400 EDMONTON STREET

KNOX UNITED (PRESBYTERIAN) CHURCH

City of Winnipeg
Historical Buildings & Resources Committee
Researcher: M. Peterson
September 2018
This building embodies the following heritage values as described in the *Historical Resources By-law, 55/2014* (consolidated update July 13, 2016):

(a) Knox United (Presbyterian) Church was officially opened in 1917; a late addition to the downtown building stock and representative of the growth and maturity of the city’s Christian congregations;

(b) It is associated with the Presbyterian church in downtown Winnipeg, which began services in the 1860s;

(c) It was designed by John Hamilton Gordon Russell and built by the James McDiarmid Company, both well-known and influential in Winnipeg and is an excellent example of the Modern or Late Gothic Revival style;

(d) Built of stone, the church’s design, materials and construction method are good examples of the period;

(e) It is a highly conspicuous building in the neighbourhood; and

(f) The building’s main façades have suffered little alteration.
The Presbyterian Church of Canada had its start in the late 18th century when early immigrants from Scotland and other parts of the British Isles brought their church to what would become the Maritime provinces and Ontario and Quebec. By 1875, these Church of Scotland congregations had joined with the followers of smaller related connected churches to form the Presbyterian Church of Canada. During the 1891 census, this was identified as the largest of the Protestant denominations.¹ By World War I, the church had spread throughout Canada and was funding missions in China, India and throughout the Caribbean.

In Western Canada, Presbyterianism was introduced by the Selkirk settlers, many of whom belonged to the Church of Scotland. Between 1851 and 1854, Kildonan Presbyterian Church was erected and became the centre of the Church for many decades (Plate 1). When Manitoba became a province in the Canadian Dominion, the always independent-minded western Presbyterians chose to organize their own Presbytery, that of Manitoba and the North-West.²

The independence fostered over the next 50 years expressed itself in 1925 when the question of church union arose. On June 10, 1925, almost all Methodist and Congregational Church adherents voted to form the United Church of Canada, while approximately two-thirds of all Presbyterians voted likewise.³ The subsequent experience of individual Presbyterian congregations differed, but most often those members who opposed union left the established church to form a new congregation and build their own structure. The Presbyterian Church of Canada thus was reorganized, mainly with support from Ontario and Quebec congregations, but also with members from Winnipeg and other parts of Western Canada.

In the 1860s, Presbyterian services in what would become downtown Winnipeg were held in settler’s homes or in the Court House near Upper Fort Garry. Work on a church building was begun in 1868, but was suspended during the Riel conflict and not finished until 1872. The building (Plate 2) measured 9.2 x 12.2 metres and was located on the corner of Fort Street and Portage Avenue, a $400 donation from Knox Church in Toronto resulted in the naming of the new facility Knox. In 1879, the congregation had outgrown this structure, which was moved to the back of the lot to make way for a new church building (Plates 3 and 4). The second Knox Church cost approximately $26,000 to finish and was a solid brick structure.

Again, this facility was quickly outgrown and in 1884, the third Knox Presbyterian Church was built on the northeast corner Ellice Avenue and Donald Street (Plate 5) at a cost of $60,000. This facility served the congregation for three decades before giving way to the present building at Edmonton Street and Qu’Appelle Avenue, officially opened in March of 1917 (Plates 6 & 7).

**STYLE**

Knox Church is one of Manitoba’s best examples of the Modern or Late Gothic Revival style which rose in popularity after 1900 as a reaction to the highly ornamented buildings of the earlier Gothic Revival style. The newer version opted for much simpler silhouettes and subdued ornamentation, in the words of one author, “a calm, disciplined monumentality.”

Flat surfaces were preferred; buildings were often long, low symmetrical masses embellished with crenellated towers and the distinctive pointed arch of the Gothic style. Construction material was monochromatic, usually brick or stone, again a departure from the multi-hued façades of the Gothic Revival style. Inspiration for the detailing of the new style was found in the English Perpendicular Gothic design of the 15th century. Because Modern Gothic found

---

5 Loc. cit.
widespread expression on the campuses of many North American universities, it has also been referred to as Collegiate Gothic.\(^8\) Many of the original buildings at the University of Manitoba’s Fort Garry campus were designed in this style as were many of the early 20\(^{th}\) century church buildings of the Presbyterian and Methodist congregations in Winnipeg.

**CONSTRUCTION**
A permit was taken out in 1913 for the new church building, which was designed with a large Sunday School on the north end. The lack of materials and labour associated with World War I meant construction was delayed and the official opening wasn’t until 1917.

This solid stone building measures approximately 54.9 x 30.5 metres, with three corner towers (two at 30.5 metres and the tallest at 43.9 metres) and constructed at a cost of $250,000 (see Appendix I for more construction information).\(^9\) It is recognized as the largest United Church building in Manitoba.

**DESIGN**
This large, imposing rough- and smooth-cut stone structure features a wealth of Gothic elements and ornamental details. The front (south) façade features two corner towers framing the gable end of the main church building (Plate 8). This gable end holds three tall windows with perpendicular wood tracery in pointed arched openings separated by buttresses and topped by carved hood moulding and a blind pointed arched arcade (Plate 9). The prominent towers include attached columns, corner buttresses with extended buttress caps (originally with crocketted pinnacles), pointed arched window openings and blind arcades (Plates 10 and 11). The southeast tower also features large narrow louvred belfry openings. In May 2010, lightning struck and destroyed a buttress cap and pinnacle on the southeast tower (Plate 12). Raised

---


\(^9\) *Manitoba Free Press*, March 26, 1917, p. 9. The site was purchased by the congregation for $80,000.
wooded entrance doors in pointed arched openings are found in the southwest corner tower (south side) and on the south and east sides of the southeast tower.

The east and west sides of the building are similarly designed with buttresses with extended buttress caps, tall windows with wood tracery in pointed arched openings and large chimneys (Plates 13 and 14). The rear (north) section is occupied by the original Sunday School Building, two storeys on a raised basement which is simpler in design (Plates 15 and 16). A newer building, 406 Edmonton Street, was built on the north side of the church in 1987 and a passageway connects it to the church (Plate 17).

**INTERIOR**
The interior space has seen little alteration in its nearly 100 years of service to the congregation. Designed with seating for 1,400\(^{10}\) on the main floor and in the balcony, the sanctuary features dark wood accenting (Plates 18-20).

Stained glass is found throughout the building (Plate 21) and many of the other interior spaces on the ground and second floor, also feature original finishes (Plate 22), although many rooms have been repurposed over time, although many still boast their original fireplaces. The renovated chapel (Plate 23) is used by several other congregations.

Fire, deliberately set late in 1974, destroyed the original organ (which had been moved over from the third church) and chimes.\(^{11}\) A new instrument was installed (Plate 24).

---

\(^{10}\) *Manitoba Free Press*, March 26, 1917, p. 9.

INTEGRITY
The building stands on its original site and appears to be in good structural condition for its age. The exterior has not seen major alteration beyond the removal of some of the stone ornamentation on the roof.

STREETScape
The church sits on a corner site, just west of the large, open greenspace – Central Park. The church’s scale makes it an important and highly visible contributor to the area (Plates 25 and 26).

ARCHITECT/CONTRACTORS
John Hamilton Gordon Russell was born in Toronto in 1862 and became one of Winnipeg's most well-known and prolific designers (see Appendix II for biographical information). Russell also designed two other important United Church buildings: Augustine, 444 River Avenue (built 1903-1904 – Grade II); and Westminster, 745 Westminster Avenue (1911-1912 – Grade II). He has been given 20 points by the Historical Buildings and Resources Committee.

The contractor listed on the original was the J. McDiarmid Company. James McDiarmid was born and trained a stone mason in Scotland, coming to Manitoba in 1883 and began is construction and design career the following year with one of his brothers, John (see Appendix III for biographical information). He has been given 10 points by the Historical Buildings and Resources Committee.

PERSON/INSTITUTION
Knox Presbyterian Church, an important downtown institution, joined the United Church of Canada in 1925. In the late 1930s, its congregation numbered approximately 1,700.12 Its continued and expanding support for community work is evident in its partnership in constructing 406 Edmonton

---

Street in the late 1980s, connected to the church building and housing a day nursery, the International Centre of Winnipeg and the Language Bank of Winnipeg.

The congregation and the building were recognized with a Provincial Heritage Designation on October 29, 1990.

**EVENT**
There is no known important historical event connected with this building.

**CONTEXT**
This Presbyterian congregation was organized at the very beginning of the 19th century settlement of what would become Winnipeg. Growing out of the Selkirk Settlers’ religious practices in their homeland, it became the founding church for Winnipeg’s downtown and then became the sponsoring body for a number of other local congregations. Despite expansion and several moves, the congregation chose to continue its urban ministry and has been an influential institution in the City’s development for over 100 years.

**LANDMARK**
Located beside a large open park and towering above the neighbouring buildings, Knox United has been an important landmark in downtown Winnipeg.
APPENDIX I

CITY OF WINNIPEG - Preliminary Report

Building Address: 400 Edmonton Street

Building Name: Knox United Church

Original Use: church

Current Use: church

Roll No. (Old): 13052993800 (9634)

RSN: 150269

Municipality: 12

Ward: 2

Property or Occupancy Code: 90

Legal Description: 1 St. John, Plan 129, Block 4, Lots 170/173

Location: northwest corner Qu’Appelle Avenue

Date of Construction: 1913-1917

Storeys: 2

Heritage Status: NOMINATED LIST

Construction Type: stone


SEE NEXT PAGE

Information:

- 180 x 100

- ceilings: B- 12’; church- 30/64’; Sunday School- B- 12’;
  1st- 15’+; 2nd- 13/23’

- Permit 8461/1975 – portion of ceiling collapsed, restored

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>YEAR</th>
<th>NO.</th>
<th>PLANS</th>
<th>AMOUNT</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1913</td>
<td>3807</td>
<td></td>
<td>$250,000</td>
<td>Original</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1951</td>
<td>6688</td>
<td></td>
<td>$1,500</td>
<td>Remodel washrooms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1952</td>
<td>7370</td>
<td></td>
<td>$8,000</td>
<td>Roof truss repairs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1956</td>
<td>1228</td>
<td>CS</td>
<td>$500</td>
<td>Interior alterations (to washrooms)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1956</td>
<td>2926</td>
<td></td>
<td>$1,500</td>
<td>Repair stonework</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1958</td>
<td>4157</td>
<td></td>
<td>$29,000</td>
<td>Repairs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1961</td>
<td>6462</td>
<td>CS</td>
<td>$58,000</td>
<td>Interior alterations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1964</td>
<td>5717</td>
<td>CS</td>
<td>$4,500</td>
<td>Interior alterations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1972</td>
<td>1446</td>
<td>M182</td>
<td>$38,000</td>
<td>Interior alterations (day care centre in basement)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1975</td>
<td>8461</td>
<td></td>
<td>$60,000</td>
<td>Alterations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1984</td>
<td>255</td>
<td>CS</td>
<td>$1,800</td>
<td>Interior alterations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1987</td>
<td>4727</td>
<td>CS</td>
<td>$2 million</td>
<td>Addition to north end (#406 Edmonton St.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1991</td>
<td>3027</td>
<td>CS</td>
<td>$80,000</td>
<td>Interior alterations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1998</td>
<td>104864</td>
<td></td>
<td>$30,000</td>
<td>Interior alterations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>112089</td>
<td>CS</td>
<td>$23,000</td>
<td>Interior alterations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>112348</td>
<td>CS</td>
<td>$10,000</td>
<td>Interior alterations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>163889</td>
<td>CS</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Establish occupant load</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>330029</td>
<td>CS</td>
<td>$10,000</td>
<td>Exterior alterations (ramp on east side of building)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>164408</td>
<td>CS</td>
<td>$150,000</td>
<td>Exterior alterations (roof, stairs &amp; southeast corner tower repairs)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>143151</td>
<td>CS</td>
<td>$250,000</td>
<td>Interior alterations (kitchen and washrooms)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>136034</td>
<td>CS</td>
<td>$5,000</td>
<td>Interior alterations (kitchen)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
John Hamilton Gordon Russell

J.H.G. Russell was born in Toronto, Canada West (Ontario) in 1862, the son of a dry goods dealer. After attending school in that city, he went to work for H.B. Gordon, a prominent area architect. Russell was with Gordon from 1878 until his departure for Winnipeg in 1882.¹ From 1886 to 1893, Russell travelled throughout the United States, learning civil engineering, surveying and architecture in centres such as Chicago, Illinois, Spokane and Tacoma, Washington, and Sioux City, Iowa.²

In 1895, two years after returning to Winnipeg, he set up his private practice, coinciding with the city's period of unbridled growth. His designs were (and are) scattered throughout the city, province and Western Canada, covering a variety of building types, sizes, prices and uses. His business continued to be steady during World War I and after, when many architects struggled to find commissions.

Russell was president of the Manitoba Association of Architects (1925) and served for three terms as the president of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada (1912-1915). His chairmanship of the Presbyterian Church Board of Managers³ and his devotion to Presbyterianism partially explain the large number of churches he designed for the denomination in Winnipeg and Western Canada. Russell died in 1946.

A complete list of his designs would be lengthy indeed. Many of his earlier works have been demolished and therefore usually are no longer included in inventories of his portfolio.

³ M. Peterson, op. cit., n.p.
Among his projects were:

Outside Manitoba-
- Mount Pisgah Presbyterian Church, 207 North First Street, Roslyn, Washington, U.S.A. – 1899 (*Winnipeg Daily Tribune*, June 2, 1899, p. 6)
- Knox Presbyterian - Prince Albert, SA
- Knox Presbyterian - Kenora, ON
- St. Andrews Church - Moose Jaw, SA

Manitoba-
- Starbuck Presbyterian (United) - 1904
- Treherne Presbyterian (United) - 1907-1908 (originally Chambers Presbyterian)
- Pilot Mound Public School
- Killarney Public School
- Foxwarren Public School

Winnipeg-
- Churches- Augustine Presbyterian (United), 444 River Avenue, 1903-1904 (Grade II)
- Crescent-Fort Rouge Methodist (United), 525 Wardlaw Ave., 1906-1911
- Westminster Presbyterian (United), 745 Westminster Avenue, 1910-1912 (Grade II)
- Robertson Memorial Presbyterian (United), 648 Burrows Avenue, 1911
- Robertson Memorial Presbyterian Institute, Burrows Avenue, 1911
- Knox Presbyterian (United), 400 Edmonton Street, 1914-1917
- Home Street Presbyterian (United), 318 Home Street, 1920
- St. John's Presbyterian (United), 250 Cathedral Avenue, 1923 (Grade III)
- Riverview Presbyterian (United), 360 Oakwood Avenue, 1925

- Residences- J.H.G. Russell, 237 Wellington Crescent, 1902 (demolished)
- J.D. McArthur, 159 Mayfair Avenue, 1903 (Grade III)
- R.R. Wilson, 545 Broadway, 1904 (Grade III)
- H. Archibald, 176 Roslyn Road, 1909
- Ormsby House, 119 Campbell Street, 1910
- J.H. Ashdown, 529 Wellington Crescent, 1913 (Grade II)
- R.R. Wilson, 680 Wellington Crescent, 1925

- Commercial- Addition to J.H. Ashdown Warehouse, 157-179 Bannatyne Avenue, 1899-1911 (Grade II)
- Lake of the Woods Building, 212 McDermot Avenue, 1901 (Grade II)
- Hammond Building, 63 Albert Street, 1902 (Grade III)
- Porter and Company Building, 368 Main Street, 1902-1903 (demolished)
- McKerchar Block, 600-602 Main Street, 1902-1903
- Additions to McClary Building, 185 Bannatyne Avenue, 1903 & 1904 (Grade III)
- Thomson Block, 499 Main Street, 1903 (demolished)
Winnipeg-
Commercial- (continued)

Adelman Building, 92-100 Princess Street, 1903 (Grade II)
Bole Warehouse, 70 Princess Street, 1903
Additions to the Bright and Johnston Building, 141 Bannatyne Avenue,
1903 & 1907 (Grade III)
Silvester-Willson Building, 222 McDermot Avenue, 1904
Green and Litster Block, 235-237 Fort Street, 1904 (demolished)
Franklin Press, 168 Bannatyne Avenue, 1904 (Grade III)
Addition to Daylite Building, 296 McDermot Avenue, 1904 (Grade II)
J.H. Ashdown Store, 211 Bannatyne Avenue, 1904 (Grade III)
Allman Block, 592-594 Main Street, 1904 (List of Historical Resources)
Scott-Bathgate Building, 149 Pioneer Avenue, 1905 & 1907
Porter Building, 165 McDermot Avenue, 1906 (Grade III)
Child's (McArthur) Building, Portage Avenue, 1909 (demolished)
Glengarry Block, 290 McDermot Avenue, 1910 (Grade III)
Dingwall Building, 62 Albert Street, 1911 (Grade III)
Great West Permanent Loan Company Building, 356 Main Street, 1912
(demolished)
Joseph Maw Block, 280 William Avenue, 1924 (List of Historical
Resources)
Eastman Kodak Building, 287 Portage Avenue, 1930 (demolished)

Other- Gladstone School, Pembina Street, 1898 (demolished)
Casa Loma Block, 644 Portage Avenue, 1909 (Grade II)
Chatsworth Apartments, 535 McMillan Avenue, 1911
YMCA, Selkirk Avenue, 1911 (demolished)
YMCA, 301 Vaughan Street, 1911-1913, with Jackson and Rosencrans of New
York (Grade II)
Guelph Apartments, 778 McMillan Avenue, 1912
Addition to Marlborough (Olympia) Hotel, 321 Smith St., 1921-1923 (Grade II)
Odd Fellows Home, 4025 Roblin Boulevard, 1922
Canadian National Institute for the Blind, Portage Avenue, 1928
Hugh John Macdonald School, William Avenue, 1929
Aurora Court Apartments, 543 Ellice Avenue, n.d.
Central Park Block, 389 Cumberland Avenue, n.d.
Johnson Apartment Block, 524 Sargent Avenue, n.d.
APPENDIX III

James McDiarmid

James McDiarmid was born March 9, 1855 at Dunkeld, Perthshire, Scotland and trained with his father in carpentry and stone masonry. At the age of 28, he immigrated with his 22-year-old brother John (1861-1943) in April 1883 to join their older brother Donald and his family in Poplar Point, Manitoba (who had been farming there since 1880).

In 1884, James and John moved into Winnipeg, first forming the partnership Murray and McDiarmid with established builder and lumberman George W. Murray. This business lasted until June 1892 and was responsible for the construction of a number of rural railway stations, several Federal Government contracts and several Winnipeg homes. James McDiarmid also began designing buildings by the mid-1890s.

J & J McDiarmid Company was formed in 1892, first concentrating on building homes for clients and as speculative property and a few larger commissions. After 1900, however, their business increased dramatically, both in terms of number of contracts and scale of buildings. Reflective of the increase in business, J. McDiarmid Company Limited was incorporated in 1906 with James McDiarmid and Edward Cass (1849-1932), another long-time local contractor, as equal majority shareholders. Minority shareholders included: Peter Muir (civil engineer); J. M. McFarlane (accountant); Thomas Borgford (bricklayer/contractor); Peter McDiarmid (stone mason/contractor); and John McDiarmid (carpenter/contractor).

---


6 A fourth brother, Peter (1857-1915), moved to Poplar Point with his family in 1887.

The newly formed company grew quickly on the strength of numerous large contracts with Canadian Pacific Railway for shop facilities and related structures from Fort William, ON to Vancouver, B.C. The provincial government hired the company in 1915 to complete the Legislative and Law Courts buildings after the original contractor, Thomas Kelly, was dismissed. The McDiarmids also participated in one of the consortia that built the Winnipeg aqueduct.

James McDiarmid was also a co-founder, board member and/or officer of the Winnipeg Building Society (1895), Winnipeg Machinery and Supply Co. (1901), Winnipeg Paint and Glass Co. (1902), Calgary Paint and Glass Co., Edmonton Paint and Glass Co., Winnipeg Construction Co. (1904), and the Marble and Tile Company of Canada (1912).

Among his other activities, McDiarmid was active in curling circles as a bonspiel competitor, a founder and president of the Granite Curling Club, and a president of the Manitoba Curling Association. He collected art, did some amateur painting, and supported the establishment of the Winnipeg Art Gallery (1912) and Winnipeg School of Art (1913). He also was a long-time member of the Winnipeg Public Parks Board and the Playgrounds Commission, the powers of which were transferred to the Parks Board in 1919. During his terms, which extended from the 1910s to 1931, McDiarmid was particularly noted for his work on the development of Kildonan Golf Course that opened in 1921 as a public facility. His contributions were recognized through honorary life memberships in both the Winnipeg Art Gallery and Parks Board.

---

8 M. Baker, op. cit., pp. 78 and 97.
11 City of Winnipeg, City Clerk, Municipal Manual, 1920, p. 32.
12 Ibid., 1918-21, 1927, 1929, 1931. McDiarmid served at least two terms as Parks Board chairman (1919 and 1920) and one as Playgrounds Commission chairman (1920).
13 Winnipeg Free Press, February 26, 1934, p. 15.
14 City of Winnipeg, City Clerk, Municipal Manual, 1932, p. 43.
James McDiarmid died in 1934 and after the 1943 death of his brother John, steps were initiated to dissolve The J. McDiarmid Co.¹⁵ The firm subsequently gave notice in late 1946 that it intended to surrender its charter.¹⁶

A partial inventory of James McDiarmid’s work includes (*-denotes projects for which McDiarmid was named both architect and contractor):¹⁷

Winnipeg

Broadway Drill Hall, 1884 (demolished)
St. George’s Church, Isabel Street & Bannatyne Avenue, 1894 (demolished)
* James Penrose House, 232 Bell Avenue (now 444 Logan Avenue), 1894, Grade III
* St. Andrew’s Presbyterian Church, 425 Elgin Avenue, 1894-1895 (burned 1968)
Great-West Saddlery Factory/Warehouse, 112-114 Market Avenue, 1898, Grade III
Merrick-Anderson Building & adjoining Donald H. Bain Building, 115 Bannatyne Avenue, 1899-1900, Grade II
Marshall-Wells Warehouse, 123 Bannatyne Avenue, 1900, Grade II
Scott Memorial Orange Hall, 216-218 Princess Street (original design attributed to McDiarmid; final design to Samuel Hooper), 1900-1902¹⁸
Corbett Block, 611-617 Main Street, 1901
* Cleland Block, 705-707 Main Street, 1901 (demolished)
* Taylor Block, 241-245 Main Street, repairs, 1901 (demolished)
Weston Shops, Canadian Pacific Railway, 1903+
Manitoba Hall, 291½-295 Portage Avenue, 1903 (demolished)
Winnipeg Paint and Glass Co. Building, 179 Pioneer Avenue, 1903 (burned 1907)
Sandison Block, 302-306 Main Street, 1904 (demolished)
* Manitoba Builders Supply Co. Storehouse, Point Douglas Avenue, 1904
Point Douglas Church, 95 Macdonald Avenue, 1905
Customs Examining Warehouse, 145 McDermot Avenue, 1908
Winnipeg Paint and Glass Co. Building, 179 Pioneer Avenue, 1908 (demolished)
* Jacob-Crowley Building, 138 Portage Avenue East, 1909
St. Stephen’s Presbyterian Church (Elim Chapel), 546 Portage Avenue, 1910
Somerset Block, 294 Portage Avenue, addition of upper storeys, 1911

¹⁵ Province of Manitoba, The Manitoba Gazette 74, 10 (March 10, 1945), p. 248.
¹⁷ Drawn from the files of the City of Winnipeg’s Heritage Planner; the City’s Record of Building Permits; biographical material on James McDiarmid by sources previously quoted; and items in local newspapers and trade journals (i.e., Construction and Western Canada Contractor and Builder).
James McDiarmid work (continued):
Canada Building, 352 Donald Street, 1910, Grade III
Swift Canadian Co. Building, 312 William Avenue, 1911
* St. Stephen’s House (annex to St. Stephen’s Presbyterian Church), 299 Young St., 1911-1912
Cumberland (Nokomis) Block, 344 Cumberland Avenue, 1912
Bank of Ottawa, 363 Main Street, addition, 1912 (demolished)
* Winnipeg Industrial Bureau Exhibition Building, 267 Main Street, addition, 1912-1913 (demolished)
Notre Dame Investment (Commercial) Building, 169 Pioneer Avenue, 1912-1913 (demolished)
Pantages (Playhouse) Theatre, 180 Market Avenue, 1913-1914, Grade II
Dr. C.W. Gordon House, 54 West Gate, 1913, Grade II
Knox Presbyterian (United) Church, 400 Edmonton Street, 1914-1917
Completion of the Manitoba Legislative & Law Courts buildings, Broadway, 1915-1920
Public Press Building, 290 Vaughan Street, 1917, Grade III
Gardener’s Cottage, for R.A. Rogers, 64 Nassau Street, 1922 (demolished)
Manitoba Telephone System Building, 166 Portage Avenue East, 1930-1931
Science Building, University of Manitoba, Fort Garry campus, 1931-1932

Outside Winnipeg
Participation in construction of the Winnipeg (Shoal Lake) aqueduct in a consortium with J.P. and J.H. Tremblay and Edward Cass, 1914-1919
Dominion Government Customs House, Calgary, pre-1916
Provincial Court House, Port Arthur, 1923
T. Eaton Co. Department Store, Calgary, 1928-1929
Canadian Pacific Railway roundhouses, machine shops and other facilities, Western Canada
Revillon Building, Edmonton, date unknown
Georgia-Harris Viaduct, Vancouver, date unknown
Plate 1 – Kildonan Presbyterian Church, 201 John Black Avenue, ca.1870; built 1852-1854, stonemason Duncan McRae. (Western Canada Pictorial Index, Negative 52-1564.)
Completed in 1872, it was moved in 1879 to make way for the second Knox Church. The four timbers rising from the roof were the supports for a spire that was never built.

(Archives of Manitoba, “Winnipeg – Churches – Knox (1) 1,” N7175.)
Plate 3 – Second Knox Presbyterian Church, corner of Fort Street and Portage Avenue, ca.1880. Designed by Kenway and Parr, built in 1879, demolished in the 1880s. Note the original church building is at the back of the property (far right). (Archives of Manitoba, “Winnipeg – Churches – Knox (2) 2,” N5164.)
Plate 4 – Second Knox Presbyterian Church, corner of Fort Street and Portage Avenue, no date. (Archives of Manitoba.)
Plate 5 – The third Knox Presbyterian Church, 1900. Built in 1884 and designed by Barber and Barber, it was located at the northeast corner Ellice Avenue and Donald Street (beside what became the Walker Theatre site). It was demolished ca.1914. (Archives of Manitoba, “Winnipeg – Churches – Knox (3) 2,” N5166.)
Plate 6 – Knox United (Presbyterian) Church, 400 Edmonton Street, date unknown. Note the ornate finials of the tower turrets that are no longer extant. (Archives of Manitoba, J.H.G. Russell Collection, No. 88, no date.)
Plate 7 – Knox United (Presbyterian) Church, 400 Edmonton Street, date unknown. (University of Manitoba, “Winnipeg Buildings,” online collection http://wbi.lib.umanitoba.ca/WinnipegBuildings/showBuilding.jsp?id=591.)
Plate 8 – Knox United (Presbyterian) Church, 400 Edmonton Street, front (south) façade, 2016.
(M. Peterson, 2016.)
Plate 9 – Knox United (Presbyterian) Church, 400 Edmonton Street, detail of front (south) façade, 2016. (M. Peterson, 2016.)
Plate 10 – Knox United (Presbyterian) Church, 400 Edmonton Street, detail of front (south) façade, 2016. (M. Peterson, 2016.)
Plate 11 – Knox United (Presbyterian) Church, 400 Edmonton Street, detail of southeast corner tower (north side), 2016. (M. Peterson, 2016.)
Plate 12 – Knox United (Presbyterian) Church, 400 Edmonton Street, showing the tower pieces on the ground after the lightning strike, 2010. (Reproduced from the Winnipeg Free Press, May 28, 2010, online edition.)

Plate 13 – Knox United (Presbyterian) Church, 400 Edmonton Street, east façade, 2016. (M. Peterson, 2016.)
Plate 14 – Knox United (Presbyterian) Church, 400 Edmonton Street, west façade, 2016. (M. Peterson, 2016.)
Plate 15 – Knox United (Presbyterian) Church, 400 Edmonton Street, east and north façades of the original Sunday School Building, 2016. (M. Peterson, 2016.)

Plate 16 – Knox United (Presbyterian) Church, 400 Edmonton Street, west side of rear portion including 1987 addition, 2016. (M. Peterson, 2016.)
Plate 17 – Front (east) façade of 1987 addition Knox United (Presbyterian) Church, 406 Edmonton Street, 2016. (M. Peterson, 2016.)
Plate 18 – Knox United (Presbyterian) Church, 400 Edmonton Street, sanctuary, 2018. (M. Peterson, 2018.)

Plate 19 – Knox United (Presbyterian) Church, 400 Edmonton Street, sanctuary, 2018. (M. Peterson, 2018.)
Plate 20 – Knox United (Presbyterian) Church, 400 Edmonton Street, sanctuary, 2018. (M. Peterson, 2018.)
Plate 21 – Knox United (Presbyterian) Church, 400 Edmonton Street, stained glass, 2018. (M. Peterson, 2018.)
Plate 22 – Knox United (Presbyterian) Church, 400 Edmonton Street, Reverend F.B. Duval Room, 2018. (M. Peterson, 2018.)

Plate 23 – Knox United (Presbyterian) Church, 400 Edmonton Street, chapel, 2018. (M. Peterson, 2018.)
Plate 24 – Knox United (Presbyterian) Church, 400 Edmonton Street, organ, 2018. (M. Peterson, 2018.)
Plate 25 – A view of Central Park, the Waddell Fountain and Knox United (Presbyterian) Church in the background, no date. (University of Alberta Libraries, Peel’s Prairie Provinces, Post Card No. 1932.)

Plate 26 – Approximately the same view, 2016. (M. Peterson, 2016.)