



272 MAIN STREET

SCOTT BLOCK

City of Winnipeg
Historical Buildings Committee

April 2011

272 MAIN STREET – SCOTT BLOCK

The completion of the massive T. Eaton Company store in 1906 shifted much of the commercial/office development onto Portage Avenue, but prior to this, Main Street was the retail centre of Winnipeg. Originally anchored on its south end by Upper Fort Garry, the 19th century trail wound its way north along the Red River to Lower Fort Garry. In what would become Winnipeg, Main Street developed into a commercial hub, early businesses included livery stables, hotels and general stores. After the coming of the Canadian Pacific Railway, Winnipeg's population boomed and many of the new businesses and services opened to supply the new citizenry chose to locate along both sides of the main Street. Well into the 20th century, Main Street continued to be an important commercial thoroughfare, especially north of Portage Avenue to William, along "Bankers' Row" where the opulent regional or national headquarters of the country's major banks were located, as well as tall office buildings housing a variety of businesses and their staff.

South of the Portage Avenue intersection, Main Street continued much as it had for decades – hotels, small shops and apartment blocks. Construction of the Union Station in 1908-1911 at the foot of Broadway was an important addition, underlining the continued significance of Main Street to downtown Winnipeg. The Scott Block, built shortly after the turn-of-the-century, added to the building stock of Main Street and was one of its tallest structures at the time (Plate 1). Providing space for the Scott Furniture's retail and wholesale divisions as well as work space on the top floor, the building joined the growing number of modern structures built on Main Street. Two major fires, in 1905 and 1914, resulted in two reconstructions of the structure – underlining the confidence of its owner in this location for retail activity.

STYLE

As built in 1904 and reconstructed twice, the Scott Block's main (east) façade features a solid, heavy appearance, low-profile ornamentation, rough surfaces and arched windows – all elements of the Romanesque Revival style, in vogue in Winnipeg from the late 1880s until World War I (Plate 2). From small homes to massive public structures, the style was an offshoot of the earlier

Gothic Revival. In its later stages, particularly the 1880s and beyond, the Romanesque style was heavily influenced by American designer H.H. Richardson (1836-86) and was often referred to as Richardsonian Romanesque (Plates 3-6).¹

Warehouse examples in Winnipeg's Exchange District are plentiful (Plates 7 and 8), although the use of the style to clothe commercial structures was not as extensive in the city. The Lake of the Woods Building, 212 McDermot Avenue, is perhaps the best commercial version of the style (Plate 9).

The horizontal division of the ground floor from the upper storeys and the difference the two area's layout, is a familiar device of the Two-part Commercial Style, examples of which can be found all across the city.

CONSTRUCTION

According to contemporary accounts and images, the original, 1904 structure was six storeys in height with a ground floor of the front (east) façade filled nearly completely with large glass show windows framing a recessed entrance (Plates 1 and 2). The upper storeys were finished in cut red (Port Wayne) sandstone² while the rear (west) and south and north façades were built of solid clay brick walls. Support for the solid brick superstructure was supplied by steel girders and pillars with timber joists. Pressed tin was used to clad the ceilings throughout.³

Tenders were called for in early March, with construction beginning the following month, after a small frame building was removed from the site.⁴ The building opened in December 1904 as "the largest exclusively furniture house in Canada"⁵ and took its place among the many modern

¹ L. Maitland, et al., A Guide to Canadian Architectural Styles (Peterborough, ON: Broadview Press, 1992), pp. 84-85.

² Manitoba Free Press, March 26, 1904, p. 28 and November 24, 1904, pp. 18-19.

³ Manitoba Free Press, June 14, 1905, p. 7.

⁴ Manitoba Free Press, March 9, 1904, p. 2 and March 23, 1904, p. 2.

⁵ Manitoba Free Press, June 14, 1905, p. 7.

structures in downtown Winnipeg. On June 13, 1905, a bolt of lightning from an electrical storm struck the metal fire escape on the rear (west) wall, causing a fire that completely destroyed the rear and side walls of the structure and all of its contents (Plates 10 and 11). When the north wall of the building fell, it destroyed the building next door – the former home of the Scott Furniture Company, 276 Main Street.⁶

The company moved quickly to rebuild the structure, tenders were called in July and by mid-November, the company was once again selling furniture from its massive store.⁷ But this was not the end of the company's trouble and on March 23, 1914, another major fire again completely destroyed the side and rear walls and all the contents of the building (Plates 12 and 13).⁸ With the passing of the original architect in 1907, the company turned to a well-known local firm, Pratt and Ross, to design the reconstruction.

The 1915 plans detail a reconstruction of the original design, although an internal concrete frame was built and the existing exterior walls attached to it, the top storey of the building was not rebuilt and window wells were added on the north and south walls starting at the second floor.

It is unknown at the present time the exact date of the addition of the exterior metal cladding to the front façade, sometime between the early 1960s and 1979 (see Plates 14 and 15) but its recent removal has uncovered the intact 1915 front, which is clad in red Calgary stone.⁹ See Table 1 for construction information for the present building.

DESIGN

According to the plans for the 1915 reconstruction, the Scott Block featured a centrally-located recessed main entrance on its front (east) façade set in an arched stone frame. Much of the

⁶ Manitoba Free Press, June 14, 1905, pp. 1 and 7.

⁷ Manitoba Free Press, July 15, 1905, p. 2 and January 10, 1906, p. 7.

⁸ V. Leah, Alarm of Fire (Winnipeg, MB: Firefighters Burn Fund, 1982), pp. 74-76. It was the first time in Winnipeg that the safety nets were used successfully at a real fire.

⁹ City of Winnipeg, Assessment Department Field Form, Roll No. 12092989000. Below as FF.

remainder of the first floor was given to large plate glass display windows with prism tile glass above and the floor was visually divided from the upper levels by a modest cornice (Plate 16). The middle three floors were interrupted by paired square headed windows while the top floor featured two large arched openings flanking another set of square headed windows in the centre of the façade. The building was completed with a galvanized iron cornice, frieze and architrave and a new stone parapet was built (Plate 17). The side elevations were plainly adorned with modestly arched windows and window wells. The rear (west) façade included loading and entrance doors and arched windows on all levels.

Today, the building is a mixture of changed and unchanged areas. The rear does not appear to have suffered major alteration (Plate 18), some of the upper storey windows on the south side (and the north side) have been boarded up (Plate 19) and part of the north façade is covered by the neighbouring building (Plate 20). The ground floor of the front façade has been altered (date unknown) from the 1915 design and is now clad in smooth cut limestone (Plate 21), although the present plans include bringing the area back to a more original layout and material usage. The cladding and window openings on the upper floors remain original (Plates 22-24). The original wood flagpole is still intact on the roof (Plate 25).

TABLE ONE – CONSTRUCTION INFORMATION, 272 MAIN STREET¹⁰

	Basement	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th
Wall thicknesses	27” stone	21” brick	21” brick	17” brick	17” brick	17” brick
Interior partitions	8” brick	Hollow tile				
Ceiling heights	9’	16+’	12+’	11+’	10+’	10+’

¹⁰

FF.

INTERIOR

The structure completed in 1904 was organized with its shipping department and general storage in the basement and mezzanine office and showroom space at the rear (west end) of the ground floor. The entire building was occupied by the Scott Furniture Company for both its wholesale and retail branches, including the fourth floor made up to replicate a fully furnished “southern cottage” and upholstery and manufacturing on the top floor.¹¹ The 1905 reconstruction included conversion of some of the upper space into offices instead of furniture showrooms.¹²

The redesign/reconstruction in 1915 significantly changed the interior layout of the building, with the Scott Furniture Company occupying much less space in the building. The new design still included storage and shipping/receiving in the basement (accessed by the freight elevator in the building’s , the ground floor, however, was subdivided into two retail spaces, both with mezzanine floors at the rear (Plate 26). The upper floors were divided into offices rather than large, open showrooms (Plate 27).

Today, much of the interior has been upgraded over time as new tenants of the building have modernized their space (Plate 28). There are some original spaces left, including the main staircase (Plate 29), basement partitioning (Plate 30) and some of the washrooms (marble stalls, etc.) and some light fixtures (Plate 31).

INTEGRITY

The building stands on its original site and appears to be in excellent structural condition. Alterations to the exterior have been minimal, much of the original design and material remains. Alterations are now underway to bring more of the original design back.

¹¹ Manitoba Free Press, June 14, 1905, p. 7.

¹² Manitoba Morning Free Press, October 30, 1905, p. 31.

STREETSCAPE

The Scott Block is one of two pre-1920 structures that remain standing on this west block of Main Street between Graham and St. Mary avenues and contributes to the streetscape (Plate 32).

ARCHITECT/CONTRACTORS

This structure has two architects: James H. Cadham in 1904 and 1905 and the partnership of R.B. Pratt and D.A. Ross in 1915. Cadham (1850-1907) arrived in Winnipeg as part of the Wolseley Expedition – a military force sent by the Dominion Government to protect its rights in the face of opposition in the Red River Settlement (present-day Winnipeg) led by Louis Riel. Cadham chose to stay behind when the force disbanded and worked as a contractor under the company name Blackmore and Cadham. By the 1890s he was working as an architect and by the time of his death in 1907 had become one of Winnipeg's most prolific designers whose commissions were be found throughout the city but especially along the streets of the Warehouse District. So highly regarded was Cadham that builders would often consult him about a new structure even though he was not the designing architect.¹³ Cadham designed the original Scott Block in 1904 and oversaw its reconstruction after the devastating fire of 1905. Cadham has been given 20 points by the Historical Buildings Committee.

The 1915 reconstruction, while based on the original design, was actually carried out by the local firm of Ralph Benjamin Pratt (1872-1950) and Donald Aynsley Ross (1877-1956). They have been given 20 points by the Historical Buildings Committee.

¹³ Manitoba Free Press, December 11, 1907, p. 5.

PERSON/INSTITUTION

Scott Furniture was founded in 1874 by Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Scott, 1841-1915 (Plate 33). Scott was born in Ontario, founder and editor of the *Perth Expositor* who was active in the military in southern Ontario during the Fenian Raids of the 1860s.¹⁴ In 1870, Scott commanded his company of the Ontario Rifles in the first Red River Expedition to Fort Garry under Colonel Wolseley. Scott returned to Perth in 1871 but returned to the Red River Settlement later that year as the head of the Second Red River Expedition (organized to repel the Fenian Raids). Remaining in Manitoba, he retired from the militia in 1874 and began his furniture company. Also active in political circles, he was a school trustee (1875-1877), a councillor in Winnipeg's first city council (1875) and elected the city's mayor in 1876 and returned by acclamation in 1877. He served as an M.L.A. in 1878 and 1879 and resigned his seat to contest and win a federal by-election in 1880. He served as an M.P. until 1887 and then was appointed as collector of the Customs in Winnipeg until 1910. He died in Winnipeg in 1915.¹⁵

Fred W. Scott, a son of Thomas Scott, took over control of the company and ran the business for many years. The company was successful from the beginning and by the turn-of-the-century was looking for larger quarters. It built its large retail store/warehouse and office building on Main Street in 1904,¹⁶ only to have the building completely gutted by fire in the summer of 1905. Finding temporary quarters in the Thistle Curling Rink,¹⁷ it was business as usual until the structure was re-built;¹⁸ the top two storeys of the new building were originally leased by the Canadian Northern Railway Company (Plate 34).¹⁹ The company continued in its rebuilt headquarters until a second major fire on March 23, 1914.²⁰ Again the structure was rebuilt and

¹⁴ S. Carrington, "198 Colony Street, Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Scott House," Parks Canada, Canadian Inventory of Historic Buildings, 1976, Vol. VI, pp. 126-128.

¹⁵ Ibid., pp. 127-130.

¹⁶ BP #115/1904. The original building was completed at a cost of \$50,000.

¹⁷ Manitoba Free Press, August 10, 1905.

¹⁸ BP #2099/1905. The reconstruction after the 1905 fire cost \$33,000.

¹⁹ Manitoba Free Press, January 10, 1906, p. 7.

²⁰ V. Leah, Alarm of Fire (Winnipeg, MB: Firefighters Burn Fund, 1982), pp. 74-76. It was the first time in Winnipeg that the safety nets were used successfully at a real fire.

again the company continued on into the 1930s when the Scott Block was sold to the Canada National Fire Insurance Company.²¹

Tenants in the upper storey offices have been extremely varied, from dentists to lumber dealers and insurance agents to oil companies.²²

EVENT

There is no known event connected with this building.

CONTEXT

This block is representative of the type of investment made by a successful, local company in the early stages of the 20th century. Buoyed with optimism for the future growth of the city and all of Western Canada and seeing growth in their businesses and personal wealth, many entrepreneurs moved to expand by financing and constructing larger, more modern facilities. The 1904-1905 block was built solely to hold the furniture company which owned the building, a decade later, as the demand for office space in the downtown rose, the building was altered to offer commercial and office space, a mixed use that had become the norm in most urban centre. Modernization, of both internal and external elements, was another theme repeated within Winnipeg's downtown building stock, especially in the growth era in the post-1950s.

LANDMARK

For many decades, the Scott Block, with its modern metal cladding, has stood on a busy section of Main Street.

²¹ City of Winnipeg Assessment Rolls, Roll No. 12-092989000, 1920-1950.

²² Henderson's Directory, 1915-1990.



APPENDIX I

CITY OF WINNIPEG - Preliminary Report Assessment Record

Building Address: 272 Main Street

Building Name: Scott Block

Original Use: Office/retail

Current Use: Vacant

Roll No. (Old): 12092989000

RSN: 138302

Legal Description: 1 St. John, Plan 129, Block 3, Lot 28

Location: West side between Graham and St. Mary avenues

Date of Construction: 1915

Storeys: 5 + basement

Heritage Status: **INVENTORY**

Construction Type: Reinforced concrete, brick and concrete & stone foundation

Building Permits ([M] Microfilm; [PPD] Department Storage):

- 115/1904 \$50,000 (superstructure); 2099/1905 \$33,000 (reconstruction after fire); 1003/1915 [PPD] \$62,500 (reconstruction after fire); 7719/1963 [M858] \$50,000 (interior alterations); 1011/1968 \$1,500 (interior alterations); 2893/1968 [M146] \$2,000 (interior alterations); 1217/1969 [M48] \$3,000 (interior alterations); 3074/1969 [M56] \$4,000 (interior alterations); 6332/1969 \$1,800 (interior alterations); 3361/1970 \$2,000 (renovations); 3536/1973 \$1,500 (interior alterations); 6950/1974 \$11,000 (interior alterations); 8638/1974 \$7,000 (interior alterations); 9018/1974 \$10,500 (interior alterations); 2039/1978 [PPD] \$5,000 (interior alterations - elevator); 1720/1980 \$2,000 (interior alterations); 2175/1982 \$5,000 (interior alterations)

Information:

- 50 x 120 x 78 - = 451,920 cu. ft.

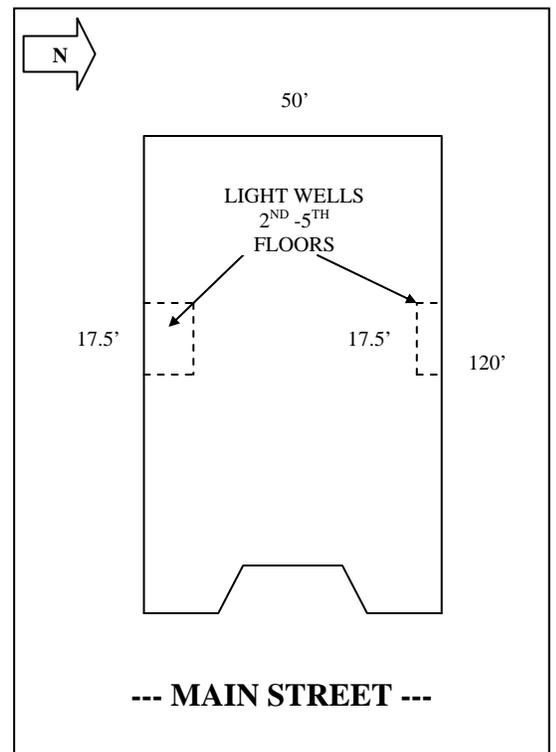
- ceilings: Basement- 2.7 m; 1st- 4.9 m; 2nd- 3.7 m; 3rd- 3.4 m; and 4th & 5th- 3.1 m

- wall construction- Basement- 68.6 cm. Stone; 1st & 2nd- 53.3 cm; and 3rd to 5th- 43.2 cm

- 1915 reconstruction used foundation walls and concrete skeletal columns and posts

ARCHITECT: R.B. PRATT & D.A. ROSS

CONTRACTOR: HAZELTON & WALIN



APPENDIX II

Ralph Benjamin Pratt and Donald Aynsley Ross

R.B. Pratt was born in London, England in 1872 and trained as an architect at the South Kensington School of Art. After completing his education, he immigrated to Canada and by 1892 was working in Winnipeg. Within the year he became an architect for the Canadian Pacific Railway and then in 1901 became a top architect for the fledgling Canadian Northern Railway (CNoR). In this capacity, Pratt designed many stations and shops for the growing venture which ultimately became a transcontinental line. The Neepawa station, built in 1902, is an extant example of Pratt's railway work. It was at the CNoR that Pratt met Winnipegger Donald A. Ross and formed a business partnership.¹ Pratt was president of the Manitoba Association of Architects in 1917-19. He died in Winnipeg on March 14, 1950.²

D.A. Ross was born in Winnipeg in 1877. He attended Upper Canada College in Toronto and the University of Toronto, graduating from the latter with his Bachelor of Arts in 1898. He received his engineering degree from the School of Practical Science in Toronto, and then became a mining engineer in British Columbia. In 1901 he became locating engineer for the CNoR and by 1905 was terminal engineer for the line. As such, Ross oversaw construction of the Pinawa Channel Dam on the Winnipeg River and Winnipeg's Union Station, finished in 1912.³ He died in 1956.

Ross was also involved in real estate and during his career was president or director of a number of local and regional realty companies, including the Hugo Ross Realty Company and the Western Canadian City and Town Lands Corporation. He also served chairman of the Aesthetic Development Committee of the Winnipeg Town Planning Commission and vice-president of the Manitoba Association of Architects.⁴

¹ Winnipeg Telegram, September 12, 1906, p. 53.

² Neepawa, An Architectural Walking Tour (Winnipeg, MB: Manitoba Department of Culture, Heritage and Recreation, Historic Resources Branch, 1987), n.p. Below as Neepawa.

³ F.H. Schofield, The Story of Manitoba (Winnipeg, MB: S.J. Clarke Publishing Co., 1913), Vol. III, pp. 538-41; and Neepawa, n.p.

⁴ F.H. Schofield, op. cit., Vol. III, pp. 580-83.

After Pratt and Ross started their practice in 1906, they continued to design for the railway as well as working for private individuals and companies. Their body of work encompasses a wide range of building types across western Canada:⁵

Western Canada

Belgo-Canadian Realty Company office building, Prince Albert
CNoR Prince Edward Hotel, Brandon (1912)- demolished
CNoR Terminal Building, Vancouver (1917-19)

Winnipeg

Rosemount Apartments (1906)
Deer Lodge Hotel, Portage Ave. (1908) – demolished
Horse Show Amphitheatre (1909) – demolished (it was the largest of its kind in North America when built)
Garry Block (Belgica Block), 290 Garry St. (1911) – Grade III
Winnipeg Electric Railway Company warehouse, Main and Assiniboine complex (1912) – demolished
Stanley Mineral Springs and Brewery Company factory, rue Messenger (St. Boniface) (1912)
Electric Railway Chambers, 213 Notre Dame Ave. (1913) – Grade II
Bank of British North America addition, 436 Main St. (1914)
Scott Block, 272 Main St. (1915)
Winnipeg Electric Railway Company, new office building and post-fire car barn repairs, Main and Assiniboine complex (1920) – demolished
Breen Motor Company Building, 245 Main St. (1922-23 and 1925 addition)
Polo Park Race Track structures, Portage Ave. (1925) – demolished
Leonard-McLaughlin Motors Building, Portage Ave. at Maryland St. (1925-26)
Northern Electric Building (with J.O. Despatie of Montreal), 65 Rorie St. (1928) – Grade III
Power Building, 428 Portage Ave. (1928-29)
Structural Engineers and Mechanical Equipment Supervisors for the Winnipeg Civic Auditorium (now Provincial Archives of Manitoba), 200 Vaughan St. (1932-33)

⁵ Compiled from Neepawa, n.p.; F.H. Schofield, op. cit., Vol. III, pp. 538-41, 580-83; and Jill Wade, Manitoba Architecture to 1940 (Winnipeg, MB: University of Manitoba Press, 1978).

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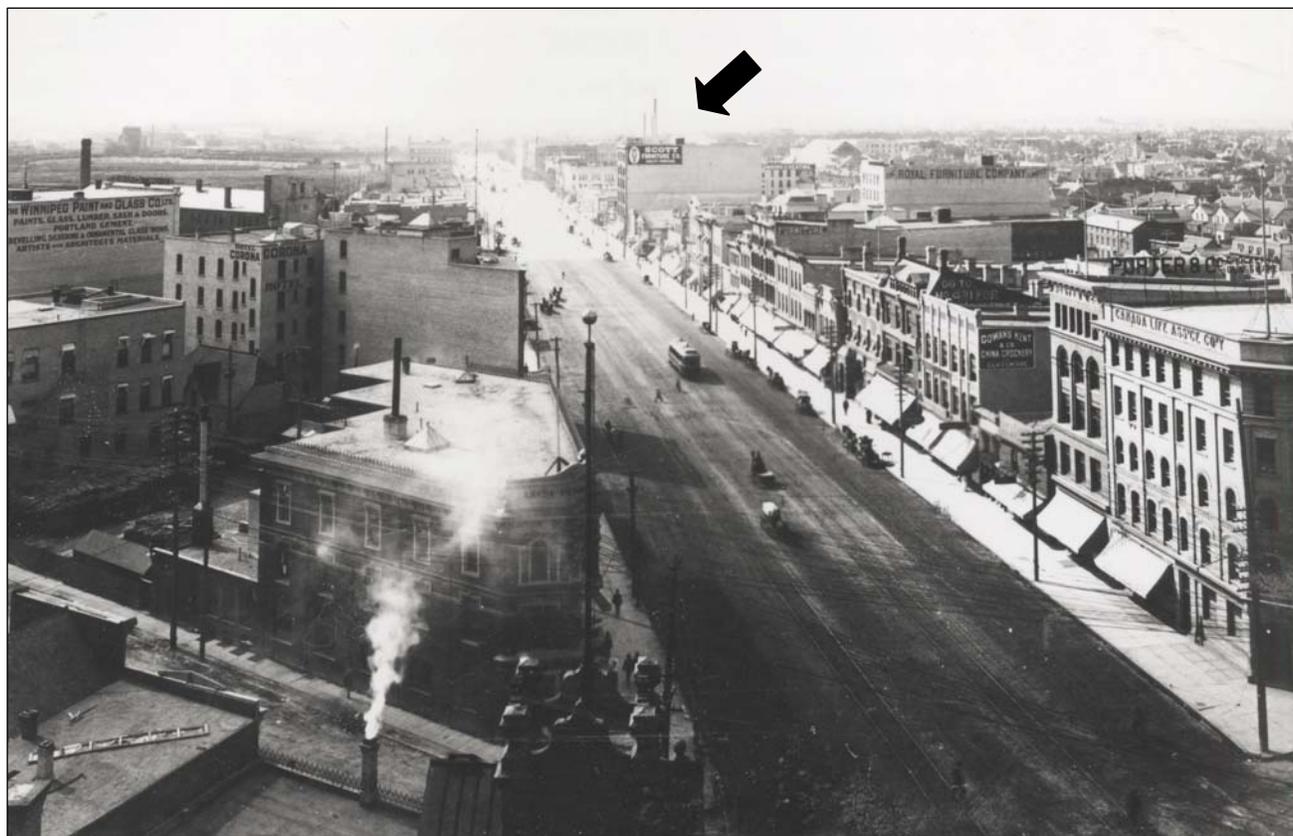


Plate 1 – Main Street looking south from Portage Avenue, ca.1905. The large Scott Block can be seen in the background (arrow). (Courtesy of the Archives of Manitoba, N250.)

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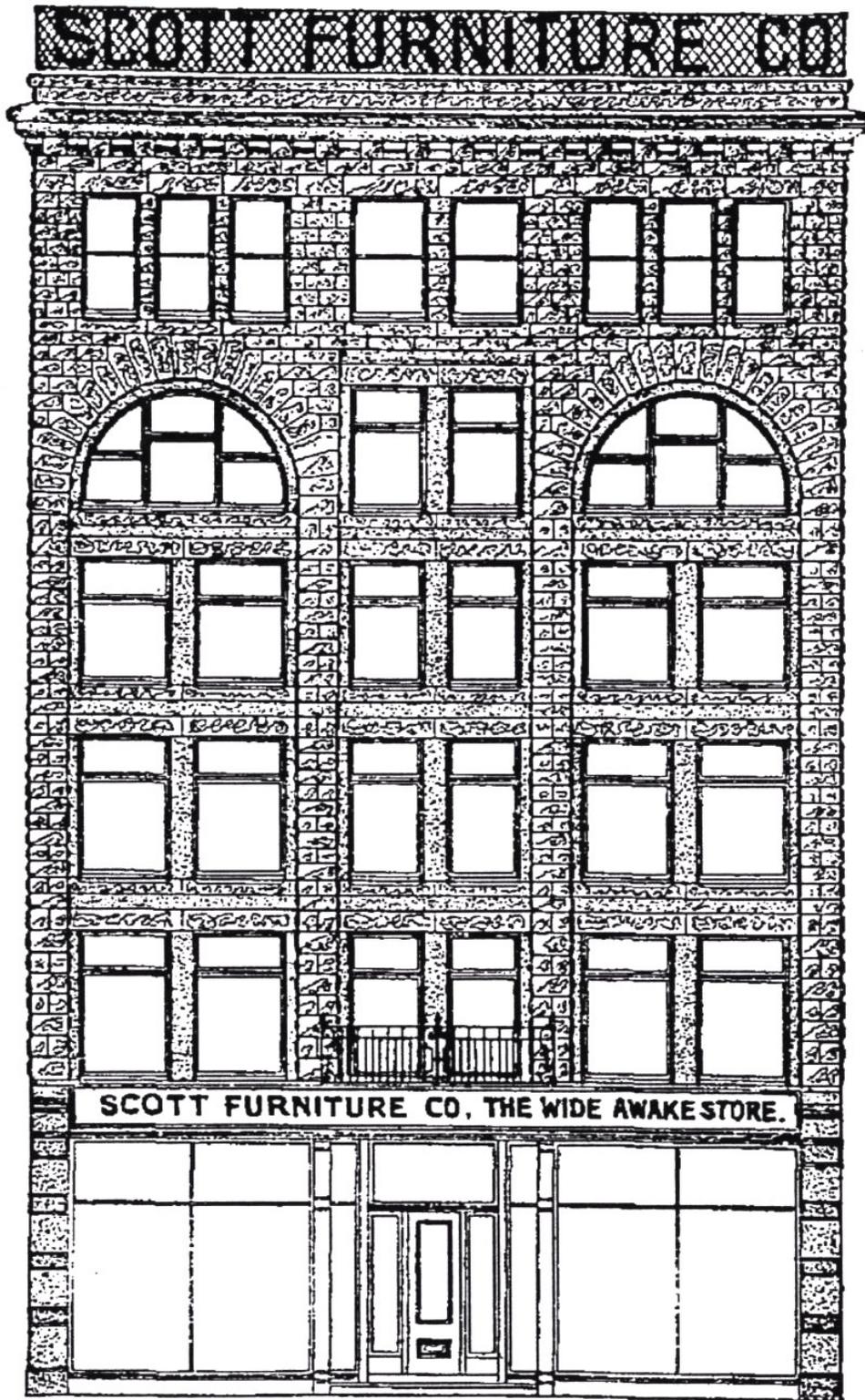


Plate 2 – The Scott Block, 272 Main Street, architect's rendering of front (east) façade, 1904.
(Reproduced from Manitoba Free Press, March 26, 1904, p. 28.)

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Plate 3 – Trinity Church, Boston, MA, n.d. Built 1872-77, H.H. Richardson, architect.
(Reproduced from Boston College website: www.bc.edu/bc_org/avp/cas/fnart/fa267/hhr.html.)



Plate 4 – Crane Library, Quincy, MA, n.d. Built in 1881, H.H. Richardson, architect.
(Reproduced from Boston College website: www.bc.edu/bc_org/avp/cas/fnart/fa267/hhr.html, copyright Prof. Jeffery Howe.)

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Plate 5 – Converse Memorial Library, Malden, MA, n.d. Built in 1885, H.H. Richardson, architect. (Reproduced from Boston College website: www.bc.edu/bc_org/avp/cas/fnart/fa267/hhr.html, copyright Prof. Jeffery Howe.)



Plate 6 – Marshall Field Wholesale Building, Chicago, IL, n.d. Built 1885-87, it was one of Richardson's most important works. Demolished 1930. (Photograph reproduced from <http://www.archinform.net>.)

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Plate 7 – Whitla Building, 54 Arthur Street, 2002. Built in 1903, it was designed by J.H Cadham and built by the Manitoba Construction Company. (M. Peterson, 2002.)



Plate 8 – Gault Building, 100 Arthur Street, 2002. Architect of the 1899 warehouse was G. Browne. (M. Peterson, 2002.)

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Plate 9 – Lake of the Woods Building, 212 McDermot Avenue, 2003. Architect of the 1901 building was J.H.G. Russell. (M. Peterson, 2003.)



Plate 10 – The burnt out shell of the Scott Block, 272 Main Street, June 1905. (Reproduced from the Winnipeg Tribune Collection, University of Manitoba Archives, PC 18/7128/18-6191-081.)

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Plate 11 – A view of the rear (west) and north walls of the Scott Block, 272 Main Street, June 1905. (Reproduced from the Winnipeg Tribune Collection, University of Manitoba Archives, PC 18/7128/18-6191-082.)



Plate 12 – 1915 fire at the Scott Block, 272 Main Street, March 23, 1914. (Reproduced from V. Leah, Alarm of Fire (Winnipeg, MB: Firefighters Burn Fund, 1982), p. 75.)

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Plate 13 – 1915 fire at the Scott Block, 272 Main Street, rear (west) and north façades.
(Courtesy of the Archives of Manitoba, Foote Collection, N3037.)

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Plate 14 – Scott Block, 272 Main Street, ca.1961. (Courtesy of M. Kessler.)

272 MAIN STREET – SCOTT BLOCK



Plate 15 – Scott Block, 272 Main Street, 1979, with metal cladding. (City of Winnipeg.)

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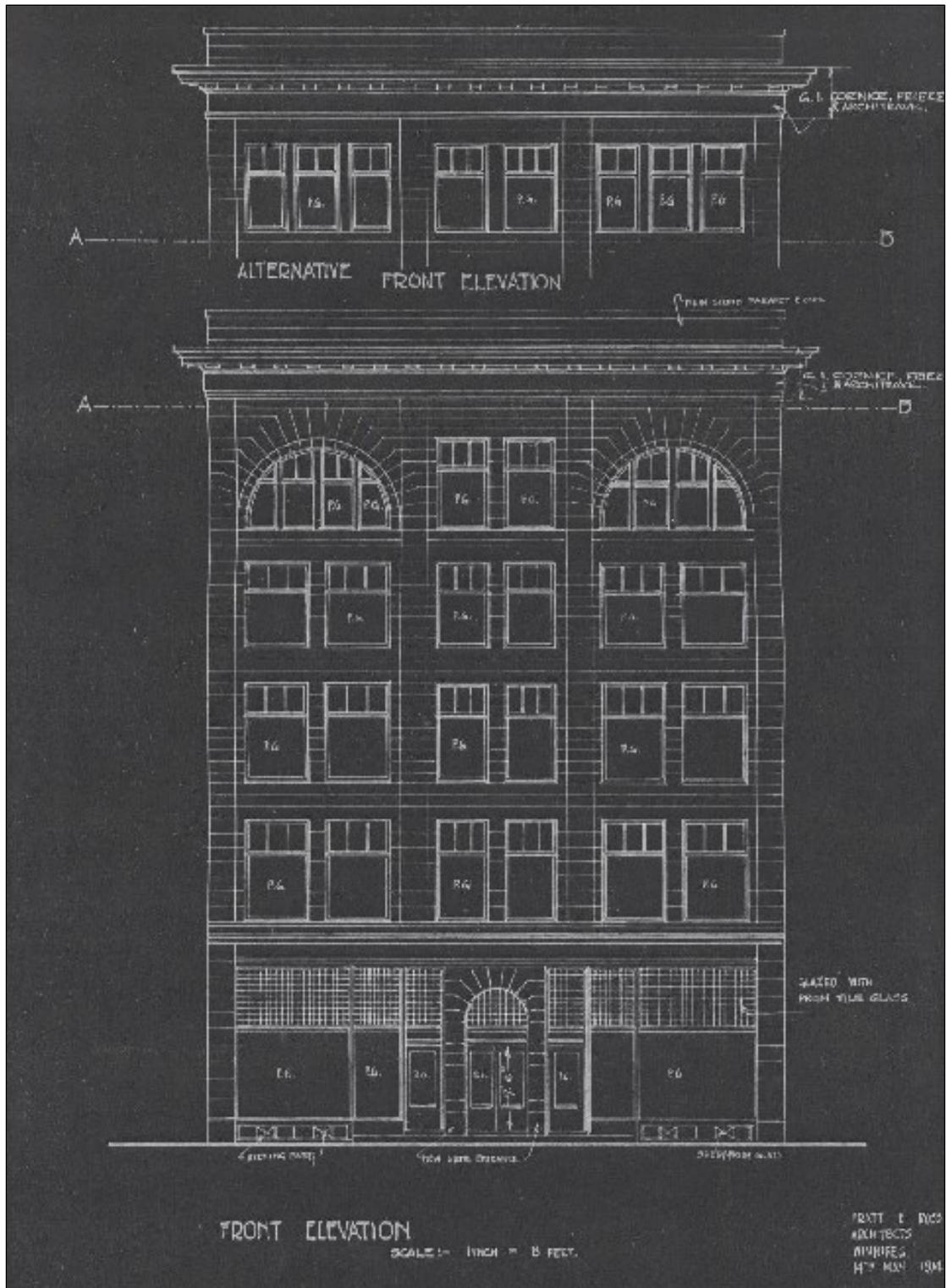


Plate 16 – Architect’s Plans, “Front Elevation”, dated May 14, 1914. Note that the designers gave the owner the option of having a five- or six-storey structure (the former was chosen). (Courtesy of the City of Winnipeg Archives, Plan #1003/1915.)

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Plate 17 – West side of Main Street, south of Portage Avenue, ca.1938. The Scott Block is located at the arrow. (Courtesy of the Manitoba Archives, Winnipeg-Views c1938-3.)

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Plate 18 – Scott Block, 272 Main Street, rear (west) and south façades, 2010. (M. Peterson, 2010.)



Plate 19 – Scott Block, 272 Main Street, south façade, 2010. (M. Peterson, 2010.)

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Plate 20 – Scott Block, 272 Main Street, front (east) and north façades, 2010. (M. Peterson, 2010.)

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Plate 21 – Scott Block, 272 Main Street, front (east) façade, with the metal cladding and the smooth-cut limestone ground floor and newer entrance and windows, 2010. (M. Peterson, 2010.)

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Plate 22 – Scott Block, 272 Main Street, front (east) façade, 2010. (M. Peterson, 2010.)

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Plate 23 – Scott Block, 272 Main Street, top floors, front (east) façade, 2010. (M. Peterson, 2010.)



Plate 24 – Scott Block, 272 Main Street, detail of front (east) façade, 2010. (M. Peterson, 2010.)

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Plate 25 – Scott Block, 272 Main Street, roof flagpole, 2010. (M. Peterson, 2010.)

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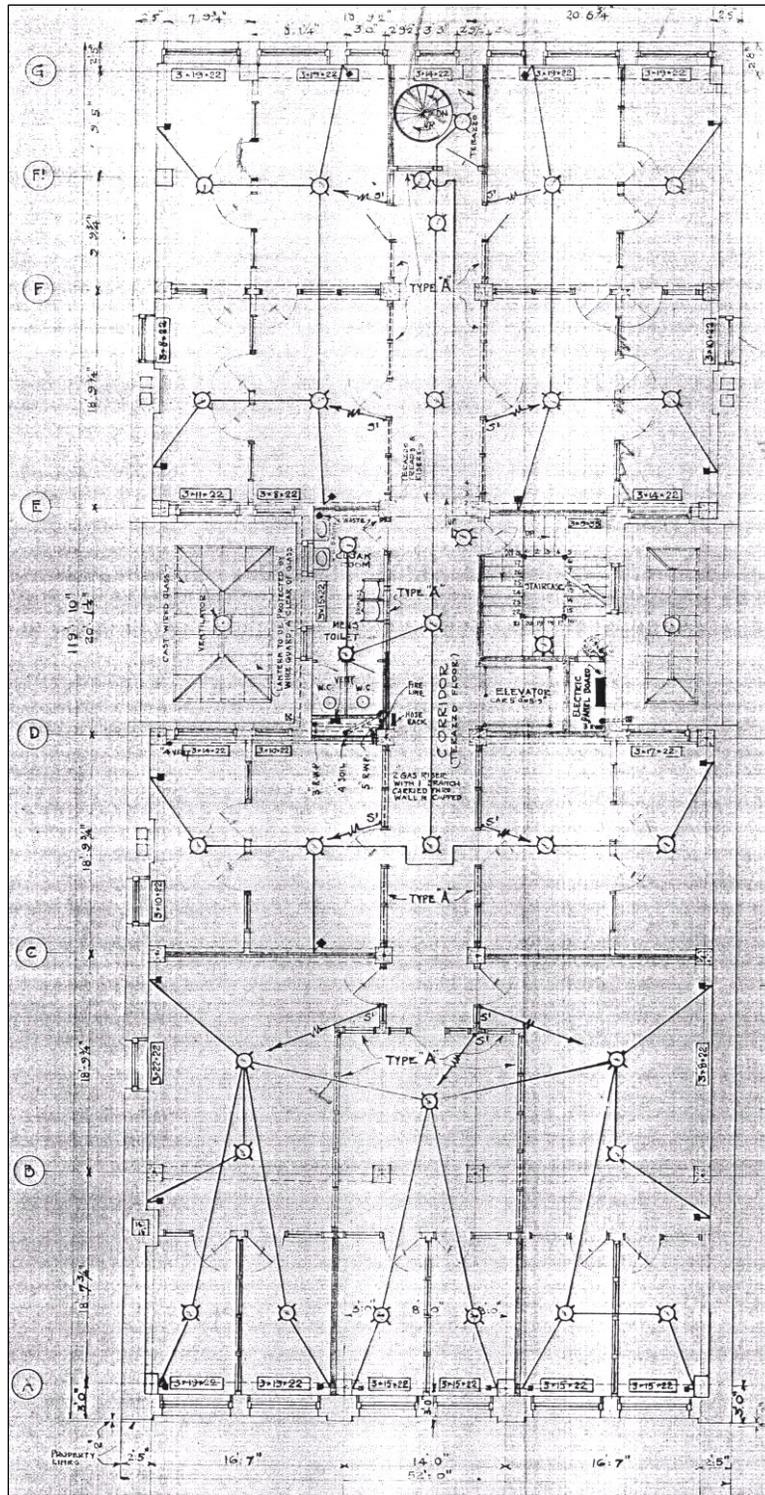


Plate 27 – Architect’s Plans, “First Floor Plan”, dated May 14, 1914. Note that the plans number the floors “Ground”, “First”, “Second”, etc. so these plans are actually for the second floor. (Courtesy of the City of Winnipeg Archives, Plan #1003/1915.)

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Plate 28 – Scott Block, 272 Main Street, main floor space, 2010. (M. Peterson, 2010.)

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Plate 29 – Scott Block, 272 Main Street, main staircase, 2010. (M. Peterson, 2010.)

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Plate 30 – Scott Block, 272 Main Street, basement space, 2010. (M. Peterson, 2010.)

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Plate 31 – Scott Block, 272 Main Street, mezzanine light fixture, 2010. (M. Peterson, 2010.)



Plate 32 – Main Street, looking north from St. Mary Avenue, 2010. (M. Peterson, 2011.)

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Plate 33 – Thomas Scott (1841, 1915), ca.1902. (Reproduced from Representative Men of Manitoba, 1902 (Winnipeg, MB: Tribune Publishing Company, 1902.))

FIRE SALE

Scott Furniture Co. Fire Sale

SLIGHTLY DAMAGED BY WATER

Reed Rockers and Chairs, Crex Plain Glass Furniture
Mission Chairs, Rockers, Settees

On Sale Friday and Saturday at Thistle Rink, Alexander Street East

COME FOR BARGAINS

Plate 34 – This advertisement, placed in the Manitoba Free Press just weeks after the fire, shows that the retail furniture business had not changed significantly over the years. (Reproduced from the Manitoba Free Press, July 7, 1905, p. 15.)