

311 BROADWAY (AT DONALD STREET)

CENTENNIAL FOUNTAIN

City of Winnipeg
Historical Buildings & Resources Committee
Researcher: M. Peterson
July 2023

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

(a) This fountain is one of only a handful of water-based monuments in downtown Winnipeg;

(b) It was built and funded by the civic government and a major international property developer, to acknowledge Manitoba's 100th anniversary and the 50th anniversary of the opening of the Shoal Lake Aqueduct and then redeveloped by the City in partnership with Shoal Lake First Nations No. 40 in 2023;

(c) It was designed by local architectural firm Smith Carter Searle Associates and architect Brian Bancroft;

(d) It is designed in the International Style, popular for buildings in the 1960s and 1970s, especially along Broadway;

(e) It is a conspicuous structure along Broadway; and

(f) The structure has suffered little alteration and has been updated reflecting the important Indigenous history of Winnipeg's source of fresh water.

311 BROADWAY (AT DONALD STREET) – CENTENNIAL FOUNTAIN

One of Winnipeg's earliest and most exclusive residential districts was known as the Hudson's Bay Reserve, so named because of its long association with the fur trading company. This large block of land, 188 hectares, near Upper Fort Garry was granted to the company under the terms of the surrender of the Company's land rights in Western Canada (Rupert's Land) to the Government of Canada. The Reserve included the land west of the Red River as far as Colony Creek (present-day Osborne Street) and from the Assiniboine River north to Notre Dame Avenue (Plate 1). Cottages and other small structures appeared as early as 1873 and by the 1880s, many of the city's most prestigious families and opulent houses were found in the area.[1] In fact, one study of early buildings in Winnipeg locates over half of the city's 22 most luxurious dwellings in the Reserve.[2] Large churches, terraces and schools were also part of the building stock (Plates 2 and 3).

As new areas of exclusive residential development organized further from the expanding downtown – Armstrong's Point, Fort Rouge, Crescentwood, Wolseley and River Heights – many of Winnipeg's elite families relocated. In 1910, however, the Reserve still boasted fine homes on sizeable grounds with Broadway, a tree-lined, expansive street, running through its heart (Plates 4 and 5). And Broadway's signature building of the pre-1920 era, the Hotel Fort Garry, was completed just before the start of World War I in 1913 (Plate 6).

Through the War, much of the 1920s and into the Depression years of the 1930s, the pace of development in Winnipeg slowed to a near standstill and little new construction was found on Broadway and most other streets in the city.

This would all change after World War II. The worldwide economic boom translated into a demand for modern office space in downtown Winnipeg, with Broadway becoming the primary

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1 M. Peterson, "Glines House (Tremblay Apartments) – 55 Hargrave Street," Report for the City of Winnipeg Historical Buildings Committee, July 1989, p. 1.

2 R.R. Rostecki, "The Growth of Winnipeg, 1870-1886," unpublished M.A. Thesis, University of Manitoba, 1980, p. 11.

location for many large local, national and international firms seeking to establish new headquarters. Both sides of the street filled with new office towers, sleekly designed utilizing the newest technologies of the day (Plates 7 and 8).

Beyond the buildings, several other modernist additions were made. At the western end, Memorial Park was dedicated in 1962 with a fountain and landscaping (Plate 9).

Further east, at the corner of Donald Street a fountain was unveiled in October 1970, celebrating the centennial of the founding of the Province of Manitoba and the 50th anniversary of the opening of the Shoal Lake Aqueduct (Plate 10).

STYLE

The fountain is a Modernist structure in the International Style, with elements such as plain surfaces, hard, angular edges, square and rectangular modules and an emphasis on material rather than applied ornamentation.[3]

CONSTRUCTION

According to a 2019 engineering memorandum, the fountain is constructed of "precast, exposed aggregate panels and a cast-in-place concrete stand which the fountain flows from into the main fountain structure."[4] Cost of construction was $25,000.[5] A small copper plaque is located on the fountain (Plate 11) with the inscription:

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3 Identifying Architectural Styles in Manitoba (Winnipeg, MB: Manitoba Department of Culture, Heritage and Citizenship, 1991), pp. 34-35; and L. Maitland, et al., A Guide to Canadian Architectural Styles (Peterborough, ON: Broadview Press, 1992), p. 178.

4 "Broadway Fountain- Condition Assessment," Crosier Kilgour & Partners Ltd. Memorandum, May 30, 2019, p. 1. Below as "Condition Assessment."

5 E.G. Ducet & S. Algie, Winnipeg Architecture: Broadway Modern (Winnipeg, MB: Winnipeg Architecture Foundation, 2012), p. 33; and Winnipeg Free Press, September 11, 1970, p. 3.

PRESENTED TO THE PEOPLE OF WINNIPEG
OCTOBER 1970
BY THE M.E.P.C. GROUP OF COMPANIES
AND
THE METROPOLITAN CORPORATION OF GREATER WINNIPEG
TO COMMEMORATE
THE CENTENARY OF MANITOBA
AND
THE FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FIRST SUPPLY OF
WATER FROM SHOAL LAKE TO THE METROPOLITAN AREA

When operational, water flows at a rate of over 15,000 litres/minute.[6]

DESIGN

According the architect, the fountain was designed to appeal to both traditional pedestrian visitors as well as drivers. "We wanted people in cars to be able to enjoy the reflections."[7]

The fountain is a lower base topped by a smaller, square basin from which the water flows from all four sides and then over an angled wall facing east into large rocks at the base (Plates 12 to 16). East of the actual fountain are low, dark grey walls with rectangular cut-outs for seating.

INTERIOR

N/A

INTEGRITY

Centennial Fountain stands in its original location, is in "good structural condition"[8] and has not suffered unsympathetic alterations.

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6 Winnipeg Free Press, October 23, 1970, p. 13.

7 B. Bancroft quoted in Winnipeg Free Press, October 23, 1970, p. 13.

8 "Condition Assessment," op. cit., p. 1.

STREETSCAPE

The fountain is located in the wide, tree-lined centre boulevard that is a signature aspect of Broadway. It is an integral part of the intersection on which it is located (Plates 17 and 18).

ARCHITECT/CONTRACTORS

The architect for the fountain was Brian Bancroft (Plate 19), designer in the newly-formed architectural and engineering firm Smith Carter Parkin, one of Canada's largest such firms at the time (see Appendix I for additional information). This firm has been given 20 points by the Historical Buildings and Resources Committee.

Bancroft received his Bachelor of Architecture degree from the University of Manitoba in 1964, and was a lead designer at Smith Carter Parkin on the Pan Am Pool Project in 1966. In 1970, he was appointed the firm's Director of Design.[9] In the 1970s, Bancroft prepared plans for the firm for several public schools in Portage la Prairie and developmental projects in Thompson, Manitoba. He also prepared the 1971 plans for the Northeast Multi-Purpose Building (now Machray Hall), 186 Dysart Road, University of Manitoba in 1971.[10]

PERSON/INSTITUTION

The fountain was approved by Metro Council in September 1970.

The Metropolitan Corporation of Greater Winnipeg was created through Provincial legislation in 1960 to amalgamate services and foster a more holistic approach to urban planning in Winnipeg and the surrounding municipalities. The new "Metro Government" as it became known, had jurisdiction over a wide range of services including water supply & distribution, public transportation, airport facilities, hydro, sewage disposal, arterial streets, civil defence, flood control,

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9 "Bancroft, Brian," Winnipeg Architectural Foundation website.

10 Ibid.; and Winnipeg Free Press and Winnipeg Tribune, various.

mosquitos, courts, jails, welfare, regional planning, zoning, parks, river pollution and area-wide assessment.[11]

Its tenure was marked by opposition from municipal governments and their employees and many citizens. It was replaced in 1972 when Unicity amalgamated the Metropolitan Corporation of Greater Winnipeg, the City of Winnipeg and surrounding jurisdictions.

The Metropolitan Corporation allocated $10,000 to the fountain, the remaining $15,000 was donated by the Metropolitan Estate and Property Corporation Ltd., MEPC for short. The property development company was formed in London, England in 1946, an amalgamation of three smaller firms. It grew to become one of the world's largest developers, nearly 50% of its early work concentrated on residential properties.[12] In the early 1950s, the company expanded into Canada, its Canadian subsidiary established in 1955 and operating until its sale in 1977. In Winnipeg, the firm was connected to two large side-by-side developments near the fountain and both opened in 1970: Centennial House, 310 Broadway; and Chateau 100, 72 Donald Street (Plates 20 and 21).

The city has a number of fountains within its boundaries, including: Manitoba Plaza Fountain, Legislative Building, Assiniboine Avenue (Plate 22); Memorial Park Fountain, Memorial Park, between York Avenue and Broadway from Osborne Street to Memorial Boulevard (Plate 9); "Boy with the Boot" originally located in front of City Hall on Main Street (Plate 23); and Waddell Fountain (Plate 24), in Central Park, placed on the List of Historical Resources by the City of Winnipeg in 1988.

In the late 2010s, work was begun on rehabilitating the fountain, which had not been operating for many years. Beyond the mechanics of the fountain, the City of Winnipeg, working closely with

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11 D. Waddell, "The Origins and Development of Metro Winnipeg," in P.H. Wichern, Jr., ed., The Development of Urban Government in the Winnipeg Area. Volume One, Background Papers on Winnipeg Government and Politics (Winnipeg, MB: Manitoba Department of Urban Affairs, ca.1973), pp. 23-41; and KA. Choy, "Structural Change and Citizen Participation: The Case of Winnipeg," M.A. Thesis, University of Brandon, 1991, pp. 74-77.

12 "History of MEPC PLC," in https://www.referenceforbusiness.com/history2/56/MEPC-PLC.html, no date.

Shoal Lake 40 First Nation also sought to rehabilitate the story of the Shoal Lake Aqueduct and the negative affects on the Indigenous population of the area. As the 2022 Concept Presentation noted:

> This design leading to the Broadway fountain will call attention to and acknowledge that the City of Winnipeg is indebted to the community of Shoal Lake #40 for its supply of clean drinking water. In the consultation with the community, they repeatedly indicated that they want their story heard. This project aims to amplify the voices of and provide a space in Winnipeg for the people of Shoal Lake #40 to share their story.[13]

In 1914, the City of Winnipeg began the development of the Shoal Lake Aqueduct to bring fresh water to the City from 135 kilometers east. In order to gain access to the water, Shoal Lake 40 First Nation was displaced from its historic village site and moved onto a roughly 25-square-kilometre peninsula jutting into Shoal Lake, cut off from the mainland.[14] This had serious negative and long-term affects on the community.

In 1989, an agreement was made with the City, the Province, and Shoal Lake 40. For protecting the lake's water quality, the band would receive city and provincial support for its economic development (a parallel agreement was also signed with the Federal government). In the early 2000s, the Federal government proposed a bridge to the mainland for Shoal Lake 40. But it wouldn't be until 2015 that the official announcement of the construction of the $30-million "Freedom Road" was made. Completed in June of 2019, it connects the community to the Trans-Canada Highway and also spawned the construction on a state-of-the-art water treatment plant (the community had been under a boil water advisory since 1997), a new school, and multiple infrastructure projects.[15] The advisory was lifted in 2021 for the approximately 300 residents of Shoal Lake 40.[16]

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13 Little Bluestem Landscape Architecture, Broadway Centennial Fountain. Concept Presentation, 2022.

14 Shoal Lake 40 First Nation website, https://shoallake40.ca/our-history/.

15 Loc. cit.

16 "Broadway fountain pays tribute to First Nation where Winnipeg's drinking water originates," CBC News, June 9, 2023, online.

The new interpretive installation at the fountain includes a large copper plaque encircled by smaller metal interpretive panels as well as ornamental walkway stones and wood benches. It was officially unveiled on June 9, 2023 (Plates 25-31).

EVENT

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

CONTEXT

The fountain was opened to mark two important anniversaries in the Province and was another step in the development of Broadway in the post-War era. The fountain was also part of the heightened appreciation for and consideration of landscape design in urban centres.[17] With the new Indigenous-led re-interpretation, the fountain is also now part of the reconciliation process undertaken by City of Winnipeg.

LANDMARK

As a public fountain located in the middle of a busy downtown street, it is conspicuous in the area. This conspicuousness has been increased because of the new interpretive installation recently unveiled.

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[17] E.G. Ducet & S. Algie, op. cit., p. 33. The University of Manitoba's School of Architecture included a landscape architecture program beginning in 1972.

APPENDIX I

Smith Carter Searle Associates

Formed in 1947 by three recent University of Manitoba Architecture graduates as Smith Carter Katelnikoff, the firm, which operated for many decades as Smith Carter and today operates as Architecture 49, was one of Winnipeg's most prolific and influential firms in the post-World War II era.

Ernest John Smith was born in Winnipeg and won the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada Gold Medal at the University of Manitoba, moving on to receive his Master's Degree from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Joining with Dennis Carter and Walter Katelnikoff to create Smith Carter Katelnikoff, Smith also taught at the University of Manitoba while the practice was being established. Beyond this practice, Smith was also influential through his board work, including: President of the Manitoba Association of Architects (1956-1961); Chairman of the National Joint Committee on Construction Materials (1963-1965); and Dean of the College of Fellows (1972-1975) and Chancellor of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada (1979). Smith remained as managing partner of the firm for 38 years, retiring in 1985. He died in 2004.[1]

Dennis Carter was born in Montreal, PQ in 1920 but spent his youth in England, before being sent to Canada during World War II. He graduated from the University of Manitoba with a Bachelor of Architecture in 1945 and was, like partner E.J. Smith, awarded the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada Gold Medal. He died in 2012.[2]

Walter L. Katelnikoff was born in 1918, graduating with his Bachelor of Architecture degree from the University of Manitoba in 1944. He worked for a year in the offices of Moody and Moore and then, with Ernest J. Smith, worked for the firm of Northwood and Chivers. In 1947,

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1 Winnipeg Free Press, October 25, 2004.

2 Winnipeg Free Press, June 30, 2012.

Smith Carter Katelnikoff was formed and its commissions grew throughout the 1950s. In 1958, Katelnikoff left the firm and joined with associates John Stuart Allison and James P. Lewis to established Walter L. Katelnikoff and Associates. Katelnikoff died in 1974.[3]

The firm grew steadily in the 1950s on the strength of commissions for several large schools throughout the city and in rural Manitoba and Western Canada where large, modern centralized facilities were replacing the local one-room school.[4] As a result, the firm took on a fourth partner, E. Fitz Munn in 1954, although he only stayed with the firm for two years.[5] In the late 1950s, James E. "Jim" Searle joined the firm, which became Smith Carter Searle Associates.[6] Searle was born in Winnipeg in 1929 and graduated from the University of Manitoba in 1951, joining Smith Carter immediately after and made a partner in 1959. Searle was President of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada, 1967-1968.

In 1969, the firm merged with John B. Parkin Associates of Toronto to become Smith Carter Parkin and Searle was named Managing Partner for Eastern Canada.[7] The new firm was the largest architectural/engineering practice in Canada, with offices in Montreal, Toronto, Thunder Bay, Brandon, Winnipeg and Los Angeles, CA and staff of over 350.[8]

In 2012, the firm, which had become Smith Carter Architects, was acquired by Genivar Inc.[9] and in 2014, merged with five other Canadian firms to create Architecture 49.[10]

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3 "Walter L. Katelnikoff," in Winnipeg Architectural Foundation website, http://www.winnipegarchitecture.ca/walter-katelnikoff/, 2013 (below as WAF website). Katelnikoff lived for many years at 762 South Drive, a street that was also home to architects Roy Sellors, Allan Waisman, Dennis Carter and John Russell.

4 Smith Carter website, 2014.

5 WAF website.

6 Smith Carter website, 2014.

7 Winnipeg Free Press, March 8, 1969, p. 14.

8 Brandon Sun, March 5, 1969, p. 3.

9 Winnipeg Free Press, March 15, 2012, online edition.

10 Canadian Architect, May 26, 2014, online edition.

Smith Carter, in all its various forms, is a world-renowned design firm. Among their more notable work are (all buildings Winnipeg unless otherwise noted):

École Varennes, 22 Varennes Avenue (1951)
Norwood Collegiate Institute (now Nelson McIntyre Collegiate), 188 St. Mary's Road (1955)
Rae and Jerry's Steak House, 1405 Portage Avenue (1957)
Monarch Life Building, 333 Broadway (1959-1963) – Massey Medal winner
J.A. Russell Building (University of Manitoba Faculty of Architecture), 83 Dafoe Road (1959) – Massey Medal winner
Knowles School for Boys, 2065 Henderson Highway (1960)
Medical Arts Building Parkade, 218 Edmonton Street (1961)
Canadian Wheat Board Building, 423 Main Street (1962)
Royal Bank Building, 220 Portage Avenue (1965)
Pan Am Pool, 25 Poseidon Bay (1967)
Entrance to Expo '67, Place d'Accueil, Montreal, PQ (1967)
Richardson Building, 1 Lombard Place (1967-1969)
Manitoba Centennial Centre, 555 Main Street (1967-1972)
Lombard Garage, 136 Lombard Avenue (1969)
Winnipeg Inn (Westin, Lombard Hotel, Fairmont Hotel) and Lombard Concourse, 175 Portage Avenue East (1970)
Centennial Fountain, Broadway at Donald Street (1970)
Canadian Chancery Building, Warsaw, Poland (1970)
Canadian Grain Commission Building, 303 Main Street (1970)
Bank of Canada Building, 161 Portage Avenue East (1971)
Woodsworth Building, 405 Broadway (1973)
Carlton Club, 280 Fort Street (1976)
Credit Union Central Plaza (IKON Building), 215 Garry Street (1976)
Great-West Life Assurance Company Building, 60 Osborne Street (1979)
Trisec Building, Scotia Bank Building & Winnipeg Square, Portage & Main (1980)
Great-West Life Assurance Company Building, 60 Broadway (1981-1983)
Air Canada Building, 355 Portage Avenue (1984)
Portage Place, 393 Portage Avenue (with Number Ten Architectural Group), 1986
St. Boniface Hospital Research Centre, 351 Avenue Taché (1986)
John Buhler Research Centre (Health Sciences Centre), 715 McDermot Avenue (ca.1990)
Kermanshah Technical Training Centre, Iran (date unknown)
Canadian Embassy Building, Moscow, Russia (date unknown)

311 BROADWAY (AT DONALD STREET) – CENTENNIAL FOUNTAIN

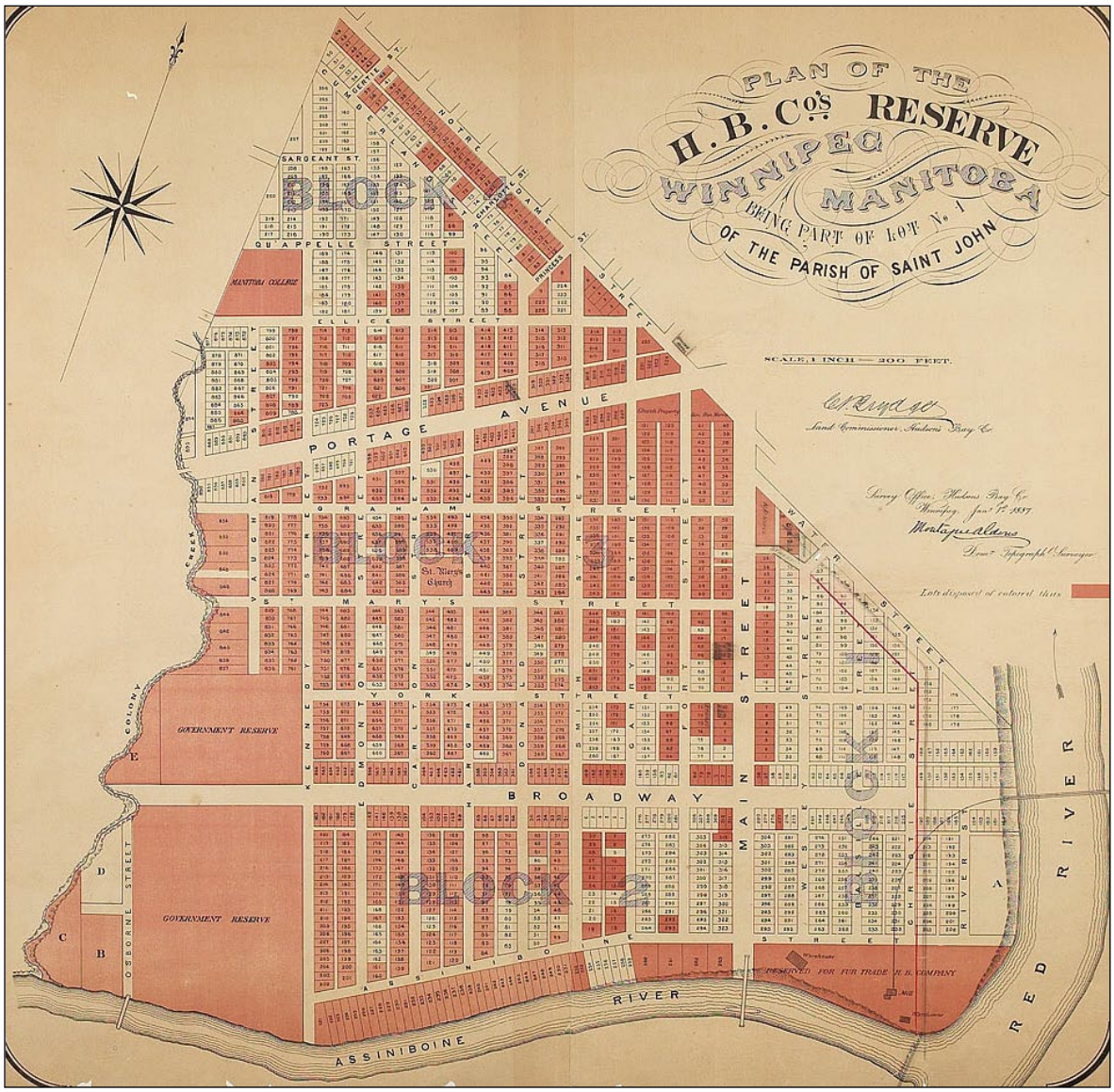


Plate 1 – "Plan of the Hudson's Bay Company Reserve," Winnipeg, Manitoba, by C.V. Brydges, 1887. Block 1 would later be converted into rail yards. (Reproduced from Library and Archives Canada, Ref. No. E-000007937, www.collectionscanada.gc.ca/canadian-west/052920/05292064_e.html.)



Plate 2 – Broadway, 1900. (Reproduced from William H. Carre, Art Work on Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada [Winnipeg, MB: William H. Carre Company, 1900], Part 6, Page 5.)



Plate 3 – Broadway, 1905. (Reproduced from Winnipeg Public Parks Board Annual Report, 1905, courtesy of City Archives.)

311 BROADWAY (AT DONALD STREET) – CENTENNIAL FOUNTAIN

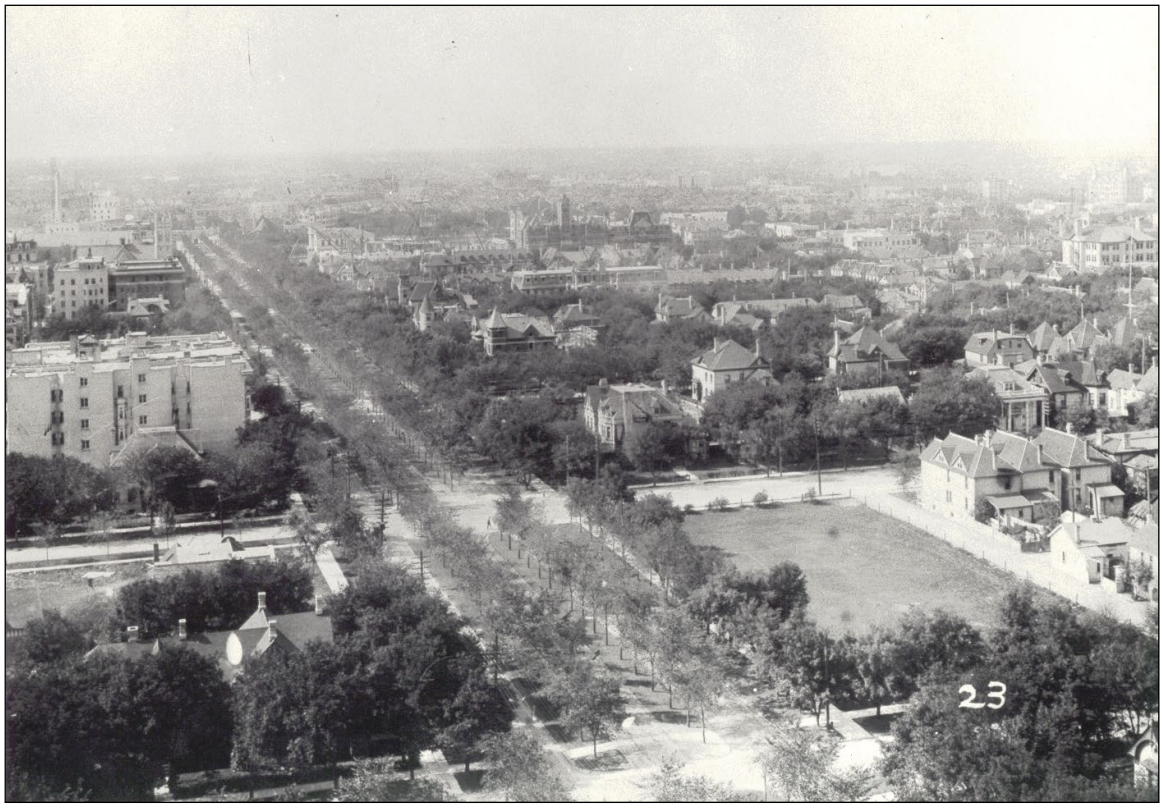


Plate 4 – Broadway, looking west from Donald Street, ca.1910. (Courtesy of the Archives of Manitoba.)

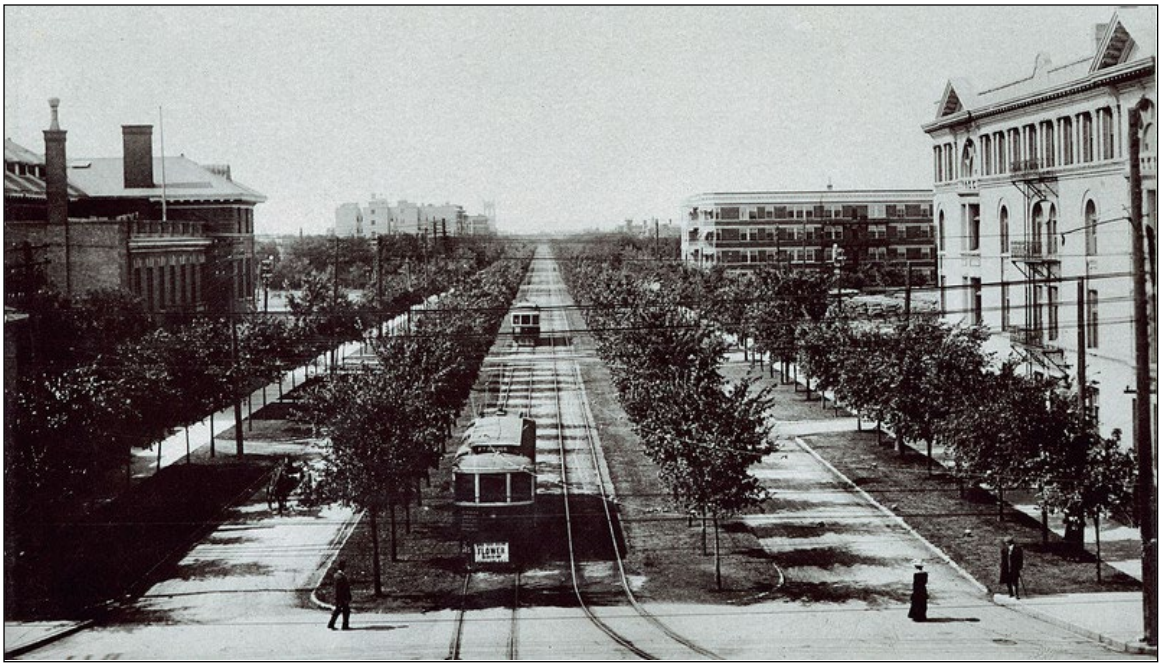


Plate 5 – Manitoba Club, Broadway, prior to the construction of the Hotel Fort Garry, ca.1910.
(Peel's Prairie Provinces, University of Alberta Libraries, Post Card PC001887.)



Plate 6 – Construction continuing on the Hotel Fort Garry, Broadway, 1912. (Archives of Manitoba, "Winnipeg- Hotels- Fort Garry 9," N1464.)

311 BROADWAY (AT DONALD STREET) – CENTENNIAL FOUNTAIN



Plate 7 – Broadway, north side, looking west from Hargrave Street, ca.1970. (City of Winnipeg, Planning, Property and Development Department Slides.)



Plate 8 – Some of Broadway's Modernist Style Buildings (2014 except where noted); #1- Investors Syndicate Building, 280 Broadway; #2- Sovereign Life Building, 287 Broadway, 2002 prior to recladding; #3- Britannia House, 338 Broadway; #4- Premier Life Building, 360 Broadway; #5- IBM Building, 373 Broadway; #6- Imperial House, 379 Broadway; and #7- Monarch Life Building, 333 Broadway. (M. Peterson.)



Plate 9 – Two views of the Memorial Park Fountain, Memorial Boulevard, 1962. (Reproduced from Winnipeg Tribune Collection, University of Manitoba Archives, PC 18-318-001neg (left) and PC 18/7203/18-6247-060 (right).)

311 BROADWAY (AT DONALD STREET) – CENTENNIAL FOUNTAIN



Plate 10 – The Honourable William John McKeag, Manitoba Lieutenant Governor, at the official unveiling ceremony at the Centennial Fountain, October 22, 1970. (Winnipeg Tribune Collection, University of Manitoba Libraries, PC 18/7233/18-6257-032.)

311 BROADWAY (AT DONALD STREET) – CENTENNIAL FOUNTAIN

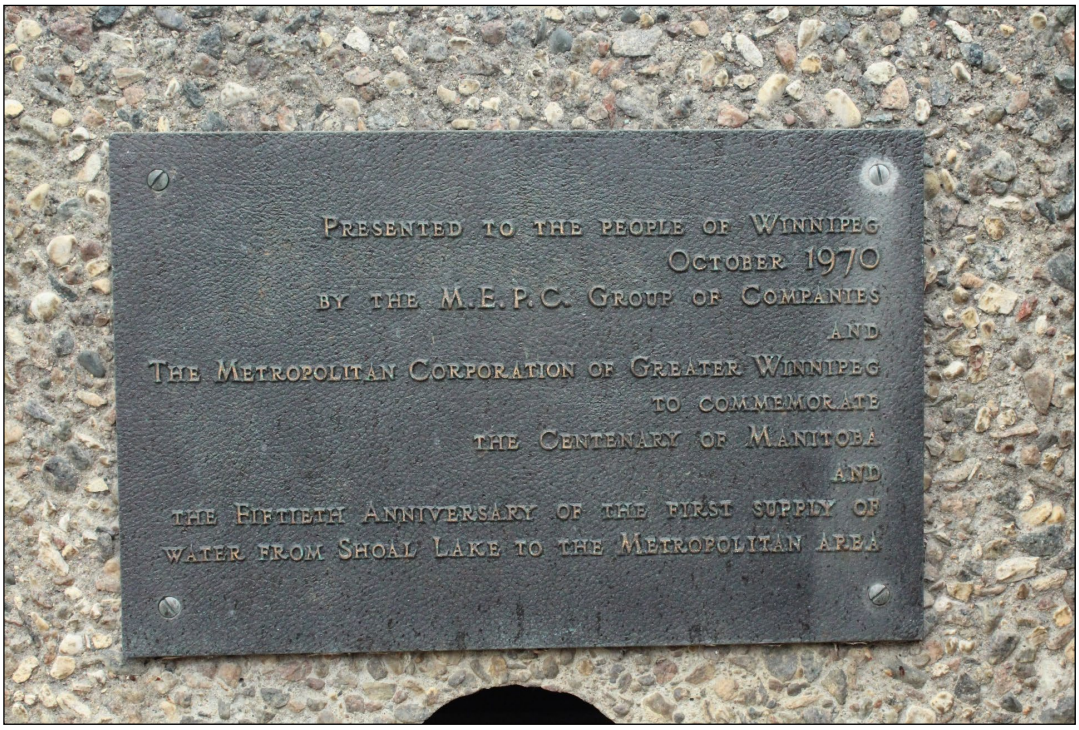


Plate 11 – Centennial Fountain, Broadway, bronze plaque, 2019. (M. Peterson, 2019.)



Plate 12 – Centennial Fountain, Broadway, east side, 2019. (M. Peterson, 2019.)

311 BROADWAY (AT DONALD STREET) – CENTENNIAL FOUNTAIN



Plate 13 – Centennial Fountain, Broadway, top of fountain, 2019. (M. Peterson, 2019.)



Plate 14 – Centennial Fountain, Broadway, west and south sides, 2019. (M. Peterson, 2019.)



Plate 15 – Centennial Fountain, Broadway, detail of bench, 2019. (M. Peterson, 2019.)



Plate 16 – Centennial Fountain, Broadway, concrete pedestal, 2019. (M. Peterson, 2019.)

311 BROADWAY (AT DONALD STREET) – CENTENNIAL FOUNTAIN



Plate 17 – Centennial Fountain, Broadway, looking east from Hargrave Street, 2019. (M. Peterson, 2019.)

311 BROADWAY (AT DONALD STREET) – CENTENNIAL FOUNTAIN



Plate 18 – Centennial Fountain, Broadway, looking west across Donald Street, 2019. (M. Peterson, 2019.)



Plate 19 – Brian Bancroft, date unknown. (Reproduced Winnipeg Architectural Foundation website.)

311 BROADWAY (AT DONALD STREET) – CENTENNIAL FOUNTAIN



Plate 20 – Centennial House, 310 Broadway, front (north) and east façades with Chateau 100, 72 Donald Street in the background, 2019. (M. Peterson, 2019.)



Plate 21 –Chateau 100, 72 Donald Street, front (east) façade, 2019. (M. Peterson, 2019.)

311 BROADWAY (AT DONALD STREET) – CENTENNIAL FOUNTAIN



Plate 22 – Manitoba Plaza Fountain, Legislative Building, Assiniboine Avenue, 2019. (M. Peterson, 2019.)

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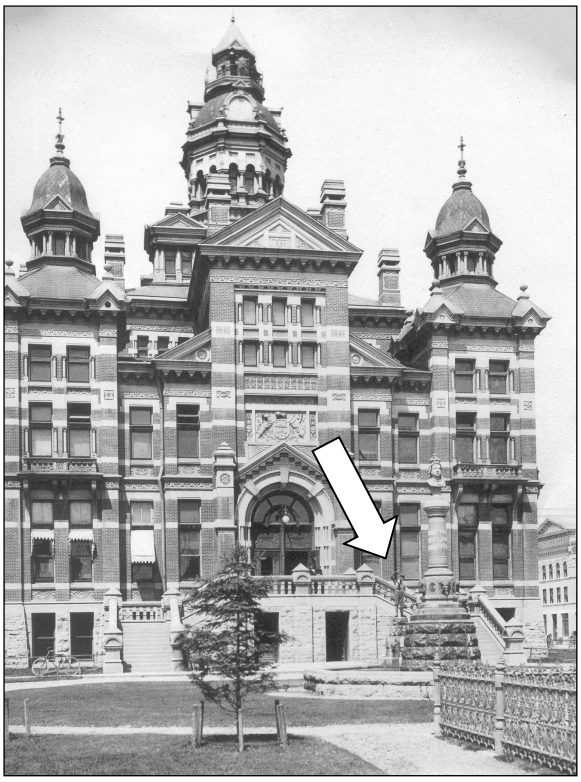




Plate 23 – The Boy with the Boot monument was donated to the City of Winnipeg in 1897 by the Young People's Christian Endeavour Society and the Trades and Labour Council to commemorate Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee. It was moved to the entrance of the English Gardens at Assiniboine Park in 1952. Top picture: City Hall, 1900. Boy with the Boot at arrow, behind the statue with the bust of Queen Victoria (Reproduced from W.H. Carre, Art Work on Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada [Winnipeg, MB: Author, 1900], Vol. I, Picture 7). Bottom picture: Statue at English Gardens, Assiniboine Park, 2010. (M. Peterson, 2010.)

311 BROADWAY (AT DONALD STREET) – CENTENNIAL FOUNTAIN



Plate 24 – Waddell Fountain, in Central Park, 2019. (M. Peterson, 2019.)

311 BROADWAY (AT DONALD STREET) – CENTENNIAL FOUNTAIN



Plate 25 – Members of the Shoal Lake 40 First Nation at the official unveiling of the Centennial Fountain, June 2023. (M. Christiuk, 2023.)

311 BROADWAY (AT DONALD STREET) – CENTENNIAL FOUNTAIN



Plate 26 – Centennial Fountain re-interpretation, looking west from Donald Street, 2023. (M. Peterson, 2023.)

311 BROADWAY (AT DONALD STREET) – CENTENNIAL FOUNTAIN



Plate 27 – Centennial Fountain re-interpretation, walkway with panels west of the fountain, 2023. (M. Peterson, 2023.)

311 BROADWAY (AT DONALD STREET) – CENTENNIAL FOUNTAIN



Plate 28 – Centennial Fountain re-interpretation, panels to the west of the fountain, 2023. (M. Peterson, 2023.)

311 BROADWAY (AT DONALD STREET) – CENTENNIAL FOUNTAIN

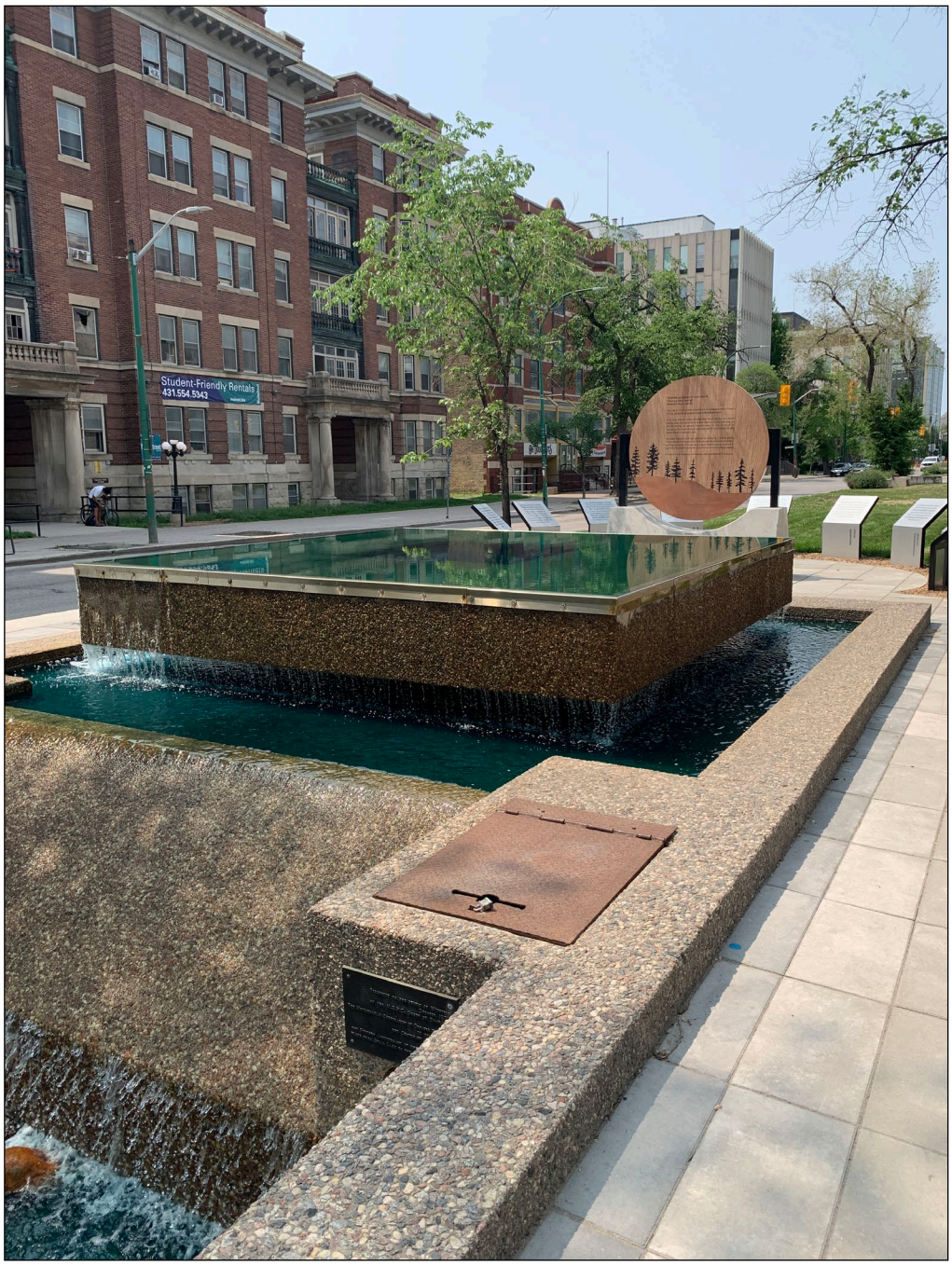


Plate 29 – Centennial Fountain re-interpretation, 2023. (M. Peterson, 2023.)

311 BROADWAY (AT DONALD STREET) – CENTENNIAL FOUNTAIN



Plate 30 – Centennial Fountain, east side, 2023. (M. Peterson, 2023.)

311 BROADWAY (AT DONALD STREET) – CENTENNIAL FOUNTAIN



Plate 31 – Centennial Fountain, west and south sides. 2023. (M. Peterson, 2023.)