



661 BROADWAY

DR. GALLOWAY WINNIPEG ORTHOPAEDIC CLINIC (HOWELL COURT)

Date of Construction: 1903

Building Permit: 1125/1903

Architect: Ham, A. E. (owner)

Contractor: Day labour

ARCHITECTURAL INTEREST:

The front (south) façade includes a 1917 one-storey brick addition, replacing the original open porch. This new front features a centrally placed round-headed entrance atop a short flight of steps with a radiating brick head and arched transom with gold lettering “HOWELL COURT” and “661.” On either side of the entrance are a pair of rectangular window openings with stone lug sills. The eaves of this section are overhanging, supported by oversized wooden brackets. These eaves are broken over the entrance by a raised stepped brick area capped in stone.

The second storey of the original residence is visible above the 1917 addition. It features an unusual angled and projecting southwest corner on the second floor that according to architectural drawings from 1917 was repeated on the ground floor.¹ A windowless gable dormer featuring plain wood bargeboard tops this bay. Window openings on the second floor



West façade, 2007

are square headed. The hipped roof features two dormers; the larger a gable design, the smaller arched and both include a small square headed multi-paned window.

The west side facing Furby Street is a continuation of the architectural language of both the 1917 addition and the original second storey of the 1903 residence. The lone door of the façade is topped with a bracketed pediment with bargeboard. The second floor includes large, arched window openings; the roof includes a massive brick chimney, a large gable dormer with window and bargeboard and a smaller shed dormer.

The east side is the most original of all the façades and includes the raised stone foundation, a large arched window on the ground floor set in a projecting section, a number of rectangular window openings with stone lug sills, a screened second storey porch and gable and shed dormers similar to those on the west façade. The one-storey front addition wraps around the southeast corner and runs a short distance along the east elevation. The original rear (north) façade is covered on the ground floor by an addition (completed in 1917). The façade features plain window openings, an open wooden fire escape and a hipped gable roof.

The structure is a reduced example of the Queen Anne style which borrowed heavily from English architecture of the 15th century, blending classical and medieval motifs into a picturesque form.² The desired asymmetry was achieved through a number of combinations of porches, bay windows, projecting wings, balconies and other devices. Roofs were usually irregular and complex, with dormers, gables and ornamental chimneys. Variations in materials and colours were also used to animate the façades. Given this freedom of design, however, accomplished designers were still able to create balance in the structures, offsetting busy surfaces by placing calmer elements nearby.³



Rear (north) and east façades, 2007

The popularity of the style in Canada began in the 1880s and lasted until World War I. On the prairies, pre-1900 examples of the style were not numerous because large-scale development occurred after the turn of the century. Post-1900, it was quickly adopted for use in the growing residential districts, especially the more affluent neighbourhoods where its showy qualities were greatly admired.

A.E. Ham, the original owner of the home, was listed as the original owner.⁴ Local architects L.A. Wardell (1879-1962) and D.W.F. Nichols (1881-1951) designed the 1907 alterations to convert the small house at the rear into a gymnasium. In 1910, an unspecified addition and interior alterations were completed according to plans drawn by Ontario-born and trained architect George G. Teeter (?-1949). The final major exterior work to the home (1917) entailed removal of the original porch and the construction of the large addition across the front the building. The owner, Winnipeg Orthopaedic Clinic, is named as the architect for this project, the plans list local firm Claydon Brothers Company as the contractors.⁵



Front (south) and east façades, 2007

HISTORICAL INTEREST:

Arthur E. and Catherine Ham came west from their hometown of Napanee, Ontario in ca.1864. They arrived in Winnipeg in 1896 and for the next decade, Arthur Ham worked as the manager of the Imperial Dry Goods Company, a major local enterprise. In 1916, he was appointed the first insurance inspector in Manitoba, and held that position until 1919, when he established an insurance business under his own name⁶ as well as becoming the vice-president of the newly incorporated Union Casualty Company of Winnipeg.⁷ Ham died in 1931 leaving behind a widow and five sons.⁸

The Ham family lived in the house on Broadway for only a short time; in 1908 it was occupied by Dr. Herbert Peter Howell Galloway, although A.E. Ham continued to own the property until its sale to Dr. Galloway in 1913).⁹ Dr. Galloway was one of the first practitioners of orthopaedic medicine in Canada and from his Broadway clinic; he remained at the forefront of the development and evolution of this branch of medicine for many decades.¹⁰ Galloway was born on June 20, 1866 in Hawkesville, Ontario and graduated from Victoria University in Toronto with a medical degree in 1887. In 1895 he co-founded the Toronto Orthopaedic Hospital with Dr. B.E. McKenzie, and remained there until his move to Winnipeg in 1905 – the West's first orthopaedic surgeon.¹¹ Once in Winnipeg, Dr. Galloway became a lecturer at the Manitoba Medical College and was on the surgical staff of Winnipeg General and Winnipeg Children's hospitals. He also had a private clinic at 187 Balmoral Street.



Front (south) and west façades, 2007

In 1908, he took up residence in the Ham House and converted part of the ground floor into his offices. This was the beginning of over half a century of use of this building as medical offices. The clinic grew in renown and size and by 1920, the Winnipeg Orthopaedic Clinic also had Drs. Alexander Gibson and Angus Murray on staff.¹²

The complex itself had grown to include not only the former Ham House but also three houses nearby:

- #647 Broadway- this two-storey frame building was used for nurses during the 1920s and ultimately was purchased and used by the Association of Registered Nurses in Manitoba¹³ – demolished;
- #655 Broadway- this two-storey frame structure was built in 1902 for lithographer Thomas Bulman of Bulman Brothers and Company. Designed by architect J.H.G. Russell,¹⁴ it was owned by Dr. Galloway by 1918¹⁵ (called the Convalescent Home)¹⁶ but by the late 1920s, had reverted back to a single family dwelling¹⁷ – demolished;
- #249 Furby Street- this small frame house was converted into the gymnasium building in 1908 and was demolished ca.2000;
- 1½-storey garage to the rear of 655 Broadway, built 1920 – demolished; and
- #251 Furby Street- this 2½-storey brick and stone residence was built in 1905 for Thomas Russ Deacon, engineer who as Winnipeg's mayor in 1913-14 launched the Winnipeg Aqueduct scheme. The residence became part of the Winnipeg Orthopaedic

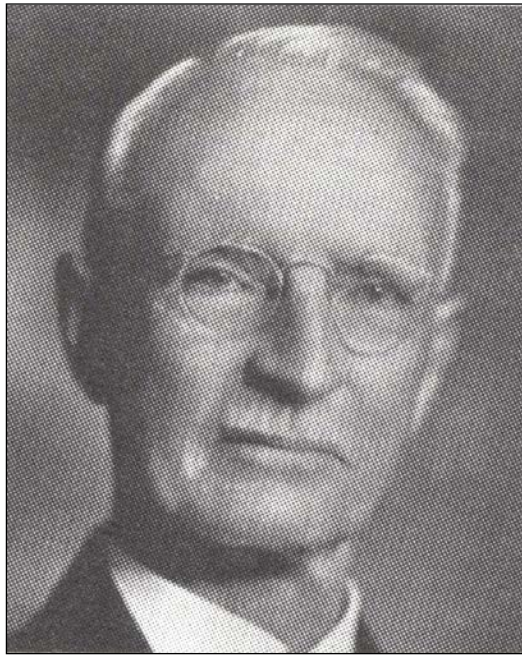


Front (south) façade detail, 2007

Clinic in 1920 (referred to as the Convalescent Home)¹⁸ and converted into the Corry Court Apartments by the 1930s.

Always a leader in his profession, Dr. Galloway was a founder of the Manitoba Medical Association (1908) and its president from 1911-12, the first vice-president of the Winnipeg Medical Association (1911), president of the Winnipeg Medical Society (1911), vice-president of the American Orthopaedic Association (1907) and its president in 1919 and vice-president of the American College of Surgeons (1927) and its president in 1928-29.

Because of the financial uncertainty of operating a private clinic, changes were made to the complex in 1924. The building at 661 Broadway was converted into apartments (8 in total) and renamed Howell Court (Dr. Galloway's mother's maiden name).¹⁹ Drs. Galloway and Andrew Pritchard MacKinnon (1880-1945) continued to operate their clinic on the ground floor of the building. Dr. Galloway died on July 13, 1939 after suffering a stroke and was buried in Elmwood cemetery.²⁰ The practice was renamed the MacKinnon Clinic with Dr. A.P. MacKinnon joined by his nephew, Dr. William B. MacKinnon. After the senior MacKinnon's death in 1945, Dr. W.B. MacKinnon continued to maintain his offices at 661 Broadway until the early 1960s.²¹



Dr. H.P.H. Galloway, date unknown. (Reproduced from I.I. Mayba, Bonesetters and Others. Pioneer Orthopaedic Surgeons [Winnipeg: Henderson Books, 1991], p. 112.)

RECOMMENDATION TO HISTORICAL BUILDINGS COMMITTEE:

Under the Historical Buildings By-law, this building meets a number of important criteria:

- its historical importance- one of the older structures in the West Broadway neighbourhood;
- its associations- its long-term connections to early and influential medical practitioner Dr. H.P.H. Galloway;
- its design- a reduced example of the Queen Anne style;
- its architect- N/A;
- its location- defines an important intersection and contributes greatly to the historic streetscape of two major arteries within its neighbourhood; and
- its integrity- its main façades continue to display many of their original elements and design.



Front (south) and west façades, 1978

ENDNOTES:

- 1 Architect's Plans, #728/1917, courtesy of City Archives.
- 2 Identifying Architectural Styles in Manitoba (Winnipeg: Department of Culture, Heritage and Citizenship, 1991), p. 17; and L. Maitland et al., A Guide to Canadian Architectural Styles (Peterborough: Broadview Press, 1992), p. 102.
- 3 L. Maitland et al., op. cit., p. 98.
- 4 City of Winnipeg Building Permit (below as BP), #1125/1903.
- 5 BP#728/1917; and Architect's Plans, #728/1917.
- 6 Manitoba Free Press. January 17, 1931, p 4.
- 7 A.M. Best, Best's Insurance Reports Fire and Marine (New York: Alfred M. Best Company, 1919), p. 443.
- 8 Manitoba Free Press. January 17, 1931, p 4.
- 9 City of Winnipeg Assessment Rolls (below as ARo), Roll No. 907070-12-1 (old No. 15770-1), 1900-20. Dr. Galloway would also purchase the neighbouring house, #665 Broadway, by 1918.
- 10 S.J. McCabe, M.D., Carpel Tunnel Syndrome (Toronto: McGraw-Hill Professional, 2002), p. 38. Dr. Galloway is credited with performing the first carpel tunnel release operation in 1924.
- 11 I.I. Mayba, Bonesetters and Others. Pioneer Orthopaedic Surgeons (Winnipeg: Henderson Books, 1991), p. 112; and The Journal of Bone and Joint Surgery, British Vol. 67-B, No. 2 (March 1985), p. 321.
- 12 I.I. Mayba, op. cit., pp. 112-16.
- 13 Ibid., p. 118.
- 14 BP #139/1902.
- 15 ARo, 1915-20.
- 16 Henderson's Directory, 1924.
- 17 Ibid., 1920-30.
- 18 Ibid., 1922.
- 19 Ibid., 1926; and I.I. Mayba, op. cit., p. 118.
- 20 I.I. Mayba, op. cit., p. 120.
- 21 Ibid., pp. 183-91; and Henderson's Directory, 1940-65.