

474 HARGRAVE STREET

MANITOBA TELEPHONE SYSTEM – GARRY EXCHANGE

City of Winnipeg
Historical Buildings & Resources Committee
Researcher: M. Peterson
October 2015

474 HARGRAVE STREET – MANITOBA TELEPHONE SYSTEM – GARRY EXCHANGE

Horace F. McDougall, local manager of the Northwest Telegraph Company, began the telephone communication era in Winnipeg by placing two phones in the company's office.[1] By January 1878, several sets were in use and in March, McDougall paid for the right to use Bell Telephone's patented machines, renting their use to willing subscribers.[2] In 1881, McDougall sold his interest to the newly formed Bell Telephone Company of Canada and in May, the company opened the city's first telephone exchange in the Caldwell Block, McDermot Avenue and Main Street.[3] Over the next decade, the system greatly expanded into many areas of Winnipeg and in Portage la Prairie and Brandon. In October of 1896, the company moved its headquarters to a new building at 166 Thistle Street (now Portage Avenue East – Plate 1).[4]

Despite several additions, the Thistle Street facility was soon outstripped by demand, brought on by the large population increase. Plans were drawn up for a new exchange building. Work began at the corner of Corydon Avenue and Daly Street in 1907 and completed in 1908, although the building was not put in operation until March 1909 (Plate 2).[5] The reason for the delay was caused by the Government of Manitoba's involvement in ensuring telephone service by purchasing the Bell Company interests for $3.3 million in January 1908 and creating Manitoba Government Telephones, Canada's first provincially-owned telephone system.[6]

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1 R.R. Rostecki, "St. John's Telephone Exchange, 405 Burrows Avenue, Winnipeg, Manitoba" report for the Historical Buildings Committee, 1991, pp. 1-3; and Gilbert A. Muir, "A History of the Telephone in Manitoba," in MHS Transactions, Series 3, 1964-1965 Season, online version.

2 Manitoba Free Press, November 23, 1877, p. 1 and January 15, 1878, p. 1; and "An Historical Document," Telephone Echo, July-August 1949, p. 2.

3 "Our Telephone System," Winnipeg Daily Times, May 21, 1881, p. 1.

4 Manitoba Free Press, October 26, 1896.

5 "Branch Exchange for Fort Rouge," Winnipeg Telegram, July 18, 1906, p. 9.

6 James Mavor, Government Telephones - the Experience of Manitoba, Canada (Toronto, ON: Maclean Publishing Company, 1917), pp. 15-33; and "Manitoba Provincial Heritage Site No. 26 – Garry Telephone Exchange Building, 474 Hargrave Street, Winnipeg," http://www.gov.mb.ca/chc/hrb/prov/p026.html, 2015.

The new Manitoba Government Telephones moved quickly to increase its capacity – the 1910 Annual Report stated the system included nearly 30,000 telephones[7] – by constructing its Sherbrook Telephone Exchange, 297 Sherbrook Street (Plate 3), opened July 4, 1910 and the St. John's Telephone Exchange, 405 Burrows Avenue (Plate 4), opened November 5, 1911.[8]

The most important expansion project of the early 1910s for the organization was the construction of a new downtown exchange building, located on the corner of Charlotte Street[9] (now Hargrave Street) and McDermot Avenue, on the outskirts of the rapidly expanding warehouse district. The Garry Exchange (Plate 5) opened on January 8, 1911.[10]

STYLE

The Garry Exchange, like design of the other pre-World War I telephone exchange buildings, is a fine example of the Neo-Classical or Classical Revival style, which as the name suggests, was a redefinition and revisiting of classical architecture form and ornamentation. Popular from 1900 into the 1930s in North America, its designs included columns, capitals, pediments and Greek or Roman embellishments.[11] Main façades were normally symmetrical, cladding smooth and rooflines flat. Windows and doors were placed in both lintelled and arched openings; the latter was especially prevalent in the most ornamentally complex variant of the style, Beaux-Arts Classicism.

Examples in Winnipeg, beyond the telephone exchanges, are numerous and include the Thomas Scott Memorial Orange Lodge, 216 Princess Street (1903), Imperial Bank of Commerce, 441 Main Street (completed in 1906), the Bank of Nova Scotia, 254 Portage Avenue (1910) and the Bank of Montreal, 335 Main Street (1913). Government buildings also used the style extensively:

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7 Second Annual Report of Manitoba Government Telephones Annual Report, 1910, quoted in Manitoba Free Press, February 22, 1911, p. 13.

8 R.R. Rostecki, op. cit., pp. 3-4.

9 The building was originally addressed 74 Charlotte Street.

10 R.R. Rostecki, op. cit., pp. 3-4.

11 Identifying Architectural Styles in Manitoba (Winnipeg, MB: Manitoba Department of Culture, Heritage and Citizenship, 1991), pp. 18-19.

Provincial Land Titles Building, 433 Broadway (1903-1904), Law Courts Building, 411 Broadway (1912-1916), the Legislative Building, 450 Broadway (1913-1920) and Powerhouse, 219 Memorial Boulevard (1914).

CONSTRUCTION

The building is located on the southwest corner of McDermot Avenue and Hargrave Street (originally Charlotte Street), the four storey structure measures 24.4 metres along McDermot Avenue and 27.5 metres along Hargrave Street. Costing $98,600 to build in 1907,[12] the structure rests on a 61.0-centimetre stone foundation and is supported by a system of reinforced concrete beams and posts and concrete floor slabs (see Appendix I for construction information).

DESIGN

This is one of the most architecturally complex early 20th century buildings in the downtown. The two public façades, north facing McDermot Avenue and east facing Hargrave Street, are similarly designed (Plate 6) – the rusticated stone base leads to the smooth-cut stone cladding of the ground floor (Plate 7).

Classical detailing around the two main doors highlight architect Samuel Hooper's skill as a stonemason: the north entrance features a rounded pediment with floral motif and Manitoba shield, attached unfluted Ionic Order columns with voluted capitals, the words "MANITOBA TELEPHONES", egg and dart moulding and delicate metal railing (Plate 8). The arch above the door holds a stone cartouche with "1907".

The east entrance is more angular, the attached unfluted columns include egg and dart capitals, the pediment is embellished with floral motif, Manitoba shield and "MANITOBA TELEPHONES" and the doorway is rectilinear (Plate 9).

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12 City of Winnipeg Building Permit (below as BP), #2094/1907.

The upper floors, clad in dark red brick, are highlighted by various stone elements including lug sills, keystones, quoins and a belt course between the third and fourth floors. Openings throughout the upper floors are rectilinear; the original windows have been replaced. The top floor includes brick pilasters with stone bases and capitals supporting a complete entablature with heavy overhanging cornice. Accenting the flat roofline on the north façade is a swan neck pediment framing a carved panel with the date of construction "1907." A flagpole is located above this element (Plates 10-12).

The south façade features a low rusticated stone base and windows in rectilinear openings with stone lug sills on each level (Plate 13). The west façade is similarly designed and also includes a brick chimney (Plate 14).

INTERIOR

The original interior was organized to house the many functions of the telephone exchange.[13] The basement held washrooms, the boilers, workshops, storage areas, locker rooms, offices and vaults. The ground floor held individual and department offices, the second floor included a locker room, washrooms, a dining room, workshops and offices and a small "operating room" for the operators and the third floor was used for storage. The top floor was almost entirely given to the operators and included large skylights of wired glass (Plate 15).

It appears that the interior was changed in 1915,[14] although there is no City of Winnipeg Building Permit, taken out for the work. Alterations from the original interior include minor partitioning in the basement, second and third floors and a U-shaped switchboard and raised operators' platform on the fourth floor (Plate 16).

The original interior featured many ornamental elements that were still extant in the 1980s (Plates 17-19).

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13 Architect's Plans #2094/1907, courtesy of the City of Winnipeg, Records Management.

14 Architect's Plans #209/1954 use an existing set of blueprints – "Revised Plans" dated 1915, designed by Acting Provincial Architect William Fingland.

Other alterations to the interior layout were made as technology and work practices evolved and in the early 1930s, when the new Manitoba Telephone Services (MTS) headquarters were opened on Portage Avenue East, much of the office space in the Garry Exchange was vacated. In 1954, alterations were made to convert the building into a garment factory which included adding a fire escape.[15]

In the late 1980s, the building was converted into cooperative housing, with 7 suites on each floor from ground to fourth, one each one-bedroom and bachelor and five two-bedroom suites and since 2010, these suites have been in the process of being completely renovated (Plates 20 and 21). The east staircase, with its metal and wood finishes, is one of the few original elements remaining on the interior (Plate 22).[16]

INTEGRITY

The building stands on its original site and appears to be in good structural condition for its age. Window replacement throughout has affected the appearance of the building although there are still many original details and the overall design has remained unaltered (Plates 23 and 24).

STREETSCAPE

The building is located on an important and busy downtown intersection (Plate 25). In was part of a telephone systems complex that included an automotive garage to the south (built in 1919 and added to in 1942 – Plate 26).[17]

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15 Architect's Plans #441/1954, courtesy of the City of Winnipeg, Records Management.

16 Architect's Plans #10454/1986, courtesy of the City of Winnipeg, Records Management; and City of Winnipeg Assessment Record, Roll No. 610601-12-2 (PC19), below as AR.

17 BP #1240/1919 (north portion of the building), $51,200 and BP #2546/1942 (south portion).

ARCHITECT/CONTRACTORS

Like the St. John's and Sherbrook Telephone Exchanges, the Garry Exchange was designed by Provincial Architect Samuel Hooper. Hooper, a well-known stonemason, was born and educated in England, moved to Ontario in 1869 and to Winnipeg in 1881 (see Appendix II for biographical information). He has been given 20 points by the Historical Buildings and Resources Committee.

The provincial government also chose the same contractors to build the three aforementioned exchanges, brothers James Michael (1873-?) and John Joseph Kelly (1871-?). The builders were sons of Irish immigrant Michael Kelly (1844-1923), a long-time and influential Winnipeg builder who with brother Thomas (1855-1939) founded Kelly Brothers in the early 1880s.[18] The company quickly moved to the fore of the brick manufacturing sector from their St. Boniface factory and in 1884 the name was changed to Kelly Brothers and Company with the addition of a third brother, Martin (1855-1925). The firm was credited with laying down Winnipeg's first asphalt surface (on McDermot Avenue).

In 1903, the company joined with nine other local contracting firms to form the Manitoba Construction Company – the only way to provide enough manpower and materials to complete the Canadian Pacific Railway's Weston Shops and Yards in northwest Winnipeg.[19]

In 1905, three of the firms/contractors that formed the Manitoba Construction Company announced a new company, Kelly Brothers-Mitchell, Limited[20] which included George Andrews Mitchell

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[18] Biographical information on Thomas Kelly and his brothers compiled from F.H. Schofield, The Story of Manitoba (Winnipeg, MB: S.J. Clarke Publishing, 1913), Vol. III, pp. 135-36; G. Bryce, The History of Manitoba (Toronto, ON: The Canada History Company, 1906), p. 407; Manitoba Free Press, January 30, 1923, p. 2; Winnipeg Tribune, January 30, 1923, p. 1; Manitoba Free Press, August 3, 1925, p. 1; Winnipeg Tribune, August 3, 1925, p. 1; Winnipeg Free Press, March 21, 1939, p. 1; and Winnipeg Tribune, March 21, 1939, p. 3.

[19] Manitoba Free Press, August 21, 1903, p. 17, October 21, 1903, p. 12 and November 21, 1904, p. 20. One article estimated the cost of the Weston Shops to be $1.5 million. The firms included were: Edward Cass, Kelly Brothers, Thomas Sharpe, George A. Mitchell, William H. Rourke, D.D. Wood, W. Colledge and George Alsip.

[20] City of Winnipeg Building Permit Ledger Books, 1899-1910. Kelly Brothers and Mitchell had actually partnered on two 1900 structures: the Leckie Building, 216 McDermot Avenue; and the Provincial Deaf and Dumb Institute, Portage Avenue.

(1857-1909) and William H. Rourke and employed 450 workers.[21] As with the Manitoba Construction Company earlier, Kelly Brothers and Company continued to operate separately from the new company, which lasted until 1908.

The J.M. and J.J. Kelly Company came into existence about 1907, possibly as a subsidiary of the Kelly Brothers and Mitchell firm.[22] In 1910, Michael retired from Thomas Kelly and Sons,[23] and became one of the founders along with his two sons, of the Kelly-Simpson Construction Company in 1911. The following year, the Kelly-Simpson shares were bought out by National Construction (sometimes known as the C. H. Simpson Co.), the board of directors of which was identical to that of Kelly-Simpson. It is believed that National had some ties to the Thomas Kelly organization, though National was exonerated in 1915 of any wrongdoing or involvement in the Kelly-Legislative Building scandal of the year. National completed the Winnipeg Law Courts and then passed out of existence. At the time of Michael's death in 1923, James M. was living in Winnipeg, and John J. was in Los Angeles with his Uncle Thomas Kelly. City of Winnipeg Building Permit Ledger Books, 1899-1926 list only the three telephone exchanges as contracts of J.M. and J.J. Kelly.

PERSON/INSTITUTION

The Garry Exchange functioned as the Manitoba Government Telephones' headquarters for many years as the system expanded and modernized (Plate 27). This expansion necessitated the construction of many new exchange buildings across the province and in 1921, the institution took on a new name, Manitoba Telephone System (MTS). By 1926, Winnipeg had been converted to fully automatic service, making it the first large city in Canada to do so.[24]

The government announced in the Legislature in September 1930 that MTS was embarking on a major expansion program that included the construction of a modern new downtown headquarters,

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21 Manitoba Free Press, August 21, 1905, p. 8.

22 R.R. Rostecki, op. cit.

23 This firm was founded in 1908 by Thomas Kelly and his sons Robert Emmett and Charles B. Kelly.

24 Nineteenth Annual Report of Manitoba Government Telephones, 1926, p.17.

located on the site of the old Bell Telephone Building.[25] The MTS Headquarters, 166 Portage Avenue, was officially opened two years later (Plate 28).

The Garry Exchange continued to operate as a telephone exchange until the early 1950s when the building was sold to Freed and Freed Limited, a local clothing manufacturer that was founded in 1921 by David Freed and his nephew Morris Freed. What began as a boys' knee pants maker grew substantially and the company moved from building to building in the warehouse district to increase their work space as their clothing lines expanded. When the company again looked to expand, they purchased the former telephone building, converting the 1st floor into offices and the warehouse, the 2nd and 3rd floors for sewing trousers and cutting both trousers and jackets and the 4th floor for sewing and finishing jackets (Plate 29). By the 1960s, the company was concentrating on outer wear, jackets and coats, and in 1969 it received the contract to supply men's and ladies' uniforms for the Canadian Armed Forces, which continues to today from their headquarters on Mountain Avenue.[26]

The building was purchased by the United Housing Co-op Limited and tenders called in January 1986[27] for the conversion of the building into a 28-suite apartment block, officially opening May 2, 1987.[28] It was designated a provincial heritage site on June 26, 1987.

EVENT

There is no known important historical event connected with this building.

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25 Manitoba Free Press, March 22, 1930, p. 1.

26 Company information from https://freedandfreed.com/fashion/heritage, 2014.

27 Winnipeg Free Press, January 30, 1986, p. 23.

28 AR.

CONTEXT

This structure was an integral part of the delivery of telephone services in Winnipeg and Manitoba in the pre- and post-World War I era. Functioning as both the administrative headquarters and as part of the actual phone delivery service, this building was part of the rapid increase in usage seen across the province during this period.

Its conversion first into a garment factory and then into a multi-tenant residential facility is representative of two important 20th century themes in what became popularly known as the Exchange District.

LANDMARK

This building's commanding location on a busy downtown intersection and its unique design and ornamental features makes it conspicuous in the area.

Historical Buildings & Resources Committee
THE CITY OF WINNIPEG

APPENDIX I

CITY OF WINNIPEG - Preliminary Report

Building Address: 474 Hargrave Street

Building Name: Manitoba Telephone System – Garry Exchange

Original Use: government

Current Use: residential

Roll No. (Old): 13061060100 (10175)

R.S.N.: 151956

Municipality: 12 Ward: 2

Property or Occupancy Code: 19

Legal Description: 5/6 St. John's, Plan 33144, Lot 2

Location: southwest corner McDermot Avenue

Date of Construction: 1907

Storeys: 4

Construction Type: Brick and stone, reinforced concrete on full stone foundation

Heritage Status: ON NOMINATED LIST

Building Permits (Plans available: **[CS]** Department Storage; **[M]** Microfilm; **[MF]** Microfiche):
- 2094/1907 **[CS]** $51,200 (original); 209/1954 **[CS]** $,000 (interior alterations for conversion into garment factory); 441/1954 **[CS]** $,000 (addition); 3026/1966 **[M-311]** $,000 (interior alterations); 257/1974 **[M-311]** $,000 (interior alterations); 10454/1986 **[MF]** $1,000,000 (residential conversion); 6849/1995 **[MF]** $40,000 (alteration to basement suite);

Information:

- 80 x 94' with 24" stone foundation walls & concrete slab floors

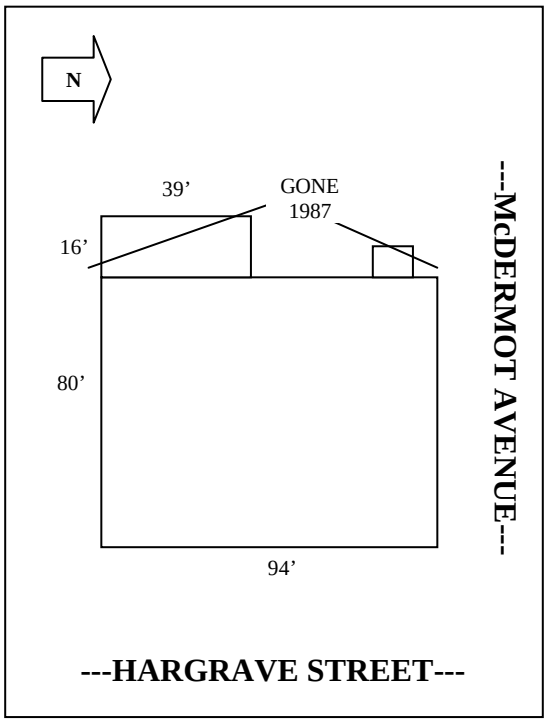
- original ceiling heights: B- ±9'; 1st- 13½'; 2nd & 3rd- 12'; 4th- 14'

- present ceiling heights: B- 7'; 1st-4th- 9'

- Permit 209/1954- entire building sprinklered

- Permit 441/1954- add fire escape & ground & 2nd floor alterations (remove "cable chute") for Freed & Freed- H.W. Levin, architect, City Lumber Co., contractor

- Permit 878/1954- storage tanks for boiler



APPENDIX II

Samuel Hooper

One of Manitoba's most prolific and well-known architects, Samuel Hooper, was born in Hatherleigh, County Devon, England, in 1851. After attending school, he became an apprentice architect for his uncle. In 1869 the Hooper family immigrated to Canada, settling in London, Ontario. After nine years, the entire family returned to their native England but the 27-year old Samuel came back to Canada the next year, choosing Emerson, Manitoba, as his new home. The lure of opportunities in the big city prompted his move in 1881 to Winnipeg.

Together with Winnipegger David Ede he set up the Hooper Marble and Granite Company that created many statues and monuments. Hooper remained as president of the company for many years (Ede left in 1883), while his son, John S. Hooper, managed the business. Works designed and carved by the firm included the decorative Tyndall stone ornaments on the Merchants' Bank (1903), since demolished; a bust of Queen Victoria for the 1898 Jubilee Fountain in Assiniboine Park; and a commemorative monument of the Hon. John Norquay in St. John's Cemetery. Probably the most famous work was a monument to the fallen soldiers of the 1885 Riel Rebellion. This piece was originally placed in front of City Hall but later moved.[29]

In 1893 Hooper became an architect in the public works department of the provincial government. Together with this employment and the presidency of the granite company, he began a private architectural practice in ca.1905 with Albert Lee Houkes (Hooper and Houkes). Shortly after, this partnership was dissolved and Samuel created his most successful partnership – that of Hooper and Walker (Charles H.). Hooper's final partnership was with his son, Samuel Lawrence Hooper (Hooper and Hooper). S.L. Hooper was born in Winnipeg in 1888. After his father's death, Samuel L. became president of the granite company and formed the architectural firm of Hooper and Davis (William T.).[30] He died during the influenza epidemic in January 1919.[31]

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29 Manitoba Free Press, October 20, 1911; and Winnipeg Tribune, June 10, 1967.

30 Henderson's Directory.

31 Manitoba Free Press, January 9, 1919, pp. 5 and 12.

In 1904 the provincial government created the office of provincial architect to oversee design of numerous public buildings being planned in the province. Samuel Hooper was appointed to this position and held it until his death of bronchitis and asthma in England in 1911.

A list of work completed by Hooper and his various partnerships includes:[32]

Samuel Hooper-

St. Mary's Roman Catholic Cathedral, new front façade, 353 St. Mary Avenue (1896)
Grain Exchange Building II, 156 Princess Street (1898) – Grade II
Isbister School, 310 Vaughan Street (1898) – Grade II
Provincial Deaf and Dumb Institute, Portage Avenue (1900) – demolished
Western Building (Schmidt Foundry), 90 Albert Street (1901) – Grade III
Provincial Gaol, 444 York Avenue (1901)
M. McMannus House, Edmonton Street (1902)
Icelandic Lutheran Church, Sargent Avenue (1902)
Thomas Scott Memorial Orange Hall, 216 Princess Street (1902)
St. Mary's Academy, 550 Wellington Crescent (1902)
Holman Meat Company Abattoir, Logan Avenue (1903) – demolished
St. Mary's Roman Catholic School, St. Mary Avenue (1903) – demolished
Carnegie Library, 380 William Avenue (1903-1905) – Grade II
Knox Presbyterian Church, Selkirk, MB (1904)
Avoca Apartments, 329 Sargent Avenue (1905) – demolished

Hooper and Walker-

Winnipeg General Hospital, Bannatyne Avenue, veranda addition (1905)
R.C. McDonald House, 26 Amherst (now Avonherst) Street (1905)[33]
Marshall-Wells Warehouse, 136 Market Avenue (1905-1906) – Grade III
Icelandic Good Templars Lodge, 635 McGee Street (1906)
St. Joseph's Orphanage, Portage Avenue (1906) – demolished
Sherwin-Williams Warehouse, Catharine Avenue (1906)

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32 Building list compiled from the following sources. Photo Archives at Manitoba Archives; Manitoba Free Press, November 14, 1903; Winnipeg Telegram September 12, 1906, p. 55; Manitoba Free Press, September 12, 1906; Construction, III (December 1909), p. 68; F.H. Schofield, The Story of Manitoba, (Winnipeg, MB: S. J. Clarke Publishing Company, 1913), pp. 601-602; D. Spector, Apartment House Architecture in Winnipeg to 1915, report for the City of Winnipeg's Historical Buildings Committee, 1980, p. 52; and HBC and author's files.

33 R.R. Rostecki, Crescentwood. A History (Winnipeg, MB: Crescentwood Home Owners Association, 1993), p. 113. Considered to be the first house built in the new subdivision of Crescentwood.

Hooper and Walker designs, continued:

Central Police Station, Rupert Avenue (1906) – demolished
St. Jude's Church, Wellington Avenue (1906) – demolished
Adelaide Block, 107 Osborne Street (1906)
Black Warehouse addition, 80 Lombard Avenue (1907)
George Maxwell House, McMillan Avenue (1908)
Carnegie Library addition, 380 William Avenue (1908) – Grade II
Hon. Robert Rogers House, 197 Roslyn Road (1908) – demolished

Provincial Architect's Department-

Provincial Land Titles Building, 433 Broadway (1903-1904)
Neepawa Land Titles Office, 329 Hamilton Street, Neepawa, MB (1905)
Manitoba Agricultural College (1905-1907), 139 Tuxedo Avenue
Provincial Normal School, 442 William Avenue (1906) – Grade II
Manitoba Telephones System Building (Freed Building), 474 Hargrave Street (1907-1909)
Brandon Court House, 1104 Princess Avenue, Brandon, MB (1908-1911)
Minnedosa Court House, Minnedosa, MB (1909)
St. John's Telephone Exchange, 405 Burrows Avenue (1910)
Provincial Law Courts Building (with V.W. Horwood), 411 Broadway (1911-1916)
University of Manitoba, Administration Building (1911-1913)
University of Manitoba, Taché Hall Men's Residence (1911-1913)

Hooper and Hooper-

McClary Building, 185 Bannatyne Avenue, addition (1909) – Grade III
St. Vital Municipal Hall, St. Mary's Road (1911) – demolished
Assiniboia Municipal Hall, 3180 Portage Avenue (1911)
Cycel Court Apartments, 195 Furby Street (1911)
Stores, 837-847½ Main Street (1911)
Winnipeg Garage Company Garage, 253 Edmonton Street (1912)
Panama Court Apartments, 785 Dorchester Avenue (1912)
Pasadena Apartments, 220 Hugo Street North (1912) – Grade III
Canada Paint Co. Warehouse, Sutherland Avenue, southwest corner May Street (1912)
Carman Apartments, 423 Burrows Avenue (1913)

Hooper and Davis-

Midtown Building, 267 Edmonton Street (1912)
Garrick Hotel addition, 287 Garry Street (1913)
H. Hirsch House, Manitoba Avenue (1913)
Apartment Block, Corydon Avenue (1914)
Rivera Court, 161 Cathedral Avenue (1914)
Maple Leaf Apartments, 915 Corydon Avenue (1914)
St. George's Hall Building, 1575 Alexander Avenue (1914)
Stores, 161-169 Lilac Street (1914)
Public Press Building addition, 275 Sherbrook Street (1914)
Empress Hotel, Winnipeg Beach

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Plate 1 – Bell Telephone Company Block, 166 Thistle Street (later Portage Avenue East), ca. 1910. The west (right) portion was completed in 1896, the east addition in 1904 (additions were also completed in 1900 and 1905). The building was demolished in 1930. (Courtesy of Western Canada Pictorial Index, 474-15197.)

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Plate 2 – Fort Rouge Telephone Exchange, Corydon Avenue, southwest corner Daly Street, 1912. (Archives of Manitoba, "Manitoba Telephone System Collection- 27," N9856.)

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Plate 3 – Sherbrook Telephone Exchange, 297 Sherbrook Street, 1912. (Archives of Manitoba, "Manitoba Telephone System Collection- 32," N9857.)

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Plate 4 – St. John's Telephone Exchange, 405 Burrows Avenue, ca.1945. (Archives of Manitoba, "Winnipeg- Buildings- Provincial- Manitoba Telephone/St. John's- 1," N9858.)

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Plate 5 – Garry Telephone Exchange, 74 Charlotte Street, ca.1910. (Archives of Manitoba, "Manitoba Telephone System Collection- 1-1".)

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Plate 6 – Manitoba Telephone System, Garry Exchange, 474 Hargrave Street, east and north façades, 2015. (M. Peterson, 2015.)



Plate 7 – Manitoba Telephone System, Garry Exchange, 474 Hargrave Street, detail of ground floor cladding, north façade, 2015. (M. Peterson, 2015.)

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Plate 8 – Manitoba Telephone System, Garry Exchange, 474 Hargrave Street, north entrance, 2015. (M. Peterson, 2015.)

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Plate 9 – Manitoba Telephone System, Garry Exchange, 474 Hargrave Street, east entrance, 2015. (M. Peterson, 2015.)

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Plate 10 – Manitoba Telephone System, Garry Exchange, 474 Hargrave Street, north façade, 2015. (M. Peterson, 2015.)

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Plate 11 – Manitoba Telephone System, Garry Exchange, 474 Hargrave Street, 2015. (M. Peterson, 2015.)

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Plate 12 – Manitoba Telephone System, Garry Exchange, 474 Hargrave Street, detail of north façade roof, 2015. (M. Peterson, 2015.)

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Plate 13 – Manitoba Telephone System, Garry Exchange, 474 Hargrave Street, east and south façades, 2015. (M. Peterson, 2015.)

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Plate 14 – Manitoba Telephone System, Garry Exchange, 474 Hargrave Street, west façade, 2015. (M. Peterson, 2015.)

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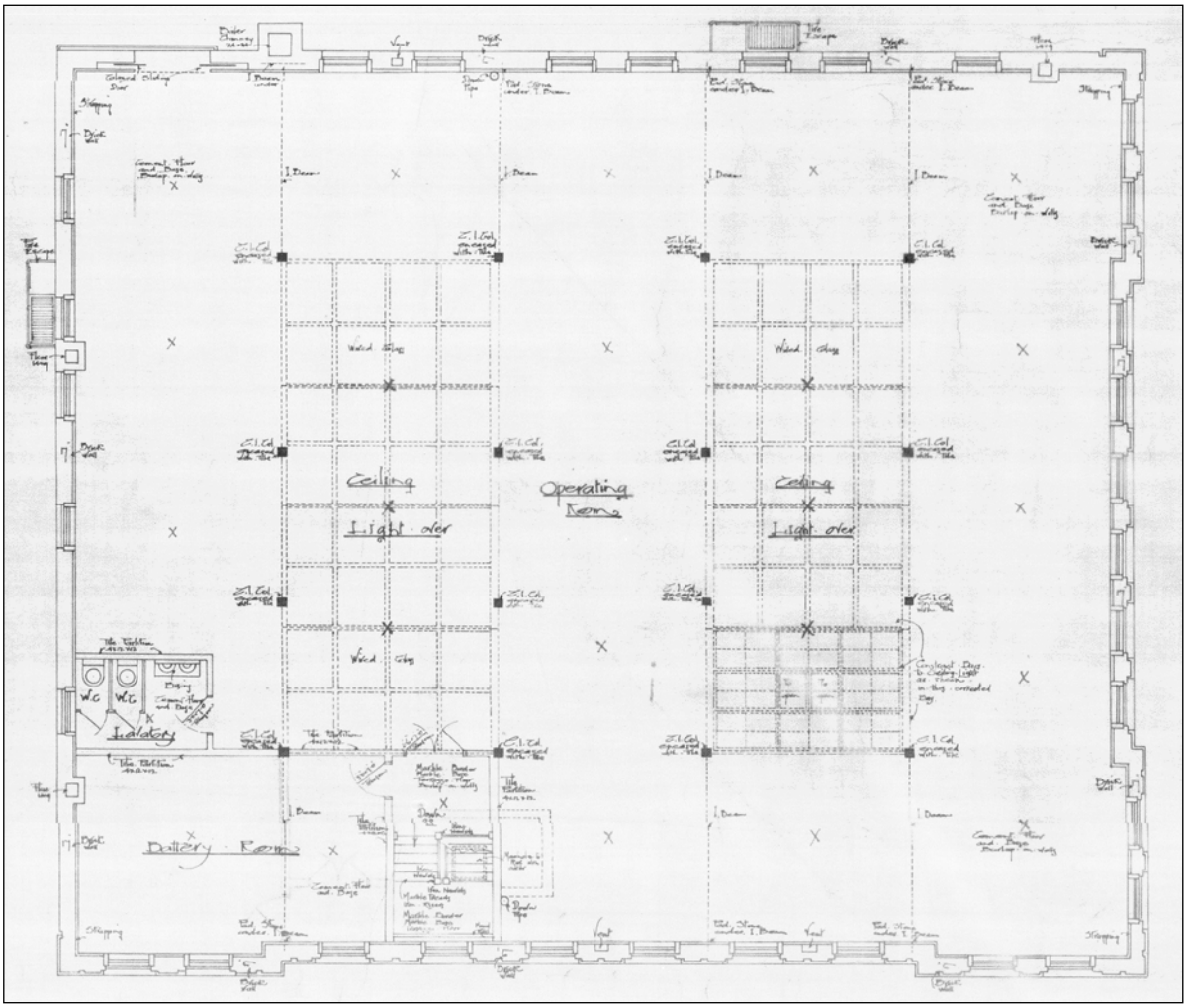


Plate 15 – Architect's plans #2094/1907, "Third Floor Plan," Manitoba Telephone System, Garry Exchange, Charlotte Street. This set of plans uses the term "ground floor" for the street level floor, "first floor" for the second level and so on. (City of Winnipeg, Records Management.)

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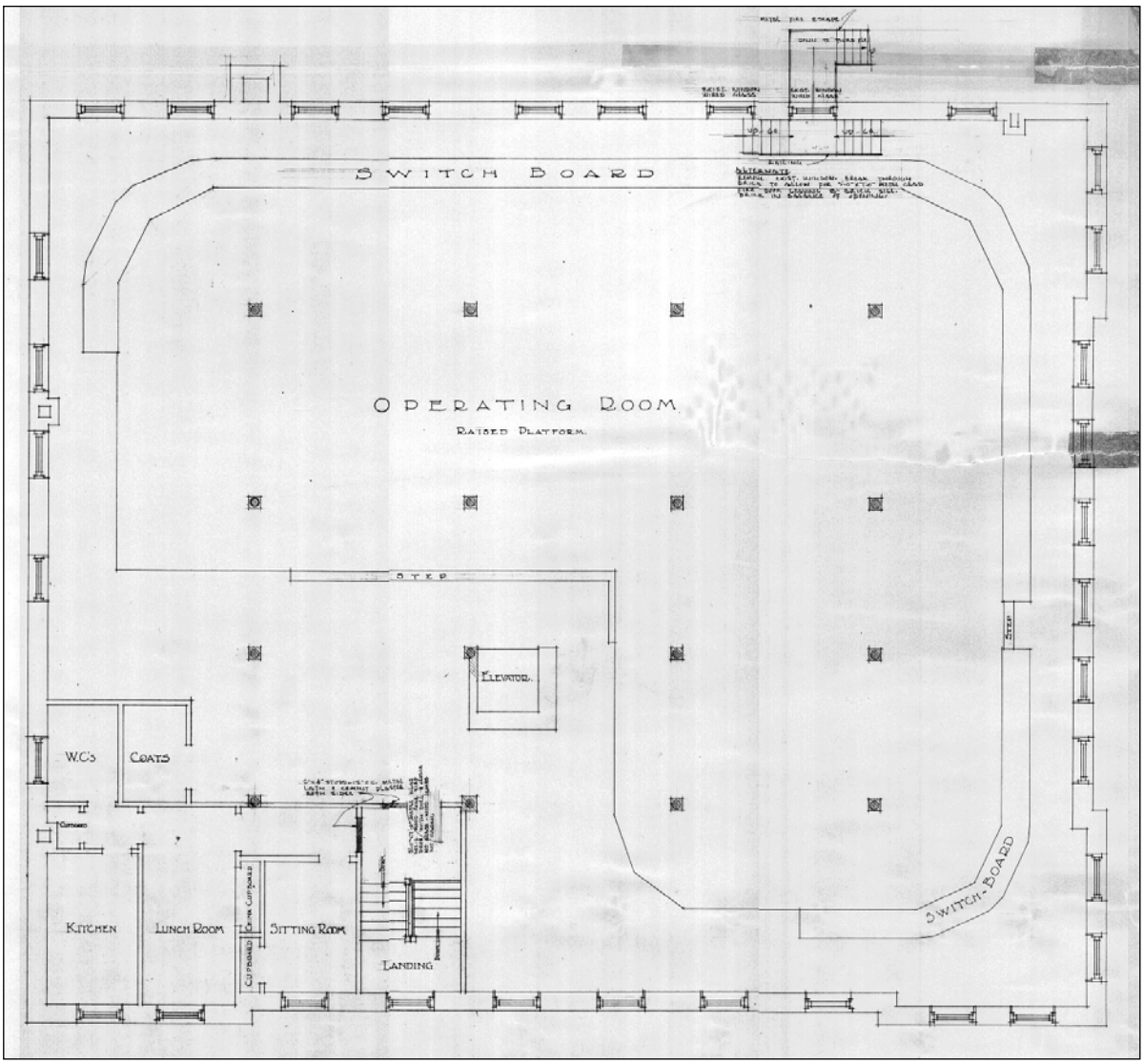


Plate 16 – Architect's plans #209/1954, "Fourth Floor Plan," Manitoba Telephone System, Garry Exchange, Charlotte Street, based on 1915 drawings. (City of Winnipeg, Records Management.)

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Plate 17 – 474 Hargrave Street, ornamental detailing, 1986. (City of Winnipeg.)

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Plate 18 – 474 Hargrave Street, ornamental detailing, 1986. (City of Winnipeg.)



Plate 19 – 474 Hargrave Street, ornamental detailing, 1986. (City of Winnipeg.)

474 HARGRAVE STREET – MANITOBA TELEPHONE SYSTEM – GARRY EXCHANGE



Plate 20 – Manitoba Telephone System, Garry Exchange, 474 Hargrave Street, basement social room, 2016. (M. Peterson, 2016.)



Plate 21 – Manitoba Telephone System, Garry Exchange, 474 Hargrave Street, suite, 2016. (M. Peterson, 2016.)

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Plate 22 – Manitoba Telephone System, Garry Exchange, 474 Hargrave Street, east side staircase, 2016. (M. Peterson, 2016.)

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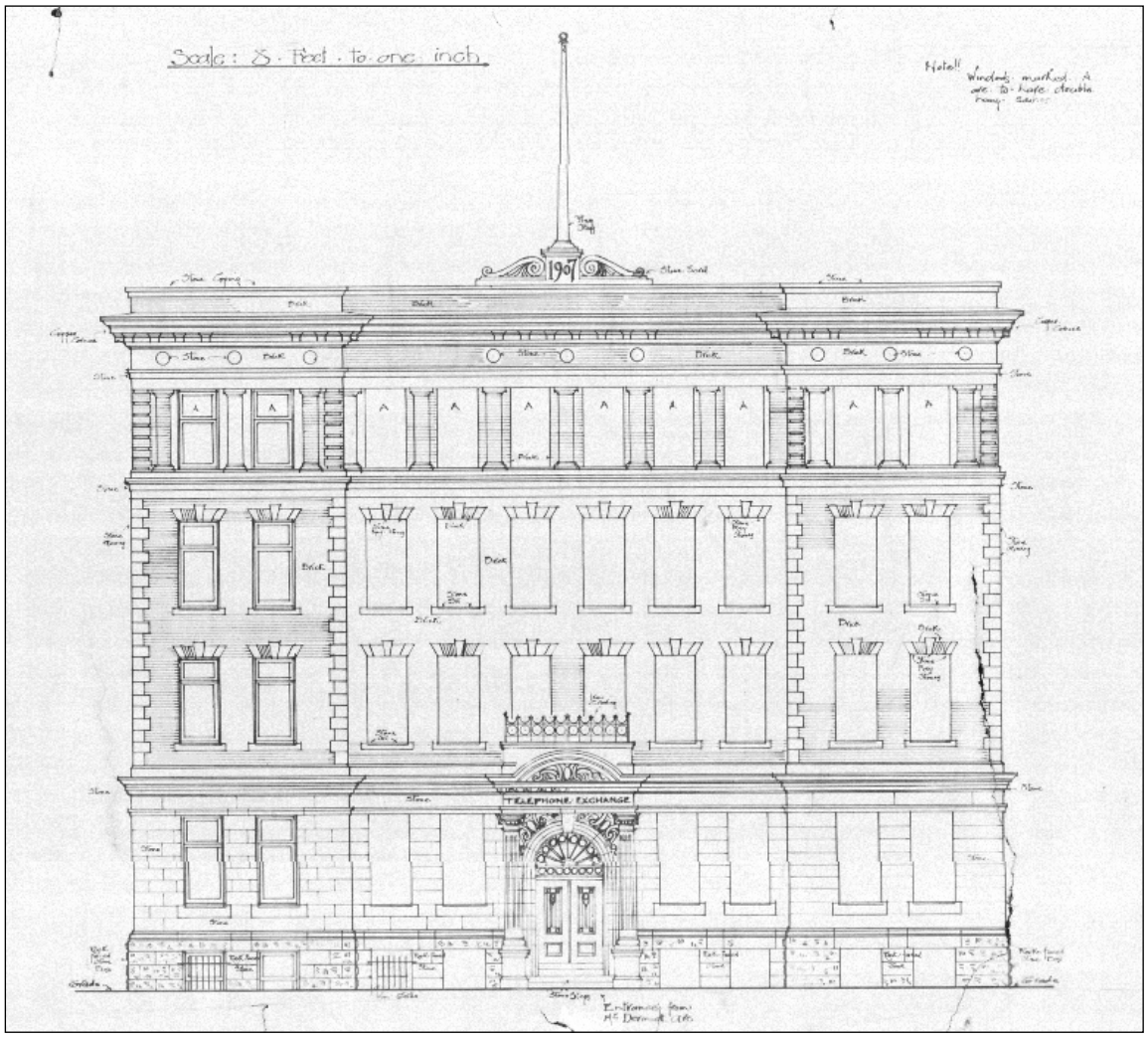


Plate 23 – Architect's plans #2094/1907, "Front Elevation," Manitoba Telephone System, Garry Exchange, Charlotte Street. (City of Winnipeg.)

474 HARGRAVE STREET – MANITOBA TELEPHONE SYSTEM – GARRY EXCHANGE

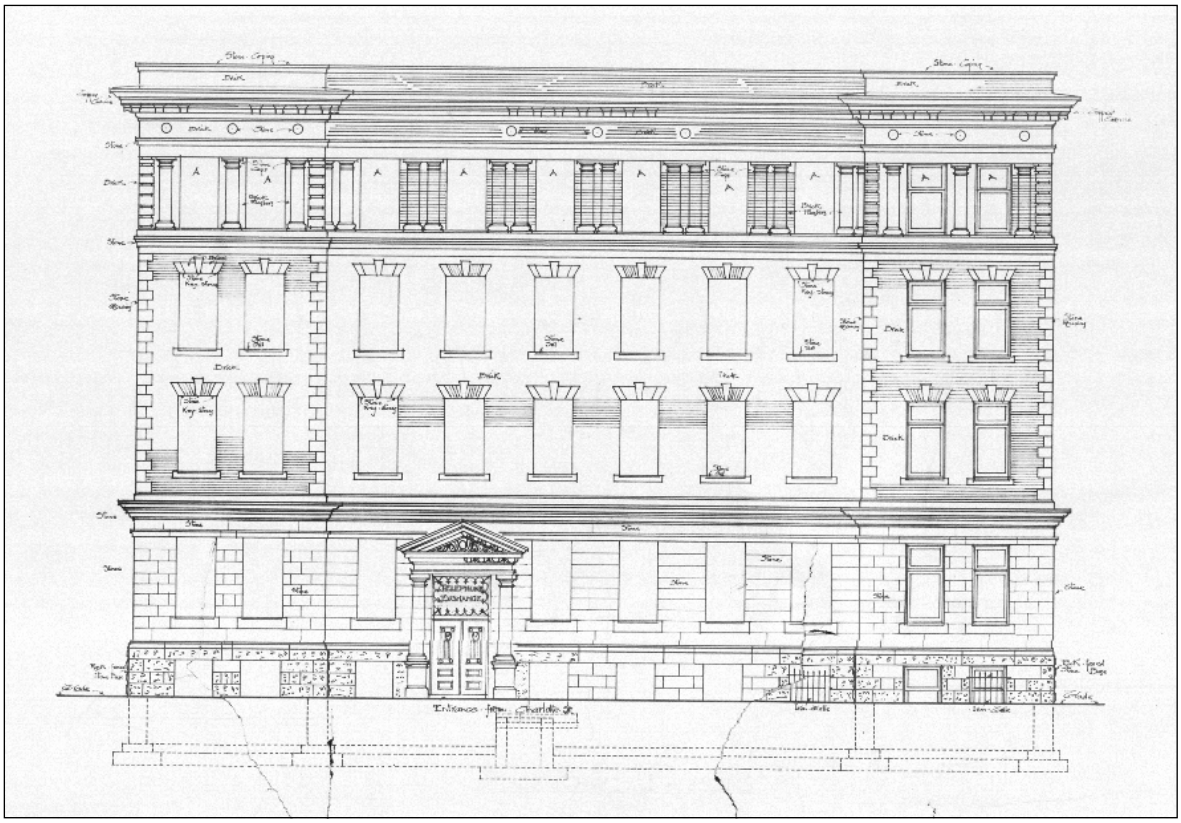


Plate 24 – Architect's plans #2094/1907, "Side Elevation," Manitoba Telephone System, Garry Exchange, Charlotte Street. (City of Winnipeg.)

474 HARGRAVE STREET – MANITOBA TELEPHONE SYSTEM – GARRY EXCHANGE



Plate 25 – Hargrave Street looking south from McDermot Avenue, former garage and addition are at arrow, 2015. (M. Peterson, 2015.)



Plate 26 – Former Manitoba Telephone System garage, 462-464 Hargrave Street, 2015. (M. Peterson, 2015.)

474 HARGRAVE STREET – MANITOBA TELEPHONE SYSTEM – GARRY EXCHANGE

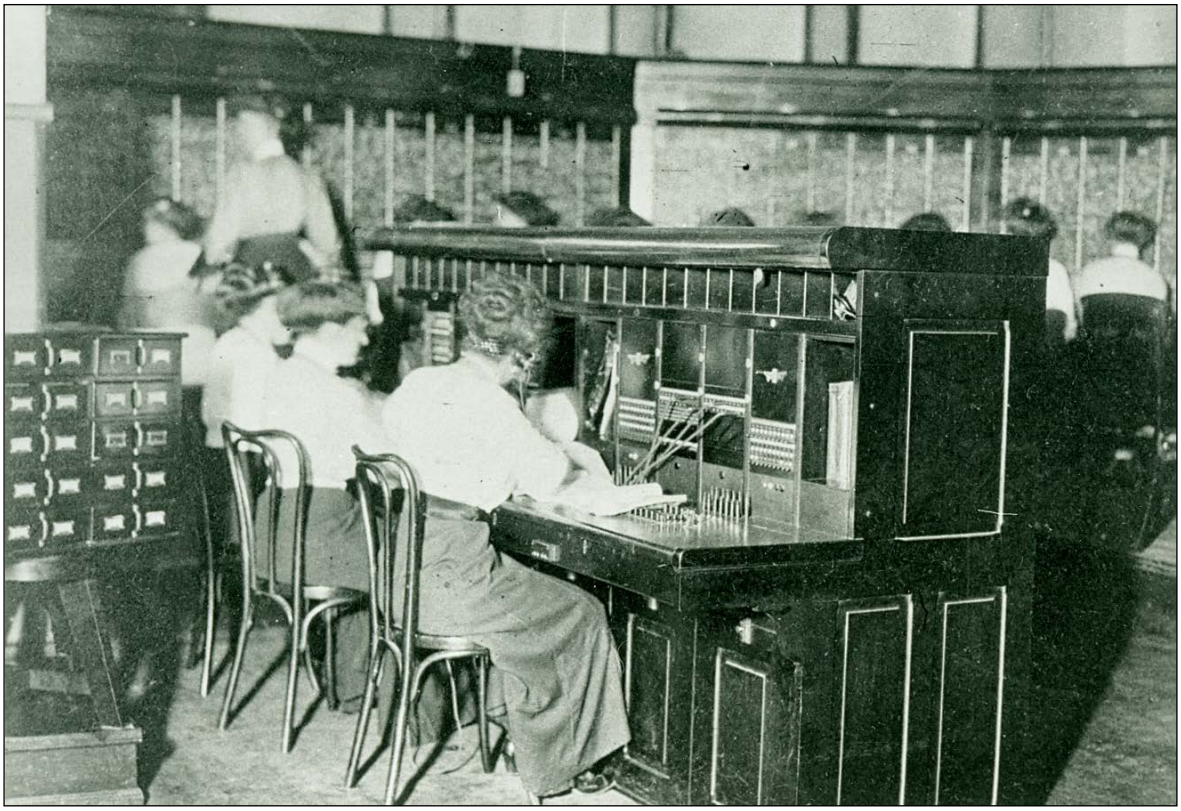


Plate 27 – Typical switchboards in an unnamed telephone exchange in Winnipeg, ca.1912. (Courtesy of the Western Canada Pictorial Index, 474-15184.)

474 HARGRAVE STREET – MANITOBA TELEPHONE SYSTEM – GARRY EXCHANGE

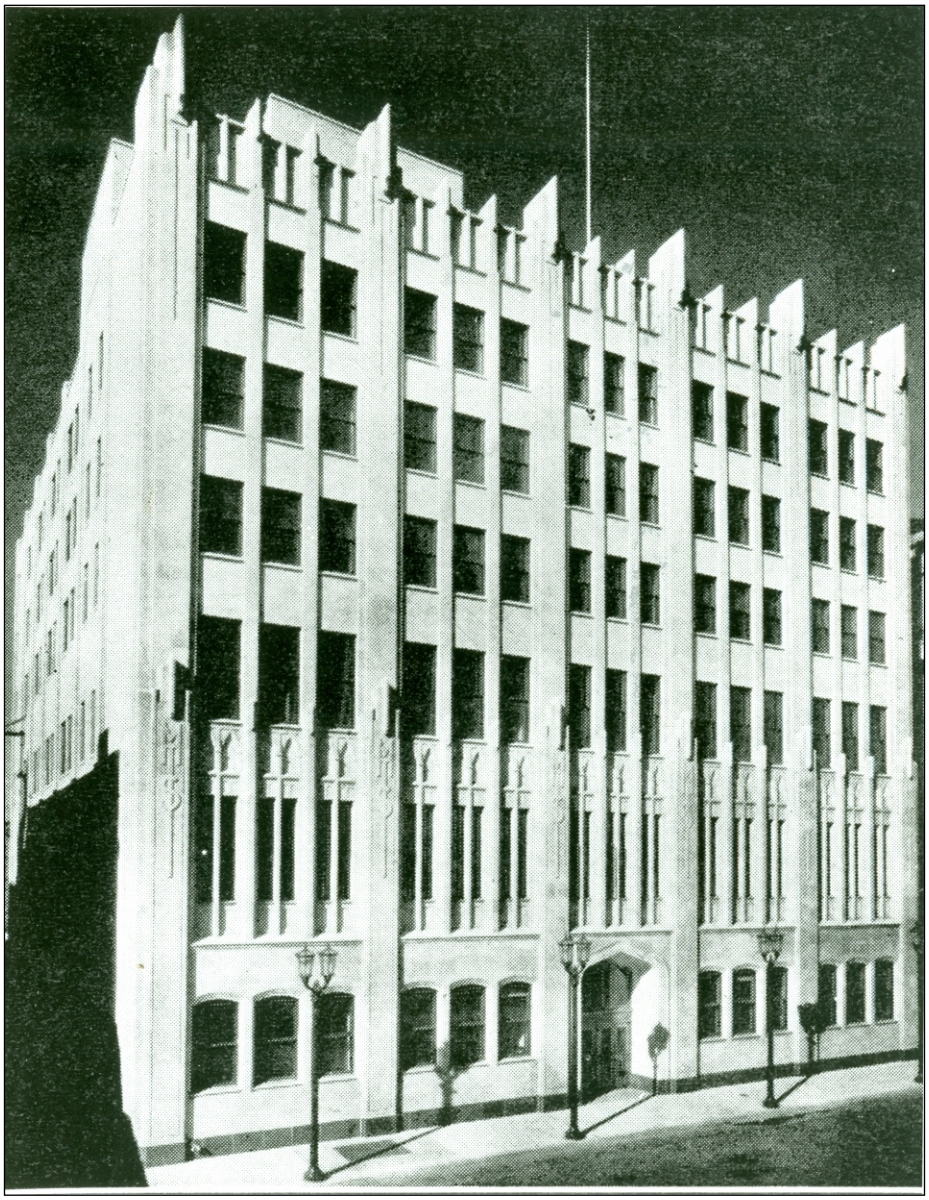


Plate 28 – The newly opened Manitoba Telephone System Headquarters, 166 Portage Avenue, ca.1932. (Courtesy of the Archives of Manitoba, "Winnipeg- Buildings- Provincial-Manitoba Telephone/Portage E (2)-1," N9861.)

474 HARGRAVE STREET – MANITOBA TELEPHONE SYSTEM – GARRY EXCHANGE



Plate 29 – 474 Hargrave Street, Freed & Freed Building, 1978. (City of Winnipeg.)