

335 DONALD STREET

MASONIC TEMPLE

City of Winnipeg
Historical Buildings & Resources Committee
Researcher: Murray Peterson
July 2015

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

(a) It was built in 1895, the first permanent lodge building in Western Canada;

(b) It had a long association with the Masonic Lodge, the international fraternal organization;

(c) It was designed by local architect George Creeford Browne and built by local contractors William H. Rourke and Edward Cass;

(d) It is designed, as was the architect's practice, borrowing elements from a number of classically-inspired styles;

(e) It is a conspicuous building on a busy downtown intersection; and

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

335 DONALD STREET – MASONIC TEMPLE

The first Masonic lodge in what would become the province of Manitoba met on November 8, 1864 in its first permanent hall, the second storey of A.G.B. Bannatyne's business block at the corner of Main Street and Post Office Street (now Lombard Avenue).[1] Named the Northern Light Lodge, its principal officers were Bannatyne, John Schultz and William Inkster, three of the area's most influential men. In 1868, this Lodge was granted a charter (No. 68) but, due to the 1869-1870 Riel confrontations, it was disbanded.[2]

In late 1870 the City of Winnipeg's first Lodge, ultimately called Prince Rupert's Lodge No. 240, was organized and subsequently consecrated on July 13, 1871. It met in the Drever House at the corner of Notre Dame Avenue East and Victoria Street. In 1871, the Lodge moved to the upper storey of the McKenney Building (northwest corner of Main Street and Queen's Street West [Portage Avenue]), then in 1872 it was meeting in the second storey of the Ashdown Store on Main Street (northwest corner McDermot Avenue). Several other moves were made between 1872 and 1888 when the Lodge located on the top floor of the Western Canada Loan and Savings Company Building, northwest corner Portage Avenue and Main Street. On November 16, 1894 this structure was destroyed by fire, prompting all Winnipeg Masons to join together to construct their own building.[3]

A site on the southeast corner of Ellice Avenue and Donald Street was chosen early in 1895 from five possible locations. It was perfect for the Masons because it was in the downtown area, yet not as expensive as lots closer to Main Street or Portage Avenue. It was also located in what was still a residential area. The warehouse district was developing around City Hall, and Portage Avenue would not see major development as a business and retail thoroughfare until after the turn of the century. Within two blocks of the new Masonic Temple were Knox Presbyterian, Grace Methodist

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1 James A. Ovas, Freemasonry in the Province of Manitoba (Winnipeg, MB: Northern Light Lodge, A.F. & A.M., 1913), pp. 5-7; and Joseph Hurssell, History of Freemasonry in Manitoba (Selkirk, MB: Inter-Ocean Print, 1880), pp. 4-5.

2 J.A. Ovas, op. cit., pp. 7, 10.

3 Robert E. Emmett, Freemasonry in Manitoba, Part II (1925-1974) (Winnipeg, MB: Grand Lodge of Manitoba, A.F. & A.M., 1975), Appendix 3, pp. 103-105.

and Holy Trinity Anglican. Also nearby was the exclusive Hudson's Bay Reserve residential neighbourhood which had developed south of Portage Avenue and would be a source of many of the members of the order.

The official sod turning ceremony took place on July 17, 1895, the cornerstone ceremony on August 16 (Plate 1) and the new Masonic Temple of Winnipeg (Plates 2-5) opened on December 20, 1895, in what was described by the press at the time as "one of the most brilliant social gatherings ever held in Winnipeg"[4]. One newspaper filled nearly an entire column listing some of the notables present.[5]

Until it was sold in the early 1970s, the Temple was believed to be the one of the only buildings in Canada erected and owned by Masons solely for Masonic purposes.[6]

STYLE

The exterior treatment of the Masonic Temple does not fit into any of the dominant styles of the period; however, it does contain numerous elements associated with various popular styles used throughout the city. The raised, rusticated stone base, round-headed windows and rough-textured walls all indicate the influence of the Romanesque style. Also prevalent in the design is classically-inspired detailing, including pediments, pilasters and symmetry of design.

The use of these different forms was a familiar tool used by George Browne, the architect, rather than the expression of a precise stylistic trend. A biographer described Browne's style as "primitive Romanesque classicism."[7] Browne's designs often used a blend of ornamental detailing. A structure like the Young Men's Christian Association Building (1900), 276 Portage Avenue, shows how characteristic this blend became in his designs (Plate 6). Other Browne structures, built before

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4 Quoted in ibid., p. 109.

5 Manitoba Free Press, December 21, 1895, pp. 1 and 5.

6 R.E. Emmett, op. cit., p. 110.

7 W.P. Thompson, "Browne, George, Jr.," The Canadian Encyclopedia (Edmonton, AB: Hurtig Publishers, 1988), Volume 1, p. 289.

and after the Masonic Temple, also exhibit this pattern, the 1894-1895 Portage la Prairie Court House and Jail being a good example.

CONSTRUCTION

This building is located on the property legally described as 1 St. John, Plan 129, Block 3, Lot 314 and part of Lot 315 (see Appendix I). The original structure is three storeys high and measures 18.6 x 22.6 x 14.3 metres. A two-storey annex added to the east façade measures 7.3 x 15.0 metres. In total, there are over 7,000 cu. m. of usable interior space.[8]

The building rests on a stone foundation and the superstructure is built of cream-coloured brick with Selkirk limestone accents.[9] Ceiling heights in the 1895 section are 3.36 m. in the basement and 4.9 m. on the other three levels, while in the annex they measure 2.1 m., 3.4 m., and 2.4 m. in the basement, first and second floors respectively.[10]

The final cost of construction, excluding interior furnishings and the land, was $22,000.

DESIGN

This symmetrically-designed building has a wealth of classical ornamentation above the rusticated stone base. The main, centrally-located entrance porch on the west façade features a pair of rounded stone columns supporting the dentilled pediment with sunrise motif (Plate 7). The window openings on this elevation are unmatched, and include: rectangular, with rough stone lug sills and lintels; arched, with stone lug sills and radiating stone heads; arched with brick drip molding and keystones; and round-headed, finished with stone lug sills and brick drip molding (Plate 8). Plain pilasters with stone bases and ornamental brick heads rise from the stone base to just below the eaves of the third floor. A complete entablature at this level (which encircles the entire building) leads to the medium-pitched hip roof. The projecting central section of this façade is also

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8 City of Winnipeg, Assessment Records, Roll No. 521880, Ward 2, Property Code 33. Below as AR.

9 R.E. Emmett, op. cit., p. 107.

10 AR.

pedimented, complete with a circular window set in stone and radiating brick courses (Plate 9). Carved stone panels with the date "1895" and the words "MASONIC TEMPLE" are also found on the main façade. Sections of basket weave pattern brick are found around the date panel and under the third storey window openings.

The other main elevation, the north, continues the design of the front, with rusticated stone base, brick pilasters with stone bases and ornate brick heads, windows and doors in arched and rectilinear openings, circular elements with stone keystones and basket weave pattern brick sections on the third floor and filling much of the gable dormer (Plate 10). An open metal fire escape is also located on this elevation.

The east façade is partially covered by a two-storey addition; the visible upper floor is a subdued version of the other façades (Plate 11). Two large brick chimneys are located above the windowless dormer. The south façade is windowless with pilasters and a plainer gable dormer (Plate 12).

The design of the two-storey annex, added to the building's east side in 1918, continues some of the ornamental language of the original building. Rough stone lug sills and heads adorn windows and the addition is finished by a plain cornice and brick parapet (Plates 13 and 14).

INTERIOR

Because of the importance of the building, Winnipeg's daily newspapers all featured lengthy descriptions of the interior arrangement and finishes.[11] In 1895, members went down a small flight of stairs from the main entrance to the library on their left and the office of the grand secretary on the right. Behind this area was the main banquet hall, measuring approximately 27.45 x 12.20 m., including a kitchen. At the rear was the boiler room and caretaker's quarters. The second floor was divided into two large rooms, the Blue Lodge Room on the north side, complete with a small podium and a raised platform running along the north wall. Another large meeting room was

[11] The description that follows was taken from the Winnipeg Daily Tribune, December 21, 1895, p. 9.

located on the south side. On the third floor were two Scottish Rite rooms. All interior surfaces were heavily ornamented with luxurious carpeting, ornate light fixtures and expensive wall coverings.

In 1918 a two-storey annex was added, designed by local architects Jordan and Over. In the basement was a boiler room and storage space. The first floor held the kitchen, secretary's office, committee room and an extension of the banquet room, while the top floor was a two bedroom apartment.[12] In 1947, local architectural firm Pratt and Ross made an extensive survey of the original building. These plans show little alteration had occurred on the interior of the Temple. Most of the ground floor had become a Banquet Room, the second floor the Blue Lodge Room (north), Chapter Room (south) and a small mezzanine in the southwest corner and a library in the Annex and the Scottish Rite Room (north) and the Black Room (south) on the third floor.[13]

In 1971, work began to convert the former Masonic Temple into a restaurant. Much of the interior space was altered, but this took the form of mainly aesthetic changes. Over the next several decades, many changes occurred to the interior and at present, the interior has been gutted to the studs and exterior walls (Plates 15 and 16).

INTEGRITY

The building occupies its original site, has suffered minor exterior alteration and appears in good structural condition for its age. City of Winnipeg, Building Permits listed against the structure (Appendix I) detail interior rather than exterior changes to the building.

STREETSCAPE

The residential neighbourhood that once surrounded this building, complete with terraces, detached single-family dwellings and numerous churches (Plate 17), has nearly completely vanished. The warehouse district removed much of the housing north of the building; office/retail development

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12 Architectural Plans, #1076/1918, City of Winnipeg.

13 Architectural Survey, 1947, City of Winnipeg.

along Notre Dame, Portage and Ellice avenues and intersecting streets removed almost all the remaining homes and residential structures. Since much of the redevelopment in the immediate vicinity took place long after the construction of the Temple, there is no longer the same continuity in type and design of buildings that existed in 1895 (Plate 18).

ARCHITECT

George Creeford Browne (Plate 19) was born in Montreal, Quebec ca. 1852 and came to Manitoba to farm in 1879. Soon afterward, however, he removed to Winnipeg, to open an architectural practice, a trade he had spent six years of his life learning (see Appendix II for biographical information). He became one of the most prolific architects in Winnipeg's early period of growth. He has been given 10 points by the Historical Buildings and Resources Committee.

Other local designers, Jordan and Over and Pratt and Ross, have also designed additions and alterations to the building.

The general contractors for the 1895 building were William H. Rourke and Edward Cass.[14] Colonel W.H. "Bill" Rourke was born ca.1850 and by the 1880s was working in the Winnipeg region as a builder with partner Edward Cass. Cass has been born in Kilkenny, Ireland in 1849, moving to Winnipeg in 1882.[15] The pair worked on several major projects in the later 1880s,[16] including the Winnipeg Powder Magazine (1885), Winnipeg Post Office, Main St. at McDermot Ave., vaults and chimneys (1886), hospital and laundry buildings at Stony Mountain Penitentiary (1887), Northern Pacific and Manitoba Railway Company Bridges & Structures Building, The Forks (1889) and St. Paul's Industrial School, drains (1891). Undoubtedly their most prominent contract was for the construction of the Manitoba Hotel, Main Street at Water Avenue. Completed in 1889 as Winnipeg's first luxury hotel (Plate 20), it was destroyed by fire a decade later.

Rourke left for the Klondike Gold Rush in 1897 and then returned to Winnipeg until 1905 when he

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14 R.E. Emmett, op. cit., p. 106.

15 Winnipeg Free Press, August 22, 1932, p. 5.

16 List compiled from various government and newspaper sources.

left for Vancouver, B.C. to take up the role of vice-president of the newly formed Winnipeg building company Kelly Brothers-Mitchell Limited.[17] He died there of Spanish influenza in 1918.[18]

Edward Cass, by the late 1890s, operated his own modest construction company, major contracts included Dominion Bank, Main Street at McDermot Avenue (1899), Nanton House, 229 Roslyn Road (1900), University of Manitoba, Broadway (1900), Lake of the Woods Building, 212 McDermot Avenue (1901), St. Mary's Academy, 550 Wellington Crescent (1902) and McKerchar Block, 600 Main Street (1902). He was a founder of the Winnipeg Builders' Association and its first vice-president and became the president of the Winnipeg Builders' Exchange in 1904.[19] He was also president of the Winnipeg Paint and Glass Company, secretary-treasurer of the J. McDiarmid Company[20] and a long-time City of Winnipeg councillor. He died in the city on August 21, 1932.[21]

INSTITUTION

A charter was granted on July 13, 1871, consecrating the City of Winnipeg's first Masonic Lodge, Prince Rupert's Lodge No. 240. Also chartered that day was Lisgar Lodge No. 244, Lower Fort Garry. Winnipeg's second lodge, Ancient Landmark Lodge No. 288, was chartered on July 9, 1873.

In April of 1875, these three lodges, with a combined membership of 210, chose to sever their ties with the Grand Lodge of Canada and form the Grand Lodge of Manitoba, renumbering the member lodges Prince Rupert's No. 1, Lisgar No. 2 and Ancient Landmark No. 3. The list of officers of the new Grand Lodge reads like a "Who's Who" of Manitoba, including the Hon. W.N. Kennedy,

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

18 Manitoba Free Press, November 14, 1918, p. 2, November 15, 1918, p. 15 and November 25, 1918, p. 11.

19 Canadian Architect and Builder, Vol. 1 (1888), Issue 1, p. 6 and Vol. 17 (1904), Issue 5, p. 86.

20 Winnipeg Free Press, September 19, 1929, p. 10.

21 Winnipeg Free Press, August 22, 1932, p. 5.

James Henderson, Gilbert McMicken, Henry T. Champion and the Hon. John Norquay.[22]

In 1905, due to the growth of the society in Winnipeg and Western Canada, some members began a movement for larger, more modern facilities to replace the Donald Street building. This move was stalled by the construction of a two-storey addition at the rear in 1918.[23] By 1907, the Grand Lodge of Manitoba had 57 lodges and a membership of 3,724.[24] The society continued to grow and prosper and in 1945, it was decided that a new Temple should be erected. It wasn't until 1968, however, that the Masons finalized their plans and a year later, moved into their new Temple at 420 Corydon Avenue (Plate 21) and put the Donald Street Temple up for sale (Plate 22).[25]

The building on Donald Street did not remain vacant long, being purchased and converted into Mother Tucker's restaurant and lounge in 1974. This venture remained in the building until 1999. Since this time, the building has undergone several changes in ownership, operated as a number of bars, restaurants and been part of several failed redevelopment plans. It has stood vacant since ca.2007.

EVENT

There is no known significant historical event associated with this building.

CONTEXT

The Masonic Temple is illustrative of both the growth of society in Winnipeg and Western Canada and the growth of the local Masonic organization. In two decades, Manitoba's social growth rivalled the economic changes. Many benevolent and social organizations grew as Winnipeg's population increased. In the span of approximately 25 years, the Masons in the area evolved from

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22 J.A. Ovas, op. cit., pp. 11-15. The first public function attended by the Grand Lodge of Manitoba was the laying of the City Hall cornerstone, August 17, 1875.

23 City of Winnipeg Building Permit, #1076/1918.

24 J.A. Ovas, op. cit., p. 19.

25 R.E. Emmett, op. cit., pp. 49 and 52-53.

an outpost of a North Dakota lodge into a Manitoba-based group capable of raising the necessary funds to establish one of the country's only Mason-owned buildings. This Temple is a result of their development and evolution.

The year of construction, 1895, is also significant in that it was the beginning of two decades of almost unbridled growth for western Canada. The entire region would see thousands of miles of new railway lines crossing the landscape, bringing hundreds of thousands of immigrants to settle and work the land. The wheat economy would be firmly entrenched as the area's main pursuit.

In Winnipeg, the acknowledged centre of this western growth, old patterns of urban development were replaced by the necessities of this new age. Brick and stone warehouse districts, banking rows, retail blocks and office buildings replaced the frame homes and buildings of the earlier era. The area surrounding the Masonic Temple was transformed from a residential neighbourhood into a mixed district of offices, theatres, warehouses and retail stores. The Temple became an integral part of this neighbourhood.

LANDMARK

The Masonic Temple is located on the corner of a busy downtown thoroughfare and is well-known because of its unique architecture and its many years of public use.

Historical Buildings & Resources Committee
THE CITY OF WINNIPEG

CITY OF WINNIPEG - Preliminary Report

Assessment Record

Building Address: 335 Donald Street

Building Name: Former Masonic Temple

Original Use: club house

Current Use: vacant

Roll No. (Old): 521880 (9381)

Municipality: 12 Ward: 2

Property or Occupancy Code: 33

Legal Description: 1 St. John, Plan 129, Block 3, Lots 314 and 315

Location: southeast corner Ellice Avenue

Date of Construction: 1895

Storeys: 3 and basement

Construction Type: brick and stone foundation

Heritage Status: ON NOMINATED LIST

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

- 1076/1918 $6,000 **[CS]** (addition); 2805/1928 $500 **[CS]** (fire escape); 3903/1933 $25,000 (addition and alteration); 159/1939 $500 **[CS]** (alteration); 3224/1946 $2,000 (alteration); 1118/1971 $25,000 (alteration); 5450/1971 $2,000 (canopy); 7846/1972 $15,000 (alter first floor); 210/1975 $13,000 (alteration); 4666/1975 $12,000 (addition); 3432/1977 $30,000 (alteration - restaurant); 1271/1979 $8,000 (interior alteration); 2459/1990 $22,000 (new boiler) – see next page for additional permits

Information:

- 61 x 74 x 47 + = 247,438 cu. ft.

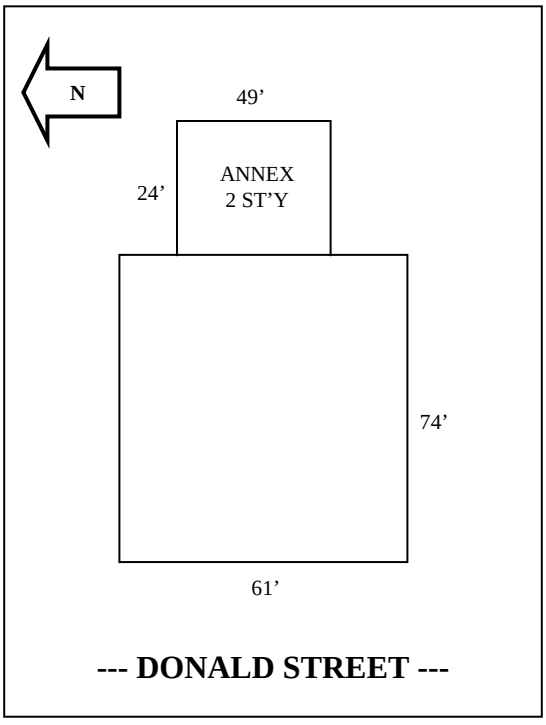
- additions in 1918, 1933 and 1975

- #1118 & 5450/1971 – new restaurant called “The Rec Room” convert Temple into restaurant

- Permit #3432/1977 – 2nd floor converted into cocktail room

- #1271/1979 – 3rd floor redecorated

- Vacant & boarded in 2007



Additional City of Winnipeg Building Permits:

133051/1999 – interior alterations for Chris Walby's Hog City Bar & Grill in "an existing restaurant/bar previously occupied by Mother Tucker's" (1st floor and small portion of 2nd [for washrooms]) – $90,000

162587/2000 – "The Mansion" new restaurant/bar to occupy all three floors – abandoned and then 166534/2000 ($100,000) interior alterations for The Mansion (also abandoned)

199590/2001 – Upstairs Cabaret/Aachaspherus Gallery - Interior alterations and occupancy for a tenant occupying the entire building as a Cabaret/Art Gallery – $20,000

240385/2002 – The Mansion Nite Club Inc. - Operating as Blue Agave Restaurant & Bar. Occupy only change of ownership for a new tenant occupying entire building. Main floor to be restaurant, second floor to be a bar and third floor will also be used occasionally as a bar" – no construction value

310334/2003 - To establish a new 80-seat outdoor patio outside existing licensed restaurant/bar operated by Blue Agave Restaurant & Bar – no construction value

326922/2004 – Exterior alterations to an existing vacant building to include repairs to the wood soffit and facia, new paint, repair cracks in mortar, and installing new windows on the second and third floors – $20,000

117994/2005 – Landlord improvements to an existing building to include demolishing partition walls, adding insulation, remove old restaurant furnishings, expose ceiling to check piping and expose inside of perimeter walls – $22,000

117398/2015 –Interior alterations to include demolition of 2 beams on the main floor of the annex, sections of the floor on the second and third floor for future stairs, elevator and mechanical shaft – $20,000

125790/2015 – Landlord work Stage 2 - Structural alteration to include construction of interior structural slabs, interior and exterior slab on ground. Construction of concrete pile and grade beam as per engineer's plans – $30,000

134372/2015 – Construction of concrete pile and grade beam – $12,000

APPENDIX II

George Creeford Browne

George C. Browne was born in Montreal in 1852, the son of architect George Browne, a prominent designer and major real estate holder. After finishing high school, he immediately went to work in his father's office. At the age of eighteen, he went to New York and worked for Russell Sturgis, one of that city's leading architects. After three years, Browne resigned and left for Europe to study design history.[1]

He spent over three years in England, Ireland, France, Italy and Switzerland, and won an international design competition in England. He returned to Montreal in 1877[2] and in 1879 he inexplicably gave up architecture to homestead on 129.5 hectares of land in the Tiger Hills district south of Holland, Manitoba.[3]

Browne moved to Winnipeg in 1882[4] and set up a private architectural practice. He continued to design buildings throughout Manitoba and Western Canada into the new century. In 1907, he had his name officially changed to George Creeford Browne.[5] His work ranged from small houses and cottages to major office structures and warehouses. It was announced in 1904 that he was retiring and moving to New York State.[6] He died in South Nyack, New York on March 12, 1919.[7]

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1 G. Bryce, A History of Manitoba (Toronto, ON: The Canada History Company, 1906), pp. 483-84.

2 W.P. Thompson, "Browne, George, Jr." in The Canadian Encyclopedia (Edmonton, AB: Hurtig Publishers, 1988), Volume 1, p. 289.

3 Winnipeg Daily Tribune, August 1, 1891, p. 13.

4 Men of Canada, p. 222 (unidentified article in the Department of Culture and Heritage, Historic Resources Branch files).

5 Statutes of Manitoba, 1907, Chapter 51, p. 11 (Historic Resources Branch files).

6 Canadian Architect and Builder, Vol. 17 (1904), Issue 5, p. 85.

7 W.P. Thompson, op. cit., p. 289.

A list of his varied work includes:[8]

Massey Building, 294 William Ave. (1885) – Grade II
Miller, Morse and Co. Warehouse, 86 Princess St. (1887) – Grade III
City of Winnipeg, Public Market Building, James Ave. (1889-1890) – demolished
Mackenzie and Powis Warehouse, 78 Princess St. (1891) – Grade III
Euclid (or North Central) School, Euclid Ave. (1892) – demolished
Manitoba College, major addition, Broadway (1892) – demolished
MacGregor Block, 180 Princess St. (1892) – demolished
Mulvey School, Broadway (1893 and 1895 replacement) – both demolished
Aberdeen School No. 1, 444 Flora Avenue (1893) – demolished
Court House and Jail, PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, MB (1894-1895)
Masonic Temple, 335 Donald St. (1895)
Presbyterian Indian Mission residence, REGINA, SA (1895)
Presbyterian Indian Mission residence, PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, MB (1895)
Hudson's Bay Co. Store, CALGARY, AB (1895)
Hudson's Bay Co. Store, PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, MB (1895)
Hudson's Bay Co. Warehouse, York Ave. at Fort St. (1895)
Wesley College (University of Winnipeg), with S.F. Peters (1895)
Trust and Loan Co. Building, 173 Portage Ave. East (1898) – demolished
Victoria Jubilee Wing, Winnipeg General Hospital (1898)
National Trust Building, 323 Main Street (1899) – demolished
Strevel Terrace, Donald St. (1899) – demolished
Union Bank, NEEPAWA, MB (ca.1899)
Young Men's Christian Association Building (Birk's Building), 276 Portage Ave. (1900) – Grade II
Gault Building, 92-104 Arthur St. (1900) – Grade II
Gurney Foundry Co. warehouse, Owen (McDermot) Ave. (1902)
Strathcona Block, 160 Main St. (1902-1903) – demolished
American Able Machinery Company, Dufferin Ave. – warehouse (1902); factory (1902-1903); and offices and warehouse (1903)
Hudson's Bay Co. Stables, York Ave. (1903)
Forman Block, Fort St. (1903)
Toronto Type Foundry Warehouse, major addition, 175 McDermot Ave. (1904) – Grade III

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[8] This list is compiled from: personal files of the author; various local newspapers' building issues, 1879-1911; Canadian Architect and Builder, 1896-1899; City of Winnipeg, Building Permits, 1899-1904; Giles Bugailiskis, "Quiet Dignity," unpublished Master of Arts Thesis, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, 1990, p. 156; and files of the City of Winnipeg, Heritage Planner.

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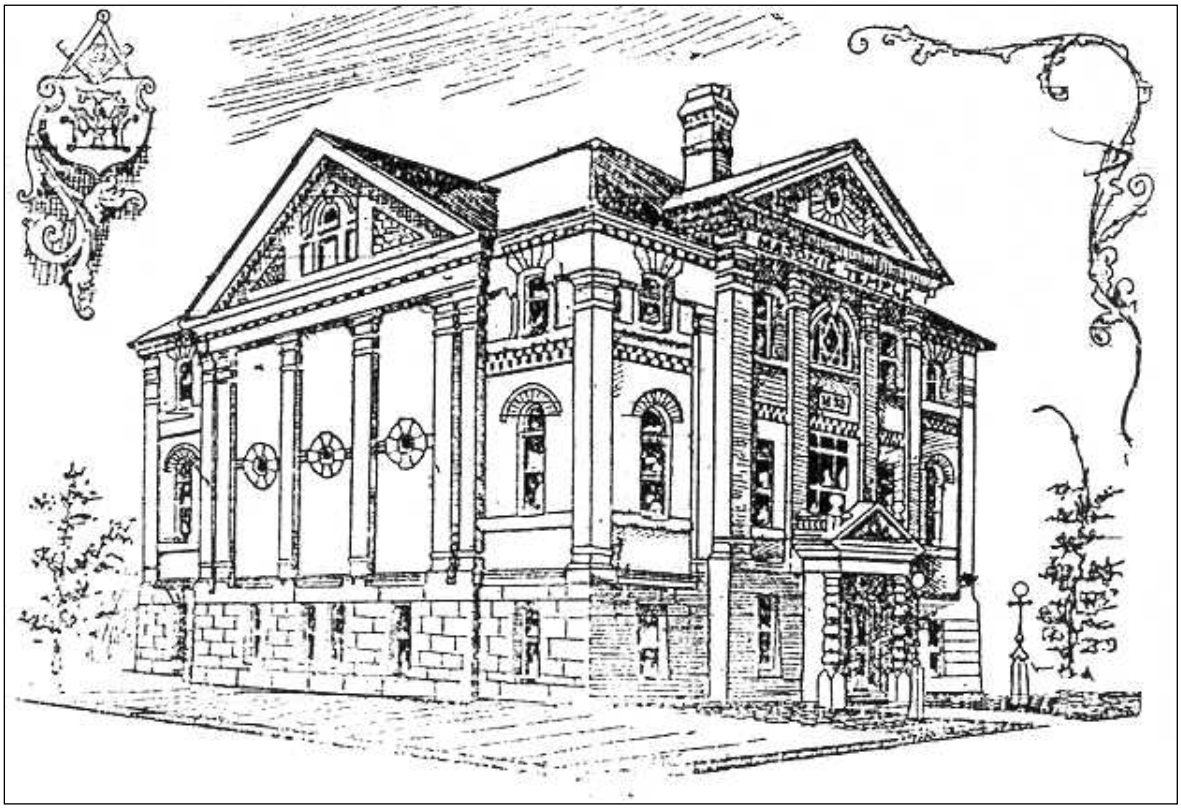


Plate 1 – Drawing of the Masonic Temple, published on the day of the laying of the cornerstone. (Reproduced from Winnipeg Daily Tribune, August 16, 1895, p. 5.)

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Plate 2 – Masonic Temple, 335 Donald Street, ca. 1900. (Courtesy of the Archives of Manitoba, Alfred E. Newman Collection, No. 47.)

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Plate 3 – Winnipeg's new Masonic Temple, ca.1900. (Reproduced from William H. Carre, Art work on Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada, [Winnipeg, MB: William H. Carre Company, 1900].)

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Plate 4 – Masonic Temple, 335 Donald Street, 1903. (Courtesy of the Western Canada Pictorial Index, Negative No. 296-9419.)

335 DONALD STREET – MASONIC TEMPLE



Plate 5 – Masonic Temple, 335 Donald Street, ca.1912. (Courtesy of the City of Winnipeg, Past Forward Online Postcard Collection.)

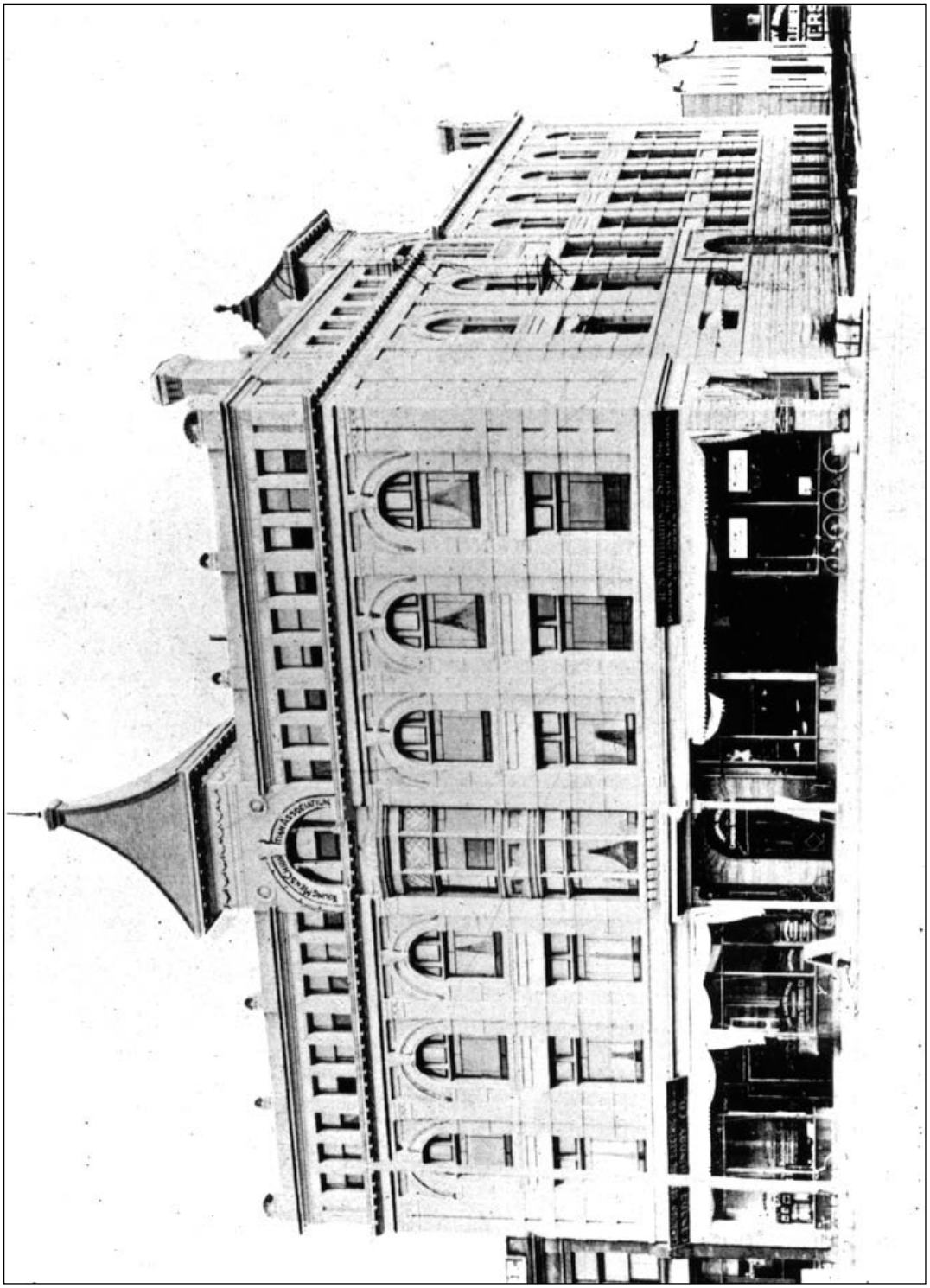


Plate 6 – Young Men's Christian Association Building, 276 Portage Avenue, ca. 1903; built in 1900-1901, architect George Browne, contractors J. Girvin and P. Burnett. (Courtesy of the Archives of Manitoba.)

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Plate 7 – Masonic Temple, 335 Donald Street, main (west) entrance, 2015. (M. Peterson, 2015.)

335 DONALD STREET – MASONIC TEMPLE



Plate 8 – Masonic Temple, 335 Donald Street, front (west) façade, 2015. (M. Peterson, 2015.)



Plate 9 – Masonic Temple, 335 Donald Street, detail of front (west) façade, 2015. (M. Peterson, 2015.)

335 DONALD STREET – MASONIC TEMPLE



Plate 10 – Masonic Temple, 335 Donald Street, north façade, 2015. (M. Peterson, 2015.)

335 DONALD STREET – MASONIC TEMPLE



Plate 11 – Masonic Temple, 335 Donald Street, east façade, 2015. (M. Peterson, 2015.)

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Plate 12 – Masonic Temple, 335 Donald Street, east and south façades, 2015. (M. Peterson, 2015.)



Plate 13 – Masonic Temple, 335 Donald Street, 1918 annex, south and east façades, 2015. (M. Peterson, 2015.)



Plate 14 – Masonic Temple, 335 Donald Street, 1918 annex, north and east façades, 2015. (M. Peterson, 2015.)

335 DONALD STREET – MASONIC TEMPLE



Plate 15 – Masonic Temple, 335 Donald Street, main floor, northeast corner, 2015. (R. Ricci, 2015.)



Plate 16 – Masonic Temple, 335 Donald Street, second floor, northwest corner, 2015. (R. Ricci, 2015.)

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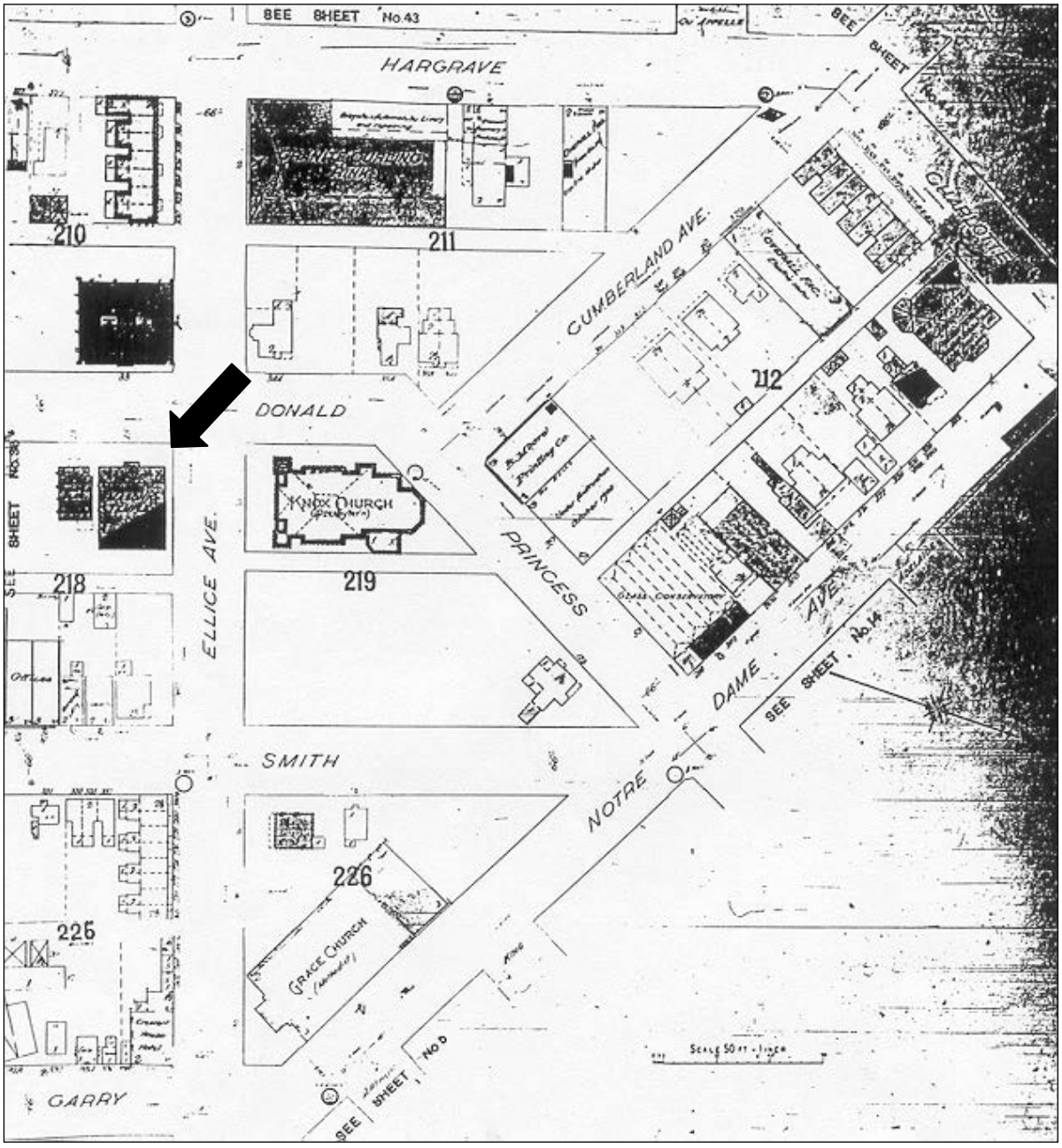


Plate 17 – City of Winnipeg Fire Atlas, Sheet 37, 1895. Masonic Temple at arrow. (City of Winnipeg.)

335 DONALD STREET – MASONIC TEMPLE



Plate 18 –Donald Street looking south from Ellice Avenue, 2015. (M. Peterson, 2015.)



Plate 19 – George C. Browne, ca.1902. (Reproduced from Representative Men of Manitoba, 1902 [Winnipeg, MB: Tribune Publishing Company, 1902].)

335 DONALD STREET – MASONIC TEMPLE



Plate 20 – Manitoba Hotel, Main Street, ca.1895. (Courtesy of the Montana Historical Society, online collection.)

335 DONALD STREET – MASONIC TEMPLE



Plate 21 – Masonic Temple, 420 Corydon Avenue, 2015. (Reproduced from Doors Open Winnipeg website (Heritage Winnipeg), http://www.doorsopenwinnipeg.ca/masonic-memorial-temple.html.)

335 DONALD STREET – MASONIC TEMPLE



Plate 22 – Former Masonic Temple, 335 Donald Street, vacant and "For Sale", 1969. (Courtesy of the Western Canada Pictorial Index, Negative No. 1037-31112.)