99 GEORGE AVENUE

JAMES BURRIDGE HOUSE
(MARGARET SCOTT NURSING STATION)
Identified in various diaries, books, reports, etc., somewhere near the banks of the Red River between the foot of present-day Bannatyne Avenue and Galt Avenue was located the original settlement of the Selkirk Settlers who arrived in 1813. The Settlers arrived to find the land at “The Forks” (the confluence of the Red and Assiniboine rivers) occupied by the North West Company’s Fort Gibraltar. Instead, they chose to locate their post, Fort Douglas, further north, at the south end of a triangular piece of land formed by a meander of the Red River in an area that would become known as Point Douglas. The area was chosen because fire had made clearing the land easier and the fort was begun in 1813.¹

Known as Victoria Gardens and later Colony Gardens, it was comprised of “a large house...for Governor Macdonnell and Sheriff Spencer; also a storehouse, a farmhouse and several cabins.”² All these structures except the Governor's House were burned to the ground in early 1815 by Métis but were rebuilt as Fort Douglas in the fall 1815. One historian described the Fort’s location being “at the foot of George Street on the south side, at Logan's Creek, which once emptied into the Red River at the foot of Robert Street”³ (Plate 1). Hislop also states that the bodies of the 21 settlers killed in the Battle of Seven Oaks were buried “under the trees on the bank of Logan's Creek.” If this description is correct, then the house at 99 George Street sits near one of Western Canada’s most important historic early post-European contact sites.

Settlement occurred around the fort, which was eventually abandoned in favour of land further north (present-day St. John’s Park and Scotia Street). By the time of the creation of the Province of Manitoba, the Point Douglas area was home to many of the Settlement’s most prestigious

political, religious and business leaders including James H. Ashdown, Honourable J. Schultz, Alexander Logan, Thomas Lusted, W. G. Fonseca, W.W. Banning, Thomas Lusted, Reverend A. McDonald, Duncan Sinclair, Stewart Mulvey, Andrew McDermot, Andrew Bannatyne, John Higgins, Robert Logan, E.L. Barber, Henry Hallet. Reverend Fortin of Holy Trinity Church, J. H. Mulvey and Dr. J. O'Donnell. The routing of the main line of Canada’s first transcontinental railway, the Canadian Pacific Railway (CPR), through the heart of Point Douglas in the early 1880s divided the area in north and south Points. Ogilvie Flour Mills and Brown and Rutherford Lumber both quickly located in the Point to take advantage of spur lines of the CPR as did foundries, cement plants, a soap factory, furniture companies, warehouses and farm implement manufacturers. While these were located mostly in the southern area, the north Point saw mostly residential development along its many streets.

Major development in the late 19th and early 20th century was also occurring south of the Point. The area east of Main Street developed into an extension of the warehouse district that originally located west of Main Street. It was precipitated by the completion of the Winnipeg Transfer Railway (WTR) in 1892, which ran along the banks of the Red River from present-day William Stephenson Way to Higgins Avenue. This right-of-way, which has now been converted into Waterfront Drive, ran from the CPR in the north to the Northern Pacific and Manitoba Railway in the south and included a number of spur lines running west into the heart of the East Exchange (Plate 2). It gave the businesses in the area the most modern connection to the manufacturers in Eastern Canada and the commercial markets on the prairies and some of the country’s biggest retailers chose sites in the East Exchange over the more established West Exchange.

But between the factories of the Point and the warehouses of the East Exchange was a small pocket of residential development, along George Avenue, Robert Avenue, Lily Street and others. In 1893, another fine home was built by one of the City’s prominent businessmen, James Burridge, on George Avenue.

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4 Ibid., n.p.
STYLE
As originally designed and built (Plate 3), the Burridge House was an excellent example of the Queen Anne Style, one of the most popular of all the residential architectural styles from the 1880s until World War I. At its best, the style was known for its picturesqueness; a seemingly unconnected, unbalance attempt to fill or cover all flat surfaces on every façade. Bay windows, towers, wrap-around porches, irregular rooflines, dormers, cross gables, ornamented chimneystacks, projecting wings, balconies and varied materials and colours were applied in combination to animate the structures. It was used in most districts of Winnipeg on both small and large dwellings.

Unfortunately, alterations over the years have covered the original cladding and additions and demolitions have removed many of the original elements that are identified with the Queen Anne Style.

CONSTRUCTION
The house was completed in 1893. The main portion of the frame building measures approximately 7.3 x 15.3 metres, resting on a rubblestone foundation. Originally, a wrap-around open veranda ran the entire width of the front and around the southwest corner. A 3.7 x 5.2-metre summer kitchen was located on the rear (north) façade (see Appendix I for additional information).

A two-storey addition, measuring 4.0 x 4.9 metres, was built in 1908 in the northwest corner of the home at a cost of $1,300. A larger two-storey addition was completed in 1920 on the southeast corner of the building, measuring approximately 7.0 metres square and costing $5,000. The 1920

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6 *Winnipeg Tribune*, April 10, 1893, p.8.
7 *City of Winnipeg Building Permit* (below as BP), #401/1908.
8 BP #2100/1920.
work also included the removal of part of the front veranda and the stuccoing of the building (described as “cocoanut-brown” in colour), covering the original horizontal wood siding.\textsuperscript{10}

**DESIGN**

Some of the original exterior design of the home can be seen in early pictures, which included many ornamental elements (Plate 3). The stuccoing of the building in 1920 and the removal of the front veranda after 1936 (Plate 4) have left the building in its present state, although the exterior has recently been painted.

Today, the front (south) façade boasts a modest covered entrance, a bay window to the west, rectangular windows on the second floor and half-timbering in the front-facing gable. The 1920-addition to the west includes plain rectangular windows (Plate 5).

The east side of the building holds the most original exterior element, a second storey oriel window with ornamental wood cladding, ornamental wood siding in the gable end and oversized wood bracketing (Plates 6 and 7).

The rear or north façade includes the one-storey lean-to as well as the 1908 addition with its original horizontal wood cladding and raised concrete foundation wall (Plate 8). The portion of the upper floor of the original home exposed was not stuccoed and the original wood shake cladding is still visible.

The west side of the building features the 1908 addition at the rear with its horizontal wood siding and gable end with fish scale shingles and the large, stucco and windowless 1920 addition at the front (Plate 9). Between the two additions, part of the original house is visible (Plate 10).


\textsuperscript{10} Architect’s Plans, #2100/1920, courtesy of the City of Winnipeg.
INTERIOR

Plans drawn in 1920 show the interior of the building as it functioned as a public health care facility nearing the height of its operating in the city. The basement of the 1920 addition, which was accessed by a staircase outside the foundation wall in its southwest corner, was used for fuel storage.

The ground floor included two bedrooms and a bathroom in the addition and then the original house with living room/dining room and “Mrs. Scott’s Room” with attached bathroom on the west side and the stairs to the second floor, small office, kitchen, pantry and summer kitchen on the east side (Plate 11).

The second floor was divided into eight bedrooms (two in the 1920 addition) and two bathrooms (one in the addition) – Plate 12. The structure’s use as a boarding house after the departure of the nursing mission in the 1930s would not have necessitated major renovations to this interior.

Today, now functioning as a single-family dwelling, the interior is a mix of renovated space and original layout and materials. In the basement, two of the original wooden posts from the veranda are used as supports for the stairs (Plate 13). The ground floor includes portions of the wide wooden baseboards and hardwood floors, a dark wood and glass foyer with ornamental tin ceilings (Plate 14), an ornate staircase with newel post and lamp, fireplaces in the living room, rear office and central office and stained glass in front and west windows (Plate 15). Mrs. Scott’s private bathroom has been converted into storage space and the kitchen still features narrow wooden stairs to the second floor (Plate 16). Another unique feature is the original radiator with cover found in the living room (Plate 17).

On the landing of the main staircase is the most significant interior element – the original stained glass window of a woman that the present owners have recently had completely refurbished (Plates 18 and 19). Homeowner and renowned Canadian artist Wanda Koop has painted a landscape on the wall of the staircase (Plate 20).
The second floor features a number of small rooms, some of the doors featuring room numbers from its boarding house use as well as some of the original doorknobs with carved birds (Plate 21) that were described in a 1936 article.\textsuperscript{11} Some of the original wood framing around doors and windows and original wood doors are still present on the upper level.

**INTEGRITY**

The building stands on its original site and appears to be in good structural condition. Interior and exterior changes to the building have been extensive – original layouts and materials have been altered or replaced in many areas of the home.

**STREETSCAPE**

The home sits on the north side of George Street. The area developed in the 1890s and early 1900s into an upper-scale residential neighbourhood, with large, well-designed homes on many of the streets of the area (Plate 22). This was despite the locating of the Winnipeg Transfer Railway right-of-way east of the neighbourhood along the river.

As the 20\textsuperscript{th} century progressed, however, much of the original residential stock was replaced by industrial and warehouse development. Only a handful of the pre-World War I structures remained by 2000 and most are found on the same block of George Street (Plates 23-28).

**ARCHITECT/CONTRACTORS**

The house was designed by well-known British-born and trained architect Charles H. Wheeler (1838-1917) – Plate 29.\textsuperscript{12} Wheeler was extremely influential as an early architect in Western Canada designing warehouse, homes, churches and other buildings. He has received 20 points from the Historical Buildings Committee.


\textsuperscript{12} Winnipeg Tribune, April 10, 1893, p. 8.
The contractors for the original home were the local firm of Robinson and Briggs.\textsuperscript{13}

The 1908 work was designed and built by J. McKinnon, a local builder who worked on small projects in Winnipeg in the pre-World War I era.\textsuperscript{14}

The 1920 work was designed by Woodman and Cubbidge, local architects.\textsuperscript{15} The addition was built by general contractor Halldor Sigurdson with the plumbing and heating contract let to the John Plaxton Company Ltd.\textsuperscript{16}

**PERSON/INSTITUTION**

This home was built for James Burridge, at the time the president/manager of the Gurney Stove and Range Company, and his family. Burridge was born in Exeter, England on May 3, 1841, coming to Canada (Hamilton, Canada West [Ontario]) at the age of 13. He moved to Winnipeg in 1879 to establish a branch of the E. and C. Gurney and Company foundry business. In 1885, he established the Gurney Stove and Range Company, remaining its manager and president until 1899 when he founded the Burridge-Cooper Company. He was an alderman for Ward Five for 1883 and served as chairman of public works and finance.\textsuperscript{17}

After selling the George Avenue house in 1899, the family moved to 302 Kennedy Street. Wife Ann Burridge died in the family home in 1909, leaving behind her husband and children Dr. Arthur J. Burridge (Winnipeg), Mrs. James P. Brisbin (Brandon – Elizabeth Ann) and Mrs. I.W.  

\textsuperscript{13} L. Murphy, “Missions and Settlement Houses in Manitoba, 1880-1930,” report for the Province of Manitoba, Historic Resources Branch, 1986, p. 69.  
\textsuperscript{14} BP #401/1908.  
\textsuperscript{15} Architect’s Plans, #2100/1920, op. cit.  
\textsuperscript{16} “Margaret Scott Mission,” MG 10 B9, Archives of Manitoba, Box I, File 9, pp. 329-332 and p. 386. The final costs were $5,455.00 to the general contractor and $1,551.00 for the plumbing and heating.  
\textsuperscript{17} Manitoba Free Press, October 2, 1912, p. 28; and Pioneers and Early Citizens of Manitoba (Winnipeg, MB: Manitoba Library Association, 1971). Below as Pioneers.
Martin (Caroline Matilda), Mrs. F. Albert Fry (Jessie Chandler) and Miss Martha Burridge, all of Winnipeg.  

The home was owned and occupied for three years by clothier S.H. Narovlanski and then for one year by hotelkeeper M.H. Nokes. The owner/resident in 1905 was listed as M.D. Lyone and in 1906 the owner was the Margaret Scott Nursing Mission.

Margaret Ruttan Boucher Scott (Plate 30) was born in Colborne, Canada West (Ontario) in 1855 and moved to Peterborough, Canada West where she met and married prominent lawyer and M.P.P. William Hepburn Scott, Q.C. in 1878. Three years later W.H. Scott died and Mrs. Scott took on clerical work in Peterborough and later Montreal, PQ. In 1886, in poor health and on the advice of doctors, she came to Winnipeg. After her health improved, she learned shorthand and improved her typing and became well-known as one of the City’s finest stenographers.

But Scott soon gave up her office work and began working with immigrants and the poor through her church – Holy Trinity. She lived for a time at the Winnipeg Lodging and Coffee House and served as its deaconess. She made rounds of the poorer areas of the city, carrying milk, butter and other food and made daily visits to jails. Although not formally trained as a nurse, she studied the subject and included nursing in her mission work. The need was so great, however, that two trained nurses were soon added to the staff, paid for by donations and money from City Council – a $2,000 annual organizational grant plus a yearly salary of $1,200. In 1904, representatives of the City’s major Protestant churches met to make the mission more permanent. A temporary home was found at 54 Pearl Street before the purchase of the

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18 Manitoba Free Press, January 11, 1909, p. 8; and Pioneers.
19 City of Winnipeg Assessment Roll, Roll No. 811300-12-2 (below as ARo), 1895-1910.
22 “Margaret Scott Mission,” MG 10 B9, Archives of Manitoba.
Burridge House. The new accommodations on George Avenue were used as the nurses’ residence; the actual nursing was done in the homes of the patients.24

In the early years, the mission survived on city and provincial grants, a per capita grant from the federal government for immigrant care25 and donations from companies and many individuals. Its role in the community grew to include a wood yard for unemployed men to work in, an ever enlarging nursing staff, student nurses from Winnipeg General Hospital and a Child Hygiene Department begun in 1910.26

Margaret Scott died in 1931 but the Mission continued. However, the delivery of public health was changing in the City. With funds in short supply in the mid-1930s, the Mission was reorganized to include a Medical Advisory Committee, more staff and fewer students (Plate 31) and from 1939-1943, the City of Winnipeg was listed as the owner.27 At the same time, a study was undertaken to review the work of the Mission providing bedside nursing for the poor and the Victorian Order of Nurses (VON), which had begun in the City in 1905 and provided the care work for those patients who could completely or partially pay. After a lengthy review, the 1941 recommendation was to transfer all bedside nursing to the VON which the Margaret Scott Nursing Mission reluctantly agreed to by May of 1942. A year later, the Mission was closed.28

From 1944-1947, the house was owned by Walter and Mary Warye, who lived in the house and also used it as a boarding house. Owners/residents Michael (proprietor of the St. Louis Café on Higgins Avenue29) and Margaret Hakman, continued to operate the boarding house during their tenure, 1948-1989 (Plate 32).

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25 “Margaret Scott Mission,” MG 10 B9, Archives of Manitoba, Box II, File 1, p. 1083.
26 Ibid., p. 1083; and H. Macvicar, op. cit., p. 23. From 1910-1914, the number of child hygiene visits grew from 7,000 to 25,000, prompting the City of Winnipeg to take over the activity.
27 ARo, 1935-1945.
29 Henderson’s Directory.
As mentioned previously, the present owners have converted the building back into a single-family dwelling.

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

**CONTEXT**
This home fits into several contextual themes of Winnipeg’s history. Its construction in the late 19th century is an example of the type of single family dwelling constructed for an affluent businessman in one of the City’s early upscale neighbourhoods.

Its conversion into one of Western Canada’s first non-hospital health institutions just a decade later underlines the growth of Winnipeg’s immigrant population, the dire need for medical care and the drastic change in Point Douglas and the North End into a heavily immigrant-settled area of the City.

Its conversion into a boarding house is similar to many other large homes in Winnipeg’s downtown throughout the mid-1900s, as the demand for this type of accommodation increased.

**LANDMARK**
This modest house is located in an area of mixed use – commercial, light industrial, residential and educational – bordered by the busy Disraeli Freeway to the west and Waterfront Drive and the Red River to the east. The home is not highly visible or conspicuous.
APPENDIX I

Assessment Record

Building Address: 99 George Avenue  
Building Name: James Burridge House

Original Use: residential  
Current Use: residential

Roll No. (Old): 13081130000 (12888 & 89)

Municipality: 12  
Ward: 2  
Property or Occupancy Code: 10

Legal Description: 11E St. John, Plan 87, Lots 71/72

Location: north side between Lily and the Red River

Date of Construction: 1893  
Storeys: 2  
Heritage Status: INVENTORY

Construction Type: Frame, brick, stucco & stone/concrete foundation

Building Permits (Plans available: [S] City of Winnipeg Plan Storage; [M] Microfilm):
- 401/1908 $1,300 (addition); 2100/1920 [A] $7,000 (addition); 3324/1945 $50 (shed); 5242/1949 $100 (repairs); 2511/1960 $200 (garage)

Information:
- 24 x 22½ x 28 + = 52,105 cu. ft.
- ceilings - B- 7’; 1st- 9’; 2nd- 8½’
- 1965- owner has 5-room suite, rents 11 other 1-room suites
- front veranda removed after 1936 (see Plate 4)
- 1920 work included stuccoing exterior of original building, removing west side veranda to make way for addition & building exterior basement stairs to south wall of addition

ARCHITECT: CHARLES H. WHEELER

CONTRACTOR: ROBINSON & BRIGGS

--- GEORGE AVENUE ---
C.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 Conventry 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.\(^1\)

\(^1\) 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:

Holy Trinity Church, 256 Smith Street (1884) – Grade II
Fred B. Ross House, Roslyn Road (1885) – demolished
G.F. and J. Galt’s Warehouse, 103 Princess Street (1887)
George D. Wood & Co. Warehouse, 22-24 Alexander Avenue East (1887) – demolished
E.F. Stephenson House, 11 Osborne Street (1888) – demolished
Euclid School, corner of Lusted Avenue & Euclid Avenue (1889) – demolished
Moosomin Methodist Church, Moosomin, NWT [Saskatchewan] (1889) – demolished
Home for the Incurables, Portage la Prairie, MB (ca.1890) – demolished
James Robertson & Co. Warehouse, 179 Pacific Avenue (1890) – demolished
Merchant’s Bank, 11th Street & Rosser Avenue, Brandon, MB (1890)
Queen’s Hotel, Moosomin, NWT [Saskatchewan] (1890)
Smith and Fergusson Block, Regina [Saskatchewan] (ca.1890)
Baskerville & Co. Warehouse, 660 Main Street (ca.1890) - demolished
Union Bank, Moosomin, NWT [Saskatchewan] (ca.1890)
A. C. Baskerville & Co. Warehouse, 660 Main Street (1890) – demolished
F. H. Mathewson House, 432 Assiniboine Avenue (1890)
A.E. Ferte House, Balmoral Street (1890)
Shaarey Zedek Synagogue, King Street and Henry Avenue (1890) – demolished
Deaf and Dumb Institute, Portage Avenue, (1890) – demolished
Morden Methodist Church, Morden, MB (1890)
Carr’s Terrace, Elgin Avenue (1891) – demolished
High School, Port Arthur, ON (1891)
Senator Sanford’s Warehouse, 105 Princess Street (1891) – demolished
Anglican Church, Regina, NWT [Saskatchewan] (1891)
Maxwell & Co. Warehouse (ca.1891) – demolished
Foulds Block, 546 Main Street (1891) – demolished
St. Albans Church, Rat Portage [Kenora], ON (1891)
Provincial Gaol, Portage la Prairie, MB (1891)
Insane Asylum, Brandon, MB (1892)
Isolation Hospital, Winnipeg General Hospital (1892)
John Galt House, River Avenue (1892)
R.D. Bathgate House, Kennedy Street (1892)
James Burridge House, 99 George Avenue (1893)
J. Perkins House, Edmonton Street (1893)
George Kirkland House, McDermot Avenue (1893)
John Peck & Co. Warehouse, 33 Princess Street (1893-1894) – Grade II
Judge A.C. Killam House, Roslyn Road (1893)
Court House, 155 Kennedy Street (1893-1894) – demolished
Bank of Ottawa, 363 Main Street (1894) – supervised construction
Davis Block, Market Square (1894)
Water Works Company’s Station, Armstrong’s Point (1894) – demolished
Wheeler designs (continued):

E.H. Webb Duplex, Kennedy Street (1895)
Dalnavert, Sir H.J. MacDonald House, 61 Carlton Street (1895) – Grade I
Campbell Block, 532-534 Main Street (1895) – demolished
Argyle School, Argyle Street (1896) – demolished
Dufferin School, Logan Avenue (1896) – demolished
D. Lennon House, 195 Kennedy Street (1896)
John Plaxton House, 226 Vaughan Street (1896)
Winnipeg Lodging and Coffee House, Lombard Avenue (1898) – demolished
Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition Grandstand, Dufferin Avenue at Sinclair Street (1900) – demolished
Tees and Persse Block, 285 Market Avenue (date unknown)
High School, Prince Albert, AL (ca.1906)
Plate 1 – Portion of J.D. Parr’s Map of the City of Winnipeg, 1874. The unnamed Logan’s Creek crosses George Street before emptying into the Red River near Robert Street. 
(City of Winnipeg.)
Plate 2 – City of Winnipeg Fire Atlas, Overview Map, 1906-1914. The completed Winnipeg Transfer Railway and its many north-south spur lines into the warehouse district runs from Water Avenue to Point Douglas Avenue (arrows). (City of Winnipeg.)
Plate 3 – Margaret Scott, front row wearing a hat and scarf, and Mission Nurses on the steps of the Margaret Scott Nursing Station, 99 George Avenue, prior to 1920. Note the extensive ornamentation of the original house, including pedimented entrance, wood accenting the full-width open porch, fish scale shingling, ornate bargeboard, etc. (Archives of Manitoba.)
Plate 4 – Margaret Scott Nursing Station, 99 George Avenue, 1936. Note the front porch is still extant. (Reproduced from the Winnipeg Tribune, February 1, 1936, p. 12.)

Plate 5 – James Burridge House, 99 George Street, front (south) façade, 2013. (M. Peterson, 2013.)
Plate 6 – James Burridge House, 99 George Street, east façade, 2013. (M. Peterson, 2013.)
Plate 7 – James Burridge House, 99 George Street, east façade oriel window, 2013. (M. Peterson, 2013.)
Plate 8 – James Burridge House, 99 George Street, rear (north) façade, 2013. (M. Peterson, 2013.)

Plate 9 – James Burridge House, 99 George Street, west façade, 2013. (M. Peterson, 2013.)
Plate 10 – James Burridge House, 99 George Street, detail of west façade, 2013. (M. Peterson, 2013.)
Plate 11 – Architect’s Plans, “Ground Floor”, 1920. (City of Winnipeg.)
Plate 12 – Architect’s Plans, “Second Floor Plan”, 1920. (City of Winnipeg.)
Plate 13 – James Burridge House, 99 George Street, basement stairs with original veranda posts, 2013. (M. Peterson, 2013.)
Plate 14 – James Burridge House, 99 George Street, entrance foyer, 2013. (M. Peterson, 2013.)
Plate 15 – James Burridge House, 99 George Street, stained glass pieces on the ground floor, 2013. (M. Peterson, 2013.)
99 GEORGE AVENUE – JAMES BURRIDGE HOUSE
(MARGARET SCOTT NURSING STATION)

Plate 16 – James Burridge House, 99 George Street, rear stairs, 2013. (M. Peterson, 2013.)
99 GEORGE AVENUE – JAMES BURRIDGE HOUSE
(MARGARET SCOTT NURSING STATION)

Plate 17 – James Burridge House, 99 George Street, ground floor radiator with cover, 2013. (M. Peterson, 2013.)
Plate 18 – James Burridge House, 99 George Street, stained glass window in staircase, 2013. (M. Peterson, 2013.)
Plate 19 – James Burridge House, 99 George Street, detail of stained glass window in staircase, 2013. (M. Peterson, 2013.)
Plate 20 – James Burridge House, 99 George Street, Wanda Koop artwork on the main staircase, 2013. (M. Peterson, 2013.)
Plate 21 – James Burridge House, 99 George Street, original carved doorknob, second floor, 2013. (M. Peterson, 2013.)
Plate 22 – Winnipeg Fire Atlas, Vol. II, Sheet 210 (December 1917). 99 George Avenue is at the arrow, note the extensive residential development, single family dwellings, duplexes and terraces found in the neighbourhood. (City of Winnipeg.)
99 GEORGE AVENUE – JAMES BURRIDGE HOUSE
(MARGARET SCOTT NURSING STATION)

Plate 23 – 85 George Street, 1978. Designed and built in 1903 for Thomas (contractor) and Jane Ritchie, demolished ca.1988. (City of Winnipeg.)

Plate 24 – John A. McKerchar House, 109 George Street, no date. Built in 1892, date of demolition unknown. (City of Winnipeg.)
Plate 25 – 111 George Street, no date. Date of construction & demolition unknown. (City of Winnipeg.)

99 GEORGE AVENUE – JAMES BURRIDGE HOUSE  
(MARGARET SCOTT NURSING STATION)

Plate 27 – George Avenue, looking west, 2013.  (M. Peterson, 2013.)

Plate 28 – George Avenue, looking east, 2013.  (M. Peterson, 2013.)
Plate 29 – Charles H. Wheeler, ca.1903. (Courtesy of Historyworks.)
Plate 30 – Margaret Scott, no date. (Archives of Manitoba.)
Plate 31 – A 1936 picture of Margaret Scott Nursing Station nurses getting ready to make their rounds. (Reproduced from the *Winnipeg Tribune*, February 1, 1936.)
99 GEORGE AVENUE – JAMES BURRIDGE HOUSE
(MARGARET SCOTT NURSING STATION)

Plate 32 – James Burridge House, 99 George Avenue, 1978. (City of Winnipeg.)