

NATIVE STRUCTURES (5000 B.C.- 1900 A.D.)

HISTORY

The origin of the tipi is unclear, but may date from as early as 10,000 B.C., when people first inhabited Manitoba. Archaeological evidence indicates that tipis were definitely constructed by 5,000 B.C. The structure was well suited to the lifestyle of nomadic hunters and gatherers living on the plains. It was easily transported and constructed entirely of locally available materials.

CHARACTERISTICS

- all tipis were tilted cones, with the steep side at the rear of the structure set into the prevailing wind
- the frame consisted of a series of straight tree poles, trimmed and stripped of bark
- the poles were 16 to 33 feet long, about four to eight inches in diameter and usually pointed at one end
- tipi coverings were originally hides, bark, or mats made out of rushes, and after the 1880s, canvas
- an opening for ventilation and protruding poles were created at the top of the structure when erected
- rocks or sod were used to anchor the skin covering to the ground prior to the mid-19th century; wooden pegs were used thereafter

76. Extant remains of a tipi ring. In Manitoba these rings range between 13 and 23 feet in diameter. Most of the rings have been found in the southwestern portion of the province.

77. Birch bark covered Ojibwa tipis near Middlechurch, ca.1858.



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RED RIVER FRAME STRUCTURES (1820-1870)

HISTORY

Before 1870 Red River frame was the building construction method used by most inhabitants of the Red River Settlement. The procedure was used primarily for houses, but also found favour for public, commercial and religious structures. The technology was introduced to the Canadian West by Hudson's Bay Company employees from Quebec, where a similar technology was popular. The Quebec buildings were derived from French structures of the 17th century. It is also known by its French equivalent, *pièce-sur-pièce*. In Manitoba, few Red River frame buildings remain. Most are concentrated along the banks of the Red and Assiniboine rivers, within the confines of the old Red River Settlement, and many are simple interpretations of the Georgian style.

CHARACTERISTICS

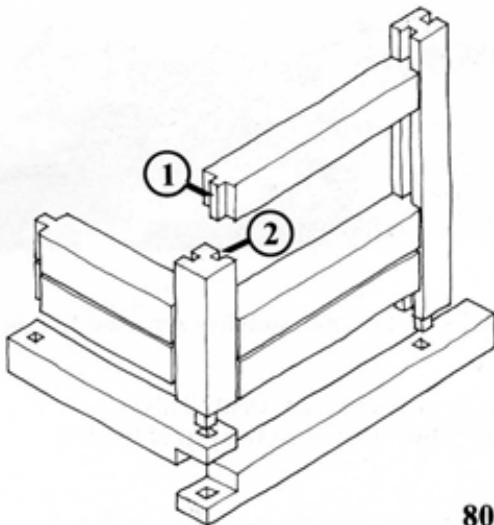
- the most distinctive feature is the log construction procedure, in which short logs are squared and set between upright squared logs
- set on a rectangular plan, most buildings are covered with a **gabled** roof
- those structures covered with a **hipped** roof are often combined with Georgian influences
- small rectangular windows are set between short vertical logs
- the singular door is usually on long side of the plan and set against one of the vertical logs



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78. Ross House, Winnipeg, 1854. In this building, the first post office in western Canada, the exposed logs clearly reveal Red River frame construction. Georgian influences can be read in the hipped roof and the symmetrical composition of the façade.

79. Archway Warehouse, Norway House, 1840-1841. Huge oak logs were used in the construction of this Hudson's Bay Company building. The logs have been covered with a sheathing of horizontal wood siding.

80. The distinctive quality of Red River frame is presented in this detailed cut-away view of a typical corner connection. The tongue (1) on the horizontal log is slipped into the groove (2) chiselled into the vertical log.

PIONEER BARNS (1870-1900)

HISTORY

Barns built in Manitoba before 1870 were crude one-storey log or even sod structures. The major settlement groups that opened the province during the 1880s and 90s -- Anglo-Ontarians, Quebeckers, Icelanders, Mennonites and Ukrainians -- introduced a variety of new barn designs and building technologies. Each of these groups produced structures that can be identified by their distinctive form and construction details. Most of these barns provided shelter for a variety of livestock -- horses and cattle primarily -- in a stable. Feed and hay for the livestock were stored in a loft, usually located above the stable.

CHARACTERISTICS

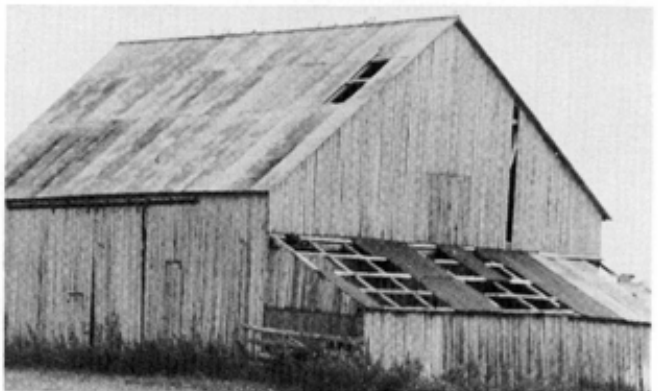
- barns from Icelandic and Ukrainian tradition are typically small, gable-roofed log structures connected with **saddle-notch** or **dovetail** joins
- Mennonite barns are attached to houses (see Mennonite Housebarns section)
- Southern Ontario-style barns are typically built into a hill bank (hence the term bank barn) to permit ground level access to both the stable level and the loft above it; loft features include heavy timber construction covered with **board and batten** siding; the stable is usually constructed of fieldstone
- French barns, unlike the previous examples, did not combine functions; instead hay, cattle and horses were often housed in separate structures; like Southern Ontario-style barns, they were built with heavy timber framework and board and batten siding



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81. Icelandic Barn, near Vidir, ca. 1920. Dovetail notches are used to hold the logs together at the corners.

82. Former Claude Oldcorn Barn, near Forrest, ca. 1890. This is a traditional southern Ontario barn. This view from the top of the hill shows the large loft entrance.

83. Former Ephrem Dupont Barn, near St. George, ca. 1908. In this French-style barn the whole structure was devoted to hay storage.

84. This detail of a barn interior shows some of the beamwork, distinctive notches and connections used in heavy timber frame construction. The connections are often secured without nails.

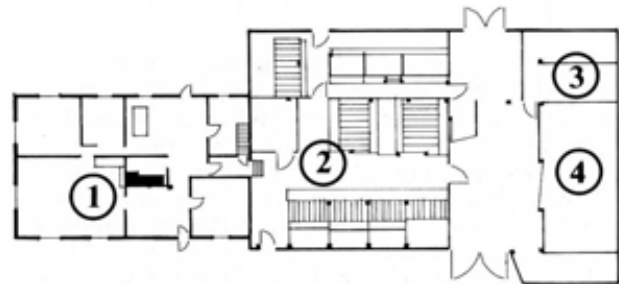
MENNONITE HOUSEBARNS (1875-1920)

HISTORY

During the 1870s almost 8,000 German-speaking Mennonites (religious refugees from Czarist Russia) settled on two large land reserves in southern Manitoba. The new settlers recreated traditional farm-village communities in the new land and built traditional housebarns. A housebarn combined, in one long unit, family living quarters and an attached barn. By 1900 there were over 100 farm villages on the two reserves. Each village was laid out along a street usually a kilometre in length. The housebarns might be situated on one or both sides of the street, with a school and church located towards the village centre.

CHARACTERISTICS

- early housebarns are small, of rough log construction, and are covered with a **thatched roof**
- later examples more closely follow tradition; these feature large timber-framed barns and commodious houses attached in a long linear unit
- the house portion usually has a **steeply-pitched roof**, broad rectangular plan, **shuttered windows** and **Dutch doors** (a divided door in which the upper and lower halves move independently of each other)
- the barn portion is usually slightly wider and higher than houses; it often has **shed-roofed** sections on one or both sides
- barns feature either a row of small square windows or **ribbon windows**
- main barn doors are often distinguished by geometric designs created by the door construction
- examples from the early 1900s often have T-shaped plans; North American influences, like **light wood frame** construction and **roof dormers**, became more common



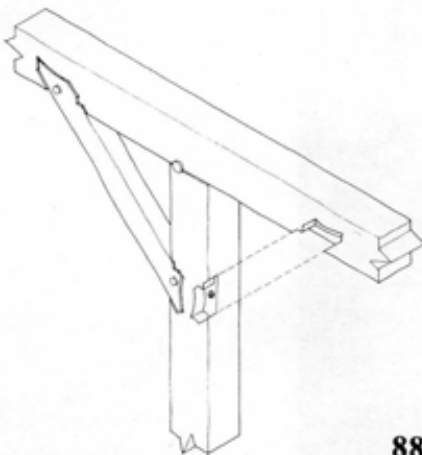
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85. A floor plan of a typical Mennonite housebarn. The rooms of the house section (on the left) revolve around a large stove (1). The barn section (on the right) is divided into livestock stalls (2), grain bins (3) and implement storage (4).

86. Former Abe Neufeld Housebarn, Hochfeld, ca. 1910. This structure exhibits the traditional linear form of housebarn design.

87. Former Jacob Peters Housebarn, Reinland, ca. 1912. The T-shaped plan of later housebarn designs was used in this building. The geometric barn door design is also evident.

88. The intricate detailing used in this sway brace in a barn is one of the distinguishing features of Mennonite construction.

UKRAINIAN HOUSES (1896-1920)

HISTORY

Like other immigrant groups who settled the rural areas of Manitoba, Ukrainian pioneers arriving in the last years of the 19th century relied on traditional building designs for the construction of their early homes. Two distinct regional variations have been identified in Manitoba. Settlers from Galicia, then a province of Austria, built houses that were typically small and unpretentious. Settlers from the neighbouring Austrian province of Bukovyna relied on traditional house designs that were often larger and more elaborate. Traditional house architecture was used until the 1930s, by which time most settlers had adapted their homes to Canadian building technologies and current North American architectural styles.



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CHARACTERISTICS

- buildings are typically small, single-storey structures built on a south-facing rectangular plan; houses were oriented to face south with a small room on the west side and a larger room on the east side; a large clay oven at the centre of the house was used for cooking during the day and, because it retained heat at night, as a sleeping area for children
- Galician houses are distinguished by a **gable roof** and plan consisting of two rooms
- Bukovynian houses are identified by a **hipped roof** and three-roomed plan
- in both cases the log walls are covered with a thick mud plaster coating on both sides
- exterior and interior walls are often **whitewashed** and occasionally decorated with painted designs
- early buildings are covered with **thatched roofs**

89. Former Stelmach House, near Riverton, 1922. This is a typical example of a Galician home. The building is covered with a gable roof with angled extensions to protect the plaster covering on the walls. The smaller room on the west side was used as a kitchen. The larger east room was used as the parents' bedroom and as a receiving area for guests.

90. Former Korol House, near Gardenton, ca. 1905. This is an example of a traditional Bukovynian house. The building has a hipped roof with wide overhanging eaves. The logs extend outward near the top of the walls to act as supporting brackets for the roof. In this case, the traditional Bukovynian plan has been altered. Instead of a central door leading to a foyer, the entrance is located in the west end.



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EASTERN EUROPEAN CHURCHES (1898-1940)

HISTORY

Ukrainian, Romanian and Russian immigrants to Manitoba constructed church buildings with reference to the varied architectural traditions of their homelands. Some of the earliest settlement churches closely followed old-country traditions. Most churches, however, and especially later examples, employed a combination of Eastern European traditions with North American building technologies and western architectural influences.

CHARACTERISTICS

- the churches are usually distinguished by the use of **onion domes** (also called **banyas**); a variety of such shapes were used, ranging from squat to tall and slender, with the majority being a distinctive bulbous shape
- round-arched windows are common
- detailing may be in Romanesque, classical or even Gothic Revival styles
- smaller churches are usually built on a rectangular plan and usually feature a **gable** roof topped with a small onion dome at the roof ridge; many of these churches also feature **façade towers** topped with small banyas
- larger churches are often cross-shaped and more complex, with reference to the grand urban churches of eastern Europe; the external character of the structure is expressed by the number, size and variety of domes; many of these churches have large domes that open into the interior, filling the space below with light
- interiors are often richly decorated, featuring murals, banners, icons (religious paintings on wood) and icon screens



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91. St. Mary's Ukrainian Catholic Church, Kulish, 1918. This example shows the standard rectangular plan with corner towers and small roof dome.

92. Holy Resurrection Russian Orthodox Church, Sifton, 1928. The church has squat onion domes, the largest of which creates an enormous domed space within.

93. St. Michael's Ukrainian Orthodox Church, Sandy Lake, ca. 1933. This is one of the most ambitious Eastern European churches in the province. The church is built on a cross-shaped plan and boasts four onion domes.



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RAILWAY STATIONS (1885-1930)

HISTORY

The Prairie Provinces were opened to settlement during the 1880s and 90s by the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Canadian Northern (later Canadian National) Railway. Both companies identified a hierarchy of communities about 20 or 30 kilometres apart and produced a range of standardized station designs to service them. The largest communities, the primary distribution centres on each system, had First Class stations, the object of an architect's individual attentions. Large towns -- identified in the hierarchy as significant regional distribution points -- had a standardized Second Class station. Smaller communities had one of several available standardized Third or Fourth Class stations.

CHARACTERISTICS

- the roof is the most distinctive feature; they are normally **hipped** and can have **dormer** windows; **towers** are occasionally added
- broad overhangs are supported by curved **brackets**
- most standardized stations were based on a rectangular plan
- stations are usually of **wood frame** construction and have standardized details
- rectangular windows are grouped and often are highlighted with **surrounds** painted to contrast with the building colour
- Second and Third Class stations were usually two **storeys**, to accommodate the station agent's residence



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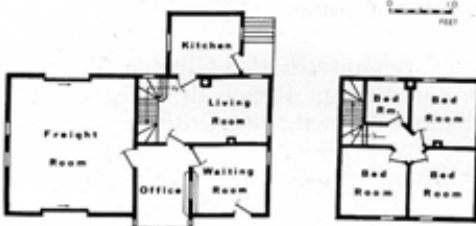
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TRACK SIDE ELEVATION



GROUND FLOOR PLAN

UPPER FLOOR

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94. Winnipeg architect Ralph Pratt prepared this Third Class station design for Canadian Northern in 1901. The design proved to be very successful and was used in many communities across Manitoba.

95. Former Canadian Pacific Station, Virden, 1906. This standardized Third Class design also came from the drawing board of Ralph Pratt. The design was used at several Manitoba towns, but only in this case was it built of stone.

96. Former Canadian Northern Station, Gladstone, 1901. This is an example of one of Canadian Northern's standard Second Class designs.

97. Former Canadian Northern Station, McCreary, 1912. This Third Class Canadian Northern station was derived from Ralph Pratt's 1901 design, reproduced at the left.

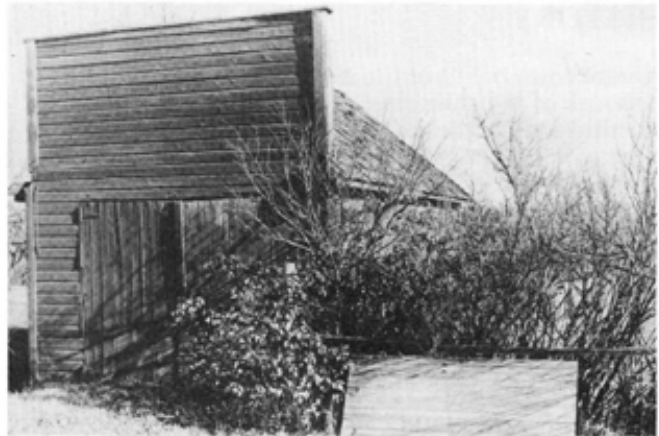
BOOMTOWN STRUCTURES (1885-1930)

HISTORY

When the Canadian West was opened to settlement in the 1880s -- the beginning of the Boom years -- and the railways began to work their way westwards, entire prairie communities sprang up virtually overnight. The commercial centres in these new towns typically consisted of simple **wood frame** structures hidden behind boomtown or false-fronted **façades**. By extending the **gable** front up past the **eaves** and beyond the roofline, small buildings could be made to look larger and more dignified. The tall fronts provided room for advertising signage as well. By the 1890s **prefabricated**, disassembled boomtown fronts of pressed tin and cast iron were available through mail-order companies. In Manitoba, boomtown fronts were most frequently used on stores, small office buildings, blacksmith shops, livery barns and church and community halls.

CHARACTERISTICS

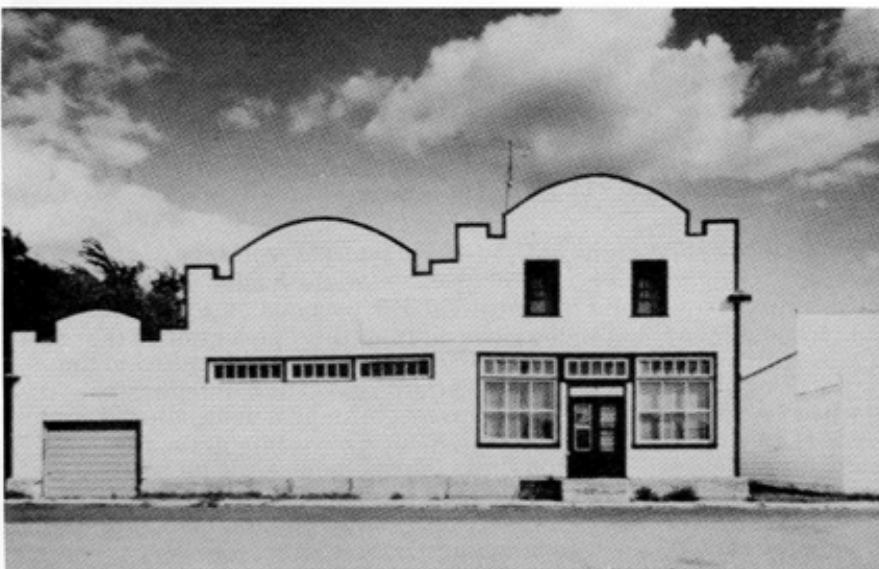
- the most common, and simplest, boomtown façades were flat-topped or step-topped, although half circle and **pedimental** motifs were also popular
- a common decorative treatment was the attachment of large wooden **brackets** under a projecting **cornice**
- occasionally the fronts were embellished with additional details, including corner **pilasters** and recessed entrances and awnings



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98. Former Meat Market, Douglas, ca. 1889. This example displays the simplest application of a boomtown façade, a simple rectangle.

99. Ukrainian Catholic Hall, Poplar Park, ca. 1923. The boomtown façade in this case is a more elaborate treatment, with a stepped gable and pedimented crown.

100. Store, Mariapolis, ca. 1910. This is a rare example in which three buildings of different heights have a varied, but unified boomtown front treatment.

GRAIN ELEVATORS (1885-1930)

HISTORY

A vital component of the distribution and storage network of the emerging agricultural economy in Manitoba were the country grain elevators that were built along the rail lines beginning in the 1880s. By 1910 there were 707 grain elevators in this province. Elevators were usually located eight to ten miles apart. This was a convenient distance that allowed a farmer to deliver his grain and return home the same day. Elevators were owned exclusively by private companies until the advent of farmer-owned co-operatives in the early 1900s.

CHARACTERISTICS

- the familiar elevator form is defined by its function: grain bins form the thick, windowless vertical shaft of the building
- the **cupola**, a small gable- or pyramidal-roofed section atop the structure, shelters the head of the elevator leg and the distributor box
- different types and grades of grain were stored in separate bins
- a **shed-roofed** driveway encloses the weigh scales
- early elevators are typically 32 feet square, 70-80 feet high and contain 16-18 grain bins above which is a cupola
- walls are of cribbed construction: 2"x4" or 2"x6" lumber is stacked and nailed horizontally to create extra strong bin walls
- typical elevator construction and form did not change significantly over the years; driveways grew longer to accommodate larger trucks; elevators grew taller; and separate grain bin structures called annexes were built to increase storage capacity



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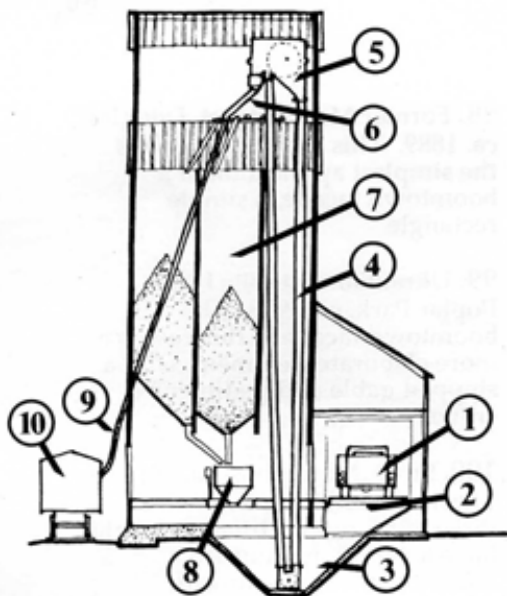
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101. Grain Elevator, Argue, ca. 1900. The familiar simple elevator shape disguises the complex interior workings.

102. This 1887 view of Pacific Avenue in Brandon shows the lines of wagons delivering grain to several elevators.

103. The illustration at the left shows the internal workings of an elevator. When receiving grain at an elevator, the loaded grain truck enters a driveway (1) and the entire truck is weighed on a platform scale (2), and then tilted so the grain empties through a grate in the driveway floor and into a boot tank (3). The grain is then lifted to the top of the elevator by the leg (4), a vertical conveyor belt with cups attached. At the head (5) the grain passes through a distributor (6) that deposits the grain into a selected grain bin (7). To ship grain, the contents of a selected grain bin flows into a hopper scale (8) where it is weighed, dumped into the boot (3) and lifted by the leg to the distributor (6). The grain flows down the direct spout (9) and into the waiting rail car (10).

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PATTERN BOOK BARNs (1885-1930)

HISTORY

By the turn of the century the introduction of new farm machinery, innovative construction techniques and scientific planning greatly altered the appearance of barns. The hay sling (a net-like device on a track mechanism) and the grain auger (a tube in which grain was moved along a rotating turbine), provided an easier, more economical way to move hay and feed around in the barn; these and other innovations permitted new planning options. The introduction of tractors around 1900 led to the decline of the horse as the principal source of farm power, and contributed to the development of barns that were devoted solely to cattle production. Mail-order and lumber companies offered a variety of barn designs and kits which included all materials.

CHARACTERISTICS

- two methods of organizing the functions in a barn were popular: the most common was the central alley plan, in which cattle were housed in two long rows flanking a central alley; a more innovative design, based on an octagon, was intended to minimize labour by arranging livestock and loft contents in an efficient radiating plan
- most barns of this period were of lightweight wood frame construction
- engineered truss rafters were used to create huge unobstructed loft spaces
- new roof shapes -- the gambrel and the vault -- created even greater loft capacity



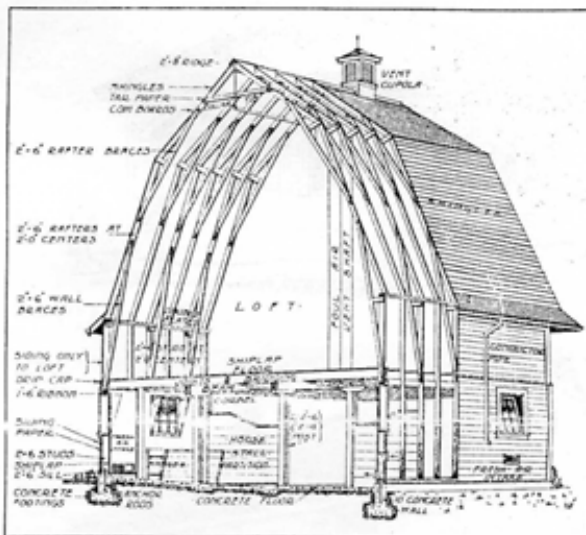
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105. Former Symnyzyn Barn, near Jaroslaw, ca. 1920. This classic form was used for both small and large barns.

106. Former Treichel Barn, near Darlingford, ca. 1930. This vault-roofed barn, covered with metal siding, shows the large loft doors through which a hay sling would be operated.

107. Former Logan Barn, near Bethany, 1902. Octagonally-planned barns were popular for a period before World War I. Few exist today.

104. This 1917 Eaton's Catalogue advertisement clearly shows the rafter design and huge loft capacity that were hallmarks of the new barn designs.

SCHOOLS (1885-1940)

HISTORY

One and two-room schools were built throughout Manitoba between 1880 and 1940. Pioneer classes were held in churches or private homes. As the need for better facilities arose, specially designed buildings were erected. By the 1890s provincial standards were applied to the construction of school buildings and, by the turn of the century, carefully crafted buildings designed by architects were widely available to local school districts. Schools were built approximately six miles apart so that students would not have excessive distances to travel. By the time school consolidation began in the 1950s, there had been almost 2,500 school buildings constructed in the province.

CHARACTERISTICS

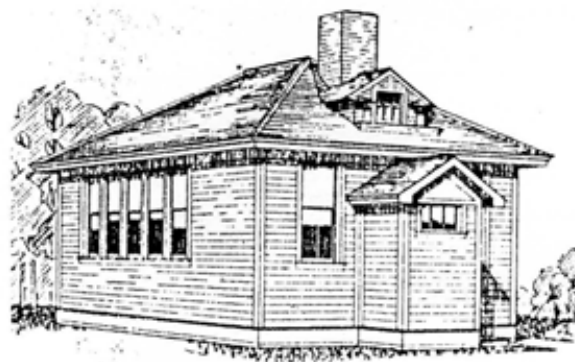
- almost all one and two-room schools are built on a rectangular plan with a **gable** or **hip** roof
- a **porch** is often located at the front or the side of the building
- most schools have a distinctive window wall, in which all the windows of the building are concentrated; this feature was intended to reduce glare and shadows in the classroom
- almost all remaining buildings are of **wood frame** construction with horizontal wood siding; a few are of brick veneer or stone construction
- some buildings have elements such as **dormers** and **bell towers**, but these are usually of modest design
- details are uncommon; instead, contrasting colours for the building and window and door trim, **brackets**, and minor decorative work on chimneys provide interest



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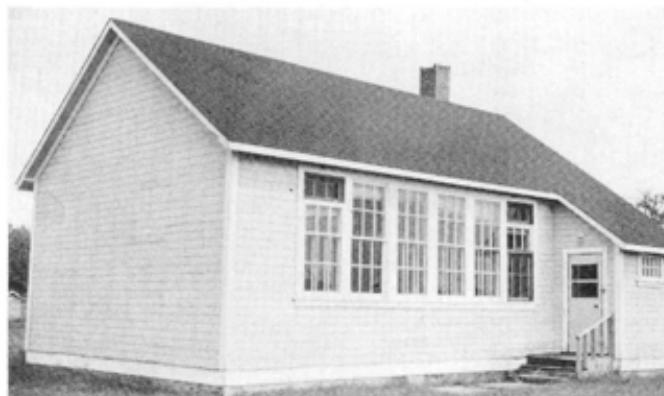
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108. Former Gourlay School, near Brandon, 1887. This early school features twinned windows on the south side of the building.

109. Former Tamarisk School, near Grandview, 1909. In 1903 Provincial Architect Samuel Hooper prepared three designs for one-room schools. This design was the most popular of the three.

110. Eaton's Catalogue, *House and Building Supplies*, 1917-1918. This and other catalogues offered inexpensive designs for one-room schools.

111. Former South Bay School, near Winnipegosis, ca. 1929. During the 1920s this kind of design, in which windows took up almost the whole wall, became very popular.



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PATTERN BOOK HOUSES (1885-1940)

HISTORY

The rush to settle the West created a vast market for pattern book buildings. Pattern books, produced by mail-order and lumber companies, offered the public a wealth of well-crafted and economical house designs. These designs might be produced simply as plans and sold for as little as \$6, or promoted as prefabricated building packages, right down to the nails. Building developers relied on many of the ideas promoted in pattern books to create their own versions of those designs. Pattern book designs were also sold for barns and outbuildings. By the turn of the century school buildings were the object of standardized pattern book designs. Even church organizations used pattern book designs for some of their buildings.

CHARACTERISTICS

- the simplest examples were planned on a rectangle and featured a shed or gabled roof
- a great variety of bungalow designs were popularized by pattern books
- the most popular of larger homes was known as the four-square, a building of commodious proportions; usually two storeys on a raised basement; low pyramidal roof with at least one front dormer
- other small and large designs often offered a great variety of floor plans and roof designs, including minor references to other architectural styles
- standardized building components and details



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114



EASTBOURNE
EATON PLAN BOOK
E15

An exceptionally well planned home of the modern type of square house, which is the one type where you obtain the maximum of space at the minimum of cost of both material and labor. The treatment of the lower walls with siding and the upper walls with shingles produces a pleasing and well balanced effect.



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112. Eaton's 1919 Catalogue offered a four-square house called the "Eastbourne". A perusal of that issue of the catalogue would produce a dozen more examples of slightly different four-square houses.

113. Former T. Lemming House, Birch River, ca. 1915. The "Earlsfield", offered in Eaton's *Plan Book of Ideal Homes* beginning in 1912, was used for this house.

114. Former O. Olafson House, Riverton, ca. 1920. The Eaton's Catalogue "Eadgley" design was used in the construction of this house.

GLOSSARY OF ARCHITECTURAL TERMS

American Colonial Revival

a period revival based upon broad interpretations of New England Colonial, Beaux-Arts Classicism, Georgian or Southern Colonial styles; Dutch and Spanish Colonial elements were also popular

arch

a curved structure spanning across the top of an opening in a vertical surface (such as a wall) (Fig. 1)

architrave

the lowest member of an entablature (Fig. 9)

architecture

the art and science of designing and building structures

Art Nouveau

a design movement shunning imitation of past styles; popular primarily in the 1890s; characterized by stylized undulating natural forms such as waves, flower stems, leaves and flowing hair

Arts and Crafts

a design movement in architecture led by the British designer, William Morris (1834-1896); characterized by stylized, two-dimensional forms, naturally finished materials and hand-crafted production; in the first two decades of the 20th century The Craftsman magazine was an influential exponent of these design principles in the United States; it is also referred to as the Craftsman movement

ashlar

hewn stone blocks with straight-cut edges

asymmetrical/asymmetry

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

attic

the space beneath the sloping pitch of a roof and above the uppermost full storey of a building (Fig. 2)

balcony

a structural platform extending from the wall of a building and enclosed with a balustrade; supported from below or cantilevered from a supporting wall (Fig. 3).

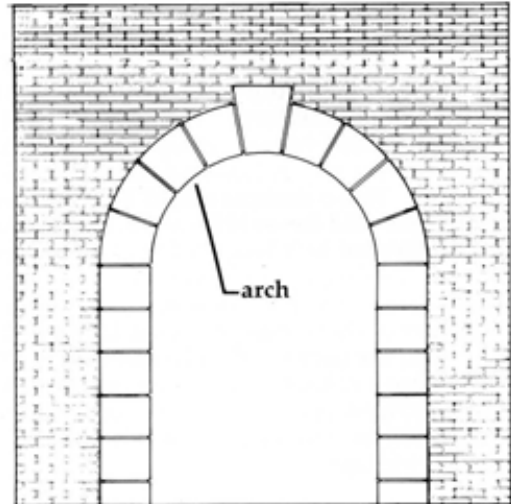


Figure 1

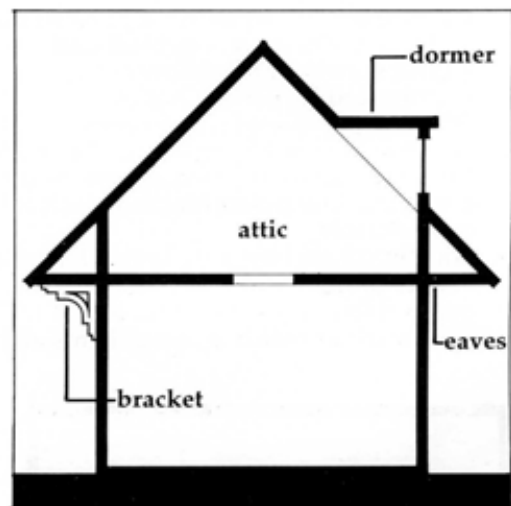


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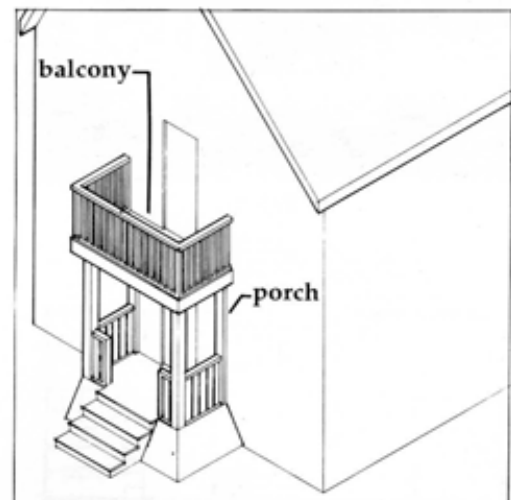


Figure 3

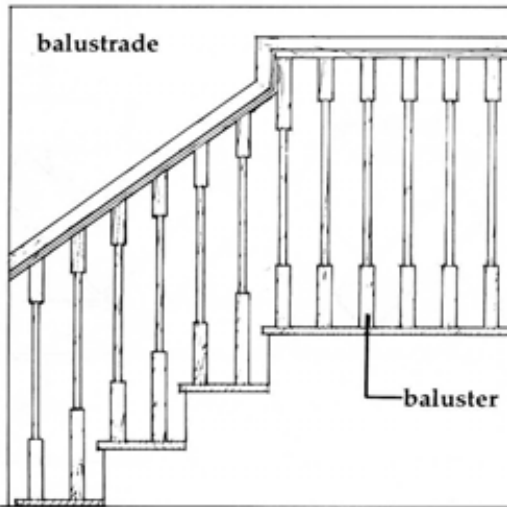


Figure 4

baluster/balustrade

balusters are upright posts that support a handrail/a balustrade is a series of balusters under a handrail (as in a porch or stair railing) (Fig. 4)

bargeboard

a board, often decorative, covering the projecting edge of a gable roof (Fig. 5)

Baroque

a style that developed in 17th century Italy from the late Renaissance style; characterized by the use of interacting oval spaces, curved forms, exuberant decoration, sculpture and colour

battered

a vertical element such as a wall or a column that slopes in from the base; the wall or column appears to flare outwards at its base

bay

a regularly repeated visual division of a façade, usually related to the building's structural system; division often indicated by pilasters, columns or piers on the façade (Fig. 21)

bay window

a roofed window unit that projects from an exterior wall; projection could be angular or curved (Fig. 14)

beam

a horizontal structural member that spans an opening (Fig. 24)

belt course

a slender, horizontal band that projects from an exterior wall often at window sill or interior floor levels (Fig. 21)

board and batten

wide vertical wood sheathing (boards) with narrow vertical wood strips (battens) covering the joints between the boards (Fig. 6)

bracket

an angular support for a horizontal element that projects from a wall (Fig. 2)

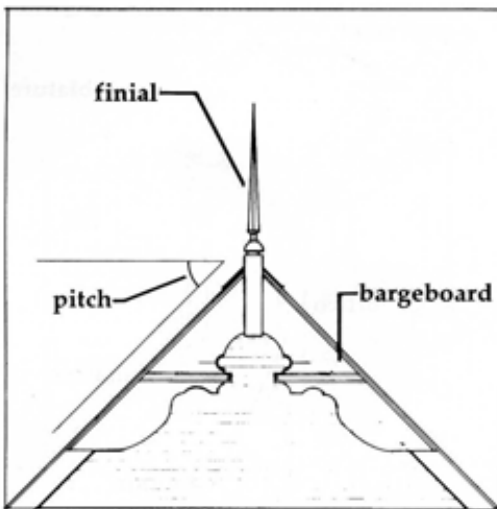


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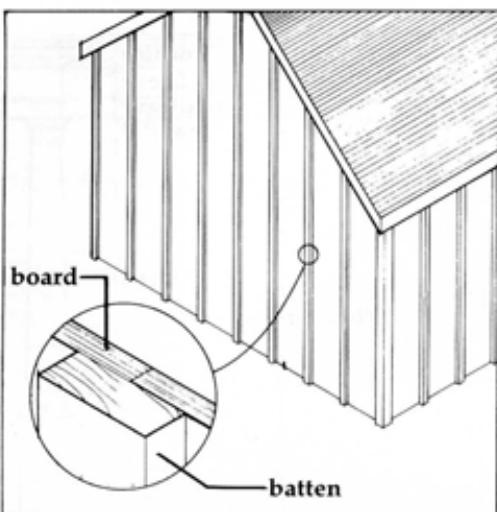


Figure 6

buttress

a vertical structural member resembling a massive post built against an exterior wall; designed to absorb outward-pushing (lateral) forces of a roof (Fig. 25)

cantilever

the unsupported end of a beam that overhangs a wall, column post or pier (Fig. 24)

capital

the decorative feature at the top of a column or pilaster (Fig. 9)

casement window

a window type where the sash is hinged along its vertical edge and swings to the side like a door (Fig. 14)

chevron

a V-shaped decoration typically used in a continuous band as a moulding (Fig. 7)

classical

the architecture of ancient Greece and Rome, and subsequent styles derived from these; characterized by the use of the five orders of classical columns consisting of the Doric, Ionic and Corinthian orders of Hellenic Greece and the Tuscan and Composite orders of Imperial Rome (Figs. 8, 9 and 10)

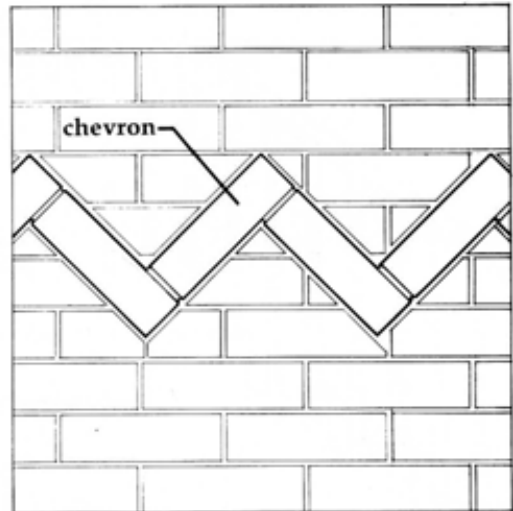


Figure 7

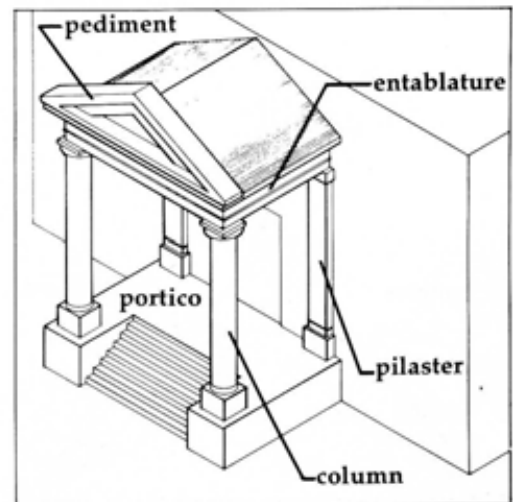


Figure 8

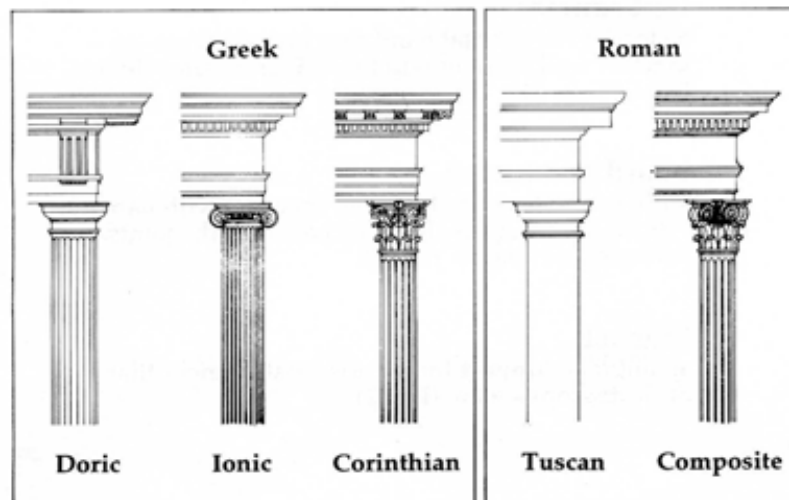


Figure 10

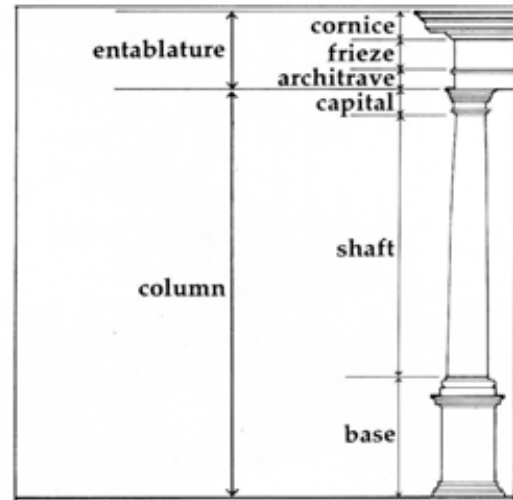


Figure 9

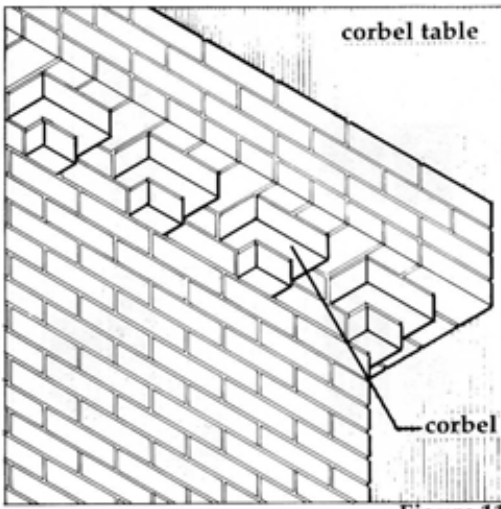


Figure 11

column

an upright post, usually a tapered cylinder, used for support or decoration; in classical architecture a column consists of a base, shaft and capital (Figs. 8, 9 and 10)

corbel

a masonry unit or series of masonry units that progressively step out from a supporting wall or column; creates a shelf or bracket to support overhanging masonry walls or corbel tables, the bases of arches, ornamental elements, etc. (Fig. 11)

corbel table

a projecting line of masonry or belt courses supported by corbels (Fig. 11)

cornice

a horizontal, projecting decorative moulding along the top of a wall or building, or the top portion of an entablature (Fig. 9)

crenellation

a series of square indentations in a parapet giving a castle-like appearance (Fig. 33)

cupola

a small domed structure on top of a roof or larger dome (Fig. 12)

curtain wall

a non-loadbearing, prefabricated exterior cladding system usually consisting of steel or masonry spandrel panels and glazing (window) panels attached to a structural frame of steel or concrete (Fig. 31)

dome

a roof structure in the shape of a portion of a sphere (Fig. 12)

door

barrier in a wall opening that swings open to a space beyond the opening (Fig. 13)

dormer

a roofed projection from a sloping roof often with a window (Fig. 2)

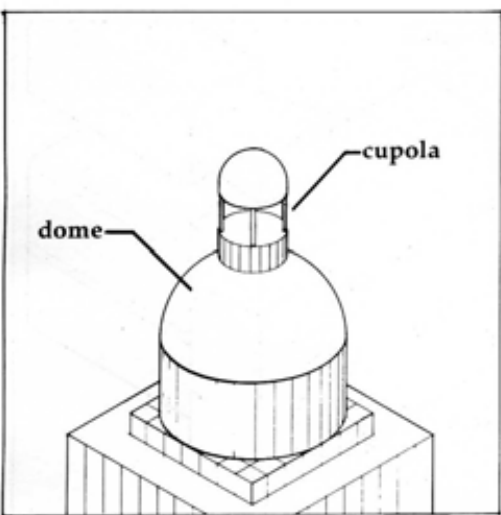


Figure 12

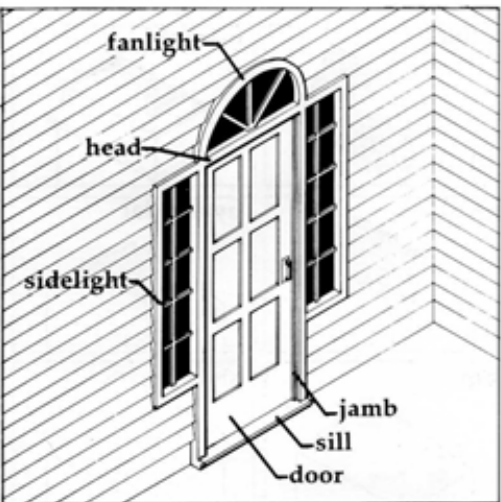


Figure 13

double-hung window

a window type with two sashes arranged vertically that opens by sliding the upper sash down or the lower sash up (Fig. 14)

dovetail joint

a joint in cabinetry and square log construction, consisting of interlocking 'V'-shaped cuts (Fig. 15)

eaves

the part of a sloping roof that overhangs a wall (Fig. 2)

Elizabethan Revival

the post-1900 revival of an earlier English style of architecture named after Elizabeth I (1533-1603), and typified by large, mullioned, rectangular windows, bay windows and half-timbering

elevation

the exterior face of a building (includes front, side, and back walls)

entablature

the upper horizontal part of a Classical order, consisting of the cornice, frieze and architrave; similar to a beam (Figs. 8 and 9)

façade

the exterior face or presentable front of a building (Fig. 22)

fanlight

a semi-circular window over a door with radiating bars (or muntins) resembling a fan (Fig. 13)

finial

an ornament at the top of a roof gable, spire or other architectural feature (Fig. 5)

frieze

the central band in a classical entablature above the architrave and below the cornice; or often a decorative band running under the cornice of an interior or exterior wall (Fig. 9)

gable

the triangular upper portion of a wall formed by the slopes of a pitched roof

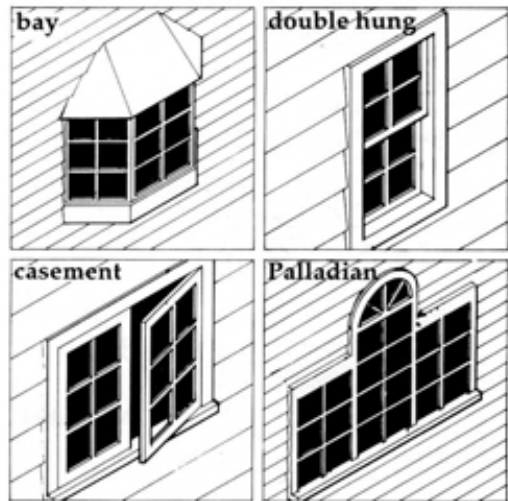


Figure 14

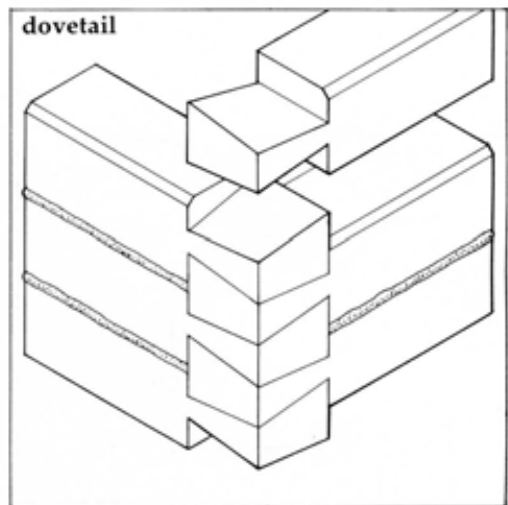


Figure 15

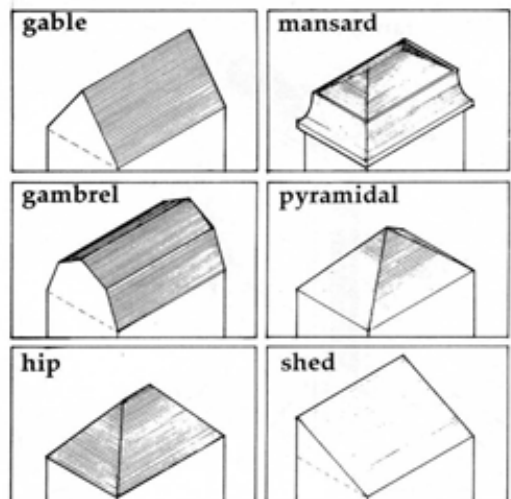


Figure 16



Figure 17

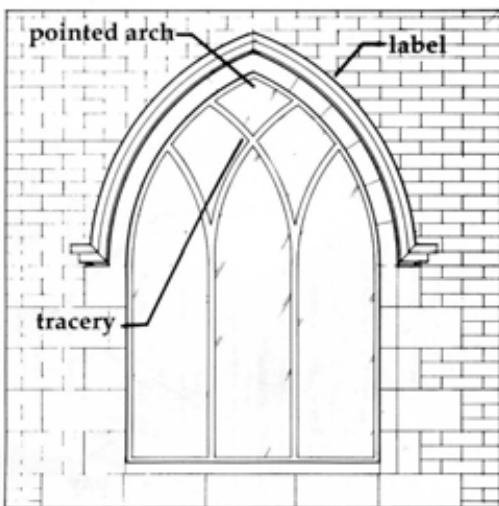


Figure 18

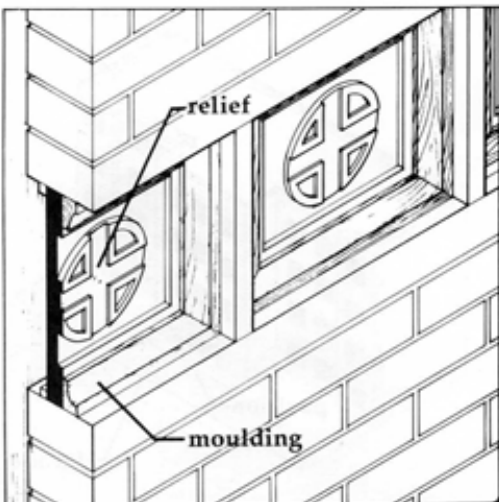


Figure 19

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

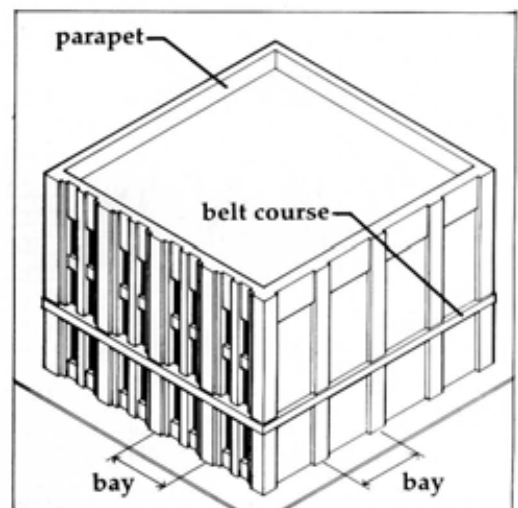


Figure 21

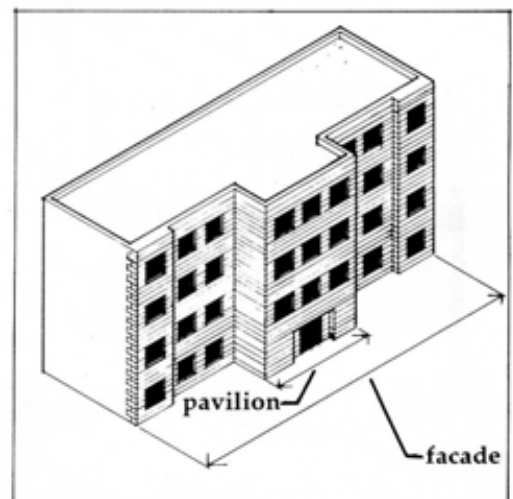


Figure 22

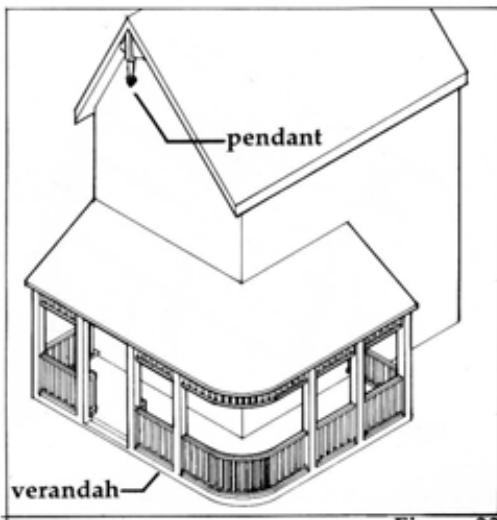


Figure 23

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

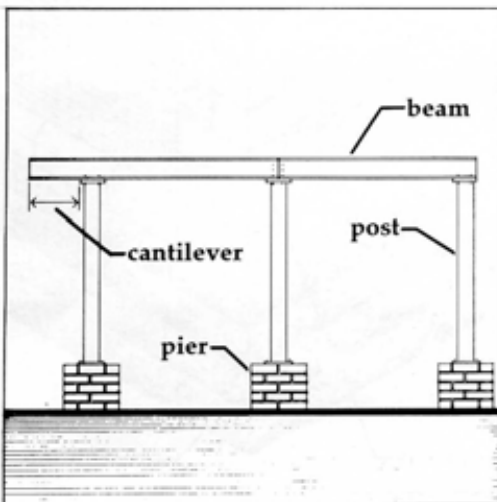


Figure 24

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)

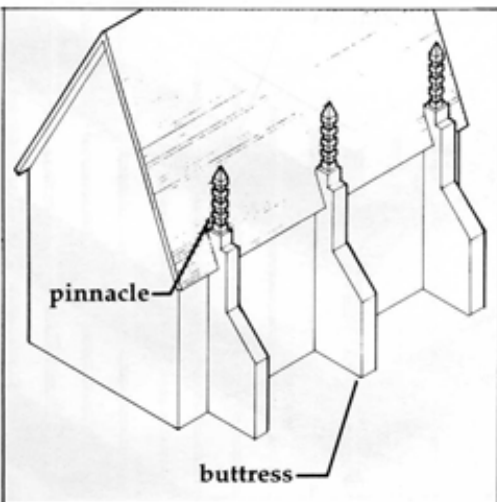


Figure 25

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

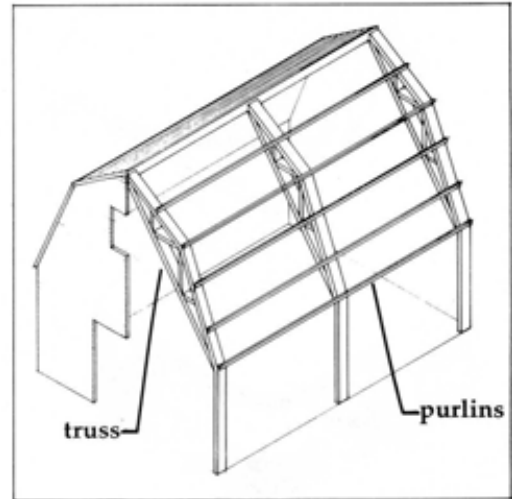


Figure 26

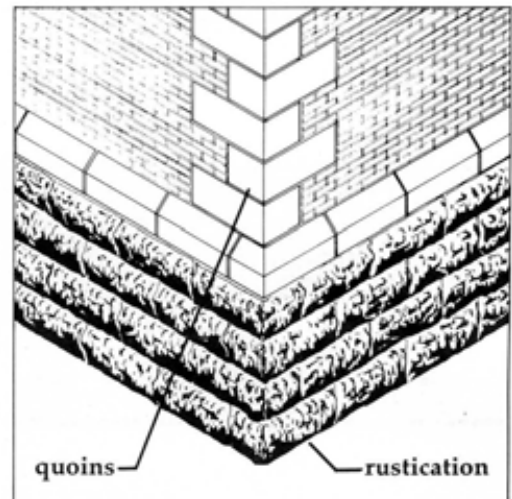


Figure 27

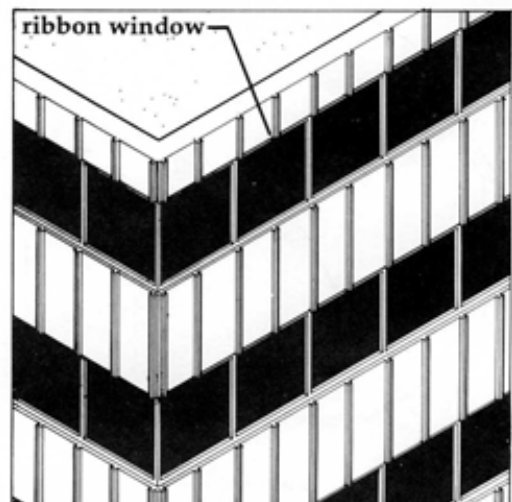


Figure 28

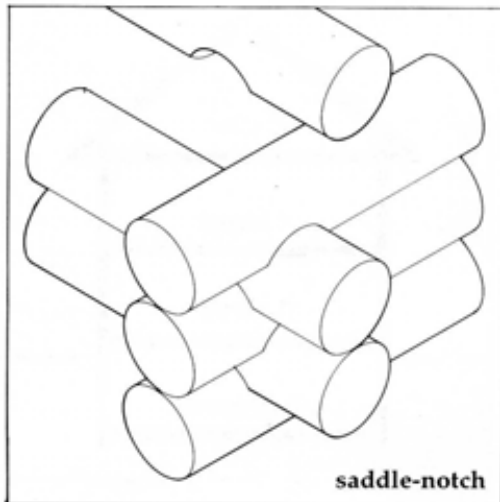


Figure 29

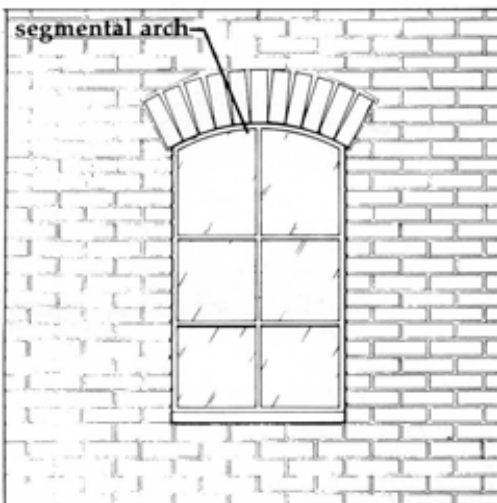


Figure 30

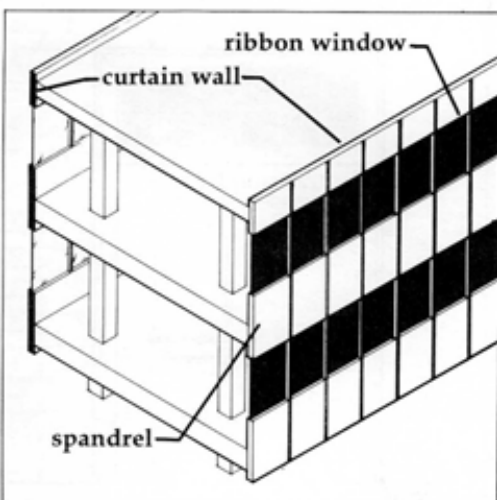


Figure 31

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)

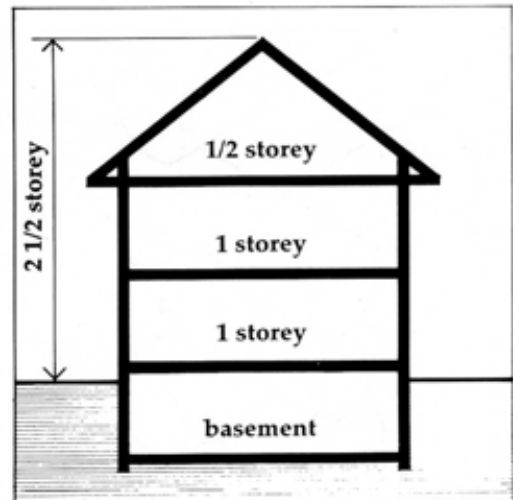


Figure 32

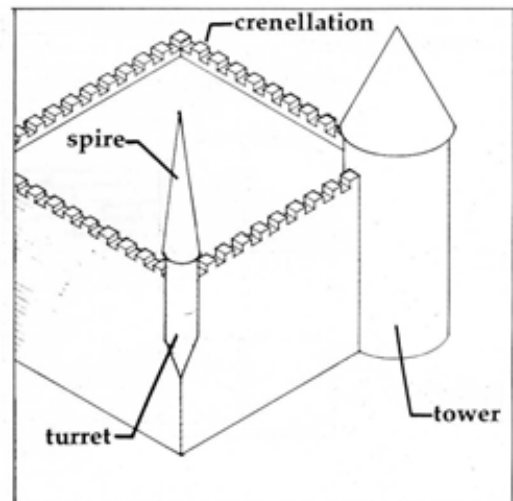


Figure 33

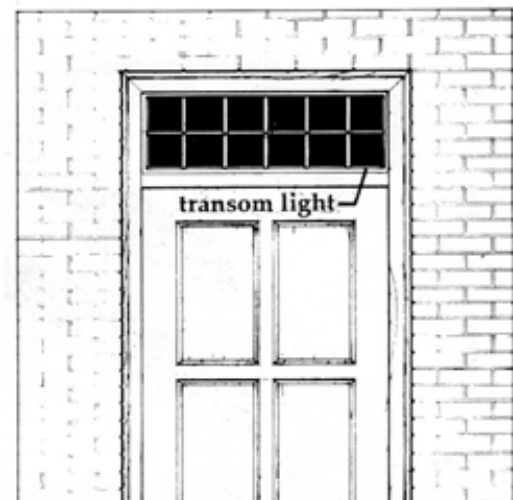


Figure 34

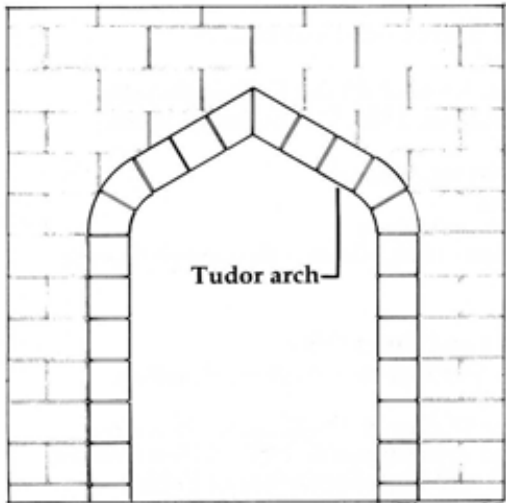


Figure 35

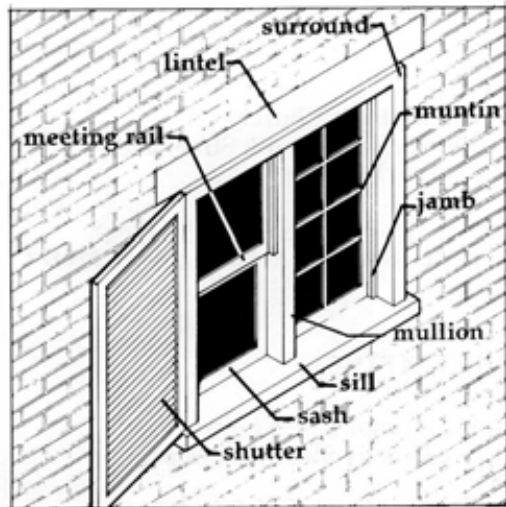


Figure 36

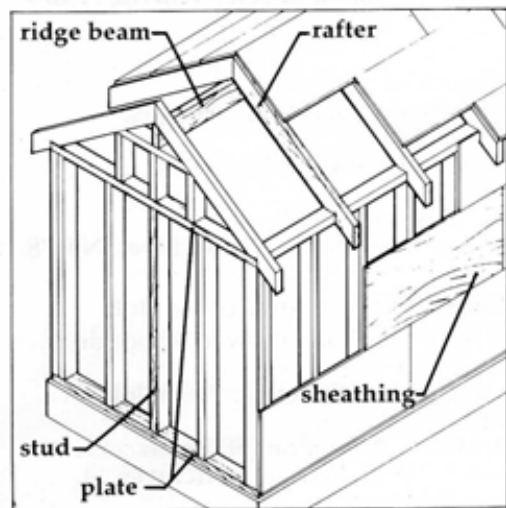


Figure 37

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 dimensioned 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

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

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

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

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

-
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

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

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

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

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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Early Architecture of Portage la Prairie, 1983.

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Building Theme Studies:

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