233 BOULEVARD PROVENCHER

ST. BONIFACE HEALTH UNIT BUILDING

City of Winnipeg
Historical Buildings Committee
Researcher: M. Peterson
October 2021
This building embodies the following heritage values as described in the *Historical Resources By-law*, 55/2014 (consolidated update July 13, 2016):

(a) This structure is representative of the post-War modernization and expansion of civic services and facilities in St. Boniface. This building, the neighbouring Police Station/Jail/County Courthouse, St. Boniface City Hall Hall and Fire Station formed part of a new civic plaza on Provencher Boulevard with ample open public space in the central courtyard;

(b) It is associated with the growth of the City of St. Boniface and its expanding delivery of important municipal services;

(c) The building is an excellent example of the Brutalist Style of architecture, one of only a handful in the City of Winnipeg, and was designed by internationally-renowned modernist architect Étienne Gaboury. This building and the neighbouring Police Station/Jail/County Courthouse were nominated for a Massey Medal for Architecture in 1964 and winners of a Manitoba Association of Architects Award in 1965;

(d) The early 1960s building utilizes structural steel and pre-cast concrete with embedded limestone exterior cladding;

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

(f) The building’s exterior has suffered little alteration.
The founding of a Roman Catholic mission on the east side of the Red River near the meeting of the Red and Assiniboine rivers in 1818 by Bishop Provencher was the first step in the establishment of the Francophone settlement of St. Boniface, the centre of the French culture and religion on the Western prairies.

The new mission, established for the Métis and First Nations bands that lived or traded near the confluence of the area’s two major rivers, was named for a sainted German missionary, St. Boniface (675-754), and gradually expanded with the arrival of other priests and sisters, including the Sisters of Charity of Montréal, the Grey Nuns, who arrived in 1844. The various orders established churches, schools, and hospitals, all among the earliest in the West (Plates 1 and 2). The Roman Catholic Church hierarchy, especially Bishop Taché (Provencher’s successor), worked to attract French-speaking Catholic businessmen and intellects from Eastern Canada to support the new settlement and firmly establish the Francophone culture.

When the Canadian Pacific Railway (CPR) ran its first line to Winnipeg from Emerson, MB in 1878 as a feeder line from the United States it avoided building an expensive bridge across the Red River by running the track up the east side of the river to St. Boniface and to bring passengers as close to Winnipeg as possible. This early right-of-way was extended down Provencher to a station near the intersection with Avenue Taché (Plate 3).1

Growth of the community was slow but steady, and in 1881, the first permanent Provencher Bridge, then known as the Broadway Bridge, was constructed across the Red River, linking Boulevard Provencher and Broadway and Winnipeg and St. Boniface (Plate 4). This would again establish Boulevard Provencher as the community’s central thoroughfare with Collège de Saint-Boniface and a number of commercial establishments all locating on the boulevard.2

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St. Boniface incorporated as a Town in 1883 and by 1900, boasted approximately 1,000 citizens. Town leaders aggressively and successfully campaigned for industry by offering tax incentives, cheap land and power, as well as good transportation facilities. Lumber and wheat mills, abattoirs and Manitoba’s first rolling mill were some of the first major industries to locate in St. Boniface. In 1912, the Union Stockyards were incorporated on large acreage at the east end of the City, quickly becoming the largest livestock exchange in Canada and developing the related meat packing and processing industries nearby (Plate 5).

In 1905, the Town built it’s magnificent Town Hall – L’Hôtel-de-Ville – on Boulevard Provencher followed two years later by the Post Office across the street and the Fire Hall immediately north (Plates 6 and 7). The Town incorporated as the City of St. Boniface in 1908, with approximately 7,000 residents which grew quickly to nearly 10,000 by 1912.

St. Boniface’s development through the first half of the 20th century was both connected to and separate from that of Winnipeg. The post-World War II period saw another economic boom which translated into increased population and municipal services and the need to replace aging infrastructure and the tax-base to support this move. By the late 1950s, the situation in St. Boniface had become acute. According to a 1961 newspaper account under the headline, “Another City Hall Crumbling”, Mayor Joseph Guay reported that the police department of 39 officers was located in the basement of City Hall built for 8 officers, the tower of the City Hall was structurally unsound, the St. Boniface Health Unit was located in cramped quarters on the second floor of the Fire Hall and the Social Welfare and Family and Juvenile courts were located in another fire hall. City Council had approved a $600,000 money by-law to take to citizens a week later. The money was to be spent on a new city hall facility that would house all these activities under one roof. The by-law was decisively defeated and the Mayor commented that a new Health Unit would still be

3 S.C. Grover, “219 Boulevard Provencher, L’Hôtel-de-Ville de Saint Boniface (St. Boniface City Hall),” op. cit.
5 Winnipeg Free Press, October 13, 1961, p. 3.

necessary.6 A month later, Council voted to build a health unit just east of City Hall – rushing to build during the winter in order to take advantage of a 20% labour cost savings program. Council also voted to “commission architects to prepare preliminary plans for a civic plaza on the same site.”7

Work started on the Health Unit Building in early February 1962, the $100,000 first stage “of the city’s $600,000 civic plaza scheme.”8 Tenders for the Health Unit were called in March and at the sod turning ceremony in June, Mayor Guay reiterated his plan to ask for “winter work funds” for the project that now was estimated to cost $139,000 to be shared equally by the three levels of government.9

For the remainder of 1962, the health unit was built, even as the plan for the civic plaza, was debated at Council and in the newspapers. On February 15, 1963, the St. Boniface Health Unit Building was officially opened (Plate 8).

STYLE
The St. Boniface Health Unit Building and the neighbouring Police Station/Jail/County Courthouse, are excellent examples of the Brutalist Style. Developed in the post-World War II period, the style is often seen as a conscious move away from the lightness of the International Style in its use of glass and steel in favour of a heavier, masonry-base architecture taking its inspiration from more utilitarian structures such as warehouses. It was made popular by a group of avant-garde architects and artists in London, England and inspired by the reinforced, unfinished concrete designs of Swiss-French architect Charles-Édouard Jeanneret, “Le Corbusier” (Plate 9). The style strove to present a clear, unadorned display of the structure and to celebrate the textures of the construction material - concrete. The French term for raw concrete, béton brut, gave the style its name.

6 Winnipeg Free Press, October 21, 1961, p. 3.
7 Winnipeg Tribune, November 15, 1961, p. 15.
8 Winnipeg Tribune, February 27, 1962, p. 20.
The buildings were heavy, with rough, concrete finishes, often showing the impressions of the wooden forms used in the pouring of the concrete. Deeply inset fenestration, concrete with linear patterning or “corduroy concrete” and the use of diagonals and circles was also common. Massing was complex and irregular, mirroring the plan of the building itself. By the late 1960s and early 1970s, it had become a prevalent world-wide, often for large public and institutional buildings.10

While some of these elements are lacking from Gaboury’s designs, many of their attributes are Brutalist:11

- The buildings embody a predominant use of concrete or masonry;
- The fenestration and openings, while highly significant, are subsidiary to solid forms. This results in monolithic-looking, visually-heavy built form;
- The heavily-textured materials imbue a sense of tactility and create a play of light and shadow on the buildings’ surfaces (all of these points combine to create what Sigfried Geidion called “the revitalization of the wall” in the post-war era); and
- A sculptural treatment of surface and unorthodox arrangements of contrasting solid masses and voids results in what Reyner Banham would have called a “Memorability as an image”.

Also, Gaboury’s designs were created after his influential visit to Corbusier’s Ronchamps, a building which might not be seen as Brutalist now as his Tourette, Unité d’Habitation, or Carpenter Centre, but which was the cover of many of the most important articles on Brutalism in the 1950s. And the Provencher Boulevard structures show this influence clearly, particularly in their fenestration patterns and dramatic roofline.

What makes this building key is that it takes this Brutalist influence and refines it and starts to create a Prairie Regionalism out of those ingredients.12


11 Thanks to J. Thorsteinson, Historian, Archaeology and History Branch, Parks Canada, in conversation with author, August 23, 2021.

Gaboury’s attention to light and shadow and the interplay of wall and window were common to many of his designs. His studies overseas in the late 1950s “guided Gaboury’s development of what he thought of as a regional style of architecture, one which took as its focus the Prairie sun. Such an interest indicates the overlap between local concerns, foreign models and the international mode of Brutalism. This heliocentric standpoint is manifested in the skylights found throughout this St. Boniface complex, in particular in the Health Unit and in the Court House’s skylit illumination of a centrally placed Bible.”

In Gaboury’s own words, “In architecture the window is therefore crucial, and by extension, so is glass. Glass and light are co-dependents; they are soul mates; they celebrate each other.”

Winnipeg’s stock of Brutalist Style structures (see Plate 10) includes:

- Canadian Grain Commission Building, 303 Main Street (1973, Smith Carter Parkin);
- Royal Manitoba Theatre Centre, 174 Market Avenue (1970, Waisman Ross Blankstein Coop Gillmor Hanna, architects) – one of only two buildings in Canada federally designated as examples of the Brutalist Style; the other is the Confederation Centre of the Arts, Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island (Plate 11); and

Winnipeg’s Public Safety Building, 151 Princess Street, was another example of the style and was demolished in 2020.

The St. Boniface Health Unit Building-Police Station/Jail/County Courthouse complex was nominated for a Massey Medal for Architecture in 1964 and were the winner of a Manitoba Association of Architects Award in 1965.


14 Quoted in ibid.
CONSTRUCTION

The Health Unit Building is located on the northwest corner of Boulevard Provencher and Rue Langevin. Built 1962-1963, the one-storey, rectangular structure measures 12.5 x 31.9 metres and is built of pre-cast concrete on a steel structural system. The exterior cladding is comprised of pre-cast concrete panels with exposed limestone aggregate and deep reveals (Plate 12).15 There are two projecting entrances located closer to the north end of the building. Copper was used throughout for the roofing and parapet flashing (although this has been replaced).

DESIGN

The exterior of the building features a wealth of Brutalist elements. The building rises on inset foundation walls, the east and west façades are mirror images (Plate 13), with raised projecting entrances and rectilinear window openings with defined pre-cast concrete surrounds (Plates 14 and 15). The north façade features a thin line of raised and recessed ribbon window openings near the metal clad roof line (Plate 16) and most of the south façade is taken up by a bank of large storefront windows, separated by robust pre-cast projecting fins (Plates 17 and 18). The flat roof line is interrupted by two raised areas with shed-sloped rooflines housing clerestory windows that increase the natural lighting of the interior public space (Plate 19).

INTERIOR

As originally designed, the interior was an efficient layout of offices, meeting rooms and storage space. The basement (Plate 20) included a library, pre-natal clinic, storage, workshop and mechanical rooms, all accessed by staircases at the north and south ends of the building. The ground floor (Plate 21) included the high-ceiled public space that greeted visitors when they used either of the entrances. An open nurses’ office was located across the south end of the building, with small individual offices along the outside walls.

15 The original plans, #5890/1962, called for limestone exterior cladding.
Today, much of the original interior wood finishes and detailing, as well as much of the original layout remains unchanged, albeit repurposed in some areas (Plates 22-27).

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

STREETSCEAPE/SITE
The St. Boniface Health Unit Building became part of the City’s new civic plaza when the second building, the Police Station/Jail/County Courthouse, was completed to the north and west (Plate 28). The buildings became an integral part of the City’s increased and modernized service delivery and part of an unusual streetscape that features pre-World War I civic buildings – Town Hall and Fire Station – and the modern complex (Plate 29).

In 2008, extensive landscaping was completed in the courtyard area between City Hall and the Health Unit Building. It was then developed as the Jardin de sculptures, featuring permanent works from renowned francophone Canadian artists (Plate 30). Les Amis des arts visuels du Manitoba Inc. is responsible for its ongoing development, fundraising and maintenance.

ARCHITECT/CONTRACTORS
The St. Boniface Police Station/Jail/County Courthouse, along with the neighbouring Health Unit Building, were designed by internationally renowned and award-winning Manitoba-born architect Étienne Gaboury (Plate 29), principal of Gaboury and Associates. Gaboury has been a leading designer in the city for 60 years and his resumé includes some of the city’s most iconic modern structures.

Gaboury always attempts to strike a balance between the two, a complementary union of function and emotion. His work transcends the mundane to attain the sublime, seeking as he does to house the human spirit and intellect.16

He has been given 20 points by the Historical Buildings and Resources Committee.

Contractors for the building were Crosier Kilgour & Partners Ltd., structural engineers and T.B.J. Kruse and Associates, mechanical and electrical engineers.¹⁷

PERSON/INSTITUTION
This building functioned for many years as the St. Boniface Health Unit, even as the City of St. Boniface amalgamated into the City of Winnipeg via Unicity in 1972. By the mid-1980s, Manitoba Health had taken over the facility, which became known as the St. Boniface/St. Vital District Health Office.

It has, for over a decade, been used as the administrative headquarters for the Festival du Voyageur, Western Canada’s largest winter festival.

EVENT
There is no known significant historical event connected with this building.

CONTEXT
The St. Boniface Health Unit Building is one of several modern civic structures, including Winnipeg’s City Hall, 510 Main Street, built after World War II as increased economic growth spurred a population growth and increased the demand for civic services and modernized facilities. Arenas, libraries, offices and other space was built to address this expansion/modernization demand.

LANDMARK

Its unique architecture, the nearby open park with public art works and its public use, heighten this structure’s conspicuousness in the area.
APPENDIX I

CITY OF WINNIPEG - Preliminary Report
233 Boulevard Provencher

SITE PLAN SHOWING POSSIBLE FUTURE SUBDIVISION

HEALTH UNIT BUILDING,
ENLARGED PLAN
### Assessment Record

<table>
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<th>Building Address: 233 Boulevard Provencher</th>
<th>Building Name: St. Boniface Health Unit Building</th>
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<tr>
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<td>Construction Type: Precast concrete with limestone veneer</td>
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<tr>
<td>5890/1962 $139,000* (original)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* price according to *Winnipeg Tribune*, June 6, 1962, p. 7

Information:

**ARCHITECT:** E.-J. GABOURY

**CONTRACTOR:** CROSIER KILGOUR & PARTNERS LTD. (STRUCTURAL); T.B.J. KRUSE & ASSOCIATES (MECHANICAL & ELECTRICAL)
Étienne-Joseph Gaboury

Étienne Gaboury was born on a farm near Bruxelles, Swan Lake, Manitoba in 1930 and received his professional training from the University of Manitoba (Bachelor of Architecture, 1958) and École des Beaux-Arts in Paris, France (1959). He returned to Winnipeg after travelling extensively in Europe and worked briefly with the firm Waisman and Ross and architect André Govin before joining the office of Libling Michener and Associates for a two-year apprenticeship.

While with Libling Michener, Gaboury designed the chapel of St. Louis le Roi, 610 Rue Laflèche, which won the firm a gold medal in the Massey Awards for Architecture. Gaboury also had a hand in designing the Manitoba Health Service Building, 599 Empress Street in 1959 (Plate 32). Here, Gaboury’s use of brise-soleil to encircle the structure was fully expressed and would become one of his trademarks.

In 1961, Gaboury registered with the Manitoba Association of Architects, his office included his brother Adrien as manager with staff consisting of a specification writer, a job supervisor, a designer, an engineer and a small group of young architects. Gaboury was chosen to design the new municipal complex neighbouring St. Boniface City Hall and Fire Hall on Boulevard Provencher. Completed by 1965, the Police Station/Jail/Courthouse and the Health Unit underline Gaboury’s sensitivity to the use of light, diversity of shape and massing and richly detailed openings.

Two other exceptional early projects were the Church of the Canadian Holy Martyrs (Église des Saints-Martyrs-Canadiens), 289 Avenue Dussault (1963 – Plate 33) and the Roman Catholic church and rectory in his home parish of St. Claude, Manitoba, built in 1964-1967 (Plate 34).

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These two churches and the St. Boniface municipal complex were all nominated for Massey Awards in 1964.

In 1967, Gaboury designed what is perhaps his most famous local structure, Precious Blood Church (l’Église de Précieux Sang), 200 Kenny Street (Plate 35). The destruction by fire of the St. Boniface Cathedral led to another celebrated Gaboury design, the smaller church built in 1972 within the stone ruins, 190 Avenue de la Cathédrale (Plate 36), which was designated by the City of Winnipeg in 2013. This work won the Heritage Canada Award in 1985. Gaboury acknowledges receiving the Manitoba Historical Society Centennial Medal of Honour for his contributions to the province in the field of church architecture as one of the highlights of his career. Gaboury was given a Life Membership to the Manitoba Association of Architects in 2010, the same year he was invested in the Order of Canada.

Gaboury’s early partners were Denis Lussier and Frank Sigurdson and, for a short period, Joe Venables. Denis Lionel Lussier was born in Ste. Elizabeth, Manitoba and graduated from the University of Manitoba in 1962 and joined with Gaboury and Sigurdson.³ He was named an associate architect with the firm in 1966.⁴ He died in 1975.⁵

Frank Sigurdson studied architecture at the University of Manitoba (graduating in 1959) and received his Master of Architecture from the University of Pennsylvania.⁶ He had left the firm for his own practice in 1976.

In 1967, Joe Venables became a partner, creating Gaboury, Lussier, Sigurdson and Venables Architects (Plate 37). Venables had joined the firm in 1965 and was a graduate of the University of Manitoba.⁷ By the early 1970s, he was no longer with the group.

³ Winnipeg Free Press, June 17, 1975, p. 33.
⁴ Winnipeg Free Press, February 10, 1966, p. 64.
⁵ Winnipeg Free Press, June 17, 1975, p. 33.
⁷ Loc. cit.
After the death of Lussier in 1975, the firm disbanded and Gaboury worked alone, creating some of the Province’s most memorable designs. In 1998, Gaboury merged his firm into a new partnership with Guy Préfontaine and David Perry to become Gaboury Préfontaine Perry Architects.

A list of his major works would include:

St. Louis le Roi, 610 Rue Laflèche (1961)
St. Boniface Health Unit Building, 233 Boulevard Provencher (1962)
Church of the Canadian Holy Martyrs, 289 Avenue Dussault (1963)
St. Boniface Police Station and Law Courts, 227 Boulevard Provencher (1964) – Manitoba Association of Architects award winning design
St. Claude Roman Catholic Church and Rectory, St. Claude, MB (1964-1967)
Blessed Sacrament Roman Catholic Church, 710 Roanoke Street (1966)
Precious Blood Roman Catholic Church, 200 Kenny Street (1967)
Messiah Lutheran Church, 400 Rouge Road (1968)
Gaboury House, 90 River Road (1968)
Metro Plaza, Corydon Avenue at Osborne Street, 1969 (demolished)
Fire Station Number 3, 337 Des Meurons (1969)
Fire Station Number 15, Autumnwood Drive (1969)
Fire Station Number 2, 55 Watt Street (1970)
Riel Statue, Legislative Grounds, 1970 (moved to St. Boniface College, 1995)
St. Boniface Cathedral, 190 Avenue de la Cathédrale (1971-1972)
Chez Nous, 187 Avenue de la Cathédrale (1973)\(^8\)
Public Swimming Pool, The Pas, MB (1973)\(^9\)
Centre Culturel Franco-Manitobain, 340 Provencher Boulevard (1974)
Royal Canadian Mint, 520 Lagimodière Boulevard (1978)
Canadian Chancery, Mexico City, Mexico (1982)
Nelson House School, Nelson House, MB (1986) – Manitoba Association of Architects award winning design
Louis Riel Library, 1168 Dakota Street, 1990
St. Peter’s Abbey, Muenster, Saskatchewan (1991)
Provincial Remand Centre, 141 Kennedy Street (1992)
PhysHealth Centre, Health Sciences Complex (1992)
Provincial Remand Centre, 141 Kennedy Street (1994)
St. Boniface University College Student Centre, 200 Avenue de la Cathédrale (2002)
Nuns’ Residence, 210 Rue Masson (date unknown)
Performance Centre, International Peace Garden, ca.1997 – American Institute of Architects Award winning design

Plate 1 – This 1823 sketch by William Kemp shows the nearly completed second church (first Cathedral). (Archives of Manitoba, “St. Boniface- Cathedral (1823)- 1”, N10736.)
Plate 2 – St. Boniface Cathedral (left) and the Grey Nuns’ Convent (right, present-day St. Boniface Museum), from the Winnipeg side of the Red River, ca.1857. (H.L. Hime photograph courtesy of Western Canada Pictorial Index, A0052-01574)
Plate 3 – “Bird’s Eye View of St. Boniface, Manitoba, 1880” with the wide Boulevard Provencher running down the middle of the community and showing the CPR line (with train) and station (arrows). (J. J. Stoner, Madison, Wisconsin. Beck & Pauli Lithograph, 1880.)
Plate 4 – Broadway Bridge looking east from the Winnipeg side into St. Boniface, Cathedral at centre, 1900. (Reproduced from William H. Carre, Art Work on Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada [Winnipeg, MB: William H. Carre Company, 1900], Vol. 3, Picture 5.)
Plate 5 – Panoramic view from the roof of the Public Market Building, 780 Marion Street, looking south and east (top) and west (bottom), showing the stalls, railway lines and water tower, ca.1913. (Reproduced from Canadian Railway and Marine World, December 1913, pp. 568-569.)
Plate 6 – St. Boniface Town Hall (L’Hôtel-de-Ville), 219 Boulevard Provencher with the St. Boniface Fire Hall, 212 Rue Dumoulin in the background, 1916. (Archives of Manitoba.)
Plate 7 – St. Boniface Post Office, 208 Boulevard Provencher, right, at the corner of Rue Aulneau, ca.1910. The large building on the left is the Provencher Block (demolished) and visible in the background is Collège de Saint-Boniface, destroyed by fire in 1922. (La Société Historique de Saint-Boniface, 4984.)

Plate 8 – St. Boniface Health Unit Building, 233 Boulevard Provencher, ca.1970. (City of Winnipeg, Planning Department Slide Collection.)
Plate 9 – Chapel of Notre Dame du Haut, Ronchamp, opened in 1954, designed by Charles-Édouard Jeanneret, “Le Corbusier”. (Stock photograph, no date.)
Plate 10 – Examples of Brutalist Style buildings in Winnipeg: #1- Royal Manitoba Theatre Centre, 174 Market Avenue (Waisman Ross Blankstein Coop Gillmor Hanna, architects); #2- Canadian Grain Commission Building, 303 Main Street (Smith Carter Parkin, architects); #3- Manitoba Teachers’ Society Offices, 191 Harcourt Street (Libling and Michener, architects); and #4- Public Safety Building, 151 Princess Street (Libling Michener [L. Stechesen], architects - demolished).
Plate 11 – Confederation Centre of the Arts, Charlottetown, P.E.I., opened in 1964, designated a National Historic Site in 2003 because, according to the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada, “it is a distinguished example of Brutalist architecture in Canada.” (Stock photograph, no date.)
Plate 12 – St. Boniface Health Unit Building, 233 Boulevard Provencher, detail of stone/concrete exterior, 2021. (M. Peterson, 2021.)
Plate 13 – St. Boniface Health Unit Building, Architect’s Plans #5890/1962, “East Elevation” (top), and “West Elevation” (bottom). (City of Winnipeg, City Clerk’s Department, Records and Archives Control Branch.)
Plate 14 – St. Boniface Health Unit Building, 233 Boulevard Provencher, east façade, 2021. (M. Peterson, 2021.)

Plate 15 – St. Boniface Health Unit Building, 233 Boulevard Provencher, west façade, 2021. (M. Peterson, 2021.)
Plate 16 – St. Boniface Health Unit Building, 233 Boulevard Provencher, north façade, 2021. (M. Peterson, 2021.)
Plate 17 – St. Boniface Health Unit Building, Architect’s Plans #5890/1962, “South Elevation”. (City of Winnipeg, City Clerk’s Department, Records and Archives Control Branch.)

Plate 18 – St. Boniface Health Unit Building, 233 Boulevard Provencher, south façade, 2021. (M. Peterson, 2021.)
Plate 19 – St. Boniface Health Unit Building, 233 Boulevard Provencher, raised roof, 2021. (M. Peterson, 2021.)
Plate 20 – St. Boniface Health Unit Building, Architect’s Plans #5890/1962, “Basement Floor Plan”. (City of Winnipeg, City Clerk’s Department, Records and Archives Control Branch.)
Plate 21 – St. Boniface Health Unit Building, Architect’s Plans #5890/1962, “Main Floor Plan”. (City of Winnipeg, City Clerk’s Department, Records and Archives Control Branch.)
Plate 22 – St. Boniface Health Unit Building, 233 Boulevard Provencher, basement looking south, 2021. (M. Peterson, 2021.)

Plate 23 – St. Boniface Health Unit Building, 233 Boulevard Provencher, east entrance, 2021. (M. Peterson, 2021.)
Plate 24 – St. Boniface Health Unit Building, 233 Boulevard Provencher, north end of public space, 2021. (M. Peterson, 2021.)
Plate 25 – St. Boniface Health Unit Building, 233 Boulevard Provencher, public space ceiling looking from the south, 2021. (M. Peterson, 2021.)
Plate 26 – St. Boniface Health Unit Building, 233 Boulevard Provencher, south end stair and hallway finishes, 2021. (M. Peterson, 2021.)
Plate 27 – St. Boniface Health Unit Building, 233 Boulevard Provencher, south end office space, with concrete fins, 2021. (M. Peterson, 2021.)
Plate 28 – St. Boniface Health Unit Building, 233 Boulevard Provencher and St. Boniface Police Station/Jail/County Courthouse, 227 Boulevard Provencher, 1977. (City of Winnipeg, Planning Department Slide Collection.)
Plate 29 – St. Boniface Civic Plaza: #1- Fire Hall, 212 Rue Dumoulin; #2-, City Hall, 219 Boulevard Provencher; #3- Police Station/Jail/County Courthouse; and #4- Health Unit Building, Architect’s Plans #8675/1963, “Site Plan”. (City of Winnipeg, City Clerk’s Department, Records and Archives Control Branch.)
Plate 30 – La Promise, by Madeleine Vrignon, Jardin de sculptures, Boulevard Provencher. (Reproduced from La maison des artistes visuels francophones website, https://maisondesartistes.mb.ca/jardin/sculptures-permanentes/la-promise.)

Plate 32 – Manitoba Health Service Building, 599 Empress Street, built 1959, designed by Libling Michener and Associated, date unknown. (Courtesy of LM Architectural Group.)
Plate 33 – Church of the Canadian Holy Martyrs (Église des Saints-Martyrs-Canadiens), 289 Avenue Dussault, date unknown, built 1963, designed by É. Gaboury and Associates. (Reproduced from Winnipeg Architecture Foundation website, https://www.winnipegarchitecture.ca/289-dussault-avenue/.)
Plate 35 – Precious Blood Church (l’Église de Précieux Sang), 200 Kenny Street, 2012, built 1968, designed by É. Gaboury and Associates. (M. Peterson, 2012.)
Plate 36 – St. Boniface Cathedral, 190 Avenue de la Cathédrale, 2013, built 1972, designed by É. Gaboury and Associates. (M. Peterson, 2013.)

Plate 37 – The newly formed architectural partnership, Gaboury, Lussier, Sigurdson and Venables. (Reproduced from the Winnipeg Free Press, September 14, 1967, p. 33.)