



**376 LOGAN AVENUE**

**CHRIST THE KING UKRAINIAN CATHOLIC CHURCH**

PREPARED BY PETERSON PROJECTS – FEBRUARY 2009



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## 376 LOGAN AVENUE CHRIST THE KING UKRAINIAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

**Date of Construction:** 1901

**Building Permit:** 105/1901

**Architect:** Mattson, John

**Contractor:** Alsip, G. and Mattson, John

### ARCHITECTURAL INTEREST:

This beautiful church has been an important part of the North End landscape for over 100 years, serving two of Winnipeg's largest, most influential immigrant communities.

Laid out in the familiar elongated rectangular plan, this church features a front (north) façade with a centrally located entrance set high atop a set of stairs. The entrance is protected from the elements by a modest overhanging roof. The tower, with its onion dome, includes both a round and a round-headed window. The roof covering the main section of the building is high pitched and gabled (hipped at the rear). The side elevations are plain and interrupted by round arched window openings.

The architect of the original church was John Mattson, a Swedish-born designer. Mattson was born in 1859 and set up practice in the city sometime prior to 1900. In 1901, he lives



Front (north) and west façades, 2009

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with his wife, Ida and their daughter and son.<sup>1</sup> His name appears in the City of Winnipeg Building Permit Ledger Books from 1900 to 1908. He concentrated mostly on modestly priced single-family dwellings, many of them in the North End near this church.<sup>2</sup>

The building stands on its original site and appears to be in good structural condition. Alterations to the building, including the addition of the onion dome and its stuccoing, have changed the building's appearance. A manse, connected to the church's southwest corner, was also completed in 1901.

#### HISTORICAL INTEREST:

The building was originally occupied by the congregation of Zion Swedish Lutheran Church. The Swedish community in Winnipeg was part of the larger Scandinavian group (Swedes, Norwegians, Finns, and Danes). It was estimated that their population in the three Prairie Provinces rose 453% from 1901 to 1910. Manitoba's Scandinavian population grew from 11,924 in 1901 to 16,419 in 1910.<sup>3</sup> With a large and settled population in neighbouring Minnesota assisting (both with missionary and financial support), congregations and churches were organized.

In the early 1950s, the church was bought by a Ukrainian congregation and renamed Christ the King Ukrainian Catholic Church.



Rear (south) and west façades and manse, 2009

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RECOMMENDATION TO HISTORICAL BUILDINGS COMMITTEE:

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

- its historical importance- an older immigrant-organized church building in the North End, illustrative of the type of 1900-era building;
- its associations- its long-term connections to two immigrant congregations;
- its design- N/A;
- its architect- J. Mattson was a known local practitioner;
- its location- defines an important intersection and contributes greatly to the historic streetscape of the North End; and
- its integrity- its main façades continue to display some of their original elements and design.



Front (north) façade, ca.1971

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ENDNOTES:

- 1 Census of Canada, 1901.
- 2 City of Winnipeg Building Permit Ledger Books, 1899-1926.
- 3 A.S. Morton, History of Prairie Settlement (Toronto, ON: The Macmillan Company of Canada, 1938) p. 127.