



Figure 17

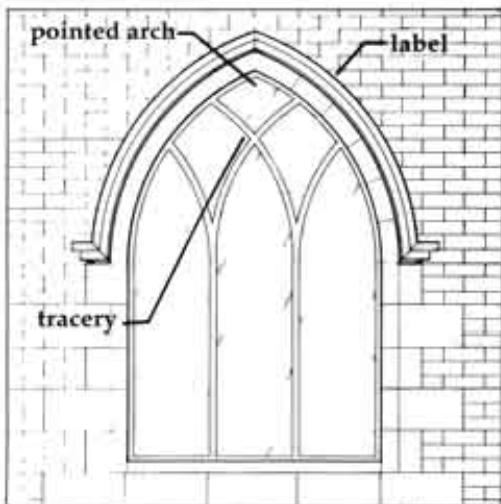


Figure 18

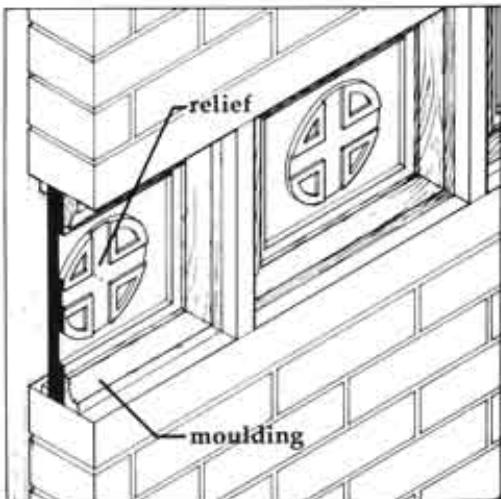


Figure 19

**gable roof**

a roof with gables at each end (Fig. 16)

**gambrel roof**

similar to a gable roof but with two pitches on each side of the roof peak (Fig. 16)

**half-timbering**

a method of construction where the spaces in a timber-frame wall are filled with rubble or brickwork; or where the appearance of this construction is achieved by applied surface decoration (Fig. 17)

**head**

the top of a window or door opening (Fig. 13)

**heritage**

that which has been conveyed from the past, or handed down through time by tradition

**hip roof**

a roof with slopes on all sides of the building; the sloping ridge created where two slopes join together (Fig. 16)

**Jacobean**

a style of architecture related to the rule of James I of England (1603-1625), characterized by an eclectic mix of Gothic and Palladian motifs

**jamb**

the vertical member on each side of a window or door opening (Figs. 13 and 36)

**label**

a moulding that runs across the top and part-way down the sides of a window or door opening (Fig. 18)

**lintel**

a horizontal beam over a window or door opening that carries the weight of the wall above the opening (Fig. 36)

**mansard roof**

a roof having two different slopes on all sides; the lower slope being steeper than the upper slope (Fig. 16)

**massing**

the organization of three-dimensional volumes or spaces into a coherent composition

**meeting rail**

in a double-hung window, the horizontal element created where the top of the lower sash frame meets the bottom of the upper sash frame when the window is closed (Fig. 36)

**moulding**

a decorative element that defines edges, joints or surfaces through the use of a continuous profile. (Fig. 19)

**mullion**

a vertical member between adjacent window sashes or between windows and doors (Fig. 36)

**muntin**

a small member that supports several pieces of glass within a sash (Fig. 36)

**onion dome**

a bulbous dome with a pointed peak on top of a cupola, tower or turret; typical of Eastern European architecture (Fig. 20)

**oriel window**

a bay window located on an upper storey

**Palladian window**

a classical window style with a tall, often arched central opening flanked on each side by shorter windows with flat window heads; closely identified with the Italian architect, Andrea Palladio (1508-1580) (Fig. 14)

**parapet**

the portion of an exterior wall that projects above the edge of a roof area (Fig. 21)

**pavilion**

a part of a façade given prominence because it projects out from the façade; often having a higher or lower height and its own roof; usually located centrally or at one or both ends of a façade (Fig. 22)

**pediment**

in classical architecture, the triangular end of a low-pitched gable; a triangular element used over doors and windows (Fig. 8)

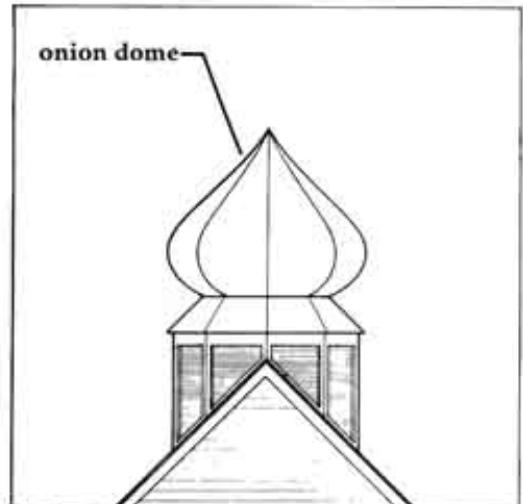


Figure 20

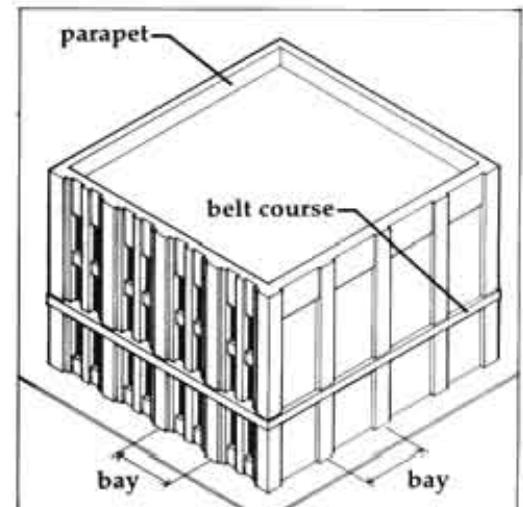


Figure 21

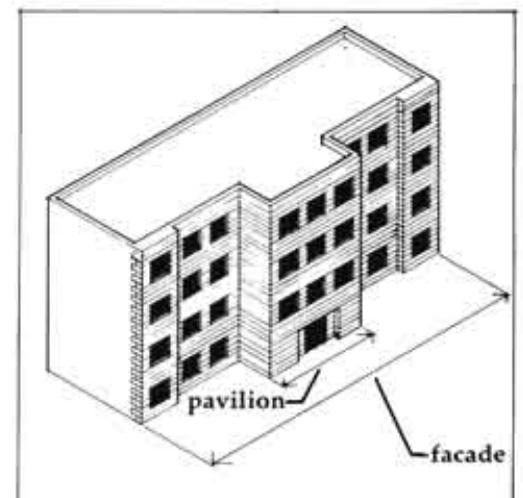


Figure 22



Figure 23

**pendant**

an ornamental feature that hangs down from a supporting structure or architectural feature (Fig. 23)

**Perpendicular Gothic**

the last phase of Gothic architecture developed in England ca. 1350-1550; the style features a strong vertical emphasis in its structure and decorative elements; interiors often feature highly decorative fan vaults (ceilings highlighted with a lacy network of structural and decorative ribs, or vaults)

**picturesque**

in the 17th century, picturesque buildings would look as if they came from the romanticized landscape paintings of the day, such as those by Claude and Poussin; by the late 18th century picturesque buildings were a visually interesting assemblage of asymmetrically arranged forms with a variety of textures; picturesque motifs were applied in particular to cottage and Italianate and Gothic style villas

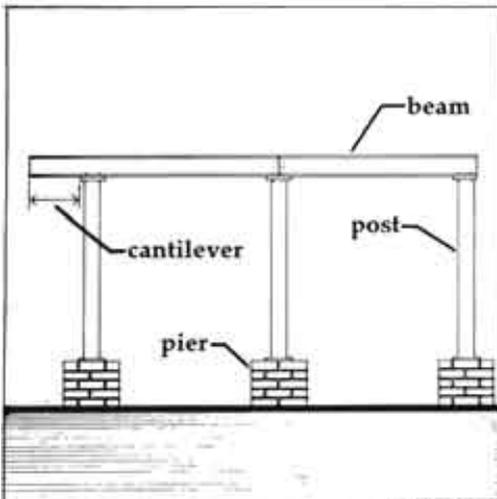


Figure 24

**pier**

a massive vertical support of masonry, placed under columns, arches or walls to support a concentration of loads (Fig. 24)

**pilaster**

a shallow pier or post, often decorative, projecting slightly from the surface of a wall; resembles a square post attached to a wall (Fig. 8)

**pinnacle**

a small vertical ornament with a spire-like pyramidal or conical shape, usually used to crown buttresses or the corners of parapets and towers (Fig. 25)

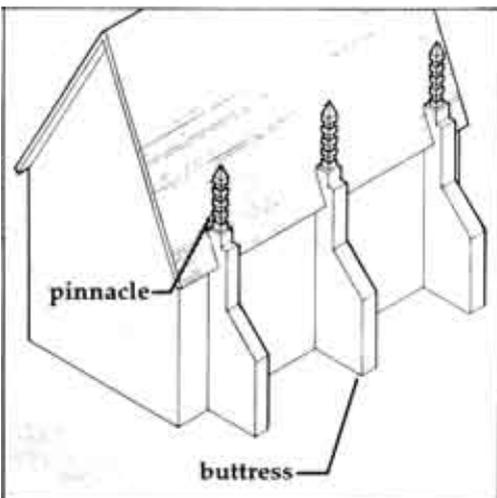


Figure 25

**pitch**

the angle at which a roof slopes from its peak to its eaves (Fig. 5)

**pointed arch**

an arch that is pointed at the top, often characteristic of Gothic architecture (Fig. 18)

**polychrome/polychromy**

composed of more than two colours

**porch**

a structure projecting from a building and located in front of an entrance; usually roofed, often open-sided and occasionally supporting a balcony above (Fig. 3)

**portico**

an open-sided porch with a column-supported roof (Fig. 8)

**post**

a vertical support member, similar to a column; wood posts can be turned on a lathe to create an ornamental silhouette (Fig. 24)

**prefabricated**

constructed or manufactured, often in a factory, for assembly at a later date at a building site

**proportion**

the relationship of the dimensions, shapes and quantity of individual elements of a building (such as windows and doors) and their composition as a whole building

**purlins**

horizontal structural members that run perpendicularly across the top edges of roof trusses, rafters, trusses or beams; the purlins support the roof covering (Fig. 26)

**pyramidal roof**

a hip roof where the sloping ridges (or hips) rise to a single point, creating a pyramid-like shape (Fig. 16)

**quoins**

stones or bricks used to decoratively emphasize the outside corners of a building (Fig. 27)

**rafters**

a structural roof member that slopes up from the wall to the ridge or peak of a roof and supports the roof covering (Fig. 37)

**relief**

a sculptural ornamental design slightly raised from or recessed from the surface (Fig. 19)

**Renaissance**

a style first developed in 15th century Italy, marking the return to classical (i.e., Greek and Roman) art and learning; originally characterized by the use of the classical architectural orders and round arches arranged in a symmetrical composition

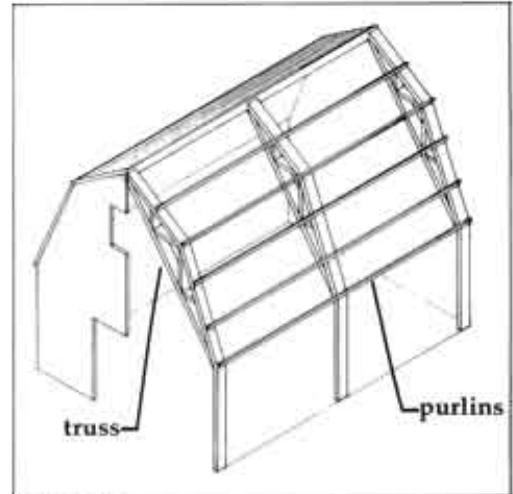


Figure 26

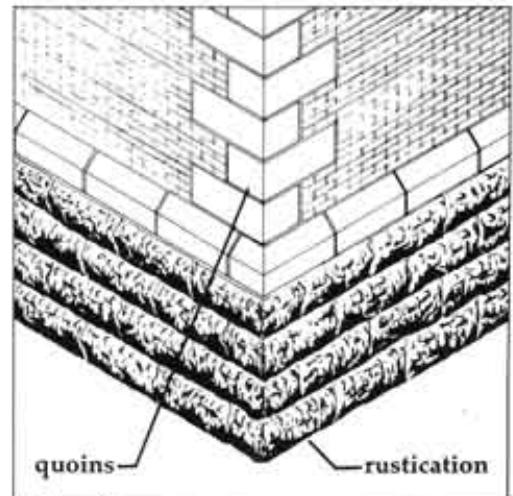


Figure 27

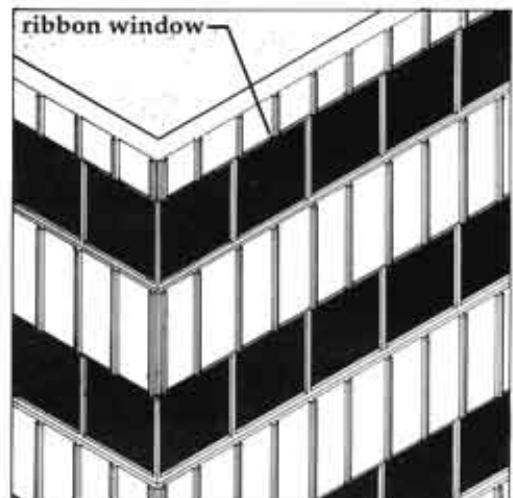


Figure 28

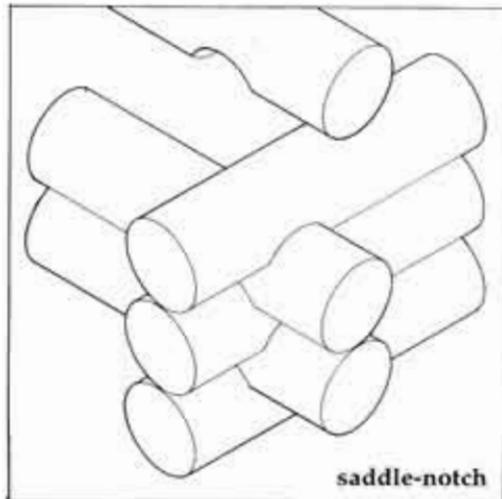


Figure 29

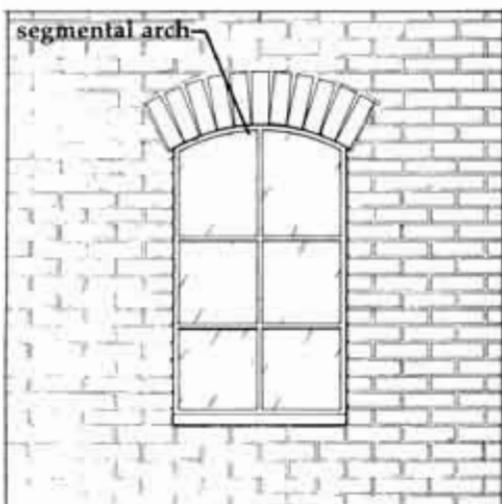


Figure 30

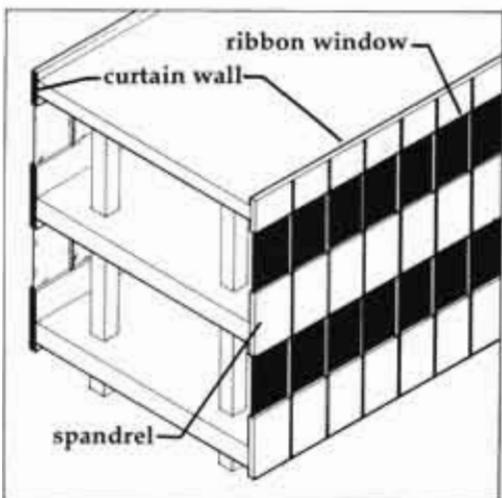


Figure 31

**ribbon window**

a series of windows separated by narrow mullions arranged side-by-side to form a continuous band (Fig. 28)

**ridge beam**

a beam that supports rafters at the ridge of a roof (Fig. 37)

**rustication**

stonework emphasized by recessed joints or roughly cut block faces (Fig. 27)

**rhythm**

a regularly repeating sequence or pattern, composed of alternating masses and voids, light and shadow, or different colours

**saddle-notch joint**

a corner joint used in round log construction, consisting of semi-circular notches cut near the ends of the logs (Fig. 29)

**sash**

the framework that holds a piece of glass or several small pieces of glass (Fig. 36)

**segmental arch**

an arch in the shape of a segment of a circle (Fig. 30)

**sheathing**

the exterior cladding of a building (Fig. 37)

**shed roof**

a roof sloping to only one side (Fig. 16)

**shingles**

wood or asphalt tiles for covering roofs and walls

**Shingle style**

a style that first developed in the late 18th century in the United States, characterized by the extensive use of wood shingles on roofs and walls; large roof areas tending to flow into one another and an asymmetrical arrangement of forms

**shutters**

hinged panels used to cover and protect window openings [Fig. 36]

**sidelights**

windows located at the sides of doors (Fig. 13)

**sill**

the horizontal piece forming the bottom of a window or door opening (Figs 13 and 36)

**spandrel**

panels with windows above and below, spanning between vertical support posts or mullions (Fig. 31)

**spindle**

lathe-turned wood elements, often used as balusters and porch decoration

**spire**

a tall, narrow, steep roof structure ending in a point, rising from a tower or roof peak (Fig. 33)

**storey**

the habitable space between a floor and a ceiling, floor or roof above; may not include basements and attics due to local building ordinances; if habitable (i.e., intended for human use), attics are usually considered a half or a three-quarter storey due to reduced headroom under the roof slopes (Fig. 32)

**stucco**

a heavy coating of a cement, lime, sand and water mixture applied to a wall surface as its exterior finish

**surround**

trim around a door or window opening (Fig. 36)

**symmetrical/symmetry**

a compositional balance with respect to a point of reference such as an imaginary centre-line, as it is drawn through the plan or façade

**terra cotta**

fired clay cast in moulds, often used for decorative elements or to clad a building exterior

**thatched roof**

a roof composed of thick layers of reeds, straw or other plant matter attached to rafters and purlins

**tower**

a building, either freestanding or attached as a prominent element of another building, of great height compared to its floor area; a slender, tall structure usually rising above the building to which it is attached (Fig. 33)

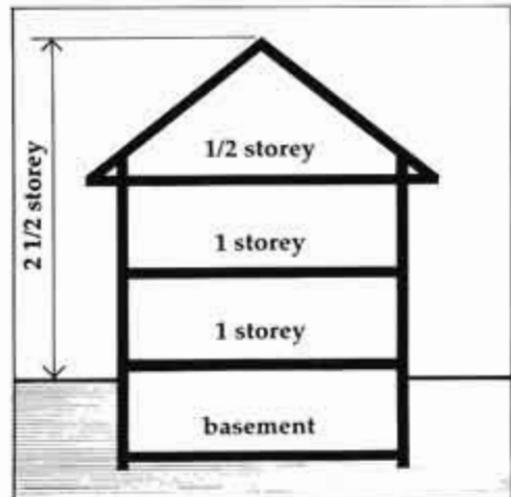


Figure 32

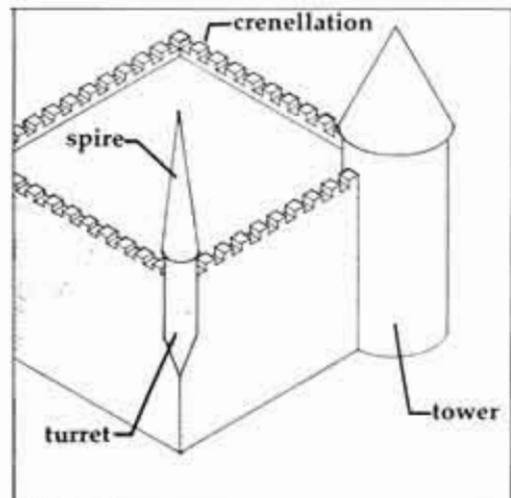


Figure 33

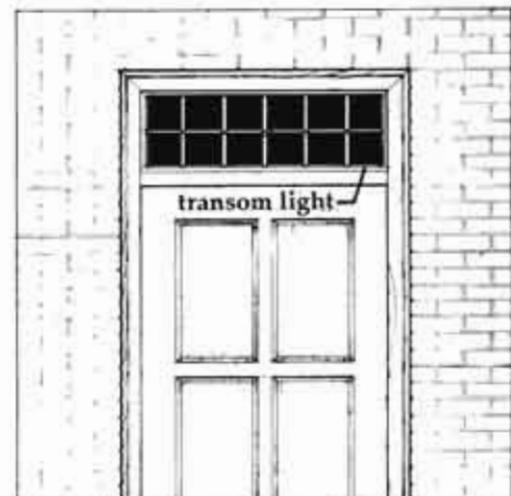


Figure 34

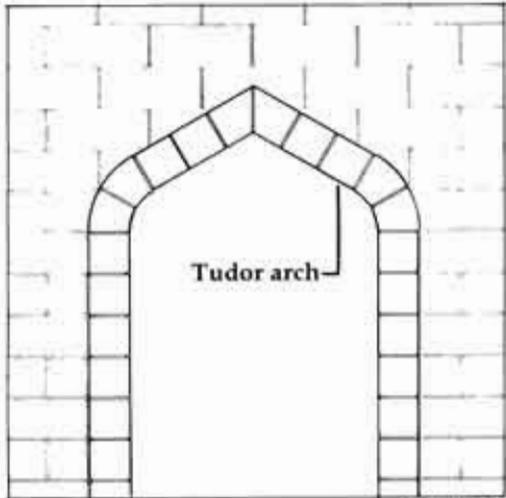


Figure 35

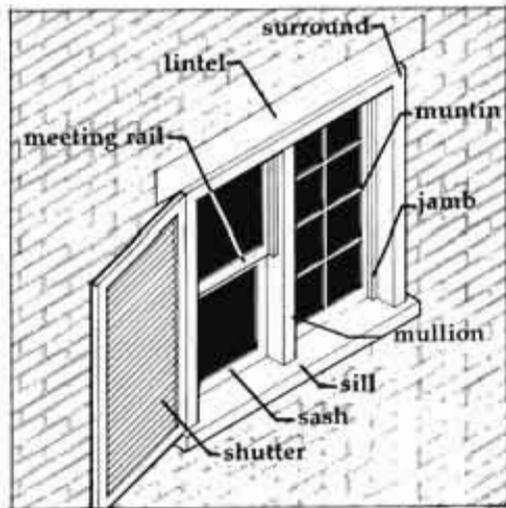


Figure 36

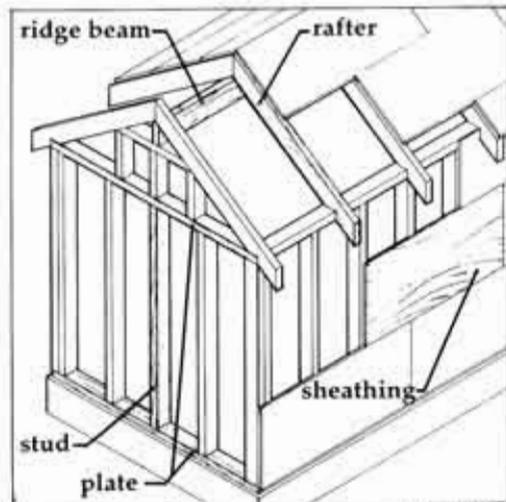


Figure 37

### tracery

a pattern of interlocking muntins in the upper part of a Gothic window (Fig. 18)

### transom light

a window located above a door and separated by a horizontal element between the door and the light known as a transom bar (Fig. 34)

### truss

a structural element assembled from a number of individual structural elements fastened together and used to span a distance (Fig. 26)

### Tudor/Tudor arch

the last phase of the Perpendicular Gothic style during the reigns of Henry VII and Henry VIII (1485 to 1547); identifiable by the use of shallow arches that come to a subtle point (known as a four-centred or Tudor arch) (Fig. 35)

### turret

a small, slender tower characteristically projecting from the corner of a building (Fig. 33)

### vault

a roof or ceiling structure over an area that is based on the form of an arch

### verandah

a roofed porch or balcony attached to the elevation of a building (Fig. 23)

### whitewash

a thick, paint-like material using lime that was brushed onto log structures to provide a white finish to the walls

### window

glazed (i.e., glass-covered) opening in a wall used to admit light and often to permit air flow through the wall opening (Fig. 36)

### wood frame

a structural system composed of lightweight, milled dimensional lumber (i.e., 2x4 or 2x6 nominal dimensions), in which vertical members (studs) are fastened to top and bottom members (plates) with nails (Fig. 37)

# SUPPLEMENTARY BUILDING DATA

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## GEORGIAN

1. **Twin Oaks**  
Location: River Road, St. Andrew's Parish  
Date: 1858  
Master Stonemason: Duncan McRae (Red River Settlement)  
Illustration: ca. 1880, Manitoba Archives, N5847
2. **Fur Loft and Sales Shop**  
Location: Lower Fort Garry National Historic Park  
Date: 1831  
Designer: Pierre LeBlanc (Red River Settlement)  
Illustration: 1955, Manitoba Archives, Lower Fort Garry National Historic Park Collection
3. **Former St. Peter's Rectory**  
Location: River Road, St. Andrew's Parish  
Date: 1862-1865  
Master Stonemason: Duncan McRae (Red River Settlement)  
Illustration: undated, Manitoba Archives, St. Peter's Rectory Buildings
4. **Mission House**  
Location: York Factory  
Date: 1855 (demolished 1891)  
Architect: unknown  
Illustration: ca. 1880, Manitoba Archives, N5
5. **Former Grey Nuns' Convent (now le Musée de Saint-Boniface)**  
Address: 494 Taché Avenue, Winnipeg  
Date: 1846-1851  
Architect: L'Abbé Louis François LaFlèche (St. Boniface)  
Illustration: 1990, Historic Resources Branch
6. **Hudson's Bay Company Post**  
Location: Norway House  
Date: 1821-1870  
Architect: unknown  
Illustration: ca. 1925, Manitoba Archives, N10120
7. **St. Andrew's Anglican Church**  
Location: River Road, St. Andrew's Parish  
Date: 1844-1849  
Designer: Archdeacon William Cockran (Red River Settlement)  
Illustration: ca. 1930, Manitoba Archives, St. Andrew's Buildings
8. **Church of St. John the Divine**  
Address: 2nd Street, Rounthwaite  
Date: 1882  
Designer: Reverend John F. Rounthwaite  
Illustration: ca. 1888, C.F.T. Rounthwaite
9. **164-8th Street, Morden**  
Date: 1888  
Architect: unknown  
Illustration: 1990, Historic Resources Branch
10. **Original Land Titles Office**  
Address: 705 Princess Avenue, Brandon  
Date: 1890  
Architect: Walter H. Shillinglaw (Brandon)  
Refronted and enlarged: 1957 - Gilbert Parfitt, Architect and Superintendent of Public Buildings, Department of Public Works (Winnipeg)  
Illustration: 1892, Manitoba Archives, Brandon Buildings
11. **Holy Trinity Anglican Church**  
Address: NW corner of Smith Street and Graham Avenue, Winnipeg  
Date: 1883-1884  
Architect: Charles H. Wheeler (Winnipeg)  
Illustration: ca. 1884, Manitoba Archives, N1473

## SECOND EMPIRE

12. **Lieutenant Governor's Residence**  
Address: 10 Kennedy Street, Winnipeg  
Date: 1883  
Architect: Thomas Scott, Chief Architect, Department of Public Works (Ottawa)  
Illustration: ca. 1885, Manitoba Archives, N5879
13. **Ogilvie Flour Mill**  
Address: 53 Higgins Avenue, Winnipeg  
Date: 1881  
Architects: Chesterton and McNichol (Winnipeg)  
Additions: 1899, 1902, 1909  
Illustration: ca. 1884, Manitoba Archives, N5178
14. **Former Convent of the Sisters of the Holy Names of Jesus and Mary (now le Musée de St. Pierre-Jolys, Inc.)**  
Address: 432 Joubert Street, St. Pierre-Jolys  
Date: 1901  
Architect: Joseph A. Sénécal (St. Boniface)  
Illustration: ca. 1913, Manitoba Archives, St. Pierre-Jolys Buildings

## GOTHIC REVIVAL

7. **St. Andrew's Anglican Church**  
Location: River Road, St. Andrew's Parish  
Date: 1844-1849  
Designer: Archdeacon William Cockran (Red River Settlement)  
Illustration: ca. 1930, Manitoba Archives, St. Andrew's Buildings

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15. La Boucherie  
Address: 3514 Pembina Highway, St. Norbert  
Date: ca. 1895  
Architect: unknown  
Enlarged and altered: ca. 1905  
Illustration: 1990, Historic Resources Branch

16. Legislative Building  
Address: Kennedy Street, Winnipeg  
Date: 1884 (demolished 1920)  
Architect: J.P.M. Lecourt, Supervising  
Architect, Department of Public Works  
(Ottawa)  
Illustration: ca. 1890, Manitoba Archives,  
Legislative Buildings

### ITALIANATE

17. Villa Louise  
Address: 707 Louise Street, Brandon  
Date: 1888  
Architect: Walter H. Shillinglaw (Brandon)  
Illustration: 1967, Manitoba Archives, Brandon  
Buildings

18. 103-2nd Street NE, Portage la Prairie  
Date: ca. 1889  
Architect: unknown  
Illustration: 1980, Historic Resources Branch

19. Former John Simpson House  
(now the Margaret Laurence Home)  
Address: 312-1st Avenue, Neepawa  
Date: ca. 1900  
Architect: unknown  
Illustration: 1984, Historic Resources Branch

20. 99 Assiniboine Street, Emerson  
Date: ca. 1881  
Architect: unknown  
Illustration: ca. 1908, Manitoba Archives,  
Emerson Buildings

21. Town Hall  
Address: 4th Street, Reston  
Date: 1917-1918  
Architect: W.A. Elliott (Brandon)  
Illustration: 1984, Historic Resources Branch

### ROMANESQUE REVIVAL

22. Former Wesley College (now Wesley Hall)  
Address: University of Winnipeg, 515 Portage  
Avenue, Winnipeg  
Date: 1896  
Architects: Frank Peters and George Brown  
(Winnipeg)  
Illustration: 1900, Manitoba Archives, N906

23. St. Mary's Roman Catholic Cathedral  
Address: 353 St. Mary's Avenue, Winnipeg  
Date: 1880-1881  
Architect: Balston C. Kenway (Winnipeg)  
Refronted: 1896 - Samuel Hooper (Winnipeg)  
Illustration: ca. 1910, Manitoba Archives, N11820

24. Galt Building  
Address: 103 Princess Street and 290 Bannatyne  
Avenue, Winnipeg  
Date: 1887  
Architect: Charles H. Wheeler (Winnipeg)  
Addition: 1901 - James H. Cadham (Winnipeg)  
Illustration: ca. 1902, Manitoba Archives, N4822

25. Whitla Building  
Address: 54-70 Arthur Street, Winnipeg  
Date: 1899  
Architect: James H. Cadham (Winnipeg)  
Additions: 1906 - James H. Cadham (Winnipeg);  
1911 - John H.G. Russell (Winnipeg)  
Illustration: ca. 1903, Manitoba Archives, N3255

26. Rosser Avenue Streetscape  
Location: South side Rosser Avenue between  
9th and 10th Streets, Brandon  
Date: 1892-1906  
Architects: variety of Brandon builders  
Illustration: 1980, Historic Resources Branch

### QUEEN ANN REVIVAL

27. Former Irish and Benard Houses  
Address: 450 Edmonton Street and 454  
Edmonton Street, Winnipeg  
Date: 1902-1903  
Architects: Alexander Irish (Winnipeg) - 450  
Edmonton Street; Joseph Greenfield (Winnipeg)  
- 454 Edmonton Street  
Illustration: 1903, Manitoba Archives, N9027

28. Former George A. Paterson House  
(now Alcoholism Foundation of Manitoba,  
Western Region Office)  
Address: 1039 Louise Avenue, Brandon  
Date: 1893  
Designer: George A. Paterson (Brandon)  
Illustration: 1987, Historic Resources Branch

29. The Castle  
Address: 149-2nd Avenue SW, Minnedosa  
Date: 1901  
Architect: unknown  
Illustration: 1988, Historic Resources Branch

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30. Roslyn Apartments  
Address: 105 Roslyn Road, Winnipeg  
Date: 1909  
Architect: William W. Blair (Winnipeg)  
Illustration: ca. 1910, Manitoba Archives,  
Winnipeg Buildings

31. 180 Nelson Street, Morden  
Date: 1895  
Architect: unknown  
Illustration: 1990, Historic Resources Branch

### CLASSICAL REVIVAL

32. Bank of Montreal  
Address: 334 Main Street, Winnipeg  
Date: 1911-1913  
Architects: McKim, Mead and White (New  
York)  
Illustration: ca. 1928, Manitoba Archives,  
N10813

33. Legislative Building  
Address: 450 Broadway, Winnipeg  
Date: 1913-1920  
Architects: Frank W. Simon and Henry  
Boddington III (England)  
Illustration: 1924, Manitoba Archives,  
Legislative Buildings

34. Former Bank of Nova Scotia (now the A.A.  
Heaps Building)  
Address: 254 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg  
Date: 1908-1910  
Architects: Darling and Pearson (Toronto)  
Additions: 1930-1931 - Jordan and Over  
(Winnipeg)  
Illustration: ca. 1909, Manitoba Archives,  
N9733

35. 135 Mill Street, Neepawa  
Date: ca. 1903  
Architect: unknown  
Illustration: 1987, Historic Resources Branch

36. Former Community Building and Court House  
(proposed site for Little Northern Museum)  
Address: 306 Fischer Avenue, The Pas  
Date: 1916-1917  
Architect: George Nelson Taylor (The Pas)  
Illustration: ca. 1925, Manitoba Archives,  
N12837

### LATE GOTHIC REVIVAL

37. Former Arts Building (now Tier Building)  
Address: University of Manitoba, Winnipeg  
Date: 1932  
Architect: Arthur A. Stoughton (Winnipeg)  
Illustration: ca. 1932, Manitoba Archives, N9415

38. Former Citizen's Science Building (now  
Brandon Hall, Knowles-Douglas Student Centre)  
Address: Brandon University, 270-18th Street,  
Brandon  
Date: 1922-1923  
Architect: David Marshall (Brandon)  
Illustration: 1990, Historic Resources Branch

39. Former J.M. Gilchrist House  
Address: 1015 Wellington Crescent, Winnipeg  
Date: 1932  
Architect: Arthur E. Cubbidge (Winnipeg)  
Illustration: 1990, Historic Resources Branch

40. McKenzie Junior High School  
Address: 212-1st Street NE, Dauphin  
Date: 1927  
Architect: John M. Semmens (Winnipeg)  
Illustration: 1988, Historic Resources Branch

41. St. Giles Presbyterian (now United) Church  
Address: 294 Burrows Avenue, Winnipeg  
Date: 1907-1908  
Architect: Charles Bridgeman (Winnipeg)  
Illustration: 1990, Historic Resources Branch

### CHICAGO SCHOOL

42. Bemis Bag Building  
Address: 311 Alexander Avenue, Winnipeg  
Date: 1906  
Architect: W.H. Lester  
Illustration: ca. 1906, Manitoba Archives,  
Winnipeg Buildings

43. Paris Building  
Address: 259 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg  
Date: 1915-1917  
Architects: Woodman and Carey (Winnipeg)  
Illustration: ca. 1928, Manitoba Archives, N8478

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44. A.E. McKenzie Seed Company Ltd.  
Address: 30-9th Street, Brandon  
Date: 1910  
Architect: Thomas Sinclair (Brandon)  
Illustration: 1913, Manitoba Archives, N11812

45. Electric Railway Chambers  
Address: 213 Notre Dame Avenue, Winnipeg  
Date: 1913  
Architects: Pratt and Ross (Winnipeg); Charles S. Frost (Chicago)  
Illustration: 1915, Manitoba Archives, N10882

### PRAIRIE SCHOOL

46. Former Post Office (now South Interlake Regional Library)  
Address: 361 Main Street, Stonewall  
Date: 1914-1915  
Architect: Francis C. Sullivan (Ottawa)  
Illustration: 1986, Historic Resources Branch

47. Former Fawcett Taylor House  
Address: 102-1st Street SW, Portage la Prairie  
Date: 1913  
Architect: unknown  
Illustration: 1982, Historic Resources Branch

48. Former Heimbecker House  
Address: 277 Wellington Crescent, Winnipeg; dismantled and moved to Calgary in the mid-1970s  
Date: 1907  
Architect: Leroy Buffington (Minneapolis)  
Illustration: 1970, Architectural Survey, Manitoba Archives

49. Wardlaw Apartments  
Address: 544 Wardlaw Avenue, Winnipeg  
Date: 1905-1906  
Architect: John D. Atchison (Winnipeg)  
Illustration: 1990, Historic Resources Branch

50. Former Red Cross Lodge  
Address: 139 Tuxedo Avenue, Fort Osborne Complex, Winnipeg  
Date: 1919  
Architect: John D. Atchison (Winnipeg)  
Illustration: ca. 1919, Manitoba Archives, Red Cross Collection

### GEORGIAN REVIVAL

51. Former Walter P. Moss House  
Address: 218 Roslyn Road, Winnipeg  
Date: 1901  
Architect: James H. Cadham (Winnipeg)  
Additions: 1909 - Herbert B. Rugh (Winnipeg); 1913 - George Northwood (Winnipeg); 1917 - Raymond Carey (Winnipeg)  
Illustration: 1990, Historic Resources Branch

52. Former Post Office and Customs Building (now the Neepawa Building)  
Address: 341 Mountain Avenue, Neepawa  
Date: 1908-1909  
Architect: Department of Public Works (Ottawa)  
Illustration: ca. 1920, Manitoba Archives, N5565

53. Former E.L. Taylor House (now part of Rehabilitation Centre for Children)  
Address: 611 Wellington Crescent, Winnipeg  
Date: 1911  
Architects: McKim, Mead and White (New York); John M. Semmens, Associate Architect (Winnipeg)  
Illustration: 1991, Historic Resources Branch

54. Former Home Management House (now Alumni House)  
Address: University of Manitoba, Winnipeg  
Date: 1939  
Architect: Ralph Ham (Winnipeg)  
Illustration: ca. 1960, Manitoba Archives, University of Manitoba Buildings

55. Former E.F. Hutchings House  
Address: 424 Wellington Crescent, Winnipeg  
Date: 1906  
Architects: Sproat, Rolph and Wardell (Toronto)  
Illustration: 1990, Historic Resources Branch

### BUNGALOW

56. 1234 Lorne Avenue, Brandon  
Date: 1913  
Architect: unknown  
Illustration: 1980, Historic Resources Branch

57. River Road, Arborg  
Date: 1914  
Architect: unknown  
Illustration: 1981, Historic Resources Branch

58. 264-8th Street, Brandon  
Date: ca. 1920  
Architect: unknown  
Illustration: 1980, Historic Resources Branch
59. 1169 Wolseley Avenue, Winnipeg  
Date: 1924  
Architect: unknown  
Illustration: 1991, Historic Resources Branch
60. 375 Thornhill Avenue, Morden  
Date: 1926  
Architect: unknown  
Illustration: 1991, Historic Resources Branch

### ART DECO

61. Former Civic Auditorium (now Manitoba Archives Building)  
Address: 200 Vaughan Street, Winnipeg  
Date: 1932  
Architects: Northwood and Chivers, Semmens (Winnipeg); Pratt and Ross (Winnipeg)  
Illustration: 1956, Manitoba Archives, N4363
62. Federal Building  
Address: 269 Main Street, Winnipeg  
Date: 1935  
Architects: Northwood and Chivers (Winnipeg)  
Illustration: 1935, Manitoba Archives, Winnipeg Buildings
63. Women's Tribute Memorial Lodge  
Address: 2115 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg  
Date: 1931  
Architects: Northwood and Chivers (Winnipeg)  
Illustration: 1990, Historic Resources Branch
64. Former Land Titles Office (now Regional Office, Manitoba Department of Agriculture)  
Address: 89-2nd Street SW, Carman  
Date: ca. 1900  
Architect: unknown  
Altered: 1947  
Illustration: 1989, Historic Resources Branch
65. Manitoba Telephone System Building  
Address: 166 Portage Avenue E, Winnipeg  
Date: 1930  
Architect: Alec Melville (Winnipeg)  
Illustration: 1990, Historic Resources Branch

### ART MODERNE

66. Toronto-Dominion Bank  
Address: 215 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg  
Date: 1951-1952 (demolished 1991)  
Architects: Northwood and Chivers (Winnipeg); W. and W.R.L. Blackwood and Craig (Toronto)  
Illustration: 1956, Manitoba Archives, Winnipeg Buildings
67. Technical Vocational School  
Address: 1555 Wall Street, Winnipeg  
Date: 1948  
Architect: W.C. Martin (Winnipeg)  
Additions: 1961, 1962, 1965, 1966  
Illustration: 1990, Historic Resources Branch
68. Winnipeg Clinic  
Address: 425 St. Mary Avenue, Winnipeg  
Date: 1942  
Architect: E.R. Lount Construction Company (Winnipeg)  
Additions: 1947, 1961 - E.R. Lount Construction Company (Winnipeg)  
Illustration: *Winnipeg Clinic Research Institute 35th Anniversary. The Progress of an Idea, 1943-1978.* Legislative Library of Manitoba
69. Former Bus Depot (now Paterson Bass Ross Jackson Law Firm)  
Address: 1040 Princess Avenue, Brandon  
Date: 1939  
Architect: unknown  
Refronted: ca. 1984  
Illustration: 1980, Historic Resources Branch
70. Greening's Garage  
Address: 38-1st Avenue NE, Dauphin  
Date: 1936  
Architect: unknown  
Illustration: 1988, Historic Resources Branch

### INTERNATIONAL

71. Manitoba Hydro Building  
Address: 820 Taylor Avenue, Winnipeg  
Date: 1958  
Architects: Moody, Moore, Partners (Winnipeg)  
Illustration: Courtesy Manitoba Hydro
72. Former Monarch Life Building (now North American Life Assurance Company)  
Address: 333 Broadway, Winnipeg  
Date: 1959-1963  
Architects: Smith Carter, Katelinikoff (Winnipeg)  
Illustration: 1990, Historic Resources Branch

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73. Men's Residence and Dining Hall  
Address: Brandon University, 270-18th Street,  
Brandon  
Date: 1959  
Architect: G.B.R. (Winnipeg)  
Illustration: 1990, Historic Resources Branch

74. J.A. Russell Building  
Address: Faculty of Architecture, University of  
Manitoba, Winnipeg  
Date: 1959  
Architects: Smith, Carter, Searle (Winnipeg)  
Illustration: From the holdings of the Slide  
Collection, University of Manitoba Libraries,  
University of Manitoba, Winnipeg;  
photographer unknown, date of slide unknown

75. Land Titles Office  
Address: 705 Princess Street, Brandon  
Date: 1890  
Architect: Walter H. Shillinglaw (Brandon)  
Refronted and enlarged: 1957 - Gilbert Parfitt,  
Architect and Superintendent of Public  
Buildings, Department of Public Works  
(Winnipeg)  
Illustration: 1980, Historic Resources Branch

### NATIVE STRUCTURES

76. Extant Remains of a Tipi Ring  
Location: Miniota  
Date: unknown  
Builder: unknown  
Illustration: 1988, Historic Resources Branch

77. Birch Bark Covered Ojibwa Tipis  
Location: near Middlechurch  
Date: ca. 1858  
Builder: unknown  
Illustration: ca. 1858, Manitoba Archives, N  
12556

### RED RIVER FRAME STRUCTURES

78. Ross House  
Address: Point Douglas Heritage Park, 140  
Meade Street, Winnipeg  
Date: 1854  
Designer: unknown  
Illustration: 1982, Historic Resources Branch

79. Archway Warehouse  
Location: Norway House  
Date: 1840-1841  
Designer: unknown  
Illustration: 1985, Historic Resources Branch

80. Red River Frame Construction Detail  
Illustration: 1991, Historic Resources Branch

### PIONEER BARNs

81. Icelandic Barn  
Location: NW21-24-3E, near Vidir  
Date: ca. 1920  
Designer: unknown  
Illustration: 1981, Historic Resources Branch

82. Former Claude Oldcorn Barn  
Location: SE30-11-18W, near Forrest  
Date: ca. 1890  
Designer: Claude Oldcorn  
Illustration: 1981, Historic Resources Branch

83. Former Ephrem Dupont Barn  
Location: near St. George  
Date: ca. 1908  
Designer: unknown  
Illustration: 1981, Historic Resources Branch

84. Interior Detail of Barn Beamwork  
Illustration: 1981, Historic Resources Branch

### MENNONITE HOUSEBARNs

85. Typical Mennonite Housebarn Floor Plan  
Illustration: 1991, Historic Resources Branch

86. Former Abe Neufeld Housebarn  
Location: Hochfeld  
Date: ca. 1910  
Designer: unknown  
Illustration: 1982, Historic Resources Branch

87. Former Jacob Peters Housebarn  
Location: Reinland  
Date: ca. 1912  
Designer: unknown  
Illustration: 1982, Historic Resources Branch

88. Sway Brace Detail from Mennonite Barn  
Illustration: 1991, Historic Resources Branch

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## UKRAINIAN HOUSES

89. Former Stelmach House  
Location: SW27-14-3E, near Riverton  
Date: 1922  
Designer: unknown  
Illustration: 1981, Historic Resources Branch
90. Former Korol House  
Location: SE22-1-6E, near Gardenton  
Date: ca. 1905  
Designer: unknown  
Illustration: 1961, Manitoba Archives,  
Gardenton Buildings

## EASTERN EUROPEAN CHURCHES

91. St. Mary's Ukrainian Catholic Church  
Location: Kulish  
Date: 1918  
Designer: unknown  
Illustration: 1970, Manitoba Museum of Man  
and Nature
92. Holy Resurrection Russian Orthodox Church  
Location: Sifton  
Date: 1928  
Designer: unknown  
Illustration: 1971, Manitoba Archives
93. St. Michael's Ukrainian Orthodox Church  
Location: Sandy Lake  
Date: ca. 1933  
Designer: unknown  
Illustration: 1971, Manitoba Museum of Man  
and Nature

## RAILWAY STATIONS

94. Canadian Northern "Third Class" Station  
Design  
Illustration: *Railway Stations of Western Canada*,  
J. Edward Martin, 1980, Page 60
95. Former Canadian Pacific Station  
Location: Virden  
Date: 1906  
Architect: Ralph B. Pratt (Winnipeg)  
Illustration: 1986, Historic Resources Branch
96. Former Canadian Northern Station  
Location: Gladstone  
Date: 1901  
Architect: unknown  
Illustration: 1986, Historic Resources Branch

97. Former Canadian Northern Station  
Location: McCreary  
Date: 1912  
Architect: unknown  
Illustration: 1986, Historic Resources Branch

## BOOMTOWN STRUCTURES

98. Former Meat Market  
Location: Douglas  
Date: ca. 1889  
Designer: unknown  
Illustration: 1981, Historic Resources Branch
99. Ukrainian Catholic Hall  
Location: NE34-15-6E, Poplar Park  
Date: ca. 1923  
Designer: unknown  
Illustration: 1982, Historic Resources Branch
100. Store  
Location: Mariapolis  
Date: ca. 1910  
Designer: unknown  
Illustration: 1984, David Firman

## GRAIN ELEVATORS

101. Grain Elevator  
Location: Argue  
Date: ca. 1900  
Designer: unknown  
Illustration: 1983, David Firman
102. View of Pacific Avenue, Brandon  
Illustration: 1887, Daly House Museum,  
Brandon
103. Cut-Away View of a Grain Elevator  
Illustration: 1991, Historic Resources Branch

## PATTERN BOOK BARNES

104. Eaton's Catalogue Barn Design from *T. Eaton  
Company House and Building Supplies  
Catalogue*, Winnipeg, 1917, page 59, as  
reprinted in *A Shoppers's View of Canada's  
Past: Pages from Eaton's Catalogues, 1886-1930*,  
University of Toronto Press, 1969
105. Former Symnyzyn Barn  
Location: SE33-21-18W, near Jaroslaw  
Date: ca. 1920  
Designer: unknown  
Illustration: 1981, Historic Resources Branch

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106. Former Treichel Barn  
Location: SW4-4-7W, near Darlingford  
Date: ca. 1930  
Designer: unknown  
Illustration: 1982, Historic Resources Branch

107. Former Logan Barn  
Location: SE26-15-17W, near Bethany  
Date: 1902  
Designer: unknown  
Illustration: 1990, Historic Resources Branch

114. Former O. Olafson House  
Location: Riverton  
Date: ca. 1920  
Designer: An Eaton's "Eadgley" House  
Illustration: 1981, Historic Resources Branch

### SCHOOLS

108. Former Gourlay School  
Location: NW22-12-18W, near Brandon  
Date: 1887  
Designer: unknown  
Illustration: 1981, Historic Resources Branch

109. Former Tamarisk School  
Location: SW28-24-23W, near Grandview  
Date: 1909  
Architect: Samuel Hooper (Winnipeg)  
Illustration: 1988, Historic Resources Branch

110. Eaton's Catalogue School Design  
Illustration: from *T. Eaton Company House and Building Supplies Catalogue*, Winnipeg, 1917-1918, page 51, as reprinted in *A Shopper's View of Canada's Past: Pages from Eaton's Catalogues, 1886-1930*, University of Toronto Press, 1969

111. Former South Bay School  
Location: SW26-31-19W, near Winnipegosis  
Date: ca. 1929  
Designer: unknown  
Illustration: 1987, Historic Resources Branch

### PATTERN BOOK HOUSES

112. Eaton's Catalogue, "Eastbourne" House  
Design  
Illustration: taken from *T. Eaton Co. Plan Book of Ideal Homes*, Winnipeg, 1919, Page 3

113. Former T. Lemming House  
Location: Birch River  
Date: ca. 1915  
Designer: An Eaton's "Earlsfield" house  
Illustration: 1976, Canadian Inventory of Historic Buildings, Environment Canada

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*Grain Elevators in Canada. Crop Year 1988/89.* Ottawa: Agriculture Canada, 1989.

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Butterfield, David and Edward M. Ledohowski, *Architectural Heritage: The MSTW Planning District*, 1984.

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*Dauphin, An Architectural Walking Tour*, 1988.

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