



**1002 PALMERSTON AVENUE**

**THOMAS FOULDS FAMILY HOUSE**

PREPARED BY PETERSON PROJECTS – DECEMBER 2009



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## 1002 PALMERSTON AVENUE THOMAS FOULDS FAMILY HOUSE

**Date of Construction:** 1911

**Building Permit:** Unknown

**Architect:** Unknown

**Contractor:** Unknown

### ARCHITECTURAL INTEREST:

This modest, 2½-storey home was built for a large, local farming family who built this house on his extensive property in the area.

The front (north) elevation is dominated by the full-width open porch with square columns and wood railing. The cross gable roof includes a front-facing section with rectangular window. The remainder of the building is plain, with windows on all levels. It is a comfortable, modest house built for a large family.

The building stands on its original site and appears to be in good structural condition. Cladding has been altered, the front is now covered in a composite siding and the side elevations with stucco, although some of the decorative moulding of the front façade has been retained.



Front (north) and east façades, 2009

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This house is a reduced example of the Queen Anne Revival style that borrowed heavily from English architecture of the 15<sup>th</sup> century, blending classical and medieval motifs into a picturesque form.<sup>1</sup> The desired asymmetry was achieved through a number of combinations of porches, bay windows, projecting wings, balconies and other devices. Roofs were usually irregular and complex, with dormers, gables and ornamental chimneys. Variations in materials and colours were also used to animate the façades. Given this freedom of design, however, accomplished designers were still able to create balance in the structures, offsetting busy surfaces by placing calmer elements nearby.<sup>2</sup>

The popularity of the style in Canada began in the 1880s and lasted until World War I. On the prairies, pre-1900 examples of the style were not numerous because large-scale development occurred after the turn of the century. Post-1900, it was quickly adopted for use in the growing residential districts, especially the more affluent neighbourhoods where its showy qualities were greatly admired.



Front (north) and west façades, 2009

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HISTORICAL INTEREST:

The home was built by local farmer Thomas Foulds to hold his large family that at one time included six daughters and four sons.<sup>3</sup> Foulds had extensive acreage in the area (as well as the Warren, Manitoba area) and resisted the trend towards subdividing his property into city lots until his death in the mid-1920s. The home was ultimately taken over by one of the sons, Ernest G. Foulds, who was an employee of the Ford Motor Company which had a large factory nearby on Portage Avenue. He lived in the home into the 1980s.<sup>4</sup>

RECOMMENDATION TO HISTORICAL BUILDINGS COMMITTEE:

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

- its historical importance- a pre-World War I era residence in the Wolseley District;
- its associations- its long-term connections to influential Foulds family;
- its design- a reduced example of the Queen Anne style;
- its architect- N/A;
- its location- contributes greatly to its historic streetscape; and
- its integrity- its main façades continue to display some of their original elements and design.



Front (north) façade, 1978

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ENDNOTES:

- 1 Identifying Architectural Styles in Manitoba (Winnipeg, MB: Department of Culture, Heritage and Citizenship, 1991), p. 17; L. Maitland et al., A Guide to Canadian Architectural Styles (Peterborough, ON: Broadview Press, 1992), p. 102; and L. Maitland, The Queen Anne Revival Style in Canadian Architecture (Ottawa, ON: Environment Canada, 1990), p. 64.
- 2 L. Maitland et al., op. cit., p. 98.
- 3 Census of Canada, 1901, 1906 and 1911.
- 4 City of Winnipeg Assessment Rolls, Roll No. 12081590000, 1920-1990; and Henderson's Directory, 1915-1990.