

700	\$159,550	\$36,300	\$5,200	\$164,800	\$16,900	\$35,000	\$67,000	\$22
00		\$35,900	\$40,900	\$165,800	\$40,000	\$19,900	\$67,000	
000		\$3,900	\$75,400	\$293,450	\$42,100	\$34,600	\$39,500	\$73
0000		\$39,300	\$32,000	\$45,400	\$48,800	\$41,200	\$40,700	\$58
00000		\$32,000	\$65,100	\$45,400	\$89,400	\$50,000	\$51,300	\$68
000000		\$45,900	\$701,900	\$23,100	\$58,700	\$42,700	\$65,400	\$38
0000000		\$55,000	\$87,200	\$74,100	\$74,100	\$34,000	\$31,400	\$46
00000000		\$691,300	\$77,600	\$65,600	\$47,400	\$42,500	\$40,800	\$38
000000000			\$38,700	\$32,700	\$40,600	\$59,000	\$39,000	\$43
0000000000			\$18,900	\$34,000	\$93,000	\$36,900	\$34,400	\$56
00000000000			\$18,700	\$23,600	\$108,300	\$18,800	\$18,800	\$34
000000000000			\$50,900	\$77,000	\$48,700	\$36,600	\$36,100	\$38
0000000000000		\$80,800	\$31,400	\$255,450	\$50,300	\$37,900	\$48,900	\$36
00000000000000		\$70,200	\$90,000	\$153,450	\$57,900	\$41,600	\$39,200	\$35
000000000000000		\$50,600	\$89,900		\$39,300	\$51,100	\$63,500	\$44
0000000000000000		\$8,600	\$8,600		\$48,100	\$36,500	\$60,500	\$54
00000000000000000		\$3,500	\$8,200		\$46,100	\$45,700	\$44,000	\$56
000000000000000000		\$87,800	\$4,900		\$57,000	\$206,800	\$206,800	\$41
0000000000000000000			\$41,900		\$40,900	\$39,900	\$39,900	\$40
00000000000000000000			\$45,100	\$1,745,000	\$46,300	\$45,500	\$61,700	\$140



182 SPENCE STREET
 JOHN HAMILTON PARKHILL HOUSE

PREPARED BY PETERSON PROJECTS – FEBRUARY 2009



182 SPENCE STREET JOHN HAMILTON PARKHILL HOUSE

Date of Construction: 1904

Building Permit: 691/1904

Architect: Irish, William A.

Contractor: Saul and Irish

ARCHITECTURAL INTEREST:

This 2½-storey single-family home measures approximately 9.5 metres square, built of solid brick and resting on a stone foundation. It cost \$6,000 to complete in 1904, a relatively high price at the time.¹

The ground floor of the front (east) façade is partially clad in rough-cut limestone, the balance of the elevation and the other three sides are feature brick walls. An open entrance portico with unfluted wood columns protects the entrance from the elements. Windows throughout the structure are square-headed and feature stone lug sills. The hip roof includes a large, front facing gable end with ornamental tin and sunburst motifs and a pair of small windows. Small gable dormers are found on the front and north slopes.



Front (east) and south façades, 2009

The building is a good example of a Queen Anne style structure.² The style borrowed heavily from English architecture of the 15th century, blending classical and medieval motifs into a picturesque form. Asymmetry was achieved through combinations of porches, bay windows, projecting wings, balconies and other devices. Roofs were usually irregular and complex, with dormers, gables and ornamental chimneys. Variations in materials and colours were also used to animate the façades. Given this freedom of design, however, accomplished designers were still able to create balance in the structures, offsetting busy surfaces by placing calmer elements nearby.³

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

This house was designed and built by the local contractor William A. Irish. Irish formed a partnership with John A. Saul, who had operated a successful contracting company with his brother David beginning in the early 1880s. The Saul Brothers were responsible for the construction of the Benson and Bawlf Blocks, 146 and 150 Princess Street respectively, in 1882. In the lean years after the real estate boom in 1882, the brothers moved to rural Manitoba where they designed and built many prominent local structures.⁴ Back in Winnipeg, the company built the Bate Building, 221 McDermot Avenue (1883, Grade II) and the G.F. & J. Galt warehouse, 103 Princess Street in 1887. Just before the turn-of-the-century Saul and Irish was formed, beginning a partnership that lasted into the 1910s. Following the lead of other contracting companies, the company built numerous houses throughout the city that were then sold or used as rental properties. Major works



Rear (west) façade, 2009

completed by the company include the J.H. Ashdown Warehouse, 167 Bannatyne Avenue (1902, Grade II), St. Stephen's Presbyterian Church (now Elim Chapel), 546 Portage Avenue (1902-03), the Silvester-Willson Building, 222 McDermot Avenue (1904), La Vérendrye School, 290 Lilac Street (1909), Westminster United Church, 745 Westminster Avenue (1909, Grade II) and Dingwall Building, 62 Albert Street (1910, Grade III). Fire Halls No. 4, 470 Gertrude Street (1904, demolished), No. 5, 354 Sherbrook Street (1904), No. 6, 66 Pearl Street (1904, demolished), and No. 7, 349 Burrows Avenue (1904) were all built by the firm in partnership with S.B. Ritchie.⁵ The partnership appears to have ended in 1912. After 1913, John Saul's name appears infrequently while W.A. Irish continued to get contracts into the late 1920s.⁶

The house stands on its original site, appears to be in good structural condition and has not suffered major exterior alteration.



Front (east) façade, 1978

HISTORICAL INTEREST:

John Hamilton Parkhill, his wife Alice and their two sons moved into this newly built home in 1904. Parkhill was involved in the furniture sector, specifically bedding, he was manager of the Ideal Bedding Company in 1906, president and manager of the Alaska Bedding Company in 1915 and ultimately president of Parkhill Bedding Limited. The family lived in the home into the 1930s.⁷

RECOMMENDATION TO HISTORICAL BUILDINGS COMMITTEE:

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

- its historical importance- a turn-of-the-century modest single-family home built in one of Winnipeg's growing residential neighbourhoods on the outskirts of the downtown;
- its associations- its long-term connections to businessman J.H. Parkhill;
- its design- an good example of the Queen Anne style;
- its architect- W.A. Irish was a respected and important practitioner;
- its location- contributes greatly to its historic streetscape; and
- its integrity- its main façades continue to display many of their original elements and design.

ENDNOTES:

- 1 City of Winnipeg Building Permit, 691/1904.
- 2 Identifying Architectural Styles in Manitoba (Winnipeg: Department of Culture, Heritage and Citizenship, 1991), p. 17; L. Maitland et al., A Guide to Canadian Architectural Styles (Peterborough: Broadview Press, 1992), p. 102; and L. Maitland, The Queen Anne Revival Style in Canadian Architecture (Ottawa: Environment Canada, 1990), p. 64.
- 3 L. Maitland, op. cit., p. 98.
- 4 S.C. Grover, "87 King Street & 88 Arthur Street, Anne Building and Arthur Building (Blue Ribbon Building)," report for the City of Winnipeg Historical Buildings Committee, February 1983, p. 1.
- 5 David Spector "The Architecture of Functionality: Winnipeg Fire Halls, Hydro Terminals and Sub-stations, Pumping Stations and Police Station to 1925" report prepared for the Historical Buildings Committee, City of Winnipeg, September 1981 p. 53-54.
- 6 City of Winnipeg Building Permit Ledger Books, 1899-1926.
- 7 City of Winnipeg Assessment Rolls, Roll No. 12-091336000, 1900-1940; Canada Census, 1906; and Henderson's Directory, 1900-1940.