



256 SMITH STREET
HOLY TRINITY ANGLICAN CHURCH

City of Winnipeg
Historical Buildings Committee
November 2007

256 SMITH STREET – HOLY TRINITY ANGLICAN CHURCH

The history of Western Canadian Anglicanism begins in the Selkirk Settlement, the region's first permanent, sedentary and agrarian-based community (located along the river in what became West Kildonan).¹ Named after its benefactor, Lord Selkirk, these first European pioneers of the prairies were promised a new life, free land and the quick establishment of their church. Many of the original settlers hailed from Helmsdale, Sutherlandshire where they were devout members of the Church of Scotland (Presbyterian). They were promised the establishment of a church upon their arrival – one of the deciding factors in their move from Scotland between 1812 and 1815. However, they still had no church or minister when Lord Selkirk visited the colony in 1817.² Although Selkirk made land arrangements for a church and school at this time, it wouldn't be until September 1851 that a Presbyterian minister, Reverend John Black (1818-1882), arrived and began Presbyterian services.

But the settlers were not without Protestant leadership. Anglican minister Reverend John West (Plate 1) arrived in the colony in October 1820 under the auspices of the Church Missionary Society and the Hudson's Bay Company. Two years later the Church Mission House (Plate 2) was constructed near the southeast corner of the present-day St. John's Cathedral Cemetery (east of the intersection of Main Street and Anderson Avenue), a burial ground that had been established by the Selkirk Settlers in 1812 and part of the original church land set aside by Lord Selkirk.³

In 1833, a new Anglican church building was completed, on the site of the present-day structure (135 Anderson Avenue). It became the first Anglican Cathedral in Western Canada shortly after the

¹ M. Peterson, "201 John Black Avenue – Kildonan Presbyterian Church," report for the City of Winnipeg Historical Buildings Committee, June 1992, p. 1.

² M.E. McBeth, The Story of Kildonan Presbyterian Church, 1851-1951 (Winnipeg: 1951), pp. 3-4.

³ Information from the St. John's Cathedral website, www.stjohnscathedral.ca. Until the completion of Kildonan Presbyterian Church in 1854, the Anglican clergy also ministered to the Presbyterian adherents in the Settlement.

arrival and consecration of the first Bishop of Rupert's Land, the Right Reverend David Anderson (1814-1884), in 1849 and took its place as the Mother Church for Western Canadian Anglicanism.⁴

As the area that became downtown Winnipeg began to populate, the residents also began clamouring for churches in the various sects. The Holy Trinity Anglican congregation organized in 1867 but by the late 1870s realized the need for larger, more modern facilities. In 1879, People's Warden R.H. Hunter announced he had purchased eight vacant lots and that he would turn them over to the congregation for the purpose of building a new church if they so desired. Located at the corner of Donald Street and Graham Avenue, the land cost \$1,550 and was deemed suitable, although some in the congregation openly asked, "Why did you go so far out?"⁵ It wouldn't take long for the property to be swallowed up by the ever expanding downtown and the church built on the site to become a Winnipeg landmark.

After the purchase of land and a design competition, the actual construction began with the sod turning ceremony on June 21, 1883 and the first service in the magnificent new church on July 25, 1884 (Plates 3 and 4).⁶

STYLE

"...as fine a specimen of pure Gothic architecture as to be found on this continent...there is every reason to believe that the building will be an ornament to the city and a most important acquisition to the congregation."⁷

"Carefully detailed and closely following the recommendations for Anglican church design, Holy Trinity Church signalled the arrival of a sophisticated architectural culture in the province."⁸

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ G. Bugailiskis, "The Building of Holy Trinity Anglican Church," unpublished report, no date, p. 20.

⁶ Ibid., p. 36.

⁷ Article describing the newly unveiled design for Holy Trinity Church, Manitoba Daily Free Press, May 5, 1883.

⁸ Identifying Architectural Styles in Manitoba (Winnipeg: Manitoba Department of Culture, Heritage and Citizenship, 1991), p. 9.

Holy Trinity Anglican Church is one of Canada's finest examples of a 19th century Gothic Revival (also known as High Victorian Gothic) style, popular from the 1850s until approximately 1900.⁹ Based on the revival of medieval architecture, aspects of the style were used in the design all types and sizes of buildings.

The style is discernable by the use of pointed arches as well as the expressive use of buttresses, spires, pinnacles and other carved ornamentation. Roofs are usually steeply pitched and complex and tracery and embellished mouldings often highlight windows.¹⁰ Other aspects of the style that separate it from earlier 19th century Gothic revivals are the solid wall surfaces and its polychromy, achieved through the use of different building materials (brick, stone, painted wood, iron cresting, etc.) for walls and detailing. It was another evolution of the style and produced much heavier, substantial looking designs than those built in the first half of the century.¹¹

CONSTRUCTION

The main body of the church measures approximately 45.8 x 17.1 metres (Plate 5). Located on the north side of Graham Avenue, the building's front faces west (Donald Street). Construction material includes both Stony Mountain and Selkirk limestone, as well as Ohio limestone for all apexes, bases, crosses and labels.¹² The cornerstone ceremony took place on August 13, 1883. Many citizens and most of the clergy of the other denominations attended, reflecting the importance of the new church in the religious life of the community.

The original plans also included a lofty, 56.7-metre bell tower (Plate 6) attached to the southwest corner of the building. It was not built at the original time of construction but in 1928, the

⁹ Identifying Architectural Styles in Manitoba (Winnipeg: Manitoba Department of Culture, Heritage and Citizenship, 1991), pp. 8-9.

¹⁰ Ibid., p. 8.

¹¹ L. Maitland et al., A Guide to Canadian Architectural Styles (Peterborough, ON: Broadview Press Ltd., 1992), p. 77.

¹² G. Bugailiskis, op. cit., p. 38.

congregation began to collect funds to have it completed. Because of the Depression, these plans were never realized.¹³

In 1912, a large, 32.9 x 17.1-metre church hall was built adjoining the east façade (Plate 7).¹⁴ This structure was replaced in 1966 by the present hall/office structure (Plate 8).¹⁵ The complex also included a rectory, a brick and stone structure built in 1905 north of the church on Donald Street (demolished).¹⁶

Structurally, the building has seen two major upgrades. In 1948-49, 20 rotted footings and pilings were repaired or replaced and in 1989 more repairs were completed to the pillar foundation (Plate 9).¹⁷

DESIGN

Wheeler's design for Holy Trinity shows an inventive use of the building material, an imaginative interpretation of the cruciform plan and a creative use of elements such as dormer clerestory windows, buttresses, pinnacles, turrets, finials and cresting. At completion, it took its place at the pinnacle of architectural work in Western Canada.

The entrance (narthex) originally included three doorways (now reduced to a single opening). Fronted by a gable with a pointed arch doorway, carved heads are used as label stops with stepped buttresses and pinnacles at the corners of the porch (Plates 10 and 11). Above the narthex is a large pointed arch stained glass window with delicate tracery. The gable end is finished by turret pinnacles and a stone Celtic cross at its peak.

¹³ Ibid., pp. 38-9.

¹⁴ City of Winnipeg Building Permit (below as BP), #823/1912. Cost of construction of the hall was given as \$40,000.

¹⁵ Parks Canada, Early Building in Winnipeg (Author: Ottawa, 1974-77), Vol. III, p. 274.

¹⁶ BP #707/1905. Cost of construction was estimated at \$12,000.

¹⁷ M. Peterson, *op. cit.*, p. 3.

The south elevation is asymmetrical – with a porch and rector’s vestry attached (Plate 12). The elevation is divided into bays by means of stepped buttresses with turret pinnacles topped by Ohio stone-carved capitals with acanthus leaf motifs (Plate 13). The buttresses at the southwest corner porch are much thicker to support the tower that the original design included. Today, a modest open frame bell tower sits atop this element. Paired lancet windows with hood moulds are used in the south porch (Plate 14). Five dormer windows are used in the clerestory topped by Ohio stone Celtic crosses. The stained glass windows in these dormers were designed by Wheeler himself and represent the only original windows remaining in the church (Plate 15). Turret pinnacles are found at the corner of the transepts, the nave and the west entrance (Plate 16).

At the southeast corner of the building is the octagonal rector’s vestry with baptistery (Plates 17 and 18). This extremely ornate element features both pointed arch and square headed openings and is topped by an embellished frame spire with metal finials as accenting.

The north façade is similar to the south elevation, with projecting transept (Plate 19). The rear or east façade was originally completely visible (Plate 4) and included a large pointed arch window stained glass window (Plate 20). Since 1912, this elevation has been covered by a two-storey church hall and since 1966 by a one-storey addition (Plate 8).

The magnificent stone structure was described by the Winnipeg Daily Sun:

The aim of the architect has evidently been to produce solidity and massiveness of effect, and he has admirably succeeded. Nowhere is their incongruity of lines, no straining of angles, no distorted circles or crooked springers or perceivable in low class work, and not a crack or flaw is any where perceptible.¹⁸

The original slate roof was replaced by creosote shingles in 1953.¹⁹ The exterior was cleaned by sandblasting and the stone remortared in 1978.²⁰ Some of the original ornamentation has been removed but the exterior stands in good condition, much of it unaltered in its over 100 years.

¹⁸ Winnipeg Daily Sun, July 26, 1884.

¹⁹ Early Building in Winnipeg, op. cit., p. 275.

²⁰ Loc. cit.

INTERIOR

Like the exterior, the interior of the church is richly ornamented. The basic cruciform shape is based on an English parish church and at Holy Trinity it includes a central nave, lower side aisles, lower apse and two transept arms (Plate 5). Interior measurements are as follows:

- Nave: 30.5 metres long by 17.1 metres wide
- Transepts: 6.7 x 7.6 metres
- Chancel: 15.3 x 7.6 metres

The sombre effect of the dark wooden pews and ceilings (Plate 21) is softened by the lightly coloured limestone walls and accenting and the multi-hued light provided by the numerous stained glass windows (Plate 22). One of the most spectacular features is the hammerbeam ceiling, a Gothic-inspired interior truss system used to replace columns to support the ceiling (Plate 23). The ceiling of the chancel is a wagon roof style completed in dark wood (Plate 24). Steps in the sanctuary and chancel are finished in marble.

The nave features 13 carved stone pillars, each with a different face or faces embellishing them (Plate 25). Other unique elements include the oak pulpit designed by architect Wheeler (Plate 26) and the lectern with its carved eagle.

Alterations on the interior have been modest, the present lighting was added in 1929 (Plate 27).²¹

INTEGRITY

The building stands on its original site and does not appear to be suffering from major structural problems – although water damage on interior walls suggests there are some water seepage problems. Much of the exterior design and ornamentation has not been altered significantly over the years.

²¹ Loc. cit.

STREETSCAPE

Today, sitting on a well-treed lot²² and surrounded by towering 20th century structures, the church continues to define an important downtown intersection. The building is passed by thousands of citizens each day and contributes greatly to the streetscape of Donald and Smith streets and Graham Avenue.

ARCHITECT/CONTRACTORS

Charles H. Wheeler (1838-1917) designed Holy Trinity Church (Plate 28). One of Western Canada's renowned early designers, Wheeler was born and trained in England, coming to Canada and Winnipeg in 1882 (see Appendix I for biographical information). He has been given 20 points by the Historical Buildings Committee.

The actual hiring of Mr. Wheeler was not a simple process. The congregation ran newspaper advertisements in mid-March 1882 calling for submissions for architectural plans and specifications for a church not to exceed \$100,000.²³ Prizes of \$200, \$150 and \$100 were to be awarded and the tenders were to close June 15, 1882, although this was extended to July 1st. Approximately 20 sets of plans were submitted. Although everything seemed to be in place, disagreements within the congregation dragged out the selection process for another eight months. In the Winnipeg Daily Sun, March 31, 1883 edition, first prize was awarded to a Toronto architect. On May 4th, however, the Vestry chose the plans of Messrs. James Chisholm and Charles Wheeler, the proposed building to cost \$57,000.²⁴ When the church officials could not find a contractor who submitted a tender at that price, the architects secured J.G. MacDonald.²⁵ MacDonald, known as "The King of Contractors" arrived in Winnipeg from Halifax in 1880 and quickly became known for the high

²² G. Bugailiskis, op. cit., p. 39. For many years, Holy Trinity was known as the "Church of Sparrows" because of the flocks of thousands of birds that would spend the night in the elm and maple trees planted shortly after the church's construction by Findlay Roblin.

²³ G. Bugailiskis, op. cit., p. 22.

²⁴ Manitoba Free Press, May 5, 1883.

²⁵ A Brief Story of Holy Trinity Anglican Church, Serving Downtown Winnipeg for 90 Years (Winnipeg: Holy Trinity Anglican Church, n.d.), p. 5.

quality of his work. Besides the contracting trade, MacDonald owned six brickyards and several quarries when he successfully bid on the contract for Holy Trinity.²⁶

PERSON/INSTITUTION

The congregation of Holy Trinity was organized in 1867 and its first building, located near the present-day corner of Portage Avenue and Garry Street, was dedicated on November 4, 1868 (Plate 29).²⁷ The congregation quickly outgrew this building and within two years the building was enlarged to a 350-seat capacity using materials from an unused church in St. Paul's parish.

This space also proved inadequate and in November 1875 a new, 450-seat church was opened at the corner of Portage Avenue and Fort Street. Within four years, however, the parish was once again seeking to build a new facility, even though the seating capacity of the 1875 church had been nearly doubled by a large addition in 1880.

After the completion of the present church,²⁸ Holy Trinity assumed its place as one of Western Canada's most influential congregations. Locally, the church fostered and supported a number of other parishes including St. Luke's (Fort Rouge), St. George's (Crescentwood), St. Matthew's (West End) and St. Phillip's (Norwood).²⁹ It continues today as an active congregation.

EVENT

There is no known event connected with this building.

²⁶ G. Bugailiskis, *op. cit.*, pp. 31-32.

²⁷ M. Peterson, "From Open Prairie to Downtown – Holy Trinity Anglican Church, 256 Smith Street, Winnipeg," unpublished report, no date, p. 1.

²⁸ *Ibid.*, p. 2. The church was consecrated, debt free, on November 14, 1915.

²⁹ *Loc. cit.*

CONTEXT

This church building has served one of the earliest Western Canadian Anglican congregations for nearly 125 years. One of only a handful of downtown churches, it is a reminder of the early development of Winnipeg's downtown – the 19th century period of expansion when residential and institutional structures outnumbered commercial buildings along the city's mud roads and plank sidewalks.

The building also shows the determination and forethought of an early group of citizens, furnishing their fellow worshippers with a structure that has served their needs for over a century. It stands as one of only two pre-1890 Anglican churches in Winnipeg (the other being Old St. James, 540 Tylehurst Street) and perhaps the most ornamentally complex pre-1890 Anglican churches in the province of Manitoba.

As well, it is evidence of the social and cultural shift in the area's population. The early 1880s speculative land boom brought attention from Eastern Canada to the region and many Ontarians chose to leave their communities for promise of a better life in the West. These early immigrants were, for the most part, English-speaking, educated and adherents to one of the major Christian religions. Much of their life in the East – their churches, schools, social organizations – came west with them to be transplanted in their new homes. Holy Trinity Anglican Church represents the evolution of one such group of citizens.

See Appendix II for church buildings designed by the City of Winnipeg Historical Buildings Committee.

LANDMARK

Holy Trinity, because of the wealth of ornamentation and the picturesqueness of its design, has always been a conspicuous structure in terms of the City of Winnipeg for more than a century.

APPENDIX I

Charles H. Wheeler

Charles H. Wheeler was born in Lutterworth, Leicestershire, England in April, 1838. He learned architecture through the study of its composite trades: carpentry, brick-laying and stone masonry. He was also instructed in pattern-making in the Coventry Engine and Art Metal Works. He worked as an architect with firms first in Birmingham and later in London for approximately 20 years. Some of his work carried him to continental Europe.

Wheeler brought this wide range of experience to Canada when he immigrated to Winnipeg in 1882 with his family. He worked first in the architectural office of James Chisholm before establishing his own trade late in the 1880's. His first major work was the design of the beautiful Holy Trinity Church on Donald Street, competing against sixty other entries. Wheeler was most active during the 1890's, designing such structures as Hugh John MacDonald's Dalnavert House, now restored as a Victorian mansion (museum), the G.F. and J. Galt Warehouse, the George Wood Warehouse, the Portage la Prairie Home for Incurables, the Merchants' Bank in Brandon, the Winnipeg Deaf and Dumb Institute, an Anglican Church in Regina and innumerable fine residences and public buildings. By 1897, he had designed over 270 buildings in Manitoba and the North West Territories.

In later years, Charles Wheeler pursued his other great love, music. He was choirmaster of Knox and Zion churches, a vocalist and choir trainer, and a music and theatre critic. For several years, Wheeler had a regular music and theatre column in the Winnipeg Tribune and was a well-known figure in these circles. In 1916, he published a study of artistic affairs in Winnipeg since the early days entitled The Story of Music and Drama.

He died in Winnipeg on January 7, 1917 after injuring himself on January 1, 1917. He had slipped and fallen while going to review a play.³⁰

³⁰ Sources: "'A Group of Winnipeg Architects,'" in Canadian Architect and Builder, January 1897, pp. 3-4; "Charles H. Wheeler," in Winnipeg Daily Tribune, August 1, 1891, p. 13; Winnipeg Tribune, January 8, 1917, pp. 1, 3; and Winnipeg Free Press, January 8, 1917, p. 5.

The following were among Charles Wheeler's architectural works:

Euclid School, corner of Lusted Avenue & Euclid Avenue (1882)
Holy Trinity Church, 256 Smith Street (1884)
G.F. and J. Galt's Warehouse, 103 Princess Street (1887)
James Robertson & Co. Warehouse, 179 Pacific Avenue (1887)
George D. Wood & Co. Warehouse, 22-24 Alexander Avenue East (1887)
E.F. Stephenson residence, 11 Osborne Street (1888)
Shaarey Zedek Synagogue, King Street and Henry Avenue (1890)
A. C. Baskerville & Co. Warehouse, 660 Main Street (1890)
F. H. Mathewson residence, 432 Assiniboine Avenue (1890)
Deaf and Dumb Institute, Portage Avenue, (ca.1891)
Senator Sanford's Warehouse, 105 Princess Street (1891)
Maxwell & Co. Warehouse (ca.1891)
E. M. Carroll Residence (ca.1891)
St. Mary (Winram Memorial) 1st, Kaleida, MB (1892)
Foulds Block, Main Street (1892)
John Galt Residence (1892)
R.D. Bathgate Residence (1892)
Judge Killam Residence (1893)
John Peck & Co. Warehouse, 33 Princess Street (1893-94)
Court House, Kennedy Street (1893-94)
Bank of Ottawa, 363 Main Street (1894) – Supervised Construction
Davis Block, Market Square (1894)
Water Works Company's Station, Armstrong's Point (1894)
Union Bank, Main Street & Bannatyne Avenue (1894) – Alterations
Dalnavert, Sir H.J. MacDonald House, 61 Carlton Street (1895) – Grade I
Insane Asylum, Brandon (1892)
Merchant's Bank, 11th Street & Rosser, Brandon (1890)
Morden Methodist Church, Morden (1890)
Provincial Gaol, Portage la Prairie (c1891)
Home for the Incurables, Portage la Prairie (1890)
Moosomin Methodist Church, Moosomin, NWT [Saskatchewan] (1889)
Queen's Hotel, Moosomin, NWT [Saskatchewan] (1890)
Smith and Fergusson Block, Regina [Saskatchewan] (1890)
Union Bank Moosomin, NWT [Saskatchewan] (1890)
Anglican Church, Regina Saskatchewan (c1891)
High School, Port Arthur, Ontario (c1891)

APPENDIX II

**TABLE 1 – CHURCHES IN THE CITY OF WINNIPEG DESIGNATED
BY THE HISTORICAL BUILDINGS COMMITTEE
(ARRANGED BY DATE OF CONSTRUCTION)**

CHURCH	ADDRESS	BUILT	GRADE	ARCHITECT
Kildonan Presbyterian	201 John Black Ave.	1852-53	I	Duncan McRae
Calvary Temple (First Baptist)	400 Hargrave St.	1893-94	III	Langley and Burke
Scandinavian Mission Church	268 Ellen St.	1897	III	Hugh McCowan
Bethlehem Aboriginal Fellowship (former St. Giles United (Presbyterian))	294 Burrows Ave.	1906	III	C.S. Bridgman
Young United (Methodist)	222 Furby St.	1907	II	J. Chisholm and Son
Westminster United (Presbyterian)	745 Westminster Ave.	1910-12	II	J.H.G. Russell
St. Edward's Roman Catholic	836 Arlington St.	1913	II	D.W. Bellhouse
St. John's United (Presbyterian)	250 Cathedral Ave.	1914-23	III	J.H.G. Russell
St. Michael and All Angels Anglican	300 Hugo St. N	1920	III	H.W. Greene
St. John's Presbyterian	251 Bannerman Ave.	1928	III	Parfitt and Prain

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Plate 1 – Reverend John West, no date. (Portrait hanging at St. John’s Cathedral, Winnipeg.)



Plate 2 – Reverend West’s Church Mission House, built in 1822. (Reproduced from the St. John’s Cathedral website, www.stjohnscathedral.ca.)

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Plate 3 – Holy Trinity Church, 256 Smith Street, front (west) and south façades as they near completion in 1884. (William Notman & Son photograph courtesy of the Archives of Manitoba, Winnipeg- Churches- Holy Trinity (3)- 8, N1474.)

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Plate 4 – Holy Trinity Church, 256 Smith Street, rear (east) and south façades as they near completion in 1884. (William Notman & Son photograph courtesy of the Archives of Manitoba, Winnipeg- Churches- Holy Trinity (3)- 9, N1473.)

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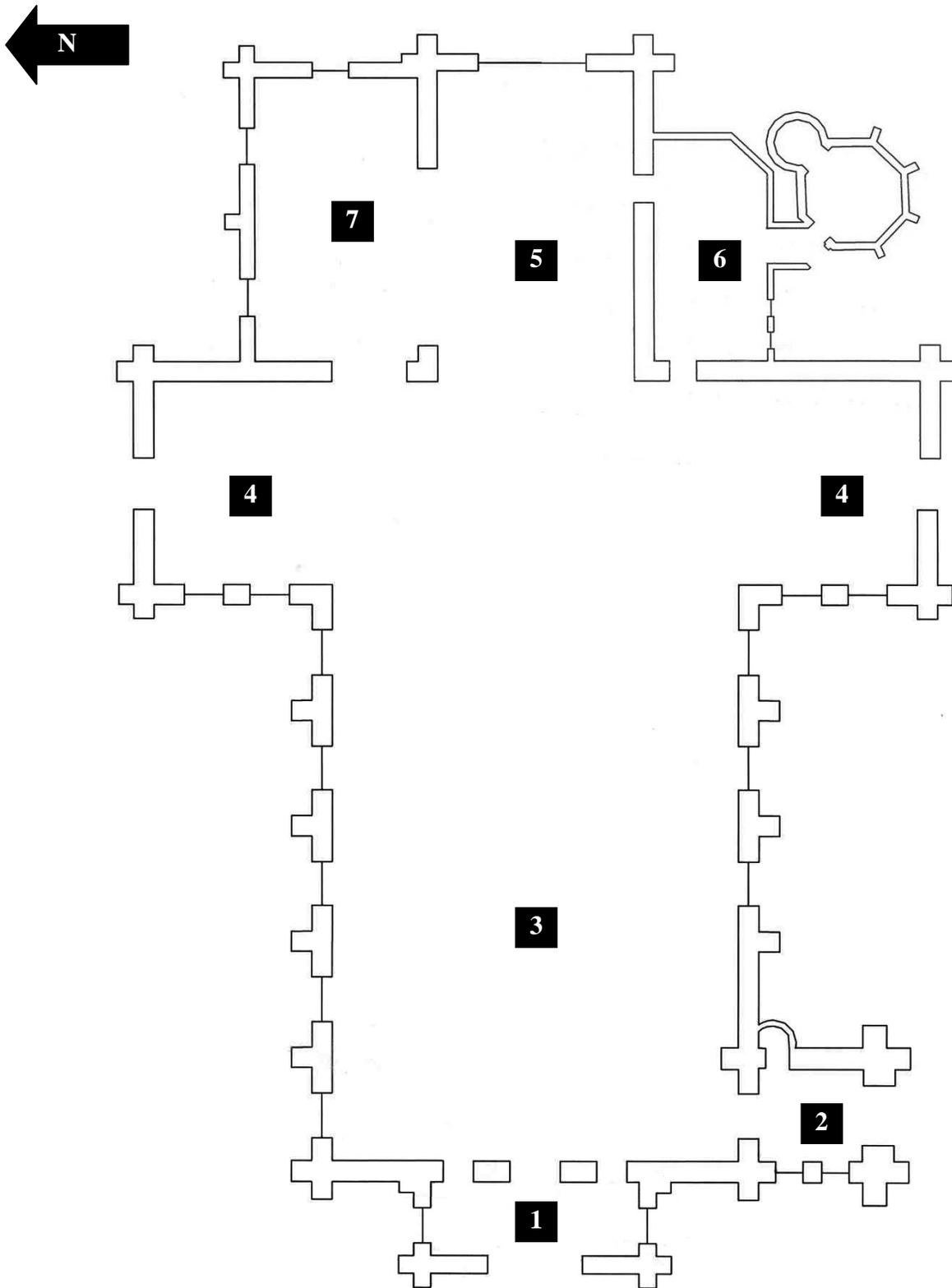


Plate 5 – Holy Trinity Church, 256 Smith Street, layout of ground floor: 1- Entrance porch (narthex); 2- Bell tower (never constructed); 3- Nave; 4- Transepts; 5- Chancel; 6- Baptistery and vestry; 7- Organ chamber. (Courtesy of Holy Trinity Church.)

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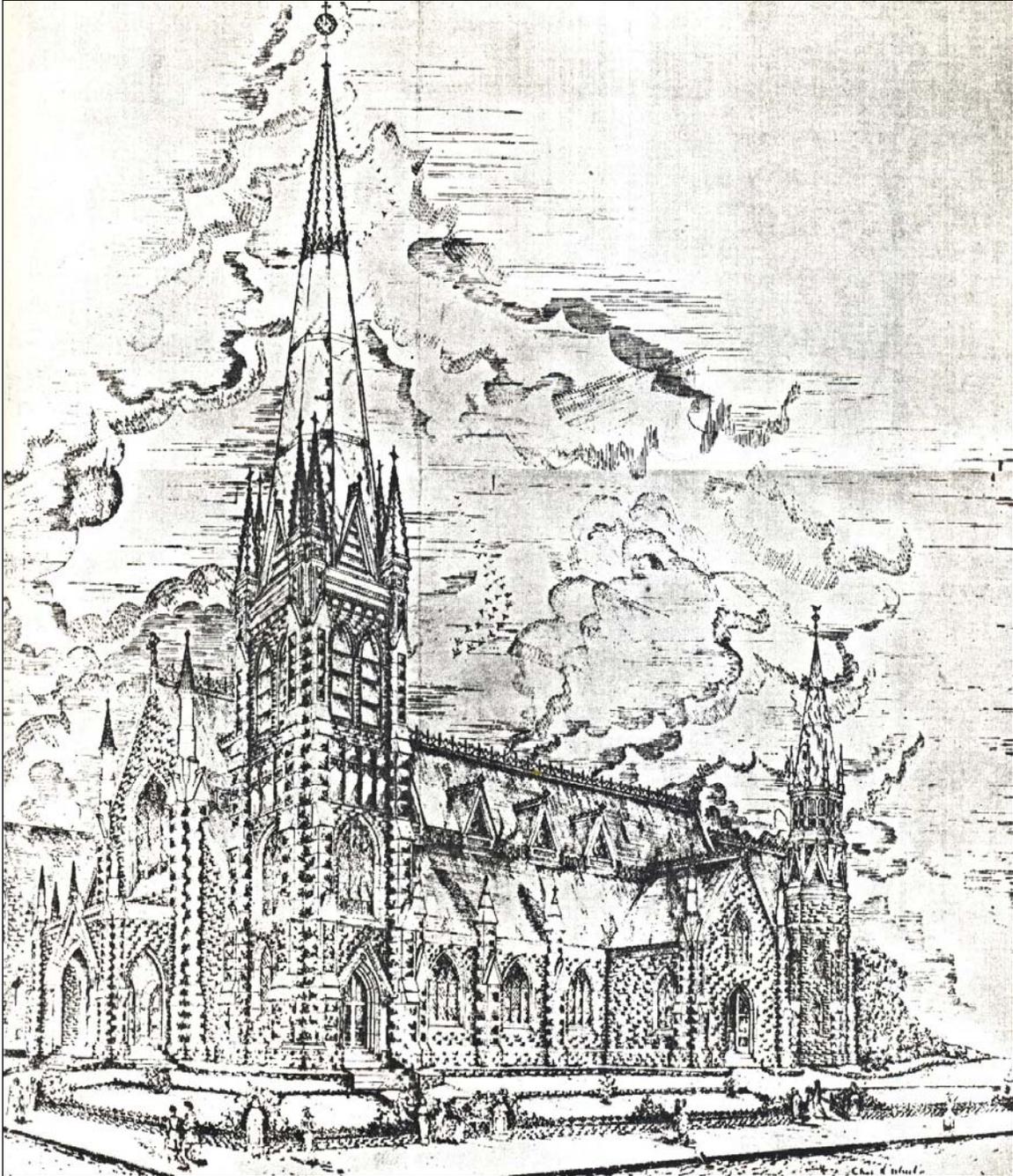


Plate 6 – This drawing, by Gilbert Parfitt, is based on Charles Wheeler’s original design, including the bell tower in the southwest corner. (Reproduced from G. Bugailiskis, “The Building of Holy Trinity Anglican Church,” unpublished report, no date, no page.)

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Plate 7 – View of Holy Trinity Anglican Church with the original Trinity Hall on the north side (top) and front (east) and south façades of Trinity Hall, 1928. (Reproduced from Sixty Years and After. An Historical Sketch of Holy Trinity Parish [Winnipeg: Dawson Richardson Publications Ltd., 1928], p. 87 and 57, respectively.)

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Plate 8 – Holy Trinity Church Hall and Offices, 256 Smith Street, front (east) and south façades, 2007. (M. Peterson, 2007.)



Plate 9 - Holy Trinity Church, 256 Smith Street, front (west) entrance and façade, 2002. (Courtesy of Holy Trinity Church, 2002.)

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Plate 10 – Holy Trinity Church, 256 Smith Street, front (west) entrance and façade, 2002.
(Courtesy of Holy Trinity Church, 2002.)

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Plate 11 – Holy Trinity Church, 256 Smith Street, details of front (west) entrance including carved heads and pinnacle. (M. Peterson [2004] and Holy Trinity Church [2002].)

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Plate 12 – Holy Trinity Church, 256 Smith Street, south façade, 2007. (M. Peterson, 2007.)

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Plate 13 – Holy Trinity Church, 256 Smith Street, south façade details including pointed arch windows, buttresses with acanthus leaf capitals and clerestory dormer windows with 1883 stained glass, 2007. (M. Peterson, 2007.)

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Plate 14 – Holy Trinity Church, 256 Smith Street, southwest corner detail including heavy buttresses and paired lancet windows with stone hood moulds, 2002. (Holy Trinity Church, 2002.)

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Plate 15 – Holy Trinity Church, 256 Smith Street, detail of south side, 2007. (M. Peterson, 2007.)

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Plate 16 – Holy Trinity Church, 256 Smith Street, turret pinnacle, 2002. (Courtesy of Holy Trinity Church, 2002.)

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Plate 17 – Holy Trinity Church, 256 Smith Street, southeast corner, 2007. (M. Peterson, 2007.)

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Plate 18 – Holy Trinity Church, 256 Smith Street, southeast corner detail, 2007. (M. Peterson, 2007.)

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Plate 19 – Holy Trinity Church, 256 Smith Street, north façade, 2007. (M. Peterson, 2007.)

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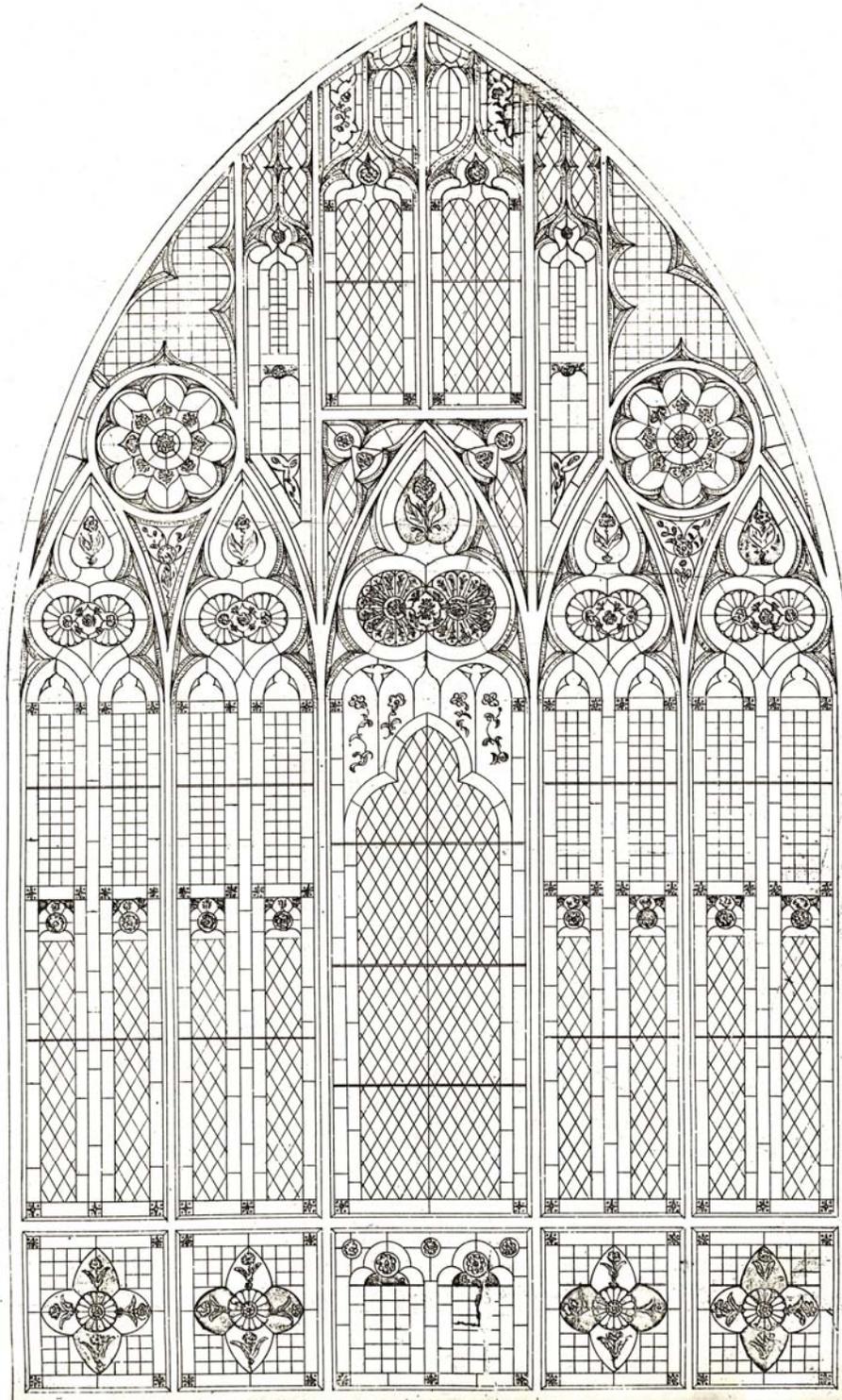


Plate 20 – Architect’s plan for the main stained glass windows, 1883. (Courtesy of Holy Trinity Church.)

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Plate 21 - Holy Trinity Church, 256 Smith Street, looking northwest towards the front door, 2007. (M. Peterson, 2007.)



Plate 22 – Holy Trinity Church, 256 Smith Street, original stained glass window, 2007. (M. Peterson, 2007.)

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Plate 23 – Holy Trinity Church, 256 Smith Street, detail of hammerbeam ceiling, 2002. Note the delicate stone columns and capitals used as bases for the brackets. (Courtesy of Holy Trinity Church, 2002.)

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Plate 24 – Holy Trinity Church, 256 Smith Street, looking east towards the chancel, 2002.
(Courtesy of Holy Trinity Church.)

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Plate 25 – Holy Trinity Church, 256 Smith Street, carved stone faces in one of the nave pillars, 2002. (Courtesy of Holy Trinity Church.)

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Plate 26 – Holy Trinity Church, 256 Smith Street, oak pulpit designed by architect C.H. Wheeler.
(Reproduced from Holy Trinity Anglican Church, Winnipeg, 1884 [Winnipeg: Holy Trinity Anglican Church, no date, p. XXII.]

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Plate 27 – Holy Trinity Church, 256 Smith Street, interior, ca.1890. Note the kerosene lamps in the chandeliers. (Courtesy of Archives of Manitoba.)

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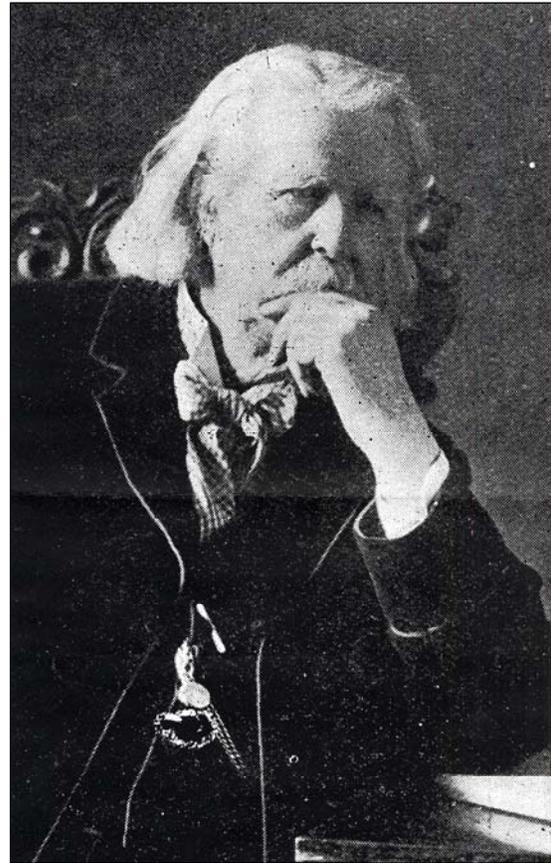
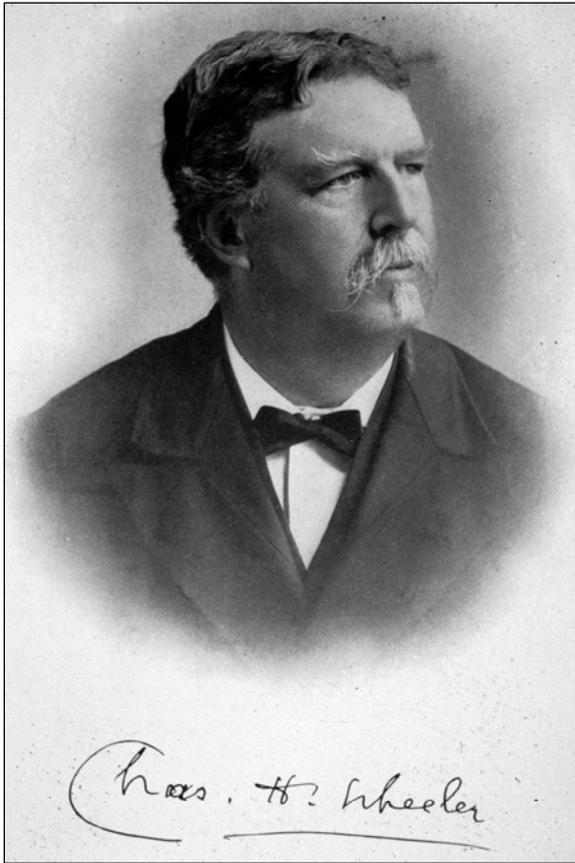


Plate 28 – Two portraits of C.H. Wheeler, date unknown (left), courtesy of City of Winnipeg, Senior Planner (Heritage) and ca.1917 (right), from his obituary, Winnipeg Tribune, January 8, 1917.

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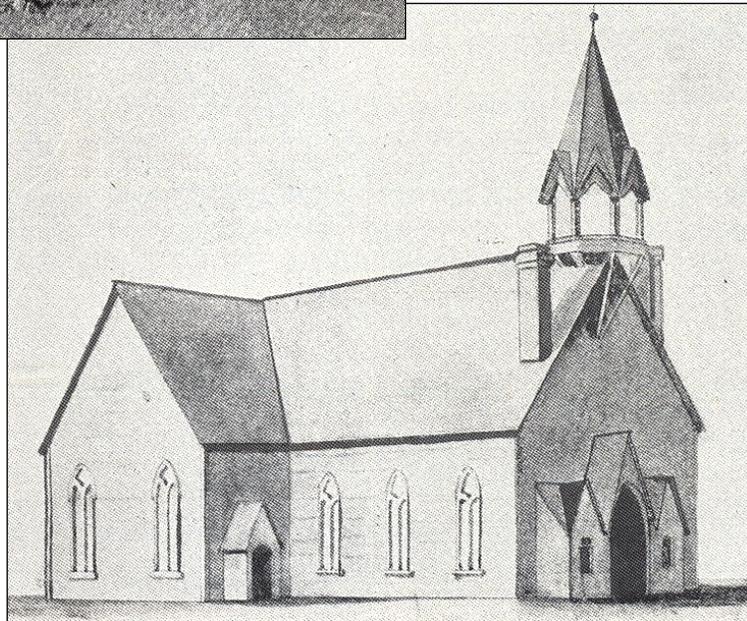
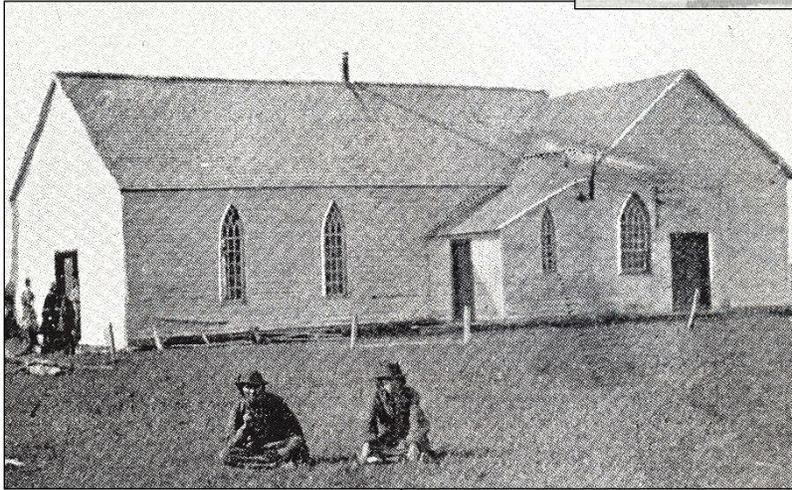
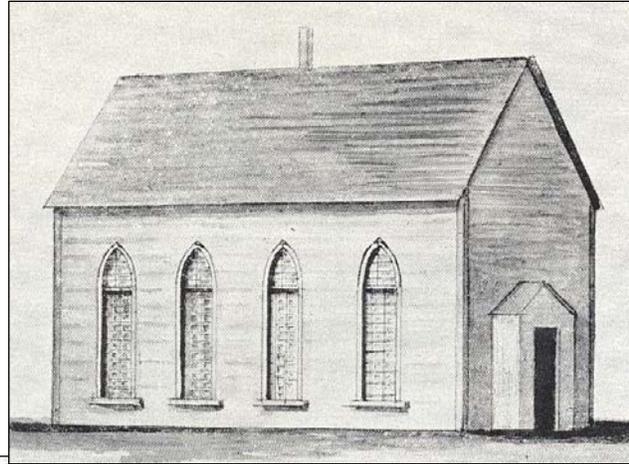


Plate 29 – The first three Holy Trinity Anglican Church buildings from top to bottom: 1) First church – Corner Portage Avenue and Garry Street (1868-70); 2) Second church – Enlarged first church (1870-75); 3) Third church – Corner Portage Avenue and Fort Street (1875-84). ([Holy Trinity Archives.](#))