



43 BOYLE STREET

CHARLES ELLIS BOARDING HOUSE

City of Winnipeg
Historical Buildings Committee

May 2013

43 BOYLE STREET – CHARLES ELLIS BOARDING HOUSE

The Selkirk Settlers, finding the land at “The Forks” occupied by the North West Company’s Fort Gibraltar, chose to locate their post, Fort Douglas, further north on a triangular piece of land formed by a meander of the Red River that had been partially cleared by an earlier fire. The fort was begun in 1813 in an area that would become known as Point Douglas.¹

Settlement occurred around the fort, which was eventually abandoned. By the time of the creation of the Province of Manitoba in 1870, the Point Douglas area was home to many of the Settlement’s most prestigious political, religious and business leaders including James H. Ashdown, Honourable J. Schultz, Alexander Logan, Thomas Lusted, W. G. Fonseca, W.W. Banning, Thomas Lusted, Reverend A. McDonald, Duncan Sinclair, Stewart Mulvey, Andrew McDermot, Andrew Bannatyne, John Higgins, Robert Logan, E.L. Barber, Henry Hallet. Reverend Fortin of Holy Trinity Church, J. H. Mulvey and Dr. J. O'Donnell.² Churches, schools, stores and other businesses also located in the area and along the “Main Road” (today’s Main Street), which connected the Hudson’s Bay Company’s Upper and Lower forts. The area continued to grow slowly like the rest of the community and region until the coming of the Canadian Pacific Railway (CPR) in the early 1880s. The route of the Canada’s first transcontinental railway’s right-of-way dissected Point Douglas in half, created the North and South Points.

The coming of the railroad and the construction of the Louise Bridge created a flurry of activities, especially in the Point. Ogilvie Flour Mills and Brown and Rutherford Lumber both located in the Point in the early years of the 1880s to take advantage of spur lines of the CPR as did foundries, cement plants, a soap factory, furniture companies, warehouses and farm implement manufacturers. Another important early business was the Sprague Lumber Company, founded by Daniel Eames Sprague in 1882, which took trees from southeastern Manitoba and the

¹ Manitoba Historical Society, North Point Douglas, Walking Through Its History (Winnipeg, MB: Manitoba Historical Society, July 2005), n.p.

² Ibid., n.p.

Red Lake district of Minnesota³ and produced thousands of board feet of finished lumber at his sawmill and retail site at the east end of Point Douglas (Plates 1 and 2). By 1902, the complex included saws, several planing mills, an automatic wagon loader and a drying kiln (the only “modern” kiln in Western Canada), all located on 8.1 hectares of property and employing 125 workers.⁴ By 1918, the sawmill had closed, but the retail lumberyard remained for many years.⁵

Most of the large businesses were located in the southern area; the north Point saw mostly residential development along its many streets. With the coming of the railway and the associated industry, the area’s occupants changed from its earlier wealthy, British-born leaders and businessmen to immigrant labourers – Ukrainians, Germans, Scandinavians and others – and their families.

Another important group of labourers that also made Point Douglas home came from the British Isles.⁶ While most are familiar with the earliest settlers from the United Kingdom – the Selkirk Settlers – there was a later, steady flow of workers of English, Irish, Welsh and Scottish heritage that came and settled in Winnipeg and Manitoba, working in the trades or on farms.⁷ The majority had first settled in Ontario prior to moving west in the 1900-1915 period. Winnipeg saw an influx of skilled workers from larger cities, finding employment in the rail yards and factories of the city. As with other immigrant groups, they settled in concentrated areas, like Elmwood and often used “English” style boarding houses for their initial residences.⁸

³ The Canada Lumberman, Vol. XXI, No. 11 (November 1900), p. 7.

⁴ The Canada Lumberman, Vol. XXIII, No. 7 (July 1902), p. 22.

⁵ “The Lumber Industry in Manitoba,” Province of Manitoba, Historic Resources Branch, no date, p. 28.

⁶ Neighbourhood Improvement – North Point Douglas (Winnipeg, MB: City of Winnipeg, Housing & Urban Renewal Department, ca.1971), pp. 3-12.

⁷ Mary A. Welch, “Our City, Our World: Britannia on the Prairies,” Winnipeg Free Press, April 28, 2012, p. J1.

⁸ *Ibid.*, p. J1.

According to one study of Winnipeg's immigration, the percentage of British-born residents in Winnipeg's Central Core and North End remained very high in the 1901-1916 era despite the heavy influx of other European immigrants (see Table 1).⁹

TABLE 1
PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL POPULATION FOR SPECIFIC DISTRICTS
BORN IN BRITISH ISLES, 1886-1916¹⁰

	Central Core	North End
1886	85.6	80.8
1901	78.5	64.3
1916	81.3	38.9

And while much is made of overcrowded, poorly lit and ventilated boarding houses in the North End with multiple tenants in cramped rooms with no indoor plumbing,¹¹ the local newspapers were also full of advertisements during this period for boarding houses all across the City seeking “gentlemen,” “businessmen,” “ladies,” “couples,”¹² and even a “Scotch family looking for first class roomers.”¹³ These boarding houses rented with or without meals, were usually furnished and offered a wide range of weekly or monthly rates,¹⁴ slightly higher for rooms “on the bathroom floor.”¹⁵

⁹ A.F.J. Artibise, Winnipeg: A Social History of Urban Growth, 1874-1914 (Toronto, ON: University of Toronto Press, 1987), pp. 157 and 163.

¹⁰ Loc. cit.

¹¹ Ibid., p. 241.

¹² Manitoba Free Press, 1890-1900, various editions.

¹³ Manitoba Free Press, August 3, 1907, pp. 59-62.

¹⁴ Manitoba Free Press, various editions. Rents advertised ranged from \$4.60 to \$6.00 per week (converted to 2013 funds would be approximately \$100.00 to \$130.00 per week).

¹⁵ Manitoba Free Press, 1907-1913, various editions.

It was within this milieu that a local civil engineer, Charles Ellis, built a large home on the banks of the Red River in South Point Douglas. The large frame home was one of many that he owned in Point Douglas. It was built as a boarding house and was used as such by the Ellis family, as well as its family home, for many decades (Plate 3).

STYLE

The Charles Ellis Boarding House is a very modest example of the Queen Anne Revival style as applied to a residential structure. At its best, the style was known for its picturesqueness, a seemingly unconnected, unbalanced attempt to fill or cover all flat surfaces on every façade. Bay windows, towers, wrap-around porches, irregular rooflines, dormers, cross gables, ornamented chimneystacks, projecting wings, balconies and varied materials and colours were applied in combination to animate the structures. Queen Anne Revival was one of the most popular of all the residential architectural styles from the 1880s until World War I.¹⁶

It was used in most districts of Winnipeg on both small and large dwellings. Table 2 lists Queen Anne Revival dwellings designated by the Historical Buildings Committee. Sir Hugh John Macdonald House, Dalnavert, 61 Carlton Street, is one of the city's finest examples of the style (Plate 4), as are the two homes on Edmonton Street (Plates 5 and 6). The exteriors of these structures have been well preserved and display many ornamental elements. The Ellis House is not as ornamentally complex as these structures and would be considered one of many turn-of-the-century single-family homes built using elements of this style found throughout the city.

CONSTRUCTION

This large, 2½-storey frame house sits on a rubble stone foundation that rises above grade. The main building measures 6.3 x 13.4 x 8.5 metres and a newer deck was built on the southeast corner of the home (see Appendix I for more construction data).

¹⁶ L. Maitland, et al., A Guide to Canadian Architectural Styles (Peterborough, ON: Broadview Press, 1992), pp. 98-99.

A frame carriage house is located on the property, just east of the main building. It has been altered over the years (Plate 7).

TABLE 2
**QUEEN ANNE REVIVAL HOUSES DESIGNATED
BY THE HISTORICAL BUILDINGS COMMITTEE, 1979-2013**

ADDRESS	NAME	GRADE	YEAR BUILT	COMMENTS
Adelaide St., 88	Kelly House	III	1882	Offices
Broadway, 545	Klinic Building	III	1904	Offices
Carlton St., 61	Macdonald House (Dalnavert)	I	1895	Museum
Edmonton St., 26	John Walter Harris House	III	1902	Offices
Edmonton St., 368-370	Duplex	III	1901	Offices
Edmonton St., 454	Benard House	III	1903	Private residence
Hargrave St., 55	Glines House	III	1906	Converted into apartment block
Kate St., 121	William Ashdown House	III	1882	Private residence
Logan Ave., 444	Penrose House	III	1894	Moved from Bell Ave., 1987, private residence
Mayfair Ave., 159	John Duncan McArthur House	III	1903	Youth Centre
Scotia St., 442	Leacock House	II	1878	Residence
Scott St., 137	Graham House	III	1902	Offices
West Gate, 134	Monk House	III	1895	Private residence

DESIGN

The structure's north façade, facing Dewdney Avenue, features the raised rubblestone foundation wall found on all elevations (Plate 8). The window openings of this elevation, similar to those elsewhere on the house, are rectangular and embellished with ornate wood frames. The front facing gable end holds a round window opening, carved wood bargeboard and finial/pendant at the apex (Plate 8). A steeply pitched roof covers the building and there is an open, one-storey

entrance porch at the northwest corner with large corner post and turned wooden balusters accessed by a newer set of wooden stairs.

The west façade is a continuation of the design and finishes of the north façade, including the round window, bargeboard and finial/pendant in the gable end and ornate wood window frames (Plate 10).

The east end of the building includes a two-storey frame addition (Plate 11) which features an odd upper and lower opening beside the entrance (Plate 12) and a Palladian-like window arrangement on the east side of the second floor (Plate 13).

The south elevation faces the river and includes another entrance accessed by a newer wood deck in the east corner. Windows on both levels display the same wood frames as elsewhere on the structure (Plate 14) and near the west end is a two-storey rectangular bay window featuring wood framed windows and eaves embellished by wood bargeboard and the finial/pendant element (Plate 15).

INTERIOR

This structure was purpose built as a comfortable boarding house, meant to supply modern living space for mainly British tenants. As such, its interior featured a wealth of turn-of-the-century finishes common to more opulent residential structures.

The present basement features examples of original doors and hardware and is today mostly used for storage.¹⁷ The ground floor includes hardwood floors and wood accenting, including doors and frames, baseboards with turned inside corner blocks or posts at nearly every corner (Plate 16) and the main staircase (Plate 17). The main door still features the original hardware for the transom (Plate 18) and all the doors and frames are marked with roman numerals to match them during

¹⁷ The present owner was told by a previous owner that the structure's basement was used as the kitchen for the house.

construction (Plate 19). Most of the doors, on both floors, include the remnants of the original room numbers (Plate 20). The area now used as kitchen and living room space (Plate 21) features an ornate fireplace at the west end (Plate 22). Door numbering and the replacement of flooring in this area suggest that it was originally three separate rooms.

The second floor features a number of small- and medium-sized rooms (Plate 23) and original lighting in the hallway (Plate 24).

INTEGRITY

The building stands on its original site and appears to be in good structural condition. Alterations to the building have not been severe beyond the addition to the east end. Much of the original finishes, designs and ornamental elements are still present.

STREETSCAPE

The house originally sat on the southeast corner of Boyle Street and Dewdney Avenue, prior to the closure of Boyle Street south of Dewdney (date unknown) – see Plate 2. It was located at the south end of several blocks of residential development between Higgins Avenue and the Red River that included a number of single family dwellings, duplexes and terraces. The district was bounded on the east and west by the sheds, saw mills and lumber piles of the Sprague Lumber Company (see Plate 2).

Many of the residential structures have been demolished over the years; many of the remaining homes are in poor condition (Plate 25).

ARCHITECT/CONTRACTORS

It is unknown at this time who the architect and contractor for this building were.

PERSON/INSTITUTION

This structure was built as a boarding house and also as the home of Charles and Isabella Ellis. Charles was born in England on June 16, 1844 and came to Canada in 1868,¹⁸ ultimately settling in the Township of Mara (east of Lake Simcoe near Orillia, Ontario), where he was listed as an artist in 1881.¹⁹ There he lived with his wife Isabella (born in Scotland ca.1856, immigrated to Canada in 1868)²⁰ and their two daughters, Annie and Jane (also known as Jennie).²¹

Shortly thereafter, the Ellis family moved to Winnipeg, settling in the south Point Douglas area and listed as a tenant in the Thomas Lord Terrace (present-day 58-68 Boyle Street) in 1884.²² By 1891, the Ellis family had grown to include another daughter, Jessie, and two sons, Donald and Charles, Charles was identified as a farmer, and they lived at 44 Boyle Street with eight lodgers (see Appendix II for Canada Census data for the Ellis Family in 1891).²³

By the late 1890s, Ellis is identified as a draughtsman or civil engineer in various sources, the family was still at 44 Boyle Street and in 1899 there were three adult boarders in the home. The family moved into 43 Boyle Street when it was finished in 1901, the Canada Census information for that year showing the structure held the family and 17 separate lodgers, all of British background (see Table III).

In 1906, Charles Ellis is listed as the owner/non-resident of 44 Boyle Street, with 9 tenants (none of them children) and his wife as the owner/resident of 43 Boyle Street (with a total of 27 adult tenants and 1 child) and the owner/non-resident of 54 Boyle Street (13 adult and 2 child tenants). By 1912, the couple also had built, owned and rented the house at 42 Boyle Street and the duplex

¹⁸ Census of Canada, 1901.

¹⁹ Census of Canada, 1881.

²⁰ Census of Canada, 1901.

²¹ Census of Canada, 1881.

²² Manitoba Free Press, various editions; and Henderson's Directory, 1880-1884.

²³ Census of Canada, 1891; and Henderson's Directory, 1884-1890.

at 54-56 Boyle Street (13 adult tenants) ²⁴ – see Appendix II for Canada Census data for 43 Boyle Street for 1901 and 1911.

TABLE 3
CHARLES & ISABELLA ELLIS AND FAMILY AND BOARDERS,
43 BOYLE STREET, 1901²⁵

NAME	SEX	RELATION	MARRIED/ SINGLE	BIRTHDAY	AGE	EMPLOYMENT
Ellis, Charles	M	Head	M	June 16, 1844	56	Civil Engineer
Ellis, Isabella	F	Wife	M	Unknown	?	
Ellis, Annie	F	Daughter	S	July 31, 1877	23	Dress Maker
Ellis, Jean	F	Daughter	S	July 12, 1879	21	Teacher
Ellis, Jessie	F	Daughter	S	April 18, 1882	18	Teacher
Ellis, Donald	M	Son	S	March 20, 1884	16	Student
Ellis, Charles	M	Son	S	Feb. 12, 1886	15	
Ellis, Isabel	F	Daughter	S	Nov. 10, 1892	8	
Honeyman, Chas	M	Lodger	S	Dec. 2, 1864	37	Machinist
Carry, Henry D.	M	Lodger	S	April 24, 1869	31	Engineman
Birch, Albert E.	M	Lodger	S	March 19, 1875	26	Warehouse hand
Gagnon, Arthur	M	Lodger	S	Feb. 23, 1878	23	Flour mill packer
Treffry, Jacob	M	Lodger	S	July 13, 1873	27	Flour mill cleaner
Thomson, R.R.	M	Lodger	S	Jan. 27, 1871	30	Teamster
Austin, James	M	Lodger	S	Oct. 14, 1878	23	Stone mason
Treleven, John	M	Lodger	M	Feb. 15, 1857	45	Farmer
Treleven, William	M	Lodger	S	Dec. 18, 1879	22	Farmer
Wredbrock, Maurice	M	Lodger	S	Sept. 25, 1859	42	Labourer
Watson, Henry	M	Lodger	S	Feb. 12, 1853	48	Flour mill labourer
Hobson, Richard	M	Lodger	M	April 30, 1853	55	Mason
Harvey, David	M	Lodger	S	Jan. 9, 1869	32	Carpenter
Newton, William	M	Lodger	M	Feb. 23, 1854	47	Labourer
Newton, William	M	Lodger	S	Dec. 18, 1865	35	Labourer
Mettcalf, Thomas	M	Lodger	S	June 1866	34	Labourer
Bevington, William	M	Lodger	S	March 15, 1878	23	Labourer

²⁴ City of Winnipeg Assessment Rolls, Roll No. 916190, Ward 2 (Old No.14530), 1899-1912. Below as ARo.

²⁵ Canada Census, 1901.

Charles Ellis died at the age of 77 in 1921 at his home on Boyle Street.²⁶ His widow continued to own various houses in the neighbourhood for many years until her own death on March 4, 1944.²⁷ Two daughters of the pair, Isabel and Jean Ellis (both teachers), continued to live at 43 Boyle Street (along with sister Jessie until her death in 1947²⁸) and own the other properties (54-56 and 57 Boyle Street and 42 and 55-57 Dewdney Avenue) until the late 1970s. Since that time, the building has been used as a rooming house (mid-1980s) and yoga centre (late 1980s and early 1990s).²⁹ It now functions as a single-family dwelling.

EVENT

There is no known event connected with this building.

CONTEXT

This family home/boarding house was built at the beginning of the 20th century when Winnipeg began an extended period of substantial growth. A strong economy based on agriculture, manufacturing, warehousing and transportation lead to the creation of thousands of permanent jobs that attracted immigrant workers, often single males, from across the country and beyond. Needing basic accommodation, boarding houses, the precursor to apartment blocks, filled a crucial need in terms of both Winnipeg's early development and through its evolution into a modern city (see Table 4 for tenants at 43 Boyle Street). Built throughout the City in the 20th century, boarding houses like this one on Boyle Street were among the most common of all building types.

²⁶ Manitoba Free Press, September 22, 1921, p. 9.

²⁷ Winnipeg Free Press, March 6, 1944, p. 16.

²⁸ Winnipeg Free Press, February 15, 1947, p. 26.

²⁹ ARo, 1920-1992.

TABLE 4
NUMBER OF OCCUPANTS/TENANTS,
43 BOYLE STREET, 1902-1956³⁰

YEAR	NUMBER IN HOUSEHOLD	CHILDREN (6-16 YEARS OLD)
1902	13	2
1903	17	2
1904	10	2
1905	18	1
1906	28	1
1912	15	0
1915	18	0
1917	8	0
1929-1943	5	0
1944	4	0
1945	4	0
1946	4	0
1947	5	1
1948-1956	3	0

LANDMARK

This home is located in an extremely secluded street on the riverbank and would not be familiar to most Winnipeggers.

³⁰ City of Winnipeg Assessment Rolls, Roll No. 916190, Ward 2 (Old No.14530).



APPENDIX I

CITY OF WINNIPEG - Preliminary Report Assessment Record

Building Address: 43 Boyle Street

Building Name: Charles Ellis Boarding House

Original Use: family residence & boarding house

Current Use: single family residence

Roll No. (Old): 13091619000 (14530-2)

RSN: 149096

Legal Description: 17 St. John, Plan 109, Lots 60/62

Location: Foot of Boyle Street, south side of Dewdney Avenue

Date of Construction: 1900

Storeys: 1¾ and basement

Heritage Status: **ON INVENTORY**

Construction Type: Frame and stone foundation

Building Permits (Plans available: **[M]** Microfilm; **[PPD]** Department Storage):

-

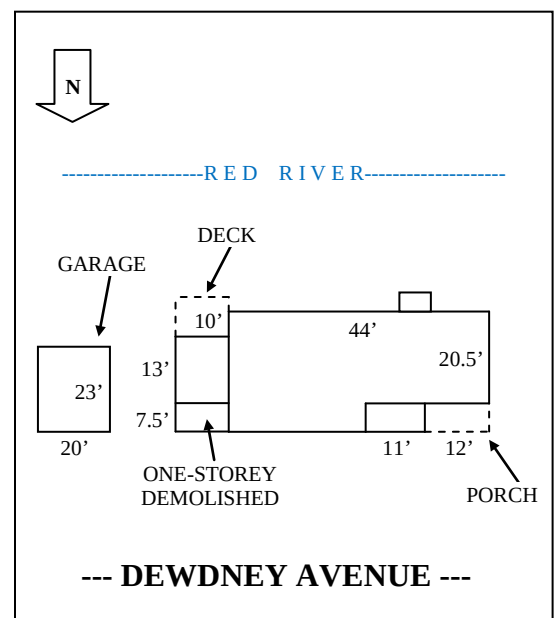
Information:

- 20½ x 44 x 28 + = 30,644 cu. ft.

- ceilings: B- 8'2"; 1st- 9'; 2nd- 6½-9'

ARCHITECT: UNKNOWN

CONTRACTOR: UNKNOWN



APPENDIX II

Canada Census Data for Charles Ellis & Family, 1901 and 1911 and Neighbourhood Data, 1911

Ellis Family, 44 Boyle Street, 1891:

NAME	SEX	RELATION	MARRIED/ SINGLE	BIRTH PLACE	AGE	EMPLOYMENT
Ellis, Charles	M	Head	M	England	46	Farmer
Ellis, Isabella	F	Wife	M	Scotland	35	
Ellis, Annie	F	Daughter	S	Ontario	13	
Ellis, Jennie	F	Daughter	S	Ontario	11	
Ellis, Jessie	F	Daughter	S	Manitoba	9	
Ellis, Donald	M	Son	S	Manitoba	7	
Ellis, Charles	M	Son	S	Manitoba	5	
McNab, Donald	M	Lodger	S	Ontario	25	Blacksmith
Morrison, John	M	Lodger	M	Scotland	33	Farmer
Morrison, Mary	M	Lodger	M	Scotland	25	
Morrison, John William	M	Lodger	S	Manitoba	1	
McFadden, Hector	M	Lodger	S	Scotland	24	Farmer
Gilchrist, Colin	M	Lodger	S	Ontario	22	Farmer
Riley, Samuel	M	Lodger	S	Ireland	22	Labourer
Stevenson, George	M	Lodger	S	Ontario	25	Labourer

Ellis Family, 43 Boyle Street, 1911:

NAME	SEX	RELATION	MARRIED/ SINGLE	BIRTH		BIRTH PLACE	FAMILY HERITAGE	EMPLOYMENT
Ellis, Charles	M	Head	M	?	1844	England	English	Builder
Ellis, Jean	F	Wife	M	Aug	1854	Scotland	Scottish	---
Ellis, Jessie	F	Daughter	S	Apr	1882	Manitoba	Scottish	Teacher
Ellis, Jean	F	Daughter	S	Jul	1880	Manitoba	Scottish	Teacher
Ellis, Donald	M	Son	S	Mar	1884	Manitoba	Scottish	Machinist
Ellis, Charles	M	Son	S	Feb	1885	Manitoba	Scottish	Carpenter
Ellis, Isabel	F	Daughter	S	Nov	1892	Manitoba	Scottish	Teacher
Ellis, Annie	F	Daughter	S	Jul	1878	Manitoba	Scottish	Stenographer
Symington, George	M	Boarder	S	Aug	1884	Manitoba	Scottish	Telegrapher
Cooper, William	M	Boarder	S	Sep	1882	Scotland	Scottish	Clerk
Craigie, John	M	Boarder	M	Jul	1874	Scotland	Scottish	Clerk
Brown, Frank	M	Boarder	S	Mar	1885	Scotland	Scottish	Carpenter

Other Neighbourhood residents, 1911:

ADDRESS	NO. IN HOUSEHOLD	NATIONALITY	BOARDERS	NATIONALITY
44 Boyle Street	6	Scottish	None	
54-56 Boyle Street (duplex)	#54- 4 #56- 3	English English/Irish/Scottish	4 None	English
58-68 Boyle Street (terrace)	#58- 5 #60- 4 #60- 5 #64- 3 #66- 3 #68- 3	Austrian Swedish 4 English/1 Irish English Swedish Scottish	None None 3 1 1 None	English Irish Ruthenian ¹
42 Dewdney Avenue	5	English	2	English

¹ Term often used to refer to Ukrainians.

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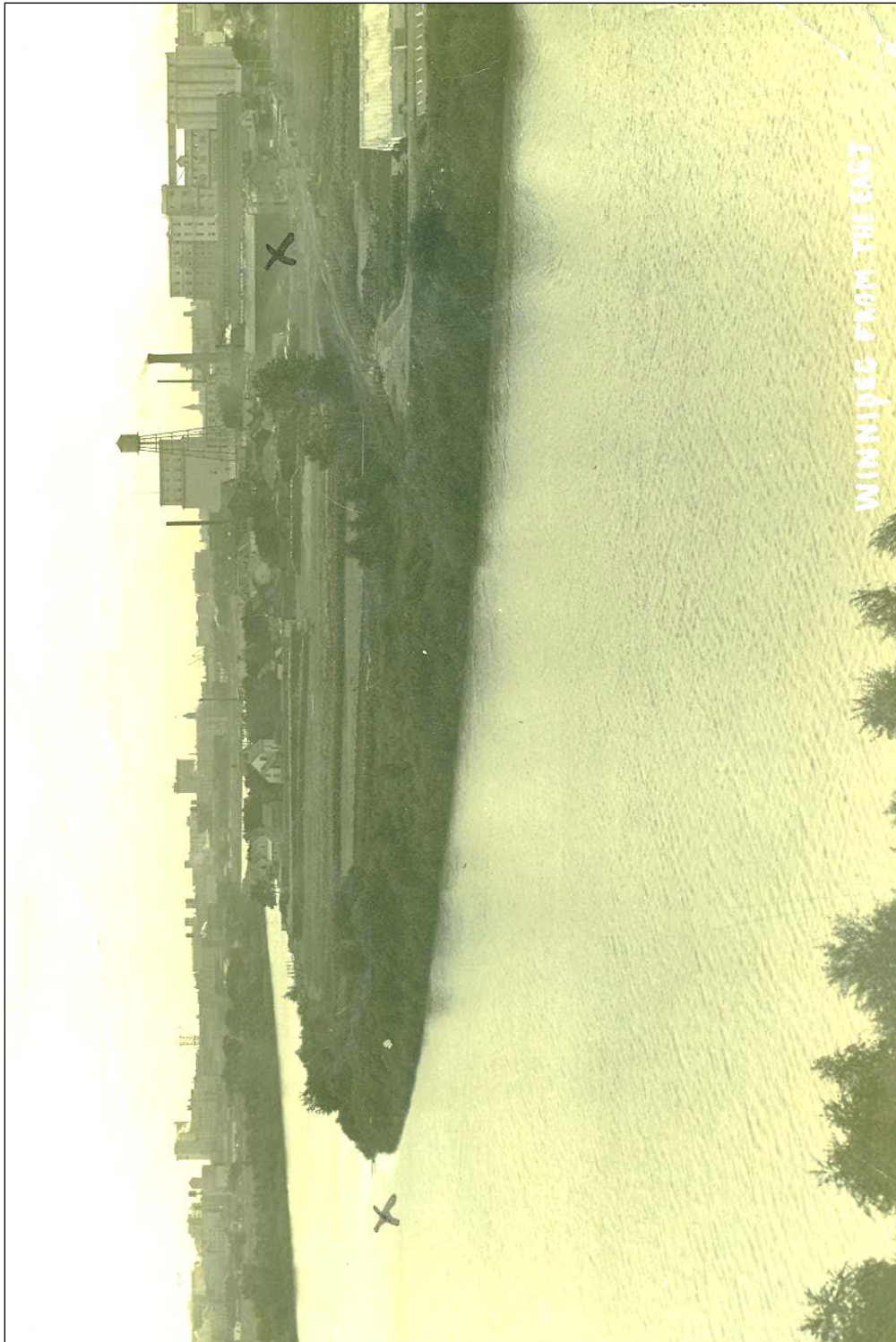


Plate 1 – Looking towards the City of Winnipeg from the Red River, no date. In the foreground is the Sprague Lumber Company mill and lumberyard, the trees to the left are the residential properties along Grace and Boyle streets and Dewdney Avenue. ([Rob McInnes Post Card Collection, WP0138, courtesy of the City of Winnipeg Library Department.](#))

43 BOYLE STREET – CHARLES ELLIS BOARDING HOUSE

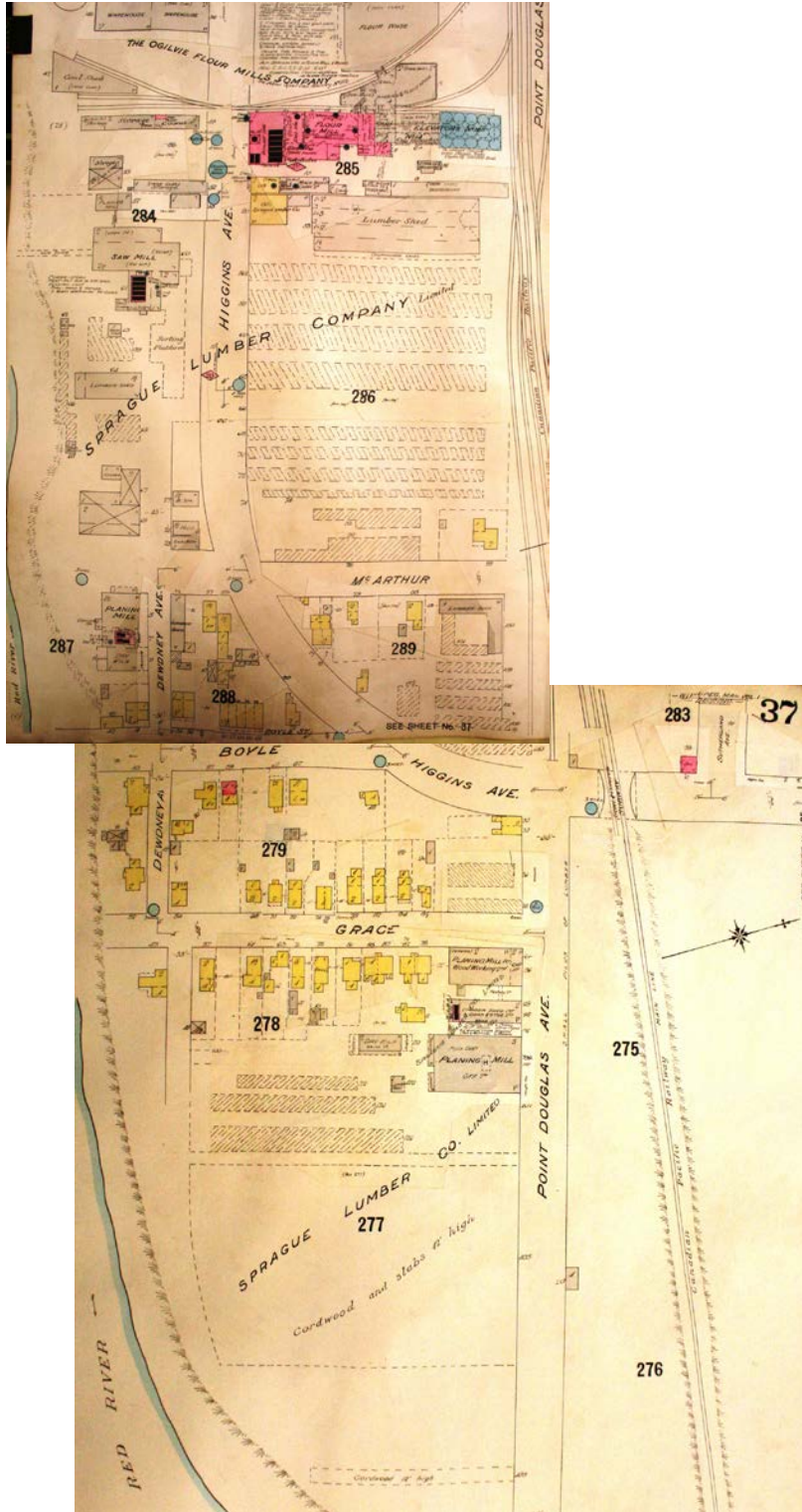


Plate 2 – City of Winnipeg Fire Insurance Plan, Vol. I, Sheets 34 (top) and 37 (bottom), December 1910, showing the Sprague Lumber Company yards and mill to the east and west of the small residential area south of Higgins Avenue. (City of Winnipeg Archives.)

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Plate 3 – Charles Ellis Boarding House, 43 Boyle Street, north and west façades, 2013. (M. Peterson, 2013.)



Plate 4 – Dalnavert, Sir Hugh John Macdonald House, front (west) façade, 2012; built in 1895, architect C.H. Wheeler. (M. Peterson, 2012.)

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Plate 5 – Duplex, 368-70 Edmonton Street, front (east) façade, 2007; built in 1901, architect Johann Schwab. (M. Peterson, 2007.)

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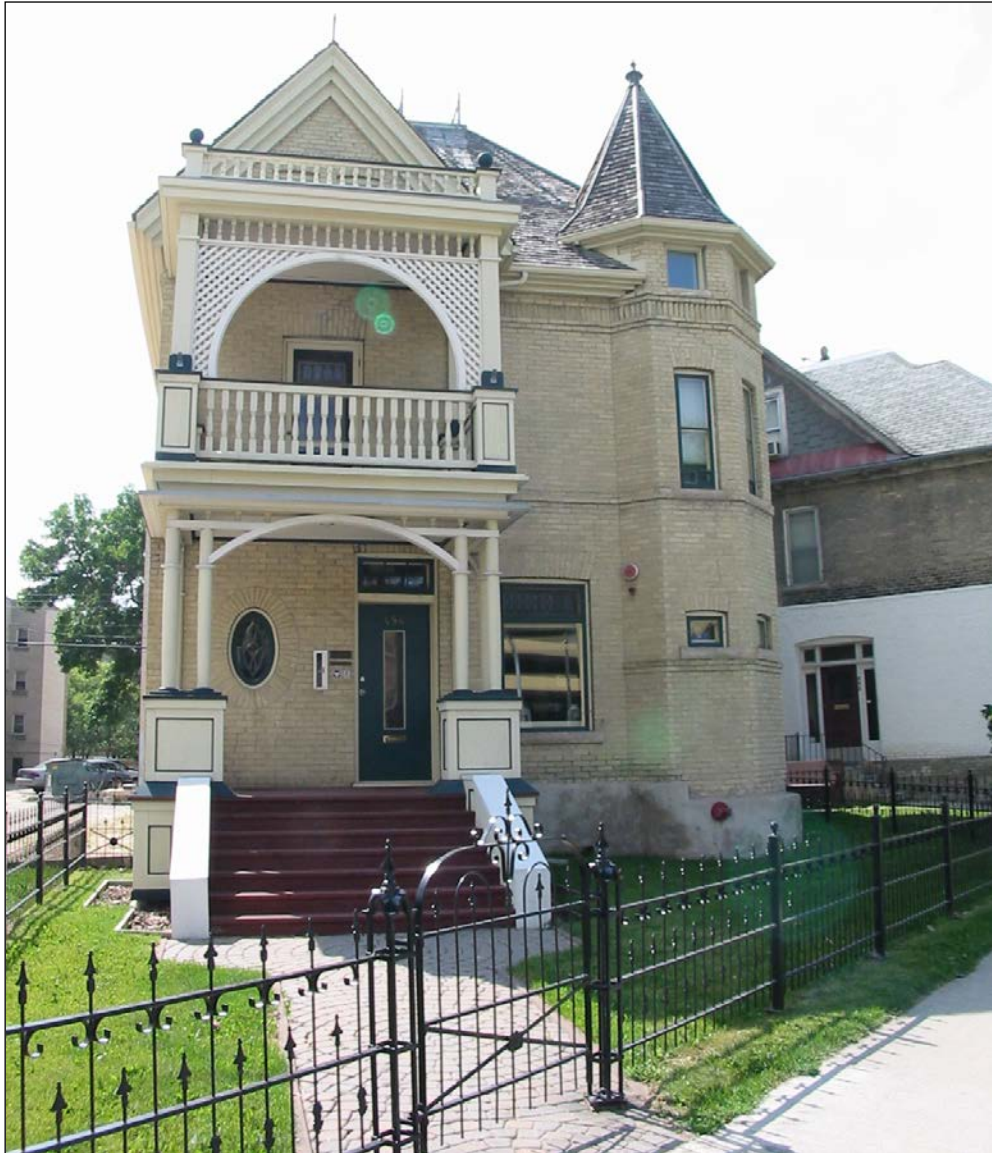


Plate 6 – Benard House, 454 Edmonton Street, 2003; built in 1903, architect J. Greenfield. (M. Peterson, 2003.)

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Plate 7 – Ellis Boarding House, 43 Boyle Street, carriage house in 1977 (top) and 2013 (bottom).
(City of Winnipeg, 1977 & M. Peterson, 2013.)

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Plate 8 –Ellis Boarding House, 43 Boyle Street, north and west façades, 2013. (M. Peterson, 2013.)



Plate 9 – Ellis Boarding House, 43 Boyle Street, detail of north façade, 2013. (M. Peterson, 2013.)

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Plate 10 – Ellis Boarding House, 43 Boyle Street, west façade and gable end detail, 2013. (M. Peterson, 2013.)

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Plate 11 – Ellis Boarding House, 43 Boyle Street, 1977, showing the two-storey east end addition. (City of Winnipeg, 1977.)

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Plate 12 – Ellis Boarding House, 43 Boyle Street, two-part opening in east end, 2013. (M. Peterson, 2013.)

43 BOYLE STREET – CHARLES ELLIS BOARDING HOUSE



Plate 13 – Ellis Boarding House, 43 Boyle Street, east end, 2013. (M. Peterson, 2013.)

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Plate 14 – Ellis Boarding House, 43 Boyle Street, south façade, 2013. (M. Peterson, 2013.)

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Plate 15 – Ellis Boarding House, 43 Boyle Street, detail of bay window, south façade, 2013. (M. Peterson, 2013.)

43 BOYLE STREET – CHARLES ELLIS BOARDING HOUSE



Plate 16 – Ellis Boarding House, 43 Boyle Street, original wood baseboard with turned corner post, 2013. (M. Peterson, 2013.)

43 BOYLE STREET – CHARLES ELLIS BOARDING HOUSE



Plate 17 – Ellis Boarding House, 43 Boyle Street, main staircase to second floor, 2013. (M. Peterson, 2013.)

43 BOYLE STREET – CHARLES ELLIS BOARDING HOUSE



Plate 18 – Ellis Boarding House, 43 Boyle Street, original front door and hardware, 2013. (M. Peterson, 2013.)

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Plate 19 – Ellis Boarding House, 43 Boyle Street, roman numerals “VI” scratched into the door and door frame, 2013. (M. Peterson, 2013.)

43 BOYLE STREET – CHARLES ELLIS BOARDING HOUSE



Plate 20 – Ellis Boarding House, 43 Boyle Street, mark of room number on door, 2013. (M. Peterson, 2013.)

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Plate 21 – Ellis Boarding House, 43 Boyle Street, south side of the ground floor, looking west from the rear of the house, 2013. (M. Peterson, 2013.)



Plate 22 – Ellis Boarding House, 43 Boyle Street, fireplace in southwest corner of ground floor, 2013. (M. Peterson, 2013.)

43 BOYLE STREET – CHARLES ELLIS BOARDING HOUSE



Plate 23 – Ellis Boarding House, 43 Boyle Street, second floor hallway and rooms, 2013. (M. Peterson, 2013.)

43 BOYLE STREET – CHARLES ELLIS BOARDING HOUSE



Plate 24 – Ellis Boarding House, 43 Boyle Street, original light fixture in the second floor hallway. (M. Peterson, 2013.)



Plate 25 – Dewdney Avenue, looking east, 2013. (M. Peterson, 2013.)