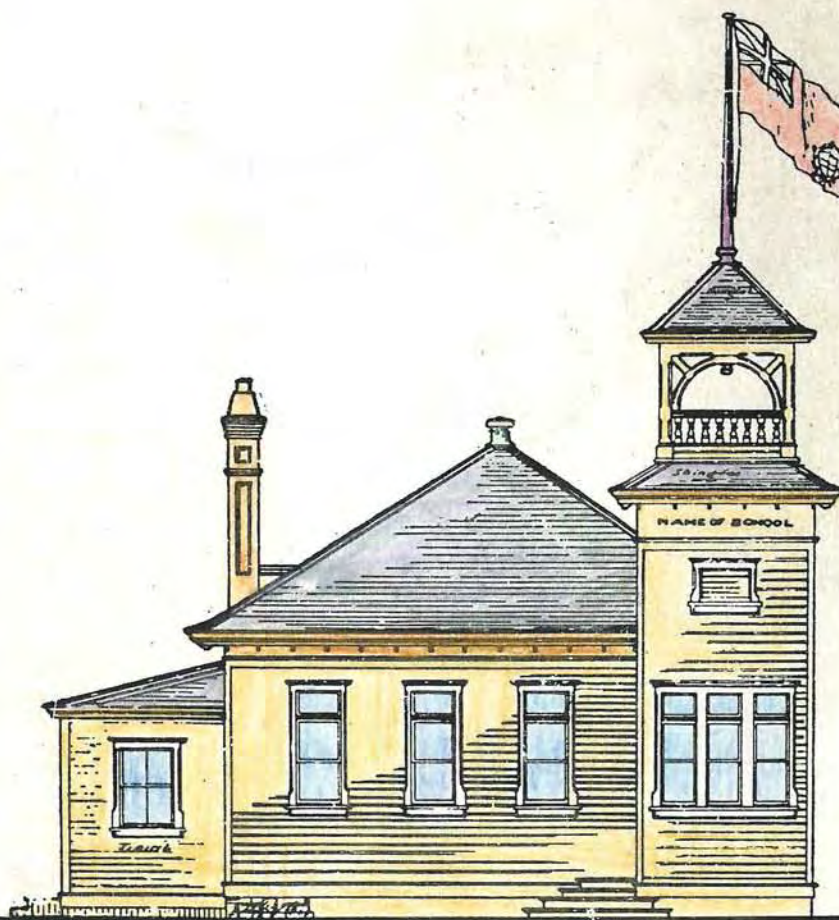




A STUDY OF PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILDINGS IN MANITOBA



DAVID BUTTERFIELD

1994

On the cover: The front elevation of one of a set of standardized one-room school designs prepared for the Manitoba Department of Education in 1903 by architect Samuel Hooper. (Courtesy Manitoba Department of Education, *The Western School Journal*, 1906, p. 275)

A STUDY OF

PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILDINGS

IN MANITOBA

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The production of this study has relied on the efforts of a number of people. Two students employed under the Student Temporary Employment Program (STEP) combined their skills to produce the inventory. Lois Macdonald was responsible for compiling the historic information on all the school buildings in the study. Wade Meisner visited every school identified in the inventory, producing photographs, plans and basic on-site data.

At the same time, the inventory could not have been conducted without the assistance of many people throughout the province. Municipal staff, heritage groups and knowledgeable local individuals generously responded to a questionnaire prepared by the Historic Resources Branch that helped identify extant schools and, where possible, the new locations of those schools moved from their original sites. While this process successfully identified many schools, it is possible that some school buildings were missed, and even that incorrect information about a building has found its way into a particular inventory entry. Any reader who can help make this a more complete and comprehensive document is encouraged to contact:

Architectural History Section
Historic Resources Branch
Manitoba Culture, Heritage & Citizenship
Main Floor, 213 Notre Dame Avenue
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3B 1N3
Telephone: 945-3844

TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION	6
RED RIVER SETTLEMENT (Pre-1871)	8
PIONEER (1871 - 1889)	11
ESTABLISHMENT (1890 - 1902)	17
STANDARDIZATION (1903 - 1918)	26
STABILIZATION (1919 - 1939)	40
ENDNOTES	48
A SELECT BIBLIOGRAPHY	50
BUILDING INVENTORY	51
INVENTORY ADDENDUM	215
INVENTORY BIBLIOGRAPHY	223

INTRODUCTION

This study of Manitoba's pre-1940 public school buildings has been divided into two sections. The first provides some historic background and analysis of the events, trends and personalities that shaped the development of the province's school architecture. The second section is a detailed inventory of approximately 700 extant school buildings.

The historical and analytical section of the study has been organized according to five distinct phases in the province's early school building development. The first, brief section deals with the Red River Settlement period. While the schools from this period were affiliated with religious institutions, and therefore were not public, the section provides some necessary background to the changes that were to follow. Moreover, architectural traditions from this period were important for later developments.

The study of public school buildings in Manitoba actually begins in the second section, entitled *Pioneer*. The section commences in 1871, when the first legislation to enact a public school system was passed. The system was a dual one, providing two boards of education, one Roman Catholic, the other Protestant. The architectural developments of the period mirrored the basic trends of all building projects in pioneer circumstances: thus schools in rural areas were often very simple designs of rugged character. The situation was quite different in urban areas, especially Winnipeg, where some

very grand schools were constructed.

It was during this period that the educational bureaucracy was established. With a fierce determination, they immediately undertook the daunting task of creating a system, and a set of buildings, that was to provide the province's children with modern educational opportunities. At this early period the benefits of a formal education were not universally accepted, however, and considerable work was required before the Department of Education ultimately was successful.

Dramatic immigration between 1870 and 1890 upset the ethnic and religious balance in the province, and an immediate consequence was the abolition of the dual public system in 1890. This controversial change begins the third section, *Establishment*, which lasted until around the turn of the century. The period was marked by the growth of a sophisticated urban school system in Winnipeg, Brandon and Portage la Prairie. In rural areas, there was increasing attention to school designs and a wide range of schemes were employed, much to the consternation of educational authorities. They continually sought regularity and consistency in the construction of school buildings in an effort to ensure a measure of equality of opportunity for all students.

The year 1903 saw the first set of standardized plans produced for the Department of Education. Their introduction was the harbinger for

one-room schools, during a period here called *Standardization*. From that point on, the department was to have almost total control over school design, especially in rural areas. On one level, this meant that most students were provided with a certain equality of experience and comfort. On another level, the standardization of school designs brought a certain dulling conformity to school architecture.

In the province's cities, the period was marked by enormous growth and the creation of some of the best buildings designed in the province. In Winnipeg, especially, where the pride and ambition characteristic of the era was strongly expressed, school buildings were exceptional. There was increasing sophistication of planning and in the essential concerns for hygiene. At the same time, however, there also was a certain regularity of form and style that came to describe the architecture of large school buildings. Schools were becoming clearly institutional, very unlike the domestic and ecclesiastical forms that had described many schools of the previous thirty years.

The final period covered in the study, *Stabilization*, extended from 1919 until 1939. The trauma wrought by World War I and the recessions and depressions visited on the world economy over those years were to be seen clearly in very new developments in school architecture. In both urban and rural areas there were fewer buildings, constructed at greatly reduced cost, and generally of much

more modest design, especially when compared with the buildings constructed during the previous decades.

The inventory section of the study provides some instruction on the current situation regarding school buildings. The inventory produced here contains almost 700 buildings, an impressive number indeed, but only a fraction of a once common building type. Over the course of approximately 150 years, more than 2,000 school buildings were constructed in Manitoba. This number dwindled as schools were accidentally burned or replaced by more modern structures. Perhaps the greatest loss has been with the large number of excellent large schools constructed in the towns and villages of the province. Whether destroyed by fire, or more frequently lost to the effects of the consolidation movements of the 1950s and 1960s that made them redundant, their absence is disheartening.

Not only have buildings been lost, however. A review of the inventory section reveals that many of the one-room schools have been moved and converted into granaries, sheds and shops. In Winnipeg, the situation has been fortunate. Certainly, many of the oldest schools are gone. However, there still is a good representation of most stages of the city's school architecture. And the presence of at least twelve of the enormous pre-World War I buildings that marked the apex of the province's school design is remarkable.

RED RIVER SETTLEMENT (Pre-1871)

During the 18th and early 19th centuries, while the Hudson's Bay Company (HBC) held sway throughout the interior of northern North America, educational opportunities typically were limited to the children of Company officers, and then usually only to the male children. For these boys this meant a return to Great Britain or the Canadas. For the vast majority of the population, formal education was largely unnecessary. Their livelihoods, tied as they were to manual labour for the Company, the buffalo hunt, or to subsistence farming, required intimate knowledge of nature and the ability to organize men and materials. At that time these occupations rarely required literacy or a knowledge of culture that a formal education might provide.

The arrival of the Selkirk Settlers in 1812, and the establishment of a sedentary agricultural community, eventually undermined the economy of the fur trade and the buffalo hunt. It also ushered in a new phase in educational opportunity. The fur trade, with its rigid hierarchies and limited chances for advancement, had only dallied with in-country education with a half-hearted -- and short-lived -- attempt in 1808 when it provided three teachers from England to instruct the children of Company factors and servants.¹ The hopes of Lord Selkirk and the expectations of his farmers for better opportunities for their children were not to be ignored.

The first school activity for the Selkirk Settlers (who arrived here in 1812) was held, briefly, in 1815 in the governor's house, with the governor himself often leading the instruction.² The first permanent schools were not provided until the arrival of missionaries of the Roman Catholic Church (in 1818) and Anglican Church (in 1820). For the next fifty years, the educational needs of the settlement largely were met by church-funded schools operated by

Anglicans, Roman Catholics and Presbyterians, and by a small number of non-denominational schools.

The intent of each denomination was generally the same -- to provide instruction that would direct children in the tenets and requirements of the religion and to encourage peace, docility and obedience to authority.³ Anglican and Catholic schools also eagerly accepted Native children as residential students, underlining the proselytizing component of education at that time. Primary level instruction included writing, mathematics and geography. Instruction for girls, who were often segregated, focused on domestic activities.

The ambitions of the churches and its most promising students quickly lead to the provision of secondary level education, with instruction in philosophy, geometry, classics, and in English schools, French. Bishop Joseph Provencher offered higher level education as early as 1822 and St. Boniface College was opened in 1857. The Anglicans, meanwhile, were operating Red River Academy in 1833, later to become St. John's College. Presbyterians were not able to build their own secondary facility until 1873.

For the Anglicans and Roman Catholics the administrative framework was generally the same. The clergy hired the teachers and oversaw the content of the curriculum. The cost for schooling was generally £5, although those facilities that combined dormitory accommodations charged more - about £20.⁴ The cost of non-denominational schooling was beyond the reach of most settlers; for example, a European-style finishing school for girls established by Miss Matilda Davis near Lower Fort Garry charged £150 for a year of education, room and board. The exception came with the Presbyterians, who undertook a system in which school policy and teacher employment

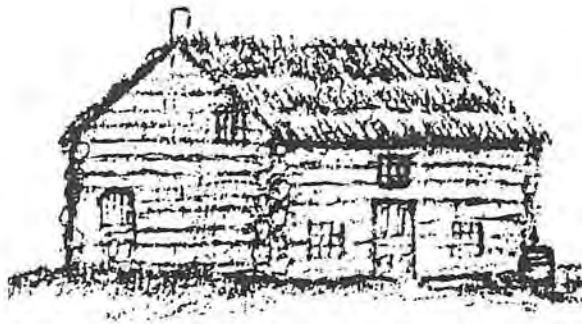


Figure 1. St. Norbert Roman Catholic convent and school, 1858. The illustration shows roughly constructed log walls and a thatched roof, typical of the era. Demolished. (PAM*)



Figure 2. St. John's Anglican Church and school, ca. 1830. The tiny log school building sits on the right side of the illustration. Demolished. (PAM)



Figure 3. Red River Academy in the Parish of St. John's, 1852. The collection of three small buildings shows the influence of Georgian architectural styling, with the hipped roofs and symmetrical facades. Demolished. (PAM)

was decided by trustees chosen at a public meeting.

In 1849 there were twelve schools operating at Red River attended by almost 500 students; by 1870 there were 33 schools, almost evenly divided between Protestant and Roman Catholic parishes.⁵ While most schools were actually held in homes, churches, convents (Fig. 1) or other facilities that were not always conducive to learning, there were frequent efforts to provide purpose-built facilities throughout the settlement (Figs. 2 and 3).

Most school buildings were of log construction, but a few were built of stone. For the most part the schools were modelled on domestic architectural traditions. Log schools were generally small, consisting of only one room, and were invariably crowded. A simple thatched gable roof covered the structure, which would have been built according to the prevalent construction technology of the period. Called Red River frame or piece-sur-piece, this procedure entailed the placement of short logs into slots cut into a series of vertical logs.

The actual appointments of most schools were minimal: usually just a blackboard and globe. Often, a sloping board was situated on the room's sunny side, under the windows, upon which students practiced writing in their copy books.⁶

For larger buildings in the settlement, builders often looked to the Georgian architectural tradition for a model. That style, typically used in domestic building, featured a symmetrical composition, hipped roof and small dormer windows in the roof. The afore-mentioned Miss Davis school

* Throughout this publication PAM will be used as the abbreviation for the Provincial Archives of Manitoba. Otherwise, parenthetical references in the captions refer to images found in other sources.



Figure 4. Residence section for Miss Davis' School for Girls, 1857-58. Classes were held in a wood frame building behind the main structure. (PAM)



Figure 5. Kildonan (West) School, now known as Nisbet Hall, built in 1864. With its small tower, this Presbyterian school has a church-like appearance. (PAM)

(actually the dormitory for the girls) is one of the best remaining examples of Georgian architecture in the province (Fig. 4).

The builders of the Presbyterian school at Kildonan drew their architectural inspiration from church precedents (Fig. 5). Built of stone, the building is low, with evenly-spaced windows on each long wall (Fig. 6). Primary level students were taught in a large front space, while secondary level pupils received instruction in a small room at the back.

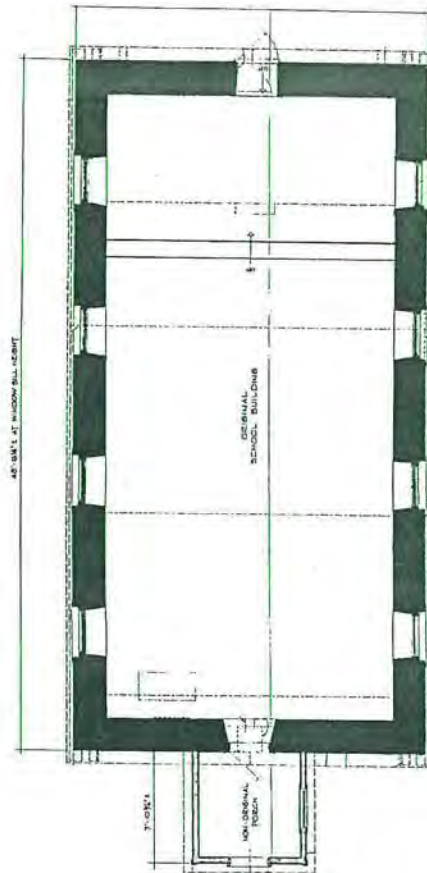


Figure 6. Plan of Kildonan (West) school. Primary level students were taught in the larger section. Secondary instruction was carried out in the smaller area (originally enclosed) at the back. The church was designed and built under the supervision of Reverend James Nesbit, who had apprenticed as a carpenter and stonemason before entering the ministry.

PIONEER (1871-1889)

Manitoba's entry into Confederation in 1870, the adoption of the Manitoba Schools Act in May of 1871, coupled with significant population growth, economic advances and developments in communications and transportation all combined to transform education in the new province. Over the next eighteen years the loosely organized sectarian school system of the early 19th century was gradually replaced by a modern, publicly-funded system with increasingly up-to-date standards and facilities.

The Manitoba Schools Act was modelled on Quebec's, with the adoption of a dual system based on religious affiliation, Roman Catholic or Protestant. The fourteen-man Board of Education established by the legislation had equal representation from each section, an accurate reflection at that time of the religious and ethnic composition of the province. And each section was funded equally from government revenues and local taxation, had its own board, superintendent and authority over curriculum, texts, teachers, administration and building inspection.⁷ Twelve school districts were created for each section following the established parish system.

The greatest immediate impact on actual school building construction came with the two superintendents appointed by each section: for the Protestant School Board, the Reverend W. Cyprian Pinkham; and for the Roman Catholic Board, Elie Tasse. Both men were well-versed in the educational theories of the day, and were especially cognizant of the school building proposals of the American theorist Henry Barnard.⁸

Barnard's theories had been widely disseminated through his 1848 publication, *School Architecture*. The standards he set -- basically for adequate internal appointments to promote health and learning and an



Figure 7. This perspective illustration of a Henry Barnard design shows the Gothic Revival styling so popular during the 19th century. (*School Architecture in Rural Canada Before 1930*, p. 191)

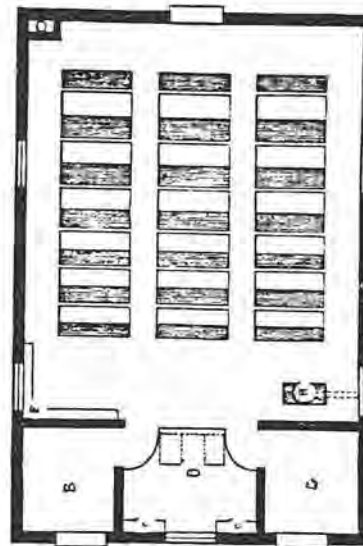


Figure 8. The floor plan of the Barnard school above features a large classroom and separate entrances for boys and girls (marked B and C). This straightforward plan was to be used for most one-room school designs throughout North America well into the 20th century. (*School Architecture in Rural Canada Before 1930*, p. 191)

attractive external design -- found great favour throughout North America (Figs. 7 and 8). In Upper Canada (later the Province of Ontario) Egerton Ryerson, the powerful Superintendent of Education during the 1850s and 1860s, took up Barnard's ideas almost with a religious zeal. His influence on eastern Canadian school design was quickly felt in the province of Manitoba, especially with the influx of great numbers of Ontario settlers into Manitoba during the 1870s and 1880s.

The sophistication of the Manitoba system, apparent on paper, was actually difficult to perceive in the field. In these early years, Tasse and Pinkham encountered considerable difficulty. Their journals are replete with criticisms of school designs and conditions. Schools often were closed when inspectors arrived and attendance was poor. An inspector's report from 1874 suggests some of the problems, here with the school at East Kildonan:

The school is a roomy building, but the snow occasionally drifts in at the roof, and melting, drops down in several places.

The considerable knowledge residing in the educational bureaucracy exceeded the existing economic conditions and technology. In the 1870s Manitoba was still in a pioneering stage of development. The immediate concern of many settlers continued to be clearing the land and struggling with the variety of natural calamities that affected their crops. Even in the growing urban centres in the province, typical occupations still only required limited levels of literacy. The provision of schooling tended to lag. Moreover, local school districts had no organized means for tax collection and classes often were held in other facilities, or in small log structures, constructed from locally available materials (Fig. 9).



Figure 9. A romanticized representation of the first public school in Winnipeg, built in 1871, and located in Point Douglas. Demolished. (PAM)

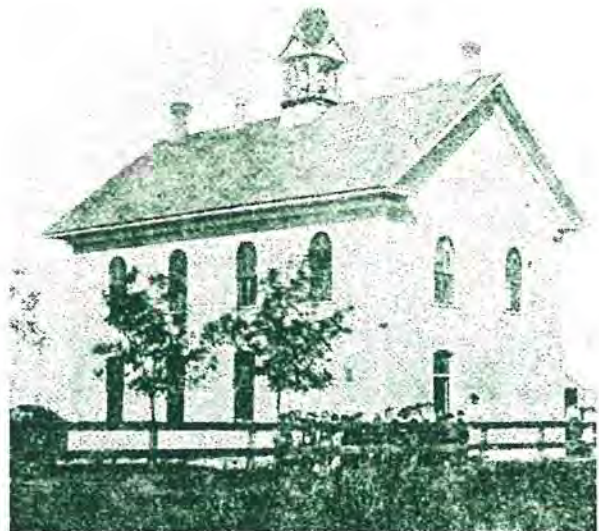


Figure 10. The handsome school building in Morris was the first in Manitoba to be built (in 1875) of brick. Demolished. (Furrows in the Valley, p. 65)



Figure 11. Central School, Winnipeg, 1877. This Italianate design by architect C.A. Barber was the winning entry in a contest established by the English Section of the Board of Education. The building was almost a direct copy of a Barnard design.¹⁰ With the construction of Central School No. 2 (below) as a girls' facility, Central No. 1 became a boys' school. Demolished. (PAM)

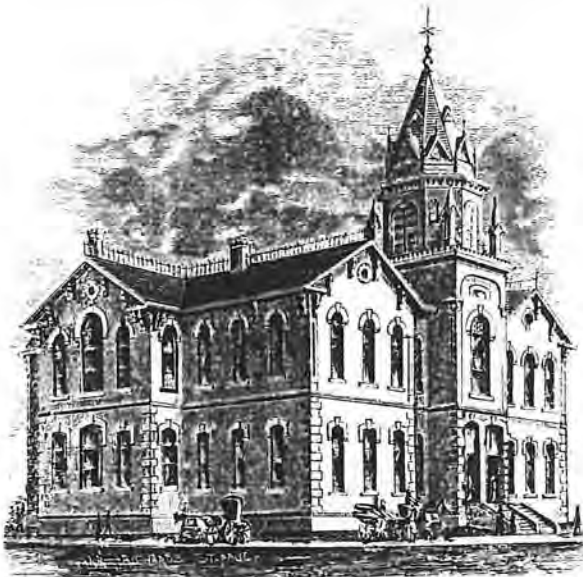


Figure 12. Central School No. 2, 1882, was by James Chisholm, one of Manitoba's most influential early architects. The design combined the influences of the Italianate Revival in the windows and Gothic Revival in the tower. Demolished. (PAM)

And despite inspectors' protestations -- and threats to withdraw government grants¹¹ -- there was little that could be done to rectify the situation. Grants were only applicable to salaries, not buildings, so that it was almost impossible to enforce the regulations. Thus, while plans were to be submitted for approval, it was more often the case that local authorities were left to their own devices in finding accommodation or in selecting a contractor who could best carry out their wishes for a minimum cost.

This is not to say that local efforts to meet standards were unknown. Trustees were reported to be keen to provide as good a building as their means permitted, but often were constrained by the limits of the local contractor who lacked experience in the important subjects of heating, venting and lighting.¹² However, some school districts met and even surpassed the standards as early as 1875:

The school house in this district [Morris, Fig. 10] is built of brick, and is the first school house of this material in the Province. It is 16 x 20 feet, and built in such a manner as to admit enlargement, when the needs of the district demand greater accommodation.¹³

The great disparity in building environments (and also likely in the level of teaching provided) suggested by the examples at Morris and, earlier, East Kildonan, were what inspired the Department of Education in their determination. Without the standards that would ensure a certain level of quality for all students, both in their buildings and in their teachers, it must certainly have seemed doubtful that the province could prosper in the rapidly changing Canadian society that increasingly required an acceptable level of education.

In the City of Winnipeg, the situation was quite different. Large, modern

schools were quickly constructed, and by 1880 the city boasted several substantial brick schools. Each section of the Board relied on a different architectural expression for their buildings. For the most part the Catholic section drew on the French Second Empire tradition, while the English section relied on Gothic Revival and Italianate styling.

The Protestant Board completed a dozen schools by 1889.¹⁴ The inspectors were well pleased:

The City of Winnipeg now enjoys educational advantages of the highest order. During the past summer [1877] two large and very handsome school houses have been erected. The Central School [Fig. 11] is a T-shaped building, on the plan 28 by 94 feet, built of brick in an American style of architecture, having over one hundred large, well proportioned circular-headed windows.¹⁵

The construction of another Central School (No. 2), in 1882, (Fig. 12) reflected the rapid growth of the city, its increasing wealth and a sensibility to building standards that was to characterize Winnipeg's Protestant school buildings through this period.

The Roman Catholic section of the Board of Education was just as ambitious. And while Tasse felt school buildings should be "plain and modest in design"¹⁶ structures like St. Boniface College (1881) and Provencher School (1886) were nevertheless impressive buildings (Figs. 13 and 14).

The arrival of the Canadian Pacific Railway into Manitoba in the late 1870s and its extension to Brandon in 1881 created new opportunities for settlement, and the need for school building construction. By the mid-1880s, most of southern Manitoba had been opened, primarily by pioneers from eastern Canada. As a



Figure 13. St. Boniface College, 1881, exhibited typical French architectural traits, with its mansard roof, arched dormers and central pavilion. Demolished. (PAM)



Figure 14. Provencher School, 1886. The stairs may have been used to segregate boys and girls. Demolished. (PAM)



Figure 15. St. Joseph's Convent and school, Brandon, 1882. Demolished. (PAM)



Figure 16. Central School, Portage la Prairie, 1883. Demolished in 1949. (PAM)



Figure 17. Mount Prospect School, 1882. The simplest of plans, forms and appointments describe this tiny school house.



Figure 18. Star Mound School, 1886, features pedimented caps atop the three windows. The broad porch was added at a later date.

result, of course, many new school buildings were added to the responsibilities of the respective sections.

In Brandon and Portage la Prairie, for example, large schools had been built by the Catholic and Protestant sections by 1883 (Figs. 15 and 16). Throughout the countryside, hundreds of new schools were constructed with the opening of the frontier.

The typical one-room school building was small (20' x 24'), gable-roofed, and despite its construction in wood frame, probably not any warmer than its log predecessor. There was only a modest range of styles and appointments (Figs. 17, 18 and 19). Within, the one-room schools continued to provide accommodation for all ages and grade levels, up to the eighth grade.

Criticism from the authorities about low building standards persisted, however. The most common complaint was that the buildings still did not conform to recommendations, either for design or hygiene (specifically good air circulation, adequate lighting and a safe heat source); local prejudices were felt to be too influential in school building design. Nevertheless, there were considerable improvements. The greater number of and larger windows in most new schools created a better internal environment, allowing in more light and producing better ventilation. Window placement was actually one of the most distinctive characteristics of the new schools. Typically three windows were arranged on either side of the school's long walls. Many builders used the windows for minor decorative embellishment. Bell towers also were common additions.

The arrival of Icelandic and Mennonite settlers in 1875 established two quite different responses to the existing educational framework. The Icelanders were quick to adapt to the educational system and to building expectations. The Mennonites, however, were

steadfast in their independence and their early school buildings followed Mennonite traditions rather than the mainstream (Fig. 20).

Considerable changes to the educational system continued apace. In 1877 the University of Manitoba was established. In 1882 the first Normal Teacher Training Schools were formed by each section. These facilities were critical for the success of the educational system. They provided training for teachers entering the profession and, in the egalitarian spirit of the system, ensured that students throughout the province received instruction from teachers with the same skill level. To address some building concerns, in 1885 a set of regulations was passed by the Legislature that laid down explicit standards for the construction, design, heating and ventilating that were to be followed in school districts.¹⁷ Greater control was given to inspectors and the changes to school design and construction were considerable. In 1889, moreover, the Superintendent of the Protestant School District No. 1, Daniel McIntyre, was sent to the United States to learn more about ventilation and hygiene.¹⁸

By the end of the 1880s, there were 719 school districts operating in the province, 636 of these with purpose-built schools. The evolution of the building stock was impressive.

The greater proportion were neat little wood frame buildings, less than 100 were of log, about 25 were stone and eight were brick.¹⁹

Throughout this period, however, the imbalance between the number of students and schools in each section (in 1886, 543 Protestant and 98 Roman Catholic²⁰), was bound to cause conflict. As early as 1874 the quickly growing Anglo-Ontario population of the province had succeeded in having the annual school grant divided according to aggregate attendance, rather than equally to each section.²¹ By the latter half of the 1880s the situation was explosive.



Figure 19. Sandhurst School, 1884. The basic form was here enlivened with a clipped gable roof. Demolished. (Ox Trails to Blacktop, p. 127)

Figure 20. Mennonite School, Hochfeld, ca. 1880. With its long plan and shuttered windows, this school could have been mistaken for a traditional Mennonite house. Demolished. (PAM)



ESTABLISHMENT (1890-1902)

During the decade before the turn of the 20th century, Manitoba's educational system underwent considerable change. In 1890, the Thomas Greenway government addressed the simmering conflict created by the imbalance between the burgeoning English-speaking, overwhelmingly Protestant population and the much smaller French-speaking Roman Catholic population. The government abolished the existing dual system and replaced it with a single publicly funded system modeled on the Ontario School Act. The new system was wholly administered by a non-sectarian Board of Education under a responsible minister. A seven-member Educational Advisory Board was established to make regulations. Roman Catholic schools continued to operate as separate entities, but without public support.

On paper, the impact on actual school construction was to consolidate available resources -- money, architects, inspectors, ideas -- for one school within each district, rather than the two that were possible under the old system. And certainly, there were many fine new buildings constructed, especially in urban centres.



Figure 21. Coates School, 1901. The basic one-room form continued to be used for the majority of rural schools during this period. Demolished. (Our First Century, p. 234)

Figure 22. Soudan School, 1899. A fine bell tower and porch distinguished this handsome little building. Demolished. (PAM)



For the most part, though, the majority of one-room schools built during this period continued to be of the simplest plan, form and appointments; that is, a small rectangle, a gable roof and virtually no embellishments (Fig. 21). The basic characteristic distinguishing school buildings from small farm houses continued to be the use of two or three evenly spaced windows on each long wall.

Modest increases in local economic security, availability of materials and broader dissemination of information, however, conspired to create an environment conducive to the construction of better one-room schools than was possible ten years earlier.

The expression of these architectural advances ranged from the use of simple adornments, like bell towers and decorative wood trim (Fig. 22) to more picturesque forms and rooflines (Figs. 23 and 24) to the use of more substantial materials (Fig. 25).

At the same time there were occasional attempts, at a local level, to apply standard designs. One especially interesting scheme, used at least four times in the Carman area during the mid-1890s, featured a shallow-roofed class space fronted with a shed-roofed entrance and a bell tower (Fig. 26).

In French-speaking areas the design of small public schools continued to rely on the mansard or gambrel roof to distinguish them from the prevailing forms (Figs. 27 and 28).

This is not to say that the school inspectors were satisfied. In fact, local individualism was a continuing source of irritation to the department. An inspector's list of defects typically included the use of small porches, low ceilings, poor ventilation, inadequate flues, inadequate or poorly-located blackboards and a general disregard for aesthetics. An inspector's observation as late as 1900 is indicative:



Figure 23. Craiglea School, 1892. The building had a decided church-like appearance, with the grouping of windows beneath a decorated gable. Demolished. (*The Path of the Pioneers*, p. 100)



Figure 24. Portage la Prairie School, 1896. This exceptional one-room design was the work of Winnipeg architect George Browne. Demolished. (*Canadian Architect and Builder*, 1896, n.p.)



Figure 25. Tenby School, 1895. Built of concrete blocks manufactured on the site, the designer of this school also used a truncated pyramidal roof and twin dormers to create a novel form.



Figure 26. Garnett School, ca. 1895. The combination of roof shapes created a distinctive design, one that became a standard for a few years in the Carman area. Demolished. (Dufferin, p. 173)



Figure 27. St. Joachim School, ca. 1890. A squat gambrel and highly decorated bell tower distinguished this distinctly French building. Demolished. (PAM)



Figure 28. Montcalm School, 1899. A mansard roof reflected the architectural heritage of this French district. Demolished. (PAM)

The average school house is not a thing of beauty. It usually looks very base and bleak and uninviting, out and alone on the open prairie.²²

Still, the advances were impressive. The number of one-room school buildings almost doubled, to 1,127, between 1890 and 1902.²³ By the end of this period, furthermore, many schools were constructed according to contemporary standards set by the Department of Education. Moreover, there was increasing attention given to providing ancillary facilities, like stables, privies and even on-site teacherages.

Despite the continuing focus on agricultural employment, there was increasing recognition that an education could be an entree to clerical, business and professional careers in the rapidly growing urban markets of the province. The expansion of towns and cities during this period generated demands for larger, graded educational facilities, as well as for secondary (or collegiate) institutes. By 1892 Winnipeg, Brandon (Fig. 29) and Portage la Prairie all had established collegiate institutes, with the facility in Winnipeg a separate building (Fig. 30). In smaller urban centres there was a building boom as large graded schools were constructed. By 1900 fifty such facilities were completed.²⁴

Naturally, the physical size, public expense and significance of these buildings demanded a greater architectural sophistication than was deemed necessary for small one-room schools. An architect was often commissioned to prepare drawings, and although the department was still empowered to approve the designs, the local desire to create distinctive -- and often picturesque -- buildings was still prevalent (Figs. 31 and 32).

While there was a great, and exciting, range of designs produced during this period, there were still basic similarities, with roots in Ontario, where many of the design problems associated with

this building type had already been effectively worked out (Fig. 33). Typically, the building was organized around a central staircase, with a standard classroom size (26' x 32') of two to four rooms on each floor. The basic plan was easily adaptable to any of the popular stylistic schemes of the period, Gothic Revival, Romanesque Revival, Italianate or Second Empire.

In Manitoba, this type of building was invariably bulky, on a near-square plan and two storeys in height. Considerable attention was given to the roof design, although the most common form was a hip. In fact, the most popular architectural expression derived much of its character from the Georgian tradition, with its formal, handsome features. The grandest of these buildings were constructed of stone and brick, but many schools were erected with a wood frame, covered with wood siding.

In Manitoba, the form could be very simple, with only the hipped roof and a central pediment (Fig. 34). Or it could be a very sophisticated expression of the style (Fig. 35). More often it was reworked with the addition of a central pavilion, a picturesque bell tower and sometimes other stylistic influences, especially Romanesque Revival or Italianate (Fig. 36).

Another fairly common design that came into use towards the end of the period featured a corner tower (Fig. 37). The dramatic form created by the corner tower was intended only as a temporary measure. As the student population of the community increased, it was anticipated that a second wing would be added to the building and the tower would be transformed into the central focus of a symmetrical design.

One other school design used during this period produced a more modest building, consisting of two classrooms. These structures were typically



Figure 29. Central School, Brandon, 1892. This ambitious design featured twin towers topped with steep mansard roofs, a popular architectural expression used for large public buildings of the period. Demolished. (Brandon. A Prospect of a City, p. 73)



Figure 30. Winnipeg Collegiate Institute, 1892. Again, the mansard roof was used, here to provide extra space, likely for an auditorium. Demolished. (PAM)



Figure 31. Gretna Public School, 1892. This was an impressive design built of wood and adorned with many picturesque elements, including the bell tower, roof cresting, the interesting window shapes and their playful disposition in the walls. Demolished. (Gretna. Window on the Northwest, p. 121)

Top right: *Figure 32. Elkhorn School, 1896-97. The basic box shape was here enlivened with an inset entrance bay, gable extensions containing the windows and a combination of round- and segmentally-arched windows. Demolished. (Steel and Grass Routes, p. 73)*

low, with hipped roofs and a range of features and details common on other school designs (Fig. 38).

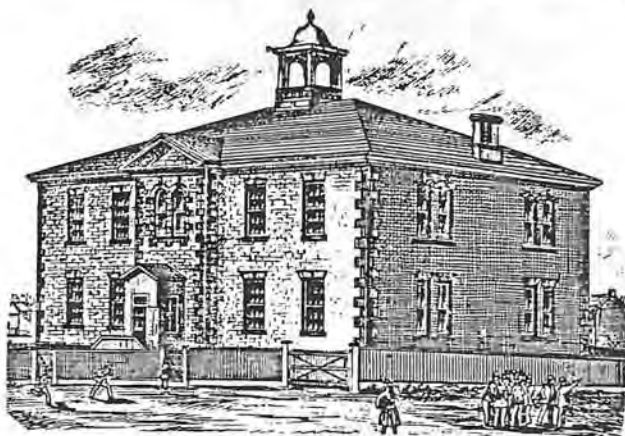
Perhaps the greatest concern evinced by inspectors about these buildings focused on their fenestration. Like their one-room counterparts, there was a concern that there were too few windows. In many schools the openings were too tall and narrow, admitting only a modest amount of light (Fig. 39).

Meanwhile, the fallout from the dissolution of the dual system continued to have repercussions throughout this period. The apparent victory of the Anglo-Ontario population to reform the educational system as a unitary one was continually under attack. Indeed, in 1896 the issue was instrumental in toppling the federal Conservatives.

In 1897 the new Liberal administration of Wilfrid Laurier was able to reach a



Lower right: *Figure 33. Almonte High School, Almonte, Ontario, 1875. Buildings like this formed the basis for the design of large late-19th century schools in Manitoba. ("The Noblest Monument is the School"; The Urban Public School in Canada Before 1930, p. 63)*





Top: Figure 34. Holmfield School, 1901. The most basic expression of the Georgian style still created a handsome building. Demolished. (By the Old Mill Stream, p. 43)

Right: Figure 35. Deloraine School, 1893. One of the most handsome rural school designs from this period stood for only eight years, succumbing to fire in 1901. (Deloraine Scans a Century, p. 127)



Lower Left: Figure 36. Boissevain School, 1894. Subdued Italianate influences were expressed in the design of the tower and the window caps. Demolished. (PAM)

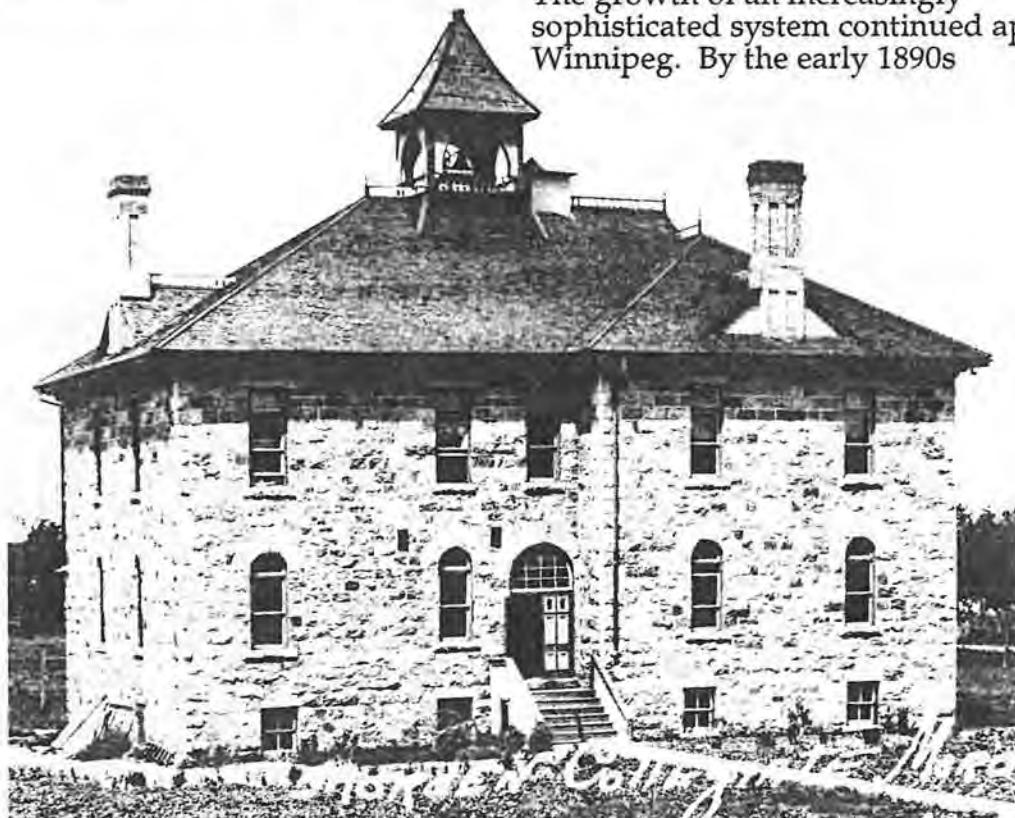
Lower Right: Figure 37. Oakwood School, Oak Lake, 1898. Like several others, this building was designed to be enlarged with the addition of a wing on the right side. (Ox Trails to Blacktop, p. 122)





Above: Figure 38. Napinka School, 1896. Two classrooms were located on the main floor; a library, storage and furnace rooms were in the basement. (*Our First Century*, p. 251)

Below: Figure 39. Morden Collegiate, 1894. A handsome building indeed, but the use of small windows arrayed on all sides of the classrooms created internal lighting problems in many large schools. Demolished. (*Morden Centennial*, p. 83)



compromise with Manitoba's government that established bilingual schools in areas where ten parents could petition the local authorities for a school. Of course, the compromise was intended to address French concerns, but its implication was to be immediately felt with the arrival of the first waves of eastern European, especially Ukrainian, settlers to the West. These immigrants naturally took advantage of the provision to establish their own Ukrainian-English bilingual schools.

The implications for the construction of actual school buildings, however, were minimal. The schools that Ukrainians built initially differed little from the rough log structures constructed by all pioneering settlement groups. Also, by the time they had advanced past the first phase of settlement -- after the turn of the century -- standardized building designs were available (and their use encouraged) by the Department of Education.

The growth of an increasingly sophisticated system continued apace in Winnipeg. By the early 1890s

the Winnipeg Public School Board had established a considerable measure of independence from provincial authorities and had undertaken to replace the city's first generation of small buildings with larger, more modern, structures. This program was carried out under the direction of Col. J.B. Mitchell, Commissioner of School Buildings from 1892 until 1928.²⁵

Twelve of these schools were built between 1892 and 1902, to house 7,000 students.²⁶ The first of them, Norquay, was designed by George Browne and was to be the standard used for other buildings (Fig. 40). The schools certainly differed in appearance, designed as they were by at least seven different architects, but there were some constants, largely because Mitchell and Superintendent Daniel McIntyre determined the general layout.²⁷

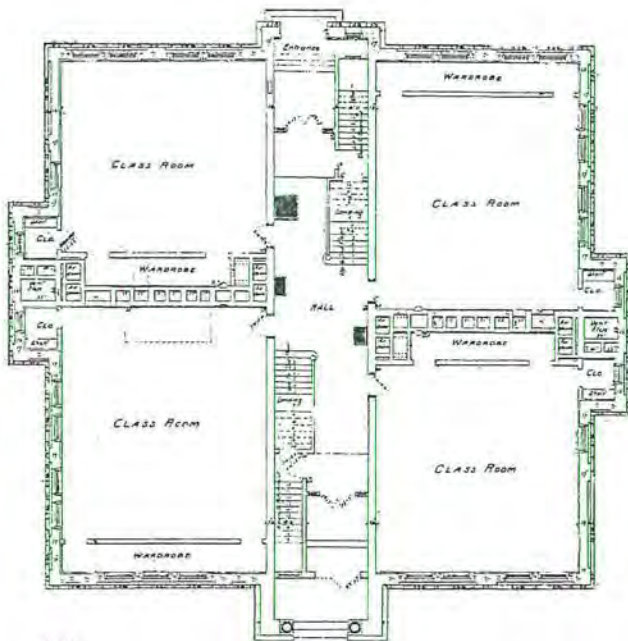
The schools were all three storeys in height with a central tower and shallow hipped roof, and were planned on a twelve-room module, with a fairly constant classroom size (24' x 32') (Fig. 41). Each school was an exceptional architectural project, solid, impressive, but often also richly decorated, even fanciful, producing an inviting impression for the students (Figs. 42, 43



Above: Figure 40. Norquay School, Winnipeg, 1892. The basic design of this school, prepared by George Browne, was to be used for several others between 1890 and 1902. Demolished. (PAM)

Below Left: Figure 41. Alexandra School, Winnipeg, 1902. This straightforward floor plan was typical for Winnipeg schools from this period. Demolished. (Building Department, Winnipeg School Division No. 1)

Below Right: Figure 42. Mulvey School, Winnipeg, 1893. Another of George Browne's designs, this building featured fine detail brickwork and an impressive array of window shapes. Demolished. (PAM)



and 44). Increasingly, a school building's exterior was being seen as explicitly part of the school's total didactic role, as implied in the Board's annual report for 1899:

With no museums or picture galleries or other agencies for the cultivation of taste and promotion of art amongst us, it is important that the school should not fail in its duty in this respect.²⁸

After 1901 control of school design fell directly to Commissioner Mitchell, who hired draftsmen to prepare plans.²⁹ Not surprisingly, the variety of building expression declined. But the quality of design also changed, with a reliance on a rather stolid symmetry and modest detail (Fig. 45).

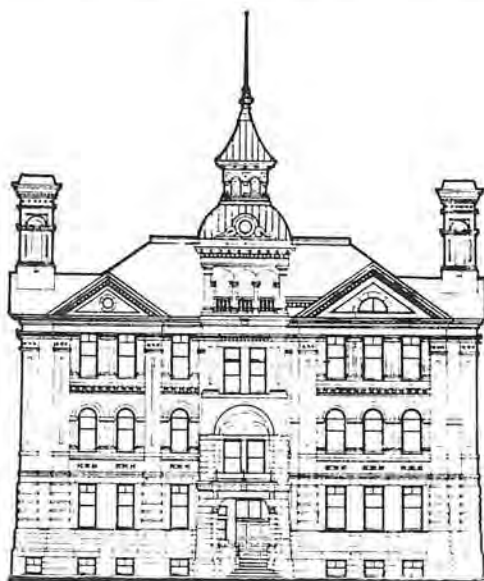
The Department of Education continued efforts to improve its standards in areas additional to the physical condition of the buildings. More attention was given to playgrounds in Winnipeg, with the construction of fences, the sowing of grass at the front of the buildings and the planting of shade trees. These initiatives were tied in with Arbour Day, first celebrated in Winnipeg in 1893 with the planting of 300 trees.



Above: Figure 43. Dufferin School, Winnipeg, 1895. An exciting design produced by C.H. Wheeler featured pinnacles and dormers, decorative brickwork and a variety of openings. Demolished. (PAM)

Below left: Figure 44. Isbister School, Winnipeg, 1898. Designed by Samuel Hooper, the building is exceptional, its comforting symmetry enlivened with a picturesque tower, highly decorated chimneys and a richness of detail, not only on the facade but along each wall. (Building Department, Winnipeg School Division No. 1)

Below right: Figure 45. Alexandra School, Winnipeg, 1902. Commissioner of School Buildings, J.B. Mitchell, used this basic design for most of his buildings from this period.



STANDARDIZATION (1903-1918)

With Manitoba firmly established economically by the turn of the century, it was possible for the province's educational authorities to forcefully address many of the concerns raised over the previous thirty years. Standardized one-room designs became available and their use common-place. Then-current theories on rural school consolidation, as an effort to improve educational opportunity, were enthusiastically accepted. With significant changes to the curriculum, there was ever-increasing attention given to safety, hygiene and other technical problems associated with large school design.

The standardization of one-room school designs, a goal of Manitoba's school inspectors almost since the inception of the system, had been the source of great attention in eastern Canada and the United States since the early 1800s. By the turn of century, then, there was considerable agreement on what constituted an acceptable design: a comfortable, well-lit, high-ceilinged building that was at the same time modest and affordable. Great attention was paid to the details of air circulation and heating. While it was recognized that standard designs tended to create a certain dulling uniformity, they at least ensured that all children received the same opportunity, not only with the curriculum, but with the learning environment itself.

This province's first standardized proposals were commissioned by the Department of Education in 1903, under the title *Plans and Specifications for Rural Schools*. They received greater exposure with their appearance in the 1906 *Western School Journal*. The designs were the work of Samuel Hooper (later appointed to the post of Provincial Architect). Three schemes were provided.



Figure 46. Design for Frame School Building, No. 1, 1903, the first of architect Samuel Hooper's standardized schemes prepared for the Department of Education. Side and front elevations. (*The Western School Journal*, 1906, p. 203)

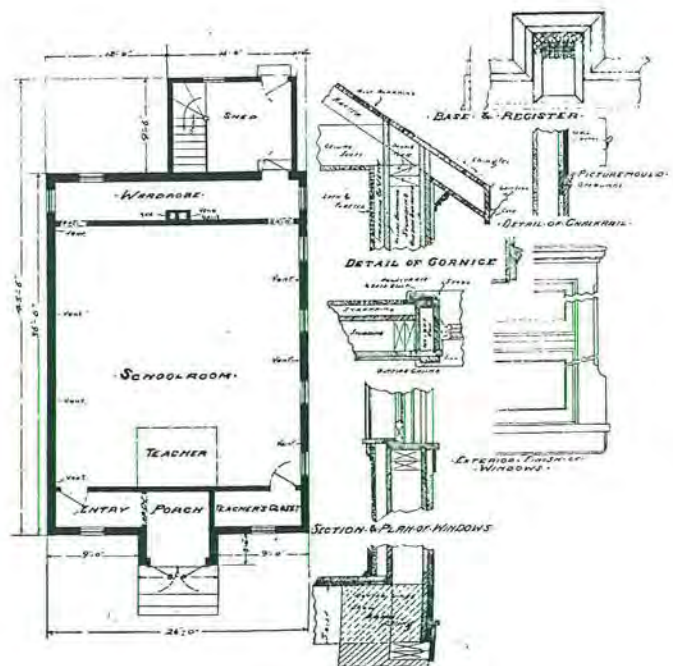


Figure 47. Design for Frame School Building, No. 2, 1903, showing the plan and critical construction details. (*The Western School Journal*, 1906, p. 204)

Design No. 1 was the simplest, cheapest and most commonly built (Fig. 46). Design No. 2 was larger, with a projecting entrance, round-arched door and a bell tower whose delicate, arched framework had been used for years throughout eastern Canada and the United States to distinguish schools from other small public buildings (Figs. 47 and 48). Design No. 3 was the most ambitious. It also was the least likely to be built. A corner tower (with the same decorative treatment as No. 2) and the strong form created by a pyramidal roof were the distinguishing features of the scheme (Fig. 49).

The Hooper designs also were the first in the province to incorporate a new window arrangement. By 1900 it had been ascertained by medical authorities throughout North America that the cross-lighting created by windows on either side of a classroom damaged childrens' eyesight.³⁰ The solution was to combine all windows onto one side of the school, an arrangement seen in all of Hooper's plans.

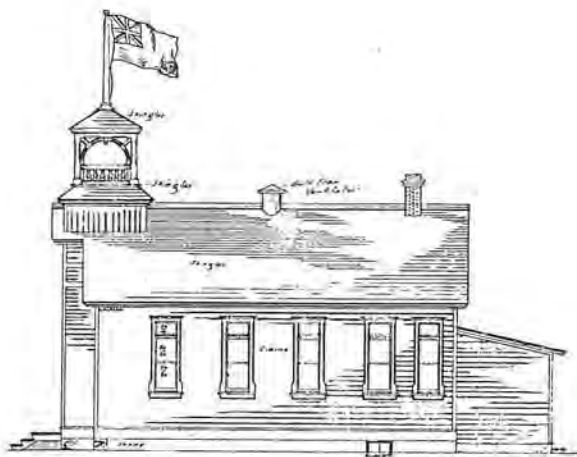


Figure 48. Design for Frame School Building, No. 2, 1903, showing the side elevation. (*The Western School Journal*, 1906, p. 235)

Each of the designs also was accompanied by a very precise specification sheet, so detailed in fact that only the number of nails required appears to have been left to the discretion of the contractor. One of the details that distinguished these new schools was the individual window design. Hooper specified the use of transoms, so that air could enter into the classroom at ceiling level, not at desk level. This innovation ensured that students' books and papers would not be blown about by the wind.

Although local school boards in need of a new building were not compelled to use Hooper's designs, many did. And while there were minor adaptations made, the detailed nature of the plans and specifications ensured a high level of accuracy in their construction (Figs. 50, 51 and 52).

The appearance of the Hooper schools marked a turning point in one-room school designs in the province. Thereafter, it was rare that a new school was not built according to a standardized design approved by the Department of Education. Hooper's plans were only the first of a series that were to be used in Manitoba throughout the subsequent thirty years. Each new design tended to supplant the previous one in popularity with the department. Thus, Hooper's three designs were used frequently only until around 1912, when the next standardized plan was adopted.³¹

This new school building had much to recommend it, in the eyes of the authorities, over the Hooper designs. It was more informal, with a hipped roof and dormer; in effect, it looked more like the bungalows and cottages then coming into popularity for domestic design (Fig. 53). More significantly, however, was the window treatment.

This scheme was the first in the province to incorporate a continuous strip or bank of windows. Like the

Hooper plans, these were arranged only on one side of the building. The theory adopted also propounded that the building be oriented in such a way that the light from the windows should enter from the left side, so as not to create shadows on the students' working surfaces. The deleterious effects this design might have had for left-handed students was not yet an issue.

Occasionally, the basic scheme might be adapted with more picturesque results. A porch was often incorporated and classical details were sometimes added (Fig. 54). In these cases, the window bank was located on the back of the building.

It also was common, before the onset of World War I, for private firms and entrepreneurs to provide free plans for inexpensive rural schools that resembled this cottage-style school. The T. Eaton Company and the United States-based Waterman and Waterbury Company were the most ambitious in their marketing (Fig 55), although it is unclear how many school districts in Manitoba used their plans.

The cottage-style design became ubiquitous for school building until the end of World War I, when another set of designs gained favour. Like Hooper's designs, the newest ones offered three variations from which to choose.

The basic example featured a small storm porch with a ribbon board for the school name, the now-obligatory window bank and a gable roof with a slightly flared eave (Fig. 56). The second version was larger, with the same distinctive bellcast roof. It also featured cloakrooms lighted by a side window. A broad enclosed storm porch featured a simple arrangement of two square windows and a central door, usually all protected by a long canopy (Fig. 57). The third scheme, only rarely built, had a raised basement and a larger cloakroom that included

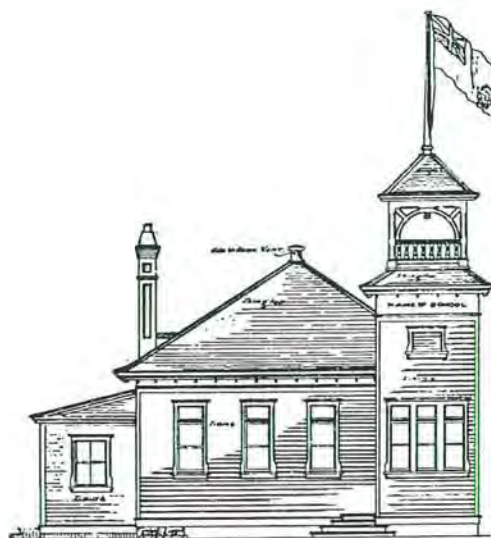
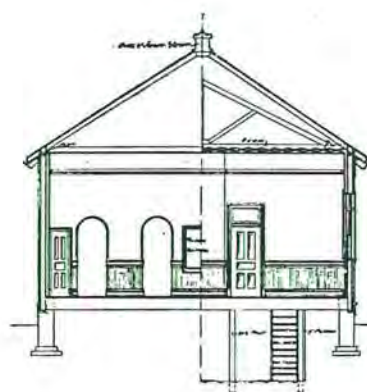
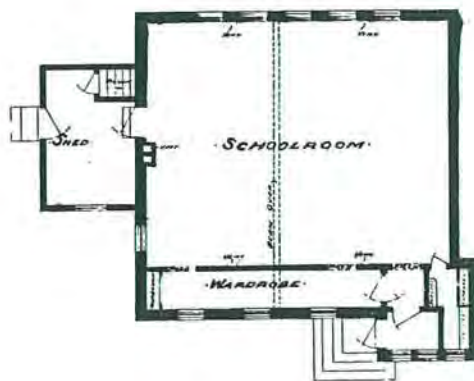


Figure 49. Design for Frame School Building, No. 3, 1903, showing the plan, a section through the building and the front elevation. (*The Western School Journal*, 1906, pp. 275-77)



Excellent examples of the three Hooper designs, constructed with considerable attention to the details provided in the plans and specifications.

Top Left: Figure 50. Siglunes School, 1907, was an excellent example of Design No. 1. Demolished. (*Taming a Wilderness*, p. 335)

Lower Right: Figure 51. Huns Valley School, 1911, was almost a perfect realization of Design No. 2. Demolished. (*Along the Hills to the Valley*, p. 82)

Centre: Figure 52: Union Point School, ca. 1905, one of the few examples of Design No. 3 that was built, and still is standing. (*Furrows in the Valley*, p. 229)



Figure 53. Carrick School, 1914, an example of the cottage-style one-room school that was the most popular standardized design, used from 1912 until the mid-1920s. The use of the awning was a local inspiration. (Between Mountain and Lake, p. 249)



additional space for a teacher's office above, and a slightly different facade treatment (Fig. 58).

Throughout this period there also was an increasing interest in the improvement of school grounds. Impetus for this initiative came from Ontario, where, during the 1890s, philanthropist Sir William Macdonald, who had a keen interest in education, had underwritten a rural school garden movement.³² By the early 1900s, this interest had become a focal point in the rural school curriculum, with the development of domestic science programs that featured outdoor gardening experiments. At the same time, there was an increasing recognition that physical exercise was an important component of education. By the end of the first decade of the century, sand lots, various play structures and playing fields had all been developed around many schools.

Except for the Hooper designs, all of these new standardized plans were used into the mid-1920s, and many examples were built. Between 1903 and 1918, approximately 400 new one-room schools were constructed, bringing the total number operating in the province to almost 1,400.³³

Manitoba's educational authorities were not only interested in improving the designs of one-room schools in rural areas. Throughout Canada, there



Figure 54. Lily School, ca. 1915. With its porch and classical details, this school is a fine example of a common variation that was adapted from the typical cottage design. (PAM)



Figure 55. Eaton's Department Store catalogues included this cottage-style design beginning in 1917. (T. Eaton Co. Catalogue, 1917-18, p. 202)



Figure 56. Granville School, 1918, the simplest example from a set of standardized designs used after 1918. Demolished. (*Between Mountain and Lake*, p. 29)



Figure 57. Bruan School, 1918, the second variation of this standardized set. Demolished. (*On the Sunny Slopes of the Riding Mountain*, Vol. 1, p. 85)



Figure 58. Balmerino School, 1919. The third, and largest, of this standardized set. Demolished. (*Ellice*, p. 75)

was a widespread acknowledgement that the typical rural school tended to hamper education, especially in comparison with the situation in urban areas. Critics believed that the educational system could be used to alleviate what they saw as the sources of depopulation in the countryside, with a revamped curriculum that catered specifically to rural concerns. It also was contended that, if school buildings were improved, teaching skills upgraded, and teaching aids made available, the quality of education could be raised to that offered in urban centres. It would be better to have graded schools with more specialized teaching. One proposed solution was rural school district consolidation.

The consolidation movement was initially sponsored in Ontario by Sir William Macdonald. Consolidations consisted in uniting previously separate but contiguous school districts and transporting students by horse-drawn vans to a central facility. As early as 1905 in Manitoba there had been attempts at consolidation in Virden and Holland.³⁴ Within a few years, the program had become enormously successful, aided in large part by liberal grants from the Department of Education. Nineteen consolidations had been effected by 1911; by 1914 there were 54 more.³⁵ Manitoba was leading the country in its embrace of the program. Of course, the consequence of this was that, suddenly, many one-room schools were abandoned as the new consolidated schools were built.

The population in urban centres continued to grow dramatically during this period. Thus, besides the move to build consolidated schools throughout the countryside, there was a continued effort to construct more large urban schools. In Brandon, Portage la Prairie, Dauphin and even smaller communities like Neepawa, the population growth prompted the construction of additional school buildings (Fig 59). Following Ontario precedent, the new schools were identified according to a ward

system, based on their location (north, south, east or west).

The architectural developments that affected consolidated schools and their urban counterparts in Manitoba's smaller communities were characterized by the typical concern with the technical aspects of heating and ventilation. However, there also was an increasing interest on the part of architects and educational authorities in the mechanics of teaching and, increasingly, designs that addressed fire prevention and ease of escape.

The introduction of new amenities to some of these schools, like water fountains and showers, and the inclusion of new rooms for specialized subjects like manual training shops and science labs did not always result in new plans. Throughout this period there was a continued reliance on the blocky, two-storey school that described the large designs of the 1890s. Sometimes incorporating the corner tower (for potential enlargement), they were used both for urban facilities and the new consolidated schools (Fig. 60). As well,

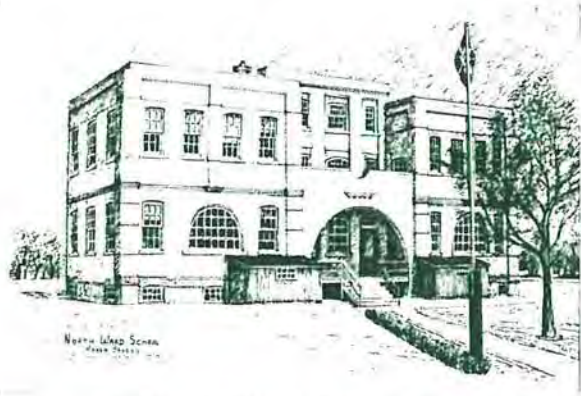


Figure 59. North Ward School, Portage la Prairie, 1910. (Karen Braden, Portage la Prairie University Womens' Club)

Figure 60. Killarney schools. The 1906 building on the right was bigger, but retained the same architectural quality as the earlier 1893 school on the left. Both demolished. (Reflections. Turtle Mountain Municipality and Killarney, p. 110)



though, a variety of new designs was introduced.

A few smaller schemes were developed especially for consolidated school districts. One of them, used for several four-room buildings, was low and broad, its design implying a connection to its immediate rural environment (Fig. 61). Another four-room design, this one standardized, was a derivation of the typical blocky designs (Fig. 62). A second standardized design, used both for consolidated and urban schools, was, despite the department's current interest in fire prevention, of wood frame construction (Fig. 63). Other designs for consolidated schools still revealed the hand of a local architect working without direct control from the department (Fig. 64).

The construction of two-room schools followed a similar pattern. The designs for many of these buildings continued to rely on the plan and decorative character developed in the 1890s, and were, for the most part, unique (Fig. 65). At the same time, there were a few two-room buildings constructed with a recognition of new developments, especially for larger window openings (Fig. 66).

As the century progressed, however, there was a gradual adoption, for



Figure 62. Starbuck School, 1910-11. When it was built, this was described by educational authorities as "perhaps the best rural school building in the province." (PAM)



Figure 63. Roblin Primary School, 1912. In plan a derivation of Samuel Hooper's Design No. 3, this standardized scheme was enlivened by the use of contrasting wood cladding and pedimented windows. (Shell River Municipality. *Century One*, p. 260)



Figure 61. Justice Consolidated School, 1913. A few rural schools were built with this lowslung design.



Figure 64. Cameron Consolidated School, 1916. Many larger schools were still built according to picturesque designs.

larger schools, of a distinctly new plan. Developed in opposition to the typical square plan of the 1890s, with its central staircase, the new scheme was an elongated rectangle, with corridors linked to a transverse stairblock. The basic impetus for the new plan was to ensure easy egress for students in case of fire. Many of these schools continued to be built with small individual windows (Fig. 67), but by the end of the period, and with the widespread availability of iron beams that could carry the weight, there was an increasing adoption of the bank window design (Fig. 68).

In Winnipeg, the population tripled over the course of this period. Naturally, more schools were required, and between 1903 and 1918 over thirty new buildings were constructed.³⁶ Initially, the designs for new buildings (still carried out by Commissioner J.B. Mitchell) were reiterations of the three storey, blocky designs of the 1890s. There were some differences, however. Mitchell stripped the buildings of much ornament, creating quiet, planar surfaces. He did lavish attention on the



Figure 65. North End School, Neepawa, 1908. A typical two-room school recalled designs of the 1890s. Demolished. (Neepawa. *Land of Plenty*, p. 318)



Figure 66. Phoenix School, ca. 1910, featured a Hooper-like bell tower and grouped window openings. Demolished. (PAM)



Figure 67. Alexander School, 1911. The school had the elongated plan in vogue by 1910, but still featured separated window openings. Demolished. (Whitehead *Wanderings*, p. 14)

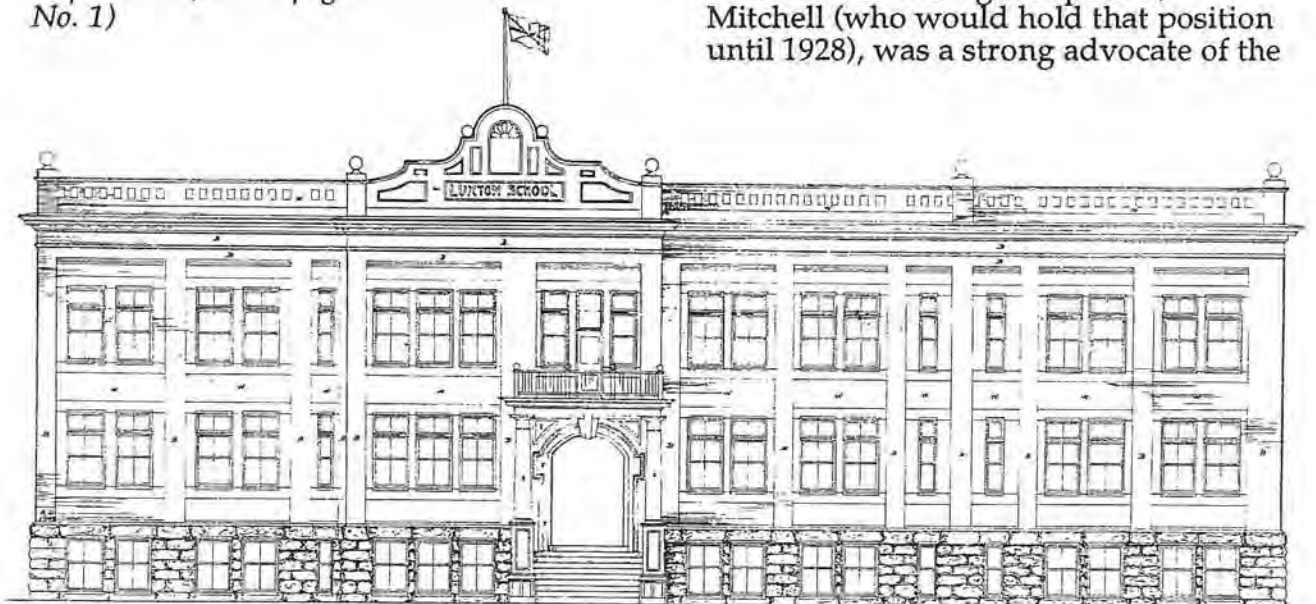


Figure 68. Welwood Consolidated School, 1917. A state-of-the-art school in a rural setting. Demolished. (Carberry Plains. *Century One*, p. 206)



Figure 69. John M. King School, Winnipeg, 1905. An example of Mitchell's later three-storey designs, this featured several elements that were to become familiar on most of his school buildings: a decorative gable on the tower and a detailed roof parapet. Demolished. (Building Department, Winnipeg School Division No. 1)

Figure 70. Luxton School, Winnipeg, 1907. The first of Col. Mitchell's up-to-date designs exhibits the traits that were to characterize his buildings before 1918: a horizontal two-storey configuration enlivened by a projecting bay, bichromatic brick panels, Classical details and a decorated gable, all carried out in very expensive materials. (Building Department, Winnipeg School Division No. 1)



entrance towers, where his affection for decorative gables found expression (Fig. 69).

There was great interest amongst Canadian architects during this period in the design of large schools, their interest perhaps piqued by the huge sums of money expended on the buildings. There was a keen interest in both design solutions and use of materials that would reduce the danger of fire. These concerns had gained stark recognition after the 1906 earthquake in San Francisco and the Hochelaga Quebec School fire in 1907 in which sixteen children perished.³⁷

Throughout the country new urban school buildings were two, rather than three storeys, to ensure better escape potential. Fire-resistant materials, especially concrete, were used extensively. Stairs were considered of key importance. The oak staircases so common a decade earlier were updated in the new schools with cast iron. At the same time, the designs for most schools were becoming more clearly institutional, with smooth uncluttered surfaces and extensive glazing.

The Winnipeg School Board opted wholeheartedly for this new type of building. And the architect for all of the schools built during this period, Mitchell (who would hold that position until 1928), was a strong advocate of the

new sensibility. He was convinced that schools should convey a simplicity of style. They were to be quiet, with a dignity of form, good internal lighting conditions, ventilation, heating and, of course, escape. Compared with the squat, three-storey, schools constructed during the 1890s, these new structures were massively proportioned, extremely expensive, and capable of accommodating up to 1,200 students.³⁸

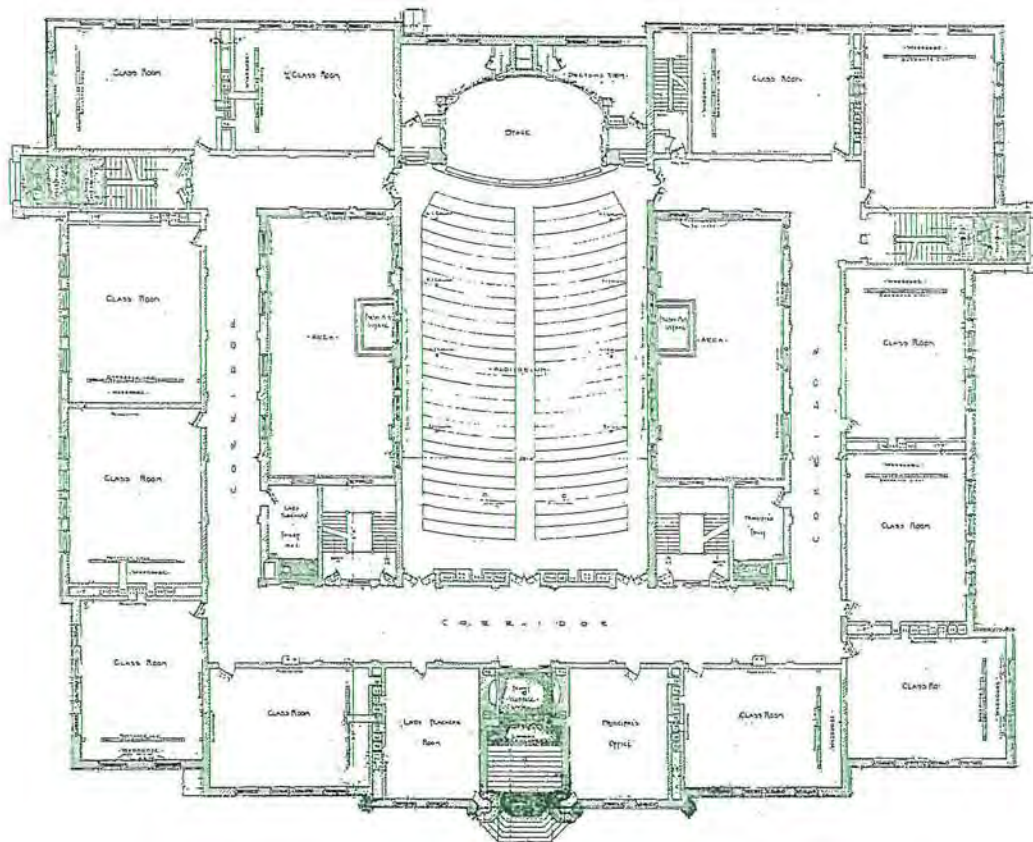
The first project undertaken, in 1907, was Luxton School. Compared to an earlier building like Isbister, Luxton School was larger (and with an addition in 1915, very much larger) (Fig. 70). However, by the time that Isaac Brock School was constructed in 1913, this type of school had reached enormous proportions (Figs. 71 and 72). Almost four Isbisters could be contained in Isaac Brock.

Between 1907 and 1915, ten of this type of school were erected. Although each was unique, and an exceptional design, they shared certain qualities. The first three buildings (Luxton, Cecil Rhodes



Figure 71. Isaac Brock School, Winnipeg, 1913. The largest school of its type (and costing \$250,000), this school shows Col. Mitchell's attention to Gothic Revival styling, especially seen in the composition and detailing of the tower.

Figure 72. Isaac Brock School, Winnipeg, 1913. The two facades, above, are certainly impressive, but the plan below better conveys the enormity of the building. (Building Department, Winnipeg School Division No. 1)



and La Verendrye) were derived from Classical villa traditions. Their long rectangular facades were broken down into three bays, with a projecting or inset bay for the entrance, which was raised; a formal staircase provided access. An eclectic range of gable designs (usually of Dutch or Tudor inspiration), were used on the towers, as well as occasionally on other elevations.

As the designs increased in size, the main facade became elongated and Mitchell used a variety of treatments to create visual interest across the huge expanses of brick and glass. This could be accomplished with projecting and recessed bays, tall towers, elaborate entrance porticos, staircases and decorative brickwork (Fig. 73). He continued to rely on the gable to punctuate the towers and rooflines, although the influence of the Romanesque Revival and Late Gothic Revival also gained favour. Wall buttresses, blind arcades, crenellations, corbel tables, as well as decorated windows were all used on a building like Isaac Brock.

A completely new educational phenomenon also was to have a great impact on Winnipeg's school architecture during this period. In response to an increasingly industrial economy, technical schools had been introduced in Ontario in the mid-1880s to provide manufacturers with appropriately educated future employees. By the early 20th century, such schools were gigantic, with design requirements for a considerable variety of large vocational-training spaces.

Winnipeg was the first city in western Canada to construct technical schools, and it ambitiously undertook two projects in 1910. One school -- St. John's -- was for the north end; the other, named Kelvin, was constructed for students in the south end. The designs, by Col. Mitchell, were identical (Fig. 74), thus saving the board a huge amount of money.



Figure 73. Laura Secord School, Winnipeg, 1912. Mitchell had a fondness for a brick with a slightly orange cast, but occasionally used grey brick that gave schools like Laura Secord a more classical appearance. (PAM)



Figure 74. Kelvin Technical High School, Winnipeg, 1910. This and St. John's Technical High School were identical, and the only examples of Mitchell's designs to be carried out in red brick. Demolished. (PAM)

Massive as all Mitchell's large school designs were, he also was occasionally called on to design slightly more modest school buildings. For a small school in Tuxedo he was able to produce a building of exceptional quality (Fig. 75).

The growth of Winnipeg's suburban communities had reached a level, by 1910, where the construction of large school buildings became necessary. For the most part, architects working for the suburban school boards had fewer opportunities and, of course, much smaller budgets than had Col. Mitchell. Nevertheless, there were some fine buildings designed and erected.

St. Boniface had been an established community for years, and while most of its best educational facilities had remained separate from the public system, there were several large public schools built during this period. The most sophisticated, architecturally, was designed by H. Greene in 1915. With its complex plan and fine details, King George V School was certainly an architectural rival to any of the schools being constructed in Winnipeg School District No. 1 at that time (Fig. 76).



Figure 75. Julia Clark School, Winnipeg, 1918. When the occasion demanded, Col. Mitchell could also design beautifully at a smaller scale. Demolished. (PAM)

Figure 76. King George V School, Winnipeg, 1915, an exceptional building designed by H. Greene. (PAM)



Each of Winnipeg's other school districts undertook at least one large school building project during this period. Relying on the services of different architects, the school boards of the towns of East Kildonan, St. James, St. Vital and Transcona produced school buildings that in many respects relied on the same planning used by Col. Mitchell, but were nonetheless quite distinct architecturally.

A building like Linwood School in St. James clearly reflects the long low plan of two storey height seen in the city of Winnipeg (Fig. 77). However, the architect for Linwood, A. Melville, working on a much smaller budget, produced a simple external treatment enlivened by the use of contrasting red brick and light grey concrete, with some minor Gothic Revival detailing at the entrance. A more thorough investigation of the possibilities of Late Gothic Revival was used by the architect on two of East Kildonan's large schools from this period. Both constructed in 1915, Lord Kitchener and Lord Wolseley schools were built on slightly different plans, but otherwise shared a nearly identical external treatment (Fig. 78).

With the advance of settlement into the northern reaches of the province between 1903 and 1918 came the need for substantial school accommodation. Thus, for example, only three years after the community at The Pas was incorporated as a town in 1912, a new -- and large -- public school was constructed (Fig. 79).



Figure 77. Linwood School, Winnipeg, 1913. For this school in St. James, architect A. Melville used the familiar two-storey massing, but with a more modest detail expression.



Figure 78. Lord Kitchener School, Winnipeg, 1915. A variety of Gothic Revival details, and handsome concrete inset panels, were used to enrich this compact design.



Figure 79. The Pas School, 1915, designed by architect G.N. Taylor. Demolished. (PAM)

STABILIZATION (1919-1939)

The upheaval wrought by the World War I, and the economic stagnation that followed until 1939, were to have a great impact on reformulating the educational curriculum, as well as on redefining the requirements for school design. There was continued attention to the provision of standardized one-room designs throughout this period, although the designers tended only to tinker with basic schemes established previously. In urban areas, however, there was a wholesale shift away from the designs of the pre-war years.

In the countryside, the obvious consequence of the economic deprivation of these years was first seen in the number of schools built. Although compulsory attendance had been established in 1916, with a resultant increase in the number of students attending classes, other factors were at work. The population boom had slowed, opportunities for agricultural employment declined and ever-increasing numbers of farm people were moving into towns and cities.

The simple fact was that few new school facilities were required. This is not to say, however, that the buildings that were constructed were not a source of interest with the Department of Education. Indeed, there were continued efforts to update and upgrade the standardized one-room designs introduced before the war. Furthermore, with the appointment during the 1920s of architect Gilbert Parfitt to the staff of the Department of Education, the attention paid to rural school design was of a high order.³⁹

At least four new designs were created in the mid-1920s; another was introduced in the 1930s. None of these designs, however, strayed very far from the norms established in the preceding decade, that is, domestic proportions, a hipped roof and a bank



Figure 80. Niverville Schools, ca. 1928. An instructive comparison of the change in architectural sensibilities shows (on the right) a Hooper design from 1912 and (on the left), a standardized design of the 1920s adapted from a popular cottage-style scheme from 1912 (Fig. 53). Both demolished. (PAM)



Figure 81. Cork Cliff School, 1929. A second variation on the cottage-style design that was used in the 1920s is distinguished by a small porch protected by an extension of the roof. (Reflections from Little Muddy River, p. 77)



Figure 82. Lake Audy School, 1931. The basic rectangular form, with the bank of windows, is made almost sleek with an entrance set parallel to the building. (Pioneers and Progress, p. 54)



Figure 83. Prestwick School, 1935. The new entrance configuration seen earlier was here adapted to provide entry on one side for girls, on the other for boys. Demolished. (*Then to Now*, p. 75)



Figure 84. Gravelridge School, 1938. This up-to-date one-room structure featured insulbrick siding, for fire protection. Demolished. (*Schools - Our Heritage*, p. 77)

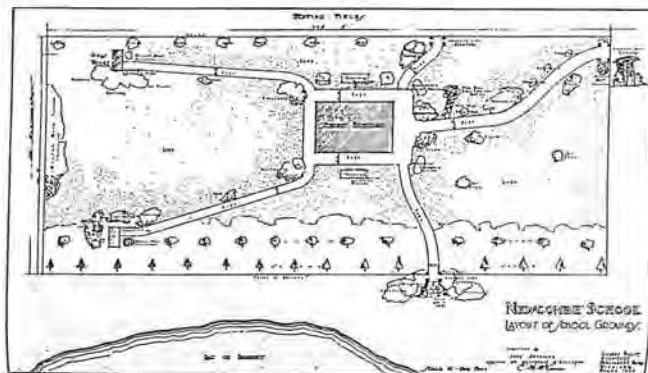


Figure 85. Lac du Bonnet teacher John Bunzeluk was awarded a cup prize for this design of Newcombe School grounds, drawn up by architect Gilbert Parfitt for publication in the department's 1925 Annual Report.

of windows on only one side of the classroom.

In fact, two of the schemes (Figs. 80 and 81) were only variations on the popular cottage-style design introduced in 1912. The other two 1920s designs offered a slightly different form, with entrances set alongside the window bank and sheltered by an extension of the gable roof (Figs. 82 and 83). A design introduced in the mid-1930s combined the hipped roof of other standardized designs with the side entrance of these later schemes (Fig. 84).

Because one-room designs were now so firmly within the control of the department, it was rare to hear of inspectors' complaints about the actual building. They were, however, still able as late as 1925 to raise concerns, especially about school grounds:

The school grounds do not change from year to year. A little money well spent on the grounds would be a splendid investment. Pleasing surroundings and attractive environment have a very deep influence upon the life and spirit of the child.⁴⁰

Indeed, throughout the 1920s and 1930s, there were notable advances in the development of school grounds. The provision of a cup prize by the Lieutenant-Governor for the greatest improvement in school grounds was an incentive for many teachers and school boards (Fig. 85).

School consolidation continued apace through these years, reinforced by developments during World War I which had seen a new emphasis on the need for consolidation. The xenophobia attendant in war time not only saw the abolition of the bilingual system in 1916, but also the encouragement of more rapid assimilation of "foreign" students into the mainstream. This was a goal, it was determined, that could best be accomplished with consolidated schools, where the influence of a "foreign"

teacher could be more closely monitored.⁴¹

The actual construction of consolidated schools more frequently resulted in smaller two-room facilities than the large (and expensive) consolidated schools built before the war. Several standardized two-room designs were developed. As with the new one-room schemes, most of these buildings drew much inspiration from the plans and forms of two-room designs from the preceding twenty years.

In most of the standardized schemes a long hipped roof created the dominant form, with a pedimented entrance providing a sense of gracefulness, while the now common window bank established a rectilinear pattern on the facade (Figs. 86 and 87). Another popular scheme featured the same roof shape, but combined it with a less formal hip-roofed entrance and window banks on the end walls (Fig. 88).

In Winnipeg, the stagnation of the economy immediately after World War I likewise was seen in the reduced number of buildings constructed, but also was expressed in a different architectural character. By 1918, the 45 existing schools of Winnipeg's School Division No. 1 were proving insufficient for a student population that had grown by 5,000 over the war years to total more than 30,000.⁴² However, the proposed solutions for the accommodation for these children were completely unfeasible. Tenders drawn up in 1918 for a series of new buildings would have cost so much -- \$325,000 -- that the Board rejected them outright.⁴³

A set of new designs, of much more modest size, styling and cost (\$100,000⁴⁴) were approved and by the end of 1920 eleven new schools had been constructed. Four of these buildings were the work of Col. Mitchell (Figs. 89 and 90). However,



Figure 86. Mountainside Consolidated School, ca. 1935. One of the typical two-room designs popular in the 1920s and 30s featured a classically-inspired pediment over the entrance. (PAM)



Figure 87. Osborne School, 1938. Here, the gabled entrance to a standardized two-room design had detail work more commonly seen on domestic bungalows. Demolished. (Down Memory Lane, p. 100)



Figure 88. Woodlands Consolidated School, 1920. Another popular two-room design used throughout this period. Demolished. (Yesteryears, p. 85)



Figure 89. Greenway #2 School, Winnipeg, 1919. One of Col. Mitchell's modest one-storey schools, this building is distinguished by a curving roof over the entrance.



Figure 90. Greenway #2 School, Winnipeg, floor plan. The design, which was clearly organized to accept additions as the population changed, was reflective of the uncertain conditions of the time. (Building Department, Winnipeg School Division No. 1)

Figure 91. Champlain School, Winnipeg, 1920. Col. Semmens brought an appreciation for the Classical Revival to his designs of certain modest Winnipeg schools, although Col. Mitchell likely appreciated the decorative gable.

seven of this type, and eight subsequent school buildings were from a new hand, Col. J.N. Semmens (1882-1960), an architect with considerable experience with institutional design. And although he consulted with Mitchell on the designs, Semmens brought a new sensibility to the architecture of Winnipeg schools.

By the time that Col. Semmens took over the role as Consulting Architect for Winnipeg's schools, a completely different architectural expression was gaining popularity for the design of educational facilities. A particular strain of the Late Gothic Revival, Collegiate Gothic became *de rigeur* for many educational facilities throughout North America.

Collegiate Gothic was an academic style, derived from the medieval precedents of European universities, especially the schools at Oxford and Cambridge. The English roots of the style were to result in the application of many Tudor architectural forms and details. Thus, bay windows, decorated gables, shallow Tudor arches and crenellations were all carefully combined for effect. In its most ambitious interpretation, schools were designed on a sprawling, irregular plan focused on an interior, grassy



quadrangle. Heavy, squat towers with gates provided entry into this cloistered space. While the style was often carried out in stone, Semmens' preference for red tapestry brick coincided nicely with the pinched economic circumstances of the period.

Many of Semmens' designs were one storey in height, long and low, but with delightful external details and, with large windows, light-filled classrooms. Although the modest configuration was largely dictated by economic circumstance, Semmens also felt it held certain advantages over the enormous schools of the preceding decade. He considered one-storey designs not only more suitable for young students, but also believed they fit better into a neighbourhood.⁴⁵

In general, Semmens reworked three basic schemes for his school designs, all of a modest, but thoughtful character. The earliest of Semmens' new schools were actually quite personal, and unusual designs, combining many elements of the Collegiate Gothic with Classical Revival forms and details. One of his first designs, with decorative gables that likely warmed Col. Mitchell's heart, was to be used several more times in slightly different formats (Fig. 91). A two-storey section featuring Classical Revival elements, like columns and pediments, was flanked by low one-storey extensions with more Gothic inspiration.

A second, simpler type, dispensed with the two-storey section and made the most of a very long single storey silhouette, and a very simple interpretation of Collegiate Gothic (Fig. 92). Architectural delight was reserved for the entrances, where a variety of Gothic Revival details were used. This type of school was also popular throughout the city's other school districts, where a variety of other architects created similar buildings (Fig. 93).



Figure 92. Sir Sam Steele School, Winnipeg, 1921. With its long low profile, this is a good example of Semmens' modest one-storey school designs.



Figure 93. Assiniboine School, Winnipeg, 1920. A slightly different expression of Collegiate Gothic, by an architect for the St. James School Board, combines a hipped roof, a steeple, bungalow-style brackets and broad expanses of stucco.



Figure 94. Grosvenor School, Winnipeg, 1922. An example of Semmens' two-storey designs, this one carried out in the spirit of Collegiate Gothic.

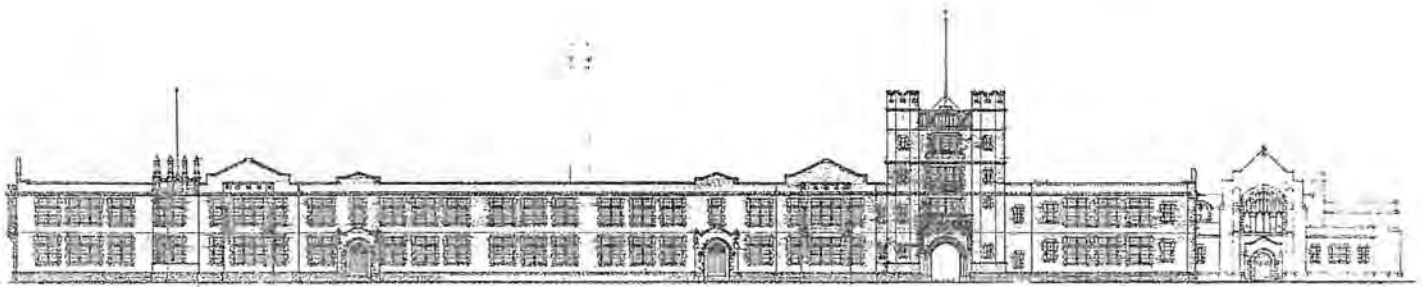
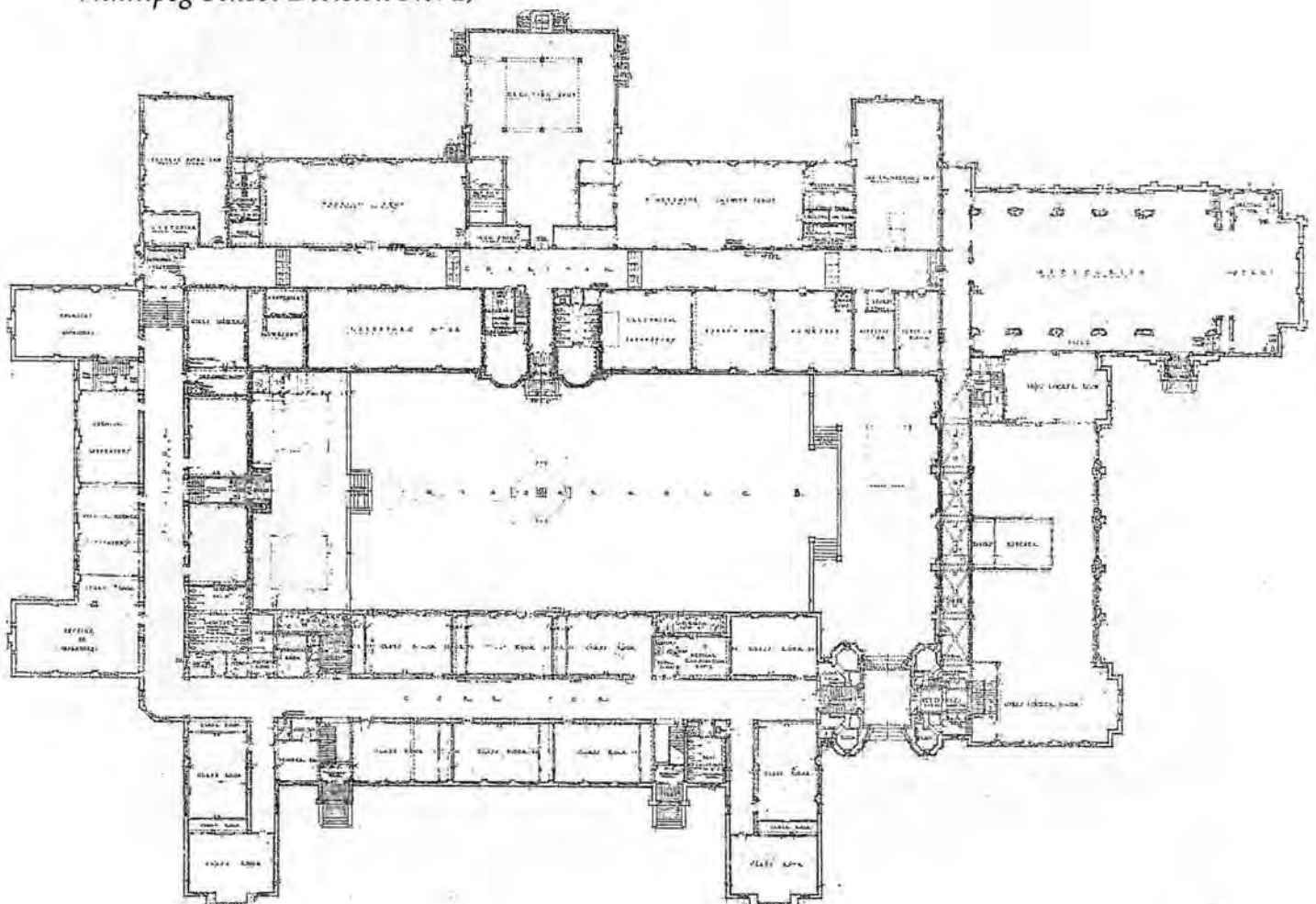


Figure 95. Daniel McIntyre Collegiate, Winnipeg, 1922. The return to large school construction was carried out in Semmens' ambitious interpretation of the Collegiate Gothic. The tower and the section to the right were never built. (Building Department, Winnipeg School Division No. 1)

Figure 96. Daniel McIntyre Collegiate, Winnipeg, main floor plan. The rambling plan and the quadrangle are key features of Collegiate Gothic. (Building Department, Winnipeg School Division No. 1)



The third basic design scheme provided for a two-storey structure, and was typically a more fully realized expression of the style. In these cases, Semmens usually worked out a T-, H- or U-shaped plan that created the projecting wings where a stark profile and crisp stone details were used for the clear delineation of Collegiate Gothic forms and details (Fig. 94).

The highlight of this period, and of Semmens' career as a school architect, was the design of Daniel McIntyre Collegiate, built in 1922. At a final cost of \$600,000, more than double the price of the 1912 Isaac Brock and nearly as big, Daniel McIntyre was a very ambitious expression of Collegiate Gothic (Figs. 95 and 96). Although it was not completed to his original plan, the building nevertheless is the best example in the province of that style. The rambling plan, the quadrangle and the great variety of Tudor details that were hallmarks of the style are all seen on Daniel McIntyre.

Semmens' tenure as the school district's architect ended in 1925 and a range of other designers was used through the last half of the 1920s and for the few buildings constructed in the 1930s. W.A. Martin was selected for several of these commissions. Martin's designs were generally more blocky than were Semmens', with a modesty of shape, detail and even colour. Projecting wings were nearly flush to the main wall surface; gently arched gables and name plates were used for decorative appeal, while the combination of buff-coloured brick and soft grey concrete details produced quiet, elegant buildings (Fig. 97).

The developments in Winnipeg were to have immediate influence on school designs throughout the urban centres of the province. Although there continued to be exceptions (Fig. 98), the few new schools that were constructed in the province's smaller urban centres



Figure 97. Queenston School, Winnipeg, 1931. W.A. Martin's design was informed with a certain architectural wit, like the juxtaposition of differing quoin designs on the two end bays.



Figure 98. Roblin School, ca. 1920. One of the most striking designs from this period, this building recalled the continued local efforts to produce schools of distinction. Destroyed by fire. (Shell River Municipality. *Century One*, p. 314)



Figure 99. Brookdale Consolidated School, 1924. Long and low, with a shallow hip roof, the building was distinguished by a modest gabled entrance. (Carberry Plains. *Century One*, p. 242)



Figure 100. Earl Oxford School, Brandon, 1928. Col. J.N. Semmens, the architect for most of Winnipeg's schools of the early 1920s also designed several school buildings in Brandon, in a similar style: a restrained interpretation of Collegiate Gothic in red brick.

during the 1920s and 30s tended to mirror architectural developments that were being established for schools in Winnipeg.

Thus, buildings tended to be low and horizontal, of red brick and with Late Gothic Revival or even occasionally Georgian Revival styling (Figs. 99 and 100). Brick or concrete external detailing generally replaced the pre-World War I preference for expensive carved stone. Inside, these new schools were equipped with internal fittings and appointments of the highest standards. The inclusion of gymnasias was a key advance. This was a response to war time needs; recruiting officers found that young men were generally in poor physical condition. And in larger communities like Brandon, Portage la Prairie and Dauphin, there were typically more sophisticated expressions of the stylistic variables possible (Fig. 101).

Figure 101. Smith Jackson School, Dauphin, 1921. Dramatically long, the building was enlivened with the red brick and stark white Classical details used in Georgian Revival designs. Demolished. (Dauphin Valley Spans the Years, p. 88)



ENDNOTES

1. Kathleen Leathers, *School Architecture in Manitoba*, M. Ed. Thesis, University of Manitoba, 1983, p. 1.
2. *Ibid.*, p. 28.
3. J. Donald Wilson, Robert M. Stamp and Louis-Phillipe Audet, *Canadian Education: A History*, Scarborough, Ontario: Prentice-Hall of Canada, Ltd., 1970, p. 247.
4. *Ibid.*, p. 249.
5. *Ibid.*, p. 248.
6. *Ibid.*, p. 255.
7. Ivan J. Saunders, *A Survey of Manitoba School Architecture to 1930*, Research Bulletin, No. 222, Ottawa: Environment Canada, Canadian Parks Service, 1984, p. 2.
8. Kathleen Leathers, *School Architecture in Manitoba*, (1983), p. 48.
9. *Ibid.*, p. 52.
10. Giles Bugailiskis, *School Buildings of the Winnipeg School Division No. 1. An Inventory of Extant School Buildings to 1940*, Winnipeg: Historic Projects Branch, Department of Environmental Planning, City of Winnipeg, 1986, p. 6.
11. Kathleen Leathers, *School Architecture in Manitoba*, (1983), p. 50.
12. C.A. Hale, *School Architecture in Rural Canada Before 1930*, Vol. 3, Historic Schools in Canada, Ottawa: Parks Canada, 1987 (draft), p. 105.
13. Kathleen Leathers, *School Architecture in Manitoba*, (1983), p. 60.
14. Giles Bugailiskis, *School Buildings of the Winnipeg School Division No. 1.*, 1986, p. 34.
15. Kathleen Leathers, *School Architecture in Manitoba*, (1983), p. 61.
16. Giles Bugailiskis, *School Buildings of the Winnipeg School Division No. 1.*, (1986), p. 6.
17. Kathleen Leathers, *School Architecture in Manitoba*, (1983), p. 10.
18. Giles Bugailiskis, *School Buildings of the Winnipeg School Division No. 1.*, (1986), p. 9.
19. Kathleen Leathers, *School Architecture in Manitoba*, (1983), p. 63.
20. Ivan J. Saunders, *A Survey of Manitoba School Architecture to 1930*, (1984) p. 3.
21. J. Donald Wilson, et. al., *Canadian Education: A History*, (1970), p. 274.

22. Kathleen Leathers, *School Architecture in Manitoba*, (1983), p. 75.
23. C.A. Hale, *School Architecture in Rural Canada Before 1930*, (1987), p. 104.
24. *Ibid.*, p. 104.
25. Ivan Saunders, *A Survey of Manitoba School Architecture to 1930*, (1984) p. 6.
26. *Ibid.*, p. 6.
27. Giles Bugailiskis, *School Buildings of the Winnipeg School Division No. 1.*, (1986), p. 14.
28. Dana Johnson, "*The Noblest Monument is the School*". *The Urban Public School in Canada before 1930*, Vol. 4. Historic Schools in Canada, Ottawa: Parks Canada, 1987, p. 68.
29. Giles Bugailiskis, *School Buildings of the Winnipeg School Division No. 1.*, (1986), p. 14.
30. C.A. Hale, *School Architecture in Rural Canada Before 1930*, (1987), p. 7.
31. *Ibid.*, p. 145.
32. *Ibid.*, p. 57.
33. *Ibid.*, p. 145.
34. Kathleen Leathers, *School Architecture in Manitoba*, (1983), p. 102.
35. C.A. Hale, *School Architecture in Rural Canada Before 1930*, (1987), p. 146.
36. Giles Bugailiskis, *School Buildings of the Winnipeg School Division No. 1.*, (1986), p. 18.
37. *Ibid.*, p. 16.
38. Ivan J. Saunders, *A Survey of Manitoba School Architecture to 1930*, (1984) p. 9.
39. *Ibid.*, p. 12.
40. *Manitoba Department of Education, Annual Report, 1925-1926*, p. 32.
41. Kathleen Leathers, *School Architecture in Manitoba*, (1983), p. 14.
42. Ivan J. Saunders, *A Survey of Manitoba School Architecture to 1930*, (1984) p. 13.
43. *Ibid.*, p. 13.
44. *Ibid.*, p. 13.
45. Kathleen Leathers, *School Architecture in Manitoba*, (1983), p. 121.

A SELECT BIBLIOGRAPHY

Bugailiskis, Giles. *School Buildings of the Winnipeg School Division No. 1. An Inventory of Extant School Buildings to 1940*. Winnipeg: Historic Projects Branch, Department of Environmental Planning, City of Winnipeg, 1986.

Bugailiskis, Giles. *Quiet Dignity. Aspects of Building Schools in the Winnipeg School Division No. 1., 1871-1928*. M.A. Thesis, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Manitoba, 1990.

Hale, C.A. *School Architecture in Rural Canada Before 1930*. Vol. 3, Historic Schools in Canada, Ottawa: Parks Canada, 1987.

Johnson, Dana. *The History of School Design in Canada before 1930. An Introduction*. Vol. 1, Historic Schools in Canada, Ottawa: Parks Canada, 1987.

Johnson, Dana. *"The Noblest Monument is the School". The Urban Public School in Canada before 1930*. Vol. 4. Historic Schools in Canada, Ottawa: Parks Canada, 1987.

Leathers, Kathleen. *School Architecture in Manitoba*. M. Ed. Thesis, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Manitoba, 1983.

Manitoba Department of Education. *Annual Reports, 1872-1883, 1885-1911, 1913-1920, 1920-1929*.

Perfect, Mary Brewster. *One Hundred Years in the History of the Rural Schools of Manitoba: Their Formation, Reorganization and Dissolution (1871-1971)*. M. Ed. Thesis, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Manitoba, 1978.

Saunders, Ivan J. *A Survey of Manitoba School Architecture to 1930*. Research Bulletin, No. 222, Ottawa: Environment Canada, Canadian Parks Service, 1984.

Wilson, J. Donald, Robert M. Stamp and Louis-Phillipe Audet. *Canadian Education: A History*. Scarborough, Ontario: Prentice-Hall of Canada, Ltd., 1970.

BUILDING INVENTORY

BUILDING INVENTORY

Between 1870 and 1940 almost 2,300 school buildings were constructed in Manitoba. The vast majority of these were modest one-room structures built throughout the countryside. Over the years more than half of the province's school buildings have been lost, destroyed by fire, demolished because of old age or because school district consolidation rendered them obsolete. Moreover, after the school district consolidation programs of the 1950s and 1960s, many of the remaining one-room schools that remained were sold and moved from their original sites, to be re-used as residences, garages or granaries. The compilation of this inventory was often complicated by scanty evidence of the new location of many of the old one-room schools, as well as by the frequent alterations to schools that have obscured their original appearance. Nevertheless, the inventory team was still able to locate 679 school buildings, almost 500 of them one-room buildings.

The inventory has been designed for easy use. Schools have been identified by their original name and have been arranged alphabetically. School buildings in Winnipeg, Brandon, Portage la Prairie and Dauphin are grouped according to the community name, and then organized alphabetically according to school name. Every entry in the inventory includes information on a building's present location, date of construction, names of architects and builders (where known), construction materials, the present use of the building and, where applicable, comments that highlight notable information about the school. Each entry concludes with a bibliographic reference; this reference begins with a number that corresponds to a numbered publication in the Inventory Bibliography (pages 223 - 230), and is followed by a page reference.

The inventory could not have been conducted without the assistance of many people throughout the province. Municipal staff, heritage groups and knowledgeable local individuals generously responded to a questionnaire prepared by the Historic Resources Branch that helped identify extant schools and, where possible, the new locations of those schools moved from their original sites. While this process successfully identified many schools, it is possible that some school buildings were missed, and even that incorrect information about a building has found its way into a particular inventory entry. Any reader who can help make this a more complete and comprehensive document is encouraged to contact:

Architectural History Section
Historic Resources Branch
Manitoba Culture, Heritage & Citizenship
Main Floor, 213 Notre Dame Avenue
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3B 1N3
Telephone: 945-3844



ABBOTTSHALL

LOCATION: NE 11-28-15W
 MUNICIPALITY: Lawrence
 DATE BUILT: ca. 1920
 ARCHITECT:
 BUILDER:
 CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/shingles
 PRESENT USE: church
 COMMENTS: still on its original site

BIBLIOGRAPHY:



ABERDEEN

LOCATION: SE 17-2-10W
 MUNICIPALITY: Louise
 DATE BUILT: 1926
 ARCHITECT:
 BUILDER:
 CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
 PRESENT USE: garage
 COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY:



AIREDALE

LOCATION: NW 10-18-10W
 MUNICIPALITY: Alonsa
 DATE BUILT: 1953
 ARCHITECT:
 BUILDER:
 CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/shingles
 PRESENT USE: vacant
 COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 103, p. 49



ALBERT

LOCATION: NW 5-5-6W
 MUNICIPALITY: Dufferin
 DATE BUILT: 1953
 ARCHITECT:
 BUILDER: William Fields
 CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/stucco
 PRESENT USE: Miami Museum
 COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 184, p. 168

ALCESTER

LOCATION: NW 19-5-19W
MUNICIPALITY: Whitewater
DATE BUILT: ca. 1900
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: legion hall
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY:



ALMA

LOCATION: SE 34-4-15W
MUNICIPALITY: Strathcona
DATE BUILT: 1905
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: brick
PRESENT USE: vacant
COMMENTS: a fine example with
a large roof bell tower; original
site
BIBLIOGRAPHY: 144, pp. 69-71



ALTAMONT

LOCATION: SW 21-5-8W
MUNICIPALITY: Lorne
DATE BUILT: ca. 1900
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: Altamont Legion
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 21, p. 229



ANGUS

LOCATION: SE 21-20-26W
MUNICIPALITY: Silver Creek
DATE BUILT: ca. 1925
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE:
COMMENTS: still on its original site

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 173, pp. 45-46





ANOLA

LOCATION: Anola
MUNICIPALITY: Springfield
DATE BUILT: 1912
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: Anola Museum
COMMENTS: restored as a school

BIBLIOGRAPHY:



ANTONIUS

LOCATION: SE 3-6-14W
MUNICIPALITY: Argyle
DATE BUILT: 1926
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER: Olafson and Crowe
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: garage
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 7, p. 129-30



ARAWANA

LOCATION: SE 19-10-28W
MUNICIPALITY: Wallace
DATE BUILT: 1897
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: vacant
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 53, pp. 92-93



ARCHIE

LOCATION: Elkhorn
MUNICIPALITY: Archie
DATE BUILT: 1896
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/stucco
PRESENT USE: museum
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 5, pp. 38-40
53, pp. 91-92

ARIZONA

LOCATION: SE 16-10-12W
MUNICIPALITY: North Norfolk
DATE BUILT: ca. 1927
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: residence
COMMENTS: still on its original site

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 8, pp. 16-20



ARMISTICE

LOCATION: Teulon
MUNICIPALITY: Rockwood
DATE BUILT: ca. 1920
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: museum piece
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY:



ARONDALE

LOCATION: 21-9-6E
MUNICIPALITY: Tache
DATE BUILT: ca. 1927
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/shingles
PRESENT USE: residence
COMMENTS: still on its original site

BIBLIOGRAPHY:



ARROW RIVER

LOCATION: NW 31-13-25W
MUNICIPALITY: Miniota
DATE BUILT: 1919/1929
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: cattle shed
COMMENTS: original 1919 structure
enlarged with second room in 1929
BIBLIOGRAPHY: 121, pp. 56-57





ASQUTH

LOCATION: SE 1-33-21W
 MUNICIPALITY: Mountain
 DATE BUILT: ca. 1920
 ARCHITECT:
 BUILDER:
 CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
 PRESENT USE: community centre
 COMMENTS: still on its original site

BIBLIOGRAPHY:



ASSINIBOINE

LOCATION: NW 27-10-21W
 MUNICIPALITY: Whitehead
 DATE BUILT: ca. 1910
 ARCHITECT:
 BUILDER:
 CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/shingles
 PRESENT USE: vacant
 COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 188, p. 29



AUBIGNY

LOCATION: NW 3-6-2E
 MUNICIPALITY: Morris
 DATE BUILT: ca. 1920
 ARCHITECT:
 BUILDER:
 CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
 PRESENT USE: vacant
 COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY:



AUBURN

LOCATION: SW 4-13-15W
 MUNICIPALITY: Langford
 DATE BUILT: ca. 1905
 ARCHITECT:
 BUILDER:
 CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
 PRESENT USE: shop
 COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

AYR (1)

LOCATION: NW 17-11-11W
MUNICIPALITY: North Norfolk
DATE BUILT: 1897
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: log
PRESENT USE: museum piece
COMMENTS: a rare, early example
of log construction
BIBLIOGRAPHY:



AYR (2)

LOCATION: SE 15-14-13W
MUNICIPALITY: Lansdowne
DATE BUILT: 1908
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: concrete block
PRESENT USE: vacant
COMMENTS: one of few remaining schools
remaining constructed of concrete block
BIBLIOGRAPHY:



BADGER

LOCATION: SW 15-4-4W
MUNICIPALITY: Roland
DATE BUILT: ca. 1915
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER: W. and J. Cameron
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: residence
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 76, p. 133
128, pp. 181-82



BARDAL

LOCATION: SW 15-8-29W
MUNICIPALITY: Pipestone
DATE BUILT: 1927
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER: Charles Webster
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: vacant
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 140, pp. 25-26





BARKFIELD

LOCATION: SW 20-4-5E
MUNICIPALITY: de Salaberry
DATE BUILT: 1919
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: Mennonite Village Museum
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 137, p. 109



BARRON

LOCATION: SW 17-9-8W
MUNICIPALITY: South Norfolk
DATE BUILT: ca. 1925
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/shingles
PRESENT USE: storage
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

moved in 1965

*demolished
burned 2012*



BAY CENTRE

LOCATION: SW 12-25-19W
MUNICIPALITY: Dauphin
DATE BUILT: ca. 1925
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: residence
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY:



BAYVIEW

LOCATION: SW 6-2-22W
MUNICIPALITY: Winchester
DATE BUILT: 1888
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: granary
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 45, p. 123

BEATRICE

LOCATION: NW 18-10-7E
MUNICIPALITY: Springfield
DATE BUILT: 1949
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: residence
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 171, p. 41
48, pp. 68-69



BEAUSALE

LOCATION: SW 8-7-7W
MUNICIPALITY: Dufferin
DATE BUILT: ca. 1910
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: residence
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY:



BEDE

LOCATION: SE 19-6-27W
MUNICIPALITY: Albert
DATE BUILT: 1913
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER: R.N. Wyatt
CONSTRUCTION: brick veneer
PRESENT USE: vacant
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 118, pp. 228-29



BELFRY

LOCATION: SW 5-4-27W
MUNICIPALITY: Arthur
DATE BUILT: 1891
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: granary
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 118, p. 229
52, p. 140





BELL

LOCATION: NE 23-9-8W
 MUNICIPALITY: South Norfolk
 DATE BUILT: ca. 1920
 ARCHITECT:
 BUILDER:
 CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
 PRESENT USE: storage
 COMMENTS: still on its original site

BIBLIOGRAPHY:



BELLE CREEK

LOCATION: SW 31-29-20W
 MUNICIPALITY: Mossey River
 DATE BUILT: ca. 1920
 ARCHITECT:
 BUILDER:
 CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
 PRESENT USE: granary
 COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY:



BELSES

LOCATION: SW 22-6-26W
 MUNICIPALITY: Albert
 DATE BUILT: 1914
 ARCHITECT:
 BUILDER: Dan Campbell
 CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
 PRESENT USE: residence
 COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 140, pp. 75-77



BERESFORD VILLAGE

LOCATION: NE 12-9-21W
 MUNICIPALITY: Whitehead
 DATE BUILT: 1902
 ARCHITECT:
 BUILDER:
 CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
 PRESENT USE: storage
 COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 188, p. 31

BERNICE

LOCATION: SE 23-9-26W
MUNICIPALITY: Albert
DATE BUILT: 1897
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: vacant
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY:



BIELD

LOCATION: NW 2-26-27W
MUNICIPALITY: Hillsburg
DATE BUILT: 1913
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: residence
COMMENTS: the original front tower
has been removed
BIBLIOGRAPHY: 151, p. 260

*was Free Methodist
Church.*



BIRKENHEAD

LOCATION: Neuenburg
MUNICIPALITY: Stanley
DATE BUILT: 1925
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: vacant
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 28, p. 221



BIRNIE

LOCATION: SE 14-17-15W
MUNICIPALITY: Rosedale
DATE BUILT: 1954
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/stucco
PRESENT USE: community centre
COMMENTS: still on its original site

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 148, p. 45





BJARMI

LOCATION: NW 2-23-2E
 MUNICIPALITY: Bifrost
 DATE BUILT: 1948
 ARCHITECT:
 BUILDER:
 CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
 PRESENT USE: vacant
 COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 107, p. 181



BLAKE

LOCATION: NW 10-15-12W
 MUNICIPALITY: Lakeview
 DATE BUILT: 1950
 ARCHITECT:
 BUILDER:
 CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/metal
 PRESENT USE: granary
 COMMENTS: a rare example featuring
 corrugated metal siding; original
 site
 BIBLIOGRAPHY:



BLUEBELL

LOCATION: SW 19-26-15W
 MUNICIPALITY: Lawrence
 DATE BUILT: ca. 1910
 ARCHITECT:
 BUILDER:
 CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/shingles
 PRESENT USE:
 COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY:



BLUEVALE

LOCATION: SW 8-3-20W
 MUNICIPALITY: Morton
 DATE BUILT: 1901
 ARCHITECT:
 BUILDER:
 CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
 PRESENT USE: vacant
 COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 1, p. 79

BLUMENHOF

LOCATION: NE 26-7-6E
MUNICIPALITY: Hanover
DATE BUILT: 1919
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/stucco
PRESENT USE: apartment building
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 111, p. 394



BORDEN

LOCATION: NW 4-29-19W
MUNICIPALITY: Mossey River
DATE BUILT: ca. 1920
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: vacant
COMMENTS: still on its original site

BIBLIOGRAPHY:



BORSHAW

LOCATION: NW 27-28-22W
MUNICIPALITY: Ethelbert
DATE BUILT: ca. 1905
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: residence
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY:



BOULTON

LOCATION: SE 5-23-27W
MUNICIPALITY: Boulton
DATE BUILT: ca. 1920
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: vacant
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY:





BOYNE (1)

LOCATION: SE 2-7-4W
 MUNICIPALITY: Dufferin
 DATE BUILT: 1893
 ARCHITECT:
 BUILDER:
 CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
 PRESENT USE: residence
 COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 184, pp. 157-61

28 June 2013
 no bldg @ these
 coords



BOYNE (2)

LOCATION: NE 21-6-4W
 MUNICIPALITY: Dufferin
 DATE BUILT: 1930
 ARCHITECT:
 BUILDER:
 CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
 PRESENT USE: Carman Lion's Club
 COMMENTS: still on its original
 site
 BIBLIOGRAPHY: 184, pp. 157-61



BRADDOCK

LOCATION: NE 30-18-22W
 MUNICIPALITY: Strathclair
 DATE BUILT: 1925
 ARCHITECT:
 BUILDER:
 CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
 PRESENT USE: granary
 COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY:



BRADWARDINE

LOCATION: NE 23-12-21W
 MUNICIPALITY: Daly
 DATE BUILT: ca. 1915
 ARCHITECT:
 BUILDER:
 CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
 PRESENT USE: display building
 COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

BRANDON

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE

LOCATION: 527 Louise Ave.
MUNICIPALITY: Brandon
DATE BUILT:
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: brick
PRESENT USE: school
COMMENTS: ambitious design,
abounding in fine detail work
BIBLIOGRAPHY:



BRANDON

EARL HAIG

LOCATION: 29 Victoria Ave.
MUNICIPALITY: Brandon
DATE BUILT: 1928
ARCHITECT: Col J.N. Semmens
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: brick
PRESENT USE: school
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY:



BRANDON

EARL OXFORD

LOCATION: 540 18th St.
MUNICIPALITY: Brandon
DATE BUILT:
ARCHITECT: Col. J.N. Semmens
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: brick
PRESENT USE: school
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY:



BRANDON

FLEMING

LOCATION: 2320 Louise Ave.
MUNICIPALITY: Brandon
DATE BUILT: 1914
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: brick
PRESENT USE: school
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY:





BRANDON

ST. MICHAEL'S

LOCATION: Victoria Ave. & 1st St.
 MUNICIPALITY: Brandon
 DATE BUILT:
 ARCHITECT:
 BUILDER:
 CONSTRUCTION: brick
 PRESENT USE: school
 COMMENTS: a fine design,
 with a mansard roof
 BIBLIOGRAPHY:



BRANDON HILLS

LOCATION: NW 16-9-18W
 MUNICIPALITY: Cornwallis
 DATE BUILT: 1915
 ARCHITECT:
 BUILDER:
 CONSTRUCTION: brick
 PRESENT USE: community centre
 COMMENTS: still on its original
 site
 BIBLIOGRAPHY: 27, p. 184



BRANT CONSOLIDATED

LOCATION: Argyle
 MUNICIPALITY: Rockwood
 DATE BUILT: 1914
 ARCHITECT:
 BUILDER:
 CONSTRUCTION: brick
 PRESENT USE: school
 COMMENTS:
 BIBLIOGRAPHY:



BRIGHTSTONE

LOCATION: NE 18-15-10E
 MUNICIPALITY: Lac du Bonnet
 DATE BUILT: ca. 1910
 ARCHITECT:
 BUILDER:
 CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/stucco
 PRESENT USE: residence
 COMMENTS:
 BIBLIOGRAPHY:

BROAD VALLEY

LOCATION: SE 29-7-3W
MUNICIPALITY: Dufferin
DATE BUILT: 1916
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: storage
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 184, p. 188



BRODIE

LOCATION: NE 5-17-8E
MUNICIPALITY: Alexander
DATE BUILT: 1917
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/stucco
PRESENT USE: community centre
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY:



BROKENHEAD

LOCATION: SW 6-15-8E
MUNICIPALITY: Brokenhead
DATE BUILT: ca. 1925
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/stucco
PRESENT USE: community centre
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 42, p. 243



BROOKSIDE

LOCATION: SE 11-14-5E
MUNICIPALITY: St. Clements
DATE BUILT: ca. 1925
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/shingles
PRESENT USE: storage
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 29, p. 192





BROWN

LOCATION: SE 1-4-27W
 MUNICIPALITY: Arthur
 DATE BUILT: 1891
 ARCHITECT:
 BUILDER: S. A. Nesbit & W. Forsythe
 CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
 PRESENT USE: residence
 COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 18, pp. 230-31



BROWNLEA

LOCATION: NE 20-4-19W
 MUNICIPALITY: Morton
 DATE BUILT: 1902
 ARCHITECT:
 BUILDER: Mr. King
 CONSTRUCTION: wood frame
 PRESENT USE: vacant
 COMMENTS: the building features fine cornice details at the eaves; original site
 BIBLIOGRAPHY: 18, pp. 154-55



BRUCE

LOCATION: SW 34-14-1E
 MUNICIPALITY: Rockwood
 DATE BUILT: 1884
 ARCHITECT:
 BUILDER:
 CONSTRUCTION: stone
 PRESENT USE: abandoned
 COMMENTS: a rare and early example of stone construction
 BIBLIOGRAPHY:



BUCKLEYVILLE

LOCATION: NE 35-16-25W
 MUNICIPALITY: Birtle
 DATE BUILT: 1908
 ARCHITECT:
 BUILDER:
 CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
 PRESENT USE: granary
 COMMENTS: still on its original site
 BIBLIOGRAPHY:

BUNCLODY

LOCATION: SW 6-7-19W
MUNICIPALITY: Oakland
DATE BUILT: ca. 1915
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: workshop
COMMENTS: the building features minor classical detailing on the front
BIBLIOGRAPHY:



BURROWS

LOCATION: SE 18-24-19W
MUNICIPALITY: Dauphin
DATE BUILT: 1938
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER: Craig Bros.
CONSTRUCTION: brick
PRESENT USE: vacant
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 44, p. 75



BUTTERFIELD

LOCATION: SW 15-2-29W
MUNICIPALITY: Edward
DATE BUILT: 1906
ARCHITECT: Samuel Hooper
BUILDER: W. Tooke
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/metal
PRESENT USE: granary
COMMENTS: a Hooper #2, with the character obliterated by renovations
BIBLIOGRAPHY: 52, pp. 142-44



BUTTRUM

LOCATION: SE 1-5-18W
MUNICIPALITY: Riverside
DATE BUILT: 1892
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER: Bob Johnson
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: vacant
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 149, pp. 69-74





CALF MOUNTAIN

LOCATION: SW 15-4-7W
 MUNICIPALITY: Pembina
 DATE BUILT: 1949
 ARCHITECT:
 BUILDER:
 CONSTRUCTION:
 PRESENT USE: wood frame/siding
 COMMENTS: residence

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 43, pp. 200-01



CAMBELLTON

LOCATION: SW 29-33-19W
 MUNICIPALITY: Mountain
 DATE BUILT: ca. 1920
 ARCHITECT:
 BUILDER:
 CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
 PRESENT USE: vacant
 COMMENTS: still on its original site
 BIBLIOGRAPHY:



CAMERON

LOCATION: SE 29-15-18W
 MUNICIPALITY: Minto
 DATE BUILT: 1919
 ARCHITECT:
 BUILDER: A.E. Dobson
 CONSTRUCTION: brick
 PRESENT USE: storage
 COMMENTS: an exceptional and unique design
 BIBLIOGRAPHY: 34, pp. 148-49



CAMILLE

LOCATION: SW 23-8-11W
 MUNICIPALITY: Victoria
 DATE BUILT: 1898
 ARCHITECT:
 BUILDER:
 CONSTRUCTION: brick
 PRESENT USE: storage
 COMMENTS: an ambitious one-room design
 BIBLIOGRAPHY:

CAMPER

LOCATION: NE 24-20-6W
MUNICIPALITY: Coldwell
DATE BUILT: ca. 1910
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: garage
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 113, p. 49



CAMPERVILLE

LOCATION: SW 8-35-19W
MUNICIPALITY: Mountain
DATE BUILT: ca. 1930
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: Camperville Billiards
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY:



CANNON

LOCATION: SE 11-6-2W
MUNICIPALITY: Morris
DATE BUILT: ca. 1935
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: vacant
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY:



CARANTON

LOCATION: NW 32-3-20W
MUNICIPALITY: Morton
DATE BUILT: 1904
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: granary
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 1, n.p.
18, pp. 155-56

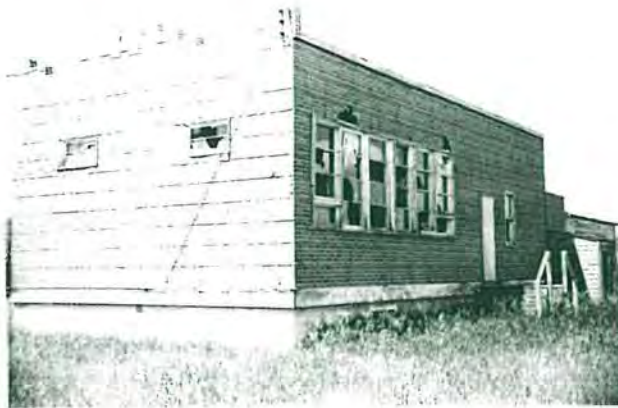




CARDALE

LOCATION: NW 32-14-21W
 MUNICIPALITY: Blanshard
 DATE BUILT: 1915
 ARCHITECT:
 BUILDER: S. Irving & T. Jenkins
 CONSTRUCTION: brick
 PRESENT USE: workshop
 COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 15, pp. 56-58



CAREY

LOCATION: SE 2-6-3E
 MUNICIPALITY: De Salaberry
 DATE BUILT: ca. 1930
 ARCHITECT:
 BUILDER:
 CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/shingles
 PRESENT USE: vacant
 COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY:



CARLETON

LOCATION: SW 2-5-1E
 MUNICIPALITY: Morris
 DATE BUILT: ca. 1925
 ARCHITECT:
 BUILDER:
 CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/stucco
 PRESENT USE: Centennial Museum
 COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY:



CARRICK

LOCATION: SE 30-22-16W
 MUNICIPALITY: Ochre River
 DATE BUILT: ca. 1912
 ARCHITECT:
 BUILDER:
 CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
 PRESENT USE: granary
 COMMENTS: still on its original site
 BIBLIOGRAPHY: 133, p. 249

CARROLL

LOCATION: SE 31-7-19W
MUNICIPALITY: Oakland
DATE BUILT: 1915
ARCHITECT: E.D. Tuttle
BUILDER: D. Kitchen
CONSTRUCTION: brick
PRESENT USE: residence
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 158, pp. 167-69



CASTAGNER

Castagner
LOCATION: SW 34-9-3W
MUNICIPALITY: Grey
DATE BUILT: 1902
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: storage
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 163, p. 116



CASTLETON

LOCATION: SW 2-9-4W
MUNICIPALITY: Grey
DATE BUILT: ca. 1950
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: vacant
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY:



CAVELL

LOCATION: SW 30-6-23W
MUNICIPALITY: Cameron
DATE BUILT: 1917
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: vacant
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 82, p. 92





CAVENDISH

LOCATION: Fraserwood
MUNICIPALITY: Armstrong
DATE BUILT: ca. 1915
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: store
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY:



CENTRAL

LOCATION: SW 4-6-2W
MUNICIPALITY: Dufferin
DATE BUILT: 1898
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: vacant
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 184, pp. 182-83



CENTREVILLE

LOCATION: NW 17-11-11W
MUNICIPALITY: South Norfolk
DATE BUILT: 1890
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: museum piece
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 181, pp. 44-45



CHALTON

LOCATION: SW 7-18-4W
MUNICIPALITY: Coldwell
DATE BUILT: 1923
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER: Sigurdur Sigurdson
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: vacant
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 113, p. 40

CHATFIELD

LOCATION: SW 2-21-1W
MUNICIPALITY: Armstrong
DATE BUILT: ca. 1915
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: residence
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY:



CHESTERVILLE

LOCATION: SW 4-3-14W
MUNICIPALITY: Roblin
DATE BUILT: ca. 1915
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: residence
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY:



CHEVREFILS

LOCATION: SW 29-18-10E
MUNICIPALITY: Alexander
DATE BUILT: ca. 1910
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: log/stucco
PRESENT USE: Cheverfils Community Club
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY:



CHICKEN HILL

LOCATION: SW 11-1-7W
MUNICIPALITY: Pembina
DATE BUILT: ca. 1905
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/shingles
PRESENT USE: granary
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY:





CHIPPING HILL

LOCATION: NE 13-10-11W
 MUNICIPALITY: North of Norfolk
 DATE BUILT: ca. 1900
 ARCHITECT:
 BUILDER:
 CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
 PRESENT USE: Rose-Hill Community Hall
 COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY:



CHORTITZ

LOCATION: SE 18-2-4W
 MUNICIPALITY: Stanley
 DATE BUILT: ca. 1925
 ARCHITECT:
 BUILDER:
 CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
 PRESENT USE: Chortitz School
 COMMENTS: still on its original site
 BIBLIOGRAPHY: 189, p. 206



CLAIRMONT

LOCATION: NW 10-10-10W
 MUNICIPALITY: North Norfolk
 DATE BUILT: ca. 1905
 ARCHITECT:
 BUILDER:
 CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
 PRESENT USE: storage
 COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY:



CLARKLEIGH

LOCATION: NE 31-19-4W
 MUNICIPALITY: Coldwell
 DATE BUILT: 1911
 ARCHITECT:
 BUILDER:
 CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
 PRESENT USE: residence
 COMMENTS: a one-room school designed for enlargement
 BIBLIOGRAPHY: 113, p. 38

CLEARVIEW

LOCATION: SW 8-26-21W
MUNICIPALITY: Gilbert Plains
DATE BUILT: ca. 1910
ARCHITECT: Samuel Hooper
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/shingles
PRESENT USE: granary
COMMENTS: a rare surviving example
of a standardized Hooper #2
BIBLIOGRAPHY:



CLIFTON BANK

LOCATION: NE 21-6-15W
MUNICIPALITY: Strathcona
DATE BUILT: 1903
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: vacant
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 144, p. 70



CLOVERDALE

LOCATION: NW 4-14-4E
MUNICIPALITY: St. Andrews
DATE BUILT: 1904/1923
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/shingles
PRESENT USE: vacant
COMMENTS: second room added in
1923; original site
BIBLIOGRAPHY: 29, p. 191
161. pp. 70-71



COLDWELL

LOCATION: SW 20-18-20W
MUNICIPALITY: Harrison
DATE BUILT: ca. 1920
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: vacant
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 166, pp. 25-28





COOK'S CREEK

LOCATION: NW 31-11-6E
 MUNICIPALITY: Springfield
 DATE BUILT: ca. 1900
 ARCHITECT:
 BUILDER:
 CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
 PRESENT USE: vacant
 COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 171, p. 13



COPLEY

LOCATION: SW 16-1-29W
 MUNICIPALITY: Edward
 DATE BUILT: 1894
 ARCHITECT:
 BUILDER:
 CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
 PRESENT USE: vacant
 COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 52, pp. 144-45



COPPERFIELD

LOCATION: NE 29-3-11W
 MUNICIPALITY: Louise
 DATE BUILT: 1912
 ARCHITECT:
 BUILDER:
 CONSTRUCTION: brick
 PRESENT USE: garage
 COMMENTS: a fine example with distinctive windows; original location
 BIBLIOGRAPHY: 105, p. 89



CORK CLIFF

LOCATION: NE 23-30-18W
 MUNICIPALITY: Mossey River
 DATE BUILT: ca. 1925
 ARCHITECT:
 BUILDER:
 CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
 PRESENT USE: vacant
 COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 190, p. 77

CORNWALL

LOCATION: NE 18-11-5E
MUNICIPALITY: Springfield
DATE BUILT: 1941
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: residence
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 171, p. 36
48, p. 89



CORRALL

LOCATION: SW 35-11-8E
MUNICIPALITY: Springfield
DATE BUILT: 1916
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame
PRESENT USE: residence
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 171, p. 186
48, p. 247



CORY

LOCATION: SE 21-18-12W
MUNICIPALITY: Glenella
DATE BUILT: 1917
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: community centre
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 70, p. 137



COULTERVALE

LOCATION: SE 16-1-27W
MUNICIPALITY: Arthur
DATE BUILT: 1914
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER: Robert Wyatt
CONSTRUCTION: brick
PRESENT USE: vacant
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 118, pp. 236-37





COWAN RIDGE

LOCATION: NE 21-35-23W
 MUNICIPALITY: Mountain
 DATE BUILT: ca. 1915
 ARCHITECT:
 BUILDER:
 CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
 PRESENT USE:
 COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY:



CROLL

LOCATION: SE 12-2-21W
 MUNICIPALITY: Morton
 DATE BUILT: ca. 1915
 ARCHITECT:
 BUILDER: A. King
 CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
 PRESENT USE: residence
 COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY:



CROMER

LOCATION: SE 8-9-28W
 MUNICIPALITY: Pipestone
 DATE BUILT: 1955
 ARCHITECT:
 BUILDER:
 CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
 PRESENT USE: Cromer Community Hall
 COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY:



CROPPER TOPS

LOCATION: SW 28-37-26W
 MUNICIPALITY: Minnetonka
 DATE BUILT: 1903
 ARCHITECT:
 BUILDER:
 CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
 PRESENT USE: vacant
 COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 169, p. 22

CROSBY

LOCATION: SW 20-19-29W
MUNICIPALITY: Russell
DATE BUILT: 1908
ARCHITECT: Samuel Hooper
BUILDER: MacIntee Brothers
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: vacant
COMMENTS: a rare remaining example
of a standardized Hooper #1
BIBLIOGRAPHY: 13, pp. 21-23



CRYSTAL CITY

LOCATION: NE 24-2-12W
MUNICIPALITY: Louise
DATE BUILT: 1917
ARCHITECT: W.H. Shillinglaw
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: brick
PRESENT USE: Pembina Hills Construction
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 112, pp. 87-88



CRYSTAL RIVER

LOCATION: NW 26-2-13W
MUNICIPALITY: Roblin
DATE BUILT: 1901
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: granary
COMMENTS: a rare example with
Mennonite influences; still on its
original site
BIBLIOGRAPHY:



CUMMING

LOCATION:
MUNICIPALITY:
DATE BUILT: 1921
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: vacant
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 191, p. 79





CURTIS

LOCATION: SW 24-11-6W
 MUNICIPALITY: Portage la Prairie
 DATE BUILT: ca. 1915
 ARCHITECT:
 BUILDER:
 CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
 PRESENT USE: community club
 COMMENTS: still on its original site
 BIBLIOGRAPHY:



CUTHBERT

LOCATION: SE 1-3-29W
 MUNICIPALITY: Edward
 DATE BUILT: 1891
 ARCHITECT:
 BUILDER:
 CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/metal
 PRESENT USE: vacant
 COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 52, pp. 148-49



CYPRESS RIVER

LOCATION: NW 7-7-12W
 MUNICIPALITY: Victoria
 DATE BUILT: 1896
 ARCHITECT:
 BUILDER:
 CONSTRUCTION: brick
 PRESENT USE: Cypress River Museum
 COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 41, pp. 90-99



CYPRESS VALLEY

LOCATION: NE 24-6-13W
 MUNICIPALITY: Argyle
 DATE BUILT: 1910
 ARCHITECT:
 BUILDER:
 CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/shingles
 PRESENT USE: granary
 COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 7, pp. 189-90

DAERWOOD

LOCATION: Main Street
MUNICIPALITY: Selkirk
DATE BUILT: 1949
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: brick
PRESENT USE: school
COMMENTS: a fine example with
subdued Art Moderne influences
BIBLIOGRAPHY: 29, p. 192



DANDURAND

LOCATION: SE 22-8-6W
MUNICIPALITY: Grey
DATE BUILT: ca. 1925
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/stucco
PRESENT USE: Ecole Dandurand School
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY:



DARLINGFORD

LOCATION: NW 8-3-7W
MUNICIPALITY: Pembina
DATE BUILT: 1910
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: brick
PRESENT USE: Darlingford School
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 43, p. 197



DARWIN

LOCATION: Ashern
MUNICIPALITY: Siglunes
DATE BUILT: 1929
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: museum piece
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY:





DAUPHIN

McKENZIE

LOCATION: 212 First St. NE
MUNICIPALITY: Dauphin
DATE BUILT: 1927
ARCHITECT: Col J.N. Semmens
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: brick
PRESENT USE: school
COMMENTS: a fine example of
subdued Collegiate Gothic
BIBLIOGRAPHY:



DAUPHIN

SMITH JACKSON

LOCATION: 701 1st St. SE
MUNICIPALITY: Dauphin
DATE BUILT: 1921
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/stucco
PRESENT USE: school
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY:



DEBONAIR

LOCATION: NW 20-5-4W
MUNICIPALITY: Roland
DATE BUILT: 1926
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER: Jas. Scott
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: storage
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 76, p .133



DE CLARE

LOCATION: SE 10-15-29W
MUNICIPALITY: Archie
DATE BUILT: 1885
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: residence
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 5, pp. 15, 34, 57

DEERBOINE

LOCATION: SW 10-11-21W
MUNICIPALITY: Daly
DATE BUILT: ca. 1930
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: school
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY:



DEER CREEK

LOCATION: SW 12-1-6W
MUNICIPALITY: Stanley
DATE BUILT: 1906
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: granary
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 28, p. 219



DEER RANGE

LOCATION: SE 13-12-13W
MUNICIPALITY: North Cypress
DATE BUILT: ca. 1910
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: vacant
COMMENTS: still on its original site
BIBLIOGRAPHY:



DE LAMENAI

LOCATION: SE 19-24-14W
MUNICIPALITY: Ste. Rose
DATE BUILT: 1917
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/stucco
PRESENT USE: residence
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 164, p. 24





DELTA

LOCATION: NE 2-5-16W
 MUNICIPALITY: Strathcona
 DATE BUILT: 1893
 ARCHITECT:
 BUILDER:
 CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
 PRESENT USE: granary
 COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 144, pp. 67-69



DELTA BEACH

LOCATION: SE 14-14-7W
 MUNICIPALITY: Portage la Prairie
 DATE BUILT: ca. 1910
 ARCHITECT:
 BUILDER:
 CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
 PRESENT USE: community hall
 COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY:



DEMPSEY

LOCATION: SW 35-11-14W
 MUNICIPALITY: North Cypress
 DATE BUILT: 1955
 ARCHITECT:
 BUILDER:
 CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/stucco
 PRESENT USE: community hall
 COMMENTS: still on its original site
 BIBLIOGRAPHY: 30, p. 110



DERRY

LOCATION: SE 13-11-17W
 MUNICIPALITY: Elton
 DATE BUILT: 1900
 ARCHITECT:
 BUILDER:
 CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
 PRESENT USE: storage
 COMMENTS: still on its original site
 BIBLIOGRAPHY: 27, p. 182

DE WET

LOCATION: NW 1-4-1W
MUNICIPALITY: Morris
DATE BUILT: ca. 1928
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: residence
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 56, n.p.



DICKSON

LOCATION: SW 21-25-18W
MUNICIPALITY: Dauphin
DATE BUILT: ca. 1920
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/shingles
PRESENT USE: shop
COMMENTS: still on its original site

BIBLIOGRAPHY:



DOBBYN

LOCATION: SE 3-4-26W
MUNICIPALITY: Arthur
DATE BUILT: 1899
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: vacant
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 118, p. 137



DON

LOCATION: SE 5-30-17W
MUNICIPALITY: Mossey River
DATE BUILT: 1916
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: vacant
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 32, n.p.





DRIFTING RIVER

LOCATION: NE 31-26-21W
 MUNICIPALITY: Gilbert Plains
 DATE BUILT: ca. 1920
 ARCHITECT:
 BUILDER:
 CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
 PRESENT USE: vacant
 COMMENTS: still on its original site

BIBLIOGRAPHY:



DUCK MOUNTAIN

LOCATION: SW 32-25-24W
 MUNICIPALITY: Grandview
 DATE BUILT: 1903
 ARCHITECT:
 BUILDER:
 CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
 PRESENT USE: vacant
 COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 142, p. 13



DUCK RIVER

LOCATION: NE 32-33-20W
 MUNICIPALITY: Mountain
 DATE BUILT: ca. 1915
 ARCHITECT:
 BUILDER:
 CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
 PRESENT USE: vacant
 COMMENTS: still on its original site

BIBLIOGRAPHY:



DUMFRIES

LOCATION: NE 14-14-15W
 MUNICIPALITY: Langford
 DATE BUILT: 1903
 ARCHITECT:
 BUILDER:
 CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
 PRESENT USE: shop
 COMMENTS: the school remnant is now contained within a garage
 BIBLIOGRAPHY: 101, pp. 38-39

DUNKINVILLE

LOCATION: SE 6-37-24W
MUNICIPALITY: Minitonas
DATE BUILT: ca. 1925
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/shingles
PRESENT USE: vacant
COMMENTS: still on its original site

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 178, p. 34



EARL GREY

LOCATION: SW 36-13-3E
MUNICIPALITY: At. Andrews
DATE BUILT: ca. 1940
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/shingles
PRESENT USE: residence
COMMENTS: still on its original site

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 29, p. 192



EAST LYNNE

LOCATION: NE 5-4-19W
MUNICIPALITY: Morton
DATE BUILT: 1902
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER: G. Hopkins
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: residence
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 1, p. 95
18, pp. 160-61



EAST MOUNTAIN

LOCATION: SW 6-2-14W
MUNICIPALITY: Roblin
DATE BUILT: ca. 1898
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: Royal Canadian Legion
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 2, p. 67





EAST ROSSER

LOCATION: SW 10-12-3W
 MUNICIPALITY: Rosser
 DATE BUILT: ca. 1915
 ARCHITECT:
 BUILDER:
 CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
 PRESENT USE: business
 COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY:



ECLIPSE

LOCATION: NE 6-25-18W
 MUNICIPALITY: Dauphin
 DATE BUILT: 1919
 ARCHITECT:
 BUILDER:
 CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
 PRESENT USE: storage
 COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 44, p. 76



EDRANS UNION

LOCATION: SE 35-12-13W
 MUNICIPALITY: North Cypress
 DATE BUILT: 1944
 ARCHITECT:
 BUILDER:
 CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/stucco
 PRESENT USE: church
 COMMENTS: the building features a classically detailed porch
 BIBLIOGRAPHY: 30, p. 79



EDUCATION POINT

LOCATION: SW 14-11-23W
 MUNICIPALITY: Woodworth
 DATE BUILT: 1914
 ARCHITECT:
 BUILDER:
 CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
 PRESENT USE: vacant
 COMMENTS: an unusual example, with its open porch; original location
 BIBLIOGRAPHY: 92, pp. 254-55

EDWIN

LOCATION: SW 16-11-8W
MUNICIPALITY: Portage la Prairie
DATE BUILT: ca. 1920
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: community hall
COMMENTS: still on its original site
BIBLIOGRAPHY:



ELDON

LOCATION: SW 11-26-22W
MUNICIPALITY: Gilbert Plains
DATE BUILT: ca. 1900
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: brick
PRESENT USE: vacant
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY:



ELK RANCH

LOCATION: NE 10-17-16E
MUNICIPALITY: Rosedale
DATE BUILT: ca. 1910
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: garage
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY:



ELMWOOD

LOCATION: SW 15-10-9W
MUNICIPALITY: North Norfolk
DATE BUILT: 1958
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/stucco
PRESENT USE: residence
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 160, pp. 24-25





ELPHINSTONE

LOCATION: NW 9-18-21W
MUNICIPALITY: Strathclair
DATE BUILT: 1928
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/stucco
PRESENT USE: school
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 177, pp. 126-29



ELTON

LOCATION: SE 27-11-17W
MUNICIPALITY: Elton
DATE BUILT: 1900
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: granary
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 27, p. 183



ERINSIDE

LOCATION: SW 22-16-1E
MUNICIPALITY: Rockwood
DATE BUILT: ca. 1905
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: vacant
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY:



ETHELBERT

LOCATION: SE 31-29-21W
MUNICIPALITY: Ethelbert
DATE BUILT: ca. 1920
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION:
PRESENT USE: storage
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

ETON

LOCATION: NE 35-1-11W
MUNICIPALITY: Louise
DATE BUILT: 1890
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER: volunteers
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: granary
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 112, pp. 89-90



EUCLID

LOCATION: NW 6-13-6W
MUNICIPALITY: Portage la Prairie
DATE BUILT: ca. 1940
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/shingles
PRESENT USE: residence
COMMENTS: still on its original site

BIBLIOGRAPHY:



EUNOLA

LOCATION: SE 11-4-29W
MUNICIPALITY: Edward
DATE BUILT: 1937
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: vacant
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 52, pp. 151-53



EWART

LOCATION: NE 9-8-28W
MUNICIPALITY: Pipestone
DATE BUILT: 1906
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER: T.S. Rintaul
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: vacant
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 140, pp. 203-04





FAIRDALE

LOCATION: NW 21-2-16W
 MUNICIPALITY: Turtle Mountain
 DATE BUILT: 1883
 ARCHITECT:
 BUILDER:
 CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
 PRESENT USE: granary
 COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 66, p. 70



FAIRVIEW

LOCATION: NE 12-11-15W
 MUNICIPALITY: North Cypress
 DATE BUILT: 1950
 ARCHITECT:
 BUILDER: E. Court
 CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
 PRESENT USE: residence
 COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 30, p. 84



FANNYSTELLE

LOCATION: SE 36-8-3W
 MUNICIPALITY: Grey
 DATE BUILT: 1893
 ARCHITECT:
 BUILDER:
 CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
 PRESENT USE: storage
 COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 163, p. 109



FAVOR

LOCATION: NW 10-33-22W
 MUNICIPALITY: Mountain
 DATE BUILT: ca. 1915
 ARCHITECT:
 BUILDER:
 CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
 PRESENT USE: vacant
 COMMENTS: still on its original site
 BIBLIOGRAPHY:

FELSENDORF

LOCATION: SE 23-19-3E
MUNICIPALITY: Gimli
DATE BUILT: ca. 1925
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: storage
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 107, p. 179



FERNDALE

LOCATION: NE 3-9-1W
MUNICIPALITY: Macdonald
DATE BUILT: ca. 1930
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/shingles
PRESENT USE: community hall
COMMENTS: still on its original site
BIBLIOGRAPHY: 56, p. 73



FERRIS

LOCATION: SE 24-10-9W
MUNICIPALITY: North Norfolk
DATE BUILT: ca. 1930
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/shingles
PRESENT USE: residence
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY:



FILLION

LOCATION: SW 22-3-2E
MUNICIPALITY: Franklin
DATE BUILT: ca. 1915
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: shed
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY:





FIRDALE

LOCATION: SE 1-12-13W
 MUNICIPALITY: North Cypress
 DATE BUILT: 1928
 ARCHITECT:
 BUILDER:
 CONSTRUCTION: brick
 PRESENT USE: residence
 COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 30, pp. 103-04



FISHER'S SIDING

LOCATION: NW 15-36-24W
 MUNICIPALITY: Minitonas
 DATE BUILT: ca. 1925
 ARCHITECT:
 BUILDER:
 CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
 PRESENT USE: Renwer Community Centre
 COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY:



FISHING RIVER

LOCATION: NW 33-27-19W
 MUNICIPALITY: Dauphin
 DATE BUILT: ca. 1920
 ARCHITECT:
 BUILDER:
 CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
 PRESENT USE: shop
 COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY:



FLORAL

LOCATION: NE 4-4-11W
 MUNICIPALITY: Louise
 DATE BUILT: 1902
 ARCHITECT:
 BUILDER:
 CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
 PRESENT USE: garage
 COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 112, pp. 88-89

FLORIDALE

LOCATION: SW 4-37-26W
MUNICIPALITY: Minitonas
DATE BUILT: 1902
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: vacant
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY:



FORT WHYTE

LOCATION: McGillivray Blvd.
MUNICIPALITY: Winnipeg
DATE BUILT: ca. 1930
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/stucco
PRESENT USE: school
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY:



FOXWARREN

LOCATION: NE 5-18-27W
MUNICIPALITY: Birtle
DATE BUILT: 1917
ARCHITECT: H.W. Green (Winnipeg)
BUILDER: Progress Construction
CONSTRUCTION: brick/concrete
PRESENT USE: school
COMMENTS: demolished

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 3, pp. 182-83



FRASER

LOCATION: SE 5-17-19W
MUNICIPALITY: Harrison
DATE BUILT: 1905
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER: Robert Armstrong
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: shop
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 166, p. 28





FREEDALE

LOCATION: SE 2-28-16W
 MUNICIPALITY: Lawrence
 DATE BUILT: ca. 1925
 ARCHITECT:
 BUILDER:
 CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/shingles
 PRESENT USE: vacant
 COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY:



FREY

LOCATION: NW 24-6-14W
 MUNICIPALITY: Argyle
 DATE BUILT: 1897
 ARCHITECT:
 BUILDER: B. Sigurdson
 CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
 PRESENT USE: garage
 COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 7, pp. 195-96



FRONTENAC

LOCATION: SE 1-5-3E
 MUNICIPALITY: De Salaberry
 DATE BUILT: ca. 1930
 ARCHITECT:
 BUILDER:
 CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
 PRESENT USE: seed cleaning plant
 COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 184, pp. 173-74



GARLAND

LOCATION: SW 13-31-22W
 MUNICIPALITY: Ethelbert
 DATE BUILT: ca. 1920
 ARCHITECT:
 BUILDER:
 CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
 PRESENT USE: Garland Gospel Church
 COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

GARNETT

LOCATION: SE 33-6-3W
MUNICIPALITY: Dufferin
DATE BUILT: ca. 1920
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: seed cleaning plant
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY:



GILBERT

LOCATION: NE 27-25-26W
MUNICIPALITY: Hillsburg
DATE BUILT: 1929
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: residence
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 151, p. 266



GILLESPIE

LOCATION: SE 16-13-12W
MUNICIPALITY: Westbourne
DATE BUILT: ca. 1920
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: residence
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY:



GIMLI

LOCATION: Gimli
MUNICIPALITY: Gimli
DATE BUILT: 1915
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: brick
PRESENT USE: offices
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 107, p. 185





GIROUX

LOCATION: SW 22-7-7E
 MUNICIPALITY: Ste. Anne
 DATE BUILT: 1914
 ARCHITECT:
 BUILDER:
 CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
 PRESENT USE: vacant
 COMMENTS: still on its original site
 BIBLIOGRAPHY: 137, pp. 63-65



GLANTON

LOCATION: NW 18-12-18W
 MUNICIPALITY: Elton
 DATE BUILT: 1952
 ARCHITECT:
 BUILDER:
 CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/stucco
 PRESENT USE: vacant
 COMMENTS: still on its original site
 BIBLIOGRAPHY: 55, p. 79



GLENCAIRN

LOCATION: NE 23-19-14W
 MUNICIPALITY: McCreary
 DATE BUILT: ca. 1925
 ARCHITECT:
 BUILDER:
 CONSTRUCTION: brick
 PRESENT USE: residence
 COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY:



GLENCROSS

LOCATION: SW 9-2-5W
 MUNICIPALITY: Stanley
 DATE BUILT: ca. 1920
 ARCHITECT:
 BUILDER:
 CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
 PRESENT USE: vacant
 COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 28, p. 220

GLENDALE

LOCATION: NW 21-14-16W
MUNICIPALITY: Langford
DATE BUILT: ca. 1920
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: residence
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY:



GLENELLA (1)

LOCATION: Glenella
MUNICIPALITY: Glenella
DATE BUILT: 1915
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: seniors' centre
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 70, p. 107



GLENELLA (2)

LOCATION: Glenella
MUNICIPALITY: Glenella
DATE BUILT: 1921
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: brick
PRESENT USE: storage
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 70, p. 107



GLEN ELMO

LOCATION: NW 25-21-25W
MUNICIPALITY: Rosburn
DATE BUILT: 1929
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: vacant
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 159, p. 80





GLENGARRY

LOCATION: SE 36-10-4W
 MUNICIPALITY: Portage la Prairie
 DATE BUILT: ca. 1905
 ARCHITECT:
 BUILDER:
 CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
 PRESENT USE: storage
 COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 163, p. 117



GLENHOLM

LOCATION: SW 22-16-14W
 MUNICIPALITY: Lansdowne
 DATE BUILT: 1921
 ARCHITECT:
 BUILDER:
 CONSTRUCTION: brick
 PRESENT USE: residence
 COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 166, p. 95



GLENWAY

LOCATION: NE 2-3-3E
 MUNICIPALITY: Franklin
 DATE BUILT: ca. 1920
 ARCHITECT:
 BUILDER:
 CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
 PRESENT USE: colony school
 COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 65, p. 94



GOLDEN BAY

LOCATION: SW 1-13-8E
 MUNICIPALITY: Brokenhead
 DATE BUILT: 1919
 ARCHITECT:
 BUILDER:
 CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
 PRESENT USE: residence
 COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 42, pp. 256 & 448

GOLDEN STREAM

LOCATION: SW 35-13-10W
MUNICIPALITY: Westbourne
DATE BUILT: 1949/50
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: residence
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY:



GOODLAND

LOCATION: SE 10-19-13W
MUNICIPALITY: Glenella
DATE BUILT: ca. 1930
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: vacant
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 70, pp. 110-12



GOUDNEY

LOCATION: NE 18-3-11W
MUNICIPALITY: Louise
DATE BUILT: 1881
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: Goudney Gallery
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 105, p. 88



GOURLAY

LOCATION: NW 22-12-18W
MUNICIPALITY: Elton
DATE BUILT: 1892
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: vacant
COMMENTS: still on its original site
BIBLIOGRAPHY: 27, p. 181





GRAND BEND

LOCATION: NW 33-5-24W
 MUNICIPALITY: Cameron
 DATE BUILT: 1889
 ARCHITECT:
 BUILDER:
 CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
 PRESENT USE: garage
 COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 82, p. 95



GRAND CLAIRIERE

LOCATION: SW 30-6-24W
 MUNICIPALITY: Cameron
 DATE BUILT: 1923
 ARCHITECT:
 BUILDER:
 CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
 PRESENT USE: community hall
 COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 82, pp. 95-97



GRASSY RIVER

LOCATION: NE 6-18-11W
 MUNICIPALITY: Glenella
 DATE BUILT: ca. 1902
 ARCHITECT:
 BUILDER:
 CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
 PRESENT USE: granary
 COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 70, p. 119



GRAYSFIELD

LOCATION: Woodlands
 MUNICIPALITY: Woodlands
 DATE BUILT: 1913
 ARCHITECT:
 BUILDER:
 CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
 PRESENT USE: Woodlands Museum
 COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 98, pp. 62-63

GRAYSVILLE

LOCATION: SW 25-6-6W
MUNICIPALITY: Dufferin
DATE BUILT: 1920
ARCHITECT: Tuttle & Reid
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: brick
PRESENT USE: Graysville Elementary School
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 184, pp. 187-88



GREAT CARLETON

LOCATION: NW 8-10-11W
MUNICIPALITY: Victoria
DATE BUILT: ca. 1910
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: granary
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY:



GREEN RIDGE

LOCATION: NE 28-2-4E
MUNICIPALITY: Franklin
DATE BUILT: 1920
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: vacant
COMMENTS: a fine example, with
dual doors for girls and boys
BIBLIOGRAPHY: 65, p. 91



GREEN VALLEY

LOCATION: NE 18-1-13E
MUNICIPALITY: Piney
DATE BUILT: ca. 1920
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: community hall
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY:





GREENWAY

LOCATION: NE 2-5-13W
 MUNICIPALITY: Argyle
 DATE BUILT: 1898
 ARCHITECT:
 BUILDER:
 CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
 PRESENT USE: vacant
 COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 7, pp. 207-09



GRENIER

LOCATION: SE 28-4-11E
 MUNICIPALITY: Piney
 DATE BUILT: ca. 1920
 ARCHITECT:
 BUILDER:
 CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
 PRESENT USE: community hall
 COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY:



GRISWOLD

LOCATION: NE 25-9-23W
 MUNICIPALITY: Sifton
 DATE BUILT: 1897
 ARCHITECT:
 BUILDER:
 CONSTRUCTION: brick
 PRESENT USE: community centre
 COMMENTS: excellent design, with fine brick detailing
 BIBLIOGRAPHY: 73, pp. 214-17



GROSSE

LOCATION: NE 34-12-11E
 MUNICIPALITY: Whitemouth
 DATE BUILT: ca. 1920
 ARCHITECT:
 BUILDER:
 CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
 PRESENT USE: colony school
 COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

GUNTON

LOCATION: Gunton
MUNICIPALITY: Rockwood
DATE BUILT: 1911
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: limestone
PRESENT USE: vacant
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 157, p. 116



HAIG

LOCATION: SE 31-29-21W
MUNICIPALITY: Ethelbert
DATE BUILT: ca. 1915
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/shingles
PRESENT USE: garage
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY:



HALAND

LOCATION: NE 27-17-3W
MUNICIPALITY: St. Laurent
DATE BUILT: 1903
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: residence
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY:



HALLBORO

LOCATION: SW 35-13-15W
MUNICIPALITY: Langford
DATE BUILT: 1913
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE:
COMMENTS: originally known as
Aberdour School; original site
BIBLIOGRAPHY: 101, pp. 35-36





HALTON

LOCATION: SE 14-24-25W
 MUNICIPALITY: Grandview
 DATE BUILT: 1909
 ARCHITECT:
 BUILDER:
 CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/shingles
 PRESENT USE: garage
 COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 142, p. 13



HAMILTON

LOCATION: SW 15-23-17W
 MUNICIPALITY: Ochre River
 DATE BUILT: 1929
 ARCHITECT:
 BUILDER:
 CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
 PRESENT USE: storage
 COMMENTS: still on its original site
 BIBLIOGRAPHY: 133, pp. 29-31



HAPPY THOUGHT

LOCATION: Garson
 MUNICIPALITY: St. Clements
 DATE BUILT: 1916
 ARCHITECT:
 BUILDER:
 CONSTRUCTION: limestone
 PRESENT USE: demolished, ca. 1989
 COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 29, p. 190



HARGRAVE

LOCATION: NW 11-11-27W
 MUNICIPALITY: Wallace
 DATE BUILT: 1909
 ARCHITECT:
 BUILDER:
 CONSTRUCTION: brick
 PRESENT USE: storage
 COMMENTS: a unique and exceptional design
 BIBLIOGRAPHY: 130, n.p.

HARROW (1)

LOCATION: NE 28-11-20W
MUNICIPALITY: Daly
DATE BUILT: ca. 1905
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: Chapman Museum
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY:



HARROW (2)

LOCATION: SW 22-11-20W
MUNICIPALITY: Daly
DATE BUILT: ca. 1920
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: brick veneer
PRESENT USE: vacant
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY:



HARROWBY

LOCATION: NW 28-20-29W
MUNICIPALITY: Russell
DATE BUILT: ca. 1915
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: vacant
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY:



HARROWER

LOCATION: SE 20-18-22W
MUNICIPALITY: Strathclair
DATE BUILT: 1910
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: granary
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 177, pp. 140-41





HARTLEY

LOCATION: Teulon
MUNICIPALITY: Rockwood
DATE BUILT: 1924
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: museum piece
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY:



HASKETT

LOCATION: SW 8-1-4W
MUNICIPALITY: Stanley
DATE BUILT: ca. 1920
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: vacant
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 28, p. 220



HAYEK

LOCATION: NW 9-24-3E
MUNICIPALITY: Bifrost
DATE BUILT: ca. 1930
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: storage
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 107, p. 182



HAZELDEAN

LOCATION: SE 32-2-22W
MUNICIPALITY: Winchester
DATE BUILT: 1913
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: brick
PRESENT USE: vacant
COMMENTS: still on its original site
BIBLIOGRAPHY: 45, p. 140

HAZELDELL

LOCATION: NE 28-1-14W
MUNICIPALITY: Roblin
DATE BUILT: ca. 1890
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: granary
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 2, p. 68



HAZELGLEN

LOCATION: SW 19-12-7E
MUNICIPALITY: Brokenhead
DATE BUILT: ca. 1930
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER: John Watsko
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/stucco
PRESENT USE: vacant
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 42, p. 158



HAZELWOOD

LOCATION: NE 30-14-17W
MUNICIPALITY: Odanah
DATE BUILT: 1884/1909
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: community hall
COMMENTS: original school enlarged
in 1909
BIBLIOGRAPHY: 122, pp. 152-53
81, pp. 40-41



HEATHERDALE

LOCATION: NE 31-9-5E
MUNICIPALITY: Tache
DATE BUILT: ca. 1935
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: residence
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 17, p. 43
171, p. 141





HEBRON

LOCATION: SW 23-8-20W
 MUNICIPALITY: Glenwood
 DATE BUILT: ca. 1910
 ARCHITECT:
 BUILDER:
 CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
 PRESENT USE: vacant
 COMMENTS: a fine example, with
 classical details; original site
 BIBLIOGRAPHY:



HECLA

LOCATION: NE 3-25-6E
 MUNICIPALITY: Hecla Island
 DATE BUILT: ca. 1910
 ARCHITECT:
 BUILDER:
 CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
 PRESENT USE: museum piece
 COMMENTS: still on its original
 site
 BIBLIOGRAPHY:



HENDERSON

LOCATION: SW 15-1-18W
 MUNICIPALITY: Turtle Mountain
 DATE BUILT: 1905
 ARCHITECT:
 BUILDER:
 CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
 PRESENT USE: vacant
 COMMENTS: still on its original
 site
 BIBLIOGRAPHY: 183, p. 108



HIGH PLAINS

LOCATION: SE 11-22-1W
 MUNICIPALITY: Fisher
 DATE BUILT: ca. 1910
 ARCHITECT:
 BUILDER:
 CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
 PRESENT USE: vacant
 COMMENTS: still on its original
 site
 BIBLIOGRAPHY:

HIGHWAY

LOCATION: NW 9-32-22W
MUNICIPALITY: Mountain
DATE BUILT: ca. 1905
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: residence
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY:



HILL'S GREEN

LOCATION: NE 24-14-29W
MUNICIPALITY: Archie
DATE BUILT: ca. 1900
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: storage
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY:



HILTONMYE

LOCATION: SE 26-6-16W
MUNICIPALITY: Strathcona
DATE BUILT: 1891
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: cattle shed
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 144, p. 71



HILLTOP

LOCATION: NE 24-17-18W
MUNICIPALITY: Clanwilliam
DATE BUILT: 1937
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER: W. Wyley
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/stucco
PRESENT USE: band studio
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 34, pp. 132-35





HILLVIEW

LOCATION: NW 7-8-27W
 MUNICIPALITY: Pipestone
 DATE BUILT: 1916
 ARCHITECT:
 BUILDER:
 CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
 PRESENT USE: vacant
 COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 140, pp. 237-38



HOCHFELD

LOCATION: Hochfeld
 MUNICIPALITY: Stanley
 DATE BUILT: ca. 1945
 ARCHITECT:
 BUILDER:
 CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
 PRESENT USE: school
 COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 28, p. 221



HOFER

LOCATION: NW 25-15-7E
 MUNICIPALITY: Brokenhead
 DATE BUILT: 1962
 ARCHITECT:
 BUILDER:
 CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
 PRESENT USE: school
 COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 42, p. 260



HOLA

LOCATION: SW 1-6-14W
 MUNICIPALITY: Argyle
 DATE BUILT: 1897
 ARCHITECT:
 BUILDER: John Olafson
 CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
 PRESENT USE: granary
 COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 7, pp. 221-22

HOROD

LOCATION: SE 22-19-21W
MUNICIPALITY: Park
DATE BUILT: 1906
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: museum
COMMENTS: exceptional internal
restoration; original site
BIBLIOGRAPHY: 177, p. 137



HOWARD

LOCATION: NW 27-2-14W
MUNICIPALITY: Roblin
DATE BUILT: 1900
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: vacant
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 115, p. 51
2, p. 69



HUDSON

LOCATION: SW 25-23-27W
MUNICIPALITY: Boulton
DATE BUILT: ca. 1905
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: granary
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY:



HUNS VALLEY

LOCATION: Neepawa
MUNICIPALITY: Langford
DATE BUILT: ca. 1925
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: garage
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 174, p. 82





HURON

LOCATION: NW 16-1-10W
 MUNICIPALITY: Louise
 DATE BUILT: ca. 1900
 ARCHITECT:
 BUILDER:
 CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/shingles
 PRESENT USE: garage
 COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 112, p. 90
 147, p. 24



HUSTON

LOCATION: NW 2-6-27W
 MUNICIPALITY: Albert
 DATE BUILT: 1894
 ARCHITECT:
 BUILDER: A.E. Blakeway
 CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
 PRESENT USE: storage
 COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 140, p. 263



INGLIS

LOCATION: Inglis
 MUNICIPALITY: Boulton
 DATE BUILT: ca. 1920
 ARCHITECT:
 BUILDER:
 CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
 PRESENT USE: storage
 COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY:



INKERMAN

LOCATION: SW 8-13-15W
 MUNICIPALITY: Langford
 DATE BUILT: 1952
 ARCHITECT:
 BUILDER:
 CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
 PRESENT USE: residence
 COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 101, pp. 49-51

INVERNESS

LOCATION: SW 20-2-2E
MUNICIPALITY: Montcalm
DATE BUILT: 1927
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: Letellier School
COMMENTS: a rare surviving example
of a two-storey wood school
BIBLIOGRAPHY:



INWOOD

LOCATION: NE 3-20-6W
MUNICIPALITY: Coldwell
DATE BUILT: ca. 1910
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: garage
COMMENTS:
BIBLIOGRAPHY:



IRVINE

LOCATION: SE-22-13-14W
MUNICIPALITY: Langford
DATE BUILT: 1902
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: vacant
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 101, pp. 51-54



ISBISTER

LOCATION: SE 1-11-5E
MUNICIPALITY: Springfield
DATE BUILT: 1936
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: residence
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 48, p. 198-99





JOSLIN

LOCATION: NE 4-12-26W
MUNICIPALITY: Wallace
DATE BUILT: ca. 1925
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: storage
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 130, pp. 152-53



JUSTICE

LOCATION: Justice
MUNICIPALITY: Elton
DATE BUILT: 1912
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: brick
PRESENT USE: vacant
COMMENTS: a fine
four-room design
BIBLIOGRAPHY: 27, p. 184



KALEIDA

LOCATION: SE 22-2-8W
MUNICIPALITY: Pembina
DATE BUILT: ca. 1910
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: residence
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY:



KANE

LOCATION: SW 6-5-2W
MUNICIPALITY: Morris
DATE BUILT: ca. 1955
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/stucco
PRESENT USE: Kane Community Centre
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

KELVIN

LOCATION: SE 24-10-6W
MUNICIPALITY: Portage la Prairie
DATE BUILT: ca. 1945
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: residence
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY:



KEMNAY

LOCATION: SE 21-10-20W
MUNICIPALITY: Whitehead
DATE BUILT: 1949
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/stucco
PRESENT USE: Kemnay Community Centre
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 188, p. 19



KENNETH

LOCATION: NW 7-7-7W
MUNICIPALITY: Dufferin
DATE BUILT: 1920
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: vacant
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 184, pp. 189-90



KERR

LOCATION: NE 12-29-22W
MUNICIPALITY: Ethelbert
DATE BUILT: ca. 1920
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: granary
COMMENTS: still on its original site
BIBLIOGRAPHY:





KILLARNEY

LOCATION: SW 2-3-17W
MUNICIPALITY: Turtle Mountain
DATE BUILT: 1951
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/stucco
PRESENT USE: school
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 183, p. 110



KING

LOCATION: 4th Avenue
MUNICIPALITY: Shoal Lake
DATE BUILT: ca. 1915
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: IOOF Hall
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY:



KINGSWOOD

LOCATION: SE 14-7-3E
MUNICIPALITY: Ritchot
DATE BUILT: ca. 1920
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: residence
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 137, pp. 104-05



KINLOSS

LOCATION: NE 19-6-27W
MUNICIPALITY: Albert
DATE BUILT: 1899
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER: James Stallwood
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: vacant
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 140, p. 269

KIPLING

LOCATION: NW 33-8-12E
MUNICIPALITY: Reynolds
DATE BUILT: 1918
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER: Mr. Zawisha
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: storage
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 143, pp. 88-89



KIRKELLA

LOCATION: SE 22-12-29W
MUNICIPALITY: Wallace
DATE BUILT: 1930
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: residence
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 130, n.p.



KOLOMYJA

LOCATION: NW 22-27-22W
MUNICIPALITY: Gilbert Plains
DATE BUILT: ca. 1920
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: storage
COMMENTS: still on its original site
BIBLIOGRAPHY:



KOMARNO

LOCATION: NE 36-17-2E
MUNICIPALITY: Rockwood
DATE BUILT: ca. 1925
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE:
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY:



24 June 2013
site owner says
bldg never here

Light
29-6E
1 1/2 mi S 229
on 6E



KOSIW

LOCATION: NE 28-23-20W
MUNICIPALITY: Dauphin
DATE BUILT: 1899
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: granary
COMMENTS: still on its original site
BIBLIOGRAPHY: 44, p. 79



KULISH

LOCATION: NE 12-30-23W
MUNICIPALITY: Ethelbert
DATE BUILT: ca. 1910
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: storage
COMMENTS: still on its original site
BIBLIOGRAPHY:



LADYWOOD

LOCATION: Ladywood
MUNICIPALITY: Brokenhead
DATE BUILT: 1932
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: vacant
COMMENTS: a fine design;
original site
BIBLIOGRAPHY: 42, p. 244



LAKE AUDY

LOCATION: SW 4-20-20W
MUNICIPALITY: Park
DATE BUILT: 1931
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: storage
COMMENTS: still on its original site
BIBLIOGRAPHY: 166, p. 24

LAMBTON

LOCATION: SE 14-8-27W
MUNICIPALITY: Pipestone
DATE BUILT: 1890
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: vacant
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 140, p. 285



LANGEVIN

LOCATION: SE 19-2-1E
MUNICIPALITY: Montcalm
DATE BUILT: 1898
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: vacant
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 125, p. 129



LANGRUTH (1)

LOCATION: Langruth
MUNICIPALITY: Lakeview
DATE BUILT: ca. 1915
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/stucco
PRESENT USE: storage
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY:



LANGRUTH (2)

LOCATION: Langruth
MUNICIPALITY: Lakeview
DATE BUILT: 1953
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/stucco
PRESENT USE: vacant
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 103, p. 43





LANGSIDE

LOCATION: NE 12-3-3E
 MUNICIPALITY: Franklin
 DATE BUILT: 1905
 ARCHITECT: Samuel Hooper
 BUILDER:
 CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
 PRESENT USE: granary
 COMMENTS: a rare surviving example
 of a standardized Hooper #1
 BIBLIOGRAPHY: 65, p. 54



LANSBURNE

LOCATION: SE 28-18-26W
 MUNICIPALITY: Birtle
 DATE BUILT: 1895
 ARCHITECT:
 BUILDER: E.K. Holman
 CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/shingles
 PRESENT USE: vacant
 COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 3, p. 181



LAUDER

LOCATION: SE 17-5-24W
 MUNICIPALITY: Cameron
 DATE BUILT: 1912
 ARCHITECT:
 BUILDER:
 CONSTRUCTION: brick
 PRESENT USE: storage
 COMMENTS: a good design distinguished with a bell tower
 BIBLIOGRAPHY: 139, pp. 301-03



LAYLAND

LOCATION: SE 2-10-6W
 MUNICIPALITY: Portage la Prairie
 DATE BUILT: ca. 1910
 ARCHITECT:
 BUILDER:
 CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/ siding
 PRESENT USE: residence
 COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

LENORE

LOCATION: NE 30-11-24W
MUNICIPALITY: Woodworth
DATE BUILT: 1906
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: brick veneer
PRESENT USE: vacant
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY:



LIBAU EAST

LOCATION: SE 17-15-6E
MUNICIPALITY: St. Clements
DATE BUILT: 1952
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: vacant
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 162, pp. 259-61



LIDSTONE

LOCATION: SE 30-35-26W
MUNICIPALITY: Minitonas
DATE BUILT: ca. 1915
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: Lidstone Women's
Institute Community Centre
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 178, p. 145



LILAC

LOCATION: SE 24-19-3E
MUNICIPALITY: Gimli
DATE BUILT: 1937
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: vacant
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 107, p. 184





LILLEYDALE

LOCATION: SE 11-14-5E
 MUNICIPALITY: St. Clements
 DATE BUILT: ca. 1925
 ARCHITECT:
 BUILDER:
 CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/shingles
 PRESENT USE: storage
 COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 29, p. 191



LILY

LOCATION: NW 14-7-21W
 MUNICIPALITY: Glenwood
 DATE BUILT: ca. 1910
 ARCHITECT:
 BUILDER:
 CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
 PRESENT USE: shop
 COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY:



LILY BAY

LOCATION: SW 28-20-6W
 MUNICIPALITY: Coldwell
 DATE BUILT: ca. 1905
 ARCHITECT:
 BUILDER:
 CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
 PRESENT USE: vacant
 COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 110, p. 23



LINDAL

LOCATION: SE 29-1-6W
 MUNICIPALITY: Stanley
 DATE BUILT: ca. 1920
 ARCHITECT:
 BUILDER:
 CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
 PRESENT USE: vacant
 COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 28, p. 220

LITTLE ARGYLE

LOCATION: Woodlands
MUNICIPALITY: Woodlands
DATE BUILT: ca. 1918
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: Woodlands Museum
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY:



LITTLE MOUNTAIN

LOCATION: NE 21-11-2E
MUNICIPALITY: Rosser
DATE BUILT: ca. 1910
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/shingles
PRESENT USE: storage
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY:



LITTLE SOURIS

LOCATION: SE 15-9-19W
MUNICIPALITY: Cornwallis
DATE BUILT: 1884
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/stucco
PRESENT USE: demolished ca. 1986
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY:



LONDESBORO

LOCATION: NW 32-2-10W
MUNICIPALITY: Louise
DATE BUILT: 1881
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: garage
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 112, p. 88





LORETTE CENTRE

LOCATION: Lot 54 / 9-5E
 MUNICIPALITY: Tache
 DATE BUILT: ca. 1935
 ARCHITECT:
 BUILDER:
 CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
 PRESENT USE: apartments
 COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 17, p. 43



LORNDALE

LOCATION: SW 2-14-17W
 MUNICIPALITY: Odanah
 DATE BUILT: 1900
 ARCHITECT:
 BUILDER:
 CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
 PRESENT USE: vacant
 COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY:



LOWESTOFT

LOCATION: SW 27-4-4W
 MUNICIPALITY: Roland
 DATE BUILT: 1888
 ARCHITECT:
 BUILDER: Wm. Taylor
 CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
 PRESENT USE: garage
 COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 128, p. 143
 76, pp. 123-25



LUNDAR

LOCATION: Lundar
 MUNICIPALITY: Coldwell
 DATE BUILT: 1949
 ARCHITECT:
 BUILDER:
 CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/stucco
 PRESENT USE: vacant
 COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 113, pp. 30-31

MALONTON

LOCATION: NE 26-18-3E
MUNICIPALITY: Armstrong
DATE BUILT: 1913
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: vacant
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 61, p. 83



MANITOU

LOCATION: Manitou
MUNICIPALITY: Pembina
DATE BUILT: 1913
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: brick
PRESENT USE: Manitou Primary School
COMMENTS: an ambitious design,
well crafted throughout
BIBLIOGRAPHY:



MANSON

LOCATION: NW 27-13-29W
MUNICIPALITY: Archie
DATE BUILT: 1917
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER: Mr. Harris
CONSTRUCTION: brick
PRESENT USE: Church of Christ
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 5, pp. 35-38



MAPLE GROVE

LOCATION: NE 26-2-19W
MUNICIPALITY: Morton
DATE BUILT: 1899
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: vacant
COMMENTS: still on its original
site
BIBLIOGRAPHY: 1, pp. 85-86





MAPLE LEAF

LOCATION: 555 Thornhill Ave.
 MUNICIPALITY: Morden
 DATE BUILT: 1928
 ARCHITECT:
 BUILDER:
 CONSTRUCTION: brick
 PRESENT USE: school
 COMMENTS: a carefully restored exterior
 BIBLIOGRAPHY: 126, pp. 79-83
 28, p. 221



MAPLETON

LOCATION:
 MUNICIPALITY: St. Andrews
 DATE BUILT: ca. 1910
 ARCHITECT: Samuel Hooper
 BUILDER:
 CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
 PRESENT USE: residence
 COMMENTS: a rare surviving example of a standardized Hooper #3
 BIBLIOGRAPHY:



MARCONI

LOCATION: NW 23-20-23W
 MUNICIPALITY: Rosburn
 DATE BUILT: 1922
 ARCHITECT:
 BUILDER: Frank Kennedy
 CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/shingles
 PRESENT USE: museum
 COMMENTS: a fine restoration; original site
 BIBLIOGRAPHY: 159, pp. 98-99



MARGARET

LOCATION: SW 21-5-18W
 MUNICIPALITY: Riverside
 DATE BUILT: 1909
 ARCHITECT:
 BUILDER:
 CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/shingles
 PRESENT USE: school
 COMMENTS: Greenfield School is the older part of the complex
 BIBLIOGRAPHY: 149, pp. 146-48

MARKLAND

LOCATION: NE 4-20-1W
MUNICIPALITY: Armstrong
DATE BUILT: 1920
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: residence
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 113, p. 43



MARLAND

LOCATION: NW 32-14-21W
MUNICIPALITY: Blanshard
DATE BUILT: 1909
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/shingles
PRESENT USE: seniors' centre
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 15, p. 370



MARRINGHURST

LOCATION: 33-3-12W
MUNICIPALITY: Argyle
DATE BUILT: 1884
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: museum
COMMENTS: an excellent early example
BIBLIOGRAPHY:



MARTINDALE

LOCATION: NE 24-17-21W
MUNICIPALITY: Strathclair
DATE BUILT: 1908
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: granary
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 177, p. 139
166, p. 31





MARY HILL

LOCATION: Lundar
MUNICIPALITY: Coldwell
DATE BUILT: 1906
ARCHITECT: Samuel Hooper
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: museum piece
COMMENTS: a well-restored example of a standardized Hooper #1
BIBLIOGRAPHY: 110, p. 9



MARY MONTGOMERY

LOCATION: Virden
MUNICIPALITY: Wallace
DATE BUILT: 1905
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: brick
PRESENT USE: school
COMMENTS: a finely detailed school building; demolished
BIBLIOGRAPHY: 130, pp. 169-70



MASON

LOCATION: SW 27-1-5W
MUNICIPALITY: Stanley
DATE BUILT: ca. 1920
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: storage
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY:



MATCHETTVILLE

LOCATION: SW 1-9-10W
MUNICIPALITY: South Norfolk
DATE BUILT: 1906
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: concrete blocks
PRESENT USE: granary
COMMENTS: one of a few schools constructed of concrete blocks
BIBLIOGRAPHY: 181, p. 60

MATHER

LOCATION: SW 6-2-13W
MUNICIPALITY: Roblin
DATE BUILT: 1918
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: brick
PRESENT USE: Mather Elementary School
COMMENTS: still on its original site

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 115, pp. 41-42



MATHESON

LOCATION: NE 35-11-17W
MUNICIPALITY: Elton
DATE BUILT: 1905
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/shingles
PRESENT USE: vacant
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 27, p. 183



MATLOCK

LOCATION: Dunnotar
MUNICIPALITY: St. Andrews
DATE BUILT: ca. 1910
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: garage
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY:



MAYFIELD

LOCATION: SW 29-13-6E
MUNICIPALITY: St. Clements
DATE BUILT: ca. 1920
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/stucco
PRESENT USE: residence
COMMENTS: still on its original site
BIBLIOGRAPHY:





MAZEPPA

LOCATION: NE 25-1-7E
 MUNICIPALITY: Stuartburn
 DATE BUILT: ca. 1930
 ARCHITECT:
 BUILDER:
 CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/stucco
 PRESENT USE: residence
 COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY:



McCONNELL

LOCATION: NW 12-15-23W
 MUNICIPALITY: Hamiota
 DATE BUILT: 1937
 ARCHITECT:
 BUILDER:
 CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
 PRESENT USE: community centre
 COMMENTS: still on its original site
 BIBLIOGRAPHY: 78, pp. 96-97



McKAY

LOCATION: SE 29-38-25W
 MUNICIPALITY: Minitonas
 DATE BUILT: 1918
 ARCHITECT:
 BUILDER: Gibson McLaughlin
 CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
 PRESENT USE: storage
 COMMENTS: still on its original site
 BIBLIOGRAPHY: 178, p. 148



MEADOW

LOCATION: Woodlands
 MUNICIPALITY: Woodlands
 DATE BUILT: 1946
 ARCHITECT:
 BUILDER:
 CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
 PRESENT USE: garage
 COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 114, pp. 146-153

MEADOWS

LOCATION: SE 20-13-1W
MUNICIPALITY: Woodlands
DATE BUILT: ca. 1915
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: shop
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY:



MEADOWVALE

LOCATION: NE 7-10-6E
MUNICIPALITY: Springfield
DATE BUILT: 1938
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/shingles
PRESENT USE: residence
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 48, pp. 209-11
171, p. 30



MELEB

LOCATION: Meleb
MUNICIPALITY: Armstrong
DATE BUILT: ca. 1910
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: storage
COMMENTS: still on its original site
BIBLIOGRAPHY:



MELITA

LOCATION: Melita
MUNICIPALITY: Arthur
DATE BUILT: 1889
ARCHITECT: W.H. Shillinglaw
BUILDER: E.A. Blakeway
CONSTRUCTION: brick
PRESENT USE: Antler River Museum
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 118, pp. 240-41





MELROSE

LOCATION: NE 27-12-5E
 MUNICIPALITY: Springfield
 DATE BUILT: 1928
 ARCHITECT:
 BUILDER:
 CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/stucco
 PRESENT USE: vacant
 COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY:



MELTON

LOCATION: NE 36-25-19W
 MUNICIPALITY: Dauphin
 DATE BUILT: 1901
 ARCHITECT:
 BUILDER:
 CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
 PRESENT USE: vacant
 COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 44, p. 73



MENISINO

LOCATION: NE 35-1-10E
 MUNICIPALITY: Piney
 DATE BUILT: ca. 1900
 ARCHITECT:
 BUILDER:
 CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
 PRESENT USE: vacant
 COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY:



MENOTA

LOCATION: NE 20-3-25W
 MUNICIPALITY: Brenda
 DATE BUILT: ca. 1905
 ARCHITECT:
 BUILDER:
 CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
 PRESENT USE: vacant
 COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

MERRIDALE

LOCATION: SW 33-27-27W
MUNICIPALITY: Hillsburg
DATE BUILT: 1909
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: community centre
COMMENTS: a novel design

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 151, p. 269



MILLBROOK

LOCATION: NW 22-10-6E
MUNICIPALITY: Springfield
DATE BUILT: ca. 1925
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: residence
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY:



MILLWOOD

LOCATION: NW 2-20-29W
MUNICIPALITY: Russell
DATE BUILT: ca. 1915
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: vacant
COMMENTS: still on its original site
BIBLIOGRAPHY:



MINTO

LOCATION: NW 19-5-19W
MUNICIPALITY: Whitewater
DATE BUILT: 1928
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: brick
PRESENT USE: school
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY:





MOLESWORTH

LOCATION: NE 19-17-13W
 MUNICIPALITY: Lansdowne
 DATE BUILT: 1917
 ARCHITECT:
 BUILDER:
 CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
 PRESENT USE: Molesworth Community Centre
 COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY:



MONOMINTO

LOCATION: NE 28-9-7E
 MUNICIPALITY: Tache
 DATE BUILT: ca. 1935
 ARCHITECT:
 BUILDER:
 CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
 PRESENT USE: residence
 COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 17, p. 44



MONTEZUMA

LOCATION: NE 4-8-6E
 MUNICIPALITY: Ste. Anne
 DATE BUILT: 1926
 ARCHITECT:
 BUILDER:
 CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/stucco
 PRESENT USE: residence
 COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 137, pp. 136-37



MONTGOMERY

LOCATION: SW 22-11-26W
 MUNICIPALITY: Wallace
 DATE BUILT: ca. 1915
 ARCHITECT:
 BUILDER:
 CONSTRUCTION: brick
 PRESENT USE: Foresters' Hall
 COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 130, n.p.

MORNINGSTAR

LOCATION: Lundar
MUNICIPALITY: Coldwell
DATE BUILT: 1911
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER: J. Snidal & V. Vestdal
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: storage
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 113, p. 50



MORRANVILLE (1)

LOCATION: NW 13-26-24W
MUNICIPALITY: Grandview
DATE BUILT: 1897
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER: volunteers
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/log
PRESENT USE: museum
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 142, pp. 17-18



MORRANVILLE (2)

LOCATION: NW 2-26-24W
MUNICIPALITY: Grandview
DATE BUILT: 1920
ARCHITECT: Plan B-131-K-L3/
Department of Education
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: brick
PRESENT USE: vacant
COMMENTS: a very rare example of
this particular standardized design
BIBLIOGRAPHY: 142, pp. 13 & 17



MORRIS

LOCATION: SW 2-5-1E
MUNICIPALITY: Morris
DATE BUILT: ca. 1920
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/stucco
PRESENT USE: Busy Nest Day Care Centre
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY:





MOSSEY RIVER

LOCATION: SE 26-29-19W
 MUNICIPALITY: Mossey River
 DATE BUILT: ca. 1920
 ARCHITECT:
 BUILDER:
 CONSTRUCTION: brick
 PRESENT USE: vacant
 COMMENTS: an example with dual
 doors for girls and boys
 BIBLIOGRAPHY:



MOSSGIEL

LOCATION: NW 35-11-28W
 MUNICIPALITY: Wallace
 DATE BUILT: 1916
 ARCHITECT:
 BUILDER: A.E Parsons
 CONSTRUCTION: wood frame
 PRESENT USE: vacant
 COMMENTS: only the roof
 remains
 BIBLIOGRAPHY: 53, pp. 86-87



MOSSVALE

LOCATION: SE 11-26-22W
 MUNICIPALITY: Gilbert Plains
 DATE BUILT: ca. 1910
 ARCHITECT:
 BUILDER:
 CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
 PRESENT USE: residence
 COMMENTS:
 BIBLIOGRAPHY:



MOUNTAIN

LOCATION: SW 6-3-10W
 MUNICIPALITY: Louise
 DATE BUILT: 1885
 ARCHITECT:
 BUILDER: J. Kerr
 CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
 PRESENT USE: residence
 COMMENTS:
 BIBLIOGRAPHY: 105, pp. 70-71

MOUNTAIN EVE

LOCATION: NW 8-20-15W
MUNICIPALITY: McCreary
DATE BUILT: ca. 1905
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: storage shed
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY:



MOUNTAIN GAP

LOCATION: SW 13-24-25
MUNICIPALITY: Grandview
DATE BUILT: ca. 1920
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: garage
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY:



MOUNTAIN ROAD

LOCATION: NW 7-17-16W
MUNICIPALITY: Rosedale
DATE BUILT: ca. 1910
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: storage
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY:



MOUNTAINSIDE

LOCATION: SW 36-2-22W
MUNICIPALITY: Winchester
DATE BUILT: 1928
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER: W. Tabberner
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: storage
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 18, pp. 168-69





MOUNT HOPE

LOCATION: SW 20-4-15W
 MUNICIPALITY: Strathcona
 DATE BUILT: ca. 1885
 ARCHITECT:
 BUILDER:
 CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
 PRESENT USE: vacant
 COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY : 144, p. 69



MOUNT PROSPECT

LOCATION: SW 6-2-14W
 MUNICIPALITY: Roblin
 DATE BUILT: ca. 1884
 ARCHITECT:
 BUILDER:
 CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
 PRESENT USE: museum
 COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 115, p. 55



MOWBRAY (1)

LOCATION: SE 14-1-8W
 MUNICIPALITY: Pembina
 DATE BUILT: ca. 1900
 ARCHITECT:
 BUILDER:
 CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
 PRESENT USE: museum
 COMMENTS: the interior has been restored; original site
 BIBLIOGRAPHY:



MOWBRAY (2)

LOCATION: SW 4-1-8W
 MUNICIPALITY: Pembina
 DATE BUILT: ca. 1910
 ARCHITECT:
 BUILDER:
 CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/shingles
 PRESENT USE: vacant
 COMMENTS: rare example of a two-storey frame school; original site
 BIBLIOGRAPHY:

NAPINKA

LOCATION: NE 19-4-25W
MUNICIPALITY: Brenda
DATE BUILT: 1896
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER: Phinney, Foster & Gibson
CONSTRUCTION: stone
PRESENT USE: drop-in centre
COMMENTS: a rare remaining example
of an early two-room design
BIBLIOGRAPHY: 118, pp. 250-51



NARCISSE

LOCATION: Narcisse
MUNICIPALITY: Armstrong
DATE BUILT: ca. 1905
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: storage
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY:



NEDROB

LOCATION: SE 32-17-18W
MUNICIPALITY: Clanwilliam
DATE BUILT: 1919
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: museum piece
COMMENTS: a good example of a
standardized type built after 1918
BIBLIOGRAPHY: 34, pp. 158-60



NEW HAVEN

LOCATION: SE 15-4-8W
MUNICIPALITY: Pembina
DATE BUILT: 1925
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: workshop
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY:





NEW VALLEY

LOCATION: SW 33-22-1E
 MUNICIPALITY: Bifrost
 DATE BUILT: ca. 1930
 ARCHITECT:
 BUILDER:
 CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
 PRESENT USE: storage
 COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 107, p. 183



NINETTE

LOCATION: SE 24-5-17W
 MUNICIPALITY: Riverside
 DATE BUILT: 1926
 ARCHITECT:
 BUILDER: Murray & Dangerfield
 CONSTRUCTION: brick
 PRESENT USE: elementary school
 COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 149, pp. 209-11



NINGA

LOCATION: NW 19-3-18W
 MUNICIPALITY: Turtle Mountain
 DATE BUILT: 1929
 ARCHITECT:
 BUILDER:
 CONSTRUCTION: brick
 PRESENT USE: residence
 COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 183, p. 111-112



NORDHEIM

LOCATION: SW 29-30-18W
 MUNICIPALITY: Mossey River
 DATE BUILT: ca. 1925
 ARCHITECT:
 BUILDER:
 CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
 PRESENT USE: granary
 COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 164, p. 78

NORMAN

LOCATION: SE 27-12-17W
MUNICIPALITY: Elton
DATE BUILT: 1926
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: vacant
COMMENTS: still on its original site
BIBLIOGRAPHY: 27, p. 185



NORRIS LAKE

LOCATION: SE 11-17-1E
MUNICIPALITY: Rockwood
DATE BUILT: 1904
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: vacant
COMMENTS: still on its original site
BIBLIOGRAPHY: 157, p. 118



NORTHCOTE

LOCATION: NE 22-3-17W
MUNICIPALITY: Turtle Mountain
DATE BUILT: 1906
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: brick veneer
PRESENT USE: vacant
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 183, p. 111



NORTH DERBY

LOCATION: SW 6-2-14W
MUNICIPALITY: Roblin
DATE BUILT: ca. 1887
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: municipal shed
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 2, p. 72





NORTH FIELD

LOCATION: SW 22-7-16W
 MUNICIPALITY: South Cypress
 DATE BUILT: ca. 1905
 ARCHITECT:
 BUILDER:
 CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
 PRESENT USE: community hall
 COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY:



NORTH LAKE

LOCATION: NW 11-29-18W
 MUNICIPALITY: Mossey River
 DATE BUILT: ca. 1925
 ARCHITECT:
 BUILDER:
 CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
 PRESENT USE: granary
 COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY:



NORTH SPRINGFIELD

LOCATION: NW 26-11-4E
 MUNICIPALITY: Springfield
 DATE BUILT: 1898/1916
 ARCHITECT: Mr. House (1916 addition)
 BUILDER: Campbell Bros.
 CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
 PRESENT USE: residence
 COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 171, pp. 15-20
 48, p. 251



NORTON

LOCATION: Sifton
 MUNICIPALITY: Dauphin
 DATE BUILT: ca. 1920
 ARCHITECT:
 BUILDER:
 CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
 PRESENT USE: pool hall
 COMMENTS: still on its original site

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

NORWOOD

LOCATION: NE 14-15-3E
MUNICIPALITY: St. Andrews
DATE BUILT: 1920
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/shingles
PRESENT USE: residence
COMMENTS: still on its original site
BIBLIOGRAPHY: 29, p. 190



NOTRE DAME

LOCATION: Notre Dame de Lourdes
MUNICIPALITY: Lorne
DATE BUILT: ca. 1925
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: brick veneer
PRESENT USE: demolished ca. 1990
COMMENTS:
BIBLIOGRAPHY:



OAK BLUFF

LOCATION: SE 25-9-1E
MUNICIPALITY: Macdonald
DATE BUILT: 1930
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/stucco
PRESENT USE: Oak Bluff Elementary School
COMMENTS:
BIBLIOGRAPHY: 56, p. 74



OAK CROSSING

LOCATION: NE 34-10-8E
MUNICIPALITY: Springfield
DATE BUILT: ca. 1920
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/stucco
PRESENT USE: residence
COMMENTS:
BIBLIOGRAPHY: 171, p. 36





OAK HUMMOCK

LOCATION: SE 14-11-4E
 MUNICIPALITY: Springfield
 DATE BUILT: 1940
 ARCHITECT:
 BUILDER:
 CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
 PRESENT USE: residence
 COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 48, pp. 305-07



OAKNER

LOCATION: NE 8-13-24W
 MUNICIPALITY: Hamiota
 DATE BUILT: 1919-20
 ARCHITECT: A.E Tuttle
 BUILDER: Sigurdson Bros.
 CONSTRUCTION: brick
 PRESENT USE: vacant
 COMMENTS: an ambitious
 and handsome design
 BIBLIOGRAPHY: 78, p. 103



OAKWOOD

LOCATION: NE 23-9-24W
 MUNICIPALITY: Sifton
 DATE BUILT: 1898
 ARCHITECT:
 BUILDER:
 CONSTRUCTION: brick
 PRESENT USE: Lewis Cattle Co.
 COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 132, p. 122



OKNO

LOCATION: SE 10-24-2E
 MUNICIPALITY: Bifrost
 DATE BUILT: 1930
 ARCHITECT:
 BUILDER:
 CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
 PRESENT USE: Okno Community Centre
 COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 107, p. 183

OLDENBURG

LOCATION: NE 22-12-11E
MUNICIPALITY: Whitemouth
DATE BUILT: ca. 1920
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: residence
COMMENTS: still on its original site
BIBLIOGRAPHY: 141, pp. 88-89



OLHA

LOCATION: 33-19-22W
MUNICIPALITY: Park
DATE BUILT: 1902
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: museum piece
COMMENTS: appears to be derived from a standardized Hooper #1
BIBLIOGRAPHY:



OLIVER

LOCATION: NW 17-6-13W
MUNICIPALITY: Argyle
DATE BUILT: 1915
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER: T.I. Hallgrimson
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: garage
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 7, pp. 247-48



ONANOLE

LOCATION: NW 7-19-18W
MUNICIPALITY: Park
DATE BUILT: 1937
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: elementary school
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY:





OPAWAKA

LOCATION: NE 16-4-7W
 MUNICIPALITY: Stanley
 DATE BUILT: 1919
 ARCHITECT:
 BUILDER:
 CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
 PRESENT USE: community hall
 COMMENTS: a novel variation on
 a common design; original site
 BIBLIOGRAPHY: 23, p. 94



ORANGE RIDGE

LOCATION: SE 18-17-14W
 MUNICIPALITY: Lansdowne
 DATE BUILT: 1889
 ARCHITECT:
 BUILDER:
 CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/stucco
 PRESENT USE: residence
 COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY:



ORANGEVILLE

LOCATION: NW 23-12-11E
 MUNICIPALITY: North Norfolk
 DATE BUILT: ca. 1915
 ARCHITECT:
 BUILDER:
 CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
 PRESENT USE: residence
 COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY:



OSPREY

LOCATION: Neepawa
 MUNICIPALITY: Langford
 DATE BUILT: 1937
 ARCHITECT:
 BUILDER: W. Clyde
 CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
 PRESENT USE: residence
 COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 101, pp. 58-62

OSTRANDER

LOCATION: SW 5-6-4W
MUNICIPALITY: Dufferin
DATE BUILT: 1898
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: garage
COMMENTS: the only known example of
the first locally standardized design
BIBLIOGRAPHY: 84, pp. 165-67



OTTAWA

LOCATION: NE 13-25-24W
MUNICIPALITY: Grandview
DATE BUILT: ca. 1920
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: tourist centre
COMMENTS:
BIBLIOGRAPHY:



OTTER

LOCATION: NE 10-3-24W
MUNICIPALITY: Brenda
DATE BUILT: 1908
ARCHITECT: Samuel Hooper
BUILDER: Mr. Bell
CONSTRUCTION: concrete block/stucco
PRESENT USE: granary
COMMENTS: a modified version of a
standardized Hooper #2
BIBLIOGRAPHY: 22, p. 145



OTTERBOURNE WEST

LOCATION: SE 16-6-3E
MUNICIPALITY: De Salaberry
DATE BUILT: ca. 1910
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: community hall
COMMENTS:
BIBLIOGRAPHY:





OTTER LAKE

LOCATION: SE 10-18-18W
 MUNICIPALITY: Clanwilliam
 DATE BUILT: 1940
 ARCHITECT:
 BUILDER: Gust Bengston
 CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
 PRESENT USE: residence
 COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 34, p. 160



OXFORD

LOCATION: NE 19-16-27W
 MUNICIPALITY: Birtle
 DATE BUILT: 1883
 ARCHITECT:
 BUILDER:
 CONSTRUCTION: log
 PRESENT USE: residence
 COMMENTS: a rare log example

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 3, p. 181



PALESTINE

LOCATION: SE 27-14-11W
 MUNICIPALITY: Westbourne
 DATE BUILT: 1917
 ARCHITECT:
 BUILDER:
 CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
 PRESENT USE: seed cleaning plant
 COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 187, pp. 181-82



PARAMOUNT

LOCATION: SE 20-6-27W
 MUNICIPALITY: Albert
 DATE BUILT: 1905
 ARCHITECT:
 BUILDER: C. W. Long
 CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
 PRESENT USE: garage
 COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 140, p. 339

PARK

LOCATION: SW 17-20-3E
MUNICIPALITY: Armstrong
DATE BUILT: 1909
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: residence
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 191, p. 79



PARKDALE

LOCATION: 18-15-4E
MUNICIPALITY: St. Andrews
DATE BUILT: ca. 1910
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: church classroom
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY:



PARK LAND

LOCATION: SE 25-10-28W
MUNICIPALITY: Wallace
DATE BUILT: 1929
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER: Waterbury & Waterbury
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: garage
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 53, pp. 97-98



PARK RIDGE

LOCATION: SE 1-24-27W
MUNICIPALITY: Boulton
DATE BUILT: ca. 1925
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: storage
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY:





PARTHENAY

LOCATION: NE 13-9-7W
 MUNICIPALITY: Grey
 DATE BUILT: ca. 1905
 ARCHITECT:
 BUILDER:
 CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
 PRESENT USE: shed
 COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY:



PASADENA

LOCATION: SW 34-40-25W
 MUNICIPALITY: Mountain
 DATE BUILT: ca. 1925
 ARCHITECT:
 BUILDER:
 CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
 PRESENT USE: vacant
 COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY:



PEARCE

LOCATION: SE 12-2-7W
 MUNICIPALITY: Pembina
 DATE BUILT: 1920
 ARCHITECT:
 BUILDER:
 CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
 PRESENT USE: community centre
 COMMENTS: still on its original site
 BIBLIOGRAPHY:



PELICAN LAKE

LOCATION: SE 24-5-17W
 MUNICIPALITY: Strathcona
 DATE BUILT: 1917
 ARCHITECT:
 BUILDER:
 CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
 PRESENT USE: Pelican Yacht Club
 COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 144, p. 70

PEMBINA

LOCATION: NE 11-4-11W
MUNICIPALITY: Louise
DATE BUILT: 1912
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: shed
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 112, p. 89



PEMBINA CROSSING

LOCATION: Manitou Park
MUNICIPALITY: Pembina
DATE BUILT: 1884
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/shingles
PRESENT USE: display piece
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

demolished
mid-1990s



PENNINSULA

LOCATION: NW 35-2-27W
MUNICIPALITY: Arthur
DATE BUILT: 1903
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER: Johnson & Pope
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: community hall
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 118, pp. 253-54



PETERSBURG

LOCATION: NW 8-3-21W
MUNICIPALITY: Morton
DATE BUILT: ca. 1920
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/shingles
PRESENT USE: vacant
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY:





PETERSFIELD

LOCATION: Petersfield
MUNICIPALITY: St. Andrews
DATE BUILT: ca. 1915
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: brick
PRESENT USE: residence
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 29, p. 190



PINE CREEK

LOCATION: SE 13-1-11E
MUNICIPALITY: Piney
DATE BUILT: ca. 1905
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: vacant
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY:



PINEVIEW

LOCATION: SE 29-29-19W
MUNICIPALITY: Mossey River
DATE BUILT: ca. 1910
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: granary
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY:



PIPESTONE

LOCATION: NE 9-7-26W
MUNICIPALITY: Pipestone
DATE BUILT: ca. 1905
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: public washrooms
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 140, pp. 345-46

PLAINVIEW

LOCATION: SW 1-26-23W
MUNICIPALITY: Gilbert Plains
DATE BUILT: ca. 1900
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: vacant
COMMENTS: still on its original site
BIBLIOGRAPHY:



PLEASANT VALLEY

LOCATION: SW 29-6-2E *DW Sperling*
MUNICIPALITY: Morris
DATE BUILT: ca. 1895
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: Patricia Lodge 125
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 56, n.p.



PODILIA

LOCATION: SW 18-27-19W
MUNICIPALITY: Dauphin
DATE BUILT: ca. 1900
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: vacant
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY:



POINT DOUGLAS

LOCATION: SW 17-1-7W
MUNICIPALITY: Pembina
DATE BUILT: ca. 1935
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: community centre
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY:





POLONIA

LOCATION: Neepawa
MUNICIPALITY: Langford
DATE BUILT: ca. 1920
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: shop
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY:



POMEROY

LOCATION: NW 1-3-5W
MUNICIPALITY: Stanley
DATE BUILT: 1909
ARCHITECT: Samuel Hooper
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: Pembina Treshermen's Museum
COMMENTS: an excellent surviving example of a standardized Hooper #2
BIBLIOGRAPHY: 128, p. 14
76, p. 134



POPLAR BLUFF

LOCATION: SW 30-11-7W
MUNICIPALITY: Portage la Prairie
DATE BUILT: 1893
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: residence
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY:



POPLAR HEIGHTS

LOCATION: SE 16-13-3W
MUNICIPALITY: Woodlands
DATE BUILT: 1918
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: community centre
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 114, pp. 231-35

POPLAR HILL

LOCATION: SE 1-11-20W
MUNICIPALITY: Daly
DATE BUILT: ca. 1915
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: Poplar Hill Community Centre
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY:



PORTAGE

LOCATION: Portage la Prairie
MUNICIPALITY: Portage la Prairie
DATE BUILT: ca. 1915
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: vacant
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY:



PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE VICTORIA

LOCATION: Portage la Prairie
MUNICIPALITY: Portage la Prairie
DATE BUILT: 1916
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: brick
PRESENT USE: school
COMMENTS: an excellent design

BIBLIOGRAPHY:



PRAIRIE GROVE

LOCATION: NE 34-9-4E
MUNICIPALITY: Tache
DATE BUILT: ca. 1925
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: vacant
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 48, pp. 352-53





PRAIRIE ROSE

LOCATION: SW 31-7-28W
 MUNICIPALITY: Pipestone
 DATE BUILT: 1899
 ARCHITECT:
 BUILDER: J. Stallwood
 CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
 PRESENT USE: granary
 COMMENTS: still on its original site
 BIBLIOGRAPHY: 140, pp. 393-95



PRESTON

LOCATION: Westbourne
 MUNICIPALITY: Westbourne
 DATE BUILT: ca, 1910
 ARCHITECT:
 BUILDER:
 CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
 PRESENT USE: shop
 COMMENTS:
 BIBLIOGRAPHY:



PROGRESS

LOCATION: NW 1-24-3E
 MUNICIPALITY: Bifrost
 DATE BUILT: 1939
 ARCHITECT:
 BUILDER:
 CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
 PRESENT USE: storage
 COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY 107, p. 184



PROSSER

LOCATION: SE 16-10-14W
 MUNICIPALITY: North Cypress
 DATE BUILT: ca. 1910
 ARCHITECT:
 BUILDER:
 CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/shingles
 PRESENT USE: granary
 COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

PROUT

LOCATION: SE 35-17-3E
MUNICIPALITY: St. Andrews
DATE BUILT: 1933
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: vacant
COMMENTS: still on its original site
BIBLIOGRAPHY: 161, pp. 90-92



PROVIDENCE

LOCATION: SW 16-19-20W
MUNICIPALITY: Park
DATE BUILT: 1928
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER: Ewart Robertson
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: granary
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 166, p. 34



PURPLE BANK

LOCATION: NE 34-1-6E
MUNICIPALITY: Stuartburn
DATE BUILT: 1905-06
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: museum
COMMENTS: a one-room school designed for enlargement; still on its original site
BIBLIOGRAPHY: 95, p. 32
89, p. 81



PURPLE HILL

LOCATION: NW 35-3-25W
MUNICIPALITY: Brenda
DATE BUILT: 1897
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: storage
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 22, p. 125





RADWAY

LOCATION: Dauphin *Coldwell*
 MUNICIPALITY: Dauphin
 DATE BUILT: 1914
 ARCHITECT:
 BUILDER:
 CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
 PRESENT USE: storage
 COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 113, pp. 51-52



RAE

LOCATION: SW 3-9-11W
 MUNICIPALITY: Victoria
 DATE BUILT: ca. 1905
 ARCHITECT:
 BUILDER:
 CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
 PRESENT USE: granary
 COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY:



RAPID CITY

LOCATION: NE 20-13-19W
 MUNICIPALITY: Saskatchewan
 DATE BUILT: 1902
 ARCHITECT: W.A. Elliott
 BUILDER:
 CONSTRUCTION: brick
 PRESENT USE: Rapid City Museum
 and Cultural Centre
 COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY:



RATTRAY

LOCATION: NW 28-14-8E
 MUNICIPALITY: Brokenhead
 DATE BUILT: 1937
 ARCHITECT:
 BUILDER: Iwan Kozier
 CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
 PRESENT USE: residence
 COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 42, p. 256

RAVENSWORTH

LOCATION: SE 27-35-26W
MUNICIPALITY: Minitonas
DATE BUILT: 1903
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: vacant
COMMENTS: still on its original site
BIBLIOGRAPHY: 178, pp. 162-64



RAVINE

LOCATION: SE 23-12-25W
MUNICIPALITY: Woodworth
DATE BUILT: ca. 1905
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: vacant
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY:



REABURN

LOCATION: Woodlands
MUNICIPALITY: Woodlands
DATE BUILT: 1917
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: garage
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 212, p. 47



RHODES

LOCATION: NW 8-29-22W
MUNICIPALITY: Ethelbert
DATE BUILT: ca. 1910
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: granary
COMMENTS: still on its original site
BIBLIOGRAPHY:





RICE LAKE

LOCATION: NE 34-29-18W
 MUNICIPALITY: Mossey River
 DATE BUILT: ca. 1910
 ARCHITECT:
 BUILDER:
 CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
 PRESENT USE: granary
 COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY:



RICHVIEW

LOCATION: SW 2-3-20W
 MUNICIPALITY: Morton
 DATE BUILT: 1888
 ARCHITECT: M.N Stuart
 BUILDER: Robert Cook
 CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
 PRESENT USE: vacant
 COMMENTS: still on its original site
 BIBLIOGRAPHY: 18, pp. 174-75



RIDGEWOOD

LOCATION: SW 20-7-7E
 MUNICIPALITY: Ste. Anne
 DATE BUILT: 1920
 ARCHITECT:
 BUILDER:
 CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/stucco
 PRESENT USE: residence
 COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 137, pp. 170-73



RIPON

LOCATION: NE 21-26-18W
 MUNICIPALITY: Dauphin
 DATE BUILT: ca. 1905
 ARCHITECT:
 BUILDER:
 CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
 PRESENT USE: vacant
 COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

RIVER BANK

LOCATION: NE 34-6-19W
MUNICIPALITY: Whitewater
DATE BUILT: 1886
ARCHITECT: F.J. Clark
BUILDER: William English
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: vacant
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 158, pp. 125, 132-34



RIVERLAND

LOCATION: SE 15-15-11E
MUNICIPALITY: Lac du Bonnet
DATE BUILT: ca. 1930
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: residence
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 96, p. 119



RIVERSIDE

LOCATION: NW 9-6-19W
MUNICIPALITY: Whitewater
DATE BUILT: ca. 1910
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: residence
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY:



RIVER VALLEY

LOCATION: SE 6-10-24W
MUNICIPALITY: Woodworth
DATE BUILT: ca. 1900
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: stone
PRESENT USE: museum piece
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY:





ROBINVILLE

LOCATION: NE 28-11-20W
 MUNICIPALITY: Daly
 DATE BUILT: ca. 1905
 ARCHITECT:
 BUILDER:
 CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
 PRESENT USE: storage
 COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY:



ROCKY HILL

LOCATION: SW 28-18-4W
 MUNICIPALITY: Coldwell
 DATE BUILT: 1918
 ARCHITECT:
 BUILDER: John Bjornsson
 CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
 PRESENT USE: garage
 COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 113, pp. 53-55



ROGERS

LOCATION: 33-19-22W
 MUNICIPALITY: Park
 DATE BUILT: 1904
 ARCHITECT:
 BUILDER:
 CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
 PRESENT USE: museum piece
 COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY:



ROOKHURST

LOCATION: NE 36-13-18W
 MUNICIPALITY: Odanah
 DATE BUILT: 1946
 ARCHITECT:
 BUILDER: J.T. McCool
 CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/stucco
 PRESENT USE: residence
 COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 122, pp. 153-54
 134, pp. 1-11

ROSEISLE

LOCATION: Roseisle
MUNICIPALITY: Dufferin
DATE BUILT: 1921
ARCHITECT: E.D. Tuttle (Winnipeg)
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: brick
PRESENT USE: Roseisle Elementary School
COMMENTS: a fine porch of classical inspiration
BIBLIOGRAPHY: 184, pp. 178-80



ROSELAND

LOCATION: SE 1-10-20W
MUNICIPALITY: Whitehead
DATE BUILT: 1948
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: community centre
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 188, p. 25



ROSELEA

LOCATION: SE 10-15-28W
MUNICIPALITY: Archie
DATE BUILT: ca. 1880
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: garage
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 137, pp. 92-93



ROSENBURG

LOCATION: NW 24-24-2E
MUNICIPALITY: Bifrost
DATE BUILT: ca. 1930
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: storage
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 107, p. 181





ROSEVILLE

LOCATION: SE 32-2-1W
 MUNICIPALITY: Rhineland
 DATE BUILT: ca. 1920
 ARCHITECT:
 BUILDER:
 CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
 PRESENT USE: garage
 COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 12, p. 5



ROSEWOOD

LOCATION: NE 14-9-6E
 MUNICIPALITY: Tache
 DATE BUILT: ca. 1925
 ARCHITECT:
 BUILDER:
 CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
 PRESENT USE: residence
 COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 48, pp. 352-53



ROSSBURN

LOCATION: SW 31-19-24W
 MUNICIPALITY: Rossburn
 DATE BUILT: 1908
 ARCHITECT:
 BUILDER:
 CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
 PRESENT USE: storage
 COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 159, pp. 106-08

Islay School



ROSSDALE

LOCATION: River Lot 83
 MUNICIPALITY: St. Andrews
 DATE BUILT: ca. 1920
 ARCHITECT:
 BUILDER:
 CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
 PRESENT USE: vacant
 COMMENTS: still on its original site
 BIBLIOGRAPHY: 29, p. 191

ROSSMERE

LOCATION: NW 15-11-6E
MUNICIPALITY: Springfield
DATE BUILT: 1898
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/stucco
PRESENT USE: residence
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 48, p. 375



ROTHESAY

LOCATION: NW 9-16-25W
MUNICIPALITY: Birtle
DATE BUILT: ca. 1923
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: residence
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 3, p. 175



ROUND LAKE

LOCATION: NW 3-18-19W
MUNICIPALITY: Harrison
DATE BUILT: ca. 1928
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: vacant
COMMENTS: still on its original site
BIBLIOGRAPHY:



ROUNTHWAITE

LOCATION: Rounthwaite
MUNICIPALITY: Oakland
DATE BUILT: ca. 1930
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/shingles
PRESENT USE: vacant
COMMENTS: still on its original site
BIBLIOGRAPHY:





ROUTLEDGE UNION

LOCATION: NW 34-9-25W
 MUNICIPALITY: Sifton
 DATE BUILT: ca. 1894
 ARCHITECT:
 BUILDER:
 CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
 PRESENT USE: recreation centre
 COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 132, p. 123



ROXTON

LOCATION: SW 14-24-17W
 MUNICIPALITY: Ochre River
 DATE BUILT: 1913
 ARCHITECT:
 BUILDER:
 CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/stucco
 PRESENT USE: residence
 COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 133, pp. 247-48



RUSKA RAWA

LOCATION: 33-19-22W
 MUNICIPALITY: Park
 DATE BUILT: 1904
 ARCHITECT:
 BUILDER:
 CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/stucco
 PRESENT USE: museum piece
 COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY:



RUSKIN

LOCATION: SW 10-28-22W
 MUNICIPALITY: Ethelbert
 DATE BUILT: ca. 1915
 ARCHITECT:
 BUILDER:
 CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
 PRESENT USE: residence
 COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

ST. AMELIE (1)

LOCATION: SE 32-23-14W
MUNICIPALITY: Ste. Rose
DATE BUILT: ca. 1910
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: shop
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 164, p. 18



ST. AMELIE (2)

LOCATION: Ste. Amelie
MUNICIPALITY: Ste. Rose
DATE BUILT: ca. 1942
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: community centre
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 164, p. 122



ST. CUTHBERT

LOCATION: NW 2-9-5E
MUNICIPALITY: Tache
DATE BUILT: ca. 1930
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: residence
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 17, p. 43



ST. DANIEL

LOCATION: SE 30-7-5-W
MUNICIPALITY: Dufferin
DATE BUILT: ca. 1930
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/stucco
PRESENT USE: community centre
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 184, pp. 163-64





ST. ETIENNE

LOCATION: SW 1-6-8E
 MUNICIPALITY: La Broquerie
 DATE BUILT: ca. 1920
 ARCHITECT:
 BUILDER:
 CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/stucco
 PRESENT USE: Marchand Community Hall
 COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY:



ST. ISIDORE

LOCATION: SE 1-5-3E
 MUNICIPALITY: De Salaberry
 DATE BUILT: ca. 1905
 ARCHITECT:
 BUILDER:
 CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
 PRESENT USE: seed cleaning plant
 COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY:



ST. LUKE

LOCATION: NW 34-5-20W
 MUNICIPALITY: Whitewater
 DATE BUILT: ca. 1900
 ARCHITECT:
 BUILDER:
 CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
 PRESENT USE: vacant
 COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY:



ST. MARY'S

LOCATION: SW 30-20-26W
 MUNICIPALITY: Silver Creek
 DATE BUILT: 1886
 ARCHITECT:
 BUILDER: Frank Angus
 CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
 PRESENT USE: granary
 COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 173, pp. 59-61

ST. OUEN'S

LOCATION: NW 33-12-8E
MUNICIPALITY: Brokenhead
DATE BUILT: 1897
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: maintenance shop
COMMENTS: still on its original site
BIBLIOGRAPHY: 42, pp. 245-47



ST. RAYMOND

LOCATION: SW 33-7-7E
MUNICIPALITY: Ste. Anne
DATE BUILT: 1905
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: vacant
COMMENTS: still on its original site
BIBLIOGRAPHY:



SALEM

LOCATION: NE 36-10-6W
MUNICIPALITY: Portage la Prairie
DATE BUILT: 1907
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: community hall
COMMENTS: still on its original site
BIBLIOGRAPHY:



SALISBURY

LOCATION: SW 20-15-14W
MUNICIPALITY: Lansdowne
DATE BUILT: 1921
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: brick veneer
PRESENT USE: vacant
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 109, p. 92
174, p. 94





SALT LAKE

LOCATION: NE 26-17-22W
 MUNICIPALITY: Strathclair
 DATE BUILT: 1880
 ARCHITECT:
 BUILDER:
 CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
 PRESENT USE: Country Costumes
 COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 177, p. 132



SANDERS

LOCATION: NW 20-2-17W
 MUNICIPALITY: Turtle Mountain
 DATE BUILT: 1886
 ARCHITECT:
 BUILDER:
 CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
 PRESENT USE: vacant
 COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 183, p. 113



SANDRIDGE

LOCATION: SW 35-18-1W
 MUNICIPALITY: Armstrong
 DATE BUILT: ca. 1905
 ARCHITECT:
 BUILDER:
 CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/shingles
 PRESENT USE: vacant
 COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY:



SANDRINGHAM

LOCATION: Dauphin
 MUNICIPALITY: Dauphin
 DATE BUILT: 1892
 ARCHITECT:
 BUILDER:
 CONSTRUCTION: log
 PRESENT USE: museum piece
 COMMENTS: a rare log example

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 44, p. 58

SCANDINAVIA

LOCATION: SE 32-17-18
MUNICIPALITY: Clanwilliam
DATE BUILT: ca. 1925
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: airport clubhouse
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 34, pp. 125-28



SCARTH

LOCATION: SE 9-9-26W
MUNICIPALITY: Pipestone
DATE BUILT: ca. 1911
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: Scarth Community Centre
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 140, p. 627



SCHOWENWIESE

LOCATION: SE 17-1-3W
MUNICIPALITY: Rhineland
DATE BUILT: 1925
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: community centre
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 58, p. 280



SEBRIGHT

LOCATION: SE 1-13-7E
MUNICIPALITY: Brokenhead
DATE BUILT: 1902
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: museum piece
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 42, pp. 250-51





SEECH

LOCATION: 33-19-22W
 MUNICIPALITY: Park
 DATE BUILT: 1908
 ARCHITECT:
 BUILDER:
 CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
 PRESENT USE: museum piece
 COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY:



SENECA

LOCATION: NW 23-16-15W
 MUNICIPALITY: Rosedale
 DATE BUILT: 1898
 ARCHITECT:
 BUILDER:
 CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/stucco
 PRESENT USE: vacant
 COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY:



SEVEN SISTERS

LOCATION: NW 27-13-11E
 MUNICIPALITY: Whitemouth
 DATE BUILT: 1930
 ARCHITECT:
 BUILDER:
 CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/stucco
 PRESENT USE: Manitoba Hydro
 COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 141, p. 83



SHEFFIELD

LOCATION: SW 3-16-6E
 MUNICIPALITY: St. Clements
 DATE BUILT: ca. 1925
 ARCHITECT:
 BUILDER:
 CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
 PRESENT USE: vacant
 COMMENTS: still on its original site
 BIBLIOGRAPHY: 29, p. 191

SHELL VALLEY

LOCATION: SE 5-25-27W
MUNICIPALITY: Hillsburg
DATE BUILT: 1913
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: shed
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 151, p. 274



SHOAL LAKE

LOCATION: SW 9-17-23W
MUNICIPALITY: Shoal Lake
DATE BUILT: 1926
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: brick
PRESENT USE: school
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY:



SHORTDALE

LOCATION: NE 18-35-24W
MUNICIPALITY: Grandview Hillsburg
DATE BUILT: 1922
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: vacant
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 151, p. 273



SIDNEY

LOCATION: NW 5-11-12W
MUNICIPALITY: North Norfolk
DATE BUILT: 1906
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: community centre
COMMENTS: an unusual school design;
original site
BIBLIOGRAPHY: 30, p. 188





SIFTON

LOCATION: Sifton
MUNICIPALITY: Dauphin
DATE BUILT: ca. 1950
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/stucco
PRESENT USE: school
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY:



SILVER CREEK

LOCATION: NE 33-20-27W
MUNICIPALITY: Silver Creek
DATE BUILT: 1939
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/shingles
PRESENT USE: vacant
COMMENTS: still on its original site
BIBLIOGRAPHY: 173, pp. 63-64



SILVER STREAM

LOCATION: SE 35-13-12W
MUNICIPALITY: Westbourne
DATE BUILT: ca. 1910
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: residence
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY:



SINCLAIR RIVER

LOCATION: SW 28-37-25W
MUNICIPALITY: Minitonas
DATE BUILT: 1918
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/stucco
PRESENT USE: vacant
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

SINKERVILLE

LOCATION: SE 15-1-13W
MUNICIPALITY: Roblin
DATE BUILT: 1903
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER: Harry Bell
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/shingles
PRESENT USE: shed
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 115, p. 64
2, p. 73



SKALA

LOCATION: SW 15-29-20W
MUNICIPALITY: Mossey River
DATE BUILT: ca. 1905
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: residence
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY:



SKYLAKE

LOCATION: NE 27-21-1E
MUNICIPALITY: Armstrong
DATE BUILT: ca. 1905
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: vacant
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY:



SMALL CREEK

LOCATION: NW 7-30-19W
MUNICIPALITY: Mossey River
DATE BUILT: ca. 1925
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/shingles
PRESENT USE: granary
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY:





SOMMERFELD

LOCATION: NW 30-1-1E
 MUNICIPALITY: Rhineland
 DATE BUILT: 1921
 ARCHITECT:
 BUILDER:
 CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
 PRESENT USE: Sommerfeld Community Centre
 COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 58, p. 279



SOURISFORD

LOCATION: NW 29-2-27W
 MUNICIPALITY: Arthur
 DATE BUILT: 1899
 ARCHITECT:
 BUILDER: R.J. Humphrey
 CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
 PRESENT USE: vacant
 COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 118, pp. 256-58



SOUTH BAY

LOCATION: SW 26-31-19W
 MUNICIPALITY: Mossey River
 DATE BUILT: ca. 1925
 ARCHITECT:
 BUILDER:
 CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
 PRESENT USE: South Bay Community Centre
 COMMENTS: still on its original site

BIBLIOGRAPHY:



SOUTH BERESFORD

LOCATION: SW 19-8-20W
 MUNICIPALITY: Glenwood
 DATE BUILT: ca. 1910
 ARCHITECT:
 BUILDER:
 CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
 PRESENT USE: granary
 COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

SOUTH DERBY

LOCATION: NW 27-2-14W
MUNICIPALITY: Roblin
DATE BUILT: ca. 1930
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: vacant
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY:



SOUTH JUNCTION

LOCATION: SW 11-1-13E
MUNICIPALITY: Piney
DATE BUILT: ca. 1920
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: church
COMMENTS: still on its original site
BIBLIOGRAPHY:



SOUTH PLYMPTON

LOCATION: NE 16-10-5E
MUNICIPALITY: Springfield
DATE BUILT: 1880
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER: George Heather
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: granary
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 48, pp. 337-38



SPERLING

LOCATION: SW 29-6-2E
MUNICIPALITY: Morris
DATE BUILT: 1924
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: brick
PRESENT USE: Sperling Elementary School
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY:





SPRINGHILL

LOCATION: NW 34-15-16W
 MUNICIPALITY: Rosedale
 DATE BUILT: ca. 1905
 ARCHITECT:
 BUILDER:
 CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
 PRESENT USE: shop
 COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY:



SPRINGVALE

LOCATION: NE 14-10-28W
 MUNICIPALITY: Wallace
 DATE BUILT: 1902/1921
 ARCHITECT:
 BUILDER: volunteers
 CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
 PRESENT USE: vacant
 COMMENTS: addition made in 1921

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 130, pp. 161-62



SPRUCE BLUFF

LOCATION: NW 12-25-20W
 MUNICIPALITY: Dauphin
 DATE BUILT: ca. 1900
 ARCHITECT:
 BUILDER:
 CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
 PRESENT USE: shop
 COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY:



STARBUCK (1)

LOCATION: SW 26-9-2W
 MUNICIPALITY: MacDonald
 DATE BUILT: 1910/11
 ARCHITECT: E.D Tuttle
 BUILDER:
 CONSTRUCTION:
 PRESENT USE: arena
 COMMENTS: in 1910, described as
 "perhaps the best rural school building
 in the Province"
 BIBLIOGRAPHY: 56, p. 78-86

STARBUCK (2)

LOCATION: SW 26-9-2W
MUNICIPALITY: MacDonald
DATE BUILT: 1940
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/shingles
PRESENT USE: Starbuck Drop In Center
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 56, p. 86



STAR MOUND

LOCATION: SE 27-1-10W
MUNICIPALITY: Pembina
DATE BUILT: 1886
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: Star Mound Museum
COMMENTS: still on its original site
BIBLIOGRAPHY: 112, p. 91



STEEL BRIDGE

LOCATION: Langruth
MUNICIPALITY: Lakeview
DATE BUILT: 1949
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: residence
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 187, pp. 322-23



STIRLING

LOCATION: NW 28-7-6W
MUNICIPALITY: Dufferin
DATE BUILT: 1914
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER: Freeman Cummer
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: vacant
COMMENTS: still on its original site
BIBLIOGRAPHY: 184, p. 188





STODGELL

LOCATION: SW 10-15-2W
 MUNICIPALITY: Woodlands
 DATE BUILT: 1920
 ARCHITECT:
 BUILDER:
 CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
 PRESENT USE: vacant
 COMMENTS: also called Wynona;
 original site
 BIBLIOGRAPHY: 102



STONEY CREEK

LOCATION: Neepawa
 MUNICIPALITY: Langford
 DATE BUILT: 1897
 ARCHITECT:
 BUILDER:
 CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
 PRESENT USE: museum piece
 COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 109, p. 158



STONY POINT

LOCATION: SE 6-17-7E
 MUNICIPALITY: St. Clements
 DATE BUILT: ca. 1925
 ARCHITECT:
 BUILDER:
 CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/shingles
 PRESENT USE: vacant
 COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 29, p. 192



STRATFORD

LOCATION: NW 9-20-27W
 MUNICIPALITY: Silver Creek
 DATE BUILT: 1894
 ARCHITECT:
 BUILDER:
 CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
 PRESENT USE: granary
 COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 173, pp. 64-65

TRATHALLAN

LOCATION: SE 15-3-21W
MUNICIPALITY: Morton
DATE BUILT: 1945
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: Whitewater Mennonite
Church Youth Centre
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 18, pp. 181-85



SUGARLOAF

LOCATION: SE 25-23-25W
MUNICIPALITY: Grandview
DATE BUILT: ca. 1930
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/stucco
PRESENT USE: vacant
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY:



SUNDOWN

LOCATION: NW 1-2-9E
MUNICIPALITY: Stuartburn
DATE BUILT: ca. 1925
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/shingles
PRESENT USE: storage
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 89, p. 210



SUNNYSIDE

LOCATION: SW 27-11-5E
MUNICIPALITY: Springfield
DATE BUILT: 1938
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: residence
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 48, p. 277
171, p. 154





SUNRISE

LOCATION: NE 29-21-14W
 MUNICIPALITY: McCreary
 DATE BUILT: ca. 1905
 ARCHITECT:
 BUILDER:
 CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
 PRESENT USE: residence
 COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY:



SUTHWYN

LOCATION: SW 35-10-4E
 MUNICIPALITY: Tache
 DATE BUILT: ca. 1930
 ARCHITECT:
 BUILDER:
 CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/shingles
 PRESENT USE: storage
 COMMENTS: still on its original site
 BIBLIOGRAPHY:



SWAN CREEK

LOCATION: SE 16-20-5E
 MUNICIPALITY: Coldwell
 DATE BUILT: 1907
 ARCHITECT:
 BUILDER:
 CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/stucco
 PRESENT USE: vacant
 COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 113, p. 41



SYLVAN

LOCATION: SE 35-21-2E
 MUNICIPALITY: Armstrong
 DATE BUILT: ca. 1905
 ARCHITECT:
 BUILDER:
 CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
 PRESENT USE: vacant
 COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

TACHE

LOCATION: SE 4-3-1E
MUNICIPALITY: Montcalm
DATE BUILT: ca. 1910
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: residence
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY:



TALES

LOCATION: SE 20-18-18W
MUNICIPALITY: Clanwilliam
DATE BUILT: 1911
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER: A. Rognan
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: granary
COMMENTS: a modified version of a
standardized Hooper #1
BIBLIOGRAPHY: 34, pp. 128-31



TAMARISK

LOCATION: SW 29-24-23W
MUNICIPALITY: Grandview
DATE BUILT: 1909
ARCHITECT: Samuel Hooper
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: vacant
COMMENTS: an excellent example of
a standardized Hooper #2, with an
addition; original site
BIBLIOGRAPHY: 142, p. 15



TARTAKIW

LOCATION: NW 24-27-23W
MUNICIPALITY: Gilbert Plains
DATE BUILT: ca. 1905
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: vacant
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY:





TECUMSAH

LOCATION: NE 28-12-1E
 MUNICIPALITY: Rosser
 DATE BUILT: 1888
 ARCHITECT:
 BUILDER:
 CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/metal
 PRESENT USE: storage
 COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 157, p. 124



TENBY

LOCATION: NE 36-17-13W
 MUNICIPALITY: Lansdowne
 DATE BUILT: 1895
 ARCHITECT:
 BUILDER:
 CONSTRUCTION: concrete block
 PRESENT USE: storage
 COMMENTS: a fine design in an unusual material
 BIBLIOGRAPHY:



THREE SISTERS

LOCATION: NW 29-19-1E
 MUNICIPALITY: Armstrong
 DATE BUILT: ca. 1905
 ARCHITECT:
 BUILDER:
 CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
 PRESENT USE: vacant
 COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY:



TIGER HILLS

LOCATION: NW 7-5-14W
 MUNICIPALITY: Argyle
 DATE BUILT: 1900
 ARCHITECT:
 BUILDER:
 CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
 PRESENT USE: garage
 COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 7, pp. 257-58

TILSTON

LOCATION: NE 15-5-29W
MUNICIPALITY: Albert
DATE BUILT: ca. 1908
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: brick
PRESENT USE: school
COMMENTS: called Eagleton after 1920

BIBLIOGRAPHY:




TIMLICK

LOCATION: SE 22-3-2E
MUNICIPALITY: Montcalm
DATE BUILT: ca. 1900
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/shingles
PRESENT USE: vacant
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 9, pp. 62-65



TOBARMORE

LOCATION: N 9-18-5 
MUNICIPALITY: Rosedale
DATE BUILT: 1926
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER: Ed Pockett
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: community centre
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 51, p. 47



TOLSTOI

LOCATION: SW 11-2-5E
MUNICIPALITY: Franklin
DATE BUILT: 1949-50
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: Tolstoi Community Centre
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 65, p. 93





TOUTES AIDES

LOCATION: SE 17-29-15W
 MUNICIPALITY: Lawrence
 DATE BUILT: ca. 1905
 ARCHITECT:
 BUILDER:
 CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
 PRESENT USE: vacant
 COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY:



TRACY

LOCATION: NW 13-8-6W
 MUNICIPALITY: Dufferin
 DATE BUILT: ca. 1925
 ARCHITECT:
 BUILDER:
 CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
 PRESENT USE: residence
 COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 184, p. 184



TREMAINE

LOCATION: NE 25-13-19W
 MUNICIPALITY: Saskatchewan
 DATE BUILT: 1915
 ARCHITECT:
 BUILDER: A.E. Jones
 CONSTRUCTION: brick
 PRESENT USE: vacant
 COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY:



TREMBLAY

LOCATION: NE 26-4-25W
 MUNICIPALITY: Brenda
 DATE BUILT: 1890
 ARCHITECT:
 BUILDER:
 CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/metal
 PRESENT USE: vacant
 COMMENTS: a rare example
 featuring pressed metal siding
 BIBLIOGRAPHY: 82, p. 104
 22, p. 127

TREMBOWLA

LOCATION: NE 19-26-20W
MUNICIPALITY: Dauphin
DATE BUILT: ca. 1900
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: Cross of Freedom Museum
COMMENTS: formerly Riverbend School

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 44, p. 68



TURTLE RIVER

LOCATION: NE 17-24-16W
MUNICIPALITY: Ochre River
DATE BUILT: ca. 1896
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: residence
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 133, pp. 34-35



TWO CREEKS

LOCATION: SW 3-13-27W
MUNICIPALITY: Miniota
DATE BUILT: 1920
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: brick
PRESENT USE: community centre
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 53, pp. 83-84



UKRAINA

LOCATION: Sifton
MUNICIPALITY: Dauphin
DATE BUILT: ca. 1905
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: fire hall
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

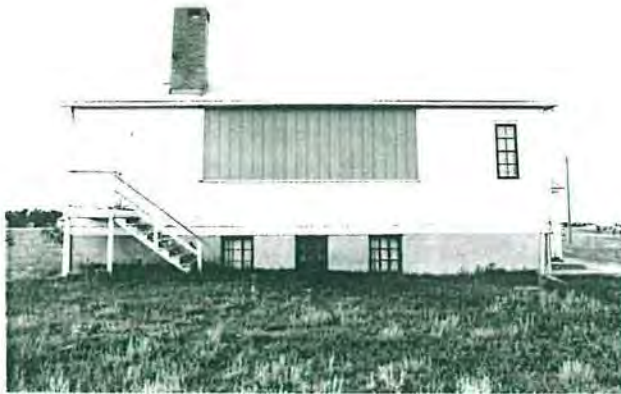




ULSTER

LOCATION: Warren
MUNICIPALITY: Woodlands
DATE BUILT: ca. 1910
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/metal
PRESENT USE: storage
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY:



UNION

LOCATION: NE 30-14-14W
MUNICIPALITY: Langford
DATE BUILT: 1950
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: vacant
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 101, pp. 65-68



UNION POINT

LOCATION: St. Joseph
MUNICIPALITY: Montcalm
DATE BUILT: ca. 1905
ARCHITECT: Samuel Hooper
BUILDER: Turner Bros.
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: museum piece
COMMENTS: a rare example of a
standardized Hooper #3
BIBLIOGRAPHY:



UTOPIA

LOCATION: NE 35-4-5W
MUNICIPALITY: Roland
DATE BUILT: 1883
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER: Walker and Brown
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: workshop
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 76, pp. 126-31

VALLEYFIELD

LOCATION: SE 21-2-5W
MUNICIPALITY: Stanley
DATE BUILT: ca. 1945
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/stucco
PRESENT USE: storage
COMMENTS: still on its original
site
BIBLIOGRAPHY: 28, p. 220

*S of
Manitou;
moved 1965*



VALLEY RIVER

LOCATION: NE 30-25-25W
MUNICIPALITY: Grandview
DATE BUILT: 1925
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: vacant
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 142, p. 13



VALLEY VIEW

LOCATION: NW 2-1-9W
MUNICIPALITY: Pembina
DATE BUILT: ca. 1900
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: garage
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY:



VERDUN

LOCATION: Ste. Rose du Lac
MUNICIPALITY: Ste. Rose
DATE BUILT: ca. 1910
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: church
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY:





VERITY

LOCATION: NE 25-12-24W
MUNICIPALITY: Woodworth
DATE BUILT: 1889
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER: Asahel Bond
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: vacant
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 92, pp. 240-41



VERONA

LOCATION: NW 15-2-26W
MUNICIPALITY: Arthur
DATE BUILT: ca. 1915
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER: Temple Bros.
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/shingles
PRESENT USE: vacant
COMMENTS: still on its original site
BIBLIOGRAPHY: 118, pp. 259-62



VIDIR

LOCATION: SW 30-24-1E
MUNICIPALITY: Bifrost
DATE BUILT: 1938
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: vacant
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 107, p. 180



VIMY RIDGE

LOCATION: SW 24-32-24W
MUNICIPALITY: Mountain
DATE BUILT: ca. 1910
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: vacant
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

VIRDEN

LOCATION: Virden
MUNICIPALITY: Wallace
DATE BUILT: 1911
ARCHITECT: V.H. Horwood (Winnipeg)
BUILDER: W.T. Manser
CONSTRUCTION: brick
PRESENT USE: Virden Collegiate
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 130, p. 170



VISTA

LOCATION: SE 19-25-21W
MUNICIPALITY: Gilbert Plains
DATE BUILT: ca. 1905
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: storage
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY:



WASSEWA

LOCATION: SW 26-2-21W
MUNICIPALITY: Morton
DATE BUILT: 1958
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/shingles
PRESENT USE: residence
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 18, pp. 185-86



WEST BAY

LOCATION: NE 12-28-19W
MUNICIPALITY: Dauphin
DATE BUILT: 1903
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: vacant
COMMENTS: still on its original site
BIBLIOGRAPHY: 44, p. 77





WEST BRENDA

LOCATION: SW 35-4-26W
 MUNICIPALITY: Arthur
 DATE BUILT: 1896
 ARCHITECT:
 BUILDER:
 CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
 PRESENT USE: vacant
 COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 118, pp. 262-63



WEST PROSPECT

LOCATION: Portage la Prairie
 MUNICIPALITY: Portage la Prairie
 DATE BUILT: 1882
 ARCHITECT:
 BUILDER:
 CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
 PRESENT USE: museum piece
 COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY:



WESTWOOD

LOCATION: NW 16-12-21W
 MUNICIPALITY: Daly
 DATE BUILT: ca. 1905
 ARCHITECT:
 BUILDER:
 CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
 PRESENT USE: vacant
 COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 118, pp. 262-63



WHITE POPLAR

LOCATION: SE 27-14-7E
 MUNICIPALITY: Brokenhead
 DATE BUILT: 1917
 ARCHITECT:
 BUILDER:
 CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/shingles
 PRESENT USE: granary
 COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 42, p. 260-61

WICKLOW

LOCATION: NE 22-26-24W
MUNICIPALITY: Grandview
DATE BUILT: ca. 1905
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: residence
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 142, p. 13



WICKS

LOCATION: SW 21-3-29W
MUNICIPALITY: Edward
DATE BUILT: 1908
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: workshop
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 52, p. 177



WIEDEN

LOCATION: SW 1-29-17W
MUNICIPALITY: Mossey River
DATE BUILT: ca. 1925
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: vacant
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY:



WILLOW CREEK

LOCATION: SE 3-19-3E
MUNICIPALITY: Gimli
DATE BUILT: ca. 1925
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: residence
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 107, p. 180





WILLOW GROVE

LOCATION: NW 19-14-18W
 MUNICIPALITY: Odanah
 DATE BUILT: 1915
 ARCHITECT:
 BUILDER: George Frazer
 CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
 PRESENT USE: residence
 COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 122, pp. 156-58



WILLOW PLAIN

LOCATION: SE 20-5-6E
 MUNICIPALITY: Hanover
 DATE BUILT: 1918
 ARCHITECT:
 BUILDER:
 CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
 PRESENT USE: vacant
 COMMENTS: still on its original site
 BIBLIOGRAPHY: 137, p. 109



WINCHESTER

LOCATION: NW 23-15-13W
 MUNICIPALITY: Lansdowne
 DATE BUILT: 1893
 ARCHITECT:
 BUILDER:
 CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
 PRESENT USE: granary
 COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 104, p. 36



WINGHAM

LOCATION: SE 27-9-5W
 MUNICIPALITY: Grey
 DATE BUILT: 1929
 ARCHITECT:
 BUILDER:
 CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/stucco
 PRESENT USE: storage
 COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

WINNIPEG

ABERDEEN

LOCATION: 450 Flora Avenue
MUNICIPALITY: Winnipeg
DATE BUILT: 1909
ARCHITECT: J.B. Mitchell
BUILDER: Brown and Baker
CONSTRUCTION: concrete/brick
PRESENT USE: school
COMMENTS: demolished

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 26, p. 15



WINNIPEG

CECIL RHODES

LOCATION: 136 Cecil Avenue
MUNICIPALITY: Winnipeg
DATE BUILT: 1908-10
ARCHITECT: J.B. Mitchell
BUILDER: Davidson Bros.
CONSTRUCTION: concrete/brick
PRESENT USE: school
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 26, p. 9



WINNIPEG

CHAMPLAIN

LOCATION: 250 Machray Avenue
MUNICIPALITY: Winnipeg
DATE BUILT: 1920
ARCHITECT: J.N. Semmens
BUILDER: Sutherland Construction
CONSTRUCTION: brick
PRESENT USE: school
COMMENTS: distinguished by Dutch gables; demolished
BIBLIOGRAPHY: 26, p. 39



WINNIPEG

DANIEL MCINTYRE

LOCATION: 720 Alverstone Street
MUNICIPALITY: Winnipeg
DATE BUILT: 1922
ARCHITECT: J.N. Semmens
BUILDER: Sutherland Construction
CONSTRUCTION: concrete/brick/stone
PRESENT USE: school
COMMENTS: Semmens believed this to be the most important school in the West
BIBLIOGRAPHY: 26, p. 49





WINNIPEG

DAVID LIVINGSTONE

LOCATION: 270 Flora Avenue
 MUNICIPALITY: Winnipeg
 DATE BUILT: 1922
 ARCHITECT: J.B. Mitchell
 BUILDER: Hazelton and Walin Ltd.
 CONSTRUCTION: concrete/brick
 PRESENT USE: school
 COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 26, p. 53



WINNIPEG

DUFFERIN

LOCATION: 545 Alexander Avenue
 MUNICIPALITY: Winnipeg
 DATE BUILT: 1936-37
 ARCHITECT: W.A. Martin
 BUILDER: Winnipeg Supply and Fuel
 CONSTRUCTION: concrete/brick
 PRESENT USE: school
 COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 26, p. 73



WINNIPEG

EARL GREY

LOCATION: 340 Cockburn Street N.
 MUNICIPALITY: Winnipeg
 DATE BUILT: 1914-16
 ARCHITECT: J.B. Mitchell
 BUILDER: W.M. Scott
 CONSTRUCTION: concrete/brick
 PRESENT USE: school
 COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 26, p. 23



WINNIPEG

FARADAY

LOCATION: 405 Parr Street
 MUNICIPALITY: Winnipeg
 DATE BUILT: 1922
 ARCHITECT: J.N. Semmens
 BUILDER: Sutherland Construction
 CONSTRUCTION: concrete/brick
 PRESENT USE: school
 COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 26, p. 55

WINNIPEG

FLORENCE NIGHTENGALE

LOCATION: 31 Shaughnessy Street
MUNICIPALITY: Winnipeg
DATE BUILT: 1920
ARCHITECT: J.N. Semmens
BUILDER: Sutherland Construction
CONSTRUCTION: brick
PRESENT USE: school
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 26, p. 37



WINNIPEG

GENERAL BYNG

LOCATION: 1254 Beaumont Street
MUNICIPALITY: Winnipeg
DATE BUILT: ca. 1925
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/stucco
PRESENT USE: school
COMMENTS: demolished

BIBLIOGRAPHY:



WINNIPEG

GEORGE V

LOCATION: 265 Grey Street
MUNICIPALITY: Winnipeg
DATE BUILT: 1915
ARCHITECT: J.B. Mitchell
BUILDER: Worswick Bros.
CONSTRUCTION: concrete/brick
PRESENT USE: school
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 26, p. 25



WINNIPEG

GLENELM

LOCATION: 96 Carmen Avenue
MUNICIPALITY: Winnipeg
DATE BUILT: 1929
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER: Hazelton and Walin
CONSTRUCTION: concrete/brick
PRESENT USE: school
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 26, p. 65





WINNIPEG

GLENWOOD

LOCATION: 51 Blenheim Avenue
 MUNICIPALITY: Winnipeg
 DATE BUILT: ca. 1920
 ARCHITECT:
 BUILDER:
 CONSTRUCTION: concrete/brick
 PRESENT USE: school
 COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY:



WINNIPEG

GREENWAY (1)

LOCATION: 850 St. Matthews Avenue
 MUNICIPALITY: Winnipeg
 DATE BUILT: 1909
 ARCHITECT: J.B. Mitchell
 BUILDER: J.H. Tremblay Co.
 CONSTRUCTION: brick
 PRESENT USE: school
 COMMENTS: when built, it was the largest school in the city
 BIBLIOGRAPHY: 26, p. 13



WINNIPEG

GREENWAY (2)

LOCATION: 465 Banning Street
 MUNICIPALITY: Winnipeg
 DATE BUILT: 1919
 ARCHITECT: J.B. Mitchell
 BUILDER: Sutherland Construction
 CONSTRUCTION: brick
 PRESENT USE: school
 COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 26, p. 33



WINNIPEG

GROSVENOR

LOCATION: 1045 Grosvenor Avenue
 MUNICIPALITY: Winnipeg
 DATE BUILT: 1922
 ARCHITECT: J.N. Semmens
 BUILDER: Sutherland Construction
 CONSTRUCTION: concrete/brick
 PRESENT USE: school
 COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 26, p. 51

WINNIPEG

HUGH JOHN MACDONALD

LOCATION: 567 Bannatyne Avenue
MUNICIPALITY: Winnipeg
DATE BUILT: 1929
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER: Claydon Brothers
CONSTRUCTION: concrete/brick
PRESENT USE: school
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 26, p. 63



WINNIPEG

ISAAC BROCK

LOCATION: 1265 Barratt Avenue
MUNICIPALITY: Winnipeg
DATE BUILT: 1913
ARCHITECT: J.B. Mitchell
BUILDER: Sutherland Construction Co.
CONSTRUCTION: concrete/brick
PRESENT USE: school
COMMENTS: the largest of Col. Mitchell's schools
BIBLIOGRAPHY: 26, p. 21



WINNIPEG

ISAAC NEWTON

LOCATION: 730 Aberdeen Avenue
MUNICIPALITY: Winnipeg
DATE BUILT: 1921
ARCHITECT: J.N. Semmens
BUILDER: Claydon Company
CONSTRUCTION: concrete/brick
PRESENT USE: school
COMMENTS: most decorative Collegiate Gothic building in the city
BIBLIOGRAPHY: 26, p. 41



WINNIPEG

ISBISTER

LOCATION: 310 Vaughan Street
MUNICIPALITY: Winnipeg
DATE BUILT: 1898
ARCHITECT: Samuel Hooper
BUILDER: D.D. Wood
CONSTRUCTION: brick/stone
PRESENT USE: Adult Education Centre
COMMENTS: excellent, early example of large school design
BIBLIOGRAPHY: 26, p. 1





WINNIPEG

JOHN PRITCHARD

LOCATION:
MUNICIPALITY: Winnipeg
DATE BUILT: ca. 1925
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: concrete/brick
PRESENT USE: school
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY:



WINNIPEG

KING GEORGE V

LOCATION: 261 Youville Avenue
MUNICIPALITY: Winnipeg
DATE BUILT: 1915
ARCHITECT: H. Greene
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: concrete/brick/stone
PRESENT USE: school
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY:



WINNIPEG

LAURA SECORD

LOCATION: 960 Wolseley Avenue
MUNICIPALITY: Winnipeg
DATE BUILT: 1912
ARCHITECT: J.B. Mitchell
BUILDER: T. Kelly
CONSTRUCTION: concrete/stone
PRESENT USE: school
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 26, p. 19



WINNIPEG

LA VERENDRYE

LOCATION: 290 Lilac Street
MUNICIPALITY: Winnipeg
DATE BUILT: 1909
ARCHITECT: J.B. Mitchell
BUILDER: Saul and Irish
CONSTRUCTION: concrete/stone
PRESENT USE: school
COMMENTS: first high school
erected in south of city
BIBLIOGRAPHY: 26, p. 11

WINNIPEG

LINWOOD

LOCATION:

MUNICIPALITY: Winnipeg

DATE BUILT: 1913

ARCHITECT: A. Melville

BUILDER:

CONSTRUCTION: concrete/brick

PRESENT USE: school

COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY:



WINNIPEG

LORD NELSON

LOCATION: 820 McPhillips Street

MUNICIPALITY: Winnipeg

DATE BUILT: 1917

ARCHITECT: J.D. Atchison

BUILDER: Sutherland Construction

CONSTRUCTION: concrete/brick

PRESENT USE: school

COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 26, p. 27



WINNIPEG

LORD WOLSELEY

LOCATION: 939 Henderson Highway

MUNICIPALITY: Winnipeg

DATE BUILT: 1915

ARCHITECT:

BUILDER:

CONSTRUCTION: concrete/brick

PRESENT USE: school

COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY:



WINNIPEG

LUXTON

LOCATION: 111 Polson Avenue

MUNICIPALITY: Winnipeg

DATE BUILT: 1907/1915

ARCHITECT: J.B. Mitchell

BUILDER: John Saul

CONSTRUCTION: concrete/brick

PRESENT USE: school

COMMENTS: first Winnipeg School to apply new fire controls; first two-storey school building

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 26, p. 7





WINNIPEG

MARGARET SCOTT

LOCATION: 825 Alfred Avenue
 MUNICIPALITY: Winnipeg
 DATE BUILT: 1920
 ARCHITECT: J.N. Semmens
 BUILDER: Sutherland Construction
 CONSTRUCTION: brick
 PRESENT USE: school
 COMMENTS: demolished

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 26, p. 35



WINNIPEG

MULVEY

LOCATION: 750 Wolseley Avenue
 MUNICIPALITY: Winnipeg
 DATE BUILT: 1925-26
 ARCHITECT: C.W. Chivers
 BUILDER:
 CONSTRUCTION: concrete/brick
 PRESENT USE: school
 COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 26, p. 57



WINNIPEG

NORBERRY

LOCATION: 3 Molgat Avenue
 MUNICIPALITY: Winnipeg
 DATE BUILT: 1921
 ARCHITECT:
 BUILDER:
 CONSTRUCTION: concrete/brick
 PRESENT USE: school
 COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY:



WINNIPEG

PINKHAM

LOCATION: 765 Pacific Avenue
 MUNICIPALITY: Winnipeg
 DATE BUILT: 1903
 ARCHITECT: J.B. Mitchell
 BUILDER: Smith and Sharpe
 CONSTRUCTION: brick/concrete
 PRESENT USE: school
 COMMENTS: demolished ca. 1988

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 26, p. 5

WINNIPEG

PRINCIPAL SPARLING

LOCATION: 1150 Sherburn Street
MUNICIPALITY: Winnipeg
DATE BUILT: 1912
ARCHITECT: J.B. Mitchell
BUILDER: S. Brynjolfsson & Co.
CONSTRUCTION: concrete/brick
PRESENT USE: school
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 26, p. 17



WINNIPEG

QUEENSTON

LOCATION: 245 Queenston Street
MUNICIPALITY: Winnipeg
DATE BUILT: 1931
ARCHITECT: W.A. Martin
BUILDER: H.S. Walin
CONSTRUCTION: concrete/brick
PRESENT USE: school
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 26, p. 71



WINNIPEG

RALPH BROWN

LOCATION: 485 McGregor Street
MUNICIPALITY: Winnipeg
DATE BUILT: 1919
ARCHITECT: J.B. Mitchell
BUILDER: Sutherland Construction
CONSTRUCTION: brick
PRESENT USE: school
COMMENTS: demolished

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 26, p. 31



WINNIPEG

RIVER ELM

LOCATION: 500 Riverton Avenue
MUNICIPALITY: Winnipeg
DATE BUILT: 1930
ARCHITECT: Over and Munn
BUILDER: Barker & Company
CONSTRUCTION: concrete/brick
PRESENT USE: school
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 26, p. 69





WINNIPEG

RIVERVIEW

LOCATION: 620 Casey Street
 MUNICIPALITY: Winnipeg
 DATE BUILT: 1929
 ARCHITECT:
 BUILDER: Malcalm Construction
 CONSTRUCTION: concrete/brick
 PRESENT USE: school
 COMMENTS: School Division called this building "modern" at the time
 BIBLIOGRAPHY: 26, p. 59



WINNIPEG

ROBERT H. SMITH (1)

LOCATION: 500 Kingsway Avenue
 MUNICIPALITY: Winnipeg
 DATE BUILT: 1919
 ARCHITECT: J.B. Mitchell
 BUILDER: Sutherland Construction
 CONSTRUCTION: brick
 PRESENT USE: demolished 1992
 COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 26, p. 29



WINNIPEG

ROBERT H. SMITH (2)

LOCATION: 500 Kingsway Avenue
 MUNICIPALITY: Winnipeg
 DATE BUILT: 1929
 ARCHITECT: Northwood and Chivers
 BUILDER: R. Sigurdson
 CONSTRUCTION: concrete/brick
 PRESENT USE: demolished 1992
 COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 26, p. 61



WINNIPEG

SACRE COUER

LOCATION: 775 Sherbrook Street
 MUNICIPALITY: Winnipeg
 DATE BUILT: 1901
 ARCHITECT: J.B. Mitchell
 BUILDER: D.D. Wood
 CONSTRUCTION: brick/stone/concrete
 PRESENT USE: school
 COMMENTS: First Winnipeg school to have electrical lights
 BIBLIOGRAPHY: 26, p. 3

WINNIPEG

ASSINIBOINE

LOCATION: 175 Winston Street
MUNICIPALITY: Winnipeg
DATE BUILT: ca. 1925
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/stucco//brick
PRESENT USE: school
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY:



WINNIPEG

SALISBURY (1)

LOCATION: 795 Prince Rupert
MUNICIPALITY: Winnipeg
DATE BUILT: 1915
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: concrete/brick
PRESENT USE: school
COMMENTS: demolished

BIBLIOGRAPHY:



WINNIPEG

SALISBURY (2)

LOCATION: 795 Prince Rupert
MUNICIPALITY: Winnipeg
DATE BUILT: 1920
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: concrete/brick
PRESENT USE: school
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY:



WINNIPEG

SIR JOHN FRANKLIN

LOCATION: 386 Beaverbrook Street
MUNICIPALITY: Winnipeg
DATE BUILT: 1921
ARCHITECT: J.N. Semmens
BUILDER: Fraser and McDonald
CONSTRUCTION: concrete/brick
PRESENT USE: school
COMMENTS: demolished

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 26, p. 43





WINNIPEG

SIR SAM STEELE

LOCATION: 15 Chester Street
 MUNICIPALITY: Winnipeg
 DATE BUILT: 1921
 ARCHITECT: J.N. Semmens
 BUILDER: H. Sigurdson
 CONSTRUCTION: concrete/brick
 PRESENT USE: school
 COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 26, p. 47



WINNIPEG

VICTORIA-ALBERT

LOCATION: 110 Ellen Street
 MUNICIPALITY: Winnipeg
 DATE BUILT: 1930
 ARCHITECT: W.A. Martin
 BUILDER: Hazelton and Walin
 CONSTRUCTION: concrete/brick
 PRESENT USE: school
 COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 26, p. 67



WINNIPEG

VICTORY

LOCATION: 395 Jefferson Avenue
 MUNICIPALITY: Winnipeg
 DATE BUILT: 1920
 ARCHITECT:
 BUILDER:
 CONSTRUCTION: brick
 PRESENT USE: school
 COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY:



WINNIPEG

WINDSOR

LOCATION: 80 Cunnington Avenue
 MUNICIPALITY: Winnipeg
 DATE BUILT: 1922
 ARCHITECT:
 BUILDER:
 CONSTRUCTION: concrete/brick
 PRESENT USE: school
 COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

WINNIPEG

WOLSELEY

LOCATION: 511 Clifton Street
MUNICIPALITY: Winnipeg
DATE BUILT: 1921
ARCHITECT: J.N. Semmens
BUILDER: Sutherland Construction
CONSTRUCTION: concrete/brick
PRESENT USE: school
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 26, p. 45



WINNIPEG FALLS

LOCATION: SW 16-13-11E
MUNICIPALITY: Whitemouth
DATE BUILT: 1905
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: River Hill Community Club
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 141, pp. 85-86



WINONA

LOCATION: SE 16-25-26W
MUNICIPALITY: Hillsburg
DATE BUILT: 1932
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: granary
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 151, pp. 275-76



WOOD BAY

LOCATION: SW 6-4-10W
MUNICIPALITY: Louise
DATE BUILT: 1896
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER: volunteers
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: garage
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 112, p. 88





WOODBINE

LOCATION: SE 26-6-16W
 MUNICIPALITY: Strathcona
 DATE BUILT: 1903
 ARCHITECT:
 BUILDER:
 CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
 PRESENT USE: cattle shed
 COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 144, p. 69



WOODNORTH

LOCATION: NE 9-9-27W
 MUNICIPALITY: Pipestone
 DATE BUILT: 1919
 ARCHITECT:
 BUILDER:
 CONSTRUCTION: brick
 PRESENT USE: vacant
 COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 140, pp. 724-26



WOODSTOCK

LOCATION: SE 15-19-28W
 MUNICIPALITY: Russell
 DATE BUILT: ca. 1905
 ARCHITECT:
 BUILDER:
 CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
 PRESENT USE: residence
 COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY:



WOODVALE

LOCATION: NW 31-4-2W
 MUNICIPALITY: Roland
 DATE BUILT: 1905
 ARCHITECT:
 BUILDER:
 CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
 PRESENT USE: storage
 COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 128, p. 461

WOODVILLE

LOCATION: NW 32-11-28W
MUNICIPALITY: Wallace
DATE BUILT: 1890
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER: Laverne Reid
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: vacant
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 130, pp. 163-64
53, pp. 87-88



WYNONA

LOCATION: NW 33-13-27W
MUNICIPALITY: Miniota
DATE BUILT: 1900
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: community centre
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY:



ZBRUCH

LOCATION: SE 20-18-2E
MUNICIPALITY: Armstrong
DATE BUILT: 1909
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/shingle
PRESENT USE: residence
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 61, p. 83



ZEPHYR

LOCATION: NE 20-4-12W
MUNICIPALITY: Argyle
DATE BUILT: 1906
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/shingles
PRESENT USE: garage
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 7, pp. 267-68





ZORA

LOCATION: SW 13-12-5E

MUNICIPALITY: Springfield

DATE BUILT: 1910

ARCHITECT:

BUILDER: volunteers

CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/stucco

PRESENT USE: community centre

COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 171, p. 147

INVENTORY ADDENDUM

Between the time of the original inventory, and the publication of this study, thirty additional school buildings have been identified for inclusion on the list.

BIRNIE

LOCATION: Glenella
MUNICIPALITY: Glenella
DATE BUILT: 1909
ARCHITECT: Samuel Hooper
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: storage
COMMENTS: a rare surviving example of a standardized Hooper No. 2
BIBLIOGRAPHY: 51, p. 45



BOWER

LOCATION: 35-20-14W
MUNICIPALITY: McCreary
DATE BUILT: ca. 1910
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: residence
COMMENTS:
BIBLIOGRAPHY:



BRACKEN

LOCATION: SE 33-21-15W
MUNICIPALITY: McCreary
DATE BUILT: ca. 1910
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: residence
COMMENTS:
BIBLIOGRAPHY:





BRANDON

McCLAREN

LOCATION:
MUNICIPALITY: Brandon
DATE BUILT: ca. 1925
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: brick
PRESENT USE:
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY:



CANAL

LOCATION: McCreary
MUNICIPALITY: McCreary
DATE BUILT: ca. 1915
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: storage
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY:



CLOVER HILL

LOCATION: Sinclair
MUNICIPALITY: Pipestone
DATE BUILT: ca. 1910
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: vacant
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY:



Corona CRONA

LOCATION: Lornehill Rd.
MUNICIPALITY: East St. Paul
DATE BUILT: ca. 1910
ARCHITECT: Samuel Hooper
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: museum piece
COMMENTS: a rare surviving example of a
standardized Hooper No. 2
BIBLIOGRAPHY:

DUFFERIN

LOCATION: Carman
MUNICIPALITY: Dufferin
DATE BUILT: ca. 1920
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: Christian School
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY:



FALMOUTH

LOCATION: 19-19-2W
MUNICIPALITY: Armstrong
DATE BUILT: ca. 1910
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE: vacant
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY:



LETELLIER

LOCATION: Lettelier
MUNICIPALITY: Montcalm
DATE BUILT: ca. 1930
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE:
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY:



LOCKPORT

LOCATION: Lyall Dr.
MUNICIPALITY: St. Andrews
DATE BUILT: ca. 1912 and 1920
ARCHITECT: Samuel Hooper
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame /siding
PRESENT USE:
COMMENTS: a Hooper No. 2 joined with
a 1918 standardized design
BIBLIOGRAPHY:





MIDWINTER

LOCATION: SE 4-8-14E
 MUNICIPALITY: Reynolds
 DATE BUILT: ca. 1920
 ARCHITECT:
 BUILDER:
 CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
 PRESENT USE:
 COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY:



MOLINE

LOCATION: SE 18-14-20W
 MUNICIPALITY: Saskatchewan
 DATE BUILT: ca. 1925
 ARCHITECT:
 BUILDER:
 CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
 PRESENT USE: hall
 COMMENTS: an exceptional two-room design
 BIBLIOGRAPHY:



OAK POINT

LOCATION: 26-17-3W
 MUNICIPALITY: St. Laurent
 DATE BUILT: ca. 1900
 ARCHITECT:
 BUILDER:
 CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
 PRESENT USE:
 COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY:



PLEASANT PLAINS

LOCATION: SE 6-10-24W
 MUNICIPALITY: Woodworth
 DATE BUILT: ca. 1900
 ARCHITECT:
 BUILDER: R.J. Gray and D Kidd
 CONSTRUCTION: stone
 PRESENT USE: vacant
 COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: 132, p. 123

POPLAR BAY

LOCATION: Bird's Hill Park
MUNICIPALITY: Springfield
DATE BUILT: ca. 1900
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: log
PRESENT USE: storage
COMMENTS:

demolished



PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE NORTH WARD

LOCATION: *535-3rd St NW*
MUNICIPALITY: Portage la Prairie
DATE BUILT: 1910
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: brick
PRESENT USE: school division offices
COMMENTS: the only known example of an urban ward school left in the province
BIBLIOGRAPHY:



ROSS

LOCATION: SE 33-12-26W
MUNICIPALITY: Wallace
DATE BUILT: 1915
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: brick
PRESENT USE: hall
COMMENTS: the basic square design is here enriched with a dormer
BIBLIOGRAPHY:



ST. AMBROISE

LOCATION: St. Ambroise
MUNICIPALITY: Portage la Prairie
DATE BUILT: ca. 1930
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/stucco
PRESENT USE: hall
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY:





ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER

LOCATION: St. Francois Xavier
 MUNICIPALITY: St. Francois Xavier
 DATE BUILT: ca. 1920
 ARCHITECT:
 BUILDER:
 CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
 PRESENT USE: residence
 COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY:



STE. ROSE

LOCATION: Ste. Rose du Lac
 MUNICIPALITY: Ste. Rose
 DATE BUILT: ca. 1925
 ARCHITECT:
 BUILDER:
 CONSTRUCTION: brick
 PRESENT USE: school
 COMMENTS: an exceptional two-room design
 BIBLIOGRAPHY:



TUMMELL

LOCATION: SW 7-25-28W
 MUNICIPALITY: Shell River
 DATE BUILT: ca. 1925
 ARCHITECT:
 BUILDER:
 CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
 PRESENT USE:
 COMMENTS: demolished

BIBLIOGRAPHY:



VERMETTE

LOCATION: St. Anne's Road
 MUNICIPALITY: Winnipeg
 DATE BUILT: 1898
 ARCHITECT:
 BUILDER:
 CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
 PRESENT USE: storage
 COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

WHIRLPOOL

LOCATION: SW 10-19-18W
MUNICIPALITY: Park
DATE BUILT: ca. 1920
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: wood frame/siding
PRESENT USE:
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY:



WINNIPEG

ANNA GIBSON

LOCATION: Henderson Highway
MUNICIPALITY: Winnipeg
DATE BUILT: ca. 1925
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: brick
PRESENT USE: Mennonite school
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY:



WINNIPEG

CENTENNIAL

LOCATION: 240 Royal Ave.
MUNICIPALITY: Winnipeg
DATE BUILT: ca. 1925
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: brick
PRESENT USE: school
COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY:



WINNIPEG

CENTRAL

LOCATION:
MUNICIPALITY: Winnipeg
DATE BUILT: ca. 1915
ARCHITECT:
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION: brick
PRESENT USE:
COMMENTS: demolished

BIBLIOGRAPHY:





WINNIPEG

PRINCE EDWARD

LOCATION: 649 Brazier
 MUNICIPALITY: Winnipeg
 DATE BUILT: ca. 1925
 ARCHITECT:
 BUILDER:
 CONSTRUCTION: brick
 PRESENT USE: school
 COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY:



WINNIPEG

PROVENCHER

LOCATION: Ave. de la Cathedrale
 MUNICIPALITY: Winnipeg
 DATE BUILT: 1910
 ARCHITECT:
 BUILDER:
 CONSTRUCTION: brick
 PRESENT USE: school
 COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY:



WINNIPEG

TUXEDO PARK

LOCATION: Corydon Ave.
 MUNICIPALITY: Winnipeg
 DATE BUILT: ca. 1925
 ARCHITECT:
 BUILDER:
 CONSTRUCTION: brick
 PRESENT USE: resource centre
 COMMENTS: a novel little design

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

INVENTORY BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. Abel, Kerry M. Morton - Boissevain Planning District Heritage Report. Winnipeg: Historic Resources Branch, Manitoba Culture, Heritage and Recreation, 1984.
2. Abel, Kerry M. Roblin - Cartwright Planning District Heritage Report. Winnipeg: Historic Resources Branch, Manitoba Culture, Heritage and Recreation, 1985.
3. Abra, Marion. A View of the Birdtail. Birtle: History Committee of the R.M. of Birtle, 1974.
4. Albert History Book Committee. Reflections of Time. A History of the R.M of Albert. Tilston, Man.: the Committee, 1984.
5. Archie Centennial Book Committee. A Century of Memories. Archie Municipality, 1883-1983. McCauley, Man.: the Committee, 1982.
6. Architect's Files. unpublished files. Winnipeg: Historic Resources Branch, Manitoba Culture, Heritage and Citizenship.
7. Argyle, Rural Municipality of. Come Into Our Heritage. Baldur, Man.: R.M. of Argyle, 1982.
8. Arizona Community History. Arizona: 1882-1982. Sidney, Man.: the Community, 1982.
9. Arnaud Historical Committee. Arnaud Through the Years. Arnaud, Man.: the Committee, 1974.
10. Barker, G.F. Brandon: A City, 1881-1961. n.p.: the author, 1977.
11. Belton, Walter, and Ben Richardson. Historical Sketches Of Katrime and Beaver Districts. Katrime, Man.: n.p., 1952.
12. Bergen, John H. A Historical Study of Education In The Municipality Of Rhineland. M.A. Thesis, University of Manitoba, 1959.
13. Binscarth History Committee. Binscarth Memories. Binscarth, Man.: the Committee, 1984.
14. Bjarnason, Carl. The Brandon School System. A Historical Survey and Ten-Year Developmental Program. 1962.
15. Blanshard Centennial History Committee. History of Blanshard Municipality. Vol. II. Oak River, Man.: the Committee, 1970.
16. Blanshard Centennial History. History of Blanshard Municipality. Vol. III, Oak River, Man.: the Committee, 1984.
17. Blom, Rose. Tache Rural Municipality, 1880-1980. Lorette, Man.: R.M. of Tache, 1980.
18. Boissevain History Committee. Beckoning Hills Revisited. Boissevain, Man.: the Committee, 1981.
19. Boissevain 75th Jubilee Committee. Beckoning Hills. Boissevain, Man.: the Committee, 1956.
20. Boundaries Commission Files Schools Survey. Province of Manitoba, 1967.
21. Brandt, Yvette. Memories of Lorne 1880-1980. Somerset, Man.: The Municipality of Lorne. 1980.
22. Brenda History Committee. Bridging Brenda. Vol.I. Waskada, Man.: the Committee, 1990.
23. Brown, Dorine, ed. Pembina Country, April 1974. Miami, Man.: Miami Museum, Inc., 1974.
24. Brown, Frank. A History Of The Town Of Winkler, Manitoba. Winkler, Man.: the author, 1973.
25. Brown, John Melville. A Survey Of Education In The Municipality Of Hamiota. n.p., 1941.
26. Bugailiskis, Giles. School Buildings of the Winnipeg School Division No. 1. An Inventory of Extant School Buildings to 1940. Winnipeg: The Historic Projects Branch, Department of Environmental Planning, City of Winnipeg, 1986.
27. Butterfield, David K. and Edward M. Ledohowski. Architectural Heritage: The Brandon And Area Planning District. Winnipeg: Historic Resources Branch, Manitoba Culture Heritage and Recreation, 1983.

28. Butterfield, David K. and Edward M. Ledohowski. Architectural Heritage: The MSTW Planning District. Winnipeg: Historic Resources Branch, Manitoba Culture, Heritage and Recreation, 1984.
29. Butterfield, David K. and Edward M. Ledohowski. Architectural Heritage: The Selkirk and District Planning Area. Winnipeg: Historic Resources Branch, Manitoba Culture, Heritage and Recreation, 1988.
30. Carberry History Committee. Carberry Plains, Century One. 1882-1982. Carberry, Man.: the Committee, 1982.
31. Carman Centennial Book Committee. Up To Now, A Story of Dufferin and Carman. Carman, Man.: the Committee, 1967.
32. Champagne, Lynne. Pioneer Settlement and Schools In The Volga District. Winnipeg: Historic Resources Branch, Manitoba Culture, Heritage and Recreation, 1980.
33. Chater Centennial History Committee. Memoirs Of An Era, Chater. 1881-1981. Chater, Man.: the Committee, 1981.
34. Clanwilliam, Rural Municipality of, History Book Committee. Forest To Field. 1884-1984. Clanwilliam, Man.: the Committee, 1984.
35. Clark, John Nathan Robert. The Development Of Education In Swan River Valley. n.p., 1949.
36. Collier, Anne M. A History of Portage la Prairie And Surrounding District. Portage la Prairie, Man.: City of Portage la Prairie, n.d.
37. Comite historique du Centenaire. Histoire de la Paroisse Sainte-Anne Chenes, 1876-1976. Ste. Anne: ville Youville, 1976.
38. Cornwallis Centennial Committee. Municipal Memories. Cornwallis, Man.: the Committee, n.d.
39. Crandall History Society. The Chronicles of Crandall, A History of Crandall and Surrounding Districts. Crandall, Man.: the Society, 1971.
40. Crawford Park and Lake Audy Historical Society. Pioneers And Progress, Along the Clear Creek. n.p., 1984.
41. Cypress River Community Club. Pioneers, Perserverance & Progress. Cypress River, Man.: the Club, 1986.
42. Czuboka, Michael, ed. They Stopped At A Good Place: A History of the Beausejour, Brokenhead, Garson and Tyndall Area of Manitoba. 1875-1981. Beausejour, Man.: Beausejour-Brokenhead History Committee, 1982.
43. Darlingford Historical Book Committee. The Darlingford Saga, 1870-1970. Darlingford, Man.: the Committee, 1972.
44. Dauphin Historical Society. Dauphin Valley Spans The Years. Dauphin, Man.: the Society, 1970.
45. Deloraine History Book Committee. Deloraine Scans a Century. A History of Deloraine and District. 1880-1980. Deloraine, Man.: the Committee, 1980.
46. Domain Women's Institute. A History of the Domain Community, 1876-1967. Domain, Man.: the Institute, 1967.
47. Douglas History Book Club. Echoes of a Century. Douglas, Man.: the Club, 1982.
48. Dugald Womens' Institute History Committee. Springfield: First Rural Municipality in Manitoba, 1873-1973. Dugald, Man.: the Institute, 1974.
49. Dyck, Betty. Hugging the Meridian, Macdonald: A Manitoba Municipal History (1881-1981). Sanford, Man.: R.M. of Macdonald, 1981.
50. Eddystone and District Historical Society. Patience Pride and Progress. Eddystone, Man.: the Society, 1983.

51. Eden-Birnie History Book Committee. East Of The Mountains, Eden-Birnie Story, 1877-1984. Neepawa, Man.: the Committee, 1984.
52. Edward, R.M. of, History Book Committee. Harvests of Time, History Of The R.M. Of Edward Pierson, Man.: the Committee, 1983.
53. Elkhorn and District Historical Society. Steel and Grass Roots. 1882-1982. Elkhorn, Man.: the Society, 1982.
54. Ellice, R.M. of, Centennial Book Committee. Ellice. 1883-1983, St. Lazare, Man.: the Committee, 1983.
55. Elton History Committee. Homesteaders And Homemakers, A History of Elton Municipality in its First Century. Douglas, Man.: the Committee, 1973.
56. Enns, John. A History Of Education In The Morris-Macdonald School Division No. 19, With Emphasis On Secondary Education. M.A. Thesis, University of Manitoba, 1963.
57. Ens, Gerhard. Killarney Area Planning District Heritage Report. Winnipeg: Historic Resources Branch, Manitoba Culture, Heritage and Recreation, 1982.
58. Ens, Gerhard John. The Rural Municipality Of Rhineland, 1884-1984. Altona, Man.: R.M. of Rhineland, 1984.
59. Epp-Tiessen, Esther. Altona: The Story of a Prairie Town. Altona, Man.: D.W. Friesen and Sons, 1982.
60. Ewanchuk, Michael. Pioneer Profiles. Ukrainian Settlers in Manitoba. Winnipeg: the author, 1981.
61. Ewanchuk, Michael. Spruce, Swamp and Stone, A History of the Pioneer Ukrainian Settlements in the Gimli Area. Winnipeg: the author, 1977.
62. Farmer, Mervin E. Stonewall, Turning A Century, 1878-1978. Stonewall, Man.: n.p., 1978.
63. Fiftieth Anniversary. Tamarisk School District No. 847, Grandview, Manitoba. Grandview: n.p., 1945.
64. Fisher Branch Historical Society. A Place Of Our Own. Fisher Branch, Man.: the Society, 1982.
65. Franklin, R.M. of, Book Committee. R.M. of Franklin Turns a Century, 1883-1983. Franklin, Man.: the Committee, 1983.
66. Garland, Aileen. Trails and Crossroads To Killarney. Killarney, Man.: Killarney and District History Committee, 1967.
67. Geysir Historical Society. Faith and Fortitude. A History of the Geysir District. 1880-1980. Arborg, Man.: the Society, 1983.
68. Gilchrist, Emma. Pages from Ridgeville's Story. Ridgeville, Man.: Ridgeville Womens' Institute, n.d.
69. Gimli Women's Institute. Gimli Saga, The History of Gimli, Manitoba. Gimli, Man.: the Institute, 1979.
70. Glenella History Committee. Tracks of Time. Glenella and Districts. Glenella, Man.: the Committee, 1990.
71. Gottfried, John C. A History of Education In The Evergreen School Division. M.A. Thesis, University of Manitoba, 1965.
72. Grey History Committee. RM of Grey. n.p., n.d.
73. Griswold United Church Women. Bridging the Years II. Griswold, Man.: United Church Women, n.d.
74. Grosse Isle Women's Institute. The Grosse Isle Story. Grosse Isle, Man.: the Institute, n.d.

75. Hadashville Women's Institute. A Packsack of Seven Decades. Hadashville, Man.: the Institute, 1970.
76. Hambley, Rev. George H., B.A. Trails of the Pioneers. Basswood, Man.: the author, 1956.
77. Hamilton, William A. Bruce School. Winnipeg: Historic Resources Branch, Manitoba Culture, Heritage and Recreation, 1983.
78. Hamiota Centennial History Committee. Hamiota, Grains of the Century, 1884-1984. Hamiota, Man.: the Committee, 1984.
79. Hamiota Women's Institute. A History of Hamiota Village and Municipality, 1879-1956. Hamiota, Man.: the Institute, 1956.
80. Hamiota Women's Institute. The History of Hamiota. Hamiota, Man.: the Institute, 1949.
81. Harland, George. They Called It Odanah. Minnedosa, Man.: the author, 1972.
82. Hartney and District Historical Committee. A Century of Living, Hartney and District. 1882-1982. Hartney, Man.: the Committee, n.d.
83. History of Emerson. n.p., n.d.
84. Holmfield History Book Committee. By the Old Mill Stream. A History of the Village of Holmfield and District. Holmfield, Man.: the Committee, 1982.
85. Horndean Reunion Committee. Horndean Heritage. Winkler, Man.: the Committee, 1984.
86. Houser, George J. The Swedish Community at Eriksdale, Manitoba. Ottawa: National Museum of Canada, 1976.
87. Howey, Constance. Home To Harding. 1879-1981. Harding, Man.: Harding History Committee, 1981.
88. Hume, Mary, ed. Brandon: A Prospect of a City. Brandon, Man.: City of Brandon, 1981.
89. Humeniuk, Peter. Hardships & Progress Of Ukrainian Pioneers. Memoirs from Stuartburn Colony and Other Points. Steinbach, Man.: Derksen Printers, n.d.
90. Isabella History Committee. Rural Reflections Volume 2, 1879-1982. Isabella, Man. the Committee, 1982.
91. Jolys, J.M. and J.H. Cote. Pages de Souvenirs et d'Histoire. la paroisse de Saint-Pierre-Jolys. 1914. n.p., 1974.
92. Kenton Historical Book Club. Kenton and District Centennial. 1881-1981. Kenton, Man.: the Club, 1981.
93. Klippenstein, LaVerna and Lawrence. Rosenort: A Mennonite Community, Book Two: The Growing Years. Morris, Man.: The Morris-Macdonald School Division, 1975.
94. Kolodiejchuk, Brian, Orest Stasiuk, and Trent Kohan. It Was No Easy Life, A History of the Ukrainian Pioneers of the Roblin District. Roblin, Man.: n.p., 1974.
95. Krelaty, Nicholas. Origin, Growth And Development Of Education In The Local Government, District Of Stuartburn. M.A. Thesis, University of Manitoba, 1965.
96. Lac du Bonnet History Book Committee. Logs and Lines From the Winnipeg River. Lac du Bonnet, Man.: Senior Citizens History Society, 1980.
97. Lac du Bonnet Planning Commission. The Rural Municipality of Lac du Bonnet. Winnipeg: the Commission, 1974.
98. Lake Francis History Book Committee. Along the Mission Trail. Lake Francis, Man.: the Committee, 1988.
99. La Liberte. La Paroisse St-Joachim de La Broquerie, 1883-1983. La Broquerie, Man.: n.p., 1983.

100. Lamb, Jack. Newdale 1870-1970. Newdale, Man.: Newdale Historical Society, 1970.
101. Langford Centennial History Committee. First Century of Langford, 1891-1991. Neepawa, Man.: the Committee, 1990.
102. Langrell, Opal. Yesteryears. Woodlands Municipal Memoirs. Woodlands, Man.: Rural Municipality of Woodlands, 1978.
103. Langruth Historical Society. Along The Crocus Trail. Langruth, Man.: the Society, n.d.
104. Lansdowne, R.M. of, History Book Committee. Legacies of Lansdowne. Arden, Man.: the Committee, 1984.
105. La Riviere Historical Book Society. Turning Leaves. A History of La Riviere and District. La Riviere, Man.: the Society, 1979.
106. Leckow, Ross. Cross Of Freedom. Winnipeg: Historic Resources Branch, Manitoba Culture, Heritage and Recreation, 1980.
107. Ledohowski, Edward M. and David K. Butterfield. Architectural Heritage: The Eastern Interlake Planning District. Winnipeg: Historic Resources Branch, Manitoba Culture, Heritage and Recreation, 1983.
108. Ledohowski, Edward M. "Over The River", A Review Of The Heritage Resources Of The South Riding Mountain Planning District. Winnipeg: Historic Resources Branch, Manitoba Culture, Heritage and Recreation, 1980.
109. Ledohowski, Edward M.R. The Beautiful Plains Country: An Overview of the Heritage Resources of the Neepawa and Area Planning District. Winnipeg: Historic Resources Branch, Manitoba Culture, Heritage and Recreation, 1981.
110. Lindell, Lucy. Memory Opens The Door. A History As Told By Pioneers Of The Central, West-Interlake Area. Eriksdale, Man.: the author, 1974.
111. Loewen, Royden. Blumenort, A Mennonite Community In Transition, 1874-1982. n.p., 1983.
112. Louise, Municipality of, Centennial Committee. Louise and Her Farmers. n.p., 1979.
113. Lundar and District Historical Society. Wagons To Wings, History of Lundar and Districts. 1872-1980. Lundar, Man.: the Society, n.d.
114. Marquette and District History Guild. Footsteps Through The Years. Marquette, Man.: the Guild, n.d.
115. Mather History Committee. Crocus Country, A History of Mather & Surrounding Districts. Mather, Man.: the Committee, 1981.
116. McClelland, James and Dan Lewis. Emerson 1875-1975, A Centennial History. Emerson, Man.: Chamber of Commerce, 1975.
117. McKenzie, Tolly. It's Time to Remember. A Hundred Years of Progress, Tremaine-Hunterville Area, 1874-1974. n.p., 1975.
118. Melita-Arthur History Committee. Our First Century. 1884-1984. Melita, Man.: the Committee, 1983.
119. Mercier, Soeur Pauline, f.m.m. Renseignements sur Saint-Laurent Manitoba. Elie, Man.: Division Scholaire de la Prairie du Cheval Blanc, 1974.
120. Mercier, Sister Pauline, f.m.m. The Abridged History of St. Laurent. St. Laurent, Man.: Parish of St. Laurent, 1976.
121. Miniota Women's Institute. Bridging the Years. 1879-1967. Steinbach, Man.: Derksen Printers, 1967.
122. Minnedosa Centennial Committee. Minnedosa Valley Views. Minnedosa, Man.: the Committee, 1982.

123. Minnedosa Women's Institute. Minnedosa, A Village History, 1878-1948. Minnedosa, Man.: the Institute, 1948.
124. Minnedosa Women's Institute. Minnedosa Memories. A History Of Minnedosa And Surrounding Districts. Minnedosa, Man.: the Institute, 1958.
125. Montcalm History Group. Reapers of the Valley, 1882-1982. Leteelier, Man.: the Group, 1982.
126. Morden Centennial Committee. Morden, Mort Cheval, Pinancewaywinning, Lake Agassiz. Morden, Man.: the Committee, 1981.
127. Morris, Rural Municipality of, Centennial Project. Furrows In The Valley. 1880-1980. Morris, Man.: the Project, 1980.
128. Mullin, Evelyn, ed. Living Gold, A History of the Rural Municipality of Roland, Manitoba, 1876-1976. Roland, Man.: Myrtle-Roland History Book Committee, 1978.
129. Nicholson, Karen. A Review Of The Heritage Resources Of The Local Government District Of Park North. Winnipeg: Historic Resources Branch, Manitoba Culture, Heritage and Recreation, 1986.
130. Nicholson, Karen. Virden Planning District. Winnipeg: Historic Resources Branch, Manitoba Culture, Heritage and Recreation, 1986.
131. Oak Bluff Women's Institute. Oak Leaves, The Oak Bluff District. Oak Bluff, Man.: the Institute, 1984.
132. Oak Lake History Committee. Ox Trails To Blacktop. Oak Lake, Man.: the Committee, 1982.
133. Ochre River Women's Institute. Between Mountain And Lake, A History of Ochre River Rural Municipality, 1885-1970. Ochre River, Man.: the Institute, 1970.
134. Odanah. n.p., n.d.
135. Parkinson, Hazel McDonald. The Mere Living. A Biography of the Hartney, District. n.p.: the author, 1957.
136. Payne, Michael. Miniota School. Winnipeg: Historic Resources Branch, Manitoba Culture, Heritage and Recreation, 1981.
137. Penner, Lydia. Hanover: One Hundred Years. Steinbach, Man.: R.M. of Hanover, 1982.
138. Petkau, Peter A., and Irene Friesen Petkau. Blumenfeld Where Land and People Meet. Winkler, Man.: Blumenfeld History Committee, 1981.
139. Phillips, Gordon G. The Rise And Fall Of A Prairie Town, A History of Lauder Manitoba and The Surrounding District. Vol. I. Ottawa: the author, 1973.
140. Pipestone, R.M. of, History Project. Trails Along The Pipestone. Reston, Man.: the Project, 1981.
141. Porth, Bob and Craig MacKenzie. Trails to Rails to Highways. A History of the Rural Municipality of Whitemouth. Whitemouth Municipality: Museum Society, 1979.
142. Preston, Emmy. Pioneers of Grandview and District. Grandview, Man.: Grandview Book Committee, 1976.
143. Prodan, C.S. The Story Of The Water District. Hadashville, Man.: Women's Institute of Hadashville, n.d.
144. Rajotte, Fred, ed. Strathcona, Portrait of a Prairie Municipality. n.p., n.d.
145. Rapid City Historical Book Society. Our Past For The Future. Rapid City, Man.: the Society, 1978.
146. Rathwell Historical Committee. Twixt Hill and Vale. A Story of Rathwell and Surrounding District. Rathwell, Man.: the Committee, 1970.
147. Reid, William. Memories of Pioneer Days at Pilot Mound. Pilot Mound, Man.: the author, 1930.

148. Riding Mountain And Area History Book Committee. History of Riding Mountain And Area, 1885-1984. n.p., 1984.
149. Riverside, Rural Municipality of, Centennial Committee History Of The Riverside Municipality 1879-1967. n.p., 1967.
150. Roblin History. Histories Of The Districts Of The Roblin Community. n.p., 1963.
151. Roblin History Book Committee. Shell River Municipality. Century One, 1884-1984. Vol.I. Roblin, Man.: the Committee, 1986.
152. Robson, Irene. History Of Deleau-Ethel District. n.p., 1967.
153. Robson, Rob. Grand Valley Townsite. Winnipeg: Historic Resources Branch, Manitoba Culture, Heritage and Recreation, 1980.
154. Robson, Rob. Harding Consolidated School District. Number 1352. Winnipeg: Historic Resources Branch, Manitoba Culture, Heritage and Recreation, 1980.
155. Robson, Rob. Prairie Rose School. Winnipeg: Historic Resources Branch, Manitoba Culture, Heritage and Recreation, 1980.
156. Rockwood Echoes, 90 Years Of Progress, 1870-1960. Stonewall, Man.: n.p., 1960.
157. Rockwood Municipality History Committee. 100 years Of History, Rockwood Municipality. n.p., 1982.
158. Rome, J.B. Oakland Echoes. n.p., 1970.
159. Rossburn History Club. On The Sunny Slopes Of The Riding Mountains, A History of Rossburn and District. Rossburn, Man.: the Club, 1984.
160. Rossendale Historical Book Committee. Rossendale Through the Years. Rossendale, Man.: the Committee, 1983.
161. St. Andrews, Volúnteers in the Municipality of,. Beyond The Gates of Lower Fort Garry, 1880-1981. Clandeboye, Man.: the Municipality, 1982.
162. St. Clements Historical Committee. The East Side Of The Red. East Selkirk, Man.: the Committee, 1984,
163. St. Francois-Xavier Municipality. Our First Hundred Years, History of St. Francois-Xavier Municipality. St. Francois-Xavier, Man.: the Municipality, 1980.
164. Ste. Rose du Lac History Book Committee. Reflections: A History of Ste. Amelie, Laurier, Ste. Rose du Lac. Ste. Rose du Lac, Man.: the Committee, 1990.
165. Sanderson, Reg M. and W. J. Sanderson. The Souris Story. 1881-1981. Souris, Man.: the authors, 1979.
166. Sandy Lake Historical Society. A History of Sandy Lake and District. 1984. Sandy Lake, Man.: the Society, 1984.
167. Sawden, Stephen. History of Dufferin County.n.p., n.d.
168. Schellenberg, John K. Schools - Our Heritage. From 46 School Districts to Hanover Unitary School Division, 1878-1968. Steinbach, Man.: Hanover School Division No. 15, 1985.
169. Sharpe, Alice. Bowsman's History Through The Years. n.p., n.d.
170. Shellmouth Historical Club. Shellmouth Our Century, History Of Shellmouth And District, 1982-83. Shellmouth, Man.: the Club, 1983.
171. Shipley, Nan. From Slate To Computer in the Transcona-Springfield Area, 1873-1983. Winnipeg: Transcona-Springfield School Division No. 12, 1983.
172. Shore, Reta. Ten Dollars and A Dream, Parkhill-Cheval. n.p., n.d.

173. Silver Creek Historical Committee. The Rural Municipality Of Silver Creek, 1884-1984. Angusville, Man.: the Committee, 1983.
174. Smith, William R. Along the Hills to the Valley. Polonia, Man.: Polonia Centennial Committee, 1983.
175. Springfield R.M. n.p., n.d.
176. Steep Rock, Senior Citizens of,. Hardship And Happiness. Steep Rock, Man.: Interlake Pioneers, 1974.
177. Strathclair Centennial History Committee. Our Story To 1970. Strathclair, Man.: R.M. of Strathclair, 1970.
178. Swan River Valley History Book Committee. 80 Years in the Swan River Valley. Swan River, Man.: the Committee, 1978.
179. Taylor, Rupert Leslie. Trails Old and New. MacGregor and District 1872-1967. MacGregor, Man.: MacGregor History Committee, 1967.
180. Thompson, Steinn O. M.D. Riverton and the Icelandic River Settlement. The Early Years. Riverton, Man.: Thordis Thompson, 1976.
181. Treherne Area History Committee. Tiger Hills To The Assiniboine. Treherne, Man.: the Committee, 1976.
182. Trembowla School Reunion Committee, A Tribute To Trembowla. School District 1040. n.p., 1982.
183. Turtle Mountain and Killarney Historical Committee. Reflections. Turtle Mountain and The Town of Killarney. 1882-1982. n.p., 1982.
184. Watson, June M. The Rural Municipality of Dufferin. 1880-1980. Carman, Man.: Council of the Rural Municipality of Dufferin, 1982.
185. Wellwood Centennial Committee. Wellwood Then and Now. n.p., n.d.
186. Westbourne-Longbourne History Committee. When the West was Bourne. A History of Westbourne. and District. 1860-1985. Westbourne, Man.: the Committee, 1985.
187. Westbourne, R.M. of, History Book Club. Golden Memories. n.p.: the Committee, 1980.
188. Whitehead-Alexander Centennial Committee. Whitehead Wanderings. 1883-1983. Alexander, Man.: the Committee, 1983.
189. Winkler Home Coming Committee. Winkler, A Proud Heritage. Winkler, Man.: the Committee, 1982.
190. Winnipegosis History Book Committee. Reflections From Little Muddy Water. A History of Winnipegosis. Winnipegosis, Man.: the Committee, 1990.
191. Yanchyshyn, Anne, ed. MPC Flashbacks. Winnipeg: Hignell Printing, 1989.
192. Zacharias, Peter D. Reinland, An Experience In Community. Reinland, Man.: Centennial Committee, 1976.

