



147 BANNERMAN AVENUE

ARCHIBALD E. WHITE HOUSE

PREPARED BY PETERSON PROJECTS – FEBRUARY 2009



147 BANNERMAN AVENUE ARCHIBALD E. WHITE HOUSE

Date of Construction: 1912

Building Permit: 1538/1912

Architect: Horner, William

Contractor: Horner, William

ARCHITECTURAL INTEREST:

This solid brick single-family dwelling, and the house to the east, #145 Bannerman Avenue, were built under the same City of Winnipeg Building Permit in 1912 and are mirror images of each other.¹

Ornamental elements of the home include stone accenting around windows and a steeply pitched gable roof with front-facing gable dormer as well as a curved pedimented dormer interrupting the eaves. The original enclosed entrance porch with half-timbering was removed sometime prior to 1978.

The home was originally a reduced example of the Tudor Style, popular throughout Winnipeg and North America from the 1890s until World War II, although the decades of the 1920s and 1930s saw an explosion in Tudor-style house construction on this continent. The style is



Rear (north) façade, 2009

loosely based on a number of late Medieval English structures ranging from thatch-roofed cottages to grand mansions. In North America, the style developed several distinctive elements - ornamental half-timbering, steeply pitched roofs, front-facing gables, and stucco, masonry or masonry-veneered walls.²

The most common feature of Tudor homes is a steeply pitched central roof with cross gables. Tall, narrow windows in multiple groups, and massive chimneys crowned by chimney pots, are other common elements. About half of all examples of the style contain decorative (non-structural) half-timbering with stucco or brick infill.³

The 1912 City of Winnipeg Building Permit names William Horner of Winnipeg as the architect and contractor of the house. Horner was born in Newby, Wiske, Yorkshire, England in 1860, coming to Canada after learning the bricklaying and mason trade. He arrived in Winnipeg in 1881 and began a long and distinguished career which included the presidency of the Bricklayers' Union.⁴

Although the scope of his early work is not known, the list of his work after 1900 highlights his success. Horner worked for most of the most influential architects in the city including J.H.G. Russell, J.D. Atchison, C.S. Bridgman, A. & W. Melville, Jordan & Over and M. Blankstein. He also designed and built a number of structures during his career.⁵ His major work included a retail/apartment block on Main Street (1908), G.F. Galt House, Wellington Crescent (1910), and a Union Bank of Canada branch, Sherbrook Street (1911). Horner also had a long-standing relationship with E.L. Drewery, designing and building several major structures at his Redwood Avenue brewery.⁶ In fact, Horner was discussing details of work at the Brewery when he suffered a fatal stroke on October 22, 1916.⁷



147 Bannerman Avenue (left) and 145 Bannerman Avenue (right), 2009

HISTORICAL INTEREST:

The original owners of the two houses built were Archibald E. and W.D. White. The pair sold #145 Bannerman Avenue and A.E. White, manager of W.H. Stone Company (grocers), lived at 147 Bannerman into the 1920s. Samuel L. Glassman, president and treasurer of H & R Manufacturing, was listed as the occupant in 1943.⁸



Front (south) façade, 1978

RECOMMENDATION TO HISTORICAL BUILDINGS COMMITTEE:

Under the Historical Buildings By-law, this building meets a number of important criteria:

- its historical importance- a good example of a single-family dwelling built in one of the growing residential districts of pre-World War I Winnipeg;
- its associations- its connection to A.E. White;
- its design- a reduced example of a Tudor Style single-family dwelling;
- its architect- W. Horner was a respected and important practitioner;
- its location- contributes greatly to its historic streetscape; and
- its integrity- its main façades continue to display some of their original elements and design.

ENDNOTES:

- ¹ City of Winnipeg Building Permit, #1538/1912. Each home cost \$7,000 to build.
- ² V. and L. McAlester, A Field Guide to American Houses (New York-1984), p. 358.
- ³ Ibid., pp. 355-356.
- ⁴ Winnipeg Telegram, October 23, 1916, p. 5.
- ⁵ City of Winnipeg Building Permit Ledger Books, 1900-1916.
- ⁶ Ibid.
- ⁷ Winnipeg Telegram, October 23, 1916, p. 5.
- ⁸ Henderson's Directory, 1910-1950; and Canada Census, 1901-1911.