



**500 SALTER STREET**

**WINNIPEG PUBLIC LIBRARY – ST. JOHN'S BRANCH**

City of Winnipeg  
Historical Buildings Committee  
Researcher: M. Peterson  
March 2010

## 500 SALTER STREET – WINNIPEG PUBLIC LIBRARY – ST. JOHN’S BRANCH

In 1907, two years after the opening of Winnipeg’s first public library, the question of establishing branch libraries arose. The response championed by the City’s first librarian, James H. McCarthy, was to create small depositories in drugstores, schools and other centres. These collections of approximately 500 books were to be rotated every two or three weeks, thus providing out-lying areas with limited library service. Although there were 35 such depositories by 1914, it became obvious to all involved that what was desperately needed was permanent facilities.<sup>1</sup>

The City’s first public library, on William Avenue (Plate 1), had been built in 1905 with funds from Andrew Carnegie, an American industrialist who donated large sums of money across North America for library development. In early 1913, Winnipeg City Council decided to approach the Carnegie Corporation again, this time to finance two branch libraries. By December 1913, Council had submitted its formal request to the Corporation for \$35,000 for each of the libraries and agreed to an annual grant of \$8,000 to each for books and staffing. After the plans were approved, construction contracts were awarded in September of 1914.<sup>2</sup>

Two pieces of City-owned land were selected as building sites - one in Cornish Park (Plate 2), a small parcel of land at one of the entrances to Armstrong’s Point, one of Winnipeg’s most exclusive residential neighbourhoods and one in the North End at the corner of Machray Avenue and Salter Street.

The North End, the centre of Winnipeg’s immigrant community, had grown rapidly during the first decade of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. With this growth came the need for civic services – sewer and water, electricity, fire protection and police as well as modern schools, houses and commercial property. The need for a library in the area was also acute and its construction was intended to serve both the newly arrived immigrants and the well established non-immigrant citizens of the area.

---

<sup>1</sup> N. Beattie, “Library twins celebrate 75 years of service,” The Winnipeg Real Estate News, June 1, 1990, p. 4.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid., p. 13. Local contracting firm Fraser and McDonald were awarded the construction contract for \$28,800.

The new library, known as the St. John's Branch, was opened to the public in an official ceremony on the evening of June 2, 1915. An orchestra, dozens of local dignitaries, and hundreds of citizens attended. Library officials (and the four staff members) opened the branch earlier than planned and without much of the furniture that was to be installed because of the excitement generated by the new facility.<sup>3</sup>

## STYLE

Library architecture in North America can be categorized in two phases, the significant difference being the manner of funding which created the institution. The 1870-90 era saw libraries established through the 'paternal philanthropy' of private donors. After 1900, however, library development was increasingly funded by the public (through government) or by corporations. What these benefactors expected, and how their gifts were perceived, were entirely different. This difference in turn affected both the style and design of libraries.

### A. 'Paternal Philanthropy' and Library Funding:

Typically, late nineteenth-century library buildings were the product of local philanthropy, gifts of men grown wealthy during the [Civil] war.<sup>4</sup>

By the 1870s, numerous men of wealth in the northeastern United States were concerned enough with their public image to make highly public donations to libraries. These businessmen often made large endowments to towns with which they were personally connected and the relationship between philanthropist and recipient was that of an extended family.

Each of these...builders cast himself in the role of the patriarch of an extended family, while the recipients of his gifts played the parts of dependent relations.<sup>5</sup>

---

<sup>3</sup> Manitoba Free Press, June 1, 1915, p. 5 and June 3, 1915, p. 6; and Winnipeg Telegram, June 3, 1915, p. 7. The Cornish Library was officially opened with a similar ceremony on June 15, 1915.

<sup>4</sup> A.A. Van Slyck, "'The Utmost Amount of Effectiv (sic) Accommodation": Andrew Carnegie and the Reform of the American Library,' in Journal of the Society of Architectural Historians, Vol. L, No. 4 (December 1991), p. 360.

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 360.

The libraries were not simply buildings with books; they were monuments to the benefactor who supported them. They held museums, picture galleries, small reading rooms, and distant book shelves (Plate 3). Books were retrieved by the librarian, not the user, so as to remind visitors that “they had access to these fine library facilities only by the grace of the donor.”<sup>6</sup> This paternal approach pleased the philanthropist; however, librarians and ultimately the public saw it differently. They wanted more than the cramped reading alcoves that were the norm of these facilities, but it was not until the twentieth century that library reforms were institutionalized.

Stylistically, pre-1900 libraries followed the path created by famous American architect Henry Hobson Richardson. He had prepared designs for several influential philanthropists in the 1870s, and almost single-handedly created the library building type in North America. Under Richardson’s scheme, each building function was separate in plan and ornamentally different in elevation.<sup>7</sup> He chose the Romanesque style because it allowed the architect to clothe each function differently on the exterior, and because it stylistically represented the massing and ornamentation of the medieval monasteries on which contemporary libraries were based.<sup>8</sup>

#### B. Public Libraries:

In the twentieth century, Andrew Carnegie and his Corporation spent a total of \$56 million and helped build 2,509 free public libraries in North America.<sup>9</sup> The size and scope of his influence necessarily brought him to the forefront of library design and organization.

Carnegie’s approach to the funding of libraries, and ultimately to the design of the buildings, differed drastically from the 19th century. He gave funds for buildings, never books, and would

---

<sup>6</sup> Ibid., p. 364.

<sup>7</sup> Ibid., pp. 361-62.

<sup>8</sup> Ibid., p. 362.

<sup>9</sup> T. Rub, “The day of big operations”: Andrew Carnegie and his libraries’ in Architectural Record, July 1985, p. 82.

only agree to provide assistance if the community donated the land and devoted at least 10% of the building's cost to its maintenance.<sup>10</sup> As author A.A. Van Slyck saw it,

If the population was large enough, the annual appropriation high enough, and the existing library facilities poor enough, the town had a good chance of securing a library offer from Carnegie.<sup>11</sup>

With such power came the ability to change the status quo. Carnegie's funding arrangement, especially the public funding involved, meant a stricter budget and a need to make the new libraries more efficient. Beginning about 1904, exterior treatment became a chief concern of Carnegie and his personal secretary, James Bertram. Bertram, who became increasingly involved in library design and planning, did not want to see money wasted on exterior ornamentation at the expense of book shelves and furniture. By 1908, his approval of plans was necessary before funding was given.<sup>12</sup>

Stylistically, a Bertram-approved Carnegie library was based on a simple rectangular plan and classically detailed. In 1911, Bertram went so far as to issue a pamphlet entitled "Notes on the Erection of Library Buildings [sic]," a copy of which accompanied all formal offers of library gifts thereafter.<sup>13</sup> The document outlined what the Corporation felt was the proper form and design of libraries. Interestingly, neither Carnegie nor the Corporation he formed in 1911 ever sent ready-made plans to endowment recipients. This explains the wide range of exterior finishes found on Carnegie libraries across North America.<sup>14</sup>

Both Richardson's Romanesque Revival libraries and the classical designs of the new Carnegie libraries were firmly based in teachings of the *École des Beaux-Arts*. The difference resulted from the perceived use of the building. Architects had long used classical detailing to describe a public

---

<sup>10</sup> Ibid., p. 82.

<sup>11</sup> A.A. Van Slyck, *op. cit.*, p. 370.

<sup>12</sup> Ibid., p. 376.

<sup>13</sup> Ibid., pp. 376-77.

<sup>14</sup> Ibid., p. 377.

building. The Carnegie libraries were more public in orientation than the old libraries and, therefore, were classically detailed.<sup>15</sup>

## CONSTRUCTION

This large, one-storey solid brick structure rests on a concrete foundation. It measures approximately 12.4 x 24.4 metres, slightly smaller than the branch on West Gate.<sup>16</sup> Ornamentation on the dark brick exterior walls includes limestone and coloured tile. The building is rectangular in plan with a projecting section located in the middle of the rear (west) façade that measures 8.8 metres wide and 2.7 metres deep. The solid brick walls are 33.0 centimetres thick and the concrete foundation is 45.7 centimetres thick.<sup>17</sup> The structure stands on the northwest corner of Salter Street and Machray Avenue.

## DESIGN

This structure rests on a raised concrete foundation, interrupted by square-headed windows that furnish natural light and ventilation to the basement spaces. The front (east) façade is symmetrically designed with a centrally located entrance accessed by a two-sided stone staircase (Plate 4). The arched entrance is set in a classically detailed frame that includes unfluted columns supporting a pediment, fan light, metal overhead light fixture and a double set of wood doors (Plate 5). On either side of the entrance are arched recesses that hold two inscribed tablets with information about Andrew Carnegie and the building itself (Plate 6). Above the tablets and also framing the front entrance are two large circular ornamental windows with limestone keystones at the four points of the compass (Plate 7). The remainder of the front façade includes large, square headed windows with stone keystones, radiating brick heads and stone lug sills (Plate 8). The top of the building is embellished with geometric panels of coloured tile set in the wall below the heavy cornice (Plate 9).

---

<sup>15</sup> Ibid., p. 372.

<sup>16</sup> City of Winnipeg Building Permit, #2901/1914 (St. John's Branch) and #3018/1914 (Cornish Branch) and Architect's Plans, #2901/1914 (below as Plans). According to the Permit, the latter measured 17.1 x 25.3 metres.

<sup>17</sup> Plans.

The hipped gable roof includes a front-facing gable dormer with circular window similar to those found on the front elevation. This feature does not appear on the original plans for the structure (Plate 10).

The remainder of the building is a continuation of the materials, design and ornamentation of the front façade (Plates 11-13).

## **INTERIOR**

Just as Carnegie, and later his Corporation, altered the exterior of libraries, so too did he reform the interior organization. As mentioned previously, pre-1900 libraries were not laid out to facilitate public use of the holdings. An individual facility instead became “a treasure house, protecting its books from untrustworthy readers.”<sup>18</sup> Children under 12 were usually barred from admittance, the public was not given free access to the book shelves, and reading rooms were cramped, poorly planned, and inconveniently located.<sup>19</sup>

Carnegie and Bertram became sympathetic to the complaints of the professional librarian associations in the United States, and sought to change the way interior space was divided and utilized. After years of suggesting different plans to communities receiving Carnegie grants, Bertram decided to include six different floor plans in his 1911 “Notes on the Erection of Library Buildings [sic]” (Plates 14 and 15). As it evolved, Bertram’s ideal for a Carnegie library was a rectangular, one-storey structure with an interior arrangement suited to the building’s size and site. Bertram warned in the text accompanying the outlines that “those responsible for building projects should pause before aiming at radical departures.”<sup>20</sup> Inside the main door was

...a small vestibule leading directly to a single large room; where necessary, this room was subdivided by low bookcases that supplemented the bookshelves placed around its perimeter to hold the library’s collection. In addition to book storage, this room provided reading areas for adults and children and facilities for the distribution

---

<sup>18</sup> A.A. Van Slyck, *op. cit.*, p. 370.

<sup>19</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 370-71.

<sup>20</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 378.

of books. The basement had a lecture room, a heating plant, and ‘conveniences’ for staff and patrons.<sup>21</sup>

“Plan A” (Plate 14) is closest to the interior of the St. John’s Branch (as well as the Cornish Library).

It was the creation of the “universities of the people” where libraries were inviting, comfortable facilities meant to increase the public’s search for knowledge. The libraries were now meant for everyone’s use and visitors were given nearly total access to the books. The layout and finish of the interiors reflected this new welcoming attitude.

Upon entering the St. John’s Library, the visitor can take the central stairs up into the main library or take one of the two staircases on either side to access the basement. The north side of the basement was originally designated as a “Work and Staff Room” and the coal room (Plate 16). It is known, however, that the former space was used as the Juvenile Section, an important area of the library. According to contemporary data, the St. John’s Branch Juvenile Section circulated more books than the William and Cornish libraries combined in the last six months of 1915.<sup>22</sup> Today, this space is used as originally drawn – a staff room and for storage (Plate 17). Also in the basement, in the northwest corner, is the boiler room with its nearby coal room (Plate 18). Small storage closets are found under the stairs (Plate 19) and a walk in vault is also present (Plate 20). The south end is occupied by the lecture room which was renovated in 2009 (Plate 21). A metal staircase and dumbwaiter (no longer operational) located just north of the lecture room is used by the staff (Plate 22).

The main floor of the library features a central staff area and counter flanked by two wings that hold the bookcases as well as dark wood fireplaces and study tables (Plates 23-25). A small, inaccessible mezzanine with wood balustrade is located above the main entrance with its broken pediment (Plate 26).<sup>23</sup>

---

<sup>21</sup> Ibid., p. 377.

<sup>22</sup> N. Beattie, “Library Twins Celebrate,” in Manitoba Library Association Bulletin, December 1984, p. 13.

<sup>23</sup> A similar mezzanine at the Cornish Library does feature a set of stairs for access.



Although several rooms in this facility have been modified as the role of and activities in the library have changed over time, much of the original finish, especially the dark wood accents and general layout, have remained unaltered and in their original state (Plate 27).

### **INTEGRITY**

The structure stands on its original site and appears to be in good structural condition. Alterations to the exterior have been minor. Interior alterations have been mostly changes in use within the original spaces and have not resulted in a serious loss of originality in terms of finishes or layout.

### **STREETSCAPE**

The building stands on a busy corner and is visible from three sides. It is an integral part of the streetscape of both Salter Street and Machray Avenue (Plate 28).

### **ARCHITECT/CONTRACTORS**

John N. Semmens, an Ontario-born and American-trained architect who came to Winnipeg in 1910 is the designer of this library building. Semmens enjoyed a long career in the city and was the designer of many fine buildings (see Appendix II for biographical information). He has received 10 points from the Historical Buildings Committee.

### **PERSON/INSTITUTION**

Winnipeg's library system began in 1848 when a 2,000-volume Red River Library was created at the Red River Settlement by the Council of Assiniboia. It was open every Saturday, served the wealthy of the community, and was virtually extinct by the 1870s. In 1881, the Historical and Scientific Society of Manitoba, which had been founded two years earlier, established the first

circulating library in Winnipeg. It was, however, still an elitist institution as its membership accounted for only 1% of the population.<sup>24</sup>

In 1888, this little library was located in the basement of City Hall, and the City provided \$600 per annum for new books. By 1903, the facility housed 34,000 volumes in the increasingly cramped quarters. Carnegie's offer of \$75,000 for construction of a building dedicated to library use was met with some trepidation by members of City Council who saw the associated commitment of \$7,500 for annual upkeep as too high.<sup>25</sup> However, the offer was eventually accepted, the site was purchased, and the library at 380 William Avenue was completed,<sup>26</sup> followed a decade later by the Carnegie-funded St. John's and Cornish branches.

It was almost 50 years before the City built other branches, choosing instead to use bookmobiles to service the outskirts.<sup>27</sup> Today there are 20 libraries to serve all parts of the city and its two oldest buildings, the 1915 branches, are nearing 100 years of continuous service.

## **EVENT**

There is no known event connected with this building.

---

<sup>24</sup> "Winnipeg Public Library - A Capsule History," paper in the City of Winnipeg's Historical Buildings Officer files, p. 1.

<sup>25</sup> The City of Winnipeg's 2009 Adopted Operating Budget (March 24, 2009, p. 91) put the cost of running its library services at nearly \$26 million.

<sup>26</sup> Ibid., pp. 2-3. So popular was the new library that a second Carnegie grant of \$39,000 was needed for an addition in 1909.

<sup>27</sup> Ibid., p. 4.

## CONTEXT

I choose free libraries as the best agencies for improving the masses of the people, because they give nothing for nothing. They only help those who help themselves. They reach the aspiring, and open to these the chief treasures of the world - those stored up in books.<sup>28</sup>

These words of Andrew Carnegie provide the framework from which grew over 2,500 libraries funded by Carnegie and his Corporation across North America (Plate 29). Carnegie had risen from his humble beginnings as the son of poor Scottish immigrants to one of America's most wealthy industrialists. With this wealth, as Carnegie saw it, came the responsibility of furthering the lives of labourers. But he did not wish to simply give money away. Funding library construction was the perfect solution because, in his own words, "they give nothing for nothing. They only help those who help themselves."<sup>29</sup> Given this philosophy, it is not surprising that the communities themselves were expected to provide funds for books and upkeep.

Winnipeg's first three libraries were built with Carnegie money. The City's good fortune is more apparent when it is realized that out of the 124 Carnegie libraries built in Canada between 1901 and 1923, only 13 were located outside Ontario.<sup>30</sup> Carnegie's method of funding and his increasing involvement in the planning and design of libraries had an impact on all buildings, including the Winnipeg's first two branch libraries. Ceiling heights, ornamentation, furnishings, layout, window size, and shelf dimensions were all elements scrutinized by Carnegie and his assistant, and the St. John's Library reflects these careful preparations.

The library is also set within the context of the neighbourhood. It became one of the most important institutions of learning in the North End, where most of the city's immigrant population lived and helped with the 'Canadianization' of these new citizens through books, journals, magazines and other library holdings. That Winnipeg required branch libraries also illustrates the growth of the city prior to World War I.

---

<sup>28</sup> Andrew Carnegie, quoted in T. Rub, *op. cit.*, p. 82.

<sup>29</sup> Andrew Carnegie, quoted in *ibid.*, p. 82.

<sup>30</sup> N. Beattie, *op. cit.*, p. 4.

Another pattern that emerges is that of the city's increased involvement in public works. These included baths, libraries, and technical schools which were in high demand from citizens and which the city undertook to provide. An interesting feature was the “twinning” of these facilities to reduce the always vociferous debate between the North and South Ends. To curb political backlash, the city built two technical schools (St. John’s in the north and Kelvin in the south), two public baths (Cornish in the south and Pritchard to the north), and two branch libraries (St. John’s in the north and Cornish to the south).<sup>31</sup>

### **LANDMARK**

The St. John’s Library is well-known in the neighbourhood with almost 100 years of service to people of all ages and backgrounds.

---

<sup>31</sup> Ibid., p. 4.



## APPENDIX I

### *CITY OF WINNIPEG - Preliminary Report* Assessment Record

Building Address: 500 Salter Street

Building Name: St. John's Library (North End Library)

Original Use: public library

Current Use: public library

Roll No.: 14042598000

RSN: 179938

Legal Description: 43/44<sup>W</sup> St. John, Plan 197, Lot 258 (except north 8')

Location: northwest corner Machray Avenue

Date of Construction: 1914-1915

Storeys: 1

Heritage Status: **ON INVENTORY**

Construction Type: Brick and stone

Building Permits (Plans available: **[M]** Microfilm; **[PPD]** Department Storage):

- 2901/1914 **[PPD]** \$28,800 (original); 7466/1963 **[M858]**

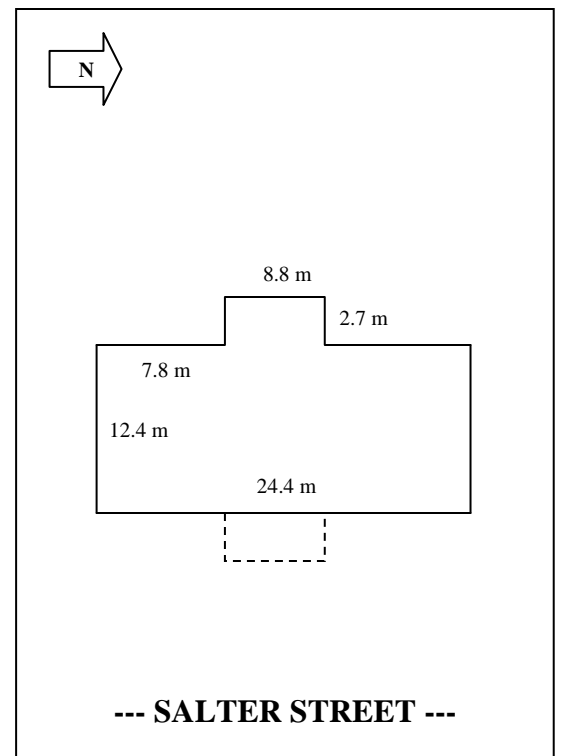
#### Information:

- 12.4 x 24.4 metres + = 326.4 sq. m.

- fire in front entrance in 1985 - \$5,000 damage

**ARCHITECT: SEMMENS, J.N.**

**CONTRACTOR: FRASER & McDONALD**



## APPENDIX II

### **John Nelson Semmens**

Colonel John N. Semmens was born in Toronto, Ontario in 1880, the son of a pioneer Methodist minister. He graduated from Wesley College and received his architectural degree from the University of Pennsylvania. In 1910, he moved west to Winnipeg, opened a practice, and soon became associated with the prominent New York firm of McKim, Mead and White. While in its employ, Semmens served as local supervising architect for the Bank of Montreal project at the southeast corner of Portage Avenue and Main Street.

Semmens also pursued a military career and in 1912 was given the rank of Lieutenant in the 100th Regiment, Winnipeg Grenadiers, then under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel J. B. Mitchell. Two years later he became a Major and in 1915 went overseas as the second-in-command of the 78th Battalion. After rising to the rank of Commanding Officer in 1917, he returned to Winnipeg to renew his architectural practice.<sup>32</sup> During his career, he was twice president of the Manitoba Association of Architects, 1921 and 1941.<sup>33</sup>

In 1920 he was hired as a consultant for the Winnipeg School Division by J. B. Mitchell. In that role (which was expanded as Mitchell approached retirement in 1928), Semmens designed a great number of Winnipeg schools and supervised the planning of others. During World War II, Semmens organized the 2nd Battalion of the Grenadiers, but did not go overseas. He spent the remainder of the war as Commandant at Camp Shilo.<sup>34</sup>

In 1958 he moved to Victoria, B.C. and died three years later. Semmens's work covered a wide range of structures – houses, banks, warehouses and office buildings. He was well-known in the city and left his mark on its development.

---

<sup>32</sup> Winnipeg Free Press, November 5, 1961.

<sup>33</sup> Information courtesy of the Manitoba Association of Architects, Winnipeg.

<sup>34</sup> Winnipeg Free Press, November 5, 1961; and J. N. Semmens, "Typical Schools of Western Canada" in The Journal, The Royal Architectural Institute of Canada, Vol. IV, No. 11 (November 1927), pp. 401-406.

An incomplete list of his work includes:

Winnipeg Buildings:

E.L. Taylor House, 611 Wellington Crescent, 1911 (local supervising architect for McKim, Mead and White)  
Bank of Montreal, 335 Portage Avenue, 1911-13 (local supervising architect for McKim, Mead and White) – Grade II  
Turner-Walker Block, 425 Henry Avenue (1912) – Grade III  
R.R. Scott House, 29 Ruskin Row (1914) – Grade II  
Winnipeg North End Library, 500 Salter Street (1915)  
Security Storage Co. Building, Portage Avenue at Huntleigh Street (1929)  
Civic Auditorium, 444 St. Mary Avenue, 1931-32 (member of Board of Design)  
24-car Garage, RCMP Barracks, Portage Avenue at Dominion Street (1935) – demolished  
House, 265 Kingsway Avenue  
St. Boniface Sanatorium  
Grace Maternity Hospital, Arlington Street (additions in 1923 and 1926)  
St. James Collegiate, 1900 Portage Avenue (ca.1950-51)  
Security Storage Co. Ltd. Highway Terminal, Ellice Avenue and St. James Street (ca.1952)

Winnipeg School Division Schools:<sup>35</sup>

Addition to Cecil Rhodes No. 2, East Street (1918) – demolished  
Margaret Scott, 825 Alfred Avenue (1920) – demolished  
General Wolfe, Ellice Avenue (1920) – demolished  
Montcalm, Tecumseh Street (1920) – demolished  
Aberdeen No. 3, 450 Stella Avenue (1920) – demolished  
Champlain, 250 Machray Avenue (1920) – demolished  
Florence Nightingale, 31 Shaughnessy Street (1920) – demolished  
Norquay No. 2, Lusted Avenue (1920) – demolished  
Sir Sam Steele, 15 Chester Street (1921) – Grade III  
Isaac Newton, 730 Aberdeen Avenue (1921)  
Machray No. 2, 320 Mountain Avenue (1921)  
Sir John Franklin, 386 Beaverbrook Street (1921) – demolished  
Wolseley, 511 Clifton Street South (1921) – Grade III  
Daniel McIntyre Collegiate Institute, 720 Alverstone Street (1922)  
Grosvenor, 1045 Grosvenor Avenue (1922)  
Faraday, 405 Parr Street (1922)

---

<sup>35</sup> G. Bugailiskis, "Quiet Dignity: Aspects of Building Schools in the Winnipeg School Division No. 1 – 1871-1928," unpublished Master of Arts Thesis, University of Manitoba, October 1990, pp. 158-159.

J.N. Semmens work (continued):

Out of Town Work:

School for the Feeble Minded, Portage la Prairie  
West End Collegiate, Saskatoon  
The Collegiate Building, Dauphin  
McKenzie Junior High School, Dauphin, 1927



**500 SALTER STREET – WINNIPEG PUBLIC LIBRARY – ST. JOHN’S BRANCH**



Plate 1 – Winnipeg Public Library, 380 William Avenue, ca.1905; built 1903-05, Samuel Hooper, architect, Smith and Sharpe, contractors; the library was designated a Grade II structure in June 1984. (Courtesy of the Provincial Archives of Manitoba, N1045.)

**500 SALTER STREET – WINNIPEG PUBLIC LIBRARY – ST. JOHN'S BRANCH**

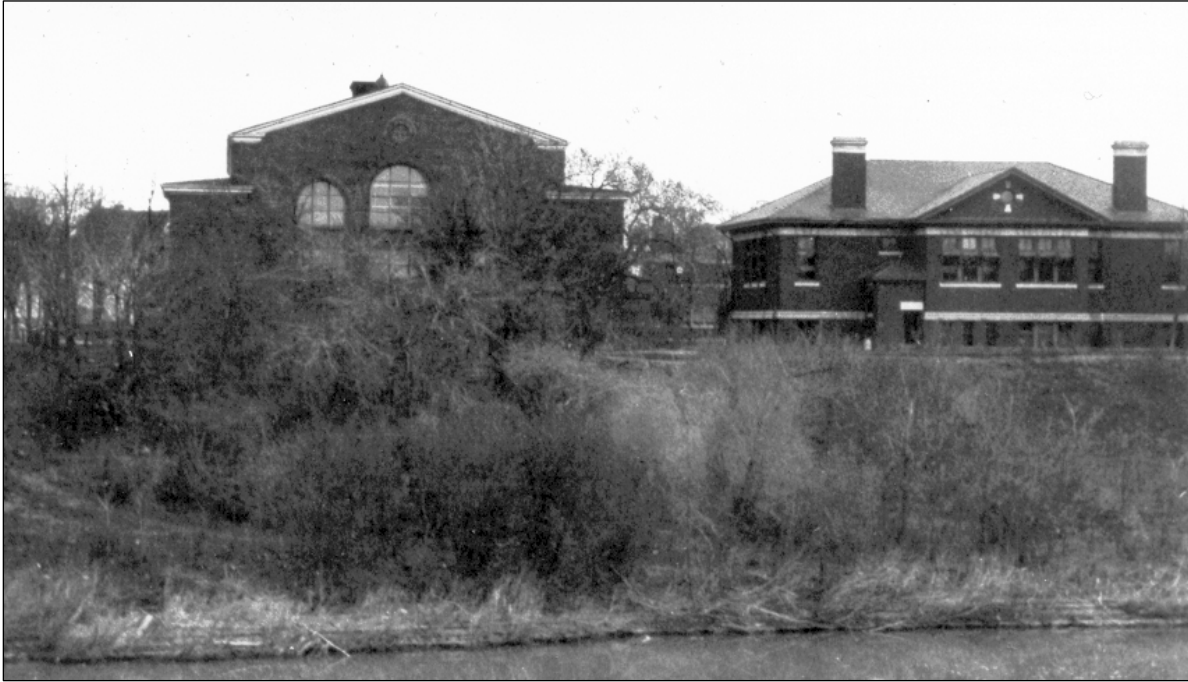


Plate 2 – The rear of the Cornish Bath (left) and the just completed Cornish Library from the Assiniboine River, ca. 1915. (Courtesy of the Provincial Archives of Manitoba, N7391.)

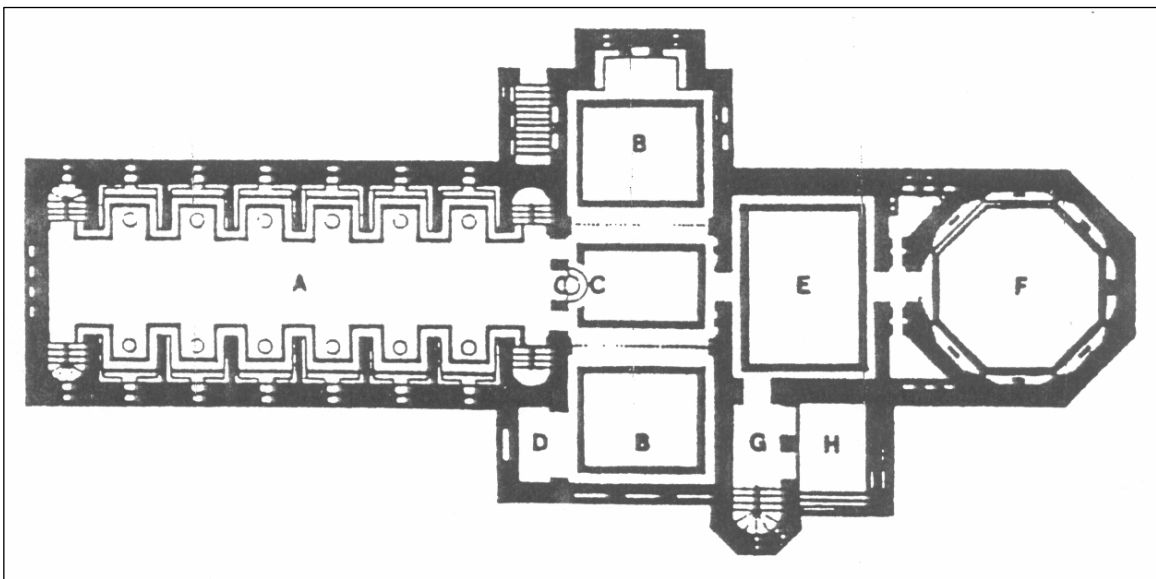


Plate 3 – The Winn Memorial Public Library, Woburn, Massachusetts, built 1876-79, designed by H.H. Richardson. Plan: A, library; B, reading rooms; C, librarian's desk; D, alcove; E, picture gallery; F, museum; G, vestibule; H, porch. (Reproduced from A.A. Van Slyck, “The Utmost of Effectiv (sic) Accommodation”: Andrew Carnegie and the Reform of the American Library’ in *Journal of the Society of Architectural Historians*, Vol. L, No. 4 (December 1991), p. 361.)

**500 SALTER STREET – WINNIPEG PUBLIC LIBRARY – ST. JOHN’S BRANCH**



Plate 4 – St. John’s Library, 500 Salter Street, front (east) façade detail, 2010. (M. Peterson, 2010.)



500 SALTER STREET – WINNIPEG PUBLIC LIBRARY – ST. JOHN’S BRANCH



Plate 5 – St. John’s Library, 500 Salter Street, front (east) façade entrance, 2010. (M. Peterson, 2010.)

**500 SALTER STREET – WINNIPEG PUBLIC LIBRARY – ST. JOHN’S BRANCH**



Plate 6 – St. John’s Library, 500 Salter Street, south tablet (left) and north tablet (right), 2010. (M. Peterson, 2010.)



**500 SALTER STREET – WINNIPEG PUBLIC LIBRARY – ST. JOHN’S BRANCH**



Plate 7 – St. John’s Library, 500 Salter Street, front (east) façade detail, 2010. (M. Peterson, 2010.)



Plate 8 – St. John’s Library, 500 Salter Street, front (east) façade detail, 2010. (M. Peterson, 2010.)

**500 SALTER STREET – WINNIPEG PUBLIC LIBRARY – ST. JOHN’S BRANCH**



Plate 9 – St. John’s Library, 500 Salter Street, south façade detail, 2010. (M. Peterson, 2010.)



500 SALTER STREET – WINNIPEG PUBLIC LIBRARY – ST. JOHN'S BRANCH

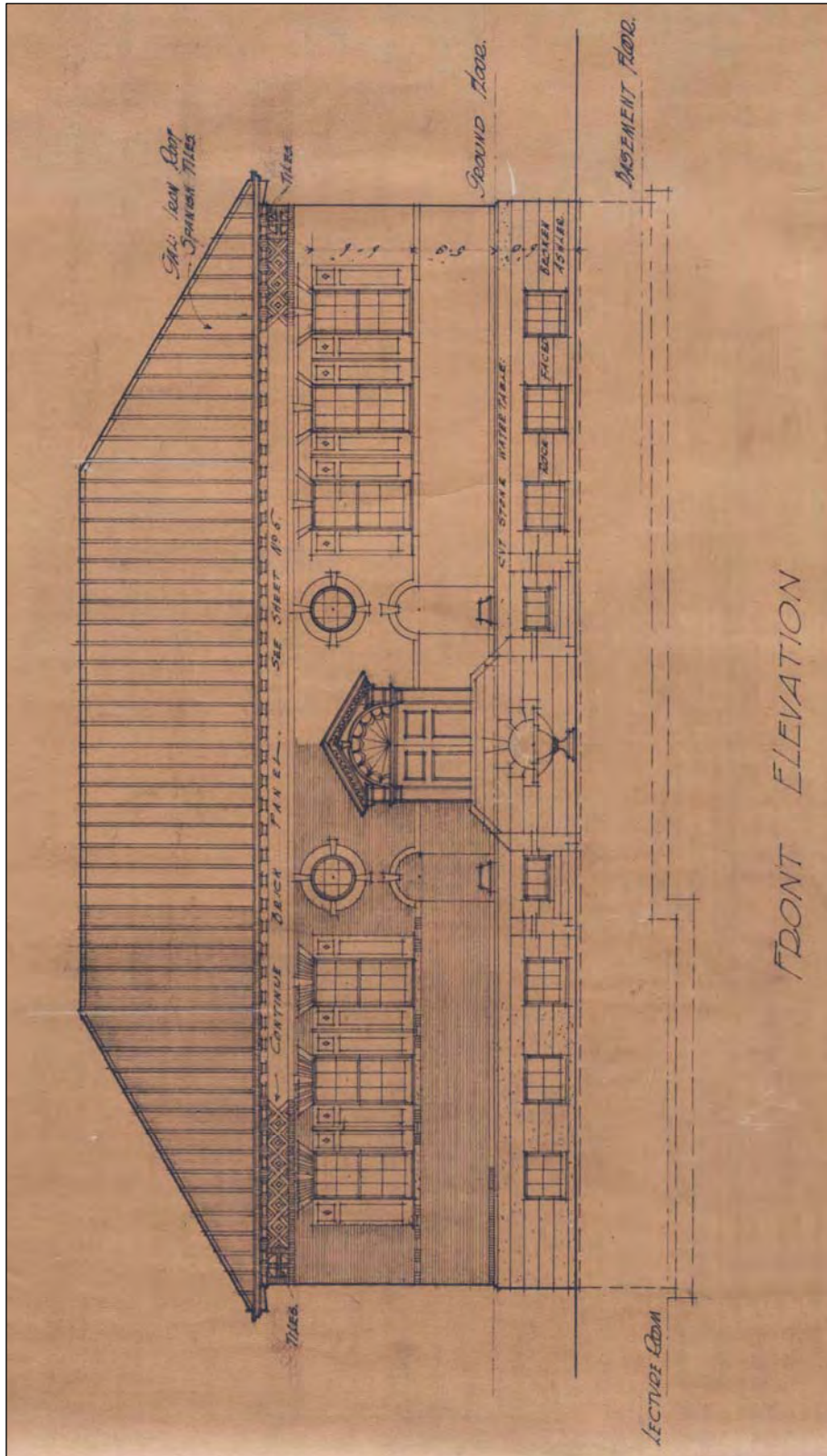


Plate 10 – St. John's Library, 500 Salter Street, Architect's Plans #2901/1914, "Front Elevation."  
(City Archives.)



**500 SALTER STREET – WINNIPEG PUBLIC LIBRARY – ST. JOHN’S BRANCH**



Plate 11 – St. John’s Library, 500 Salter Street, rear (west) and north façades, 2010. (M. Peterson, 2010.)

**500 SALTER STREET – WINNIPEG PUBLIC LIBRARY – ST. JOHN’S BRANCH**



Plate 12 – St. John’s Library, 500 Salter Street, rear (west) and north façades, 2010. (M. Peterson, 2010.)



Plate 13 – St. John’s Library, 500 Salter Street, rear (west) and south façades, 2010. (M. Peterson, 2010.)

500 SALTER STREET – WINNIPEG PUBLIC LIBRARY – ST. JOHN'S BRANCH

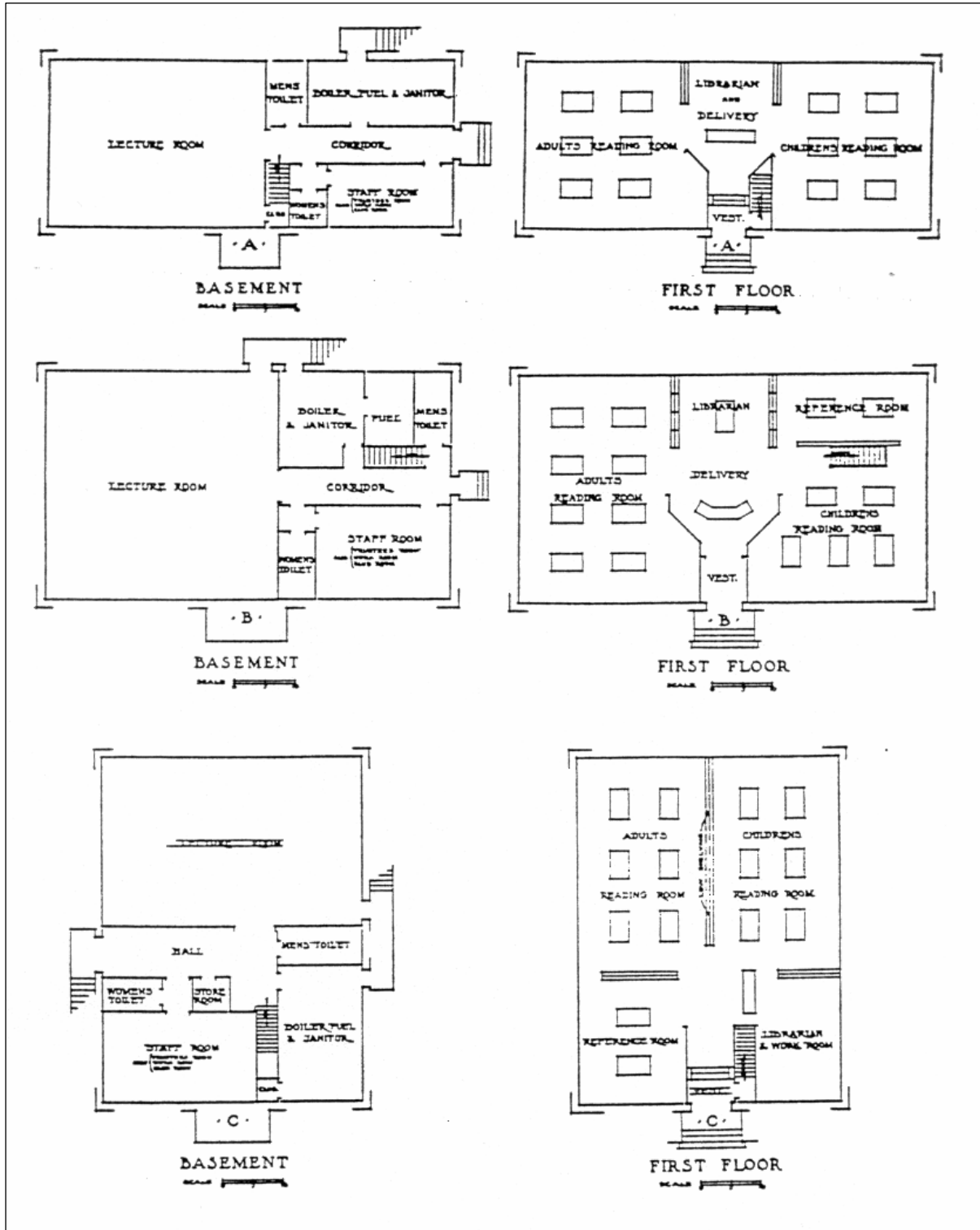


Plate 14 – Schematic Plans A, B, and C from James Bertram, “Notes on the Erection of Library Buildings [sic].” (Reproduced from A.A. Van Slyck, op. cit., p. 378.)

500 SALTER STREET – WINNIPEG PUBLIC LIBRARY – ST. JOHN'S BRANCH

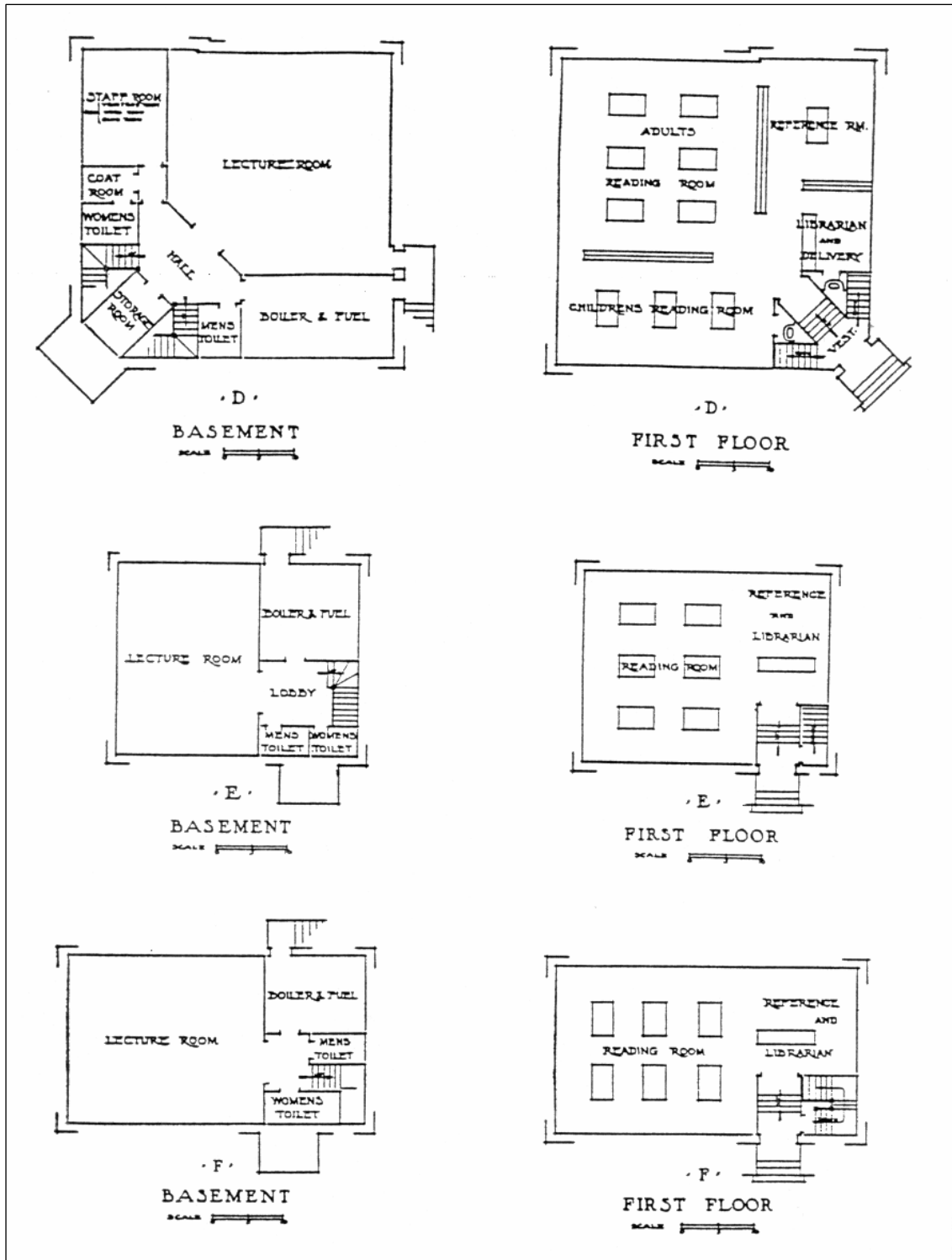


Plate 15 – Schematic Plans D, E, and F from James Bertram, “Notes on the Erection of Library Buildings [sic].” (Reproduced from A.A. Van Slyck, op. cit., p. 379.)



500 SALTER STREET – WINNIPEG PUBLIC LIBRARY – ST. JOHN'S BRANCH

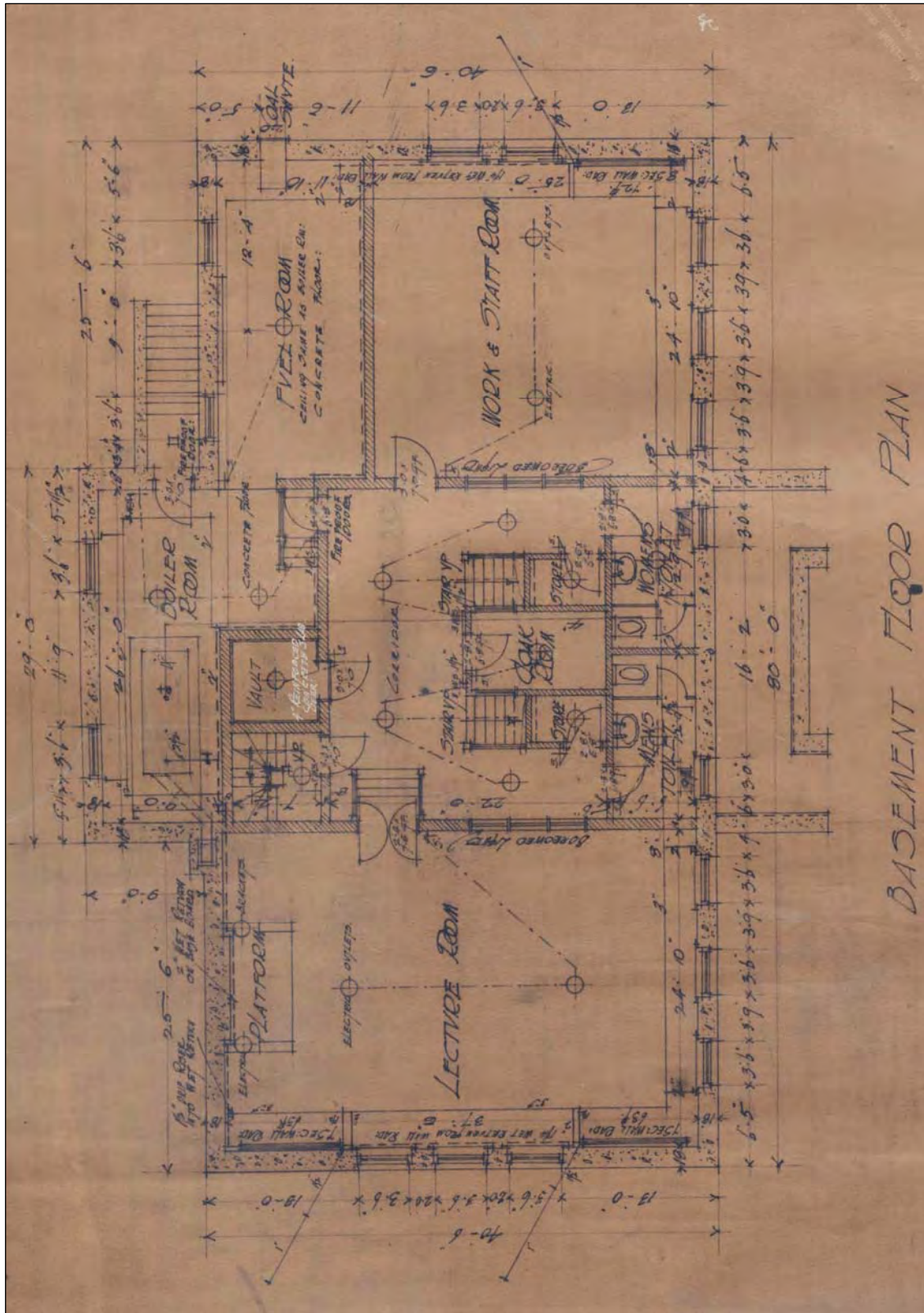


Plate 16 – St. John's Library, 500 Salter Street, Architect's Plans #2901/1914, "Basement Floor Plan." (City Archives.)

**500 SALTER STREET – WINNIPEG PUBLIC LIBRARY – ST. JOHN’S BRANCH**



Plate 17 – St. John’s Library, 500 Salter Street, basement staff room (original Juvenile Section), 2010. (M. Peterson, 2010.)



Plate 18 – St. John’s Library, 500 Salter Street, basement boiler room, 2010. (M. Peterson, 2010.)



**500 SALTER STREET – WINNIPEG PUBLIC LIBRARY – ST. JOHN’S BRANCH**



Plate 19 – St. John’s Library, 500 Salter Street, basement stairs with closets at arrows, 2010. The left closet was originally a cloak room. (M. Peterson, 2010.)



Plate 20 – St. John’s Library, 500 Salter Street, basement vault at arrow, 2010. The door to the left is the staff staircase and dumbwaiter. (M. Peterson, 2010.)

**500 SALTER STREET – WINNIPEG PUBLIC LIBRARY – ST. JOHN’S BRANCH**



Plate 21 – St. John’s Library, 500 Salter Street, basement lecture room, 2010. (M. Peterson, 2010.)



**500 SALTER STREET – WINNIPEG PUBLIC LIBRARY – ST. JOHN’S BRANCH**



Plate 22 – St. John’s Library, 500 Salter Street, staff staircase and dumbwaiter, 2010. (M. Peterson, 2010.)

**500 SALTER STREET – WINNIPEG PUBLIC LIBRARY – ST. JOHN’S BRANCH**



Plate 23 – St. John’s Library, 500 Salter Street, main floor staff area, 2010. (M. Peterson, 2010.)



Plate 24 – St. John’s Library, 500 Salter Street, main floor looking north from the southeast corner, 2010. (M. Peterson, 2010.)

500 SALTER STREET – WINNIPEG PUBLIC LIBRARY – ST. JOHN’S BRANCH



Plate 25 – St. John’s Library, 500 Salter Street, main floor north fireplace, 2010. (M. Peterson, 2010.)



**500 SALTER STREET – WINNIPEG PUBLIC LIBRARY – ST. JOHN’S BRANCH**



Plate 26 – St. John’s Library, 500 Salter Street, mezzanine, 2010. (M. Peterson, 2010.)

500 SALTER STREET – WINNIPEG PUBLIC LIBRARY – ST. JOHN’S BRANCH

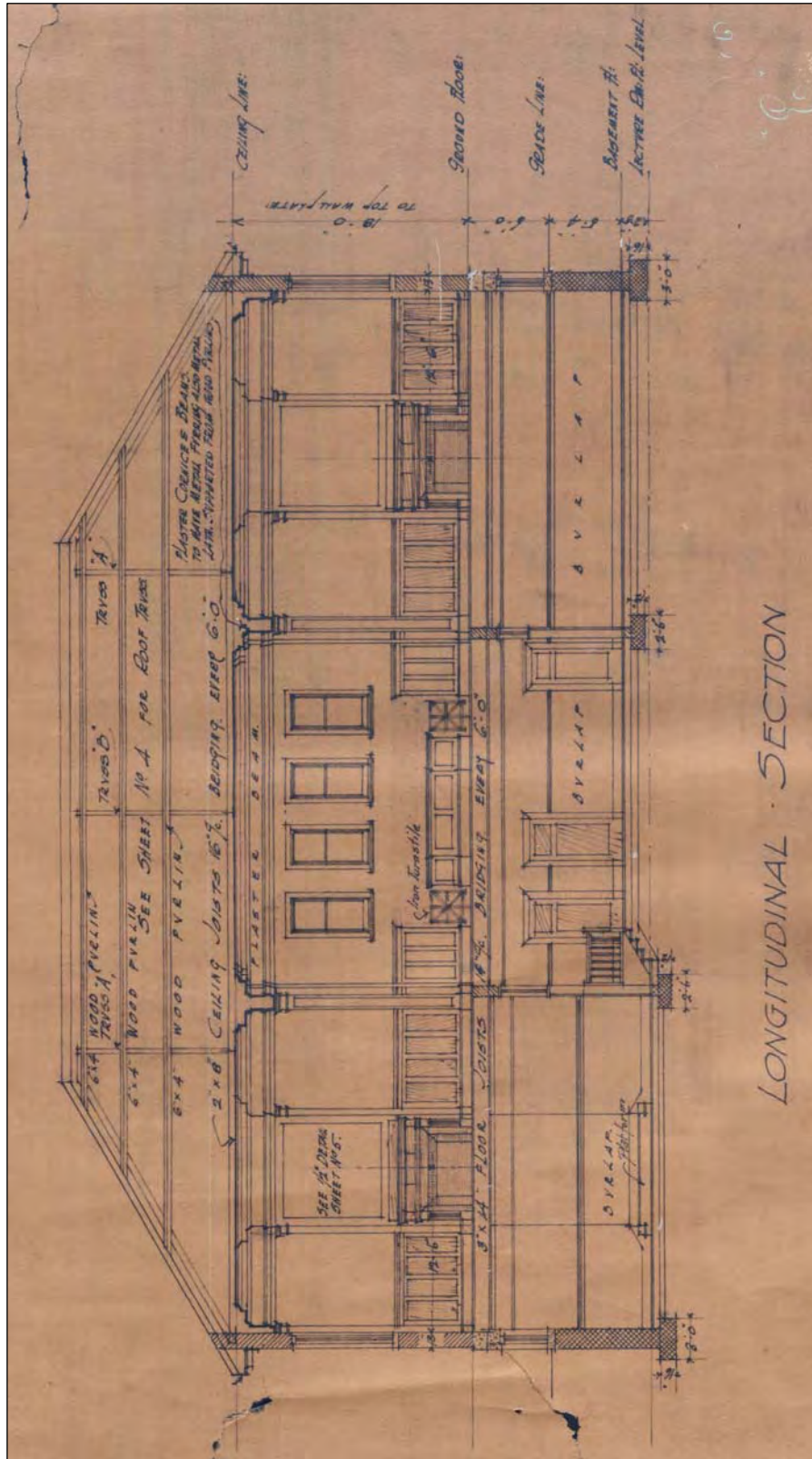


Plate 27 – St. John’s Library, 500 Salter Street, Architect’s Plans #2901/1914, “Longitudinal Section.” (City Archives.)

**500 SALTER STREET – WINNIPEG PUBLIC LIBRARY – ST. JOHN’S BRANCH**



Plate 28 – Salter Street looking north from Machray Avenue, 2010. (M. Peterson, 2010.)



500 SALTER STREET – WINNIPEG PUBLIC LIBRARY – ST. JOHN’S BRANCH



Plate 29 – A portrait of Andrew Carnegie that hangs above the main entrance at the St. John’s Library, 2010. (M. Peterson, 2010.)