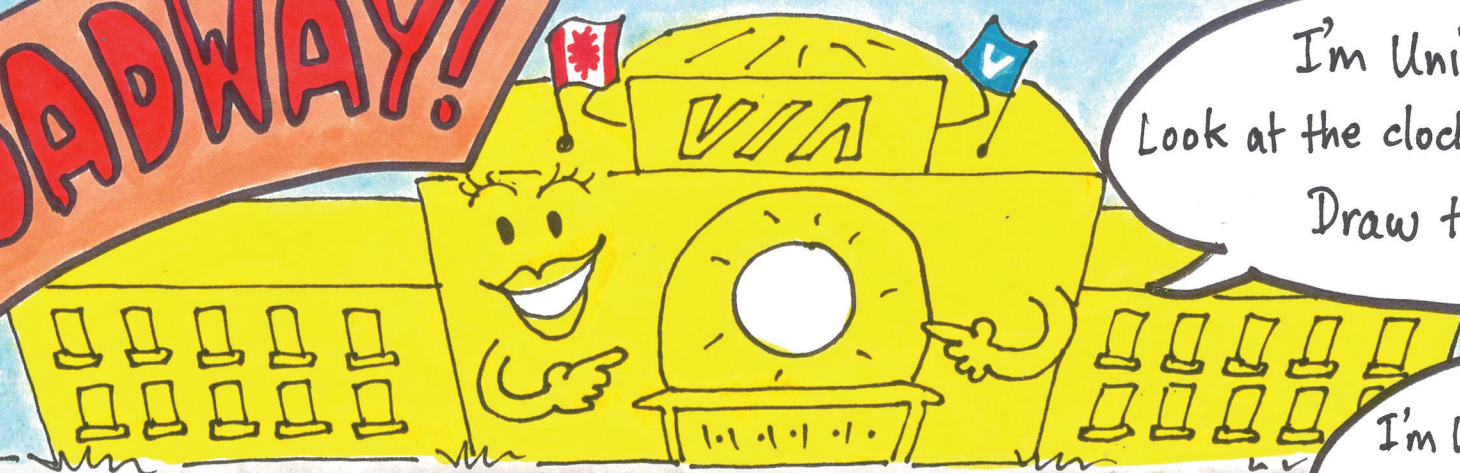


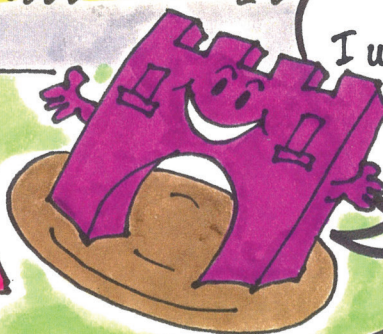
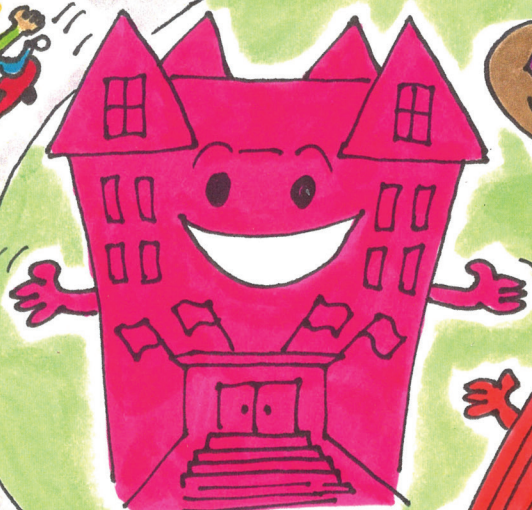
BROADWAY!



I'm Union Station!
Look at the clock on my façade.
Draw the time!

MAIN STREET

I'm the Fort Garry Hotel! What do you think I look like?

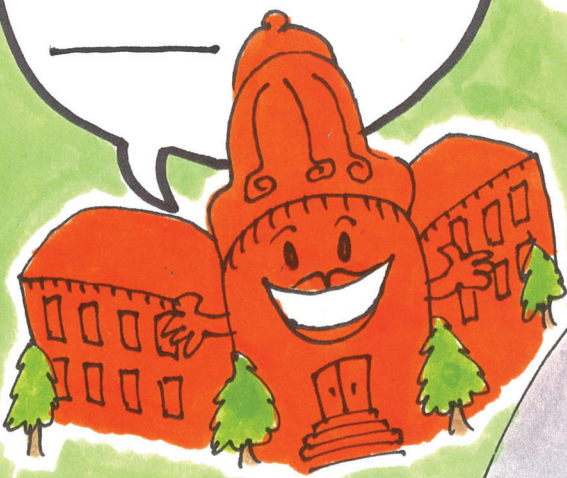


I'm Upper Fort Garry!
I used to be a fur trade post.
What part of the fort am I? _____

I'm the modernist WCB building! What shapes can you see on me?
1. _____ 2. _____
3. _____



I'm the Old Law Courts Building. Check out my copper dome! What colour is it?



I'm the Land Titles Building. Walk up close. What date do you see in the ironwork above my door?



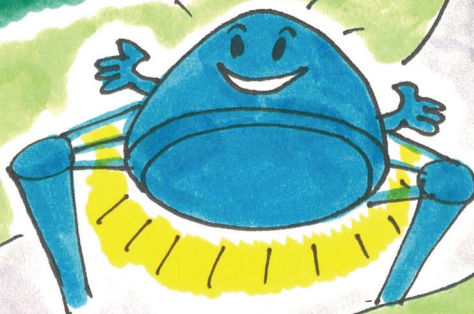
I'm Centennial House!



And I'm Princeton Apartments!
Circle which one of us you think is older.



I'm a work of public art! Walk under me. What do you see cut out in my dome? _____



I'm the Manitoba Legislature!
I'm decorated with all kinds of animals. Name at least one.



OSBORNE STREET

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WINNIPEG

ARCHITECTURE

FOUNDATION



EXPLORE BROADWAY!

For centuries this area—located near the junction of the Red and Assiniboine Rivers—was a meeting place for First Nations. It later became one of Winnipeg’s first and most exclusive residential districts. In fact, Broadway is one of the oldest streets in Winnipeg! By the 1880s, big houses lined Broadway. However, as the suburbs developed, many families moved out of the neighbourhood. This changed the area into a predominately commercial, rather than residential, district.

Upper Fort Garry Provincial Park

130 Main Street

Since the 1700s, trading posts lined the riverbanks and Indigenous peoples met with French, English, and Scottish fur traders at these posts. Between 1835 and 1837, the Hudson’s Bay Company built Upper Fort Garry, a place where people lived, shopped, and worked. The fort was eventually torn down, and the area became a provincial park.

Union Station

123 Main Street, 1911

Union Station was designed by architects Warren and Wetmore, the same architects that designed Grand Central Station in New York City! The railway station was built using Tyndall limestone, a building material which is found just outside of Winnipeg and is over 450 million years old! Union Station has operated as a railway station for over 100 years.

Fort Garry Hotel

222 Broadway, 1913

The Fort Garry Hotel was designed by Montreal architects Ross and MacFarlane. It was built and operated by Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, one of three railway companies that used Union Station. When it opened, it was one of Canada’s largest hotels!

Centennial House

310 Broadway, 1970

Centennial House is an eight-storey steel and concrete office building, named in honour of Manitoba’s 100th birthday. The building is designed to look taller than it is. The long vertical rows of windows and the tall white concrete panels make you look up.

Princeton Apartments

314 Broadway, 1909

When the Princeton Apartments was built, it was surrounded by large mansions and beautiful tree lined streets. The building was designed by architect William Wallace Blair and described as “grand and theatrical, monumental and self-confident.” At the time of its construction, it was one of Broadway’s tallest buildings!

Worker’s Compensation Board Building (formerly Monarch Life)

333 Broadway, 1961

This building was designed by local architects Smith Carter Searle Associates. There was so much public interest in the construction that a “viewing station” was built so people could sit and watch the construction take place! The building sits on a high base called a “pedestal” which makes it look like it’s floating.

Heaven Between

Broadway & Edmonton Street, 2016

Heaven Between is a piece of public artwork created by Vancouver-based artist Bill Pechet and installed here in 2016. The shape of the artwork is inspired by the rooftops of several of the buildings along Broadway, including Union Station and the Legislative Building. Public art is art created for public spaces and is often inspired by the location where it is installed.

The Old Law Courts Building

391 Broadway, 1916

The design for the Old Law Courts Building was inspired by ancient Greek and Roman structures. It is now one of three buildings that house the Manitoba Courts. The Manitoba Courts are responsible for dealing with all manners of the law.

Winnipeg Land Titles Building

433 Broadway, 1904

The Winnipeg Land Titles Building was designed by then provincial architect Samuel Hooper. The exterior features Manitoba Tyndall limestone and the interior has marble floors! This building is now used by the Manitoba Courts as part of their Law Courts Complex.

Manitoba Legislative Building

450 Broadway, 1920

The Manitoba Legislative Building was designed by English architects Frank Worthington Simon and Henry Boddington III. Construction of the building began in 1913 but was paused many times. It finally opened in 1920, the 50th anniversary of Manitoba’s entry into confederation. At the top of the Legislative Building is the Golden Boy statue, a symbol of youth and enterprise.

The Winnipeg Architecture Foundation is a non-profit, registered charitable organisation dedicated to advancing the awareness and appreciation of Winnipeg’s built environment through public education.

For more information about Winnipeg buildings, landscapes, and architects, please visit winnipegarchitecture.ca.

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