

227 BOULEVARD PROVENCHER

ST. BONIFACE
POLICE STATION/JAIL/COUNTY COURTHOUSE

City of Winnipeg
Historical Buildings Committee
Researcher: M. Peterson
October 2021

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

(a) This structure is representative of the post-War modernization and expansion of civic services and facilities in St. Boniface. This building, the neighbouring Health Unit Building, St. Boniface City Hall and Fire Hall formed part of a new civic plaza on Provencher Boulevard with ample open public space in the centre;

(b) It is associated with the growth of the City of St. Boniface and its expanding delivery of important municipal services, combining police, jail and court activities in one building;

(c) The building is an excellent example of the Brutalist Style of architecture, one of only a handful in the City of Winnipeg, and was designed by internationally-renowned modernist architect Étienne Gaboury. This building and the neighbouring Health Unit Building were nominated for a Massey Medal for Architecture in 1964 and winners of a Manitoba Association of Architects Award in 1965;

(d) The early 1960s building utilizes steel and concrete structural system with pre-cast concrete with embedded limestone as exterior cladding;

(e) It is a highly conspicuous building within its neighbourhood; and

(f) The building's exterior and interior have suffered little alteration.

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The founding of a Roman Catholic mission on the east side of the Red River near the meeting of the Red and Assiniboine rivers in 1818 by Bishop Provencher was the first step in the establishment of the Francophone settlement of St. Boniface, the centre of the French culture and religion on the Western prairies.

The new mission, established for the Métis and First Nations bands that lived or traded near the confluence of the area's two major rivers, was named for a sainted German missionary, St. Boniface (675-754), and gradually expanded with the arrival of other priests and sisters, including the Sisters of Charity of Montréal, the Grey Nuns, who arrived in 1844. The various orders established churches, schools, and hospitals, all among the earliest in the West (Plates 1 and 2). The Roman Catholic Church hierarchy, especially Bishop Taché (Provencher's successor), worked to attract French-speaking Catholic businessmen and intellects from Eastern Canada to support the new settlement and firmly establish the Francophone culture.

When the Canadian Pacific Railway (CPR) ran its first line to Winnipeg from Emerson, MB in 1878 as a feeder line from the United States it avoided building an expensive bridge across the Red River by running the track up the east side of the river to St. Boniface and to bring passengers as close to Winnipeg as possible. This early right-of-way was extended down Provencher to a station near the intersection with Avenue Taché (Plate 3).[1]

Growth of the community was slow but steady, and in 1881, the first permanent Provencher Bridge, then known as the Broadway Bridge, was constructed across the Red River, linking Boulevard Provencher and Broadway and Winnipeg and St. Boniface (Plate 4). This would again

[1] S.C. Grover, "Old St. Boniface: A Study of its Urban Growth and Historic Built Environment," report for the Historical Buildings Committee, 1991, p. 7.

establish Boulevard Provencher as the community's central thoroughfare with Collège de Saint-Boniface and a number of commercial establishments all locating on the boulevard.[2]

St. Boniface incorporated as a Town in 1883 and by 1900, boasted approximately 1,000 citizens. Town leaders aggressively and successfully campaigned for industry by offering tax incentives, cheap land and power, as well as good transportation facilities. Lumber and wheat mills, abattoirs and Manitoba's first rolling mill were some of the first major industries to locate in St. Boniface.[3] In 1912, the Union Stockyards were incorporated on large acreage at the east end of the City, quickly becoming the largest livestock exchange in Canada and developing the related meat packing and processing industries nearby (Plate 5).

In 1905, the Town built it's magnificent Town Hall – L'Hôtel-de-Ville – on Boulevard Provencher followed two years later by the Post Office across the street and the Fire Hall immediately north (Plates 6 and 7). The Town incorporated as the City of St. Boniface in 1908, with approximately 7,000 residents which grew quickly to nearly 10,000 by 1912.[4]

St. Boniface's development through the first half of the 20th century was both connected to and separate from that of Winnipeg. The post-World War II period saw another economic boom which translated into increased population and municipal services and the need to replace aging infrastructure and the tax-base to support this move. By the late 1950s, the situation in St. Boniface had become acute. According to a 1961 newspaper account under the headline, "Another City Hall Crumbling", Mayor Joseph Guay reported that the police department of 39 officers was located in the basement of City Hall built for 8 officers, the tower of the City Hall was structurally unsound, the St. Boniface Health Unit was located in cramped quarters on the second floor of the Fire Hall and the Social Welfare and Family and Juvenile courts were located

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2 S.C. Grover, "219 Boulevard Provencher, L'Hôtel-de-Ville de Saint Boniface (St. Boniface City Hall)," Historical Buildings Committee Report, 1981; D.M. Lyon, "St. Boniface," The Canadian Encyclopedia, online edition, https://www.thecanadianencyclopedia.ca/en/article/st-boniface, Historica Canada, 2020; and J. Thorsteinson, "Old St. Boniface," p. 7, Winnipeg Architecture Foundation, online display, https://www.winnipegarchitecture.ca/wp-content/uploads/2015/03/Saint-Boniface-Exhibit.pdf, no date.

3 S.C. Grover, "219 Boulevard Provencher, L'Hôtel-de-Ville de Saint Boniface (St. Boniface City Hall)," op. cit.

4 T. Berry and J.P. Mayor, "The City of St. Boniface To-day," The Dominion, December 1912, p. 48.

in another fire hall.[5] City Council had approved a $600,000 money by-law to take to citizens a week later. The money was to be spent on a new city hall facility that would house all these activities under one roof. The by-law was decisively defeated but desperately needing a new Health Unit, Mayor and Council voted, a month later, to build just the health unit east of City Hall, facing Rue Langevin.[6] Council also voted to "commission architects to prepare preliminary plans for a civic plaza on the same site."[7]

For the remainder of 1962, the health unit was built, even as the plan for the civic plaza was debated at Council and in the newspapers. On February 15, 1963, the St. Boniface Health Unit Building was officially opened (Plate 8) and shortly after, permits were taken out for the construction of the new Police Station complex (Plate 9), that was completed and opened in early November 1964 (Plate 10).

STYLE

The Police Station/Jail/County Courthouse and the neighbouring St. Boniface Health Unit Building, are excellent examples of the Brutalist Style. Developed in the post-World War II period, the style is often seen as a conscious move away from the lightness of the International Style in its use of glass and steel in favour of a heavier, masonry-base architecture taking its inspiration from more utilitarian structures such as warehouses. It was made popular by a group of avant-garde architects and artists in London, England and inspired by the reinforced, unfinished concrete designs of Swiss-French architect Charles-Édouard Jeanneret, "Le Corbusier" (Plate 11). The style strove to present a clear, unadorned display of the structure and to celebrate the textures of the construction material - concrete. The French term for raw concrete, *béton brut*, gave the style its name.

The buildings were heavy, with rough, concrete finishes, often showing the impressions of the wooden forms used in the pouring of the concrete. Deeply inset fenestration, concrete with linear patterning or "corduroy concrete" and the use of diagonals and circles was also common.

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5 Winnipeg Free Press, October 13, 1961, p. 3.

6 Winnipeg Free Press, October 21, 1961, p. 3.

7 Winnipeg Tribune, November 15, 1961, p. 15.

Massing was complex and irregular, mirroring the plan of the building itself. By the late 1960s and early 1970s, it had become a prevalent world-wide, often for large public and institutional buildings.[8]

While some of these elements are lacking from Gaboury's designs, many of their attributes are Brutalist:[9]

- The buildings embody a predominant use of concrete or masonry;
- The fenestration and openings, while highly significant, are subsidiary to solid forms. This results in monolithic-looking, visually-heavy built form;
- The heavily-textured materials imbue a sense of tactility and create a play of light and shadow on the buildings' surfaces (all of these points combine to create what Sigfried Geidion called "the revitalization of the wall" in the post-war era); and
- A sculptural treatment of surface and unorthodox arrangements of contrasting solid masses and voids results in what Reyner Banham would have called a "Memorability as an image".

Also, Gaboury's designs were created after his influential visit to Corbusier's Ronchamps, a building which might not be seen as Brutalist now as his Tourette, Unité d'Habitation, or Carpenter Centre, but which was the cover of many of the most important articles on Brutalism in the 1950s. And the Provencher Boulevard structures show this influence clearly, particularly in their fenestration patterns and dramatic roofline.

> What makes this building key is that it takes this Brutalist influence and refines it and starts to create a Prairie Regionalism out of those ingredients.[10]

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8 L. Maitland, et al, A Guide to Architectural Styles (Peterborough, ON: Broadview Press Ltd., 1992), p. 185; J. Thorsteinson, Brutalist Tour (Winnipeg, MB: Winnipeg Architecture Foundation, 2012), pp. 9-11; and A. Waldron, "Manitoba Theatre Centre, Winnipeg, Manitoba," Submission Report – Place, Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada, Report No. 2007-89, 2007.

9 Thanks to J. Thorsteinson, Historian, Archaeology and History Branch, Parks Canada, in conversation with author, August 23, 2021.

10 J. Thorsteinson, August 23, 2021.

Gaboury's attention to light and shadow and the interplay of wall and window were common to many of his designs. His studies overseas in the late 1950s "guided Gaboury's development of what he thought of as a regional style of architecture, one which took as its focus the Prairie sun. Such an interest indicates the overlap between local concerns, foreign models and the international mode of Brutalism. This heliocentric standpoint is manifested in the skylights found throughout this St. Boniface complex, in particular in the Health Unit and in the Court House's skylit illumination of a centrally placed Bible."[11]

In Gaboury's own words, "In architecture the window is therefore crucial, and by extension, so is glass. Glass and light are co-dependents; they are soul mates; they celebrate each other."[12]

Winnipeg's stock of Brutalist Style structures (see Plate 12) includes:

- Canadian Grain Commission Building, 303 Main Street (1973, Smith Carter Parkin);
- Royal Manitoba Theatre Centre, 174 Market Avenue (1970, Waisman Ross Blankstein Coop Gillmor Hanna, architects) – one of only two buildings in Canada federally designated as examples of the Brutalist Style; the other is the Confederation Centre of the Arts, Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island (Plate 13); and
- Manitoba Teachers' Society Offices, 191 Harcourt Street (1966, Libling Michener and Associates).

Winnipeg's Public Safety Building, 151 Princess Street, was another example of the style and was demolished in 2020.

The St. Boniface Health Unit Building-Police Station/Jail/County Courthouse complex was nominated for a Massey Medal for Architecture in 1964 and were the winner of a Manitoba Association of Architects Award in 1965.

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11 "St. Boniface Police Station, County Court and Health Unit," Winnipeg Architecture Foundation website, http://www.winnipegarchitecture.ca/st-boniface-civic-complex/, 2021.

12 Quoted in ibid.

CONSTRUCTION

The Police Station/Jail/County Courthouse Building is located at the rear (north) of the Boulevard Provencher block between Rue St. Joseph N and Rue Langevin. Built at a cost of $326,000, the one-storey, C-shaped complex rests on reinforced concrete piles with a steel and concrete structural system (see Appendix I for technical data). The exterior cladding is comprised of pre-cast concrete panels with exposed limestone aggregate and deep reveals, matching the cladding of the Health Unit Building (Plate 14). Copper was used throughout for the roofing and parapet flashing.

DESIGN

As designed, this building features a unique grouping of sections with varied fenestration and detailing (Plate 15). The raised and recessed main entrances face south into the courtyard and north onto Rue Dumoulin and rise above the flat roofline with deeply inset rectilinear window openings (Plate 16 and 17). According to the architect, "As far as design is concerned, we feel the most interesting thing about the new police station is the shield-like entrance. It's specifically planned to denote the symbolic quality of strength and justice."[13]

The north façade's main recessed entrance features concrete stairs, landings, and guardrail walls and bollards and a secondary entrance with a masonry canopy is located further east on the elevation.

A smaller, less ornamented projecting entrance is found in the west façade (Plate 18) and an unornamented entrance is located on the east façade near the jail area.

All façades display series of unmatched, deep set rectilinear window openings with defined pre-cast concrete surrounds (Plates 19-22). The exterior walls with deep reveals, end in flat roof lines, however, two raised sections with shed roofs translate to high ceilings and sunlit spaces on the interior. Plans called for copper cladding of the roof.

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[13] Winnipeg Free Press, September 16, 1963, p. 4.

The northeast corner of the complex features a ramp into the basement garage with offices above (Plate 23).

In 2021, the building's exterior suffered from vandalism, as original coping was been removed from several locations along the roofline. This vandalism also damaged the pre-cast concrete and stone cladding (Plates 24 and 25).

INTERIOR

The building's original interior was divided into three main sections, mirroring the three functions of the complex (Plate 26).

The two main entrances, north and south, led to vestibules and then a large open lobby. East of the lobby was a centrally located courtroom with small offices around the exterior of the building. Projecting south from this area of the building was the eight jail cells for male, female and juvenile detainees. To the west of the lobby was a second courtroom, occupying the south end of the building. Storage, general and individual offices took up the remainder of this portion of the building.

Only the east section included a basement (Plate 27), here was located the large squad room, interrogation rooms, mechanical rooms and along the east side, the garage for automobiles and motorcycles.

At present, the vacant building has many original spaces and finishes. The basement includes garage, gun range, holding cells and secure interview rooms (Plate 28). The west end courtroom on the main floor features a wood-clad ceiling, skylights and the original judge's bench (Plate 29). The main lobby includes stone accented entrance (Plate 30) and skylights. Various offices and file rooms are located on both sides of wide hallways running from the lobby both east and west (Plates 31 and 32) and additional secure interview rooms (Plate 33). The east end courtroom does not include a wood-clad ceiling (Plate 34).

INTEGRITY

The building stands on its original site. The building's exterior does not appear to have suffered major alteration and it appears to be in good structural condition.

STREETSCAPE/SITE

The St. Boniface Police Station/Jail/County Courthouse became part of the City's new civic plaza that included the Health Unit Building to the east and open space to the south (Plates 35). The buildings became an integral part of the City's increased and modernized service delivery and part of an unusual streetscape that features pre-World War I civic buildings – Town Hall and Fire Station – and the modern complex (Plate 36).

In 2008, extensive landscaping was completed in the courtyard area between City Hall and the Health Unit Building. It was then developed as the Jardin de sculptures, featuring permanent works from renowned francophone Canadian artists (Plate 37). Les Amis des arts visuels du Manitoba Inc. is responsible for its ongoing development, fundraising and maintenance.

ARCHITECT/CONTRACTORS

The St. Boniface Police Station/Jail/County Courthouse, along with the neighbouring Health Unit Building and open plaza space, were designed by internationally renowned and award-winning Manitoba-born architect Étienne Gaboury (Plate 38), principal of Gaboury and Associates. Gaboury has been a leading designer in the city for 60 years and his resumé includes some of the city's most iconic modern structures.

> Gaboury always attempts to strike a balance between the two, a complementary union of function and emotion. His work transcends the mundane to attain the sublime, seeking as he does to house the human spirit and intellect.[14]

He has been given 20 points by the Historical Buildings and Resources Committee.

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[14] F. Hellner, "Étienne Gaboury, Manitoba Modernist," in S. Keshavjee (ed.), Winnipeg Modern Architecture, 1945-1975 (Winnipeg, MB: University of Manitoba Press, 2006), p. 214.

Contractors for the building were Crosier Kilgour & Partners Ltd., structural engineers and T.B.J. Kruse and Associates, mechanical and electrical engineers.[15]

PERSON/INSTITUTION

This facility played an important role in St. Boniface for many years, as the headquarters for District 5 (Plate 39). The Provincial court also played a key role, offering proceedings in both languages. In 2006, the City of Winnipeg set aside money for several new police stations, including the St. Boniface facility, as part of a plan to reduce the number of city-wide districts. A year later, the building was declared surplus although the provincial court continued to operate out of the building. The City put out an expression of interest which included a stipulation that the building be demolished and the site redeveloped with residential space. This call received no submissions by February 2010 and the property was put up for sale to the general public with the demolition stipulation removed.[16] It was sold in 2013 to a St. Boniface doctor, part of the proceeds were to be used to maintain and improve the Jardin de sculptures.[17] In March 2014, the provincial court moved to other locations.

EVENT

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

CONTEXT

The St. Boniface Police Station/Jail/County Courthouse is one of several modern civic structures, including Winnipeg's City Hall, 510 Main Street, built after World War II as increased economic growth spurred a population growth and increased the demand for civic services and modernized

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15 "St. Boniface Police Station, County Court and Health Unit," Winnipeg Architecture Foundation website, http://www.winnipegarchitecture.ca/st-boniface-civic-complex/, 2021.

16 Winnipeg Free Press, June 26, 2012, online edition and November 27, 2012, p. 6.

17 Winnipeg Free Press, December 1, 2012, p. 12 and February 18, 2014, p. B4.

facilities. Arenas, libraries, offices and other space was built to address this expansion/ modernization demand.

LANDMARK

Its unique architecture, the nearby open park with public art works and its public use, heighten this structure's conspicuousness in the area.

Historical Buildings & Resources Committee
THE CITY OF WINNIPEG

APPENDIX II

CITY OF WINNIPEG - Preliminary Report

Assessment Record

Building Address: 227 Boulevard Provencher

Building Name: Police Station/Jail/County Courthouse

Original Use: civic

Current Use: vacant

Roll No.: 06093460230

RSN: 70747

Municipality: 06

Ward: --

Property or Occupancy Code: 80

Legal Description: 76 St. Boniface, Plan 55569, Lot B

Location: north side between Rue St. Joseph N and Rue Langevin

Date of Construction: 1963-1964

Storeys: 1

Heritage Status: **NONE**

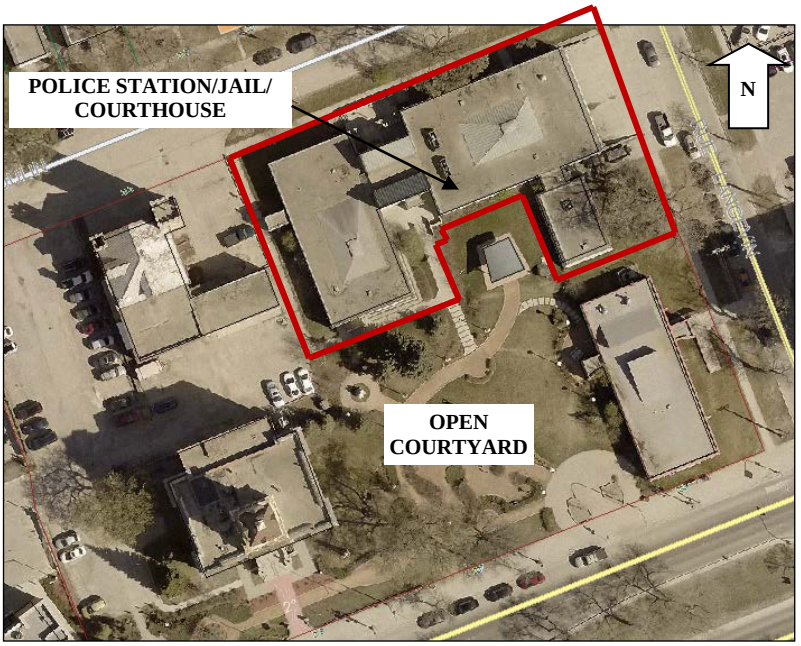
Construction Type: Precast concrete with limestone veneer

Building Permits (Plans available: **[A]** Archives; **[M]** Microfilm):
7641/1963 $20,000 (pilings); 8675/1963 $306,000 (superstructure)

Information:

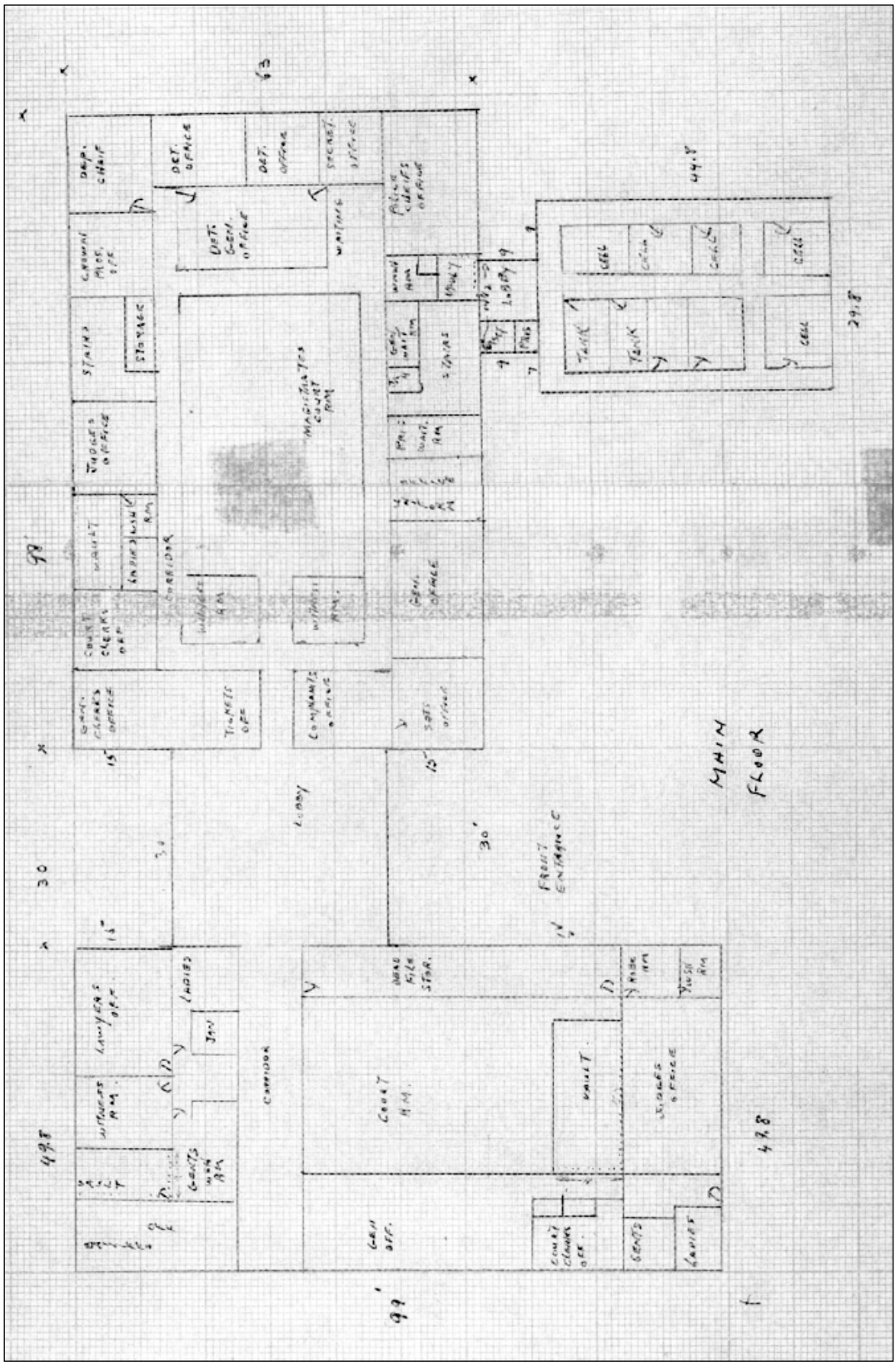
- 12” reinforced concrete basement walls on 157 reinforced
concrete piles

- ceilings: B- 10/12’; Main- 10/16’



ARCHITECT: E.-J. GABOURY

CONTRACTOR: CROSIER KILGOUR & PARTNERS LTD. (STRUCTURAL); T.B.J. KRUSE & ASSOCIATES (MECHANICAL & ELECTRICAL)



Police Station/Jail/County Courthouse, 223 Boulevard Provencher, Main Floor Foot Print, 1964

APPENDIX II

Étienne-Joseph Gaboury

Étienne Gaboury was born on a farm near Bruxelles, Swan Lake, Manitoba in 1930 and received his professional training from the University of Manitoba (Bachelor of Architecture, 1958) and École des Beaux-Arts in Paris, France (1959).[1] He returned to Winnipeg after travelling extensively in Europe and worked briefly with the firm Waisman and Ross and architect André Govin before joining the office of Libling Michener and Associates for a two-year apprenticeship.[2]

While with Libling Michener, Gaboury designed the chapel of St. Louis le Roi, 610 Rue Laflèche, which won the firm a gold medal in the Massey Awards for Architecture. Gaboury also had a hand in designing the Manitoba Health Service Building, 599 Empress Street in 1959 (Plate 40). Here, Gaboury's use of brise-soleil to encircle the structure was fully expressed and would become one of his trademarks.

In 1961, Gaboury registered with the Manitoba Association of Architects, his office included his brother Adrien as manager with staff consisting of a specification writer, a job supervisor, a designer, an engineer and a small group of young architects. Gaboury was chosen to design the new municipal complex neighbouring St. Boniface City Hall and Fire Hall on Boulevard Provencher. Completed by 1965, the Police Station/Jail/Courthouse and the Health Unit underline Gaboury's sensitivity to the use of light, diversity of shape and massing and richly detailed openings.

Two other exceptional early projects were the Church of the Canadian Holy Martyrs (*Église des Saints-Martyrs-Canadiens*), 289 Avenue Dussault (1963 – Plate 41) and the Roman Catholic church and rectory in his home parish of St. Claude, Manitoba, built in 1964-1967 (Plate 42).

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1 Canadian Encyclopedia, at http://www.thecanadianencyclopedia.com/articles/etiennejoseph-gaboury (Historica-Dominion, 2012).

2 "Gaboury, Étienne," Winnipeg Architecture Foundation website, 2021.

These two churches and the St. Boniface municipal complex were all nominated for Massey Awards in 1964.

In 1967, Gaboury designed what is perhaps his most famous local structure, Precious Blood Church (*l'Église de Précieux Sang*), 200 Kenny Street (Plate 43). The destruction by fire of the St. Boniface Cathedral led to another celebrated Gaboury design, the smaller church built in 1972 within the stone ruins, 190 Avenue de la Cathédrale (Plate 44), which was designated by the City of Winnipeg in 2013. This work won the Heritage Canada Award in 1985. Gaboury acknowledges receiving the Manitoba Historical Society Centennial Medal of Honour for his contributions to the province in the field of church architecture as one of the highlights of his career. Gaboury was given a Life Membership to the Manitoba Association of Architects in 2010, the same year he was invested in the Order of Canada.

Gaboury's early partners were Denis Lussier and Frank Sigurdson and, for a short period, Joe Venables. Denis Lionel Lussier was born in Ste. Elizabeth, Manitoba and graduated from the University of Manitoba in 1962 and joined with Gaboury and Sigurdson.[3] He was named an associate architect with the firm in 1966.[4] He died in 1975.[5]

Frank Sigurdson studied architecture at the University of Manitoba (graduating in 1959) and received his Master of Architecture from the University of Pennsylvania.[6] He had left the firm for his own practice in 1976.

In 1967, Joe Venables became a partner, creating Gaboury, Lussier, Sigurdson and Venables Architects (Plate 45). Venables had joined the firm in 1965 and was a graduate of the University of Manitoba.[7] By the early 1970s, he was no longer with the group.

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3 Winnipeg Free Press, June 17, 1975, p. 33.

4 Winnipeg Free Press, February 10, 1966, p. 64.

5 Winnipeg Free Press, June 17, 1975, p. 33.

6 Winnipeg Free Press, September 14, 1967, p. 33.

7 Loc. cit.

After the death of Lussier in 1975, the firm disbanded and Gaboury worked alone, creating some of the Province's most memorable designs. In 1998, Gaboury merged his firm into a new partnership with Guy Préfontaine and David Perry to become Gaboury Préfontaine Perry Architects.

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Plate 1 – This 1823 sketch by William Kemp shows the nearly completed second church (first Cathedral). (Archives of Manitoba, "St. Boniface- Cathedral (1823)- 1", N10736.)

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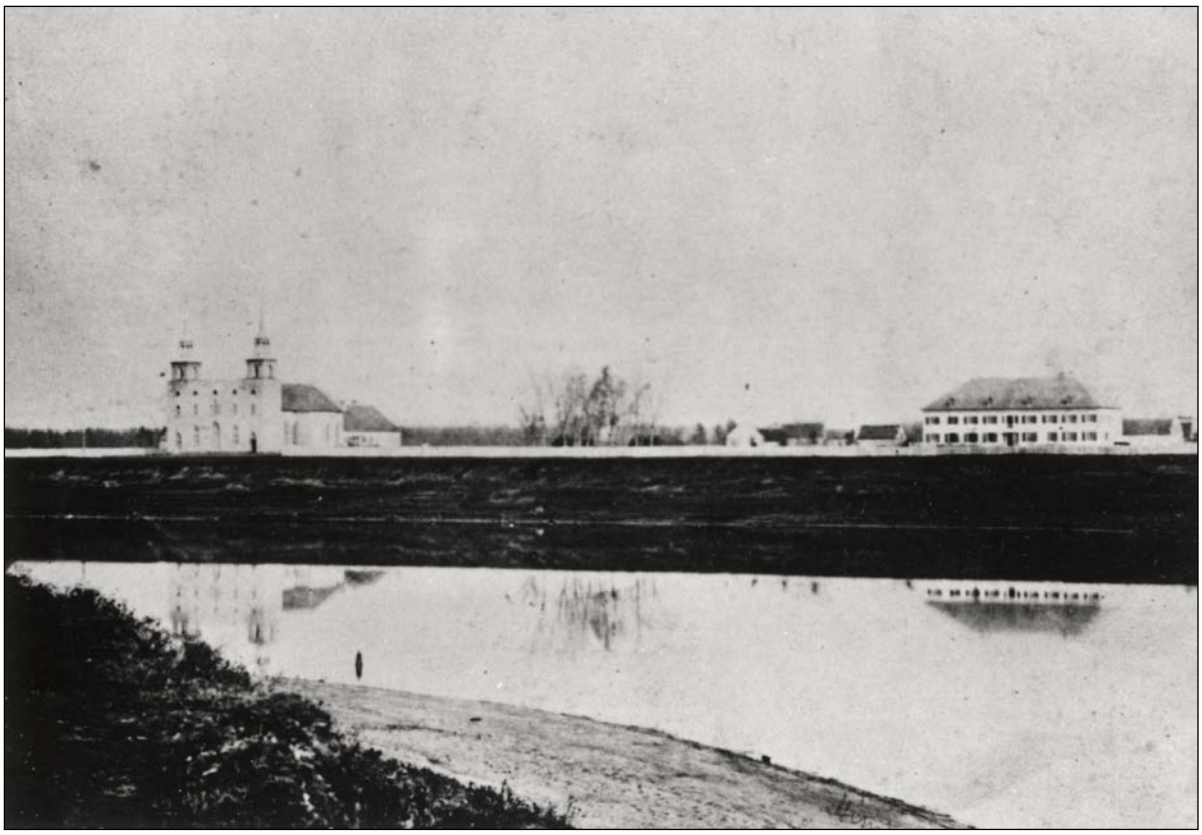


Plate 2 – St. Boniface Cathedral (left) and the Grey Nuns' Convent (right, present-day St. Boniface Museum), from the Winnipeg side of the Red River, ca.1857. (H.L. Hime photograph courtesy of Western Canada Pictorial Index, A0052-01574)

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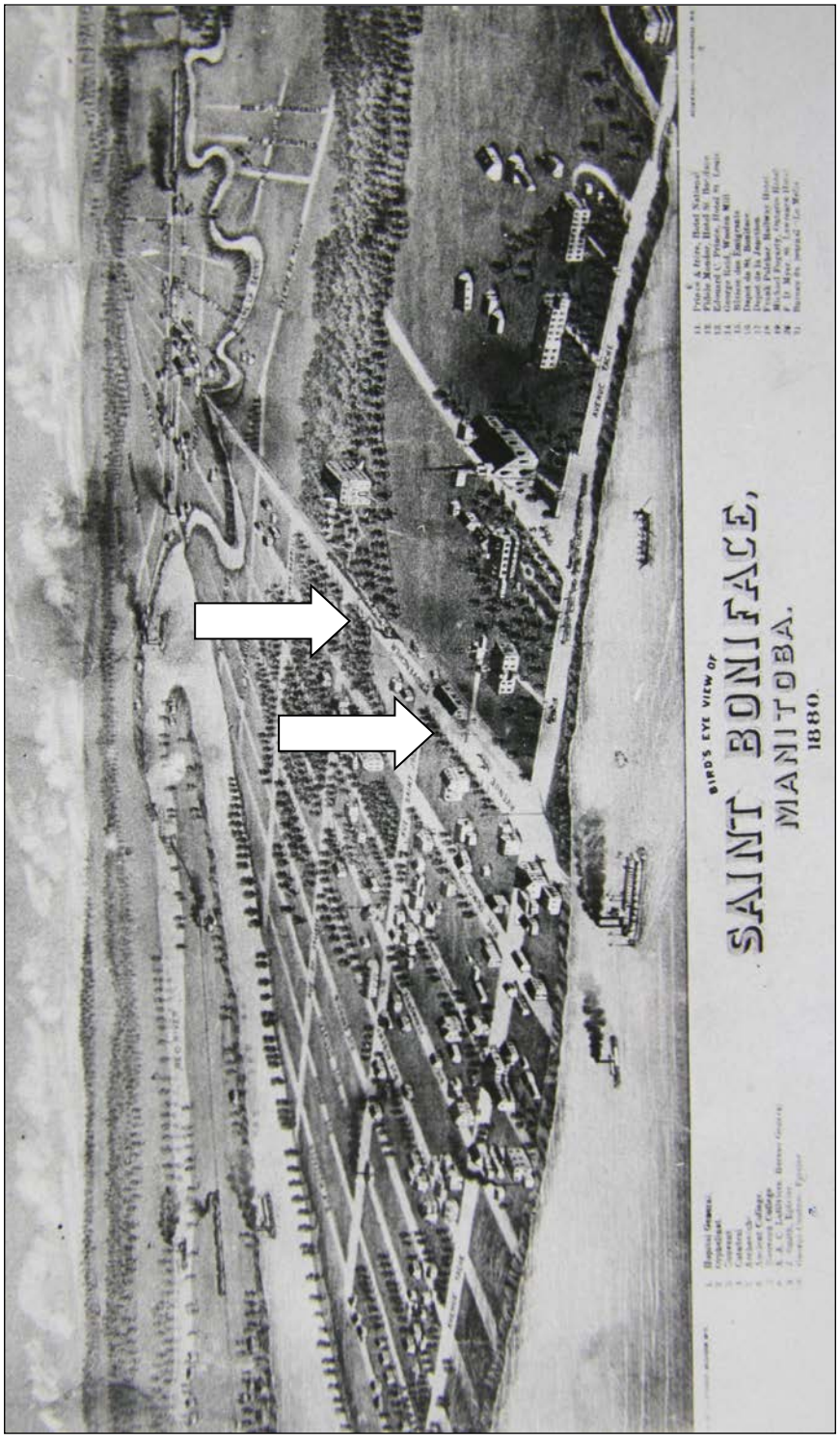


Plate 3 – "Bird's Eye View of St. Boniface, Manitoba, 1880" with the wide Boulevard Provencher running down the middle of the community and showing the CPR line (with train) and station (arrows). (J. J. Stoner, Madison, Wisconsin. Beck & Pauli Lithograph, 1880.)



Plate 4 – Broadway Bridge looking east from the Winnipeg side into St. Boniface, Cathedral at centre, 1900. (Reproduced from William H. Carre, Art Work on Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada [Winnipeg, MB: William H. Carre Company, 1900], Vol. 3, Picture 5.)

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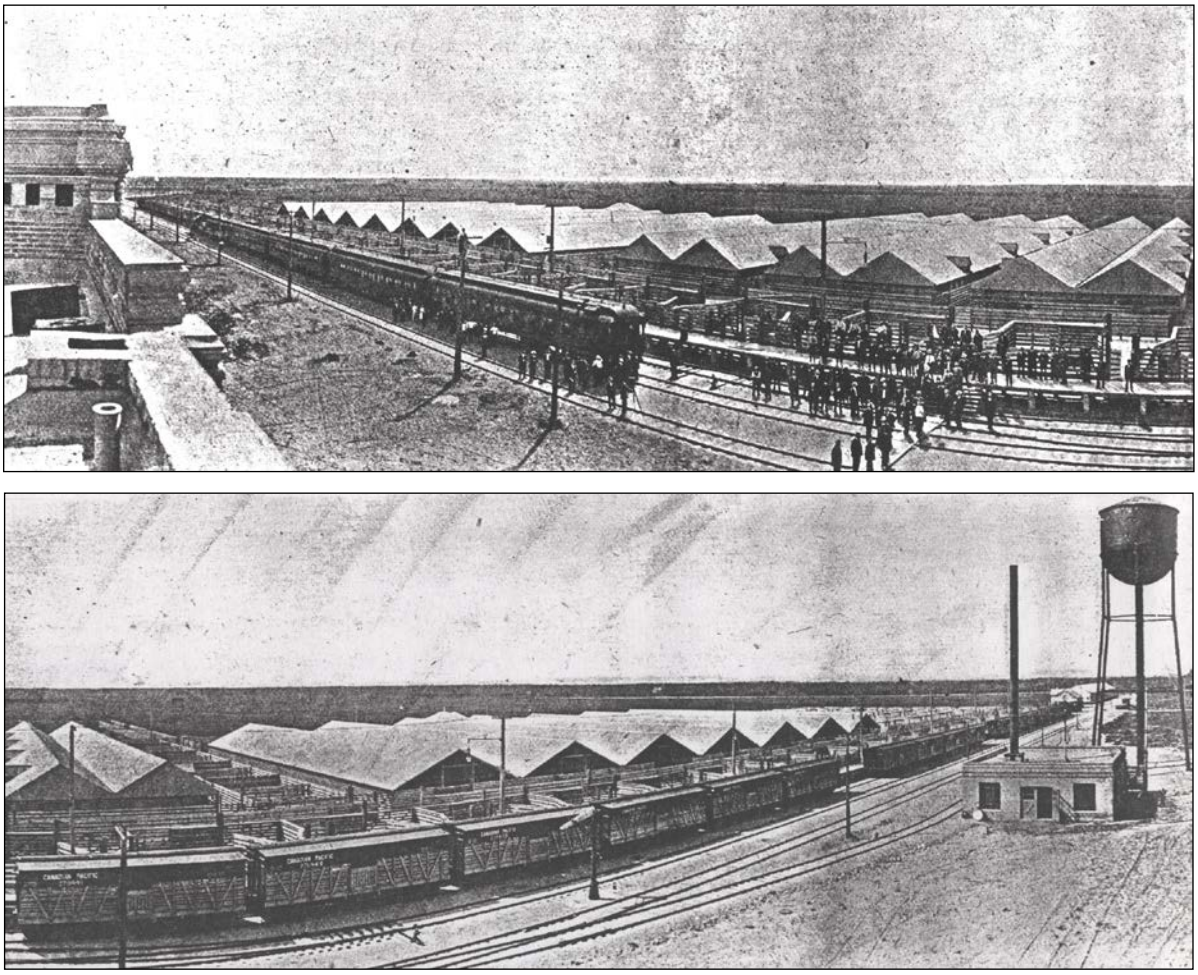


Plate 5 – Panoramic view from the roof of the Public Market Building, 780 Marion Street, looking south and east (top) and west (bottom), showing the stalls, railway lines and water tower, ca.1913. (Reproduced from Canadian Railway and Marine World, December 1913, pp. 568-569.)

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Plate 6 – St. Boniface Town Hall (L'Hôtel-de-Ville), 219 Boulevard Provencher with the St. Boniface Fire Hall, 212 Rue Dumoulin in the background, 1916. (Archives of Manitoba.)

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Plate 7 – St. Boniface Post Office, 208 Boulevard Provencher, right, at the corner of Rue Aulneau, ca.1910. The large building on the left is the Provencher Block (demolished) and visible in the background is Collège de Saint-Boniface, destroyed by fire in 1922. (La Société Historique de Saint-Boniface, 4984.)



Plate 8 – St. Boniface Health Unit Building, 233 Boulevard Provencher, ca.1970. (City of Winnipeg, Planning Department Slide Collection.)

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Plate 9 – Architect's drawing of the new St. Boniface Police Station/Jail/County Courthouse, Boulevard Provencher, 1962. (Winnipeg Architecture Foundation website.)

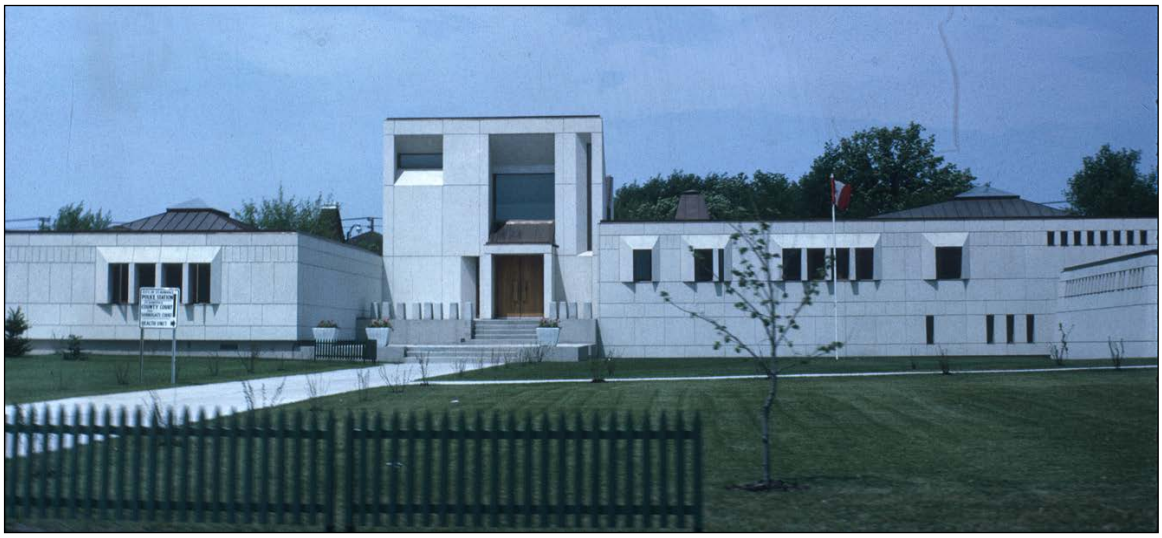


Plate 10 – St. Boniface Police Station/Jail/County Courthouse, 227 Boulevard Provencher, 1965. (City of Winnipeg, Planning Department Slide Collection.)



Plate 11 – Chapel of Notre Dame du Haut, Ronchamp, opened in 1954, designed by Charles-Édouard Jeanneret, “Le Corbusier”. (Stock photograph, no date.)

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Plate 12 – Examples of Brutalist Style buildings in Winnipeg: #1- Royal Manitoba Theatre Centre, 174 Market Avenue (Waisman Ross Blankstein Coop Gillmor Hanna, architects); #2- Canadian Grain Commission Building, 303 Main Street (Smith Carter Parkin, architects); #3- Manitoba Teachers' Society Offices, 191 Harcourt Street (Libling and Michener, architects); and #4- Public Safety Building, 151 Princess Street (Libling Michener [L. Stechesen], architects - demolished).

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Plate 13 – Confederation Centre of the Arts, Charlottetown, P.E.I., opened in 1964, designated a National Historic Site in 2003 because, according to the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada, "it is a distinguished example of Brutalist architecture in Canada." (Stock photograph, no date.)



Plate 14 – St. Boniface Police Station/Jail/County Courthouse, 227 Boulevard Provencher, detail of stone/concrete exterior, 2021. (M. Peterson, 2021.)

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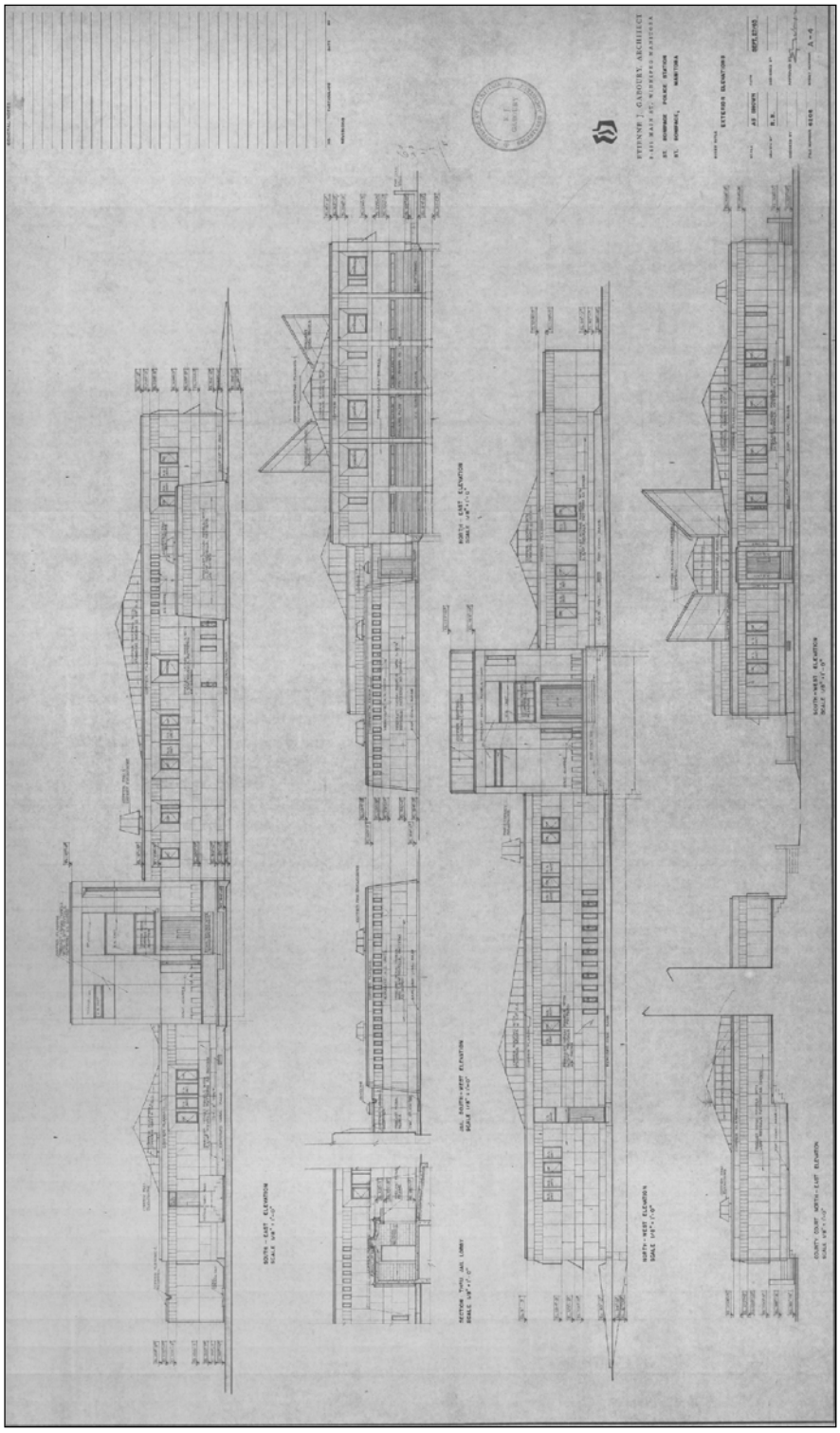


Plate 15 – St. Boniface Police Station/Jail/County Courthouse, Architect's Plans #8675/1963, "Elevations". (City of Winnipeg, City Clerk's Department, Records and Archives Control Branch.)

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Plate 16 – St. Boniface Police Station/Jail/County Courthouse, 227 Boulevard Provencher, south entrance, 2021. (M. Peterson, 2021.)



Plate 17 – St. Boniface Police Station/Jail/County Courthouse, 227 Boulevard Provencher, north entrance, 2021. (M. Peterson, 2021.)

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Plate 18 – St. Boniface Police Station/Jail/County Courthouse, 227 Boulevard Provencher, west façade and entrance, 2021. (M. Peterson, 2021.)



Plate 19 – St. Boniface Police Station/Jail/County Courthouse, 227 Boulevard Provencher, examples of fenestration on the east façade of the jail (top) and east façade of the garage/police offices (bottom), 2021. (M. Peterson, 2021.)

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Plate 20 – St. Boniface Police Station/Jail/County Courthouse, 227 Boulevard Provencher, north and east façades, 2021. The Health Unit Building is seen to the left. (M. Peterson, 2021.)



Plate 21 – St. Boniface Police Station/Jail/County Courthouse, 227 Boulevard Provencher, north and west façades, 2021. (M. Peterson, 2021.)

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Plate 22 – St. Boniface Police Station/Jail/County Courthouse, 227 Boulevard Provencher, west end of south façade, 2021. (M. Peterson, 2021.)



Plate 23 – St. Boniface Police Station/Jail/County Courthouse, 227 Boulevard Provencher, northeast corner (garage/offices), 2021. (M. Peterson, 2021.)

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Plate 24 – St. Boniface Police Station/Jail/County Courthouse, 227 Boulevard Provencher, damage from vandalism, 2021. (M. Peterson, 2021.)



Plate 25 – St. Boniface Police Station/Jail/County Courthouse, 227 Boulevard Provencher, damage from vandalism, 2021. (M. Peterson, 2021.)

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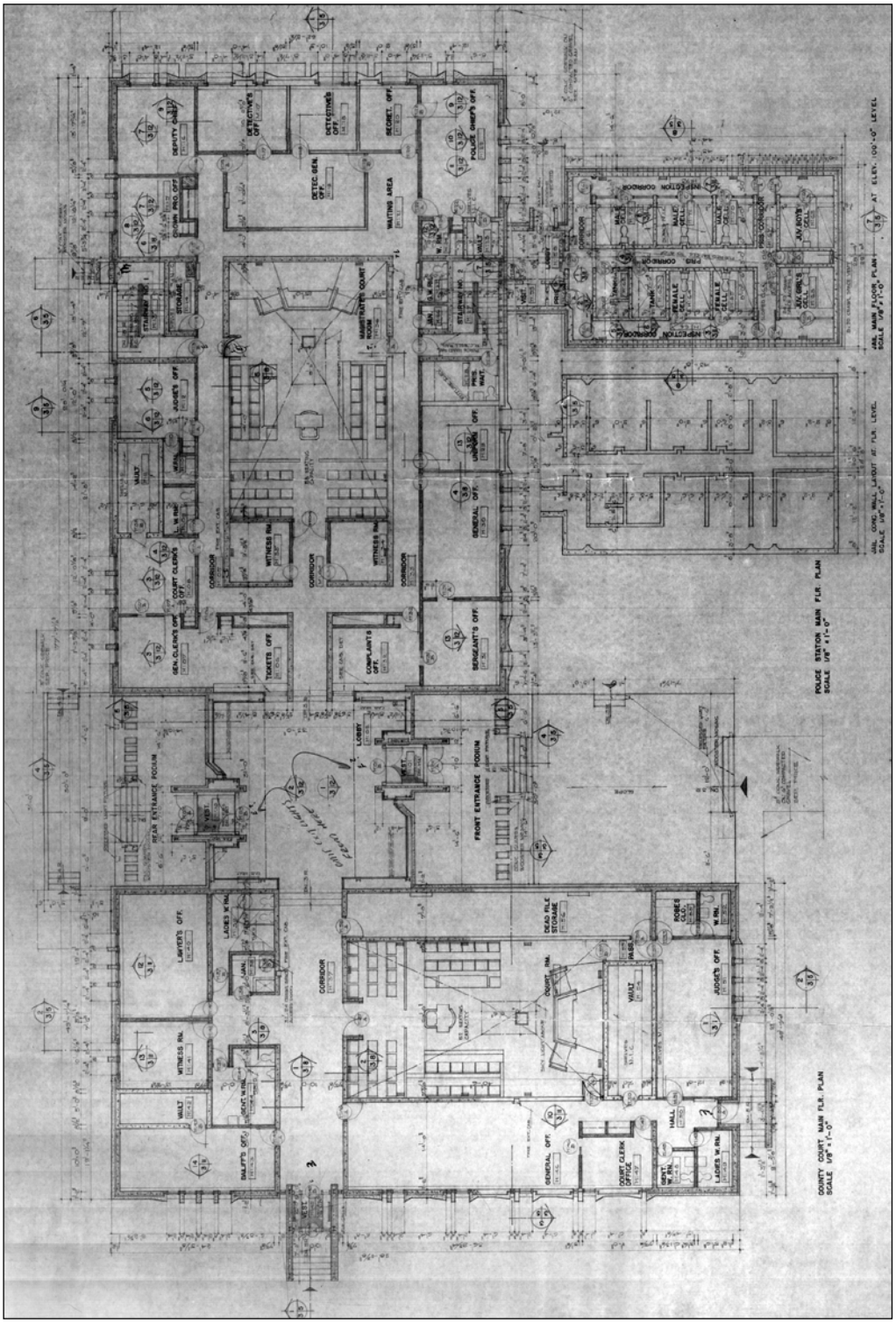


Plate 26 – St. Boniface Police Station/Jail/County Courthouse, Architect's Plans #8675/1963, "Main Floor Plan". (City of Winnipeg, City Clerk's Department, Records and Archives Control Branch.)

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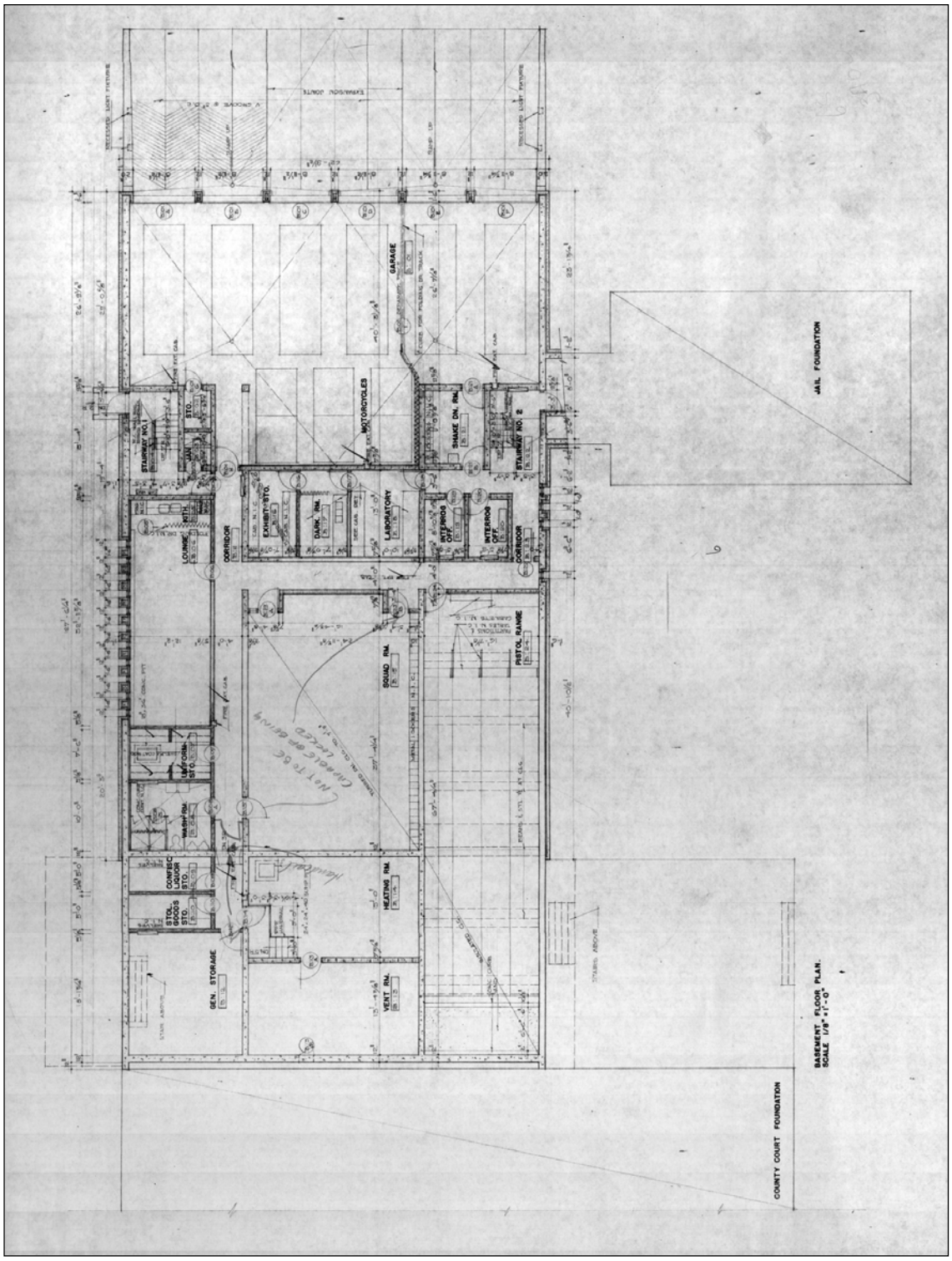


Plate 27 – St. Boniface Police Station/Jail/County Courthouse, Architect's Plans #8675/1963, "Basement Floor Plan". (City of Winnipeg, City Clerk's Department, Records and Archives Control Branch.)

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Plate 28 – St. Boniface Police Station/Jail/County Courthouse, 227 Boulevard Provencher, basement space including garage (top left), gun range (bottom left) and interview room (right), 2021. (M. Peterson, 2021.)

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Plate 29 – St. Boniface Police Station/Jail/County Courthouse, 227 Boulevard Provencher, main floor courtroom, west end, 2021. (M. Peterson, 2021.)

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Plate 30 – St. Boniface Police Station/Jail/County Courthouse, 227 Boulevard Provencher, main floor lobby, north entrance (left) and south entrance (right), 2021. (M. Peterson, 2021.)

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Plate 31 – St. Boniface Police Station/Jail/County Courthouse, 227 Boulevard Provencher, looking east from west entrance, 2021. (M. Peterson, 2021.)



Plate 32 – St. Boniface Police Station/Jail/County Courthouse, 227 Boulevard Provencher, main floor office, 2021. (M. Peterson, 2021.)



Plate 33 – St. Boniface Police Station/Jail/County Courthouse, 227 Boulevard Provencher, main floor, east end, secure interview room, 2021. (M. Peterson, 2021.)

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Plate 34 – St. Boniface Police Station/Jail/County Courthouse, 227 Boulevard Provencher, east end courtroom, 2021. (M. Peterson, 2021.)

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Plate 35 – St. Boniface Police Station/Jail/County Courthouse, 227 Boulevard Provencher, and the St. Boniface Health Unit Building, 233 Boulevard Provencher, 1977. (City of Winnipeg, Planning Department Slide Collection.)

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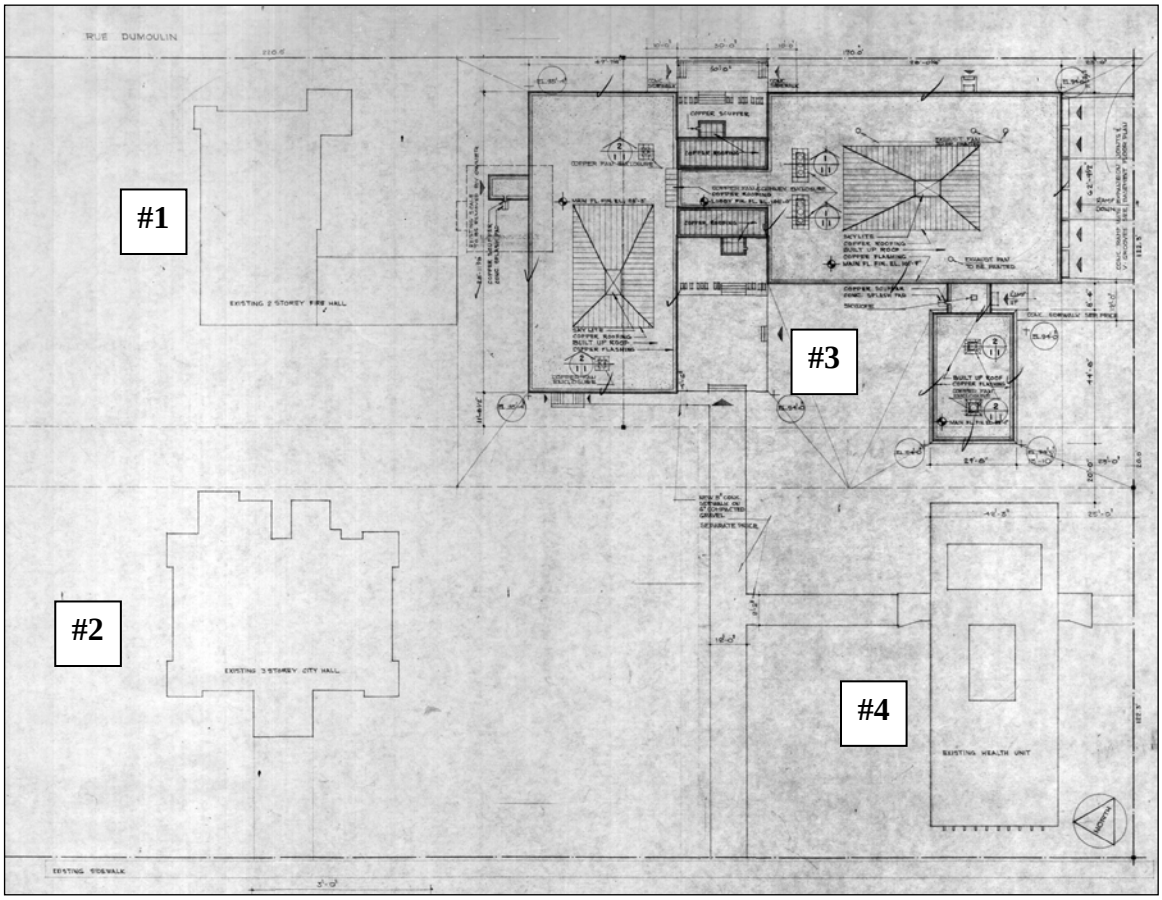


Plate 36 – St. Boniface Civic Plaza: #1- Fire Hall, 212 Rue Dumoulin; #2-, City Hall, 219 Boulevard Provencher; #3- Police Station/Jail/County Courthouse; and #4- Health Unit Building, Architect's Plans #8675/1963, "Site Plan". (City of Winnipeg, City Clerk's Department, Records and Archives Control Branch.)

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Plate 37 – La Promise, by Madeleine Vrignon, Jardin de sculptures, Boulevard Provencher. (Reproduced from La maison des artistes visuels francophones website, https://maisondesartistes.mb.ca/jardin/sculptures-permanentes/la-promise.)

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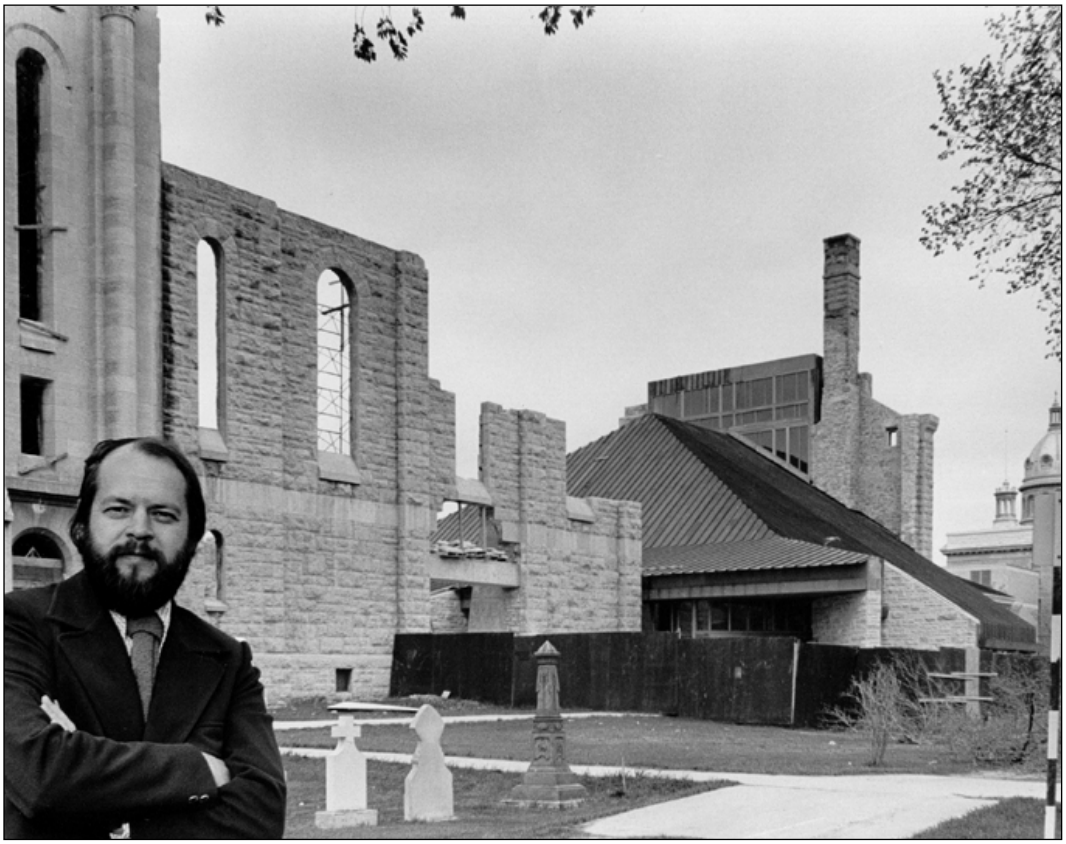


Plate 38 – Étienne Gaboury in front of the nearly completed St. Boniface Cathedral, ca.1972. (Reproduced from "Tribute to Gaboury" - http://nearvana.ca/gaboury/px/family/10.jpg, Sumner Group Inc., 2004.)

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Plate 39 – Two images of the St. Boniface Police Station/Jail/County Courthouse, 227 Boulevard Provencher, 1970. (City of Winnipeg, Planning Department Slide Collection.)

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Plate 40 – Manitoba Health Service Building, 599 Empress Street, built 1959, designed by Libling Michener and Associated, date unknown. (Courtesy of LM Architectural Group.)



Plate 41 – Church of the Canadian Holy Martyrs (*Église des Saints-Martyrs-Canadiens*), 289 Avenue Dussault, date unknown, built 1963, designed by É. Gaboury and Associates. (Reproduced from Winnipeg Architecture Foundation website, https://www.winnipegarchitecture.ca /289-dussault-avenue/.)

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Plate 42 – St. Claude Roman Catholic Church, St. Claude, MB, date unknown, built 1965-1966, designed by É. Gaboury and Associates. (Reproduced from Institute for Glass in Canada website, https://www.glassincanada.org/our-building/st-claude-church/.)

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Plate 43 – Precious Blood Church (*l'Église de Précieux Sang*), 200 Kenny Street, 2012, built 1968, designed by É. Gaboury and Associates. (M. Peterson, 2012.)

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Plate 44 – St. Boniface Cathedral, 190 Avenue de la Cathédrale, 2013, built 1972, designed by É. Gaboury and Associates. (M. Peterson, 2013.)

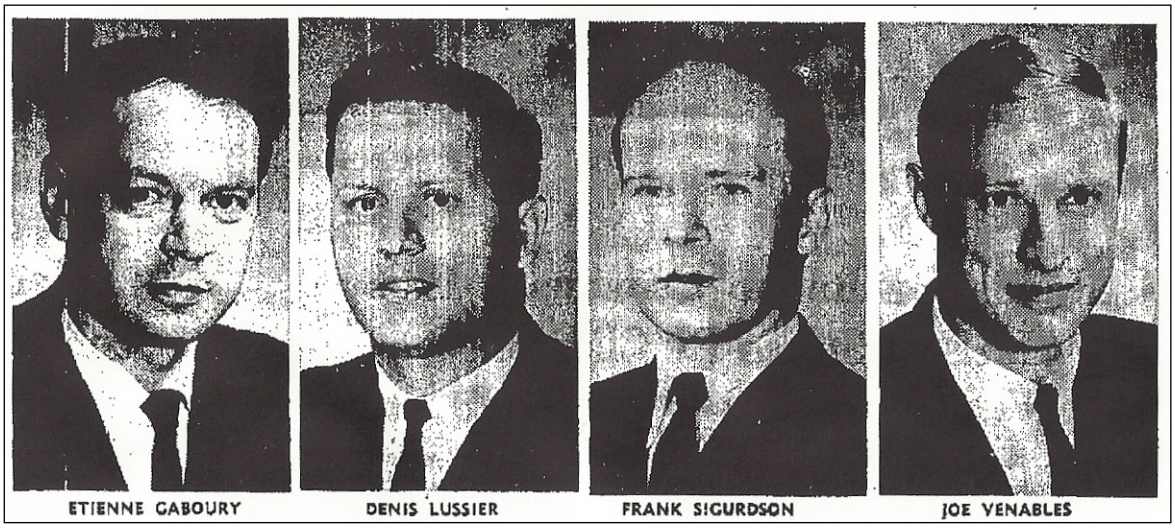


Plate 45 – The newly formed architectural partnership, Gaboury, Lussier, Sigurdson and Venables. (Reproduced from the Winnipeg Free Press, September 14, 1967, p. 33.)