

103 PRINCESS STREET

G.F. & J. GALT BLOCK

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

103 PRINCESS STREET – G.F. & J. GALT BLOCK

Winnipeg in the early 1890s was, although few realized it, on the verge of a spectacular era of growth, development and maturity that would almost completely change it by World War I. But this comprehensive growth followed patterns established a decade earlier and resulted in specific districts within city boundaries even after this frenzied period of growth.

The real estate and construction boom of the early 1880s was intimately connected to the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway (CPR) around Winnipeg and onto the western prairies. Land prices in the small capital city skyrocketed, the population soared and solid brick structures began replacing the small wooden shacks that dotted the mud streets and avenues. Perhaps more important, however, was the beginning of the segregation of the various sectors of the city – residential, commercial and industrial – and their specific buildings.[1] The huge advance in land prices along Main Street north of Portage Avenue necessitated the replacement of the earlier residential development (Plate 1) with large commercial structures. Investors chose to locate near one of the most important buildings, City Hall, from which would come assistance in advancing both singular business interests and those of the community at large.

Commercial interests, both local and from Eastern Canada, were quick to locate in this area. The city rapidly assumed the role of wholesale hub for all of Western Canada. Companies like R.J. Whitla, Stobart, Eden and Company, George D. Wood and J.H. Ashdown were all organized and carrying on business prior to the CPR boom. The bust of 1882, while it seriously affected some parts of the local economy, did not have a devastating effect on the wholesale sector. This was mainly as a result of the expanding regional base of the wholesalers as settlement increased on the prairies and demand for goods grew. The areas east and west of Main Street, however, were undeniably developing as the warehouse district, slowly through the 1880s and 1890s and then rapidly after 1900 (Plate 2).

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1 R.R. Rostecki, "The Growth of Winnipeg, 1870-1886," unpublished M.A. Thesis, University of Manitoba, 1980, pp. 112-14.

In 1887, as substantial proof of the success of their wholesale business, Eastern-Canada-born cousins George Frederick and John Galt constructed a massive, three-storey brick and stone warehouse in the middle of what would become Winnipeg's warehouse district, on the southeast corner Princess Street and Bannatyne Avenue (Plate 3).

STYLE

The G.F. & J. Galt Block, both the original three floors and the additional storey, was designed in the Romanesque Revival style that became the prominent architectural style of the warehouse district. In the 1880s, the style was influenced greatly by American architect H.H. Richardson (1838-1886) and was often referred to as Richardsonian Romanesque.[2] Primarily built of brick with a raised rusticated stone base and stone accenting, the structures often displayed a textured visage. Towers could flank the main façades. Quoins, belt courses and decorative brick corbelling or chevrons were often added to animate the flat elevations. The most familiar element, however, was the arch, used for entrances and windows. Often, straight-topped windows were grouped under large arches.[3]

Although the style was applied to other public and private structures, it was used almost exclusively for warehouses in Winnipeg. Its massiveness and sturdiness appealed to wholesalers looking to promote their businesses and portray the stability of their firms through the design of the structures they occupied.

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2 L. Maitland et al., A Guide to Canadian Architectural Styles (Peterborough, ON: Broadview Press, 1992), p. 84.

3 Ibid., p. 84; and Identifying Architectural Styles in Manitoba (Winnipeg, MB: Department of Culture, Heritage and Citizenship, Historic Resources Branch, 1991), p. 14.

CONSTRUCTION

This warehouse was built in 1887 of solid brick resting on a 63.5-centimetre stone foundation. The original structure ran 30.3 metres along Bannatyne Avenue and 31.7 metres along Princess Street.[4] Its solid brick walls, stone foundation, high ceilings and square timber beam/post support system (Plate 4), known as mill construction, was the most popular system in use in the Exchange District well into the 20th century until the advent of steel and reinforced concrete.

In 1904, in response to increased business, a large addition was built on the south end of the warehouse. It added 8.8 metres to the Princess Street frontage. The 1904 work also entailed the construction of a fourth floor over the entire warehouse and cost $25,000, approximately the same amount the original 1887 warehouse.[5] The addition was built to abut the neighbouring building to the south, actually using its north wall to support the addition's steel structural system (Plate 5).

Rusticated stone was used at grade, around windows and as ornamentation. Light-hued brick (painted red at some unknown time and recently partially repainted) was used on the north and west façades, common clay brick on the east wall. The original roof was metal clad.

DESIGN

As originally completed, the Galt Block was an imposing structure (Plates 6 and 7). The short raised foundation wall was clad in rusticated stone and led to the lightly-hued brick walls of the superstructure (Plates 8 and 9). The corner between the two main façades was embellished with a rounded band of rusticated stone (Plate 10). Both elevations were divided into seven bays with doors located in the bays closest to the northwest corner on both façades. The bays were divided by raised bands of brick giving the impression of pilasters. Windows throughout the structure were arched, with stone lug sills. The openings were progressively smaller and more numerous

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4 City of Winnipeg Assessment Record, Roll No. 609640, Ward 2, Property Code 50. Below as AR.

5 AR; R.R. Rostecki, "103 Princess Street – Galt Building," report for the Canadian Inventory of Historic Buildings, 1976, Vol. V (below as CIHB Report), pp. 160-161; and City of Winnipeg Building Permit (below as BP), #774/1904.

with each successive storey, finishing with small triple windows on the top floor. Above was a corbelled brick section leading to the brick and stone parapet.

By the summer of 1887, the structure was described as follows:

> Its external appearance is imposing and commanding in early English baronial style, striking the artistic eye at once with the beauty of its simple proportions. The size of the edifice, including ice-house, butter-vault and court-yard, is ninety-nine by one hundred and thirty-two feet, and contains every convenience necessary for carrying on a large wholesale trade. It comprises in all four immense and lofty floors; the basement to the ground floor is of solid stone, the remaining stories being solid brick, with Selkirk stone finishings; the cornice is oversailed and corbelled in the same material with a circular corner also of stone. There are two main entrances, forming one fine porch at the corner; shipping and receiving doors are placed at the side, opening upon a block-paved courtyard…The roofs are covered with galvanized iron, laid in a peculiar manner, which is calculated to meet and resist the effects of the extreme heat and cold of our climate.[6]

The 1904 addition to the south end of the building and the added floor to the original structure were sympathetically designed to match the original structure. The south addition added two bays to the Princess Street façade and was designed to continue the pattern of ornamentation and window openings. The first bay south of the original warehouse held an enclosed loading area (Plate 11). The new fourth floor continued the bay arrangement of the original warehouse, choosing large, single windows in arched openings (Plate 12). The corbelled brick and stone-capped parapet above was much simpler than the original.

The rear of the building is plain with rectilinear window openings on all floors.

In 1954, a new main entrance was built in the northwest corner of the building, closing off the original doorways on each façade (Plate 13).[7] This entrance was redesigned in 1967.

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6 Morning Call, August 22, 1887, p. 4.

7 BP #3224/1954.

INTERIOR

Built as a warehouse, much of the building today continues this function, with retail on the ground floor and part of the second floor and storage in the remaining space, although some of the original warehouse space on the upper floors had been partitioned into offices which remained into the early 2000s (Plates 15 and 16).

Today, the ground floor includes a large, walk-in vault with curved ceiling near the northeast corner (Plate 14) and a staircase leads to the second floor. At the south end of this level is the loading area and includes two elevators and original wood and glass partitioning (Plate 17) and a metal door opening onto the interior loading dock (Plate 18).

The second floor features ornamental tin ceiling in the southwest corner (Plate 19). The 1904 addition is accessed on all floors through large doorways, many still featuring the sliding or hinged metal clad fire doors (Plate 20). The addition, as mentioned previously, utilized a steel I-beam structural system tied into the original warehouse's south wall and the north wall of the neighbouring building (Plate 21).

INTEGRITY

The warehouse occupies its original location and according to City of Winnipeg Assessment Records is in fair structural condition for its age. There have been a number of alterations to the structure over the years, including the redesign of the northwest entrance and exterior painting (date unknown and 2014 – Plate 22).

STREETSCAPE

The Galt Block occupies an important corner in the heart of the warehouse district (Plate 23). As part of the nationally designated Exchange District, this structure has been a significant contributor to the streetscape for well over 100 years. The Historical Buildings & Resources Committee has awarded 60 points to Exchange District warehouses in recognition of the importance of each building within the area.

ARCHITECT/CONTRACTOR

Two main architects were involved in the design of this structure. Charles H. Wheeler drew the plans for the 1887 warehouse, making this one of his earliest Winnipeg projects. He has been given 20 points by the Historical Buildings and Resources Committee (see Appendix II for additional biographical information). Contractors for the original building included John Hall (excavation), Saul Brothers (superstructure), John Girvin (carpentry and joinery), J.L. Wells (plumbing and galvanized iron roofing), American Plumbing Company (hot water heating), and McLennan and Delaney (block-paving).[8]

Another Winnipeg architect, James Henry Cadham, was responsible for the 1904 addition and extension. Cadham began working in the early 1870s as a carpenter/contractor but by the 1890s was designing as well. He has been given 20 points by the Historical Buildings and Resources Committee (see Appendix II for additional biographical information). Contractor for the 1904 work was the Imperial Plumbing and Building Company.[9]

PERSON/INSTITUTION

The firm G.F. and J. Galt Company opened its doors in Winnipeg in 1882 as wholesale "importers and dealers in teas, cigars, wines, brandies and general groceries."[10] The company was founded by two cousins, George Frederick and John Galt. G.F. Galt (Plate 24) was born in Toronto in 1855, the son of Sir Thomas Galt, Chief Justice of Canada West (Ontario). He worked for the Toronto firm of Perkins, Ince and Company prior to coming west to Winnipeg in the early months of 1882. [11] His cousin John Galt was born in Montréal in 1856 and prior to his arrival in Winnipeg had been employed by the Bank of Montréal in Chicago, Illinois.[12] They organized their importing firm as G.F. and J. Galt Company, occupying space in the Gerrie

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8 Morning Call, August 22, 1887, p. 4.

9 BP #774/1904.

10 James E. Steen and W.D. Boyce, Winnipeg, Manitoba and her Industries (Winnipeg, MB: Steen and Boyce, 1882), p. 91.

11 Ibid., p. 91; and G. Bryce, The History of Manitoba (Toronto, ON: The Canada History Publishing Company, 1906), p. 372.

12 J.E. Steen and W.D. Boyce, op. cit., p. 91.

Block, corner Princess Street and William Avenue. Within a few years, however, business had outgrown their headquarters and the company moved to another Princess Street building, opposite Ross Avenue.[13]

The G.F. and J. Galt Company expanded with the creation of the Blue Ribbon Company ca.1898, manufacturers and importers of teas, coffees, baking powder and spices. Under the guidance of G.F. Galt, the new division expanded quickly, taking up more and more of the 1887 warehouse. As a result, it was decided that a separate building for the new line was necessary, and a large warehouse on King Street was completed in 1901 (Plates 25 and 26).[14] Blue Ribbon operated there until a move to a larger facility at 334 McDermot Avenue (between Adelaide and Hargrave streets) occurred in 1911.

The 1911 move signalled more than just an expansion of Blue Ribbon Company – it meant an end to the Galt occupation of the Princess Street warehouse. By the early 1910s, listings in local directories gave top billing to the Blue Ribbon Company, while the Galt Company was listed as more of a division of Blue Ribbon. Ultimately, the G.F. and J. Galt Company disappeared completely from listings[15] while Blue Ribbon continued to expand, was converted into a limited stock company in 1928 and was then was bought out by a large spice company from the United Kingdom in 1959.[16]

G.F. Galt also took an active interest in other endeavours, serving as president of the Board of Trade and the Northern Trust Company, vice-president of Great-West Life Assurance Company and director of several other companies. He died in April 1928. His cousin John died in April 1933, after retiring to Victoria, B.C.[17]

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13 CIHB Report, p. 157.

14 Henderson's Directory, 1899-1900. For the first few years, the Spice Department of G.F. and J. Galt Company also operated out of the new building.

15 Ibid., 1905-1915.

16 S. C. Grover, "87 King Street and 88 Arthur Street, Anne Building and Arthur Building (Blue Ribbon Building)," report for the City of Winnipeg Historical Buildings Committee, 1983, pp. 1-2.

17 G. Bryce, op. cit., pp. 372-74; Winnipeg Free Press, February 10, 1890, October 17, 1917, April 16, 1928, April 10, 1933 and December 4, 1976; and Winnipeg Tribune, April 16, 1928.

After the departure of the G.F. and J. Galt Company from 103 Princess Street (the company continued to own the structure until the mid-1940s),[18] the warehouse filled with dozens of small-scale businesses. The 1915 list of tenants included C. Blanchard Stationery Company (ground floor), Macy Office Equipment Company (ground floor), Premier Cream Separator Company (third floor) and the Library Bureau of Canada (fourth floor).[19] From 1946 on, the warehouse was owned by a number of businessmen and companies. Tenants included Merchants' Consolidated, manufacturers' agents (1921-1927), F.J. Tonkin Company, religious goods (1946-1973), the Friendly Bears Company (children's furniture, 1974-ca.2000) and a number of smaller firms.[20]

The ground and partial second floor commercial space is now occupied by children's retailer West Coast Kid, which utilizes most of the remainder of the building for merchandize storage, being the distribution warehouse for all of the company's branches in Western Canada.[21]

EVENT

There is no known significant event connected with this building.

CONTEXT

This warehouse was built during the initial expansion phase of Winnipeg's warehouse district. It was an important constituent of the wholesale sector that became a catalyst for Winnipeg's economic development before and after the turn of the century. One of the city's chief roles prior to World War I was the receiving of manufactured goods and perishable items from Eastern Canada and elsewhere and storing, organizing and shipping them to markets in Western Canada.

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18 City of Winnipeg Assessment Roll, Roll No. 609640 (Old No. 10123)-12-2 (below as ARo), 1900-1945.

19 Henderson's Directory, 1915.

20 ARo, 1915-1975; and Henderson's Directory, 1915-1975.

21 ARo, 1975-1999; and Henderson's Directory, 1975-1999.

The building was also associated for a long period with a major wholesaling firm, the success of the business prompting an expansion of their facilities. This was the type of prosperity repeated throughout the Exchange District during the 1890-1914 period.

The G.F. & J. Galt Block was built the same year as the Miller, Morse Warehouse (Plate 27), 78 Princess Street, designed by noted local architect George Browne (1852-1919). It is also one of a small group of known pre-1890 structures left in the Exchange District designated by the Historical Buildings and Resources Committee:

Albert Street, 70 – Telegram Building, 1882 (Grade II)
Bannatyne Avenue, 137 – Swiss Building, 1882 (Grade III)
Bannatyne Avenue, 291 – Sanford Building (Old Spaghetti Factory), 1890 (Grade II)
Main Street, 492 – Macdonald Shoe Store, 1883 (Grade III)
McDermot Avenue, 173 – Mitchell Block (Grange Building), 1886 (Grade III)
McDermot Avenue, 175 – Toronto Type Foundry Building, 1881 (Grade III)
McDermot Avenue, 177 – T.W. Taylor Building, 1882 (Grade III)
McDermot Avenue, 217-23 – Bate Building, 1883 (Grade II)
McDermot Avenue, 246-48 – Sures Building, 1882 (Grade III)
Princess Street, 72-74 – I.O.O.F. Hall, 1883 (Grade III)
Princess Street, 78 – Miller, Morse Warehouse, 1887 (Grade III)
Princess Street, 104-08 – Warehouse, 1885 (Grade III)
Princess Street, 146 – Drake Hotel, 1882 (Grade III)
Princess Street, 150 – Bawlf Building 1, 1882 (Grade III)
Princess Street, 154 – Hochman Building, 1882 (Grade III)
Princess Street, 242 – Bathgate Block, 1882-1883 (Grade II)
William Avenue, 294-96 – Massey Building, 1885 (Grade II)

LANDMARK

This building is an important component of Winnipeg's historic Exchange District. Its size, ornamentation and location on one of the area's busiest corners combine to make this a conspicuous building.

HISTORICAL BUILDINGS COMMITTEE
THE CITY OF WINNIPEG

APPENDIX I

CITY OF WINNIPEG - Preliminary Report

Building Address: 103 Princess Street — Building Name: G.F. & J. Galt Block

Original Use: warehouse — Current Use: retail/offices

Roll No. (Old): 609640 (10123)

Municipality: 12 Ward: 2 — Property or Occupancy Code: 50

Legal Description: 6/7 St. John, Plan 33009, Lot 11

Location: southeast corner Princess Street & Bannatyne Avenue

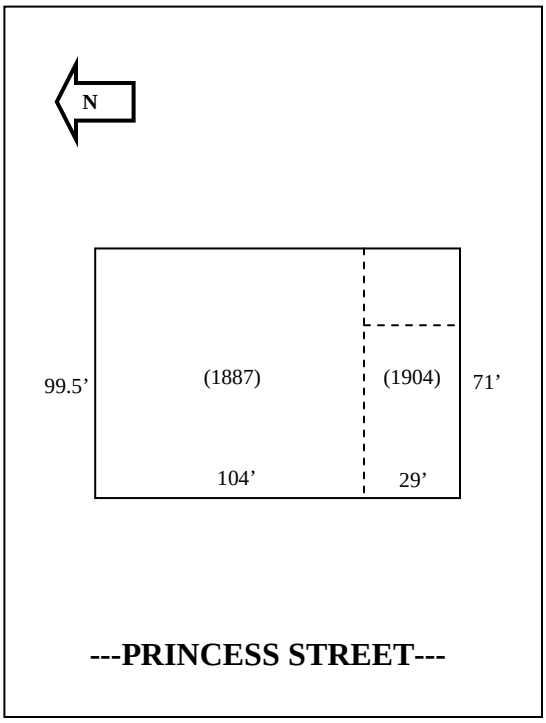
Date of Construction: 1887 Storeys: 4 — Construction Type: Brick – ordinary

Heritage Status: ON NOMINATED LIST

Building Permits (Plans available: **[CS]** City Storage):
- 774/1904 $25,000 (add storey and 28 ½ x 100' addition); 125/1943 $1,900 (alteration); 7475/1948 **[CS]** $2,000 (office alteration); 3224/1954 **[CS]** $10,000 (new entrance); 1285/1960 **[CS]** $1,000 (repairs to elevator and penthouse); 7622/1967 $4,000 (alter entrance); 5838/1969 $1,500 (4th floor partitioning)

Information:

- 99 ½ x 104 x 57+ = 748,266 cu. ft.
- Front & north – Rough cut stone to sills, painted red face brick – stone-capped brick cornice and parapet; rear – clay brick
- Wall Thickness – 17" – 13" Br., basement – 25" stone
- 1941 Assessment – Average condition for age – floors uneven
- 1945 – Ground floor revamped – fibre board
- 1947 – "General condition fair". Cheap finish & partitions
- Permit 7475/1948 – New partitions to 4th floor office
- 1951 – Some new wall finishes, fluorescent lighting
- Permit 3224/54 – New entrance, egg crate ceiling, & fluorescent lighting
- 1961 – Elevator & penthouse elevator converted to dual control. Lighting, fluorescent, sprinkler system upgrade. Well utilized & maintained.
- 1991 Assessment – Building in fair condition for age. High vacancy rate – space is warehouse/showroom
- 1996 Assessment – Elevator problems. Roof leaks



ARCHITECT: C.H. WHEELER (1887); J.H. CADHAM (1904)
CONTRACTOR: SAUL BROTHERS (1887); IMPERIAL PLUMBING & BUILDING CO. (1904)

APPENDIX II

Charles H. Wheeler

Charles H. Wheeler was born in Leicester, England in 1838. He learned architecture through the study of its composite trades: carpentry, brick-laying and stone masonry. He was also instructed in pattern-making in the Coventry Engine and Art Metal Works. He worked as an architect with firms first in Birmingham and later in London. Some of his work carried him to continental Europe.

Wheeler brought this wide range of experience to Canada when he emigrated to Winnipeg in 1882 with his family. He worked first in the architectural office of James Chisholm before establishing his own trade late in the 1880s. His first major work was the design of the beautiful Holy Trinity Church on Donald Street, competing against sixty other entries. Wheeler was most active during the 1890s, designing such structures as Hugh John Macdonald's Dalnavert House, now restored as a Victorian mansion (museum), the G.F. and J. Galt Warehouse, the George Wood Warehouse, the Portage la Prairie Home for Incurables, the Merchants' Bank in Brandon, the Winnipeg Deaf and Dumb Institute, an Anglican Church in Regina and innumerable fine residences and public buildings. By 1897, he had designed over 270 buildings in Manitoba and the North West Territories.

In later years, Charles Wheeler pursued his other great love, music. He was choirmaster of Knox and Zion churches, a vocalist and choir trainer, and a music and theatre critic. For several years, Wheeler had a regular music and theatre column in the Winnipeg Tribune and was a well-known figure in these circles. In 1916, he published a study of artistic affairs in Winnipeg since the early days entitled The Story of Music and Drama.

He died in Winnipeg on January 7, 1917 after injuring himself on January 1, 1917. He had slipped and fallen while going to review a play.[1]

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[1] Sources: "A Group of Winnipeg Architects," in Canadian Architect and Builder, January 1897, pp. 3-4; "Charles H. Wheeler," in Winnipeg Daily Tribune, August 1, 1891, p. 13; Winnipeg Tribune, January 8, 1917, pp. 1, 3; and Winnipeg Free Press, January 8, 1917, p. 5.

James Henry Cadham

J.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.[2] 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.[3]

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. 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.[4] 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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2 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: Peguis Publishers, 1971), pp. 39-40 ; F.H. Schofield, The Story of Manitoba (Winnipeg: S.J. Clarke Publishing, 1913), Vol. II, pp. 331-32; and G. Bryce, A History of Manitoba (Toronto: The Canada History Company, 1906), pp. 493-94.

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

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

A partial list of his work includes many of the Exchange District's most outstanding structures:[5]

Merchants (George D. Wood) Building, 250 McDermot Avenue, 1898
Daylite Building, 296 McDermot Avenue, 1898 (Grade II)
Imperial Dry Goods Building, 91 Albert Street, 1899 (Grade III)
Whitla (Telegram) Building, 70 Arthur Street, 1899 (Grade II)
G.F. Stephens Warehouse, 176 Market Avenue, 1901 (and additions)
Alloway & Champion Block, Portage Avenue, 1901
Moss (Kantor) House, 218 Roslyn Road, 1901
Anne (Blue Ribbon Company) Building, 87 King Street, 1901 (Grade III)
Jerry Robinson Department Store addition, 49 Albert Street, 1902
McLaughlin Carriage Company Building, 204 Princess Street, 1902
Gregg Building, 52 Albert Street, 1902 (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
Greenshields Western Ltd. Warehouse, 54 Arthur Street, 1903
Prairie Lumber Company Warehouse, foot of Henry Avenue, 1903
Rat Portage Lumber Company Warehouse, 101 Higgins Avenue, 1903
Kemp Manufacturing Building, 100 McDermot Avenue, 1903
Gault Building Annex, 92 Arthur Street, 1903 (Grade II)
Bedford (Stobart) Building, 275 McDermot Avenue, 1903 (Grade III)
Scott Furniture Building, 274 Main Street, 1904
Stobart Company Overall Factory, 327 Cumberland Avenue, 1904
G. Velie Warehouse, 183-87 Portage Avenue E, 1904
Miller, Morse and Company Warehouse, 317 McDermot Avenue, 1904
Telfer Brothers Warehouse, 156 Lombard Avenue, 1904
Davis Block (additional two storeys), 125 Market Avenue, 1904
Avenue Block, 261 Portage Avenue, 1904
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
H. Leadley Warehouse, 298 Ross Avenue, 1905
Manitoba Medical College, Bannatyne Avenue (corner Emily Street), 1905 – demolished
Trees, Spriggs Company Warehouse, 312 Ross Avenue, 1905
Kemp Manufacturing Company Warehouse, 117 Lombard Avenue, 1906
J.H. Cadham House, 336 River Avenue, 1906
Grose and Walker Warehouse, 261 Stanley Street, 1906

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[5] Compiled from local newspaper building lists, 1874-1908; City of Winnipeg Building Permit Ledger Books, 1900-07.

103 PRINCESS STREET – G.F. & J. GALT BLOCK

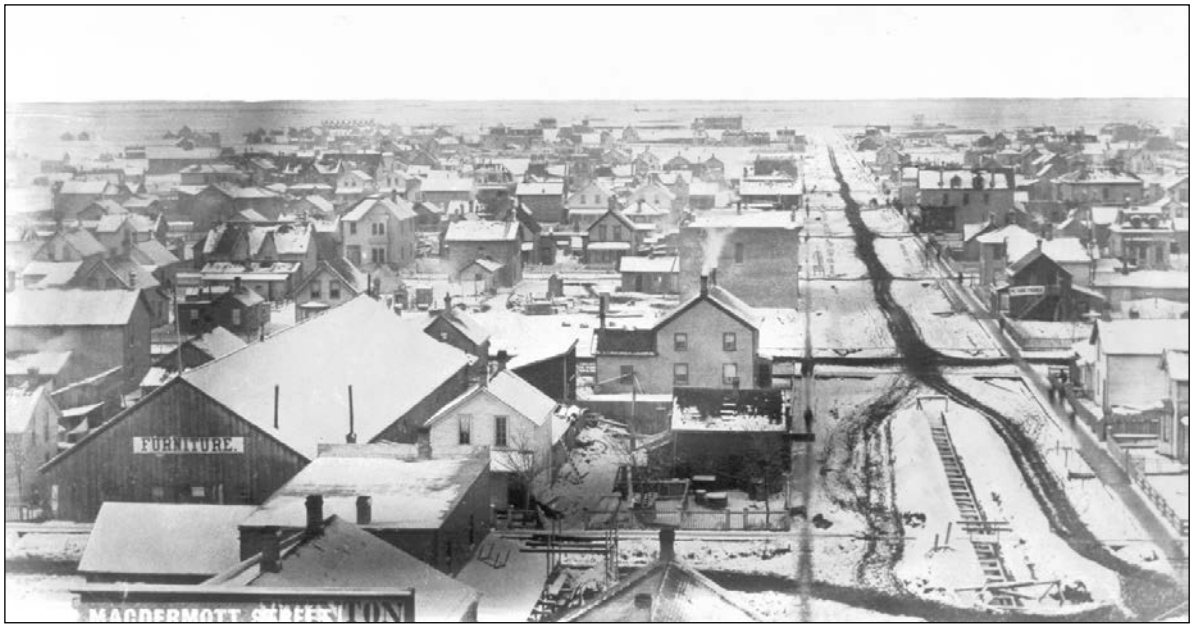

Plate 1 – McDermot Avenue looking west from Main Street, ca.1883. (Courtesy of the Archives of Manitoba.)



Plate 2 – Warehouse District, ca.1905, showing the scale of development over the previous 20 years. (Courtesy of the Archives of Manitoba.)

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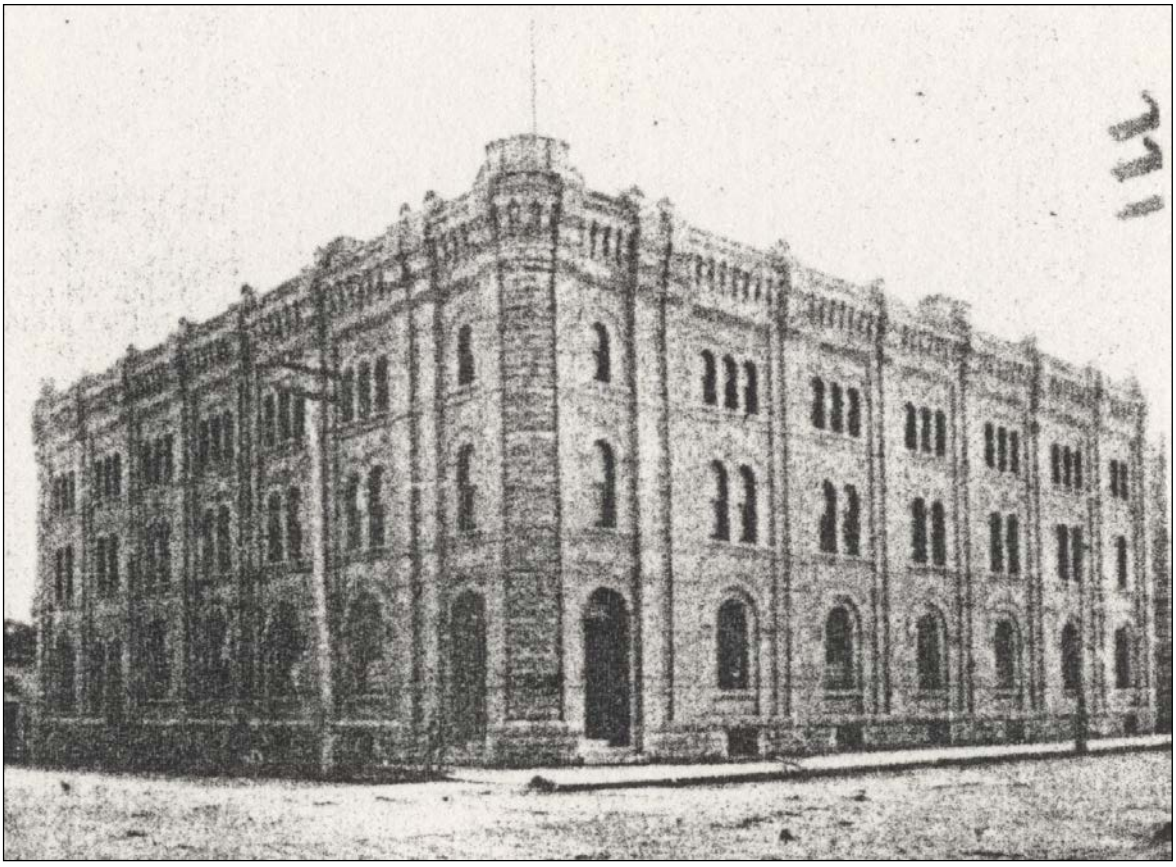

Plate 3 - G.F. & J. Galt Block, 103 Princess Street, 1891. (Reproduced from the Winnipeg Daily Tribune, 1891.)



Plate 4 – G.F. & J. Galt Block, 103 Princess Street, wood beam and post construction, ground floor, 2015. (M. Peterson, 2015.)



Plate 5 – G.F. & J. Galt Block, 103 Princess Street, steel I-beams attached to north wall of neighbouring building, 3rd floor, 2015. (M. Peterson, 2015.)

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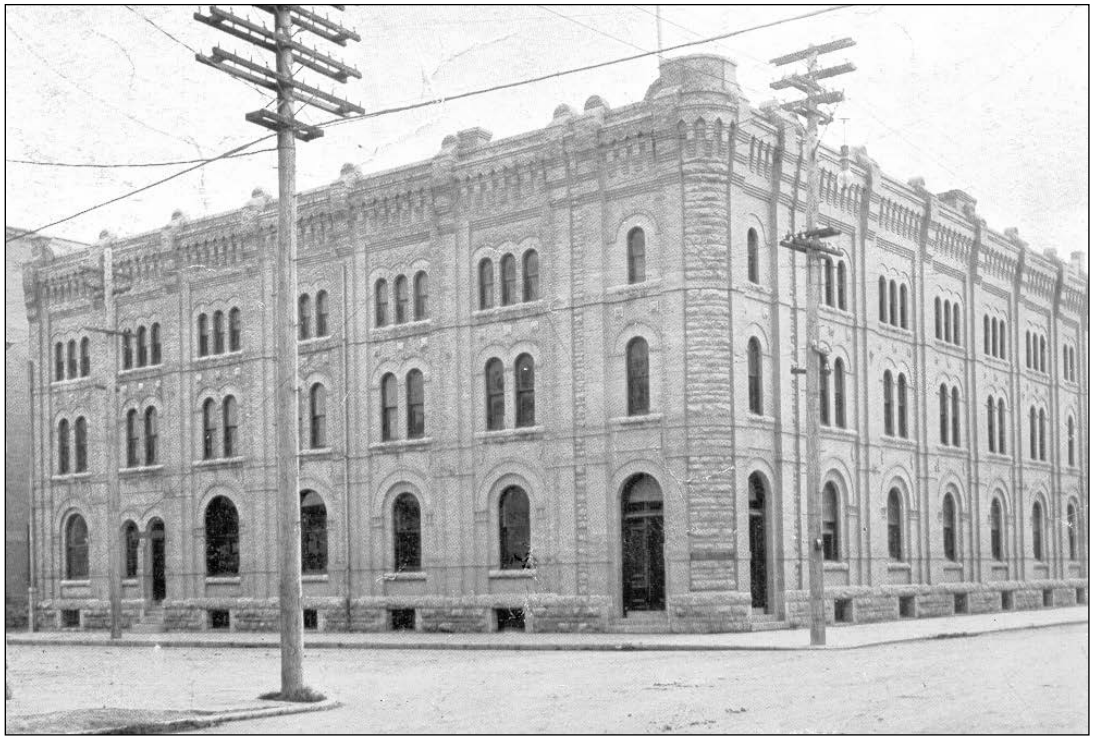

Plate 6 – G.F. & J. Galt Block, 103 Princess Street, prior to the 1904 addition. (M. Peterson Collection.)

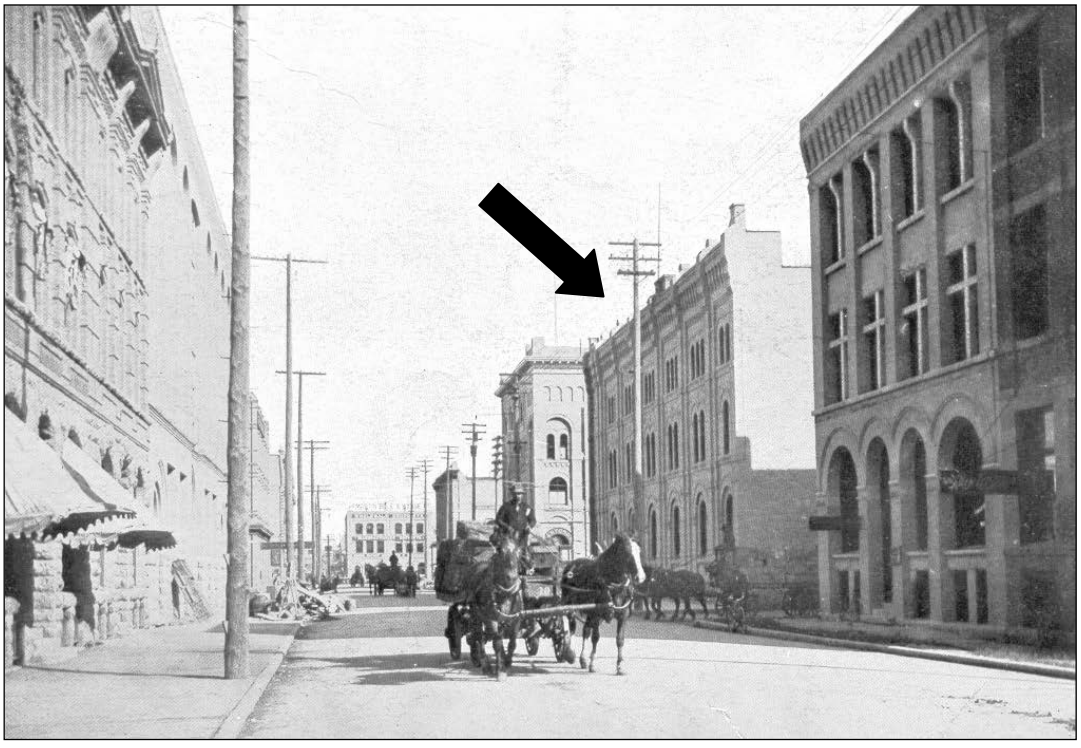

Plate 7 – Princess Street looking north from McDermot Avenue, prior to the 1904 addition. The G.F. & J. Galt Block is at the arrow. (M. Peterson Collection.)

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Plate 8 – G.F. & J. Galt Block, 103 Princess Street, front (north) façade, 2014. (M. Peterson, 2014.)



Plate 9 – G.F. & J. Galt Block, 103 Princess Street, side (west) façade, 2014. (M. Peterson, 2014.)

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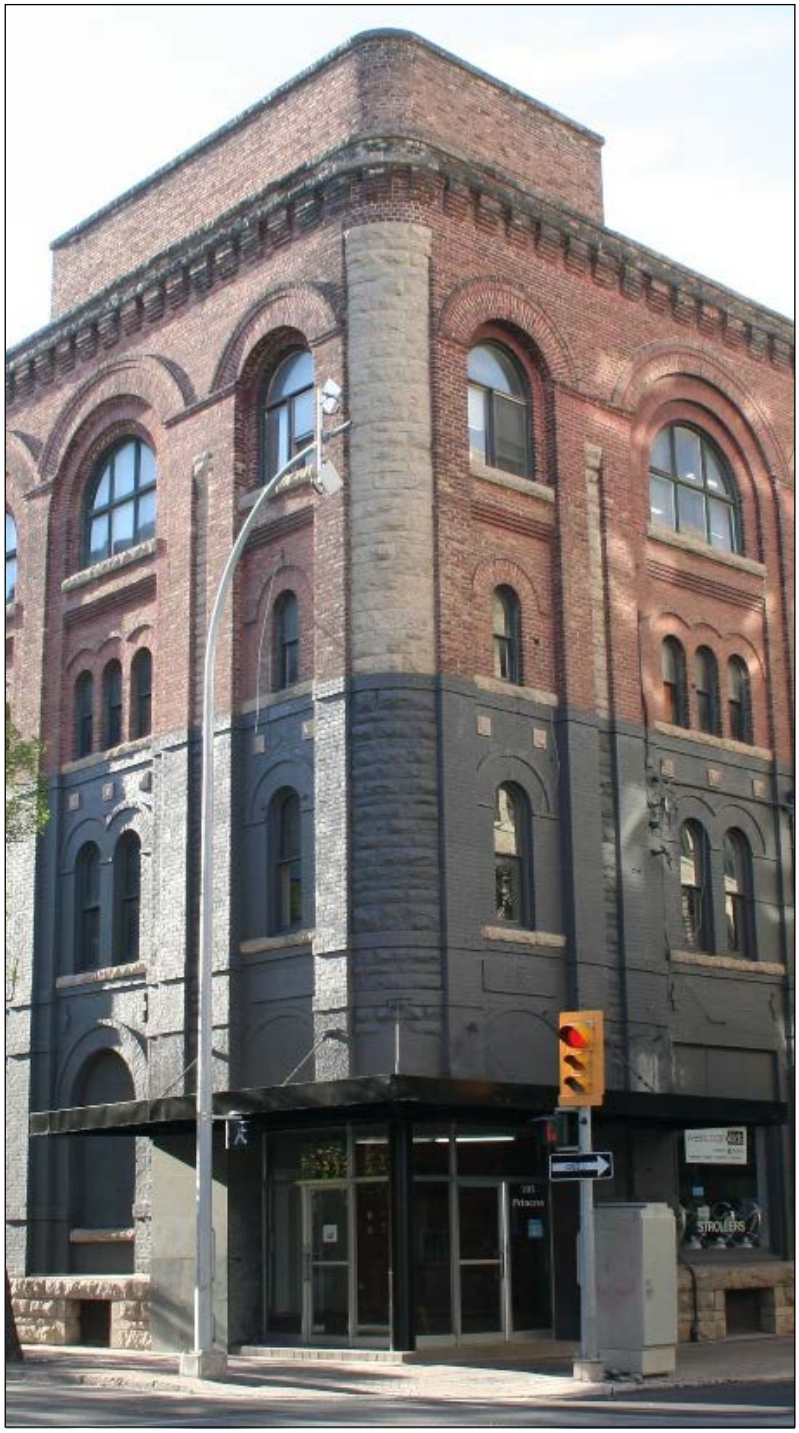

Plate 10 – G.F. & J. Galt Block, 103 Princess Street, northwest corner detail, 2014. (M. Peterson, 2014.)

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Plate 11 – G.F. & J. Galt Block, 103 Princess Street, west façade loading dock, 2014. (M. Peterson, 2014.)



Plate 12 – G.F. & J. Galt Block, 103 Princess Street, northwest corner detail, 2014. (M. Peterson, 2014.)

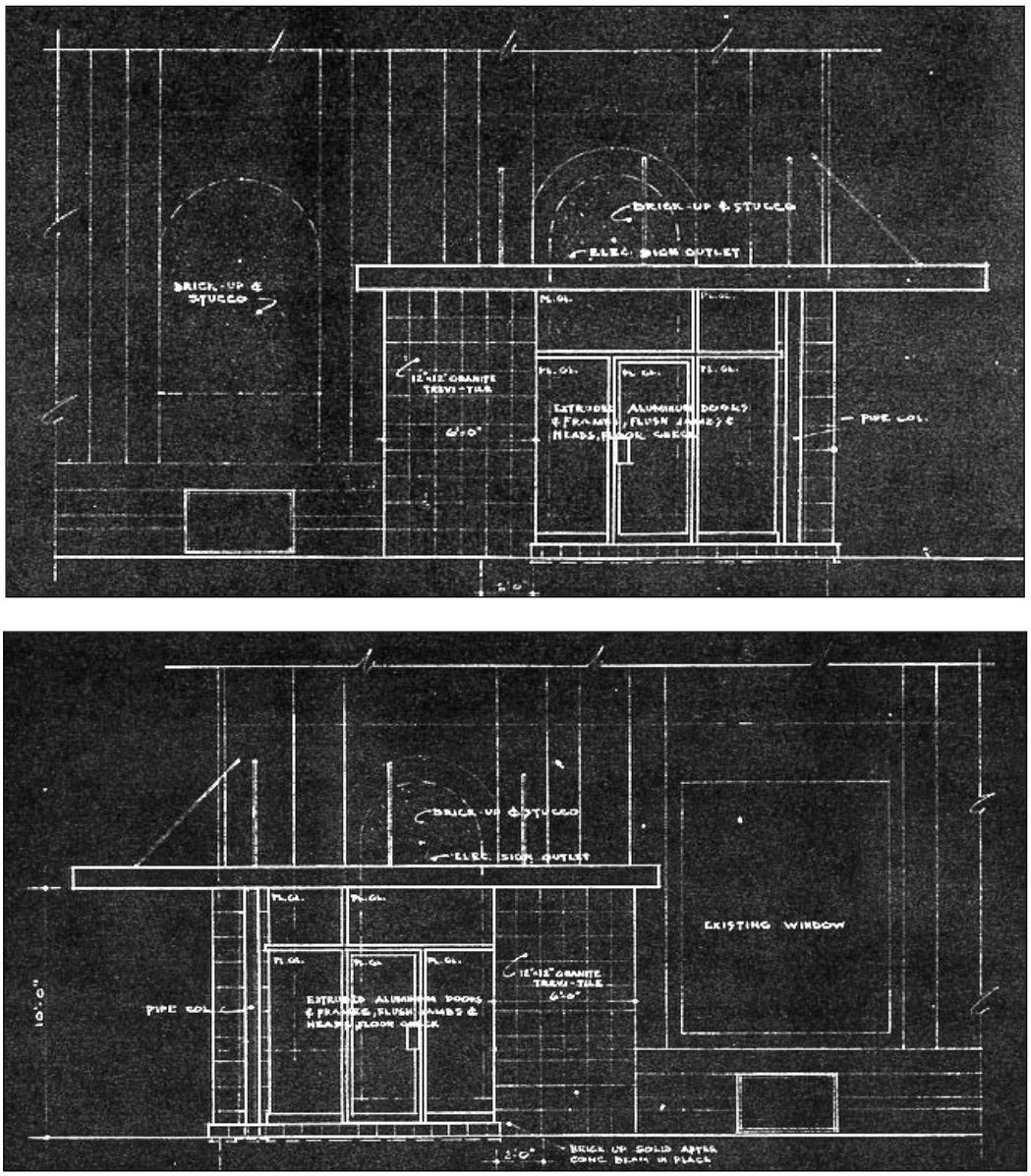

Plate 13 – Detail of new entrance, "Princess Street Elevation" (above) and "Bannatyne Avenue Elevation" (below), 1954; Charles Faurer, architect. The plans included the closing and stuccoing of the first window east of the entrance on Bannatyne Avenue. The metal-clad canopy overhanging the sidewalk was not built. (Reproduced from Architect's Plans, #3224/1954, City of Winnipeg Archives.)



Plate 14 – G.F. & J. Galt Block, 103 Princess Street, walk-in vault, ground floor, 2015. (M. Peterson, 2015.)

103 PRINCESS STREET – G.F. & J. GALT BLOCK



Plate 15 – G.F. & J. Galt Block, 103 Princess Street, 3rd floor office space, 2000. (M. Peterson, 2000.)

103 PRINCESS STREET – G.F. & J. GALT BLOCK



Plate 16 – G.F. & J. Galt Block, 103 Princess Street, 2nd floor hallway, 2000. (M. Peterson, 2000.)



Plate 17 – G.F. & J. Galt Block, 103 Princess Street, 1904-era wood and glass partitioning, south loading dock area, 2015. (M. Peterson, 2015.)

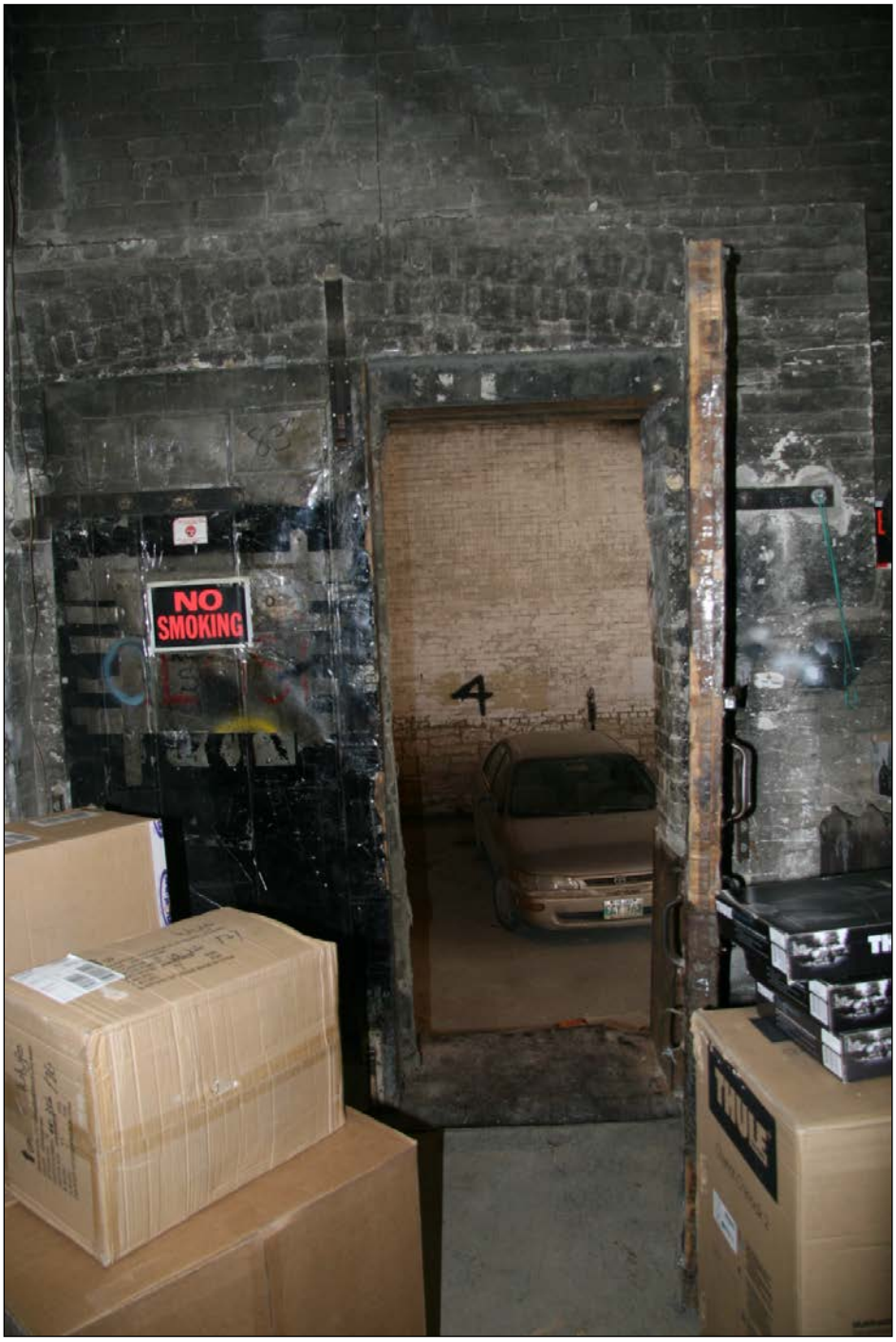

Plate 18 – G.F. & J. Galt Block, 103 Princess Street, south loading dock area looking out into the covered exterior loading dock, 2015. (M. Peterson, 2015.)



Plate 19 – G.F. & J. Galt Block, 103 Princess Street, tin ceiling, second floor, south addition, 2015. (M. Peterson, 2015.)



Plate 20 – G.F. & J. Galt Block, 103 Princess Street, sliding metal fire door, 3rd floor, 2015. (M. Peterson, 2015.)



Plate 21 – G.F. & J. Galt Block, 103 Princess Street, fourth floor, south addition, 2015. (M. Peterson, 2015.)



Plate 22 – G.F. & J. Galt Block, 103 Princess Street, painting of the lower floors of the building, 2014. (M. Peterson, 2014.)



Plate 23 – Princess Street looking south from Bannatyne Avenue, 2014. (M. Peterson, 2014.)



Plate 24 – George Frederick Galt, 1905. (Courtesy of the Archives of Manitoba.)

103 PRINCESS STREET – G.F. & J. GALT BLOCK

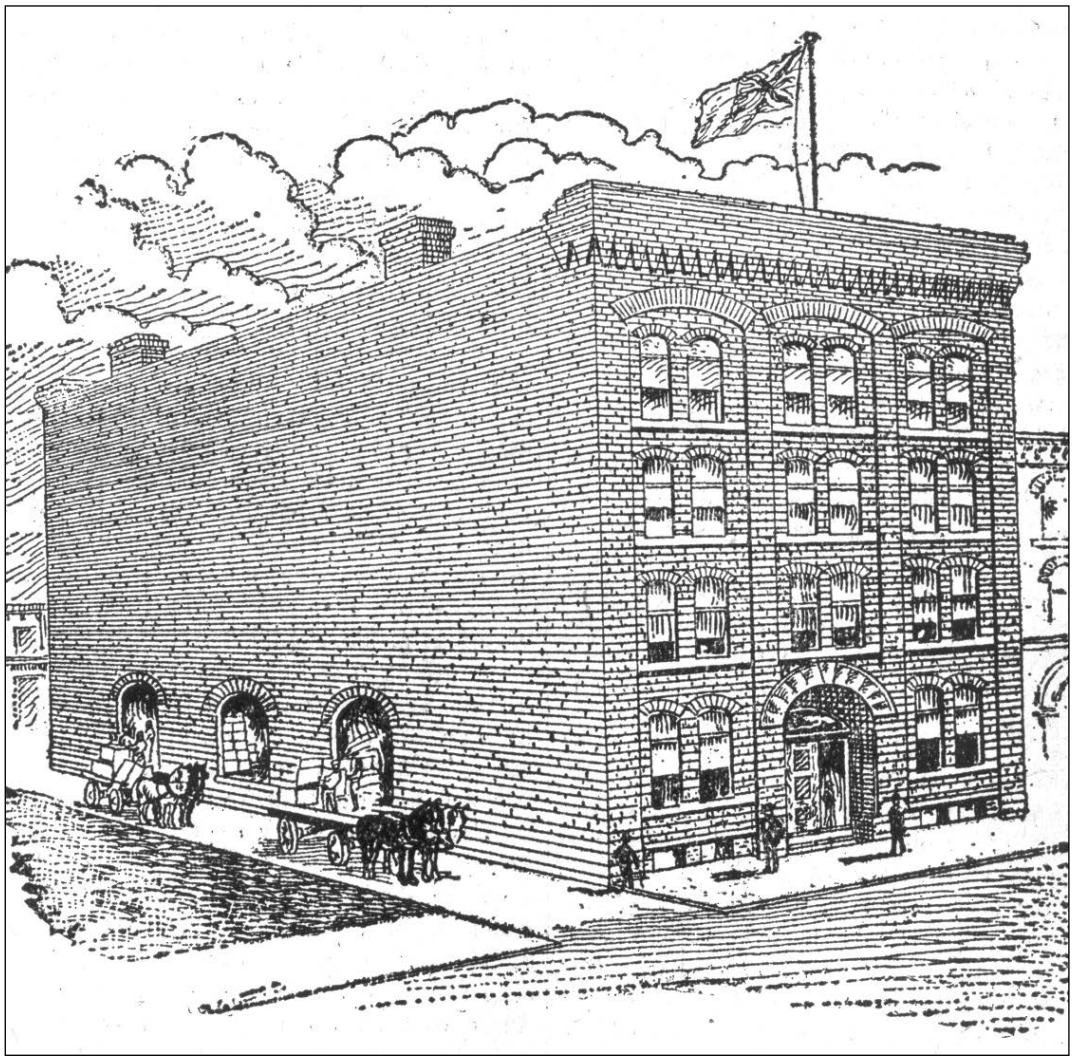

Plate 25 – 87 King Street (88 Arthur Street), the Blue Ribbon Building of the G.F. & J. Galt Company, 1901; designed by J.H. Cadham, built by Saul and Irish. (Courtesy of the Archives of Manitoba.)

103 PRINCESS STREET – G.F. & J. GALT BLOCK



Plate 26 – Blue Ribbon Building, 88 Arthur Street, 1980. (City of Winnipeg.)

103 PRINCESS STREET – G.F. & J. GALT BLOCK

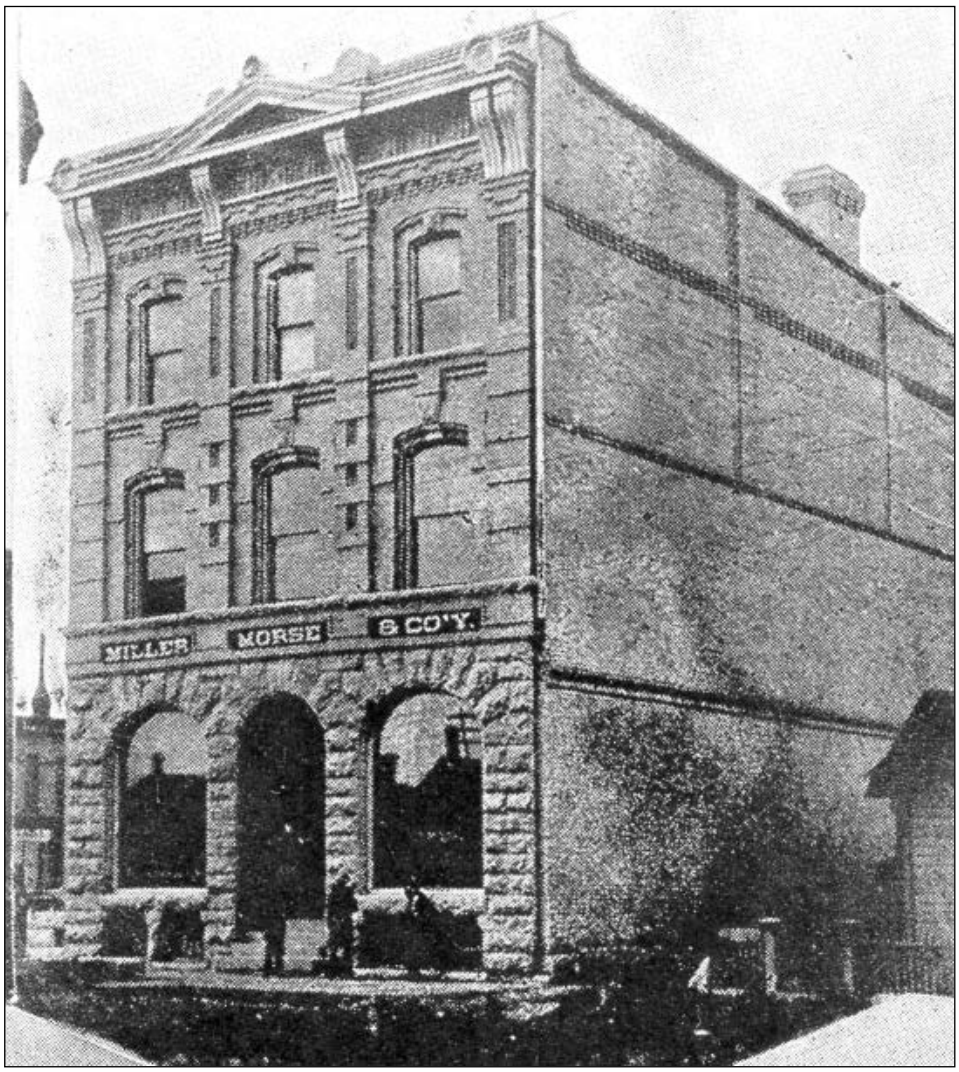

Plate 27 – Miller, Morse Warehouse, 78 Princess Street, 1891. (Courtesy of the Archives of Manitoba.)