



171 MAIN STREET

CAUCHON BLOCK (EMPIRE HOTEL)

City of Winnipeg
Historical Buildings & Resources Committee
Researcher: M. Peterson
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171 MAIN STREET – CAUCHON BLOCK (EMPIRE HOTEL)

Main Street, as we now know it, began like all other overland routes in the vicinity of The Forks, first as a trail made by the First Nations groups utilizing the area for trade, for seasonal habitation, for hunting and fishing and for burial.¹ These footpaths were increasingly utilized with the arrival of the Europeans and the advent of the fur trade economy. Many of these well-used trails then evolved into the paired ruts made by the large wooden wheels of the Red River carts travelling along the important “Main highway” between the region’s chief trading posts of the mid-1800s – Lower Fort Garry, was built between 1831 and 1839 about thirty kilometres up the Red River from The Forks, and Upper Fort Garry, built 1835-1837 (and expanded 1852-1854)² at the south end of what is now Main Street.³ This was a much-travelled route and the Main Highway quickly became the tiny community’s most important overland link.

With the end of the fur trade, the creation of the Province of Manitoba and the incorporation of the City of Winnipeg came a need for more permanent solutions to the dirt streets that turned into “Manitoba gumbo” when it rained. Dirt roads and wooden sidewalks gave way to concrete and asphalt, streetcar tracks and traffic lights in the 20th century (Plates 1-3).

As Winnipeg’s primary road, Main Street saw a great deal of development and commercialization, especially during the early 1880s when the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway (CPR) through the city and Western Canada caused a real estate boom. During this frantic period, fortunes were gained and lost in the speculation market. In 1882, Winnipeg’s population doubled to 25,000

¹ Rodger Guinn, The Red-Assiniboine Junction: A Land Use and Structural History, 1770-1980, Manuscript Report Series #355 (Ottawa, ON: Parks Canada, 1980) cited in R.R. Rostecki, “130 Main Street – Upper Fort Garry Gate,” report for the Historical Buildings Committee, June 1991 (below as Rostecki, 130 Main Street), p. 1.

² The trip between the two posts usually took a full day. William Douglas, “The Forks’ Becomes a City,” in Papers read before the Historical and Scientific Society of Manitoba, Series III, No. 1. (Winnipeg, MB: Advocate Printers, 1945), p. 66 cited in Rostecki, 130 Main Street, p. 1.

³ Dismantling of the stone walls of Upper Fort Garry began in 1871 with the removal of part of the east wall. The last remnants of the walls and buildings (except for the remaining Gate), were removed by the summer of 1883. Brad Loewen, A History of the Structures at Upper Fort Garry, 1835-1887, unpublished manuscript on file, Parks Canada, Historic Research Section, Prairie Region, pp. 95-101; “To Contractors,” Manitoba Free Press, January 7, 1880, p. 1; and Manitoba Free Press, July 17, 1883, p 8, all cited in Rostecki, 130 Main Street, pp. 4-5.

and the value of construction hit the \$5-million mark.⁴ This incredible construction boom caused a shortage of materials and skilled labour and several of the new buildings were cheaply and/or improperly constructed.⁵

This increased population necessitated the construction of many commercial blocks and many business owners chose Main Street to sell their wares. Business blocks of all sizes and descriptions lined both sides of the street north of the old fort, and by the beginning of the 20th century, there were few empty lots between the fort and Portage Avenue.⁶

In the midst of Winnipeg's real estate boom, in December 1880, Manitoba's Lieutenant Governor, Joseph-Édouard Cauchon, bought three lots from the Hudson's Bay Company on the southeast corner of Main Street and York Avenue, opposite the new Hudson's Bay Company Department Store, for the inflated sum of \$60,000.⁷ More than a year later, in April 1882, the basement had been excavated and the architect was calling for tenders for the superstructure.

Opposite the new Hudson's Bay Company Department Store, Cauchon built an elaborate four-storey retail/office building, the Cauchon Block, officially opened in February 1883 (Plate 4).

STYLE

The Cauchon Block was designed in the Victorian Italianate style, popular in the last two decades of the 19th century. The buildings could be symmetrical or asymmetrical, most often with a flat roof and arched window openings.⁸ The style was based on examples from villas in

⁴ "Winnipeg! Its Wonderful Growth in the Year 1882," The Winnipeg Sun, December 29, 1882.

⁵ Alan F.J. Artibise "Winnipeg's City Halls, 1876-1965," in Manitoba Pageant, (Winnipeg, MB: Manitoba Historical Society), Spring 1977, p. 7.

⁶ "Main Street," Manitoba Free Press, December 30, 1882.

⁷ R.R. Rostecki, "The Early History of the Cauchon Block, Later the Empire Hotel," in Manitoba Pageant, Spring 1976, Vol. 21, No. 3, Manitoba Historical Society, online version; and Andrée Désilets, "Cauchon, Joseph-Édouard," in Dictionary of Canadian Biography, Vol. XI (1881-1890), online version (University of Toronto/Université Laval).

⁸ Identifying Architectural Styles in Manitoba (Winnipeg, MB: Manitoba Culture, Heritage and Citizenship, 1991), pp. 17-18.

Italy and used a variety of elements to create its picturesque qualities: enriched mouldings, quoins, columns and other densely grouped ornamentation.

CONSTRUCTION

The Cauchon Block's construction was extremely rare and unique. The solid brick building's two main façades, west facing Main Street and north facing York Avenue, featured 31 decorative cast-iron columns⁹ on the ground floor, the entire façades clad in stamped galvanized iron with some detailing completed in stamped zinc sheets.¹⁰ These components were produced entirely by local manufacturers, a large project completed early in Winnipeg's history. The metal pieces were joined by continuous soldering, much of the work done in the manufacturing shop prior to installation and the Parks Canada report called the quality of the joints "...very constant and a minimum but safe quantity of soldering was used; they reflect good craftsmanship."¹¹

The metal cladding was nailed onto wood and then attached to the masonry walls of the superstructure.

In 1896, a new two-storey brick wing was completed on the northeast corner, replacing the wing that was destroyed by fire a year earlier. A second two-storey portion was built at the southeast corner, date unknown (Plate 5). Known City of Winnipeg Building Permits taken out against the property are found in Table One below.

⁹ Smith Carter Partners, Demolition of The Empire Hotel, Main Street, Winnipeg, Manitoba for The Great West Life Assurance Co. Ltd. (Winnipeg, MB: Smith Carter Partners, 1982), p. 3.

¹⁰ Parks Canada, Analysis of the Facade, Empire Hotel, Main Street, Winnipeg, Manitoba (Winnipeg, MB: Parks Canada, Engineering & Architecture – Prairie Regional Office, 1976), n.p.

¹¹ Ibid., n.p. This report went on to conclude that the metal cladding was "as sound as it was when it was first put up."

Table One
City of Winnipeg Building Permits for 171 Main Street, 1900-1980

YEAR	NO.	PLANS	AMOUNT	DESCRIPTION
1904	1264		\$20,000	Improvements (conversion to hotel)
1947 ¹²	?		\$24,000	Repairs
1949	?		\$74,155.06	Interior alterations
1957	1146	CS		Construct fire escape
1964	238	CS		Interior alterations
1965	2526	R516		Interior alterations
1965	8501	R515		Interior alterations

DESIGN

The building's two main façades, west and north, were designed with similar ornamentation, connected by an angled corner (Plates 6-10). The façades were divided horizontally by cornices above main and third floor windows and the ground floor featured cast iron columns separating the large arched window and door openings. The second and third floors featured windows in arched openings, balustrades in the spandrels, attached, squared and fluted columns with ornate heads, oversized bracketing, scrolls and leaves and a circular window at the east end of the third floor of the north façade (Plate 11). The fourth floor included double and triple arched window openings and similar attached columns. The roofline was embellished with a complete entablature and balustraded parapet.

The smaller, two-storey east wing of the north façade was much plainer, arched window openings and modest brickwork on both floors.

¹² Reference to 1947 and 1949 repair work in I. Saunders, "Empire Hotel," Canadian Inventory of Historic Buildings report, 1974, n.p. The 1949 work entailed remodelling bathrooms and repairing walls, floors and plumbing.

INTERIOR

An extensive contemporary account of the building's interior was published locally. The block would contain 8 main-floor stores and 35 upper floor offices, each with 4 rooms.¹³

Extensive alterations occurred to the interior when the upper storeys were converted into residential space (1896) and when the block was converted into a hotel (1904), the later causing a major redesign of the ground floor.

According to drawing produced in 1976, the basement was divided into a number of unidentified rooms, the main floor into a central lobby with large beverage room to the south and open space to the north (likely a dining room) with offices to the rear and the three upper floors divided into residential suites on either side of a wide central hall, both one- and two-room suites (some with bathrooms) and shared bathrooms facilities on each floor (Plate 12).

INTEGRITY

The building was demolished in the early 1980s, although three bays from the main façade have been carefully rebuilt.

STREETSCAPE

This warehouse was an important contributor to two main thoroughfares in Winnipeg's downtown (Plates 13 and 14).

ARCHITECT/CONTRACTORS

The Cauchon Block was designed by Louis Arsene Désy, a Québec-born architect and engineer who worked in Winnipeg from 1880-1885 (Plate 15) and had a modest local practice (see Appendix I for biographical information).

¹³ Weekly Free Press, April 12, 1881.

Charles H. Wheeler was the architect who designed the 1896 conversion and modernization work¹⁴ and Alexander and William Melville were hired to redesign the block into a hotel in 1904-1905.¹⁵

The principal contract for the construction of the block went to John Ennis. Subcontracts included: Bronnet and Cassan, brickwork; Frank Brydges of the Vulcan Iron Works, cast iron; Linklater and Deslauriers, galvanized iron ornamentation and gas and steam fittings; and Thomas, Benoit and Company, bricks.¹⁶

PERSON/INSTITUTION

Joseph-Édouard Cauchon was born in St. Roch, Lower Canada (now Québec) in 1816 (Plate 16). After a classical education, he studied law and was called to the Bar of Lower Canada in 1843 although he never practiced.¹⁷ He turned, instead, to journalism, founding *Le Journal de Québec* in 1842, owning it until 1862 and acting as its editor until 1875.

Cauchon's other interest was politics and the combination of wealth and influence led him to be described as "one of the most powerful Conservatives in Canada East" (Québec) by 1864.¹⁸ Immediately following Confederation in 1867, he was called upon to become the prime minister and form a government for the new province of Québec but circumstances made this impossible and he served as a member of the Legislative Assembly of Québec from 1867-1874. He was appointed the new Canadian Senate's first Speaker in 1867, holding the position for two years.¹⁹ Also during this period, he was Mayor of Québec (1865-1867). In 1872, he sat in the Canadian House of Commons as an Independent. Political corruption charges surface, forcing his

¹⁴ Manitoba Free Press, February 26, 1896, p. 5.

¹⁵ R.R. Rostecki, "The Early History of the Cauchon Block, Later the Empire Hotel," op. cit.

¹⁶ Winnipeg Sun, August 31, 1882.

¹⁷ A. Désilets, op. cit.; and "Cauchon, Joseph Edouard," in Memorable Manitobans, Manitoba Historical Society website, 2011.

¹⁸ A. Désilets, op. cit.

¹⁹ Ibid. This biography notes that even with strong opposition to his appointment to the Senate, Cauchon was able to secure the position because of his ambition and influence.

resignation in December 1872, although he was re-elected to the House of Commons in 1874, this time as a Liberal, and was a part of the cabinet as President of the Council (1875-1877) and then the Minister of Internal Revenue (1877). With a general election coming in 1878, Prime Minister Alexander Mackenzie dismissed Cauchon from the party, telling a colleague:

“I told Cauchon that I could not maintain him any longer, that his advent had done us harm everywhere; and whether just or unjust the feeling was so strong and universal against him that I had resolved not to go to the elections with him.”²⁰

But once again, Cauchon used his influence, which by this time was waning, to gain the appointment as Manitoba’s third Lieutenant Governor, assuming the position in October 1877. His appointment raised racial concerns, many English-speaking citizens worried that Cauchon would work only on behalf of Francophone Manitobans and French-speaking citizens hoping to improve their standing in light of increasing immigration from English Canada. Despite these concerns, it is generally agreed that he was a capable representative of the Crown. He left the office in September 1882.

Cauchon had, throughout his adult life, been heavily involved in land speculation; it had been the base of his considerable wealth and led to his wider influence. His arrival in Winnipeg in the late 1870s coincided with the railway-based real estate boom of the early 1880s. Local Winnipeg papers included several articles on Cauchon’s land deals, one stated he had earned \$1,000,000 by March 1882 and another claiming he sold 120 lots in Point Douglas over a three day period for over \$15,000.²¹

One of his biggest speculative deals was the construction of the Cauchon Block on Main Street, which Cauchon himself estimated to have cost \$130,000 to build.²² The owner, given the heightened economics of the time, expected to realize significant profit in rents and pay for his building within three years. Unfortunately, Winnipeg’s economy had begun to slacken even before his block was finished and reports of failing businesses were published daily in the papers.

²⁰ Prime Minister Alexander Mackenzie to George Brown, quoted in *ibid.*

²¹ *Ibid.*

²² R.R. Rostecki, “The Early History of the Cauchon Block, Later the Empire Hotel,” *op. cit.*

In 1884, the ailing Cauchon, who was living in the block, was forced to mortgage the property. This Québec-based company chose to convert the upper storey office space into residential apartments and because of the local housing shortage, the block getting its first tenant in October 1884.²³ In April 1885, a fire started in the rear of the building and during 1889, E.J. Price became its sole owner. Another fire, in 1895, took three lives (two residents and a firefighter). Damage was estimated at between twenty and thirty thousand dollars and the north-east wing was totally destroyed.

Major renovations occurred in 1896, the structure was renamed the Assiniboine Block, converted into a modern apartment building on the American Plan (three meals provided daily). Fire prevention was updated, a hydraulic elevator added, new arched windows on the ground floor and a two-storey brick wing was completed at the northeast corner of the building.²⁴

In 1904, the Canadian Northern Railway began plans to run its main line in the rail yards just east of Main Street (today's The Forks), which greatly increased the land value of the Assiniboine Block and it was purchased by Archibald, Alexander and John McLaren, well-known hotelkeepers. The brothers then financed extensive renovations, approximately \$50,000, to convert the block into a hotel, opening "The Empire" on February 2, 1905. The Manitoba Free Press, gave a full description of the new facility, stating "Good taste is in evidence in all parts of the hotel and the patrons of the Empire will feel that everything possible has been done for their comfort."²⁵

The Empire's status as Winnipeg's first-class hotel was quickly usurped by the CPR's Royal Alexandra Hotel opened in 1906. The Empire was sold in 1909 to contractor R.J. Mackenzie, who continued to operate the hotel into the 1920s. It continued to function through the 20th century as one of Winnipeg's modest hotels.

²³ A. Désilets, op. cit. Cauchon retired to his son's homestead in the Qu'Appelle Valley, where he died on February 23, 1885.

²⁴ Ibid., cost of these alterations was reported to be \$30,000.

²⁵ Manitoba Free Press, February 4, 1905, p. 9.

In 1974, Great West Life Assurance Company purchased the building and the adjacent vacant lot but a feasibility study found renovations too costly for the company's plans. Under the threat of demolition, the Province of Manitoba designated the building in February 1976 and an analysis of the façades was conducted for Parks Canada (Plates 17 and 18), which had entertained a plan to restore the building for its own use as offices. The finding of this engineering report suggested that repairs, levelling, underpinning and other necessary work to bring the building back to a usable state would cost over \$1-million and that the metal cladding would have to be completely removed.²⁶ R.P. Malis, Director, Parks Canada, Prairie Region, was quoted as saying the Empire Hotel's "...structural condition, its available space, the economics of restoration, and its location in relation to other heritage properties, has proved impractical for our purposes."²⁷

The hotel ceased operations on January 10, 1976 and auctioned off all of the hotel equipment and furniture. A month later, the Province of Manitoba designed the Empire Hotel façade remnants as an Historic Site.

But despite this and other efforts, the building was demolished in 1982 (Plates 19-21). But much of the unique metal cladding of the structure was carefully disassembled, numbered and recorded (Plate 22). Some of the collection is still stored by the City of Winnipeg (Plates 23 and 24) and a section of the façade was rebuilt at the Centre Culturel Franco-Manitobain, 340 Provencher Boulevard (Plate 25).

EVENT

There is no known significant historical event connected with this building.

²⁶ Crosier Greenberg & Partners, Empire Hotel: Report on Present Structural Condition and Possible Reconstruction for Parks Canada and Department of Public Works (Winnipeg, MB: Crosier Greenberg & Partners, 1976), p. 2.

²⁷ Quoted in Indian and Northern Affairs Department Communiqué, 1976, p. 1.

CONTEXT

The Cauchon Block/Empire Hotel fits contextually into a number of historic themes of the City of Winnipeg. It was constructed during the real estate boom of the early 1880s when many structures were completed to house the growing population and businesses locating in the city. Its original developer/owner, Joseph-Édouard Cauchon, was a person of national and provincial importance as a politician and newspaper publisher.

It was converted into one of Winnipeg's first apartment blocks and then, in the early 20th century, was redeveloped as a hotel, supplying an increasing demand for this type of facility as Winnipeg's primacy as Western Canada's leading metropolitan centre was becoming firmly established. While not considered one of the city's luxury hotels, it operated for many decades as one of many downtown establishments, catering to a specific clientele.

LANDMARK

When the building was occupying its corner location on Main Street, its unique architecture and scale made it a very conspicuous building.

APPENDIX I

Louis Arsene Désy¹

Désy was born in St. Cuthbert, Berthier County, Québec on March 28, 1856, and attended public school in Montréal and then the College of Joliette. He came to Winnipeg in 1880 and worked there until 1885. He designed a number of buildings in the city and also designed stations all along the Canadian Pacific Railway line west of Winnipeg to Vancouver, BC. He was also a partner in the brick manufacturing firm of Thomas Benoit and Company in 1881.² From 1885-1887, he worked in Minnesota before returning to Montréal and starting a mechanical engineering career.

He was hired as the mechanical superintendent for the Montréal Harbour Commissioners, in charge of dredge and wharf improvements (1894-1901), dredging superintendent for the St. Lawrence Channel and Lake St. Peter (1901-1904), dredging superintendent at Kashmir, India (1905-1910), and consulting engineer for the Bucyrus Company in the operation of dredges on the New York State Barge Canal (1910-1911). He then designed and operated a dredge until the First World War, when he worked as the Chief Engineer for Limburners Limited, a manufacturer of shells and fuses. After the War, he returned to Montréal and worked as an architect. He died at Ste. Madelaine d'Outrement, Québec in 1924.

A list of his local work would include:

St. Mary's Academy Building , Notre Dame Street East, 1880 (demolished) – Plate 26
Cauchon Block, 171 Main Street, 1883 (demolished)
Onis Monchamp Residence, St. Mary's Street at Garry Street, 1881 (demolished)
Alex Brown Residence, Rutherford Street at Rover Street, 1881 (demolished)
Thibeau and Company Store, Thistle Street, 1881 (demolished)
St. Mary's Roman Catholic Cathedral, 353 St. Mary's Avenue, major addition, 1883
W. Higgins & Company Warehouse, Portage Avenue East, 1883 (demolished)

¹ “Désy, Louis Arsene,” Memorable Manitobans, Manitoba Historical Society website, 2016; and “Désy, Louis Arsene,” in R. Hill, Biographical Dictionary of Architects in Canada, 1800-1950, online edition.

² Manitoba Daily Free Press, June 16, 1881, p. 4

171 MAIN STREET – CAUCHON BLOCK (EMPIRE HOTEL)

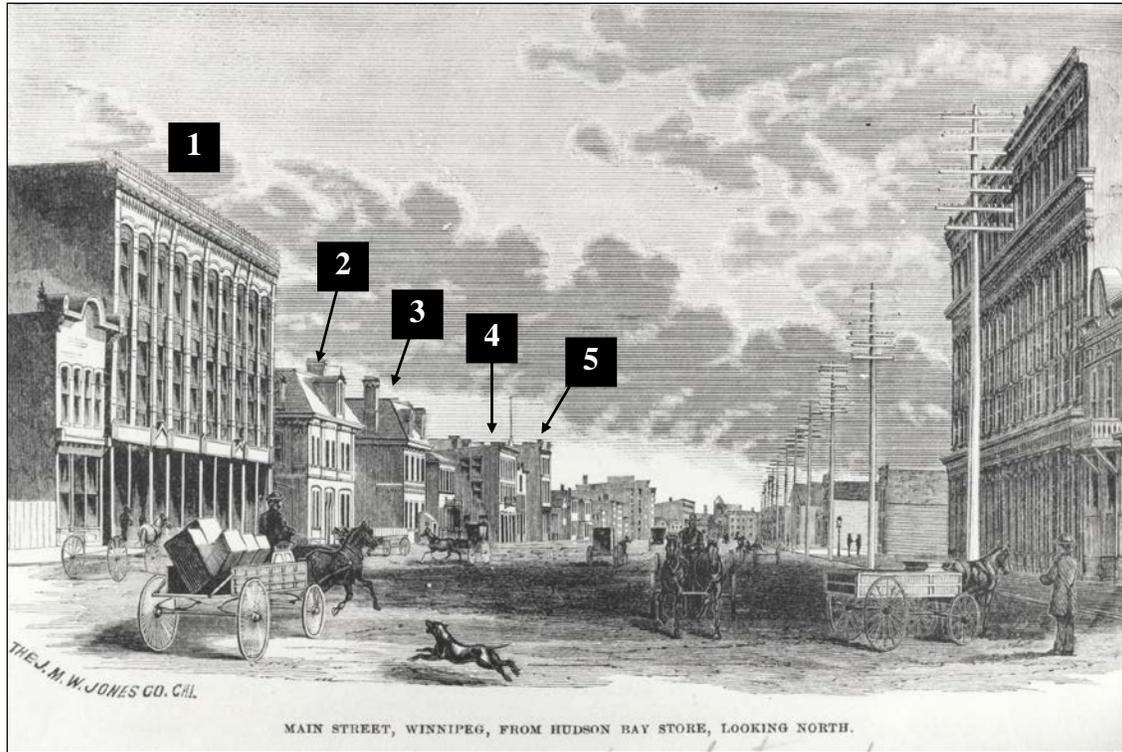


Plate 1 – Main Street, Winnipeg, looking north from Broadway, ca.1883. The large building on the right is the Cauchon Block, buildings on the left include the Hudson’s Bay Company Store (#1), Customs House (#2), Dominion Lands Office (#3), the Winnipeg Hotel (#4) and the Commercial Hotel & Fortune Block (#5). ([Archives of Manitoba, “Winnipeg-Streets- Main c1883- 2”](#).)

171 MAIN STREET – CAUCHON BLOCK (EMPIRE HOTEL)



Plate 2 – West side of Main Street between York and St. Mary streets, 1892. Note the lack of empty lots as far as the eye can see north. Buildings on the left from south to north are: Dominion Lands Office; Trust and Loan Co. of Canada; Winnipeg Hotel; Dominion Hotel; Commercial Hotel and the Fortune Block. (Archives of Manitoba, Victor Acker Collection- 2, N842.)

171 MAIN STREET – CAUCHON BLOCK (EMPIRE HOTEL)

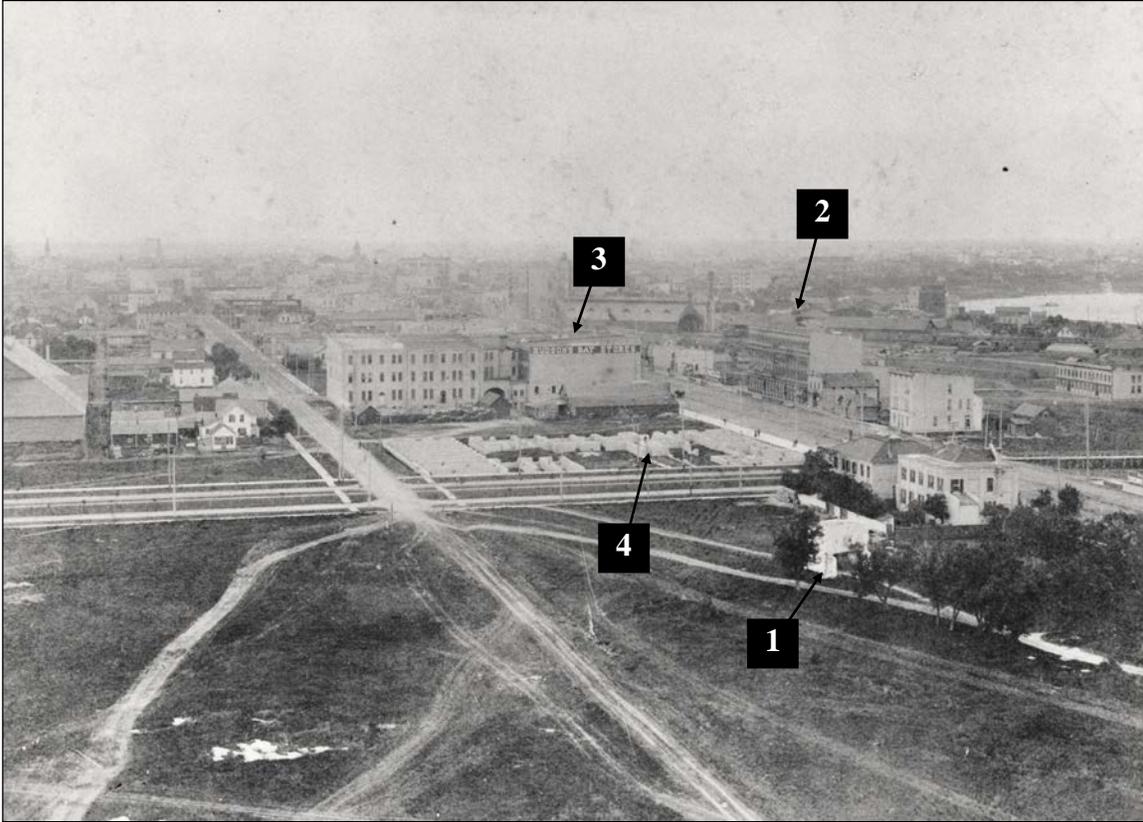


Plate 3 – A view of Main Street, 1902. Visible are the Upper Fort Garry Gate (#1), the Cauchon Block (#2) and the Hudson's Bay Company Building (#3). The foundation work has begun for the Fort Garry Court Apartments, northwest corner Main Street and Broadway (#4). ([Archives of Manitoba, Winnipeg- Views c1900- 5, N4555.](#))

171 MAIN STREET – CAUCHON BLOCK (EMPIRE HOTEL)



Plate 4 – Cauchon Block, Main Street, shortly after construction, ca.1882. (Archives of Manitoba, “Winnipeg- Hotels- Empire- 1.”)

171 MAIN STREET – CAUCHON BLOCK (EMPIRE HOTEL)

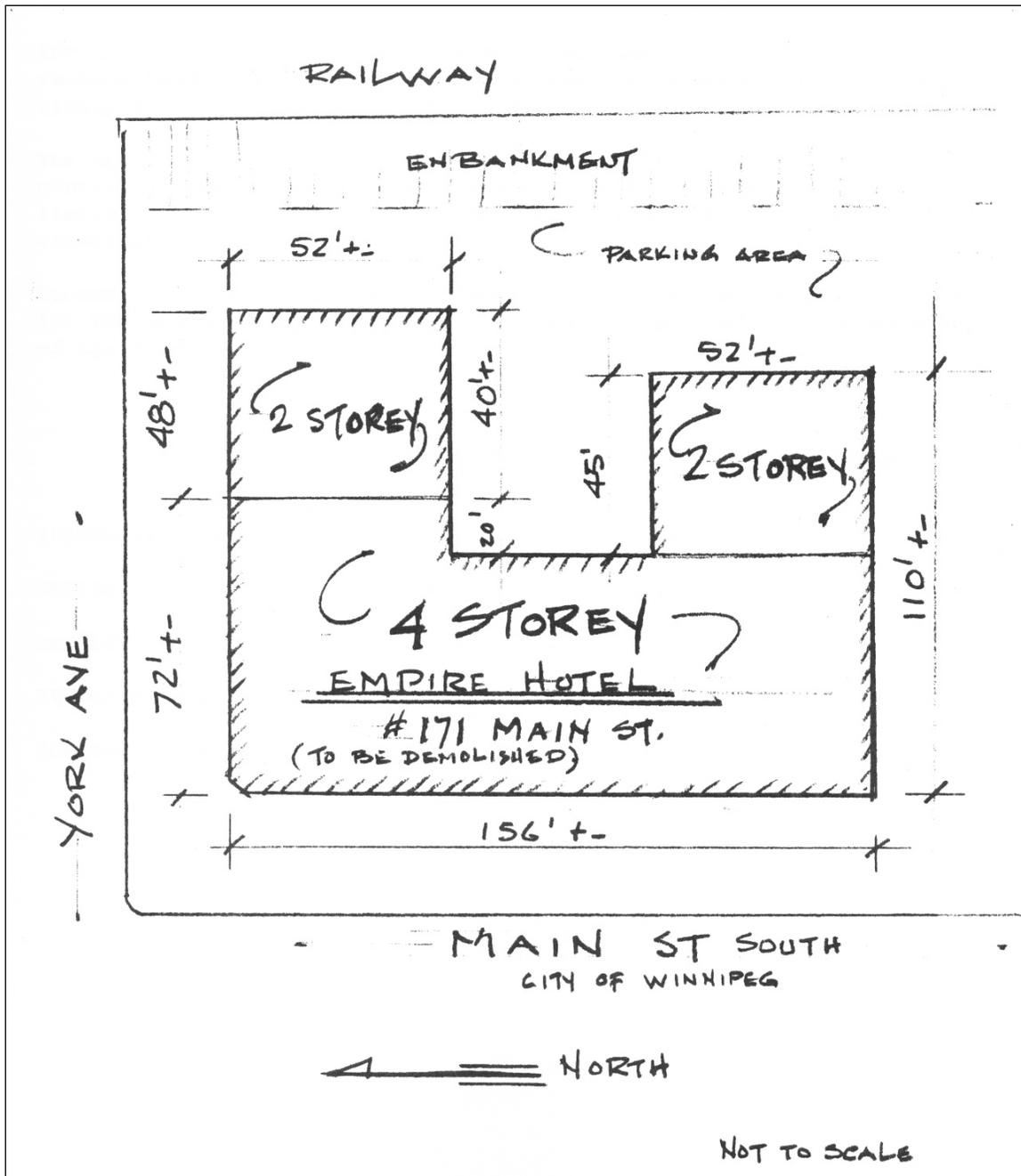


Plate 5 – Empire Hotel, 171 Main Street, site plan shortly before demolition, 1982. (Reproduced from “Demolition of The Empire Hotel, Main Street, Winnipeg, Manitoba for The Great West Life Assurance Co. Ltd.” (Winnipeg, MB: Smith Carter Partners, 1982).)

171 MAIN STREET – CAUCHON BLOCK (EMPIRE HOTEL)



Plate 6 – Empire Hotel, 171 Main Street, west façade, 1980. (City of Winnipeg, Planning, Property and Development Department.)

171 MAIN STREET – CAUCHON BLOCK (EMPIRE HOTEL)



Plate 7 – Empire Hotel, 171 Main Street, façade detail, 1980. (City of Winnipeg, Planning, Property and Development Department.)

171 MAIN STREET – CAUCHON BLOCK (EMPIRE HOTEL)



Plate 8 – Empire Hotel, 171 Main Street, northwest corner, 1980. (City of Winnipeg, Planning, Property and Development Department.)

171 MAIN STREET – CAUCHON BLOCK (EMPIRE HOTEL)



Plate 9 – Empire Hotel, 171 Main Street, detail of main floor exterior, 1970. (Archives of Manitoba, Architectural Survey, 1970.)

171 MAIN STREET – CAUCHON BLOCK (EMPIRE HOTEL)

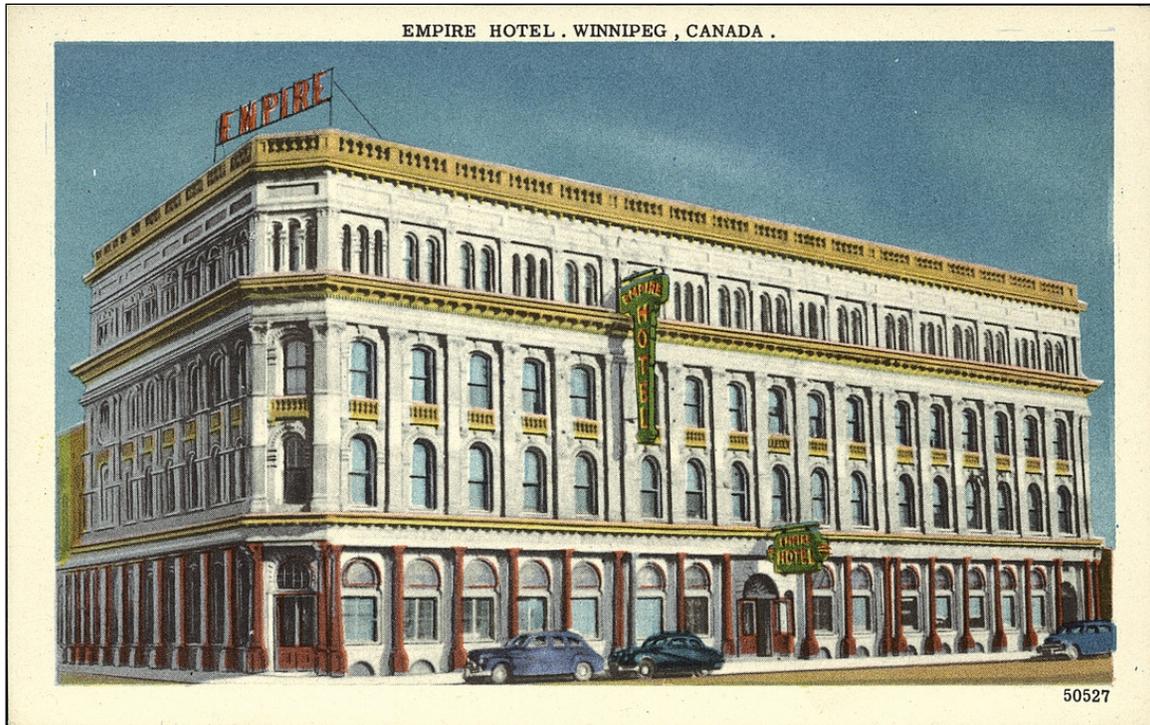


Plate 10 – The Empire Hotel, 171 Main Street, ca.1940. (University of Alberta Libraries, Peel's Prairie Provinces, Postcard 13416.)

171 MAIN STREET – CAUCHON BLOCK (EMPIRE HOTEL)

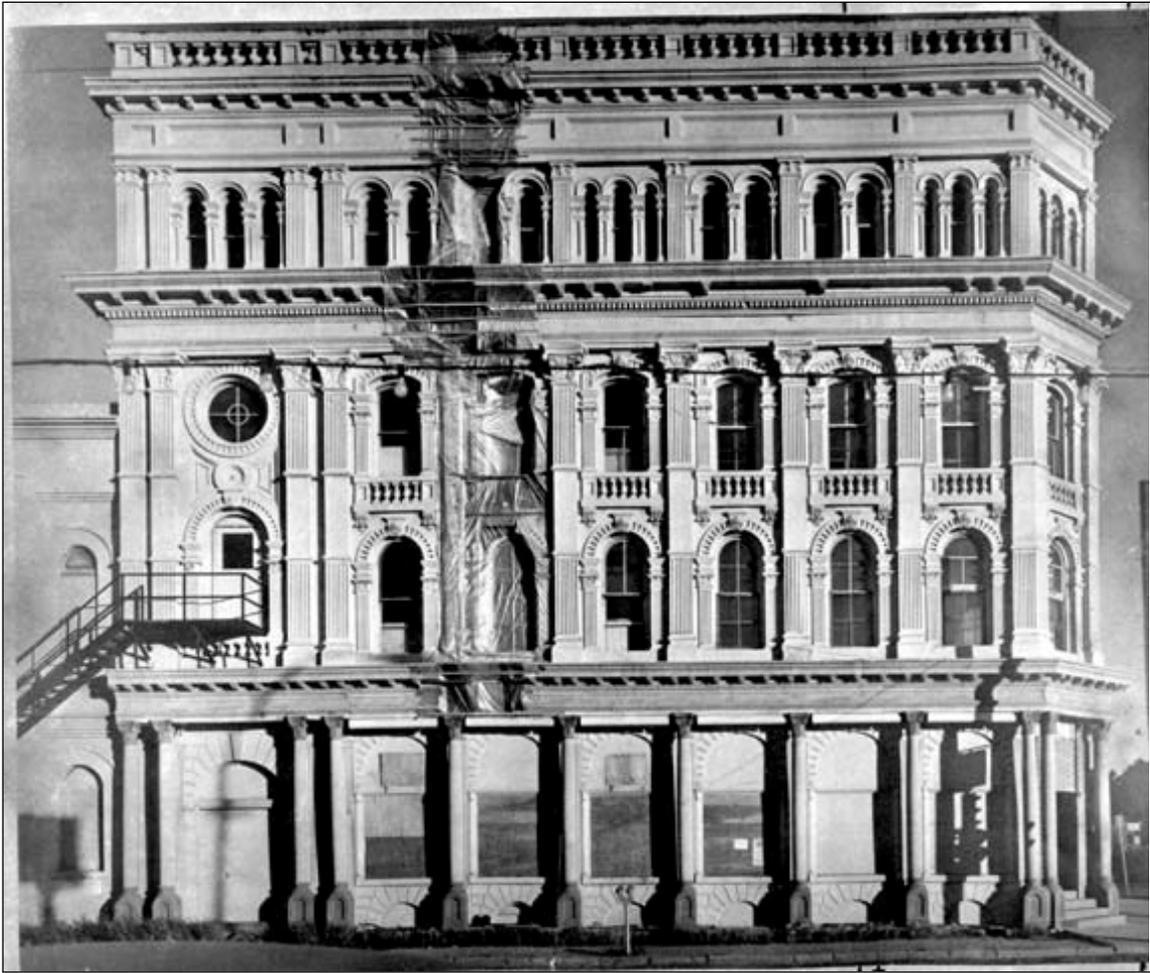
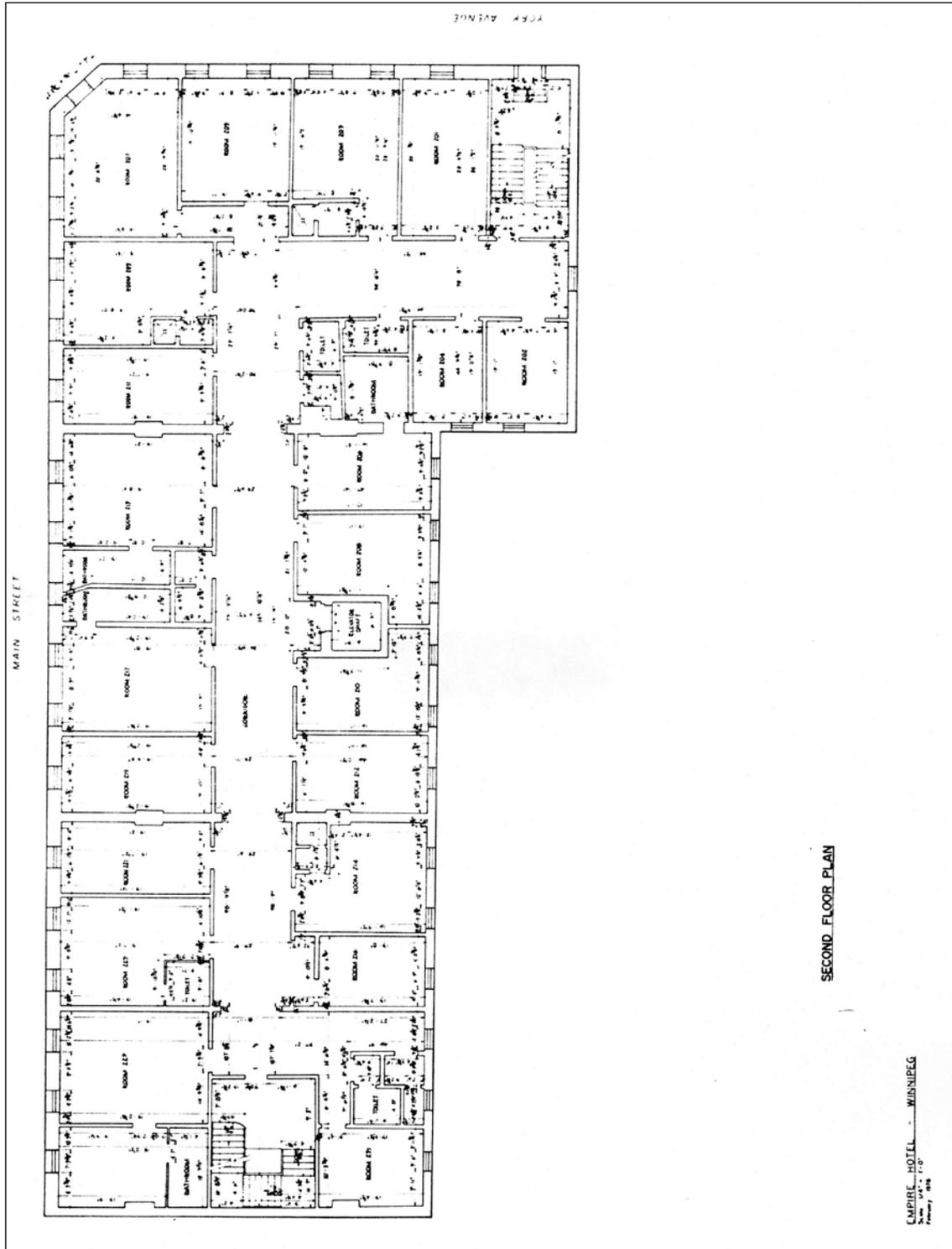


Plate 11 – Empire Hotel, 171 Main Street, north façade, 1979. (University of Manitoba Archives, Winnipeg Tribune Collection.)

171 MAIN STREET – CAUCHON BLOCK (EMPIRE HOTEL)



SECOND FLOOR PLAN

EMPIRE HOTEL - WINNIPEG
1976

Plate 12 – “Second Floor Plan, Empire Hotel – Winnipeg,” 1976. (City of Winnipeg.)

171 MAIN STREET – CAUCHON BLOCK (EMPIRE HOTEL)



Plate 13 – Looking south down Main Street, no date. The Empire Hotel is at arrow. (City of Winnipeg, Planning, Property and Development Department.)

171 MAIN STREET – CAUCHON BLOCK (EMPIRE HOTEL)



Plate 14 – Empire Hotel, 171 Main Street, 1958. (John Warkentin Fonds, York University, [https://digital.library.yorku.ca/yul-f0184/john-warkentin-fonds.](https://digital.library.yorku.ca/yul-f0184/john-warkentin-fonds))

171 MAIN STREET – CAUCHON BLOCK (EMPIRE HOTEL)

L. A. DESY,
ARCHITECT,
Has opened an office in McKenzie's Block,
Main Street, and is now prepared to furnish
estimates and plans for all kinds of build-
ings.
Jun 30 - Feb 3

Plate 15 – Advertisement announcing the opening of L.A. Desy's architectural office in Winnipeg, 1880. (Reproduced from Manitoba Daily Free Press, February 2, 1880, p. 3.)

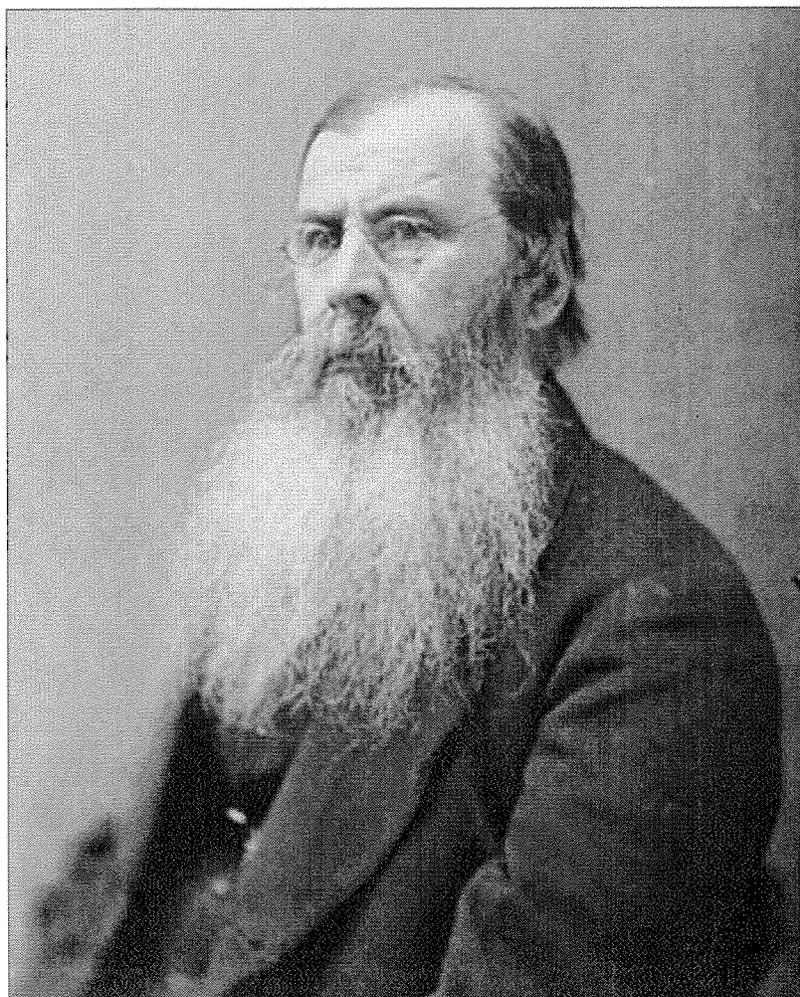


Plate 16 – Joseph-Edouard Cauchon, ca.1875. (Library and Archives Canada, PA-025562.)

171 MAIN STREET – CAUCHON BLOCK (EMPIRE HOTEL)

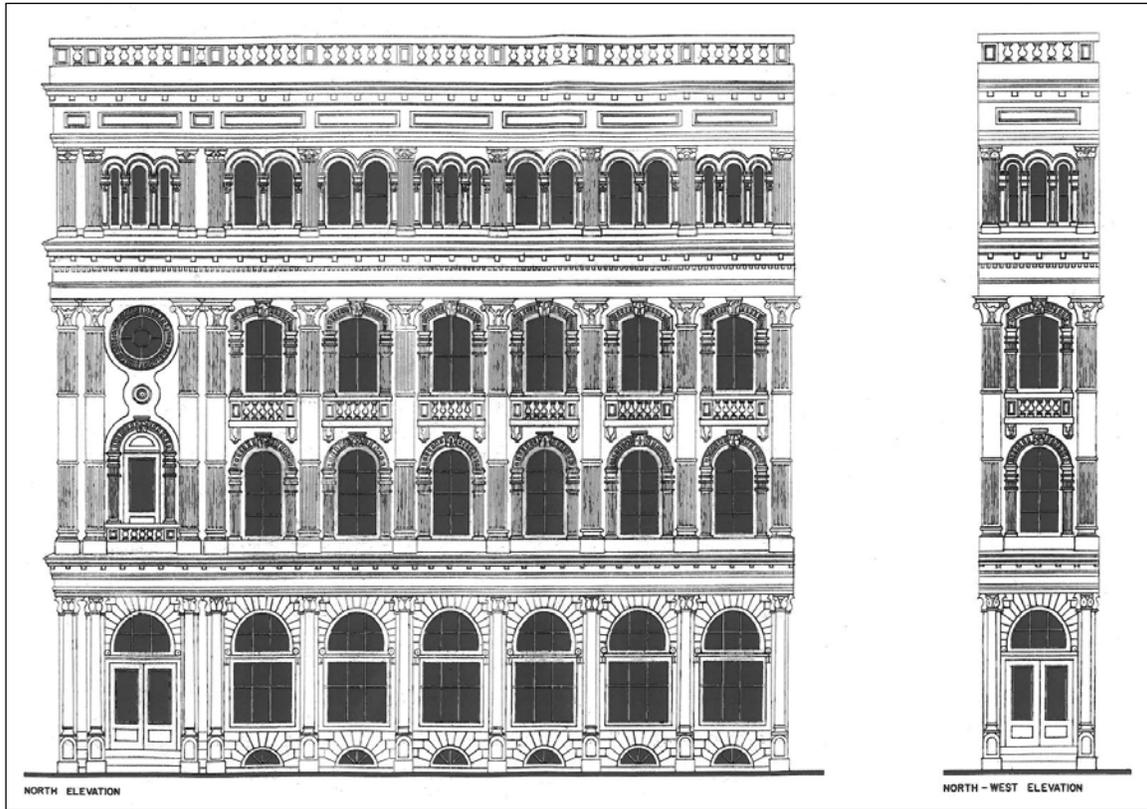


Plate 17 – “North Elevation” and “North-West Elevation”, Parks Canada detailed drawings, Empire Hotel, 171 Main Street, ca.1976. (Parks Canada.)

171 MAIN STREET – CAUCHON BLOCK (EMPIRE HOTEL)

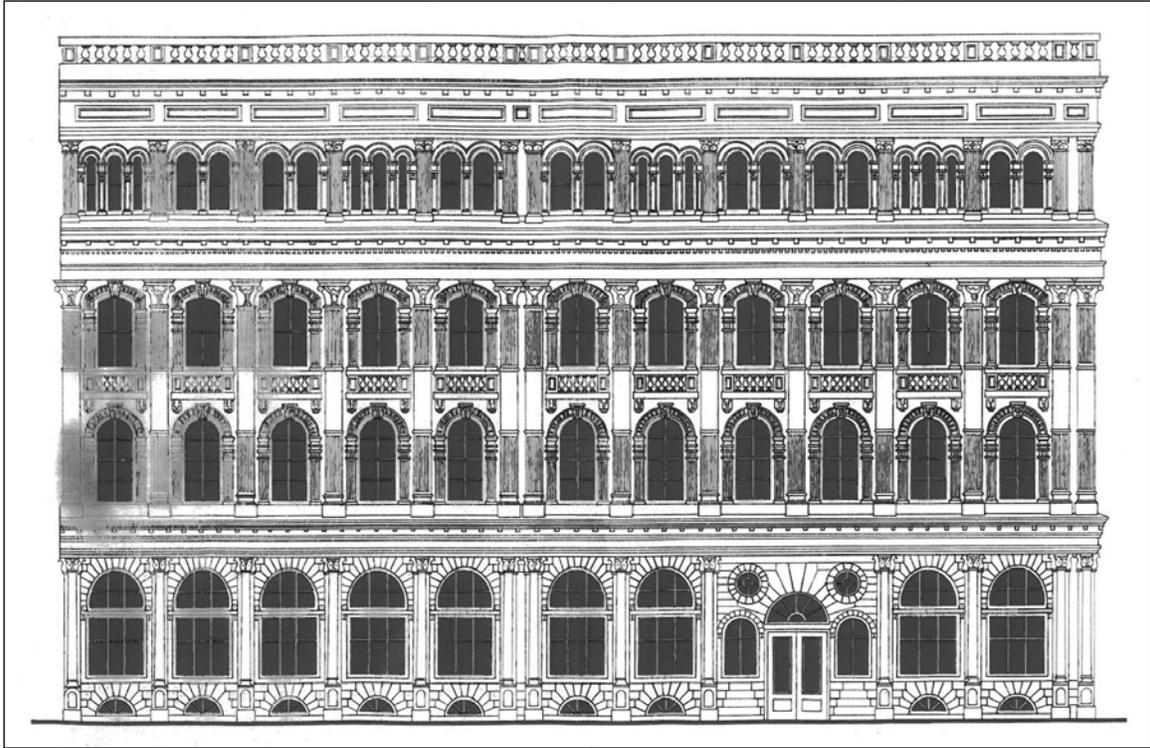


Plate 18 – “West Elevation”, Parks Canada detailed drawings, Empire Hotel, 171 Main Street, ca.1976. (Parks Canada.)

171 MAIN STREET – CAUCHON BLOCK (EMPIRE HOTEL)



Plate 19 – Empire Hotel, 171 Main Street, demolition in progress, 1982. (City of Winnipeg, Planning, Property and Development Department.)

171 MAIN STREET – CAUCHON BLOCK (EMPIRE HOTEL)



Plate 20 – Empire Hotel, 171 Main Street, demolition in progress, 1982. (City of Winnipeg, Planning, Property and Development Department.)

171 MAIN STREET – CAUCHON BLOCK (EMPIRE HOTEL)



Plate 21 – Empire Hotel, 171 Main Street, demolition crew, 1982. (City of Winnipeg, Planning, Property and Development Department.)

171 MAIN STREET – CAUCHON BLOCK (EMPIRE HOTEL)

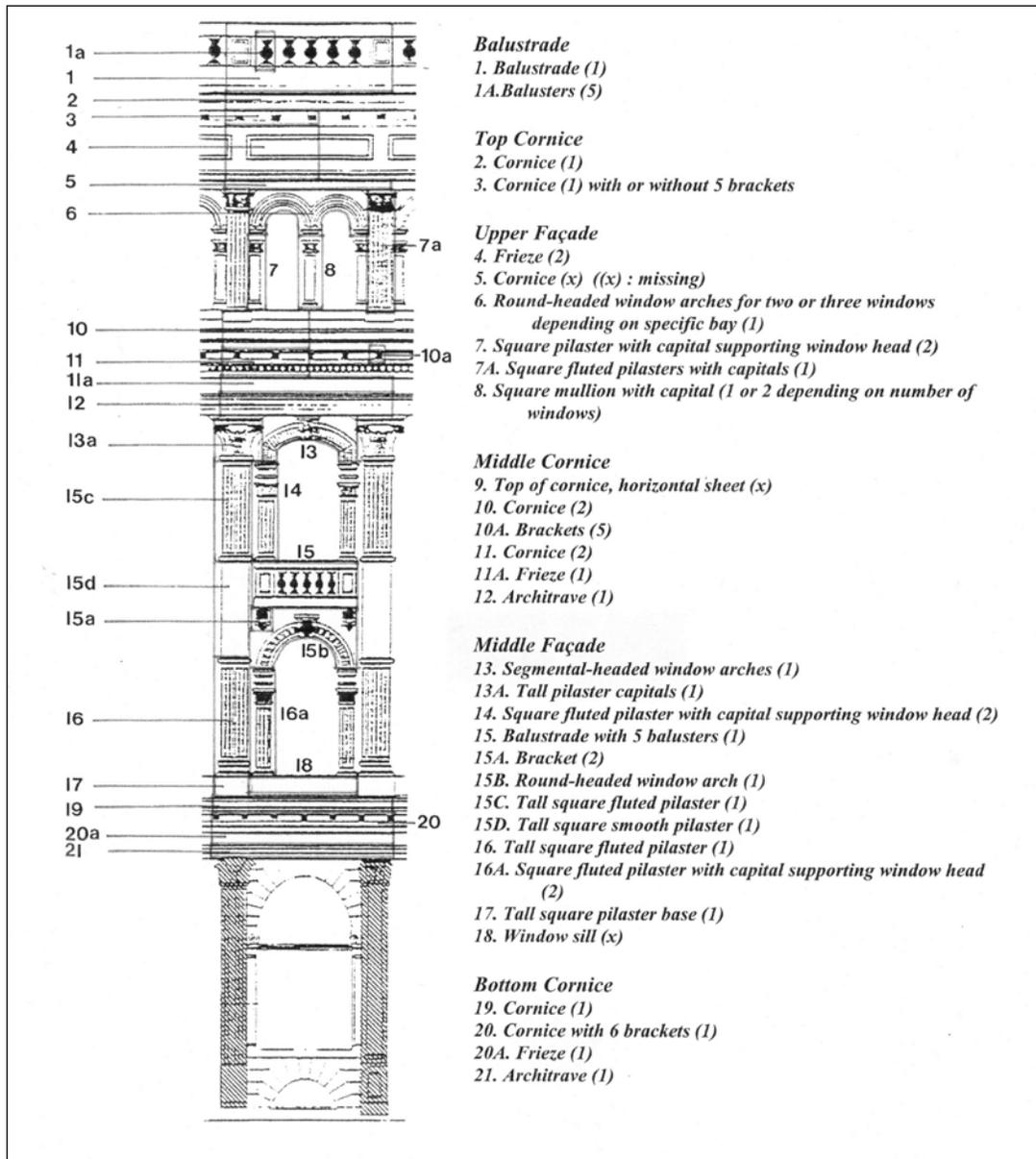


Plate 22 – “Component Numbering System for a Typical Façade Bay,” Empire Hotel, 171 Main Street, 19. (Reproduced from G. Hyland, *The Empire Hotel Façade*, (Winnipeg, MB: Historical Buildings Committee, 1997), p. 14.)

171 MAIN STREET – CAUCHON BLOCK (EMPIRE HOTEL)



Plate 23 – Empire Hotel metal cladding in storage, 2006. (M. Peterson, 2006.)



Plate 24 – Empire Hotel metal cladding in storage, 2007. (M. Peterson, 2007.)

171 MAIN STREET – CAUCHON BLOCK (EMPIRE HOTEL)



Plate 25 – Rebuilt Empire Hotel façade, Centre Culturel Franco-Manitobain, 340 Provencher Boulevard, 2006. (M. Peterson, 2006.)

171 MAIN STREET – CAUCHON BLOCK (EMPIRE HOTEL)



Plate 26 – St. Mary's Academy, 161 Notre Dame Avenue East, no date. The original building was completed in 1881 and designed by Louis Arsene Désy; the projecting 3-bay addition on the right was completed in 1892. This complex was located on the north side of the street just west of Victoria Street (now Westbrook Street). (Archives of Manitoba, "St. Mary's Academy (2) – 1", N5076.)