



**678 MAIN STREET
DOMINION BANK BUILDING**

City of Winnipeg
Historical Buildings Committee

January 2007

678 MAIN STREET – DOMINION BANK BUILDING

The routing of the mainline of the Canadian Pacific Railway (CPR) through Winnipeg's Point Douglas area during 1879-81 would have a profound influence on Western Canada in general and Winnipeg in particular.¹ During the CPR boom of 1881, the city had become the focal point for railway construction and rampant speculation in real estate.² A resident population of some 6,200 in 1880 grew to twice the size in 1881, then more than doubled again the following year.³ Up to 500 newcomers were arriving in the city daily as of mid-February 1882.⁴ By the fall of 1882, however, this frenetic economic boom had passed, although its effects on Winnipeg were far more long term.

One of the most obvious changes was land use – modern buildings replaced the existing structures as the first stages of urbanization occurred. In the Point Douglas area, many of the early residential and light commercial structures were replaced by industrial and wholesaling interests locating along the rail line to take advantage of the new modern transportation system.

The early development of the west side of Main Street between present-day Henry and Higgins avenues was characterized by low-density residential and commercial uses.⁵ That began to change in 1881-82 once the CPR became established in Point Douglas. Numerous hotels, bars, restaurants and retail shops appeared along North Main to cater to the CPR's passengers and employees.⁶ Hotels especially began to concentrate in the vicinity of the CPR Station, which

¹ D.M. Lyon, "705 Main Street – Cleland Block," report for the City of Winnipeg Historical Buildings Committee, May 1998, pp. 1-2.

² Ruben Bellan, Winnipeg First Century: An Economic History (Winnipeg: Queenston House Publishing Co. Ltd., 1978), pp. 14-38.

³ "1882 – The Wonderful Record of a Year's Northwestern Progress," Manitoba Daily Free Press, December 30, 1882, pp. 1-2.

⁴ Hartwell Bowsfield, ed., The Letters of Charles John Brydges 1879-1882, Hudson's Bay Company Land Commissioner, Publications of the Hudson's Bay Record Society XXXI (Winnipeg: HBRS, 1977), p. 233. Letter of 13 February 1882 from C.J. Brydges, Winnipeg, to William Armit, Secretary, Hudson's Bay House, London.

⁵ Henderson's Directory, 1880.

⁶ *Ibid.*, 1882, 1884, 1886.

was then located on East Main between Higgins and Point Douglas avenues. By the turn of the century, theatres and vaudeville houses were also locating along Main Street, providing newcomers with a cheap source of entertainment that ran most of the day and into the evening.

One sector that was underrepresented along north Main Street was banking and financial enterprises. Prior to and even after 1900, most banks were not involved in personal banking choosing instead to concentrate on corporate and business clients. There was little need for branch banks and few were built. This began to change slowly first as business began to locate further from the downtown and secondly as personal banking began to increase in importance. In 1907, the Dominion Bank of Canada, a relative late-comer to Winnipeg, built what became one of the most unique banking structures along north Main Street and one that architecturally rivalled the massive banking houses further south on Main Street in Winnipeg's Bankers' Row.

STYLE

The bank is a reduced example of the Beaux-Arts Classical style, very popular throughout North America from approximately 1900 to 1945. It is so named because of its creation at the École des Beaux Arts in France. Buildings of this style were often articulated with monumental columns or pilasters and designed with symmetry, clarity of form and a highly visible central entrance or frontispiece. Pronounced cornices and entablatures enriched by tall parapets, balustrades or attic storeys were other common features. All ornamentation and design were rooted in strict academic training in the classical architectural models of the ancient Roman and Greek and the Italian and French Renaissance eras.⁷

In North America, the Chicago World's Columbian Exposition of 1892 successfully introduced the work of many American architects who had either trained at the École des Beaux Arts or had learned the style from colleagues or journals. The exposition became known as the "White City of Roman Buildings" due to the number of Beaux-Arts structures, and the style quickly caught on

⁷ L. Maitland, et al., A Guide to Canadian Architectural Styles (Peterborough, On: Broadview Press Ltd., 1992), pp. 111-18; J. Blumenson, Ontario Architecture (Toronto: Fitzhenry and Whiteside, 1990), p. 123; and J. Blumenson, Identifying American Architecture (Nashville: American Association for State and Local History, 1981), p. 67.

across the continent.⁸ The monumental scale and highly ornamental façade treatment were perfectly suited for public buildings, such as office towers, churches and government buildings. Called “grand and theatrical, monumental and self-confident” the style was perfect as a corporate image for rapidly growing businesses, especially financial institutions, in the urban centres. The Manitoba Legislative Building on Broadway is an excellent example of the style at its monumental best. Two of the best examples of the style when applied to banks are the Bank of Montreal, 335 Main Street (opened 1913, designed by McKim, Mead and White – Plate 1) and the Bank of Commerce, 389 Main Street (built 1910-12, Darling and Pearson architects – Plate 2).

CONSTRUCTION

According to City of Winnipeg Assessment Department records, this structure measured approximately 11.3 x 30.0 x 11.3 metres (37 x 97 x 37 feet) with a flat tar and gravel roof and a gross floor area of 990 square metres (10,651 square feet).⁹ Built on a stone foundation of 45.7-61.0 centimetres (18-24 inches), the superstructure is comprised of 33.0-centimetre (13-inch) brick walls (north, south and west) covered with terra cotta on the front (east) façade. Ceilings measure 2.1 metres (7 feet) in the basement, 4.4 metres (14.5 feet) on the ground floor and 3.2 metres (10.5 feet) on the second floor. Structural support was supplied by brick columns measuring 45.7 centimetres (18 inches) in the basement and 40.6 centimetres (16 inches) on the main level. Steel I-beams connect the ground floor columns and support the second floor. A unique interior light well supplied natural light and ventilation to the ground floor and the interior office space on the second floor.

Original interior finishes included ornamental plaster, dark oak woodwork, bronze railings and accenting and mosaic tile and hardwood flooring.

The final cost of construction was \$27,350.¹⁰

⁸ J. Blumenson, Ontario Architecture, op. cit., p. 123.

⁹ City of Winnipeg Assessment Record, Roll No. 13-091985500. Below as AR.

¹⁰ City of Winnipeg Building Permit (below as BP), #1165/1907.

DESIGN

The main (east) façade of the Dominion Bank is clad in terra cotta and heavily treated with classical elements, most obvious of which are the massive round, fluted columns with Ionic capitals and plain bases (Plate 3). The original terra cotta cladding was dark, allowing the structure to stand out on Main Street, although the exact colour is not described in any of the contemporary accounts of the grand opening (Plate 4). At the north and south ends of the façade are squared, attached pilasters with more subdued capitals and bases (Plate 5). Large double windows were located on either side of the centrally placed main entrance set in plain frames. The original entrance was accented with a square-headed transom and wrought-iron grating (Plate 6).¹¹ The roofline was highlighted by a cornice with bead-and-reel and egg-and-dart mouldings and an ornamental balustrade. Below the centre window on the second floor was an ornamental element that originally held a shield (see Plates 6 and 7). The main floor windows were accented by exaggerated, table-like sills with large stylized brackets rising from grade (Plate 8).

The north and south brick walls were party walls, although demolition of the hotel to the north of the bank uncovered the north wall on which a mural has subsequently been painted (Plates 9 and 10). The rear (west) façade is plain, its brick walls exposed and interrupted by paired windows, square headed with lug sills on both the ground and second floors. A small doorway is located near the south end of the façade (Plate 11).

Changes on the exterior have been extensive, although the main façade continues to display many of its original elements. The original ground floor windows and entrance (as seen in Plate 6) were replaced in 1967 with aluminium elements (Plate 12).¹² The main façade was painted a lighter colour sometime prior to 1956 (Plates 13 and 14), although it was painted dark red with yellow and grey accents in June 2005 (Plate 15).

¹¹ Manitoba Morning Free Press, November 21, 1907, p. 26.

¹² BP #2333/1967, described in AR.

INTERIOR

On all three levels, the former Dominion Bank Building exhibits both altered and original spaces and finishes.

The basement includes the original walk-in vault (Plate 16) and the rubblestone foundation walls; brick columns and brick and frame partitioning are exposed in certain areas (Plate 17).

The layout of the ground floor has been altered, although much of the original finish is still intact (Plate 18). The front is separated from the main banking hall and originally held the entrance foyer and a staircase at the south end to access the second floor offices (removed in 1967). Still evident is some of the original plaster finishes accenting the high ceilings (Plate 19). Inside the actual banking hall, we find a wealth of ornamentation in the cove ceilings and on the numerous columns (Plates 20 and 21). According to a drawing by a City of Winnipeg Assessment Department employee in 1935, the manager's office was located in the northeast corner of the ground floor, a small safe used for the night deposits is located in this area at present (Plate 22). To the rear of the ground floor are a large walk-in vault, general office space, kitchen and washroom facilities and stairs to the basement and second floor (Plate 23).

This space has seen a number of renovations – 1941, 1953 and 1967 – including layout and finishes. Fluorescent lighting was added and the dark oak trim replaced in 1941, the space was “completely renovated” in 1953 and in 1967 vinyl tile and suspended ceiling was added in some locations, the manager's office was relocated and the foyer doors and windscreen was renovated.¹³

The second floor has maintained much of its original layout and finish, including wood trim, hardwood floors, transoms, etc. (Plate 24). The rear was used as the residential suite, with the rear space designated as “living room” (Plate 25) and the small room across the hall used as the “bedroom” (Plate 26). The front space was used for offices (Plate 27) and like the living space, has seen remarkably little alteration over the years, although damage has occurred to some of the finishes due to the lack of heat and water leaking from the roof.¹⁴

¹³ AR.

¹⁴ Loc. cit.

INTEGRITY

The building stands on its original site and appears to be in good structural condition. Exterior alterations have been numerous, including multiple paintings, the replacement of the original windows and main entrance and damage caused by vandalism.

STREETSCAPE

This entire region of Main Street, from Alexander Avenue to Higgins Avenue, has seen drastic changes over the past decade, including demolitions and construction of new buildings (Plate 28). The block on which the Dominion Bank stands has seen relatively few changes; the major alteration was the demolition of the New Brunswick Hotel immediately north of the bank in ca.1999. The bank continues to be an important contributor to the historic streetscape.

ARCHITECT/CONTRACTORS

American born and trained architect Howard Colton Stone (?-1918) was the architect who designed this bank. Stone had come to Montréal in 1896 and for a short period (1904-07) also had a Winnipeg office (see Appendix II for biographical information). He has been given 20 points by the Historical Buildings Committee.

The contracting firm of Claydon Brothers was responsible for the bank's construction. The company was founded in 1904 by Ebenezer (1881-1954) and Arthur Claydon, two of the five Claydon brothers.¹⁵ Ebenezer Claydon was born in Deeping St. James, Lincolnshire, England in 1881. After receiving his education in England, he immigrated to Canada in 1902, coming to Winnipeg shortly thereafter and establishing the general contracting firm Claydon Brothers in 1904.¹⁶ A third brother, Ernest, came to Winnipeg and joined the firm ca.1912. Arthur and Ernest enlisted and fought overseas during World War I and Arthur was killed in action in 1917. Ernest

¹⁵ Much of the biographical and business information on the Claydon family was furnished by Rowland R. Claydon, in conversation with the author, December 1, 1993. R.R. Claydon is the son of Ernest Claydon, brother and partner of co-founders Ebenezer and Arthur.

¹⁶ Winnipeg Free Press, February 27, 1954. During his career, Ebenezer Claydon was also president of the Winnipeg Builders Exchange and vice-president of the Canadian Construction Association.

returned to Winnipeg and rejoined Claydon Brothers as the secretary-treasurer, with Ebenezer as president.

Soon after the war, the firm was renamed Claydon Company. By 1945, it had been expanded to handle home and business fuels and to include five Claydons: Ebenezer; his two sons, Oliver and Gurth E.; and Ernest and his son Rowland. Ebenezer died on February 26, 1954¹⁷ and Ernest died in 1976. J. Norman Claydon, a son of Gurth E., was also associated with the business in the 1970s and continues to live in the city.

The company continued to operate until the early 1990s. Obviously, a contracting firm with such a long history would have a very long list of buildings to its credit. Like other medium-scale contracting firms, Claydon Brothers also designed and owned some of the structures they built, usually single-family dwellings. All of Winnipeg's important early twentieth century architects used this firm. Some of their better-known and/or larger projects include:¹⁸

Broadway Baptist Church, Broadway (1906 and 1914 addition)
 Dominion Bank, 678 Main Street (1907)
 Church of Christ, Sherbrook Street (1907)
 Canadian Pacific Railway Immigration office, Maple Street (1907)
 Assiniboine Park, first Pavilion (1908)
 Windermere Apartments, 224 Kennedy Street (1909)
 Kennedy Building, 317 Portage Avenue (1909)
 Havergal Ladies' College, 122 Carlton Street (major renovations, 1909)
 Kenilworth Court Apartments, 44 Hargrave Street (1910)
 St. Elmo Apartments, 177 Colony Street (1910)
 W.J. Christie House, 365 Wellington Crescent (1910)
 Ackland and Son Limited warehouse, 67 Higgins Avenue (1911)
 De Bary (now High Gate) Apartments, 626 Wardlaw Avenue (1912)- Grade II
 Anvers Apartments, 758 McMillan Avenue (1912)- Grade II
 Brown Block, 902 Home Street (1912)
 W.A. Hossie House, 66 Waterloo Street (1913)
 Sunnycrest Apartments, 667 Wolseley Avenue (1913)
 William Whyte School, Powers Street (1913)
 King George Hospital, 1 Morley Avenue (completed 1914)
 City Light and Power, terminal station, McFarlane Street (1918)
 St. Michael and All Angel's Anglican Church, 300 Hugo Street North (1920)- Grade III

¹⁷ Ibid.

¹⁸ List compiled from [City of Winnipeg Building Permits](#) and author's and editor's personal files.

Claydon Brothers' contracts, continued:

Lord Selkirk School No. 1, Brazier Street (major renovations, 1921)
 Isaac Newton Junior High School, 730 Aberdeen Avenue (1921)
 Indian Affairs Industrial School, Edmonton, AL (1923)
 Eaton's Company garage, 349 Graham Avenue (1926)
 Eaton's Company Mail Order Building, 338 Graham Avenue (additional storey, 1926)
 Eaton's Company Warehouse, 130 Galt Avenue (1927)
 Princess Elizabeth Hospital, 1 Morley Avenue (completed 1950)

PERSON/INSTITUTION

In 1871, the Dominion Bank was created, launched by entrepreneurs and professionals dedicated to creating a new institution “conducive to the general prosperity of that section of the country.”¹⁹ The new bank was a cautious institution that slowly established a network of branches (in 1872 it became the first Canadian bank to have two branches in one city – Toronto). The growth in the West caused a shift in this cautious attitude, eastern banks were much more aggressive in loans to resource industries, utilities, and manufacturing. In 1897, the Dominion Bank opened its first western branch in Winnipeg and in the first decade of the 20th century, rapidly expanded across the prairies.

The Dominion Bank, although a relative latecomer to the City of Winnipeg, was an innovator here with a number of first attributed to the institution. It is considered the first institution to locate in what would become Winnipeg's Bankers' Row by constructing its opulent headquarters at the southwest corner of Main Street and McDermot Avenue. This lavish banking hall was completed in 1898-99 (Plate 29) and was one of the earliest or many fine local designs by Toronto-based architects Darling and Pearson.²⁰ Cost of construction was a staggering \$150,000.²¹

¹⁹ Information from http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Toronto-Dominion_Bank#History.

²⁰ Monuments to Finance: Three Winnipeg Banks (Winnipeg: City of Winnipeg Historical Buildings Committee, 1980), pp. 3-4.

²¹ BP #0/1899.

Remembering that banks in the early part of the 20th century did not cater to individuals, it is not surprising that banks chose not to locate on north Main Street. The Dominion Bank was the first, leasing a building across the street from its 1907 branch. This earlier building (Plate 30) was designed in a similar style to the 1907 structure, with classical detailing, attached columns and an ornate and flat roofline. It would appear that this was a corporate style, used to portray stability, strength and traditional values and one used by other banks throughout Winnipeg. In 1914, as a sign of their national growth, the Dominion Bank built a magnificent new downtown Toronto headquarters with a lavish banking hall and room enough to expand (Plates 31 and 32).

The Bank of Toronto was formed in 1855 and followed the same basic path as the Dominion Bank – building its own banking hall on Main Street in 1905, just across McDermot Avenue from the Dominion Bank (Plate 33).

In 1954, negotiations began between the two entities to amalgamate and on February 1, 1955 the new Toronto-Dominion Bank was formed.²²

The north Main Street bank saw many changes in tenants over the years. Early tenants of the upstairs offices included physicians Dr. Carl Johnson, Dr. Wilbur Guest and Dr. A.J. Slater and the Wallin & Johnson Land Company.²³ Within a decade, however, it seemed that the rental space was not popular and in 1923 only the Thomas H. Harland Company, coal contractors, is listed as a business tenant and the rear was being used as a residence by Joseph Harwood, Dominion Bank messenger.²⁴

This basic tenancy continued into the 1960s when the second floor was abandoned, the power turned off and the front stairs removed. It has remained in this state since then, the bank occupying the ground floor until the early 1980s. Boarded up and sold, it found new use for a short period as a sporting goods store.

²² Information from http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Toronto-Dominion_Bank#History.

²³ Henderson's Directory, 1906-12.

²⁴ Ibid., 1923.

EVENT

There is no known event connected with this building.

CONTEXT

The Dominion Bank Building was completed in the midst of Winnipeg's economic boom period that lasted from approximately 1900 to World War I. It was a period of tremendous growth in all aspects of Winnipeg society and businesses poured in from eastern Canada, the United States and Europe, setting up branch offices to take advantage of what had become one of the fastest growing urban centres on the planet. Banks and financial institutions, of course, were very keen to establish themselves in Winnipeg to not only serve the local economy but play a role in the financing of the entire Western Canadian economy from their Winnipeg headquarters. Although it arrived relatively late compared to other chartered banks, the Dominion Bank was the first to locate on North Main and was a presence there and elsewhere in the city until its merger with the Toronto Bank in the 1950s. It is a good example of a turn-of-the century banking building in North America including its mixed-use second floor space.

LANDMARK

Since 1907, this building, because of its unique design and wealth of ornamental features, has stood out among its neighbours along this section of Main Street. Demolitions over the past decade on both sides of the street and recent painting of both the front façade and a mural on the north wall have heightened its conspicuousness in the area.



APPENDIX I

CITY OF WINNIPEG - Preliminary Report Assessment Record

Building Address: 678 Main Street

Building Name: Dominion Bank Building

Original Use: bank & offices

Current Use: vacant

Roll No. (Old): 13-091985500 (14624)

RSN: 8717

Legal Description: 35 St. Johns, Plan 19090, Lot 2 (Original: 35^W St. Johns, Plan 343, south ½' Lot 1: north 36.7' Lot 2)

Location: West side between Higgins and Henry avenues

Date of Construction: 1907

Storeys: 2

Heritage Status: **INVENTORY**

Construction Type: brick, steel and rubblestone foundation

Building Permits (Plans available: [A] Archives; [M] Microfilm; [4th] 4th floor, 65 Garry Street):

- 1165/1907 \$27,350 (original); 512/1941 \$6,000 (alterations); ?/1951 (new roof – permit not found); 6566/1953 \$4,800 (interior renovations); 3995/1959 \$500 (construct night depository); 674/1960 \$1,500 (alteration washrooms); 2333/1967 [4th- V02B02] \$22,800 (interior & exterior alterations)

Information:

- 37 x 97 x 37 - = 129,589 cu. ft.

- Gross area- 10,651 sq. ft.; Plan area- 3,589 sq. ft.; Basement- 3,473 sq. ft.

- Ceilings: basement- 7'; 1st- 14.5'+; 2nd- 10.5'

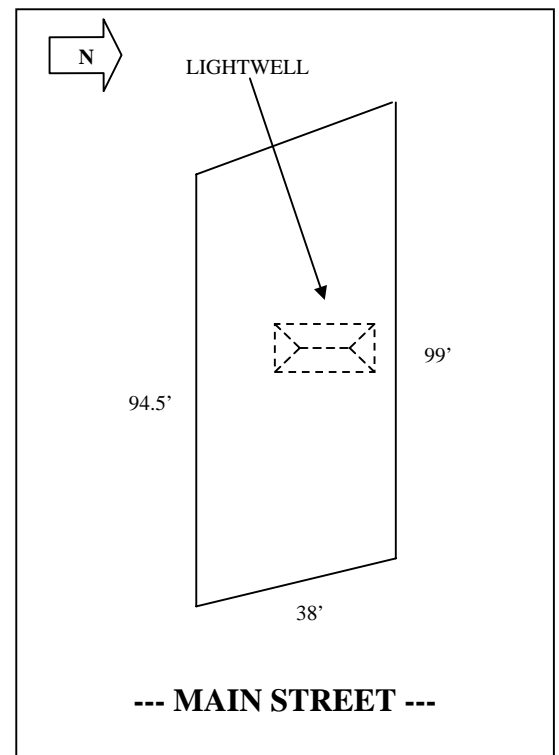
- 18-24" stone foundation, 13" brick walls 1st & 2nd, flat tar and gravel roof, terra cotta front façade with 13" brick backing

- brick interior columns 18" (basement), 16" (1st), 6 x 12 steel I-beams in basement & 1st floor

- banking hall had mosaic ceramic tile floor, bronze & oak accenting

ARCHITECT: HOWARD C. STONE

CONTRACTOR: CLAYDON BROTHERS



Permit 512/1941:

Moved bath from 1st floor men's toilet to 2nd floor janitor's suite; all interior dark oak trim "vestibule doors, stairs & balustrade, and vestibule screen, manager's office, etc." replaced with light bleached finish; new aluminium cages with plate glass; new fluorescent fixtures in banking hall; refinish top and front of front counter

Permit 6566/1953

1st floor "completely redecorated"

Permit 2333/1967:

Basement- new concrete block boiler room firewall, new gas fired heating system, old plumbing removed, new metal clad fire doors

1st floor- air conditioner installed, vinyl tile and suspended ceiling added in some locations, manager office relocated, replace counters, replace foyer doors and windscreen, remove front stairs to second floor, redecorate walls and partitioning

2nd floor- discontinued use of front offices by removing stairs and discontinuing heating, electrical, etc.

Front elevation- replaced windows and entrance doors with aluminium units

Building boarded up ca.1983, sold by bank in 1985, became Turbo Sporting Goods store

1985 inspection: -1st floor in good condition
 - 2nd floor in poor condition because of leaking roof, damage to walls, ceilings,
 partitioning, floors (owner to leave as is and seal off)

APPENDIX II

Howard Colton Stone

Howard Colton Stone was born Northhampton, Massachusetts (date unknown) and began his architectural career in New York City. In 1896 he emigrated to Montreal, setting up a private practice by 1901, a short time after the fire that devastated much of the western section of Old Montréal.¹ The need to rebuild led to significant work for Stone and other architects. Stone was responsible for a number of notable structures in Montreal, including the 1903-04 Bank of Ottawa Building (considered Montréal's first true skyscraper), corner of rue Saint-Jacques and rue Dollard that was taken down and rebuilt at the corner of rue Notre-Dame East and boulevard Saint-Laurent in 1928-29 (Plate 34). Other Montréal designs included the head office for the Bank of Ottawa (1904) and the Sovereign Bank Building on rue Saint-Jacques (1904-1905, Plate 35).²

His 1906 design of the new head offices of the Royal Bank of Canada (the structure was completed in 1908), established Stone as one of the premier designers in the Beaux-Arts Classical style. The structure at 147 rue St. James (Plate 36) was a dominating presence with its massive columns and four statues (representing the four pillars of the Canadian economy – transportation, fisheries, industry and agriculture) that became known as “the giants of St. James Street.”³

Stone opened a Winnipeg branch in 1904 with L.T. Bristow as its manager.⁴ It was only open for a brief time and his last known work listed in the City of Winnipeg Building Permits Ledger Book is dated May 22, 1907.

¹ Biographical information from Vieux-Montréal website (www.vieux.montreal.qc.ca/), updated May 5, 2005. Below as Vieux Montréal.

² Loc. cit.

³ Information from the Royal Bank of Canada website (www.rbc.com), last modified 12/072004.

⁴ Henderson's Directory, 1900-1910.

During this short period, his office was responsible for a number of projects:⁵

1904 - Wellington Crescent, F.L. Patton House, \$12,000
1904 – 360 Princess Street, Tees and Persse Warehouse, \$20,000
1904-06 - Portage Avenue, Manitoba Free Press Building, \$150,000 (demolished)
1905 - 456 Main Street, Bank of Toronto, \$160,000 (Grade II)
1905 - Main Street, Bank of Ottawa, addition, \$3,000
1905 - Main Street, Joseph Maw, business block, \$40,000 (may not have been built)
1905 – 697 Wellington Crescent, John Leslie House, \$12,000
1905-06 - Broadway, Broadway Methodist Church, \$70,000 (demolished)
1906 - Kennedy Street, T.A. Anderson House, \$20,000
1906 – 114 King Street, Joseph Maw and Co., garage, \$25,000 (Grade III)
1906-07 - 364 Smith Street, Walker Theatre, \$185,000 (Grade I)
1907 - Flora Avenue, bank alteration, \$250

Stone died of pneumonia in February 1918.⁶

⁵ City of Winnipeg Building Permit Ledger Books, 1900-1912.

⁶ Vieux Montréal.

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Plate 1– The Beaux-Arts Classical style Bank of Montreal Building, 335 Main Street, built 1913, designed by McKim, Mead & White. (M. Peterson, 2003.)



Plate 2 – Bank of Commerce, 389 Main Street, built 1912, Darling and Pearson architects. (M. Peterson, 2004.)

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Plate 3 – Dominion Bank, 678 Main Street, front (east) and north façades. (M. Peterson, 2006.)

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Plate 4– Main Street looking north from Henry Avenue, ca.1910. To the right is the Canadian Pacific Railway’s opulent Royal Alexandra Hotel, to the left is the Dominion Bank, its darkly hued terra cotta cladding standing out beside the neighbouring stone, brick and frame clad structures. (Reproduced from the Archives of Manitoba, Winnipeg-Streets-Main-ca1910-1.)



Plate 5 – Dominion Bank, 678 Main Street, detail of front façade. (M. Peterson, 2006.)

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Plate 6 – The Dominion Bank, 678 Main Street, as it was built in 1907. The original windows were paired on the ground floor and triplets on the second floor and the original entrance door included transom window and ornamental metal grating. (Reproduced from Manitoba Free Press, January 25, 1908, p. 5.)

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Plate 7 – Dominion Bank, 678 Main Street, details of the front façade. (M. Peterson, 2006.)

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Plate 8 – Dominion Bank, 678 Main Street, detail of table-like sills on front façade. (M. Peterson, 2006.)

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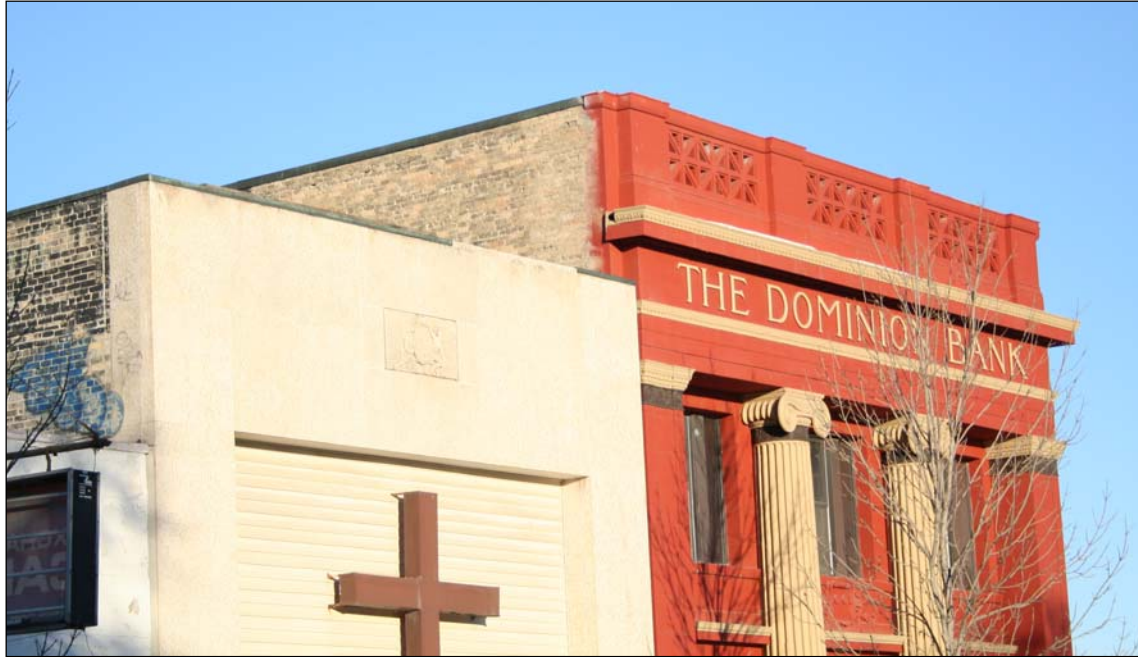


Plate 9 – Portion of south façade not covered by neighbouring building. (M. Peterson, 2006.)



Plate 10 – North façade. (M. Peterson, 2006.)

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Plate 11 – Rear (west) façade. (M. Peterson, 2006.)

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Plate 12 – Dominion Bank, 678 Main Street, front (east) façade, 1978, showing the altered ground floor window/door openings and the closed second storey window openings. (City of Winnipeg, Historical Buildings Committee.)

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Plate 13 – Main Street looking south from Higgins Avenue, 1956. The Dominion Bank is seen (at arrow #1) with its lighter coloured front façade. Also of note is the open light well (at arrow #2). (Reproduced from the Archives of Manitoba, Winnipeg-Streets-Main-1956-1.)

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Plate 14 – The Dominion Bank and the New Brunswick Hotel, 1999. (D.M. Lyon, 1999.)

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Plate 15 – Painting of the front façade, June 2005. (M. Peterson, 2005.)

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Plate 16 – Dominion Bank, 678 Main Street, basement walk-in vault. (M. Peterson, 2006.)



Plate 17 – Dominion Bank, 678 Main Street, basement. (M. Peterson, 2006.)

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Plate 18 – Dominion Bank, 678 Main Street, main floor looking towards the front entrance foyer. (M. Peterson, 2006.)

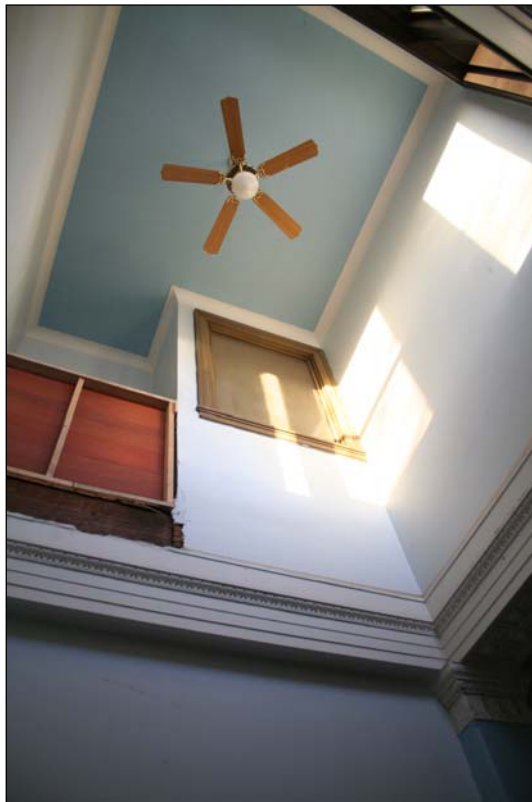


Plate 19 – Dominion Bank, 678 Main Street, high ceiling, ornamental moulding and missing staircase in the front entrance foyer. (M. Peterson, 2006.)

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Plate 20 – Dominion Bank, 678 Main Street, portion of banking hall ceiling. (M. Peterson, 2006.)



Plate 21 – Dominion Bank, 678 Main Street, portion of banking hall ceiling. (M. Peterson, 2006.)

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Plate 22 – Dominion Bank, 678 Main Street, night deposit safe, ground floor. (M. Peterson, 2006.)



Plate 23 – Dominion Bank, 678 Main Street, rear area of the ground floor. (M. Peterson, 2006.)

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Plate 24 – Dominion Bank, 678 Main Street, second floor hallway looking west. (M. Peterson, 2006.)

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Plate 25 – Dominion Bank, 678 Main Street, second floor living room converted into office with detail of ornate light fixture. (M. Peterson, 2006.)

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Plate 26 – Dominion Bank, 678 Main Street, second floor bedroom. (M. Peterson, 2006.)

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Plate 27 – Dominion Bank, 678 Main Street, second floor office space. (M. Peterson, 2006.)



Plate 28 – Main Street looking south from Higgins Avenue. (M. Peterson, 2006.)

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Plate 29 – Dominion Bank, 440 Main Street (southwest corner McDermot Avenue), ca.1903; constructed 1898-99, designed by Darling and Pearson. (Reproduced from Illustrated Souvenir of Winnipeg [Winnipeg: Wm. A. Martel & Sons, ca.1903], p. 183.)

678 MAIN STREET – DOMINION BANK BUILDING

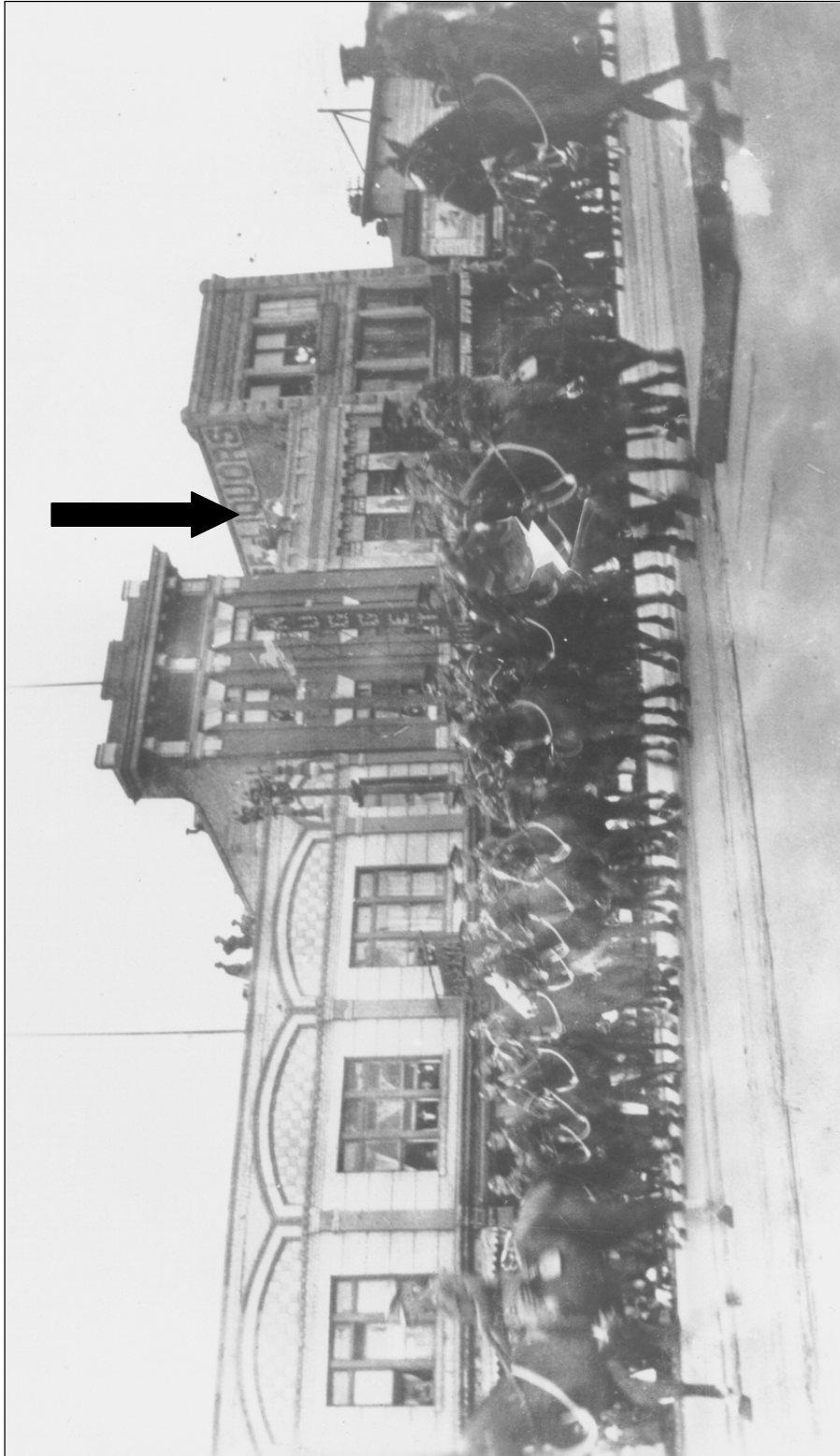


Plate 30 – This 1915 photograph of the east side of Main Street south of Higgins Avenue shows the Dominion Bank Branch, 709 Main Street, built ca.1898 (arrow). (Courtesy of the Archives of Manitoba, World War I, #121.)

678 MAIN STREET – DOMINION BANK BUILDING



Plate 31 – Dominion Bank Building, corner of Yonge and King streets (1 King Street West), Toronto, Ontario, no date. It was built in 1914, designed by Darling and Pearson as the bank's Canadian headquarters. (Reproduced from <http://www.urbandb.com>, 2005, 2006 UrbanDB and Associates, photograph by Bob Krawczyk.)

678 MAIN STREET – DOMINION BANK BUILDING



Plate 32 – The opulent banking hall of the Dominion Bank Building with its 10.1-metre (33-foot) ceilings. (Reproduced from http://www.kaphoto.ca/pic/Event_DoorsOpenToronto_May2006.)

678 MAIN STREET – DOMINION BANK BUILDING



Plate 33 – Bank of Toronto, 456 Main Street, ca.1908; built 1905, architect H.C. Stone, contractors Kelly Brothers and Mitchell. (Courtesy of the Archives of Manitoba.)

678 MAIN STREET – DOMINION BANK BUILDING



Plate 34 – Métropole Building (Bank of Toronto Building), 4 rue Notre-Dame East (corner boulevard Saint-Laurent), built 1903-04, designed by H.C. Stone. Moved to present location 1928-29. (Reproduced from www.vieux.montreal.qc.ca/, no date.)

678 MAIN STREET – DOMINION BANK BUILDING

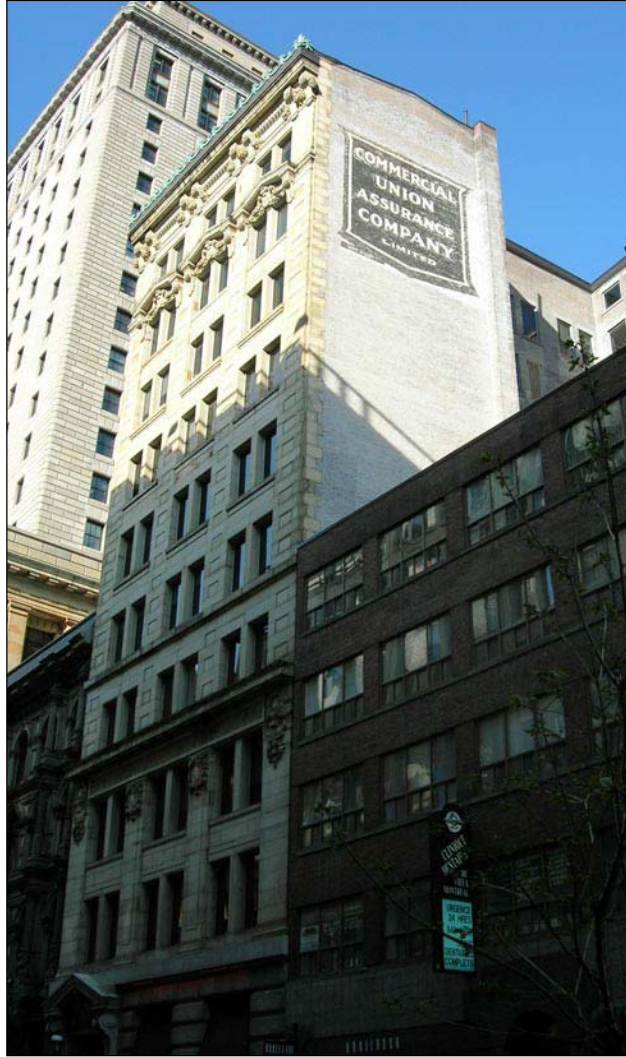


Plate 35 – Édifice Sovereign Bank, 388-390 rue Saint-Jacques, completed 1905, designed by H.C. Stone. (Reproduced from www.vieux.montreal.qc.ca/, no date.)

678 MAIN STREET – DOMINION BANK BUILDING



Plate 36 – Royal Bank of Canada Building, 147 rue St. James, completed in 1908, designed by H.C. Stone. ([Reproduced from www.rbc.com.](http://www.rbc.com))