

Gusnowski's "initialed linen work bag". The sewn "undergarments" were all won by Gonor girls with Annie Matheson 1st, with Mary Macadam, Mary Negrich and Annie Puteran winning the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th prizes for their hand sewing. In the preserving, Annie Zayot came 2nd for her "canned fruit" while Catherine Lefteruk came 1st for her "Jelly". The jars of "Pickles" were won by Mamie Hay and Catherine Lefteruk.

For many years thereafter, Gonor students continued to exhibit and display with enthusiastic spirit and were rewarded with prizes and ribbons unequalled up to that time.

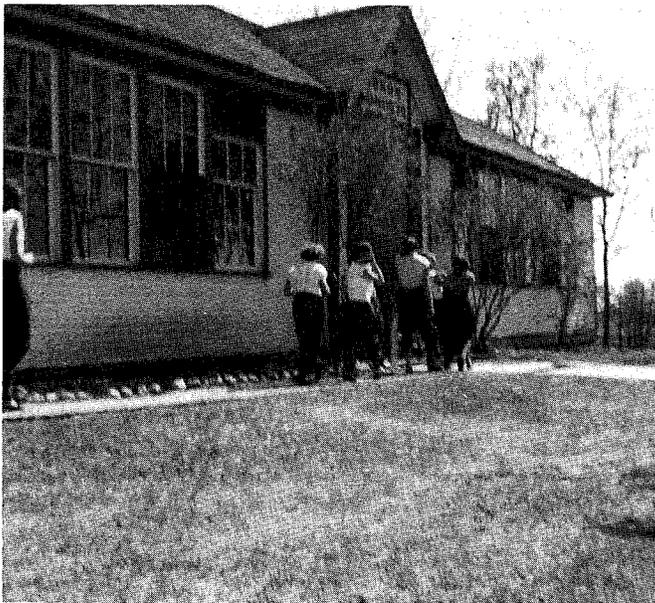
The Gonor School Board, by early spring of 1919, had started Manual Training classes in earnest. The building formerly used as Gov't offices was secured for this purpose and a full line of woodworking and Ironwork equipment was obtained. The Manitoba Agricultural College supplied a qualified Instructor (Mr. Bruce) who held two classes weekly (1/2 days). The North St. Andrews School shared the class. In March 1919, there were 50 boys enrolled in this training.

Meanwhile, school continued, and the Gonor Students took part in musical programs, sports, concerts, picnics, and took most all the prizes for woodworking and fretwork at the Selkirk Fair, year after year.

The student population grew, and by mid-May 1920, another extra room was being added to the Gonor School.

The expenditures to operate Gonor School in 1912 was \$725. In 1913 it rose to \$970. This included all expenses e.g.: Salaries, debentures, furnishings, repairs, fuel, transportation etc. For your information we include the following years for comparison:

1914	\$2680.00	1924	\$6321.00
1915	2190.00	1925	6460.00
1916	3450.00	1926	6435.00
1917	3000.00	1927	6150.00
1919	3985.00	1928	5400.00



Grades 1 and 2 Gonor, 1950.

1920	5250.00	1929	7500.00
1921	7290.00	1930	6000.00
1922	8000.00	1931	6642.00
1923	7000.00	1932	3812.00

It was in April of 1930, that the Bank of Montreal in Selkirk requested the Munc. of St. Clements to pay over the Gonor school tax levy direct to their bank. This was to repay the bank for advances made to Gonor. The chairman of the Board, at that time, was John Jocko Miller while the Sec. Treas. was Wlm. R. MacDonald.

It was during Dec. of 1930 that a controversy arose over expenses. G.G. Gunn during election had promised to reduce costs and some of the ratepayers had voted for him on that basis. The budget was increased by almost \$1,000 over the previous year, arguments arose over a tender for wood and Trustee Gunn was considering having the Gonor School commence High School classes. Some of the ratepayers felt that expenditures to run the school were excessive and getting hard for the taxpayers to bear.

The school burnt down in 1932 and it was replaced by a 4-room school. The hall was used.

An official Trustee was assigned in 1932, Mr. A. Tomlinson, and the expenditures were reduced to \$3,812. The biggest cut came in the salaries for the teaching staff, as the four staff members received on an average of about, \$65 per month each. He reduced the budget in 1933 to about \$3000 and in 1934 it was listed at only \$3150, a slight increase.

In 1935, the following men signed a formal contract and agreement to drive the Gonor children to school for 3 months in the winter, for which they received a salary in the way of credit to their property taxes. These drivers were: Mike Oleksiuk, Pete Mitchell, Geo. Postaluk, John Pawluk, Pete Chopek, John Bulaga, Wlm. Bulaga and Pete Trupish.

The budget and estimated expenditure of Gonor S.D. continued to rise, in 1937 it was \$3750.

However, St. Clements was having trouble raising the needed revenue because the district ratepayers were in arrears. As an example, St. Clements paid over to Gonor



Lillian Natchuk and Jean Darichuk, 1950, studying for exams.

about \$3603. from July 10, 1936 to July 10, 1937 but still owed Gonor a balance on July 10, 1937 of \$2078. exclusive of the 1937 levy. This prompted J.H. Macdonald, Auditor, acting on instructions from the official Trustee, A. Tomlinson, to conduct an audit of the books of Gonor School.

Expenditures for the next 2 years totalled: 1938-\$3850, and 1939-\$4000. St. Clements offered to have electric lights installed in Feb. 1941, however, Gonor never replied to their offer.

St. Clements received a signed release which discharged all debts owing the Gonor S.D. On Oct. 23, 1944 (the unpaid arrears of school levies as of June 30, 1944



Rose Bazan and Veroinka Prokopenko, 1950, studying for exams.



Graduation Class, 1950, Gonor School - Benny Pawluk, Lena Lazurak, Lena Darichuk and Billy Darichuk.

totalled \$540.65), and St. Clements paid \$270.33 of it and this was considered as full payment, as of and up to, the 30th of June, 1944.

J.A. Cameron, Official Trustee, complained to Clements in June 1945, of reckless drivers driving at high speed on Henderson Hwy. past the Gonor School. They indicated that the dim, faded school signs contributed to the problem and should be renewed or replaced.

During the war years, Gonor students contributed greatly to the war effort by raising monies for the Red Cross, Ambulance Fund and through the purchase of War Savings Stamps. They also knitted mitts, scarves, and socks for the troops overseas.

In 1949, under by-law No. 1/49 of Gonor S.D. No. 1070 (the Public Utility board approved the by-law) the electors of the S.D. voted in favor of allowing Gonor to create a debenture debt of \$9000 for the purpose of extensive repairs to the school building and heating plant. The debentures were at 4% per annum, repayable in 15 years, with annual payments of \$809.47 per year due on the 1st of Aug. The ratepayers voted on Friday, Sept. 9, 1949 at the Gonor School (Lot 170) Parish of St. Andrews. The votes were summed up, on Monday, Sept. 12, 1949 at 2 p.m. The by-law was approved by a vote of 24 for and 13 against.

On Nov. 14, 1950, Gonor S.D. boundary was confirmed as: "River Lots 132 to 214 in the Parish of St. Andrews, and the outer 2 miles of Lots 164 to 214.

In Feb. 1954, the Dept. of Educ. was petitioned to have the School District of Gonor returned to the control of a local Board of Trustees. You will have noted that the Gonor S.D. had been under an Official Trustee for quite some time. Under Sec. 114 (5), it states that of the PSA such a petition must be signed by at least 50% of resident electors.

Gonor S.D. complained in Sept. 1957 of the House trailers located in their area, and the added school enrollment caused by the building of the Selkirk Generating Station. They advised Council that Gonor was already overcrowded in all 4 rooms. They could not afford added enrollment or more overcrowdings.



Gonor Parish Hall - Graduating Class of 1951. Bill Mazur, Pearl Kolynchuk, Irene Hnatiuk and Ken Fegol.

Council advised them on Nov. 9, 1957 that they were drafting a by-law regulating and licensing house trailers. No mention was made by St. Clements Municipality of the overcrowding of Gonor as a result of this trailer population at Lockport, when licensing regulations were drafted.

By 1963, Gonor School was worried about the total assessment lost to the school district due to land sold or expropriated re: Floodway construction estimated to be at a loss of about \$40,000 for land and \$34,400.00 for buildings, and the Gonor S.D. had an assessment of \$509,910 for 1963, one mill raised \$509.00. Also, by 1964, about another 35 children were enrolled at Gonor School from the trailer court where their fathers were directly connected with the floodway construction. The Sec. Treas. of the Gonor School felt that any trailer fees, etc. should be turned over to the school to help pay to educate these children from the trailer court. The chairman and Sec. Treas. attended the March 10, 1964 Council meeting of St. Clements to complain, but no action was taken by Council at this time.

In Feb. 1965, St. Clements advised Gonor of the new 1965 Assessment for their school as being \$547,860. One Mill would raise \$547.00. They also told Gonor that the province would probably not settle for some time Re: compensation to the Munc. for loss of Tax revenues Re: Red River Floodway or acquisition of property.

The School District of Gonor No. 1070 was dissolved by By-law No. 1688 of the R.M. of St. Clements and all its lands transferred to the Consolidated School District of Happy Thought School No. 1452 effective Jan. 1, 1966. The enrollment at the time of transfer to Happy Thought appears to be about 118 pupils.

The school stood vacant for a number of years and finally was sold by the Lord Selkirk School Division to Mr. Clifford Waytiuk who dismantled it and the lumber was used for several of the buildings on the Waytiuk land.

The grounds of the Gonor School were turned into a baseball Park operated by the Lockport Jets Fastball team (since then the name has changed to that of the Lockport Red Devils). They still operate this Baseball



Joseph Charles Flood, Teacher of 1951-53, Gonor.

Park in 1983/84. The old swings and Teeter-Totters are all that is left to remind us of the Gonor S.D. No. 1070.

The Lockport Baseball club keeps the school grounds attractive, and neat, and in appreciation, council supports the club by regular grants from the ward appropriation funding each year.

Listed here for your information are some of the teachers who taught at Gonor School during its 65 years of existence, and a few photographs to preserve the memory of those by-gone years.

- Jane F. Yernew 1901
- Clement E. Taylor 1901
- Beatrice E. McColl 1905-1907
- Jane Gardner 1907-1908
- Frances B. Graham 1907
- Gertrude Cook 1908-1909
- Ada Arnold 1910
- Mary Hodgson 1911
- Reginald Bate 1912-1913
- Christina Gunn 1913-1915
- Felice Heymearicki 1914
- F.J. Marciniw 1915
- Irene Best 1915-1916
- 1916 - Principal
- Catherine D. Pluto 1915-1917
- Grace A.M. Reid 1916
- Edith May Griffis 1916-1939
- Anna H. Muckle 1917
- Barbara Eugenie Leger 1917-1939
- Annie Lillian Oatway 1917-1921
- Vilfridur Holm 1918
- Ida Schmok 1920-1922
- Myrtle Joyce 1921-1922
- Jeanette Vance 1922-1926
- Grace J. Buckingham 1922
- Mrs. James Beattie 1923

Mary Donalda MacLennan 1923-1925
 Beatrice Freedman 1925-1926
 Kathleen May Anderson 1926-1931
 Alina E. Campbell 1926-1927
 Irene Viola Stewart 1927-1929
 Maxine Gladys Stewart 1929-1930
 Claude E.L. W. Law 1930
 Margery Edith Rubelle Reynolds 1931-1934
 William Michael Wolochatiuk 1932-1934
 Marjorie Fitton 1934-1935
 William Michael Wall 1934-1937
 Olive Susan Orth 1935-1963
 Maxim George Wawrykow 1937-1941
 Anné Delima Todd 1939-1943
 Casimir Hollinger 1939-1943
 Walter Peter Gay 1942-1944
 Lillian Augusta Henrikson 1943-1946
 Jennie Parker Taylor 1943
 Esther A. Bolton 1944
 Felix Tesarski 1944-1948
 Anne Margaret Zalubniak 1945
 Casimir Hollinger 1946
 Angela Culligan 1947
 Jean Hollinger 1947-1948
 Jessie Uswak 1947-1951
 Helen Beatuater 1948
 Cecil O. Gunn 1948-1951
 E.F. Reinner 1949
 Anne Delima Todd 1949-1965
 Mrs. Jean Hollinger 1950-1952
 Joseph Charles Flood 1951-1953
 Henry Schmidt 1952-1953
 Lawrence Russell Neil 1953
 Alick Chernick 1953
 Mrs. L.J. Dawydiuk 1953-1954
 John Leslie Nifon 1954
 Ted Peterin E. Shabas 1954
 Mr. Mervislawa Lakusta 1954-1957
 Edward Earl Skabar 1954-1956
 Mrs. Eileen L. Robilkaid 1956
 Margaret A. Young 1957
 T.C. Brune 1957-1959
 Mr. George A. Capar 1957-1959
 Margaret Young 1959-1960
 Ed Baurrier 1959-1960
 Elizabeth Cairns 1960-1964
 Nestor M. Podolsky 1960-1963
 Eleanor Karalash 1963-1964
 N. Perchaliuk 1963-1965
 Anthony Swidinsky 1964-1965
 Lena Basiuk 1964-1965

HIGHER LEARNING IN GONOR

by Michael Reutcky

The majority of the Gonor residents in the early days had very little schooling and were unable to speak the English language but a few of them had ambitions to provide higher education for their children than what was offered by the Gonor school. The first family in the Gonor School district to have the honor of pursuing

higher education was the Samko Hnatyshyn family. In about 1917 John Hnatyshyn who was one of the older boys, attended Success Business College in Winnipeg after completion of fourth grade in the Gonor School, and graduated as an accountant. He later became a successful accountant in the banking business, and just before retirement was an accountant for the Henry Ford family in Detroit for a number of years.

Andrew Hnatyshyn, the youngest of the Hnatyshyn boys graduated from the University of Manitoba with honors in 1920. Later, he attended the University of Alberta in Edmonton and graduated in Mining Engineering. He had a successful career in mining engineering in the coal mines of Alberta which was his life long career until his death in 1969.

The middle boy, Nikola Hnatyshyn, graduated in medicine by earning his way through Loyola University in Chicago. His short career as a surgical doctor was a tragedy for he died just two years after he opened his office as a doctor in Cleveland at the age of thirty-two.

In June 1918 Edith Griffis, the then principal of the Gonor School, helped to prepare the first eighth grade group of eight or ten students for the matriculation examination to high school. Since there was no high school in Gonor the closest one they could attend was the high school in Selkirk. This was done by walking daily to the electric streetcar line which ran along Main Street out of Winnipeg to the town of Selkirk. Attending the high school in Selkirk was an expensive proposition because there was a tuition fee to pay as well as the cost of transportation, books and clothes. Those who continued their education beyond high school in those days were Michael and John Reutcky and their cousin Matthew Reutcky.

Michael went to Saskatoon where he attended the Teachers Training College. After graduating he taught school in Saskatchewan for ten years and was in business there for many years. He now resides in Winnipeg.

John Reutcky attended the University of Manitoba and graduated in law from Loyola University in Chicago. He practiced law for many years in Chicago and still resides there.

Matthew Reutcky graduated from McGill University in Montreal in dentistry and was a surgical dentist in Montreal until his retirement. Also, very worthy of mention is Dr. Matthew's older brother, Andrew Rewucky, who, with only a fourth grade education, established one of the largest automobile dealerships in Western Canada in Winnipeg under the title of Eastern Sales.

GRAND MARAIS S.D. NO. 1825

submitted by slh

The Reverend A. Edward Thomas, a retired Church of England Missionary, was in Winnipeg at the Parliament Buildings during the year 1915 agitating for the formation of a school district to be set up at Grand Marais. He talked to everybody who would listen.

However, it was Councillor H.G. Thomas of the R.M. of St. Clements who introduced the subject formally



*Miss Mildred Pepper
who taught during
1933 to 36.*

when he gave notice on March 7, 1916 that at the next meeting he would introduce a by-law to form a new school in tp. 18-7E. On April 4, 1916 by-law No. 120 requested permission to form the Grand Marais S.D. and by-law No. 121 was permission to change the boundaries of Balsam Bay.

The Reverend Mr. Thomas had organized the petition praying for the Grand Marais S.D. and Councillor H.G. Thomas had presented it to Council. It was stated on the petition that there were 32 children of school age within the proposed boundary and that the nearest school was some 4 1/2 miles distant from the proposed site. They also indicated that a suitable school site was obtainable at Sec. 16 NW 1/4 of 18-7E, and that the name proposed by the petitioners for the new district was Grand Marais, and that the first meeting would be held at the home of Mr. Thomas Knott, on Sec. 9-18-7E.

The School District of Grand Marais was finally formed on April 4, 1916 by by-law No. 120 of the Council of the R.M. of St. Clements to consist of the following lands (Boundary): Fractional Sec. 7, all of Sec. 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, fractional 17, 18, 19, and 20, all of 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 27, 28, fractional 29, all of 33, and 34 in tp. 18-7E, and fractional sec. 13, and 24 in tp. 18-6E.

The full corporate name of the district was "The school District of Grand Marais No. 1825".

The above boundary affected the Balsam Bay S.D. and it had to be altered in April 1916 to allow the Grand Marais formation.

The Rev. Alfred E. Thomas was the first Sec. Treas., the first school teacher was W.J. "Script" Robinson.

The school was opened in Feb. 1917 and was a very neat structure measuring about 22 x 26 ft. and was built of concrete.

One of the first things the community arranged was a concert which netted them the sum of \$30.00 which was used to buy books and other necessities for the school. The new school building was also used for religious purposes at the beginning.

A little later the people of the district volunteered to

build an outside shed for the protection of horses, just in time for the gov't nurse who visited the school to inspect the general health of the scholars in March 1917.

Mr. W.G. Michael was the next Sec. Treas. and he lived at the SW 1/4 of 16-18-7E. Then Mr. Willows, Official Trustee, who lived at 29 Lenore St. in Winnipeg took over the accounts in 1925.

Then the Jackfish Lake area petitioned in Oct. 1925 for a new school district and the prayers were granted. This approval affected and altered the Grand Marais district boundary when the Dept. detached Sec. 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 23, 24 and 26 in tp. 18-7E, and transferred them to the Dunlop S.D. No. 2150.

This particular arbitration award was held up for a spell owing to the death of Inspector Willows and until Inspector Dunlop took over the final arrangements. Some of the land sat in unorganized territory.

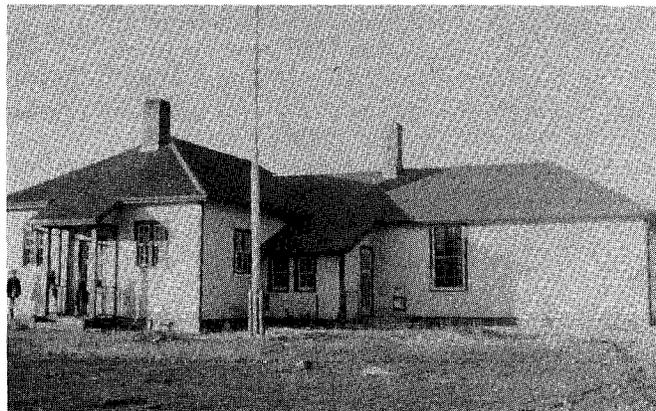
The Grand Marais school had their financial account with the Dominion Bank in Selkirk.

During 1917, Rev. E. Thomas listed the expenses as \$617.00 with \$20 being spent on fuel. The estimate of the amounts to be received by Grand Marais were listed as 65 cents per teaching day/legislative grant (\$30.00) and the General School Tax at \$1.20 per teaching day which totalled \$240.00. The Special District Tax totalled \$518.00.

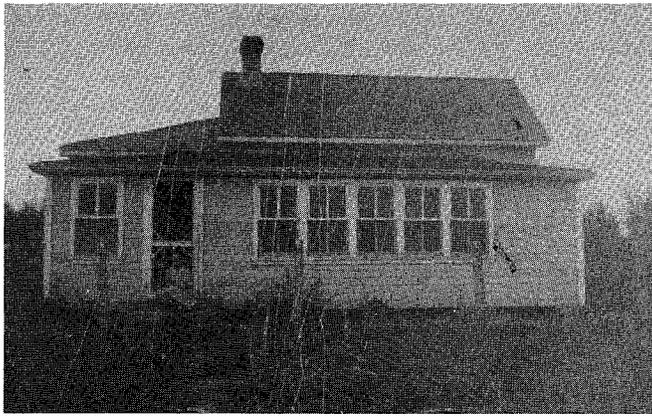
In 1918, it appears the S.D. spent about \$1,309.00 with salaries eating up \$750 for that year, \$200 on debentures with the interest at \$108.00. Furnishings and repairs cost \$195.00 while the fuel cost \$36.00.

Sec. Treas. W.G. Michael filled out the notices to Council during the years 1920 to 1924, and it is to be noted that the legislative grant was 75 cents/teaching day and that the General School Tax had increased to \$3.60/teaching day while the Special District Tax was now \$730.00 in 1922. In 1922, Mr. Michael reported that they had spent \$200.00 on the school building and \$50.00 on furnishings. The fuel cost \$22.00 while the teaching salary plus Sec. Treas. payment was budgeted for \$1,000.00. The debenture and interest totalled about \$200.00.

In April 1925, Thos. Bunn, the Sec. Treas. of St. Clements, wrote to the Grand Marais School advising them that the boundaries of the munc. had been changed and that part of Grand Marais S.D. was now in



Grand Marais School, 1945.



Grand Marais Teacherage, 1945.



Grand Marais School Class of 1945.

unorganized territory and that the school would be responsible for the collection of taxes in the territory.

The Grand Marais assessment for 1938 was listed as having 2,410 acres with a total assessment of \$193,180. (selling value) with business totalling only about \$2500.00. The businesses were located at Plan 2541, 2639, 2741, 2855, and 2948.

In 1929 the land had totalled 2316 acres and with assessment listed as \$143,080.00.

Mr. A. Tomlinson was the Official Trustee administering the accounts by 1940.

The munc. had trouble collecting taxes in the district and arrears were mounting up and finally by June 1944, the unpaid arrears of school levies due to Grand Marais S.D. totalled about \$1,148.94. Some portions of these unpaid levies had been owing for a considerable time. A compromise was struck and Grand Marais signed a release and accepted \$574.47 as full payment and satisfaction of all arrears (enacted by by-law No. 1/44 dated Oct. 23, 1944).

The district had built another one-room school in the 1930's and had added another room on.

In 1953, the Grand Marais school could now boast four rooms. J.A. Cameron was the Official Trustee who kept his eyes on the accounts. It is to be noted that there appeared to be about 98 resident freeholders and 797 non-resident freeholders (owners of summer cottages) located within the school boundary. When the fourth room was added to the school, other renovations were completed such as plumbing, hydro and a furnace.

The boundary changed in 1956 (Nov.) when Sec. 33-18-7E was transferred from Grand Marais S.D. to Belair S.D. No. 2165. School Inspector W.S. Paterson looked after this petition. Reuben Thomas and J. Marko were the Councillors moving the motion needed to put this transfer into effect. The children sitting on 33-18-7E were only 2 miles from Belair S.D. and nearly 4 miles from Grand Marais. This award became effective on Jan. 1, 1957.

When the 4 room Walter Whyte Collegiate was set up for providing the area with high school classes (Grades 9 to 11) the Grand Marais school which had been teaching high school classes (up to Grade 11) reverted back to Grade 1 to 8.

Once the Walter Whyte Collegiate had increased in building size and became a school housing Kindergarten to Grade 9 in 1970, the Grand Marais School transferred classes to that school and closed its doors.

The whole area had come under the authority of the Lord Selkirk School Division which had been declared a division by order-in-council No. 224 effective April 1, 1967.

The Grand Marais school building was eventually turned over to the Grand Marais Recreation Association, where it continued to fill a great need in the community providing recreational facilities for the residents.

Recently the old building was damaged by fire and underwent extensive repairs and remodelling. During 1983, it is still being used as a club, recreation hall, curling and skating rink change house.

The first school made of concrete or cement still stands about 1/2 mile from the Grand Beach Provincial Park "east gate" as Betty Linklater has mentioned.

The Grand Marais teachers over the years have been listed from 1917 up to 1966, just prior to consolidation.

Some of the Sec. Treas. and Official Trustees over the years were: Rev. A.E. Thomas, W.G. Michael, A. Willows, J.A.S. Dunlop, A. Tomlinson, J.A. Cameron, H.R. Brown, A.A. MacDonald, R.D. Doherty, B. Grafton, C. Wilson, and C. Budle.

In conclusion, we share with you a few photographs gathered and submitted by Betty Linklater. Following is a list of the teachers of Grand Marais:

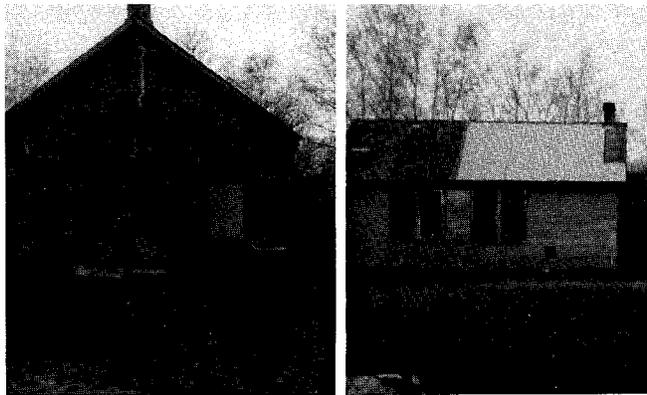
- W.J. Robinson 1917
- Anna Hermann 1917-1918
- W.H. Jones 1918
- Anna Hermann 1919
- Annie E. Mills 1920
- Florence E.M. McNee 1920
- Rose Barnes 1921
- Mary Margette McDougall 1921
- Gertrude V. McCandless 1922-1923
- Lillian Travers 1924

Hazel Grace Smith 1924-1926
 Annie Lucille Thompson 1926-1927
 Myrtle Anna Swain 1927-1928
 Dorothy Harnott Dutton 1928-1929
 Linda Jones 1929-1930
 Ethel M. Hicks 1929-1930
 Lucy Evaline Mills 1930-1932
 Elly S. Peters 1930-1932
 Mary Jean Irene Gunn 1932-1933
 Mary Elizabeth McLaren 1932-1933
 Mildred Marion Pepper 1933-1936
 Elizabeth Agnes Sawyer 1933-1936
 Margaret Catherine Knight 1936-1939
 Edith Mary Baker 1936-1939
 Lillian Rose Fanstone 1939-1941
 Annie Sims 1939-1941
 Erna Emilie Ozol 1941-1944
 Laura Kathleen Brock 1941
 Margaret Anne Ursel 1942
 Eleanor Lillian Adele Schmok 1942-1944
 Vlasta Matejka 1944-1945
 Mary Pauline Lysaichuk 1944-1945
 Inga Storgaard 1945-1946
 Bessie Eris Vera Richtik 1945-1946
 Marie Reicksiedler 1947-1948
 Jean Mary Funk 1947
 Helen Cecilia Bonnell 1947-1948
 Miss Irene Ruth Trapp 1948-1949
 E. Joyce Reeves 1948-1949
 Josephine Lorraine Lupkowski 1949-1952
 Frank Nicholas Lupokowski 1949-1959
 Jessie Norreen McConnell 1952-1953
 Marie R. Reicksiedler 1953-1964
 Lawrence W. Fenarin 1953-1954
 S. Marie I. Elder 1954-1955
 Daniel Borteau 1954-1966
 Mary F. Kaminsky 1955-1957
 Miss Ileen Drad 1957-1958
 Miss Anna J. Johnson 1958-1961
 Miss Ileen Drad 1961-1965
 Winnifred G. Thomas 1964-1965
 Mrs. Ileen Anderson 1965-1966
 Marie R. Reicksiedler 1965-1966
 Alfred C. Chorney 1966
 Mrs. Shirley Schwinghammer 1966
 J.D. Schwinghammer 1966

GRAND MARAIS SCHOOL

submitted by Betty Linklater

The "Old Cement School" was built in 1913 or 1914, it is still standing, and is about 1/2 a mile from the Grand Beach Provincial Parks East Gate. The first schoolteacher was "Script Robinson." Later on, in the early 1930's, a one-room school was built in Grand Marais, by 1945 an extra room was added on. One of the teachers in 1945 was Bessie Irvine. In the middle of the 1950's two more rooms were added on, at that time Marie Reicksiedler, Anna Johnson Dave Baiteau and Frank Lupkowski were the teachers. In 1969 the schools of Victoria Beach, Hillside Beach, Belair, Grand Marais,



Old Cement School, Grand Marais. At one time it had a bell tower.

Balsam Bay, Beaconia and Stoney Point were consolidated, and all children of the area went to the new Walter Whyte School out on Hwy. 59 and 12.

GREENWALD S.D. NO. 1160

submitted by slh

The Greenwald School District was formed on Jan. 25, 1902 by the Munc. of St. Clements.

The boundaries were readjusted in 1926 and again in 1935 and 1936. As of Oct. 19, 1935, the lands contained in the S.D. were: Sec. 19, 30 and 31 in 15-8E, Sec. 6 in 16-8E, Sec. 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 34, 35, and 36 in 15-7E, and Sec. 1, 2, 3, 10, and 11, in 16-7E. In June of 1936, by order-in-council (716/36) Greenwald lost more land when the N 1/2 and SE 1/4 of 6-16-8E was transferred to Thalberg South S.D. No. 1411, effective July 1, 1936.

School finances, prior to and during the Second World War, were somewhat in a mess, due to arrears of taxes. By Dec. 31, 1942, St. Clements was having difficulty advancing any more monies to meet the demands of the district. Finally, in mid-1943, a compromise settlement was arrived at between the S.D. and the Munc. The arrears totalled about \$1,288.00 and the S.D. executed a release and accepted \$644.10 from the Munc. wiping out all previous debt.

Then in 1945, there started a controversy that was to continue for many years. It appears there were about 14 children living on the east side of the Brokenhead River. They could travel to the west side easy enough in winter, by crossing over the frozen ice. However, in the spring, summer and till freeze up they had to reach school by means of a few planks precariously supported by a couple of posts, which spanned a drainage ditch immediately north of the Kozera residence. To reach the planks, the children had to go across Kozera's farmyard. The planks were not by any means safe even in dry weather and definitely hazardous during wet weather. The foot bridge was repaired in 1946.

Also in Jan. 1945, the Greenwald boundary was adjusted further (by arbitration dating back to March 10, 1944) detaching SW 23, all of Sec. 22-15-7E from Greenwald and transferring same to the Mars S.D. No. 1774.

The footbridge problem erupted again in Dec. 1959. At a Special Ratepayers meeting held on Sat. Dec. 12, 1959, the people of Greenwald threatened to petition for a new school district for the east side of the Brokenhead if St. Clements didn't build a new bridge. They wanted immediate action or they would let it go to arbitration. However, things simmered down a little for a time.

The boundary of Greenwald was confirmed by by-law No. 1207 of the Munc. of St. Clements on Nov. 14, 1950 as being: Sec. 23, except the SW 1/4, 24, 25, 26, 27, 34, 35, 36, in 15-7E, Sec. 19, 30, and 31 in 15-8E., Sec. 1, 2, 3, 10, 11, in 16-7E, and Sec. SW 1/4 of 6 in 16-8E.

In May 1953, a resolution was passed by the Greenwald S.D. requesting St. Clements to approve a road on the north side of the "T" drain between Sec. 25 and 36 in tp. 15-7E. Earlier in the spring a petition had been signed praying for the road (to serve the children) running from the highway to the river.

Toward the end of Jan. 1960, the trustees of Greenwald S.D. during their regular Board meeting agreed unanimously that they didn't want to build another school on the east side of the river, but would prefer the pupils living on the east side to attend Greenwald. However, there was still the question of the walking bridge. The condition, they felt, was beyond repair and had to be replaced. Therefore, why not replace it with a "driving bridge" safe for the vehicle traffic and place it at the foot bridge site, thus solving Greenwald's problem of east-side access.

Council on Feb. 9, 1960 decided to proceed with their efforts to re-construct the bridge at 34-15-7E and this annoyed Greenwald and they wrote to the Dept. of Educ. voicing a complaint about the bridge.

The Dept. of Educ. wrote to St. Clements about the bridge decision, although bridges were outside their jurisdiction, and suggested the footbridge location would be in the best interests of the children.

The Prov. Dept. of Public Works and Highways as early as Feb. 1960 had told St. Clements that a bridge would cost about \$40,000 at 34-15-7E, while a footbridge would cost at least \$8,500 and a 10 foot, one-way vehicle passage would total another \$20,000.

In July 1961 by-law No. 1534 was prepared to answer to a petition to form the new S.D. of Hofer where there were 25 children situated on two parcels: NE 1/4 of 26-15-7E consisting of 159 acres. The other parcel was the NW 1/4 of 25-15-7E with 98 acres, except an area traversed of the Brokenhead River on part of NW 1/4 registered at the LTO as No. 2677 and also the southerly 302 in depth of the most northerly 1492 in depth of the most westerly 322 feet in width of the NW 1/4 of Sec. 25-15-73.

The Hofer S.D. (by-law No. 1534) received 3 readings and was approved by March 15, 1962 effective retroactive to Jan. 1, 1962.

Then by Nov. 1964, both the Brokenhead S.D. No. 472 and the Greenwald S.D. No. 1160 had petitioned for union consolidation. The Arbitrators met at the Brokenhead School and the Award dated March 29, 1965 (signed by Fred Small, John A. Otto, Wm. Borodyski and K. Pokrant Sec.) granted approval for consolidation. The new consolidated district would be named "The

consolidated School District of Brokenhead No. 2436" effective Jan. 1, 1966 and considered as being in Ward two of the Agassiz School Division No. 13.

The old Greenwald cheer was now only a memory: "Zip, Zo, Zay, we're from Greenwald, we're okay!" or "1160 Let them know, We're from Greenwald never slow!"

As for the Secretary-Treasurers, it would appear that those in charge of the Greenwald Accounts were: A. Trapp, Dan Zieski, August Froehlich, Fred Hlady, Henry Froehlich, Paul G. Trapp, Ralph King, Fred Kurbis, Peter Kozera (also Henry Schade from about 1952 to 1956).

The budgets for Greenwald fluctuated according to their needs and the amounts they asked St. Clements to levy and collect were based on estimated expenditure, only. We list here a few sample years that were submitted to the council, usually in June of each year.

	BUDGET	SALARIES	FUEL
1930	\$1,270.00	\$920.00	\$100.00
1931	870.00	700.00	80.00
1932	795.00	520.00	50.00
1933	770.00	520.00	50.00
1934	690.00	440.00	50.00
1936	800.00	450.00	50.00
1937	910.00	500.00	50.00

We would like to share the names of most all of the teachers who taught at Greenwald S.D. No. 1160:

- Karl Kaufman 1905
- Sadie M. Furst 1906-1908
- Adolf Guse 1908-1920
- Mrs. Medarie Poitras Rock 1920-1923
- Alice Donovan 1923
- Mary J. Parkins 1924
- Henry Graff 1924-1931
- Petter Martin Juul 1931-1934
- Falden Scheske 1934-1943
- Henry Moroz 1944
- John Henry Sawadsky 1944-1945
- Mr. Henry Moroz 1945-1946
- Dorothy Emma Recksiedler 1947
- Nathaniel George MacIntosh 1947-1948
- Mary Neufield 1948-1949
- Henry Moroz 1949-1952
- Steve Zastawny 1952-1954
- Isabella Natalie Sosnowski 1954-1955
- Joan Cecilia Sigurdson 1955-1956
- Alvina Krockner 1957
- Mrs. Marjorie E. Smith 1957-1958
- D.A. Hodgkinson 1958-1959
- Eugene Michalow 1959-1960
- Mary Moroz 1960-1961
- Peter J. Williams 1961-1962

GULL LAKE S.D. NO. 2269

At a meeting of the Executive of the Gull Lake Community Club held at Gull Lake on Sat. Aug. 10, 1935, a unanimous conclusion was arrived at that the Executive were all in favor of the formation of a school at Gull Lake. The conditions were that the Community Club have a say in the choice of a site and that no support be expected from its membership other than in general taxation. The Sec. Treas. of the Gull Lake Community Club, J.G. Elsey placed this statement in writing.

Notices were distributed to the ratepayers indicating steps were being taken to form a school district at Gull Lake, and that the first meeting of the Arbitrators would be held to deal with the matter in the Council Chamber at East Selkirk on Feb. 28, 1936 at 2 p.m.

Due to the weather and conditions of the roads many of the Gull Lake Community Club were unable to make the meeting, however, Mr. J.H. Plewes, the Inspector of Schools did attend the meeting.

In order to form a boundary for the new proposed Gull Lake school district it was necessary to alter several school district boundaries, e.g.: Stony Point, Thalberg, Brodie, and Beaconia, etc.

A flood of letters were received at St. Clements indicating that some ratepayers would rather remain within their present school boundaries and were not prepared or agreeable to change to the Gull Lake proposal. One letter stated that "I would not want to be a ratepayer at the Gull Lake S.D. because there are so few taxpayers around and some more will have to leave as soon as the cordwood and bush is gone, for that is the only crop around, not really farmers. I do not think that place will ever be able to make a school or pay for even half the expense." (signed by Mr. John Zirk, of Stead.)

Mr. A. Stubel, H. Steinke and Joe Molinsky wrote to the Munc. on Feb. 24, 1936 saying that "we have figured it out that there is not enough taxpayers and too much idle land" in the district proposed.

Mr. Dan Klann who had been living in the area since 1902 wrote, once he found out his property was affected by the new proposed Gull Lake S.D. saying, "I can't understand how you plan to raise the taxes, not surely by



Left to Right: Mrs. Louisa Klatt, Alex Brown (first teacher at Gull Lake) holding his daughter Ruth; and wife Mary.

so called farmers that live in the district. All Sections 30-31 in tp. 16-8 and all the rest is all sandhills and wood and once cut, will lie idle till the end of the world. All the farmers in the area don't raise enough grain or anything to even pay a teacher. If the Lake Lots can raise the money, OK, but don't depend on the surrounding settlers because they won't and can't pay higher than now because the land is nothing but a desert."

Mr. August Zirk said, "thank you, but no thank you", Mr. Karl Steinke said "I absolutely don't want to belong to no Gull Lake, I am quite satisfied with Thalberg", Julius Block said, "At the present time we will stay at Beaconia, there are no roads in winter to Gull Lake".

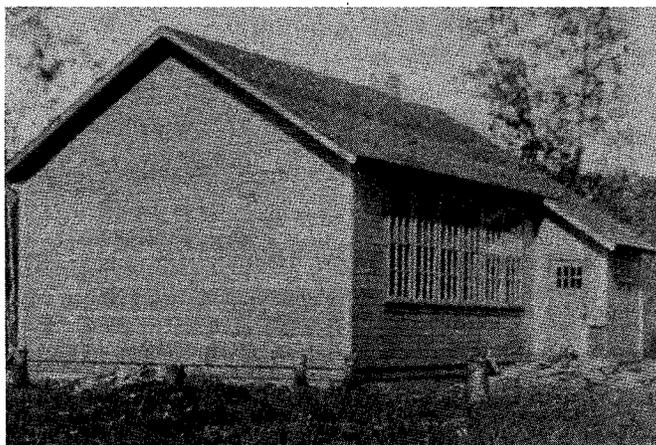
On May 12, 1936 by Resolution No. 80 -- The Reeve of the Munc. of St. Clements opposed the formation of Gull Lake S.D. and Council upheld the Action.

However, Mr. R. Fletcher, Deputy Minister of Education advised the Munc. of St. Clements that the Gull Lake S.D. would indeed be formed. And formed it was on the 19th of June, 1936 by order-in-council No. 715/36 of the Province of Manitoba. Gull Lake S.D. No. 2269 at the time of formation consisted of the following lands within its boundary: Sec. 23, 24, 25, 26, 35, and 36 in tp. 16-7E, Sec. 1, and S1/2 of Sec. 2 in tp. 17-7E, SW1/4 of Sec. 6 in tp. 17-8E, NW1/4 of Sec. 19, W1/2 of Sec. 30 and all of 31 in tp. 16-8E.

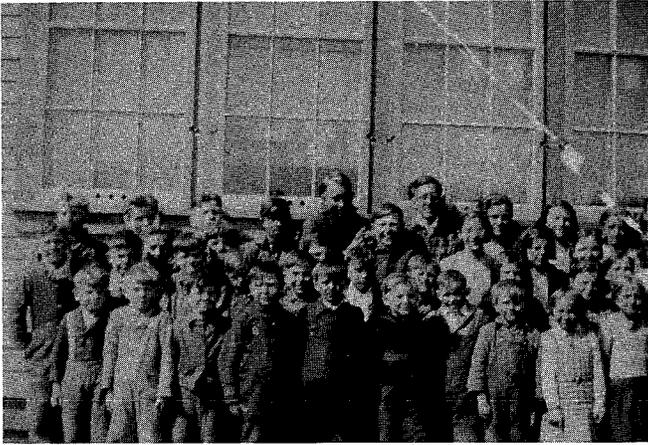
The above was to be effective as of and from July 1, 1936. In Oct. 1936, H. Nixdorf was asking for some money to operate the school and Munc. of St. Clements checked with the Dept. of Educ. to see if Gull Lake should get some share of the Assets of the Thalberg S.D.

The boundary was adjusted by award of Inspector H. Connolly, dated Jan. 30, 1939 adding the SW1/4 of Sec. 32-16-8E from Thalberg -- effective retroactive to Jan. 1, 1939.

The school, which was on the Grand Beach Bus Route, had some trouble with vehicles etc. as two road signs were ordered in Aug. 1949. According to Mary E. Greening, who was Sec. treas. at the time "there is quite a bit of brush and trees near the school clearing and the school is not noticed until you are almost up to it", and further on she states, "another sign placed about 3 years ago near the lake reads: "Slow at all times, children crossing" has



Gull Lake School.



Gull Lake School and Students.

been repeatedly battered by the grader and a new one is badly needed.”

In Dec. of 1957, the Sec. Treas. advised Council they wanted to budget or borrow an additional \$1,000.00 in order to pay for remodelling the school and a new oil furnace. Council had advised Gull Lake S.D. that the assessment of the area in 1957 was \$72,050. and that the present mill rate was 11 mills on Special Tax and 4 mills on Secondary School, this raises \$1,080.75. If Gull Lake required another \$1,000 then the Mill Rate would double to 30 Mills.

Finally, St. Clements told Gull Lake to seek advice from the Dept. of Educ.

However, Gull Lake borrowed most of the money locally from Mr. Froehlich at a very low rate of interest and the remainder from the Bank and built their new foundation, with a full basement and had the school placed on same. They also purchased and installed their oil furnace at the same time.

By 1950, St. Clements confirmed the Gull Lake boundary as being: Sec. NW1/4 of 19, W1/2 of 30, 31, SW1/4 of 32, in tp. 16-8E, and Sec. 14, 15, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 35, and 36 in tp. 16-7E.

For your interest we have listed most all of the teaching staff dating back to 1936.

The Treasury and Secretarial duties appear to have been looked after at the beginning by Inspectors Jas. H. Plewes and H. Connolly, Henry Nixdorf, Mr. Ursel, and Steve Kendyfore serving the longest term right up to consolidation with Agassiz. Mrs. Mary E. Parker (Gunning) also served for quite some time. Jean S. Williamson only served for one school term.

Eventually consolidation was discussed and Gull Lake S.D. was scheduled to go east to the Beausejour area. The Thalberg North school remained open for a while and the Gull Lake students were bussed there. Then by order of the Minister of Education dated Dec. 21, 1967, The Agassiz School Division No. 13 was declared to be a division under the meaning of Sec. 443 of the PSA. The School District of Gull Lake No. 2269 was officially dissolved effective Jan. 1, 1968.

The students are now bussed east to their respective schools within the Agassiz School Division No. 13.

As for the school building that served the Gull Lake S.D. for a great many years (1936-1968) not only as a place for furthering education, but as the social centre of the area it was sold by Public Auction and purchased by Tom Kowal who lived in it for a time. After Mr. Kowal passed away his family sold it. The school later burnt down. Now there is a cottage on the site.

The residents of the old Gull Lake School District owe a deep debt of gratitude to Mr. Steve Kendyfore (NW 19-16-8E) who served as Sec. Treas. for so many years. When one checks the records you discover that Mr. Kendyfore was only paid \$25.00 per year in 1950 and eventually that was increased to \$50.00 per year later on. However, what really amazes us is that Steve Kendyfore was only receiving \$10.00 per month for filling the position of Sec. Treas. at the time of Consolidation in the later 1960's. When one considers the great amount of time, effort and responsibility that went into the Sec. Treas. position to keep these schools going, it seems a gross underpayment, especially in that year.

Here is the list of teachers:

David Alexander W. Brown 1936-1937
 Clela Mildred Van Norman 1937-1938
 David Alexander Wilson Brown 1938-1939
 Margaret Anne Parker 1939-1940
 Margaret Anne Ursel 1940-1941
 Marie C. Reckseidler 1941-1942
 Margaret Anne Ursel 1942-1943
 Anne Eleanor Kowalchuk 1943-1944
 Edna G. Caryk 1944-1945
 Helen Elaine Kotalo 1945
 Margaret M. Hunter 1946
 Miss Helen Elaine Kotalo 1947
 Thomas Walter Kelly 1947-1948
 Susan Letandre 1948-1949
 Elizabeth Albina Gmitrowski 1949-1950
 Mrs. Myrtle Johnston 1950
 Henrietta Christine Klousterboer 1951
 Miss Verna Theresa Novakowski 1951-1952
 Jean Senicie 1952-1956
 Catherine Lesosky 1956-1959
 Anne Chrusch 1960
 Steve Zastawny 1960-1966

FIELD DAYS AT GULL LAKE

submitted by N. Froehlich

Field days were another big event and the school children practised for weeks. They set a date early in June and the teachers of each school would get trucks and drivers to bring the children to this field day, which was held at the south side of Gull Lake and when the property was sold, they arranged to have it on the north side, which now is a camping area.

Participating schools were: Stead, Brodie, Thalberg South, Gull Lake, Beaconia, Thalberg North, and Glenmoor.

Field day started at 10 am., with “O Canada”, then the competition started.

They had races for boys and girls, different age groups, such as: relay races, sack races, dodge ball (school against school), ball throw, running broad jump, standing broad jump, high jump, wheel barrow races, three legged races and baseball games.

We had ribbons for the winners: red 1st, blue 2nd,