

750 BANNATYNE AVENUE

MANITOBA MEDICAL COLLEGE BUILDING (UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA FACULTY OF MEDICINE BUILDING)

City of Winnipeg
Historical Buildings & Resources Committee
Researcher: M. Peterson
March 2018

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

(a) Built in 1905-1906 with a significant addition completed in 1913, this building was important step in the development of medical education and the furthering of science-based, modern medicine in Western Canada;

(b) It is associated with the Manitoba Medical College, later the University of Manitoba, Faculty of Medicine and today is part of the its campus at the Health Sciences Centre;

(c) It is an excellent example of the Neo-Classical or Classical Revival style and was designed by renowned local designer James H. Cadham;

(d) Built of common clay brick with stone accenting, with cast iron posts for support, the structure uses the common materials and design of the period;

(e) The building has conspicuousness on its street, however, it is hidden from view because of the surrounding development; and

(f) The building's exterior has suffered little alteration.

750 BANNATYNE AVENUE – MANITOBA MEDICAL COLLEGE BUILDING (UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA FACULTY OF MEDICINE BUILDING)

> "...the first time in the history of medicine that the student request that he should be supplied with teachers, instead of the teacher soliciting the students to be taught."[1]

This quote is attributed to Dr. James Kerr, one of the founders of the Manitoba Medical College and its first Dean, at the inaugural address to students, November 15, 1883. It represented a major accomplishment for the medical profession in Western Canada and for the health of its citizens. The West now could train its own doctors using the latest knowledge from around the world, as the profession transformed into a scientific endeavour.

As the region's population continued to grow after joining the Dominion of Canada in 1870, the need for a hospital also grew. Winnipeg was crowded and the citizen's use of the polluted river water caused several serious outbreaks of typhoid with no organized nursing or hospital facilities.[2] As a result, a Board of Health was formed in 1871 and in December of 1872, the Winnipeg General Hospital (WGH) was organized by a group led by Lieutenant-Governor A.G. Archibald. The enterprise was housed in a number of temporary buildings and admissions rose from 79 in 1878-1879 to 709 in 1882-1883.[3]

Finally, land was donated by A.G.B. Bannatyne near the present location of the Health Sciences Centre (HSC). The first permanent hospital building opened there in 1882 and featured a small operating room, 16 public ward beds and 4 private patient beds.[4] Two years later a larger building

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1 The Faculty of Medicine, the University of Manitoba, 1883-1983, Centennial Program (Winnipeg, MB: University of Manitoba, 1983), p. 25. Below as Centennial Program.

2 I. Carr and R.E. Beamish, Manitoba Medicine. A Brief History (Winnipeg, MB: University of Manitoba Press, 1999), pp. 29-30 and 66. Winnipeg had the dubious distinction of being known as the typhoid capital of North American in the early 20th century.

3 "The Winnipeg General Hospital. Site and Buildings," author unknown, n.d., p. 2, Health Sciences Centre Archives/Museum, Winnipeg General Hospital Fonds, Box 16-Folder F4-S14.

4 R. Mitchell, Medicine in Manitoba. The Story of its Beginnings (Winnipeg, MB: Stovel-Advocate Press Ltd., 1955), p. 77; and "Winnipeg General Hospital (Bannatyne Avenue, Winnipeg," in Historic Sites of Manitoba, Manitoba Historical Society website, http://www.mhs.mb.ca/docs/sites/winnipeggeneralhospital.shtml, 2017.

was constructed. That year, 528 cases were treated (418 male, 110 female) and the average length of stay was 33 days.[5]

From its location on the western edge of the expanding city, the WGH grew. A smallpox hospital (known as a "pest house") was built to quarantine patients and was originally a shack with a high board fence to keep patients in. A training school for nurses and a maternity hospital were added in 1887.[6] By 1900, the WGH had 345 beds and was, for most of the year, overcrowded (Plate 1).[7]

The other major event that occurred was in the education field. Training for medical doctors necessitated leaving the region, travelling to the United States or Eastern Canada or Europe to attend University degree programs.[8] This would change in the summer of 1883 when a group of 13 local doctors, over the objections of other local practitioners,[9] petitioned the Manitoba Legislature to charter the Manitoba Medical College (MMC) as a private medical college.

The compromise suggested by the group was to affiliate with the University of Manitoba and have that institution grant the actual medical degrees.[10]

The Charter was granted (although affiliation would have to wait until well into the 20th century), Dean Kerr made his inaugural address on November 15, 1883 and the first lecture was held on Monday, November 19, 1883, at night, in classroom space in Central Collegiate Institute, 26 Isabel Street (Plate 2).[11]

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5 Carr and Beamish, op. cit., p. 30.

6 Ibid., pp. 31 and 65.

7 Ibid., p. 57. Elsewhere in the city, St. Boniface Hospital had 350 beds and beds at the private hospitals total 346.

8 Ibid., p. 26.

9 Ibid., p. 26; and "History of the College," Max Rady College of Medicine, University of Manitoba website, http://umanitoba.ca/faculties/health_sciences/medicine/dean/com_history.html, 2017 (below as History of the College). Private or proprietary medical schools were generally perceived by Canadian doctors as inferior to University-based programs.

10 Canadian Medical Association Journal, November 1933, pp. 549-552.

11 R. Mitchell, op. cit., p. 84.

A near-by log cabin on Harriet Street[12] was used for dissections (Plate 3).[13]

Lack of funds and equipment were early issues as were the College's relationship with the University and its setting of matriculation exams.[14] The establishment of roles and responsibilities between the MMC and the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Manitoba was also debated.[15] The College of Physicians had, in December 1883, sent a resolution to the Council of the University of Manitoba stating in part that "...the Medical Board of the College of Physicians and Surgeons recognize the proposed Medical School as a private enterprise and one in which the profession as a whole have no interest further than to guard carefully the curriculum of studies to be taught by it..." [16] This was hardly an expression of support for the MCC but over time, it was accepted as an important part of the profession.

Next, the College turned to the important problem of finding a permanent home. Through private and faculty donations, a college building was constructed at the northeast corner of McDermot Avenue and Kate Street (Plate 4), opened with a formal reception on January 5, 1885.[17] The building boasted two large lecture rooms, a faculty room, a students' reading room, a chemical and physiological laboratory and a dissecting room.[18] The first graduating class of 6 received their diplomas from the University of Manitoba in May 1886.

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12 Healing & Hope. A History of Health Sciences Centre Winnipeg (Winnipeg, MB: Health Sciences Centre, 2009), p. 50.

13 Centennial Program, p. 4.

14 Manitoba Free Press, 1883 and 1884, various editions.

15 Carr and Beamish, op. cit., p. 25. The College of Physicians and Surgeons of Manitoba had been incorporated on May 3, 1871 as the Provincial Medical Health Board of Manitoba (name changed in 1877) with 46 doctors on the original register and was given the responsibility to set tests and license and oversee the profession in the province – to "...admit, censure and dismiss" doctors.

16 Quoted in Manitoba Free Press, December 18, 1883, p. 4.

17 Manitoba Free Press, January 6, 1885.

18 Manitoba Free Press, September 10, 1884.

Increased enrolment required an expansion of the building in 1894, doubling its size and updating the interior facilities (Plate 5).[19] But soon after work was complete, the College was once again forced to consider new facilities due to increased enrolment.

Given its close ties with the Winnipeg General Hospital, the College decided to purchase property close to the complex in 1904,[20] on the south side of Bannatyne Avenue across Emily Street from the hospital. The new MMC Building was officially opened in January 1906 (Plates 6 and 7).[21]

STYLE

The MMC Building is an excellent 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.[22] Main façades were normally symmetrical with smooth cladding 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 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: 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).

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19 When the College moved to its new Bannatyne Avenue building, the old College building was converted into the St. Regis Apartments in 1908 (City of Winnipeg Building Permit #671/1908, total cost $10,000).

20 Centennial Program, p. 36. The 20 lots cost $8,500.

21 Loc. cit.

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

CONSTRUCTION

The two-storey "I-shaped" building as it now stands was constructed over several years, additions completed as the need for space increased. The original building cost $40,000 to complete in 1905.[23] The front portion (oriented east and west) measured approximately 29.0 metres long and 18.3 metres wide with a small section running of the rear (south) façade. In 1909, a 4.3 x 6.4-metre enclosed staircase addition was built on the southeast corner of the original structure at a cost of $2,000 (Plate 8).[24]

Four years later, a large, 18.9 x 29.3-metre addition was built on the south end of the original building, costing $36,500.[25]

The final addition to the building was constructed at the rear of the 1913 portion (Plate 9). There does not appear to have been a City of Winnipeg Building Permit taken out for the structure, its age and specific use are unknown at this time.

According to City of Winnipeg Fire Atlas information, a concrete underground tunnel connected the College buildings to the Winnipeg General Hospital by the 1910s (see Appendix I, page 2).

The College built two other large additions, both connected to the original building via ground level enclosed walkways (see Appendix I, page 2). The Basic Science Building was built to the west of the 1913 addition, was a two-storey brick and stone and concrete building measuring approximately 51.2 x 18.3 metres and cost $172,000. Later known as the T-Building, it was built in 1920 and demolished in 2017. Arthur A. Stoughton designed the building and the Sutherland Construction Company built it (Plate 10).[26]

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23 City of Winnipeg Building Permit, (below as BP), #1586/1905.

24 BP #2045/1909. The addition was designed by J.H.G. Russell and built by the Carter-Halls-Aldinger Company.

25 BP #292/1913, designed by E.W. Crayston and built by Blow Brothers (Alfred and Edgar J.).

26 BP #2049/1920. According to the original plans, the basement held storage, heating equipment and washrooms; the ground floor featured lecture rooms, laboratories, offices and a library; and the second floor, used by the Department of Physiology, held lecture rooms, laboratories and offices.

A year later, the Pathology Building was completed along Bannatyne Avenue (#770) just west of the original College Building (Plate 11). It was also designed by A.A. Stoughton and built by the Sutherland Construction Company. Cost of construction for the 47.6 x 17.7-metre, two-storey brick and concrete building was $175,000.[27]

DESIGN

The front (north) façade features a tall, three-storey central tower, flanked by two-storey wings (Plate 12). This central portion holds the main entrance finished in smooth-cut stone. The arch of this opening is carried to the large second storey window and to the middle opening of the Palladian window of the third floor (Plate 13). The raised stone of the foundation wall is interrupted by large windows to light and ventilate the basement and allow for its use as classroom space. Above this area is the common clay brick of the superstructure. The tall, thin windows of the ground floor are slightly arched with stone lug sills and keystones. Patterned brick panels are located between the smooth stone belt course above the first storey windows and the continuous stone sills of the second floor openings. These upper windows are square headed and are finished by wide continuous stone lintels. The windows of the upper two floors are embellished with stone detailing.

The entire east side of the building (and additions) are covered by neighbouring buildings, a new building stands close to the rear (south façade) of the 1913 addition (Plate 14). The west façades of the original and 1913 sections are visible and continue the design, materials and ornamentation of the front façade (Plate 15).

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[27] BP #1989/1921. Interior space according to the original plans: basement- gymnasium and locker rooms; 1st floor- offices, small laboratories and a lecture room; and 2nd floor- museum, laboratories and lecture rooms.

INTERIOR

It is unknown at present what the actual layout of the interior space for the 1906 building was, it would have included classroom/lecture space and offices and according to one account, the Bacteriological Branch laboratory under Dr. Gordon Bell was set up in northeast corner.[28]

Today, almost nothing exists of the original finishes and layout except for some remnants of the ornamental tin ceiling and a cast iron post (Plates 16-20).

INTEGRITY

The building stands on its original site and appears to be in good structural condition. Changes have been made to the structure's main façade, a pedestrian bridge was attached to the second floor (Plate 21 – now removed), the accenting including balustrade along the top of the roof was removed (date unknown) and a new sign has been mounted above the main entrance. The remainder of the front façade has not been altered.

STREETSCAPE

The College building, once just west of the Winnipeg General Hospital and surrounded by blocks of single family homes, is now part of a huge complex of medial structures associated with the Health Sciences Centre (Plates 22-25).

ARCHITECT/CONTRACTORS

The architect of the original 1905 building was local designer James H. Cadham (1850-1907). Cadham had come west as a private in the Wolseley military expedition and after his discharge in 1871, took up carpentry and then architecture. He became one of the City's most influential designers of the late 19th and early 20th centuries (see Appendix II for biographical information). He has been given 20 points by the Historical Buildings and Resources Committee.

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[28] Carr and Beamish, op. cit., p. 63.

Two other local architects, John H.G. Russell (1862-1946) and Edmund W. Crayston[29] (1871-1940) were responsible for additions in 1909 and 1913 respectively that brought the building to its present size.

Contractors for the 1905 building were S.B. Ritchie and P. Burnett.

Sinclair Balsor Ritchie (1855-1933) was born in Nova Scotia in 1855, although he learned the trade of carpentry in New Brunswick. He came to Winnipeg in 1879, working as a foreman with lumber dealers Brown and Rutherford. Soon after, he established a construction company, Ritchie and McCloy (D.E.), prior to operating his own firm. A long-time Winnipeg Beach resident, Ritchie developed Boundary Park in the area, was its mayor from 1915-1920 and built over 200 cottages.

Ritchie's list of work is extensive, some of his more major contracts would include:[30]

Machray School, 350 Charles Street (1886) - demolished
L.A. Hamilton House, 434 Assiniboine Avenue (1894)
Sir Huge John Macdonald House, "Dalnavert", 61 Carlton Street (1895) – Grade I
Central Fire Hall, 110 Albert Street (1898) – demolished
Hurtig Building, 268 Portage Avenue (1902)
Bole Drug Company Warehouse, 70 Princess Street (1903)
Kemp Building, 111 Lombard Avenue (1903) – with P. Burnett
Mackenzie Block, 141 Bannatyne Avenue (1903) – with P. Burnett
Adelman Building, 100 Princess Street (1903) – Grade II
Scott Block, 272 Main Street (1904) – with P. Burnett – Grade III
Fire Hall No. 7, 349 Burrows Avenue (1904)
Fire Hall No. 4, 470 Gertrude Avenue (1904)
Fire Hall No. 5, 354 Sherbrook Street (1904) – demolished
Broadway Methodist Church (St. Stephens-Broadway), 396 Broadway (1908) – demolished
I.O.O.F. Temple, 293 Kennedy Street (1909-1910) – dismantled and rebuilt at 0 The Promenade
Britannia School No. 1517, 361 Hampton Street (1910)
Grace Motors Building, 242 Main Street (1912) – demolished

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29 Crayston had worked for several years in Cadham's office as the head draftsman and it is believed that Crayston completed unfinished projects after Cadham's 1907 death.

30 Author's files; and "Ritchie, Sinclair Balsor," Manitoba Historical Society, Memorable Manitobans, 2017, http://www.mhs.mb.ca/docs/people/ritchie_sb.shtml.

Philip Burnett was born in England in 1848 and immigrated to Canada in 1872 and arrived in Winnipeg in 1879. He worked as a mason and contractor by the early 1890s and the 1901 Census of Canada lists Burnett, his wife Mary E. and six sons and one daughter in the city, with his three eldest sons, William J., Philip J. and David W. all working as bricklayers, likely for their father.[31] Burnett's career in Winnipeg was extremely busy, working the City's finest architects and building some of its landmark structures. He moved to Victoria, B.C. ca.1911 and died there in 1936.[32]

A list of his larger contracts would include:[33]

McDougall Memorial Methodist Church, 939 Main Street (1891)
William A. Black House, 22 Edmonton Street (1893)
Ogilvie Mills, Higgins Avenue (1895-1910) – demolished
McIntyre Block, 416 Main Street (1898) – demolished
G.D. Wood & Company Building, 250 McDermot Avenue (1898) – Grade II
Paulin-Chamber Company Building, 311 Ross Avenue (1899-1910, with J. Girvin)
Y.M.C.A., 276 Portage Avenue (1900, with J. Girvin) – Grade II
Bank of Hamilton Building, 395 Main Street (1901, with J.A. Girvin) – demolished
Vulcan Iron Works, 120-150 Sutherland Avenue (1901-1910)
Strathcona Block (Fort Garry Court Apartments), 160 Main St. (1902) – destroyed by fire
McLaughlin Carriage Company Building, 208 Princess Street (1902-1906) – List of Historical Resources
Stobart & Sons Block (Bedford Block), 281 McDermot Avenue (1903) – Grade III
Bright & Johnston Block (Mackenzie Block), 141 Bannatyne Avenue (1903, with S.B. Ritchie) – Grade III
Kemp Building, 111 Lombard Avenue (1903 with S.B. Ritchie)
Time Building, 333 Portage Avenue (1904) – destroyed by fire
Miller, Morse & Co. Building, 317 McDermot Avenue (1904, with J.A. Girvin) – List of Historical Resources
Boyce Carriage Company Building, 318 Ross Avenue (1905)
Ogilvie Flour Mill, Fort William (Thunder Bay), ON (1905)
Trees-Spriggs Building, 312 Ross Avenue (1905 with J. Girvin)
Albany Apartments, 91 Edmonton Street (1906) – demolished
Frost and Wood Warehouse, 230 Princess Street (1906) – Grade III
Henderson Block, 332 Bannatyne Avenue (1910) – Grade III
Ashdown Warehouse, 167 Bannatyne Avenue (1910 and 1911 additions) – Grade II

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31 Census of Canada, 1901.

32 Winnipeg Tribune, December 8, 1936, p. 1.

33 Compiled from Historical Buildings and Resources Committee files; Manitoba Free Press; City of Winnipeg Building Permit Ledger Books, 1899-1926; and author's files.

PERSON/INSTITUTION

In 1900, the University Act allowed the University of Manitoba to do its own teaching and appoint full-time professors to the MMC, which it did in 1904 (bacteriologist, physiologist, botanist and physicist). An obstetrics department was added in 1905.[34]

In 1919, the MMC was taken over by the University of Manitoba, becoming its Faculty of Medicine. It was an important step in the long development of medical education in the province. The Faculty expanded in the early 1920s, survived the Great Depression years of the early 1930s and the embezzlement of nearly $1M, which represented almost the Faculty's entire grant from the Rockefeller Foundation, the annuities from which represented 20% of the Faculty's yearly income. Despite the setback, the school was still given an "A" grade, one of only three in Canada in 1933.[35]

Like so many other Winnipeg institutions, the post-World War II era saw great expansion at the Faculty's Health Sciences Centre campus. The Faculty added a number of new buildings including: the Chown Building, 753 McDermot Avenue in 1965 (Plate 26) located at the south end of the MMC Building; the Basic Medical Services Building, 730 William Avenue, completed in 1974, located across Bannatyne Avenue from the MMC Building and originally attached by overhead walkway (Plate 27); and the Brodie Centre, 727 McDermot Avenue, built on the east side of the MMC Building and dedicated in 1996 (Plates 28 and 29).[36]

EVENT

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

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34 Carr and Beamish, op. cit., pp. 55-56.

35 Ibid., pp. 99-103.

36 Healing and Hope, op. cit., p. 51.

CONTEXT

The construction of a modern building to house the MMC and its periodic upgrade/expansion was a crucial event in the history of medicine in Manitoba and Western Canada.[37]

LANDMARK

This building has increasingly been hidden from public view by large, newer additions and buildings as part of the expansion of the College and the Health Sciences Centre.

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[37] Robert Lampard, M.D., Alberta's Medical History: "Young and Lusty, and Full of Life" (Red Deer County, AB; Author, 2008), p. 102. After the MMC was formed in 1883, it would be 38 years before any other medical college in Western Canada, the University of Alberta, would grant medical degrees. The Encyclopedia of Saskatchewan. A Living Legacy, online version, http://esask.uregina.ca/entry/college_of_medicine_university_of_saskatchewan.html, 2006. A School of Medical Science was established at the University of Saskatchewan in 1926 as a two-year course, graduates had to complete their degrees out-of-province. The University of British Columbia's Faculty of Medicine was established in 1950.

Historical Buildings & Resources Committee
THE CITY OF WINNIPEG

APPENDIX I

CITY OF WINNIPEG - Preliminary Report

Building Address: 750 Bannatyne Avenue

Building Name: Manitoba Medical College

Original Use: medical college

Current Use: medical college

Roll No. (Old): 13096046700 (---)

RSN: 6228

Municipality: 12 Ward: 2

Property or Occupancy Code: ---

Legal Description: 6 St. John, Plan 431, Block 2, Lots 1/8, 11/14, 33/36, 39/46; 6/7 St. John, Plan 11412, parts of Lot 1 and 2, Lot 4, 7/11; 6 St. John, Plan 30409, Parcel B; 6/7 St. John, Plan 32669, Lots 33/38; 6 St. John, Plan 43531, Parcels A, B, C

Location: south side east of Tecumseh Street (within the Health Sciences Centre complex)

Date of Construction: 1906 Storeys: 2

Heritage Status: NOMINATED LIST

Construction Type: brick and stone foundation

Building Permits (Plans available: **[CS]** City Storage; **[M]** Microfilm):

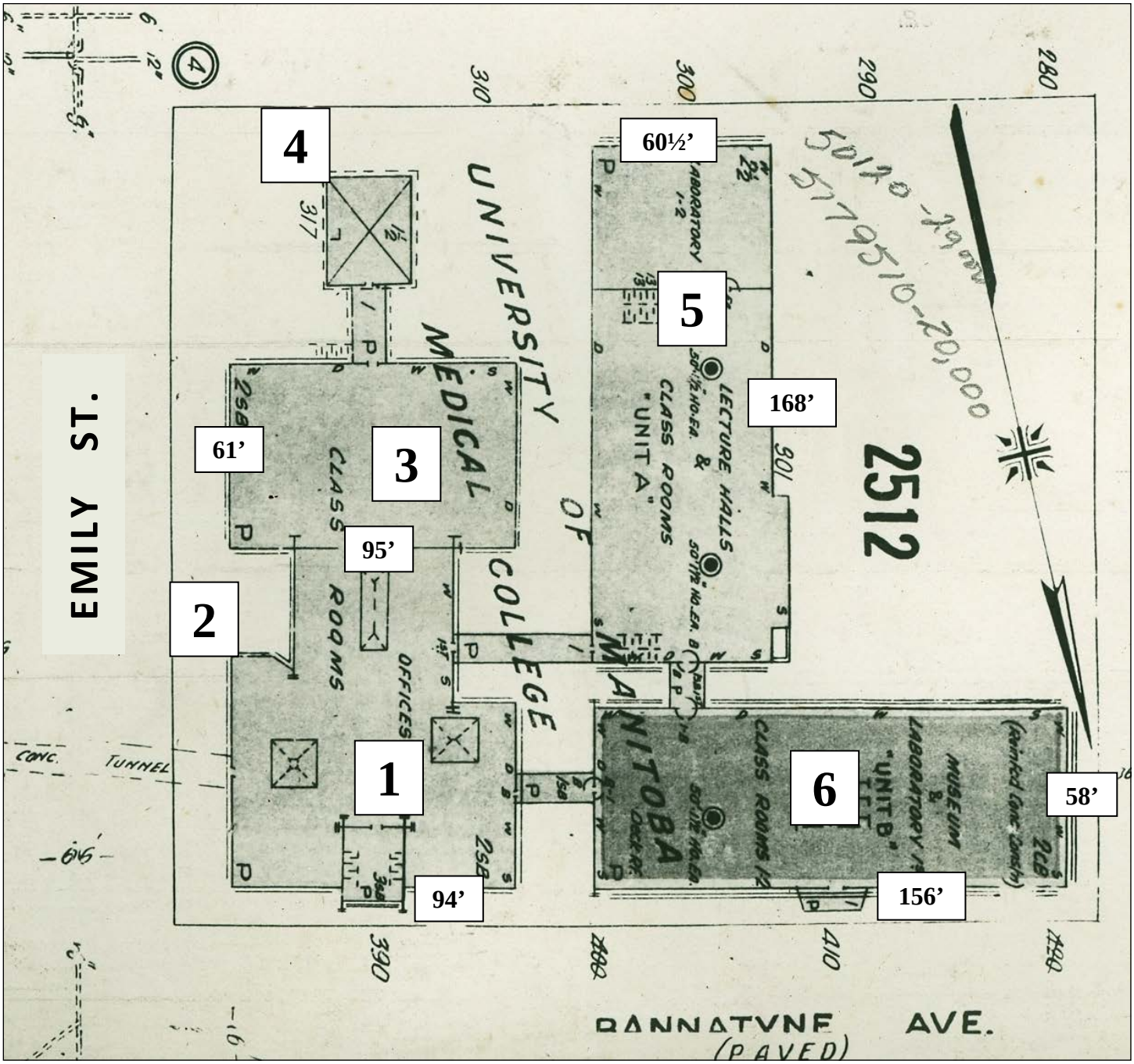
- 1586/1905 $40,000 (original); 2611/1906 $100 (drive shed); 2045/1909 **[CS]** $2,000 (addition); 292/1913 **[CS]** $36,500 (addition); 2049/1920 **[CS]** $172,000 (addition); 1989/1921 **[CS]** $175,000 (addition); 5435/1965 **[M503]** (interior alteration); 3542/1969 **[M59]** (interior alteration); 9261/1974 **[M648]** (addition); 2321/1965 **[M710]** (interior alteration); 1385/1977 **[CS]** (interior alteration); 694/1985 **[CS]** (addition); 441/1986 **[CS]** (interior alteration); 8961/1986 **[CS]** (interior alteration); 2327/1987 **[CS]** (interior alteration); 134460/2005 $51,864 (exterior repairs – roof); 110058/2006 $100,000 (interior alterations to second floor); 112136/2006 $30,000 (interior alterations to second floor); 138689/2006 $90,000 (interior alterations to basement offices); 153392/2009 $32,805 (interior alterations to second floor); 114237/2011 $42,000 (interior alterations); 165317/2011 $684,000 (window replacement on main & second floors); 145681/2014 $3,696,521 (mechanical upgrades to all complex buildings); 128651/2016 $160,000 (interior alterations); 162734/2016 $136,500 (interior alterations); 139153/2017 $136,420 (interior alterations)

ARCHITECT – J.H. CADHAM

CONTRACTOR – RITCHIE & BURNETT

Manitoba Medical College (University of Manitoba Faculty of Medicine) Complex:

Base map is City of Winnipeg Fire Atlas, Vol. II, Sheet 251, ca.1925



1 – Manitoba Medical College, built 1905 (via City of Winnipeg Building Permit #1586/1905)
2 – Addition, built 1909 (#2045/1909)
3 – Addition, built 1913 (#292/1913)
4 – Addition, unknown
5 – Basic Science Building, "Unit A" (became known as T-Building), 1920 (#2049/1920), demolished 2017
6 – Pathology Building, 1921 (#1989/1921)

APPENDIX II

James Henry Cadham

James H. Cadham was born near London, Canada West (Ontario), on August 31, 1850, the son of Thomas and Eliza Cadham, both English-born settlers of the area. Thomas operated a sash, door and blind factory in London. J.H. Cadham left public school at the age of 16 to learn the carpenter's trade.[1] In 1870, Cadham answered the call to arms in Eastern Canada by the Dominion government to protect its rights in the recently ceded territory that would become the Province of Manitoba. He was a private in No. 1 Battalion under Captain Cooke, part of the 1,200-man force that included 400 British Regulars and 800 Ontario and Quebec militiamen and would become known as the Wolseley Expedition.[2]

Cadham arrived with the rest of the force in late August to find the uprising led by Louis Riel and his followers had ended. Cadham, unlike many of the other militiamen, decided to stay after his discharge on March 4, 1871 and began working as a carpenter and contractor, under the name Blackmore and Cadham. Little is known about his early work in the city, although he apparently had enough experience by the mid-1890s to begin practice as an architect. In this capacity, Cadham had a profound effect on Winnipeg's skyline. He was responsible for many warehouses in the district before and after 1900. So highly regarded was Cadham that builders would often consult him about a new structure even though he was not the architect of the building.[3] He was an ardent hunter and was a Mason and a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Cadham continued to work up until a few weeks before his death from pneumonia on December 10, 1907. He left a wife, three sons and two daughters.

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1 Biographical information on Cadham from: Manitoba Free Press, December 11, 1907, p. 5; Winnipeg Telegram, December 11, 1907, p. 11; Manitoba Library Association, Pioneers and Early Citizens of Manitoba (Winnipeg, MB: Peguis Publishers, 1971), pp. 39-40; F.H. Schofield, The Story of Manitoba (Winnipeg, MB: S.J. Clarke Publishing, 1913), Vol. II, pp. 331-32; and G. Bryce, A History of Manitoba (Toronto, ON: The Canada History Company, 1906), pp. 493-94.

2 Canadian Encyclopedia (Edmonton, AB: Hurtig Publishers, 1988), Vol. 3, p. 1837.

3 Manitoba Free Press, December 11, 1907, p. 5.

A partial list of his work includes many of the Exchange District's most outstanding structures:[4]

Merchants Bank, Main and Post Office Street (now McDermot Avenue), 1875 (carpenter with Mr. Blackmore) – demolished[5]
Paulin, Chambers & Co. Biscuit Factory, Ross Avenue, 1899[6]
McIntyre Block, 416 Main Street (contractor – demolished)
W.F. Alloway Building, 179 McDermot Avenue, 1898 (Grade III)
Whitla Building, 70 Arthur Street, 1899 (Grade II)
G.D. Wood & Company Building (Merchants Building), 250 McDermot Ave., 1898 (Grade II)
Daylite Building, 296 McDermot Avenue, 1899 (Grade II)
Imperial Dry Goods Building, 91 Albert Street, 1900 (Grade III)
G.F. Stephens Warehouse, 176 Market Avenue, 1901 (and additions) - demolished
Alloway & Champion Block, Portage Avenue, 1901 (demolished)
Moss (Kantor) House, 218 Roslyn Road, 1901
Arthur (Blue Ribbon Company) Building, 88 Arthur Street, 1901 – List of Historical Resources
Jerry Robinson Department Store, 49 Albert Street, 1902
McLaughlin Carriage Building, 206-210 Princess Street, 1902 & 1906 addition
Gregg Building, 52 Albert Street, 1903 (Grade III)
Elim Chapel (St. Stephens Presbyterian Church), 546 Portage Avenue, 1903
R.J. Whitla Factory, 371 Hargrave Street, 1903
Dingle and Stewart Warehouse, 263 Stanley Street, 1903
Robinson, Little and Company Building, 54 Arthur Street, 1903 (Grade II)
Prairie Lumber Company Warehouse, foot of Henry Avenue, 1903
Rat Portage Lumber Company Warehouse, 101 Higgins Avenue, 1903
Gaylord Block (Kemp Building), 111 Lombard Avenue, 1903 – List of Historical Resources
Winnipeg Saddlery Building, 284 William Avenue, 1903 – List of Historical Resources
Galt Building Annex, 92 Arthur Street, 1903 (Grade II)
Bedford (Stobart) Building, 275 McDermot Avenue, 1903 (Grade III)
Scott Furniture Building, 272 Main Street, 1904 (Grade III)
Stobart Company Overall Factory, 327 Cumberland Avenue, 1904
G. Velie Warehouse, 183-187 Portage Avenue E, 1904
Miller, Morse and Company Warehouse, 317 McDermot Avenue, 1904 – List of Historical Resources
Telfer Brothers Warehouse, 156 Lombard Avenue, 1904
Avenue Block, 261 Portage Avenue, 1904

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4 Compiled from local newspaper building lists, 1874-1908; The Exchange District. Part 1: A Property Survey (Winnipeg, MB: City of Winnipeg, 2001); and City of Winnipeg Building Permit Ledger Books, 1900-1907.

5 Manitoba Free Press, September 23, 1875, p. 3.

6 Manitoba Free Press, March 14, 1899, p. 3.

J.H. Cadham designs (continued):

M. Fortune and Company Block, Smith Street, 1904
G.F. and J. Galt Building, 103 Princess Street (addition), 1904
Alloway and Champion Building, 667 Main Street, 1905 (Grade III)
Genser's Furniture Building, 289 Portage Avenue, 1905
West Hotel, 786 Main Street, 1905
Leadley Building, 306 Ross Avenue, 1905
Manitoba Medical College, 750 Bannatyne Avenue, 1905
Trees-Spriggs Building, 312 Ross Avenue, 1905
J.H. Cadham House, 336 River Avenue, 1906
Grose and Walker Warehouse, 261 Stanley Street, 1906

750 BANNATYNE AVENUE – MANITOBA MEDICAL COLLEGE BUILDING
(UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA FACULTY OF MEDICINE BUILDING)



Plate 1 – Winnipeg General Hospital, ca.1907. (Postcard, Winnipeg Library Collection, http://pastforward.winnipeg.ca.)

750 BANNATYNE AVENUE – MANITOBA MEDICAL COLLEGE BUILDING (UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA FACULTY OF MEDICINE BUILDING)

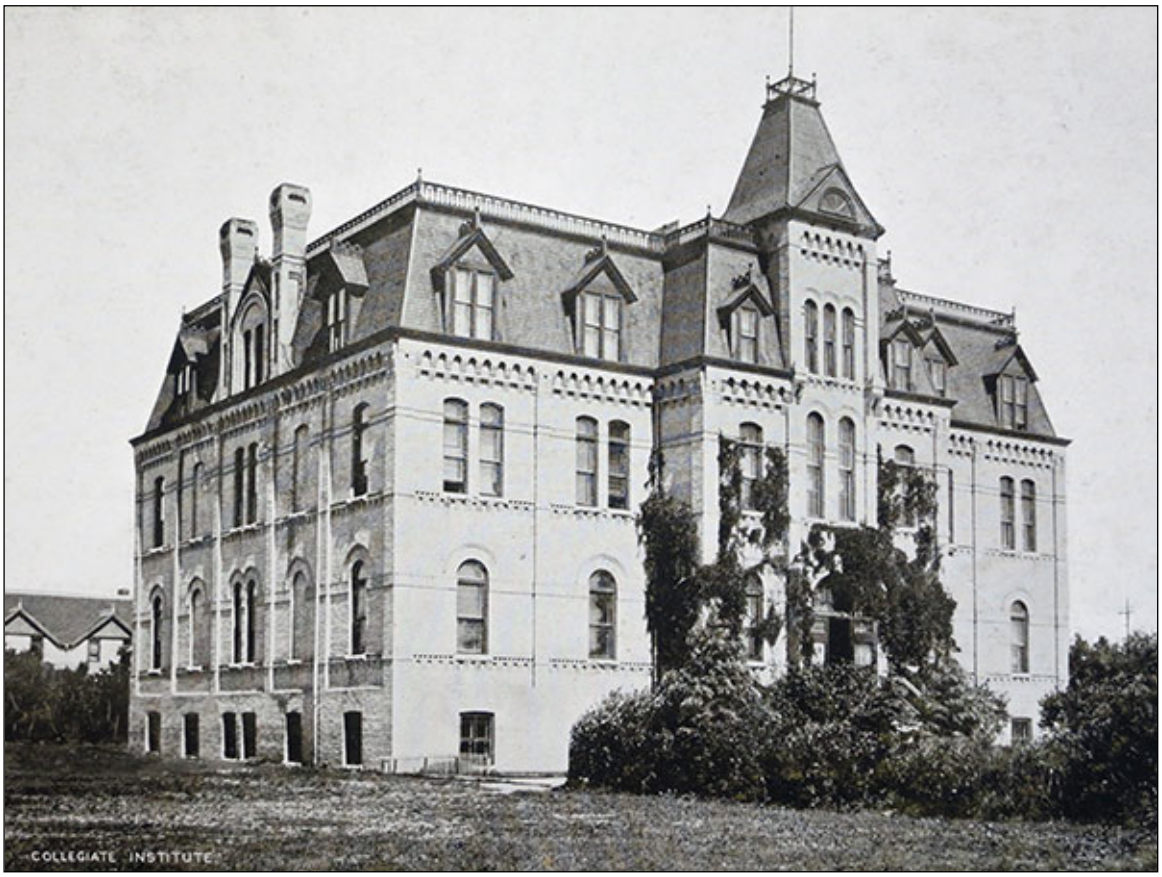


Plate 2 – Winnipeg Collegiate Institute, William Avenue at Kate Street, ca.1910. Built in 1891 as Winnipeg's first high school building, it was demolished in 1928 to make way for Hugh John Macdonald School. (Archives of Manitoba, "Winnipeg- Schools- Collegiate #7." N5222.)

750 BANNATYNE AVENUE – MANITOBA MEDICAL COLLEGE BUILDING (UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA FACULTY OF MEDICINE BUILDING)

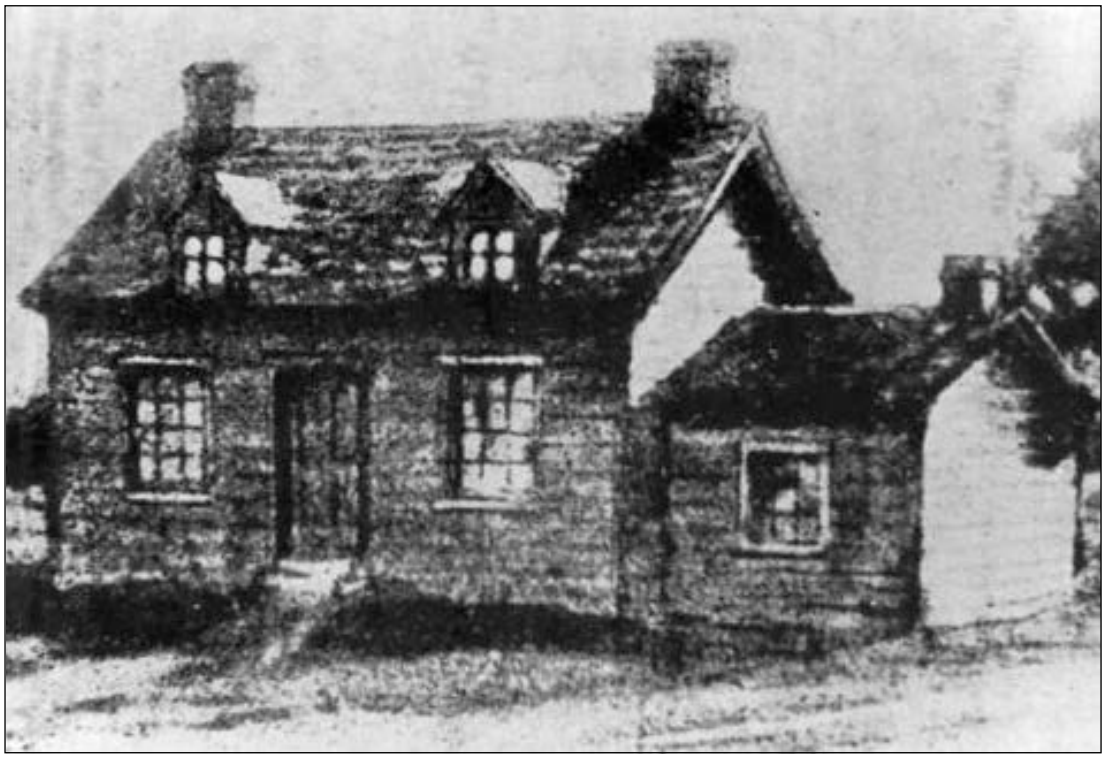


Plate 3 – First Anatomy (dissection) Building, Manitoba Medical College, 1883. (University of Manitoba Faculty of Medicine Archives, "First Anatomy Building 1883", UMFMA 014 in https://archivescanada.accesstomemory.ca.)

750 BANNATYNE AVENUE – MANITOBA MEDICAL COLLEGE BUILDING (UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA FACULTY OF MEDICINE BUILDING)

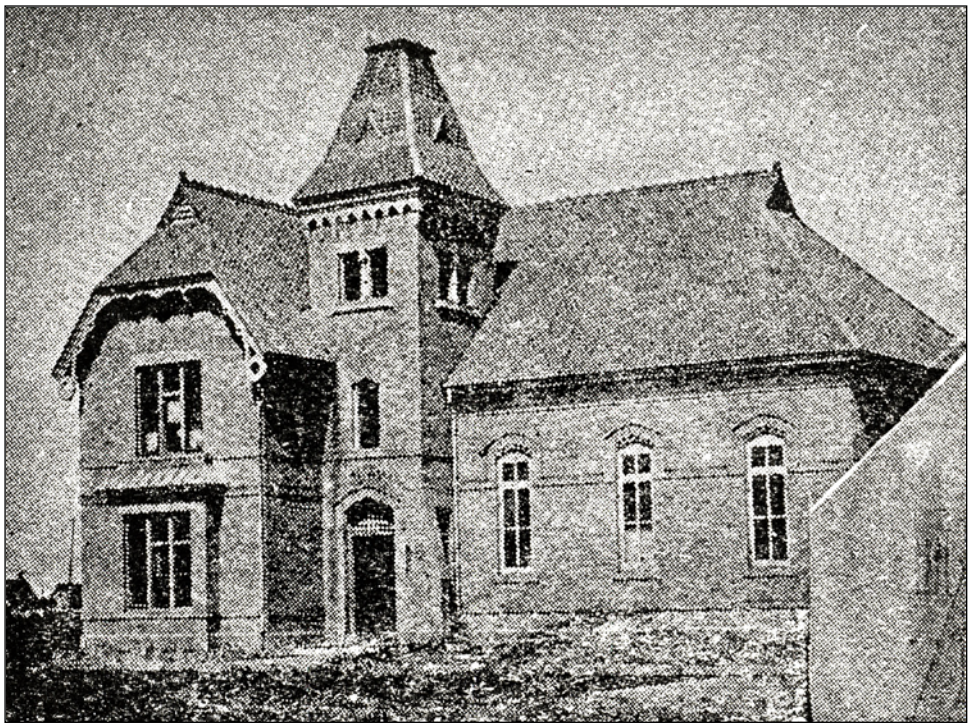


Plate 4 – Manitoba Medical College, 561 McDermot Avenue (at Kate Street), 1891. (Archives of Manitoba, "Winnipeg- Views- Album 9/71," N1274.)

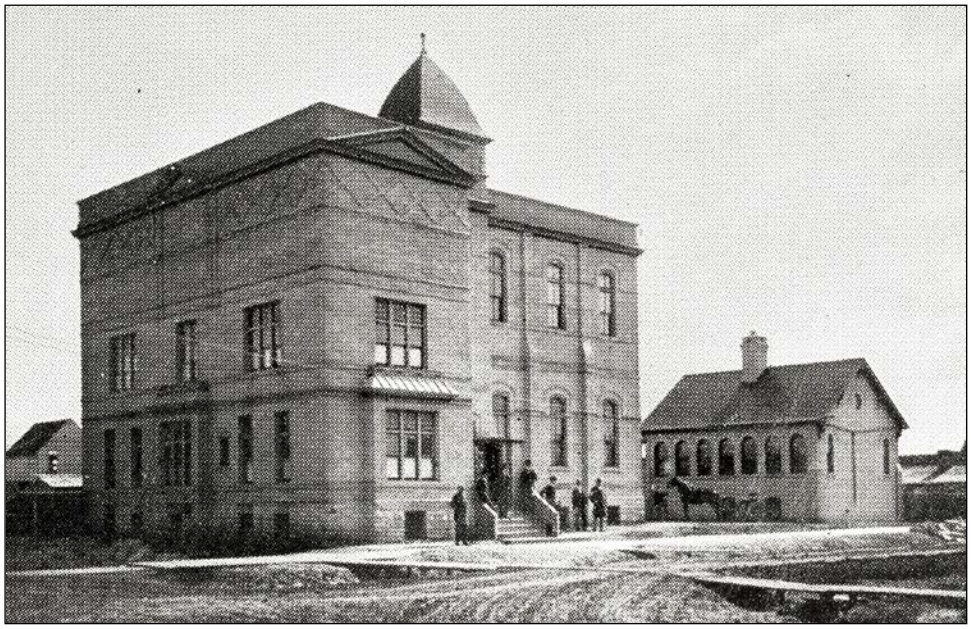


Plate 5 – Enlarged Manitoba Medical College, 561 McDermot Avenue, with the separate anatomy/provincial laboratory building to the east, ca.1900. (Archives of Manitoba, "University of Manitoba- Medical College 1".)

750 BANNATYNE AVENUE – MANITOBA MEDICAL COLLEGE BUILDING (UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA FACULTY OF MEDICINE BUILDING)



Plate 6 – Manitoba Medical College, Bannatyne Avenue, 1905. (University of Manitoba Faculty of Medicine Archives, "MMC 1905", UMFMA 0006A in https://archivescanada.accesstomemory.ca.)

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Plate 7 – Manitoba Medical College, Bannatyne Avenue and Emmanuel Baptist Church, ca.1906. (University of Manitoba Faculty of Medicine Archives, "MMC and Church", UMFMA 005 in https://archivescanada. accesstomemory.ca.)

750 BANNATYNE AVENUE – MANITOBA MEDICAL COLLEGE BUILDING (UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA FACULTY OF MEDICINE BUILDING)



Plate 8 – Manitoba Medical College, Bannatyne Avenue, front (north) and east façades, 1930. This picture shows the original building and the 1909 (#1) and 1913 (#2) additions. (University of Manitoba Faculty of Medicine Archives, "MMC 1930", UMFMA 0007C in https://archivescanada. accesstomemory.ca.)

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Plate 8 – Looking west from the roof of Winnipeg General Hospital, the Manitoba Medical College is in the foreground, ca.1924. The small building at the arrow is the addition of unknown date of construction. (University of Manitoba Faculty of Medicine Archives, "MMC Rooftop", UMFMA 010 in https://archivescanada.accesstomemory.ca.)

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Plate 10 – Manitoba Medical College and the 1920 Basic Science Building addition (arrow), ca.1920. (University of Manitoba Faculty of Medicine Archives, "MMC 1911", UMFMA 003A in https://archivescanada.accesstomemory.ca.)

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Plate 11 – Manitoba Medical College and the 1921 Pathology Building addition (arrow), 1922. (University of Manitoba Faculty of Medicine Archives, "MMC 1922", UMFMA 007B in https://archivescanada.accesstomemory.ca.)

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Plate 12 – Manitoba Medical College (University of Manitoba Faculty of Medicine Building), 750 Bannatyne Avenue, front (north) and west façades, 2017. (M. Peterson, 2017.)

750 BANNATYNE AVENUE – MANITOBA MEDICAL COLLEGE BUILDING (UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA FACULTY OF MEDICINE BUILDING)



Plate 13 – Manitoba Medical College (University of Manitoba Faculty of Medicine Building), 750 Bannatyne Avenue, detail of main (north) entrance, 2017. (M. Peterson, 2017.)

750 BANNATYNE AVENUE – MANITOBA MEDICAL COLLEGE BUILDING (UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA FACULTY OF MEDICINE BUILDING)



Plate 14 – Manitoba Medical College (University of Manitoba Faculty of Medicine Building), 750 Bannatyne Avenue, rear (south façade) of 1913 addition and neighbouring structure, 2017. (M. Peterson, 2017.)

750 BANNATYNE AVENUE – MANITOBA MEDICAL COLLEGE BUILDING (UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA FACULTY OF MEDICINE BUILDING)



Plate 15 – Manitoba Medical College (University of Manitoba Faculty of Medicine Building), 750 Bannatyne Avenue, west façades of the original and 1913 buildings, 2017. (M. Peterson, 2017.)

750 BANNATYNE AVENUE – MANITOBA MEDICAL COLLEGE BUILDING (UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA FACULTY OF MEDICINE BUILDING)



Plate 16 – Manitoba Medical College (University of Manitoba Faculty of Medicine Building), 750 Bannatyne Avenue, 2nd floor classroom, 1913 addition with original tin ceiling exposed and repaired, 2018. (T. Andreoglou, 2018.)

750 BANNATYNE AVENUE – MANITOBA MEDICAL COLLEGE BUILDING (UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA FACULTY OF MEDICINE BUILDING)



Plate 17 – Manitoba Medical College (University of Manitoba Faculty of Medicine Building), 750 Bannatyne Avenue, ornamental tin ceiling, basement, 2018. (T. Andreoglou, 2018.)

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Plate 18 – Manitoba Medical College (University of Manitoba Faculty of Medicine Building), 750 Bannatyne Avenue, cast iron post, basement, 2018. (T. Andreoglou, 2018.)



Plate 19 – Manitoba Medical College (University of Manitoba Faculty of Medicine Building), 750 Bannatyne Avenue, front (north) staircase completed in the original 1906 building, 2018. (T. Andreoglou, 2018.)

750 BANNATYNE AVENUE – MANITOBA MEDICAL COLLEGE BUILDING (UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA FACULTY OF MEDICINE BUILDING)



Plate 20 – Manitoba Medical College (University of Manitoba Faculty of Medicine Building), 750 Bannatyne Avenue, typical renovated space (ground floor) with new floors, acoustic ceiling and fluorescent lighting, 2018. (T. Andreoglou, 2018.)

750 BANNATYNE AVENUE – MANITOBA MEDICAL COLLEGE BUILDING (UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA FACULTY OF MEDICINE BUILDING)



Plate 21 – Manitoba Medical College (University of Manitoba Faculty of Medicine Building), 750 Bannatyne Avenue, with overhead walkway, 1978. (City of Winnipeg.)

750 BANNATYNE AVENUE – MANITOBA MEDICAL COLLEGE BUILDING (UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA FACULTY OF MEDICINE BUILDING)



Plate 22 – Bannatyne Avenue, south side, looking west, 2017. (M. Peterson, 2017.)



Plate 23 – Bannatyne Avenue, south side, looking east from Tecumseh Street, 2017. (M. Peterson, 2017.)

750 BANNATYNE AVENUE – MANITOBA MEDICAL COLLEGE BUILDING (UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA FACULTY OF MEDICINE BUILDING)

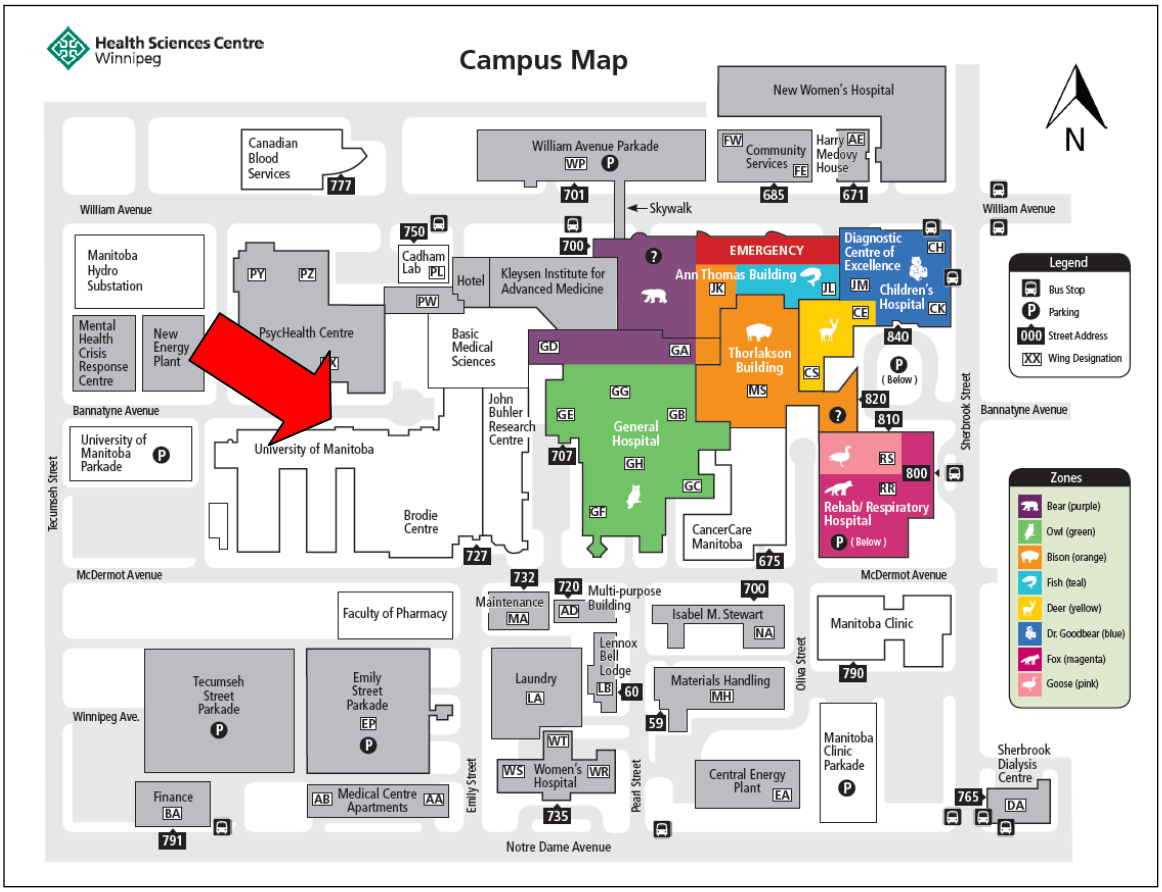


Plate 24 – Health Sciences Centre, 2016. Former Manitoba Medical College at arrow. (Health Sciences Centre website.)

750 BANNATYNE AVENUE – MANITOBA MEDICAL COLLEGE BUILDING (UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA FACULTY OF MEDICINE BUILDING)

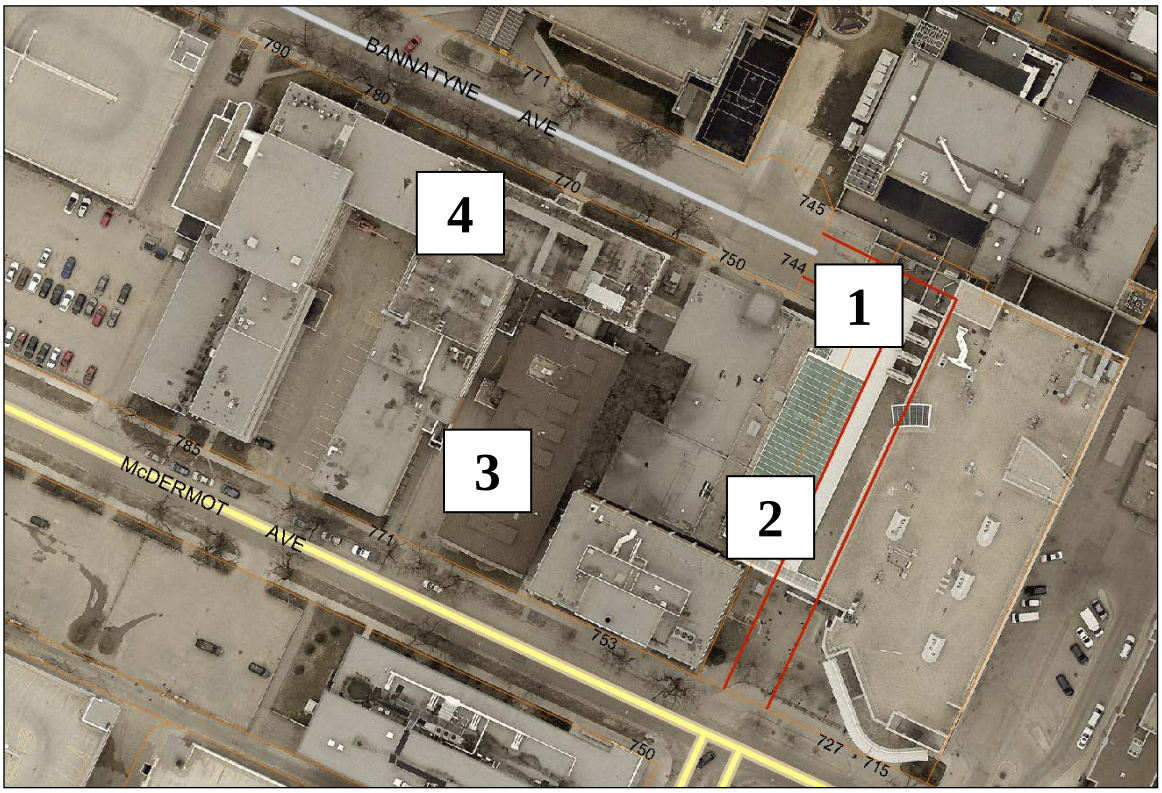


Plate 25 – Aerial photograph of part of the Health Sciences Centre complex showing the former MMC Building (#1), the 1913 addition (#2), the 1920 addition, now demolished (#3) and the 1921 addition (#4), 2016. (City of Winnipeg.)

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Plate 26 – Chown Building, 753 McDermot Avenue, no date. The former MMC Building can be seen to the right. (University of Manitoba Faculty of Medicine Archives, "Chown Building (12)", UMFMA 019M in https://archivescanada.accesstomemory.ca.)

750 BANNATYNE AVENUE – MANITOBA MEDICAL COLLEGE BUILDING (UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA FACULTY OF MEDICINE BUILDING)



Plate 27 – Basic Medical Sciences Building, 703 William Avenue, ca.1974. (University of Manitoba Faculty of Medicine Archives, "Basic Medical Sciences Building (5)", UMFMA 020E in https://archivescanada.accesstomemory.ca.)

750 BANNATYNE AVENUE – MANITOBA MEDICAL COLLEGE BUILDING (UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA FACULTY OF MEDICINE BUILDING)



Plate 28 – Brodie Centre, 727 Bannatyne Avenue, no date. (Reproduced from M.D. Steele Construction Company website, http://www.mdsteele.mb.ca/projects.asp?cat=5.)

750 BANNATYNE AVENUE – MANITOBA MEDICAL COLLEGE BUILDING
(UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA FACULTY OF MEDICINE BUILDING)

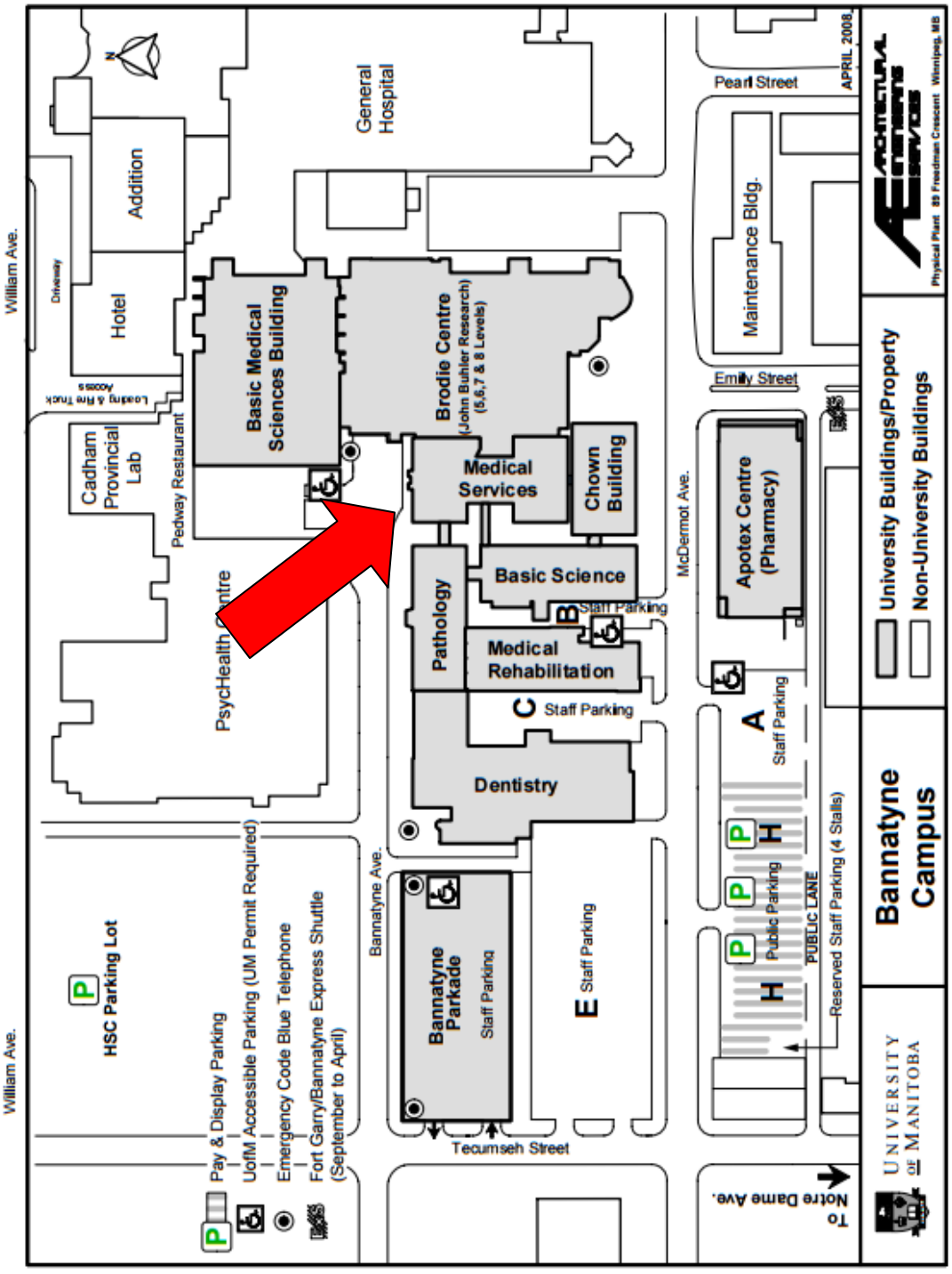


Plate 29 – Map of the Bannatyne Campus of the University of Manitoba, former MMC Building at arrow, ca.2016 ("Basic Science" Building now demolished). (University of Manitoba website, http://www.umulh.com/introduction/.)