700 RUE ST. JEAN BAPTISTE

HORMISDAS BÉLIVEAU HOUSE

City of Winnipeg
Historical Buildings & Resources Committee
Researcher: M. Peterson
December 2019
This building embodies the following heritage values as described in the *Historical Resources By-law, 55/2014* (consolidated update July 13, 2016):

(a) This single-family dwelling was built in 1906, in the middle of an extended period of growth in St. Boniface that saw the expansion of all of its neighbourhoods – residential commercial and industrial;

(b) It was associated for many years with politician and businessman Hormisdas Béliveau, mayor of St. Boniface, 1918 and 1919;

(c) It was designed by noted local architect Howard Colton Stone;

(d) It is built of brick (now stuccoed) resting on a stone foundation, typical for the period;

(e) It occupies an important intersection in the heart of an older St. Boniface residential neighbourhood district; and

(f) Some of the building’s original exterior elements have not been altered.
The Roman Catholic mission that developed into today’s St. Boniface was founded on the east side of the Red River near the meeting of the Red and Assiniboine rivers in 1818 when Lord Selkirk granted land to the Roman Catholic Church, represented by Fathers Provencher and Dumoulin (for whom streets are named). As missionaries sent from Québec, it was their vocation to serve those who lived on the east side of the Red River; their parishioners included First Nations groups, Métis fur traders and their families and a handful of white settlers of the Catholic faith.¹

The new mission was named for a sainted German missionary, St. Boniface (675-754), and the first church in Western Canada was constructed in that same year, 1818, near the site of the present St. Boniface Cathedral.

Wishing to be near the parish centre, the Catholic colonists established their farms on the east bank of the Red River, from the Seine River south to St. Norbert. The land was surveyed into long strips of land running inward from the riverbank – River Lots – which had the advantage of providing access to water for all and to ensure neighbouring farms were close, encouraging community development (Plate 1).²

Significant early development included the Lagimodière property at the mouth of the Seine River, the family operating a successful farm and grist mill.³ The land from the Seine River east to present-day Rue Des Meurons was set aside for pensioned soldiers from the Swiss Regiment De Meuron who were brought to the Red River Settlement by Lord Selkirk to help keep the peace. After the flood of 1826, most of these soldiers relocated to the United States, their lands taken up by Belgian settlers.⁴

⁴ S. Grover, op. cit., p. 5.
The community gradually expanded and witnessed the arrival of other priests and sisters, including the Sisters of Charity of Montreal, the Grey Nuns, who arrived in 1844 (Plate 2). The various orders established churches, schools, and hospitals, all among the earliest in the West. The Roman Catholic Church hierarchy, especially Bishop Taché (Plate 3), worked to attract French-speaking Catholic businessmen and intellects from Eastern Canada to support the new settlement and firmly establish the Francophone culture (Plate 4).

A major development occurred in the early 1880s when Hudson’s Bay Company Land Commissioner Charles John Brydges proposed a toll bridge to connect Broadway with Provencher Boulevard known as the Broadway Bridge. After over two years of arguing, both engineering and political, the contract was let in July 1881, with an anticipated completion date of March 1882. The Broadway Bridge opened April 16, 1882, but ice jams downstream raised the river level and loosened ice floes that slammed into the bridge’s piers at a much higher point than they were designed to withstand. Four days after its official opening, the piers gave way and two spans fell into the river. It took over a month and $8,000 worth of temporary repairs to open the Broadway Bridge (Plate 5) to pedestrians, while regular traffic was using the important link by mid-June. It operated as a toll bridge until its sale to the Town of St. Boniface in 1906.

Shortly after the completion of the bridge, St. Boniface, with a population of approximately 600, took a major step forward, incorporating as a Town 1883, underlining the increased urbanization of the area and the need to raise revenue for local improvements.

Over the next two decades, the Town grew steadily, mirroring the growth of Western Canada. The Town was well positioned with excellent railway connections and large electrical capacity and offered incentives to industries to set up in St. Boniface, including tanneries, metal fabricators, flour mills, livestock yards, slaughterhouses and brick factories.

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By the beginning of the 20th century, St. Boniface was the fifth urban centre in the West and continued growth by 1908 led its 5,930 citizens to vote to incorporate as a City. In an unusual decision in 1910, its Council agree “for the present and future welfare of our city, that we nominate and elect consecutively a gentleman of French and English extraction in each and every year, to represent us as Mayor.”

“La Pointe”, the name given the district east of Avenue Taché and north of Boulevard Provencher, was had been surveyed in the 1870s but it would not be until the 1880s that homes were built in the neighbourhood. And in 1906, a large house was built on the northeast corner of Rue Dumoulin and Rue St. Jean Baptiste for one of the family of successful businessman Hormisdas Béliveau.

**STYLE**

This residence is a reduced example of the Queen Anne Style, one of the most popular of all the residential architectural styles from the 1880s until World War I. At its best, the style was known for its picturesqueness; a seemingly unconnected, unbalance attempt to fill or cover all flat surfaces on every façade. Bay windows, towers, wrap-around porches, irregular rooflines, dormers, cross gables, ornamented chimneystacks, projecting wings, balconies and varied materials and colours were applied in combination to animate the structures.

It was used in most districts of Winnipeg on both small and large dwellings. The City has designated a number of examples of the style (Plates 6-8), see Table 1 below.

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## TABLE 1 – DESIGNATED QUEEN ANNE STYLE RESIDENCES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ADDRESS</th>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>YEAR BUILT</th>
<th>GRADE</th>
<th>COMMENTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>88 Adelaide St.</td>
<td>Kelly House</td>
<td>1882</td>
<td>III</td>
<td>Offices</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>121 Kate St.</td>
<td>William Ashdown House</td>
<td>1882</td>
<td>III</td>
<td>Single-family dwelling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>444 Logan Ave. (moved from 232</td>
<td>Penrose House</td>
<td>1894</td>
<td>III</td>
<td>Single-family dwelling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bell Ave. in 1987)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61 Carlton St.</td>
<td>Sir H.J. Macdonald House (“Dalnavert Museum”)</td>
<td>1895</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>Museum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>134 West Gate</td>
<td>Monk House</td>
<td>1895</td>
<td>III</td>
<td>Single-family dwelling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>368-370 Edmonton St.</td>
<td>Duplex</td>
<td>1901</td>
<td>III</td>
<td>Offices</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26 Edmonton St.</td>
<td>J.W. Harris House</td>
<td>1902</td>
<td>III</td>
<td>Offices</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>137 Scott St.</td>
<td>Graham House</td>
<td>1902</td>
<td>III</td>
<td>Offices</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>454 Edmonton St.</td>
<td>Benard House</td>
<td>1903</td>
<td>III</td>
<td>Offices</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>545 Broadway</td>
<td>Klinic Building</td>
<td>1904</td>
<td>III</td>
<td>Health care facility/offices</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55 Hargrave St.</td>
<td>Glines House</td>
<td>1906</td>
<td>III</td>
<td>Apartment block</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>159 Mayfair Ave.</td>
<td>John D. McArthur House</td>
<td>1903</td>
<td>III</td>
<td>Group home</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>442 Scotia St.</td>
<td>Leacock House</td>
<td>1878</td>
<td>III</td>
<td>Living quarters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>315 Victoria Ave. E</td>
<td>E.J. Blais House</td>
<td>1914</td>
<td>III</td>
<td>Single-family dwelling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43 Boyle St.</td>
<td>Charles Ellis Boarding House</td>
<td>1900</td>
<td>III</td>
<td>Single-family dwelling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>99 George Ave.</td>
<td>James Burridge House</td>
<td>1893</td>
<td>III</td>
<td>Single-family dwelling</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### CONSTRUCTION

This 2½-storey single family dwelling is built of brick (which has been stuccoed) and rests on a stone foundation (see Appendix I for construction information). The main building measures approximately 10.1 x 10.1 x 9.9 metres\(^{10}\) and there is a one-storey attached garage on the building’s north side. No records indicate when this area, which was originally two storeys and used as residential space, was reduced in height and converted into a two-vehicle garage.

\(^{10}\) City of Winnipeg Assessment Record, Roll No. 604420, Ward 2, PC 16.
Ceiling heights range from 2.4 metres in the basement and on the second and third floors to 2.7 metres on the main floor.

**DESIGN**

According to the Fire Insurance Plan for 1919, the house originally featured a wrap-around open wooden porch along its south and west sides (Plate 9). As well, the home featured a two-storey rear (north) section used as part of the residence. A separate garage was located at the northwest corner of the property. The main entrance was located on the home’s south façade; its original address was 301 Rue Dumoulin.

By 1940, the building was converted into a multi-tenant property, renamed the Dumoulin Apartments and readdressed to the present 700 Rue St. Jean Baptiste to coincide with the moving of the main entrance to the west side of the building. The 1940 plans also show the ground floor of the rear portion had been converted into a two-vehicle garage, although it is not known if this occurred at this time or earlier.

Today, the building, which has been completely stuccoed, features a complex bell-cast hipped roof with cross gables and shed dormers on its rear (north) and east slopes. The south façade includes a small, enclosed brick-clad entrance porch with arched door (Plates 10 and 11), which is not part of the original building. Large windows in rectilinear openings are located on the ground and second floors; and modest cornice that encircles the entire building and a gable end with shingle cladding, a rectilinear window opening and flared eaves.

The west façade also features an enclosed entrance porch not original to the building, rectilinear window openings on all floors and a gable end matching the south element (Plates 12 and 13). At the north end of this façade, a ground floor window is topped by an ornate arch (Plate 14).
For access to the top storey suite, the rear of the home includes a newer open metal staircase running off the east side staircase. The one-storey garage is attached to this façade (Plates 15 and 16).

The east façade features an open staircase at the rear that leads to a small second floor deck, rectilinear windows are found on both floors, a windowless gable end with flared eaves tops a protruding area near the rear of the building and a shed dormer graces the roof (Plates 17 and 18).

**INTERIOR**

It is not known how the original interior was laid out; however, it is likely that the main floor featured a sitting room or parlour, along with a formal dining room and kitchen, similar to large homes of this vintage. Bedrooms upstairs and perhaps even maid’s quarters in the attic could have been part of the layout.

In 1939-1940, the building was converted into a multi-tenant complex. Plans show the basement held “Suite 7” (1 bedroom, living room, kitchen & bathroom), a shared laundry room and furnace area (Plate 19). The ground floor held Suite 1 at the front (south end) of the building and Suite 2 to the north with a “new entrance” on the west side and stairs to the basement and upper floor (Plate 20). Each suite had kitchens and bathrooms, a “dinette” and a bedroom. On the second floor, Suites 3 and 4 were located at the south end, accessed by the public hallway and Suite 5, located above the garage, was accessed by stairs near the northwest corner of the building (Plate 21). Suite 6 was located in the attic and featured a large living room, bedroom, bathroom and kitchen (Plate 22). Public storage was located at the top of the stairs on this level.

The building today bears little resemblance to the original single-family dwelling, although some of the 1939-1940 partitioning has been removed and some of the original finishes are still present.
The basement is used for storage; the foundation wall is a mixture of brick and rubblestone (Plate 23). One the ground floor, almost all of the original plaster ceiling has been removed, but a few remaining pieces suggest a high level of ornamentation (Plate 24). Other space on this floor features some original wood finishes around doors and several arched doorways (Plate 25).

A modest staircase on the west side of the building leads to the upper floors (Plate 26). Suites on this level again feature original wood trim and hardware on many of the windows and doors (Plates 27 and 28). The attic suite appears to be unaltered from the 1930s conversion, original wood door and window trim is intact and there is a rear patio (Plates 29-31).

**INTEGRITY**
The Béliveau House stands on its original site and appears to be in fair structural condition. Alterations to both the exterior and interior have been extensive.

**STREETSCAPE**
The Béliveau House is situated on a large, well-treed corner lot (Plate 32) in a neighbourhood that contains single family dwellings with a range of construction dates from the early 1880s to the 1990s (Plate 33).

**ARCHITECT/CONTRACTORS**
American-born and -trained architect Howard Colton Stone (1860-1918) designed this house. Stone had moved to Montréal, PQ in 1896 and for a short period (1904-1907) also had a Winnipeg office (see Appendix II for biographical information). He has been given 20 points by the Historical Buildings and Resources Committee.
PERSON/INSTITUTION

This house was built for Hormisdas Béliveau and wife and children. Béliveau (Plates 34 and 35) was born in St. Wenceslas, Québec in 1860, working in a grocery in Montreal until 1882 when he came to Winnipeg, taking a job at wine merchant Richard and Company. This wholesale firm dealt in liquor and cigars and had grown substantially by 1900, as had Béliveau’s role. In 1903, the firm incorporated as Richard, Béliveau Company, Ltd. (Plate 36) and occupied the four storey building at 330 Main Street shortly after. This would be the company’s business address for the next three decades. Béliveau would eventually become its president and manager and he also owned the Fashion Craft men’s clothing business and was vice-president of the Fashion Craft Manufacturing Company of Montreal. His son Joseph A. Béliveau (1884-1936) worked his way up at Fashion Craft from clerk to controlling half interest in the company.

Beyond business, H. Béliveau was influential in the Francophone community. He was a founding member of the Carlton Club, the vice chief ranger of the newly organized Catholic Order of Foresters (1891), member and president (1890) of the St. Jean Baptiste Society and L’Alliance Nationale. He was elected a St. Boniface Alderman for 1894.

He was very involved in the protection of the French language, especially in schools- he was a St. Boniface School Board member and chairman (1899), and member and president (1924) of l’Association d’éducation des Canadiens français du Manitoba in the 1910s.

12 Manitoba Free Press, various issues, 1903-1933.
13 Manitoba Free Press, various issues, 1920-1933. The company advertised “Temperance Beverages” in 1923 but in 1927, was remanded for selling liquor illegally. A 1933 newspaper ad describes the “bankrupt stock of Richard & Beliveau Company.”
He was elected mayor of the City of St. Boniface in 1918 and re-elected the following year – overseeing the running of the city during the tumultuous year of the General Strike, 1919. In June 1919, he signed a proclamation forbidding parades or large public gatherings. Béliveau lost a second election for the major’s seat in 1924.

He died suddenly in April 1938 and was buried at St. Boniface Cathedral cemetery.

According to local directories, the Béliveau family was still in the house in 1925, but by 1928, J.B. Le Clere, employee at La Liberté was living in the home with relatives Anna (assistant St. Boniface postmistress), Arthur, clerk and Fred, clerk. The building was listed as vacant in the early 1930s, but in 1935, Alfred Arthur De Cruyenaere (1893-1981) is listed as the resident. De Cruyenaere was a well-known Belgian-born businessman who founded the successful Modern Dairy in 1920. He served as President of the Belgian Club from 1935-1938, and one report has him as one of the models used for the Belgian Veterans War Memorial, located in front of the Belgian Club on Boulevard Provencher unveiled on October 1, 1938 (Plate 37).

By 1945, Albert Paquin, insurance agent, is listed at 301 Rue Dumoulin and 700 Rue St. Jean Baptiste had tenants in all of its suites. In 1965, the owner advertised a 2½-room unfurnished suite for $60/month, a 3-room suite for $65.

By November 2018, the City of Winnipeg had taken title of the property.

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17 Manitoba Free Press, June 7, 1919, p. 6. He took out a newspaper ad two weeks later reminding St. Boniface citizens of the proclamation.
18 Winnipeg Tribune, April 16, 1938, p. 5.
21 Winnipeg Free Press, February 24, 1945, p. 45.
EVENT
There is no known significant historical event connected with this building.

CONTEXT
This structure was built in 1906, during the decade-long expansion phase for Winnipeg, St. Boniface and all of Western Canada. It was one of the many well-built and appointed houses completed in the area prior to World War II and was home to an influential politician and businessman and his family.

LANDMARK
The building sits on a large corner lot in the heart of a residential district in St. Boniface, is has conspicuousness within its neighbourhood.
APPENDIX I

CITY OF WINNIPEG - Preliminary Report

Building Address: 700 Rue St. Jean Baptiste
(301 Rue Dumoulin)

Building Name: H. Béliveau House

Original Use: single family dwelling

Current Use: multi-tenant

Roll No. (Old): 06060442000 (604420-06)

R.S.N.: 71823

Municipality: 06

Ward: 2

Property or Occupancy Code: 16

Legal Description: 77 St. Boniface, Plan 217, Lots 5/6 and 76/77 St. Boniface, Plan 29635, Lot 53
(Original: 76/77 St. Boniface, Plan 217, Block 77, Lots 5/6/7)

Location: northeast corner Rue Dumoulin

Date of Construction: 1906

Storeys: 2½ + B

Construction Type: Stucco over brick, stone foundation

Heritage Status: ON COMMEMORATIVE LIST

- 6400/1940 (interior alterations); 10180/1976 $12,000 (alteration- new fire escape & aluminum windows);

Information:
- 33 x 33 x 32½ + = 44,492 cu. ft.

- 1962 suites: B- 3 room; 1st- 2 room & 3 room; 2nd- 2 room & 3 room; 3rd- 4 room

- December 1964- fire damage (mostly smoke damage)

- converted to multi-family in 1939/1940

- 1962 inspection- building in good condition, chimney flashing damaged

- ceiling heights: B- 8'; 1st- 9'; 2nd 8'; 3rd- 5-8'

ARCHITECT: HOWARD COLTON STONE

CONTRACTOR: UNKNOWN
Howard Colton Stone was born Northampton, Massachusetts ca.1860 and began his architectural career in New York City. In 1896, he emigrated to Montréal, PQ, setting up a private practice by 1901, a short time after the fire that devastated much of the western section of Old Montréal.\(^1\) The need to rebuild led to significant work for Stone and other architects. Stone was responsible for a number of notable structures in Montréal, including the 1903-1904 Bank of Ottawa Building (considered Montréal’s first true skyscraper), corner of rue Saint-Jacques and rue Dollard that was taken down and rebuilt at the corner of rue Notre-Dame East and boulevard Saint-Laurent in 1928-1929 (Plate 38). Other Montréal designs included the head office for the Bank of Ottawa (1904) and the Sovereign Bank Building on rue Saint-Jacques, 1904-1905, (Plate 39).\(^2\)

His 1906-1908 design of the new head offices of the Royal Bank of Canada in Montréal, established Stone as one of the premier designers in the Beaux-Arts Classical style. The structure at 147 rue St. James (Plate 40) was a dominating presence with its massive columns and four statues (representing the four pillars of the Canadian economy – transportation, fisheries, industry and agriculture) that became known as “the giants of St. James Street.”\(^3\)

Stone opened a Winnipeg branch in 1904 with Leonard T. Bristow as its manager.\(^4\) It was only open for a brief time and his last known work listed in the City of Winnipeg Building Permits Ledger Book is dated May 22, 1907.

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\(^2\) Vieux Montréal.

\(^3\) Information from the Royal Bank of Canada website (www.rbc.com), last modified 12/072004.

\(^4\) Henderson’s Directory, 1900-1910; and Canadian Architect and Builder, Volume XIX, Number 222 (June 1906), p. 1 and Volume XX, Number 229 (January 1907), p. 16. Little is known about Bristow, who arrived in Winnipeg in 1904 as office manager for Stone. It appears he worked in this capacity until the branch closed in 1907, when he began his own practice. His name appears in Henderson’s Directory, Winnipeg for the last time in 1909. Bristow must have been quite involved in the architectural community, for when local architects created an association in June of 1906, he was elected Treasurer, a role he filled for two years.
Stone died of pneumonia in Montréal in February 1918.⁵

During this short period, his office was responsible for a number of projects:⁶

- 147 Wellington Crescent, Francis L. Patton House, 1904 (demolished)
- 240 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg Free Press Building, 1904 (demolished)
- 360 Princess Street, Tees and Persse Warehouse, 1904 (demolished)
- Main Street, between Alexander Avenue and Logan Avenue, Maw Block, 1905 (demolished)
- 697 Wellington Crescent, John Leslie House, 1905
- 396 Broadway, Broadway Methodist Church, 1905 (demolished)
- 456 Main Street, Bank of Toronto, 1905-1907 (Grade II)
- 31 Kennedy Street, Thomas A. Anderson House, 1906 (demolished)
- 301 rue Dumoulin, Hormisdas Béliveau House, 1906
- 114 King Street, Joseph Maw and Company Garage, 1906-1907 (Grade III)
- 356 Smith Street, Walker Theatre, 1906-1907 (Grade I)
- 678 Main Street, Dominion Bank, North End Branch, 1908 (Grade II)

⁵ Vieux Montréal.
⁶ City of Winnipeg Building Permit Ledger Books, 1900-1912; and R.G. Hill.
Plate 1 – John Parr’s map of Winnipeg and surrounding districts in 1874. The district north of Boulevard Provencher, had been surveyed but not settled and became known as “La Pointe”. The original River Lots can be seen in the diagonal lines across from the Assiniboine River. (Archives of Manitoba, Map Collection N6632, Catalogue No. H5 614.4 EDC 1874.)
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, Western Canada Pictorial Index, A0052-01574)
Plate 3 – Alexandre-Antonin Taché (1823-1894), no date, Bishop of St. Boniface, 1854-1871, Archbishop, 1871-1894. (St. Boniface Historical Society Archives, SHSB General Collection, SHSB 8850.)
Plate 4 – “Bird’s Eye View of Saint Boniface, Manitoba, 1880.” Much of the early residential development is located north of Boulevard Provencher and east of Avenue Taché. (Archives of Manitoba, “St. Boniface- 15” N16807.)

Plate 6 – Henri Benard House, 454 Edmonton Street, built 1903, 2003. (M. Peterson, 2003.)
Plate 7 – John Campbell Graham House, 137 Scott Street, built 1902, 2014. (M. Peterson, 2014.)

Plate 10 – Hormisdas Béliveau House, 700 Rue St. Jean Baptiste, south façade, 2019. (M. Peterson, 2019.)

Plate 11 – Hormisdas Béliveau House, 700 Rue St. Jean Baptiste, south façade, 2009. (M. Peterson, 2009.)
Plate 12 – Hormisdas Béliveau House, 700 Rue St. Jean Baptiste, west façade, 2019. (M. Peterson, 2019.)

Plate 13 – Hormisdas Béliveau House, 700 Rue St. Jean Baptiste, west façade, 2009. (M. Peterson, 2009.)
Plate 14 – Hormisdas Béliveau House, 700 Rue St. Jean Baptiste, window with arch, north end of west façade, 2019. (M. Peterson, 2019.)

Plate 15 – Hormisdas Béliveau House, 700 Rue St. Jean Baptiste, rear (north) and west façades, 2019. (M. Peterson, 2019.)
Plate 16 – Hormisdas Béliveau House, 700 Rue St. Jean Baptiste, rear (north) and west façades, 2009. (M. Peterson, 2009.)

Plate 17 – Hormisdas Béliveau House, 700 Rue St. Jean Baptiste, rear (north) and east façades, 2019. (M. Peterson, 2019.)
Plate 18 – Hormisdas Béliveau House, 700 Rue St. Jean Baptiste, rear (north) and east façades, 2009. (M. Peterson, 2009.)
Plate 20 – Dumoulin Apartments, 700 Rue St. Jean Baptiste, “Main Floor Plan,” Plan No. 6400/1940. (City of Winnipeg.)
Plate 21 – Dumoulin Apartments, 700 Rue St. Jean Baptiste, “Plan of Second Floor,” Plan No. 6400/1940. (City of Winnipeg.)
Plate 22 – Dumoulin Apartments, 700 Rue St. Jean Baptiste, “Attic Floor Plan,” Plan No. 6400/1940. (City of Winnipeg.)
Plate 23 – H. Béliveau House, 700 Rue St. Jean Baptiste, basement, 2019. (M. Peterson, 2019.)

Plate 24 – H. Béliveau House, 700 Rue St. Jean Baptiste, main floor, Suite 1 (southeast corner room), original ceiling plasterwork, 2019. (M. Peterson, 2019.)
Plate 25– Hormisdas Béliveau House, 700 Rue St. Jean Baptiste, main floor, Suite 2 (northwest corner room), 2019. (M. Peterson, 2019.)
Plate 26 – Hormisdas Béliveau House, 700 Rue St. Jean Baptiste, west side stair well, second floor landing, 2019. (M. Peterson, 2019.)
Plate 27 – Hormisdas Béliveau House, 700 Rue St. Jean Baptiste, second floor, Suite 3 (southeast corner room), 2019. (M. Peterson, 2019.)
Plate 28 – Hormisdas Béliveau House, 700 Rue St. Jean Baptiste, second floor, Suite 4, looking north from the entrance, 2019. (M. Peterson, 2019.)
Plate 29 – Hormisdas Béliveau House, 700 Rue St. Jean Baptiste, attic suite entrance from stairs, 2019. (M. Peterson, 2019.)
Plate 30 – Hormisdas Béliveau House, 700 Rue St. Jean Baptiste, attic suite, interior hallway, 2019. (M. Peterson, 2019.)
Plate 31 – Hormisdas Béliveau House, 700 Rue St. Jean Baptiste, attic suite north side patio, 2019. (M. Peterson, 2019.)

Plate 32 – Hormisdas Béliveau House, 700 Rue St. Jean Baptiste, from the south, 2019. (M. Peterson, 2019.)
Plate 33 – Dates of construction, St. Boniface, 700 Rue St. Jean Baptiste at arrow. The majority of houses were built in the 1915-1945 era (dark green) and there are still many examples of 19th century homes. The newest construction is in the north. (City of Winnipeg, Assessment Department.)
Plate 34 – Caricature of Hormidas ca.1909. (Reproduced from Manitobans As We See ‘Em, 1908 and 1909, Newspaper Cartoonists’ Association of Manitoba, ca.1909.)
Plate 35 – Ernestine (nee. Guilbault) and Hormisdas Béliveau at the wedding of their son, Joseph Antonio Béliveau to Louise Prud’homme, 1908. (Archives of Manitoba, “Béliveau, Antonio- 1”, N12148.)
Plate 36 – An early advertisement for Richard, Beliveau Company, 1903. (Manitoba Free Press, May 28, 1903, p. 4.)
Plate 37 – Belgian War Memorial, Boulevard Provencher, no date. (City of Winnipeg Planning, Property and Development Department.)
Plate 38 – Métropole Building (Bank of Toronto Building), 4 rue Notre-Dame East (corner boulevard Saint-Laurent), built 1903-1904, designed by H.C. Stone. Moved to present location 1928-1929. (Reproduced from www.vieux.montreal.qc.ca/, no date.)
Plate 40 – Royal Bank of Canada Building, 147 rue St. James, completed in 1908, designed by H.C. Stone. (Reproduced from www.rbc.com.)