



**159 MAYFAIR AVENUE
JOHN DUNCAN McARTHUR HOUSE**

City of Winnipeg
Historical Buildings Committee

May 2008

159 MAYFAIR AVENUE – JOHN DUNCAN McARTHUR HOUSE

In the 1840s, the area now known as Fort Rouge was sparsely settled, the main occupants were Métis families engaged in some combination of farming, freighting, the buffalo hunt, and/or other labour.¹ The Métis would continue to live in the area up to and beyond the creation of the Province of Manitoba in 1870.²

This began to slowly change as Winnipeg's population grew and new residential districts for its citizenry were needed. The first step in the development of Fort Rouge was building a permanent connection to Winnipeg with the construction of a footbridge in 1869 at the foot of what would become Main Street (Plate 1). It was dismantled after only a few years, likely owing to the ever-increasing river traffic and the need for a clear path for steamboats and paddle-wheelers and other steamboats³ but it succeeded in attracting non-Métis interest from developers, businessmen and well-to-do families who sought its 'ruralness.' Within the decade, the area, known at the time as St. Boniface West, saw most of the original Métis land owners moving further west along the Assiniboine River.

The coming of the Canadian Pacific Railway in the early 1880s intensified development throughout Winnipeg and resulting in a marked rise in population. For St. Boniface West, development was spurred by the construction of two bridges over the Assiniboine River. Charles John Brydges, Hudson's Bay Company (HBC) Land Commissioner from 1879-89, rightly predicted that a bridge meant business and increased land values at either end. Construction of the Assiniboine Bridge (Plate 2) went relatively smoothly. The iron swing bridge was officially opened on July 18, 1881. Tolls charged during the first year were 2¢ each way for pedestrians, 5¢ each way for a rider with a mule or horse, 5¢ per head for loose animals, and 15¢ each way

¹ D.M. Lyon, "History of the Osborne Village Development Area: Part A," report for the Historical Buildings Committee, November 2003, pp. 9-11.

² W.L. Morton, Manitoba: A History, Second Edition (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1967), p. 145. A census of the new province's described the population as: 11,963 total residents, 82 per cent of whom were mixed-blood Métis or 'country-born' (i.e., Anglophones of aboriginal-European descent).

³ J. Selwood, "Mr. Brydges' Bridges" in The Beaver, Outfit 312:1 (Summer 1981), p. 16.

for a single animal pulling a vehicle. The bridge generated nearly \$3,500 between July and December 1881 and was continually a profitable venture.⁴

Completion of this structure ensured Fort Rouge's immediate growth. Its expanding population (many of whom were influential businessmen and politicians) quickly lobbied to become part of the City of Winnipeg. Council agreed to their terms to provide three free bridge connections to the area and, to partially satisfy the agreement, purchased the Assiniboine Bridge from the HBC for \$45,000 in January 1883.⁵ The second Fort Rouge Bridge, known as the Osborne Street Bridge, was completed by 1882 and was a metal truss structure that would be used until its replacement in the early 1910s.

The land between these two bridges filled with large, well-built homes and services like retail stores and churches began were completed. A number of large apartment blocks were also constructed, both luxury blocks with all the amenities and more modest buildings with smaller suites. The neighbourhood was home to doctors and lawyers, businessmen and politicians and did not see major changes until the 1950s when increased traffic from the downtown to the south end of the city prompted City Council to seek and receive approval from ratepayers of a \$1.1-million money bylaw in the 1953 civic election to build the Midtown Bridge. This four-lane, \$2-million bridge officially opened on September 15, 1955 and although it was a boon for those travelling to and from south Winnipeg, it effectively cut this east end of Fort Rouge in half (Plate 3). Subsequent realignment of some of the area streets, the creation of several one-way streets to regulate traffic flow and the replacement of original single-family dwellings with newer multi-tenants blocks or the conversion of the homes into businesses and other uses has left this neighbourhood completely changed.

In 1903, in the early stages of the area's development into a residential neighbourhood, two large homes were built on the north side of Mayfair Avenue, the western-most occupied by the original owner for only a short time and then by an influential entrepreneur/politician and his

⁴ Ibid., p. 18.

⁵ Ibid., p. 18.

family (Plate 4). The single-family home next door and to the east was built for and occupied by John Duncan McArthur, an Ontario-born railway contractor whose company laid track from the Great Lakes to the Pacific Ocean, and his wife Mary.

STYLE

This single-family home, with its unusually detailed façade is an 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.⁶

It was used in most districts of Winnipeg on both small and large dwellings. Table 1 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 5), as are the two buildings on Edmonton Street (Plates 6 and 7). The exteriors of these structures have been well preserved and display many ornamental elements. The McArthur 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.

⁶

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

TABLE 1
 QUEEN ANNE REVIVAL HOUSES DESIGNATED
 BY THE HISTORICAL BUILDINGS COMMITTEE, 1979-2008

ADDRESS	NAME	GRADE	YEAR BUILT	COMMENTS
Adelaide St., 88	Kelly House	III	1882	Private residence
Broadway, 545	Klinik Building	III	1904	Vacant
Carlton St., 61	Macdonald House (Dalnavert)	I	1895	Museum
Edmonton St., 26	John Walter Harris House	III	1902	Offices
Edmonton St., 368-70	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
Scott St., 137	Graham House	III	1902	Offices
West Gate, 134	Monk House	III	1895	Private residence

CONSTRUCTION

This 2½-storey house sits on a raised rough-hewn stone foundation and is clad in face brick. Costing \$15,000 to complete in 1903,⁷ the brick walls of the superstructure are accented with rough-cut stone elements around windows and doors.

The site included a stable, built in 1905 for \$1,500 and measuring 6.1 x 9.2 metres (Plate 8).⁸ It featured a second floor with oversized dormers on the front and was demolished in 2005 via City of Winnipeg Permit #113794/2005.

⁷ City of Winnipeg Building Permit (below as BP), #355/1903.

⁸ BP #3211/1905.

DESIGN

The building sits on a raised rough-cut stone foundation wall visible on all elevations. The front (south) façade features a one-storey wrap around porch that starts just to the east of the centrally located entrance, curves around the southwest corner of the building and ends a short distance along the west wall (Plate 9). The porch is supported by paired and unfluted wood columns resting on tall stone bases connected by wood lattice. Originally and until at least the late 1970s, carved wood railings also connected the stone bases of the columns (Plate 10). The main stairs are stone; a small set of wooden stairs is located on the west side of the porch. The front of the building also features rounded two-storey bay windows with heavy stone sills and heads and are continuous on the second floor (Plate 11). The bay windows are finished by wide, overhanging eaves that match the curve of the bays. Between the bays is a raised section with a modified Swan's Neck pediment. An alteration to the exterior is the newer metal staircase built on the structure's southeast corner in 2006.⁹

The east façade includes a one-storey bay window near the front of the building now partially clad in newer composite siding (Plate 12). Two hipped gable dormers interrupt the slope of the hipped roof. The west side includes a small portion of the wrap around porch from the front and to the rear, the home projects out and is topped by a gable end (Plate 13). Another hipped gable dormer is located on the roof.

The rear (north) façade has seen a number of major changes, from the one-storey addition on the west side (Plate 14) built in the 1960s, to the tall addition on the east side completed in the late 1990s (Plate 15) that was to become an elevator, although the machinery was never put in.

INTERIOR

Because of its varied use over the last nearly 50 years, little remains of this luxurious home's opulent finishes or its original layout. The basement has been reconfigured into several small offices (Plate 16), the ground floor has been redesigned into a reception area and offices occupying

⁹ City of Winnipeg Assessment Records, Roll No. 323350-12-1, PC 94.

the original living room and dining room spaces (Plates 17 and 18). Original fireplaces, a pane of stained glass and some door hardware still exists on this level and a modernized kitchen is located at the rear of the ground floor.

The second and top floors of the house have been severely altered. Offices, meeting rooms, etc. occupy the second floor (Plates 19 and 20) and the third floor is used as temporary housing for clients (Plate 21).

INTEGRITY

The structure stands on its original site. Many changes have been made to its exterior and interior as can be seen from the list of City of Winnipeg Building Permits issued against the property in Appendix I. Two large additions to the rear of the home completed in the 1960s and in 1998 and the construction of a metal exterior staircase in 2006 are the major alterations, although aging has also affected many of the exterior elements.

STREETSCAPE

This house was once part of an extensive residential neighbourhood that stretched west from Main Street to beyond Osborne Street, developing early in the 20th century with large single-family homes, many on extensive grounds, several boasting large stables at the rear (Plate 22). Mayfair Avenue has changed drastically since the early 20th century and this block now includes only five of its pre-1915 structures (Plate 23). It is also cut off from the western section of the old neighbourhood by a major traffic bridge (Plate 24).

ARCHITECT/CONTRACTORS

John Hamilton Gordon Russell, a well-known local architect, was responsible for the design of this house (Plate 25). He set up a private practice in 1895 and for nearly half a century designed

some of Winnipeg's finest buildings (see Appendix I for biographical information). He has been given 20 points by the Historical Buildings Committee.

Contractors for the home were the local firm of Smith, Sharpe and Martinson, a variation of the well-known firm of Smith and Sharpe. This latter firm was responsible for many notable structures in the city including the Canadian Northern Railway Roundhouse, The Forks (1903), Carnegie Library, 380 William Avenue (1903) and several schools.¹⁰

PERSON/INSTITUTION

This home was, for many years, the residence of John Duncan McArthur and his wife Mary M. McArthur.¹¹ J.D. McArthur (Plate 26) was born June 25, 1854 in the county of Glengarry, Ontario, and would become one of Western Canada's greatest railway builder.¹² He arrived in Winnipeg in 1879 but soon moved west and was cutting logs for railway timber in present-day Riding Mountain National Park.¹³ He and partner W. A. Dutton were the first recorded individuals to cut timber in the region and although they initially established a sawmill in the region, they later floated the logs down the Birdtail River to a mill at Birtle, a distance of 240 kilometres. The mill operated for 15 years and lumber production was a very significant factor in the development of the area.¹⁴

During the early 1880s, McArthur was also working as a member of a "flying gang" for the Canadian Pacific Railway (CPR) – repairing the rail line of the Pembina Branch.¹⁵ Working on

¹⁰ City of Winnipeg Building Permit Ledger Books, 1899-1926.

¹¹ City of Winnipeg Assessment Rolls, Roll No. 323350-12-1 (below as ARo), 1900-1910.

¹² Manitoba Free Press, January 11, 1927; and Winnipeg Evening Tribune, January 10, 1927.

¹³ "John Duncan McArthur, July 25, 1854-January 10, 1927, Lac du Bonnet Entrepreneurs Historical Cairns and Monuments, Lac Du Bonnet Manitoba Heritage Advisory Committee, <http://www.lacdubonnet.com/mhac/sites.html> (no date). Below as Lac du Bonnet MHAC.

¹⁴ McArthur, John Duncan in "Manitobans Who Made a Difference," Government of Manitoba, at http://www.gov.mb.ca/chc/hrb/events/famous_manitobans/mcarthur_jd.html, no date. Below as Manitobans Who Made a Difference.

¹⁵ Loc. cit., no date.

various rail lines west as far as the Rocky Mountains, McArthur gained enough experience to become a subcontractor and in 1889, he was awarded his own contract to build the provincially chartered Red River Valley Railway from Emerson to Winnipeg.

In 1901, McArthur followed the CPR to the present site of Lac du Bonnet. Here he bought a brickyard and built a sawmill where the townsite later developed. In 1902, McArthur opened a logging camp near Old Pinawa and established his mill on the Winnipeg River. He shipped lumber and cordwood directly to his lumberyard in Winnipeg.¹⁶ In 1905, McArthur was hired to build over the 400 kilometres of the Transcontinental Railway between Lake Superior and Winnipeg, as well as the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway line between Winnipeg and Edmonton, Alberta and into the Peace River country. In 1910 he contracted to build, and later to operate, the Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia Railway from Edmonton to Grand Prairie and also the Alberta Great Waterways Railway from Edmonton to Fort McMurray on the Athabasca River. When several companies declared bankruptcy, McArthur lost \$30-million dollars outstanding on his contracts.¹⁷ He was also contracted to build the first 290 kilometres of the Hudson Bay Railway in Manitoba from The Pas to Thicket Portage. He is generally considered to have built more railway line in Canada than any other Canadian contractor. With interests in lumber mills, real estate, finance, mining and pulp and paper, it was not surprising that a list of Winnipeg millionaires published in the Winnipeg Telegram of 1910 included his name. At the time of his death in 1927, McArthur was president of the J.D. McArthur Co., the Northwest Lumber Co., the McArthur Land Co. and the McArthur Lumber and Fuel Co., vice-president of the Manitoba Pulp and Paper Co., and a director of the Western Trust and the Beaver Lumber Companies.¹⁸ McArthur Falls and the McArthur Hydroelectric Generating Station on the Winnipeg River (approximately 120 kilometres northeast of Winnipeg) are named in honour of J.D. McArthur (Plate 27).¹⁹

¹⁶ Loc. cit., no date.

¹⁷ Lac du Bonnet MHAC.

¹⁸ Manitobans Who Made a Difference.

¹⁹ “Manitoba Hydro History and Timeline,” at http://www.hydro.mb.ca/corporate/history/hep_1951.html, March 31, 2008.

McArthur and his wife had no children; Canada Census records for 1911 do list a domestic servant living in the large house with the couple. J.D. McArthur's widow remained the owner and occupant of the Mayfair Avenue property until 1950 when it was sold to Marcelli Kowalski, carpenter and his wife Olga. This ownership continued until ca.1958 and it appears the large home was used as a boarding house, 10 residents were listed in 1953. By 1959, the home was owned and operated as the Sir Hugh John Macdonald Memorial Hostel.²⁰ The organization was named in honour of the late premier of Manitoba (1899-1900), Winnipeg Police Magistrate (1911-1929) and son of Father of Confederation and Canada's first Prime Minister Sir John A. Macdonald. Hugh John Macdonald (1850-1929) was well known locally for his compassion and advocacy for young offenders. After his death, a group of citizens organized the hostel to continue this effort and in 1931 purchased its first house at 175 Mayfair Avenue. The name was changed to Macdonald Youth Services in 1983 and the organization presently operates out of four buildings on Mayfair Avenue (175, 163, 161 and 159 – Plate 28).²¹

159 Mayfair Avenue is used by Macdonald Youth Services to deliver its Life Training Program that focuses on teaching life skills and employment skills to disadvantaged youth between the ages of 18 to 29. The upper floors are used as offices and as is living space for five 12- to 17-year-olds operated by the Youth Addictions Stabilization Unit of Marymound Incorporated.

EVENT

There is no known event connected with this building.

²⁰ ARo, 1930-1970.

²¹ Macdonald Youth Services. The Beginnings, found at <http://www.mys.ca/about/history.html>, 1997-2008. Macdonald was known to find jobs for young offenders and even offer them temporary shelter in his own home on Carlton Street if they were homeless.

CONTEXT

Built shortly after the turn-of-the-century, the McArthur House is one of many large, single-family homes located just outside the downtown area as Winnipeg's growing population sought new residential neighbourhoods in which to settle. The strength of the local economy and its intimate ties to the growing wheat economy of Western Canada created large amounts of capital in the hands of both businesses, leading to expansion of facilities and influence, and business leaders, leading to the growth of several neighbourhoods with luxurious homes. This house on Mayfair Avenue would be considered an early example of this type of development although later uses and the changing nature of its surrounding neighbourhood have reduced much of this context.

LANDMARK

This home is in a relatively secluded area; the construction of a major bridge nearby has increased this isolation due to street closures and reconfigurations.



APPENDIX I

CITY OF WINNIPEG - Preliminary Report Assessment Record

Building Address: 159 Mayfair Avenue

Building Name: McArthur House (J.D.)

Original Use: residence

Current Use: Macdonald Youth Services and Hostel

Roll No. (Old): 12032335000 (323350-12-1; 7315-12-1)

R.S.N.: 138594

Property or Occupancy Code: 94

Legal Description: 41 St. Boniface, Plan 324, Lot 48 (Original: 41 St. Boniface, Plan 334, Lot 48)

Location: north side between Main Street and Donald Bridge

Date of Construction: 1903

Storeys: 2½ + basement

Construction Type: Face Brick

Heritage Status: INVENTORY

Building Permits (Plans available: [A] Archives; [M] Microfilm; [4th] 4th floor, 65 Garry Street):

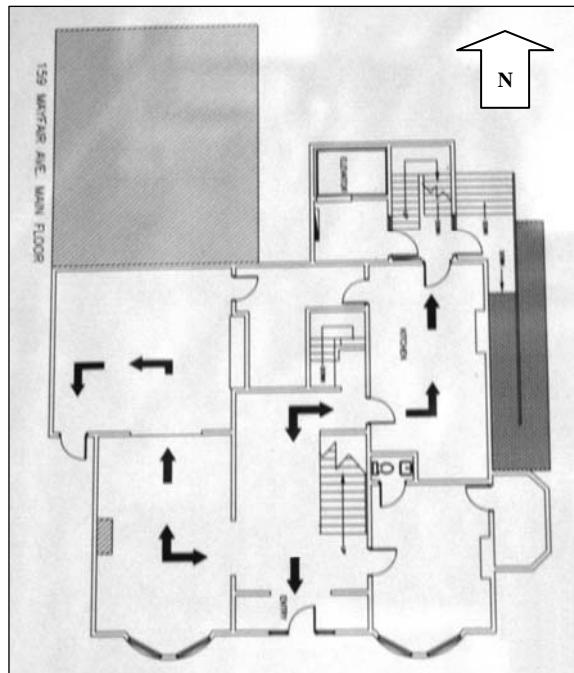
SEE NEXT PAGE

Information:

Field form missing

ARCHITECT: J.H.G. RUSSELL

CONTRACTOR: SMITH, SHARPE, MARTINSON



Building Permits (Plans available: [A] Archives; [M] Microfilm; [4th] 4th floor, 65 Garry Street):

YEAR	NO.	PLANS	AMOUNT	DESCRIPTION
1903	355		\$15,000	Original
1905	3211		\$1,500	Construct stable, 20 x 30 feet
1950	8511	A		Alterations
1960	2235	B17A09		Addition, rooming house
1965	1532	M515		Addition
1967	4259	M417		Construct institute building
1989	9943		\$200	Interior alterations
1990	1479	V09C06	\$30,000	Interior alterations – rooming house
1995	4351		\$20,000	Interior alterations
1997	407		N/A	Partial demolition
1998	156		\$10,000	Addition – structural framing
1998	254	B37C01	N/A	Addition – superstructure
2005	113794		\$5,000	Demolish stable (frame & brick, 528 sq. ft.)
2006	148511		\$5,000	Interior alterations
2006	151875		\$31,000	Construct steel external staircase
2006	154537		N/A	Interior alterations

APPENDIX II

John Hamilton Gordon Russell

J.H.G. Russell was born in Toronto, Canada West (Ontario) in 1862, the son of a dry goods dealer. After attending school in that city, he went to work for H.B. Gordon, a prominent area architect. Russell was with Gordon from 1878 until his departure for Winnipeg in 1882.²² From 1886 to 1893, Russell travelled throughout the United States, learning civil engineering, surveying and architecture in centres such as Chicago, Illinois, Spokane and Tacoma, Washington, and Sioux City, Iowa.²³

In 1895, two years after returning to Winnipeg, he set up his private practice, coinciding with the city's period of unbridled growth. His designs were (and are) scattered throughout the city, province and Western Canada, covering a variety of building types, sizes, prices and uses. His business continued to be steady during World War I and after, when many architects struggled to find commissions.

Russell was president of the Manitoba Association of Architects (1925) and served for three terms as the president of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada (1912-15). His chairmanship of the Presbyterian Church Board of Managers²⁴ and his devotion to Presbyterianism partially explain the large number of churches he designed for the denomination in Winnipeg and Western Canada. Russell died in 1946.

A complete list of his designs would be lengthy indeed. Many of his earlier works have been demolished and therefore usually are no longer included in inventories of his portfolio.

²² G. Bryce, A History of Manitoba (Toronto: The Canada History Company, 1906), p. 480.

²³ Ibid., p. 480; and M. Peterson, "The Wilson House (Klinik), 545 Broadway," report to the Historical Buildings Committee, May 1990, Appendix I, n.p.

²⁴ M. Peterson, op. cit., n.p.

Among his projects were:

Outside Manitoba-

Knox Presbyterian - Prince Albert, Sask.
Knox Presbyterian - Kenora, Ont.
St. Andrews Church - Moose Jaw, Sask.

Manitoba-

Starbuck Presbyterian (United) - 1904
Treherne Presbyterian (United) - 1907-08 (originally Chambers Presbyterian)
Pilot Mound Public School
Killarney Public School
Foxwarren Public School

Winnipeg-

Churches- Augustine Presbyterian (United), 444 River Avenue, 1903-4
Crescent-Fort Rouge Methodist (United), 525 Wardlaw Avenue, 1906-11
Westminster Presbyterian (United), 745 Westminster Avenue, 1910-12
(Grade II)
Robertson Memorial Presbyterian (United), 648 Burrows Avenue, 1911
Robertson Memorial Presbyterian Institute, Burrows Avenue, 1911
Knox Presbyterian (United), 400 Edmonton Street, 1914-17
Home Street Presbyterian (United), 318 Home Street, 1920
St. John's Presbyterian (United), 250 Cathedral Avenue, 1923 (Grade III)
Riverview Presbyterian (United), 360 Oakwood Avenue, 1925

Residences- J.H.G. Russell, 237 Wellington Crescent, 1902 (demolished)
J.D. McArthur, 159 Mayfair Avenue, 1903
R.R. Wilson, 545 Broadway, 1904 (Grade III)
H. Archibald, 176 Roslyn Road, 1909
Ormsby, 119 Campbell Street, 1910
J.H. Ashdown, 529 Wellington Crescent (now Khartum Temple), 1913
(Grade II)
R.R. Wilson, 680 Wellington Crescent, 1925

Commercial- Addition to J.H. Ashdown Warehouse, 157-179 Bannatyne Avenue, 1899-1911 (Grade II)
Lake of the Woods Building, 212 McDermot Avenue, 1901 (Grade II)
Hammond Building, 63 Albert Street, 1902 (Grade III)
Porter and Company Building, 368 Main Street, 1902-03 (demolished)
McKerchar Block, 600-02 Main Street, 1902-03
Additions to McClary Building, 185 Bannatyne Avenue, 1903 & 1904
(Grade III)
Thomson Block, 499 Main Street, 1903 (demolished)

Winnipeg-

Commercial- (continued)

Adelman Building, 92-100 Princess Street, 1903 (Grade II)
Bole Warehouse, 70 Princess Street, 1903
Additions to the Bright and Johnston Building, 141 Bannatyne Avenue, 1903 & 1907 (Grade III)
Silvester-Willson Building, 222 McDermot Avenue, 1904
Green and Litster Block, 235-7 Fort Street, 1904 (demolished)
Franklin Press, 168 Bannatyne Avenue, 1904 (Grade III)
Addition to Daylite Building, 296 McDermot Avenue, 1904 (Grade II)
J.H. Ashdown Store, 211 Bannatyne Avenue, 1904 (Grade III)
Allman Block, 592-4 Main Street, 1904
Porter Building, 165 McDermot Avenue, 1906 (Grade III)
Child's (McArthur) Building, Portage Avenue, 1909 (demolished)
Glengarry Block, 290 McDermot Avenue, 1910 (Grade III)
Dingwall Building, 62 Albert Street, 1911 (Grade III)
Great West Permanent Loan Company Building, 356 Main Street, 1912 (demolished)
Eastman Kodak Building, 287 Portage Avenue, 1930 (demolished)

Other- Gladstone School, Pembina Street, 1898 (demolished)

Casa Loma Block, 644 Portage Avenue, 1909 (Grade II)
Chatsworth Apartments, 535 McMillan Avenue, 1911
YMCA, Selkirk Avenue, 1911 (demolished)
YMCA, 301 Vaughan Street, 1911-13, with Jackson and Rosencrans of New York (Grade II)
Guelph Apartments, 778 McMillan Avenue, 1912
Addition to Marlborough (Olympia) Hotel, 321 Smith Street, 1921-23 (Grade II)
Odd Fellows Home, 4025 Roblin Boulevard, 1922
Canadian National Institute for the Blind, Portage Avenue, 1928
Hugh John Macdonald School, William Avenue, 1929
Aurora Court Apartments, 543 Ellice Avenue, n.d.
Central Park Block, 389 Cumberland Avenue, n.d.
Johnson Apartment Block, 524 Sargent Avenue, n.d.

159 MAYFAIR AVENUE – JOHN DUNCAN McARTHUR HOUSE

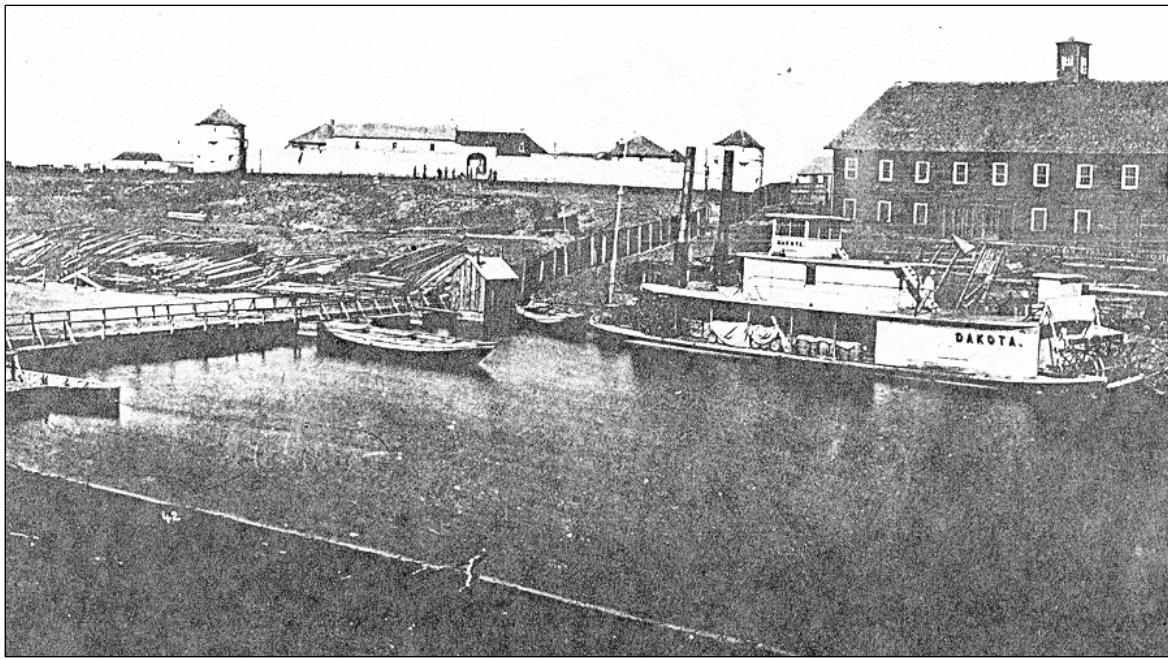


Plate 1 – The Assiniboine Footbridge with Upper Fort Garry in the background, ca.1870.
(Provincial Archives of Manitoba.)

159 MAYFAIR AVENUE – JOHN DUNCAN McARTHUR HOUSE



Plate 2 – The first Assiniboine (Main Street) Bridge, with Upper Fort Garry in the background,
n.d. (Reproduced from Winnipeg 100 [Winnipeg: Winnipeg Free Press, 1973], p. 10.)

159 MAYFAIR AVENUE – JOHN DUNCAN McARTHUR HOUSE



Plate 3 – Midtown Bridge, 1998. (M. Peterson, 1998.)

159 MAYFAIR AVENUE – JOHN DUNCAN McARTHUR HOUSE



Plate 4 – 161 Mayfair Avenue, Alan Joseph Adamson House, built 1903, designed by James Chisholm. (M. Peterson, 2008.)

159 MAYFAIR AVENUE – JOHN DUNCAN McARTHUR HOUSE



Plate 5 – Dalnavert, Sir Hugh John Macdonald House, 2003; built in 1895, architect C.H. Wheeler. (M. Peterson, 2003.)

159 MAYFAIR AVENUE – JOHN DUNCAN McARTHUR HOUSE



Plate 6 – Duplex, 368-70 Edmonton Street, 2003; built in 1901, architect Johann Schwab. (M. Peterson, 2003.)

159 MAYFAIR AVENUE – JOHN DUNCAN McARTHUR HOUSE



Plate 7 – Benard House, 454 Edmonton Street, 2003; built in 1903, architect J. Greenfield. (M. Peterson, 2003.)

159 MAYFAIR AVENUE – JOHN DUNCAN McARTHUR HOUSE



Plate 8 – 159 Mayfair Avenue, stable to the rear (north) of the home. (M. Peterson, 2001.)

159 MAYFAIR AVENUE – JOHN DUNCAN McARTHUR HOUSE



Plate 9 – 159 Mayfair Avenue, detail of wrap around porch, 2008. (M. Peterson, 2008.)

159 MAYFAIR AVENUE – JOHN DUNCAN McARTHUR HOUSE



Plate 10 – 159 Mayfair Avenue, 1978. (City of Winnipeg, Historical Buildings Committee.)

159 MAYFAIR AVENUE – JOHN DUNCAN McARTHUR HOUSE

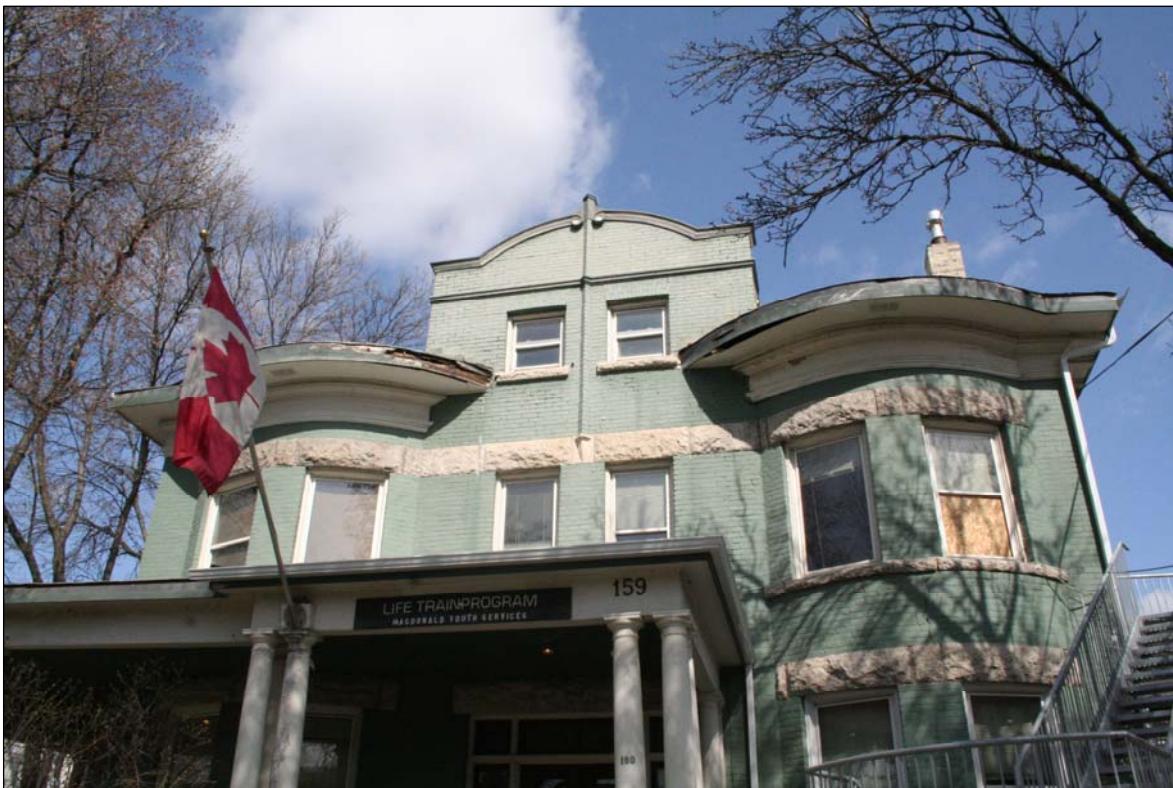


Plate 11 – 159 Mayfair Avenue, detail of front (south) elevation, 2008. (M. Peterson, 2008.)

159 MAYFAIR AVENUE – JOHN DUNCAN McARTHUR HOUSE



Plate 12 – 159 Mayfair Avenue, east façade, 2008. (M. Peterson, 2008.)

159 MAYFAIR AVENUE – JOHN DUNCAN McARTHUR HOUSE



Plate 13 – 159 Mayfair Avenue, front (south) and west façades, 2008. (M. Peterson, 2008.)



Plate 14 – 159 Mayfair Avenue, rear (north) and west façades, 2008. (M. Peterson, 2008.)

159 MAYFAIR AVENUE – JOHN DUNCAN McARTHUR HOUSE



Plate 15 – 159 Mayfair Avenue, rear (north) and east façades, 2008. (M. Peterson, 2008.)



Plate 16 – 159 Mayfair Avenue, basement, 2008. (M. Peterson, 2008.)

159 MAYFAIR AVENUE – JOHN DUNCAN McARTHUR HOUSE

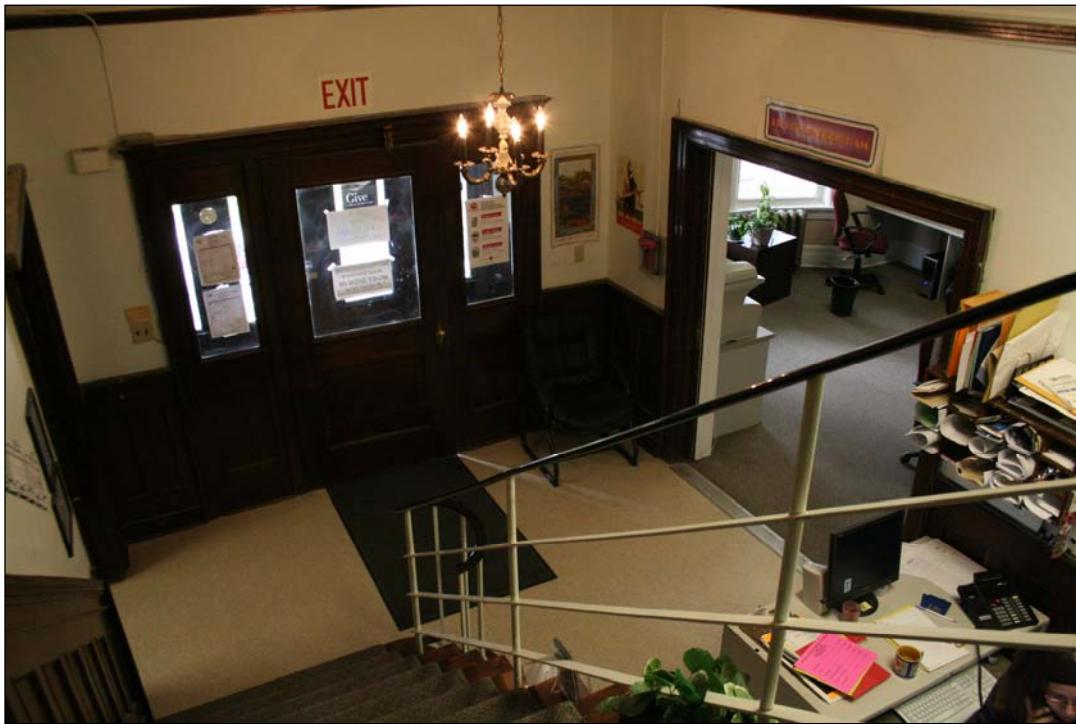


Plate 17 – 159 Mayfair Avenue, main floor foyer, 2008. (M. Peterson, 2008.)



Plate 18 – 159 Mayfair Avenue, main floor office space, 2008. (M. Peterson, 2008.)

159 MAYFAIR AVENUE – JOHN DUNCAN McARTHUR HOUSE



Plate 19 – 159 Mayfair Avenue, second floor hallway, 2008. (M. Peterson, 2008.)

159 MAYFAIR AVENUE – JOHN DUNCAN McARTHUR HOUSE



Plate 20 – 159 Mayfair Avenue, second floor office, 2008. (M. Peterson, 2008.)

159 MAYFAIR AVENUE – JOHN DUNCAN McARTHUR HOUSE



Plate 21 – 159 Mayfair Avenue, third floor bedroom space, 2008. (M. Peterson, 2008.)

159 MAYFAIR AVENUE – JOHN DUNCAN McARTHUR HOUSE



Plate 22 – Winnipeg Fire Atlas, Vol. IV, Sheets 423-424 (May 1917), 159 Mayfair Avenue at arrow, the 1905 stable at the star and inset. (City of Winnipeg.)

159 MAYFAIR AVENUE – JOHN DUNCAN McARTHUR HOUSE



Plate 23 – Besides the J.D. McArthur House, 159 Mayfair Avenue, the following buildings are the only remaining on this block of Mayfair Avenue completed prior to 1915: 1. #160, the rear portion built in 1892; 2. #161, built 1903; 3. #123, built 1905; and 4. #135, Mayfair Apartments, built 1910. ([M. Peterson, 2008](#).)

159 MAYFAIR AVENUE – JOHN DUNCAN McARTHUR HOUSE



Plate 24 – Mayfair Avenue looking west (top) and east (bottom), 2008. (M. Peterson, 2008.)

159 MAYFAIR AVENUE – JOHN DUNCAN McARTHUR HOUSE

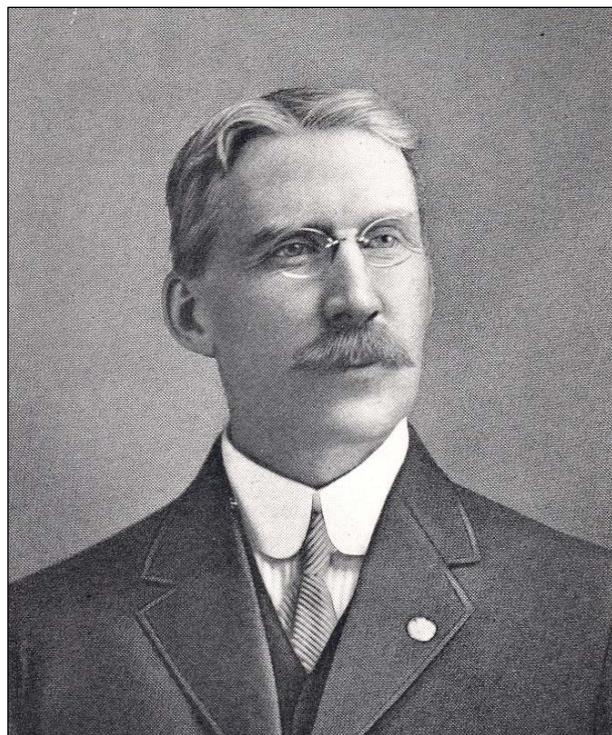


Plate 25 – John Hamilton Gordon Russell, ca.1913. (M. Peterson Collection.)



Plate 26 – John Duncan McArthur, no date. (Courtesy of the Archives of Manitoba.)

159 MAYFAIR AVENUE – JOHN DUNCAN McARTHUR HOUSE

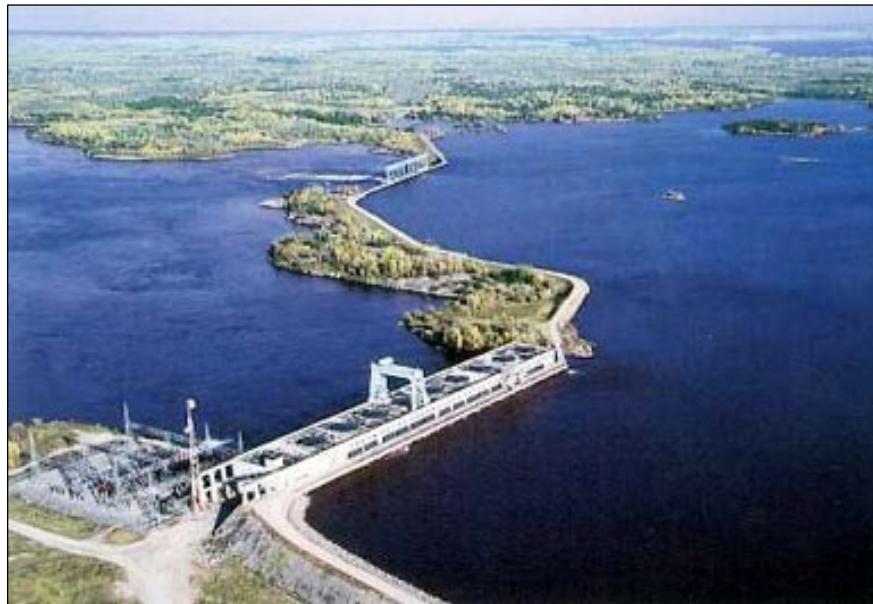


Plate 27 – McArthur Hydroelectric Generating Station, Winnipeg River, no date. Construction on the \$24-million project began in 1952 and when completed three years later, included a 177-metre powerhouse with eight turbine generators capable of generating 380-million kilowatt-hours of electricity per year. (Information from Manitoba Hydro website [www.hydro.mb.ca], photograph by Brian Simmons and courtesy of Manitoba Hydro.)

159 MAYFAIR AVENUE – JOHN DUNCAN McARTHUR HOUSE



Plate 28 – Macdonald Youth Services Mayfair Avenue complex, 2008. (M. Peterson, 2008.)