353 ST. MARY AVENUE

ST. MARY’S ROMAN CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL

City of Winnipeg
Historical Buildings & Resources Committee
Researcher: M. Peterson
November 2016
The history of the Roman Catholic Church in Western Canada begins with the founding of a mission on the east side of the Red River near the meeting of the Red and Assiniboine rivers in 1818 by Bishop Provencher. Established for the Métis and First Nations bands that lived or traded near the confluence of the area’s two major rivers, the St. Boniface Mission gradually expanded with the arrival of other priests and sisters, including the Sisters of Charity of Montréal, the Grey Nuns, who arrived in 1844. The various orders established churches, schools, and hospitals, all among the earliest in the West and it grew to be the centre of Francophone Roman Catholicism in Western Canada (Plates 1 and 2).

On the west side of the Red River the fur trade-based Red River Settlement was evolving into the modern community of Winnipeg and as English-speaking Roman Catholic numbers grew, requests were made for their own services. Bishop Alexandre-Antonin Taché (1823-1894 – Plate 3) established St. Mary’s Chapel (Fort Garry Mission) in June of 1869 in the new Grey Nuns Convent and School on Notre Dame Avenue East (Plate 4).\(^1\) This institution would expand greatly (Plate 5) until its move to Crescentwood in the early 20\(^{th}\) century.

In May of 1874, six months after Winnipeg had incorporated as a City, the Mission of St. Mary’s moved to its new site in the second floor of the Church/Rectory built on St. Mary Avenue.\(^2\) In 1876 it was canonically erected as St. Mary’s Parish.\(^3\) In July 1880, tenders were called for the construction of St. Mary’s Church (Plate 6) and within two weeks, contracts had been awarded to several local firms. The blessing of the cornerstone ceremony occurred on August 15, 1880 and services were held in the completed nave on September 4, 1881. The completed church was consecrated on September 25, 1887 (Plate 7).

\(^{1}\) “History of St. Mary’s,” St. Mary’s Cathedral website, www.stmaryscathedralwpg.ca/history, no date. Below as “Church Website.”

\(^{2}\) Loc. cit.

But the congregation grew quickly and less than a decade later, in 1896, the group completed an extensive expansion of the building at an estimated cost of $18,000 (Plate 8).\textsuperscript{4}

**STYLE**

This edifice is a rare and early example of a Romanesque Revival style church in downtown Winnipeg. The style was very popular throughout North America from the 1880s well into the 20\textsuperscript{th} century, especially for warehouses. The buildings were nearly always solid brick with rusticated stone accenting around windows and doors and at roof level. Other elements include towers flanking the main façade, quoins, belt courses, corbelled brick panels, chevrons and flat rooflines, with or without cornices and entablatures. The most obvious feature of these structures was the use of the arch above windows and doors.\textsuperscript{5} Although the style was applied to private residences and on large public buildings, in Winnipeg it was almost exclusively used in the warehouse district. There, the designs were somewhat more subdued and 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.

St. Mary’s Cathedral represents one of the last Romanesque Revival style churches standing in downtown Winnipeg.

**CONSTRUCTION**

The church has a long construction history beginning with the completion of the original church in 1880-1881. The brick and stone structure measured approximately 16.5 metres wide by 39.7 metres long.\textsuperscript{6}

\textsuperscript{4} *Manitoba Free Press*, February 28, 1896, p. 8. Articles throughout the spring and summer suggest that the church’s activities were not significantly affected by the renovations.


In 1896, the original centre tower was removed and a new front façade and vestibule was built, with a low round tower in the southwest corner and a 35.1-metre tower at the southeast corner (see Appendix I for construction information). This work also expanded the side chapels, widening the church to 19.2 metres.

In March 1919, a serious fire gutted the sanctuary and sacristy in the north end of the building and damaged stained glass windows throughout. According to the architectural plans, the building was “...to be reconstructed as it formerly stood...and all damaged work made good.”

The east wall of the church was structurally repaired in 1935, the building was underpinned in 1954 and the north addition (Parish Hall/Administration Building) was constructed in 1965. Other renovations and additions have been completed, including a new east side entrance completed in 2000.

**DESIGN**

The 1896 front (south) façade begins with a rusticated stone base leading to the brick walls of the superstructure (Plate 9). There are three entrances (Plate 10): the outer openings are set in shallow stone gabled porticos with smooth columns, ornamental bases and capitals and stone arches and crosses. The central entrance is set in an arched opening and framed by a pair of windows in arched openings. The three arches are topped by smooth cut drip moulding with carved ends and the doorway itself features the same smooth columns gracing the outer doors. The western-most entrance is set in a two-storey round tower with conical roof, ornamental brickwork and stone accenting (Plate 11). The southeast corner (which also holds and entrance) features the taller tower, heavily ornamented with buttresses, round and arched windows, stone drip moulding, bracketing, balustrades, ornate raised corner elements and a delicate tower with conical roof (Plate 12).

The main building runs north from this front, the east and west façades are similarly designed with the lower one-storey sections flanking the two-storey central area (Plates 13 and 14). Window

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7 *Architect’s Plans*, #882/1919. J.D. Atchison was the architect, M.P. Kelly the contractor.
openings on the lower areas are thin and arched and accented with stone and on the upper portion circular. Corbelled brick is employed below the eaves of both rooflines. The north end of both façades includes projecting two-storey sections with entrances, buttresses, corbelled brick, circular window openings and raised gable ends with crosses.

The rear section of the church, holding the sanctuary and sacristy, is slightly shorter that the main portion of the building and includes tall, slender windows in arched openings and corbelled brick. More modern, brick and stone additions are found along the north side of the building (Plates 15 and 16).

**INTERIOR**

The church is designed in the traditional cruciform, with entrance or narthex, nave, transepts and raised sanctuary and sacristy (Plate 17).  

Alterations to the interior layout and finishes have been significant as the structure was enlarged, damaged by fire, repaired, renovated and altered. In 1952, stained glass windows created by E. Rambusch Associates of New Your City were installed, although there are original panes of stained glass in several locations.

The Administration Building held the church offices as well as residential space for priests on the upper levels (dining room, kitchen and bedrooms). This space has now been converted into offices and other uses (Plate 18). The Parish Hall continues to fill a number of roles for the church.

The interior of the church continues to be a magnificently detailed space (Plates 19-22).

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8 The sanctuary and sacristy were added in 1885 according to “Church Website.”

9 Ibid.; and Winnipeg Free Press, March 7, 2015, online.
INTEGRITY
The church stands on its original site and appears to be in good structural condition for its age. Much of the 1896 church exterior remains unaltered.

STREETSCAPE
Much has changed since the church was officially opened in the early 1880s. For many decades, the church and the school located across St. Mary Avenue were surrounded by small residential structures – single family and terraces – two public schools (Plates 23 and 24) and the church’s rectory to the west (Plate 25). Today, the building finds itself surrounded by many large, modern structures (Plates 26 and 27), although a greenspace bordered by an ornate metal fence (Plate 28), surface parking lot and garage are found to the west of the church.

ARCHITECT/CONTRACTORS
English-born and trained architect Ballston C. Kenway (1844-1909) was responsible for the original 1880 church. Kenway came to Winnipeg in the late 1870s and designed a number of major structures including the second Knox Presbyterian Church (with T.H. Parr), Portage Avenue at Fort Street in 1879. This is the first Kenway building evaluated by the Historical Building and Resources Committee.

The present front façade was designed by Samuel Hooper (1851-1911). Hooper was an early stonemason in the city and went on to distinguish himself as a building designer and was appointed Manitoba’s first provincial architect. He has been given 20 points by the Historical Building and Resources Committee.
According to 1880 newspaper articles, the contractors for the original building were:  

- Saul, Herler & Company, brick  
- Mr. Gill, stone foundation  
- Hugh Sutherland and Brother, wood work  
- Bisset and Pyke, lathing, plastering and stucco work

Local contractor Edward Cass was named as the contractor for the 1896 work.

The 1965 addition, Parish Hall and Administration Centre, were designed by the well-known local firm Green Blankstein Russell.

**PERSON/INSTITUTION**

The beginning of the 20th century was a time of great change and expansion for Winnipeg and many of its businesses and institutions. For St. Mary’s Church, it began in 1903 with the opening of St. Mary’s School on the south side of St. Mary Avenue (Plate 29). The school would operate until 1968 and was destroyed by arson the following year.

In 1915, the Vatican announced the creation of the Archdiocese of Winnipeg, the only archdiocese in Canada immediately subject to the Holy See, with Monsignor Alfred A. Sinnott (1877-1954) its first archbishop. In 1918, the building became St. Mary’s Cathedral and has continued to be the headquarters for Winnipeg’s Roman Catholics to today.

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12 *Architect’s Plans*, #1623/1965, courtesy of City of Winnipeg.
13 “Church Website.” These buildings, along with the 1899 Rectory were declared debt free in 1912. However, the congregation purchased land on Broadway for $350,000 for church relocation. It wouldn’t be until 1952 that the mortgage on this property, which was eventually sold, would be retired.
14 Ibid.
EVENT
The church has been the centre of the religious life of many Winnipeggers for well over a century and has hosted a Pope (John Paul II in 1984).

CONTEXT
The original construction speaks to the initial building boom for what would become the City of Winnipeg – its evolution, mainly because of the completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway, from fur trading post to modern metropolis. As the permanent population grew, institutions were established, especially churches and their accompanying schools. A number of Christian churches built substantial structures in the 1880s and 1890s, all of which became landmark structures in the community (see Table One for a list of early churches in Winnipeg and Plates 30-35).

TABLE ONE – EARLY WINNIPEG CHRISTIAN CHURCHES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>LOCATION</th>
<th>BUILT</th>
<th>ARCHITECT</th>
<th>CONTRACTOR</th>
<th>STATUS</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Knox Presbyterian #2</td>
<td>Fort St. &amp; Portage Ave.</td>
<td>1879</td>
<td>Kenway &amp; Parr</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Demolished 1880s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First (Central)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Congregational</td>
<td>374 Hargrave St.</td>
<td>1882</td>
<td>J. Greenfield</td>
<td>J. Girvin</td>
<td>Demolished 1936</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holy Trinity Anglican</td>
<td>256 Smith St.</td>
<td>1883</td>
<td>C.H. Wheeler</td>
<td>J.G. McDonald</td>
<td>Grade II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grace Methodist</td>
<td>351 Smith St.</td>
<td>1883</td>
<td>J. Chisholm</td>
<td>D. Kilpatrick</td>
<td>Demolished 1956</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Knox Presbyterian #3</td>
<td>Northeast corner Ellice</td>
<td>1884</td>
<td>Barber &amp; Barber</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Demolished ca.1914</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ave. &amp; Donald St.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Westminster Presbyterian</td>
<td>Notre Dame Ave. &amp;</td>
<td>1894</td>
<td>G. Browne</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Demolished</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Charlotte St.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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The Roman Catholic Church was one of the earliest to organize, in St. Boniface, but it soon established missions and then congregations in Winnipeg. St. Mary’s Church was the first of these Winnipeg congregations and this building has served its members since the 1880s.
LANDMARK

As one of the last remaining churches in downtown Winnipeg and due to its design and ornamentation, St. Mary’s Cathedral is a very recognizable structure.
Building Address: 353 St. Mary Avenue
(220 Hargrave Street)  
Building Name: St. Mary’s Roman Catholic Cathedral

Original Use: church  
Current Use: church

Roll No. (Old): 12093457100 (---)  
RSN: 143780

Municipality: 12  
Ward: 1  
Property or Occupancy Code: 90

Legal Description: 1 St. John, Plan 19211, Lot 16

Location: Northwest corner Hargrave Street

Date of Construction: 1880-1881 & 1896  
Storeys: 2 & 1

Heritage Status: NOMINATED LIST

Construction Type: brick and stone and stone foundation


- SEE NEXT PAGE -

Information:

- 1919 fire damaged basement and sanctuary

- Parish Hall/Administration buildings constructed 1965

ARCHITECT – KENWAY, BALSTON C. (1880); HOOPER, SAMUEL (1896)

CONTRACTOR – VARIOUS (1880); CASS, EDWARD (1896)
CITY OF WINNIPEG BUILDING PERMITS (CS- City Storage; M- Microfilm):

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<tr>
<th>YEAR</th>
<th>NO.</th>
<th>PLANS</th>
<th>AMOUNT</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
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<tr>
<td>1903</td>
<td>956</td>
<td></td>
<td>$40,000</td>
<td>School (south side St. Mary Avenue)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1906</td>
<td>872</td>
<td></td>
<td>$5,800</td>
<td>Church/morgue on Osborne Street</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1912</td>
<td>2082</td>
<td></td>
<td>$100</td>
<td>Work not described</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1919</td>
<td>882</td>
<td>CS</td>
<td>$5,000</td>
<td>Fire repairs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1940</td>
<td>620</td>
<td>CS</td>
<td></td>
<td>Interior alterations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1949</td>
<td>4319</td>
<td>CS</td>
<td>$4,500</td>
<td>Repairs to roof</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1952</td>
<td>7606</td>
<td>CS</td>
<td>$2,000</td>
<td>Construct garage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1954</td>
<td>564</td>
<td></td>
<td>$12,000</td>
<td>Underpinning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1954</td>
<td>3420</td>
<td>CS</td>
<td>$24,000</td>
<td>Addition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1956</td>
<td>3031</td>
<td>CS</td>
<td>$4,000</td>
<td>Interior alterations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1965</td>
<td>1623</td>
<td>M524</td>
<td>$263,240</td>
<td>Construct Parish Hall &amp; Administration Bldg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1968</td>
<td>3536</td>
<td>M90</td>
<td>$12,000</td>
<td>Construct 5-car garage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1971</td>
<td>1011</td>
<td>M90</td>
<td>$5,500</td>
<td>Interior alterations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1972</td>
<td>7087</td>
<td>M214</td>
<td>$45,000</td>
<td>Interior alterations &amp; addition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1985</td>
<td>4873</td>
<td></td>
<td>$2,000</td>
<td>Construct miscellaneous structure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1987</td>
<td>6345</td>
<td>CS</td>
<td>$125,000</td>
<td>Interior alterations to church</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>145868</td>
<td>CS</td>
<td>$300,000</td>
<td>One-storey addition and interior alterations</td>
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APPENDIX II

Balston C. Kenway

B.C. Kenway was born in England in 1844, immigrating to Canada and in 1871 was advertising as a civil engineer and architect in the Saint John Daily Telegraph.¹ He moved to Minneapolis, Minnesota in 1875 and opened an architectural office, but moved to Winnipeg in 1878, working initially with engineer Thomas H. Parr as Kenway and Parr. This partnership lasted only until August² and then Kenway worked alone or in partnership with Robert McNicol. Between 1882 and 1888, he worked as an architect, contractor and lumber dealer. He moved to Lethbridge, NWT (now AB) in 1888 to take the position of supervising architect with the federal Department of Public Works. The next year, he relocated to Vancouver, BC to take the position of supervising architect for the Provincial government. He then moved to Washington State where he worked until his death in 1909.

A list of some of his larger local works would include:

- St. Boniface Roman Catholic College, Provencher Boulevard, 1879-1881 (demolished)
- Morris Block, Main Street, 1880 (demolished)
- Hudson Bay Company Store, Main Street, 1880-1881 (demolished)
- J.S. Dennis House, Hargrave Street, 1880 (demolished)
- Frederick H. Brydges House, Osborne Street North, 1880-1881 (demolished)
- St. Mary’s Roman Catholic Church, 353 St. Mary Avenue, 1880-1881
- Bank of Montreal Building, Main Street, 1880-1881 (demolished)
- Manitoba Club, Garry Street, 1881 (demolished)
- Palace Stables, Smith Street, 1881 with R. McNicol (demolished)
- McMicken Block, Main Street, 1881 with R. McNicol (demolished)

² Manitoba Free Press, August 23, 1878, p. 4.
Samuel Hooper

One of Manitoba's most prolific and well-known architects, Samuel Hooper, was born in Hatherleigh, County Devon, England, in 1851. After attending school, he became an apprentice architect for his uncle. In 1869 the Hooper family immigrated to Canada, settling in London, Ontario. After nine years, the entire family returned to their native England but the 27-year old Samuel came back to Canada the next year, choosing Emerson, Manitoba, as his new home. The lure of opportunities in the big city prompted his move in 1881 to Winnipeg.

Together with Winnipegger David Ede he set up the Hooper Marble and Granite Company that created many statues and monuments. Hooper remained as president of the company for many years (Ede left in 1883), while his son, John S. Hooper, managed the business. Works designed and carved by the firm included the decorative Tyndall stone ornaments on the Merchants' Bank (1903), since demolished; a bust of Queen Victoria for the 1898 Jubilee Fountain in Assiniboine Park; and a commemorative monument of the Hon. John Norquay in St. John's Cemetery. Probably the most famous work was a monument to the fallen soldiers of the 1885 Riel Rebellion. This piece was originally placed in front of City Hall but later moved.¹

In 1893 Hooper became an architect in the public works department of the provincial government. Together with this employment and the presidency of the granite company, he began a private architectural practice in ca.1905 with Albert Lee Houkes (Hooper and Houkes). Shortly after, this partnership was dissolved and Samuel created his most successful partnership – that of Hooper and Walker (Charles H.). Hooper's final partnership was with his son, Samuel Lawrence Hooper (Hooper and Hooper). S.L. Hooper was born in Winnipeg in 1888. After his father's death, Samuel L. became president of the granite company and formed the architectural firm of Hooper and Davis (William T.).² He died during the influenza epidemic in January 1919.³

¹ Manitoba Free Press, October 20, 1911; and Winnipeg Tribune, June 10, 1967.
² Henderson's Directory.
³ Manitoba Free Press, January 9, 1919, pp. 5 and 12.
In 1904 the provincial government created the office of provincial architect to oversee design of numerous public buildings being planned in the province. Samuel Hooper was appointed to this position and held it until his death of bronchitis and asthma in England in 1911.

A list of work completed by Hooper and the provincial architect’s office includes:

**Samuel Hooper**-
- St. Mary’s Roman Catholic Cathedral, new front façade, 353 St. Mary Avenue (1896)
- Grain Exchange Building II, 156 Princess Street (1898) – Grade II
- Isbister School, 310 Vaughan Street (1898) – Grade II
- Provincial Deaf and Dumb Institute, Portage Avenue (1900) – demolished
- Western Building (Schmidt Foundry), 90 Albert Street (1901) – Grade III
- Provincial Gaol, 444 York Avenue (1901)
- M. McMannus House, Edmonton Street (1902)
- Icelandic Lutheran Church, Sargent Avenue (1902)
- Thomas Scott Memorial Orange Hall, 216 Princess Street (1902)
- St. Mary’s Academy, 550 Wellington Crescent (1902)
- Holman Meat Company Abattoir, Logan Avenue (1903) – demolished
- St. Mary’s Roman Catholic School, St. Mary Avenue (1903) – demolished
- Carnegie Library, 380 William Avenue (1903-1905) – Grade II
- Knox Presbyterian Church, Selkirk, MB (1904)
- Avoca Apartments, 329 Sargent Avenue (1905) – demolished

**Provincial Architect's Department**-
- Provincial Land Titles Building, 433 Broadway (1903-1904)
- Neepawa Land Titles Office, 329 Hamilton Street, Neepawa, MB (1905)
- Manitoba Agricultural College (1905-1907), 139 Tuxedo Avenue
- Provincial Normal School, 442 William Avenue (1906) – Grade II
- Provincial Telephone Building (Freed Building), 474 Hargrave Street (1907-1909)
- Brandon Court House, 1104 Princess Avenue, Brandon, MB (1908-1911)
- Minnedosa Court House, Minnedosa, MB (1909)
- St. John’s Telephone Exchange, 405 Burrows Avenue (1910)
- Provincial Law Courts Building (with V.W. Horwood), 411 Broadway (1911-1916)
- University of Manitoba, Administration Building (1911-1913)
- University of Manitoba, Taché Hall Men’s Residence (1911-1913)

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Hooper and Davis-

Midtown Building, 267 Edmonton Street (1912)
Garrick Hotel addition, 287 Garry Street (1913)
H. Hirsch House, Manitoba Avenue (1913)
Apartment Block, Corydon Avenue (1914)
Rivera Court, 161 Cathedral Avenue (1914)
Maple Leaf Apartments, 915 Corydon Avenue (1914)
St. George’s Hall Building, 1575 Alexander Avenue (1914)
Stores, 161-169 Lilac Street (1914)
Public Press Building addition, 275 Sherbrook Street (1914)
Empress Hotel, Winnipeg Beach
Plate 1 – St. Boniface Cathedral (left) and the Grey Nuns’ Convent (right, present-day St. Boniface Museum), from the Winnipeg side of the Red River, ca.1857. The cathedral was the third church built on the Taché Avenue site, in 1839, and was destroyed by fire in 1860. (H.L. Hime photograph courtesy of Western Canada Pictorial Index, A0052-01574)
Plate 2 – St. Boniface’s fourth cathedral, 1961. The cathedral was destroyed by fire on July 22, 1968. (Winnipeg Tribune Collection, “PC 18/5774/18-4922-006,” July 31, 1961.)
Plate 3 – Bishop Alexandre-Antonin Taché, no date. (Courtesy of the Library and Archives of Canada, PA-74103.)
Plate 4 – An early photograph of student standing in front of St. Mary’s School/Convent, Notre Dame Avenue East, ca. 1874. (Archives of Manitoba, “St. Mary’s Academy (1) 7”, N17100.)
Plate 5 – St. Mary’s Academy, 161 Notre Dame Avenue East, no date. The original building was completed in 1881; the projecting addition on the right was completed in 1892. This complex was located on the north side of the street just west of Victoria Street (now Westbrook Street). (Archives of Manitoba, “St. Mary’s Academy (2) – 1”, N5076.)
To Contractors.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to
Noon on Saturday, 10th inst.,
For the erection and completion of
ST. MARY’S CHURCH
FOR THE
REV. FATHERS OBLATS.
Particulars may be obtained at my office.
The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

B. C. XENWAY,
Architect.

Winnipeg, July 5th, 1880.

Plate 6 – Call for tenders for the construction of St. Mary’s Church, 1880. (Reproduced from Manitoba Free Press, July 9, 1880, p. 2.)
Plate 7 – The original St. Mary’s Church, St. Mary Avenue, ca.1882. (Courtesy of the Archives of Manitoba, “Winnipeg- Churches- St. Mary’s Cathedral 5-1, c1882”.)
Plate 8 – St. Mary’s Church, St. Mary Avenue, no date. (Courtesy of the Winnipeg Public Library, “Past Forward” website, Rob McInnis Postcard Collection WP0134.)
Plate 9 – St. Mary’s Roman Catholic Cathedral, 353 St. Mary Avenue, front (south) façade, 2016. (M. Peterson, 2016.)
Plate 10 – St. Mary’s Roman Catholic Cathedral, 353 St. Mary Avenue, main (south) entrances (Top to bottom: east, middle and west), 2016. (M. Peterson, 2016.)
Plate 11 – St. Mary’s Roman Catholic Cathedral, 353 St. Mary Avenue, southwest corner tower, 2016. (M. Peterson, 2016.)
Plate 12 – St. Mary’s Roman Catholic Cathedral, 353 St. Mary Avenue, southeast tower, 2016. (M. Peterson, 2016.)
Plate 13 – St. Mary’s Roman Catholic Cathedral, 353 St. Mary Avenue, east side, 2016. (M. Peterson, 2016.)

Plate 14 – St. Mary’s Roman Catholic Cathedral, 353 St. Mary Avenue, west side, 2016. (M. Peterson, 2016.)
Plate 15 – St. Mary’s Roman Catholic Cathedral, 353 St. Mary Avenue, northeast additions, 2016. (M. Peterson, 2016.)

Plate 16 – St. Mary’s Roman Catholic Cathedral, 353 St. Mary Avenue, west additions, 2016. (M. Peterson, 2016.)
Plate 17 – Interior of St. Mary’s Church looking towards the sanctuary, ca.1910. (Courtesy of the Winnipeg Public Library, “Past Forward” website, Rob McInnis Postcard Collection WP1039.)
Plate 18 – St. Mary’s Roman Catholic Cathedral, 353 St. Mary Avenue, Administration Building, former priest’s bedroom, 2016. (M. Peterson, 2016.)
Plate 19 – St. Mary’s Roman Catholic Cathedral, 353 St. Mary Avenue, looking north towards the altar, 2016. (M. Peterson, 2016.)
Plate 20 – St. Mary’s Roman Catholic Cathedral, 353 St. Mary Avenue, north and east sides, 2016. (M. Peterson, 2016.)
Plate 21 – St. Mary’s Roman Catholic Cathedral, 353 St. Mary Avenue, looking south toward the narthex, 2016. (M. Peterson, 2016.)

Plate 22 – St. Mary’s Roman Catholic Cathedral, 353 St. Mary Avenue, sacristy, 2016. (M. Peterson, 2016.)
Plate 23 – Neighbourhood surrounding St. Mary’s Cathedral and School (arrows), 1918. (City of Winnipeg, Fire Atlas, Volume 1, Sheet 107, February 1918.)
Plate 24 – Looking northeast from Broadway, ca.1884, St. Mary’s Church at arrow. (Archives of Manitoba, “Views- c1884- 1”, N12150.)
Plate 25 – St. Mary’s Church and rectory (left), St. Mary Avenue, 1900. (Archives of Manitoba, “Winnipeg- Churches- St. Mary’s Cathedral 1”, N3984.)
Plate 26 – St. Mary Avenue, looking east from Carlton Street, 2016. (M. Peterson, 2016.)
Plate 27 – Looking east from Carlton Street, 2016. (M. Peterson, 2016.)

Plate 28 – Metal fence along St. Mary Avenue, 2016. (M. Peterson, 2016.)
Plate 29 – St. Mary’s Church and school looking northwest from Hargrave Street, no date. (Courtesy of the Winnipeg Public Library, “Past Forward” website, Rob McInnis Postcard Collection WP0134.)
Plate 30 – Second Knox Presbyterian Church, corner of Fort Street and Portage Avenue, no date. Designed by Kenway and Parr, built in 1879, demolished in the 1880s. (Archives of Manitoba.)
Plate 32 – Holy Trinity Church, 256 Smith Street, rear (east) and south façades as they neared completion in 1884. (William Notman & Son photograph courtesy of the Archives of Manitoba, Winnipeg- Churches- Holy Trinity (3)- 9, N1473.)
Plate 33 – Grace Methodist Church, Notre Dame and Ellice avenues, 1900. Built 1883, James Chisholm, architect, D. Kilpatrick, contractor, demolished 1956. (Archives of Manitoba.)
Plate 34 – The third Knox Presbyterian Church, northeast corner Ellice Avenue and Donald Street, 1900. Built in 1884, Barber and Barber, architects, demolished ca.1914. (Archives of Manitoba, “Winnipeg- Churches- Knox (3) 2,” N5166.)
Plate 35 – Westminster Presbyterian Church, southeast corner Notre Dame Avenue and Charlotte Street, 1900. Built in 1893-1894, George Browne, architect, demolished. (Archives of Manitoba, N1291.)