Minutes – Executive Policy Committee – December 3, 2014

Report – Standing Policy Committee on Downtown Development, Heritage and Riverbank Management – November 27, 2014

Item No. 1 List of Historical Resources - 524 Osborne Street (Fire Hall No. 15), 845 Sargent Avenue (Fire Hall No. 5), and 1466 William Avenue (Fire Hall No. 9)

EXECUTIVE POLICY COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION:

The Executive Policy Committee concurred in the recommendation of the Standing Policy Committee on Downtown Development, Heritage and Riverbank Management and submitted the following to Council:

1. That the following three buildings be placed on the List of Historical Resources under the Historical Resources By-law No. 55/2014:

    A. 524 Osborne Street (Fire Hall No. 15), with the following Character-Defining Elements :

        i. Exterior:
            a. Multi-storey building facing west with main façade fronting Osborne Street on the southeast corner of Arnold Avenue;
            b. Boxy, rectangular, structure with a heavily rusticated raised limestone base and common clay brick superstructure with prominent hip roof;
            c. Front (west) façade with arched personnel entrance at north end topped by plaque with the words “FIRE STATION NO 15”, large equipment doors on the ground floor and second storey oriel window; and
            d. Hose drying tower in the northeast corner with recessed windows with stone accenting, ornamental brickwork, brick drip moulding with limestone keystones, arched windows with limestone keystones on the top level, heavy overhanging metal cornice and brick and stone crenelated parapet.

        ii. Interior:
            a. Volume of the ground floor equipment space, ornamental tin ceiling (covered) and tile wall cladding; and
            b. Main (northwest) entrance foyer with metal, stone and wood staircase and tile walls.

Report - Standing Policy Committee on Downtown Development, Heritage and Riverbank Management – November 27, 2014

B. 845 Sargent Avenue (Fire Hall No. 5), with the following Character-Defining Elements :

i. Exterior:
   a. Multi-storey building facing south with main façade fronting Sargent Avenue on the northwest corner of Burnell Street;
   b. Boxy, rectangular, structure with a low rusticated limestone base and common clay brick superstructure;
   c. Front (south) façade with four large arched equipment doors all topped by brick drip moulding and stone keystones, personnel entrance at east end topped by brick drip moulding and a stone keystone at a stone sign with the words “FIRE STATION NO. 5”, a round bricked in opening with stone keystones at the four compass points, a front facing gable with a set of three square headed windows and a prominent hip roof; and
   d. Hose drying tower in the northeast corner with projecting brick corners, square headed windows with stone lug sills and heads and brick drip moulding with stone keystones, modest brick belt course, and an upper portion with pairs of arched windows with brick drip moulding and keystones on each side and corbelled brick leading to the heavy overhanging cornice and crenellated brick and stone parapet.

ii. Interior:
   a. Volume of the ground floor equipment space, ornamental tin ceiling tile wall cladding and fireman’s pole; and
   b. Second floor main hallway with wood baseboards and ornamental tin ceiling and metal and wood staircase to the attic.

C. 1466 William Avenue (Fire Hall No. 9), with the following Character-Defining Elements :

i. Exterior:
   a. Multi-storey building facing north with main façade fronting William Avenue on the southeast corner of Cecil Street;
   b. Boxy, rectangular, structure with a low rusticated limestone base and common clay brick superstructure;

c. Front (north) façade with three large arched equipment doors all topped by brick drip moulding and brick keystones, personnel entrance at west end topped by brick drip moulding and a metal sign with the words "FIRE STATION NO. 9", arched windows on the second floor with limestone lug sills and keystones, a front facing gable with a round bricked in opening with stone keystones at the four compass points and a prominent hip roof; and

d. Hose drying tower in the southwest corner with a door on its south face and windows on the lower levels with limestone lug sills topped by arches with brick drip moulding and limestone keystones, a brick belt course, and the highest level with pairs of arched windows below the heavy overhanging cornice topped by a crenellated parapet.

ii. Interior:

a. Personnel entrance in the northwest corner with its staircase and ornamental tin ceiling; and

b. Second floor layout, ornamental tin ceiling, wood baseboards, carved moulding, transom windows and stairs to attic.

2. That the Proper Officers of the City be authorized to do all things necessary to implement the intent of the foregoing.

Report - Standing Policy Committee on Downtown Development, Heritage and Riverbank Management – November 27, 2014

DECISION MAKING HISTORY:

Moved by Councillor Mayes,

That the recommendation of the Standing Policy Committee on Downtown Development, Heritage and Riverbank Management be concurred in and forwarded to Council.

Carried

STANDING COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION:

On November 27, 2014, the Standing Policy Committee on Downtown Development, Heritage and Riverbank Management did not concur in the recommendation of the Winnipeg Public Service and concurred in the recommendation of the Historical Buildings and Resources Committee, and submitted the matter to the Executive Policy Committee and Council.

ADMINISTRATIVE REPORT

Title: Addition to the Commemorative List - 524 Osborne Street (Fire Hall No. 15), 845 Sargent Avenue (Fire Hall No. 5), and 1466 William Avenue (Fire Hall No. 9)

Critical Path: Standing Policy Committee on Downtown Development, Heritage and Riverbank Management – EPC – Council

AUTHORIZATION

Author	Department Head	CFO	CAO
J. Kiernan	B. Thorgrimson	N/A	D. Joshi A/CAO

RECOMMENDATIONS

That City Council concur with the Public Service's recommendation to place all three buildings on the Commemorative List under the Historical Resources By-law 55/2014.

REASON FOR THE REPORT

Pursuant to the provisions of the Historical Resource By-law 55/2014 section 8(4), these buildings, which were on the Inventory of Buildings under the former Historical Buildings By-law 1474/77, were deemed to be nominated as resources to be added to the List of Historical Resources on June 1, 2014, the date that the Historical Resource By-law 55/2014 came into force.

Pursuant to the provisions of the Historical Resource By-law 55/2014 section 17, the Director of Planning, Property and Development is authorized to provide a report with respect to the nominations for consideration by the Standing Policy Committee on Downtown Development, Heritage, and Riverbank Management (SPC on DDHRM) at the time it considers the recommendations of the Historical Buildings and Resources Committee (HBRC).

The HBRC reviewed these resources on May 16, 2013 and made the recommendation to add them to the List of Historical Resources because of their architectural and historical significance and because of the heritage value they embody.

However, because several, far-better examples of historical fire halls are already on the List of Historical Resources, the Public Service recommends that these building be placed on the Commemorative List instead, for heritage recognition only.

IMPLICATIONS OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS

- Council has the following options for recognizing the heritage significance of these fire halls:

  1) Add any or all three to the List of Historical Resources, entailing:
     - A Historic Property Notice will be filed against the title of each building with the Winnipeg Land Titles Office as per City of Winnipeg Charter section 157.1(1) in order to notify the owner(s)

and potential purchasers that the property is identified on the List of Historical Resources, and as such is subject to regulation under the Historical Resources By-law No. 55/2014.
- All alterations to the outlined Character-Defining Elements will require approval under a Heritage Permit as per the Historical Resources By-law No. 55/2014.
- The building will not be permitted to be demolished without the approval of Council.
- The building will be eligible for grants under the Province of Manitoba's "Designated Heritage Buildings Grant" Program, and will be viewed favourably by other granting agencies if ever privately owned.
- In the event that the structure is declared surplus by the City, a municipal heritage designation would not encumber a potential sale, although the designation would stand unless Council took steps to remove it.

2) Direct the Director of PP&D to place any or all three on the Commemorative List, which entails no controls, obligations or cost to owners and would appear on the City's website with basic information and a photo for information only;

3) Remove any or all three from the Nominated List, with no historical recognition, if deemed to not possess adequate heritage merit.

HISTORY

As buildings owned by the City of Winnipeg, the Historical Buildings and Resources Committee (HBRC) evaluated all three fire halls on May 16, 2013 as part of a larger inventory review. Due to similarities arising from the use of a standardized plan, all three were deemed to have merit attributed to being:

- illustrative of key civic services required for Winnipeg's growing residential districts pre-World War I;
- representative of fire halls of the era, featuring utilitarian, modestly ornamented designs with elements of the Richardsonian Romanesque style;
- associated to A.R. and W.N. Melville, respected and important early Winnipeg architects noted for developing standardized fire hall plans;
- located at prominent neighbourhood intersections, contributing to the historic streetscape of the area.

Therefore, based on architectural and historical significance, each fire hall received a recommendation to be placed on the List of Historical Resources by the HBRC. With this status, suitable exterior and interior alterations would be permitted.

However, due to the large degree of similarity with six other fire halls already possessing heritage designations, the Public Service recommends that these three buildings not be placed on the List of Historical Resources, but instead be placed on the Commemorative List under the Historic Resources By-law 55/2014.

To date, the City of Winnipeg has been diligent in conserving fire halls of this vintage. The six that are currently on the List of Historical Resources include:

- former Fire Hall No. 3, 56 Maple Street (Firefighter's Museum), former Grade II
- former Fire Hall No. 8, 325 Talbot Ave. (converted to a church), former Grade III
- former Fire Hall No.11, 180 Sinclair (Buddhist Temple), former Grade III
- former Fire Hall No. 12, 1055 Dorchester (converted to condos), former Grade III
- former St. Boniface Fire Hall, 212 Rue Dumoulin (under redevelopment), former Grade II
- former St. Vital Fire Hall, 598 St. Mary's Road (current St. Vital Museum), former Grade III

Of these, none are active fire halls, nor are 524 Osborne and 1466 William (refer to Appendix F for current use). These buildings constitute an excellent sample of Winnipeg fire halls built between 1904 and 1914, including a mix of Class A and B structures (see Appendices D & E). Almost all display exemplary architecture with many interior and exterior elements intact. Five of the six were designed by the Melville brothers; the other, the St. Boniface fire hall, was designed by Victor Horwood, also a

prominent local architect, and shares the vocabulary of the standardized plan. All are conspicuous within their neighbourhood, and many remain in public use. As municipal heritage structures, all are subject to design review for alterations, cannot be demolished and are eligible for heritage grants.

Additionally, five fire halls were placed on the Nominated List (former Inventory) in the late 1970s to await evaluation. Of these, one was removed and demolished in 2011, (former Fire Hall No. 5, 354 Sherbrook, later an auto glass outlet). One was declared surplus by the City in 2013 but remains on the Nominated List, (St. James Fire Hall No. 1, 200 Berry Street). The remainder are currently being considered as per this report - 845 Sargent, 524 Osborne and 1466 William.

Therefore, of the17 fire halls built in the Winnipeg area between 1904 and 1914, 11 were identified and evaluated for heritage significance. The six not considered include three demolished before 1960, one converted to a private residence, one converted to apartments, and one which remains an active fire hall (349 Burrows).

***See Appendix A, B & C respectively for a History of the Fire Halls being considered in this report*
****See Appendix D & E for a History of the Fire Halls currently on the List of Historical Resources*
****See Appendix F for a list of Winnipeg Fire Halls constructed between 1904 and1915*

FINANCIAL IMPACT

Financial Impact Statement

Date: October 14, 2014

Project Name:

Addition to the Commemorative List - 524 Osborne Street (Fire Hall No. 15), 845 Sargent Avenue (Fire Hall No. 5), and 1466 William Avenue (Fire Hall No.

COMMENTS:

There are no financial implications associated with the recommendations contained in this report.

"Original Signed By"
Mike McGinn, CA
Manager of Finance

CONSULTATION

In preparing this report there was consultation with:

City of Winnipeg Historical Buildings and Resources Committee

SUBMITTED BY

Department:	Planning, Property and Development
Division:	Planning and Land Use
Prepared by:	Rina Ricci
Date:	October 14, 2014
File No.:	O:\Reports Directive\Planning and Land Use\Heritage\2013\Addition to the Commemorative List, 524 Osborne 845 Sargent & 1466 William.doc

UD2014-134

Appendix A

524 Osborne Street, Fire Hall No. 15 – Nominated to be Listed as a Historical Resource



A familiar site in many of Winnipeg's neighbourhoods, this fire hall with its large front doors and hose drying tower, has served the people of southwest Winnipeg for nearly 100 years.

Between 1904 and 1914, 17 fire halls were built to standard plans, although each station often included a unique combination of elements, depending on its location and importance. The halls can be categorized into Class A and Class B stations; the former was more elaborate and included an oriel window on the front façade, a front-facing corbel-stepped gable with a Palladian motif, generous use of stone accents around windows and doors, and an intensely embellished tower. Class B stations were scaled-down versions of Class A, often without prominent features such as the oriel window.

This Class A fire hall, constructed in 1913, is in the Richardsonian Romanesque style, known for using rounded arches and rough surfaces. Popularized in Chicago's warehouse district in the 1880s, the style was adopted in Winnipeg and used well into the 20th century. As the city grew and established itself, its fire halls were to stand as examples of pride and prosperity – the idea of publicly displaying good fortune and growth through the design of ornamentally complex public buildings applied to almost all civic structures.

The architect's responsible for the original design were brothers Alexander and William Melville. Alexander Melville was born in 1873 in Fraserburgh, Scotland and received his architectural and civil engineering degrees in Aberdeen. He came to Winnipeg early in the 20th century and began a practice with his brother William. Together they were responsible for designing at least 13 fire halls across the city.

Today, the front (west) façade features a raised stone foundation leading to the buff brick of the superstructure. Originally set within this were three large arched doorways to permit easy movement of the firefighting equipment, which are now replaced by contemporary overhead doors. An arched entrance for staff and visitors is located north of the larger doors. The second floor features a number of square headed windows with stone lug sills and lintels, as well as an oriel window. Located on the north side of the building is the tower, which features arched windows, crenellation and heavy overhanging eaves. The rear (east) façade is less detailed and features a utilitarian one-storey addition.

The structure stands on its original site and appears to be in good structural condition. Alterations to the building have included the replacement of the original second storey windows and replacement of/squaring of the original ground floor equipment doors. These changes have negatively affected the building's architectural integrity.

Appendix B

845 Sargent Avenue, Fire Hall No. 5 – Nominated to be Listed as a Historical Resource



One of the most important civic facilities in the early 1900s in Winnipeg was the fire hall. Due to rapid population and spatial growth in Winnipeg at the time, a number of fire halls were required in short order. To expedite this process and save costs, the City relied on standardized plans, and often employed the same architects.

Fire Hall No. 10, built in 1910 at a cost of $20,000 in the burgeoning West End of Winnipeg, is a good example of this pattern. Designed by brothers Alexander and William Melville, it displays common motifs of the pre-1915 era, including modest use of Classical and Romanesque elements, with a highly efficient plan to enhance the work carried on by its occupants.

Although often placed at busy street corners for practical reasons, and featuring large, conspicuous designs, the halls were built to blend in with their residential surroundings. Smaller halls could be found with plain façades and window boxes brimming with flowers, while even larger halls had gestures to appear compatible with neighbouring homes. While the stations' towers were functional (i.e., for hose drying), care was given to make them visually appealing. While ornamentation was kept to a minimum to save on costs it was also seen as a means of assisting in this blending.

This fire hall features buff brick facades resting on a raised stone foundation. Considered a "Class B" fire hall, it has modest ornamentation and the front (south) façade features four large arched doors used for equipment topped by delicate brick drip moulding and stone keystones. The personnel entrance is located at the east end of the façade. Upper storey windows are plain and have been replaced by newer units. The hip roof includes a front-facing cross gable. A high, crenellated tower sits at the building's northeast corner.

Window replacements throughout the building have negatively affected the structure's appearance. A one-storey addition has been added to the building's northeast corner but this has not affected the original structure. The building stands on its original site and appears to be in good structural condition.

Appendix C

1466 Willam Ave., Fire Hall No. 9 – Nominated to be Listed as a Historical Resource



Between 1904 and 1914, 17 fire halls were built to standard plans, although each station often included a unique combination of elements, depending on its location and importance. The halls can be categorized into Class A and Class B stations; the former was more elaborate and included an oriel window on the front façade, a front-facing corbel-stepped gable with a Palladian motif, generous use of stone accents around windows and doors, and an intensely embellished tower. Class B stations were scaled-down versions of Class A, often without prominent features such as the oriel window.

Located in the heart of the residential neighbourhood of Weston, this important civic structure sits on the corner of William Avenue West and Cecil Street. Stylistically, it is based on standard plans developed for the City in 1904, typified by rounded arches and rough surfaces of the Richardsonian Romanesque style.

The architect's responsible for the original design of this structure were brothers Alexander and William Melville. Alexander Melville was born in 1873 in Fraserburgh, Scotland and received his architectural and civil engineering degrees in Aberdeen. He came to Winnipeg early in the 20th century and began a practice with his brother William Melville. He was a provincial government draftsman for a short period prior to his retirement. He died in 1949. Together the brothers were responsible for designing over 10 fire halls across the city. In the 1913 list, the two brothers appear to have dissolved the partnership. By 1915, William Melville is no longer listed in the directory.

The front (north) façade is solid brick and stone and features three large arched ground floor openings for the firefighting equipment housed inside. Originally, the arches of these openings were filled with numerous small panes of glass. The arches are embellished with thin brick drip moulding and a similarly designed personnel entrance is located in the building's northwest corner. Second floor windows feature segmental arches and stone lug sills. A front facing gable end includes an oculus with keystones at the top, bottom and side positions.

The hipped roof is plain but prominent, and offset by a crenellated tower at the building's southwest corner. Here, a complete entablature with heavy, overhanging eaves rests atop arched windows, and brick detailing.

The original rear of the building features a low, one-storey section used as stables for the horses. A second storey was added to this area (date unknown). Two additions were made to the hall's east side, both are one-storey in height and were built in 1951 and 1958.

The structure stands on its original site and appears to be in good structural condition. It functioned as the Weston neighbourhood's fire hall for many decades. In the 1950s, part of the building was converted into a shop to repair departmental equipment and as a depot for refilling oxygen tanks. Several additions were made to facilitate this role. By the late 1990s, the refilling operation was still taking place; while the repair role had been removed to other facilities. Other alterations to the building have included the infilling of some of the windows, and the replacement of the original ground floor equipment doors.

Appendix D

212 Rue Dumoulin, Fire Hall No. 1 – Listed as a Historical Resource



The distinctively-designed St. Boniface Fire Hall No. 1 emerged from an era of horsepower and steam to provide more than 60 years of protective service to its Franco-Manitoban municipality.

This 1907 structure, located immediately behind the Hotel de Ville (1906), replaced an older, outmoded fire hall during a period of significant growth in St. Boniface, including construction of major hospital, church and college facilities. Initial plans were drawn by Cecil Goddard, St. Boniface's town engineer. His structure subsequently was incorporated into a design by Victor William Horwood.

Horwood, an Englishman, arrived in Manitoba in 1904 after studies in Eastern Canada and the United States. He became provincial architect in 1911 and, as such, was involved in the design of several public buildings and in the controversy over construction of the Legislative Building in 1913-14. In private practice, he undertook projects in Ontario and Saskatchewan as well as Manitoba. The Hotel de Ville and this fire hall were among his early works.

Plans for the fire station complemented Horwood's city hall design, and, concurrently, departed from the standard Melville design then being applied to fire halls in neighbouring Winnipeg. Developed by architects-engineers William N. and Alexander R. Melville, this model was first tried in 1899 then used for more than 10 other stations between 1903 and 1914. It featured a 2½-storey, single-tower building, usually on a corner site, with a stone foundation, supporting masonry shell, and concrete basement and main floors. The ground level contained the truck room attached to a stable. Firemen's quarters were on the second floor; the third level was used for storage or remained unfinished.

Horwood, like the Melvilles, emphasized function, practicality and convenience. However, his 2½-storey structure with attached two-storey stable has distinctive exterior and interior elements. Predominant among these are his crenellated bell and larger hose-drying towers which flank a central gable on the front (north) facing. Combined with the building's stark Romanesque style, the towers are reminiscent of a medieval fortress.

The station stands on a stone foundation and has large brick supporting posts. Relatively flat buff-brick walls, broken only by rough-cut limestone at the base of the hose-drying tower and by a stone band, sills, lintels and keystones, rise to a corrugated metal roof resting on a metal cornice. The flat roof of the stable contrasts with the gabled roof of the main hall. Round and flat-headed windows provide irregular fenestration on all elevations except the façade. Doors appear at the base of each tower; three large arches around swinging doors originally provided access to the main hall but since have been altered to rectangular openings with motorized doors.

Inside are concrete floors on the basement and ground levels. The main floor has fire resistant metallic ceilings, pressed-tin wall cladding, and tongue-and-groove wainscoting. Spiral metal staircases lead to the basement and upper storeys.

The main floor held the equipment with the stable and a workshop to the rear. At the sound of an alarm, the horses would move into their traces to be quickly harnessed and driven out of the building. Municipal offices were on the second floor and an open dormitory was on the third. In emergencies, firefighters could slide down a pole to the equipment room. Up to 1919, the men were on 24-hour duty and lived at the hall. Introduction of platoon shift systems provided shorter work weeks and the opportunity to live off-site.

The transition to motorized equipment occurred in the inter-war period. The station continued in active service until 1969 with some design modifications. Two exterior staircases and dormers were installed. Basement stone-work recently was repointed and lighting improved to provide workshop space.

The St. Boniface Museum now occupies much of the station, including a display area with fire trucks, photographs and other artefacts. Offices and a senior citizens' drop-in center also are in the building.

Appendix E

56 Maple Street, Fire Hall No. 3 - Listed as a Historical Resource



Some two decades after its reorganization as a full-time, professional body, the Winnipeg Fire Department undertook a major upgrading of its facilities to accommodate the city's expanding needs and changes in fire-fighting technology.

The 1904 program included construction of five stations, the most costly and decorative of which was Firehall No. 3 (later redesignated as Firehall No. 2) on the west side of Maple Street between Higgins and Henry avenues. This facility was near the Main Street business district, the houses and industrial buildings of Point Douglas, and the Canadian Pacific Railway Station.

It was the first enlarged and adorned version of a design prepared by Alexander R. and William N. Melville as an economical, efficient, and adaptable model for Winnipeg's fire stations. As such, the building at 56 Maple was intended to symbolize the extent of the City's commitment to fire protection. The structure also replaced one of three stations built soon after City Council decided in 1882 to transform its volunteer fire brigade into a permanent force. These early halls had been much criticized for unsanitary stable conditions and lack of interior amenities for live-in firemen.

The Melvilles' plan eventually was used for 14 of the City's fire stations. The brothers' firm, which functioned from c.1904 to c.1913, also designed several apartment blocks, theatres, and the Coliseum dance hall. Little is known about William Melville who was practicing as an architect in Winnipeg by 1903 but was no longer on the scene by 1915. The Scottish-born Alexander obtained architectural and civil engineering degrees in Aberdeen before joining his brother in Winnipeg. Alexander remained in private practice until the late 1940s and was a draughtsman for the provincial government prior to his death in 1949.

The two-storey Maple Street fire hall is primarily a utilitarian structure, although both Classical and Romanesque elements adorn its facades. Built for $22,000 by general contractors J.B. Flinders and Hugh Hudson, the station has a stone foundation, solid brick walls, stone accents, and a hip roof with gable ends and large, heavy eaves. The front (east) facing also features rusticated stone up to the second-storey windows. The roof is a plain version of the original which had cresting and two small pedimented gable dormers at the front.

Along the ground level of the main façade are four equipment doors and an ordinary entrance set in round-headed stone arches with raised keystones. An oriel window appears on the second storey with a smooth-cut stone base, rough stone lug sill, and single panes of leaded and bevelled glass in its three openings. Above, the gable end contains a Palladian window with a continuous rough stone sill, radiating brick heads, and a keystone over its middle opening. Other windows along the second floor are rectangular with ornamental glass, stone sills, and lintels. Openings on the all-brick side and rear walls are similarly designed except that they have radiating brick heads.

The 27.4-metre, hose-drying tower is on the building's north side, its original castellation having been replaced with a plain top. By recessing the central portions of the tower's walls, the Melvilles created the illusion of giant order pilasters running up the corners of this element. Within these central areas the architects placed windows of varying styles, sizes, and finishes.

At the rear of the station is a one-storey extension that housed the stable and hayloft. This area originally had three entrances at grade and three into the loft, but now only the central doors to each level are present.

Much of the building's interior remains intact, attesting to its adaptability as the era of horse-drawn equipment gave way to motorized vehicles, high-pressure pumps and hoses, and other advanced fire-fighting technology, and as live-in firefighters were replaced in 1919 by a platoon system that allowed the men to work shifts and reside off-site.

The ground level, with its tin ceiling, cement floors and walls, initially held wagons and pumpers in the main hall and stalls for up to 12 horses at the rear. The stable subsequently was converted to washroom, kitchen, and storage facilities, while a portion of its ceiling was raised to accommodate aerial ladders and other large equipment. Round-headed doorways between the stable and front area also have been altered or enclosed.

The second floor originally had bedrooms, sitting rooms, and washrooms running off a central hallway. Some of the bedrooms remain, while others have been converted into office and storage space. Four strategically located poles are still used to carry firefighters to their equipment on the main floor when the alarm sounds. The attic, once a locker room and gymnasium, now provides storage space.

This station functioned for many years as the department's North End headquarters. It has a distinguished record. Two of its men were killed and four others injured during one of the city's worst pre-World War I fires – a 1912 blaze set by an arsonist at the Radford-Wright sash and door factory on Main north of Higgins. This hall also garnered a reputation as the "chief factory" since three of its alumni went on to serve as heads of the fire department.

The Maple Street building has been replaced by a new station on Watt Street near Nairn Avenue. The building now functions as a firefighters' museum

Appendix F
Winnipeg & Suburban Fire Halls Built Between 1904 and 1914

ORIGINAL NAME	ADDRESS	YEAR BUILT	CLASS	PRESENT STATUS
No. 4	470 Gertrude Avenue	1904	B	Demolished ca.1959
No. 5	354 Sherbrook Street	1904	B	Demolished 2011
No. 6	66 Pearl Street	1904	B	Demolished
No. 7	349 Burrows Street	1904	B	Active Fire Hall (No. 6)
No. 3	56 Maple Street	1904	A	Firefighters' Historical Society of Winnipeg Museum
St. Boniface	212 rue Dumoulin	1904	-	St. Boniface Fire Hall Museum/Redevelopment
No. 8 (Elmwood)	325 Talbot Street	1906	B	Church
No. 9 (Weston)	1466 William Avenue	1909	B	Day care facility & Firefighters' Historical Society of Winnipeg workshop
No. 10	845 Sargent Avenue	1910	B	Active Fire Hall (No. 5)
No. 11	180 Sinclair Street	1910	B	Buddhist Temple
No. 12	1055 Dorchester Avenue	1911	A	Condos
No. 13	410 Cathedral Avenue	1911	A	Apartments
Transcona	Victoria Avenue West	1912	-	Demolished ca.1955
No. 14	161 Lipton Street	1913	A	Private residence
No. 15	524 Osborne Street	1913	A	City of Winnipeg Fire Department offices
Assiniboia	200 Berry Street	1913	-	Declared Surplus 2013, Private ownership
St. Vital	598 St. Mary's Road	1914	A	City of Winnipeg Ambulance Station & St. Vital Museum