



521 BROADWAY

ALL SAINTS ANGLICAN CHURCH

City of Winnipeg
Historical Buildings and Resources Committee
Researcher: M. Peterson
July 2017

These buildings embody the following heritage values as described in the *Historical Resources By-law*, 55/2014 (consolidated update July 13, 2016):

- (a) This stone structure was completed in 1926, a modern facility built by one of the City's oldest Anglican Parishes and illustrative of the continuing expansion and evolution of churches in Winnipeg in the 20th century;
- (b) The Parish of All Saints has been an integral part of Winnipeg's history since its formation in 1883;
- (c) The church building is an excellent example of the Modern or Late Gothic Revival style;
- (d) The brick and stone superstructure is structurally supported by a system of hollow tiles between concrete joists, an unusual system of the period;
- (e) Sitting on a busy intersection, the church is an integral part of an important district streetscape; and
- (f) The building's façades have not been severely altered.

521 BROADWAY – ALL SAINTS ANGLICAN CHURCH

All Saints' stands for a proper dual recognition of the relationship between God and man, and between man and his brother, and when we get this our problems will, in a large measure, be solved.

Reverend Canon Walter M. Loucks¹

The history of Western Canadian Anglicanism begins in the Selkirk Settlement, the region's first permanent, sedentary and agrarian-based community (located along the river in what became West Kildonan).² Named after its benefactor, Lord Selkirk, these first European pioneers of the prairies were promised a new life, free land and the quick establishment of their church. Many of the original settlers hailed from Helmsdale, Sutherlandshire where they were devout members of the Church of Scotland (Presbyterian). They were promised the establishment of a church upon their arrival – one of the deciding factors in their move from Scotland between 1812 and 1815. However, they still had no church or minister when Lord Selkirk visited the colony in 1817.³ Although Selkirk made land arrangements for a church and school at this time, it wouldn't be until September 1851 that a Presbyterian minister, Reverend John Black (1818-1882), arrived and began Presbyterian services.

But the settlers were not without Protestant leadership. Anglican minister Reverend John West (Plate 1) arrived in the colony in October 1820 under the auspices of the Church Missionary Society and the Hudson's Bay Company. Two years later the Church Mission House (Plate 2) was constructed near the southeast corner of the present-day St. John's Cathedral Cemetery (east of the intersection of Main Street and Anderson Avenue), a burial ground that had been established by the Selkirk Settlers in 1812 and part of the original church land set aside by Lord Selkirk.⁴

¹ Canon Loucks, rector of All Saints Church, speaking at the building's 40th anniversary celebration, 1924. Quoted in Manitoba Free Press, February 18, 1924, p. 2.

² M. Peterson, "201 John Black Avenue – Kildonan Presbyterian Church," report for the City of Winnipeg Historical Buildings Committee, June 1992, p. 1.

³ M.E. McBeth, The Story of Kildonan Presbyterian Church, 1851-1951 (Winnipeg, MB: Unknown, 1951), pp. 3-4.

⁴ Information from the St. John's Cathedral website, www.stjohnscathedral.ca. Until the completion of Kildonan Presbyterian Church in 1854, the Anglican clergy also ministered to the Presbyterian adherents in the Settlement.

In 1833, a new Anglican church building was completed, on the site of the present-day structure (135 Anderson Avenue). It became the first Anglican Cathedral in Western Canada shortly after the arrival and consecration of the first Bishop of Rupert's Land, the Right Reverend David Anderson (1814-1884), in 1849 and took its place as the Mother Church for Western Canadian Anglicanism.⁵

As the area that became downtown Winnipeg began to populate, the residents also began clamouring for churches in the various sects. The Holy Trinity Anglican congregation organized in 1867 and on November 4, 1868, held its first services in its new church at the corner of Portage Avenue and Garry Street, which would be replaced by the present structure at the corner of Donald Street and Graham Avenue in the July of 1884 (Plate 3).

Prior to the completion of this magnificent edifice, however, the Bishop of the Diocese of Rupert's Land chose to divide the congregation's boundaries by creating two new congregations, St. George's to the north (their first church building was located at the corner of Bannatyne Avenue and Isabel Street) and All Saints to the west and south.⁶

The new congregation at All Saints moved very quickly, led by Charles J. Brydges, the Hudson's Bay Company's land commissioner who had arrived in 1879 (Plate 4).⁷ A Building Fund was organized to take donations⁸ and by early in 1884, the papers began speculating when the new structure would be ready of occupation. The first service at the fine wood frame church with seating for 450⁹ took place on Friday, February 15, 1884 (Plates 5-7).

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ Manitoba Free Press, November 12, 1883, p. 1.

⁷ "Brydges, Charles John," in Dictionary of Canadian Biography, Vol. XI (1881-1890), online edition.

⁸ James B. Hartman, "The Churches of Early Winnipeg" in Manitoba History, No. 45, Spring/Summer 2003. The congregation also started an organ fund and when it organized a benefit quilt and table scarf raffle, an anonymous letter to a local paper called in "illegal" and "immoral".

⁹ Ibid.

Known locally as the Garrison Church because of its close ties to the Royal Canadian Dragoons (later Lord Strathcona's Horse) whose barracks were located nearby on Broadway (immediately west of the Legislative Building – Plate 8), the congregation grew rapidly. In 1906, an addition was built to the church¹⁰ and in 1910; a school building/parish hall was constructed just north of the church (Plate 9).¹¹ This school was enlarged with a one-storey addition to its south side in 1924, formally opened in October.¹²

Shortly after completion, the congregation and its buildings became a central figure in the City's development plans for the area. As early as 1919, City officials began looking at the possibility of creating a grand boulevard running south from Portage Avenue to the Legislative Building that was under construction. "Victory Memorial Mall", today's Memorial Boulevard, was planned as a 40.3-metre wide street.¹³ But the process of acquiring land for The Mall was difficult and time consuming and it wasn't until the fall of 1925 that the All Saints congregation was approached by the City to negotiate the sale of the church's property on what would become the northeast corner of Broadway and Osborne Street (Plate 10).

Negotiations throughout the winter were difficult – the church asking for compensation for both the land and part of the cost of construction for a new church. At one point, one City Alderman even suggested reducing property tax exemptions to all congregations because of the negotiations.¹⁴ An agreement was finally reached on April 12, 1926 whereby the City paid the congregation \$103,000¹⁵ for its property and deeded two vacant lots on the northwest corner of Broadway and Osborne Street (estimated to be worth \$10,000) for their new structure.¹⁶

¹⁰ City of Winnipeg Building Permit (below as BP), #2043/1906. Cost of construction was \$2,500.

¹¹ BP #2505/1910. Cost of construction was \$9,500. Manitoba Free Press, June 16, 1910, p. 22. The congregation also announced in 1910 that a new \$50,000 church structure was to be built "as soon as possible."

¹² BP #851/1924. The 14.3 x 7.0-metre addition cost \$4,000. Manitoba Free Press, October 18, 1924, p. 23.

¹³ B. Cherney, "Winnipeg Cenotaph controversy – women's club wanted a permanent memorial to the fallen," Part 1, in Winnipeg Real Estate News, November 20, 2009.

¹⁴ Manitoba Free Press, January 16, 1926, p. 6 and April 20, 1926, p. 3.

¹⁵ According to one internet site that utilizes Consumer Price Index figures (<http://www.in2013dollars.com>), this amount would be equal to \$1.4-million in 2017 dollars.

¹⁶ Manitoba Free Press, April 13, 1926, p. 8.

Once again, the congregation moved quickly, plans were prepared, tenders called by late May and work began in June and included the demolition of the old school, refitting a portion of the old church “to be used in the work of the parish”,¹⁷ laying the cornerstone for the new church on September 25th¹⁸ and building the new edifice (Plates 11-13).¹⁹

The dedicatory service was held on December 23, 1926 and many articles and furnishings from the original church were brought over to the new building, including stained glass windows, pews, altar rail, candle sticks and crosses.²⁰ The Casavant Frères organ that had been installed in the old church in 1917 was also brought over and is still in use (Plate 14).²¹

STYLE

All Saints Church is an excellent example of the Modern or Late Gothic Revival style which rose in popularity after 1900 as a reaction to the highly ornamented buildings of the earlier Gothic Revival style. The newer version opted for much simpler silhouettes and subdued ornamentation, in the words of one author, “a calm, disciplined monumentality.”²²

Flat surfaces were preferred; buildings were often long, low symmetrical masses embellished with crenellated towers and the distinctive pointed arch of the Gothic style. Construction material was monochromatic, usually brick or stone, again a departure from the multi-hued façades of the Gothic Revival style. Inspiration for the detailing of the new style was found in the English Perpendicular Gothic design of the 15th century. Because Modern Gothic found widespread expression on the campuses of many North American universities, it has also been

¹⁷ Manitoba Free Press, September 22, 1926, p. 1.

¹⁸ Manitoba Free Press, September 25, 1926, p. 6.

¹⁹ Manitoba Free Press, April 21, 1926, p. 10, May 27, 1926, p. 4 and June 19, 1926, p. 4.

²⁰ All Saints Anglican Church website, <http://allsaints.mb.ca/history>.

²¹ J. B. Hartman, op. cit. Music was an important part of services at All Saints from the beginning.

²² L. Maitland et al., A Guide to Canadian Architectural Styles (Peterborough, ON: Broadview Press Ltd., 1992), p. 166.

referred to as Collegiate Gothic.²³ Many of the original buildings at the University of Manitoba's Fort Garry campus were designed in this style as were many of the early 20th century church buildings of the Presbyterian and Methodist congregations in Winnipeg.

CONSTRUCTION

A City of Winnipeg permit was taken out in 1926 for \$120,000 for a stone and brick church building measuring approximately 29.3 x 34.5 metres.²⁴ Contemporary reports described a nave 17.2 x 31.7 metres with side aisles and a seating capacity of 750.²⁵

The church runs east and west and is structurally supported by a system of hollow tiles between concrete joists (see Appendix I for additional construction information).²⁶ Ground floor walls are 50.8 centimetres thick.²⁷

In 1952, a new connecting structure was built between the Parish Hall and the church, costing \$35,000 to complete (Plate 15). It includes a partial second floor which held a caretaker's suite.²⁸

Connected to the church building at its northwest corner is the Parish Hall, constructed in 1964-1965 of reinforced concrete and stone. It measures 12.4 x 28.4 meters by 9.3 metres high and includes a full basement and mezzanine.²⁹

²³ Ibid., p. 166; and Identifying Architectural Styles in Manitoba (Winnipeg, MB: Manitoba Culture, Heritage and Citizenship, Historic Resources Branch, 1991), p. 20.

²⁴ BP #2089/1926.

²⁵ Manitoba Free Press, September 25, 1926, p. 6.

²⁶ City of Winnipeg Assessment Record, Roll No. 12091476000. Below as AR.

²⁷ Architect's Plans #2089/1926, "Ground Floor Plans."

²⁸ AR.

²⁹ Ibid.

DESIGN

The building, clad in rough-cut Manitoba limestone with smooth stone accenting is designed in a crucifix form with north-south crossing wings at the east end (Plate 16). The exterior is different than the original drawings, most significantly the planned tower in the southwest corner that was never constructed (Plates 17 and 18).

The building's main façades, north and south, feature triplet pointed arch window openings in wide smooth stone surrounds on the one-storey portion, divided by modest buttresses (Plates 19 and 20). Above the modest sloped roof the stone walls are interrupted by triplet clerestory windows of similar design and finish. The south façade includes the main entrance with its stepped roofline and entrance atop a flight of stairs (Plate 21). The gable ends of the south and north cross wings hold large, pointed arch windows with ornate wooden tracery (Plate 22) and a small wooden door is located at the west end of the north wing (Plate 23).

The east facing gable end, looking onto Osborne Street, holds a similar pointed arched window to the cross wings and the steeply pitched roof is finished with a stone Celtic cross (Plate 24). The west end features a smaller window opening, no cross and a pointed arched door (Plate 25).

The Parish Hall attached to the 1926 church is a concrete and stone clad structure with main west and south façades. The west façade featured the entrance (Plate 26) and the south includes narrow rectilinear window openings divided by cross-shaped mullions and separated by thin concrete elements with pointed vertical ends and sunken landscaping to increase light to the basement (Plates 27 and 28).

INTERIOR

As designed, the church's basement held the furnace room, ladies' vestry and organ chamber. The main floor included the spacious nave with side aisles, Lady Chapel (northeast corner), raised chancel/sanctuary, the organ and Rector's Vestry (Plate 15).

One of the church's most important interior elements is its stained glass (Plates 29), one of North America's largest collections of pieces designed by the company founded by renowned British artist, craftsman and author William Morris (1834-1896).³⁰

One of the many interesting interior elements is the church's bell. Although the tower, originally designed for the southwest corner, was never built, the actual bell exists, located near the Lady Chapel in the structures southeast corner with an interior pull rope. Military flags, colours and ensigns hang on the north and south sides of the nave, highlighting the Parish's long connection to the local military.

Today, much of the interior, its finishes, arrangements and layouts of the church building have been preserved (Plates 30-35).

The small 1952 addition on the northwest corner included a partial second floor originally used as a caretaker's suite (now vacant – Plate 36).

The 1964 hall has also seen limited alteration in the main floor hall/kitchen space (Plates 37); the basement is divided into small classrooms.

INTEGRITY

The building stands on its original site and appears to be in good structural condition for its age. The modern addition to the building's northwest corner, does not seriously impact on the original design.

³⁰

William Morris Society in the United States website, www.morrissociety.org/morris/bio-salmon.html; *Winnipeg Tribune*, June 15, 1928, p. 8 and "Lipsett, Louis James," in *Dictionary of Canadian Biography*, Vol. XIV (1911-1920), online edition, 2017. One of important windows is the Lipsett Memorial Window, designed by architect C.W.U. Chivers and dedicated in 1928. It was installed to honour Major-General Louis James Lipsett (1874-1918), who arrived in Winnipeg in 1911 to command the Lord Strathcona Horse and was killed in battle as a senior officer in the Canadian Expeditionary Force during World War I.

STREETSCAPE

The church has occupied and defined a corner of this busy intersection for many decades (Plate 38).

ARCHITECT/CONTRACTORS

Architects for the church were the Winnipeg firm of Northwood and Chivers. Major George W. Northwood (1876-1959) came to Winnipeg in 1905 as a graduate of McGill University; Brigadier Major Cyril W.U. Chivers (1879-1969) had arrived in the city in 1898. Both were distinguished World War I veterans and formed their partnership after the fighting had ended (see Appendix II for more biographical information).³¹ They were responsible for many fine public and private structures in the city and have been given 20 points by the Historical Buildings and Resources Committee.

Contractor for the 1926 church was local builder James McDiarmid (1855-1934) who also designed many structures in the city and has been given 10 points by the Historical Buildings and Resources Committee (see Appendix III for biographical information).

George A. Stewart (1922-1994), designed the 1960s Parish Hall (see Appendix IV for biographical information). He has been given 10 points by the Historical Buildings and Resources Committee.

PERSON/INSTITUTION

The congregation celebrated its 125 anniversary in 2008, making it one of Winnipeg and Western Canada's oldest Anglican congregations.

³¹ Winnipeg Free Press, December 15, 1959 and August 11, 1969; and Winnipeg Telegram, December 15, 1959.

The church on Broadway now actually houses two other parishes beyond All Saints: Saint Benedict's Table and St. Andrews Anglican Mission (Sudanese Community Church). As well, Agape Table operates a breakfast and soup kitchen five mornings a week in the church hall.³²

EVENT

There is no known significant historic event connected with this building.

CONTEXT

This structure was built in the mid-1920s, a period of reduced economic growth when less construction activity was occurring. The congregation, faced with a forced move, negotiated an agreement whereby the City of Winnipeg paid them for their property and provided land for their new church. It allowed them to build a modern facility that continues to serve them and their community today, in the heart of a vibrant, changing neighbourhood (Plate 39).

LANDMARK

Located on a busy intersection, this building would be well known by many Winnipeggers.

³²

Church website, www.allsaints.mb.ca.



APPENDIX I

CITY OF WINNIPEG - Preliminary Report Assessment Record

Building Address: 521 Broadway

Building Name: All Saints Anglican Church

Original Use: church

Current Use: church

Roll No. (Old): 12091476000 (16323-12-1)

RSN: 130067

Legal Description: 1 St. John & 85 St. James, Plan 3774, Block 1, Lots 1/2

Location: Northwest corner Osborne Street

Date of Construction: 1926

Storeys: 1

Heritage Status: **NOMINATED LIST**

Construction Type: Brick and stone

Building Permits (Plans available: [A] Archives; [M] Microfilm; [PPD] Department Storage):

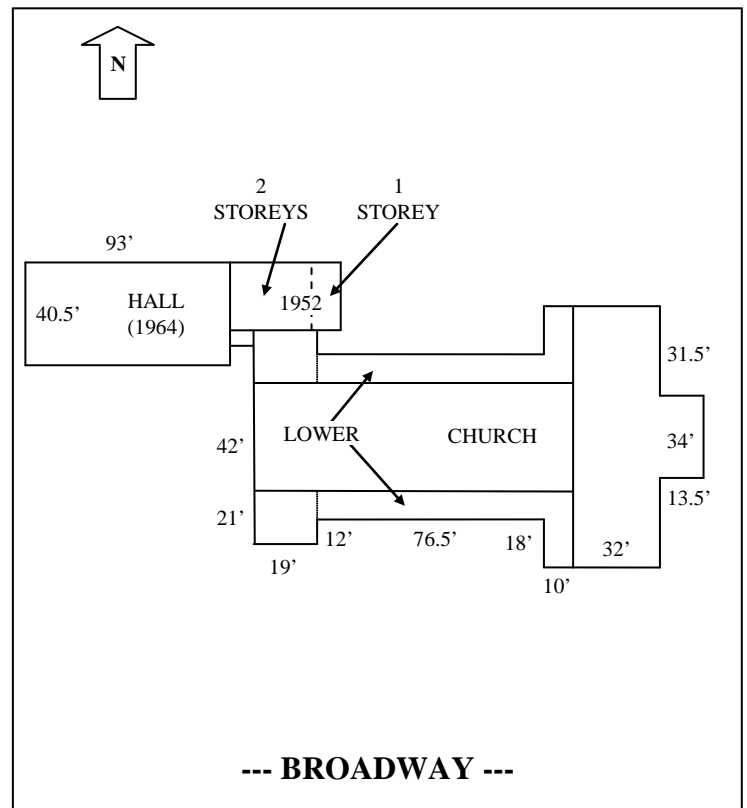
- 2089/1926 \$120,000 (original); 3956/1952 \$35,000 (hall addition); 2110/1964 \$101,501 (parish hall);
4170/1984 \$3,500 (under pinning at front entrance of church)

Information:

- 11' ceilings in basement; 12-30' on main floor
- church support is hollow tile between concrete joists
- original Sunday School/Parish Hall Building addition in 1952 (BP 3956/1952 \$30,000), designed and built by Commonwealth Construction Co., demolished April 1964
- caretaker's suite located at west end of 2nd floor of old Parish Hall building
- 1964 Parish Hall- 40½ x 93 x 30½ with basement and mezzanine – reinforced concrete; designed by George A. Stewart

ARCHITECT: NORTHWOOD & CHIVERS

CONTRACTOR: J. McDIARMID



APPENDIX II

George William Northwood (1876-1959) and Cyril William Upton Chivers (1879-1969)

Major G.W. Northwood was born in 1876 and came to Winnipeg in 1905 as a graduate of McGill University, Montreal, PQ. At the time, he was affiliated with Werner E. Noffke of Ottawa, under the name Northwood and Noffke. For several years, this firm was the corporate architect for the Winnipeg-based Northern (later Northern Crown) Bank and responsible for the design of the company's banks prior to 1912.¹

Shortly after his arrival in the city, Northwood formed a short-lived partnership with William Wallace Blair (1852-1916), an Irish-born designer 24 years his elder. This short-lived partnership, known as Blair and Northwood, lasted only the construction year of 1906. By 1907, the pair was working individually according to the City of Winnipeg Building Permit Ledgers. Northwood continued working alone for over a decade, designing a number of large and small structures. In 1919, Northwood formed a four-year partnership with local architect Raymond Marwood-Elton Carey (1883-1975).

Northwood worked alone after 1922 until 1924 when he joined with fellow World War I veteran, Brigadier Major C.W.U. Chivers, who had briefly worked with Northwood as Northwood Noffke and Chivers in 1905.² Chivers was born on April 11, 1879 at Avebury, Wiltshire, England and completed studies in drafting at the London Polytechnic Institute. He arrived in Winnipeg in 1897 and took a job in the office of local designer S. Frank Peters and a year later was working for George Browne. He was employed as a draftsman for the Canadian Pacific Railway from 1901-1908 and then opened his own architectural office. Chivers served with the First Canadian Mounted Rifles in World War I and returned to Winnipeg and renewed his practice. He was a life member of the Engineers' Institute and a Charter member and fellow of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada. He was an Honourary Life Member of the Manitoba

¹ R.R. Rostecki, "St. John's Telephone Exchange - 405 Burrows Avenue, Winnipeg, Manitoba," report for the City of Winnipeg Historical Buildings Committee, August 1991, p. 17.

² Manitoba Free Press, July 12, 1905, p. 7.

Association of Architects after having served as its president in 1928 and 1940.³ He died in 1969.

Northwood's career also included a seat on the Board of the Manitoba Association of Architects, membership in the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada, and the presidency of the Manitoba Club. He died in 1959.⁴

Northwood and Chivers was an extremely successful partnership that lasted into the 1950s and included Philip M. Casey⁵ and Chivers' son John.

The list of buildings attributed to Northwood and Chivers would include:⁶

Gordon Bell Junior High School, 3 Borrowman Pl. (1925)
William A. Smith House, 111 Park Blvd. (1925)
All Saints Anglican Church, 521 Osborne St. (1926)
Manitoba Cartage Building, 345 Higgins Ave. (1926)
Tuxedo School, 2300 Corydon Ave. (1926)
St. Ignatius Catholic Church, 255 Stafford St. (1928)
Canadian Wheat Board Building, 423 Main St. (1929) – List of Historical Resources
Robert H. Smith School, 500 Kingsway (1929) – demolished 1992
Assiniboine Park Pavilion (1929) – Grade II
Singer Sewing Machine Company building, 424 Portage Ave. (1929)
Imperial Bank, Invermere, B.C. (1929)
Hall Building, Howe Street, Vancouver, B.C. (1929)
Riverbend School for Girls Junior School (Balmoral Hall School), 630 Westminster Ave. (1930)
Canadian General Electric Building, 265 Notre Dame Ave. (1930) – Grade III

³ “Chivers, C.W.U.,” file of the Manitoba Association of Architects; Winnipeg Free Press, August 12, 1969, p. 25; and John Chivers (son), “A History of the Manitoba Association of Architects,” unpublished manuscript, ca.1966, pp. 26-27.

⁴ Winnipeg Free Press, December 15, 1959, p. 38.

⁵ According to Manitoba Association of Architects records, Philip McHugh Casey was born in Winnipeg, March 23, 1923 and graduated from the School of Architecture, University of Manitoba, in 1946. Casey designed the 1960 addition to Government House, Kennedy Street (Winnipeg Free Press, May 21, 1960, p. 5). He died in Halifax, N.S. on September 17, 1977 (Winnipeg Free Press, September 19, 1977, p. 70).

⁶ City of Winnipeg, Historical Buildings & Resources Committee files; author; and Winnipeg Architectural Foundation website, www.winnipegarchitecture.ca, 2013.

Northwood and Chivers designs (continued):

Women's Tribute Memorial Lodge, 200 Woodlawn St. (1931) – Grade II
Queenston School, 245 Queenston St. (1931)
High School, Kenora, Ontario, 1931
Public school, Ninette, Manitoba, 1932
Civic Auditorium, 444 St. Mary Ave. (1932 – member of Board of Design)
Bank of Toronto, 420 Academy Rd. (1934)
Federal Building, 269 Main St. (1935 – member of Board of Design)
T. Eaton Company Department Store, 101st St. at 102nd Ave., Edmonton, AL (1938)
Singer Building, 590 Main St. (1939)
John Deer Plow Co. Office & Warehouse, Livingston St., Yorkton, Saskatchewan, SA (1941)
St. John's Telephone Exchange, 405 Burrows Ave. (1946 addition)
Bank of Montreal, 676 Main Street (1948)
Winnipeg General Hospital, Bannatyne Ave. at Emily St., Maternity Pavilion (1948-1950)
Imperial Bank of Canada, Winnipeg, 1950
Royal Hotel, Flin Flon, MB, major addition (1950)
Bank of Toronto, 215 Portage Ave. (1950-1951) – demolished
Bank of Toronto, 1460 Corydon Ave. (1951)
Assiniboine Gordon Hotel, 1975 Portage Ave. (1951)
Manitoba Medical Service Building, 208 Osborne St. North (1951-1953)
St. Andrew Bobola Roman Catholic Church, 541 Marion St. (1953 – Northwood, Chivers, Chivers & Casey)
Thomas D. McGee Funeral Chapel, 124 Donald St. (1954 – Northwood, Chivers, Chivers & Casey)
Misericordia Hospital, 99 Cornish Ave., addition and nurses' residence (1954-1956 - Northwood, Chivers, Chivers & Casey)
Charleswood Collegiate Institute, 505 Oakdale Dr. (1955-1956 – Northwood, Chivers, Chivers & Casey)
Manitoba Motor League Building, 175 Carlton St. (1956 – Northwood, Chivers & Casey)

APPENDIX III

James McDiarmid

James McDiarmid was born March 9, 1855 at Dunkeld, Perthshire, Scotland and trained with his father in carpentry and stone masonry.¹ At the age of 28, he immigrated with his 22-year-old brother John (1861-1943)² in April 1883 to join their older brother Donald and his family in Poplar Point, Manitoba (who had been farming there since 1880).³

In 1884, James and John moved into Winnipeg, first forming the partnership Murray and McDiarmid with established builder and lumberman George W. Murray. This business lasted until June 1892 and was responsible for the construction of a number of rural railway stations, several Federal Government contracts and several Winnipeg homes. James McDiarmid also began designing buildings by the mid-1890s.

J & J McDiarmid Company was formed in 1892, first concentrating on building homes for clients and as speculative property and a few larger commissions. After 1900, however, their business increased dramatically, both in terms of number of contracts and scale of buildings. Reflective of the increase in business, J. McDiarmid Company Limited was incorporated in 1906⁴ with James McDiarmid and Edward Cass (1849-1932), another long-time local contractor, as equal majority shareholders. Minority shareholders included: Peter Muir (civil engineer); J. M. McFarlane (accountant); Thomas Borgford (bricklayer/contractor); Peter McDiarmid (stone mason/contractor); and John McDiarmid (carpenter/contractor).

¹ Biographical information from: Gordon B. McDiarmid, 2014; M. Baker, Symbol in Stone: The Art and Politics of a Public Building (Winnipeg, MB: Hyperion Press Ltd., 1986), p. 78; Who's Who and Why, 1917-18 (Toronto, ON: International Press Ltd., n.d.), p. 910; B.M. Greene, ed., Who's Who in Canada, 1930-31 (Toronto, ON: International Press Ltd., 1932), p. 1438; Winnipeg Free Press, February 26, 1934, p. 15; and Western Canada Contractor and Builder, Vol. 31, No. 3-4 (March-April 1934), p. 22.

² Main biographical information compiled from: Who's Who and Why, 1917-18, p. 1201; Greene, ed., Who's Who in Canada, 1930-31, p. 1996; Winnipeg Tribune, November 8, 1943, found in: Legislative Library of Manitoba, Manitoba Biography Scrapbooks, #B9, p. 142.

³ A fourth brother, Peter (1857-1915), moved to Poplar Point with his family in 1887.

⁴ Province of Manitoba, The Manitoba Gazette 35, 29 (July 21, 1906), pp. 945-947.

The newly formed company grew quickly on the strength of numerous large contracts with Canadian Pacific Railway for shop facilities and related structures from Fort William, ON to Vancouver, B.C. The provincial government hired the company in 1915 to complete the Legislative and Law Courts buildings after the original contractor, Thomas Kelly, was dismissed.⁵ The McDiarmids also participated in one of the consortia that built the Winnipeg aqueduct.⁶

James McDiarmid was also a co-founder, board member and/or officer of the Winnipeg Building Society (1895), Winnipeg Machinery and Supply Co. (1901), Winnipeg Paint and Glass Co. (1902), Calgary Paint and Glass Co., Edmonton Paint and Glass Co., Winnipeg Construction Co. (1904), and the Marble and Tile Company of Canada (1912).⁷

Among his other activities, McDiarmid was active in curling circles as a bonspiel competitor, a founder and president of the Granite Curling Club, and a president of the Manitoba Curling Association. He collected art, did some amateur painting, and supported the establishment of the Winnipeg Art Gallery (1912) and Winnipeg School of Art (1913). He also was a long-time member of the Winnipeg Public Parks Board and the Playgrounds Commission, the powers of which were transferred to the Parks Board in 1919.⁸ During his terms, which extended from the 1910s to 1931,⁹ McDiarmid was particularly noted for his work on the development of Kildonan Golf Course that opened in 1921 as a public facility. His contributions were recognized through honorary life memberships in both the Winnipeg Art Gallery¹⁰ and Parks Board.¹¹

⁵ M. Baker, op. cit., pp. 78 and 97.

⁶ Winnipeg Construction Association, "Shoal Lake Aqueduct," MANCON Report, pp. 14-16.

⁷ Compiled from Provincial Archives of Manitoba, P3756, File #4, Fonseca, William Gomez da, "Correspondence and Papers, 1853-1908, 1917," including a copy of Rules of the Winnipeg Building Society for 1895; Henderson's Winnipeg Directory, 1902; Who's Who and Why, 1917-18, p. 910; Province of Manitoba, The Manitoba Gazette 33, 35 (August 27, 1904), pp. 632-634; and Province of Manitoba, The Manitoba Gazette 41, 51 (December 21, 1912), pp. 2584-2585.

⁸ City of Winnipeg, City Clerk, Municipal Manual, 1920, p. 32.

⁹ Ibid., 1918-1921, 1927, 1929, 1931. McDiarmid served at least two terms as Parks Board chairman (1919 and 1920) and one as Playgrounds Commission chairman (1920).

¹⁰ Winnipeg Free Press, February 26, 1934, p. 15.

¹¹ City of Winnipeg, City Clerk, Municipal Manual, 1932, p. 43.

James McDiarmid died in 1934 and after the 1943 death of his brother John, steps were initiated to dissolve The J. McDiarmid Co.¹² The firm subsequently gave notice in late 1946 that it intended to surrender its charter.¹³

A partial inventory of James McDiarmid's work includes (*-denotes projects for which McDiarmid was named both architect and contractor):¹⁴

Winnipeg

Broadway Drill Hall, 1884 (demolished)

St. George's Church, Isabel Street & Bannatyne Avenue, 1894 (demolished)

* James Penrose House, 232 Bell Avenue (now 444 Logan Avenue), 1894, Grade III

* St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, 425 Elgin Avenue, 1894-1895 (burned 1968)

Great-West Saddlery Factory/Warehouse, 112-114 Market Avenue, 1898, Grade III

Merrick-Anderson Building & adjoining Donald H. Bain Building, 115 Bannatyne Avenue, 1899-1900, Grade II

Marshall-Wells Warehouse, 123 Bannatyne Avenue, 1900, Grade II

Scott Memorial Orange Hall, 216-218 Princess Street (original design attributed to McDiarmid; final design to Samuel Hooper), 1900-1902¹⁵

Corbett Block, 611-617 Main Street, 1901

* Cleland Block, 705-707 Main Street, 1901 (demolished)

* Taylor Block, 241-245 Main Street, repairs, 1901 (demolished)

Weston Shops, Canadian Pacific Railway, 1903+

Manitoba Hall, 291½-295 Portage Avenue, 1903 (demolished)

Winnipeg Paint and Glass Co. Building, 179 Pioneer Avenue, 1903 (burned 1907)

Sandison Block, 302-306 Main Street, 1904 (demolished)

* Manitoba Builders Supply Co. Storehouse, Point Douglas Avenue, 1904

Point Douglas Church, 95 Macdonald Avenue, 1905

Customs Examining Warehouse, 145 McDermot Avenue, 1908

Winnipeg Paint and Glass Co. Building, 179 Pioneer Avenue, 1908 (demolished)

* Jacob-Crowley Building, 138 Portage Avenue East, 1909

St. Stephen's Presbyterian Church (Elim Chapel), 546 Portage Avenue, 1910

Canada Building, 352 Donald Street, 1910, Grade III

Swift Canadian Co. Building, 312 William Avenue, 1911

Somerset Block, 294 Portage Avenue, addition of upper storeys, 1911

¹² Province of Manitoba, The Manitoba Gazette 74, 10 (March 10, 1945), p. 248.

¹³ Province of Manitoba, The Manitoba Gazette 75, 45 (November 9, 1946), p. 1587.

¹⁴ Drawn from the files of the City of Winnipeg's Heritage Planner; the City's Record of Building Permits; biographical material on James McDiarmid by sources previously quoted; and items in local newspapers and trade journals (i.e., Construction and Western Canada Contractor and Builder).

¹⁵ E. Kisiow and Lisa Murphy, "Scott Memorial Orange Hall, 216-218 Princess Street, Winnipeg, Manitoba," unpublished paper prepared for the Historic Resources Branch, Province of Manitoba, November 1985, pp. 6-7.

James McDiarmid work (continued):

* St. Stephen's House (annex to St. Stephen's Presbyterian Church), 299 Young St., 1911-1912
Cumberland (Nokomis) Block, 344 Cumberland Avenue, 1912
Bank of Ottawa, 363 Main Street, addition, 1912 (demolished)
* Winnipeg Industrial Bureau Exhibition Building, 267 Main Street, addition, 1912-1913
(demolished)
Notre Dame Investment (Commercial) Building, 169 Pioneer Avenue, 1912-1913 (demolished)
Pantages (Playhouse) Theatre, 180 Market Avenue, 1913-1914, Grade II
Dr. C.W. Gordon House, 54 West Gate, 1913, Grade II
Knox Presbyterian (United) Church, 400 Edmonton Street, 1914-1917
Completion of the Manitoba Legislative & Law Courts buildings, Broadway, 1915-1920
Public Press Building, 290 Vaughan Street, 1917, Grade III
Gardener's Cottage, for R.A. Rogers, 64 Nassau Street, 1922 (demolished)
All Saints Anglican Church, 521 Broadway, 1926
Manitoba Telephone System Building, 166 Portage Avenue East, 1930-1931
Science Building, University of Manitoba, Fort Garry campus, 1931-1932

Outside Winnipeg

Participation in construction of the Winnipeg (Shoal Lake) aqueduct in a consortium with J.P.
and J.H. Tremblay and Edward Cass, 1914-1919
Dominion Government Customs House, Calgary, pre-1916
Provincial Court House, Port Arthur, 1923
T. Eaton Co. Department Store, Calgary, 1928-1929
Canadian Pacific Railway roundhouses, machine shops and other facilities, Western Canada
Revillon Building, Edmonton, date unknown
Georgia-Harris Viaduct, Vancouver, date unknown

APPENDIX IV

George A. Stewart¹

George Stewart was born in Boissevain, Manitoba in 1922 and graduated with a B.Arch from the University of Manitoba in 1948. He was awarded, among other prizes, the Manitoba Association of Architects (MAA) Scholarship and the Ralph Hamm Memorial Scholarship. After graduation, he established his own practice which operated until 1970.

From 1970-1982, Stewart worked as the Director of the University of Manitoba, Physical Planning and Design Office. During this time, he designed the Ellis Building, renovated the Buller Biological Laboratories and oversaw several the design and construction of several new buildings. He stayed on at the University until his retirement in 1987.²

He served on the MAA Council and was MAA President in 1958, as well as serving on numerous committees of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada (RAIC). He was appointed as a Fellow of the RAIC in 1966. In 1965, he was appointed to the Winnipeg Better Housing Commission. He passed away in 1994.

A list of his projects would include:³

Southwood Golf Club Clubhouse, 101 Markham Road (1950)
Harrow United Church, 955 Mulvey Avenue (1953)
Fort Garry Public Library, 1360 Pembina Highway (1959 and 2 additional wings, 1967)
Middlechurch Home for the Aged, West St. Paul, MB (1961)
Ebenezer Home for the Aged, Altona, MB (1961-1962)
Fort Garry United Church addition, 800 Point Road (1961)
St. Vital Public Library, 6 Fermor Avenue (1963)
All Saints Anglican Church Parish Hall, 175 Colony Street (1964)
Manitoba Motor League Building addition, 175 Carlton St. (2nd storey, 1965 – demolished)
Charleswood Bethel Mennonite Church, 699 Haney Street (1965)
Ellis Building, 13 Freedman Cres., University of Manitoba (1966 & 1969 addition)

¹ Winnipeg Architecture Foundation, Inc., 2013; and Manitoba Association of Architects (MAA), Architect files.

² MAA, Architect files.

³ Architecture Canada, Vol. 43, No. 7 (July 1966), p. 9; and Winnipeg Free Press, 1950-2000.

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Plate 1 – Reverend John West, no date. (Portrait hanging at St. John's Cathedral, Winnipeg.)



Plate 2 – Reverend West's Church Mission House, built in 1822. (Reproduced from the St. John's Cathedral website, www.stjohnscathedral.ca.)

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Plate 3 – Holy Trinity Anglican Church, 256 Smith Street, rear (east) and south façades as they near completion in 1884. (William Notman & Son photograph courtesy of the Archives of Manitoba, Winnipeg- Churches- Holy Trinity (3)- 9, N1473.)

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Plate 4 – Charles John Brydges (1827-1889), no date. (Dictionary of Canadian Biography, Vol. XI [1881-1890], online edition.)

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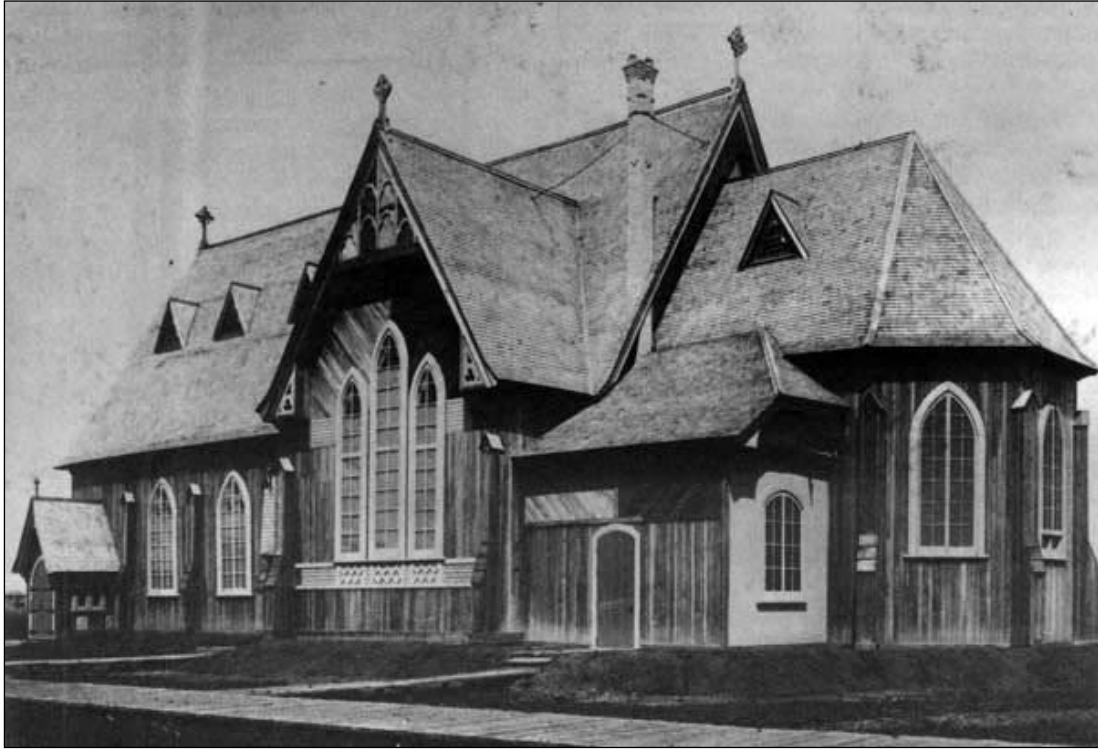


Plate 5 – The original All Saints Anglican Church, Broadway, showing the south side and east end, 1886. ([Archives of Manitoba](#).)

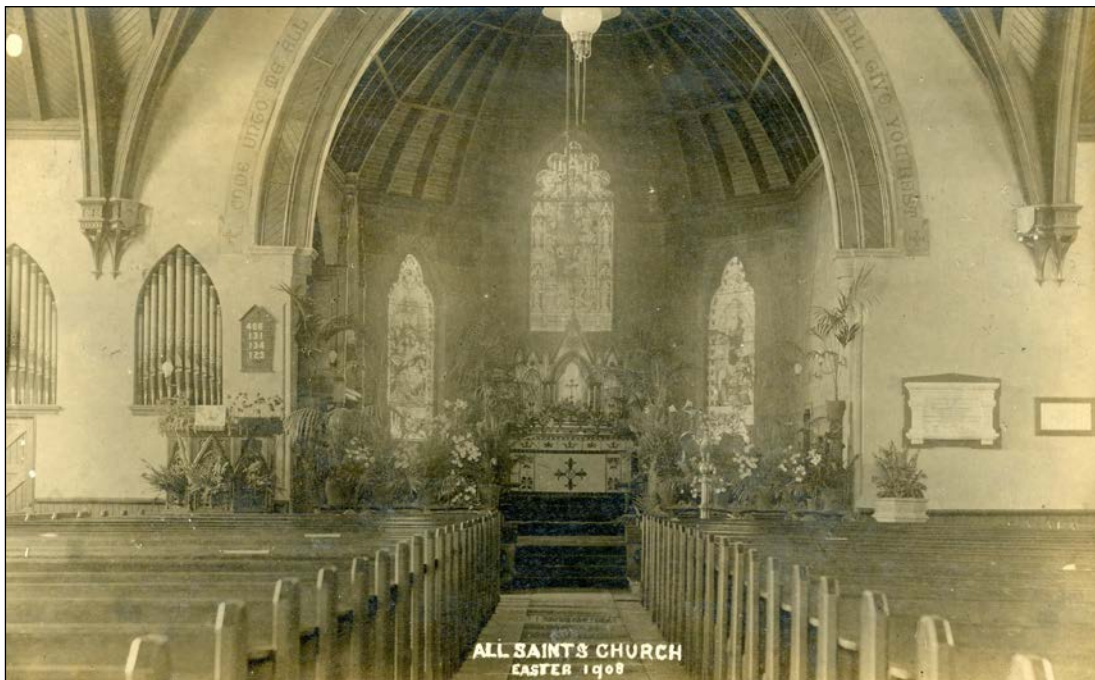


Plate 6 – All Saints Anglican Church, Broadway, Easter 1908. ([City of Winnipeg Library Department](#), Phil Wiwchar Postcard, “wiwchar035”.)

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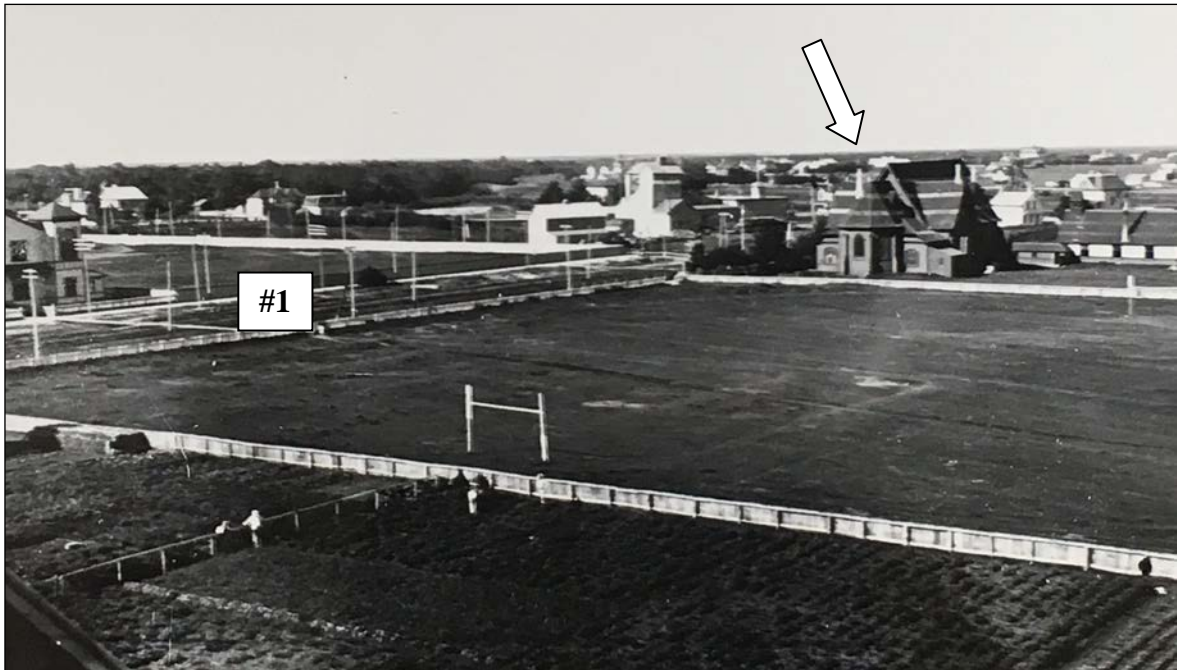


Plate 7 – All Saints Anglican Church (arrow – north and east façades), ca. 1890. Broadway is seen at #1 and Osborne Street does not go further north than Broadway. The Fort Osborne Barracks are just out of the picture, top left. ([Archives of Manitoba, Winnipeg-Churches-All Saints 1- 4, N3417 1890s 1.](#))

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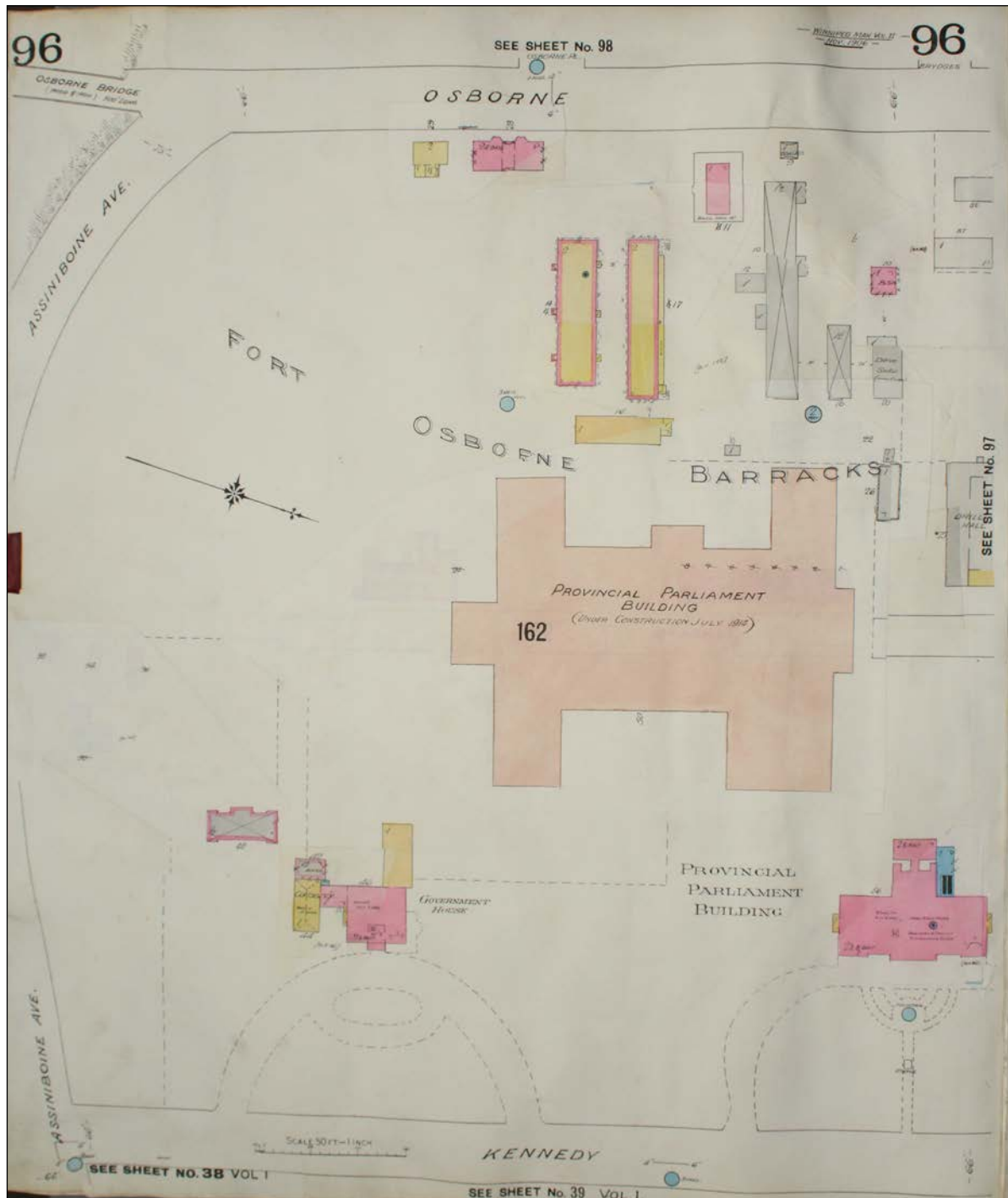


Plate 8 – Fort Osborne Barracks and Manitoba Legislative Building “under construction July 1914”. (City of Winnipeg Fire Atlas, Vol. II, Sheet 96, November 1906 [with updates].)

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Plate 9 – All Saints Anglican Church (right) and Sunday School (left) from the west with Broadway in the right foreground, 1912. The lighter hued portion of the church is the 1906 addition. ([Archives of Manitoba, Winnipeg- Churches- All Saints 1- 12.](#))

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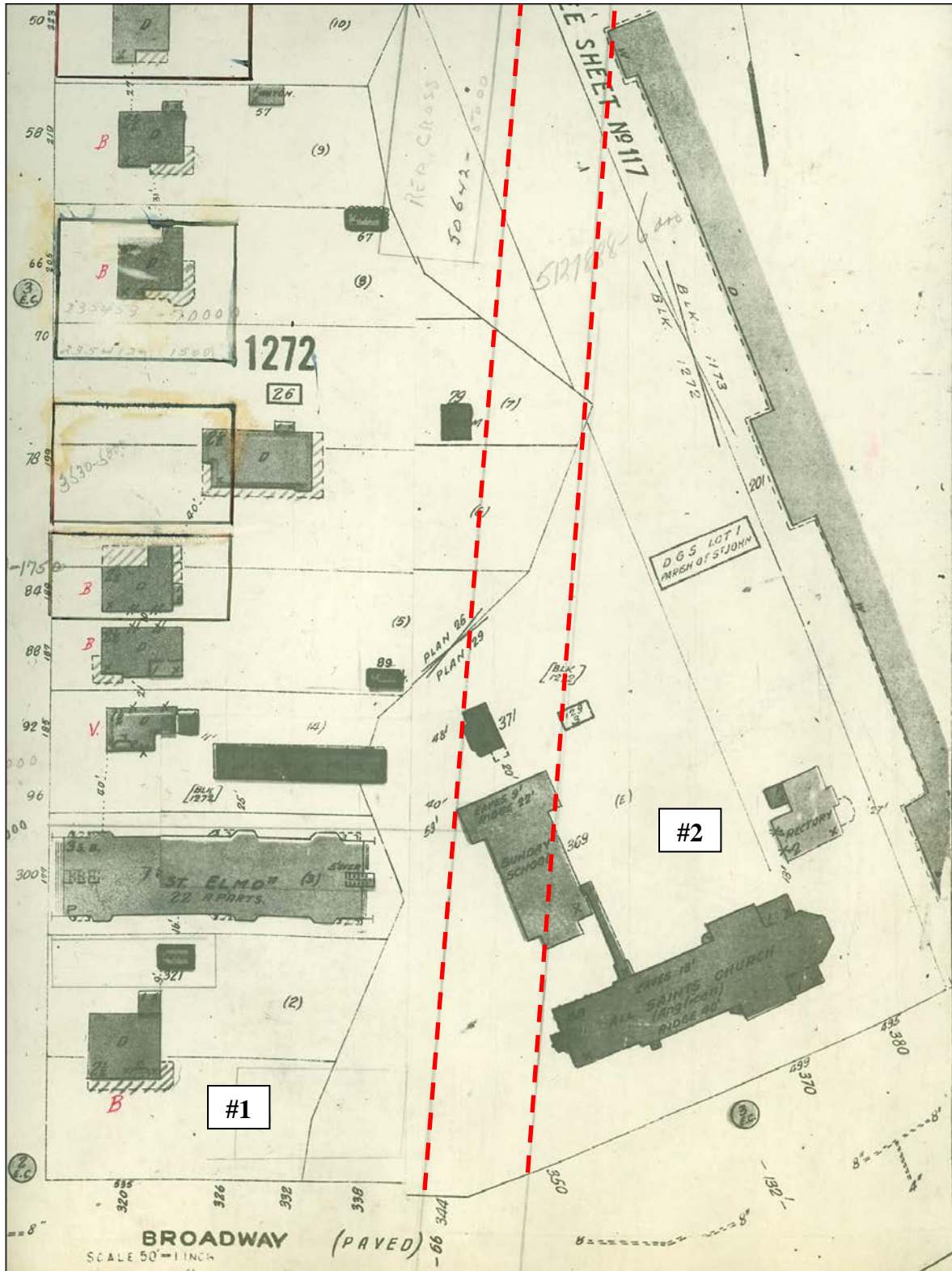


Plate 10 – Broadway at Osborne Street, 1918: #1- Present-day All Saints Church; #2- original church/school and rectory location. Red lines (added) indicate approximate location of the Osborne Street extension. (City of Winnipeg Fire Atlas, Vol. I, Sheet 127, February 1918.)

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Plate 11 – Demolition of the school building (left) and the church (right), 1926. (Courtesy of the Archives of Manitoba, T. Burns Collection #386.)

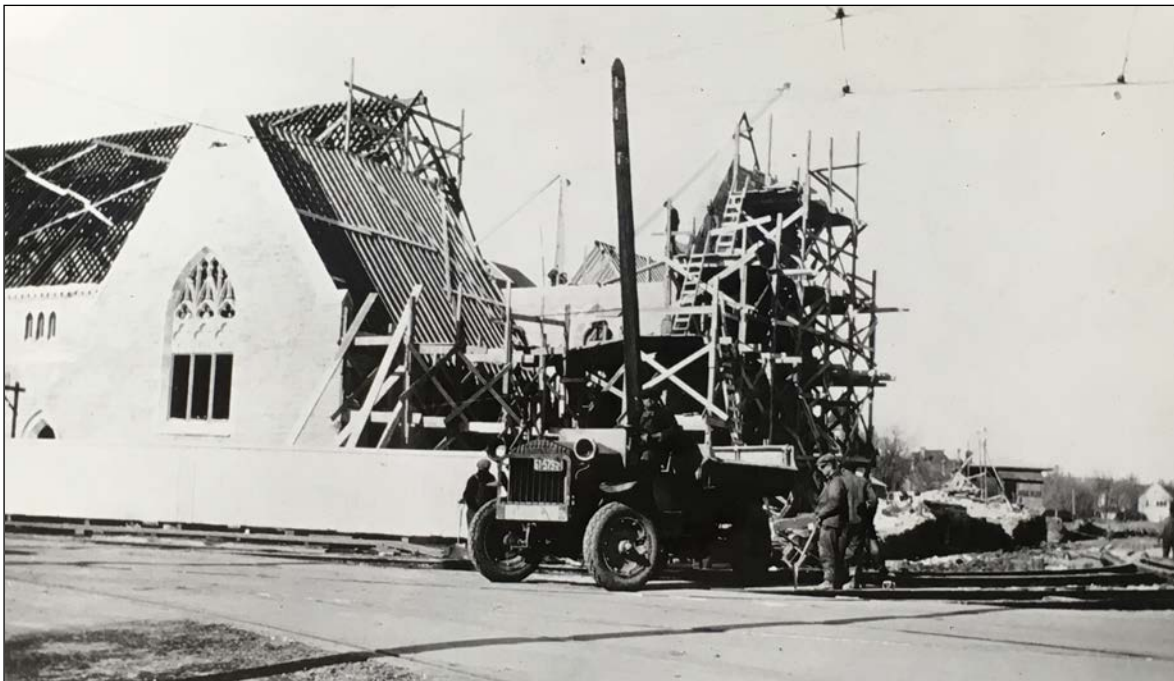


Plate 12 – Construction of All Saints Anglican Church, Broadway at Osborne Street, October 1926. (Archives of Manitoba, Winnipeg- Churches- All Saints 2- 1, N3423.)

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Plate 13 – This picture shows Osborne Street with the original All Saints Church (right) and the present church (left), no date. (Reproduced from All Saints Church website, <http://allsaints.mb.ca/history#Stained>.)

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Plate 14 – All Saints Anglican Church, 521 Broadway, original Casavant Frères organ. (T. Andreoglou, 2017.)

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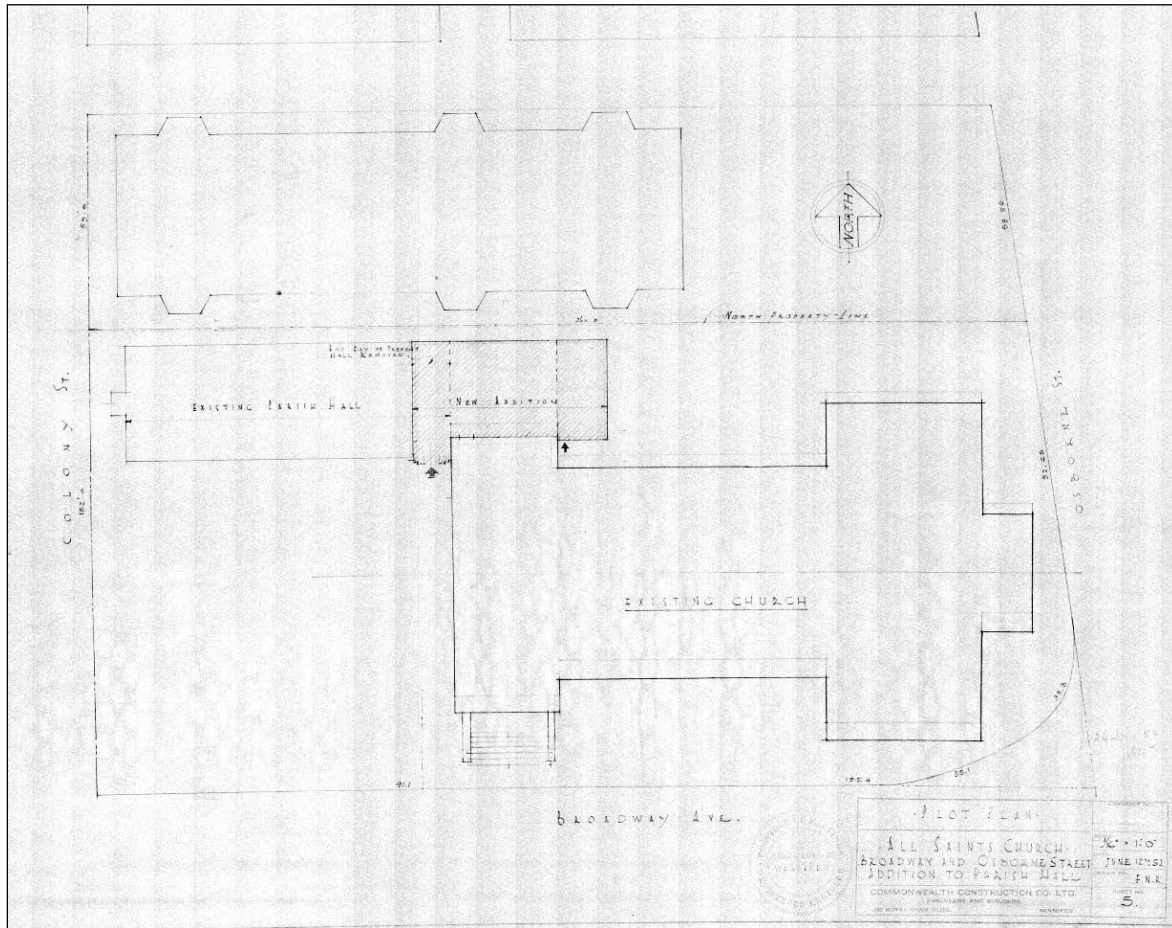


Plate 15 – All Saints Anglican Church, 521 Broadway, Architect’s plans, “Plot Plan,” 1952.
 Note the original hall was built east-west rather than north-south as the 1926 plans show
 (see Plate 16). (City of Winnipeg Planning Department, Plans #3956/1952.)

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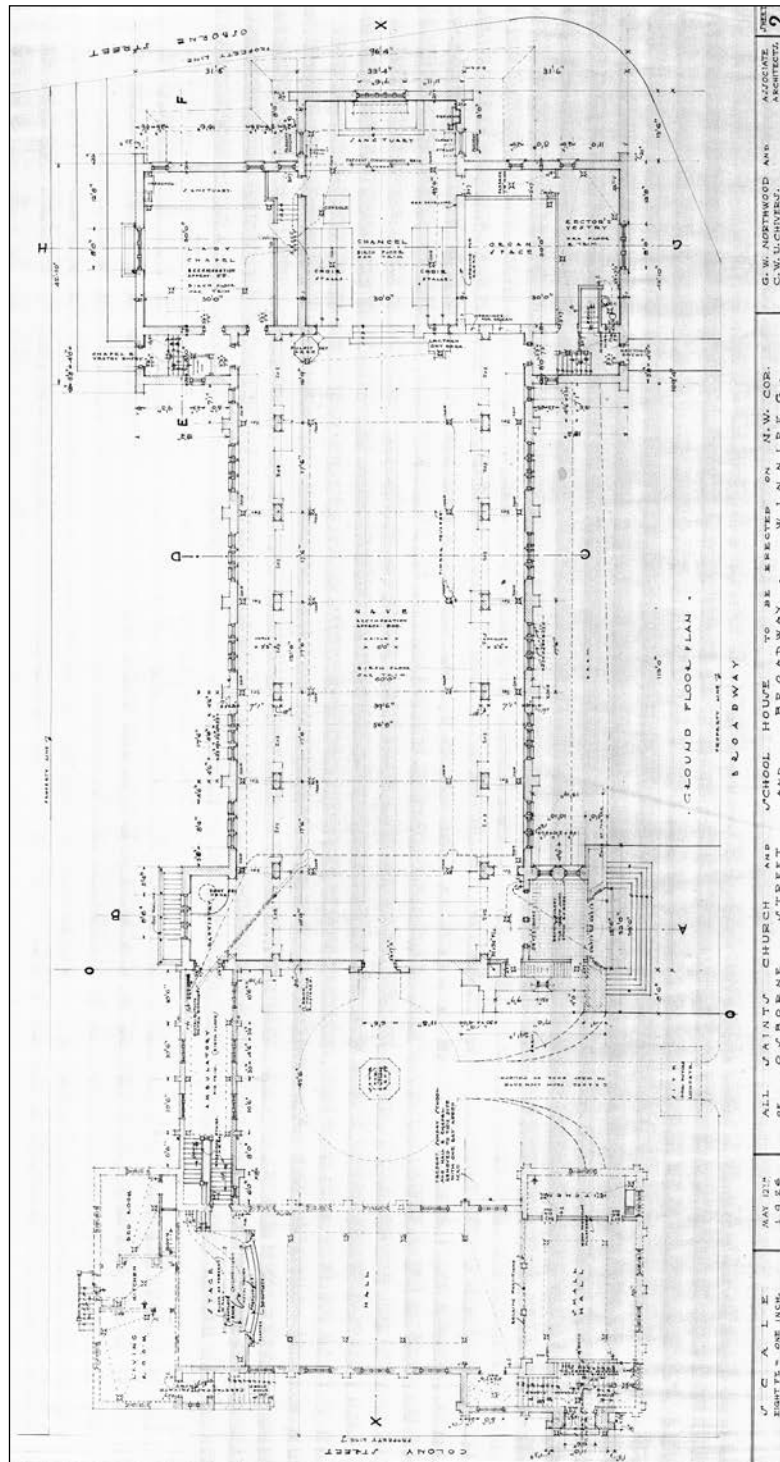


Plate 16 – All Saints Anglican Church, 521 Broadway, Architect’s plans, “Ground Floor Plans,” 1926. Note the planned location for the Church hall to the north of the church. (City of Winnipeg Planning Department, Plans #2089/1926.)

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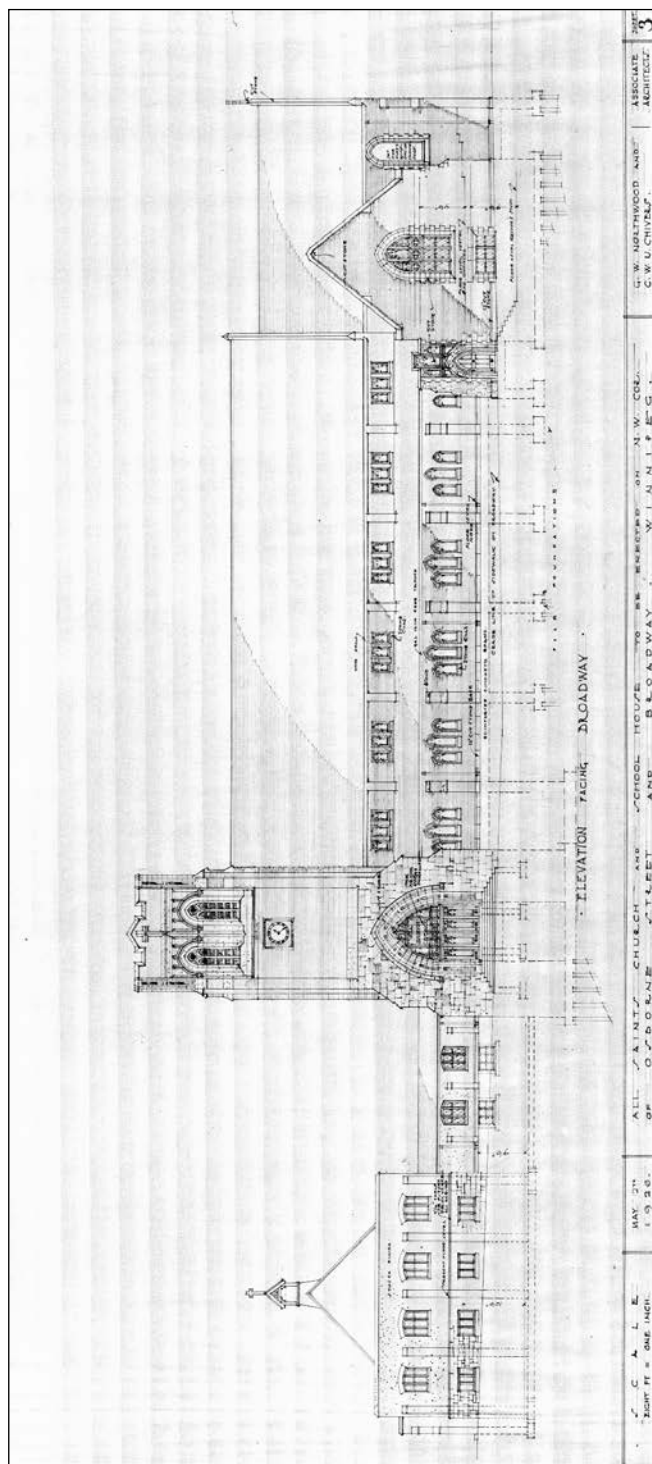


Plate 17 – All Saints Anglican Church, 521 Broadway, Architect’s plans, “Elevation Facing Broadway,” 1926. (City of Winnipeg Planning Department, Plans #2089/1926.)

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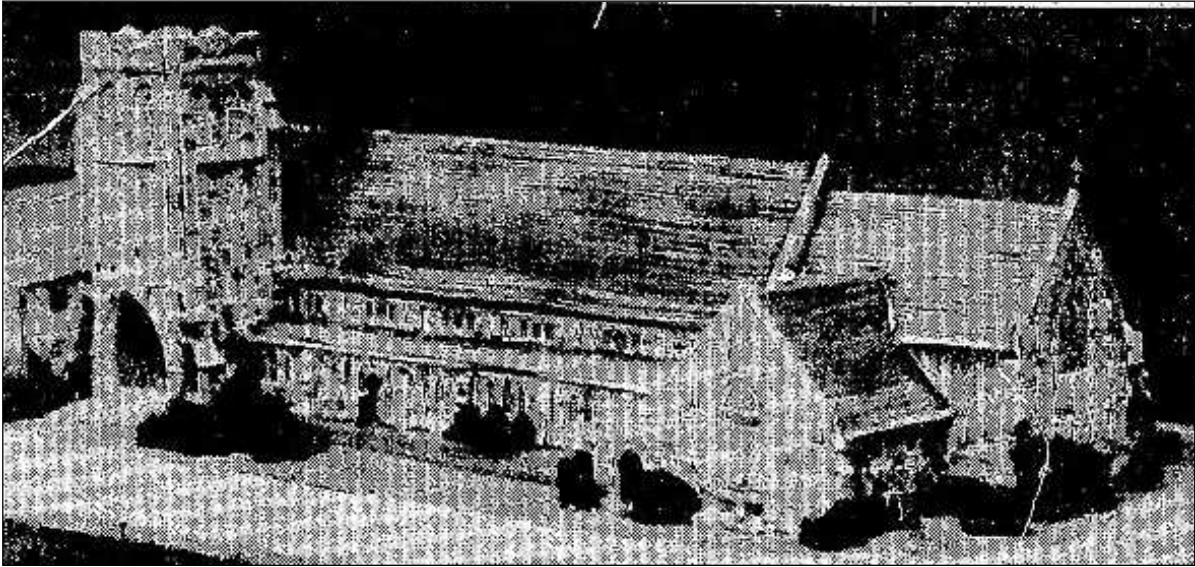


Plate 18 – Original plan for All Saints Anglican Church, 521 Broadway, including corner entrance tower, 1926. (Reproduced from Manitoba Free Press, September 22, 1926, p. 1.)



Plate 19 – All Saints Anglican Church, 521 Broadway, south façade, 2016. (M. Peterson, 2016.)

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Plate 20 – All Saints Anglican Church, 521 Broadway, north façade, 2016. (M. Peterson, 2016.)



Plate 21 – All Saints Anglican Church, 521 Broadway, southwest entrance, 2016. (M. Peterson, 2016.)

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Plate 22 – All Saints Anglican Church, 521 Broadway, south gable end window, 2016. (M. Peterson, 2016.)

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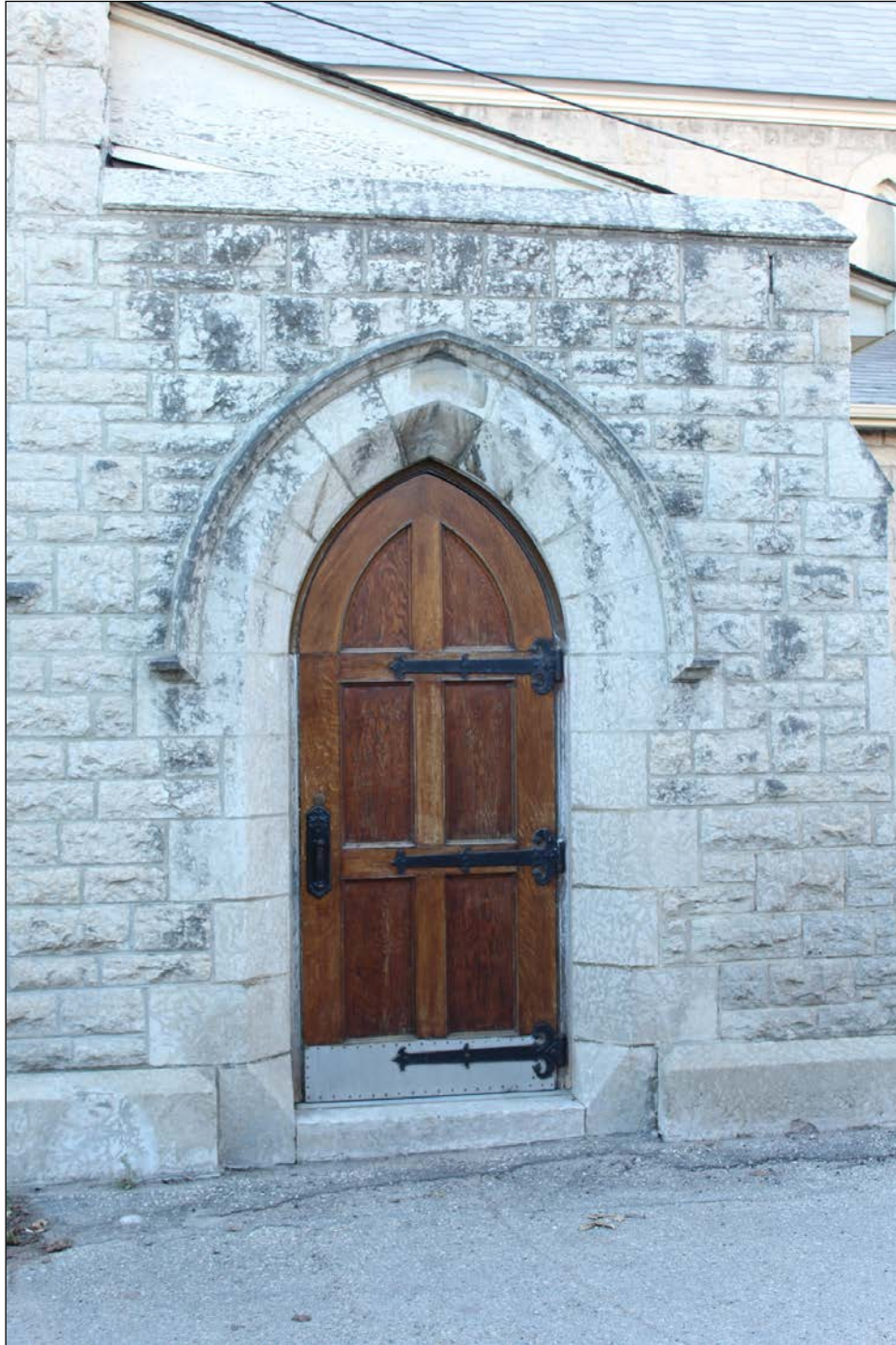


Plate 23 – All Saints Anglican Church, 521 Broadway, north gable end entrance, 2016. (M. Peterson, 2016.)

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Plate 24 – All Saints Anglican Church, 521 Broadway, east façade, 2016. (M. Peterson, 2016.)



Plate 25 – All Saints Anglican Church, 521 Broadway, west façade, 2016. (M. Peterson, 2016.)

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Plate 26 – All Saints Anglican Church Parish Hall, 175 Colony Street, front (west) façade, 2016.
(M. Peterson, 2016.)

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Plate 27 – All Saints Anglican Church Parish Hall, 175 Colony Street, south façade, 2017. (T. Andreoglou, 2017.)

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Plate 28 – All Saints Anglican Church Parish Hall, 175 Colony Street, south façade, 2017. (T. Andreoglou, 2017.)

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Plate 29 – All Saints Anglican Church, 521 Broadway, example of the stained glass, 2017. (T. Andreoglou, 2017.)

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Plate 30 – All Saints Anglican Church, 521 Broadway, west wall of narthex and Broadway entrance, 2017. (T. Andreoglou, 2017.)

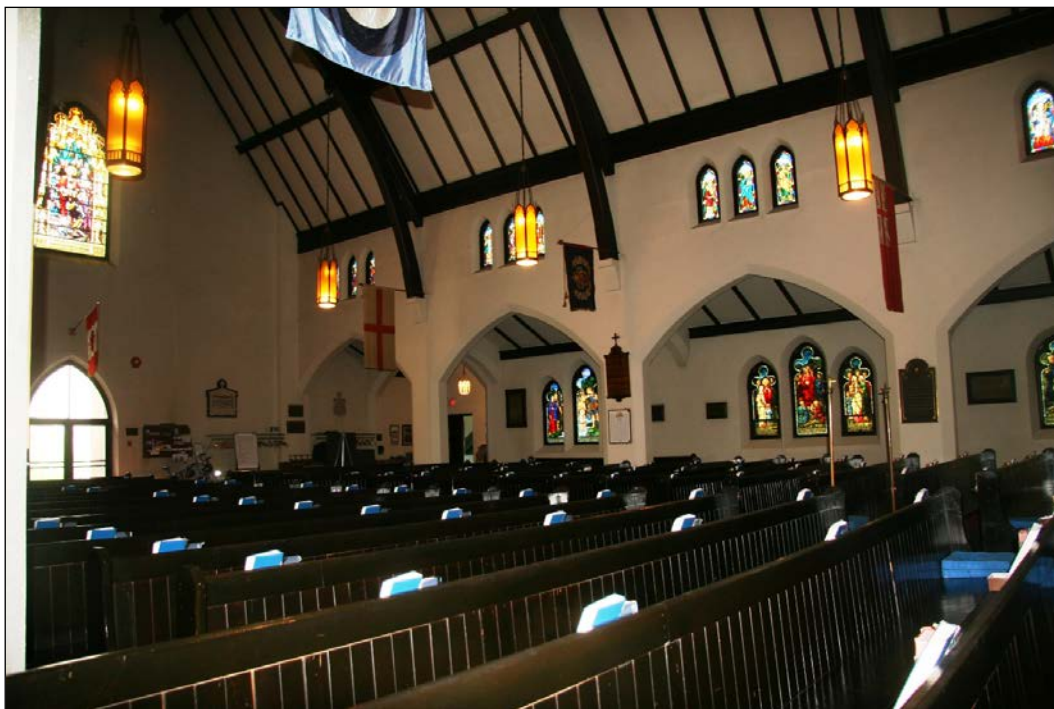


Plate 31 – All Saints Anglican Church, 521 Broadway, nave, 2017. (T. Andreoglou, 2017.)

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Plate 32 – All Saints Anglican Church, 521 Broadway, pulpit, 2017. (T. Andreoglou, 2017.)



Plate 33 – All Saints Anglican Church, 521 Broadway, choir seating on south side of chancel, 2017. (T. Andreoglou, 2017.)

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Plate 34 – All Saints Anglican Church, 521 Broadway, altar, 2017. The brass altar railing came from the original church. (T. Andreoglou, 2017.)



Plate 35 – All Saints Anglican Church, 521 Broadway, Lady Chapel, 2017. Altar, reredos, brass cross and candle sticks were all used in the original church. (T. Andreoglou, 2017.)

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Plate 36 – All Saints Anglican Church, 521 Broadway, second floor residential space, 1952 addition, 2017. (T. Andreoglou, 2017.)



Plate 37 – All Saints Anglican Church, 521 Broadway, main floor, Parish Hall, 2017. (T. Andreoglou, 2017.)

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Plate 38 – All Saints Anglican Church, 521 Broadway, east and south façades, 2016. (M. Peterson, 2016.)

521 BROADWAY – ALL SAINTS ANGLICAN CHURCH

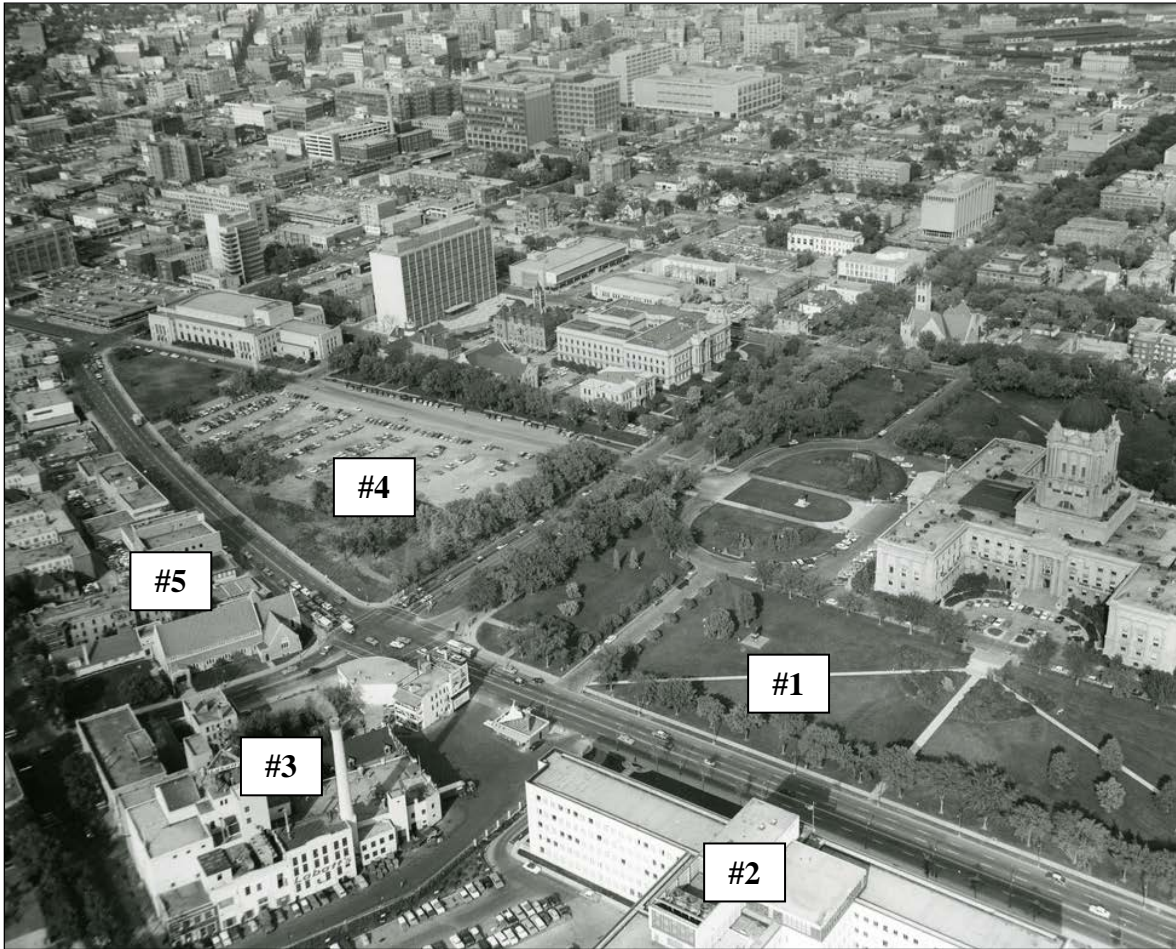


Plate 39 – Aerial photograph of the Legislative Building and surrounds: #1- Former location of the Osborne Barracks; #2- Great West Life Building, 60 Osborne Street (built 1957); #3- Labatt Brewery (formerly Shea's), demolished 1979; #4- Former site of University of Manitoba complex; and #5- All Saints Anglican Church. (University of Manitoba Archives, Winnipeg Tribune Fonds, PC 18, A.81-12, Box 67, Folder 6842, Item 092.)