



425 HENRY AVENUE

**TURNER & WALKER BLOCK
McCORMICK'S LIMITED BUILDING**

City of Winnipeg
Historical Buildings Committee
Researcher: Murray Peterson
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425 HENRY AVENUE
TURNER & WALKER BLOCK – McCORMICK’S LIMITED BUILDING

By 1910, Alberta and Saskatchewan had been provinces in the Dominion for five years and were building up their main centres with roads, public buildings and commercial sectors that Winnipeg had developed a decade previous. Winnipeg’s early development was gained by its status as the Gateway City, providing all essential services to the mushrooming population of the Canadian Prairies for the decade following 1895. Government, transportation and most importantly, commercial services, all had Winnipeg as an eastern terminus during the city’s heyday. As the new provinces grew, their dependence on Winnipeg lessened but Winnipeg had been firmly established by the wholesale trade, and diversification into areas such as finance and grain marketing was easily accomplished. As one author succinctly put it:

Winnipeg reached the height of its power and influence in the west by 1912. Winnipeg controlled grain marketing for the entire prairie region, wholesaling from the Great Lakes to the Rockies, its financial institutions operated throughout Canada and controlled the prairie region. The manufacturing industry was meeting demands for products in the construction industry. The railway yards and shops were crucial to the operation of the whole western network. Although other cities such as Edmonton and Calgary were beginning to develop into important western cities, Winnipeg by far was the most dominant and the prevailing attitude of its residents was one of optimism and hope for continued expansion.¹

From this optimism grew Winnipeg’s last serious warehouse construction period. By World War I, ‘frontier settlement’ ceased to be an important economic contributor and Winnipeg’s role in the western and Canadian economies shifted away from the middleman role. In 1912, Winnipeg entrepreneur and former Conservative M.L.A. for North Winnipeg, Sampson Walker, purchased property on Henry Avenue for \$300 per foot² and built a four-storey warehouse on the northwest

¹ T.J. Kuz, “Metropolitan Winnipeg: Inter-Urban Relationships,” in T.J. Kuz (ed.), Winnipeg: 1874-1974. Progress and Prospects (Winnipeg, MB: Manitoba Dept. of Industry & Commerce, 1974), pp. 10-11.

² Winnipeg Free Press, May 9, 1912, p. 28.

corner of Henry Avenue and Ellen Street for \$65,000 (Plate 1).³

STYLE

The Turner & Walker Block is an example of a reduced neo-classical style commercial building rare to the city. Unlike the round arches of the Richardsonian Romanesque warehouses so prevalent in Winnipeg's warehouse district, these buildings display much more emphasis on the straight line. Heavy cornices are used to finish the structure and rustication is often lacking from ground level accents.

CONSTRUCTION

This four-storey red face brick and stone structure with concrete foundation, its internal structural system is the common mill system – a square timber beam and post support network where beams were attached to the solid brick exterior walls and covered by wood plank flooring and often a hardwood finish. This was a very popular system in warehouse districts throughout North America because of its sturdiness, the ease of adding additional storeys and its ability to suffer fire damage and not collapse.

The building measures approximately 15.9 x 42.7 x 16.2 metres high (see Appendix I for additional construction information). Ceiling heights of the original building measured 2.4 metres in the basement, 3.5 metres on the ground floor, and 3.1 metres on the upper three floors.⁴

In order to increase the protection of the stored goods from fire, the warehouse was originally divided into two sections by a solid brick wall on each floor, each fitted with a sliding fireproof door (Plate 2).⁵

³ City of Winnipeg Building Permit (below as BP), #1509/1912.

⁴ City of Winnipeg Assessment Record, Roll No. 920770, Ward 1, PC 50. Below as AR.

⁵ Architect's plans, #1509/1912.

DESIGN

The Turner & Walker Block has many elements not usually found in Winnipeg warehouse architecture. Ground level emphasis is created using smooth ashlar limestone rather than the usual rusticated stone base. Front (south) and east façades have smooth-cut limestone bases with the balance of the elevations being red brick. The west and rear walls feature 1.1-metre concrete bases, with red brick on the north (track-facing) wall and common clay brick on the west façade.

The main (south) façade (Plates 3-5) is symmetrical and the cut stone base rising to a height above the ground floor windows and ending in a modest cornice that also runs the entire length of the east façade. The centrally-placed ornamental entrance includes Tuscan order columns framing the doorway. Rectilinear window openings on this elevation are paired, slightly recessed and feature lug stone sills and heads and geometric concrete shapes in the spandrels. The façade is finished by a horizontal row of concrete shapes and a complete entablature with heavy overhanging metal cornice and stone capped parapet.

The east façade, with its unusual curved design (Plate 6), was a continuation of the ornamentation of the front (Plate 7). The stone base rises only to the height of the bottom of the main floor openings – both rectilinear window openings and arched loading doors (Plate 8). The parapet is slightly raised in the centre to hold the name of the building (Plate 9). The loading doors have been filled with windows.

The rear (north) façade features many similar ornamental details around window openings and at the roof line. The ground floor is raised with an open loading dock and centrally-placed arched loading door (Plate 10).

The west façade bears little resemblance to the other elevations. Concrete rises from grade to the common clay brick walls, interrupted by arched window openings on all floors. The roof line is unembellished (Plate 11).

INTERIOR

As originally designed, the basement of the building featured stairs at both end of the building, a pair of freight elevators mid-building on the east side and a passenger elevator near the front (south) entrance. The coal and boiler rooms are located in the northeast corner of the building.

The ground floor does not feature partitioning, a walk-in vault is located near the passenger elevator. The second floor, as is common for pre-World War I warehouses in Winnipeg, includes the office space and sample rooms in the south portion of the floor (Plate 12). The plans for the third and fourth floors show similar undivided space on either side of the central wall.

In 1988, the Winnipeg Housing Rehabilitation Corporation spent nearly \$1-million converting the warehouse into 26, 1- to 3-bedroom apartments.⁶

INTEGRITY

The Turner & Walker Block occupies its original site and appears to be in good structural condition. The major alteration to the structure is the relocating of the main entrance from the south to the east façade (Plate 13).

STREETSCAPE

The Turner & Walker Block acts as a visual boundary between the residential property to the south and the railway lines and Canadian Pacific Railway (C.P.R.) yards to the north (Plate 14).

ARCHITECT/CONTRACTOR

The architect for 425 Henry Avenue was local designer Col. J. N. Semmens, who's four-decade career featured the design of a wide range of buildings (see Appendix II for biographical

⁶ AR.

information). Contractors for the structure were the Winnipeg firm of Carter-Hall-Aldinger Co.⁷ responsible for many Winnipeg structures and work on major projects throughout Western Canada (see Appendix III for additional information on the firm).

PERSON/INSTITUTIONS

The original owner of this warehouse, Sampson Walker, was born in Cheddleton, England, in 1843 and arrived in Winnipeg in 1882 at the age of 39. He began his Winnipeg career with the C.P.R. but soon left to start his own business. In 1903, he formed the Walker Oil Company with an Elmwood plant and merged with the Canadian Oil Company shortly after. Until his 1905 retirement, Walker held the position of Western Manager of this company. Politically active, he was a City Council member for Ward 6 in 1891 and a Conservative MLA for North Winnipeg from 1903 to 1905. He chose not to run in the following election.⁸

While Sampson Walker originally owned the building, it was his son Raymond Walker, his business partner Charles S. Turner, and their wholesale/manufacturers' agents company Turner and Walker that occupied the space.

Charles Turner had been a clerk in the firm of Bissett (E.H.) and Loucks (E.B.). This firm dealt in hardware, waterworks supplies and cement and had a warehouse at 151 Notre Dame Avenue.⁹ Walker worked in the office of his brother's company, Grose (William T.) and Walker, manufacturer' agents, located at 261 Stanley Street. By 1910, Turner and Walker had formed their own manufacturers' agent business and located at 147 Bannatyne Avenue. When Raymond's father built the Henry Avenue warehouse, Turner and Walker moved in.

⁷ BP #1509/1912.

⁸ Winnipeg Free Press, March 9, 1933; and "Sampson Walker (1843-1933)," Memorable Manitobans, Manitoba Historical Society website, 2022.

⁹ Henderson's Directory, 1909.

The original list of tenants at 425 Henry Avenue included two firms that had shared space with the Turner & Walker Co. at 147 Bannatyne Avenue, Thomas McAvity and Sons Ltd., plumbing and steam pipe supplies and Otto Schultz, dry goods wholesales. The fourth tenant at 425 Henry Avenue was the William Galloway Co. of Canada Ltd., dealers of farm machinery, engines and general merchandise. By 1917, Turner & Walker Co. had dissolved, both men were listed at the same address, 261 Stanley Street, but listed separately (this building was another of Sampson Walker's holdings).

In 1917, the T. Eaton Co. of Canada became sole tenant of the Turner & Walker Block and used the space to store everything from paper and hosiery to boots and shoes and farm implements.¹⁰ In 1921, R. Smith and Company, wholesale produce buyer and seller and "boarding contractors" were listed in the building.¹¹

R. Smith and Company remained only a short time, replaced by the Manitoba Vegetable Growers. They also only remained in the building for a short time and by 1923, the building was occupied by the Manitoba Government Liquor Control Commission who occupied the site until 1928 and opened the province's first government run liquor store (Plate 15).¹² In 1929, Sampson Walker sold his Henry Avenue warehouse to the new Winnipeg branch of the Catelli Macaroni Products of Montreal. Here the firm manufactured a whole line of pasta products for close to thirty years. In 1958, Catelli's moved its manufacturing activities to Lethbridge, Alberta.

The McCormick's Ltd. division of the Canadian Biscuit Company (headquartered in London, Ontario) took over occupancy of 425 Henry Avenue in 1959 and stored its candies and biscuits on the premises for twenty years (Plates 16-19).¹³ During that time, the building, bought by McCormick's in 1949, was sold to the Dominion Life Assurance Co. in 1953, repurchased by

¹⁰ Ibid., 1917.

¹¹ Ibid., 1922.

¹² Winnipeg Free Press, October 27, 1923, p. 18.

¹³ Henderson's Directory, various years.

McCormick's in 1967 and resold to Dominion Life in 1970.¹⁴ McCormick's closed its warehouse in 1979.¹⁵

In 1988, the Winnipeg Housing Rehabilitation Corporation purchased the building. This not-for-profit corporation was founded in the late 1970s to develop and manage affordable housing, primarily in the city's inner core.¹⁶ The building's interior was converted into residential suites and continues to operate.

EVENT

There is no significant historic event connected with this building.

CONTEXT

This building represents Winnipeg's final phase of intense warehouse construction prior to the First World War and world-wide financial downturn the War created. It is also representative of the type of financial enterprise so often entered into by Winnipeg's leading industrialists- rental space for the growing local business sector. The Turner and Walker Block also reflected the need of warehouses for a railway connection for both shipping and receiving.

LANDMARK

This structure is conspicuous in the neighbourhood because of its size and finishes and forms a physical boundary between the homes in the area and the railway lines behind it.

¹⁴ City of Winnipeg Assessment Roll, Roll No. 920770, Ward 1.

¹⁵ C. Cassidy, "425 Henry Avenue – Turner and Walker Block / McCormick's Warehouse," <https://winnipegdowntownplaces.blogspot.com/2023/05/425-henry-avenue-turner-and-walker.html>, May 28, 2023.

¹⁶ Winnipeg Housing Rehabilitation Corporation website, <http://www.centennialneighbourhood.com/winnipeg-housing-rehabilitation-corporation.html>.

Measurements

	BASEMENT	1ST	2ND	3RD	4TH
Walls	Front & rear- 31” brick, concrete & stone East- 29” brick, concrete & stone West- concrete	Front- ? Rear- 26” brick East- 26” brick West- 21” brick	Front- ? Rear- ? East- 21” brick West- 21” brick	Front- 21” brick Rear- 21” brick East- 21” brick West- 21” brick	Front- 21” brick? Rear- 21” brick East- 17” brick West- 17” brick
Ceiling Heights	8’	11’ 4”	10’	10’	10’
Beams	Double 8 x 16”	Double 8 x 16”	16 x 16”	14 x 14”	12 x 12”
Columns	18 x 18”	18 x 18”	16’ x 16’	14 x 14’	12 x 12’

APPENDIX II

John Nelson Semmens

Colonel John N. Semmens was born in Toronto, Ontario in 1880, the son of a pioneer Methodist minister. He graduated from Wesley College and received his architectural degree from the University of Pennsylvania. In 1910, he moved west to Winnipeg, opened a practice, and soon became associated with the prominent New York firm of McKim, Mead and White. While in its employ, Semmens served as local supervising architect for the Bank of Montreal project at the southeast corner of Portage Avenue and Main Street.

Semmens also pursued a military career and in 1912 was given the rank of Lieutenant in the 100th Regiment, Winnipeg Grenadiers, then under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel J. B. Mitchell. Two years later he became a Major and in 1915 went overseas as the second-in-command of the 78th Battalion. After rising to the rank of Commanding Officer in 1917, he returned to Winnipeg to renew his architectural practice.¹ During his career, he was twice president of the Manitoba Association of Architects, 1921 and 1941.²

In 1920 he was hired as a consultant for the Winnipeg School Division by J. B. Mitchell. In that role (which was expanded as Mitchell approached retirement in 1928), Semmens designed a great number of Winnipeg schools and supervised the planning of others. During World War II, Semmens organized the 2nd Battalion of the Grenadiers, but did not go overseas. He spent the remainder of the war as Commandant at Camp Shilo.³

In 1958 he moved to Victoria, B.C. and died three years later. Semmens's work covered a wide range of structures – houses, banks, warehouses and office buildings. He was well-known in the city and left his mark on its development.

¹ Winnipeg Free Press, November 5, 1961.

² Information courtesy of the Manitoba Association of Architects, Winnipeg.

³ Winnipeg Free Press, November 5, 1961; and J. N. Semmens, "Typical Schools of Western Canada," in The Journal, The Royal Architectural Institute of Canada, Vol. IV, No. 11 (November 1927), pp. 401-406.

An incomplete list of his work includes:

Winnipeg Buildings:

E.L. Taylor House, 611 Wellington Crescent, 1911 (local supervising architect for McKim, Mead and White)
T.A. Van Vliet House, 86 Balmoral Street (1911)
Bank of Montreal, 335 Portage Avenue, 1911-1913 (local supervising architect for McKim, Mead and White) – Grade II
Turner & Walker Block, 425 Henry Avenue (1912) – Grade III
R.R. Scott House, 29 Ruskin Row (1914) – Grade II
St. John’s Library, 500 Salter Street (1915) – Grade II
St. James (Parkview) United Church, 234 Parkview Street (1920)
MacLean Mission, 730 Alexander Avenue (1921)
Grace Maternity Hospital, 189 Evanson Street (additions in 1923 and 1926) – demolished
Security Storage Co. Building, 725 Portage Avenue (1929)
St. Boniface Sanatorium (St. Amant Centre), 440 River Road (1930-1931) – demolished
Civic Auditorium, 444 St. Mary Avenue (1931-1932) – member of Board of Design
24-car Garage, RCMP Barracks, Portage Avenue at Dominion Street (1935) – demolished
Lutheran Church of the Redeemer, 59 Academy Road (1947) – demolished
Ukrainian Metropolitan Cathedral of Sts. Vladimir & Olga, 115 McGregor Street (1947) – List of Historical Resources
St. James Collegiate, 1900 Portage Avenue (1950)
Security Storage Co. Ltd. Highway Terminal, Ellice Avenue and St. James Street (ca.1952)

Winnipeg School Division Schools:⁴

Addition to Cecil Rhodes No. 2, East Street (1918) – demolished
Margaret Scott, 825 Alfred Avenue (1920) – demolished
General Wolfe, 661 Banning Street (1920) – demolished
Montcalm, Tecumseh Street (1920) – demolished
Aberdeen No. 3, 450 Stella Avenue (1920) – demolished
Champlain, 250 Machray Avenue (1920) – demolished
Florence Nightingale, 31 Shaughnessy Street (1920) – demolished
Norquay No. 2, Lusted Avenue (1920) – demolished
Sir Sam Steele, 15 Chester Street (1921) – demolished
Isaac Newton, 730 Aberdeen Avenue (1921)
Machray No. 2, 320 Mountain Avenue (1921)
Sir John Franklin, 386 Beaverbrook Street (1921) – demolished
Wolseley, 511 Clifton Street South (1921) – Grade III

⁴ G. Bugailiskis, “Quiet Dignity: Aspects of Building Schools in the Winnipeg School Division No. 1 – 1871-1928,” unpublished Master of Arts Thesis, University of Manitoba, October 1990, pp. 158-159.

J.N. Semmens designs, continued:

Daniel McIntyre Collegiate Institute, 720 Alverstone Street (1922)

Grosvenor, 1045 Grosvenor Avenue (1922)

Faraday, 405 Parr Street (1922)

Out of Town Work:

School for the Feeble Minded, Portage la Prairie

West End Collegiate, Saskatoon

The Collegiate Building, Dauphin

McKenzie Junior High School, Dauphin, 1927

APPENDIX III

Carter-Halls-Aldinger Company

The principals of the Carter-Halls-Aldinger Company (CHA) were William Henry Carter (1874-1962), a contractor; Frank Ernest Halls (1872-1950), a fire-proofing expert; and Albert Henry Aldinger (ca.1876-1942), a civil engineer.¹ CHA had its origins with the arrival in Winnipeg in 1903 of Carter, who was representing the William Grace Company, a Chicago contracting firm that was building the Bank of British North America, 436 Main Street. Carter worked for Grace until February 1907 when he joined with Halls and Aldinger to found the new firm. By 1915, CHA was well-known throughout Western Canada with such Winnipeg buildings to its credit as the McArthur (later Childs) Building, 211 Portage Avenue (1909 – demolished); Confederation Life Association Building, 457 Main Street (1912 – Grade II); the Winnipeg Electric Railway Building, 213 Notre Dame Avenue (1912-1913 – Grade II); the Manitoba Free Press Building, 300 Carlton Street (1913 – Grade II); the Olympia (later Marlborough) Hotel, 331 Smith Street (1913 – Grade II); and the Minto Armouries, 969 St. Matthews Avenue (1914). The firm also had contracts in Moose Jaw and Saskatoon, SA, Calgary and Edmonton, AB and Prince George, BC.

Their clients included the Dominion Government, as well as the Canadian Pacific, the Grand Trunk Pacific and the Canadian Northern railways. They also worked on the new Hudson's Bay Company stores in Calgary (1912), Vancouver (1913), and Winnipeg (1926), the Banff Springs Hotel, Alberta and later the Winnipeg Civic Auditorium (1933). The firm specialized in bridges, subways, railway works, steel frame and other fireproof construction, as well as heavy masonry foundations and caisson work as found in the new Hudson's Bay Company store at Winnipeg. CHA was placed in voluntary liquidation in 1944, and was reorganized as two firms, Commonwealth Construction Company Limited and the Carter Construction Company of Toronto. This latter firm relocated to Winnipeg in 1950, being managed by W.H. Carter after his retirement from the Greater Winnipeg Transit Commission in 1956. Carter Construction

¹ R.R. Rostecki, "450 Portage Avenue – Hudson's Bay Company Store," report for the City of Winnipeg Historical Buildings Committee, October 2002; Historical Buildings and Resources Committee files; and M. Peterson, personal files.

remained in business until 1972 as a St. Boniface firm.

Major Winnipeg projects:

Security Storage Building, 583 Ellice Avenue (1909)
Campbell House, 140 Roslyn Road (1909)
Childs (McArthur) Building, 211 Portage Avenue (1909) – demolished
Casa Loma Building, 644 Portage Avenue (1909) – Grade II
Oldfield, Kirby Gardner Building (North West Trust), 234 Portage Avenue (1909) – Grade II
Grand Garden Restaurant, 224 King Street (1910) – demolished
Hudson's Bay Co. Mail Order Building, 111 Fort Street (1910) – demolished
Sterling Bank Building, 283 Portage Avenue (1911) – List of Historical Resources
Richards and Brown Warehouse, 132 James Avenue (1911) – List of Historical Resources
Manitoba Agricultural College (St. Vital), 139 Tuxedo Avenue (1911) – portions designated
University of Manitoba (Manitoba Agricultural College), 1911-1913:
 Administration Building, 66 Chancellors Circle – List of Historical Resources
 Home Economics Building (Horticulture and Biology Building, now Faculty of Human
 Ecology), 35 Chancellors Circle
 Tache Hall, 150 Dafoe Road
 Agricultural Engineering Building, 75B Chancellors Circle
 Barn (Art School Barn), 21 Service Street 3S
 President's House (Chancellor's Hall, now National Centre for Truth & Reconciliation),
 177 Dysart Road
 Earth Sciences Building (Fitzgerald Building, School of Art), 55 Chancellors Circle
 Dairy Building (Dairy Science), 110 Dafoe Road
 Stock Judging Building (Agriculture Lecture Block, now SIMTReC [Structural Innovation
 & Monitoring Technologies Resource Centre] Canada Building), 96 Dafoe Rd.
De Laval Co. Warehouse, 128 James Avenue (1912) – List of Historical Resources
Strand (Beacon) Theatre, 559 Main Street (1912) – demolished
Confederation Life Building, 457 Main Street (1912) – Grade II
Osborne Theatre, 108 Osborne Street (1912)
Western Glove Building (Finnie and Murray Block), 321 McDermot Avenue (1912) – Grade III
Turner & Walker Block, 425 Henry Avenue (1912) – Grade III
Winnipeg Electric Railway Co. Building, 213 Notre Dame Avenue (1912-1913) – Grade II
Quebec Bank Building (Montreal Trust Building), 216 Portage Avenue (1913) – demolished
St. Charles Hotel, 235 Notre Dame Avenue (1913) – Grade III
Marlborough (Olympia) Hotel, 331 Smith Street (1913) – Grade II
YMCA, 301 Vaughan Street (1913) – Grade II
Free Press Building, 300 Carlton Street (1913) – Grade II
Minto Armouries, 969 St. Matthews Avenue (1914)
Ford Motor Company Plant, 1181 Portage Avenue (1915)
Paris Building, 259 Portage Avenue (1915) – Grade II
Eaton's Mail Order Building (Eaton [City] Place), 333 St. Mary Avenue (1916)
Union Bank Building (Musker Engineering Institute), 1515 Main Street (1919) – demolished

Carter-Halls-Aldinger Company contracts (continued):

Santa Furs (former Merchants' Bank), 842 Corydon Avenue (1919)
Marshall-Wells Co. Warehouse, 490 Des Meurons Street (1919)
Portage Village Inn (Clarendon Hotel), 311 Portage Avenue (1920) – demolished
Grain Exchange Annex, 153 Lombard Avenue (1920) – demolished
Manitoba School for the Deaf, 500 Shaftsbury Boulevard (1921)
Nurses' Residence, 1 Morley Avenue (1921) – demolished
Union Bank Annex, 500 Main Street (1921) – Grade II
Joseph A. Lozo Locksmith Shop, 58 Albert Street (1921) – Commemorative List
Winnipeg Film Exchange Building, 361 Hargrave Street (1922) – Grade III
Hudson's Bay Company Store, 450 Portage Avenue (1926)
Johnston Terminal Building (National Cartage & Storage Building), 25 Forks Market Road
(1928) – Grade III
Power Building, 428 Portage Avenue (1928) – List of Historical Resources
Northern Electric Building, 65 Rorie Street (1928) – Grade III
SS Kresge Store, 368 Portage Avenue (1929)
Assiniboine Park Footbridge, Portage Avenue (1932)
Greater Winnipeg Gas Building (CGE Building), 265 Notre Dame Avenue (1930) – Grade III
Winnipeg Civic Auditorium, 200 Vaughan Street (1933)
Federal Building, 269 Main Street (1936)
Cinema Centre Building, 281 Colony Street (1937)
Mall Hotel, 465 Portage Avenue (1938)

**425 HENRY AVENUE – TURNER & WALKER BLOCK
(McCORMICK'S LIMITED BUILDING)**

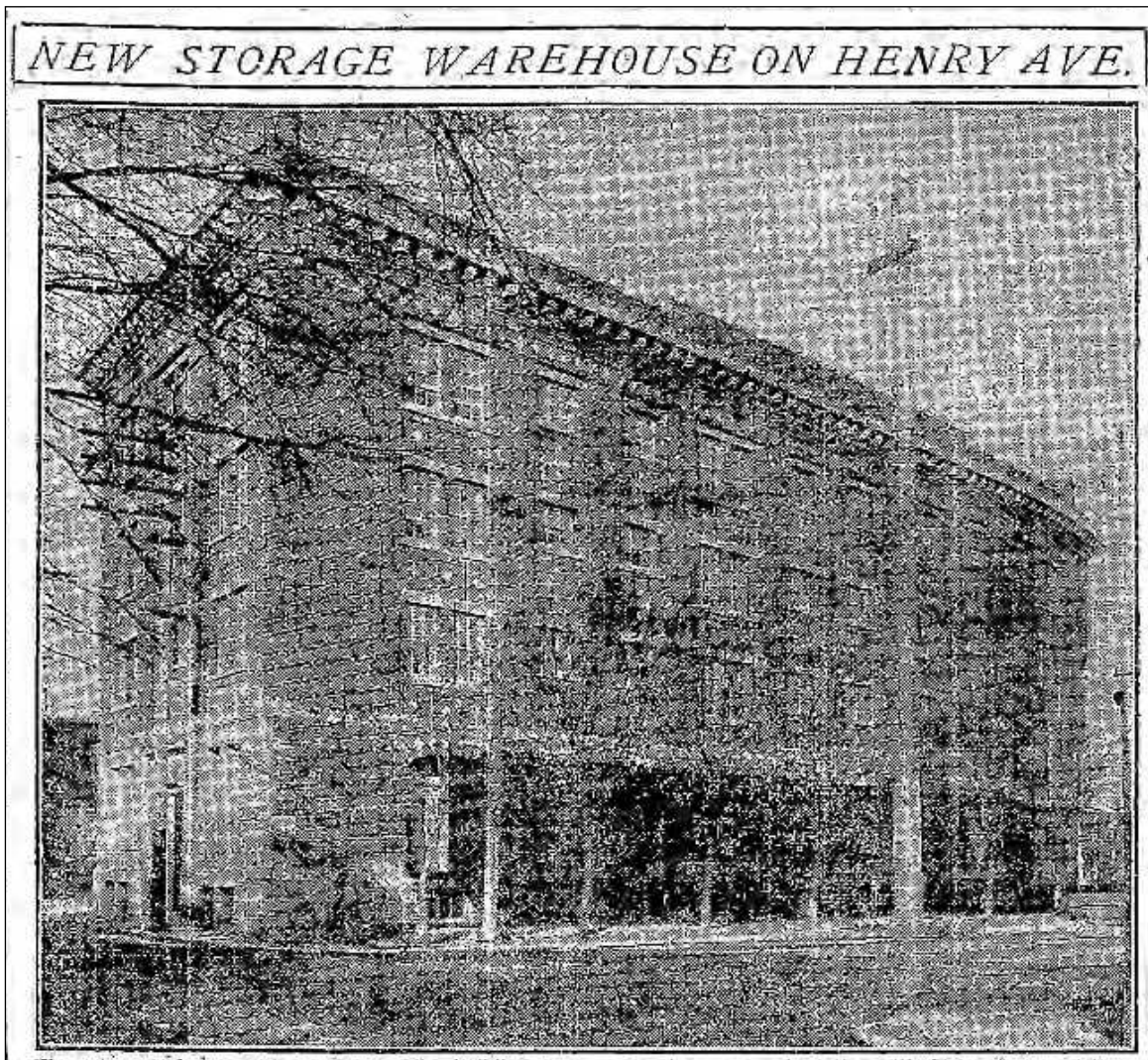


Plate 1 – Turner & Walker Block, 425 Henry Avenue, 1912. (Reproduced from Winnipeg Free Press, Nov. 30, 1912, p. 13.)

425 HENRY AVENUE – TURNER & WALKER BLOCK
(McCORMICK'S LIMITED BUILDING)

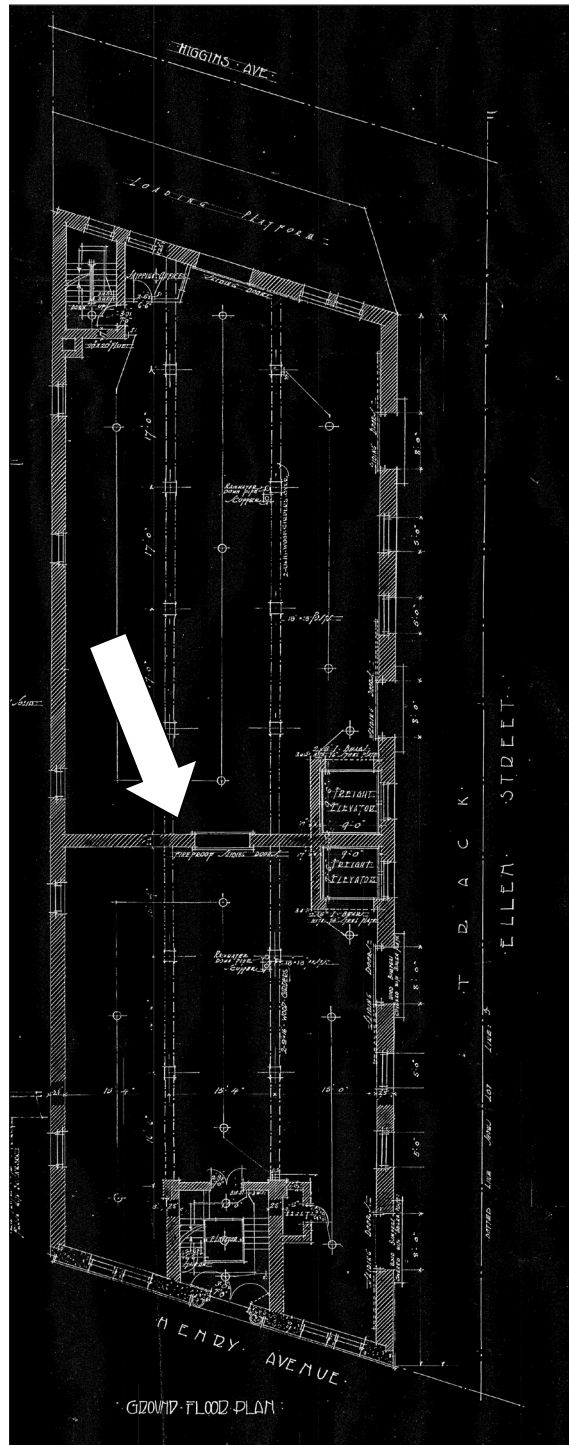


Plate 2 – Turner & Walker Block, 425 Henry Avenue, Architect's Plans #1509/1912, "Ground Floor Plan." Interior wall with sliding fireproof door at arrow. (City of Winnipeg, Records Management Division.)

425 HENRY AVENUE – TURNER & WALKER BLOCK
(McCORMICK'S LIMITED BUILDING)

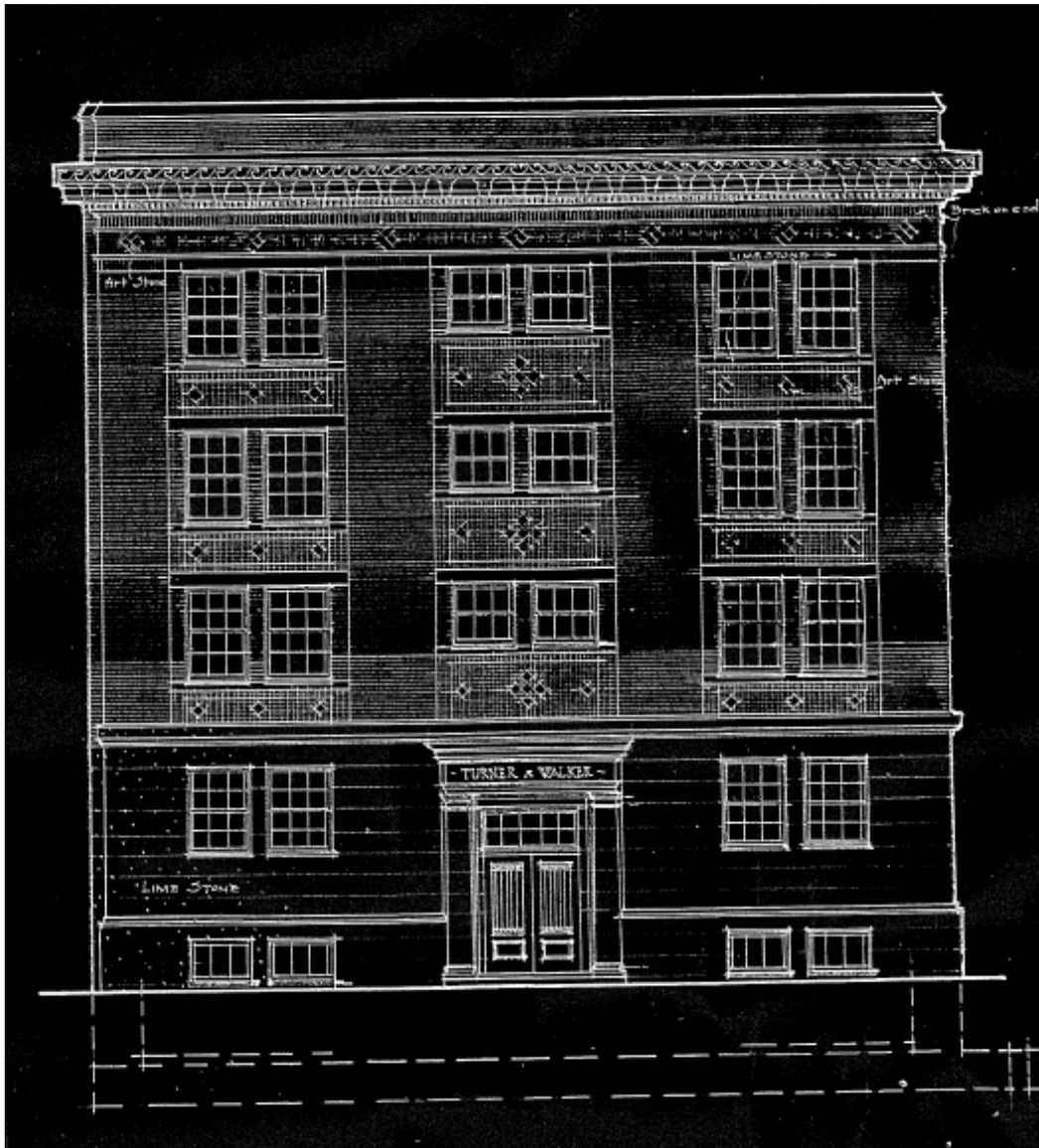


Plate 3 – Turner & Walker Block, 425 Henry Avenue, Architect's Plans #1509/1912, front (south) façade. (City of Winnipeg, Records Management Division.)

**425 HENRY AVENUE – TURNER & WALKER BLOCK
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Plate 4 – Turner & Walker Block, 425 Henry Avenue, front (south) façade, 2024. (M. Peterson, 2024.)

**425 HENRY AVENUE – TURNER & WALKER BLOCK
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Plate 5 – Turner & Walker Block, 425 Henry Avenue, original main entrance, south façade, 2024.
(M. Peterson, 2024.)

**425 HENRY AVENUE – TURNER & WALKER BLOCK
(McCORMICK'S LIMITED BUILDING)**

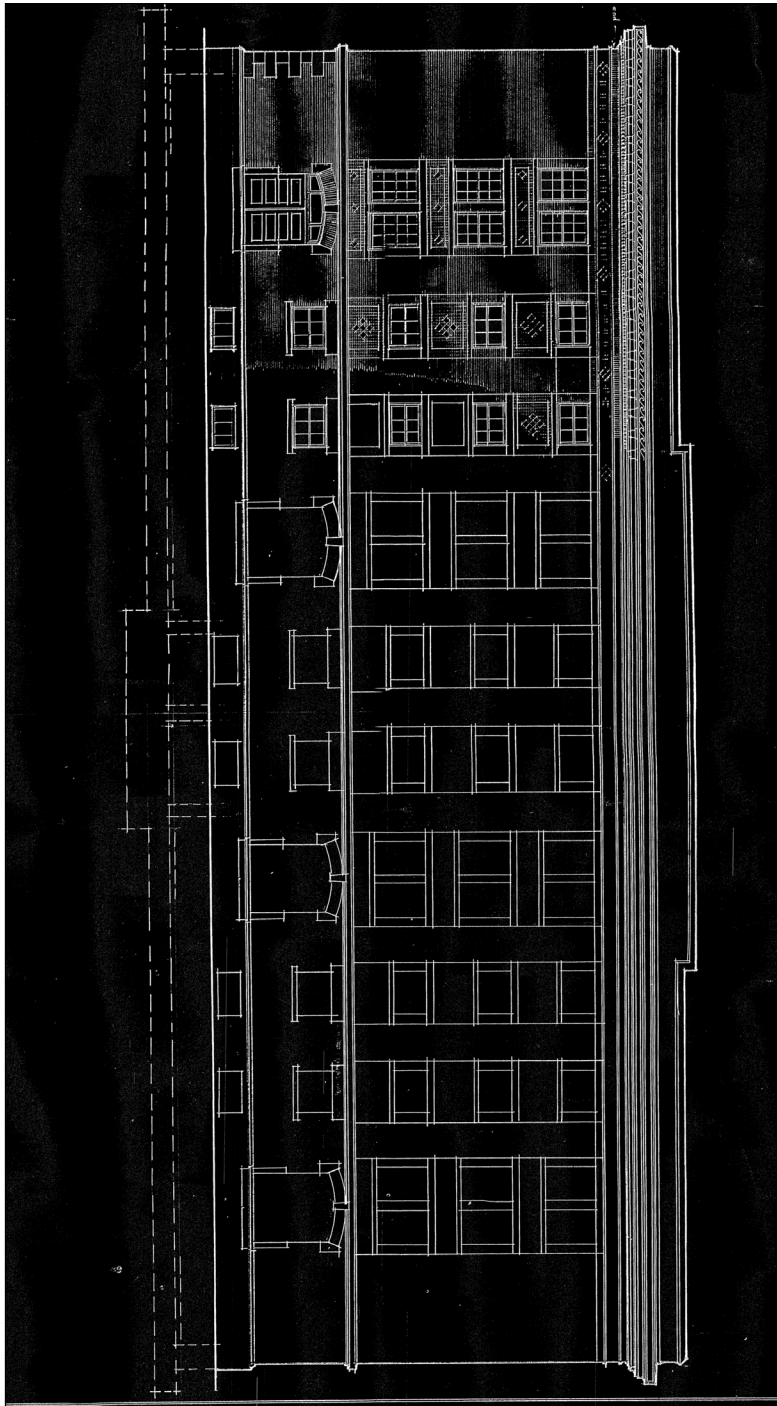


Plate 7 – Turner & Walker Block, 425 Henry Avenue, Architect's Plans #1509/1912, east façade.
(City of Winnipeg, Records Management Division.)

**425 HENRY AVENUE – TURNER & WALKER BLOCK
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Plate 8 – Turner & Walker Block, 425 Henry Avenue, front (south) and east façades, 2024. (M. Peterson, 2024.)

**425 HENRY AVENUE – TURNER & WALKER BLOCK
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Plate 9 – Turner & Walker Block, 425 Henry Avenue, east façade parapet, 2024. (M. Peterson, 2024.)

**425 HENRY AVENUE – TURNER & WALKER BLOCK
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Plate 10 – Turner & Walker Block, 425 Henry Avenue, north façade, 2024. (M. Peterson, 2024.)

**425 HENRY AVENUE – TURNER & WALKER BLOCK
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Plate 11 – Turner & Walker Block, 425 Henry Avenue, front (south) and west façades, 2024. (M. Peterson, 2024.)

425 HENRY AVENUE – TURNER & WALKER BLOCK
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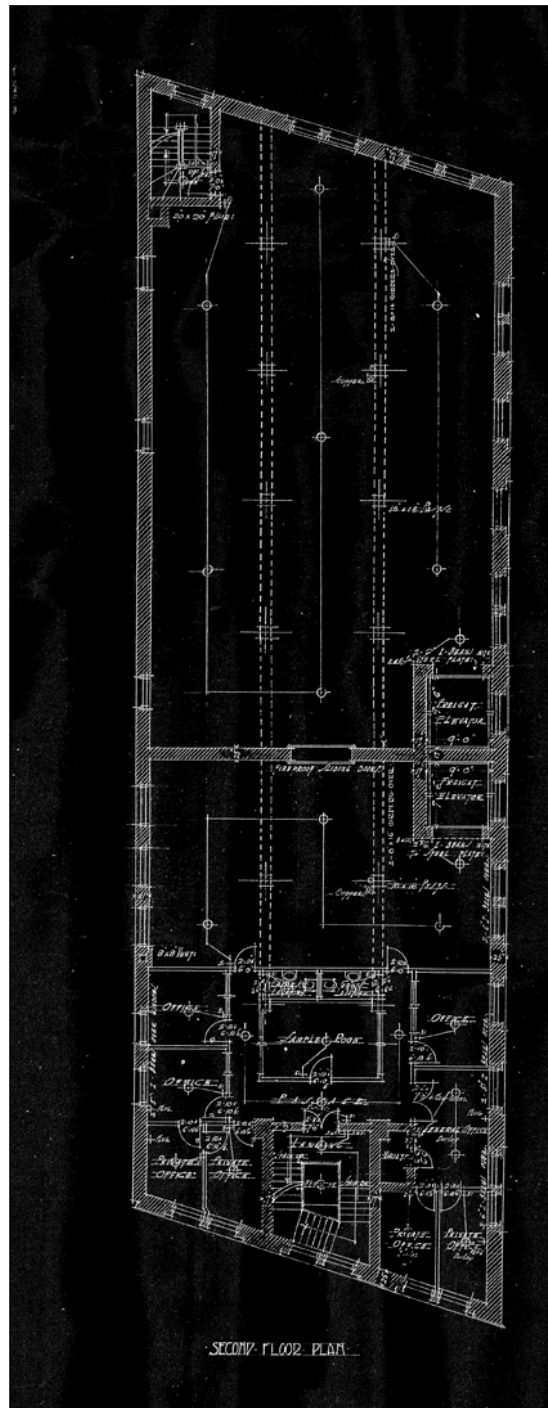


Plate 12 – Turner & Walker Block, 425 Henry Avenue, Architect's Plans #1509/1912, "Second Floor Plan." (City of Winnipeg, Records Management Division.)

**425 HENRY AVENUE – TURNER & WALKER BLOCK
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Plate 13 – Turner & Walker Block, 425 Henry Avenue, east façade entrance, 2024. (M. Peterson, 2024.)

**425 HENRY AVENUE – TURNER & WALKER BLOCK
(McCORMICK'S LIMITED BUILDING)**



Plate 14 –Henry Avenue looking west from Ellen Street, 2024. (M. Peterson, 2024.)

425 HENRY AVENUE – TURNER & WALKER BLOCK
(McCORMICK'S LIMITED BUILDING)



Plate 15 – Turner & Walker Block, 425 Henry Avenue, façade, Manitoba Government Liquor Control Commission space, 1923. (Winnipeg Free Press, October 27, 1923, p. 18.)

**425 HENRY AVENUE – TURNER & WALKER BLOCK
(McCORMICK'S LIMITED BUILDING)**



Plate 16 – Turner and Walker Block, 425 Henry Avenue, front (south) and east façades, 1969.
(Archives of Manitoba, Architectural Survey.)

**425 HENRY AVENUE – TURNER & WALKER BLOCK
(McCORMICK'S LIMITED BUILDING)**



Plate 17 – Turner-Walker Block, 425 Henry Avenue, front (south) façade, 1987. (M. Peterson, 1987.)

**425 HENRY AVENUE – TURNER & WALKER BLOCK
(McCORMICK'S LIMITED BUILDING)**



Plate 17 – Turner-Walker Block, 425 Henry Avenue, rear (north) façade, 1987. (M. Peterson, 1987.)

**425 HENRY AVENUE – TURNER & WALKER BLOCK
(McCORMICK'S LIMITED BUILDING)**



Plate 18 – Turner-Walker Block, 425 Henry Avenue, east façade, 1987. (M. Peterson, 1987.)

**425 HENRY AVENUE – TURNER & WALKER BLOCK
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Plate 19 – Turner-Walker Block, 425 Henry Avenue, west façade, 1987. (City of Winnipeg, Planning Department.)