



**511 RIVER AVENUE**

**FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST**

City of Winnipeg  
Historical Buildings Committee  
Researcher: Murray Peterson  
May 2006

## 511 RIVER AVENUE – FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST

Mind's [God's] control over the universe, including man, is no longer an open question, but is demonstrable Science.<sup>1</sup>

...to be spiritually minded is, in the highest sense of that word, to be scientifically minded.<sup>2</sup>

Mary Baker Eddy, founder of the Christian Science religion, was born in New Hampshire in July 1821 and her childhood years were spent in poor health. She received a severe concussion in New England in 1866 and was not expected to live. Eddy recovered, however, and was convinced that it was her belief in Divine healing power that had saved her life. She was also convinced that this biblical healing could be taught and so began travelling throughout the New England states to spread her new-found religious beliefs.<sup>3</sup>

In 1877 she founded the Christian Science Association with six students, followed in 1879 by the establishment of the Church of Christ, Scientist and the Massachusetts Metaphysical College in Boston, Massachusetts in 1881. In 1889, she closed the college in order to devote more time to teaching, then two years later organized the Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, also in Boston. It was dedicated in 1894 (Plate 1) and new rules and by-laws, The Manual of the Mother Church, were enacted. The new manual abolished personal preaching and replaced it with lesson-sermons, bible reading, selections from Eddy's Science and Health, silent prayer, and testimonials. Sunday schools and public reading rooms were an early and important part of the organization of each branch church.

Eddy died on December 3, 1910, leaving behind a large and devoted following, with branch

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<sup>1</sup> An excerpt from the first Christian Science textbook, Science and Health (1875), written by the church founder, Mary Baker Eddy, in E.M. Ramsay, Christian Science and its Discoverer (Boston: Christian Science Publishing Society, 1963), p. 71.

<sup>2</sup> E.M. Ramsay, op. cit., p. 118.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid., pp. 1-64.

churches throughout North America and missionary efforts around the world.<sup>4</sup>

In 1910, Winnipeg's growing Christian Science congregation began construction of its first permanent home in a fast-growing residential suburb of south Winnipeg. By 1916 the large, elegant church was completed, adding to the list of fine church buildings in the city.

## STYLE

The church is built in the Beaux-Arts Classical style, popular throughout North America from 1900 to 1945. It is so named because of its creation at the *École des Beaux Arts* in France. Buildings of this style were often articulated with monumental columns or pilasters and designed with symmetry, clarity of form and a highly visible central entrance or frontispiece. Pronounced cornices and entablatures enriched by tall parapets, balustrades or attic storeys were other common features. All ornamentation and design were rooted in strict academic training in the classical architectural models of the ancient Roman and Greek and the Italian and French Renaissance eras.<sup>5</sup>

In North America, the Chicago World's Columbian Exposition of 1892 successfully introduced the work of many American architects who had either trained at the *École des Beaux Arts* or had learned the style from colleagues or journals. The exposition became known as the "White City of Roman Buildings" due to the number of Beaux-Arts structures, and the style quickly caught on across the continent.<sup>6</sup> The monumental scale and highly ornamental façade treatment were perfectly suited for public buildings, such as banks, office towers, churches and government buildings. The Manitoba Legislative Building on Broadway is an excellent example of the style at its monumental best.

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<sup>4</sup> Ibid., p. 129.

<sup>5</sup> J. Blumenson, *Ontario Architecture* (Toronto: Fitzhenry and Whiteside, 1990), p. 123; and J. Blumenson, *Identifying American Architecture* (Nashville: American Association for State and Local History, 1981), p. 67.

<sup>6</sup> J. Blumenson, *Ontario Architecture*, op. cit., p. 123.

## CONSTRUCTION

Like many other churches throughout Winnipeg, First Church of Christ, Scientist was built in two stages. The first section, the basement and first floor, was started in 1910 and completed by March of 1911. The building measured 29.9 x 29.9 metres (98 x 98 feet) and cost \$70,000. In total, 400,000 bricks were used for the load-bearing brick walls, which are highlighted by smooth-cut Tyndall stone accents. The partial basement features reinforced concrete walls resting on reinforced concrete footings, the remainder of the building rests on piers.<sup>7</sup>

The second phase, costing \$38,300, saw the completion of the church's second storey, with an auditorium seating over 1,000 people. Building materials for this phase matched those used in the earlier construction and included 20 cords of stone and 200,000 bricks.<sup>8</sup> The original plans also called for the construction of a magnificent dome,<sup>9</sup> reminiscent of and based on the Mother Church in Boston (Plates 1-3). The dome was not built, however, due to the impracticality of a glass roof in Winnipeg's harsh climate. The advent of World War I also may have forced a reduction in the plans of the congregation.<sup>10</sup>

The final cost of the church, including furnishings, was \$124,438.96.<sup>11</sup> This price included the purchase of an organ from the Wesley Methodist Church congregation. The organ was built by the famous Casavant Frères of Ste. Hyacinthe, Québec in 1908 and was bought by the Christian Science congregation in ca.1919.<sup>12</sup> The church and its historic organ are located on the northeast corner of Nassau Street and River Avenue, 42 St. Boniface, Plan 15, Block C.<sup>13</sup>

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<sup>7</sup> City of Winnipeg Building Permit (below as BP), #2287/1910; City of Winnipeg Assessment Record, Roll No. 325700-12-1 (PC 90), below as AR.

<sup>8</sup> BP #891/1915.

<sup>9</sup> Architect's Plans, City of Winnipeg Archives, Plan No. 2287/1910.

<sup>10</sup> Ken Hand, long-time congregation member, in conversation with the author, April 4, 1992.

<sup>11</sup> Manitoba Free Press, December 27, 1924.

<sup>12</sup> Information supplied by office staff at First Church of Christ, Scientist.

<sup>13</sup> AR.

It appears that the building suffered from structural weakness because in 1922 engineer W.A. Fosness devised a plan to shore up the footings on the outside of the building through a series of eight buttresses cut into the original foundation wall and leading to larger footings constructed deeper in the ground (Plate 4). In 1940, piles were added, although it is not clear where these elements were added.<sup>14</sup> In 1959 a one-storey addition with full basement was built on the northeast corner of the church.<sup>15</sup>

## DESIGN

The church was designed in the form of a Greek cross with four equally sized and aesthetically similar elevations. All façades feature a smooth-cut stone base leading to the light-hued brick walls. The main (south) façade faces onto River Avenue and contains three separate doors, each framed in stone and topped by a stone pediment (Plate 5). On either side of the entrances are two stone panels bearing the inscriptions "Dedicated December 1924," and "First Church of Christ, Scientist." Recessed bands in the brick of the ground floor give texture to the walls. A wide, smooth-stone belt course is placed at the level of the entrance pediments, marking the division between the first and second floors. Separated by several course of brick is a second stone belt course, much thinner than the lower band.<sup>16</sup> Three arched leaded and stained glass recessed windows dominate the upper portion of the main façade (Plate 6) and feature stone surrounds and keystones and are framed by attached stone columns. These unfluted columns, with simple bases and Ionic capitals, run from the belt course to the architrave. A complete entablature of stone is topped by the arched brick parapet highlighted by a centrally placed, carved stone medallion. Stone copping finishes this element.

The east and west façades match except for a doorway (added in 1915) on the west side replacing a window on the east (Plates 7 and 8). The elevations are a reduced version of the main façade, with

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<sup>14</sup> BP #901/1940, \$8,000.

<sup>15</sup> BP #4031/1959, \$39,000.

<sup>16</sup> Architect's Plans, #891/1915, courtesy of City Archives. According to these plans, this thinner band was the roofline of the structure completed in 1910.

small square headed window openings on the ground floor- five in the central section and one in each of the recessed corners (facing east and west – Plate 9). The triplet windows of the upper floor are not recessed as on the front and are not separated by stone columns. They do, however, feature carved stone frames and keystones. The entablature and parapet of the side elevations match those of the front façade.

The rear (north) façade includes a centrally located section extending outward with small, unadorned windows on the upper level and an open porch atop a short flight of stairs on the ground floor (Plate 10). The entablature is broken on this façade and it appears that smooth, unadorned stone bands have replaced the original belt courses on the ground floor. A flat parapet replaces the arched elements of the other elevations.

The exterior of this church features a number of design features and ornamental elements found on very few other extant edifices in the city.

## **INTERIOR**

As completed and opened in 1911 as a one-storey structure, this church was laid out with a large foyer on the west side of the building, accessed from an entrance foyer on the south side. Down either of two flights of stairs from the west foyer was the sanctuary, a large open area with a small stage at its west end between the staircases. To the rear (north) was a of the a corridor leading to small offices and washrooms, doors to the exterior and a set of stairs leading to the partial basement with its boiler and fuel rooms and blower room.<sup>17</sup>

The completion of the upper floor of the church meant some changes to the original layout. The sanctuary was converted into a Sunday School room (Plate 11), a door and entrance vestibule was added to the west foyer (Plate 12), and some of the space to the rear was renovated (Plate 13). In the south foyer, staircases with wooden banisters (Plate 14) were completed to give access to the

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<sup>17</sup> Information from Architect's Plans, #891/1915, City Archives.

upper foyer and auditorium and another two sets of stairs led to the balcony (Plate 15).

Of course, the central feature of the 1915 work was the new sanctuary, a magnificent space with towering ceilings, unobstructed views from any of the main floor or balcony seating, and natural light streaming through the leaded and stained glass windows on the north and south sides and, as originally built, through the glass ceiling (Plates 16-19).

The layout of the sanctuary did not follow tradition but adopted a new form – the auditorium plan. From Roman times until the late 19<sup>th</sup> century, the interiors of Christian churches were based on the basilica or central plan – long, narrow sanctuaries with a wide central aisle (sometimes with side aisles) and pews organized in straight rows back from the altar located at the end opposite the main entrance. More compact interiors were often referred to as central plans rather than basilica and the smaller structures usually included a dome.<sup>18</sup>

But in the late 1880s, a new plan arose out of the Evangelical Protestant church of the United States known as the auditorium plan. The innovative new design was intended to bring the clergy and laity closer together and was based on theatre design.<sup>19</sup> The altar platform, unlike those of the basilica layout, projected into the sanctuary, either from one end or from a corner. The pew arrangement was also drastically different. The straight rows of benches separated by the centre aisle were replaced by curved benches radiating out from the altar more akin to theatre seating. In most cases, the floors of the sanctuaries were sloped towards the altar to heighten the focus on it and the message given there.

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<sup>18</sup> Dianne Walling at <http://military.coastline.edu/classes/art100/index.htm>, no date.

<sup>19</sup> J.F. White, Protestant Worship and Architecture: Theological and Historical Considerations (Eugene, Oregon: Wipf and Stock, 2003); A Study of the Church Buildings in Manitoba of the Congregational, Methodist, Presbyterian and United Churches of Canada (Winnipeg: Manitoba Department of Culture, Heritage and Recreation, 1987), p. 18; and The New Jersey Churchscape, No. 12, March 2002 ([www.njchurchscape.com](http://www.njchurchscape.com)). These churches are often referred to, incorrectly, as Akron Plan churches after the Methodist Episcopal Church in Akron, Ohio completed in 1870. This church was designed more like an amphitheatre, with tiers of small classrooms encircling the stage that could be closed off via folding doors. It also utilized the curved, radiating pew organization that became the hallmark of the auditorium style church interiors a decade later.

The City of Winnipeg's Historical Buildings Committee has designated nine churches (see Table 1), five of which featured auditorium plans. Because of fire, demolition and renovations, however, Westminster United Church, 745 Westminster Avenue, is the only designated structure that remains an active church with an auditorium style interior.

**TABLE 1**

**CHURCHES IN THE CITY OF WINNIPEG DESIGNATED BY  
THE HISTORICAL BUILDINGS COMMITTEE**

| <b>CHURCH</b>                       | <b>ADDRESS</b>       | <b>BUILT</b> | <b>GRADE</b> | <b>INTERIOR LAYOUT</b> | <b>STATUS</b>                         |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------|--------------|--------------|------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| St. Edward's Roman Catholic         | 836 Arlington St.    | 1913         | II           | Central Plan           | Active church                         |
| St. John's Presbyterian             | 251 Bannerman Ave.   | 1928         | III          | Central Plan           | Active church                         |
| St. John's United (Presbyterian)    | 250 Cathedral Ave.   | 1923         | III          | Auditorium Plan        | Converted into multi-tenant residence |
| Scandinavian Mission Church         | 268 Ellen St.        | 1897         | III          | Auditorium Plan        | Converted into offices                |
| Young United (Methodist)            | 222 Furby St.        | 1907         | II           | Auditorium Plan        | Destroyed by fire                     |
| Calvary Temple (First Baptist)      | 400 Hargrave St.     | 1893-94      | III          | Auditorium Plan        | Demolished                            |
| St. Michael and All Angels Anglican | 300 Hugo St. N       | 1920         | III          | Central Plan           | Active church                         |
| Kildonan Presbyterian               | 201 John Black Ave.  | 1852-53      | I            | Central Plan           | Active church                         |
| Westminster United (Presbyterian)   | 745 Westminster Ave. | 1910-12      | II           | Auditorium Plan        | Active church                         |

The 1915 auditorium at First Church of Christ, Scientist, featured a sloping floor towards the raised platform at the north end of the space. According to the Architect's drawings, a small section of

flooring immediately surrounding the platform was level.<sup>20</sup> The pipe organ was located behind this platform, hidden from view by a colonnade with open grille panelling between the columns. A narrow corridor was located behind the organ, as were washrooms and three small offices. The large balcony was located on the south wall. It was a comfortable space, well used by the congregation (Plates 20-21).

Although the space has been vacant for several years, it is obvious that the interior of the church was well designed. Great care was taken in its planning and construction, in its decorative features such as the leaded glass, bead and reel moulding, wood trim, cut glass door knobs and even the brass door fittings (Plates 22-25).

Alterations to the space have not been major except for the replacement of the auditorium glass ceiling by a saucer-shaped acoustic panel ca.1963 (Plate 26).<sup>21</sup> Since the building has been vacated by the congregation, some of the pews have been removed and the lack of heat has caused some damage to interior finishes.

## **INTEGRITY**

The church remains in its original location and as mentioned previously, there were structural concerns regarding the foundation of the building. Visible today are cracks throughout the interior and exterior and there is evidence in door frames and staircases that the building is shifting unevenly. The only alteration on the exterior is a low, one-storey addition at the northeast corner of the building (Plate 27). Although it utilizes different building material, its size and location minimize its aesthetic impact on the main building. This addition housed the church offices, storage space and a basement child and nursery care room (Plate 28-29).

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<sup>20</sup> Architect's Plans, #891/1915, City Archives.

<sup>21</sup> Winnipeg Free Press, December 19, 1964.

## **STREETSCAPE**

The First Church of Christ, Scientist is located in what was and remains today an elegant residential neighbourhood. Over the years, other churches, apartment blocks and commercial property have replaced some of the original homes. This church now finds itself bounded on the north by a high-rise apartment block and on the east by a shopping centre parking lot. This modern development has severely changed the neighbourhood and the streetscape around this church, although it still occupies an important corner location.

## **ARCHITECT/CONTRACTORS**

Architects for the church were Lewis H. Jordan and Walter Percy Over of Winnipeg. The two men were partners for nearly twenty years and produced a wide range of designs (see Appendix II for biographical information). This is the first Jordan and Over building evaluated by the Historical Buildings Committee.

Contractors for the first phase of construction were Wallace and Akins. This local firm was organized in 1905 and between 1905 and 1926 completed over \$1-million in contracts, including the Nurses Home at the Winnipeg General Hospital (Health Sciences Centre), 1911, several large buildings for the Crescent Creamery Company on Burnell Street (1912), and St. Andrew's College (1963) and the Allen Building (Physics), University of Manitoba Fort Garry Campus.<sup>22</sup> The company was still listed as active in 1963. The Fort Garry Construction Company was responsible for the 1915 construction of the upper portion.<sup>23</sup>

## **INSTITUTION**

The Christian Scientist Church in Winnipeg was formed in April 1894, less than two years after the Mother Church was organized in Boston. The small congregation met in various venues, including

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<sup>22</sup> City of Winnipeg Building Permit Ledger Books, 1900-1926; Files of the Historical Buildings Committee.

<sup>23</sup> BP #891/1915.

the hall of the Young Men's Liberal Club across Notre Dame Avenue from the Winnipeg Theatre. The congregation incorporated as the First Church of Christ, Scientist in 1907 and its membership increased to a point in 1910 where a permanent site for a church was sought. By March 1911, the first floor of the building was completed and Sunday services, Sunday School and Wednesday night testimonial meetings began.<sup>24</sup>

In 1915, work began on the second-storey sanctuary and in May of 1916 the first service was held in the upper chamber. The completed church could not be officially dedicated until the debt was paid. This occurred after only eight years and the official dedication services were held on December 28, 1924.<sup>25</sup>

Over the next 60 years, societal changes reduced the size of the congregation of the Christian Scientist Church in Winnipeg, much like other denominations. The church has continued the tradition of maintaining one or more public reading rooms in the city although by the late 1990s there were estimated to be less than 100 members of the local church. It was felt by the congregation that its purposes would be better suited in a smaller, more modern structure and the congregation sold the church.

The present owner bought the property in May 2003 with plans to redevelop the building into eight "high-end" condominiums.<sup>26</sup> At present, these plans have been shelved.<sup>27</sup>

## **EVENT**

There is no known event connected with this building.

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<sup>24</sup> Information provided by the office staff at the First Church of Christ, Scientist.

<sup>25</sup> Manitoba Free Press, December 27, 1924.

<sup>26</sup> Winnipeg Free Press, July 17, 2004, p. B1.

<sup>27</sup> Owner B. Haber in conversation with the author, May 30, 2006.

**CONTEXT**

The construction of this church is an illustration of the growth of Winnipeg to World War I. One of the city's smaller denominations, Christian Scientist, found it both necessary and possible to construct a large, elegant edifice. It was able to build the structure in two phases, completing the project within six years of initial construction and within ten years of the congregation's incorporation. The congregation was also able to pay off the debt on the church within eight years of its completion, a feat made even more significant given the depressed worldwide economy during and immediately after construction. The speed with which the entire project was completed highlights the determination of the congregation and the level of financial success it had attained. Its experience was not dissimilar to that of many other Winnipeg congregations during the economic and construction boom between 1900 and 1914.

**LANDMARK**

The First Church of Christ, Scientist faces River Avenue, a major thoroughfare. Its eastern approach, now a parking lot, has enhanced the visibility of the church, even with the high-rise apartment block immediately to the north. It is conspicuous and familiar to many in the neighbourhood.



## APPENDIX I

### *CITY OF WINNIPEG - Preliminary Report* Assessment Record

Building Address: 511 River Avenue

Building Name: First Church of Christ, Scientist

Original Use: religious

Current Use: vacant

Roll No. (Old): 325700 (7427)

RSN: 142862

Municipality: 12                      Ward: 1

Legal Description: 42 St. Boniface, Plan 15, Block C

Location: northeast corner Nassau Street

Date of Construction: 1910-15

Storeys: 2 and basement

**Heritage Status: ON INVENTORY**

Construction Type: Brick, stone and concrete foundation

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

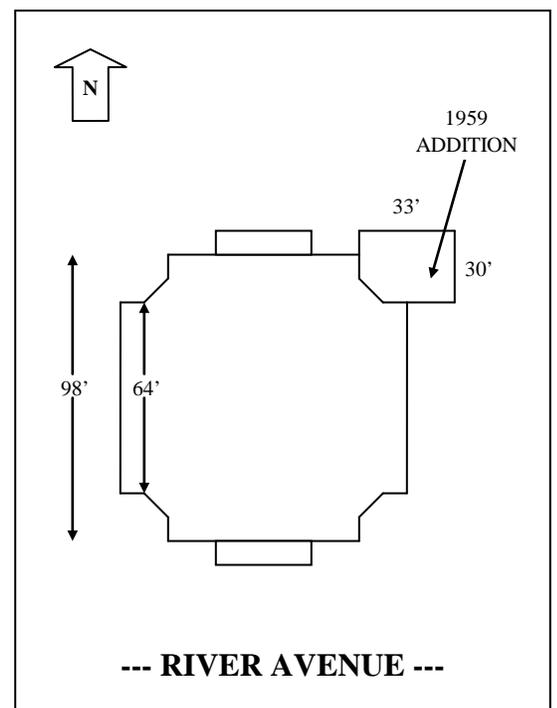
- 2287/1910 \$70,000 [A] (original); 891/1915 [A] \$38,300 (2<sup>nd</sup> floor added); 148/1922 [A] (8 buttresses added); 901/1940 \$8,000 (piles); 4031/1959 \$39,000 [4<sup>th</sup>- V02C02] (addition to northeast corner)

#### Information:

- 98 x 98 x 44 + = 373,571 cu. ft. (not including rear addition)
- basement (14" concrete walls) only under 1959 wing and rear section of church, balance on piers
- Permit 148/1922- buttresses added to each of the eight outside corners to upgrade foundation

**ARCHITECT: JORDAN & OVER**

**CONTRACTOR: WALLACE & AKINS**



## APPENDIX II

### Walter Percy Over and Lewis H. Jordan

Walter Percy Over, a native Torontonian, came to Winnipeg in 1902 as an employee of the famous Ontario firm Darling and Pearson. He organized the branch firm, known as Darling, Pearson and Over, and hired L.H. Jordan as an assistant. Over was a regular contributor to the Canadian Architect and Builder, a national trade journal and was intimately involved in the Manitoba Association of Architects (MAA). He was present at the first informal meeting of the group in 1906 and was appointed its secretary. Years later, he became the secretary of the incorporated MAA and was its president in 1915.<sup>1</sup> The opening of the Winnipeg branch was followed by offices in Regina and Moose Jaw. The western branches were closed ca.1910.<sup>2</sup> After the closure, Jordan and Over formed a partnership that lasted almost two decades. When Jordan left for the United States in 1925, Over formed a new partnership with E. Fitz Munn which lasted until Over's death ca.1943.<sup>3</sup>

Lewis H. Jordan came to Winnipeg from the United States and was listed in a 1906 directory as the manager of the branch office of Darling, Pearson and Over.<sup>4</sup> The firm Jordan and Over was first mentioned in 1910. Jordan was also involved in the MAA and was its president in 1917. He also served as the president of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada from 1922-24.<sup>5</sup>

In 1925 Jordan returned to the United States, setting up offices in Chicago and working in Detroit in the firm of Albert Kahn. He worked there for several years and died in 1945.<sup>6</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Files of the Manitoba Association of Architects; and E. Fitz Munn, "Manitoba," Royal Architectural Institute of Canada Journal, 26, 1 (January 1949), pp. 35-6. The Association was an informal organization from 1906 until it incorporated in 1914.

<sup>2</sup> R.R. Rostecki, "Salvation Army Men's Social Service Centre, 175-81 Logan Avenue," Report for the City of Winnipeg Historical Buildings Committee, March 1991, pp. 13, 17-19.

<sup>3</sup> Henderson's Directory (Winnipeg), 1920-1960.

<sup>4</sup> Files of the Manitoba Association of Architects; and Henderson's Directory, 1900-10.

<sup>5</sup> Files of the Manitoba Association of Architects.

<sup>6</sup> Royal Architectural Institute of Canada Journal, 22, 12 (December 1945), p. 270.

It is not known what work was actually done by Jordan and/or Over in Darling and Pearson's Winnipeg office and what was done in Toronto. Therefore, all known Darling and Pearson designs from the 1902 to 1910 period are included, although the drawings for the monumental buildings were no doubt produced in Toronto.<sup>7</sup> An incomplete list of buildings that these men designed includes:<sup>8</sup>

Darling, Pearson and Over:

Canada Life Building, southwest corner of Main Street and Portage Avenue, remodelled and enlarged, 1902 (demolished 1973-74)  
Union Bank of Canada, 504 Main Street, 1903-05 (Grade I)  
Adams Brothers Warehouse, 1904  
J.C. Gordon Block, 676 Main Street, 1904  
Dominion Post Office, 240 Portage Avenue, 1904-07 (demolished 1962)  
Manitoba Medical College, Emily Street, 1905  
Dr. Blanchard House, Broadway, 1905 (demolished)  
Holy Trinity Rectory, 273 Donald Street, 1905 (demolished 1936).  
Dominion Radiator Company Warehouse, 56-8 Victoria (Westbrook) Street, 1905-06 (demolished ca.1972)  
General Electric Warehouse, 146-48 Notre Dame Avenue East (Pioneer Avenue), 1905 (demolished ca.1956)  
Winnipeg Lodging and Coffee House, 175 Logan Avenue East, 1905 (demolished)  
St. Charles Country Club, Country Club Boulevard, 1905 (destroyed by fire 1910)  
Western Canada Flour Mills, Archibald Street, 1905-06 (demolished ca.1986)  
Grundy Block, northwest corner of Portage Avenue and Hargrave Street, 1905 (destroyed by fire 1954)  
J.C. Gordon House, Assiniboine Avenue, 1906  
Grain Exchange Building, 167 Lombard Avenue, 1906 (Grade II)  
Travellers' Building, 283 Bannatyne Avenue, 1906-07 (Grade II)  
Nanton Building, 201-03 Portage Avenue, 1906-07 (demolished 1989)  
Imperial Bank of Canada, 441 Main Street, 1906-07 (Grade II)  
Canadian Bank of Commerce, 325 Nairn Avenue, 1906  
Canadian Bank of Commerce, 1521 Logan Avenue, 1906  
Bank of Nova Scotia, 254 Portage Avenue, 1908-10  
Canadian Bank of Commerce, 389 Main Street, 1910-12 (Grade I)

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<sup>7</sup> R.R. Rostecki, op. cit., p. 13.

<sup>8</sup> Compiled from R.R. Rostecki, op. cit., p. 18; City of Winnipeg Building Permits, 1908-1930; Files of the Manitoba Association of Architects; and J. Wade, Manitoba Architecture to 1940 (Winnipeg: University of Manitoba Press, 1978).

Jordan and Over:

Addition to Havergal College, 122 Carlton Street, 1909 (demolished)  
Office building and bank for Alloway and Champion, 362 Main Street, 1910  
(demolished 1973-74)  
Union Bank of Canada, 646 Logan Avenue, 1910  
Garage for J.R. Miller, 595 Gertrude Avenue, 1910  
First Church of Christ, Scientist, 511 River Avenue, 1910-15  
Ten houses for H.H. Cottingham, Jubilee Avenue (north side between John and  
Helen streets), 1911  
Union Bank of Canada, 577 Sargent Avenue, 1911  
Norwood Courts Apartment, southeast corner Marion Street and Tache Avenue,  
1911  
Additions and alterations totalling \$1,081,000 to the Crescent Creamery  
powerhouse, 82 Lombard Avenue, 1912 (demolished)  
Gaiety Theatre, 459 Portage Avenue, 1912 (demolished)  
Hampton Court Apartments, 47 Kennedy Street, 1912  
Crescent Creamery stable, 486 Burnell Street, 1912  
Addition and alterations to the Grain Exchange Building, 167 Lombard Avenue  
(1913- \$500,000, 1916- \$130,000, 1917- \$50,000, 1920- \$85,000, 1922-  
\$300,000, and 1926- \$16,000) (Grade II)  
A.E. Grassby House, 160 Yale Avenue, 1913  
Bank of Nova Scotia, 31 Stadacona Street, 1913  
Metallic Roofing Company Warehouse, 816 Winnipeg Avenue, 1913  
P. Marrin House, 236 Yale Avenue, 1913  
Addition to Broadway Baptist Church, Broadway corner Walnut Street, 1914  
Addition to Crescent Creamery factory, 542-46 Sherburn Street, 1917  
(demolished)  
Addition to Masonic Temple, 329 Donald Street, 1918  
Addition to Crescent Creamery, Burnell Street, 1918  
G. Harpell House, 127 Harrow Street, 1920  
Fire repairs to Griffiths Motor Company, 341-49 William Avenue (1922)  
Speirs-Parnell Bakery, 666-78 Elgin Avenue, 1923-24  
Mental Disease Hospital, Brandon

Over and Munn:

Elmwood School, Riverton Avenue, 1930  
Extensive addition to the Bank of Nova Scotia, 254 Portage Avenue, 1930-31  
Hotel for Winnipeg River Hotel Company, Lac du Bonnet, Manitoba, 1935-36  
William Grey House, Oak Street, 1937  
Repairs to Broadway Baptist Church, Broadway, 1937  
Proposed addition to Norberry School, St. Vital, 1937

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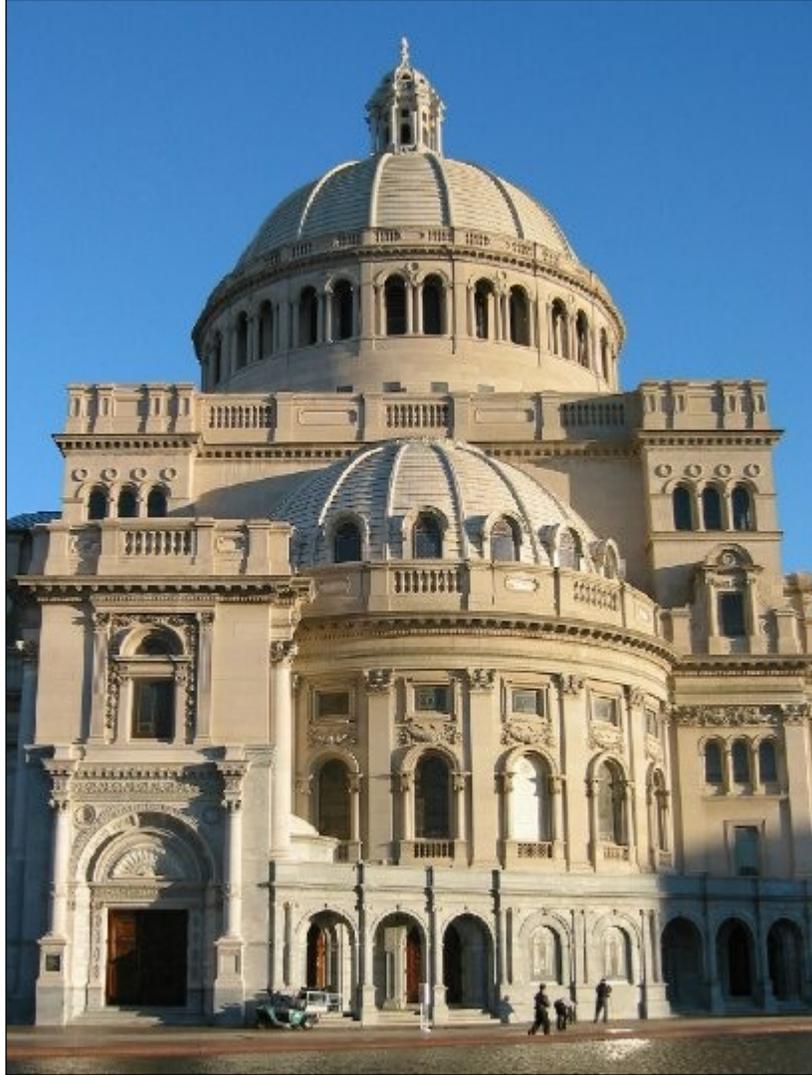


Plate 1 – “The Mother Church,” First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, Massachusetts. Designed by Boston-area architect Franklin I. Welch (?-1930), it was consecrated in 1894 with a large addition completed in 1906 (information from <http://www.tfccs.org/bostonactivities/plaza.jhtml>). (Image reproduced from [www.kestan.com/travel/boston](http://www.kestan.com/travel/boston), 2002.)

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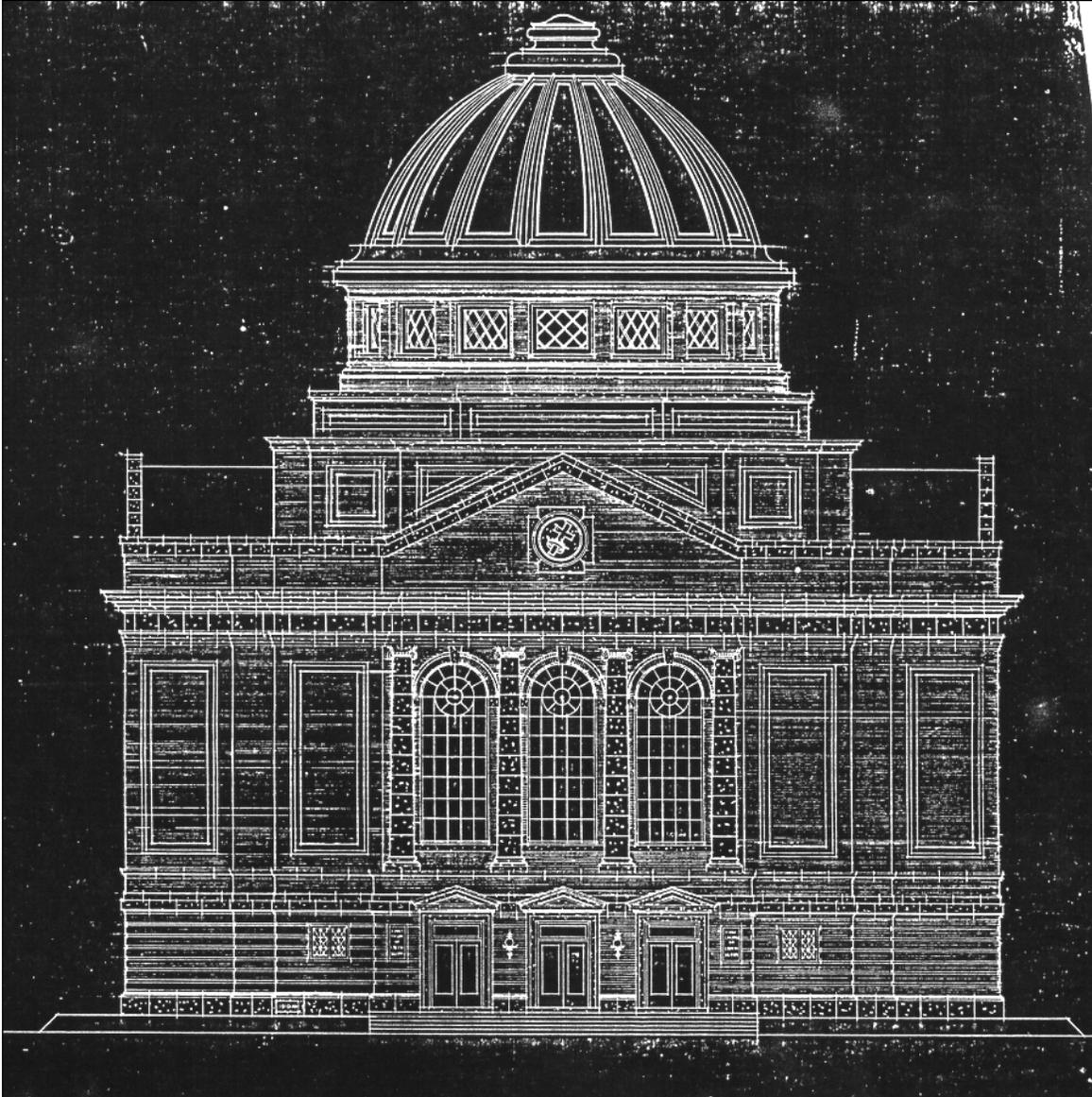


Plate 2 – First Church of Christ, Scientist, 511 River Avenue, “Front Elevation” as designed in 1910 with its spectacular domed roof. (Original Plans courtesy of the City of Winnipeg Archives, Plan #2287/1910.)

511 RIVER AVENUE – FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST

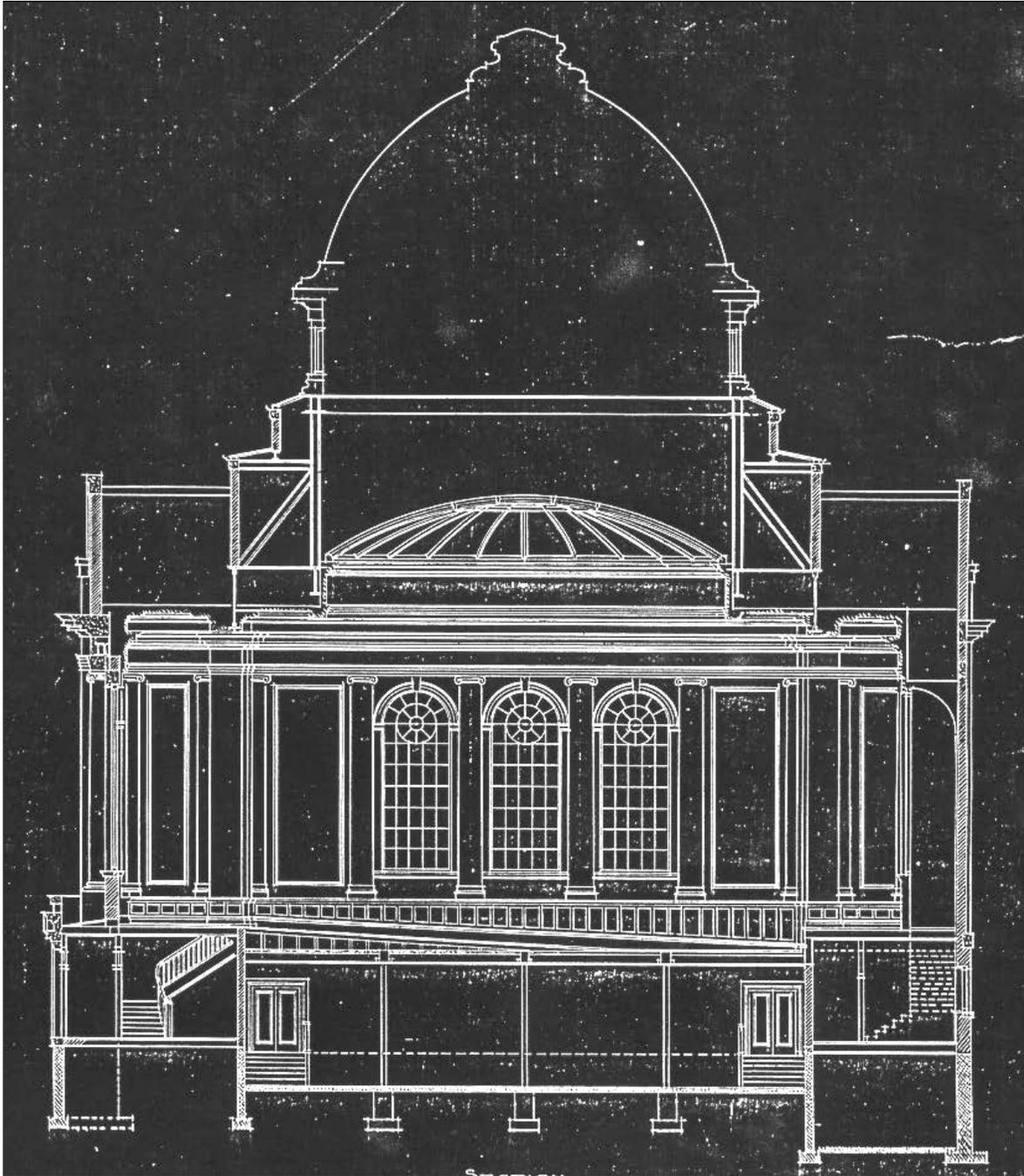


Plate 3 – First Church of Christ, Scientist, 511 River Avenue, “Section,” cross-section of 1910 design showing the domed ceiling of the sanctuary and the exterior dome above. (Original Plans courtesy of the City of Winnipeg Archives, Plan #2287/1910.)

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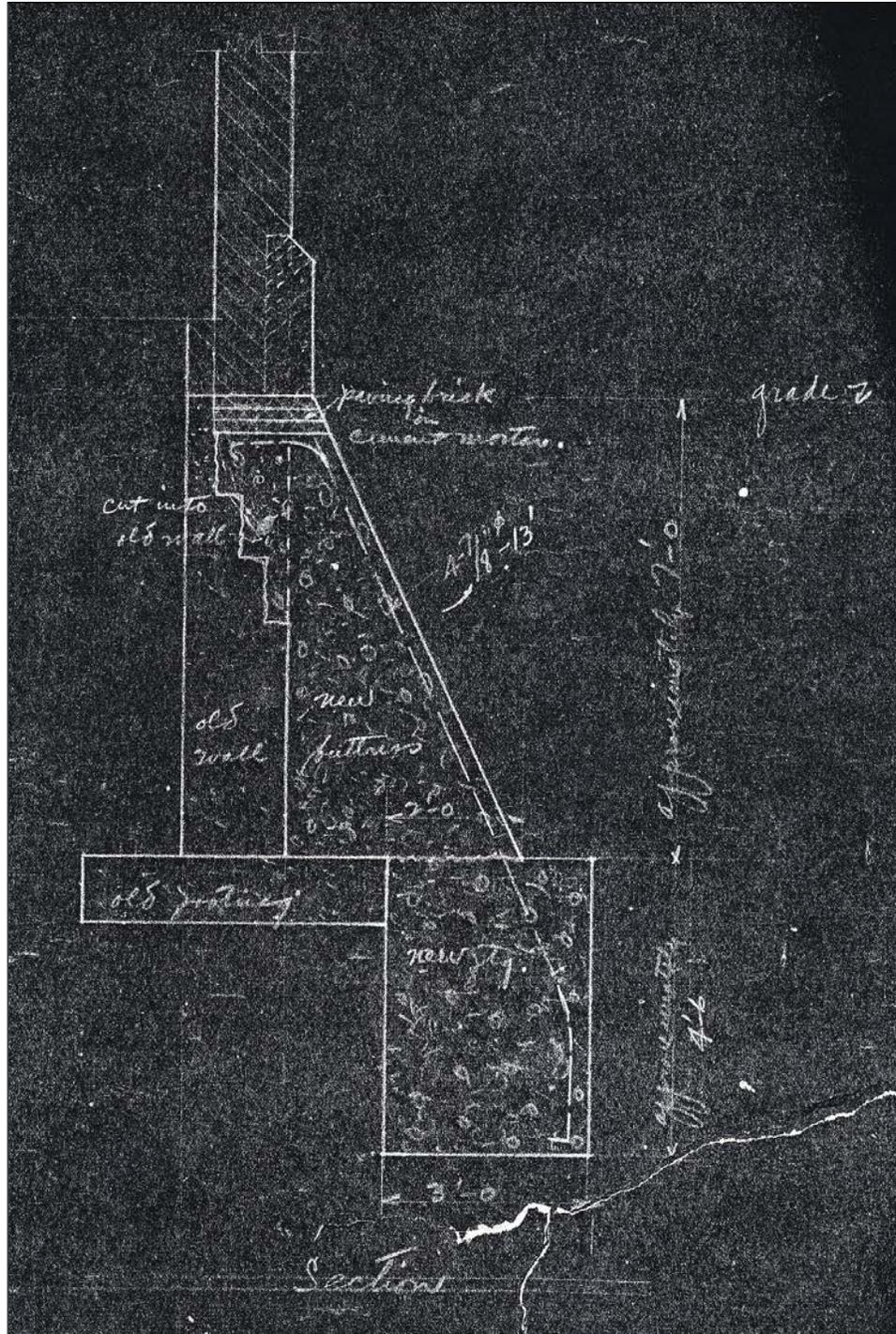


Plate 4 – First Church of Christ, Scientist, 511 River Avenue, engineer's plans for buttness for outside corners. (Original Plans courtesy of the City of Winnipeg Archives, Plan #148/1922.)

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Plate 5 – Detail of front (south) entrances. (S. Bruce, 2006.)



Plate 6 – Detail of the front (south) upper storey windows. (S. Bruce, 2006.)

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Plate 7 – West façade. (S. Bruce, 2006.)



Plate 8 – East façade. (S. Bruce, 2006.)

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Plate 9 – Detail of ground floor window, featuring stained glass with the geometric design found elsewhere on interior and exterior elements. (S. Bruce, 2006.)

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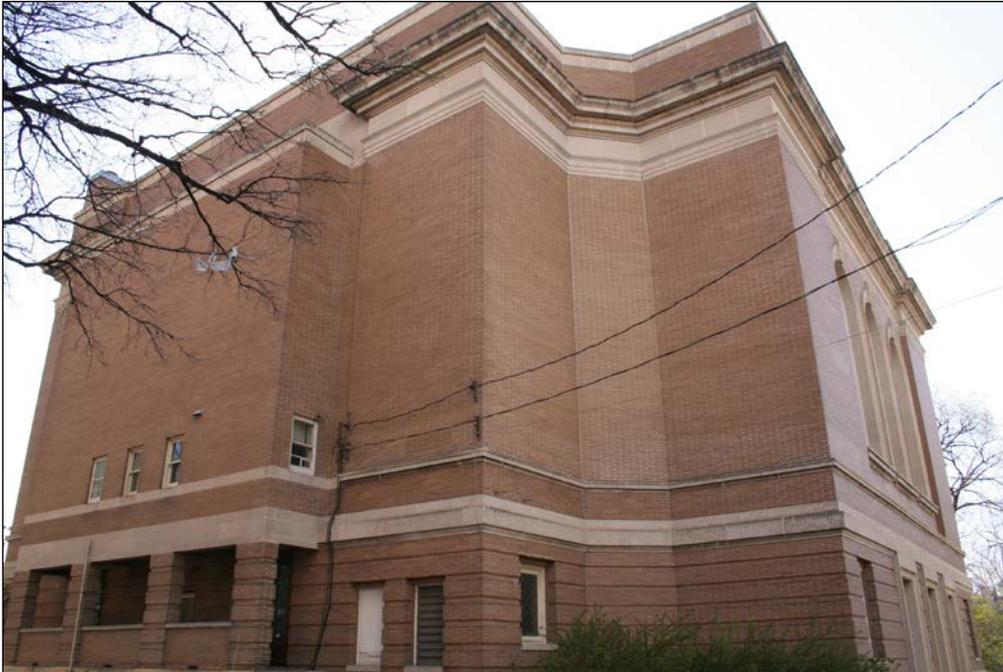


Plate 10 – Rear (north) façade and detail of porch. (S. Bruce, 2006.)

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Plate 11 – Sanctuary/Sunday School room as it was in 1998 (top) and 2006 (bottom). The large lights (inset) appear to be the original elements. (M. Peterson, 1998 and S. Bruce, 2006.)

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Plate 12 – Views of the west side foyer including: 1- Entrance enclosure and west wall; 2- Coat check and fireplace; 3- View of the foyer from the south; and 4- looking east into the old Sunday School space. (S. Bruce, 2006.)

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Plate 13 – Rear (north) space, ground floor. Signs on the washroom plumbing suggest the water was turned off in May 2004 and damage to interior finishes due to lack of heating is evident. (S. Bruce, 2006.)

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Plate 14 – Views of the south foyer, entrance level. (S. Bruce, 2006.)

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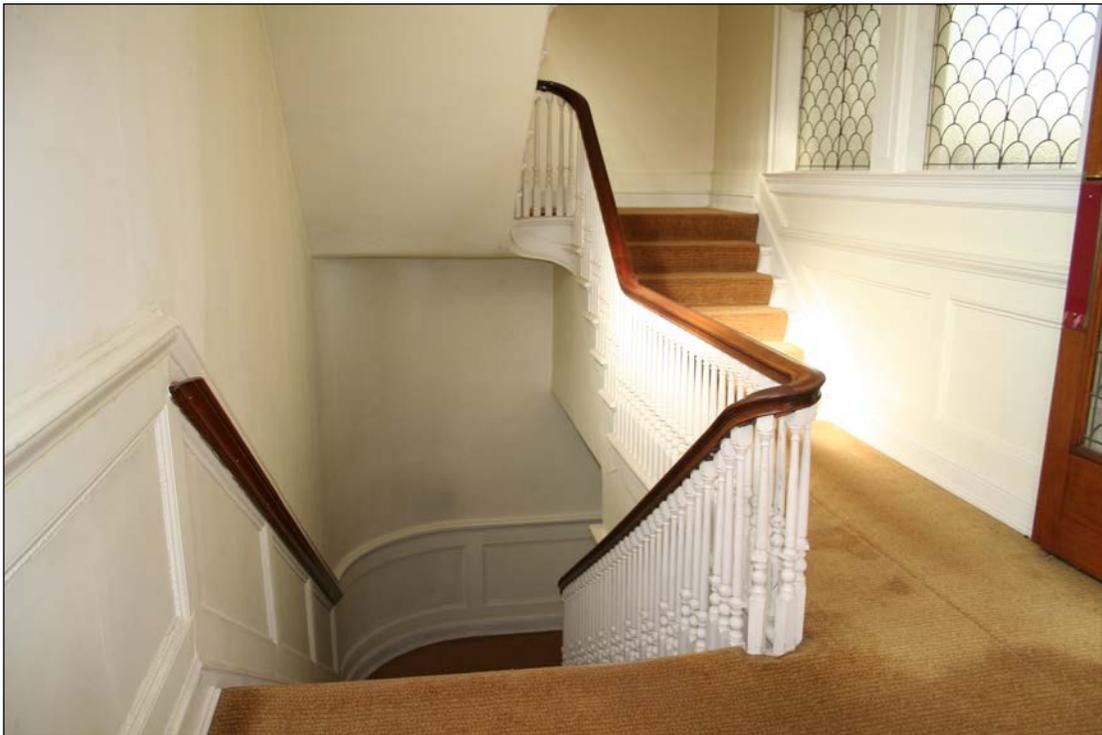


Plate 15 – Views of the south foyer, upper level. (S. Bruce, 2006.)

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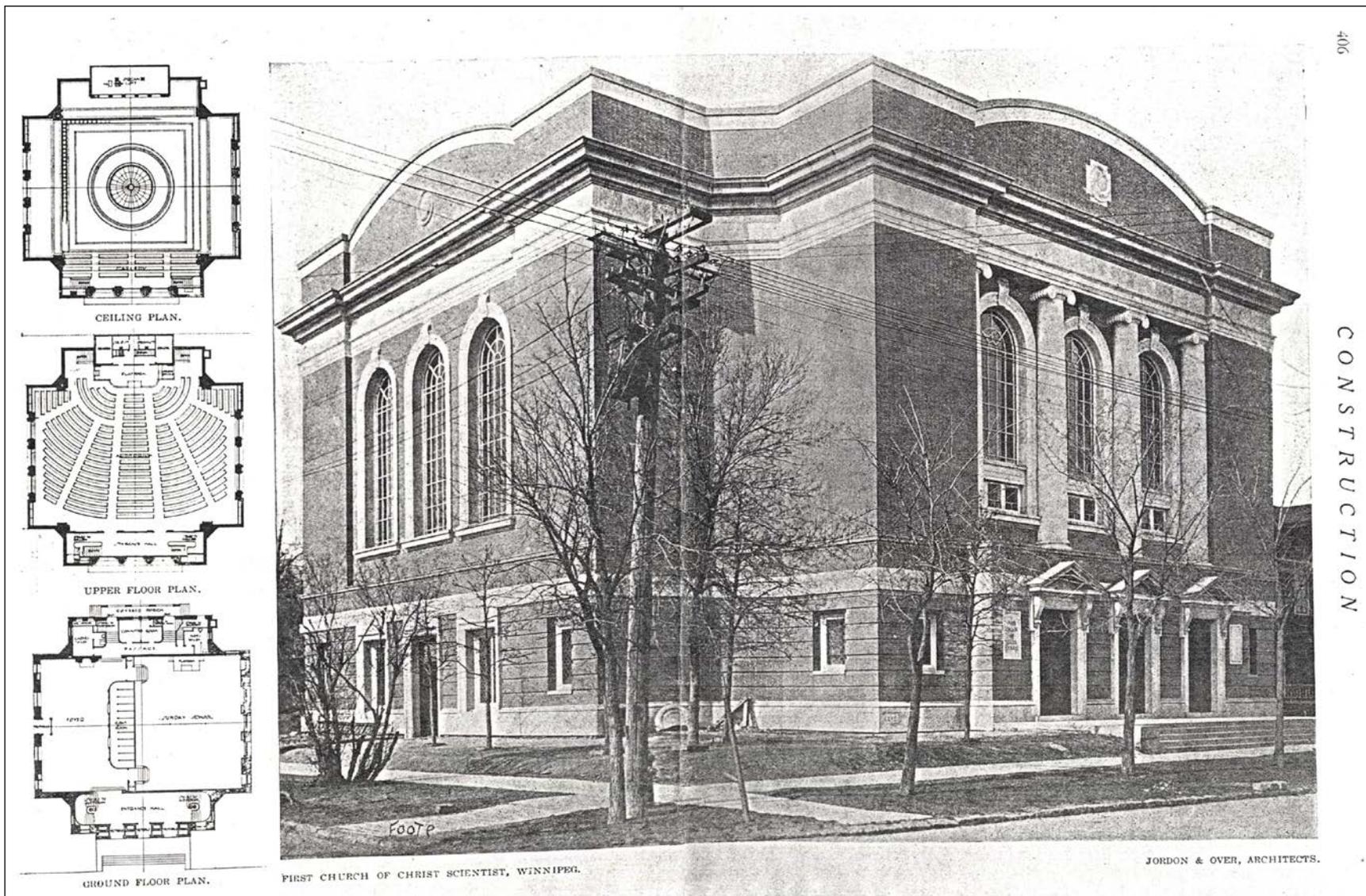


Plate 16 – Illustration in an industry magazine showing the new church and the ground, upper and ceiling plans. (Reproduced from Construction, Vol. X (December 1917), p. 407.)

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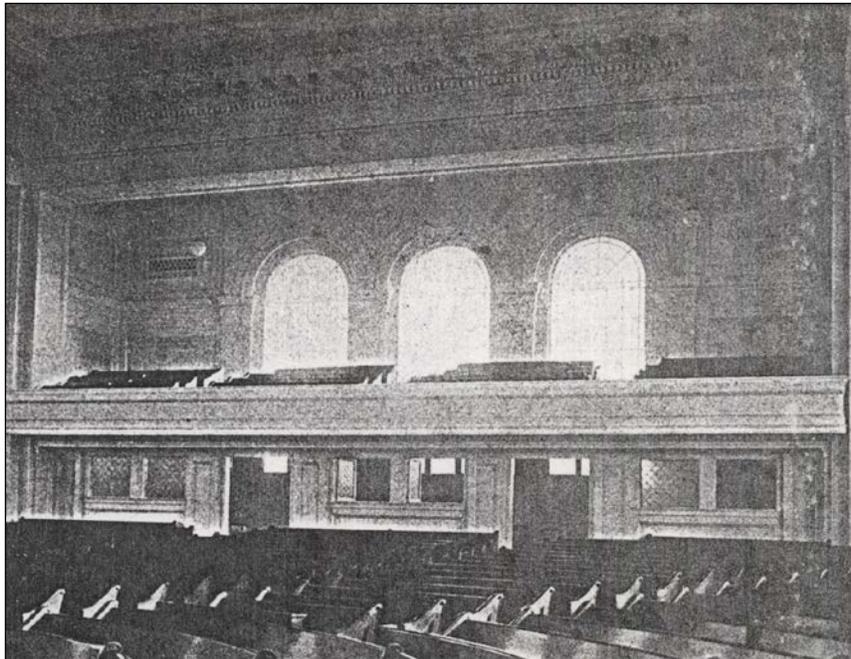
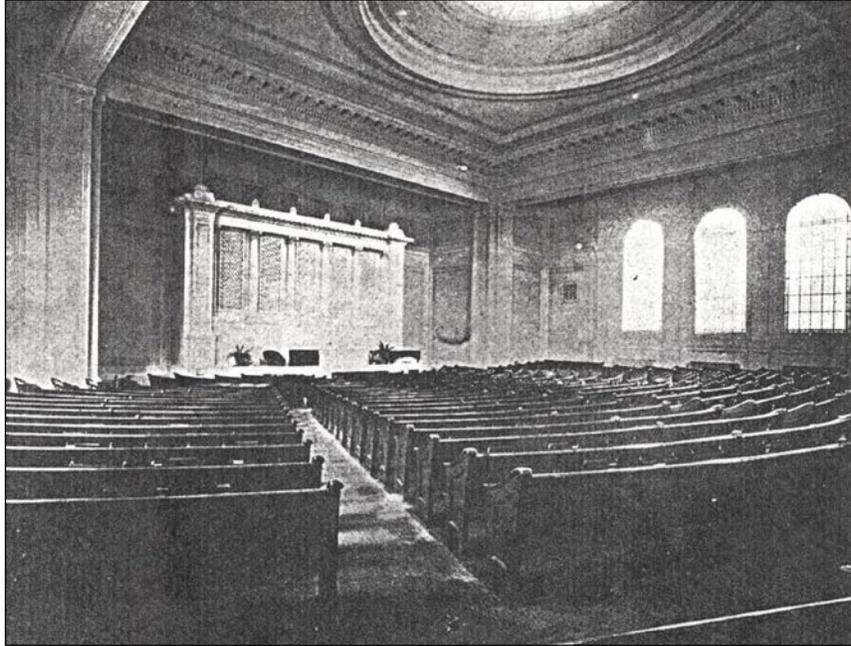


Plate 17 – Two views of the sanctuary shortly after its completion showing part of the original glass ceiling and organ screen (top) and balcony (bottom). (Reproduced from Construction, Vol. X (December 1917), p. 407.)

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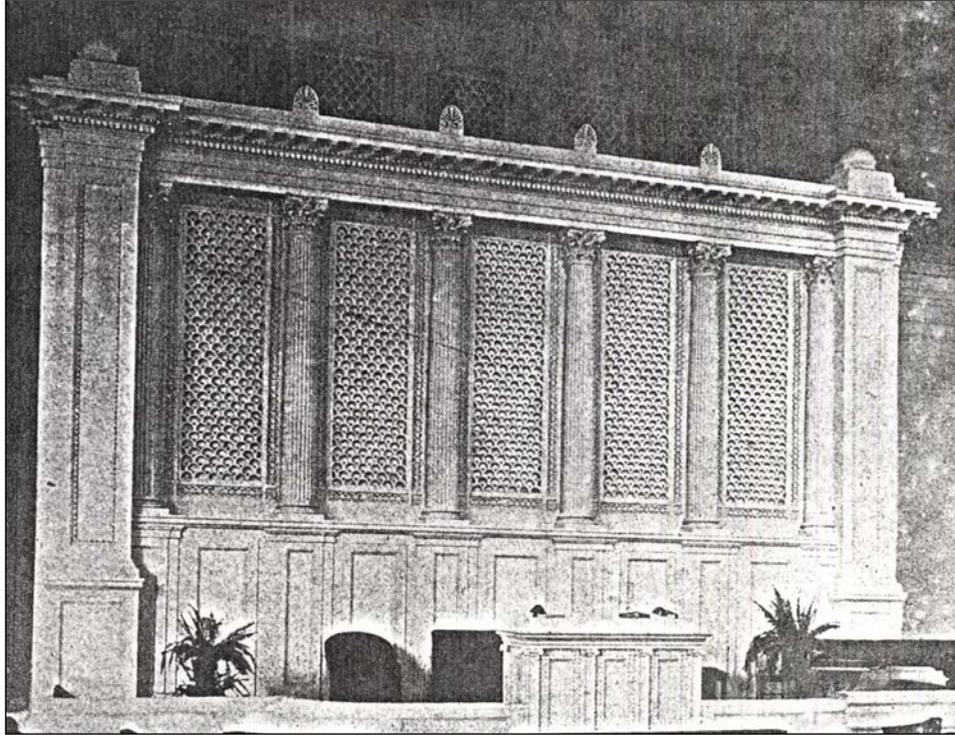


Plate 18 – Close-up view of readers' platform and organ screen. (Reproduced from Construction, Vol. X (December 1917), p. 407.)

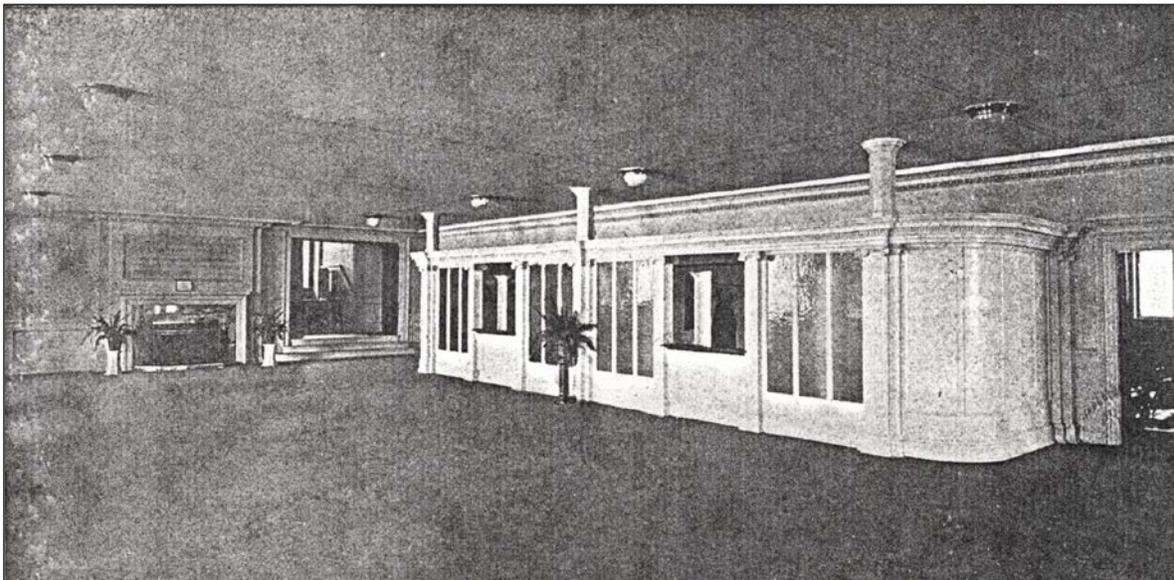


Plate 19 – West foyer and coat check area. (Reproduced from Construction, Vol. X (December 1917), p. 407.)

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Plate 20 – Looking towards the balcony. (Murray Peterson, 1998.)



Plate 21 – Looking towards the readers' platform and organ screen from the balcony. (Murray Peterson, 1998.)

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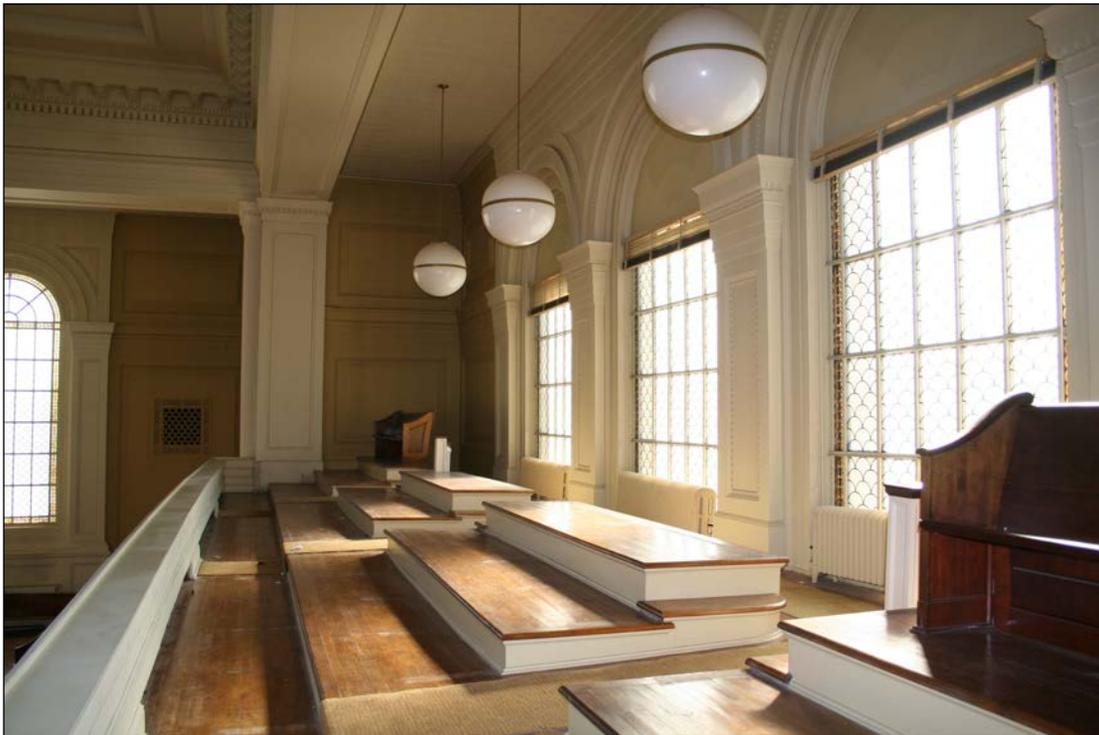


Plate 22 – Looking west towards the balcony (top) and balcony without seating (bottom). (S. Bruce, 2006.)

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Plate 23 – East windows in the sanctuary (top) and brass doorstop (bottom). (S. Bruce, 2006.)

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Plate 24 – Cut glass door knob (top left), detail of organ screen (top right) and view through ledged glass doors into the auditorium (bottom). (S. Bruce, 2006.)

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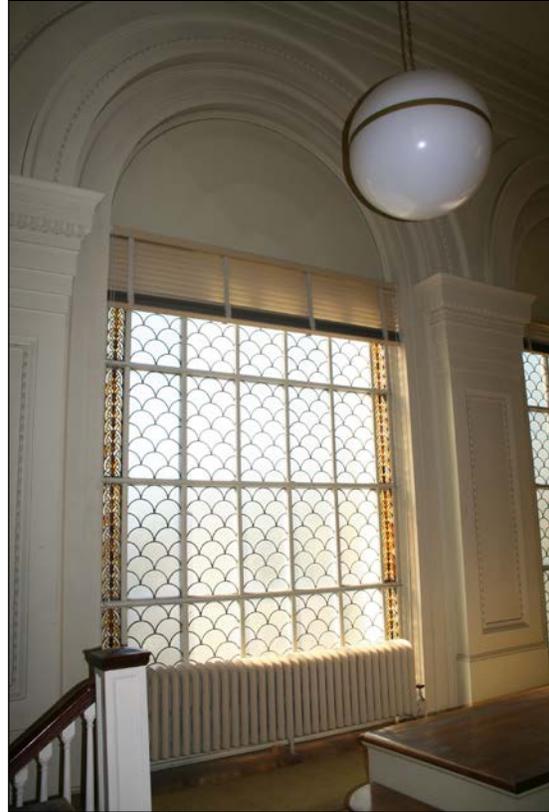


Plate 25 – Leaded glass door and windows, south foyer, auditorium level (top left), leaded and stained glass window, south foyer, balcony level (top right) and view of northwest corner of the auditorium from the balcony (bottom). (S. Bruce, 2006.)

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Plate 26 – Auditorium ceiling with acoustic panel replacing the original glass element. (S. Bruce, 2006.)



Plate 27 –Annex, front (south) façade. (S. Bruce, 2006.)

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Plate 28 –Annex office. (M. Peterson, 1998.)



Plate 29 –Annex basement. (S. Bruce, 2006.)