APPENDIX D



115 McGREGOR STREET

UKRAINIAN METROPOLITAN CATHEDRAL OF STS. VLADIMIR AND OLGA AND PARISH HALL

City of Winnipeg
Historical Buildings & Resources Committee
Researcher: M. Peterson
April 2017

This building embodies the following heritage values as described in the *Historical Resources By-law*, 55/2014 (consolidated update July 13, 2016):

(a) The Parish Hall (built 1941-1942) and the Cathedral (1998-1951) are extant reminders of the dramatic growth and evolution of the Ukrainian Catholic church in the North End, Winnipeg and Western Canada;

(b) It is associated with the expansion of this North End congregation and its rise from simple parish to Canada's first Ukrainian Catholic Cathedral (1951);

(c) The Parish Hall (architect unknown) and the Cathedral, designed by local architect J.N. Semmens, are richly ornamented on both the exterior and interior;

(d) These brick buildings with stone accenting were built utilizing the latest technologies, the Cathedral employing steel to allow of the large, open nave with domed ceiling;

(e) It is a highly conspicuous building and associated with the growth of Winnipeg's North End Ukrainian community; and

(f) The buildings' exteriors has suffered little alteration.

115 McGREGOR STREET – UKRAINIAN METROPOLITAN CATHEDRAL OF STS. VLADIMIR AND OLGA AND PARISH HALL

> I think, the stalwart peasant in a sheep-skin coat, born on the soil, whose forefathers have been farmers for 10 generations, with a stout wife and half-dozen children is good quality…I am indifferent as to whether or not he is British born.
>
> Sir Clifford Sifton (1861-1929), Minister of the Interior

This remark, made by Sifton, then Prime Minister Wilfred Laurier's Minister in charge of immigration, was the basis for the massive early 20th century Dominion government program to populate the western prairies by attracting Europeans with promise of cheap (or free), farm land. Combined with the construction of a vast network of regional and transcontinental railway lines, this program was responsible for not only putting hundreds of thousands of newly arrived immigrants onto homesteads, but also swelled the population of many of the region's urban centres and especially its primary city, Winnipeg.

The first documented immigration of pioneers from Ukraine to Canada was in 1891 – two decades later, there were approximately 170,000 Ukrainian-Canadians settled in the three prairie provinces.[1] While many chose to homestead on the prairies, a large number of immigrants remained in Winnipeg to work and raise their families. They found jobs in the warehouses and factories operating on both sides of the Canadian Pacific Railway yards and chose to settle nearby, in the North End and Point Douglas, along with coworkers and their families from both similar and different cultural backgrounds.

In terms of organized religion, the new immigrants adhered to one of two separate churches from their homeland – Greek Orthodox and Greek (Ukrainian) Catholic – each with its own set of

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1 N. Bingham & D. Butterfield, Ukrainian Churches of Manitoba. An Architectural History Theme Study (Winnipeg, MB: Manitoba Culture, Heritage and Tourism, n.d.), p. 4.

traditions and practices.[2] In Canada and especially in Winnipeg, the immigrants struggled to organize churches and obtain the services of priests and worshipped at established churches and their missions.

In the fall of 1899, the first Ukrainian parish was established in Winnipeg by a group that had been worshipping in the Holy Ghost Catholic Parish administered by the Polish Oblate Fathers. St. Nicholas Ukrainian Catholic Parish quickly organized and had completed a modest church on the northeast corner of McGregor Street and Stella Avenue in 1901 (Plate 1).[3] In late 1903, two Basilian Fathers arrived to assume the direction of the Parish and with financial support from the St. Boniface's Archbishop Langevin, completed a larger, $25,000 building across McGregor Street by January 1905 (Plate 2).[4] The original church was converted into a reading hall and a Ukrainian Heritage School.[5]

But soon, a group from the Parish, wishing for greater autonomy and opposing the authority of Archbishop Langevin, formed a new congregation, Holy Trinity Russian Orthodox, its Cathedral at 643 Manitoba Avenue was blessed in 1905.[6] In September 1907, a group that had split from this new congregation with a more nationalist approach, established the Sts. Vladimir and Olga Ukrainian Catholic parish,[7] and returned to the original 1901 church building on McGregor

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2 Ibid., pp. 2-3.

3 Rev. Dr. Athanasius D. McVay, HED, "The Mystery of Father Damascene Polivka, Founder of the Ukrainian Church in Winnipeg" in *Annales Ecclesiae Ucrainae*, January 20, 2010, http://annalesecclesiaeucrainae.blogspot.ca/2010/01/mystery-of-father-damascene-polivka.html. Below as Rev. Dr. McVay.

4 "St. Nicholas Ukrainian Catholic church," University of Manitoba, Ukrainian Canadian Studies, online https://umanitoba.ca/faculties/arts/departments/ukrainian_canadian_studies/media/03_St_Nicholas_Ukrainian_Catholic_church.pdf, no date.

5 "History of our Cathedral," Sts. Vladimir and Olga Cathedral website http://www.stsvladimirandolgacathedral.ca/about-us/history/our-church/, 2012. Below as Cathedral website.

6 Rev. Dr. McVay, op. cit.; and Russian Greek Orthodox Holy Trinity Cathedral, Winnipeg, website http://www.holytrinitysobor.ca/?q=en, no date.

7 The parish was named for Princess Olga of Kiev (ca.890-969), the first of her royal family to be baptized into the Christian Church and Prince Vladimir the Great, Grand Prince of Kiev and Olga's grandson (958-1015) who brought Christianity to his subjects.

Street after expanding the building to accommodate 400 people.[8] Despite the excellent beginnings, the Parish struggled to find a Ukrainian Catholic secular priest because they were almost all married and married priests had been banned by the Vatican.[9] A small parish hall and a priest's residence were built near the church in 1909 (Plate 3).

In August 1910, more than 2,000 Ukrainian Catholics met to discuss and sign a petition to be sent to church leaders overseas requesting married priests. The main complaint was the church's sending of French-born priests who had learned the Ukrainian language to North America rather than having Ukrainian-born priests.[10] In the words of one of the organizers, "The people of this church have been accustomed, in the old country, to married priests, who have the national feeling, who are men of the same country, and can therefore work better among the people."[11]

As a result of the petition, in December 1912, Bishop Nykyta Budka took up duties in Canada (Plate 4), with Sts. Vladimir and Olga designated as the Bishop's Cathedral. Over the next decade the Parish grew quickly, a Ukrainian Heritage Summer School was begun, the Ukrainian Mutual Benefit Association expanded, a small library was started and a choir and dramatic society established. The Canadian Ukrainian Institute Prosvita, a cultural/educational society, was also started ultimately housed in its own building and the actual cathedral was expanded in 1926 (Plate 5).

In 1941-1942, the Parish planned and built a new church building beside the 1901 structure and after demolishing the older church, opened the present Cathedral in 1951 and converted the 1942 building into the Parish Hall (Plates 6-8).

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8 Cathedral website.

9 Loc. cit.

10 Loc. cit.

11 Rev. T. Stefanik, quoted in Manitoba Free Press, August 29, 1910, p. 18.

STYLE

Although the two factions of the Ukrainian church in Canada were quite different, the architecture of their buildings was similar.[12]

Sts. Vladimir and Olga Cathedral is an example of the Cossack Baroque Style based on the Byzantine architectural style. Named after the Byzantine Empire which centred in the city of Byzantium (later Constantinople and now Istanbul), the style emerged after the collapse of the Roman Empire around 400 A.D. Blending Roman and Eastern architectural influences, the style was most evident in the construction of churches and other religious buildings. Structures were laid out in the Greek cross plan and the use of stone was augmented with brick and plaster. Classical orders continued in use but ornamentation increased in geometric complexity with mosaics and tile replacing carved decoration. The most obvious element was the use of the dome, singular or in groups.

In the 17th century, a more colourful and flamboyant architecture developed, Cossack Baroque.[13] It featured symmetrical façades, arched openings, circular windows and a cruciform shape.[14] Much of the ornamentation was saved for the elongated domes – often with domes atop domes – creating a layered ornamentation.[15] The domes ranged in number from one (representing Christ) to 13 (representing Christ and the 12 apostles) and were surmounted by crosses. In the case of this church, two domes were used – in deference to the saints for whom the parish and cathedral are named.

In Winnipeg and Manitoba, there are many examples of this style used for Ukrainian churches (Plate 9).

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12 N. Bingham & D. Butterfield, op. cit., p. 7.

13 Ibid., p. 10.

14 "New York Landmarks Conservancy, Common Bond, October 1997," cited at http://www.sacredplaces.org.

15 Sterling Demchinsky, Ukrainian Churches in Canada, online edition, http://www.ukrainianchurchesofcanada.ca/architectural_styles/traditional_kievan.html, 2010.

CONSTRUCTION

According to the original plans, the 1941 church, now the Parish Hall, measured 1.4 x 36.6 metres, with a balcony at the front (west end) and a residential suite with upstairs at the rear (east end). The building was constructed on a concrete foundation and steel support system and clad in stucco.[16] Estimated cost of construction for the 600-seat building was $45,000 and it officially opened in early January of 1942 (see Appendix I for more construction information).[17]

Construction of the Cathedral building immediately south began in 1947; excavation work proceeded in August after the original church building was demolished.[18] The new cathedral building measured 58.3 metres long by 19.7 metres wide with a chapel located in the southeast corner. The brick superstructure is accented with smooth-cut limestone. The date stones (English and Ukrainian) were laid September 26, 1948, although due to the War, it was extremely difficult to obtaining materials, especially steel for the framing (Plate 10), and construction slowed through the late 1940s and did not open until April 1951.

DESIGN

The Parish Hall is a rectangular brick and stucco structure resting on a raised concrete foundation. The main entrance is accessed by a wide set of stairs. The polychromatic brick of the front (west) façade is utilized to highlight the windows and doors in arched openings, at the building's corners and to represent domes (Plate 11). The roofline is raised at the corners and three dome-shaped elements, the middle featuring coloured tiles, are located between (Plates 12 and 13). It was a more ornate front façade than the original plans called for and crosses grace each of the projections.

The north and south façades are similarly designed with the stucco cladding and dark hued brick pilasters with stone heads separating the rectilinear window openings highlighted by arched

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16 Architect's Plans, #2299/1941.

17 Winnipeg Free Press, January 7, 1942, p. 13.

18 Winnipeg Free Press, August 13, 1947, p. 3.

stone heads (Plates 14 and 15). The raised concrete foundation wall is interrupted by large basement windows in rectilinear openings.

The rear of the building is plain with rectilinear window and door openings.

The Cathedral building features a wealth of detailing. The front (west) façade is symmetrically designed with three entrances atop a shallow flight of limestone steps (Plate 16). The entrance area is clad in smooth-cut limestone and the openings are topped by arched transoms. The upper level includes a doorway set in a stone frame with broken pediment and a rose window (Plate 17). A complete stone entablature leads to the gable end featuring stone carvings of Sts. Olga and Vladimir (Plate 18).

On either side of the entrance area are the towers, brick clad and heavily accented in limestone and featuring narrow openings with geometric window screens, attached, unfluted columns with plain bases and Corinthian Order capitals (Plate 19). The complete entablatures lead to the domes with pedimented elements and arched openings (Plate 20). Small domes with crosses finish these elements.

The north and south side façades are similarly designed, smooth-cut limestone clads the elevations at grade and the dark brick walls are divided horizontally by a broad band of limestone that acts as continuous sills for the large upper level windows in arched openings with stone drip moulding (Plates 21 and 22). These openings are separated by attached pilasters with modest capitals that lead to the entablature at the roofline. The lower level windows are set in rectilinear openings with stone lug sills. Projecting entrances are located at the west end of each side elevation, another in the northeast corner and the stone accented chapel, with small domed tower, is attached at the southeast corner (Plate 23).

The rear of the building includes a low portion with stone accenting and windows in rectilinear openings and a tall angular section with large windows in arched openings with stone drip moulding (Plate 24).

It is considered one of Winnipeg's finest Ukrainian churches.

INTERIOR

As originally designed, the interior of the 1941 Church (now the Parish Hall), included a large auditorium in the both the basement and main floor, as well as a balcony (west end) and residential suite (east end). An article written at its official openings gave the seating for the building as 600.[19]

Today, used as a hall, the building is still used as a hall by the congregation (Plates 25 and 26); the original residential space was converted into offices and now as the caretaker's workspace (Plate 27).

The interior of the Cathedral building is extremely ornate with painted murals and icons gracing the walls, the work of Sviatoslaw Hordynsky and his assistant Romen Kowal, from New York City (Plates 28 and 29). The Great Iconostasis separating the sanctuary from the nave was the work of fellow New Yorker Serhj Lytwynenko (Plate 30) and 16 of the 34 stained glass windows were the work of noted local artist Leo Mol (Plate 31).[20] The chandelier is a recent addition, imported from Greece (Plate 32). A small chapel is also intricately ornamented (Plate 33).

INTEGRITY

The buildings both stand on their original sites, both appear to be in good structural condition for their ages and both are in excellent states of originality on the exterior. Some signs of aging, especially the framing of the rose window, are evident.

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19 Winnipeg Free Press, October 18, 1941, p. 4 and January 7, 1942, p. 13.

20 Heritage Winnipeg, Doors Open Blog, http://heritagewinnipeg.blogspot.ca/2015/05/doors-open-award-winner-ukrainian.html, May 20, 2015. Mol also created two bronze statues for the congregation, one of St. Vladimir and one of Nykyta Budka, the Ukrainian Catholic's first Canadian Bishop.

STREETSCAPE

These two structures have defined this busy intersection of many decades (Plates 34 and 35).

ARCHITECT/CONTRACTORS

The 1941 plans for the 1941 Church (now Parish Hall) are unnamed and no reference to an architect or contractor was found in local newspaper articles on the new building. The 1947 Cathedral was designed by local architect John N. Semmens (1880-1961). Semmens came to the city from Toronto, ON in 1910 to open a private practice which lasted several decades and included extensive work for the Winnipeg School Division (see Appendix II for biographical information). He has received 10 points from the Historical Buildings and Resources Committee.

Fraser and McDonald were the contractors and E.S. Kent, the engineer, for the Cathedral building.

PERSON/INSTITUTION

In the midst of the construction of the present Cathedral in the late 1940s, officials in Rome designated the church as the cathedral for the central exarchate of the Ukrainian Catholic Church in Canada.[21] It opened as Canada's first Ukrainian Catholic Cathedral on April 15, 1951, its congregation numbering approximately 5,000[22] and was officially dedicated in a ceremony on April 15, 1952.

It has continued to serve its congregation and the Ukrainian Catholic Church in Canada since then. Today, the cathedral is part of the Ukrainian Catholic Archeparchy of Winnipeg (15 parishes in Winnipeg and throughout Manitoba).[23]

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21 Winnipeg Free Press, September 7, 1948, p. 3.

22 Winnipeg Free Press, April 16, 1951, p. 3.

23 Anna Maria Kowcz-Baran, "Ukrainian Catholic Churches of Winnipeg Archeparchy" in History of Ukrainian Catholic Churches in Canada, Volume 4 (Saskatoon, SA: Archeparchy of Winnipeg, 1991); and Ukrainian Catholic Archeparchy of Winnipeg website, http://archeparchy.ca/, 2016.

EVENT

The church has hosted many important events including the June 1984 visit of Pope John Paul II (Plate 36).

CONTEXT

These two buildings, constructed in the 1940s, are examples of the growth of congregations in Winnipeg and the need to modernize and expand their buildings. A new church in the early 1940s was converted into a parish hall as a larger church was built to accommodate the parishioners. Many other local congregations, Ukrainian and otherwise, went through similar expansions in the 1950s and 1960s.

LANDMARK

The two structures are located beside a large surface parking lot and on a corner, heightening their conspicuousness beyond their public use in the neighbourhood. They are well-known in the area.

Historical Buildings & Resources Committee
THE CITY OF WINNIPEG

APPENDIX I

CITY OF WINNIPEG - Preliminary Report

Building Address: 115 McGregor Street

Building Name: Sts. Vladimir & Olga Cathedral Church & Parish Hall

Original Use: church & parish hall

Current Use: church & parish hall

Roll No. (Old): 14002271300 (---)

RSN: 175546

Municipality: 12

Ward: 3

Property or Occupancy Code: ---

Legal Description: 35 St. John, Plan 31675, Lots 40/41, together with right-of-way for all purposes & as appurtenant to both said logs over and upon Lot 39, said Plan subject to right-of-way for all purposes & as appurtenant to Lots 38/39, said Plan over and upon said Lot 40, Lots 42/43, Lots 13/16, Block 44, Plan 331

Location: Northeast corner Stella Avenue

Date of Construction: 1941 & 1947

Storeys: 2 & B

Heritage Status: NOMINATED LIST

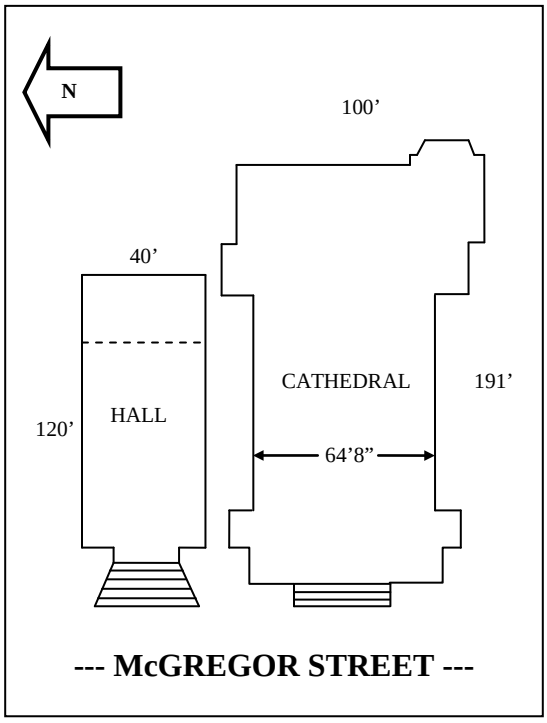
Construction Type: brick, stone, stucco and stone foundation

Building Permits (Plans available: **[CS]** City Storage; **[M]** Microfilm):
- 2299/1941 **[CS]** (parish hall); 4224/1947 **[CS]** (church); 143233/2009 $78,315 (foundation repairs to church)

Information:

- Parish Hall (1941 Plans): 40 x 120’; 12” concrete foundation; steel I-beam support; 38.5 x 82’ auditorium; residential suite in rear (with upstairs area); balcony at front

- Cathedral (1947 Plans): 100 x 191’; 22” concrete foundation



ARCHITECT: UNNAMED (1941); J.N. SEMMENS (1947)

CONTRACTOR/ENGINEER: UNNAMED (1941); FRASER & MACDONALD, CONTRACTORS (1947); E.S. KENT, ENGINEER (1947)

APPENDIX II

John Nelson Semmens

Colonel John N. Semmens was born in Toronto, Ontario in 1880, the son of a pioneer Methodist minister. He graduated from Wesley College and received his architectural degree from the University of Pennsylvania. In 1910, he moved west to Winnipeg, opened a practice, and soon became associated with the prominent New York City firm of McKim, Mead and White. While in its employ, Semmens served as local supervising architect for the Bank of Montreal project at the southeast corner of Portage Avenue and Main Street.

Semmens also pursued a military career and in 1912 was given the rank of Lieutenant in the 100th Regiment, Winnipeg Grenadiers, then under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel J. B. Mitchell. Two years later he became a Major and in 1915 went overseas as the second-in-command of the 78th Battalion. After rising to the rank of Commanding Officer in 1917, he returned to Winnipeg to renew his architectural practice.[1] During his career, he was twice president of the Manitoba Association of Architects, 1921 and 1941.[2]

In 1920, he was hired as a consultant for the Winnipeg School Division by J. B. Mitchell. In that role (which was expanded as Mitchell approached retirement in 1928), Semmens designed a great number of Winnipeg schools and supervised the planning of others. During World War II, Semmens organized the 2nd Battalion of the Grenadiers, but did not go overseas. He spent the remainder of the war as Commandant at Camp Shilo.[3]

In 1958 he moved to Victoria, B.C. and died three years later. Semmens's work covered a wide range of structures – houses, banks, warehouses and office buildings. He was well-known in the city and left his mark on its development.

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1 Winnipeg Free Press, November 5, 1961.

2 Information courtesy of the Manitoba Association of Architects, Winnipeg.

3 Winnipeg Free Press, November 5, 1961; and J. N. Semmens, "Typical Schools of Western Canada" in The Journal, The Royal Architectural Institute of Canada, Vol. IV, No. 11 (November 1927), pp. 401-406.

An incomplete list of his work includes:

Winnipeg Buildings:

E.L. Taylor House, 611 Wellington Crescent, 1911 (local supervising architect for McKim, Mead and White)
T.A. Van Vliet House, 86 Balmoral Street (1911)
Bank of Montreal, 335 Portage Avenue, 1911-13 (local supervising architect for McKim, Mead and White) – Grade II
Turner-Walker Block, 425 Henry Avenue (1912) – Grade III
R.R. Scott House, 29 Ruskin Row (1914) – Grade II
St. John's Library, 500 Salter Street (1915) – Grade II
St. James (Parkview) United Church, 234 Parkview Street (1920)
MacLean Mission, 730 Alexander Avenue (1921)
Grace Maternity Hospital, 189 Evanson Street (additions in 1923 and 1926) – demolished
Security Storage Co. Building, 725 Portage Avenue (1929)
St. Boniface Sanatorium (St. Amant Centre), 440 River Road (1930-1931) – demolished
Civic Auditorium, 444 St. Mary Avenue (1931-1932) – member of Board of Design
24-car Garage, RCMP Barracks, Portage Avenue at Dominion Street (1935) – demolished
Lutheran Church of the Redeemer, 59 Academy Road (1947) – demolished
Ukrainian Metropolitan Cathedral of Sts. Vladimir & Olga, 115 McGregor Street (1947)
St. James Collegiate, 1900 Portage Avenue (1950)
Security Storage Co. Ltd. Highway Terminal, Ellice Avenue and St. James Street (ca.1952)

Winnipeg School Division Schools:[4]

Addition to Cecil Rhodes No. 2, East Street (1918) – demolished
Margaret Scott, 825 Alfred Avenue (1920) – demolished
General Wolfe, 661 Banning Street (1920) – demolished
Montcalm, Tecumseh Street (1920) – demolished
Aberdeen No. 3, 450 Stella Avenue (1920) – demolished
Champlain, 250 Machray Avenue (1920) – demolished
Florence Nightingale, 31 Shaughnessy Street (1920) – demolished
Norquay No. 2, Lusted Avenue (1920) – demolished
Sir Sam Steele, 15 Chester Street (1921) – demolished
Isaac Newton, 730 Aberdeen Avenue (1921)
Machray No. 2, 320 Mountain Avenue (1921)
Sir John Franklin, 386 Beaverbrook Street (1921) – demolished
Wolseley, 511 Clifton Street South (1921) – Grade III
Daniel McIntyre Collegiate Institute, 720 Alverstone Street (1922)
Grosvenor, 1045 Grosvenor Avenue (1922)
Faraday, 405 Parr Street (1922)

[4] G. Bugailiskis, "Quiet Dignity: Aspects of Building Schools in the Winnipeg School Division No. 1 – 1871-1928," unpublished Master of Arts Thesis, University of Manitoba, October 1990, pp. 158-159.

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Plate 1 – St. Nicholas Ukrainian Catholic Church, northeast corner of McGregor Street and Stella Avenue, no date. (Reproduced from Rev. Dr. Athanasius D. McVay, HED, "The Mystery of Father Damascene Polivka, Founder of the Ukrainian Church in Winnipeg" in *Annales Ecclesiae Ucrainae*, January 20, 2010, http://annalesecclesiaeucrainae.blogspot.ca/2010/01/mystery-of-father-damascene-polivka.html.)

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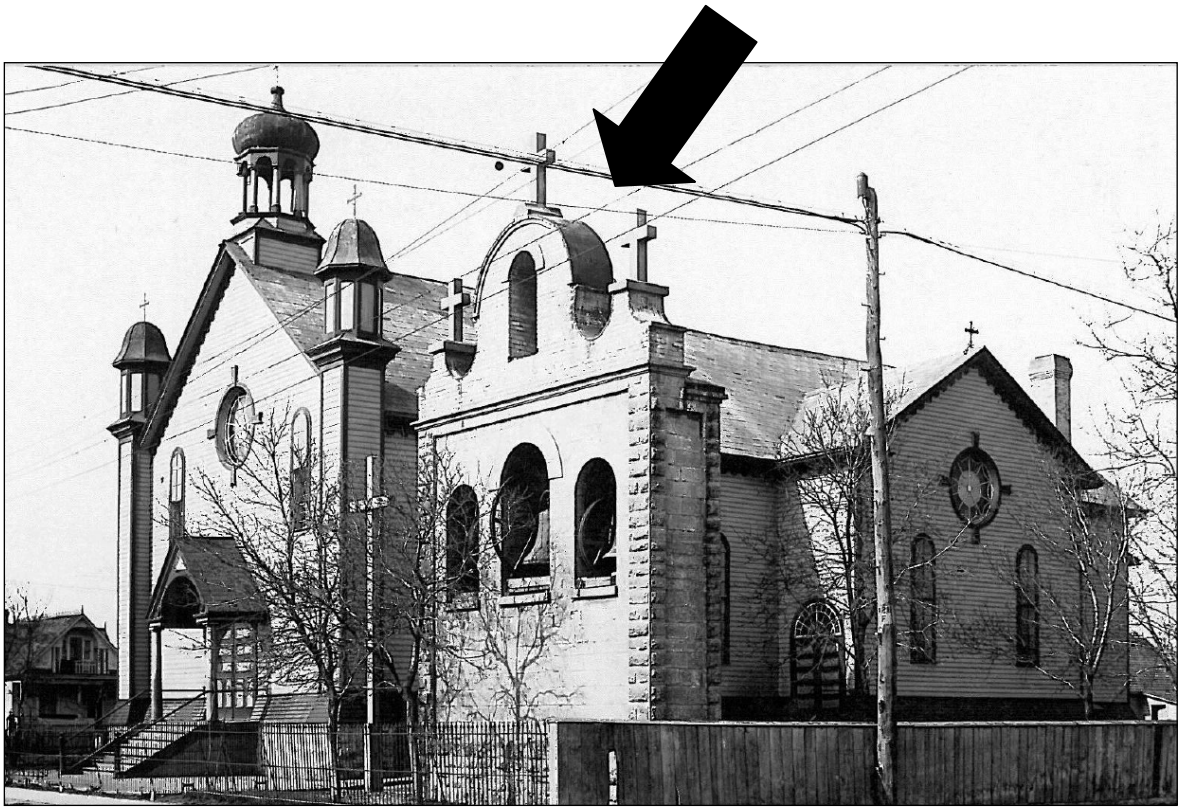


Plate 2 – St. Nicholas Ukrainian Catholic Church, McGregor Street, ca.1968. According to the St. Nicholas website, the bell tower (arrow) was constructed in 1968. It still stands in this location, now in front of the retirement block, St. Josaphat Selo-Villa, 114 McGregor Street. (Reproduced from "St. Nicholas Ukrainian Catholic church," University of Manitoba, Ukrainian Canadian Studies, online https://umanitoba.ca/faculties/arts/departments/ukrainian_canadian_studies/media/03_St_Nicholas_Ukrainian_Catholic_church.pdf.)

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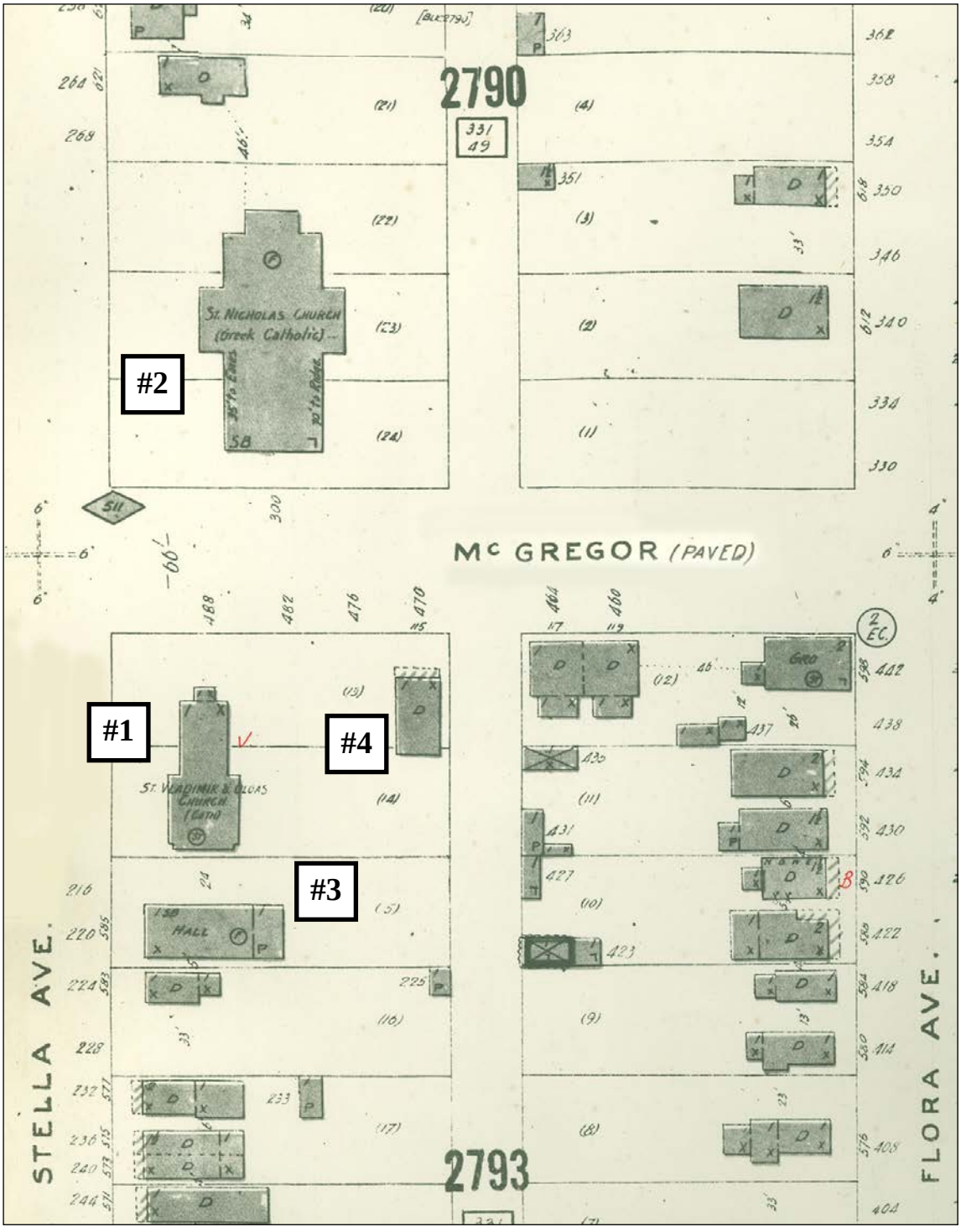


Plate 3 – Fire Atlas, City of Winnipeg, Vol. II, Sheet 279, December 1917. The original 1901 church (#1), the 1905 second church (#2), the 1909 hall (#3) and the priest's residence, 115 McGregor Street (#4) are all found near each other. This house was removed in 1941 to make way for the present Parish Hall. (City of Winnipeg.)

115 McGREGOR STREET – UKRAINIAN METROPOLITAN CATHEDRAL OF STS. VLADIMIR AND OLGA AND PARISH HALL



Plate 4 – Bishop Nykyta Budka, official photograph NB2151, no date. (Reproduced from "Blessed Bishop Budka" website https://blessedbudka.wordpress.com/photo-gallery/official-photos/, no date.)

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Plate 5 – Sts. Vladimir and Olga Ukrainian Catholic Cathedral, McGregor Street and Stella Avenue, after the 1926 renovations, no date. (Ukrainian Cultural and Educational Centre.)

115 McGREGOR STREET – UKRAINIAN METROPOLITAN CATHEDRAL OF STS. VLADIMIR AND OLGA AND PARISH HALL



New Church Building Is Opened

This splendid new $45,000 structure, the Ukrainian church of St. Vladimir's and Olga, situated at McGregor street and Stella avenue, was officially opened, Tuesday evening, with Rev. Dr. W. Kushnir, rector, officiating. The opening marked the Ukrainian Christmas, which is now being celebrated.

Plate 6 – Sts. Vladimir and Olga and Cathedral, 115 McGregor Street, shortly after opening in 1942. (Reproduced from the Winnipeg Free Press, January 7, 1942, p. 13.)

115 McGREGOR STREET – UKRAINIAN METROPOLITAN CATHEDRAL OF STS. VLADIMIR AND OLGA AND PARISH HALL

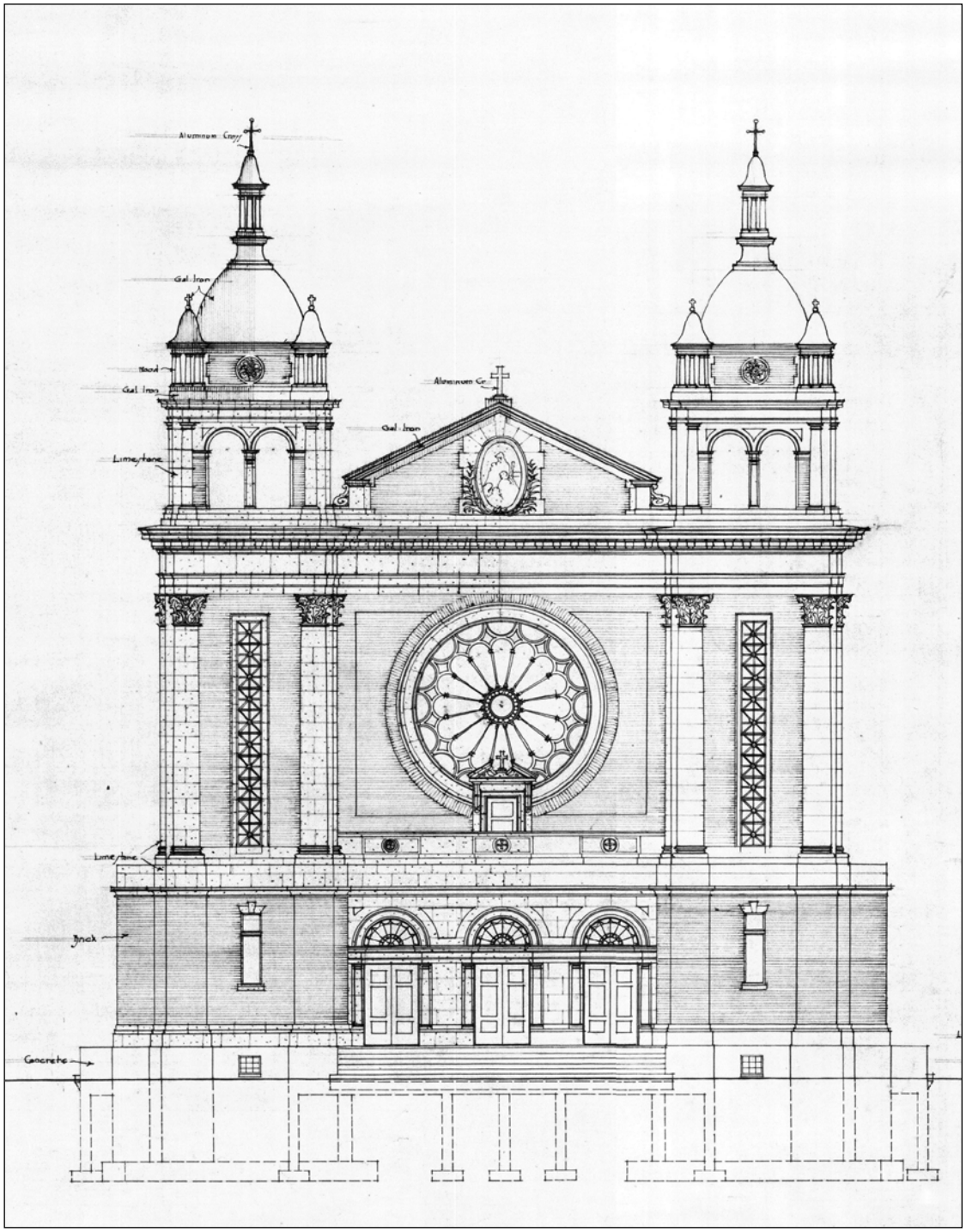


Plate 7 – Architect's plans, "Front Elevation," for Ukrainian Metropolitan Cathedral of Sts. Vladimir and Olga, 115 McGregor Street, 1947. (City of Winnipeg, Plan No. 4224/1947.)

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Plate 8 - Sts. Vladimir and Olga and Cathedral, 115 McGregor Street, during construction, ca.1947. (Archives of Manitoba, W.J. Sisler Collection, No. 166, N23534.)

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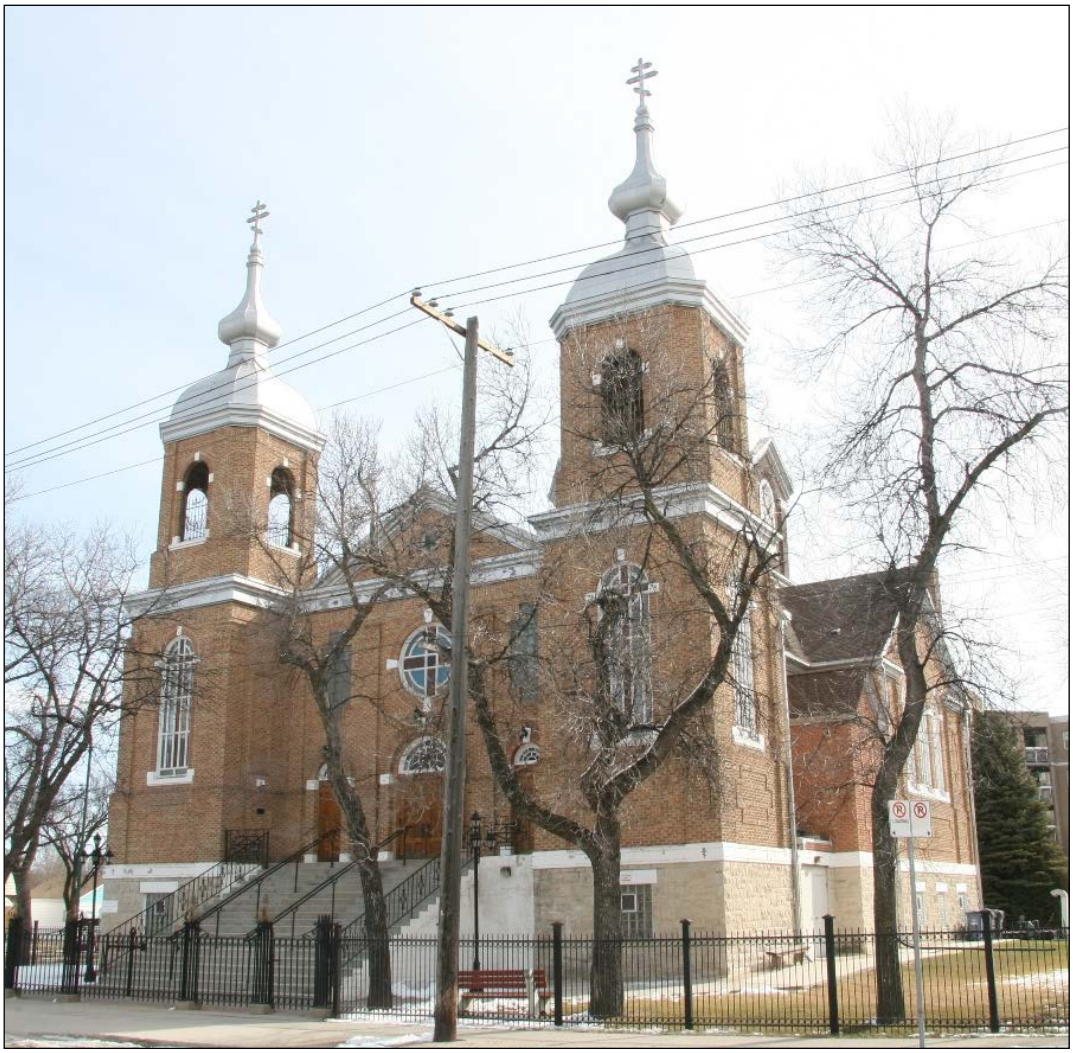


Plate 9 – St. Mary the Protectress Ukrainian Orthodox Sobor, 820 Burrows Avenue, front and south façades, 2016; built between 1925 and 1951, one of Winnipeg's best examples of the Cossack Baroque Style. (M. Peterson, 2016.)

115 McGREGOR STREET – UKRAINIAN METROPOLITAN CATHEDRAL OF STS. VLADIMIR AND OLGA AND PARISH HALL

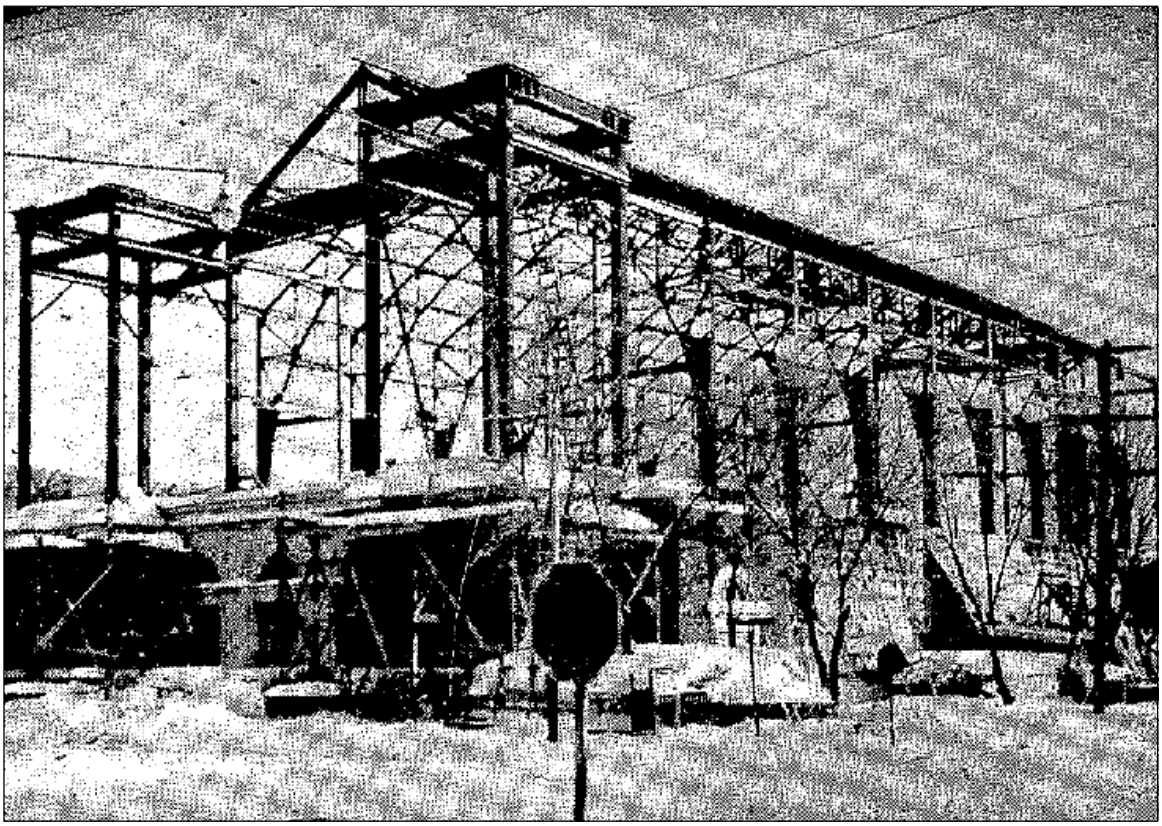


Plate 10 – Ukrainian Metropolitan Cathedral of Sts. Vladimir and Olga, 115 McGregor Street, during construction, 1948. (Reproduced from Winnipeg Free Press, December 18, 1948, p. 3.)

115 McGREGOR STREET – UKRAINIAN METROPOLITAN CATHEDRAL OF STS. VLADIMIR AND OLGA AND PARISH HALL



Plate 11 –Sts. Vladimir and Olga and Parish Hall, 115 McGregor Street, front (west) façade, 2016. (M. Peterson, 2016.)

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Plate 12 –Sts. Vladimir and Olga and Parish Hall, 115 McGregor Street, detail of front (west) façade, 2016. (M. Peterson, 2016.)



Plate 13 –Sts. Vladimir and Olga and Parish Hall, 115 McGregor Street, detail of front (west) façade, 2016. (M. Peterson, 2016.)

115 McGREGOR STREET – UKRAINIAN METROPOLITAN CATHEDRAL OF STS. VLADIMIR AND OLGA AND PARISH HALL



Plate 14 –Sts. Vladimir and Olga and Parish Hall, 115 McGregor Street, rear (east) and north façades, 2016. (M. Peterson, 2016.)



Plate 15 – Ukrainian Metropolitan Cathedral of Sts. Vladimir and Olga and Parish Hall, 115 McGregor Street, front (west) and south façades, 2016. (M. Peterson, 2016.)

115 McGREGOR STREET – UKRAINIAN METROPOLITAN CATHEDRAL OF STS. VLADIMIR AND OLGA AND PARISH HALL



Plate 16 – Ukrainian Metropolitan Cathedral of Sts. Vladimir and Olga, 115 McGregor Street, front (west) façade, 2016. (M. Peterson, 2016.)

115 McGREGOR STREET – UKRAINIAN METROPOLITAN CATHEDRAL OF STS. VLADIMIR AND OLGA AND PARISH HALL



Plate 17 – Ukrainian Metropolitan Cathedral of Sts. Vladimir and Olga, 115 McGregor Street, rose window and doorway, 2016. (M. Peterson, 2016.)

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Plate 18 – Ukrainian Metropolitan Cathedral of Sts. Vladimir and Olga and Parish Hall, 115 McGregor Street, stone carvings, 2016. (M. Peterson, 2016.)

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Plate 19 – Ukrainian Metropolitan Cathedral of Sts. Vladimir and Olga and Parish Hall, 115 McGregor Street, detail of southwest tower, 2016. (M. Peterson, 2016.)

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Plate 20 – Ukrainian Metropolitan Cathedral of Sts. Vladimir and Olga and Parish Hall, 115 McGregor Street, detail of southwest dome, 2016. (M. Peterson, 2016.)

115 McGREGOR STREET – UKRAINIAN METROPOLITAN CATHEDRAL OF STS. VLADIMIR AND OLGA AND PARISH HALL



Plate 21 – Ukrainian Metropolitan Cathedral of Sts. Vladimir and Olga and Parish Hall, 115 McGregor Street, front (west) and south façades, 2016. (M. Peterson, 2016.)

115 McGREGOR STREET – UKRAINIAN METROPOLITAN CATHEDRAL OF STS. VLADIMIR AND OLGA AND PARISH HALL

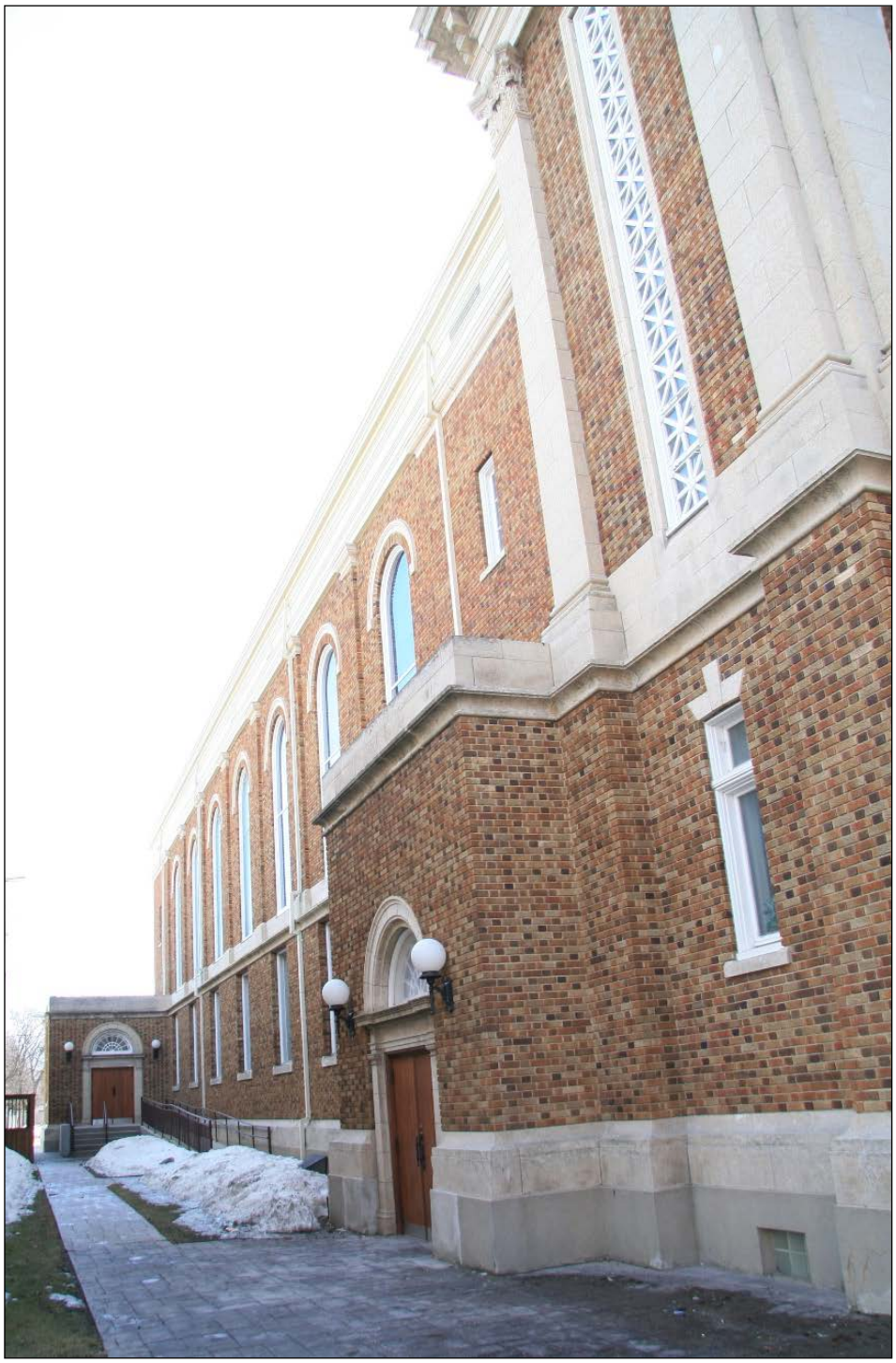


Plate 22 – Ukrainian Metropolitan Cathedral of Sts. Vladimir and Olga and Parish Hall, 115 McGregor Street, north façade, 2016. (M. Peterson, 2016.)

115 McGREGOR STREET – UKRAINIAN METROPOLITAN CATHEDRAL OF STS. VLADIMIR AND OLGA AND PARISH HALL



Plate 23 – Ukrainian Metropolitan Cathedral of Sts. Vladimir and Olga and Parish Hall, 115 McGregor Street, chapel, 2016. (M. Peterson, 2016.)



Plate 24 – Ukrainian Metropolitan Cathedral of Sts. Vladimir and Olga and Parish Hall, 115 McGregor Street, rear (east) façade, 2016. (M. Peterson, 2016.)

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Plate 25 – Sts. Vladimir and Olga and Parish Hall, 115 McGregor Street, Parish Hall, basement, 2017. (M. Peterson, 2017.)



Plate 26 – Sts. Vladimir and Olga and Parish Hall, 115 McGregor Street, Parish Hall, main floor, 2017. (M. Peterson, 2017.)

115 McGREGOR STREET – UKRAINIAN METROPOLITAN CATHEDRAL OF STS. VLADIMIR AND OLGA AND PARISH HALL

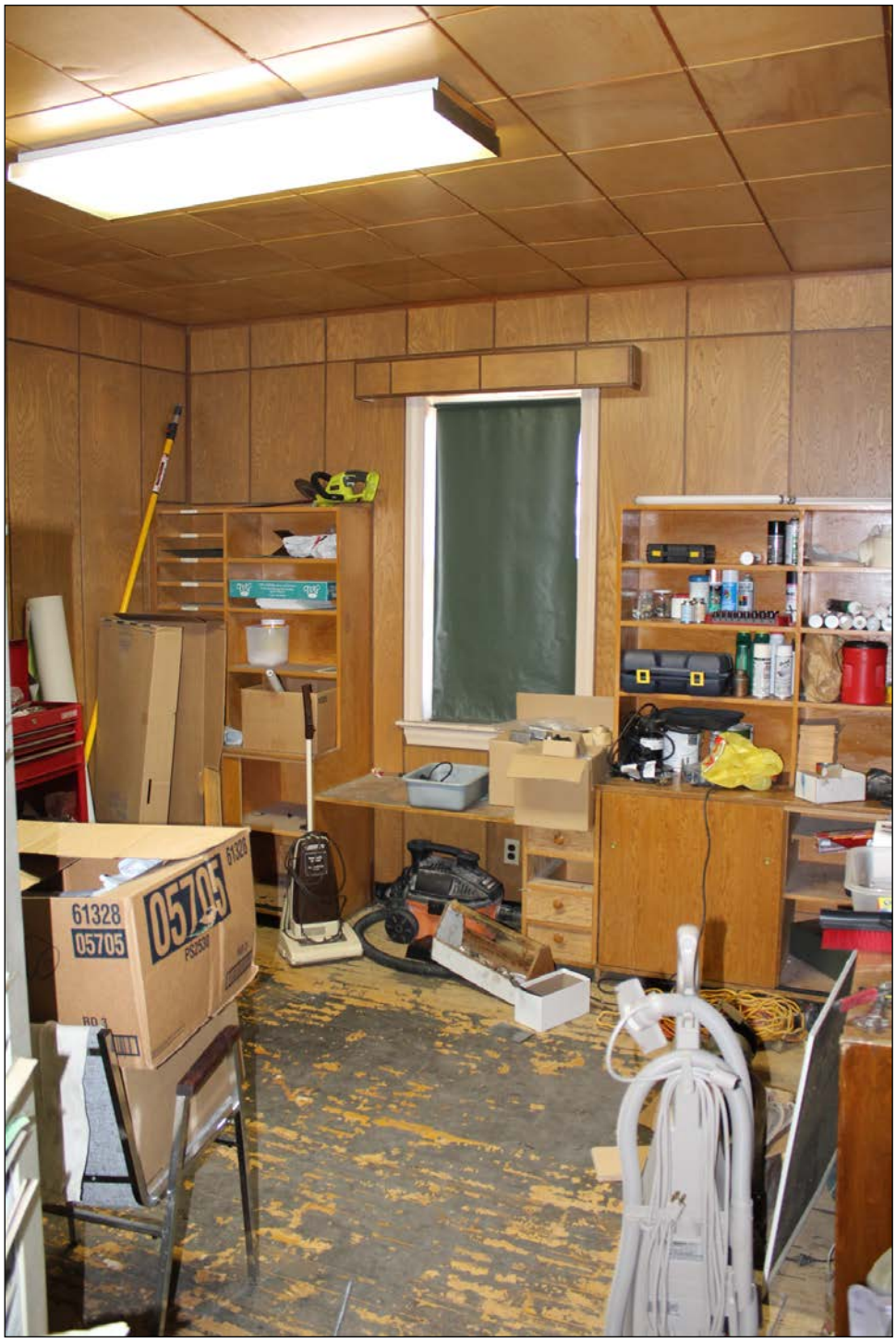


Plate 27 – Ukrainian Metropolitan Cathedral of Sts. Vladimir and Olga, 115 McGregor Street, Parish Hall, former residential area at east end, 2017. (M. Peterson, 2017.)

115 McGREGOR STREET – UKRAINIAN METROPOLITAN CATHEDRAL OF STS. VLADIMIR AND OLGA AND PARISH HALL

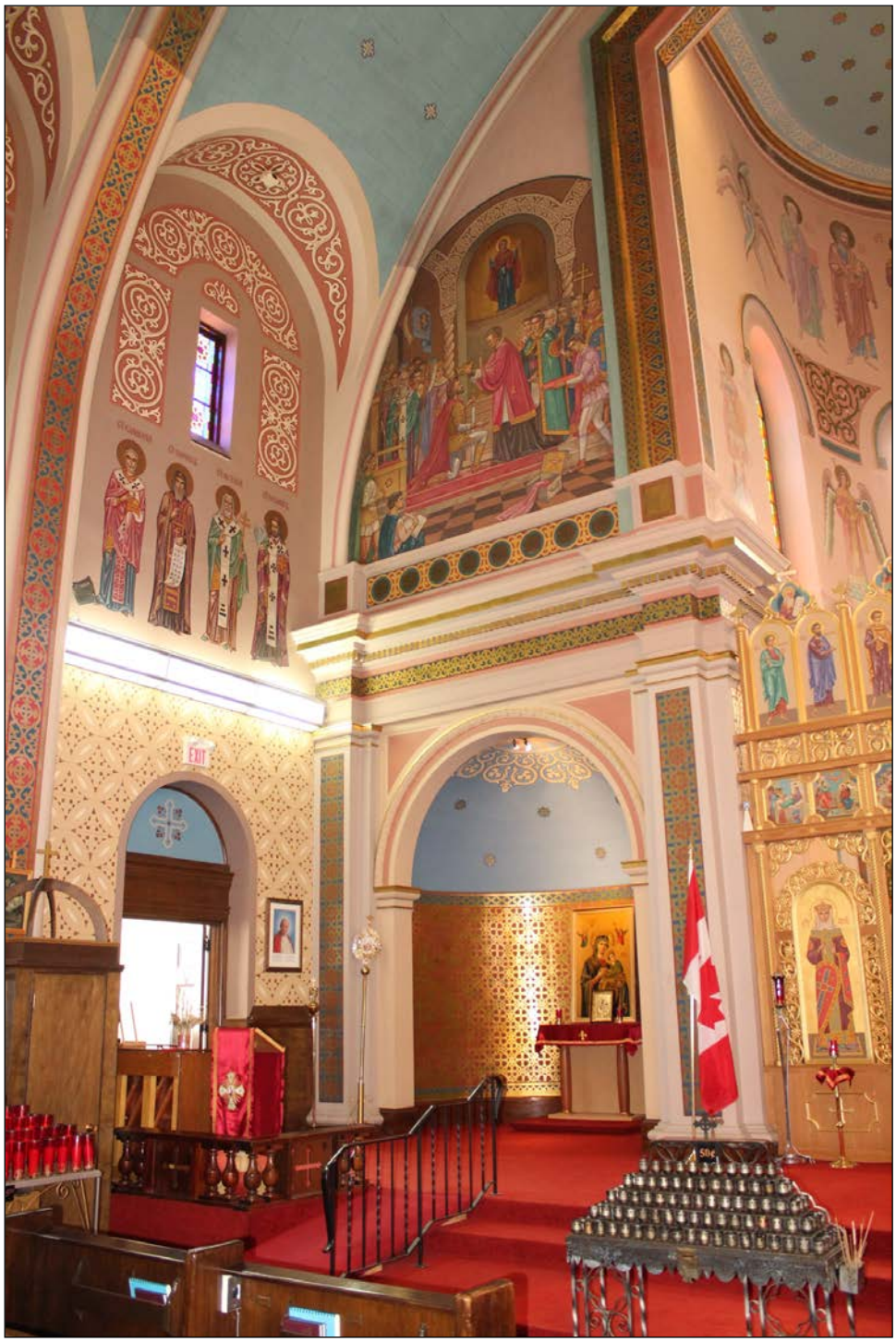


Plate 28 – Ukrainian Metropolitan Cathedral of Sts. Vladimir and Olga, 115 McGregor Street, nave ornamentation, 2017. (M. Peterson, 2017.)

115 McGREGOR STREET – UKRAINIAN METROPOLITAN CATHEDRAL OF STS. VLADIMIR AND OLGA AND PARISH HALL



Plate 29 – Ukrainian Metropolitan Cathedral of Sts. Vladimir and Olga, 115 McGregor Street, nave ceiling, 2017. (M. Peterson, 2017.)

115 McGREGOR STREET – UKRAINIAN METROPOLITAN CATHEDRAL OF STS. VLADIMIR AND OLGA AND PARISH HALL

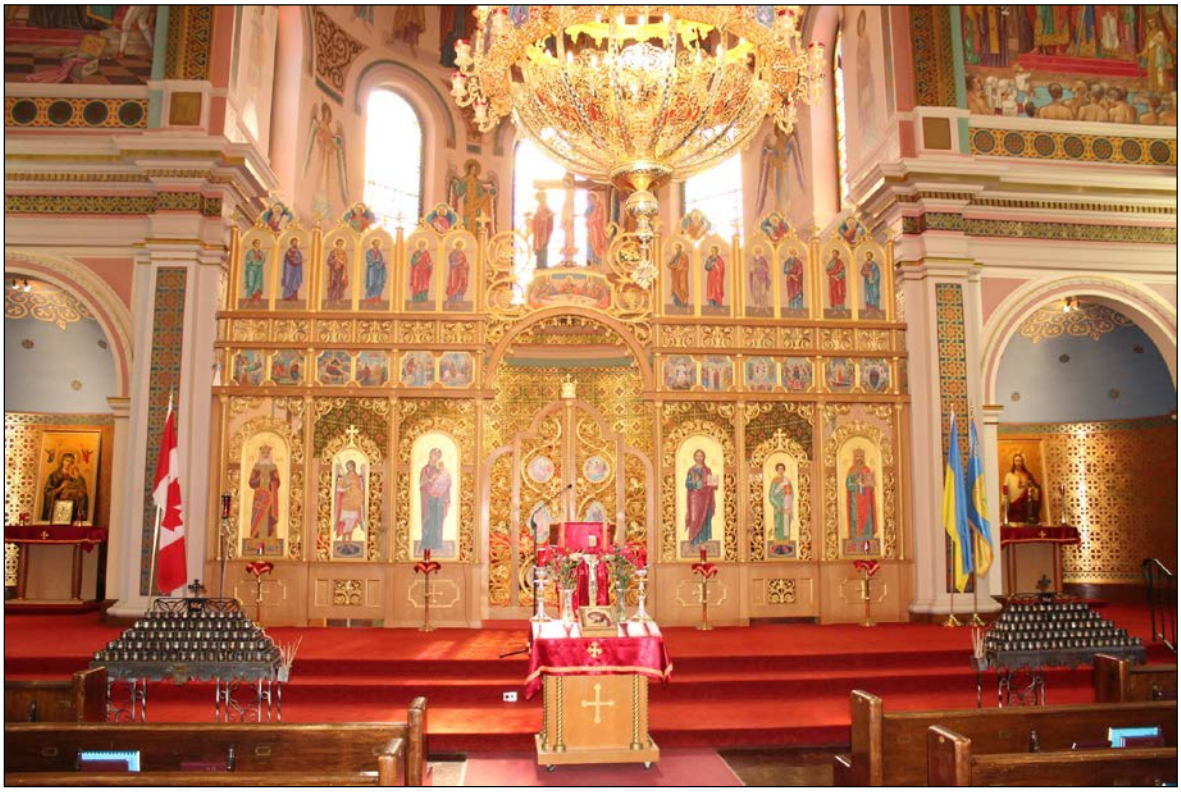


Plate 30 – Ukrainian Metropolitan Cathedral of Sts. Vladimir and Olga, 115 McGregor Street, altar and iconostasis, 2017. (M. Peterson, 2017.)

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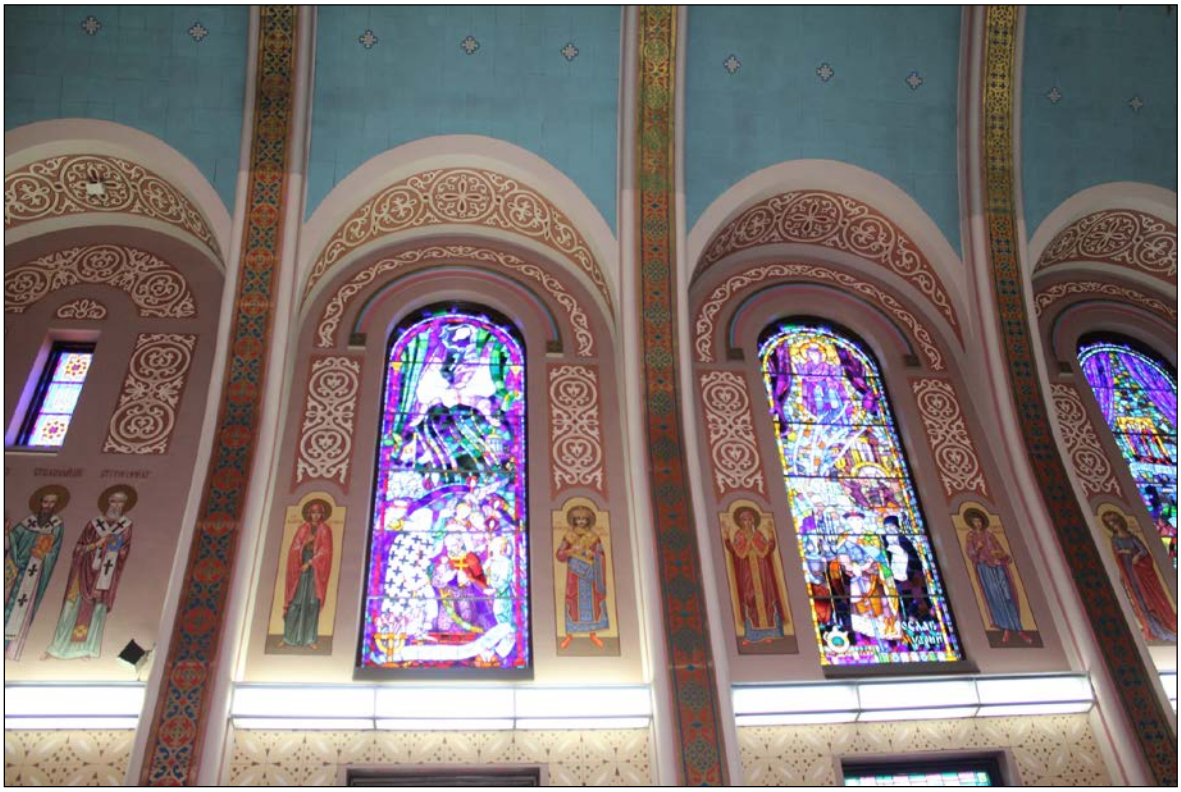


Plate 31 – Ukrainian Metropolitan Cathedral of Sts. Vladimir and Olga, 115 McGregor Street, Leo Mol stained glass windows, 2017. (M. Peterson, 2017.)

115 McGREGOR STREET – UKRAINIAN METROPOLITAN CATHEDRAL OF STS. VLADIMIR AND OLGA AND PARISH HALL

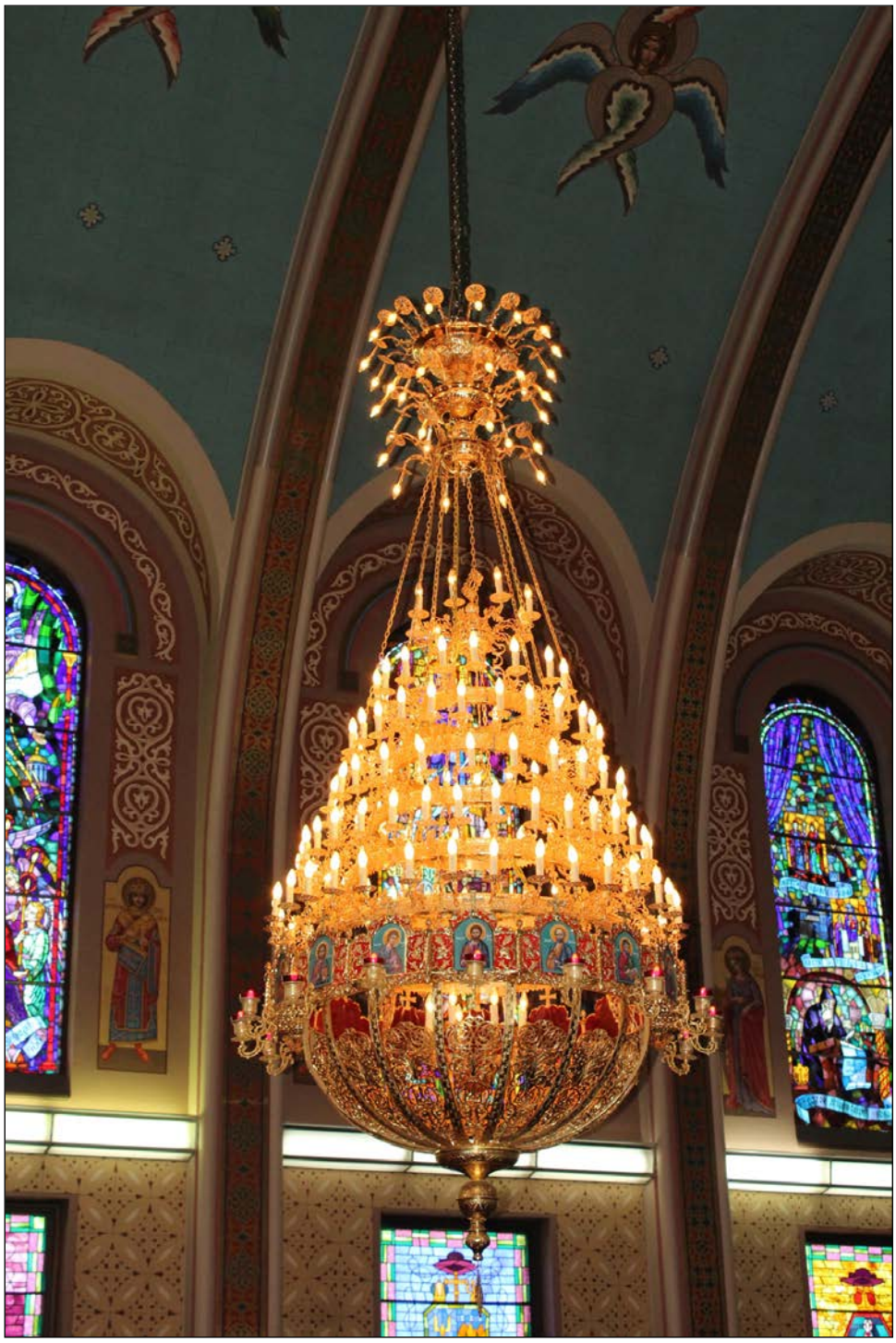


Plate 32 – Ukrainian Metropolitan Cathedral of Sts. Vladimir and Olga, 115 McGregor Street, chandelier, 2017. (M. Peterson, 2017.)

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Plate 33 – Ukrainian Metropolitan Cathedral of Sts. Vladimir and Olga, 115 McGregor Street, chapel, 2017. (M. Peterson, 2017.)

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Plate 34 –McGregor Street looking south, 2016. (M. Peterson, 2016.)

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Plate 35 – McGregor Street looking north, 2016. (M. Peterson, 2016.)



Plate 36 – Crowds line the street as Pope John Paul II leaves the Ukrainian Metropolitan Cathedral of Sts. Vladimir and Olga, September 16, 1984. (https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pWZiCFdGQcY.)