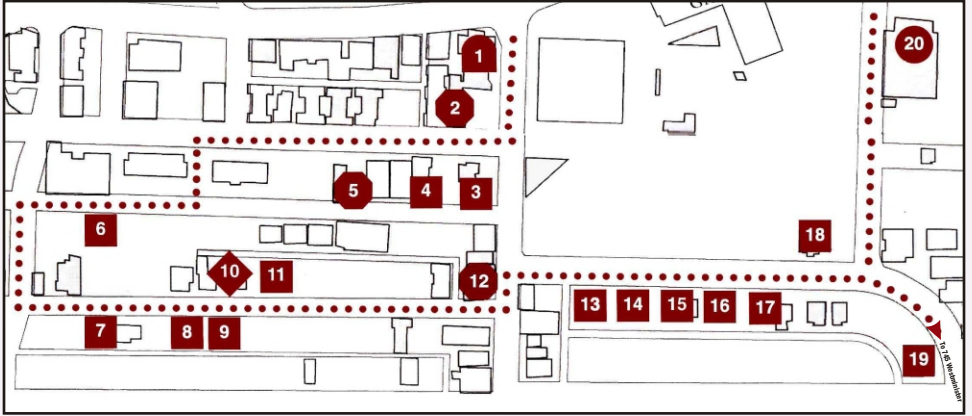


Take a stroll through West Broadway.

The following has been taken from the West Broadway Walking Tour brochure, sponsored by the City of Winnipeg, the WBDC and the West Broadway BIZ. The complete brochure is available at the Liberal Party office at 635 Broadway.



#1 All Saints Anglican Church, 499 Broadway Northwood & Chivers, 1926 *Gothic Revival*

The original building on this site was a green painted wooden structure, known as the Garrison Church which stood from 1885-1926. This solid stone structure of an English Gothic-revival style parish church stands prominently in its place on the corner of Broadway and Osborne. Over the years it has undergone several additions, some of which have been sensitive to the original design such as the south transept. The rough Tyndall stone gives the church a sense of permanence at an important intersection.



#2 St. Elmo Apartment, 177 Colony Street, 1915 *Neo-Georgian*

Although this central corridor plan, three story apartment building gives the impression of Neo-Georgian style, the cornice work and brackets are not typical, nor does the building feature a hip roof. In fact, these features are distinctive to the Queen Anne style. The street façade is articulated by contrasting red brick and light coloured concrete lintels while the rear of the building is common sand brick coloured and lacks decoration.

#3 Wilson House (Klinic Community Centre), 545 Broadway JHG Russell, 1904

Queen Anne

This two and a half story Queen Anne Revival style home was originally built for Robert R. Wilson of Campbell Brothers and Wilson company, a wholesale grocery franchise. At the time it was built, the estimated cost was well over \$9,000. Clad with copper ornamentation, the large corner tower, hipped roof, cross gables, bay and veranda, this home is exemplary of the style. In 1948, the home was

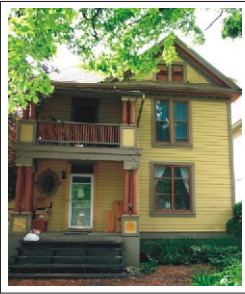
converted into office space due to the increasing commercialization of West Broadway area. It is probably best known because of the Klinic Community Health Centre which inhabited the building from 1973-present.



#4 John C. Scott House, 200 Colony Street, 1905

Queen Anne

This house was built by furniture maker John C. Scott. The exterior of the home is finished with tongue and groove wooden siding with emphasis given to the veranda and window framing. It was attached to a warehouse addition circa 1907. The warehouse was originally built for furniture manufacturing, later becoming a fur storage facility and then Fineberg Slipper Company. The house and its warehouse are being preserved as a single family dwelling with designs of developing it as a bed and breakfast.



#5 Bay View Apartments, 182 Colony Street, 1950

Modern

This textbook case of Modern Chicago School style is evident through strong verticality, and expressed through pilasters of the same colour brick as the rest of the building.

Ornamentation is limited to the roof line and central door. Windows to the individual suites are left unadorned giving the building an austere presence. This apartment was built to replace a mansion that once stood along the Colony Creek.



#6 252 Good Street, 1904

Queen Anne

This house was most likely the home of William Cross, a contractor and coppersmith who also owned a tin shop on Balmoral Street at the turn of the century. At first glance this home appears to be like many of the other houses of the Queen Anne Style in the area, however, it is the only example of pressed metal ornamentation in the West Broadway neighbourhood. The pediments and cornice are done in the pressed metal that is painted silver, an interesting example of the type of homes which were once standing on Good Street.



#7 256 Balmoral Street, 1904

Neo-Georgian

This small one story single family residence is not typical to the area. It is dwarfed by much larger homes on either side. The shingled hipped roof featuring a cross gable, and a centre hall plan are typical of the Georgian cottage. The house was originally built for an accountant Edwin Godfrey Parker who worked for the Bank of Ottawa.



#8 250 Balmoral Street, 1905

Queen Anne

Originally it was the home of James A. McDiarmid from 1905-1925; he was a general contractor and part of the McDiarmid Lumber family. It is fortunate that there are still some buildings in the area that have been preserved as well as this one. This house, in the popular Queen Anne Style, boasts a centre hall plan and an attractive asymmetry in both the floor plan and front façade. The rusticated stone foundation is another feature that adds distinct character to this home. The roof features include a cross gable and a lantern dormer.

#9 240 Balmoral Street, 1901

Queen Anne

The Hickie family, Martha and her two sons, were first to own the property; they were clerks with the CNR and early post offices. This narrow Queen Anne revival home has a side hall plan which has an interesting later addition of a vestibule. One unique feature of this home is an attractive stained glass window that can be found on the second floor which creates a handsome focal point. Cross gables, variations in window sizes, and overall asymmetry in both the façade and plan, make the Queen Anne style quite evident.



#10 239 Balmoral Street, 1902

Queen Anne/Tudor

This Queen Anne building is an early example of a multi-family residence. The duplex's exterior is done in a uniform brick pattern and is strongly symmetrical. The roof's gable-eared ends and strong right angle of the gables identify the house as Tudor. The entrances to the residences are centralized in the building, but the plans for each residence are side hall. The porch is shared by both occupants.

#11 235 Balmoral Street, 1903

Queen Anne

David J. Scott, a government customs officer and surveyor, was the first owner of this home. This quaint Queen Anne revival home utilizes a side hall plan. The façade contains original mill work on the veranda and cross gables. Unfortunately, the decorative brackets from underneath the overhang have been replaced or gone missing.



#12 Lyndhurst Apartments 181 Balmoral Street, 1912
Neo-Georgian

West Broadway boasts many fine apartment blocks; the Lyndhurst is categorically Georgian. The symmetrical plan is obvious, and includes an interior courtyard. Other strong Georgian characteristics include a powerful keystone above the main recessed entrance as well as a contrasting colour scheme between the red brick, stone, and concrete lintels and sills. In its early years, these spacious apartments housed dentists and middle management persons who needed home style accommodation during Winnipeg's boom years from 1902-1915.

#13 114 Balmoral Street, 1907

Neo-Georgian

This house was built for Reverend Clarence MacKinnon, pastor of the Westminster Presbyterian Church on Notre Dame Avenue. The conservative Neo-Georgian home revolves around a central hall plan which can be reflected in the symmetry of the structure. The corner quoins on the building are typical of the Neo-Georgian style. Unfortunately, the front entrance has undergone a renovation which was unsympathetic to the building's original style, yet its grand structure remains.



#14 Chevrier Residence, 104 & 106 Balmoral Street, 1915

Modern/Chicago School

Both of these houses were built for the same family, so it is not surprising that the structures are a very similar Wrightian or Prairie School style. Each home features projecting low pitched roofs, blocky masses on porches and chimneys, and stress horizontally through bands separating the first and second floors. Eduor Chevrier lived in 104, next door to his mother at 106 Balmoral.



#15 98 Balmoral Street, 1910

Queen Anne

This is another fine example of a home which leans toward the Queen Anne style with its oval windows and asymmetry. However, the low pitched roof and the blocky masses are indicative of the Prairie School. For those beautiful summer evenings, a veranda wraps around one side of the house adding a lovely front façade.

#16 86 Balmoral Street, 1915

Queen Anne/Tudor

Thomas A Van Vliet, the President of the Winnipeg Saddlery Co. Ltd., lived in this Tudor Revival style home. Crossing gables, the straight line half timbering on gable ends and the colour contrast in the timberings, and other materials are what make this an excellent example of Tudor Revival. This particular type of timber construction was similar to the cosmopolitan style S. McLure was constructing in Vancouver at the time.



#17 82 Balmoral Street, 1910

Queen Anne

This elegant example of the Queen Anne style home was first inhabited by judge Hubert A. Robson. Predominant features include an asymmetrical plan and elevations, contrasting material colours, and an oval window on the second floor. A veranda wraps around the corner of the building with a more private second floor balcony above.

#18 William E. Millner House, 51 Balmoral Street - G.W. Ford, 1909

Queen Anne

Little is known about G.W. Ford, the contractor of this building other than he was an active in the building trade from 1906-1915. This beautifully designed home cost William Millner eight thousand dollars. As the director of the Maple Leaf Company and member of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, he must have wanted to make a strong statement about his position in the community. Built in the Queen Anne style, this house is characterized by gambrel roofs, flared eaves, spacious verandas, and four distinct sides. The rusticated stone foundation was also common to homes in the area. The house now stands as a solitary figure since the Great West Life Assurance Company expansion.





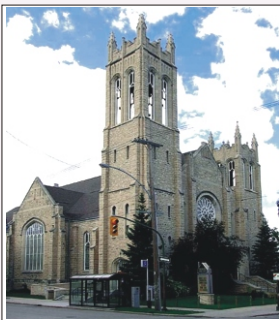
#19 42 Balmoral Street, 1910
Neo-Georgian / Chicago School

Although this house is somewhat eclectic, it is predominately Neo-Georgian. This style is expressed mainly through the colour contrast between the red brick and concrete lintels and sills. Whereas, the roof line creates a strong sense of horizontality with its large overhangs, dormer windows and absence of bracketing, all suggesting a reference to the Chicago School. The wooden verandah is highly decorated with columns and stone footing, again referring to the Neo-Georgian style.

#20 Granite Curling Club, 22 Mostyn Place

J. Chisholm and Son, 1912, Smith, Carter, Searle & Associates, 1959
Queen Anne/Tudor

The Granite Curling Club is a very important piece of Winnipeg's history as it is the city's oldest remaining curling club, and still a very notable gathering place. The building is composed of a Tudor style framed clubhouse and an arching half story rink. The six curling sheets are spanned by trusses carried to the ground on steel columns faced with brick. In 1955 the first artificial ice was installed which allowed members to play all year round. This invention made the rink more popular, and in 1959 the Granite Room and an expanded kitchen offered more space and luxury for the curlers.



Not Shown on Map

745 Westminster Avenue, 1910-1912 - J.H.G. Russell
English Gothic Revival

The Beaux-Art/English Gothic style is well represented in Russell's large and ornate church built in the auditorium type plan. Advances in engineering and building materials allowed for the construction of buildings as large as this at a more affordable price. The job of building the church fell upon general contractors Saul and Irish. They used cast iron and steel I-beams for the skeleton. The walls and buttresses are of uneven, coursed rough cut stone, while the exterior staircases, coping, window accents and buttress caps have a smooth finish. The front façade displays an impressive rose window. The total cost of the church was \$158,604.