



444 RIVER AVENUE
AUGUSTINE UNITED (PRESBYTERIAN) CHURCH

City of Winnipeg
Historical Buildings Committee
Researcher: M. Peterson
September 2007

444 RIVER AVENUE – AUGUSTINE UNITED (PRESBYTERIAN) CHURCH

The Presbyterian Church of Canada had its start in the late 18th century when early immigrants from Scotland and other parts of the British Isles brought their church to what would become the Maritime provinces, Ontario and Quebec. By 1875 these Church of Scotland congregations had joined with the followers of smaller related churches to form the Presbyterian Church of Canada. During the 1891 census, it was identified as the largest of the Protestant denominations.¹ By World War I the church had spread throughout Canada and was sponsoring missions in China, India and throughout the Caribbean.

In Western Canada, Presbyterianism was introduced by the Selkirk settlers, many of whom belonged to the Church of Scotland. Between 1851 and 1854, Kildonan Presbyterian Church was erected, the mother church that spawned congregations throughout the prairies. When Manitoba became a province in the Canadian Dominion, the always independent-minded western Presbyterians chose to organize their own Presbytery – Manitoba and the North-West.²

The independence fostered over the next 50 years expressed itself in 1925 when the question of church union arose. On June 10, 1925, almost all Methodist and Congregational Church adherents voted to form the United Church of Canada, while approximately two-thirds of all Presbyterians voted likewise, including Augustine.³

In the 1840s, the area now known as Fort Rouge was sparsely settled, the main occupants were Métis families engaged in some combination of farming, freighting, the buffalo hunt, and/or

¹ John S. Moir, “Presbyterian and Reformed Churches” in The Canadian Encyclopedia, Vol. 3, Second Edition (Edmonton: Hurtig Publishers, 1988), p. 1743.

² Neil Bingham, A Study of the Church Buildings in Manitoba of the Congregational, Methodist, Presbyterian and United Churches of Canada (Winnipeg: Department of Culture, Heritage and Recreation, Historic Resources Branch, 1987), pp. 10-11. Below as A Study of the Church Buildings.

³ John W. Grant, “United Church of Canada” in The Canadian Encyclopedia, Vol. 4, op. cit., p. 2215.

other labour.⁴ The Métis would continue to live in the area up to and beyond the creation of the Province of Manitoba in 1870.⁵

After 1870, the area, known as St. Boniface West, slowly began to attract non-Métis interest from developers, businessmen and well-to-do families who sought its ‘ruralness.’ Within the decade many of the original Métis land owners had moved on, further west along the Assiniboine River. Development was slow at first but by the late 1870s there were a number of homes in the area and large tracts had been surveyed into city lots. This development was intensified by the coming of the Canadian Pacific Railway (CPR) in the early 1880s and the resulting rise in population and by the construction of two bridges over the Assiniboine River in 1880-81 (crossing at the foot of Main Street) and 1881-81 (at Osborne Street). It was the beginning of the modern urbanization of Fort Rouge.⁶

In 1887, the newly formed Presbyterian congregation of Augustine hired contractor John McKinnon⁷ to build a small frame church on the corner of River Avenue and Royal Street (now Pulford Street). It was dedicated on August 7, 1887 and enlarged in 1892 (Plate 1).⁸ Growing rapidly, the congregation began a massive new structure in 1903, completing the church the next year and dedicating it on October 16, 1904 (Plate 2).⁹ Augustine Church became one of the district’s major landmarks, its design, material and scale setting it apart from nearby structures

⁴ D.M. Lyon, “History of the Osborne Village Development Area: Part A,” report for the Historical Buildings Committee, November 2003, pp. 9-11.

⁵ W.L. Morton, Manitoba: A History, Second Edition (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1967), p. 145. A census of the new province’s described the population as: 11,963 total residents, 82 per cent of whom were mixed-blood Métis or ‘country-born’ (i.e., Anglophones of aboriginal-European descent).

⁶ D.M. Lyon, op. cit., pp. 223-226.

⁷ Ibid., Building Profile, 444 River Avenue, n.p.

⁸ One Hundred Years of Augustine 1887-1987 – Centenary Anniversary (Winnipeg: Augustine Congregation, May 1987), pp. 5-7 (below as 100 Years). The original church was designed and built by John McKinnon. The original structure was added to, the basement excavated and electricity added prior to 1900. The building was moved south to the back of the lot when work began on the present edifice.

⁹ Canadian Architect and Builder, Vol. 16, No. 189 (September 1903), p. 149 and Vol. 17, No. 199 (July 1904), p. 118.

and its delicate spire, rising 53.4 metres¹⁰ from River Avenue, is conspicuous from the neighbourhood and beyond (Plate 3).

STYLE

This is one of Winnipeg's finest religious structures designed in the Gothic Revival style (Plate 4). The style, recognizable by its use of the pointed arch, flying buttresses, and rib vault, was a conscious attempt to reduce or at least interrupt flat wall surfaces. The style has been described as "a system of skeletal structure with active, slender, resilient members and membrane-thin infilling or no infilling at all."¹¹

In Winnipeg, the Anglican, Baptist and Lutheran churches all raised buildings that exhibited similar Gothic elements, borrowing from their common Protestant background. The three denominations that ultimately formed the United Church – Methodist, Presbyterian and Congregational – also drew from this source, basing many of their early designs on the humble parish churches of Britain, "the most common arrangement for rural churches in Manitoba until about 1945."¹² The lack of ornamentation of the early Manitoba churches was a consequence of both the austerity of the frontier community and a wariness of ornate designs that tended to be associated with the Roman Catholic church.¹³

By the 20th century, however, technological advances in building materials and engineering and the rise of an affluent population in urban centres led to the construction of more monumental structures, heavily ornamented with Gothic elements. Following the congregations in eastern Canada and the United States, Winnipeg saw a dramatic rise in the number of monumental Gothic-inspired churches built beginning in the late 1890s. Between 1900 and 1930, Gothic Revival and its early 20th century evolution, Beaux-Arts Gothic, were the styles of choice for almost all

¹⁰ 100 Years, op. cit., p. 9.

¹¹ John Fleming, et al., The Penguin Dictionary of Architecture, Third Edition (London: Penguin Books, 1983), p. 142.

¹² A Study of the Church Buildings, p. 14.

¹³ *Ibid.*, p. 14.

Presbyterian (and United) churches; Augustine, along with Knox (Plate 5) and Westminster (Plate 6) were three of the more conspicuous local examples.¹⁴

TABLE ONE

CHURCH BUILDINGS DESIGNATED BY THE CITY OF WINNIPEG

CHURCH	ADDRESS	BUILT	GRADE	ARCHITECT	STYLE
St. Edward's Roman Catholic	836 Arlington St.	1913	II	D.W. Bellhouse	Italian Romanesque
St. John's Presbyterian	251 Bannerman Ave.	1928	III	Parfitt and Prain	Tudor & Gothic Revival
Bethlehem Aboriginal Fellowship [former St. Giles Presbyterian (United) Church]	294 Burrows Ave.	1907	III	C.S. Bridgman	Modern Gothic Revival
St. John's United (Presbyterian)	250 Cathedral Ave.	1923	III	J.H.G. Russell	Modern Gothic Revival
Scandinavian Mission Church	268 Ellen St.	1897	III	Hugh McCowan	Romanesque Revival
Young United (Methodist)	222 Furby St.	1907	II	J. Chisholm and Son	Romanesque Revival
Calvary Temple (First Baptist)	400 Hargrave St.	1893-94	III	Langley and Burke	Romanesque Revival
St. Michael and All Angels Anglican	300 Hugo St. N	1920	III	H.W. Greene	Norman (Romanesque)
Kildonan Presbyterian	201 John Black Ave.	1852-53	I	Duncan McRae	Gothic
Westminster United (Presbyterian)	745 Westminster Ave.	1910-12	II	J.H.G. Russell	Beaux-Arts Gothic

CONSTRUCTION

The complex standing today was built in two parts; the first was the church, built in 1903 and 1904 of stone on the southwest corner of River Avenue and Royal Street (renamed Pulford Street). It

¹⁴ Ibid., pp. 236-273.

measures approximately 23.8 x 32.9 metres and cost \$45,000 to complete.¹⁵ Attached to its south end is the Sunday School/Guild Hall, a \$30,000 two-storey structure also built of stone and measuring approximately 18.3 x 25.3 metres.¹⁶

DESIGN

The front (north) façade of the church features two entrances flanking the large centrally placed stained glass window with delicate gothic-style tracery (Plate 7). The east entrance is located in the church's most prominent feature, the corner tower topped by a delicate metal-clad spire. Modest stone buttresses accent the corners of this tower and slender opening throughout this element enhance its verticality (Plates 8 and 9). The northwest corner is highlighted by a corner turret with conical roof and finial and slender stone spire (Plate 10). Pointed arches top all openings, including the entrance.

The west side of the building faces a back lane and continues much of the architectural language of the front – outstanding elements include a large stained glass window, stone buttresses and pointed arched window openings (Plate 11). The buttresses flanking the large window are topped by delicate stone towers with conical roofs and finials. The east side is similar to the west, although it also includes a basement entrance (Plate 12).

The rear of the church is now covered by the large Sunday School/Guild Hall addition.

This large addition was built in a similar style and utilizing similar materials to the church building to which it is attached. The east side includes two entrances, both set in pointed arch openings. Other architectural elements include buttresses, pointed arch windows and an irregular roof line with a raised central section finishing in a large chimney (Plates 13 and 14). The west side is less ornate, with rows of square headed window openings (including raised basement windows) and a

¹⁵ City of Winnipeg Assessment Record, Roll No. 12032095000; and City of Winnipeg Building Permit (below as BP), #248/1903.

¹⁶ BP #468/1909.

raised area with chimney at the north end of the roofline (Plate 15). The rear features numerous square headed window openings on all three levels and a flat, tin capped roofline (Plate 16).

INTERIOR

The layout of the sanctuary followed what, at the time, was a modern approach to religious seating – the auditorium plan. From Roman times until the late 19th century, the interiors of Christian churches were based on the basilica or central plan – long, narrow sanctuaries with a wide central aisle (sometimes with side aisles) and pews organized in straight rows back from the altar located at the end opposite the main entrance. More compact interiors were often referred to as central plans rather than basilica and the smaller structures usually included a dome.¹⁷

But in the late 1880s, a new plan arose out of the Evangelical Protestant church of the United States known as the auditorium plan. The innovative new design was intended to bring the clergy and laity closer together and was based on theatre design.¹⁸ The altar platform, unlike those of the basilica layout, projected into the sanctuary, either from one end or from a corner. The pew arrangement was also drastically different. The straight rows of benches separated by the centre aisle were replaced by curved benches radiating out from the altar more akin to theatre seating. In most cases, the floors of the sanctuaries were sloped towards the altar to heighten the focus on it and the message given there.

The City of Winnipeg's Historical Buildings Committee has designated ten churches (see Table 2), six of which featured auditorium plans. Because of fire, demolition and renovations, however, Westminster United Church, 745 Westminster Avenue and Bethlehem Aboriginal Fellowship, 294

¹⁷ Dianne Walling at <http://military.coastline.edu/classes/art100/index.htm>, no date.

¹⁸ J.F. White, Protestant Worship and Architecture: Theological and Historical Considerations (Eugene, Oregon: Wipf and Stock, 2003); A Study of the Church Buildings in Manitoba of the Congregational, Methodist, Presbyterian and United Churches of Canada (Winnipeg: Manitoba Department of Culture, Heritage and Recreation, 1987), p. 18; and The New Jersey Churchscape, No. 12, March 2002 (www.njchurchscape.com). These churches are often referred to, incorrectly, as Akron Plan churches after the Methodist Episcopal Church in Akron, Ohio completed in 1870. This church was designed more like an amphitheatre, with tiers of small classrooms encircling the stage that could be closed off via folding doors. It also utilized the curved, radiating pew organization that became the hallmark of the auditorium style church interiors a decade later.

Burrows Avenue, are the only designated structure that remains active churches with auditorium style interiors.

TABLE 2

**CHURCHES IN THE CITY OF WINNIPEG DESIGNATED BY
THE HISTORICAL BUILDINGS COMMITTEE**

CHURCH	ADDRESS	BUILT	GRADE	INTERIOR LAYOUT	STATUS
St. Edward's Roman Catholic	836 Arlington St.	1913	II	Central Plan	Active church
St. John's Presbyterian	251 Bannerman Ave.	1928	III	Central Plan	Active church
Bethlehem Aboriginal Fellowship [former St. Giles Presbyterian (United) Church]	294 Burrows Ave.	1907	III	Auditorium Plan	Active church
St. John's United (Presbyterian)	250 Cathedral Ave.	1923	III	Auditorium Plan	Converted into multi-tenant residence
Scandinavian Mission Church	268 Ellen St.	1897	III	Auditorium Plan	Converted into offices
Young United (Methodist)	222 Furby St.	1907	II	Auditorium Plan	Destroyed by fire
Calvary Temple (First Baptist)	400 Hargrave St.	1893-94	III	Auditorium Plan	Demolished
St. Michael and All Angels Anglican	300 Hugo St. N	1920	III	Central Plan	Active church
Kildonan Presbyterian	201 John Black Ave.	1852-53	I	Central Plan	Active church
Westminster United (Presbyterian)	745 Westminster Ave.	1910-12	II	Auditorium Plan	Active church

The interior of Augustine United Church is as aesthetically pleasing as the exterior and features many design and ornamental elements common to other churches in Winnipeg. Through the main entrance the visitor enters a vestibule from which one can take stairs to the gallery above (Plate 17)

or access the entrance lobby, originally an open space at the north end of the sanctuary (Plate 18) but now altered to include an office (Plate 19).

The main sanctuary includes dark wood accenting including floors, baseboards, window frames, pews and the raised pulpit area (Plate 20). The upper gallery is U-shaped and runs along the north, east and west walls (Plate 21), supported by delicate columns (Plate 22) and featuring three rows of pew seating on the sides and four rows at the north end. The sanctuary is lit by the three large stained glass windows and other smaller openings (Plate 23). The stained glass windows were created by the W.T. Lyon Company of Toronto.¹⁹ Ornate metal and glass light fixtures are another unique feature of this space (Plate 24).²⁰

The space is topped by the high vaulted ceiling that includes modest detailing, lights and fans (Plate 25).

At the rear of the raised pulpit is one of the church's most important elements, its Karn Organ, installed in 1905 – the largest organ in Western Canada at the time (Plates 26 and 27). American organist Clarence Eddy, considered at the time to be one of the world's best, gave two recitals on the newly installed instrument attended by approximately 1,600 people. Today, the organ is reported to be the oldest instrument installed in Winnipeg that has not been moved from its original location.²¹

The church space, specifically the sanctuary, has seen some alteration and there is evidence of water damage in its northeast corner, but much of the space remains in its original state.

¹⁹ N. Bingham, A Study of the Church Buildings in Manitoba of the Congregational, Methodist, Presbyterian and United Churches of Canada (Winnipeg: Manitoba Department of Culture, Heritage and Recreation, 1987), p. 237.

²⁰ According to church officials, these fixtures date to the 1930s, although no City of Winnipeg Building Permit has been located to describe the replacement of the original fixtures.

²¹ J.B. Hartman, "The Golden Age of the Organ in Manitoba: 1875-1919," Manitoba History, No. 29 (Spring 1995), n.p.

The Sunday School/Guild Hall is similarly a combination of original spaces and materials and altered areas. The basement originally held boys' and men's club rooms, cloak rooms, a small kitchen and a large "social room" in the southwest corner (Plate 28). The social room space remains open, but much of the remainder of the space has been altered and includes acoustic ceilings and fluorescent lighting (Plate 29). The entrance foyer (southeast corner) continues to feature dark wood doors, staircase elements and other trim (Plate 30). Originally, the space to the north of the foyer held a ladies' parlour with open fireplace and the remainder was divided into a large lecture room with platform and classroom space at the south end (Plate 31). By using rolling partitioning, the classroom space could be separated from the lecture room and further divided into two classrooms. The original partitioning, fanlights and hardware are still present (Plate 32 and 33). The ladies' parlour has been converted into offices but much of the interior finish is original (Plate 34).

The second floor originally was home to the large Sunday School Room with a speaker's platform at its north end. Small classrooms were located along the outside walls (south and west), the southern space could be separated by rolling partitioning. A boardroom and small library completed the upper floor (Plate 35). Today, the boardroom is office space (Plate 36) but the Sunday School/classroom space is relatively unaltered (Plate 37).

INTEGRITY

The building stands on its original site, appears to be in good structural condition and its exterior has not been significantly altered. The sanctuary and Guild Hall Building suffered water damage after a 1974 fire.²²

²² 100 Years, op. cit., p. 18.

STREETSCAPE

Augustine United Church has been an integral part of the River Avenue/Osborne Street streetscape for over 100 years. It is compatible with the neighbouring buildings despite its scale and visually striking design and ornamentation.

ARCHITECT/CONTRACTORS

J.H.G. Russell, a well-known local architect, was responsible for the design of Augustine Presbyterian Church (Plate 38). He set up a private practice in 1895 and for nearly half a century designed some of Winnipeg's finest buildings (see Appendix I for biographical information). He has been given 20 points by the Historical Buildings Committee.

Contractor for the church was the well-known local firm Malcom Brothers, founded in 1900 as a general contracting firm by brothers David (1871-1935), John and William.²³ The three had begun a brickyard in their hometown of Owen Sound, Ontario along with two other brothers in the 1880s but the three moved to Winnipeg in 1892. Working as stonemasons and bricklayers, the three ultimately formed the contracting firm that would become the Malcom Construction Company. The firm was responsible for many fine Winnipeg structures as well as completing contracts in rural Manitoba, northwestern Ontario and Western Canada. In 1908, William returned to Owen Sound, and by 1918, when Malcom Construction Company Limited was incorporated, David was the principal participant. After his death in 1935, the firm was operated by his son, Wilbert Guy (Bert) Malcom (1895-1980) until his retirement in 1974. The company was still family owned and operated (by W.G. Malcom's son David) and still active in the construction scene into the 1990s.

²³ R.R. Rostecki, "Salvation Army Men's Social Service Centre – 175-81 Logan Avenue," report for the City of Winnipeg Historical Buildings Committee, March 1991.

A list of their larger local contracts includes:²⁴

Augustine Presbyterian Church, 444 River Avenue, 1903
 Bole Drug Company Building, 70 Princess Street, 1903
 Winnipeg Lodging and Coffee House, 175-81 Logan Avenue, 1905 (demolished)
 Augustine Presbyterian School, Royal Street (now Pulford Street), 1909
 Fort Rouge Methodist Church, 525 Wardlaw Avenue, 1910
 R.J. Whitla and Company Building, 70 Arthur Street, large addition, 1911
 Edward Brown House, Wellington Crescent, 1912 (demolished)
 Wesley College (University of Winnipeg), 515 Portage Avenue, large addition, 1912
 R.R. Wilson House, Wellington Crescent, 1924

PERSON/INSTITUTION

Since its creation in 1887, the congregation of Augustine, Presbyterian until the formation of the Unite Church of Canada in 1925, has always played an active role in its community. Important in the early years of the congregation was Chief Justice Thomas Wardlaw Taylor (1833-1917), a prominent judge who had presided over the Louis Riel treason case in 1885.²⁵ Taylor built a mansion on Wellington Crescent at Wardlaw Avenue and then set out to organize a Presbyterian congregation. It was Taylor who helped clear the property of trees and brush prior to the construction of the first Augustine church building.²⁶

Throughout the last decade of the 19th century, Fort Rouge grew, as did the congregation of Augustine. Evidence of this growth was the construction of a large new church in 1903-04 and the large attached Sunday School building in 1910 (Augustine's Sunday School Program had an enrolment of over 500 when the Hall was dedicated on January 16, 1910).²⁷ The congregation organized clubs and groups for all ages, participated in Red Cross activities during the two World Wars and acted as the area's relief centre during the 1950 flood.

²⁴ City of Winnipeg Building Permit Ledger Books, 1899-1926.

²⁵ J.M. Bumsted, Dictionary of Manitoba Biography (Winnipeg: University of Manitoba Press, 1999), p. 247.

²⁶ 100 Years, op. cit., p. 5.

²⁷ Ibid., p. 9.

Although the size of the congregation has diminished (following the general trend), the Church has continued to work in and for the community, a true “Village Church.” Today, the building not only functions as a church, but is also used as a daycare, a yoga school and as rehearsal and office space for a professional dance troupe.

EVENT

There is no known event connected with this building.

CONTEXT

Contextually, the formation of the Augustine congregation mirrors the early transformation of the Fort Rouge area from a Métis-based agrarian society into a more urban and Anglophone settlement. Many of the new citizens were affluent and anxious to transplant their organizations, including churches, to their adopted neighbourhood. It was not long before several of the main religions had organized congregations followed shortly thereafter by modest church buildings. Larger, more extensive structures were built after the turn-of-the-century as the community and congregation grew and more money was available.

Augustine also developed into a true community organization, hosting many service and neighbourhood groups within its walls. It has continued this role to the present day.

LANDMARK

For over 100 years, the spire of Augustine Church has been a landmark for the neighbourhood of Fort Rouge, rising above the commercial and residential structures nearby.



APPENDIX I

CITY OF WINNIPEG - Preliminary Report Assessment Record

Building Address: 444 River Avenue

Building Name: Augustine United (Presbyterian) Church

Original Use: church

Current Use: church

Roll No.: 12032095000

RSN: 142851

Legal Description: 37 St. Boniface, Plan 102, Lots 139/143

Location: Southwest corner Pulford Street (originally Royal Street)

Date of Construction: 1903

Storeys: 2

Construction Type: Stone

Heritage Status: **ON INVENTORY**

Building Permits (Plans available: [A] Archives; [M] Microfilm; [4th] 4th floor, 65 Garry Street):

- 248/1903 \$45,000 (original); 2376/1906 \$1,000 (addition to school); 468/1909 [A] \$30,000 (new school); 1440/1951 \$5,000 (interior alterations – bathrooms & storeroom); 126/1957 [4th- V01C04] \$3,500 (basement alterations); 5640/1979 [4th- M09A14] \$17,000 (interior alterations); 7578/1979 [4th- M09A14] \$34,000 (interior alterations); 5768/1985 \$15,000 (interior/exterior alterations to church); 5769/1985 \$250,000 (interior alterations to church); 5770/1985 \$90,000 (interior alterations to church); 10721/1985 \$1,000 (interior alterations to church); 7912/1987 \$125,000 (interior alterations to church); 11599/1987 \$N/A (exterior alterations to church); 7559/1991 \$1,000 (interior alterations to day care, 107 Pulford Street)

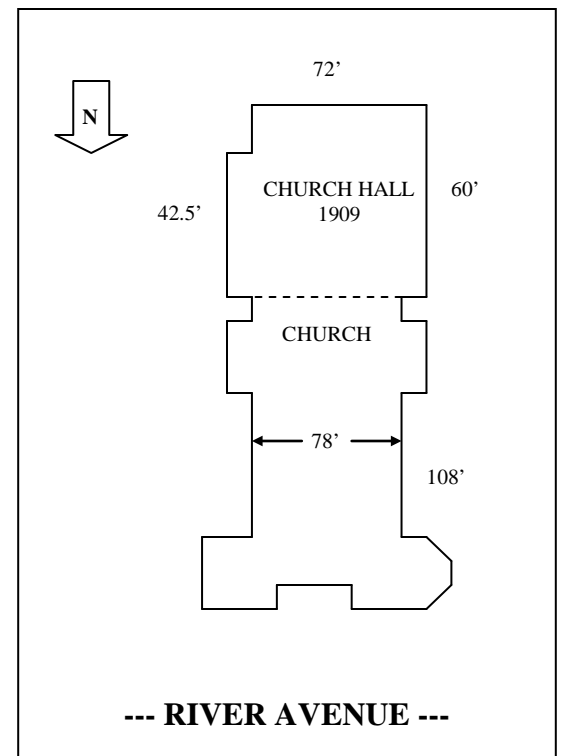
Information:

- 75' spire

- Permit 2376/1906- one-room addition (14 x 18') to 1887 church building (used as schoolhouse)

ARCHITECT: J.H.G. RUSSELL

CONTRACTOR: MALCOM BROTHERS



APPENDIX II

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.

¹ G. Bryce, A History of Manitoba (Toronto: The Canada History Company, 1906), p. 480.

² Ibid., p. 480; and M. Peterson, "The Wilson House (Klinic), 545 Broadway," report to the Historical Buildings Committee, May 1990, Appendix I, n.p.

³ M. Peterson, op. cit., n.p.

Among his projects were:

Outside Manitoba-

Knox Presbyterian - Prince Albert, Sask.
Knox Presbyterian - Kenora, Ont.
St. Andrews Church - Moose Jaw, Sask.

Manitoba-

Starbuck Presbyterian (United) - 1904
Treherne Presbyterian (United) - 1907-08 (originally Chambers Presbyterian)
Pilot Mound Public School
Killarney Public School
Foxwarren Public School

Winnipeg-

Churches- Augustine Presbyterian (United), 444 River Avenue, 1903-4
Crescent-Fort Rouge Methodist (United), 525 Wardlaw Avenue, 1906-11
Westminster Presbyterian (United), 745 Westminster Avenue, 1910-12
(Grade II)
Robertson Memorial Presbyterian (United), 648 Burrows Avenue, 1911
Robertson Memorial Presbyterian Institute, Burrows Avenue, 1911
Knox Presbyterian (United), 400 Edmonton Street, 1914-17
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 (demolished)
R.R. Wilson, 545 Broadway, 1904 (Grade III)
H. Archibald, 176 Roslyn Road, 1909
Ormsby, 119 Campbell Street, 1910
J.H. Ashdown, 529 Wellington Crescent (now Khartum Temple), 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, 1902-03 (demolished)
McKerchar Block, 600-02 Main Street, 1902-03
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)
Silvester-Willson Building, 222 McDermot Avenue, 1904
Green and Litster Block, 235-7 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, 592-4 Main Street, 1904
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)
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, 1911-13, with Jackson and Rosencrans of New
York (Grade II)
Guelph Apartments, 778 McMillan Avenue, 1912
Addition to the Marlborough (Olympia) Hotel, 321 Smith Street, 1921-23 (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.

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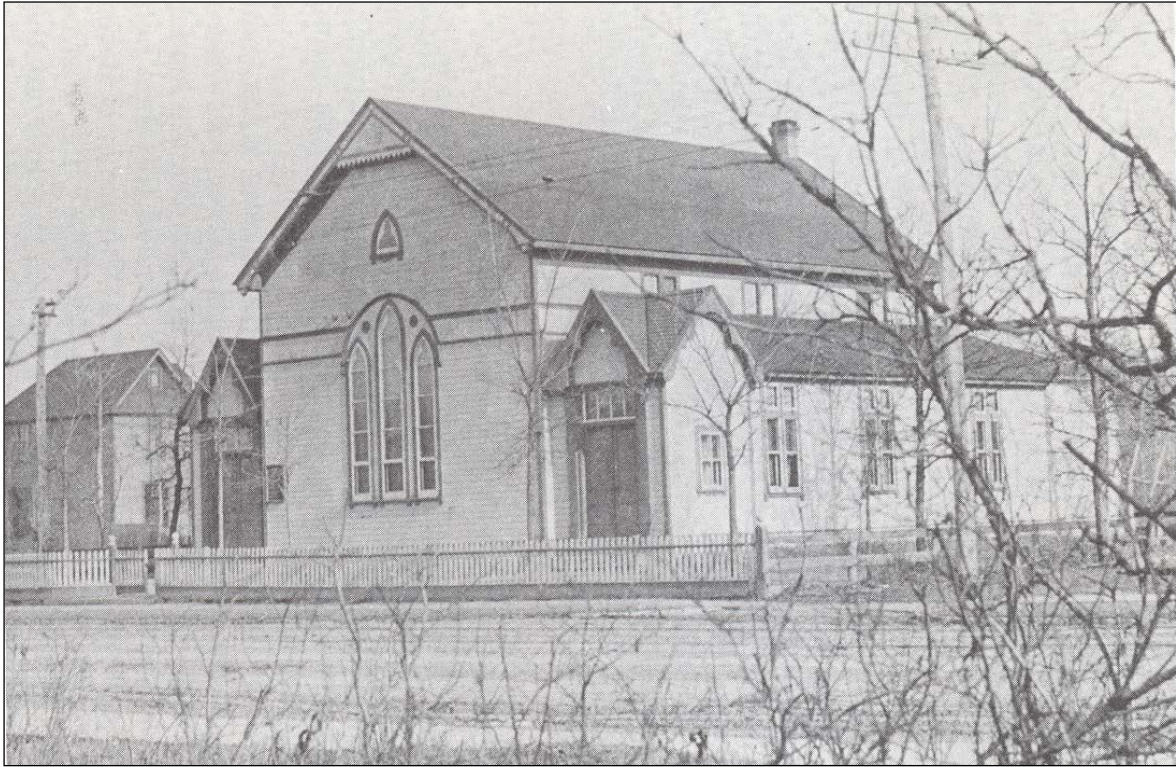


Plate 1 – The first Augustine Presbyterian Church, River Avenue, no date. (Reproduced from One Hundred Years of Augustine 1887-1987 – Centenary Anniversary, p. 6.)

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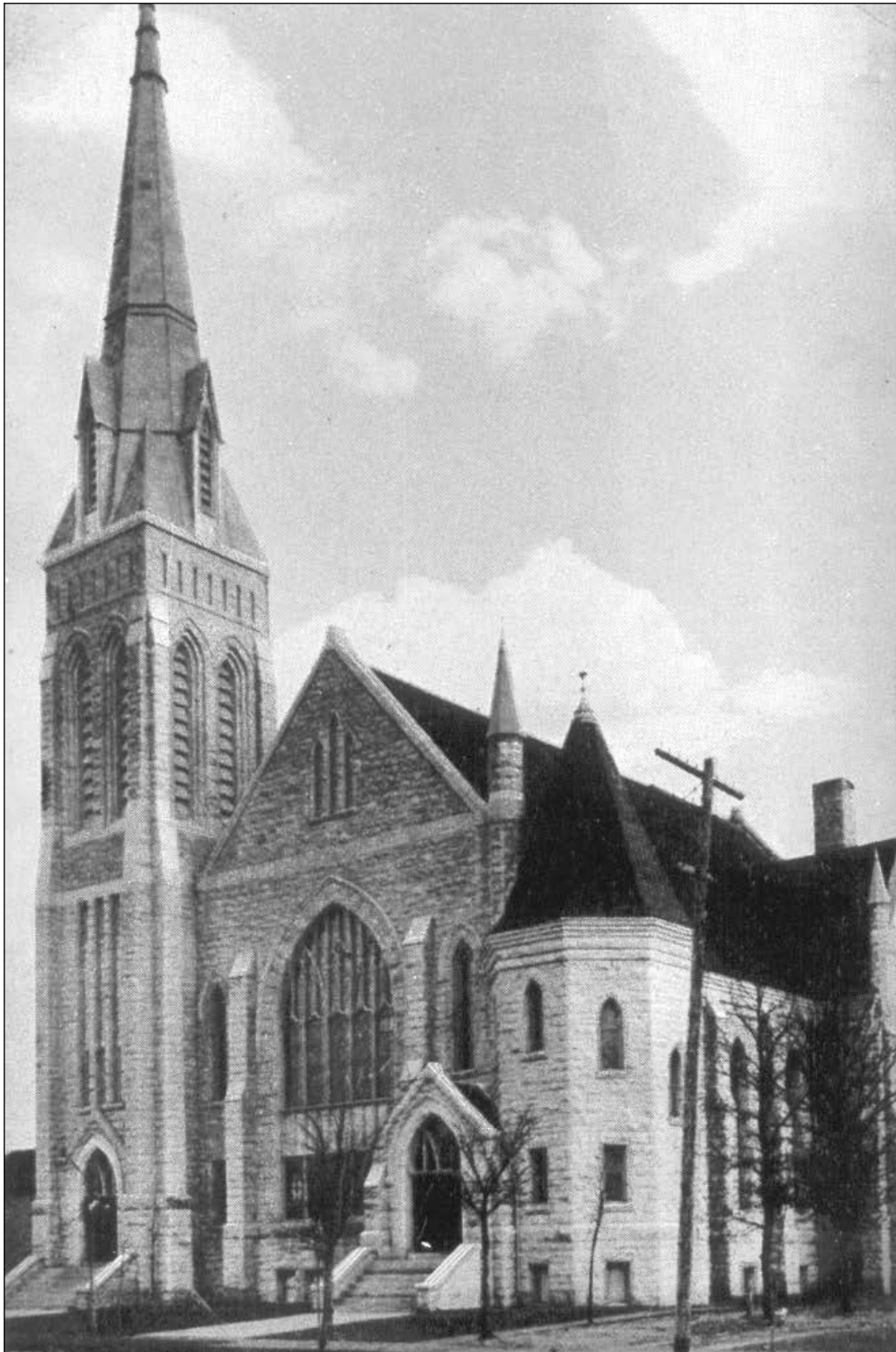


Plate 2 – Augustine United (Presbyterian) Church, 444 River Avenue, date unknown. (Photo courtesy of the Western Canada Pictorial Index, #701-21278.)

444 RIVER AVENUE – AUGUSTINE UNITED (PRESBYTERIAN) CHURCH



Plate 3 – Looking east along River Avenue towards Osborne Street, 2007. The spire of Augustine United Church is clearly visible, as it is from much of the rest of Fort Rouge. (M. Peterson, 2007.)

444 RIVER AVENUE – AUGUSTINE UNITED (PRESBYTERIAN) CHURCH



Plate 4 – Augustine United Church, 444 River Avenue, front (north) façade, 2007. (M. Peterson, 2007.)

444 RIVER AVENUE – AUGUSTINE UNITED (PRESBYTERIAN) CHURCH



Plate 5 – Knox United Church, 400 Edmonton Street, 2007; built 1914-17, J.H.G. Russell, architect, James McDiarmid Company, contractor. (M. Peterson, 2007.)

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Plate 6 – Westminster United Church, 745 Westminster Avenue, 2004; built 1910-12, J.H.G. Russell, architect, Saul and Irish, general contractors. (M. Peterson, 2004.)

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Plate 7 – Augustine United Church, 444 River Avenue, stained glass window, north side, 2007.
(M. Peterson, 2007.)

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Plate 8 – Augustine United Church, 444 River Avenue, northeast tower, 2007. (M. Peterson, 2007.)

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Plate 9 – Augustine United Church, 444 River Avenue, northeast tower, 2007. (M. Peterson, 2007.)

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Plate 10 – Augustine United Church, 444 River Avenue, northwest corner, 2007. (M. Peterson, 2007.)

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Plate 11 – Augustine United Church, 444 River Avenue, west side, 2007. (M. Peterson, 2007.)

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Plate 12 – Augustine United Church, 444 River Avenue, east side, 2007. (M. Peterson, 2007.)

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Plate 13 – Augustine United Church, 444 River Avenue, east side of Sunday School/Guild Hall Building, 2007. (M. Peterson, 2007.)

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Plate 14 – Augustine United Church, 444 River Avenue, east side of Sunday School/Guild Hall Building, 2007. (M. Peterson, 2007.)

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Plate 15 – Augustine United Church, 444 River Avenue, rear façade (south side) of Sunday School/Guild Hall Building, 2007. (M. Peterson, 2007.)

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Plate 16 – Augustine United Church, 444 River Avenue, rear (south) and west façades of Sunday School/Guild Hall Building, 2007. (M. Peterson, 2007.)

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Plate 17 – Augustine United Church, 444 River Avenue, northeast corner stairs to gallery, 2007.
(M. Peterson, 2007.)

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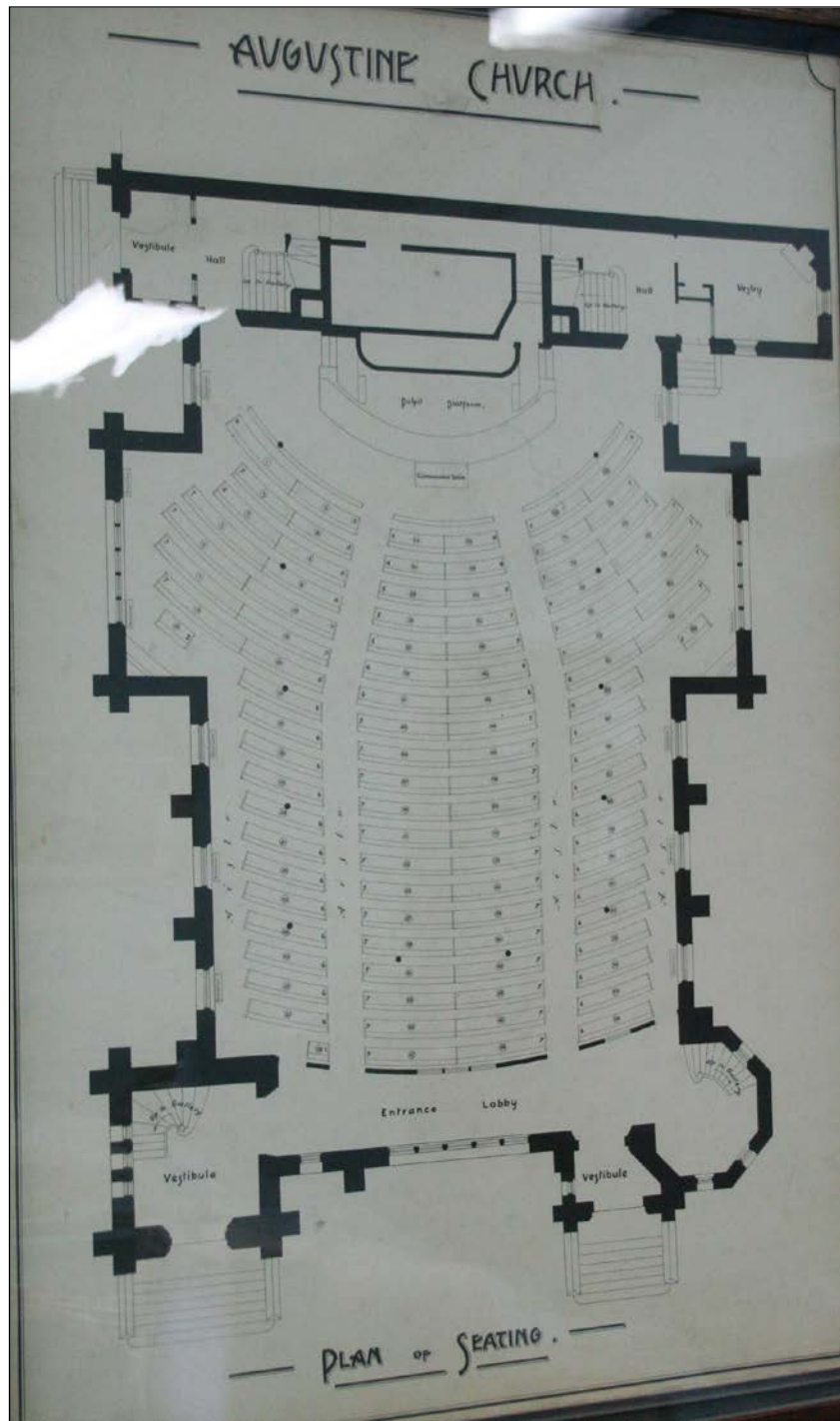


Plate 18 – Undated plans of the interior layout of Augustine Church, “Plan of Seating.”
(Courtesy of Augustine United Church.)

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Plate 19 – Augustine United Church, 444 River Avenue, north end office space, 2007. (M. Peterson, 2007.)

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Plate 20 – Augustine United Church, 444 River Avenue, panoramic view of sanctuary, 2007. (M. Peterson, 2007.)

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Plate 21 – Augustine United Church, 444 River Avenue, upper gallery (west and north walls), 2007. (M. Peterson, 2007.)

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Plate 22 – Augustine United Church, 444 River Avenue, east side gallery support columns, 2007.
(M. Peterson, 2007.)

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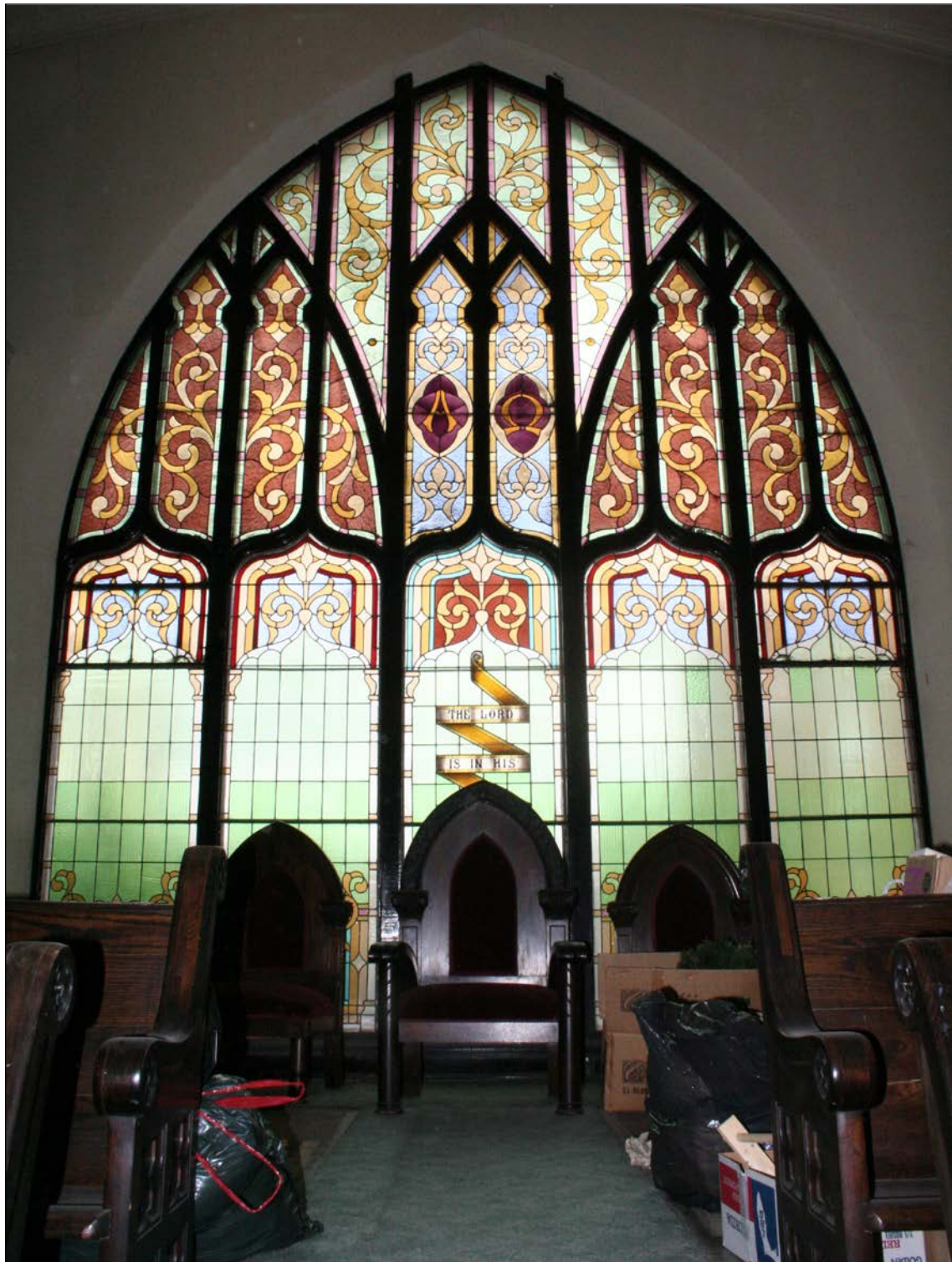


Plate 23 – Augustine United Church, 444 River Avenue, north stained glass window, 2007. (M. Peterson, 2007.)

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Plate 24 – Augustine United Church, 444 River Avenue, sanctuary light fixture, 2007. (M. Peterson, 2007.)

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Plate 25 – Augustine United Church, 444 River Avenue, sanctuary ceiling, 2007. (M. Peterson, 2007.)

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Plate 26 – Karn Organ, shortly after its installation, 1906. (Reproduced from One Hundred Years of Augustine 1887-1987 – Centenary Anniversary, p. 12.)

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Plate 27 – Augustine United Church, 444 River Avenue, Karn Organ, 2007. (M. Peterson, 2007.)

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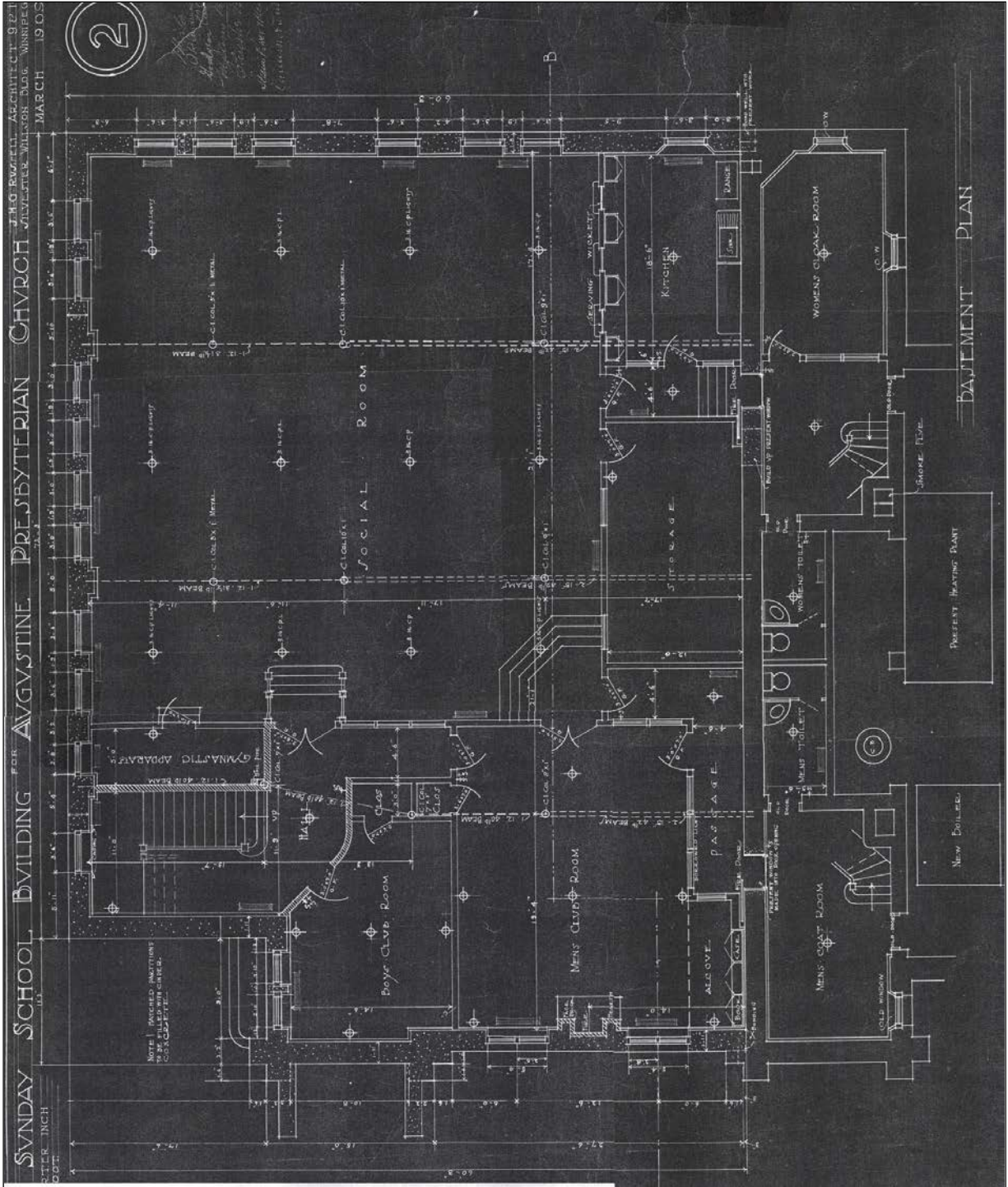


Plate 28 - Augustine Presbyterian Church, 444 River Avenue, Architect's Plans for the Sunday School Building, "Basement Plan," 1909. (Courtesy of City Archives.)

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Plate 29 – Augustine United Church Sunday School/Guild Hall, renovated basement space, 2007. (M. Peterson, 2007.)

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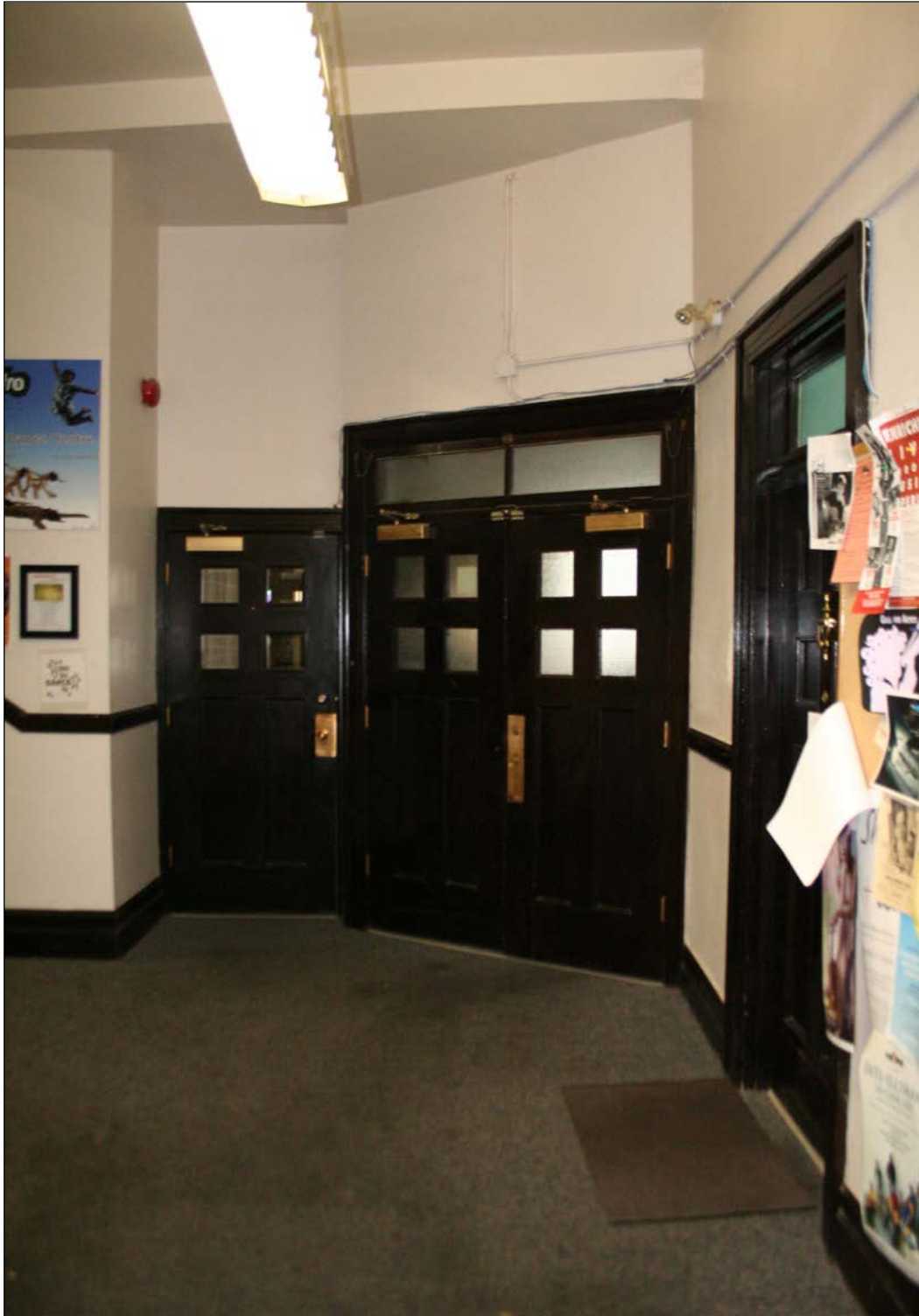


Plate 30 – Augustine United Church Sunday School/Guild Hall, ground floor foyer, 2007. (M. Peterson, 2007.)

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Plate 32 – Augustine United Church Sunday School/Guild Hall, ground floor lecture space, 2007. Rolling partitioning and fanlights can be seen on the left. (M. Peterson, 2007.)



Plate 33 – Augustine United Church Sunday School/Guild Hall, original partition hardware, 2007. (M. Peterson, 2007.)

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Plate 34 – Augustine United Church Sunday School/Guild Hall, office (former ladies' parlour), with original fireplace (right) and built-in book case (left), 2007. (M. Peterson, 2007.)

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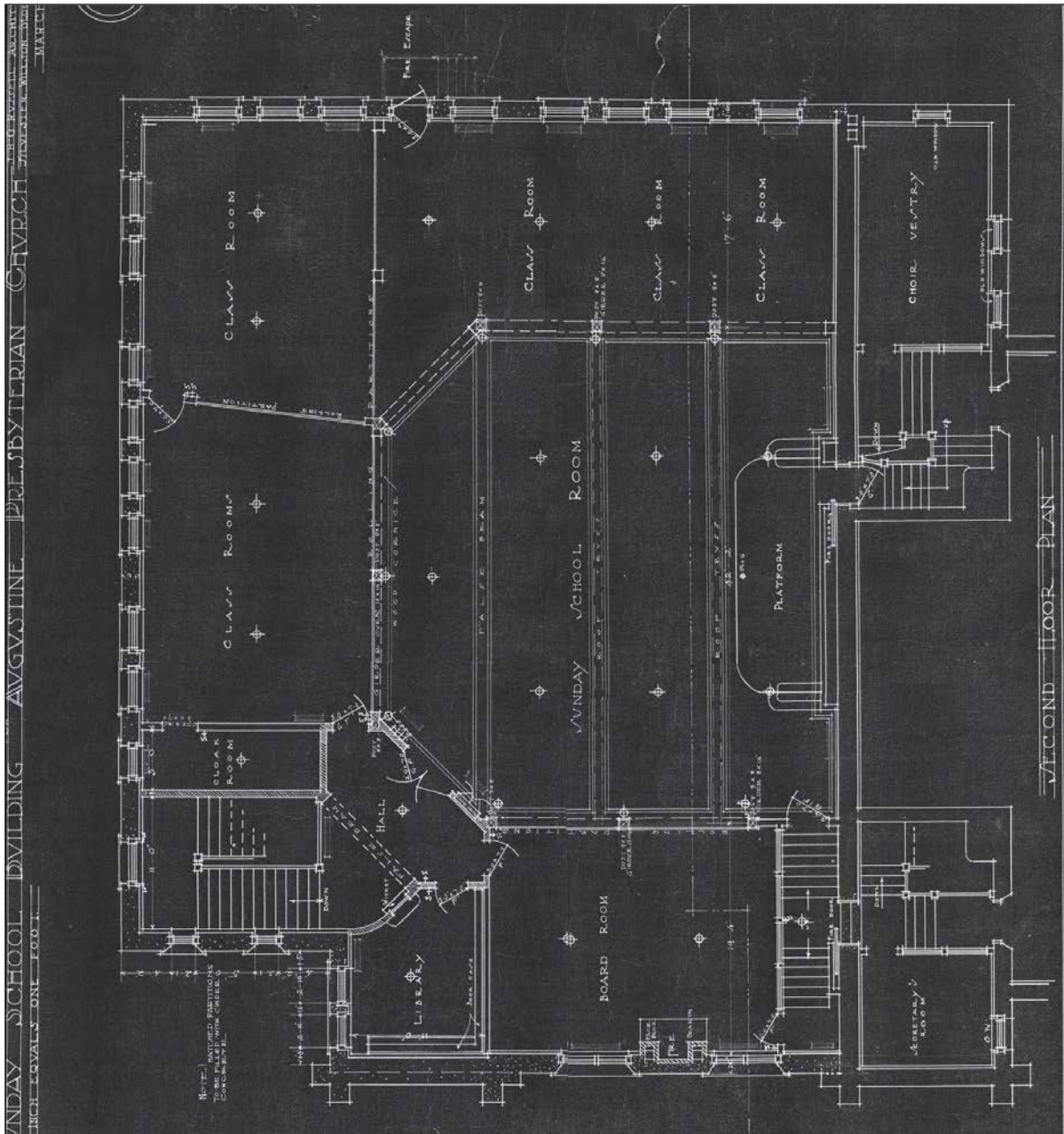


Plate 35 - Augustine Presbyterian Church, 444 River Avenue, Architect's Plans for the Sunday School Building, "Second Floor Plan," 1909. (Courtesy of City Archives.)

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Plate 36 – Augustine United Church Sunday School/Guild Hall, second floor office (former boardroom), 2007. (M. Peterson, 2007.)



Plate 37 – Augustine United Church Sunday School/Guild Hall, second floor rehearsal space (former Sunday School Room), 2007. (M. Peterson, 2007.)

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Plate 38 – John Hamilton Gordon Russell, ca.1913. (Reproduced from F.H. Schofield, The Story of Manitoba [Winnipeg: 1913], Vol. II, no page.)