88 ARTHUR STREET

ANNE (BLUE RIBBON) BUILDING

City of Winnipeg
Historical Buildings and Resources Committee
Researcher: M. Peterson
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Winnipeg in the early 1890s was, although few realized it, on the verge of a spectacular era of growth and development that would almost completely change it by World War I. But this comprehensive growth followed patterns established a decade earlier and resulted in specific districts within city boundaries.

The real estate and construction boom of the early 1880s was intimately connected to the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway (CPR) through Winnipeg and onto the western prairies. Land prices in the small capital city skyrocketed, the population soared and solid brick structures began replacing the small wooden shacks that dotted the mud streets and avenues. Perhaps more important, however, was the beginning of the segregation of the various sectors of the city – residential, commercial and industrial – and their specific buildings. The huge advance in land prices along Main Street north of Portage Avenue necessitated the replacement of the earlier residential development with large commercial structures. Investors chose to locate near one of the most important buildings, City Hall, from which would come assistance in advancing both singular business interests and those of the community at large.

Commercial interests, both local and from Eastern Canada, were quick to locate in this area. The city rapidly assumed the role of wholesale hub for all of Western Canada. Companies like R.J. Whita, Stobart, Eden and Company, George D. Wood and J.H. Ashdown were all organized and carrying on business prior to the CPR boom. The bust of 1882, while it seriously affected some parts of the local economy, did not have a devastating effect on the wholesale sector. This was mainly as a result of the expanding regional base of the wholesalers as settlement increased on the prairies and demand for consumer goods grew. The areas east and west of Main Street,

1 Note: Although built as one structure in 1901 with frontage on both King and Arthur streets, the building has been internally divided and treated as two separate properties since 1911. The west part, 87 King Street, was designated a Grade III structure on September 12, 1983.

however, were undeniably developing as the warehouse district, slowly through the 1880s and 1890s and then rapidly after 1900 (Plates 1 and 2).

In 1901, another large brick and stone warehouse was completed in the rapidly growing warehouse district west of Main Street. Built as a factory/warehouse for the Blue Ribbon Manufacturing Company, a division of the early grocery wholesalers G.F. & J. Galt, it was unique in that it stretched across an entire block (Plates 3 and 4).

**STYLE**

This building is an excellent example of the Romanesque Revival style, very popular in warehouse districts throughout North America from the 1880s well into the 20th century. The buildings were nearly always solid brick with a raised basement and featuring rusticated stone accenting around windows and doors and at roof level. Other elements that could be included were towers flanking the main façade, quoins, belt courses, corbelled brick panels, chevrons and flat rooflines, with or without cornices and entablatures. The most prominent characteristic of these structures was the use of the round arch above windows and doors. Often, flat-headed windows located on the middle storeys were grouped under large arches on the upper floors.3 Although the style was applied to private residences and on large public buildings, in Winnipeg it was almost exclusively used in the warehouse district, where the designs were somewhat more subdued. The massiveness and sturdiness of the style appealed to wholesalers looking to promote their businesses and portray the stability of their firms through the design of the structures they occupied.

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CONSTRUCTION
The building stands as an excellent example of the mill construction method, solid brick walls resting on a raised stone foundation with an internal support system of square timber beams and posts where beams were attached to the brick exterior walls and covered by wood plank flooring and a hardwood finish. This was a very popular system in warehouse districts throughout North America because of its sturdiness, the ease of adding additional storeys and its ability withstand fire damage and not collapse.

The building was originally built with frontage on both King Street and Arthur Street; the four-storey structure measuring approximately 17.1 metres wide by 30.2 metres in length.4 When the original owner/occupant vacated the premises in 1911, the building was divided into two parts, east and west, by a 55.9-centimetre interior brick fire wall.5

DESIGN
The two main façades, east and west, were identically designed and built in 1901 (Plate 5). The east façade originally began with a rusticated raised stone basement wall leading to the cream coloured brick of the superstructure. The façade was divided into three bays, the outer two having paired windows on all four floors and the basement, the middle having similar openings on the upper three floors, the main floor held the large entrance with a stone arch above. All window openings were arched and featured radiating brick heads and rough cut stone lug sills. Above the fourth floor openings was delicate arched brick drip moulding followed by corbelled brick forming the cornice accenting the flat roof.

Several alterations have changed the appearance of the building (Plate 6). The original entrance was partially filled-in in 1946; a small window now occupies some of the space (Plate 7). The window opening at the south end of the ground floor was made into the building’s entrance in 1948.6 A

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4 City of Winnipeg Building Permit (below as BP), #365/1901.
5 City of Winnipeg Assessment Record, Roll No. 13-060921000.
6 Loc. cit.
metal fire escape is now located on the upper floors of the middle bay (Plate 8). The building’s north wall abuts the large Gault Building Annex, 92 Arthur Street, completed in 1903 (Plate 9), the south wall faces a back lane and includes large loading doors (Plate 10). As mentioned previously, the west façade was built identical to the east elevation and it has seen the same basic alterations – moving and partial filling in of the original central entrance door and the addition of a metal fire escape (Plate 11).

INTERIOR
In 2010, the building was converted into Pan Am Place, a hostel-like development designed to help train and support at-risk men in conjunction with the Pan Am Boxing and Athletic Club, located in the neighbouring building at 245 McDermot Avenue. The building now houses training facilities in the basement (Plate 12), a kitchen and eating area on the ground floor (Plate 13) and living space for clients on the second and third floors (Plate 14). The top floor is presently being converted into modern residential suites (Plate 15).

INTEGRITY
The building stands on its original site and appears to be in good structural condition. Alterations to the exterior have included the partial filling in of the main doors, the creation of new door openings and the construction of metal fire escapes on both main façades. The building continues to display many of its original elements, layout and materials.

In August 2011, the Albert Street façade was painted (Plate 16) and then in 2013, sculptured boxing gloves were attached to the building (Plate 17).

STREETSCEAPE
The Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada have recognized this area as a National Historic District. All buildings in the Exchange District, including 88 Arthur Street, are an essential
part of the historic streetscape (Plate 18) and as such, the Historical Buildings and Resources Committee has given them 60 points.

ARCHITECT/CONTRACTORS

James H. Cadham, Ontario born architect, designed this warehouse. Cadham was one of a number of self-trained designers who worked in Winnipeg in the late 19th century, Cadham being one of the most prolific, especially in the warehouse district (see Appendix II for biographical information and Plate 19). He has received 20 points from the Historical Buildings and Resources Committee.

Cadham worked on the Blue Ribbon Building with the contracting firm of Saul and Irish and J. and J. McDiarmid. John A. Saul and his brother David had operated a successful contracting company in Winnipeg starting in the early 1880s. They were responsible for a number of fine buildings including the Drake Hotel (Benson Block), 146 Princess Street (1882, Grade III), Bawlf Block, 150 Princess Street (1882, Grade III), Harris Block (Hochman Building), 154 Princess Street (1882, Grade III), Bate Building, 221 McDermot Avenue (1883, Grade II) and the G.F. & J. Galt Warehouse, 103 Princess Street (1887). They also designed many buildings in rural Manitoba but around the turn-of-the-century, John Saul went into partnership with another well known local builder, William A. Irish. The pair worked together on a number of projects into the early 1910s including the Bell Block, 370 Donald Street (1905), Crane Building, 93 Lombard Avenue (1906), La Verendrye School, 290 Lilac Street (1909) and the Dingwall Building, 62 Albert Street (1910, Grade III), and Westminster Presbyterian (United) Church, 745 Westminster Avenue (1910-1911, Grade II), as well as a number of fire halls throughout the city.7 In ca.1912, Saul formed the Saul Construction Company.8

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8 City of Winnipeg Building Permit Ledger Books, 1899-1920.
On the Blue Ribbon Building, the partners worked in tandem with well-known contractors, John and James McDiarmid.\textsuperscript{9} James McDiarmid (1855-1934) and his brother John (1861-1943) emigrated from the upper Tay Valley of Scotland in April 1883.\textsuperscript{10} They joined their older brother Donald and his family at Poplar Point. Donald was a ‘stone cutter’ and farmer who had emigrated in 1880. In 1887, a fourth brother, Peter McDiarmid arrived with his family to also stay at Poplar Point and later move into Winnipeg. All these men were trained by their father in Scotland in the building trades as carpenters and stone masons.

After acquiring 160 acre Western Land Grants, James and John moved into Winnipeg in 1884 to work with George W. Murray, an established builder who also had a sash & door a millwork and lumber business. They formed the Murray & McDiarmid partnership continuing for eight years, to June 1892. Limited records of their activity show Federal Government contracts for the old Fort Osborne Barracks, the Osborne Drill Hall, rural Canadian Pacific Railway stations and several Winnipeg residences. George Murray continued doing millwork and lumber supply for several years after the Murray & McDiarmid separation.

By September 1892 John and James had formed the J & J McDiarmid partnership, an unincorporated business that grew rapidly. The brothers’ initial business activity was designing and building homes for clients plus some homes built on speculation. They also built a few Presbyterian churches. After 1900, they business moved to supply the increasing demand for larger, more substantial structures. As Western Canada was developing, huge opportunities arose with the building of major Canadian Pacific Railway projects, in new Federal and Municipal buildings plus expanding commercial, industrial and community infrastructure needs.

The incorporation of the J. McDiarmid Company Limited in June 1906 brought together a strong group of senior people that allowed the handling of very large projects of significant diversity. Edward Cass, a successful contractor, was an equal majority shareholder with James McDiarmid. The minority shareholders included; Peter Muir (civil engineer), J. M. MacFarlane (accountant),

\textsuperscript{9} BP #365/1901.

\textsuperscript{10} Thanks to Gordon B McDiarmid for supplying the McDiarmid family biography, June 2014.
Thomas Borgford (brick layer/contractor), Peter McDiarmid (stone mason/contractor) and John McDiarmid (carpenter/contractor). This group remained together for over 35 years. Complementing their core construction business were seven lumber, hardware and manufacturing businesses in several western cities. While James McDiarmid was the public image of the organization all had active roles. The firm grew into one of Canada’s largest and most successful general contracting organizations of their time.

To add strength to the businesses James McDiarmid was experienced in drafting and architecture. This skill was informal and is generally attributed to his Scotland apprenticeship with his father. Architectural assignments for affluent residents combined with McDiarmid’s high public profile in church, civic, sports and arts sectors provided commercial opportunities in addition to competitive public tenders. St. Andrew’s Presbyterian (United) Church, corner Elgin Avenue and Ellen Street, built in 1894, was one of his earliest known works as an architect.

James McDiarmid was also credited with being “the founder of municipal golf”, a leading influence in establishing Winnipeg’s parks, a successful advocate for a municipal art gallery and art school, an early President of the Manitoba Curling Association and for nearly 20 years a member and Chair of the Public Parks Board Arts Committee.

Buildings which James designed and James and John McDiarmid built (unless otherwise noted) include: 11 Penrose (Bell) House, 444 Logan Avenue, originally 232 Bell Avenue (1894, Grade III); Donald H. Bain Building (The Brokerage), 115 Bannatyne Avenue (1899, Grade II); Marshall-Wells Warehouse, 123 Bannatyne Avenue (1900, Grade II); Jacob-Crowley Building, 138 Portage Avenue (1909); St. Stephen’s Church (Elim Chapel), 546 Portage Avenue (1910); and Scott Fruit Company Warehouse, 319 Elgin Avenue (1914, Grade III). Construction work included: Canadian Pacific Railway Weston Shops (1904-1905); Postal Station “B,” 1048 Main Street (1907); Customs Examining Warehouse, 145 McDermot Avenue (1908); Pantages

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(Playhouse) Theatre, 180 Market Avenue (1913, Grade II); R.R. Scott House, 29 Ruskin Row (1914, Grade II); and the Public Press Building, 290 Vaughan Street (1917, Grade III).

PERSON/INSTITUTION
This brick warehouse was erected in 1901 to house the Blue Ribbon Manufacturing Company, a division of G.F. & J. Galt. George Frederick Galt (1855-1928), was born in Toronto, the son of Chief Justice Thomas Galt. G.F. Galt came west in 1882 to found the wholesale grocery firm of G. F. and J. Galt. He was president of the Board of Trade in 1888 and later president of the Winnipeg General Hospital and the Manitoba Red Cross Society. Other business positions held included president of the Northern Trusts Company Limited, vice-president of the Great West Life Company, director of the Canadian Fire Assurance Company, Manitoba Bridge and Iron Works, Northern Mortgage Company and Canadian Bank of Commerce and member of the Canadian Government War Purchasing Commission. He was also a rower of national prominence. He died in Winnipeg in 1928.12

Also in the firm was his younger cousin John Galt (1856-1933). He was born in Montréal, son of Sir Alexander T. and Lady Galt and commenced his career in 1876 as private secretary to his father, then a member of the Halifax Fisheries Commission. He worked for the Bank of Montreal from 1877 until his move west in 1882. He was a director of the Alberta Railway & Irrigation Company, the Union Bank and the Canadian Fire Insurance Company and was on the advisory board of the Royal Trust Company. He died in Victoria, B.C in 1933.13


The company prospered and would establish branches or “agencies” in Toronto, Ontario, Prince Albert, Saskatchewan, Calgary and Edmonton, Alberta and Vancouver, B.C. Locally, it built a large warehouse on the southeast corner of Princess Street and Bannatyne Avenue in 1887 (Plate 20). From this locale, the company packaged and distributed teas, spices, cigars, brandy and common groceries throughout the West. Its line of teas, coffees, spices and baking supplies was particularly popular. Organized as the Blue Ribbon Tea Company, it first leased space in a building on Elgin Avenue and then occupied its own factory/warehouse at 88 Arthur/87 King Street. The company followed the lead of the Salada Tea Company in offering packaged teas.

It appears the G.F. & J. Galt Company continued to own the building on Arthur Street until the late 1930s, although it was owned by Great West Electric Company from 1939-1942 and they vacated the premises after only a short time in the building. From 1945 into the late 1990s, the property was owned by the Mondell family, Owskey (jobber) and Bernard (salesman) and Rose (widow). O. Mondell Importers Limited, dry good wholesalers (B. Mondell was for many years its president) continued to operate out of the Arthur Street building until recently, along with other small-scale, short-term tenants (Plate 21).

As mentioned previously, the building is now used as a residential/athletic training complex.

EVENT
There is no known significant historic event connected with this building.

CONTEXT
This structure, used as a factory and warehouse and uniquely fronting on two streets, was completed just as Winnipeg began a frantic decade long expansion that would see it become the fastest

14 Henderson's Directory, 1900.
growing city on earth. Much of this expansion was as a result of its development as the railway hub for the Canadian Pacific and later the Canadian Northern and Grand Trunk Pacific/National Transcontinental railway lines. Manufactured goods from Eastern Canada and Europe travelled to Winnipeg where they were unloaded, sorted into smaller loads and then shipped west to the growing markets in what would become Saskatchewan and Alberta. The warehouse district on both sides of Main Street north of Portage Avenue grew in response to this new role and sturdy brick and stone structures like the Arthur Building lined the streets.

**LANDMARK**

The building is conspicuous in its neighbourhood.
APPENDIX I

CITY OF WINNIPEG - Preliminary Report
Assessment Record

Building Address: 88 Arthur Street
Original Use: warehouse
Roll No. (Old): 13-060921000 (10096-1, Ward 2)
Legal Description: 6/7 St. John, Plan 33009, Lot 22 (Original: 6 St. John, Plan 16, S 53’ of N 54’ of E½ Lot 6)
Location: west side between McDermot & Bannatyne avenues

Building Name: Anne (Blue Ribbon) Building
Current Use: warehouse/retail
Property or Occupancy Code: 50

Date of Construction: 1901
Storeys: 4
Construction Type: Brick & stone foundation

HERITAGE STATUS: ON NOMINATED LIST

Building Permits (Plans available: [CS] City Storage):
- 365/1901 $25,000 (original – 56 x 99); 613/1947 [CS] $5,000 (repairs); 4955/1952 $500 (renovations);
6819/1953 [CS] $1,000 (alterations); 1195/1961 $14,500 (repairs); 147863/2011 $270,000 (interior alterations);
110867/2012 $189,000 (structural framing on 4th floor); 111727/2013 $25,000 (new metal interior stairs);
138589/2014 $150,000 (interior alteration on 4th floor)

Information:
- 54½ x 50 x 65 = 177,125 cu. ft.
- Front– Cut stone footings, wide heavy pilasters
- Wall Thickness– 1st Floor North & south 21” brick, east 13” brick
- Balance– clay brick
- 1948– new south entrance, stairwell, flooring, partitions,
  heaters and electrical
- Permit 6819/1953- New entrance stairway, ceiling (insul-panels)
- Fire damage April 19/1961 to 2nd & 3rd floors
- 02/13/62– Fire damage repaired. Sprinkler system installed
- 1965 Assessment – “Fair Condition”
- 1990– Heating system converted to forced air gas
- 1996 Assessment – “fair condition” no structural problems
- 1996– Building average condition well maintained
- 1997– All floors owner occupied
- Note: Brick warehouse (56 x 99) was erected in 1901 by G.F.
  & J. Galts to house Blue Ribbon Mfg. Co. The building ran
from King through to Arthur St. with identical façades
both sides. When Blue Ribbon vacated in 1911, building
became two distinct buildings

ARCHITECT: CADHAM, J.H.

CONTRACTOR: SAUL & IRISH and McDIARMID, J. & J.
James Henry Cadham

James H. Cadham was born near London, Canada West (Ontario), on August 31, 1850, the son of Thomas and Eliza Cadham, both English-born settlers of the area. Thomas operated a sash, door and blind factory in London. J.H. Cadham left public school at the age of 16 to learn the carpenter’s trade.¹ In 1870, Cadham answered the call to arms in Eastern Canada by the Dominion government to protect its rights in the recently ceded territory that would become the Province of Manitoba. He was a private in No. 1 Battalion under Captain Cooke, part of the 1,200-man force that included 400 British Regulars and 800 Ontario and Quebec militiamen and would become known as the Wolseley Expedition.²

Cadham arrived with the rest of the force in late August to find the uprising led by Louis Riel and his followers had ended. Cadham, unlike many of the other militiamen, decided to stay after his discharge on March 4, 1871 and began working as a carpenter and contractor. Little is known about his early work in the city, although he apparently had enough experience by the mid-1890s to begin practice as an architect. In this capacity, Cadham had a profound effect on Winnipeg’s skyline. He was responsible for many warehouses in the district before and after 1900. So highly regarded was Cadham that builders would often consult him about a new structure even though he was not the architect of the building.³ He was an ardent hunter and was a Mason and a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Cadham continued to work up until a few weeks before his death from pneumonia on December 10, 1907. He left a wife, three sons and two daughters.

³ Manitoba Free Press, December 11, 1907, p. 5.
A partial list of his work includes many of the Exchange District’s most outstanding structures:4

McLaughlin Carriage Building, 200 Princess Street, 1893
W.F. Alloway Building, 179 McDermot Avenue, 1898 (Grade III)
Whitla Building, 70 Arthur Street, 1899 (Grade II)
G.D. Wood & Company Building (Merchants Building), 250 McDermot Avenue, 1898 (Grade II)
Daylite Building, 296 McDermot Avenue, 1899 (Grade II)
Imperial Dry Goods Building, 91 Albert Street, 1900 (Grade III)
G.F. Stephens Warehouse, 176 Market Avenue, 1901 (and additions) - demolished
Alloway & Champion Block, Portage Avenue, 1901 (demolished)
Moss (Kantor) House, 218 Roslyn Road, 1901
Anne (Blue Ribbon Company) Building, 87 King Street, 1901 (Grade III)
Jerry Robinson Department Store, 49 Albert Street, 1902 (demolished)
Gregg Building, 52 Albert Street, 1903 (Grade III)
Elim Chapel (St. Stephens Presbyterian Church), 546 Portage Avenue, 1903
R.J. Whitla Factory, 371 Hargrave Street, 1903
Dingle and Stewart Warehouse, 263 Stanley Street, 1903
Robinson, Little & Company Building, 54 Arthur Street, 1903 (Grade II)
Prairie Lumber Company Warehouse, foot of Henry Avenue, 1903
Rat Portage Lumber Company Warehouse, 101 Higgins Avenue, 1903
Gaylord Block (Kemp Building), 111 Lombard Avenue, 1903
Winnipeg Saddlery Block, 284 William Avenue, 1903
Galt Building Annex, 92 Arthur Street, 1903 (Grade II)
Bedford (Stobart) Building, 275 McDermot Avenue, 1903 (Grade III)
Scott Furniture Building, 274 Main Street, 1904
Stobart Company Overall Factory, 327 Cumberland Avenue, 1904
G. Velie Warehouse, 183-187 Portage Avenue E, 1904
Miller, Morse and Company Warehouse, 317 McDermot Avenue, 1904
Telfer Brothers Warehouse, 156 Lombard Avenue, 1904
Avenue Block, 261 Portage Avenue, 1904
M. Fortune and Company Block, Smith Street, 1904
G.F. and J. Galt Building, 103 Princess Street (addition), 1904
Alloway and Champion Building, 667 Main Street, 1905 (Grade III)
Genser’s Furniture Building, 289 Portage Avenue, 1905
West Hotel, 786 Main Street, 1905
H. Leadley Warehouse, 298 Ross Avenue, 1905
Trees, Spriggs Company Warehouse, 312 Ross Avenue, 1905
Kemp Manufacturing Company Warehouse, 117 Lombard Avenue, 1906
J.H. Cadham House, 336 River Avenue, 1906

4 Compiled from local newspaper building lists, 1874-1908; The Exchange District, Part 1: A Property Survey (Winnipeg: City of Winnipeg, 2001); and City of Winnipeg Building Permit Ledger Books, 1900-07.
Plate 1 – Looking south down Arthur Street, ca. 1885. Small commercial and residential structures make up the majority of building stock in the area, the future site of the Blue Ribbon Building (at arrow) is occupied by Bethel Methodist Episcopalian Church. (City of Winnipeg, Historical Buildings Committee.)
Plate 2 – Looking south along Arthur Street from Bannatyne Avenue into the heart of Winnipeg’s Exchange District west of Main Street, ca.1905. The Blue Ribbon Tea Company Building (arrow) is just visible behind the Gault Building and Annex. (Courtesy of the Archives of Manitoba, “Winnipeg- Views c1905-2”.)
Plate 3 – Charles Goad, Fire Atlas of the City of Winnipeg, 1895 (revised 1905), Sheet 6, 87 King Street/88 Arthur Street at arrow. Note the building does not have an interior dividing wall. (City of Winnipeg.)
Plate 4 – City of Winnipeg Fire Insurance Atlas, 1918, Vol. II, Sheet 202, 87 King Street/88 Arthur Street at arrow. The building’s interior dividing wall is now in place. (City of Winnipeg.)
Plate 5 – 88 Arthur Street, “G.F. & J. Galt’s new warehouse and factory.” (Reproduced from the Manitoba Free Press, November 28, 1901, courtesy of the Archives of Manitoba.)
Plate 6 – Anne (Blue Ribbon) Building, 88 Arthur Street, front (east) façade, 2014. (M. Peterson, 2014.)
Plate 7 – Anne (Blue Ribbon) Building, 88 Arthur Street, detail of original east side entrance, 2014. (M. Peterson, 2014.)
Plate 8 – Anne (Blue Ribbon) Building, 88 Arthur Street, present east side entrance, 2014. (M. Peterson, 2014.)
Plate 9 – Looking south down Arthur Street from Bannatyne Avenue, ca.1906. Pictured are the Gault Company Warehouse, 92-100 Arthur Street (#1), the Blue Ribbon Tea Company Building, 88 Arthur Street (#2) and the Stovel Building, 245 McDermot Avenue (#3). (Courtesy of the Archives of Manitoba, N1552.)
Plate 10 – Anne (Blue Ribbon) Building, 87 King Street south façade and detail of loading doors, 2014. (M. Peterson, 2014.)
Plate 11 – Anne (Blue Ribbon) Building, 87 King Street (west) façade, 2014. (M. Peterson, 2014.)
Plate 12 – Anne (Blue Ribbon) Building, 88 Arthur Street, basement training facility, 2014. (M. Peterson, 2014.)

Plate 13 – Anne (Blue Ribbon) Building, 88 Arthur Street, main floor space, 2014. (M. Peterson, 2014.)
Plate 14 – Anne (Blue Ribbon) Building, 88 Arthur Street, third floor sleeping quarters, 2014. (M. Peterson, 2014.)
Plate 15 – Anne (Blue Ribbon) Building, 88 Arthur Street, fourth floor, 2014. (M. Peterson, 2014.)
Plate 16 – Anne (Blue Ribbon) Building, 88 Arthur Street, painted east façade, 2011. (M. Peterson, 2011.)
Plate 17 – Anne (Blue Ribbon) Building, 88 Arthur Street, sculptured boxing gloves, 2014. (M. Peterson, 2014.)

Plate 18 – Looking south along Arthur Street from Bannatyne Avenue, 2014. The Anne (Blue Ribbon) Building is at the arrow. (M. Peterson, 2014.)
Plate 19 – J.H. Cadham, ca.1907. (Winnipeg Telegram, December 11, 1907, p. 11.)
Plate 20 – G.F. & J. Galt Warehouse, 103 Princess Street, 2014; built 1887, addition and fourth floor in 1904, Charles H. Wheeler, architect. (M. Peterson, 2014.)
Plate 21 – Anne (Blue Ribbon) Building, 88 Arthur Street, 1980, occupied by O. Mondell Importers Limited. (City of Winnipeg.)