



321 McDERMOT AVENUE

**WESTERN GLOVE BUILDING
(FORMER FINNIE AND MURRAY BLOCK)**

City of Winnipeg
Historical Buildings Committee
Researcher: Murray Peterson
August 1987
Updated February 2023

321 McDERMOT AVENUE

WESTERN GLOVE BUILDING (FORMER FINNIE AND MURRAY BLOCK)

The growth of Winnipeg's warehouse district in the early 1880s, spurred on by the completion of Canada's first transcontinental railway, the Canadian Pacific, was a process of creation – solid brick warehouses began replacing the small wooden shacks that dotted the mud streets and avenues east and west of Main Street (Plates 1 and 2). Various districts of the city – residential, commercial and industrial – and their specific buildings established and became the foundation of the growth in the early 20th century.¹ The huge advance in land prices along Main Street north of Portage Avenue necessitated the replacement of the earlier residential development with large commercial structures. Investors chose to locate near one of the most important buildings, City Hall, from which would come assistance in advancing both singular business interests and those of the community at large.

The second growth phase, from 1900-1914, was characterized by expansion. Especially in the warehouse district, local, national and international firms recognized the geographic and economic importance of locating in Winnipeg, resulting in the construction and/or enlargement of dozens of warehouses both on the more established area west of Main Street (Plate 3) and the new area to the east (Plate 4). Approximately \$5 million was spent on the construction and enlargement of warehouses in what is now the Exchange District between 1900 and 1914,² housing such successful ventures as R.J. Whitla, G.F. and J. Galt, Stobart, Eden and Company, George D. Wood, A.F. Gault and Company and J.H. Ashdown.³

Another important addition to the warehouse district occurred in 1912, at the height of Winnipeg's growth phase. Finnie and Murray Manufacturing Company, established in 1910 by local businessmen, required larger premises than their original space in the Miller-Morse Block at 86

¹ R.R. Rostecki, "The Growth of Winnipeg, 1870-1886," unpublished M.A. Thesis, University of Manitoba, 1980, pp. 112-114.

² City of Winnipeg Building Permit Ledger Books, 1900-1914.

³ Manitoba Free Press, September 3, 1904, p. 14.

Princess Street. The new warehouse/factory was construction at the northwest corner of McDermot Avenue and Adelaide Street.

STYLE

This building is based on the Edwardian Commercial Style, taking its name from King Edward VII, who reigned from 1901 to 1910. The style was a transition from the highly decorative Victorian-era styles to the more austere designs of the 20th century. Many of the familiar Classical elements such as colonettes, voussoirs, and keystones were are part of the style, but they were applied sparingly.⁴ The style was applied to a wide variety of building types, from large public buildings and to apartment blocks, warehouses and residences. The style produced simple, balanced designs, straight rooflines, and uncomplicated ornamentation. Often, ornamental emphasis was placed on the base and attic portions of the building, with particular prominence given to the entrance.

CONSTRUCTION

This five-storey building measures 20.1 x 30.5 metres and is approximately 22.9 metres high. It has stone foundation, 68.6 centimetres thick.⁵ Ashlar limestone is used for sills and ground floor highlights, red Menomonie brick is used for the south and east elevations and yellow ochre brick for the north and west walls (see Appendix I for additional construction information).⁶ Cost of construction was \$81,500.⁷

The structure was built using the most common construction method of the time – the mill system – a square timber beam and post support network where beams were attached to the solid

⁴ Ontario Architecture website, <http://www.ontarioarchitecture.com/Edwardian.htm>, consulted March 1, 2023.

⁵ “Architect’s Plans,” #161/1912, courtesy of City of Winnipeg, Records Management Division.

⁶ City of Winnipeg, Assessment Records, Roll No. 610080, Ward 2, PC 50. Below as AR.

⁷ City of Winnipeg, Building Permit, #161/1912.

brick exterior walls and covered by wood plank flooring and often a hardwood finish. This was a very popular system in warehouse districts throughout North America because of its sturdiness, the ease of adding additional storeys and its ability to suffer fire damage and not collapse. The Finnie and Murray Block is one of many mill construction structures in the Exchange District.

Exterior walls:⁸

Basement	28" Concrete
1 ST	26" Brick
2 ND	26" Brick (east & south); 22" Brick (north & west)
3 RD	22" Brick
4 TH	22" Brick (east & south); 17" Brick (east & south)
5 TH	17" Brick

DESIGN

As originally designed, the structure had two main façades- south facing McDermot Avenue and east facing Adelaide Street (Plates 5 and 6). The McDermot Avenue elevation featured limestone cladding at grade, rising 1.2 metres above the sidewalk.⁹ Above, were the red brick walls of the superstructure, interrupted on the main floor by grooved pilasters with modest stone capitals finished by a delicate stone belt course. The bays created by these pilasters were filled with small rectangular basement window openings in four bays, entrances in the east and west bays, an opening for the interior load dock in one bay and large rectangular main-floor window openings in the other four bays. Above the stone belt course was a small brick area topped by a more substantial stone belt course that also acted as sills for the second storey windows. These paired, rectilinear elements with stone lug sills were repeated on all the floors above, except for the western-most bay, where single window openings illuminated the interior staircase. Above the fifth-floor openings was corbelled brick accenting including brick herringbone-patterned rectangles with raised central limestone diamonds and corbelled brick brackets. The simple brick

⁸ AR.

⁹ Loc cit.

cornice with stone parapet finished the façade. A raised brick windowless penthouse containing two large water tanks was found at the southwest end of the roof (Plate 7).

The east façade was a continuation of the design and materials of the south elevation. The southern-most main floor bay held an entrance, the other three bays large rectilinear window openings. An open metal fire escape attached to this elevation has been removed (Plate 8).

The west façade was windowless, the east façade had unmatched rectilinear and arched openings on the upper floors and entrances and raised loading and entrance doors.

Alterations to original exterior elements include the reconfiguring of the original main floor window opening in the second western-most bay on the south façade into a grade-level entrance (Plate 9). Beyond this alteration, most of the exterior has not seen extensive change (Plates 10-15).

INTERIOR

Extensive City of Winnipeg Building Permits taken out against this property over the last 30 years (see Appendix I) suggest that the interior has undergone extensive change.

In the late 1980s, Western Glove Works, which had been operating its clothing manufacturing business out of the building, moved (Plates 16-18) and the space was converted into modern offices (Plates 19-21). According to City of Winnipeg records, these upgrades and renovations have continued into the 2020s.

INTEGRITY

This building occupies original site, has suffered little exterior alteration and appears to be in good structural condition.

STREETSCAPE

The Finnie and Murray Block is a good representation of the type of building associated with Winnipeg's manufacturing interests. Office space, warehouse and manufacturing spaces were all provided in the structure. Its corner location means its façades are important contributors to two important Exchange District streetscapes (Plates 22 and 23).

ARCHITECT

The architect of this structure was Major George W. Northwood (1876-1959), a Winnipeg veteran of World War I and a well-known designer in the city (see Appendix II for biography – Plate 24).

The contractors, Carter-Halls-Aldinger, were a well-known Winnipeg firm responsible for many buildings in Winnipeg, Manitoba, and throughout the Canadian West (see Appendix III for additional information).

INSTITUTION

David Nicholson Finnie (1883-1969; Plate 25) was born at Arnprior, Ontario on August 1, 1883. He began work as a clerk with the Imperial Bank at Ottawa in 1900 and then as Secretary-Treasurer of the wholesale dry goods firm Woods Limited (Ottawa). In 1907, he came to Winnipeg as the Managing Director of Woods Western Limited (Winnipeg).¹⁰ In 1910, he bought out this regional office and organized it under the name Finnie and Murray, in partnership with George Coupar Murray (1863-1938), operating out of space at 86 Princess Street (Plate 26).

¹⁰ "Finnie, David Nicholson," [Memorable Manitobans](#), Manitoba Historical Society website, 2023.

Murray was born in Montreal in 1863, coming to Winnipeg in 1909 and forming the partnership with Finnie.¹¹

The firm grew quickly and moved into their spacious new headquarters on McDermot Avenue in 1912 (Plate 27), incorporating as Finnie and Murray, Ltd. in December 1916.¹² The firm lasted until 1922, when the partnership dissolved and G.C. Murray took over the business as Murray's Limited.

By 1926, Murray's had left the McDermot Avenue building and the structure became home to Western Glove Works, a clothing manufacturing business founded in 1921 and still operated by the Silver family of Winnipeg. The Garry Press Lt. and Weekly News were also listed as tenants of the property in the late 1920s.¹³ Another long-time tenant was KBB Manufacturing Company, also a local garment firm, which operated out of the building for several decades before and after World War II.

The Silver family immigrated to Canada in the 1870s, arriving in Manitoba in the early 1900s.¹⁴ They bought a 'dry goods' company but added manufacturing to the wholesale business and changed the name to Western Glove Works (Plate 28). The company had several divisions including dungarees, mackinaw jackets, and gloves, which was phased out in the 1940s when the company moved to focus solely on the design and production of high-end fashion apparel – crafting private label apparel for such high-profile names as Gap International, Thrifty's and Nordstrom's.¹⁵ In the late 1980s, the company moved to its present location on Logan Avenue, its denim products sold in over 30 countries across North America, Europe and Southeast Asia.¹⁶

¹¹ "Murray, George Coupar," Memorable Manitobans, Manitoba Historical Society website, 2023.

¹² Winnipeg Free Press, December 1, 1916, p. 2.

¹³ Henderson's Directory, 1920-1930.

¹⁴ Western Glove Works website: <https://www.westerngloveworks.ca/history/>, no date.

¹⁵ *Ibid.*; and Winnipeg Free Press, various editions. The company received several large contracts from the federal government for uniforms during World War II.

¹⁶ Western Glove Works website: <https://www.westerngloveworks.ca/history/>, no date.

Tenancy beyond this move have included Obsco Beauty, Shell & Glass, U-Frame-It, the University of Manitoba, Lewis Continental, and Drysdale Consultants. In December 2021, the Met Centre for Arts and Technology officially opened in the building, providing education to Grades 9-12 students directed by the Seven Oaks School Division.

EVENT

There is no significant historical event connected with this structure.

CONTEXT

The Finnie and Murray Building (Western Glove Block) was the first warehouse to be built west of Adelaide Street which marked the western boundary of the warehouse district prior to 1912 – this expansion of the district was warranted because of the continued growth of the sector within the local economy and its primary role in the sector across Western Canada.

The fact that such a new company was able to erect such an elaborate and expensive structure is reflective of the capital available in the city during this period of growth and the ability to financially succeed during the pre-World War I period for local entrepreneurs.

LANDMARK

This building occupies an important corner location and is conspicuous in the area.



APPENDIX I

CITY OF WINNIPEG - Preliminary Report

Building Address: 321 McDermot Avenue
(86 Adelaide Street)

Building Name: Finnie & Murray Block (Western
Glove Building)

Original Use: manufacturing/warehouse/offices

Current Use: offices

Roll No. (Old): 13096198500 (610085)

R.S.N.: 154408

Municipality: 12

Ward: 2

Property or Occupancy Code: 40

Legal Description: 5/6 St. John, Plan 33144, Lots 20/21 (Old: 6/7^W St. John, Plan 16, Block C, E½ Lot 5: S12' of E½ Lot 6)

Location: northwest corner Adelaide Street

Date of Construction: 1912

Storeys: 5 + B

Construction Type: Brick and stone (mill)

Heritage Status: Grade III

Building Permits (Plans available: [CS] Department Storage; [M] Microfilm; [MF] Microfiche):

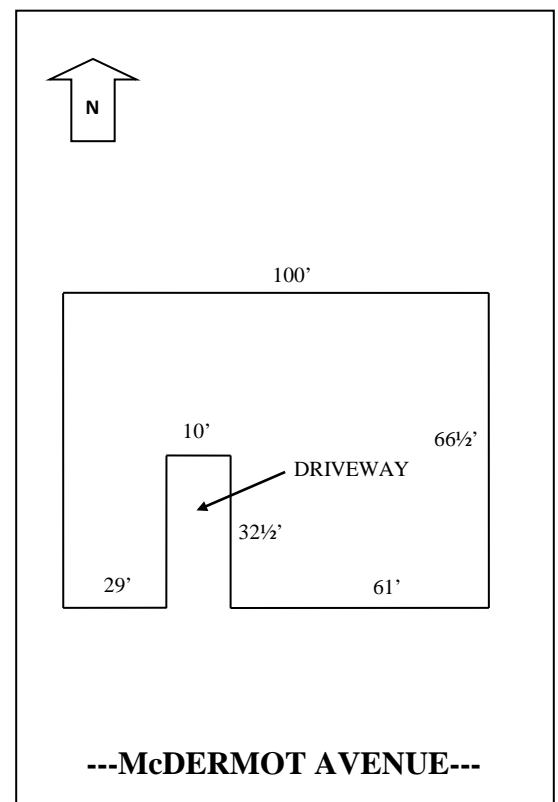
SEE NEXT PAGE

Information:

- 100 x 66½ x 75' + = 501,550 cu. ft.
- floors- 2x6" laminate B to 3rd; 2x4" laminate 4th and 5th
- wood beams- all 18x18"; 5th floor include double 1" truss rods
- wood columns- B- 20x20"; 1st- 18x18"; 2nd & 3rd- 16x16"; 4th & 5th- 14x14"
- ceilings- B- 11'; 1st- 14'; 2nd- 12'; 3rd & 4th- 11½'; 5th- 11'

ARCHITECT: G.W. NORTHWOOD

CONTRACTOR: CARTER-HALLS-ALDINGER CO.



City of Winnipeg Building Permits:

(Plans available: [CS] Department Storage; [M] Microfilm; [MF] Microfiche)

YEAR	NO.	PLANS	AMOUNT	DESCRIPTION
1912	161	CS	\$81,500	Original
1926	2934		\$800	Construct fire escape
1950	102		\$5,000	Interior alterations- upgrade main entrance replace original main floor partitioning, redecorating, new flooring
1988	234	CS		Interior Alteration
1988	4056	CS		Interior Alteration
1988	4057	CS		Interior Alteration
1988	7806	CS		Interior Alteration
1988	4057	CS		Interior Alteration
1988	10804	CS		Interior Alteration
1989	5345	CS		Interior Alteration
1990	224	CS		Interior Alteration
2003	321058		\$50,000	Alterations to 2nd & 3rd floor offices
2004	118592		\$12,000	Interior alterations for a future tenant located in the lower level of an existing multi storey warehouse building. Alterations include removing and constructing interior partition walls and new door openings.
2006	147804		\$68,000	Alterations include reconfiguring office space.
2008	101540		\$40,000	Interior alterations on the main floor include constructing three new offices, a conference room and two foyers.
2010	108329		\$18,600	Interior alterations include the construction of a kitchen on the main level and creation of an office on the lower level.
2011	106341		\$4,000	Interior Alterations to the 3rd floor
2016	119537		\$50,000	Interior alteration to include reverse door swings to comply with building code, life safety upgrades to 2nd, 4th and 5th floor of an existing multi-tenant building.
2016	127369		\$38,250	Interior alterations and occupancy for the 5th floor of an existing warehouse multi use building. Work includes new interior partition drywalls, glass frame walls and new doors.
2019	110646		\$320,000	Interior Alteration to include new tenant fit up for office space- Unit 300, third floor renovation
2019	162186		\$165,000	Interior alterations and occupancy for a new office tenant on the second floor. Work

YEAR	NO.	PLANS	AMOUNT	DESCRIPTION
				includes revisions to partition walls, new fixtures, finishes and millwork.
2022	141689		\$78,000	Interior alterations to include: demolition of walls, bulk heads, removal of doors, construction of walls, bulk heads, glazed framed walls, millwork.
2022	180632		\$300,000	Interior alterations on first floor to include new gender-neutral, barrier-free washrooms, relocated kitchenette, new reception desk and new finishes.

APPENDIX II

Major George W. Northwood

Major George W. Northwood was born in 1876 and came to Winnipeg in 1905 as a graduate of McGill University. 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, as such, was 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 Blair, an Irish-born designer 24 years his elder. Blair and Northwood were responsible for the design of four local buildings, all completed in 1906: the Thomas Ryan Warehouse, 44 Princess Street (Grade III), the Henderson Directory Building, 279 Garry Street, a retail/residential block on Lydia Street and a warehouse for the Beckett Care Company on Henry Avenue.² 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: Western Glove Works, 321 McDermot Avenue, 1912 (Grade III); R.J. Whitla House, Yale Avenue, 1912; A. Bernard House, Assiniboine Avenue, 1912; Robinson and Black Building, Portage Avenue, 1912; addition and alteration to the Bank of Ottawa, 363 Main Street, 1912; and Ralph Connor House, 54 West Gate, 1913 (Grade II).

In 1919, Northwood formed a four-year partnership with local architect Raymond Carey. The firm's list of projects³ includes: alterations to Dominion Bank, Portage Avenue (southeast corner of Sherbrook Street), 1919; alterations to Winnipeg Paint and Glass Co. warehouse, Notre Dame Avenue East, 1919; J.K.L. Ross garage, Lombard Avenue (southeast corner of Rorie Street), 1919;

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. C.W.U. Chivers, later a partner of Northwood's, worked briefly for Northwood and Noffke, ca.1905-06.

² City of Winnipeg Building Permit Ledger Book, 1906.

³ Compiled from BP, 1918-1926.

B.M. Armstrong House, Kingsway (southeast corner of Guelph Street), 1920; alterations to the Hudson's Bay Co. offices, 208 Main Street, 1920; alterations to bank, 363 Main Street, 1922; and alterations to the Dominion Bank, Redwood Avenue (southwest corner of Main Street), 1922. Their most important work was the design of the Union Tower Annex, 500 Main Street, in 1921 (Grade II).

Northwood worked alone after 1922 until ca.1928 when he joined with fellow World War I veteran, Brigadier Major Cyril W. U. Chivers (1879-1969). This pair designed many notable public buildings throughout Winnipeg including: St. Ignatius Catholic Church, Jessie Avenue (1928); the Canadian Wheat Board Building, 423 Main Street (1929), List of Historical Resources; the Assiniboine Park Pavilion, 55 Pavilion Crescent, Grade II (1929); the Canadian General Electric Building, 265 Notre Dame Avenue, Grade III (1930); the Women's Tribute Memorial Lodge, 200 Woodlawn Street, Grade II (1931); the Academy Road branch of the Bank of Toronto (1934); the Federal Building, 269 Main Street (1935); and an addition to the St. John's Telephone Exchange, 405 Burrows Avenue (1946).⁴

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 1959.⁵

⁴ M. Peterson, "Robert H. Smith School - 500 Kingsway," report for the City of Winnipeg Historical Buildings Committee, July 1991, p. A-2; and personal files.

⁵ Winnipeg Free Press, December 15, 1959, p. 38.

APPENDIX III

Carter-Halls-Aldinger Company

The principals of the Carter-Halls-Aldinger Company (CHA) were William Henry Carter (1874-1962), a contractor; Frank Ernest Halls (1872-1950), a fire-proofing expert; and Albert Henry Aldinger (ca.1876-1942), a civil engineer.¹ CHA had its origins with the arrival in Winnipeg in 1903 of Carter, who was representing the William Grace Company, a Chicago contracting firm that was building the Bank of British North America, 436 Main Street. Carter worked for Grace until February 1907 when he joined with Halls and Aldinger to found the new firm. By 1915, CHA was well-known throughout Western Canada with such Winnipeg buildings to its credit as the McArthur (later Childs) Building, 211 Portage Avenue (1909 – demolished); Confederation Life Association Building, 457 Main Street (1912 – Grade II); the Winnipeg Electric Railway Building, 213 Notre Dame Avenue (1912-1913 – Grade II); the Manitoba Free Press Building, 300 Carlton Street (1913 – Grade II); the Olympia (later Marlborough) Hotel, 331 Smith Street (1913 – Grade II); and the Minto Armouries, 969 St. Matthews Avenue (1914). The firm also had contracts in Moose Jaw & Saskatoon, SA, Calgary & Edmonton, AB & Prince George, BC.

Their clients included the Dominion Government, as well as the Canadian Pacific, the Grand Trunk Pacific and the Canadian Northern railways. They also worked on the new Hudson's Bay Company stores in Calgary (1912), Vancouver (1913), and Winnipeg (1926), the Banff Springs Hotel, Alberta and later the Winnipeg Civic Auditorium (1933). The firm specialized in bridges, subways, railway works, steel frame and other fireproof construction, as well as heavy masonry foundations and caisson work as found in the new Hudson's Bay Company store at Winnipeg. CHA was placed in voluntary liquidation in 1944, and was reorganized as two firms, Commonwealth Construction Company Limited and the Carter Construction Company of Toronto. This latter firm relocated to Winnipeg in 1950, being managed by W.H. Carter after his retirement from the Greater Winnipeg Transit Commission in 1956. Carter Construction remained in business until 1972 as a St. Boniface firm.

¹ R.R. Rostecki, "450 Portage Avenue – Hudson's Bay Company Store," report for the City of Winnipeg Historical Buildings Committee, October 2002; Historical Buildings and Resources Committee files; and M. Peterson, personal files.

Major Winnipeg projects:

Security Storage Building, 583 Ellice Avenue (1909)
Campbell House, 140 Roslyn Road (1909)
Childs (McArthur) Building, 211 Portage Avenue (1909) – demolished
Casa Loma Building, 644 Portage Avenue (1909) – Grade II
Oldfield, Kirby Gardner Building (North West Trust), 234 Portage Avenue (1909) – Grade II
Grand Garden Restaurant, 224 King Street (1910) – demolished
Hudson's Bay Co. Mail Order Building, 111 Fort Street (1910) – demolished
Sterling Bank Building, 283 Portage Avenue (1911) – List of Historical Resources
Richards and Brown Warehouse, 132 James Avenue (1911) – List of Historical Resources
Manitoba Agricultural College (St. Vital), 139 Tuxedo Avenue (1911) – portions designated
University of Manitoba (Manitoba Agricultural College), 1911-1913:
 Administration Building, 66 Chancellors Circle – List of Historical Resources
 Home Economics Building (Horticulture and Biology Building, now Faculty of Human Ecology), 35 Chancellors Circle
 Tache Hall, 150 Dafoe Road
 Agricultural Engineering Building, 75B Chancellors Circle
 Barn (Art School Barn), 21 Service Street 3S
 President's House (Chancellor's Hall, now National Centre for Truth & Reconciliation), 177 Dysart Road
 Earth Sciences Building (Fitzgerald Building, School of Art), 55 Chancellors Circle
 Dairy Building (Dairy Science), 110 Dafoe Road
 Stock Judging Building (Agriculture Lecture Block, now SIMTReC [Structural Innovation and Monitoring Technologies Resource Centre] Canada Building), 96 Dafoe Road
De Laval Co. Warehouse, 128 James Avenue (1912) – List of Historical Resources
Strand (Beacon) Theatre, 559 Main Street (1912) – demolished
Confederation Life Building, 457 Main Street (1912) – Grade II
Osborne Theatre, 108 Osborne Street (1912)
Western Glove Building (Finnie and Murray Block), 321 McDermot Avenue (1912) – Grade III
Turner-Walker Block, 425 Henry Avenue (1912) – Grade III
Winnipeg Electric Railway Co. Building, 213 Notre Dame Avenue (1912-1913) – Grade II
Quebec Bank Building (Montreal Trust Building), 216 Portage Avenue (1913) – demolished
St. Charles Hotel, 235 Notre Dame Avenue (1913) – Grade III
Marlborough (Olympia) Hotel, 331 Smith Street (1913) – Grade II
YMCA, 301 Vaughan Street (1913) – Grade II
Free Press Building, 300 Carlton Street (1913) – Grade II
Minto Armouries, 969 St. Matthews Avenue (1914)
Ford Motor Company Plant, 1181 Portage Avenue (1915)
Paris Building, 259 Portage Avenue (1915) – Grade II
Eaton's Mail Order Building (Eaton [City] Place), 333 St. Mary Avenue (1916)
Union Bank Building (Musker Engineering Institute), 1515 Main Street (1919) – demolished

Carter-Halls-Aldinger Company contracts (continued):

Santa Furs (former Merchants' Bank), 842 Corydon Avenue (1919)
Marshall-Wells Co. Warehouse, 490 Des Meurons Street (1919)
Portage Village Inn (Clarendon Hotel), 311 Portage Avenue (1920) – demolished
Grain Exchange Annex, 153 Lombard Avenue (1920) – demolished
Manitoba School for the Deaf, 500 Shaftsbury Boulevard (1921)
Nurses' Residence, 1 Morley Avenue (1921) – demolished
Union Bank Annex, 500 Main Street (1921) – Grade II
Joseph A. Lozo Locksmith Shop, 58 Albert Street (1921) – Commemorative List
Winnipeg Film Exchange Building, 361 Hargrave Street (1922) – Grade III
Hudson's Bay Company Store, 450 Portage Avenue (1926)
Johnston Terminal Building (National Cartage & Storage Building), 25 Forks Market Road
(1928) – Grade III
Power Building, 428 Portage Avenue (1928) – List of Historical Resources
Northern Electric Building, 65 Rorie Street (1928) – Grade III
SS Kresge Store, 368 Portage Avenue (1929)
Greater Winnipeg Gas Building (CGE Building), 265 Notre Dame Avenue (1930) – Grade III
Winnipeg Civic Auditorium, 200 Vaughan Street (1933)
Federal Building, 269 Main Street (1936)
Cinema Centre Building, 281 Colony Street (1937)
Mall Hotel, 465 Portage Avenue (1938)

**321 McDERMOT AVENUE – WESTERN GLOVE BUILDING
(FORMER FINNIE AND MURRAY BLOCK)**



Plate 1 – McDermot Avenue looking west from Main Street, ca.1881. Note the extensive number of homes in the area. (Archives of Manitoba.)



Plate 2 – The same view of McDermot Avenue as in Plate 1. This ca.1910 photograph shows the change in the area over 30 years. (Archives of Manitoba.)

**321 McDERMOT AVENUE – WESTERN GLOVE BUILDING
(FORMER FINNIE AND MURRAY BLOCK)**



Plate 3 – Princess Street looking north from McDermot Avenue, ca.1903. (M. Peterson Collection.)

**321 McDERMOT AVENUE – WESTERN GLOVE BUILDING
(FORMER FINNIE AND MURRAY BLOCK)**



Plate 4 – Bannatyne Avenue East, looking west towards Main Street, ca.1903. The Ashdown Warehouse is on the right. (Courtesy of the Archives of Manitoba, N3585.)

321 McDERMOT AVENUE – WESTERN GLOVE BUILDING
(FORMER FINNIE AND MURRAY BLOCK)

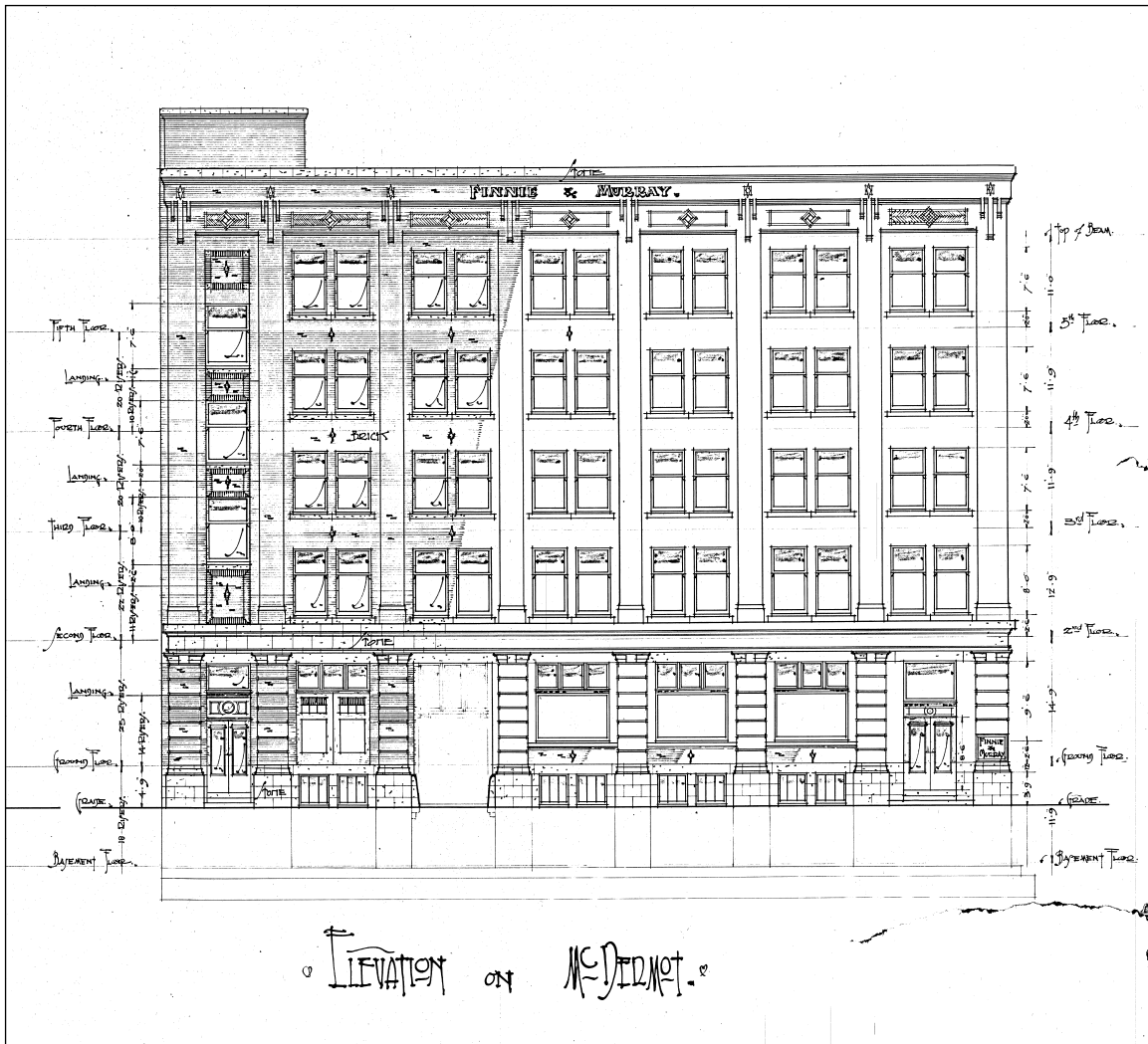


Plate 5 – “Elevation on McDermot,” Architect’s Plans #161/1912. (City of Winnipeg, Records Management Division.)

321 McDERMOT AVENUE – WESTERN GLOVE BUILDING
(FORMER FINNIE AND MURRAY BLOCK)

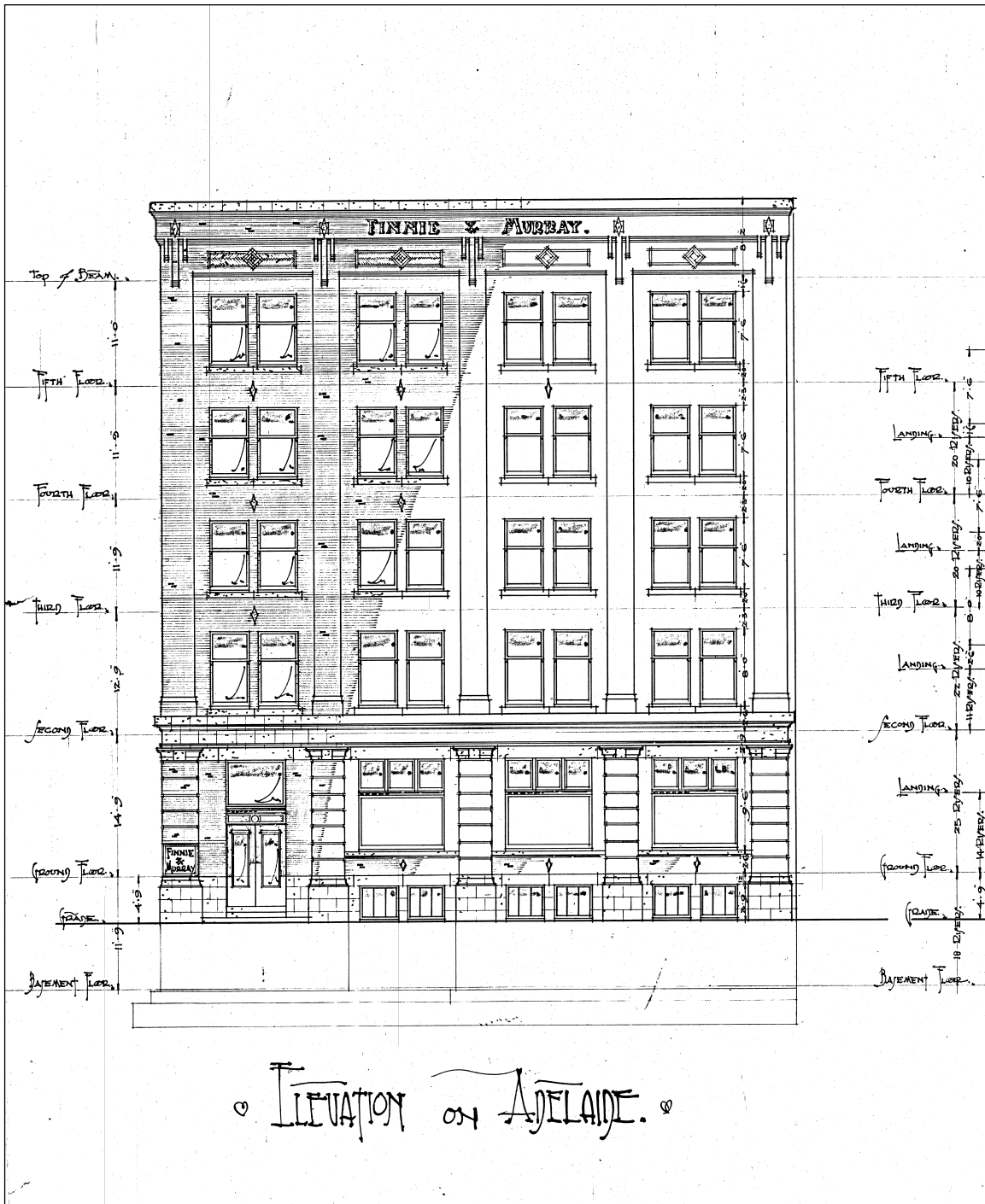


Plate 6 – “Elevation on Adelaide,” Architect’s Plans #161/1912. (City of Winnipeg, Records Management Division.)

321 McDERMOT AVENUE – WESTERN GLOVE BUILDING
(FORMER FINNIE AND MURRAY BLOCK)

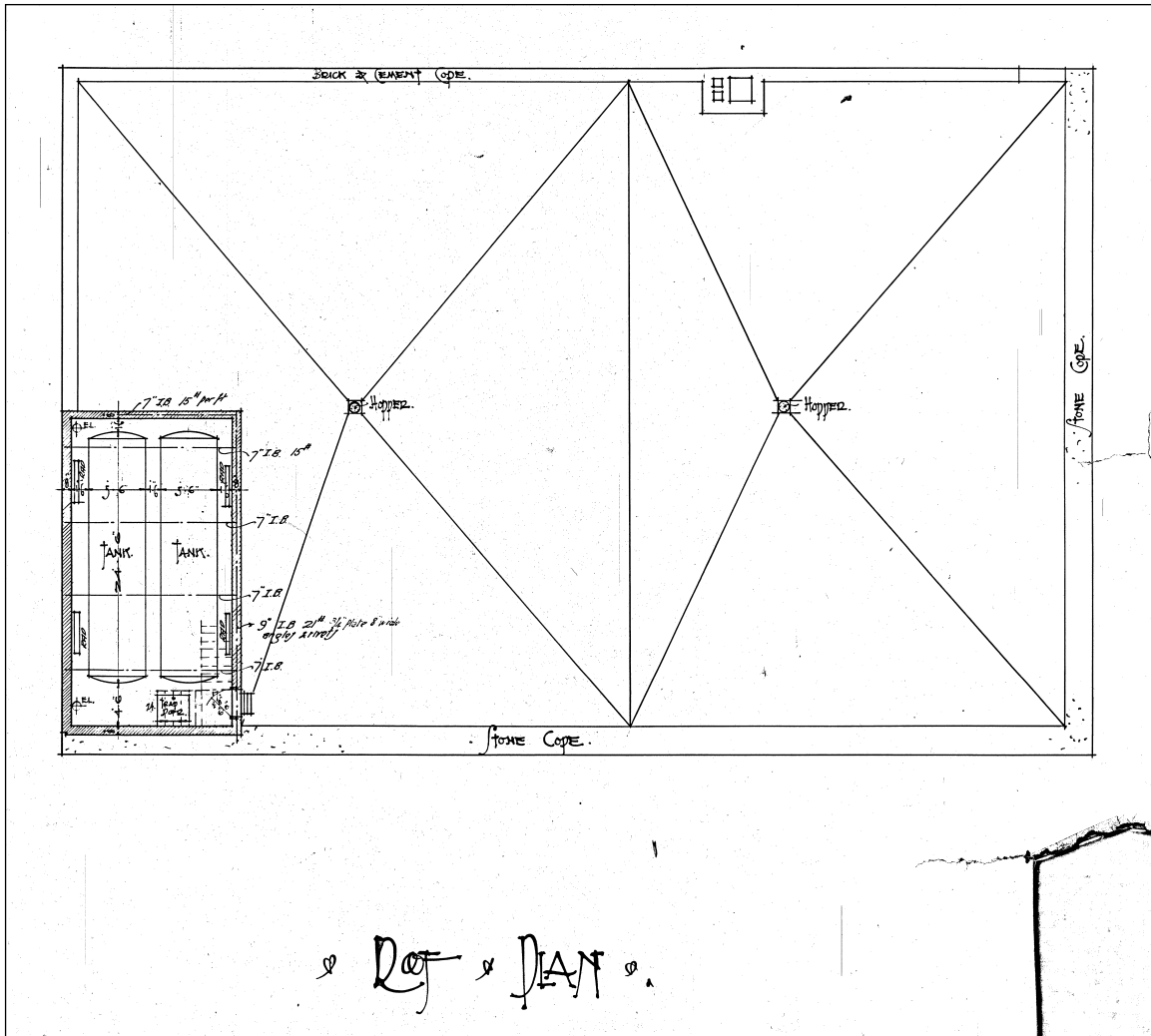


Plate 7 – “Roof Plan,” Architect’s Plans #161/1912. (City of Winnipeg, Records Management Division.)

**321 McDERMOT AVENUE – WESTERN GLOVE BUILDING
(FORMER FINNIE AND MURRAY BLOCK)**



Plate 8 – Western Glove Building (Former Finnie and Murray Block), 321 McDermot Avenue, south and east façades (with east side metal fire escape), 1978. (M. Peterson, 1978.)

**321 McDERMOT AVENUE – WESTERN GLOVE BUILDING
(FORMER FINNIE AND MURRAY BLOCK)**



Plate 9 – Western Glove Building (Former Finnie and Murray Block), 321 McDermot Avenue, detail of south façade, 2023. (M. Peterson, 2023.)

**321 McDERMOT AVENUE – WESTERN GLOVE BUILDING
(FORMER FINNIE AND MURRAY BLOCK)**



Plate 10 – Western Glove Building (Former Finnie and Murray Block), 321 McDermot Avenue, south façade, 2023. (M. Peterson, 2023.)

**321 McDERMOT AVENUE – WESTERN GLOVE BUILDING
(FORMER FINNIE AND MURRAY BLOCK)**



Plate 11 – Western Glove Building (Former Finnie and Murray Block), 321 McDermot Avenue, east façade, 2023. (M. Peterson, 2023.)

**321 McDERMOT AVENUE – WESTERN GLOVE BUILDING
(FORMER FINNIE AND MURRAY BLOCK)**



Plate 12 – Western Glove Building (Former Finnie and Murray Block), 321 McDermot Avenue, detail of southeast corner entrances, 2023. (M. Peterson, 2023.)

**321 McDERMOT AVENUE – WESTERN GLOVE BUILDING
(FORMER FINNIE AND MURRAY BLOCK)**



Plate 13 – Western Glove Building (Former Finnie and Murray Block), 321 McDermot Avenue, north façade, 2023. (M. Peterson, 2023.)

**321 McDERMOT AVENUE – WESTERN GLOVE BUILDING
(FORMER FINNIE AND MURRAY BLOCK)**



Plate 14 – Western Glove Building (Former Finnie and Murray Block), 321 McDermot Avenue, south and west façades, 2023. (M. Peterson, 2023.)

**321 McDERMOT AVENUE – WESTERN GLOVE BUILDING
(FORMER FINNIE AND MURRAY BLOCK)**



Plate 15 – Western Glove Building (Former Finnie and Murray Block), 321 McDermot Avenue, detail of east façade, 2023. (M. Peterson, 2023.)

**321 McDERMOT AVENUE – WESTERN GLOVE BUILDING
(FORMER FINNIE AND MURRAY BLOCK)**



Plate 16 – Western Glove Building (Former Finnie and Murray Block), 321 McDermot Avenue, warehouse space, 1987. (City of Winnipeg, 1987.)

**321 McDERMOT AVENUE – WESTERN GLOVE BUILDING
(FORMER FINNIE AND MURRAY BLOCK)**



Plate 17 – Western Glove Building (Former Finnie and Murray Block), 321 McDermot Avenue, warehouse space, 1987. (M. Peterson, 1987.)

**321 McDERMOT AVENUE – WESTERN GLOVE BUILDING
(FORMER FINNIE AND MURRAY BLOCK)**



Plate 18 – Western Glove Building (Former Finnie and Murray Block), 321 McDermot Avenue, warehouse space, 1987. (M. Peterson, 1987.)



Plate 19 – Western Glove Building (Former Finnie and Murray Block), 321 McDermot Avenue, renovated space, 1989. (M. Peterson, 1989.)

**321 McDERMOT AVENUE – WESTERN GLOVE BUILDING
(FORMER FINNIE AND MURRAY BLOCK)**



Plate 20 – Western Glove Building (Former Finnie and Murray Block), 321 McDermot Avenue, renovated space, 1989. (M. Peterson, 1989.)



Plate 21– Western Glove Building (Former Finnie and Murray Block), 321 McDermot Avenue, renovated space, 1989. (M. Peterson, 1989.)

**321 McDERMOT AVENUE – WESTERN GLOVE BUILDING
(FORMER FINNIE AND MURRAY BLOCK)**



Plate 22 – Adelaide Street looking north, 2023. (M. Peterson, 2023.)



Plate 23 –McDermot Avenue looing east, 2023. (M. Peterson, 2023.)

**321 McDERMOT AVENUE – WESTERN GLOVE BUILDING
(FORMER FINNIE AND MURRAY BLOCK)**



Plate 24 – George W. Northwood, 1932. (Archives of Manitoba, N690.)



Plate 25 – David Nicholson Finnie, ca. 1911. (Who's Who in Western Canada: A Biographical Dictionary of Notable Men and Women of Western Canada, Vol. 1, 1911.)

**321 McDERMOT AVENUE – WESTERN GLOVE BUILDING
(FORMER FINNIE AND MURRAY BLOCK)**

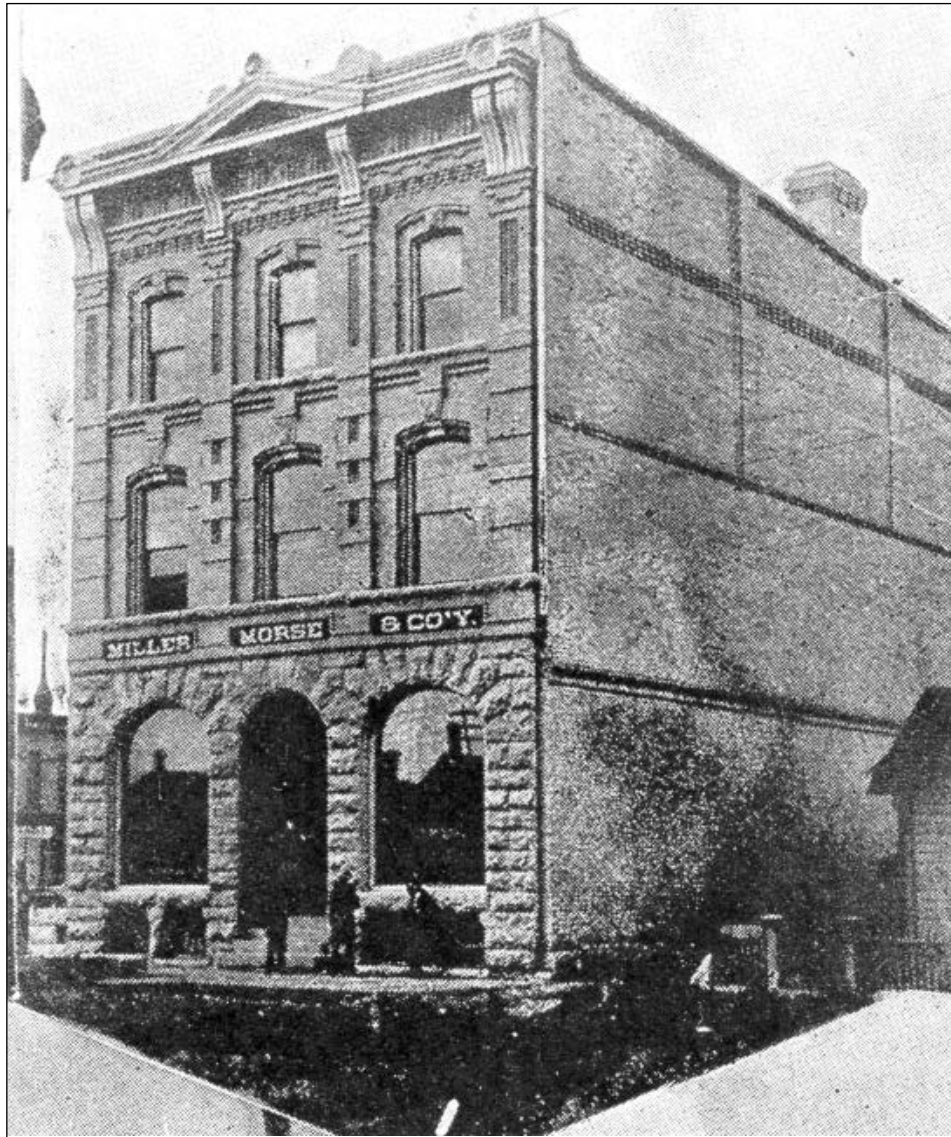


Plate 26 – Miller, Morse Warehouse, 86 Princess Street, 1891. (Courtesy of the Provincial Archives of Manitoba.)

**321 McDERMOT AVENUE – WESTERN GLOVE BUILDING
(FORMER FINNIE AND MURRAY BLOCK)**



Finnie & Murray

WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS
AND IMPORTERS OF

**Dry Goods, Men's Furnishings
and Smallwares**

Phones Garry 634 and 635

Cor. McDermot Ave. and Adelaide St.

Plate 27 – Advertisement for Finnie and Murray, Henderson's Directory, 1915, p. 104.

**321 McDERMOT AVENUE – WESTERN GLOVE BUILDING
(FORMER FINNIE AND MURRAY BLOCK)**



Plate 27 – Sol Silver, manager of Western Glove Works, 1936. Silver would become the company's president and retired in 1962. This picture was taken after Silver was kidnapped outside of the bank where he had picked up the company's payroll, driven him to a secluded location near the Salter Street bridge, bound him and took the \$1,600 cash. (Winnipeg Tribune, Jan. 18, 1936, p. 2.)