



**130 NASSAU STREET NORTH**

**ST. LUKE'S ANGLICAN CHURCH**

City of Winnipeg  
Historical Buildings & Resources Committee  
Researcher: M. Peterson  
October 2017

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

- (a) This church was built in 1904 with the entrance tower added in 1909, one of several large church structures found along this section of Nassau Street in Fort Rouge;
- (b) It is associated with the St. Luke's Anglican Congregation which had operated a Sunday School in the area since the 1880s and organized as a congregation in 1897;
- (c) It is a fine example of the Modern or Late Gothic Revival Style and was designed by local architect Charles S. Bridgman;
- (d) It is built of solid stone load bearing walls resting on a stone foundation;
- (e) Its scale, materials and corner location increase its conspicuousness in its mostly residential neighbourhood; and
- (f) The building's exterior has suffered little alteration.

## 130 NASSAU STREET NORTH – ST. LUKE’S ANGLICAN CHURCH

By the early 1900s, Winnipeg was in the midst of the most far-reaching and sustained period of growth in its history. The effects on the physical landscape of the community were enormous.

In the city’s downtown, for example, infill construction, the demolition of older structures and erection of larger, more permanent buildings greatly increased the density of development. Much of this activity followed spatial patterns established before the turn-of-the-century which had created specific banking, warehouse and commercial districts.<sup>1</sup> Similarly, empty lots along streets in older residential neighbourhoods began to fill as the demand for housing increased.

Beyond the central core, these same pressures led to the creation of new residential, commercial and industrial precincts or the expansion of established districts. This necessitated a constant redefinition of the city’s boundaries by civic officials and leaders.

One area that witnessed tremendous growth before and after 1900 was Fort Rouge. What had been a scattered settlement of French-speaking, agriculturally-based families in the 1870s quickly began to develop in the early 1880s because of two main factors: the construction in 1881-1882 of a permanent, privately-owned bridge at the foot of Osborne Street by the South Winnipeg Bridge Company;<sup>2</sup> and the annexing of the area and its organization as Ward One of the City of Winnipeg in 1882.

The bridge had a major impact – developers and citizens now had easy access to and from the area and dozens of mansions and modest homes were started and/or completed in 1882, especially along the river and Roslyn Road.

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<sup>1</sup> M. Peterson, “36 Roslyn Road - J.C. Falls House,” report for the City of Winnipeg Historical Buildings Committee, January 1994, p. 1.

<sup>2</sup> D.M. Lyon, “History of the Osborne Village Development Plan Area: Part A,” report for the City of Winnipeg, Planning, Property and Development Department & Historical Buildings Committee, November 2003, p. 26. The bridge was designed by engineer H.N. Ruttan and built by Dean and Westbrook and was caused some controversy when construction began before the owners had secured all the required approvals.

As one reporter wrote when the bridge opened in September 1882:

Now that the Osborne Street bridge is completed for traffic the pretty woodland scenery and the pleasant promenades of Fort Rouge attract many visitors, especially on Sundays.<sup>3</sup>

Fort Rouge leaders were able to negotiate terms for becoming a Ward within the City of Winnipeg:

- Fort Rouge would become a single ward within the expanded city;
- Winnipeg would grant the ward \$5,000/year for five years over and above its fair appropriation for infrastructure improvements. In addition, Winnipeg would spend \$5,000 on public works in Fort Rouge in 1882; and
- Winnipeg would provide three toll-free bridges across the Assiniboine by purchasing the privately owned Assiniboine and Osborne Street<sup>4</sup> bridges and building a third crossing at or near the foot of Boundary (present-day Maryland) Street.

The area now attracted some of the City's wealthier families and well-known public figures because of its proximity to the downtown, its large, relatively cheap parcels of land and its relative ruralness.

The 1882 bridge ensured that Osborne Street would develop as the premier commercial thoroughfare in Fort Rouge. Thirty years later, a modern bridge was completed at the same location (Plate 1). The bridge included overhead counter-balances to lift the central section, the decorative arches remained part of the bridge until 1937 when one of the 63-tonne weights broke loose and crashed onto the deck in the middle of the night. The arches were removed shortly after.

As the area developed, churches organized, often as missions of established downtown congregations. For the Anglicans, Holy Trinity at Donald Street and Graham Avenue was the closest church. The St. Luke's Congregation began as a Sunday School of Holy Trinity, building a school on the east side of Lewis Street in 1889 and was also used for church services (Plate 1).<sup>5</sup> In

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<sup>3</sup> Winnipeg Daily Times, October 2, 1882.

<sup>4</sup> Manitoba Daily Free Press, November 7 and December 5, 1882; and Winnipeg Daily Times, July 18, August 8, 15, 22 and 29, September 19 and December 6, 1882.

<sup>5</sup> St. Luke's Church website, "A Tour of Our Building," <http://www.stlukewinnipeg.com/a-tour.html>, no date (below as St. Luke's Tour); and St. Luke's Tour pamphlet, 2011.

1897, the Parish was created and within a decade, the growing congregation was worshipping in a magnificent new stone church within a decade (Plate 2).

## STYLE

St. Luke's has elements of the Modern or Late Gothic Revival style which rose in popularity after 1900 as a reaction to the highly ornamented buildings of the earlier Gothic Revival style. The newer version opted for much simpler silhouettes and subdued ornamentation, in the words of one author, "a calm, disciplined monumentality."<sup>6</sup>

Flat surfaces were preferred; buildings were often long, low symmetrical masses embellished with crenellated towers and the distinctive pointed arch of the Gothic style. Construction material was monochromatic, usually brick or stone, again a departure from the multi-hued façades of the Gothic Revival style. Inspiration for the detailing of the new style was found in the English Perpendicular Gothic design of the 15<sup>th</sup> century. Because Modern Gothic found widespread expression on the campuses of many North American universities, it has also been referred to as Collegiate Gothic.<sup>7</sup> Many of the original buildings at the University of Manitoba's Fort Garry campus were designed in this style.

## CONSTRUCTION

Tenders for the construction of the church were published in local papers in April 1904 and the cornerstone was laid in a ceremony held on July 25, 1904.<sup>8</sup> By early September, the stone walls

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<sup>6</sup> L. Maitland et al., A Guide to Canadian Architectural Styles (Peterborough, ON: Broadview Press Ltd., 1992), p. 166.

<sup>7</sup> Ibid., p. 166; and Identifying Architectural Styles in Manitoba (Winnipeg, MB: Manitoba Culture, Heritage and Citizenship, Historic Resources Branch, 1991), p. 20.

<sup>8</sup> Manitoba Free Press, July 25, 1904, p. 5.

had been completed and carpentry work had begun.<sup>9</sup> Cost of construction of the 15.3 x 30.5-metre structure was \$25,000.<sup>10</sup>

Additions (the front entrance tower and rear extension) were built in 1909 at a cost of \$15,000 (Plate 3).<sup>11</sup> The large school building/Parish Hall built at the northeast corner of the 1909 addition measured approximately 21.0 x 25.9 metres and cost \$38,600 to build in 1914 (Plate 4).<sup>12</sup>

All parts of the complex are built of solid stone, the plans for the 1914 addition call for artificial stone as accenting.<sup>13</sup>

## **DESIGN**

The three major sections of the church are all designed with ornamental elements, materials and features of the Late Gothic Revival style.

The church building is highlighted by a large crenellated entrance tower located at its west end (Plate 5). Smooth stone accenting, buttresses, pointed arched openings, intersecting tracery, carved crosses and clocks on the north, south and west façades highlight this element. The main building continues this design, with pointed arched openings, stone buttresses, gable dormers with stained glass panels on the north and south roof slopes and cross gables at the east end (Plates 6 and 7). The south side includes a projecting entrance just west of the cross gable and two large chimneys are attached to the northeast corner.

Attached to the rear (west side) of the original church is the 1909 extension. The visible portions of this extension feature similar design elements including a pointed arched door in the northwest

<sup>9</sup> Manitoba Free Press, September 10, 1904, p. 16.

<sup>10</sup> City of Winnipeg Building Permit (below as BP), #747/1904.

<sup>11</sup> BP #1992/1909.

<sup>12</sup> BP #358/1914.

<sup>13</sup> "North Elevation," Architect's Plan's #358/1914, City of Winnipeg.

and southwest corners topped by a windowless dormer with pointed arched opening on the north slope (Plate 8), modest buttresses and a large pointed arch window with delicate tracery in the east-facing gable end (Plate 9).

The dormers on the north and south roof slopes, according to the 1909 architectural plans, were not part of the original design.

The final addition to the structure, completed in 1914, is another fine example of the style. Again clad in rough-cut stone, this section features large basement windows in rounded arch, smooth-cut stone<sup>14</sup> openings on the north and south façades, divided by wide pilasters that also divide the upper floor into sections, each with sets of four thin windows in rectilinear smooth-cut stone openings (Plate 10). The rear of this section includes a one-storey portion and at the southeast corner is a projecting entrance with wide stone steps, smooth stone accenting (including a carved ribbon with the words “ST. LUKE’S CHURCH HOUSE A.D. 1914” inscribed) and a bell-cast hipped roof (Plate 11).

The roof overhang is embellished with carved stone panels (Plate 12) and the roof features bell-cast hipped dormers on the north and south roof slopes and is finished by crocketed copper pinnacle with rooster weather vane (Plate 13).

## **INTERIOR**

The original church was rectangular; the interior (accessed by either the west or south door) featured a wide central aisle, rows of pews and a raised chancel at the east end.<sup>15</sup>

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<sup>14</sup> “South Elevation,” architect’s plans #358/1914. According to these plans, artificial stone was used around windows and doors and at the roofline.

<sup>15</sup> “Church Floor Plan,” Architect’s plans #1992/1909. These plans for the extension also describe parts of the original interior design. Also of note, the front entrance tower is shown in broken lines, suggesting it was completed by 1909.

The 1909 addition created a larger chancel/altar area and more seating, as well as Warden's and Minister's vestries (Plate 14). The basement of the new section featured an assembly hall, two classroom, heating/fuel room, kitchen and ladies' and men's choir vestries.<sup>16</sup>

In 1914, the "St. Luke's Church House" was built. A large gymnasium was located in the basement, with offices, a cloak room, kitchen, and other space located along the north and south walls.<sup>17</sup> The main floor featured 9 classrooms along the north and south walls, stage (west end), boardroom (east end), library and cloak room (Plate 15).<sup>18</sup> The Soldiers' Chapel, located between the original church and the addition, was also dedicated in 1914 (Plate 16).

There are many interior elements of the church that are of particular note.<sup>19</sup> In the narthex is a mural painted by Franz H. Johnston, later of the Group of Seven, depicting the risen Christ blessing two kneeling members of the Winnipeg Grenadiers regiment (Plate 17).<sup>20</sup> Much of the stained glass in the nave (Plate 18) was produced in Toronto by Robert MacCausland and Company (Plate 19) and the world-renowned English firm William Morris and Company also designed and built one of the windows. The decorative carved wooden chancel or rood screen was dedicated in May 1928,<sup>21</sup> the work of local architect and parishioner C.E. Chivers (Plate 20) and donated by Lady Nanton in memory of her husband, Sir Augustus Nanton (1860-1925).<sup>22</sup> On the wall of the baptistry is a wood carving by late artist Leo Mol created in 1961 (Plate 21).

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<sup>16</sup> "Basement Plan," Architect's plans #1992/1909.

<sup>17</sup> "Basement Plan," architect's plans #358/1914.

<sup>18</sup> There was, for many years, a small swimming pool located in the northwest corner of the Church House.

<sup>19</sup> St. Luke's Church website offers a full description of all the interior stained glass windows and other ornamental details.

<sup>20</sup> St. Luke's Tour, op. cit. In World War I, 281 men from the congregation enlisted for active service, 43 were killed in action.

<sup>21</sup> Manitoba Free Press, May 21, 1928, p. 9; and Winnipeg Tribune, May 21 (p. 2) and May 26 (p. 14), 1928.

<sup>22</sup> St. Luke's Tour, op. cit.

Alterations to increase accessibility to the chancel, altar rail and rector's study were completed in the mid-2000s and include a ramp and lift (Plate 22). The side altar area recognized St. Alban's Parish, St. Luke's disbanded "daughter" congregation.<sup>23</sup>

Another main element of the church's interior is its organ, installed by the famous Casavant Frères, St. Hyacinthe, Quebec in November 1910. The echo organ by Casavant Frères was given to the church and installed in 1912.<sup>24</sup> Several reconstructions and revisions have been made to the instrument, reported to be the largest pipe organ in the city (Plate 23).<sup>25</sup>

The Church House has seen numerous changes over the years, but the main floor space still contains original finishes and layouts (Plate 24).

The eight tower bells cast by the historic London, England firm of Mears and Stainbank and the tower clock were presented by Sir Augustus and Lady Nanton in 1911 (Plates 25 and 26).<sup>26</sup>

## INTEGRITY

The building stands on its original site and appears to be in good structural condition for its age.<sup>27</sup> The exterior appears to be in a very original state with few alterations.

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<sup>23</sup> Loc. cit.

<sup>24</sup> Loc. cit.

<sup>25</sup> J.B. Hartman, "The Churches of Early Winnipeg," *Manitoba History*, No. 45, Spring/Summer 2003, online edition ([http://www.mhs.mb.ca/docs/mb\\_history/45/winnipegchurches.shtml](http://www.mhs.mb.ca/docs/mb_history/45/winnipegchurches.shtml)).

<sup>26</sup> Loc. cit.; and St. Luke's Tour, op. cit. The enlarged stained glass east window was presented by Sir Douglas and Lady Cameron and is a representation of Di Vinci's *Last Supper*. The full set of chimes and tolling bell are the only complete bell set west of Toronto, ON and east of Edmonton, AB.

<sup>27</sup> The tower at the west end of the church, added in 1909, has been leaning for many years, causing extensive damage to the west wall of the church.

## **STREETSCAPE**

The church complex is located on heavily treed property on the northeast corner of Nassau Street North and Stradbrook Avenue. Found in the middle of residential Fort Rouge, St. Luke's is an important contributor to two busy local thoroughfares (Plate 27).

## **ARCHITECT/CONTRACTORS**

This church was designed by New York-trained local architect Charles S. Bridgman (1875-1965). Bridgman came to Winnipeg in 1903 and had a long and distinguished career (see Appendix II for biographical information). He has received 10 points from the Historical Buildings and Resources Committee.

Bridgman was also responsible for the design of the 1909 addition, successful local firm Woodman and Carey designed the 1914 addition.

The contractors for the 1904 building were stonemason Frank K. Powell and A. Gray, both local builders. A. Simmons built the 1909 addition and the Frid-Lewis Company completed the 1914 work.

## **PERSON/INSTITUTION**

The newly founded Anglican congregation of St. Luke's began as a Sunday School run by a lay reader from a vacated store on Maria (now Stradbrook) Avenue in the late 1880s.<sup>28</sup> After moving into a parishioner's house, the congregation built a Sunday School building opened in 1891, at the same time establishing a mission for adults, with regular services commencing in the fall of 1893. The Parish of St. Luke's was formed in 1897.

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<sup>28</sup> Loc. cit.

Calls for tenders for the construction of their new church building were published in local papers in April 1904,<sup>29</sup> the cornerstone was laid in July and the first service in the new building took place on February 19, 1905.<sup>30</sup> The Parish continued to grow, as did its headquarters on Nassau Street North (Plate 28).

Today, St. Luke's is an active congregation and its building is heavily used.

### **EVENT**

There is no known important historical event connected with this building.

### **CONTEXT**

The congregation and its church building, with its enlargements, is a perfect example of the type of growth occurring in Winnipeg suburbs generally and Fort Rouge in particular, after 1900. Population increased dramatically as did the size of congregations throughout the city. In many cases, the number of adherents outgrew their original buildings, necessitating additions or new, larger structures. For St. Luke's, its well-designed and built original church was sensitively enlarged to increase the usable interior space for services, for education and for social events.

### **LANDMARK**

St. Luke's Anglican Church is a well-known building in the neighbourhood. It was designated as a Manitoba Provincial Heritage Site on February 13, 1997.

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<sup>29</sup> Manitoba Free Press, April 18, 1904, p 2.

<sup>30</sup> J.B. Hartman, *op. cit.*



## APPENDIX I

### *CITY OF WINNIPEG - Preliminary Report*

Building Address: 130 Nassau Street North

Building Name: St. Luke's Anglican Church

Original Use: church

Current Use: church

Roll No. (Old): 12031745000 (---)

RSN: 140178

Municipality: 12

Ward: 1

Property or Occupancy Code: ---

Legal Description: 36 St. Boniface, Plan 52, Lots 95/100

Location: Northeast corner Stradbrook Avenue

Date of Construction: 1904 +

Storeys: 1

**Heritage Status: NOMINATED LIST**

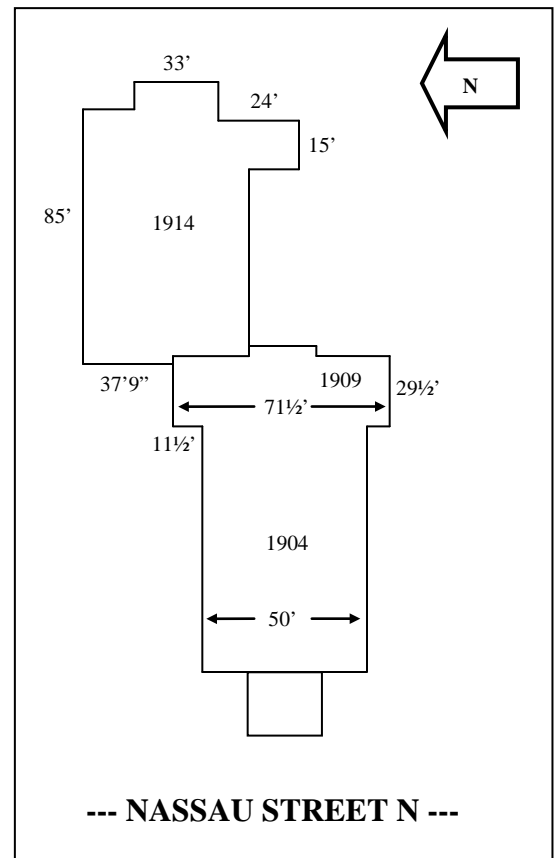
Construction Type: stone

Building Permits (Plans available: [CS] City Storage; [M] Microfilm):

--- SEE NEXT PAGE ---

**ARCHITECTS – CHARLES S. BRIDGMAN (1904 & 1909);  
WOODMAN & CAREY (1914)**

**CONTRACTOR – FRANK K. POWELL & A. GRAY (1904);  
A. SIMMONS (1909); FRID-LEWIS CO. (1914)**



Building Permits (Plans available: [CS] City Storage; [M] Microfilm):

<b>YEAR</b>	<b>NO.</b>	<b>PLANS</b>	<b>AMOUNT</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION</b>
1904	747		\$25,000	Superstructure
1909	1992	<b>CS</b>	\$15,000	1 storey addition and entrance tower
1914	358	<b>CS</b>	\$38,600	School/Parish Hall addition
1983	1329		\$1,000	Erect interior signs
1984	3699	<b>CS</b>	\$65,000	Interior alterations (day care centre)
1988	10163		\$800	Erect free standing sign
1989	10469		\$30,000	Foundation repairs
1992	4882		\$7,000	Interior alterations
1995	4361		---	Alterations to school (HVAC mechanical)
1998	10	<b>CS</b>	\$50,000	Interior alterations
1998	457		\$16,000	Interior alterations
1999	103751	<b>CS</b>	\$14,500	Remove eave & existing built-in gutters on north side of Parish Hall. Extend roofline, replace eave, & install new continuous 5 in. gutter. Repair existing Parish Hall doors on east and west sides of building.
2004	119152		\$150,000	Construct a 200 sq. ft. elevator addition at rear
2006	160330	<b>CS</b>	\$200,000	2-storey elevator addition on west side of church
2013	163320	<b>CS</b>	\$98,000	Interior alterations

## APPENDIX II

### Charles S. Bridgman

C.S. Bridgman was a well-known and prolific architect who practised in Winnipeg for over 30 years. He was born in Toronto, Ontario on February 14, 1875, moving with his family at an early age to nearby London, Ontario, where he received his early education.<sup>1</sup> Deciding on a career in architecture, Bridgman moved to New York where he graduated from *Atelier Masguray* in 1891. For the next twelve years he worked as an architect in that city, before moving to Winnipeg in 1903.<sup>2</sup>

Bridgman spent the next 35 years in Winnipeg, designing buildings of all scales and descriptions. In 1938, at the age of 63, he retired, moving back to London, Ontario. During World War II, he was called into service, assisting in the construction of Air Training Stations throughout central Ontario. He apparently enjoyed this return to work, because after the war he took up his profession again, this time in partnership with his brother, Gordon Bridgman. Retiring again at the age of 80, Charles Bridgman died in London on October 17, 1965, leaving behind three daughters.<sup>3</sup>

A list of large, more well-known structures designed by C.S. Bridgman would include:<sup>4</sup>

St. Luke's Anglican Church, 130 Nassau Street North (1904 & 1909)  
Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Cross, Chambers Street corner Alexander Avenue  
(1905)  
T.L. Waldon House, 97 West Gate (1907)  
St. Giles Presbyterian (United) Church, 294 Burrows Avenue (1908) – Grade III  
Westmount Apartments, 998 Main Street (1908)

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<sup>1</sup> Winnipeg Free Press, October 27, 1965.

<sup>2</sup> Winnipeg Telegram, September 18, 1906; and Canadian Architect and Builder, Vol. 17 (1904), Issue 5, p. 85.

<sup>3</sup> Winnipeg Free Press, October 27, 1965.

<sup>4</sup> Compiled from City of Winnipeg Building Permits, 1903-1926; and Western Canada Contractor and Builder, Vol. 27, No. 6 (June 1930), p. 46. Permits after 1926 rarely list architect and contractor, and many of the originals have been destroyed or misplaced.

C.S. Bridgman designs (continued):

Metcalf Block, 511 Pembina Street (1909)  
Osborne-River Building, 100 Osborne Street (1909)  
R.T. Riley House, 90 East Gate (1909)  
Bickle Court, 600 Broadway (1909)  
Riverview Apartments, 27 Balmoral Place (1910)  
Anvers Apartments, 758 McMillan Avenue (1912) – Grade II  
Brussels Apartments, 150 Lilac Street (1912)  
Highgate (originally DeBary) Apartments, 626 Wardlaw Avenue (1912) – Grade II  
Regal Court Apartments, 152-154 Maryland Street (1912)  
I.S.K. Weber House, 283 Yale Avenue (1912)  
George Craig House, 225 Dromore Avenue (1912)  
Robert McKay House, 205 Dromore Avenue (1912)  
Regal Court Apartments, 152 Maryland Street (1912)  
Redwood Apartments, 205 College Avenue (1913)  
W.A. Hossie House, 66 Waterloo Street (1913)  
Business Block for W.B. Chambers, 1156 Main Street (1913)  
Riverview Hotel, 322 Nairn Avenue (one storey addition, 1913) – destroyed by fire 1918  
Ellice Avenue Block Apartments, 468 Sherbrook Street (1914)  
Aquila Apartments, 519-521 William Avenue (1914)  
Gaspé Apartments, 601 Broadway (1917)  
Minneapolis Threshing Company Warehouse, 701 Henry Avenue (1917)  
Hamblin Manufacturing Building, 320 Osborne Street (1918)  
Canadian Ukrainian Institute Provista, 777 Pritchard Avenue (foundation, 1918;  
superstructure, 1921) – Grade II  
Dawson-Richardson Publishing Company Warehouse, 171 McDermot Avenue (1921) –  
Grade III  
St. Edward's Convent, Yarwood Avenue (1922)  
Sparling Apartments, 217 Sherbrook Street (1925)  
Blackstone Apartments, 100 Roslyn Road (1927)  
Beacon (formerly the Strand) Theatre, 561 Main Street (alteration and upgrades, 1930) –  
demolished  
Town Hall, Manitou, MB (1930)  
Sargent Park Pool, filtration system (1932)  
Ripstein Block, 180 Logan Avenue (conversion into residential, 1938)

**130 NASSAU STREET NORTH – ST. LUKE’S ANGLICAN CHURCH**



Plate 1 – St. Luke’s Church, Lewis Street, ca.1891. (Courtesy of St. Luke’s Congregation.)

**130 NASSAU STREET NORTH – ST. LUKE’S ANGLICAN CHURCH**

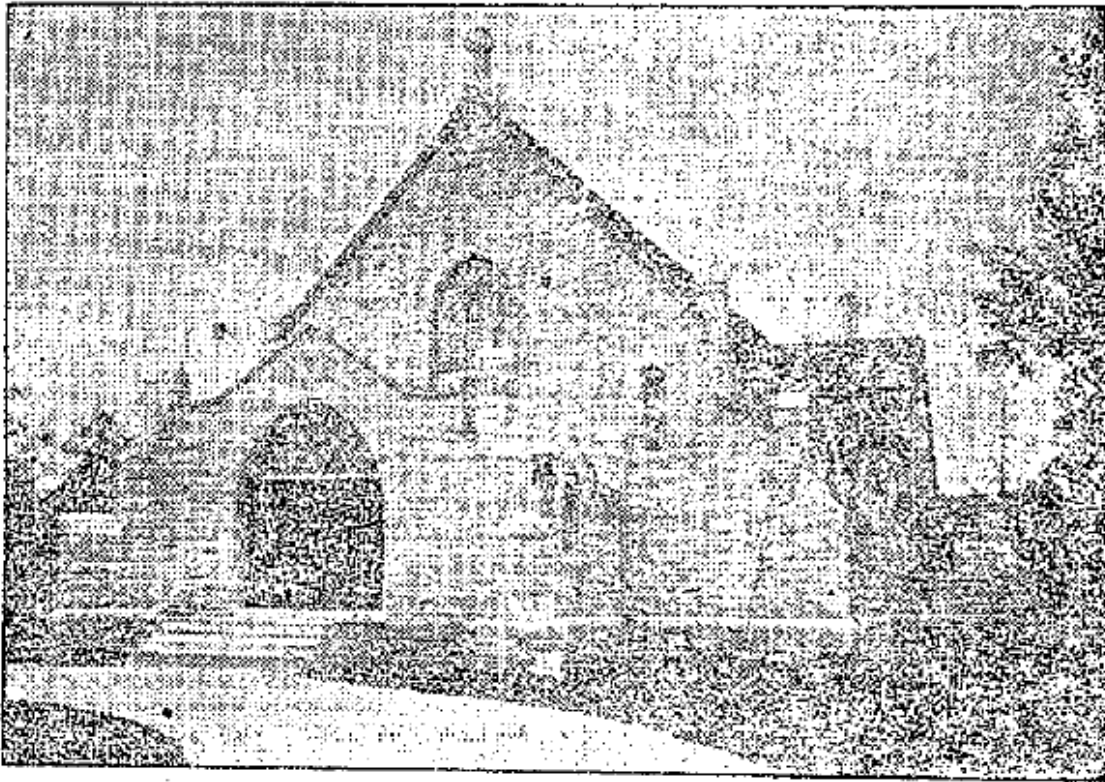


Plate 2 – St. Luke’s Anglican Church, 130 Nassau Street North as it was originally built (no entrance tower), 1905. (Reproduced from Manitoba Free Press, October 30, 1905, p. 56.)

**130 NASSAU STREET NORTH – ST. LUKE’S ANGLICAN CHURCH**



Plate 3 – St. Luke’s Anglican Church, 130 Nassau Street north with new tower and chancel addition, ca.1911. (Courtesy of Archives of Manitoba, Winnipeg- Churches- St. Luke’s- 21, N4984.)

**130 NASSAU STREET NORTH – ST. LUKE’S ANGLICAN CHURCH**

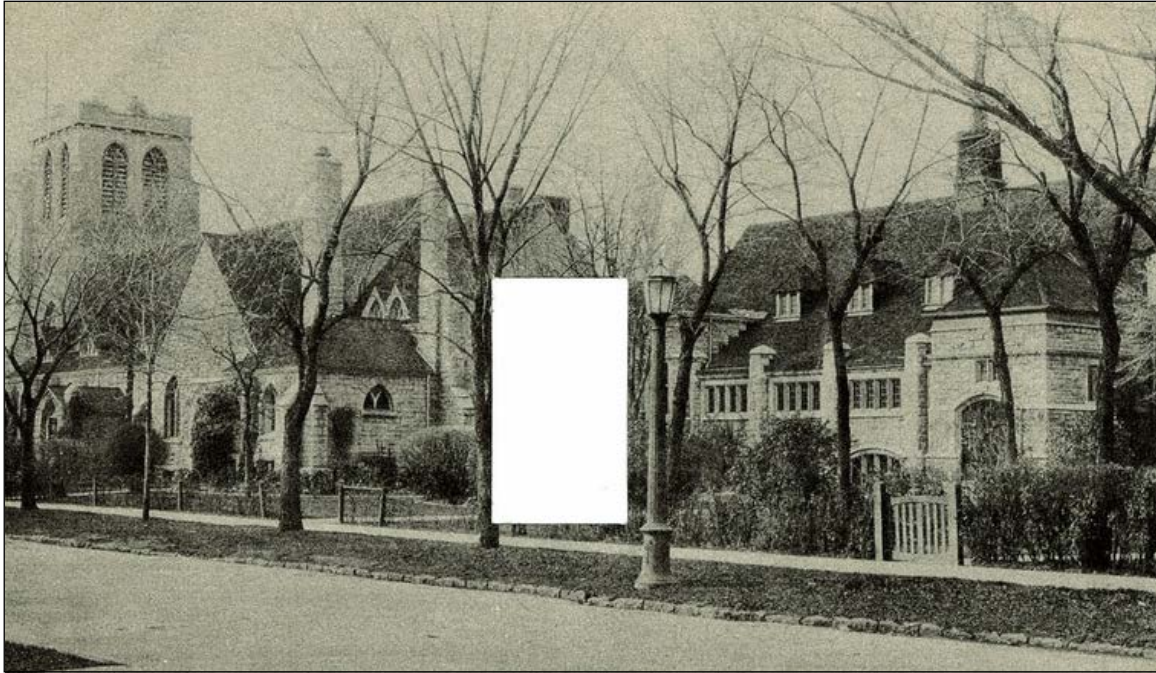


Plate 4 – St. Luke’s Anglican Church and Parish Hall, 130 Nassau Street North, ca.1946. Note, rectangle is missing portion of original post card. (Reproduced from University of Alberta, Peel’s Prairie Province, Post Card 1941.)

**130 NASSAU STREET NORTH – ST. LUKE’S ANGLICAN CHURCH**



Plate 5 – St. Luke’s Anglican Church, 130 Nassau Street North, entrance tower, west and north façades, 2016. (M. Peterson, 2016.)

**130 NASSAU STREET NORTH – ST. LUKE’S ANGLICAN CHURCH**



Plate 6 – St. Luke’s Anglican Church, 130 Nassau Street North, north façade, 2016. (M. Peterson, 2016.)



Plate 7 – St. Luke’s Anglican Church, 130 Nassau Street North, south façade, 2016. (M. Peterson, 2016.)

**130 NASSAU STREET NORTH – ST. LUKE’S ANGLICAN CHURCH**



Plate 8 – St. Luke’s Anglican Church, 130 Nassau Street North, north side of 1909 extension (arrow), 2016. (M. Peterson, 2016.)



Plate 9 – St. Luke’s Anglican Church, 130 Nassau Street North, south and east façades, 2001. (M. Peterson, 2001.)

**130 NASSAU STREET NORTH – ST. LUKE’S ANGLICAN CHURCH**



Plate 10 – St. Luke’s Anglican Church, 130 Nassau Street North, north façade of 1914 addition, 2016. (M. Peterson, 2016.)



Plate 11 – St. Luke’s Anglican Church, 130 Nassau Street North, southeast entrance of the 1914 addition, 2017. (M. Peterson, 2017.)

**130 NASSAU STREET NORTH – ST. LUKE’S ANGLICAN CHURCH**



Plate 12 – St. Luke’s Anglican Church, 130 Nassau Street North, detail of ornamentation of the 1914 addition, 2016. (M. Peterson, 2016.)

**130 NASSAU STREET NORTH – ST. LUKE’S ANGLICAN CHURCH**

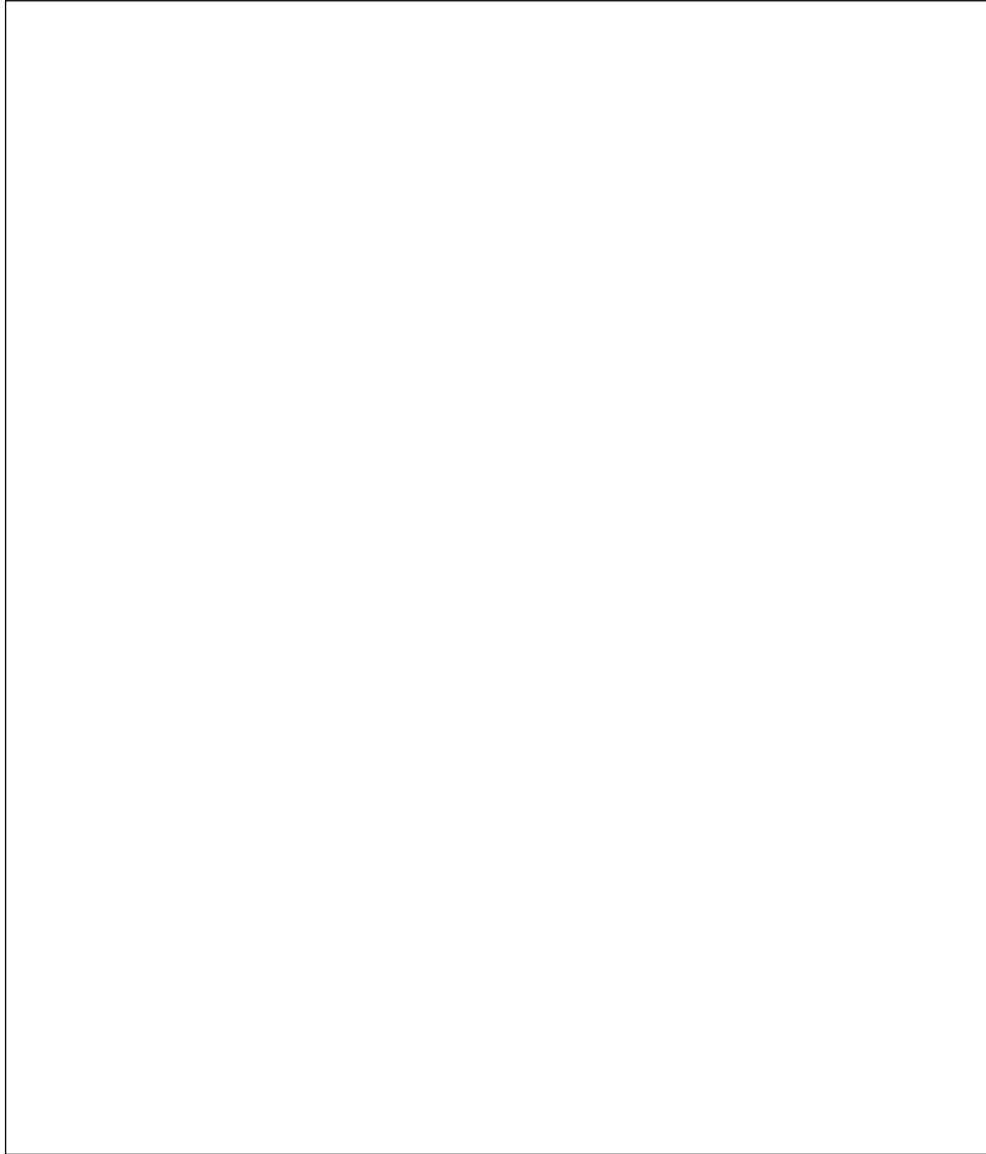


Plate 13 – St. Luke’s Anglican Church, 130 Nassau Street North, detail of roof element of the 1914 addition, 2016. (M. Peterson, 2016.)

130 NASSAU STREET NORTH – ST. LUKE’S ANGLICAN CHURCH

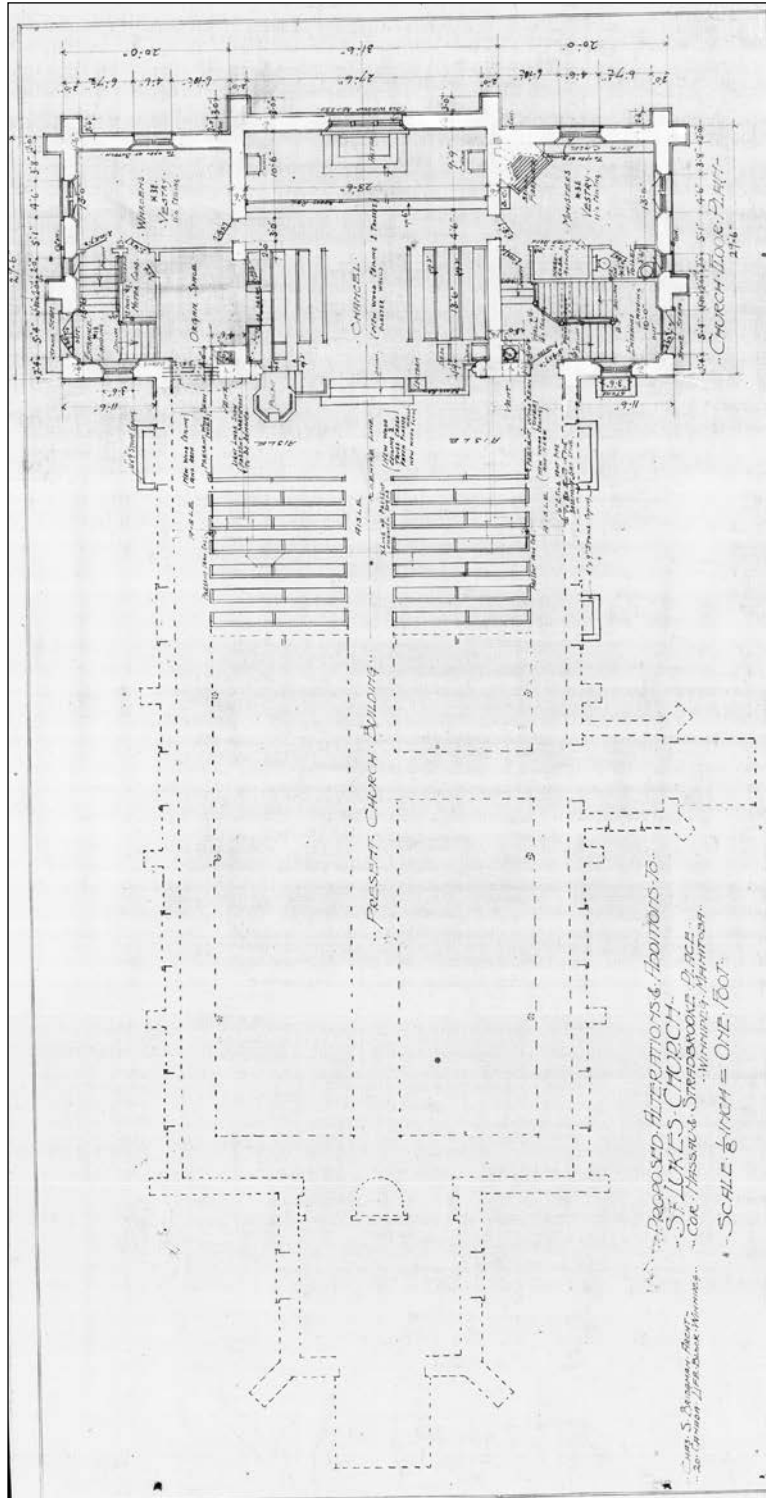


Plate 14 – St. Luke’s Anglican Church, 130 Nassau Street North, “Church Floor Plan,” Architect’s plan #1992/1909. (City of Winnipeg.)

130 NASSAU STREET NORTH – ST. LUKE’S ANGLICAN CHURCH

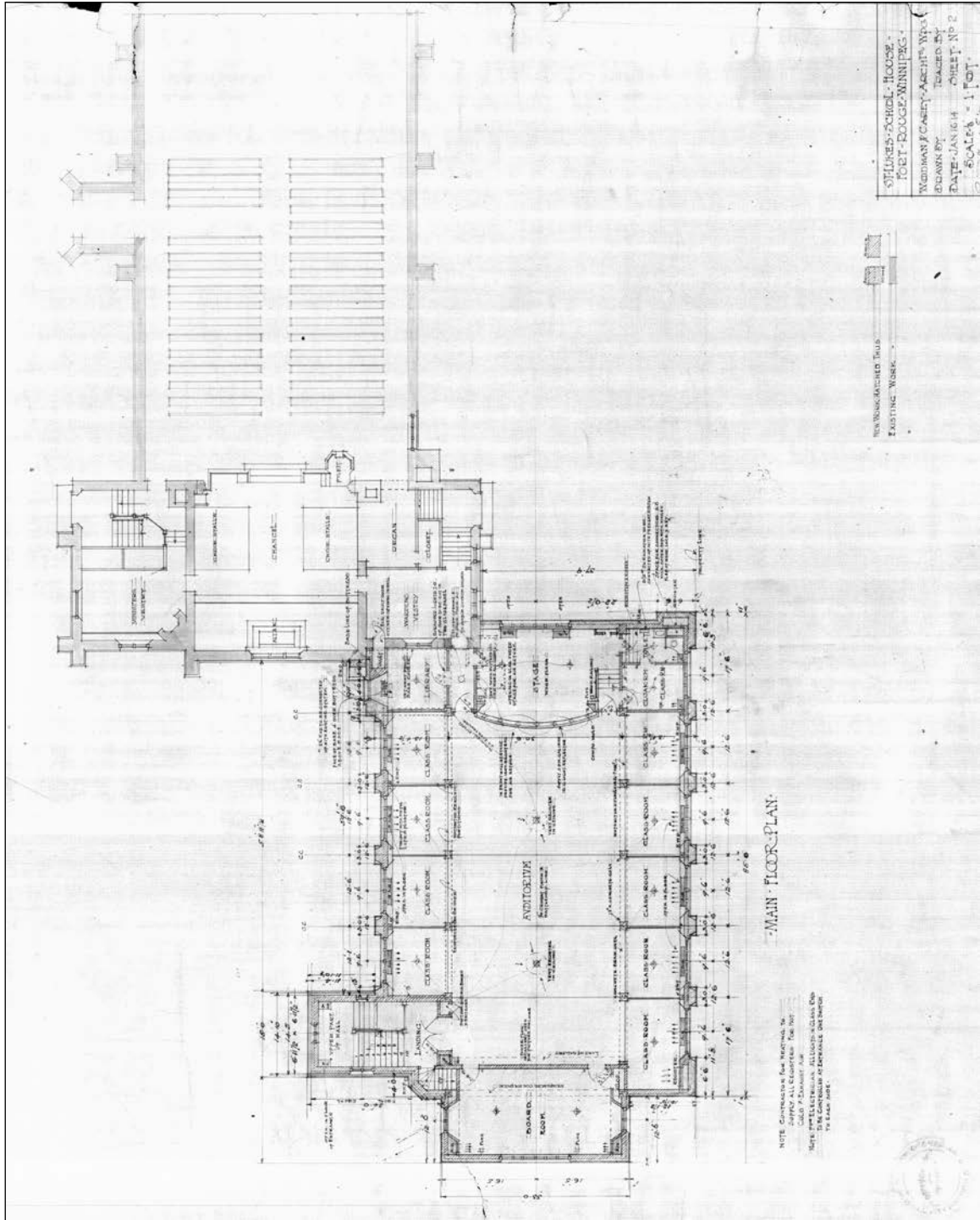


Plate 15 – St. Luke’s Anglican Church, 130 Nassau Street North, “Main Floor Plan,” Architect’s plan #358/1914. (City of Winnipeg.)

**130 NASSAU STREET NORTH – ST. LUKE’S ANGLICAN CHURCH**



Plate 16 – St. Luke’s Anglican Church, 130 Nassau Street North, Soldiers’ Chapel, 2017. (M. Peterson, 2017.)

**130 NASSAU STREET NORTH – ST. LUKE’S ANGLICAN CHURCH**



Plate 17 – St. Luke’s Anglican Church, 130 Nassau Street North, F.H. Johnston painting commemorating Winnipeg Grenadiers, narthex, 2017. (M. Peterson, 2017.)



Plate 18 – St. Luke’s Anglican Church, 130 Nassau Street North, nave looking east towards chancel, 2017. (M. Peterson, 2017.)

130 NASSAU STREET NORTH – ST. LUKE’S ANGLICAN CHURCH



Plate 19 – St. Luke’s Anglican Church, 130 Nassau Street North, sanctuary, high altar, reredos and McCausland stained glass, 2017. (M. Peterson, 2017.)

**130 NASSAU STREET NORTH – ST. LUKE’S ANGLICAN CHURCH**



Plate 20 – St. Luke’s Anglican Church, 130 Nassau Street North, rood screen, 2017. (M. Peterson, 2017.)

**130 NASSAU STREET NORTH – ST. LUKE’S ANGLICAN CHURCH**



Plate 21 – St. Luke’s Anglican Church, 130 Nassau Street North, 1961 Leo Mol wooden sculpture, baptistry, 2017. (M. Peterson, 2017.)

**130 NASSAU STREET NORTH – ST. LUKE’S ANGLICAN CHURCH**



Plate 22 – St. Luke’s Anglican Church, 130 Nassau Street North, proscenium stage with access ramp, lift and repositioned pulpit (left) and brass lectern on the right. Work completed 2006-2007, 2017. ([St. Luke’s Church website](#), no date.)

**130 NASSAU STREET NORTH – ST. LUKE’S ANGLICAN CHURCH**



Plate 23 – St. Luke’s Anglican Church, 130 Nassau Street North, part of pipe organ, chancel, 2017. (M. Peterson, 2017.)

**130 NASSAU STREET NORTH – ST. LUKE’S ANGLICAN CHURCH**



Plate 24 – St. Luke’s Anglican Church, 130 Nassau Street North, Church House, main floor, 2017. (M. Peterson, 2017.)

**130 NASSAU STREET NORTH – ST. LUKE’S ANGLICAN CHURCH**



Plate 25 – St. Luke’s Anglican Church, 130 Nassau Street North, clock mechanism, tower, 2017. (M. Peterson, 2017.)



Plate 26 – St. Luke’s Anglican Church, 130 Nassau Street North, bells, tower, 2017. (M. Peterson, 2017.)

**130 NASSAU STREET NORTH – ST. LUKE’S ANGLICAN CHURCH**



Plate 27 – Nassau Street North looking south towards Stradbrook Avenue, 2016. (M. Peterson, 2016.)



Plate 28 – St. Luke’s Anglican Church, 130 Nassau Street North, ca.1911. (Courtesy of Archives of Manitoba, N10800.)