Winnipeg; was a member of the first board of Winnipeg school trustees; and was an alderman for the first five years after Winnipeg incorporated as a city, presiding over the finance committee.<sup>19</sup>

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<sup>13</sup> Henderson’s Directory, 1882-1906.

<sup>14</sup> Pioneers and Early Citizens of Manitoba (Winnipeg: Manitoba Library Association, 1971).

<sup>15</sup> Manitoban, October 4, 1873, p. 3 and December 13, 1873, p. 3.

<sup>16</sup> Manitoba Free Press, February 18, 1878, p. 1, February 26, 1878, p. 1. The Rossin House was demolished in 1887 and the site would ultimately be occupied by the Union Tower, 504 Main Street by the early 1900s.

<sup>17</sup> “Leland House,” Sun, April 29, 1884, p.2.

<sup>18</sup> R.R. Rostecki, “218-222 William Avenue, Leland Hotel,” report for the Historical Buildings Committee, July 1997.

<sup>19</sup> Pioneers and Early Citizens of Manitoba (Winnipeg: Manitoba Library Association, 1971).

Wright was also an avid farmer and is credited with experimenting with a wide range of crops including fruit trees, sugar cane, water melons and peanuts. He introduced sweet clover to the prairies, which continues to be an important crop. Most importantly, however, was his introduction of Holstein cattle to Western Canada.<sup>20</sup>

Wright's wife, born Mary Ramsey at Upper Fort Garry on August 27, 1849, was also an important figure.<sup>21</sup> She was the daughter of Robert and Agnes Ramsey who had arrived at the Fort from Hudson Bay in 1848. Mr. Ramsay immediately took up his position as Company butcher.<sup>22</sup> After seven years of service he was given property near present-day Balmoral Hall School (Westminster Avenue). Mary Ramsay travelled with her mother to Fort Carlton (near present-day Prince Albert, Saskatchewan) and in the winter of 1868-69 met her future husband. Mary was known throughout the Settlement, even when the family moved west to the Academy Road property (Plate 26) – the home was often used as a stopping house for travellers coming and going to the Settlement and Mrs. Wright was well-known as the host of the Lilac Tea, a spring event that continues to this day as a fundraiser for St. James Anglican Church. She took over the presidency of the Winnipeg Saddlery Company from her husband upon his death, a position she kept until her own death at the age of 90 in 1939.<sup>23</sup>

The couple had eleven children, six grew to adulthood: Robert John (born 1872), James Archibald (ca.1876), Agnes Jane (1878), Mabel Margaret (1880), Stewart (also as Stuart) Malcolm (1884) and Edith May (1894).<sup>24</sup> Robert J. Wright, built his home at 1 Frank Street in 1907 (Plate 27) and became Superintendent of Works for the Town of Tuxedo for more than 40 years.<sup>25</sup> Agnes J.

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<sup>20</sup> Marilyn Boyle (granddaughter of Archibald and Mary Wright), letter to Mr. and Mrs. H.J. Weil (owners of 694 Academy Road, 1978-2003), dated May 24, 1997.

<sup>21</sup> Winnipeg Tribune, March 22, 1939; Winnipeg Free Press, November 5, 1949. When the Winnipeg Tribune newspaper hired Lillian Gibbons to write a series of articles on important Winnipeg women, Mary Wright was the first chosen as the first personality.

<sup>22</sup> Loc. cit.

<sup>23</sup> L. Gibbons, Stories Houses Tell (Winnipeg: Hyperion Press, 1978), p. 140.

<sup>24</sup> Census of Canada, 1901 and 1906.

<sup>25</sup> Tuxedo: A History and Walking Tour, op. cit., n.p.; and Winnipeg Tribune, March 12, 1912, p. 2.

Wright was known as “Birdie” and in 1939, after her mother’s death and the sale of the Academy Road property, she built herself a home just to the south at 109 Fulham Avenue (Plate 28).

Mary Wright died in the Academy Road home and it was sold soon after to George F. (1892-1960) and Grace (nee. Leone, 1897-1988) Dent. G.F. Dent was the general manager of General Foods for Western Canada (Lakehead to the Pacific coast). The Dents and their four sons and one daughter all lived in the house but during World War II, when all four sons were overseas, the house was opened as a boarding house, offered to officers and servicemen from the Fort Osborne Barracks and pilots enrolled in the Commonwealth Air Training Plan.<sup>26</sup>

Mr. and Mrs. Sehon were the owners/occupants in the 1970s and Herbert and Judith Weil from 1978 to 2003.<sup>27</sup>

## **EVENT**

The St. James Anglican Church has for 121 years, celebrated an annual spring tea, now known as the Mary Wright Lilac Tea. Originally hosted at the Wright Home on Academy Road, it was so named because of the large lilac hedge that grew near the home on its east side.<sup>28</sup> The annual fund raiser for the congregation was regularly advertised in the local Winnipeg papers as an important event on the social calendar of the community.

## **CONTEXT**

In terms of the development of West Winnipeg and the community of Tuxedo, the Wright House is believed to be one of the earliest structures still extant. Developing slowly as an agricultural region, the land was surveyed and sold off in river lots, long, thin strips of land that ensured all owners had direct access to the river – the most important early transportation and communication link in the

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<sup>26</sup> George F. Dent information, author unknown, dated July 10, 1995.

<sup>27</sup> City of Winnipeg Assessment Roll, Roll No. 724641-12-1, 1960-1990.

<sup>28</sup> L. Gibbons, “An Album of Winnipeg Women,” Winnipeg Tribune, July 21, 1934, p. 9.

area. Population increased in the first two decades of the 20<sup>th</sup> century meant increased pressure to ‘urbanize’ the outlying areas and former rural municipalities incorporated as towns and cities, including St. Boniface, St. Vital, Transcona, St. James and Tuxedo. This urbanization led to the subdivision of the old river lots into small lots for commercial and residential use. The Wright House pre-dates the creation of the planned Town of Tuxedo and is a reminder of the early agrarian development of the region.

### **LANDMARK**

Set on a large piece of property near the river, the Wright House is conspicuous in the neighbourhood context, although few would know its history and the important part it played in the development of agriculture in Western Canada.



## APPENDIX I

### CITY OF WINNIPEG - Preliminary Report Assessment Record

Building Address: 694 Academy Road

Building Name: Wright House

Original Use: residence

Current Use: residence

Roll No.: 12072464100

P.C.: 10

R.S.N.: 127534

Legal Description: 1/2 St. Charles and 62/3 St. Boniface, Plan 25990, Lot 7

Location: south side between Wellington Crescent and Kenaston Boulevard

Date of Construction: ca.1881

Storeys: 2 + basement

Construction Type: Frame

**Heritage Status: INVENTORY**

Building Permits (Plans available: [A] Archives; [M] Microfilm; [4<sup>th</sup>] 4<sup>th</sup> floor, 65 Garry Street):

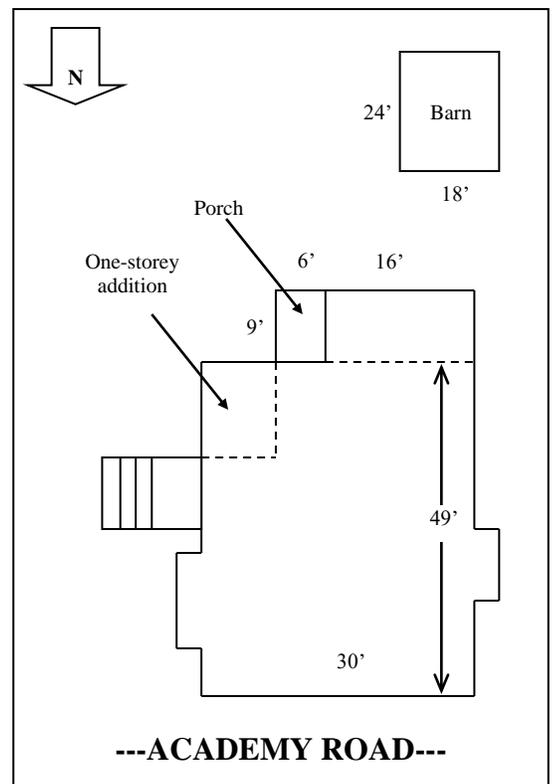
#### Information:

- 30 x 29 x 26½ + = 34,654 cu. ft. (981.3 m<sup>3</sup>)

- ceiling heights- B- 8'; 1<sup>st</sup>- 8½'; 2<sup>nd</sup>- 4-8'

**ARCHITECT: UNKNOWN**

**CONTRACTOR: UNKNOWN**



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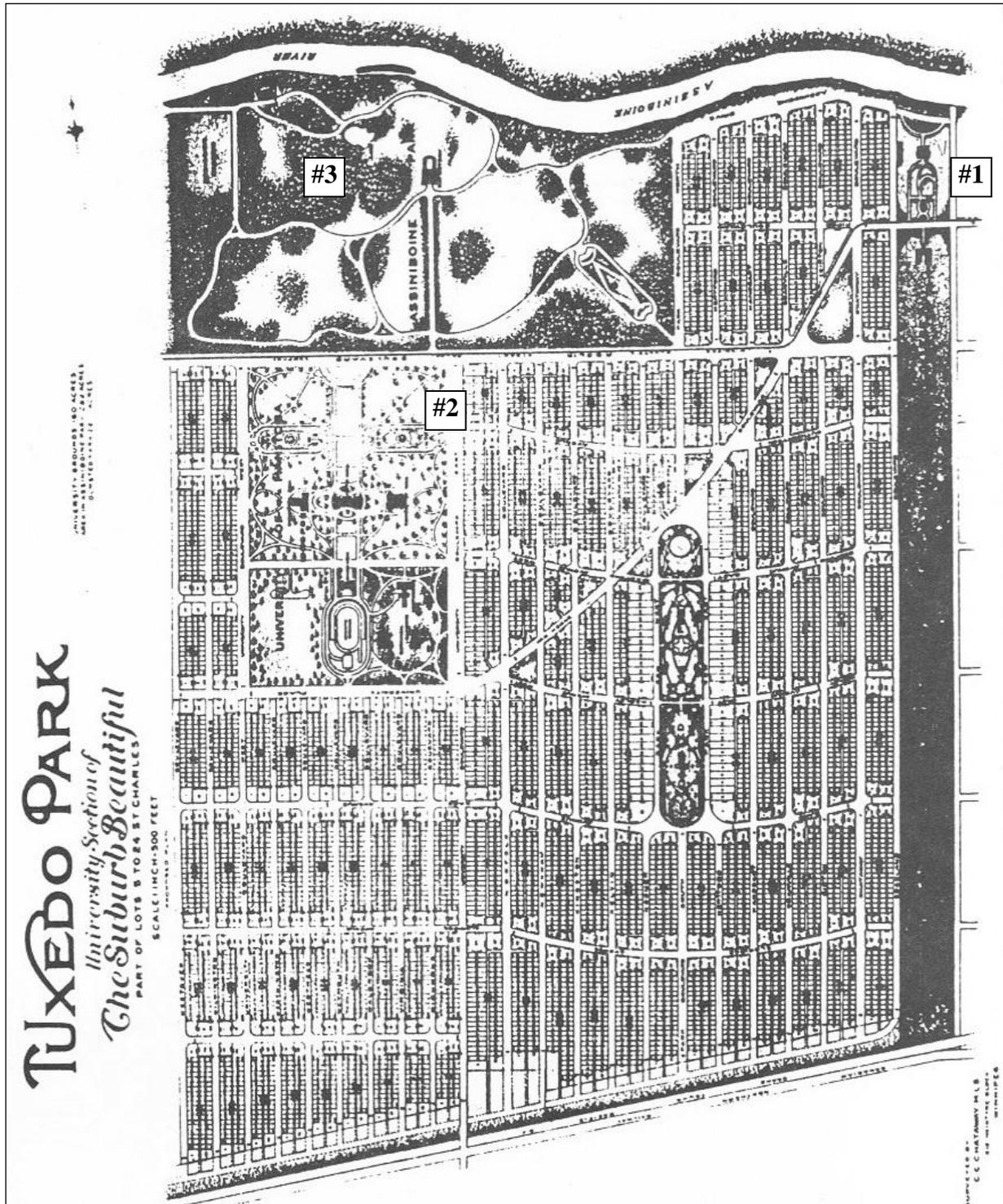


Plate 1 – The 1910 Omsted Brothers’ design for the Town of Tuxedo. This plan, which officially became the City of Winnipeg Subdivision Plan 1714 of 1911, has seen very few changes since its adoption. The Manitoba Agricultural College is located at #1, the planned University of Manitoba site at #2 and Assiniboine Park at #3. Wright House is located just east of the map. (Reproduced from *Tuxedo. A History and Walking Tour* [Winnipeg: Manitoba Historical Society, 1991].)

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Plate 2 – Archibald & Mary Wright House, 694 Academy Road, front (east) and south façades, 2008. (M. Peterson, 2008.)

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Plate 3 – Archibald & Mary Wright House, 694 Academy Road, detail of front (east) façade, 2008. (M. Peterson, 2008.)

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Plate 4 – Archibald & Mary Wright House, 694 Academy Road, front (east) and north façades, 2008. (M. Peterson, 2008.)



Plate 5 – Archibald & Mary Wright House, 694 Academy Road, rear (west) and north façades, 2008. (M. Peterson, 2008.)

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Plate 6 – Archibald & Mary Wright House, 694 Academy Road, south façade, 2008. (M. Peterson, 2008.)

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Plate 7 – Archibald & Mary Wright House, 694 Academy Road, former stable, south and west façades with house in background (top) and east façade (bottom), 2008. (M. Peterson, 2008.)

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Plate 8 – Archibald & Mary Wright House, 694 Academy Road, second floor of former stable, 2008. (M. Peterson, 2008.)

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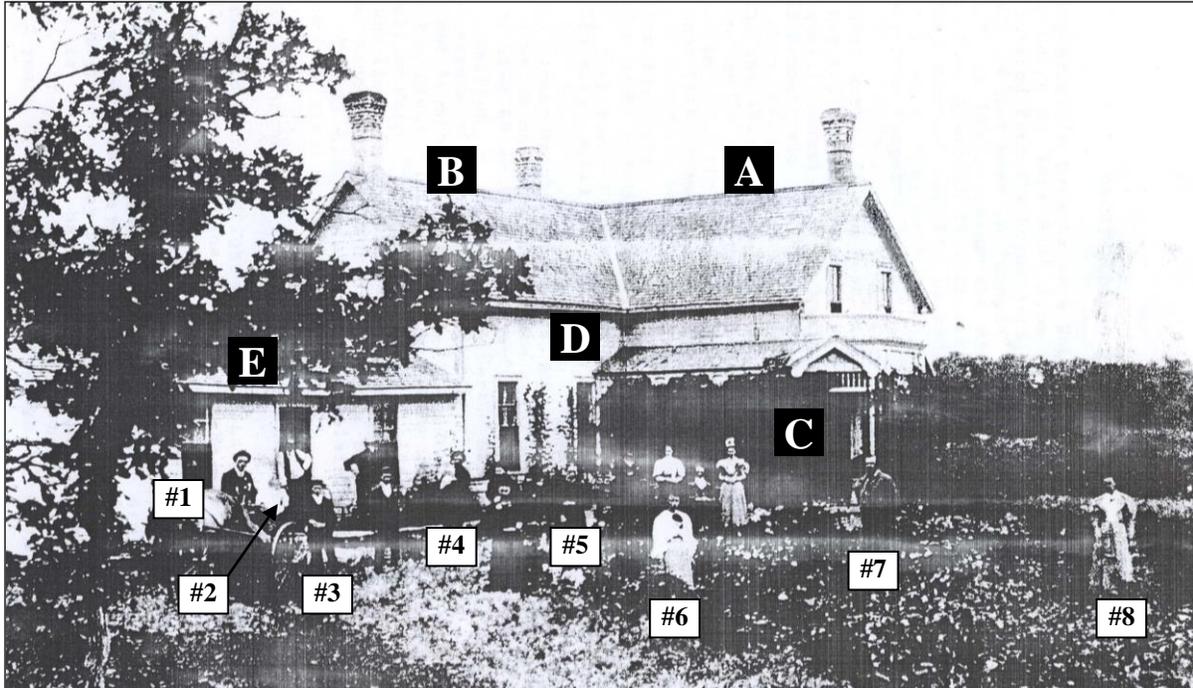


Plate 9 – Archibald & Mary Wright House, 694 Academy Road, ca.1896. It appears from the photograph that the sections “A” and “B” still form part of the present-day house (the door and wrap around porch “C” has been removed and an addition made including the present-day entrance at “D”). There are accounts of a small bunk house addition which would likely be “E” and has been removed. According to one family account (Marilyn Boyle, granddaughter of Archibald and Mary Wright), Archibald and Mary and all their children are pictured: #1- James Archibald Wright, second son; #2- Edith May, youngest child, approximately 18 months old; #3- Stuart Malcolm, youngest son; #4- Robert John, eldest son; #5- Mary; #6- Agnes Jane or Mabel Margaret, daughter; #7- Archibald; #8- Agnes Jane or Mabel Margaret, daughter. (Supplied by E. Laflamme, original from Marilyn Boyle.)

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Plate 10 – Archibald & Mary Wright House, 694 Academy Road, ca.1940. (Supplied by E. Laflamme.)

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Plate 11 – Archibald & Mary Wright House, 694 Academy Road, built-in cabinets on the second floor, 2008. (M. Peterson, 2008.)

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Plate 12 – Archibald & Mary Wright House, 694 Academy Road, basement, 2008. (M. Peterson, 2008.)

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Plate 13 – Archibald & Mary Wright House, 694 Academy Road, dining room with fireplace, 2008. (M. Peterson, 2008.)



Plate 14 – Archibald & Mary Wright House, 694 Academy Road, living room with wood wainscoting and leaded and stained glass window, 2008. (M. Peterson, 2008.)

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Plate 15 – Archibald & Mary Wright House, 694 Academy Road, one of the many stained glass panes found throughout the home, 2008. (M. Peterson, 2008.)

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Plate 16 – Archibald & Mary Wright House, 694 Academy Road, foyer, 2008. (M. Peterson, 2008.)

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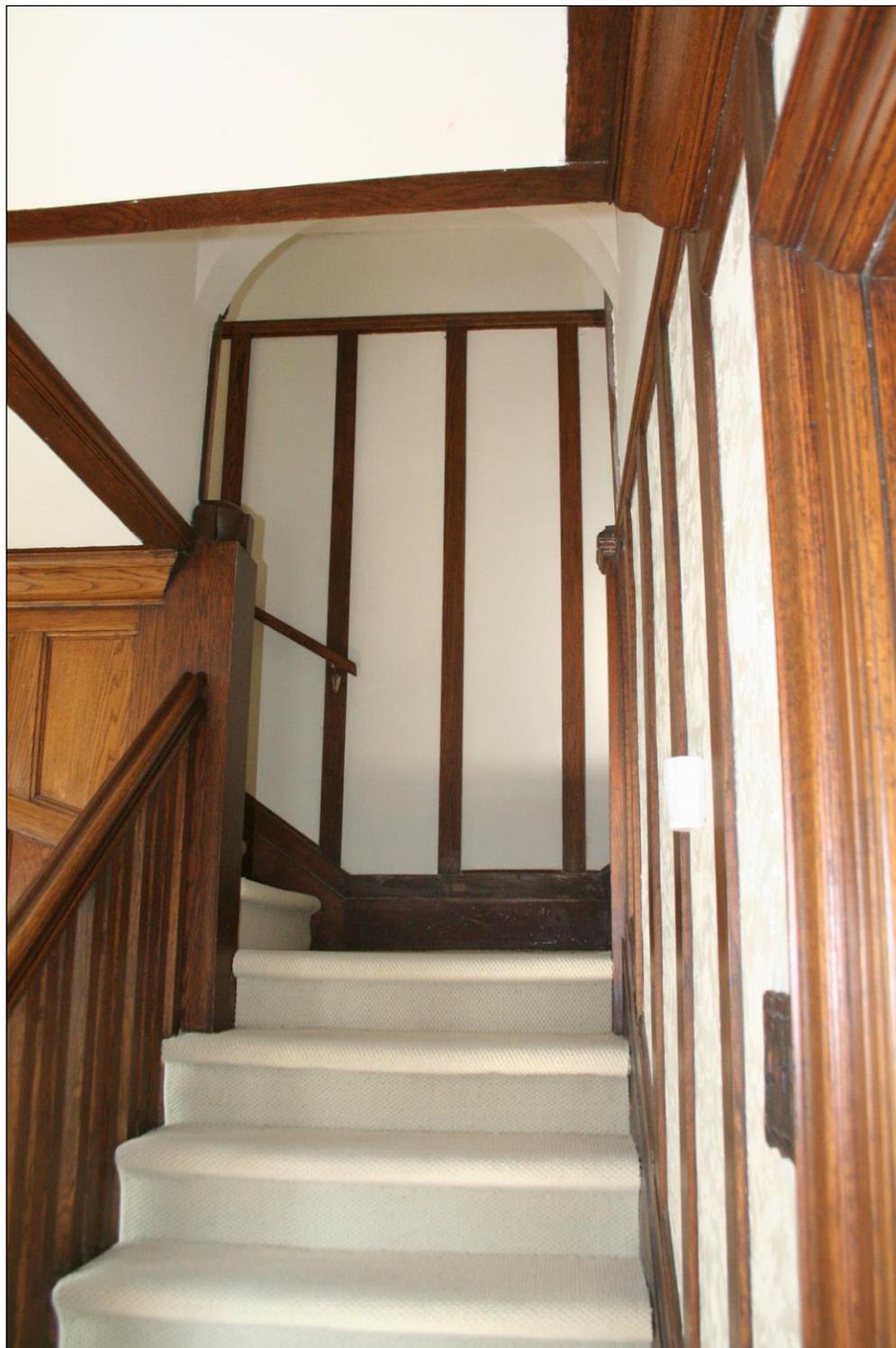


Plate 17 – Archibald & Mary Wright House, 694 Academy Road, foyer stairs, 2008. (M. Peterson, 2008.)

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Plate 18 – Archibald & Mary Wright House, 694 Academy Road, second floor bedroom, 2008.  
(M. Peterson, 2008.)

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Plate 19 – Archibald & Mary Wright House, 694 Academy Road, split stairs to the second floor, 2008. (M. Peterson, 2008.)

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Plate 20 – Archibald & Mary Wright House, 694 Academy Road looking south from Academy Road, 2008. The lilac hedge would be at the left side of the picture. (M. Peterson, 2008.)

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Plate 21 – A. Wright Saddler, 502 Main Street, ca.1882. (Courtesy of M. Smith.)

694 ACADEMY ROAD – ARCHIBALD & MARY WRIGHT HOUSE



Plate 22 – South side of William Avenue, west of King Street, ca.1901. The small Wright and Van Vliet Company Building, with its wooden horses for advertising (arrow), is located just west of the Maw Building. (Courtesy of the Archives of Manitoba.)

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Plate 23 – Winnipeg Saddlery Block, 284 William Avenue, built 1903, 1998. (M. Peterson, 1998.)

**694 ACADEMY ROAD – ARCHIBALD & MARY WRIGHT HOUSE**

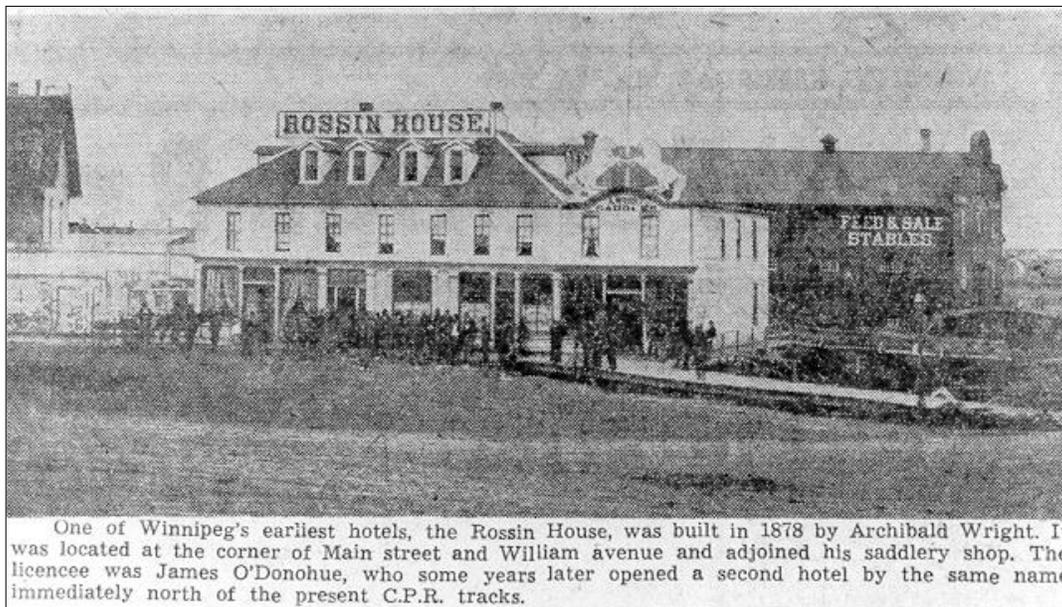


Plate 24 - Rossin House, southwest corner Main Street and William Avenue, ca.1880. The Feed and Sale Stables in the background was also owned and built by Wright. (Reproduced from the Winnipeg Free Press, May 28, 1949, p. 22.)

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Plate 25 - Leland House, 218-22 William Avenue, ca.1888 as it was originally built (top) and in 1893 after the major renovations of 1892-93 (bottom). (Provincial Archives of Manitoba, Thomas Burns Collection #423 (top) and Provincial Archives of Manitoba, Hotels - Leland – 1 (bottom).)

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Plate 26 – Mary Wright stands with a grandchild in front of the Wright House, Academy Road, ca. 1910. (Courtesy of M. Smith [great-great-grandson].)

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Plate 27 – Robert J. Wright House, 1 Frank Street, built 1906-07, front (east) and north façades, 2008. (M. Peterson, 2008.)

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Plate 28 – Agnes J. “Birdie” Wright House, 109 Fulham Avenue, built 1939, front (south) façade, 2008. (M. Peterson, 2008.)