4025 ROBLIN BOULEVARD

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS HOME

City of Winnipeg
Historical Buildings & Resources Committee
Researcher: M. Peterson
May 2022
This building embodies the following heritage values as described in the *Historical Resources By-law, 55/2014* (consolidated update July 13, 2016):

(a) the Independent Order of Odd Fellows Home, 4025 Roblin Boulevard is an excellent example of the expansion and modernization of services of an important national mutual aid society, furnishing modern space for those in its care and choosing the growing community of Charleswood to locate on a large piece of river-side property;

(b) The site/institution was an important part of the welfare of Winnipeg’s less fortunate for many decades prior to conversion into a personal care facility for seniors, another important role;

(c) the Home was designed by renowned local architect John Hamilton Gordon Russell and built by local Icelandic contractor Sveinn Brynjolfsson, a fixture in the local construction trade;

(d) The structure is a good example of the Neo-Classical or Classical Revival style, the solid brick superstructure with local stone accenting and reinforced concrete foundation are typical methods and materials for the early 1920s;

(e) The Home is located on a large piece of property in Charleswood, one of the City’s founding municipalities; and

(f) Much of the building’s exterior building materials remain; however, its original windows have been replaced, and an addition has been constructed onto the rear (north) exterior wall.
The site is on the old Charleswood road, a mile west of Assiniboine park, and the new university site in Tuxedo. It is nicely treed and has a frontage on the thoroughfare and on the Assiniboine river of 396 feet, with streetcar facilities and is close to a good school.¹

The area known as Charleswood is located in southwestern Winnipeg with the Assiniboine River forming its northern border. Its pre-contact history saw local Indigenous bands utilizing the river for food and transportation, its abundant wood for fuel and excellent soil for agriculture.

One of the area’s early prominent features was geographic, the narrowing and shallowing of the Assiniboine River at present-day Berkley Street. This became an important and well-known fording location and was commonly known as “The Passage”. Herds of bison and later hunters, explorers, fur traders and settlers all availed themselves of this natural ford.

Post-contact settlement of the area began in the mid-19ᵗʰ century as retired fur traders of the Hudson’s Bay Company (mainly Francophone Métis) took land and began farming. They settled on long, thin strips of land known as River Lots that ran 2 miles back from the river bank. Names of the early settlers, of the region included Beauchemin, Hogue, Morrissette, and Branconnier.² The area was rural and agrarian, with many successful family farm operations (Plate 1).

A ferry, an important area service, was established at The Passage in 1870 and then moved upstream in 1908 near the present-day Perimeter Bridge (Plate 2). It was in use until the late 1950s.

¹ Manitoba Free Press, March 5, 1921, p. 18.
² Charleswood Historical Society; and Lawrence J. Barkwell, “Metis Residents of Charleswood (St. Charles Parish),” report for the Louis Riel Institute, July 2018.
In 1880, the Rural Municipality of Assiniboia was incorporated, combining the former Parishes of Headingley, St. Charles, St. James and part of St. Boniface on both sides of the Assiniboine River. Present-day Roblin Boulevard, one of the area’s main thoroughfares, was surveyed in 1899 and became an important east-west link. It was upgraded in 1908 and streetcar service was begun. On February 15, 1913, the area incorporated as the Rural Municipality of Charleswood (Plate 3), maintaining this political structure until it became part of the City of Winnipeg in 1972 with the legal creation of Unicity.

Two possible explanations exist for the origin of the name “Charleswood.” It may have been named for resident Charles Kelly who served on the first municipal council or it may be a combination of the Parish name “St. Charles” and a description of the dense woods in the area.

This early 20th century development urbanized parts of Charleswood (Plate 4)- schools, churches, stores and other services all began appearing. But much of the municipality remained rural with mud and gravel roads, limited residential development and a local economy based on agriculture- dairy and poultry farms, market gardens and mink ranches (Plates 5-7). It wasn’t until the 1960s and 1970s that sustained residential construction occurred, creating new neighbourhoods such as Elmhurst, Eric Coy, Marlton and Varsity View. In spite of this growth, there are still many areas in Charleswood that have not been significantly upgraded, where the ditches and gravel roads remain.

It was to this rural environment that the Independent Order of Odd Fellows (IOOF) a fraternal society founded in 18th century England and established in Manitoba in 1889, chose to locate a large facility to house and care for their elderly members and their spouses, as well as orphaned children of deceased members. Excavation began in 1917 but construction was delayed, with the official opening taking place on March 13, 1923 (Plates 8-11), set far back from the street on a large piece of property on the south bank of the Assiniboine River.
STYLE
The Odd Fellows Home in Charleswood is a fine example of the Neo-Classical or Classical Revival style, which as the name suggests, was a redefinition and revisiting of classical architecture form and ornamentation. Popular from 1900 into the 1930s in North America, its designs included columns, capitals, pediments and Greek or Roman embellishments. Main façades were normally symmetrical, with smooth cladding and flat rooflines. Windows and doors were placed in both lintelled and arched openings; the latter was especially prevalent in the most ornamentally complex variant of the style, Beaux-Arts Classicism.

Examples in Winnipeg, beyond the telephone exchanges, are numerous and include the Imperial Bank of Commerce, 441 Main Street (completed in 1906), the Bank of Nova Scotia, 254 Portage Avenue (1910) and the Bank of Montreal, 335 Main Street (1913). Government buildings also used the style extensively: Provincial Land Titles Building, 433 Broadway (1903-1904), Law Courts Building, 411 Broadway (1912-1916), the Legislative Building, 450 Broadway (1913-1920) and Powerhouse, 219 Memorial Boulevard (1914).

CONSTRUCTION
A contest was held in 1916-1917 for the design of Home, a winning entry was selected and excavation began in the fall of 1917 on the $30,000 facility. However, construction was halted, partially due to the World War, and by the time the project began again, additional funds had been secured and a larger building was designed for the site. Tenders were called for the new building and the reported cost of construction was $125,000 with an addition $25,000 for furnishings and equipment.

According to the enlarged 1921 plans the concrete foundation measures 45.7-centimetres thick. The two-storey building with attic included a full basement with 826 square metres of gross floor

---

area (see Appendix I for additional construction information).\(^6\) The superstructure is built of solid brick walls, 33.0 centimetres thick on second floor with stone accenting around windows, the main entrance and cladding the raised basement walls.\(^7\)

The plans show an unfinished attic level (Plate 12), although it was reported that it could be “equipped if necessary to easily accommodate twenty more children.”\(^8\)

**DESIGN**

The original main (south) façade facing Roblin Boulevard was symmetrically designed, the centrally-located raised entrance flanked by projecting east and west end wings (Plates 13 and 14). The main entrance is highlighted by a pediment and lettering that reads, “ODDFELLOWS HOME.” above the door and the three interlocked chain links, the Order’s symbol, in the spandrel between the second and third floors (Plate 15). Original windows were multi-paned units in rectilinear openings. The top floor was embellished with a modest cornice, gable ends with cornice returns on the projecting wings and pedimented dormers on the roof slopes of both the main building and the wings.

The rear (north) façade featured a central projecting area flanked by the main building which included entrances for “GIRLS” (east side) and “BOYS” (west side) – Plates 16 and 17. Cladding, window design and other elements all mimic the main façade, although original window openings are arched with radiating brick heads. The east and west façades both featured open metal fire escapes (now removed) and similar ornamental treatment of design elements (Plates 18 and 19).

Changes to the exterior have been extensive- all window units have been replaced, many with significantly smaller glass area. The front-facing dormer west of the main entrance was enlarged in

---

\(^6\) City of Winnipeg Assessment Record, Roll No. 01002030000.

\(^7\) Plans. There is no dimensions on the plans for the thickness of the ground floor brick walls.

\(^8\) Winnipeg Tribune, March 13, 1923, p. 2.
An accessibility ramp has been built on the west façade and the rear projecting area has been enlarged, the new work clad in stucco (Plate 20).

**INTERIOR**

According to the Architect’s original plans, the basement featured separate recreation rooms for men and boys and women and girls, workshops, storage areas, a large laundry room, boiler and fuel rooms and machinery and cold storage areas (Plate 21). The ground floor, for the adults (Plate 22), featured six single bedrooms on the east side and seven on the west side on either side of wide corridors. Staff offices, shared bathroom facilities (one for each sex), and sunrooms along the south end of the two wings were also located here. The rear projecting area held the main dining room, staff dining room and large kitchen and service pantry. The second floor was used for the children and included wards, some single bedrooms, study rooms, a library, sunrooms, washroom facilities, and a chapel to the rear (Plate 23). As mentioned previously, the attic was undeveloped in the original drawings.

The interior was significantly altered with the building’s conversion in 2000 from a personal care home to a seniors’ “lodging house” with central kitchen, dining facilities, and laundry but no personal or medical care administered on site (Plates 24-29). The main entrance lobby includes what appears to be original dark wood accents.10

**INTEGRITY**

The building stands on its original site and appears to be in good structural condition. As described earlier, significant changes have been made to all façades, although much of the original design and materials remains.

---

9 AR.
10 City of Winnipeg, Building Records, Permits Branch, Permit #151075/2000.
STREETSCAPE

The IOOF Home sits well back from Roblin Boulevard on its property. Originally, this included open grounds to both the north and the south. In the early 2000s, a large bungalow development was completed to the north of the original building (Plate 30).

ARCHITECT/CONTRACTORS

The designer of this structure was John Hamilton Gordon Russell (Plate 31), born in Toronto in 1862. Russell became one of Winnipeg’s influential and prolific architects over his long career (see Appendix II for biographical information). He has been given 20 points by the Historical Buildings and Resources Committee.

Sveinn Brynjolfsson an Icelandic-born local contractor, built this structure (see Appendix III for biographical information). Brynjolfsson worked extensively with Russell, including First Icelandic Unitarian Church, 591 Sherbrook Street (Plate 32).

PERSON/INSTITUTION

The command of the IOOF is to “Visit the sick, relieve the distressed, bury the dead and educate the orphan.”

The IOOF is a fraternal organization formed in 18th century England. Despite its relatively late date, the precepts of the IOOF go back to medieval times when the guild system offered fellowship and protection for various craftsmen. Bringing with them these ideals, working men of pre-industrial England formed a fraternity of mutual benefit and good fellowship. The name “Odd Fellows” refers to its original members who, as common labourers and the young artisans, were exclude from the established craft guilds.

---

11 Independent Order of Odd Fellows, website, odd-fellows.org.
The stated mission of the Order is “to enable brethren to assist each other, by mutual counsels, and united financial efforts, in the multiplied struggles and trials common to human existence.” In practice, the Order was a mutual benefit society, a critical protection from want in ages before any advantages of the welfare state. Each member paid weekly dues that were pooled and dispersed to other members in need: family men suddenly out of work, heads of families disabled by ill health or accident, widows, the orphaned families of deceased members – an actual form of mutual aid based on fundamental need. Joined by their female counterparts, the Rebekahs, the Oddfellows embarked on their course of mutual assistance. Their golden rule is embodied by the symbol of the order, a triple link: friendship, love and truth.

The IOOF organized its first North American lodge in 1819; its first in Winnipeg was established in the summer of 1873 and by 1886, 13 subordinate lodges had also been organized in Manitoba.

In 1883, the Order built a new headquarters, at 72-74 Princess Street on the southwest corner of McDermot Avenue (Plates 33-34). The three-storey brick and stone structure featured a third floor with meeting rooms and a large ballroom for joint fraternal and social functions. The lower levels were leased to commercial tenants, including clothing firm of Carscaden and Peck. The building included crescent moons and stars in its metal cornice. The building continued to serve the Order until the new Temple on Kennedy Street was built, 1909-1910 (Plate 35).

The Order was obviously proud of its new modern headquarters (Plate 36) and part of the celebration was an Oddfellows Convention in 1912, the biggest of its kind ever held in the Western Canada. The highlight of the event was the 15,000-participant parade through the City’s downtown that was witnessed by an estimated 150,000 Winnipeggers (Plate 37). The new Temple served as meeting places for many lodges, such as the Eureka Encampment, Hiawatha Lodge, Florence Nightingale Rebekah Lodge and Olive Branch Rebekah Lodge, all of whom shared

---

13 Ibid., p. 602.
15 Winnipeg Daily Sun, October 20, 1883, p. 3.
the space on a regular basis. The Order continued to grow in the community, building a club house at 521 McMillan Avenue in 1912 (Plate 38).

The redevelopment of the north side of Portage Avenue in downtown Winnipeg in the mid-1980s meant the demolition of dozens of buildings, including the IOOF Temple. The decision was made, however, to dismantle the main façade and to rebuild it as a rear entrance, locating it just across the back lane of the original structure. Originally the rebuilt façade was the entrance to the Birks Jewellery store which later became a McNally Robinson store (Plate 39).

In 1997, the IOOF Home closed following the withdrawal of government funding. Major renovations converted the structure into an assisted living facility known as Assiniboine Links in 2001 with seven studio apartments and 25 single bedroom suites.

**EVENT**

There is no known significant event connected with this building.

**CONTEXT**

The IOOF Home construction in the early 1920s is an example of the growth and maturing of a provincial mutual benefit society that sought modern space for its work with widows and orphaned children. It’s location in Charleswood is representative of the urban growth the area- its modern transportation connections quickening its urbanization and the establishment of modern services.

**LANDMARK**

The IOOF Home is located on Roblin Boulevard, with a large open greenspace separating it from the street. Because of its site and its scale and architectural detailing, it is a conspicuous structure in the neighbourhood.

---

APPENDIX I

CITY OF WINNIPEG - Preliminary Report
Assessment Record

Building Address:  4025 Roblin Boulevard       Building Name:  Independent Order of Odd Fellows Home

Original Use:  orphan and widow residence       Current Use:  seniors’ condominiums

Roll No. (Old):  01002030000 (20320)    R.S.N.:  18274

Municipality:  01       Ward:  ---       Property or Occupancy Code:  94

Legal Description:  40 St. Charles, Plan 35387, Lot 1       Storeys:  3 & B

Location:  northwest corner William R. Clement Parkway       Date of Construction:  1922

Construction Type:  Brick & reinforced concrete

HERITAGE STATUS:  NOMINATED LIST

Building Permits (Plans available: [CS] City Storage):
   -249/1921 [CS] $125,000 (original); 7662/1965 $52,000 (new elevator and alterations); 1166/1970 $1,000 (alterations on 2nd floor); 151075/2000 $1,372,000 (addition & alteration); 166830/2000 $28,000 (structural framing); 235025/2002 $6,400 (wheelchair ramp on west side)

Information:

- 351,960 cu. ft.

- Gross floor area: B- 8,892 sf; Main- 8,892 sf; 2nd- 8,188 sf; 3rd- 3,566 sf

- 1963 Assessment- “Old Folks Home” single rooms rented “very similar to hotel” (21 suites, common washrooms)

- Permit 7662/1965- new elevator, fire escape (2nd & 3rd floors, west wing), 3rd floor west wing renovated; new light dormer added to front

- Permit 151075/2000- Construct 30 x 40 ft addition on 2nd floor & 30 x 60 ft addition on 3rd floor at rear and interior renovations to basement & all floors

ARCHITECT:  J.H.G. RUSSELL

CONTRACTOR:  S. BRYNJOLFSSON

--- ROBLIN BOULEVARD ---
John Hamilton Gordon Russell

J.H.G. Russell was born in Toronto, Canada West (Ontario) in 1862, the son of a dry goods dealer. After attending school in that city, he went to work for H.B. Gordon, a prominent area architect. Russell was with Gordon from 1878 until his departure for Winnipeg in 1882.¹ From 1886 to 1893, Russell travelled throughout the United States, learning civil engineering, surveying and architecture in centres such as Chicago, Illinois, Spokane and Tacoma, Washington, and Sioux City, Iowa.²

In 1895, two years after returning to Winnipeg, he set up his private practice, coinciding with the city's period of unbridled growth. His designs were (and are) scattered throughout the city, province and Western Canada, covering a variety of building types, sizes, prices and uses. His business continued to be steady during World War I and after, when many architects struggled to find commissions.

Russell was president of the Manitoba Association of Architects (1925) and served for three terms as the president of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada (1912-15). His chairmanship of the Presbyterian Church Board of Managers³ and his devotion to Presbyterianism partially explain the large number of churches he designed for the denomination in Winnipeg and Western Canada. Russell died in 1946.

A complete list of his designs would be lengthy indeed. Many of his earlier works have been demolished and therefore usually are no longer included in inventories of his portfolio.

³ M. Peterson, op. cit., n.p.
Among his projects were:

Outside Manitoba-
Mount Pisgah Presbyterian Church, 207 North First Street, Roslyn, Washington, U.S.A. – 1899 (Winnipeg Daily Tribune, June 2, 1899, p. 6)
Knox Presbyterian - Prince Albert, SA
Knox Presbyterian - Kenora, ON
St. Andrews Church - Moose Jaw, SA

Manitoba-
Starbuck Presbyterian (United) - 1904
Treherne Presbyterian (United) - 1907-1908 (originally Chambers Presbyterian)
Pilot Mound Public School
Killarney Public School
Foxwarren Public School

Winnipeg-
Churches- Augustine Presbyterian (United), 444 River Avenue, 1903-1904 (Grade II)
Crescent-Fort Rouge Methodist (United), 525 Wardlaw Ave., 1906-1911
Westminster Presbyterian (United), 745 Westminster Avenue, 1910-1912 (Grade II)
Robertson Memorial Presbyterian (United), 648 Burrows Avenue, 1911
Robertson Memorial Presbyterian Institute, Burrows Avenue, 1911
Knox Presbyterian (United), 400 Edmonton Street, 1914-1917
Home Street Presbyterian (United), 318 Home Street, 1920
St. John's Presbyterian (United), 250 Cathedral Avenue, 1923 (Grade III)
Riverview Presbyterian (United), 360 Oakwood Avenue, 1925

Residences- J.H.G. Russell, 237 Wellington Crescent, 1902 (demolished)
J.D. McArthur, 159 Mayfair Avenue, 1903 (Grade III)
R.R. Wilson, 545 Broadway, 1904 (Grade III)
H. Archibald, 176 Roslyn Road, 1909
Ormsby House, 119 Campbell Street, 1910
J.H. Ashdown, 529 Wellington Crescent, 1913 (Grade II)
R.R. Wilson, 680 Wellington Crescent, 1925

Commercial- Addition to J.H. Ashdown Warehouse, 157-179 Bannatyne Avenue, 1899-1911 (Grade II)
Lake of the Woods Building, 212 McDermot Avenue, 1901 (Grade II)
Hammond Building, 63 Albert Street, 1902 (Grade III)
Porter and Company Building, 368 Main Street, 1902-1903 (demolished)
McKerchar Block, 600-602 Main Street, 1902-1903
Additions to McClary Building, 185 Bannatyne Avenue, 1903 & 1904 (Grade III)
Thomson Block, 499 Main Street, 1903 (demolished)
Winnipeg-Commercial- (continued)

Adelman Building, 92-100 Princess Street, 1903 (Grade II)
Bole Warehouse, 70 Princess Street, 1903
Additions to the Bright and Johnston Building, 141 Bannatyne Avenue, 1903 & 1907 (Grade III)
Sivvester-Willson Building, 222 McDermot Avenue, 1904
Green and Litster Block, 235-237 Fort Street, 1904 (demolished)
Franklin Press, 168 Bannatyne Avenue, 1904 (Grade III)
Addition to Daylite Building, 296 McDermot Avenue, 1904 (Grade II)
J.H. Ashdown Store, 211 Bannatyne Avenue, 1904 (Grade III)
Allman Block, 592-594 Main Street, 1904 (List of Historical Resources)
Scott-Bathgate Building, 149 Pioneer Avenue, 1905 & 1907
Porter Building, 165 McDermot Avenue, 1906 (Grade III)
Child's (McArthur) Building, Portage Avenue, 1909 (demolished)
Glengarry Block, 290 McDermot Avenue, 1910 (Grade III)
Dingwall Building, 62 Albert Street, 1911 (Grade III)
Great West Permanent Loan Company Building, 356 Main Street, 1912 (demolished)
Joseph Maw Block, 280 William Avenue, 1924 (List of Historical Resources)
Eastman Kodak Building, 287 Portage Avenue, 1930 (demolished)

Other- Gladstone School, Pembina Street, 1898 (demolished)
Casa Loma Block, 644 Portage Avenue, 1909 (Grade II)
Chatsworth Apartments, 535 McMillan Avenue, 1911
YMCA, Selkirk Avenue, 1911 (demolished)
YMCA, 301 Vaughan Street, 1911-1913, with Jackson and Rosencrans of New York (Grade II)
Guelph Apartments, 778 McMillan Avenue, 1912
Addition to Marlborough (Olympia) Hotel, 321 Smith St., 1921-1923 (Grade II)
Odd Fellows Home, 4025 Roblin Boulevard, 1922
Canadian National Institute for the Blind, Portage Avenue, 1928
Hugh John Macdonald School, William Avenue, 1929
Aurora Court Apartments, 543 Ellice Avenue, n.d.
Central Park Block, 389 Cumberland Avenue, n.d.
Johnson Apartment Block, 524 Sargent Avenue, n.d.
APPENDIX III

Sveinn Brynjolfsson

Sveinn Brynjolfsson was born in Iceland on October 3, 1856 and coming to Winnipeg with his family, an many of his countrymen, in the 1890s. Also like many other Icelanders, Brynjolfsson took up the career of building contractor, many of his jobs were for architect J.H.G. Russell. In his public life, Brynjolfsson was one of the men responsible for convincing thousands of his countrymen to immigrate to Manitoba in the early 1900s. He was appointed the Royal Danish Vice-Consul for Winnipeg in 1910.¹ He and his wife Thordis had four sons. The couple moved to Surrey, British Columbia ca.1924 and Sveinn Brynjolfsson died on June 28, 1930.²

A partial list of his local contracts includes:

- 591 Sherbrook Street, First Unitarian Church, 1904 (demolished)
- 524 Sargent Avenue, Johnson Apartments, 1905
- 95 McDonald Avenue, Point Douglas United (Presbyterian) Church, (1905)
- 44 Princess Street, Ryan Block, 1906 (Grade III)
- 635 Sargent Avenue, International Order of Good Templars Hall, 1906
- 740 Dufferin Avenue, Winnipeg Casket Company Building, 1907
- 366 Qu'Appelle Avenue, Warwick Apartments, 1909 (Grade II)
- 801-815 St. Paul Avenue, Oddson Terrace, 1909 (demolished)
- 130 James Avenue, Burrow, Stewart & Milne Company Warehouse, 1910 (List of Historical Resources)
- 42 Langside Street, Riverside Apartments, 1911
- 475 Selkirk Avenue, Young Men’s Christian Association Building, 1911 (demolished)
- 93 Lombard Avenue, Crane-Ordway Building, 1911 (List of Historical Resources)
- 122 Langside Street, Windsor Apartments, 1912
- 753 Wolseley Avenue, Graduate Nurses’ Residence, 1912
- 90 Gomez Street, Wilkinson, Kompass and Hawkey Warehouse, 1912
- 1150 Sherburn Street, Principal Sparling School, 1913
- 110 Young Street, Muskoka Apartments, 1914
- 505 Victor Street, Gordon Apartments, 1914
- 535 Victor Street, Karlston Apartments, 1914
- 462-464 Hargrave Street, Manitoba Telephone System Garage, 1919
- 520 McGee Street, Reliance Ink Company Warehouse, 1919 (demolished)
- 4025 Roblin Boulevard, Independent Order of Oddfellows Home, 1923

¹ Manitoba Free Press, October 27, 1910.
Plate 1 – The successful John Smith Farm, Charleswood, ca.1903, on the site of present-day Assiniboine Park. (Archives of Manitoba, “Agriculture- Farms- 88, N15653.)
Plate 2 – The St. Charles Ferry, 1938, with the St. Charles Academy, 331 St. Charles Street, in the background. The ferry was used from the 1870s to 1959. (Charleswood Historical Society.)
Plate 3 – The R.M. of Charleswood Crest, no date. The mink in the crest underlines the early economic importance of this activity on various farms in the municipality. (City of Winnipeg Archives.)
Plate 4 – Famous Charleswood Billboard “The Suburb Beautiful”, date unknown. (Van Roon Family Collection.)
Plate 5 – Farming in Charleswood remained a key activity well into the 20th century: Top- A load of hay on the Caron Farm, Charleswood, date unknown. The 1904 family farm house stands at 50 Cass Street, restored by the Charleswood Historical Society (Charleswood Historical Society, Western Canada Pictorial Index, A0660-20306); Bottom: Members of the Overwater family harvesting their spinach crop on land near what is today McCreary Road and Wilkes Avenue, date unknown (Van Roon Family Collection.)
Plate 6 – Winter was a busy time in Charleswood, pictured here in the early 1910s is a man and his team of horses hauling a large block of ice from the river for use in the summer. (Charleswood Historical Society, Western Canada Pictorial Index, A0659-20269.)
Plate 7 – Mink farming was big business in the early 20th century, with farms located in rural areas around the City of Winnipeg. The Pert Mink Farm was located near the present-day Charleswood Bridge and was one of the area’s most successful. (Van Roon Family Collection.)
Plate 8 – Architect’s drawing of the new Independent Order of Odd Fellows Home, Roblin Boulevard, 1921. (Reproduced from Manitoba Free Press, March 5, 1921, p. 18.)
Plate 9 – Construction continues on the Independent Order of Odd Fellows Home, Roblin Boulevard, 1922. (Reproduced from Manitoba Free Press, October 14, 1922, p. 31.)
Plate 11 – Completed Independent Order of Odd Fellows Home, Roblin Boulevard, date unknown. (Reproduced from Manitoba Historical Society website, source Jack Hardman.)
Plate 12 – “Half Roof Plan” and “Half Attic Floor Plan”, Architect’s Plan No. 249/1921, Independent Order of Odd Fellows Home, 4025 Roblin Boulevard, 1921. (City of Winnipeg.)
Plate 13 – “South Elevation”, Architect’s Plan No. 249/1921, Independent Order of Odd Fellows Home, 4025 Roblin Boulevard, 1921. (City of Winnipeg.)
Plate 14 – Independent Order of Odd Fellows Home, 4025 Roblin Boulevard, front (south) façade, 2021. (M. Peterson, 2021.)
Plate 15 – Independent Order of Odd Fellows Home, 4025 Roblin Boulevard, detail of front (south) entrance, 2021. (M. Peterson, 2021.)
Plate 16 – “North Elevation”, Architect’s Plan No. 249/1921, Independent Order of Odd Fellows Home, 4025 Roblin Boulevard, 1921. (City of Winnipeg.)
Plate 17 – Independent Order of Odd Fellows Home, 4025 Roblin Boulevard, rear (north) façade east side (top) and west side (bottom), 2021. (M. Peterson, 2021.)
Plate 18 – “West Elevation”, Architect’s Plan No. 249/1921, Independent Order of Odd Fellows Home, 4025 Roblin Boulevard, 1921. (City of Winnipeg.)
Plate 19 – Independent Order of Odd Fellows Home, 4025 Roblin Boulevard, east façade (top) and west façade (bottom), 2021. (M. Peterson, 2021.)
Plate 20 – Independent Order of Odd Fellows Home, 4025 Roblin Boulevard, east side of rear façade (top) and west side of rear façade (bottom), 2021. (M. Peterson, 2021.)
Plate 21 – “Basement Floor Plan”, Architect’s Plan No. 249/1921, Independent Order of Odd Fellows Home, 4025 Roblin Boulevard, 1921. (City of Winnipeg.)
Plate 22 – “Ground Floor Plan”, Architect’s Plan No. 249/1921, Independent Order of Odd Fellows Home, 4025 Roblin Boulevard, 1921. (City of Winnipeg.)
Plate 23 – “Second Floor Plan”, Architect’s Plan No. 249/1921, Independent Order of Odd Fellows Home, 4025 Roblin Boulevard, 1921. (*City of Winnipeg.*)
Plate 26 – Independent Order of Odd Fellows Home, 4025 Roblin Boulevard, main entrance foyer, 2022. (M. Peterson, 2022.)
Plate 27 – Independent Order of Odd Fellows Home, 4025 Roblin Boulevard, main floor hallway, 2022. (M. Peterson, 2022.)
Plate 28 – Independent Order of Odd Fellows Home, 4025 Roblin Boulevard, main floor dining room, 2022. (M. Peterson, 2022.)

Plate 29 – Independent Order of Odd Fellows Home, 4025 Roblin Boulevard, third floor suite, 2022. (M. Peterson, 2022.)
Plate 30 – Independent Order of Odd Fellows Home, 4025 Roblin Boulevard, 2021 aerial showing the original building and the early 2000s bungalow development on the property to the north, 2021. (City of Winnipeg, Planning, Property and Development.)
Plate 32 – The just completed First Icelandic Unitarian Church, 591 Sherbrook Street, ca.1905. The building stands today with a large addition to its front (built 1962). (Reproduced from “History of First UU Church of Winnipeg,” First Unitary Universalist Church of Winnipeg website, https://uuwinnipeg.mb.ca/about-us/our-stories/congregation/uu-wpg-history/.)
Plate 33 – Independent Order of Odd Fellows Building, 72-74 Princess Street, 1912.
(Reproduced from Official Souvenir Program, Sovereign Grand Lodge I.O.O.F., Winnipeg, Manitoba, 1912.)
Plate 34 – Independent Order of Odd Fellows Building, 72-74 Princess Street, 2022. (M. Peterson, 2022.)
Plate 35 – Independent Order of Odd Fellows Building, 293 Kennedy Street, ca,1920. (Western Canada Pictorial Index, Winnipeg Free Press Collection, A1295-38781.)
Plate 36 – Postcard showing the Independent Order of Odd Fellows Temple, ca.1912. (Winnipeg Public Library, Rob McInnes Collection.)
Plate 37 – Independent Order of Odd Fellows Convention parade on Main Street, 1912. (Winnipeg Public Library, Martin Berman Collection, Binder 4A.)
Plate 38 – Independent Order of Odd Fellows Clubhouse, 521 McMillan Avenue, 2020; designed and built by Fraser and McDonald, 1912. (M. Peterson, 2020.)
Plate 39 – Independent Order of Odd Fellows Temple façade, 0 The Promenade, 2019. (M. Peterson, 2019.)