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

(a) The expansion of library services and the creation of modern spaces for these services, was a theme for post-World War II Winnipeg and the surrounding municipalities, towns and cities, including the City of St. Boniface, where this library was completed in 1961.

(b) Library services are an important civic responsibility that required building replacement or significant building upgrades as technology changed and use increased. The St. Boniface Library, Coronation Park Branch was an important part of first St. Boniface’s and then Winnipeg’s library system for many decades.

(c) The building was designed by noted local architectural partnership Nikola Mathew Zunic and Victor Sobkowich. Surety Construction Company built the structure.

(d) The structure is a good example of the International Style of modern architecture, with its lack of attached ornamentation, angular lines, flat roofline, and thin line of clerestory windows.

(e) St. Boniface is one of the earliest areas in what became Winnipeg to be settled permanently by non-First Nations peoples and it has played an important role in Manitoba’s history.

(f) The main façades and the interior do not appear to have suffered significant alteration.
St. Boniface grew steadily as a Francophone community east of Winnipeg in the later 19th century, but a small portion of it, the western area at the Red River, developed as an English-speaking neighbourhood known as Norwood.

The development actually officially began with the registration of two plans in 1891: Plan 385 for the Norwood Subdivision west of St. Mary’s Road (Plate 1) and Plan 386 for the Oak Park Subdivision east of St. Mary’s Road (Plate 2). These laid out several blocks of residential lots with Linden Avenue (now Lyndale Drive) following the curve of the river in Norwood and Oak Avenue (now Enfield Crescent) curving along the east side of Oak Park. Both were owned by the Norwood Improvement Company, which also built a pontoon bridge across the Red River to give access to downtown Winnipeg.¹

In 1893, the Norwood Bridge was constructed across the Red River, giving modern access to the growing population of St. Vital and Norwood (Plates 3 and 4). It was built as a toll bridge by the Norwood Improvement Company (new Norwood land owners were given a one-year free pass over the span).² This bridge, along with the 1881 Assiniboine Bridge, continued to serve south Winnipeg until 1897 when the City chose to build a new Assiniboine River span (known as the Main Street Bridge), the original structure having become unsafe due to increased traffic loads.³ Both new bridges were of steel construction. The Main Street span cost $38,330 and was built by Dominion Bridge Company of Winnipeg (Plate 5).⁴

² Winnipeg Free Press, September 14, 1955, p. 25. Tolls were collected until 1907. The bridge was purchased in 1909 by St. Boniface for $90,000.
⁴ Manitoba Free Press, September 12, 1931, p. 3; and Winnipeg Free Press, September 14, 1955, p. 25. New Norwood Bridges have been constructed in 1929-1931 and 1996-1999.
Oak Park and Norwood developed slowly, and one of its important early institutions was the Winnipeg Golf Club, which had organized as course in 1894, left later that year but returned in 1905. In 1914, it became the Norwood Golf Course and was located on the west side of St. Mary’s Road, beginning several decades of successful operation on the undeveloped land (Plates 6 and 7).\(^5\)

On the other side of St. Mary’s Road, on the present-day site of Coronation Park, was the Norwood Athletic Park, a cricket ground and Lawn Tennis facility that was demolished in 1919 (Plate 8). By the 1930s, the site had become an informal local dump but local interest led the City of St. Boniface to set it aside as a park, which officially opened on May 12, 1937 to coincide with the coronation of King George VI.\(^6\) The event was well-attended by adults, school children, and dignitaries. In 1947, a cenotaph was unveiled in the park, commemorating soldiers from the First and Second World Wars.

In the late 1950s, the Parks Board made a small piece of property in the park’s northeast corner available to the St. Boniface Public Library Board, who was seeking to modernized and expand its facilities in three locations: Windsor Park, North St. Boniface (Provencher Park) and Norwood (Plate 9). The architects sent out a call for tenders in January 1961.\(^7\) The Norwood Branch, known as the Coronation Park Branch, 120 Eugenie Street, opened to the public on November 1961 (Plate 10).

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\(^7\) Winnipeg Free Press, January 21, 1961, p. 55; and May 2, 1962, p. 10. While the Coronation Park and Provencher Park branches were opened in November of 1961, the Norwood Branch did not open until May of 1962.
The Modern era was…considered to encompass the years from about 1930 to about 1975; that is, from the period when a faith in a better future *independent* of the past began to take hold and find expression in a significant number of buildings, to the period when Canadians’ faith in a better future untethered to the past began to fade, replaced by the *rooted* architecture of the heritage conservation and post-Modernist movements.\(^8\)

The St. Boniface Library, Coronation Park Branch, as well as the branches in Windsor Park (955 Cottonwood Road – Plate 11) and Provencher Park (255 Avenue de la Cathédrale – Plate 12) stands as a good example of the International Style, a modern architectural movement of the post-World War II era that lasted into the late 1960s. The style is seen as a reaction to the historically based styles of the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The age of machines created a desire for a new aesthetic, one that fully utilized the new construction materials and technologies, especially steel framing and reinforced concrete.\(^9\) Architects could design buildings without the need for load-bearing exterior walls – these elements became “curtains” covering the steel/concrete structural system and could be constructed almost entirely of glass if desired. Through its use of hard, angular edges, severely plain surfaces, large areas of glass and square or rectangular modules, the style stressed material and proportionality over ornamentation.

There are a number of excellent, internationally recognized and award-winning examples of the style in Winnipeg due to the city’s place at the forefront of the post-1950 International Style movement through the University of Manitoba’s School of Architecture. The City of Winnipeg has placed a number of these outstanding examples on the List of Historical Resources, including: Monarch Life Building, 333 Broadway (Plate 13); J.A. Russell Building

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(Architecture) - University of Manitoba, 83 Dafoe Road (Plate 14); St. Vital Library, 6 Fermor Avenue (Plate 15); and Winnipeg City Hall, 510 Main Street (Plate 16).

CONSTRUCTION
The one-storey, flat-roofed, reinforce concrete building rests on piles and is supported by laminate wood beams and steel posts (see Appendix I for additional information). The 10.2-centimetre red brick exterior cladding, according to the original plans, was Belden Brick-Berwick Blend. The structure measures 23.0 x 13.4 x 6.3 metres and is located at the southwest corner of Eugenie Street and Taché Avenue. The cost of construction was $59,900.

DESIGN
The main (north) façade includes the entrance at west end, surrounded by large single-pane glass panels (Plate 17). These large glass openings are repeated at the east end of the elevation as well. Between these elements, the red brick wall is interrupted by rectangular window openings (Plate 18) and the façade is finished with a thin line of clerestory windows topped by the flat roof, which has been reclad in medal (Plate 19).

The east façade is a flat brick wall, the only interruptions are four square window openings (Plate 20). The west façade is similarly designed, except for the addition of an entrance/exit (Plate 21). The rear (south) façade features the band of clerestory windows as well as a brick chimney (Plate 22). Metal roof downspouts are attached to the brick walls at several points and a painted mural now covers much of this façade.

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11 City of Winnipeg, Assessment Record, Roll No. 910240, St. Boniface Ward 5, PC 80. Below as AR.
12 City of Winnipeg, Building Permit, #288/1961.
No Building Permits have been taken out against the building for exterior alteration and early images do not appear to show major alterations to the main façade, although the metal cladding appears to be a replacement.

INTERIOR
The basement now serves multiple roles and the space has been converted, although much of the original partitioning appears to be in place and the structural system is visible throughout (Plates 23 and 24). Stairs at the northeast and northwest corners of the building give access to the basement (Plates 25 and 26). The front foyer appears to include original lighting (Plate 27). The main area of the ground floor includes the library front desk (Plate 28), open space along the south side of the building (Plate 29), except for offices on the east side, and rooms along the front of the building now used as a kitchen and office (Plate 30). One unusual feature of the main floor is bookcases reportedly relocated from the demolished St. Vital Public Library (Plate 31). Original laminate wood beams and ceilings are found throughout.

INTEGRITY
The structure stands on its original site and appears to be in good structural condition. Alterations to the exterior have been minor. Interior alterations have been mostly changes in use within the original spaces and have not resulted in a serious loss of originality in terms of finishes or layout.

STREETSCAPE
The building stands on a busy intersection and in the corner of an open park and is therefore highly visible. It is an integral part of the streetscape of both Eugenie Street and Taché Avenue.
ARCHITECT/CONTRACTORS
The designer of the Coronation Park Branch was the local partnership of Nikola Mathew Zunic (1921-2006 – Plate 32) and Victor Sobkowich (1923-2013 – Plate 33). The pair were responsible for a number of fine modern buildings located throughout the city. They have not been evaluated by the Historical Buildings and Resources Committee.

Council awarded the contract to build the Coronation Park Branch to Surety Construction Company, operated by W.J. Ducharme and H.J. Perron.13

PERSON/INSTITUTION
This history of libraries in St. Boniface begins, as it did in Winnipeg, with private and church holdings. A 600-volume parish library that had been founded in 1911, located in the northwest tower of St. Boniface Cathedral.14 The library proved popular and the operation was moved to larger space in the basement of the sacristy. In 1940, library moved to Home Economics School (École Menagère) at the corner Aulneau and Masson streets and a year later was taken over by La Société d’Enseignement Postscolaire with operating grants from the Carnegie Corporation, the Province of Quebec, the Montreal Chamber of Commerce, and other individuals and entities.15 In the spring of 1945, the library moved to space at 200 Provencher Boulevard then to 136 Provencher Boulevard in February 1946.

L’Association de la bibliothèque de Saint-Boniface (St. Boniface Library Association) was formed in late 195016 and immediately began urging St. Boniface City Council to organize a modern library for the city. The group elected co-chairs, French and English, to reflect the

15 L. Freynet, op. cit., pp. 96-98.
citizenry, circulated a petition that was signed by 1,500 citizens and 26 organizations supporting a library and asked City Council to allocate a tax levy to built a library.\textsuperscript{17} Council chose to take this levy to the electorate and on October 19, 1951, the vote was 5,680 (81\%) to 1,266 in favour of the “Establishment of a Public Library Service”.\textsuperscript{18} A St. Boniface Public Library Board was created in early 1952 and created a budget of nearly $19,000 to operate French and English libraries.\textsuperscript{19} Council advised the Board it could only budget $4,900 for libraries, which forced the Board “…to postpone any expenditure covering rental of quarters or salaries for librarians until November 1\textsuperscript{st}. 1952.”\textsuperscript{20}

The Board chose to rent space: the English Library in the basement of the “Norwood Electric and Radio” Building, 273-275 Avenue Taché at Horace Street (by 1960, the Branch was operating at 261 Kenny Street)\textsuperscript{21}; and the French at 136-138 Avenue Provencher, where the private library was housed, their books and equipment to be purchased for $1,282.35.\textsuperscript{22} Both facilities were opened June 3, 1953.\textsuperscript{23} The French Branch was relocated to 543 Langevin Street in 1955 (Plate 34).\textsuperscript{24}

Both facilities were soon experiencing overcrowding due to use and expansion was considered. Again, a money by-law was voted on by St. Boniface citizens and approved funding for three libraries (and three swimming pools) by nearly 60\%.\textsuperscript{25} Windsor Park, the large, new residential development, would get a new library (built beside its new Fire Hall). The French-language

\begin{flushleft}
\textsuperscript{17} Winnipeg Free Press, February 6, 1951.
\textsuperscript{18} “St. Boniface Library,” local history file, Millennium Library.
\textsuperscript{19} Loc. cit.
\textsuperscript{20} Undated letter (ca.1952), St. Boniface Public Library vertical files.
\textsuperscript{21} “St. Boniface Library,” local history file, Millennium Library. According to the resignation letter of Head Librarian Mrs. Hazel Grimsey, the Kenny Street facility was cold, cramped and in an “obscure location”.
\textsuperscript{22} Undated letter (ca.1952), St. Boniface Public Library vertical files.
\textsuperscript{23} Winnipeg Tribune, June 3, 1953.
\textsuperscript{24} E. Dutton and K. Williams, op. cit., pp. 90-92.
\textsuperscript{25} Unidentified newspaper clippings, October 1960 found in “St. Boniface Library,” local history file, Millennium Library.
\end{flushleft}
facility, known as “Provencher Park” was built at 255 Avenue de la Cathédrale (northeast corner of Langevin Street) and the English, Coronation Park, at 120 Eugenie Street (southwest corner Avenue Taché). The latter two opened officially on November 26, 1961 (Plate 35).

These libraries served the community for nearly four decades (Plate 36). In 1984, City of Winnipeg administration proposed the closures of five branches, including Coronation Park. After much public outcry, the proposal was rejected. In 1985, the Library Board made a new proposal- to amalgamate the French and English branches into a new combined library to be located in a new shopping complex, Centre Ville, at the corner of Provencher Boulevard and Avenue Taché. This plan was approved by City Council and the new facility opened in 1987 (Plate 37).

In 1999, the present tenants of the former Coronation Park Library, Forum Art Institute (now the Forum Art Centre), signed a lease with the City of Winnipeg. This non-profit group was founded by Nikola Bjelajac (1919-2006) and Steve Repa (1937-1989) in 1964. It provides art classes, workshops and art camps to children and adults and established a bursary for young artists in 2000. It also maintains and extensive art library.

**EVENT**

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

**CONTEXT**

This library, along with the three others constructed at the same time, was one example of the evolution of civic services in St. Boniface post-World War II. Increased demand led to the City’s

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26 E. Dutton and K. Williams, op. cit., pp. 140-141.
27 Ibid., pp. 142-144. The move was not wholly supported, the Coordinator of French Language Services resigned over what she felt was a poor solution for Winnipeg’s French-speaking community.
28 AR; and Forum Art website, forumartcentre.com.
construction of a number of modern facilities. In St. Boniface, the reality of the electorate meant providing many of these services in both French and English, often in separate buildings, as was the case with libraries.

**LANDMARK**

The St. Boniface Library, Coronation Park Branch, although it has not functioned as a library in many decades, is still a well-known structure in the neighbourhood.
APPENDIX I

CITY OF WINNIPEG - Preliminary Report
Assessment Record

Building Address: 120 Eugenie Street
Building Name: St. Boniface Public Library
Coronation Park Branch

Original Use: public library
Current Use: art gallery and workshop

Roll No. (Old): 06091024000 (910240-05)
RSN: 65540

Municipality: St B
Ward: 5

Property or Occupancy Code: 80

Legal Description: 81 & 89 St. Boniface, Plan 28876, East 120’ of North 150’ Lot 50

Location: southwest corner Tache Avenue

Date of Construction: 1961
Storeys: 1+B

Heritage Status: NONE

Construction Type: masonry, reinforced concrete

- 288/1961 [PPD] $59,900 (original)

Information:
- 75½ x 44 x 20½ = 68,101 cu. ft.

- leased by Forum Art Institute 1999

- 4” face brick on reinforced concrete superstructure; 5” concrete slab floors; piles

ARCHITECT – ZUNIC & SOBKOWICH

CONTRACTOR –
APPENDIX II

Nikola Mathew Zunic (1921-2006) and Victor Sobkowich (1923-2013)

Nikola Mathew “Nick”. Zunic was born in Prilisce Dolnje, Croatia, Yugoslavia on April 12, 1921, immigrating to Canada and settling in Winnipeg with his family in May 1933. After serving in World War II in the R.C.A.F., he resumed his studies at the University of Manitoba, graduating with an Architecture Degree in 1950.\(^1\)

His major professional achievement is undoubtedly Niakwa Park, the residential development in southeast corner of St. Boniface. The project was approved by St. Boniface City Council in November 1954 and involved the construction of approximately 160 homes on 16.2 hectares of land and the extension of Archibald Street from Elizabeth Road to Fermor Avenue. It was the $2-million plan of Thompson Lumber and Fuel Limited and the Niakwa Park Syndicate, which include Zunic as its architect.\(^2\) He designed 14 distinct model homes and was also involved in street layouts, parks, schools and libraries.\(^3\)

From the mid-1950s until 1967, Zunic worked in partnership with another University of Manitoba Architect graduate, Victor Sobkowich as Zunic and Sobkowich.\(^4\)

Zunic served on the executive of the Manitoba Association of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada. He served as an executive on the Canadian Chamber of Commerce from 1957, and as a provincial representative, beginning in 1965. Beginning in the 1960s, Zunic was twice elected as a board member of the Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation, a prominent federal housing agency. In this capacity and elsewhere, he argued in favour of more creative design for new home construction and against the conservatism of zoning rules and mortgage funds.\(^5\) He was

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\(^1\) Winnipeg Free Press, April 15, 2006, p. 46.
\(^2\) Winnipeg Free Press, November 17, 1954, p. 3.
\(^5\) “Zunic, Nikola Mathew,” Winnipeg Architecture Foundation website.

Victor Sobkowich was born in Scott, Saskatchewan in 1923 and following his military discharge after World War II, he enrolled at the University of Manitoba and received his Architecture degree in 1950. He formed a partnership with fellow University of Manitoba graduate as Zunic and Sobkowich in the late 1950s and enjoyed a varied practice that included a wide variety of building types. He was Vice-President and General Manager of Aetna Roofing, Construction Technology Advisor for the National Research Council, and President of the Canadian Roofing Contractors Association. He died in Winnipeg on March 30, 2013.

A list of some of the more prominent local buildings designed by Zunic and Zunic and Sobkowich includes:

N. M. Zunic:

- Bertrand Arena, 294 Bertrand Street (1953)
- St. Thomas More School, 52 Birchdale Avenue (1955)
- House, 8 Mohawk Bay (1955)
- House, 19 Mohawk Bay (1955)
- House, 31 Iroquois Bay (1956)
- Niakwa Park, St. Boniface, subdivision design/layout, 156 houses (1955-1956)
- St. Andrews Ukrainian Catholic Church, 160 Euclid Avenue (1956)
- Frontenac School, 866 Autumnwood Drive (1956 and addition 1959)
- St. Boniface Fire Hall No. 3, 864 Marion Street (1956-1957)
- Beliveau School, 296 Speers Road (1957)

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7 Winnipeg Free Press, April 15, 2006, p. 46.
9 Compiled from Winnipeg Free Press clippings, various years.
10 Winnipeg Free Press, March 5, 1953, p. 3.
Zunic and Sobkowich:
St. Alphonsus Catholic Church, 341 Munroe Avenue (1958)
Canadian Legion Memorial Gardens (low-rental seniors’ housing), 675 Talbot Avenue (1956 & 1960)
Addition to Notre-Dame Auditorium, St. Boniface (1960)
Powerview High School, 33 Vincent Street, Powerview, Manitoba (1960)
Whitemouth High School, Second Street, Whitemouth, Manitoba (1960)
Edward Schreyer School, 5th Street, Beausejour, Manitoba (1960 and 1967 addition)
Lac du Bonnet Senior School, Lac Du Bonnet, Manitoba (1960)
St. Boniface Public Library, Norwood Branch, 120 Eugenie Street (1961)
St. Boniface Public Library, Provencher Park Branch, 255 Avenue de la Cathedrale (1961)
St. Boniface Public Library, Windsor Park Branch, 955 Cottonwood Road (1961)
Green Acres Memorial Chapel, Springfield, Manitoba (1961)
Addition to St. Thomas More Chapel (Holy Cross Roman Catholic Church), 66 Birchdale Avenue (1962)
Happyland Park Swimming Pool, 520 Marion Street (1962)
Addition to Beliveau School, 296 Speers Road (1962)
Addition to Nordale School, 99 Birchdale Avenue (1962)
Roblin Memorial Chapel, Roblin, Manitoba (1962)
Holy Family Ukrainian Catholic Church, 1001 Grant Avenue (1963) with Radoslav Zuk (Plate 38)
Addition to Transcona Curling Club (1963) – demolished
St. James Civic Centre, 2055 Ness Avenue (1965-1966)
Transcona Police & Fire Hall, 730 Pandora Avenue West, 1966
Plate 1 – Plan 385, Norwood Subdivision, Registered at the Winnipeg District Land Titles Office August 1, 1891. (City of Winnipeg, Land Information Branch.)
Plate 2 – Plan 386, Oak Park Subdivision, Registered at the Winnipeg District Land Titles Office November 30, 1891. (City of Winnipeg, Land Information Branch.)
Plate 3 – The Norwood Bridge, built in 1893, ca.1905. (M. Peterson Collection.)
Plate 4 – Streetcar crossing the Norwood Bridge, no date. (Reproduced from the Rob McInnes Postcard Collection, found in Past Forward, City of Winnipeg Digital History Collection.)

Plate 5 – Main Street Bridge, ca.1913. (Reproduced from the Rob McInnes Postcard Collection, found in Past Forward, City of Winnipeg Digital History Collection.)
Plate 6 – Aerial view of the Norwood Golf Course, ca.1928. (Archives of Manitoba, Alan Hackett Collection No. 128, N14349.)
Plate 7 – Aerial view of the Norwood area, 1927. The Norwood Golf Club is still located along the river and the old Norwood Ball Grounds (arrow). (City of Winnipeg.)
Plate 8 – City of St. Boniface Fire Atlas, Vol. XIX, Sheet 1952, April 1919. The old “Norwood Athletic Park”, which would become Coronation Park, is at arrow. (City of Winnipeg.)
Plate 9 – Architect’s renderings of the 3 proposed public library branches for St. Boniface, ca.1960, found on an information pamphlet asking citizens to vote for a money by-law to pay for the new facilities. (Courtesy of St. Boniface Public Library Branch.)
Plate 10 – St. Boniface Public Library, Coronation Park Branch, 120 Eugenie Street, 1962. (Archives of Manitoba, CH 0267, GR3552, 62-388 & 62-389.)
Plate 11 – Windsor Park Library Branch, 955 Cottonwood Road, front (south) and west façades, 2021. (M. Peterson, 2021.)

Plate 12 – Provencher Park Library Branch, 255 avenue de la Cathédrale, front (south) façade, 2021. (M. Peterson, 2021.)
Plate 13 – Monarch Life Building, 333 Broadway, south façade, built 1961, 2016. (M. Peterson, 2016.)

Plate 14 – John A. Russell Building (Architecture) - University of Manitoba, 83 Dafoe Road, north façade, built 1959, 2018. (M. Peterson, 2018.)
Plate 15 – St. Vital Public Library, 6 Fermor Avenue, north façade, 2018. (M. Peterson, 2018.)

Plate 16 – Winnipeg City Hall Complex, 510 Main Street, built 1962-1964, 2014. (M. Peterson, 2014.)
Plate 17 – St. Boniface Public Library, Coronation Park Branch, 120 Eugenie Street, front (south) façade, 2021. (M. Peterson, 2021.)

Plate 18 – St. Boniface Public Library, Coronation Park Branch, 120 Eugenie Street, front (south) façade, 2018. (M. Peterson, 2018.)
Plate 19 – St. Boniface Public Library, Coronation Park Branch, 120 Eugenie Street, front (south) façade, 2018. (M. Peterson, 2018.)

Plate 20 – St. Boniface Public Library, Coronation Park Branch, 120 Eugenie Street, east façade, 2022. Note the low concrete retaining wall to the east of the structure. (M. Peterson, 2022.)
Plate 21 – St. Boniface Public Library, Coronation Park Branch, 120 Eugenie Street, west façade, 2018. The concrete retaining wall has been painted. (M. Peterson, 2018.)

Plate 22 – St. Boniface Public Library, Coronation Park Branch, 120 Eugenie Street, rear (south) façade, 2022. (M. Peterson, 2022.)
Plate 23 – St. Boniface Public Library, Coronation Park Branch, 120 Eugenie Street, basement, 2022. (M. Peterson, 2022.)

Plate 24 – St. Boniface Public Library, Coronation Park Branch, 120 Eugenie Street, basement, 2022. (M. Peterson, 2022.)
Plate 25 – St. Boniface Public Library, Coronation Park Branch, 120 Eugenie Street, northwest stairs, 2022. (M. Peterson, 2022.)
Plate 26 – St. Boniface Public Library, Coronation Park Branch, 120 Eugenie Street, northeast stairs, 2022. (M. Peterson, 2022.)
Plate 27 – St. Boniface Public Library, Coronation Park Branch, 120 Eugenie Street, front foyer, 2022. (M. Peterson, 2022.)
Plate 28 – St. Boniface Public Library, Coronation Park Branch, 120 Eugenie Street, front counter, 2022. (M. Peterson, 2022.)

Plate 29 – St. Boniface Public Library, Coronation Park Branch, 120 Eugenie Street, main floor, south side, 2022. (M. Peterson, 2022.)
Plate 30 – St. Boniface Public Library, Coronation Park Branch, 120 Eugenie Street, kitchen space, north side of main floor, 2022. (M. Peterson, 2022.)
Plate 31 – St. Boniface Public Library, Coronation Park Branch, 120 Eugenie Street, bookcases reused from the demolished St. Vital Public Library, main floor, 2022. (M. Peterson, 2022.)
Plate 32 – Nikola Mathew Zunic, no date. (Reproduced from Winnipeg Free Press, April 15, 2006, p. 46.)

Plate 33 – Victor Sobkowich, no date. (Reproduced from Winnipeg Free Press, April 2, 2013, online edition.)
Plate 34 – St. Boniface Public Library, 543 Langevin Street, 1955. (Reproduced from “St. Boniface Library,” local history file, Millennium Library.)
The Council of the City of St. Boniface

and

The St. Boniface Public Library Board

cordially invite you to attend the

Official Opening of the Branch Libraries

and

Reception

to be held on Sunday, November 26th, 1961

at

2:00 P.M. - Provencher Park Branch
255 Cathédrale Avenue

3:00 P.M. - Coronation Park Branch
120 Eugenie Street

After the ceremony, the Branches of the Library will be open for public inspection.

Le Conseil de Ville de Saint-Boniface
et la

Commission de la Bibliothèque Publique de St-Boniface

vous invitent cordialement à assister à

L’Ouverture Officielle des Bibliothèques
et à la

Récitation

gui auront lieu le dimanche 26 novembre

à

2 heures - Section Parc Provencher
255, avenue de la Cathédrale

3 heures - Section Parc Coronation
120, rue Eugénie

La cérémonie terminée, les sections de la Bibliothèque seront ouvertes au public.

Plate 35 – Official invitation to the opening the two new St. Boniface libraries, November 26, 1961. (Reproduced from “St. Boniface Library,” local history file, Millennium Library.)
Plate 36 – Two views of the interior of the Coronation Park Library, 120 Eugenie Street, ca.1985 (top) and 1991 (bottom). (Winnipeg Public Library Collection.)
Plate 37 – St. Boniface Public Library, West Kildonan Public Library, 131 Provencher Boulevard, 2013. (M. Peterson, 2013.)
Plate 38 – 1001 Grant Avenue, Holy Family Ukrainian Catholic Church, date unknown. Built 1963, designed by Zunic and Sobkowich Architects. (University of Manitoba Libraries, Digital Collections.)