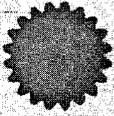


Office of the

Commissioner of Immigration,

Winnipeg, Manitoba, April 27th, 1916



DEPUTY MINISTER
MAY 1 1916
Interior Department

Sir,

I enclose you herewith letter from Edgar C. Goulding, Police Magistrate, East Selkirk, together with a sketch of the land which was formerly occupied by the Government Round House at East Selkirk. Doubtless you will remember that at one time the Round House and surroundings, were in charge of this Department, and used as an Immigration Hall and shelter. Most of the immigrants that were housed there were Austrians, Galicians, Hungarians, and Bukoivanians, and there was a large number of them during the two or three years that this building was used for that purpose, and I am informed that several deaths occurred, and of course these poor immigrants were buried on a plot as mentioned in Mr. Goulding's letter, and shown on sketch which is attached.

I shall be pleased if you will ^{give} Mr. Goulding's request the attention it requires.

Your obedient servant,

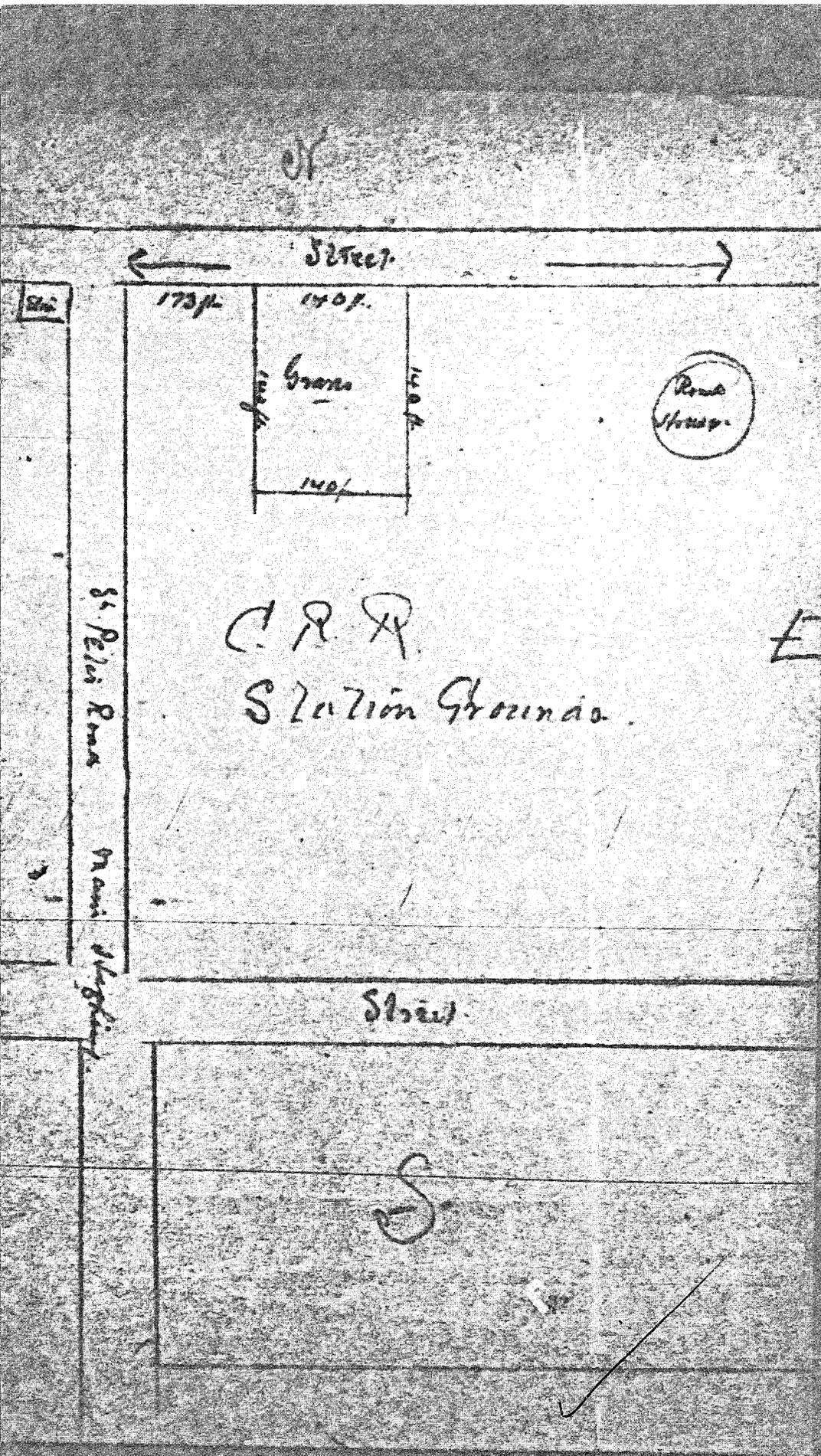
Wm. W. Baker
Commissioner

E. H. Cary, Esq., C.M.G.,
Deputy Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa, Ontario.

IMMIGRATION
MAY 2 1916
RECEIVED

Immigration Branch (RG 76, Volume 188, File 67650 part 2)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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Immigration Branch (R6-74, Volume 180, File 67-50 part 2)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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 CANADA

related and the site was placed on a sketch and marked Graves.

By May, 1916 the Deputy Minister of the Interior, Mr. W.D. Scott, was viewing the memo, the sketch and the request that the burial plot be reserved from the sale of lands. Mr. Scott reviewed the case and was somewhat puzzled and at a loss to understand how it came to be that a cemetery was allocated without any authorization. There was nothing on file relating to the subject and he suggested that this particular feature of the case be looked into. He had reviewed the lease and noted no provision made for any part of the property to be used as a cemetery. He did note however, that blocks 7, 8 and 9, (7792 and 7793 and 7794) were reserved for cultivation purposes. From the sketch it was hard to tell if the cemetery was located upon the gov't land reserved for cultivation or upon the lot belonging to the CPR and adjoining the roundhouse. The sketch would indicate that the burial plot was on the CPR property.

The Land Patents Branch of the Dept. of the Interior were involved with the search by the end of May, 1916 and informed Mr. W.W. Cory, Deputy Minister, that if the cemetery sites were within either the CPR station grounds or within Lots 7, 8, and 9 that these parcels had all passed from the Control of the Crown. Lot 7 was patented under a time Sale to David Lyons on Nov. 23, 1911 and Lots 8 and 9 were patented under Time Sale to E.P. Hickes on Oct. 1, 1910. It was suggested that if there were people living in the area who had relatives buried in this cemetery plot, that they correspond with the CPR or the private owners and negotiate for the burial grounds in question.

When Joe Stoban was working on the land in connection with his blacksmith shop he unearthed some tombstones and graves on his property, according to Fred Kordalchuk.

The controversy over the old school building in the Village of East Selkirk erupted during the summer of 1916. The structure was built in 1880/81 and had been repaired to death and the Dept. of Education had condemned it as being unfit for school purposes and it was very overcrowded. However, the locals were allowed to continue using it until they built another one. They did so reluctantly. The tenders were called by Oct. 2, 1916 and work was started by Oct. 12. The school was to be four rooms and would be built from stone taken from the old Roundhouse. So during the fall of 1916 and over the winter months, stone was hauled to the school site and used in the construction of the new Happy Thought School, which was formally opened on Monday, Feb. 5, 1917.

The stonework of the Roundhouse was dismantled and the contractors building the school would pick and choose what they wanted. Teams and wagons would haul it to the job (school) site where the stonemasons fashioned the building. Fairly soon the roundhouse site was a rubble.

It has been said that almost everybody within walking distance of East Selkirk had "filched" something from the Roundhouse building and property while it was still standing. Houses, all of a sudden, sprouted brick chimneys, storm porches got built with fine planking,

extra rooms and additions to houses became the fashion. The cattle, horses, pigs, and chickens were enjoying new quarters and never had it so good. Older buildings around town ceased their constant leaking by the installation of tin sheeting "filched" from the roundhouse.

You might say the whole town and surrounding countryside had taken on a new appearance, courtesy the federal gov't and the Canadian Pacific Railway.

The old stone Happy Thought School, which was fashioned from the roundhouse stone, was sold in 1983 back to the R.M. of St. Clements for \$1.00. It had stood vacant for a number of years and looked, not unlike how the roundhouse must have looked, many years before, with its broken windows and unkept appearance.

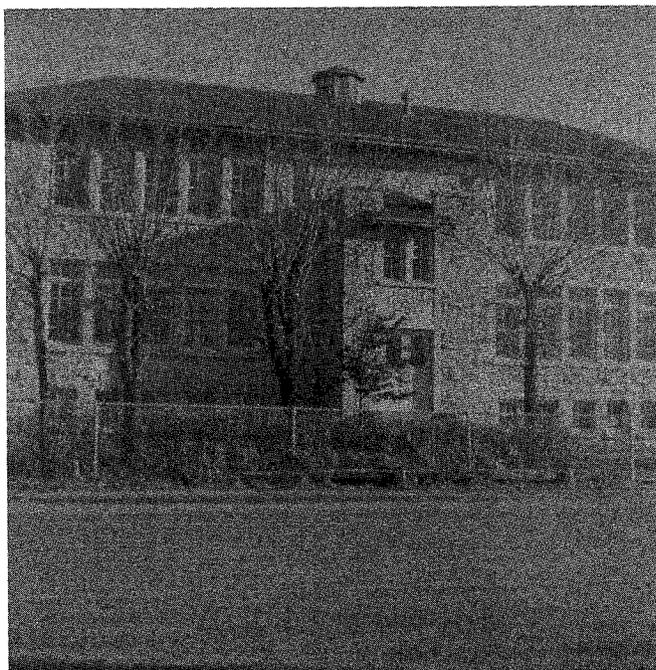
The tracks that came almost right up to the roundhouse were left in their former location and were used for loading cordwood and supplies etc. for Winnipeg. The two store-keepers in town traded groceries and supplies in exchange, for wood and also potatoes. Eventually, the tracks were no longer used, and were lifted and taken away.

The immediate roundhouse property was bought by the CPR station agent then sold to Waluk's and finally to Les Mazur, and it has experienced much division of title.

In conclusion, it is to be hoped that we have preserved some of the early history with the recording of this account.

Endnotes:

1. Public Archives of Canada, Files of the Department of the Interior. 1898 to 1916.
2. Selkirk Weekly Records Issues. 1897 to 1916.
3. Interviews, 1982 and 1983.



Happy Thought School.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT FOR THE EAST SIDE OF THE RED RIVER THE MUNICIPALITY OF ST. CLEMENTS

submitted by slh

It can safely be said that we, on the east side of the Red River, lying in the area now known as the Rural Municipality of St. Clements, had for our first local government, the old Governor and Council of the District of Assiniboia. This government was basically municipal in administration. Our local parishes of St. Andrews on the Red (1829) and St. Peters, were considered very municipal in nature, as was our St. Clements Parish, the last pre-confederation parish to form in 1861. The next local administration we fell under was the parishonal unit called by Louis Riel when he set up the provisional government in Nov. 1869. We were, under the provisional government, to be well represented by a local delegate (Thos. Bunn) and what was proposed was both representative and responsible. The local parish was considered an appropriate unit on which a municipal scheme could well be based. By 1870 there were about 20 of these parishes found mainly along the Red and Assiniboine Rivers. The parishes had been organized for religious and educational purpose and were divided between the two main sects: Anglican and Roman Catholics. Alex Begg, in his history of the Northwest, stated that the 12 Councillors were chosen by virtue of "position, influence, wealth, and intelligence" thus representation on Council was a mixture of religious and social basis rather than territorial or occupational. When Louis Riel attempted to form his provisional gov't (1869) he assembled delegates on a parishonal basis, as well, and in 1870 when Manitoba was incorporated in the Dominion of Canada, it did so by electing 20 members from both the English and French Parishes. Thomas Bunn was our MLA in the first legislature of Manitoba and represented St. Clements.

It would appear that the early municipal units forming, as well as the judicial and school boundaries, followed the old parish lines, fairly close. However, municipal systems in Manitoba evolved slowly and on an optional basis. It wasn't until 1873 that legislation was passed allowing local communities to form units on a township or parish basis. The procedure was relatively simple. You drew up your boundary, and letters patent would be issued by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, providing you produced a petition, bearing the signatures of at least two-thirds of the male household residents, and free landholders, desiring intent to form a local gov't.

During the years 1875 to 1877 the county system of local gov't was introduced into our province and it was very similar to that of Ontario. There was a lot of legislative experimentation with regard to local units forming. Measures would be introduced one year and repealed the next. The provincial gov't admitted freely that municipalization was the only way to relieve the drain on the provincial treasury for purely local works. By placing this burden on the taxpayers, themselves, a

greater sense of responsibility, and better local administration, was anticipated.

There was much confusion over the County Council system, and changes were frequent, as the people tried to find a type of local gov't that would best suit their needs. In 1881, to accommodate the judicial system, Manitoba was divided into 3 judicial districts, each having a Judicial Board, complete with Wardens.

In 1882, the County system was reorganized, and county municipalities were authorized to complete intermunicipal public works. This type of County Council consisted of the Wardens from the municipalities within a given Judicial district.

Both the Judicial District Boards, and the new County Council units, were found unsatisfactory, and the county was abolished by 1884, with the Judicial Boards, as such, being discontinued, in 1886.

In 1885, a Commission of Inquirey recommended the abolition of Judicial Districts Boards and the establishment of a Municipal Commissioner. However, in 1886 the lone Municipal Commissioner was appointed and took over the district Boards.

St. Clements was included in the County of Lisgar and its boundary was enormous. For county purposes, relating to courts and registry, we were for a time the United County of Lisgar. The counties of Lisgar, Plessis and Gimli had united, in other words, for the purpose of registration and the holding of county court sessions as well as other related common purposes. By way of seniority, we were first named and retained the title of Lisgar, with the others (Plessis and Gimli) being junior.

In 1880, a general compulsory municipal system was imposed upon the entire province and the period from 1880 to 1883, although a bit complex, was an exciting time for both sides of the Red River, as relates to local government.

Perhaps a look at the year 1880 would be a good place to start in order to understand what we put in place. As mentioned, 1880 was the year that the province forced municipal formations. We, in the County of Lisgar, formed first the municipal county of St. Andrews (and St. Clements) comprising of the electoral division No. 21 and No. 22 which included the north and south districts of St. Andrews and St. Clements. The boundaries were large. On the south, the boundary was marked by the Red River crossing at Park's Creek. The west was the Big Marsh. The North and east were marked by the boundaries of the province itself. So you see, for a period of time, the St. Clements, or east side, stretched to the eastern extremes of the provincial boundary. However, this was short lived, as the provincial boundaries were extended in 1881, and again in 1912.

We were formed by an Act of the Legislature, SM 43 Victoria 1880 Cap. 1, Section XC. No. 24. It was assented to and in force by Feb. 14, 1880.

We held our first elections shortly after formation and formed our first joint municipal Council. There were six Councillors to elect and a Warden to appoint. The west side was split into three Wards, as was the east side of the Red River. The West side Ward boundaries were divided up as follows:

West Side Ward One - was composed of the part of St.

Andrews' south lying west of Red River and the E 1/2 of tp. 13-3E.

West Side Ward two - composed of part of St. Andrews' North lying west of the Red River and townships 13 and 14, Range 4E (Fractional).

West Side Ward three - the remainder of the electoral district of St. Andrews' lying west of the Red River.

East Side Ward 4 - That part of the Parish of St. Andrews' south lying east of the Red River.

East Side Ward 5 - That part of the Parish of St. Andrews' North lying east of the Red River.

East Side Ward 6 - The remainder of the municipality lying east of the Red River.

The successful candidates elected to fill these Ward positions were:

Ward 1 J.J. Bird	Ward 4 John Allen
Ward 2 Geo. Ross	Ward 5 Robert Hay
Ward 3 Robert Bullock	Ward 6 J.E. Harriott

The gentlemen were all registered as farmers in 1880 with the exception of Robert Bullock who was described as a Store and Hotelkeeper while Robert Hay was listed as a Cooper.

Mr. Thos. Truthwaite was appointed as our Warden and John McDougall did the clerical function for the newly formed municipal body.

The year 1881 saw quite a change in our joint municipal structure and our county organization took on a truly municipal appearance as well as function. We were well on our way to becoming a responsible government. Mr. Thomas Sinclair took over the Warden duties replacing Thos. Truthwaite and the councillors elected for 1881 were:

West Side	East Side
Ward 1 Chas. Johnston	Ward 4 John Allen
Ward 2 Geo. Ross	Ward 5 Robert Hay
Ward 3 Robert Bullock	Ward 6 J.D. Campbell

John MacDougall was still clerking in 1881 for the county municipality, but he now had T. Norquay filling the treasury post, which the municipality found was most essential to the orderly conduct of county business. Mr. Joseph Whiteway was appointed Poundkeeper and did this function for the entire vast boundary. Messrs. John McDonald and William Taylor were appointed "Collectors" with McDonald being assigned the area covered by Wards 1, 2, 4 and 5 while Taylor handled the collections in Wards 3 and 6. The Assessors were William Sinclair and L.S. Vaughan.

They split this duty between them with Sinclair assessing the west side and Vaughan taking in the territory on the east side of the Red River.

It is interesting to note that the municipal rate struck in 1881 was 3 mills with the school rate being:

St. Andrews South	5 Mills
St. Andrews North	3 1/4 Mills
Mapleton	6 Mills
Selkirk	5 Mills

The children on the east side walked the river to school or went by horse and cutter during the winter months and in summer they boated, barged or took the ferry system we had jointly set up.

In 1882, Council remained almost the same with the only change being in Ward 1 where J.J. Bird returned to

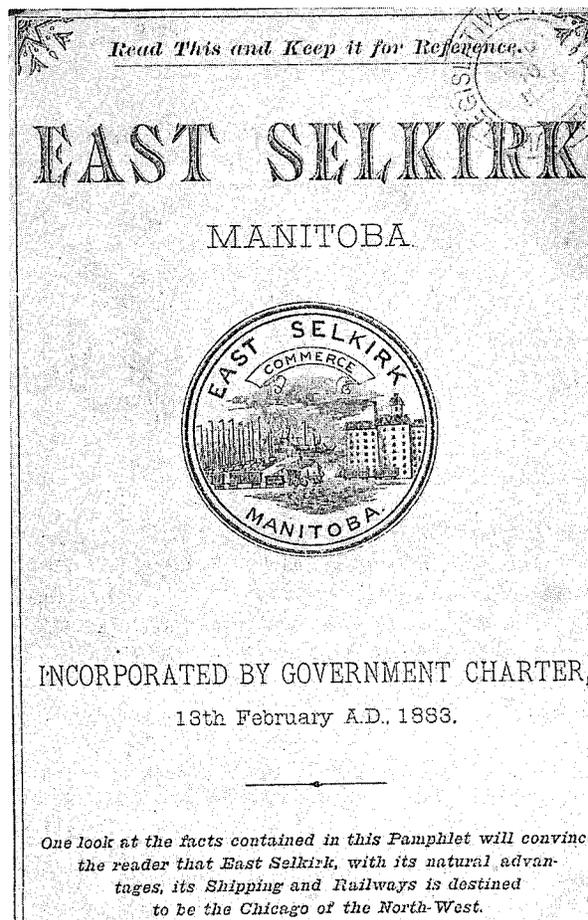
replace Charles Johnstone on the West side and J.A. Howell replaced J.D. Campbell in Ward 6 on the east side. The year 1882 also saw the Town of Selkirk incorporating complete with a Mayor and Council to govern its own small boundary.

The Town of East Selkirk was incorporated in 1883 and by March 1st of that year the municipal nominations were in place. The candidates were airing their views at a packed town hall meeting at the East Selkirk School House by March 5th, and the elections were held by March 7, 1883 resulting in the following slate of officers:

Mayor R.J. Brown
Ward 1 Frank Gagnon (Brickmaker)
Ward 1 C.C. Smith (Storekeeper)
Ward 2 George Ogilvie*
Ward 2 J.G. Walker (Baker)
Ward 3 Angus Fraser (Justice of the Peace)
Ward 3 Arthur Doidge (Potteries)
Ward 4 D.E. McKenzie
Ward 4 E. Boucher

* resigned and replaced by W. Henning.

The newly incorporated town could also boast of a Police Department. The Chief was Charles Madden and the Police Constables were in the persons of George McDonald and Joseph Major. The Assessors were M.J. Russell while John Peglar was in charge of the town Collections.



The "Corporate Seal" adopted by the Town of East Selkirk was received by March 17, 1883 and was of interesting design and worthy of mention. On it was represented the shipping, railway and grain interests. On the left appeared a number of sailing vessels in port, while a large steamer and other vessels were in the offing. On the right was an immense grain elevator while in the foreground stood a locomotive complete with many railway cars. The whole was surmounted on a scroll, on which appeared the word "Commerce" with East Selkirk etched on top.

While the two Selkirk towns were incorporating, several parties were petitioning for the division of the County of Lisgar. The petitions were largely signed and widely circulated praying that the west side of the Red River remain named St. Andrews while the east side be called St. Clements.

The Province of Manitoba passed the necessary legislation granting the prayers of petition and allowing the formation of the Municipalities of St. Andrews and St. Clements. It was Assented to on July 7, 1883, Proclaimed by Nov. 16, 1883, and deemed effective on Dec. 22, 1883.

The boundary of the newly incorporated Municipality of St. Clements comprised of all the portion of the County of Lisgar, from the Red River to the line between Ranges 8 and 9, east, on the east, in townships 13 to 18, both inclusive, whole or fractional, with those portions of the parishes of St. Peters, St. Andrews, and St. Clements, and the Indian Reserve lying east of the Red River, and townships 19 and 20, ranges 7 and 8, east, fractional, east of Lake Winnipeg, except the Town of East Selkirk.

The first elections in St. Clements Municipality were held in early Jan. 1884, with the first Council being made up of the following elected officers:

Reeve Robert Hay

Ward 1 Louis Vandal and R. McDonald

Ward 2 A. McDonald and John Clouston

Ward 3 Claude R. Macfie and Robert Cowan.

The first Secretary Treasurer appointed was Mr. John Gunn and the Clerk was A.J. Murray followed soon by Mr. John E. Gemmel.

By-law No. 1, to regulate proceedings of the Council of the Corporation of St. Clements, was passed on Jan. 15, 1884 and the meetings of Council were to be held on the first Saturday of each month.

The Town of East Selkirk held their 1884 elections and the residents elected a new Mayor, J.A. Pelkey, and the following Councillors: Angus Fraser, Wlm. Henry, C.C. Smith, J.G. Walker, Gregor Fraser, and Michael Hoban. Mr. James G. Dagg resigned the treasury post and they appointed Daniel E. McKenzie as the new Sec. Treas. The Auditors for 1884 were: W.L. Bruce and Dr. Alex. Purdy. The Town of East Selkirk in 1884 was a busy place to administer. It had a population of over 400 people, 5 General Stores, 4 Hotels, several Quarries, brick yards, well-known Potteries, a very busy harbour where lumbering and shipping was a going concern. East Selkirk remained as an incorporated Town until 1904 when it was absorbed by the Municipality of St. Clements.

The Members of the St. Clements Council changed very little in the early years. Robert Hay was always returned to the Reeve's chair and John Gunn continued as Sec. Treas. up until the year 1890 and J.E. Gemmel filled the Clerical position up to the year 1888 when he was replaced. Mr. W.R. Young was hired as Clerk in 1888 and finally filled the position of Secretary Treasurer by 1890/91.

In the year 1889, Council was represented by Robert Hay as Reeve, and the six elected Councillors were: Messrs. Louis Vandal, John McKay, John Clouston Jr., Alex McDonald, Edward A. Dugard and Claude R. Macfie.

The appointed personnel such as Pathmasters, Noxious Weed Inspectors, Police and Highway workers are listed elsewhere under those titles, for your interest. The boundary changes and authority which occurred from time to time during our more than one hundred years of existence, are also listed and preserved for the next generation. Mr J. Klaponski; Technical Planning Officer for the Administration Branch of Municipal Affairs compiled the boundary information.

Our Secretary Treasurers during the 100 years of incorporation have been:

1884 to 1888 John Gunn

1888 to 1906 W.R. Young

1906 to 1936 Thos. R. Bunn

1936 to 1940 Gerry McNeill

1940 to 1946 R.L. (Frenchie) McDonald

1946 to 1982 William Sokolowski

1982 to present time Adam C. Kulikowski

During the compiling of these records, we attempted to have a family profile written up on each Reeve, Sec. Treas. and Member of Council, as well as, a photograph of each. We were not always successful in our quest, but as near as possible, we have included both. We did manage to find a photograph of each of the Reeves. These we enlarged to 16" x 20", had them attractively mounted and framed, and will unveil them for public view during the Centennial celebrations, on Saturday, Aug. 4, 1984.

The few maps that have been prepared will serve to point out the vast boundary that Council was responsible for in 1880, 1884, and later. The maps were drafted by Reg. Blackman of our Selkirk Planning District. The 1984 map of the St. Clements boundary has been included to round out the century cycle for our municipality.

Finally, we list all the Reeve's and Councillors who have handled our local government affairs from 1892 up to and including 1984.

- 1892 Reeve -- Robert Hay
- Ward 1 -- George Davis
- Ward 2 -- Alexander McDonald
- Ward 2 -- John Clouston
- Ward 3 -- Philip Monkman
- Ward 3 -- E.A. Dugard



Reeve
Robert Hay
1884 to 1904

1893 Reeve -- Robert Hay
 Ward 1 -- John McKay
 Ward 1 -- George Davis
 Ward 2 -- Alexander McDonald
 Ward 2 -- John Clouston
 Ward 3 -- Edward A. Dugard
 Ward 3 -- Philip Monkman

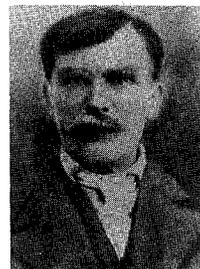
1894 Reeve -- Robert Hay
 Ward 1 -- John McKay
 Ward 2 -- Alex McDonald
 Ward 3 -- R. McPherson
 Ward 4 -- E.A. Dugard
 Ward 5 -- Joseph Shaw Jr.
 Ward 6 -- Philip Monkman

1895 Reeve -- Robert Hay
 Ward 1 -- John McKay
 Ward 2 -- Alexander McDonald
 Ward 3 -- Roderick McPherson
 Ward 4 -- Edward A. Dugard
 Ward 5 -- Joseph Shaw Jr.
 Ward 6 -- Philip Monkman

1896 Reeve -- Robert Hay
 Ward 1 -- John McKay
 Ward 2 -- Alexander McDonald
 Ward 3 -- Roderick McPherson
 Ward 4 -- Edward A. Dugard
 Ward 5 -- Joseph Shaw
 Ward 6 -- James Morrey

1897 Reeve -- Robert Hay
 Ward 1 -- John McKay
 Ward 2 -- Alex McDonald
 Ward 3 -- Roderick McPherson
 Ward 4 -- Edward A. Dugard
 Ward 5 -- Alexander Beattie
 Ward 6 -- James Morrey

1898 Reeve - Robert Hay
 Ward 1 -- Donald McDonald
 Ward 2 -- Alex McDonald
 Ward 3 -- Roderick McPherson
 Ward 4 -- John D. Campbell
 Ward 5 -- Daniel Imlah
 Ward 6 -- Edward A. Dugard



*Councillor
 Henry Thomas -
 Ward 6*

1899 Reeve -- Robert Hay
 Ward 1 -- Don McDonald
 Ward 2 -- Alex McDonald
 Ward 3 -- Thomas Bunn
 Ward 4 -- John D. Campbell
 Ward 5 -- Daniel Imlah (Feb.-Geo. Sidebottom)
 Ward 6 -- Henry Thomas

1900 Reeve -- Robert Hay
 Ward 1 -- Donald McDonald
 Ward 2 -- Alex McDonald
 Ward 3 -- Thomas Bunn
 Ward 4 -- John D. Campbell
 Ward 5 -- Wm. Pitt
 Ward 6 -- Henry Thomas

1901 Reeve -- Robert Hay
 Ward 1 -- Donald McDonald
 Ward 2 -- Alexander McDonald
 Ward 3 -- Thomas Bunn
 Ward 4 -- Frederick Anderson

1902 Reeve -- Robert Hay
 Ward 1 -- Donald McDonald
 Ward 2 -- Alexander McDonald
 Ward 3 -- Thomas Bunn
 Ward 4 -- Thomas Hay

1903 Reeve -- Robert Hay
 Ward 1 -- Donald McDonald
 Ward 2 -- Alexander McDonald
 Ward 3 -- Thomas Bunn
 Ward 4 -- Thomas Hay

1904 Reeve -- Robert Hay
 Ward 1 -- Donald McDonald
 Ward 2 -- Alexander McDonald
 Ward 3 -- Thomas Bunn
 Ward 4 -- Thomas Hay

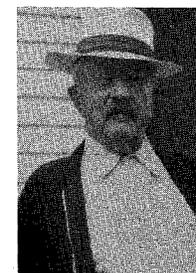
1905 Reeve -- David S. Lyons
 Ward 1 -- Donald McDonald
 Ward 2 -- Alex McDonald
 Ward 3 -- Thomas Bunn
 Ward 4 -- Fred J. Chappel
 Ward 5 -- Stefan Eiriksson
 Ward 6 -- Charles H. Powell



*Reeve
 David S. Lyons
 1905 to 1907*

1906 Reeve -- David Lyons
 Ward 1 -- Donald McDonald
 Ward 2 -- John Hay
 Ward 3 -- Thomas Bunn (Resigned Oct. 29, 1906
 to become the Sec. Treas.)
 Ward 4 -- Fred J. Chappel
 Ward 5 -- Stefan Eiriksson
 Ward 6 -- Henry Thomas

1907 Reeve -- David Lyons
 Ward 1 -- Donald McDonald
 Ward 2 -- John Hay
 Ward 3 -- George Frank
 Ward 4 -- Fred Chappel
 Ward 5 -- Thomas Hay
 Ward 6 -- Fred Otto



*Reeve
 George Frank
 (Shorty)*

1908 Reeve -- George Frank
 Ward 1 -- Donald McDonald
 Ward 2 -- Thomas Hay
 Ward 3 -- Alex. B. Rowley
 Ward 4 -- Fred J. Chappel
 Ward 5 -- T.A. Anderson
 Ward 6 -- Fred K. Otto

1909 Reeve -- George Frank
 Ward 1 -- Don. McDonald
 Ward 2 -- Thomas Hay
 Ward 3 -- Alex B. Rowley
 Ward 4 -- Fred J. Chappel
 Ward 5 -- T.A. Anderson
 Ward 6 -- Fred Otto



Council of 1908 to 1909.

- 1910 Reeve -- George Frank
Ward 1 -- Donald McDonald
Ward 2 -- Thomas Hay
Ward 3 -- J.B. Burnett
Ward 4 -- Fred J. Chapel
Ward 5 -- T.A. Anderson
Ward 6 -- Fred Otto
- 1911 Reeve -- George Frank
Ward 1 -- Donald McDonald
Ward 2 -- Thomas Hay
Ward 3 -- J.B. Burnett
Ward 4 -- Fred J. Chappel
Ward 5 -- T.A. Anderson
Ward 6 -- Fred Otto
- 1912 Reeve -- Thomas Hay
Ward 1 -- Donald McDonald
Ward 2 -- G.G. Gunn
Ward 3 -- J.B. Burnett
Ward 4 -- Fred J. Chappel
Ward 5 -- T.A. Anderson
Ward 6 -- Fred Otto



Council of 1912 to 1913.

- 1913 Reeve -- Thomas Hay
Ward 1 -- Gustav Ludwick
Ward 2 -- G.G. Gunn
Ward 3 -- J.B. Burnett
Ward 4 -- Fred J. Chappel
Ward 5 -- T.A. Anderson
Ward 6 -- Fred Otto
- 1914 Reeve -- Thomas Hay
Ward 1 -- Gustav Ludwick
Ward 2 -- G.G. Gunn
Ward 3 -- J.B. Burnett
Ward 4 -- Fred. J. Chappel
Ward 5 -- T.A. Anderson
Ward 6 -- Fred Otto
- 1915 Reeve -- George Frank
Ward 1 -- Steve Nebozenko
Ward 2 -- G.G. Gunn
Ward 3 -- J.B. Burnett
Ward 4 -- Fred J. Chappel
Ward 5 -- Emil Greening
Ward 6 -- H.G. Thomas
- 1916 Reeve -- Fred Chappel
Ward 1 -- Steve Nebozenko
Ward 2 -- G.G. Gunn
Ward 3 -- John Martin
Ward 4 -- Steve Karanko
Ward 5 -- Emil Greening
Ward 6 -- H.G. Thomas
- 1917 Reeve -- George Frank
Ward 1 -- Steve Nebozenko
Ward 2 -- G.G. Gunn
Ward 3 -- John Martin
Ward 4 -- Steve Karanko
Ward 5 -- Emil Greening
Ward 6 -- H.G. Thomas
- 1918 Reeve -- George Frank
Ward 1 -- Steve Nebozenko
Ward 2 -- Hugh McLennon
Ward 3 -- John Martin
Ward 4 -- Steve Karanko
Ward 5 -- Emil Greening
Ward 6 -- H.G. Thomas
- 1919 Reeve -- George Frank
Ward 1 -- Steve Nebozenko
Ward 2 -- Hugh McLennon
Ward 3 -- John Martin
Ward 4 -- Steve Karanko
Ward 5 -- M. Marko
Ward 6 -- J. Isbister
- 1920 Reeve -- Hugh McLennon
Ward 1 -- Steve Nebozenko
Ward 2 -- A. MacDonald
Ward 3 -- W. Wallace
Ward 4 -- Steve Karanko
Ward 5 -- M. Marko
Ward 6 -- J. Isbister



*Reeve Thomas Hay
(the son of Reeve
Robert Hay)*



*Councillor
Henry George
Thomas*



*Reeve
Fred J. Chappel*



*Reeve
Hugh McLennan*

- 1921 Reeve -- Hugh McLennon
 Ward 1 -- G. Ludwick
 Ward 2 -- A. McDonald
 Ward 3 -- W. Wallace
 Ward 4 -- Steve Karanko
 Ward 5 -- M. Marko
 Ward 6 -- G. Trapp

*Reeve
 Steve Karanko -
 Councillor
 and Reeve*



- 1922 Reeve -- Steve Karanko (Served 3 months until Feb. 7, 1922)
 Ward 1 -- G. Ludwick
 Ward 2 -- A. Kosowicz
 Ward 3 -- W. Wallace (Acting Reeve until May 2, 1922)
 Ward 4 -- John Adams
 Ward 5 -- M. Marko
 Ward 6 -- G. Trapp

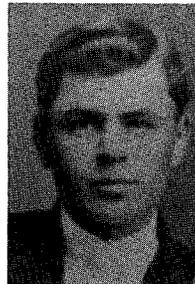
Reeve J.K. Holubowicz took oath of office May 2, 1922 was disqualified July 4, 1922, W. Wallace - Acting Reeve

- 1923 Reeve -- M. Horanski
 Ward 1 -- S. Nebozenko
 Ward 2 -- Alex Kosowicz
 Ward 3 -- W. Wallace
 Ward 4 -- John Adams
 Ward 5 -- M. Marko
 Ward 6 -- J. Isbister



*Reeve
 John Holubowich*

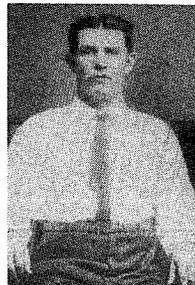
- 1924 Reeve -- Reeve M. Horanski
 Ward 1 -- Steve Nebozenko
 Ward 2 -- A. Kosowicz
 Ward 3 -- W. Wallace
 Ward 4 -- John Adams
 Ward 5 -- M. Marko
 Ward 6 -- J. Isbister



*Councillor
 John Adams*

- 1925 Reeve -- M. Horanski
 Ward 1 -- D.S. Semeniuk
 Ward 2 -- Alex Kosowicz
 Ward 3 -- W. Wallace
 Ward 4 -- John Adams
 Ward 5 -- Emil Hoffman
 Ward 6 -- J. Isbister

- 1926 Reeve -- M. Horanski
 Ward 1 -- D.S. Semeniuk
 Ward 2 -- A. Kosowicz
 Ward 3 -- M. Rowley
 Ward 4 -- N. Grabowski
 Ward 5 -- E. Hoffman
 Ward 6 -- J. Isbister



*Reeve
 Macori Hranski*

- 1927 Reeve -- M. Horanski
 Ward 1 -- Onofry Gudz
 Ward 2 -- A. Kosowicz
 Ward 3 -- M. Rowley
 Ward 4 -- N. Grabowski
 Ward 5 -- E. Hoffman
 Ward 6 -- John Isbister

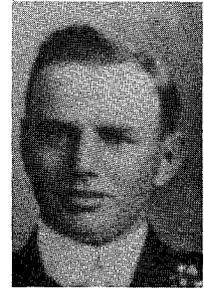
- 1928 Reeve -- George Frank
 Ward 1 -- O. Gudz
 Ward 2 -- A. Kosowicz
 Ward 3 -- John Martin
 Ward 4 -- John McNeill
 Ward 5 -- E. Hoffman
 Ward 6 -- John Isbister



*Councillor
 Murdoch Rowley*

- 1929 Reeve -- George Frank
 Ward 1 -- O. Gudz
 Ward 2 -- A. Kosowicz
 Ward 3 -- Geo. Andrews
 Ward 4 -- John McNeill
 Ward 5 -- E. Greening
 Ward 6 -- Paul Trapp

- 1930 Reeve -- George Frank
 Ward 1 -- O. Gudz
 Ward 2 -- Wm. Leonard
 Ward 3 -- R. Burnett
 Ward 4 -- John McNeill
 Ward 5 -- E. Greening
 Ward 6 -- Paul Trapp



*Councillor
 George Andrews*

- 1931 Reeve -- George Frank
 Ward 1 -- S. Nebozenko
 Ward 2 -- W. Leonard
 Ward 3 -- R. Burnett
 Ward 4 -- John McNeill
 Ward 5 -- E. Greening
 Ward 6 -- Paul Trapp

- 1932 Reeve -- M. Horanski
 Ward 1 -- Steve Nebozenko
 Ward 2 -- W. Leonard
 Ward 3 -- R. Burnett
 Ward 4 -- John McNeill
 Ward 5 -- E. Greening
 Ward 6 -- Paul Trapp

- 1933 Reeve -- M.R. Sharp
 Ward 1 -- O. Gudz
 Ward 2 -- W. Leonard
 Ward 3 -- R. Burnett
 Ward 4 -- John McNeill
 Ward 5 -- J. Boulton
 Ward 6 -- Paul Trapp

- 1934 Reeve -- M.R. Sharp
 Ward 1 -- O. Gudz
 Ward 2 -- Geo. Donalchuk
 Ward 3 -- R. Burnett
 Ward 4 -- John McNeill
 Ward 5 -- J. Boulton
 Ward 6 -- Paul Trapp



*Reeve
 Morris Robert Sharp
 1933 to 1939*

- 1935 Reeve -- M.R. Sharp
 Ward 1 -- O. Gudz
 Ward 2 -- G. Donalchuk
 Ward 3 -- R. Burnett
 Ward 4 -- John McNeill
 Ward 5 -- J. Boulton
 Ward 6 -- Paul Trapp

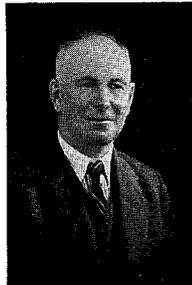


Council of 1933.



Council of 1940

- 1936 Reeve -- M.R. Sharp
Ward 1 -- O. Gudz
Ward 2 -- G. Donalchuk
Ward 3 -- R. Burnett
Ward 4 -- John McNeill
Ward 5 -- J. Boulton
Ward 6 -- Paul Trapp
- 1937 Reeve -- M.R. Sharp
Ward 1 -- S. Ludwick
Ward 2 -- Geo. Donalchuk
Ward 3 -- R. Burnett
Ward 4 -- John McNeill
Ward 5 -- J.B. Boulton
Ward 6 -- Wm. McIntosh
- 1938 Reeve -- M.R. Sharp
Ward 1 -- S. Ludwick
Ward 2 -- N. Paziuk
Ward 3 -- P. Starodub
Ward 4 -- John McNeill
Ward 5 -- J.B. Boulton
Ward 6 -- Wm. McIntosh
- 1939 Reeve -- Mr. M.R. Sharp
Ward 1 -- S. Ludwick
Ward 2 -- N. Paziuk
Ward 3 -- P. Starodub
Ward 4 -- John McNeill
Ward 5 -- J.B. Boulton
Ward 6 -- John Otto
- 1940 Reeve -- R. Burnett
Ward 1 -- S. Ludwick
Ward 2 -- N. Paziuk
Ward 3 -- P. Starodub
Ward 4 -- L. Micholosky
Ward 5 -- J.B. Boulton
Ward 6 -- J.A. Otto
- 1941 Reeve -- R. Burnett
Ward 1 -- S. Ludwick
Ward 2 -- N. Paziuk
Ward 3 -- P. Starodub
Ward 4 -- L. Micholosky
Ward 5 -- S. Myslawchuk
Ward 6 -- J.A. Otto

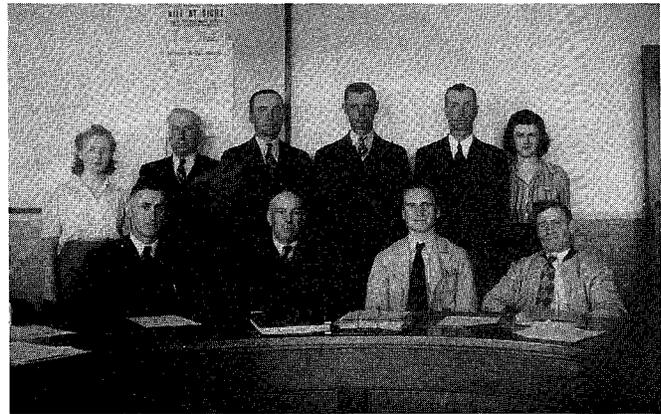


*Reeve
Russell Burnett*

- 1942 Reeve -- R. Burnett
Ward 1 -- S. Ludwick
Ward 2 -- N. Paziuk
Ward 3 -- A.A. Verheul
Ward 4 -- L. Micholosky
Ward 5 -- S. Myslawchuk
Ward 6 -- J.A. Otto
- 1943 Reeve -- R. Burnett
Ward 1 -- Max Dubas
Ward 2 -- N. Paziuk
Ward 3 -- A.A. Verheul
Ward 4 -- L. Micholosky
Ward 5 -- S. Myslawchuk
Ward 6 -- J.A. Otto
- 1944 Reeve -- R. Burnett
Ward 1 -- Max Dubas
Ward 2 -- N. Paziuk
Ward 3 -- A.A. Verheul
Ward 4 -- C.F. Kenny
Ward 5 -- S. Myslawchuk
Ward 6 -- J.A. Otto



Harry Verheul



Council of 1944.