3180 PORTAGE AVENUE

ASSINIBOIA MUNICIPAL HALL

City of Winnipeg
Historical Buildings & Resources Committee
Researcher: M. Peterson
July 2013
This building embodies the following heritage values as described in the Historical Resources By-law, 55/2014 (consolidated update July 13, 2016):

(a) It is one of the oldest buildings and the oldest known municipal structure in west Winnipeg;

(b) It is associated with the populating of this area of Winnipeg, the creation of its organized government and the growth of its municipal services;

(c) It was designed by architect Samuel Hooper, well-known local designer, and his son Samuel Lawrence Hooper;

(d) It is a good example of the Neo-Classical or Classical Revival style, popular for large public buildings of the pre-World War I period;

(e) It is a conspicuous building within its neighbourhood; and

(f) The building’s exterior has suffered little alteration.
For Winnipeg, the decade prior to World War I was one of almost unbridled growth in all aspects. Spatially, the city’s boundaries and, more significantly, its occupied territory increased dramatically. This fuelled the extensions of roadways and streetcar lines further and further from the downtown, in all directions.

And this growth was no less pronounced in the municipalities surrounding the City: Assiniboia, St. Boniface, St. Vital and the Kildonans. Each of these separate entities had developed similarly and by 1900 was comprised of small commercial/residential districts surrounded by large agricultural holdings. They were transformed, however, into cities and towns with main street commercial development and blocks and blocks of residential lots that filled with new houses by the outbreak of World War I. As with Winnipeg, their larger, more established neighbour, these smaller communities struggled to provide modern services to their widely spread population – services that included telephones, electricity, roads, sewers, water and public transportation.

For the Rural Municipality of Assiniboia, which had been incorporated in 1880, it was difficult to provide these services because of the sheer size of the municipality – it occupied territory on both sides of the Assiniboine River as far west as Headingley (Plate 1). In 1911, however, the need for a modern municipal headquarters was met by the construction of the Assiniboia Municipal Hall on Portage Avenue in the St. Charles area of the district (Plate 2).

**STYLE**

The Municipal Hall is a good example of a Classical Revival Style, popular in North America from 1900 until the 1930s and especially popular for public buildings. The style was a reaction to the picturesque architecture of the late 19th century, favouring the designs of ancient Greece and Rome.\(^1\) The style had many forms, from simple structures to Beaux-Arts Classicism which developed from

\(^1\) Identifying Architectural Styles in Manitoba (Winnipeg, MB: Manitoba Department of Culture, Heritage and Citizenship, 1991), pp. 18-19.
the École des beaux-arts in Paris, France and led to the design of many monumental structures worldwide, the Manitoba Legislative Building on Broadway being the best of the many local examples (Plate 3).

Elements of the design include columns, capitals and pediments, symmetrical façades with recessed and projecting sections, flat rooflines, lintelled or arched windows and a wealth of ornamental mouldings.

The senior architect of the firm that designed the Municipal Hall on Portage Avenue was one of the leading practitioners of the Classical Revival Style in Manitoba, other examples of his work including the Provincial Law Courts Building, 411 Broadway (1911-1916), the University of Manitoba, Administration Building, 66 Chancellors Circle 66 (1911-1913) and St. Mary’s Academy, 550 Wellington Crescent (1902) – Plate 4.

**CONSTRUCTION**

The Municipal Hall was built in 1911, officially opening on January 9, 1912. Built at an estimated cost of $12,000, the solid, 30.5-centimetre thick brick walls rest on a 61.0-centimetre stone foundation (see Appendix I for more information). The structure measures 10.2 x 11.3 x 9.8 metres and a 12.8-metre tower. Ceilings in the building are 2.2 metres high in the basement, 3.7 metres on the ground floor and 2.1 to 3.4 metres on the second storey. A rare 0.92-metre diameter steel tube fire escape is located on the rear (south) façade.

The site on which the Hall stands is now filled with a number of related and non-related structures. To the south is City of Winnipeg Fire Station No. 20, 525 Banting Drive, to the east is the relocated William Brown House, the Museum Interpretation Centre and the St. James Assiniboia Plus 55 Centre, 3172 Portage Avenue (Plates 5 and 6).

---

3 *City of Winnipeg Assessment Record*, Roll No. 07565560100.
DESIGN
The entire dark brick structure rests on a raised foundation wall of rough-cut limestone finished by a wide band of concrete (Plate 7). The asymmetrical front (north) façade is built with a raised entrance located in a shallow porch with square columns and small windows framing the doorway at the west end of the building (Plate 8). Square headed basement windows are found at grade with squared window openings on the ground floor that include lug sills and radiating brick heads. The most dominant feature of the front façade is the tower, rising in the building’s northwest corner above the main entrance. Ornamental brickwork, stone accenting, small windows and a unique pedimented domed roof with flag pole heighten its conspicuousness (Plate 9). A concrete belt course runs above the ground floor window openings and encircles the entire building at this level. The hipped roof features heavy overhanging eaves, interrupted on the north façade by a triplet window with lug sill and modest brackets located in a pedimented dormer (Plate 10) that includes a keystone-like element found in tower pediments.

The west side of the building, similar to the rear (south) and east elevations, are a continuation of the architectural design and materials of the front façade. The west side includes a pedimented dormer with two paired window openings as well as a pair of small windows near the tower on the second floor (Plate 11). The east façade lacks these small windows (Plate 12) and the rear (south) façade includes a plain door and a metal tube fire escape from the second floor (Plate 13).

Many of the smaller, upper windows are divided into small, pie-shaped panes (Plate 14); the upper pane opens in to allow for air circulation.

The exterior is relatively unaltered from its original design and materials.

INTERIOR
It appears the interior of the building has been significantly altered since its original construction, although the layout appears to be original. The basement includes a door on the east side and a
brick vault (Plate 15). Alterations have been made to the southeast corner of the ground floor, where a storeroom and small office are now located (Plate 16). A staircase leads to the second floor on the west side of the building (Plate 17) and on the east side is a large open room with coffered ceilings and attached columns on the south wall (Plates 18 and 19). Some of the original burlap wall covering is still found in this area (Plate 20) and the track lighting used for the museum displays was added in the 1980s. Another large room is found to the rear of the staircase (Plate 21), as well as the rear stairwell to the basement and exit and a walk-in vault. The second storey is open (Plate 22) and includes small doors to access the rear fire escape (Plate 23).

INTEGRITY
The building stands on its original site, appears to be in good structural condition and does not appear to have suffered major exterior alteration.

STREETScape
The former Municipal Hall stands on a busy intersection facing the region’s premier thoroughfare, Portage Avenue. Modern development of the area has left the structure with no contemporary neighbours, although a 19th century log house has been relocated nearby (Plate 24).

ARCHITECT/CONTRACTORS
The architects for the Municipal Hall were the father/son partnership of Samuel Hooper (1851-1911) and Samuel Lawrence Hooper (1888-1919). The partnership lasted only two years, but was responsible for some fine buildings (see Appendix II for biographical information). Interestingly, Hooper and Hooper completed the drawings for another municipal office, St. Vital, in the same year (Plate 25).

---

4 Black mould was discovered in the basement, remediation work was completed in the early 2000s. Bonita Hunter-Eastwood, Director/Curator, in conversation with the author, July 17, 2013. Below as B. Hunter-Eastwood.

5 B. Hunter-Eastwood.
Samuel Hooper has received 20 points from the Historical Buildings Committee.

At this time, the contractor of the Municipal Hall is unknown.

**PERSON/INSTITUTION**
Located north and south of the Assiniboine River, the Municipality of St. James-Assiniboia has occupied the entire western portion of what is now the City of Winnipeg. Its early history, prior to the arrival of Europeans in the 18th and 19th centuries, is marked by the use of the Assiniboine River by local First Nations bands for transportation, hunting and gathering activities and seasonal habitation.

Portage Avenue, the area’s main thoroughfare, originated as the main east-west overland trail connecting The Forks, an important hunting and meeting ground, and the western plains rich with herds of bison. As the fur trade in the region developed and expanded, the trail was an important freighting route for thousands of ox-carts transporting food and other goods – the Carlton Trail. Modern development transformed Portage Avenue into the hub of commerce and transportation for Winnipeg and its western suburbs.

Permanent settlement of the St. James area began as fur traders retired from their years of service and sought to take up land in the vicinity of the Upper Fort Garry. The prevailing system of land organization was River Lots, thin parcels of land stretching back a distance of 2 miles from the river, giving the land owner important access to the water. An additional 2-mile strip beyond the lot could also be obtained. As settlement increased, additional River Lots were established, extending development further west along the Assiniboine.

In 1850, the Parish of St. James was created by a grant of land from the Hudson’s Bay Company and encompassed property from Omand’s Creek (originally known as Catfish Creek and first bridged in 1860) to present-day St. James Street. Here a group of Anglicans built St. James
Church in 1852 (today known as Old St. James Anglican Church, 525 Tylehurst Street).\(^6\) Around this structure the community grew. A school was built ca.1853.\(^7\) Early parishioners included Charles and Cornelius Fidler, James Spence, James Foulads, the Bourke family and Gavin Garrioch. The Parish population grew mainly because of the resettling of Selkirk Settler families from the Kildonan area after the disastrous 1852 flood. These farmers sought higher land to avoid future floods and much of the land along the Assiniboine River had remained dry.

After the creation of the Province of Manitoba in 1870, a number of municipalities were established, including the Rural Municipality of Assiniboia, incorporated in 1880 to include the parishes of Headingley, St. Charles, St. James and part of St. Boniface on both the north and south sides of the Assiniboine River. This large municipality was steadily decreased over the years as new government organizations were formed: the Rural Municipality of Charleswood (1912); Town of Tuxedo (1913); and the Rural Municipality of St. James (1921).\(^8\) The Rural Municipality of St. James, ostensibly the urban or eastern part of the Assiniboia Municipality, became the City of St. James in 1956 (Plate 26). In 1967, the Town of Brooklands merged with St. James as did the Rural Municipality of Assiniboia two years later to form the City of St. James-Assiniboia. It was this City that became part of the City of Winnipeg under Unicity in 1972.

At the beginning of the 20\(^{th}\) century, settlement in the St. James area expanded. The extension of streetcar service from downtown to Deer Lodge in 1903 was an important factor (it was suspended in 1914 because of a lack of ridership), as was the opening of Assiniboine Park (originally City Park) in 1904. As a result of the associated real estate boom, speculative residential developments including Oakdale Park (1911), Deer Lodge Place (1911), and Woodhaven (1913) sprang up in the St. James area, only to be abandoned in favour of districts.

\(^7\) Ibid., p. 11. Honourable John Norquay, future Premier of Manitoba, taught at the school in 1857.
\(^8\) Manitoba Free Press, September 21, 1910, p. 20. The St. James Ratepayers Association voted in favour of breaking from the Municipality in 1910 and creating the Town of St. James, although this was never realized.
closer to the downtown. But other parts of St. James did grow, with single family homes, churches, businesses, etc.

Slow growth continued for the entire region until after World War II when St. James began to expand rapidly. New residential neighbourhoods emerged including Silver Heights, Birchwood, Westwood, Crestview, and St. Charles. Other important developments in west Winnipeg included the founding and expansion of Winnipeg’s airport in 1928 (originally Stevenson Field, renamed Winnipeg International Airport in 1958 and James Armstrong Richardson International Airport in 2006) and Polo Park, originally one of Western Canada’s premier horse racing facility (1925-1956) and now one of its busiest shopping centres (built in 1959 and expanded several times since then).

This building was used as the Municipal Hall for the area until the 1970s when the St. James-Assiniboia Water Department occupied space in the building. It was then converted into a Museum and Art Gallery and a log cabin from Headingley was relocated just east of it.

**EVENT**
There is no known event connected with this building.

**CONTEXT**
The Assiniboia Municipal Hall was built in the pre-World War I and provided modern office and government space for a growing municipality. This need for new civic headquarters was seen in many of the other surrounding municipalities of Winnipeg as populations increased matched by an increase in the demand for important civic services. A central civic building was a crucial step in the evolution of these municipalities and the R.M. of Assiniboia’s offices continued to serve the region well into the 20th century.

---


10 City of Winnipeg Assessment Rolls, Roll No. 07565560100, 1920-1990.
LANDMARK
For many decades, this building was one of the most important structures in the day-to-day lives of citizens in the region. It was the governmental headquarters for a large area on both sides of the Assiniboine River in what today is western Winnipeg.

Although its role within the community has lessened, it is still a very familiar structure and well known in the district.
APPENDIX I

CITY OF WINNIPEG - Preliminary Report
Assessment Record

Building Address: 3180 Portage Avenue  Building Name: Assiniboia Municipal Hall

Original Use: municipal offices  Current Use: museum

Roll No. (Old): 07565560100 (5655600-07)  RSN: 86199

Legal Description: 113 & 116/118 St. Charles, Plan 1724, Block 2, Lots 11/12

Location: southeast corner Banting Drive

Date of Construction: 1911  Storeys: 2 and basement

Heritage Status: ON INVENTORY  Construction Type: brick and stone

- 4631/1973; 9468/1983 $32,000 (construct museum)

Information:

- 33½ x 37 x 32 + = 48,931 cu. ft.

- tower measures 10½ x 11 x 42 ft. (approximately 10’ above roof)

- fire hall south of Municipal Hall built in 1972

- 24” stone foundation, 12” brick walls

- 35 linear foot, 3’ diameter steel tube fire escape

- ceilings: 7’4” in B; 12’ on 1st; 7-11’ on 2nd

- William Brown House moved from River Lot 39 (near Headingley Jail) in 1973 – see Plate 5 for aerial view of site

- museum machine display building, frame with log siding, built in 1983, 1½ storeys, 30 x 24’

- Engineering Building, 3172 Portage Ave., built 1967, 1 storey, no basement, 40 x 48’ + (Permit 759/1967)

ARCHITECT: HOOPER & HOOPER

CONTRACTOR: UNKNOWN
APPENDIX II

Hooper and Hooper

This father and son partnership lasted from 1909 until the father’s death in 1911. The senior Hooper, Samuel, was one of Manitoba's most prolific and well-known architects and was born in Hatherleigh, County Devon, England, in 1851. After attending school, he became an apprentice architect for his uncle. In 1869, the Hooper family immigrated to Canada, settling in London, Ontario. After nine years, the entire family returned to their native England but the 27-year-old Samuel came back to Canada the next year, choosing Emerson, Manitoba, as his new home. The lure of opportunities in the big city prompted his move in 1881 to Winnipeg.

Together with Winnipegger David Ede, he set up the Hooper Marble and Granite Company that created many statues and monuments. Hooper remained president of the company for many years (Ede left in 1883), while his son, John S. Hooper, managed the business. Works designed and carved by the firm included the decorative Tyndall stone ornaments on the Merchants’ Bank (1903), since demolished; a bust of Queen Victoria for the 1898 Jubilee Fountain in Assiniboine Park; and a commemorative monument of the Hon. John Norquay in St. John's Cemetery. Probably the most famous work was a monument to the fallen soldiers of the 1885 Riel Rebellion. This piece was originally placed in front of City Hall but later moved.¹

In 1893 Hooper became an architect in the public works department of the provincial government. Together with this employment and the presidency of the granite company, he began a private architectural practice in ca.1905 with Albert Lee Houkes (Hooper and Houkes). Shortly after, this partnership was dissolved and Samuel created his most successful partnership – that of Hooper and Walker (Charles H.). Hooper's final partnership was with his son, Samuel Lawrence Hooper (Hooper and Hooper). S.L. Hooper was born in Winnipeg in September 3, 1888.² After his father's

¹ Manitoba Free Press, October 20, 1911; and Winnipeg Tribune, June 10, 1967.
² Census of Canada, 1901 (his date of birth in the 1911 Census of Canada is given as 1889).
death, Samuel L. became president of the granite company and formed the architectural firm of Hooper and Davis (William T.). He died during the influenza epidemic in January 1919.

In 1904 the provincial government created the office of provincial architect to oversee design of numerous public buildings being planned in the province. Samuel Hooper was appointed to this position and held it until his death of bronchitis and asthma in England in 1911.

A list of work completed by Hooper and his various partnerships includes:

Samuel Hooper-

- St. Mary’s Roman Catholic Cathedral, new front façade, 353 St. Mary Avenue (1896)
- Grain Exchange Building II, 156 Princess Street (1898) – Grade II
- Isbister School, 310 Vaughan Street (1898) – Grade II
- Provincial Deaf and Dumb Institute, Portage Avenue (1900) – demolished
- Western Building (Schmidt Foundry), 90 Albert Street (1901) – Grade III
- Provincial Gaol, 444 York Avenue (1901)
- M. McMannus House, Edmonton Street (1902)
- Icelandic Lutheran Church, Sargent Avenue (1902)
- Thomas Scott Memorial Orange Hall, 216 Princess Street (1902)
- St. Mary’s Academy, 550 Wellington Crescent (1902)
- Holman Meat Company Abattoir, Logan Avenue (1903) – demolished
- St. Mary’s Roman Catholic School, St. Mary Avenue (1903) – demolished
- Carnegie Library, 380 William Avenue (1903-1905) – Grade II
- Knox Presbyterian Church, Selkirk, MB (1904)
- Avoca Apartments, 329 Sargent Avenue (1905) – demolished

---

3 Henderson's Directory.
4 Manitoba Free Press, January 9, 1919, pp. 5 and 12.
5 Building list compiled from the following sources. Photo Archives at Manitoba Archives; Manitoba Free Press, November 14, 1903; Winnipeg Telegram September 12, 1906, p. 55; Manitoba Free Press, September 12, 1906; Construction, III (December 1909), p. 68; F.H. Schofield, The Story of Manitoba, (Winnipeg: 1913), pp. 601-2; D. Spector, Apartment House Architecture in Winnipeg to 1915 (Winnipeg: 1980), p. 52; and HBC and author’s files.
Hooper and Walker-

Winnipeg General Hospital, Bannatyne Avenue, veranda addition (1905)
R.C. McDonald House, 26 Amherst (now Avonherst) Street (1905)\textsuperscript{6}
Marshall-Wells Warehouse, 136 Market Avenue (1905-1906) – Grade III
Icelandic Good Templars Lodge, 635 Mcgee Street (1906)
St. Joseph’s Orphanage, Portage Avenue (1906) – demolished
Sherwin-Williams Warehouse, Catharine Avenue (1906)
Central Police Station, Rupert Avenue (1906) – demolished
St. Jude’s Church, Wellington Avenue (1906) – demolished
Adelaide Block, 107 Osborne Street (1906)
Black Warehouse addition, 80 Lombard Avenue (1907)
George Maxwell House, McMillan Avenue (1908)
Carnegie Library addition, 380 William Avenue (1908) – Grade II
Hon. Robert Rogers House, 197 Roslyn Road (1908) – demolished

Provincial Architect's Department-

Provincial Land Titles Building, 433 Broadway (1903-1904)
Neepawa Land Titles Office, 329 Hamilton Street, Neepawa, MB (1905)
Manitoba Agricultural College (1905-1907), 139 Tuxedo Avenue
Provincial Normal School, 442 William Avenue (1906) – Grade II
Provincial Telephone Building (Freed Building), 474 Hargrave Street (1907-1909)
Brandon Court House, 1104 Princess Avenue, Brandon, MB (1908-1911)
Minnedosa Court House, Minnedosa, MB (1909)
St. John’s Telephone Exchange, 405 Burrows Avenue (1910)
Provincial Law Courts Building (with V.W. Horwood), 411 Broadway (1911-1916)
University of Manitoba, Administration Building (1911-1913)
University of Manitoba, Taché Hall Men’s Residence (1911-1913)

Hooper and Hooper-

McClyr BUILDING, 185 Bannatyne Avenue, addition (1909) – Grade III
St. Vital Municipal Hall, St. Mary’s Road (1911) – demolished
Assiniboia Municipal Hall, 3180 Portage Avenue (1911)
Cycel Court Apartments, 195 Furby Street (1911)
Stores, 837-847½ Main Street (1911)
Winnipeg Garage Company Garage, 253 Edmonton Street (1912)
Panama Court Apartments, 785 Dorchester Avenue (1912)
Pasadena Apartments, 220 Hugo Street North (1912) – Grade III
Canada Paint Company Warehouse, Sutherland Avenue, southwest corner May Street
(1912)
Carman Apartments, 423 Burrows Avenue (1913)

Hooper and Davis -

Midtown Building, 267 Edmonton Street (1912)
Garrick Hotel addition, 287 Garry Street (1913)
H. Hirsch House, Manitoba Avenue (1913)
Apartment Block, Corydon Avenue (1914)
Rivera Court, 161 Cathedral Avenue (1914)
Maple Leaf Apartments, 915 Corydon Avenue (1914)
St. George’s Hall Building, 1575 Alexander Avenue (1914)
Stores, 161-169 Lilac Street (1914)
Public Press Building addition, 275 Sherbrook Street (1914)
Empress Hotel, Winnipeg Beach
Plate 1 – The Greater Winnipeg region, 1880. The Rural Municipality of Assiniboia is one of the largest of the surrounding municipalities. (City of Winnipeg.)
Plate 2 – Assiniboia Municipal Hall, 3180 Portage Avenue, front (north) façade, 2013. (M. Peterson, 2013.)
Plate 3 – Manitoba Legislative Building, 450 Broadway, with the Next-of-Kin Monument in the foreground, no date. One of Western Canada’s finest examples of Beaux-Arts Classical architecture, the Legislative Building was constructed between 1913 and 1920 and was designed by Frank Simon. (Archives of Manitoba, N16379.)

Plate 4 – St. Mary’s Academy, 550 Wellington Crescent, 2010. Built in 1902, it was designed by Samuel Hooper. (M. Peterson, 2010.)
Plate 5 – Aerial view of corner of Portage Avenue and Banting Drive, 2009. The site includes Fire Station No. 20, 525 Banting Drive (#1), St. James Assiniboia Plus 55 Centre, 3172 Portage Avenue (#2), William Brown House, 3180 Portage Avenue (#3); St. James Museum (Assiniboia Municipal Hall), 3180 Portage Avenue (#4); and the Museum Interpretation Centre (#5). (City of Winnipeg.)
Plate 6 – Portage Avenue, south side east of Banting Drive, with, from left to right, the St. James Assiniboia Plus 55 Centre, 3172 Portage Avenue, Museum Interpretation Centre, William Brown House and the St. James Museum (Assiniboia Municipal Hall), 2013. (M. Peterson, 2013.)

Plate 7 – Assiniboia Municipal Hall, 3180 Portage Avenue, detail of raised foundation and brick exterior wall, 2013. (M. Peterson, 2013.)
Plate 8 – Assiniboia Municipal Hall, 3180 Portage Avenue, front (north) façade, entrance detail, 2013. (M. Peterson, 2013.)
Plate 9 – Assiniboia Municipal Hall, 3180 Portage Avenue, detail of northwest corner tower, west and south faces, 2013. (M. Peterson, 2013.)
Plate 10 – Assiniboia Municipal Hall, 3180 Portage Avenue, detail of north facing pedimented dormer, 2013. (M. Peterson, 2013.)

Plate 11 – Assiniboia Municipal Hall, 3180 Portage Avenue, west façade, 2013. (M. Peterson, 2013.)
Plate 12 – Assiniboia Municipal Hall, 3180 Portage Avenue, rear (south) and east façades, 2013. (M. Peterson, 2013.)

Plate 13 – Assiniboia Municipal Hall, 3180 Portage Avenue, rear (south) façade, 2013. (M. Peterson, 2013.)
Plate 14 – Assiniboia Municipal Hall, 3180 Portage Avenue, ornate window panes in west staircase, 2013. (M. Peterson, 2013.)
Plate 15 – Assiniboia Municipal Hall, 3180 Portage Avenue, basement vault, 2013. (M. Peterson, 2013.)
Plate 16 – Assiniboia Municipal Hall, 3180 Portage Avenue, southeast office, 2013. (M. Peterson, 2013.)
Plate 17 – Assiniboia Municipal Hall, 3180 Portage Avenue, west side stairs to second floor, 2013. (M. Peterson, 2013.)
Plate 18 – Assiniboia Municipal Hall, 3180 Portage Avenue, main floor, east side, 2013. (M. Peterson, 2013.)
Plate 19 – Assiniboia Municipal Hall, 3180 Portage Avenue, main floor column, 2013. (M. Peterson, 2013.)
Plate 20 – Assiniboia Municipal Hall, 3180 Portage Avenue, original main floor burlap wall covering, 2013. (M. Peterson, 2013.)
Plate 21 – Assiniboia Municipal Hall, 3180 Portage Avenue, main floor, southwest room, 2013. (M. Peterson, 2013.)
Plate 22 – Assiniboia Municipal Hall, 3180 Portage Avenue, second floor, 2013. (M. Peterson, 2013.)

Plate 23 – Assiniboia Municipal Hall, 3180 Portage Avenue, second floor fire escape doors, 2013. (M. Peterson, 2013.)
Plate 24 – William Brown House, located north east of the Assiniboia Municipal Hall, Portage Avenue, front (north) and west façades, 2013. (M. Peterson, 2013.)
Plate 25 – Rural Municipality of St. Vital Municipal Hall, St. Mary’s Road and Lennox Avenue, 1911. Designed by Hooper and Hooper, it was built by Boyle and Higgins of Winnipeg (Manitoba Free Press, September 9, 1911, p. 18). Council moved out of the building in 1924 and it was then used as a public school until its demolition in 1957 (“St. Vital” history supplied by the St. Vital Historical Society, p. 2). (Reproduced from Manitoba Free Press, September 9, 1911, p. 18.)
Plate 26 – “Greater Winnipeg,” 1924, with a greatly reduced Rural Municipality of Assiniboia. (City of Winnipeg.)