

“Flashback” for Schools

Talk of your queens and empresses
And other personages royal
None have half the power
Nor half the subjects loyal
As she, the little School Ma'am
Who trips along the way,
To take the place she makes a throne
At nine o'clock each day.
This was written in many little autograph books by
Miss Myrtle Goldstone, a School Ma'am.

Armistice School District #2043

by Viola Lipinski

Armistice School District was formed in 1921 to take the overflow of pupils from Melnice S.D. to the north and Hartley to the south. The first school had a kitchen and bedroom built at the front of it with a hallway or entrance to the school between these two rooms which were to be living quarters for the teacher. Very few teachers resided at the school, the majority boarded at one or another of the homes close to the school.

In the winter Armistice School proved very hard to heat. By 1950, a new school was built which boasted of an electric bell, an oil furnace, and indoor washrooms.

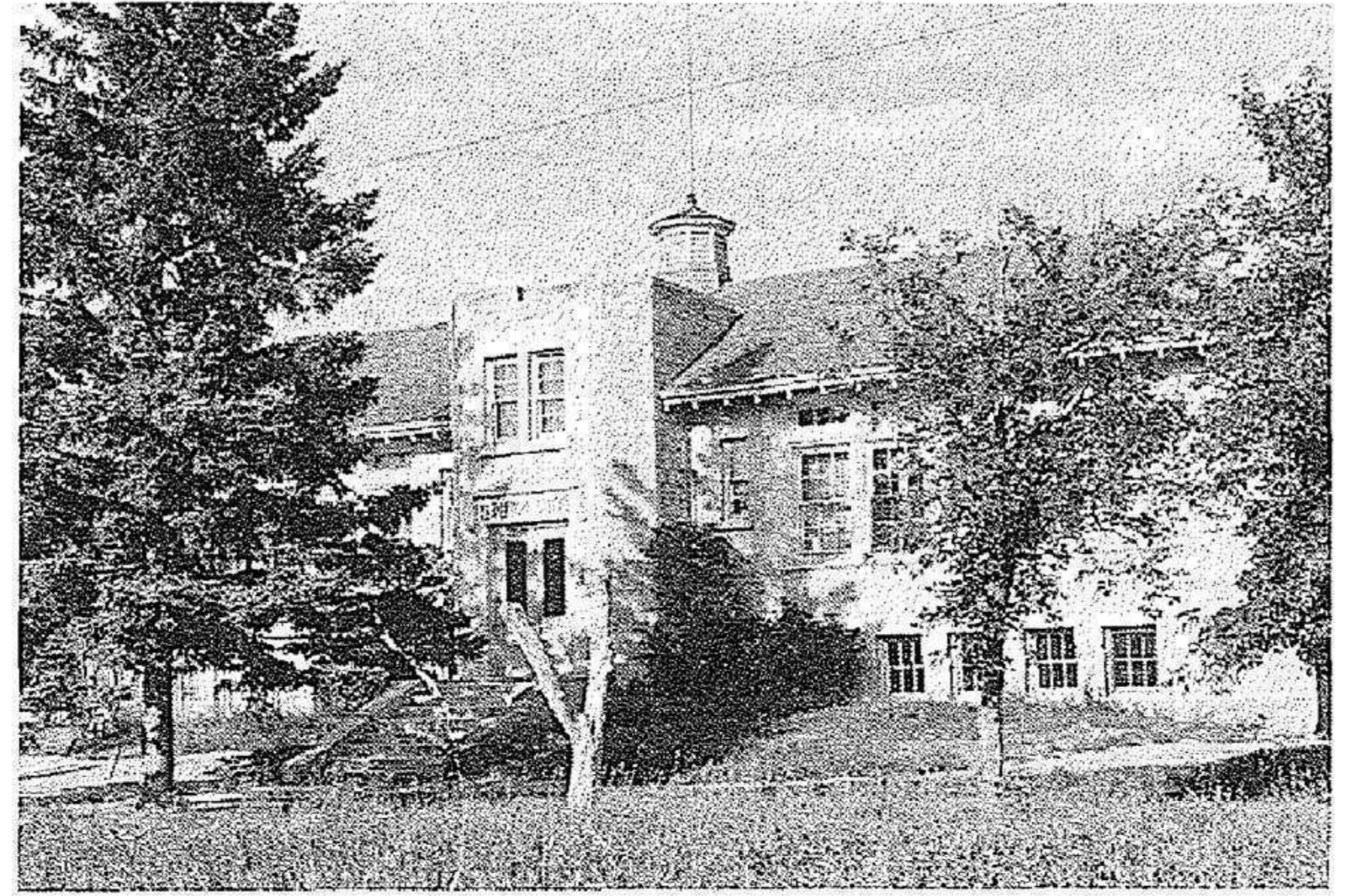
When the present school divisions came into being Armistice was in the northwest corner of Selkirk School Division. The parents of Armistice S.D. voted the district into the Interlake School Division. Thereby they were able to send their children to Teulon schools which were closer to their homes. Armistice School was moved to the Teulon schoolyard where it served as a classroom for a few years.

Today, Armistice School the second is in the Teulon museum grounds. Here it keeps Hartley School company and reminds people of the past.

Teachers who taught at Armistice School are: Mrs. Shepherd, Mrs. Chalmers, Mr. Ted Chalmers, Mr. Banning, Mr. Chidley, Mr. Fyles, Miss H. Medynski, Miss F. Campbell, Mr. McNicol, Mr. S. Herra, Miss V. Mair, Mrs. Louis Lipinski (nee Mair), Miss E. Epp, Mrs. T. King, Mr. S. Derda, Mr. Dunning, Mr. A. Koshelanyk, Miss D. Rochinski, Miss Loewan, Mr. Shewchuk, Miss J. Hagglund and Miss Semeniuk.

Clandeboye School District #47

Clandeboye School district #47 was established in 1878. The first school was built on the acreage near where Bill and Jennifer Irla are living in 1982. In the Western Producer supplement, “Western People” the following report is recorded. “The school house is a new, neat log building, well warmed and venti-



Old Clandeboye School built in 1916, and replaced in 1970.

lated and well furnished — with the exception of wall maps.”

In 1891 a new school was built in the village of Clandeboye on the southwest tip of 3-15-4 East. This was a one-room structure of lumber with a porch and a small belfry.

The population growth created the need for a larger school and in 1916 a stone school was built with two classrooms on the main floor (which was well above ground level) and a teachers' room in a second level alcove overlooking the front entrance steps. The south half of the basement was used for dances, whist drives and concerts. It was the social centre of the community. The north half of the basement contained the heating unit, a wood burning furnace, cordwood, and as well served as a general storage area. The east wall of the school was built of local field stones, the other three sides were quarried stones from Tyndall, Manitoba. The corners, window and door casings were polished Tyndall stone. The classroom windows faced west as did most of the basement windows which were quite large. It was always cold; children often had to wear their mitts in the classroom in the winter time. When the school was first opened children of four and a half years attended so as to have enough pupils to be eligible for a government grant. From a metal box hidden in the frame of the school we learned that when the school first opened in September, 1916 the teacher was Helen C. Duncan and the following students were enrolled:

Grade 1
Archie Gunn
Bob Gunn
Frank McBain
Herbert Norcross
Stewart Pruden
August Schindler
Myrtle McDonald
Jack Smith
Malcom Kirkness

Billy Smith
Estelle King
Grade 2
0
Grade 3
Cassie Loutit
Clifford McDonald
Norman King
Gordon Smith

Irene McBain
 Walter Walker
 May Pruden
 Grade 4
 Malvina Pruden
 Tommy McReynolds
 Grade 5
 Leslie Loutit
 Ethel McDonald
 Ella Smith
 Rita Gunn
 Ellen Leask

Arthur Sutherland
 Dorothy McDonald
 Leslie King
 John McBain
 Grade 7
 Thomas Smith
 Dolly Smith
 Mary King
 Charlie Norcross
 Grade 8
 Etta Bird
 Rosa Sutherland

Enclosed in the box also were names of the football team, members of the Patriotic Society, a list of the residents of the school district, information regarding the Presbyterian Mission and the St. George's parish, Wakefield, a list of voters in the R.M. of St. Andrews, the front page of the Winnipeg Telegram and the Free Press Evening Bulletin, and a sheet signed by the trustees naming the contractor, architect and cost. The cost of the school is recorded as \$7500.00 plus \$150.00 completed September, A.D. 1916. Architect was Henry W. Greene from Winnipeg, contractors were The Progress Construction Company, St. Boniface, and the sheet was signed by John H. Smith, Sec. 34-14-4, Joseph McDonald Sec. 9-15-4 and G. T. Sutherland Sec. 16-15-4.

To commemorate the closing of the school in December, 1969, Julia McDonald wrote a book called "Memories of Clandeboye School Days". Part of the story goes like this — Our school has seen the end of World War One, the crash of the stock market and the great depression only to be followed by a second world war and the soaring sixties.

The crash on Wall Street that brought on the depression saw many in poverty and hardship never before witnessed by modern man. Whole families would discard their flimsy foot wear come spring and attend school barefoot. Children had to walk several miles to school with bread spread with lard, or without lunch.

During the depression, admission to a dance at the school was twenty-five cents and the orchestra was paid four dollars.

Then came the second world war and many of the graduates joined the ranks of the services and embarked to parts of Canada and overseas.

Here at home the school ground was the centre of the aluminium drive where salvage trucks picked up valued aluminum pots and pans, empty tooth paste tubes and foil from cigarette packages that were brought to the school by the students. They were recycled for the war effort . . .

As time progressed pupils received grade eleven education in the stone school and the option of type-

writing. Many pupils got their first job at Great West Life or other firms because they could type.

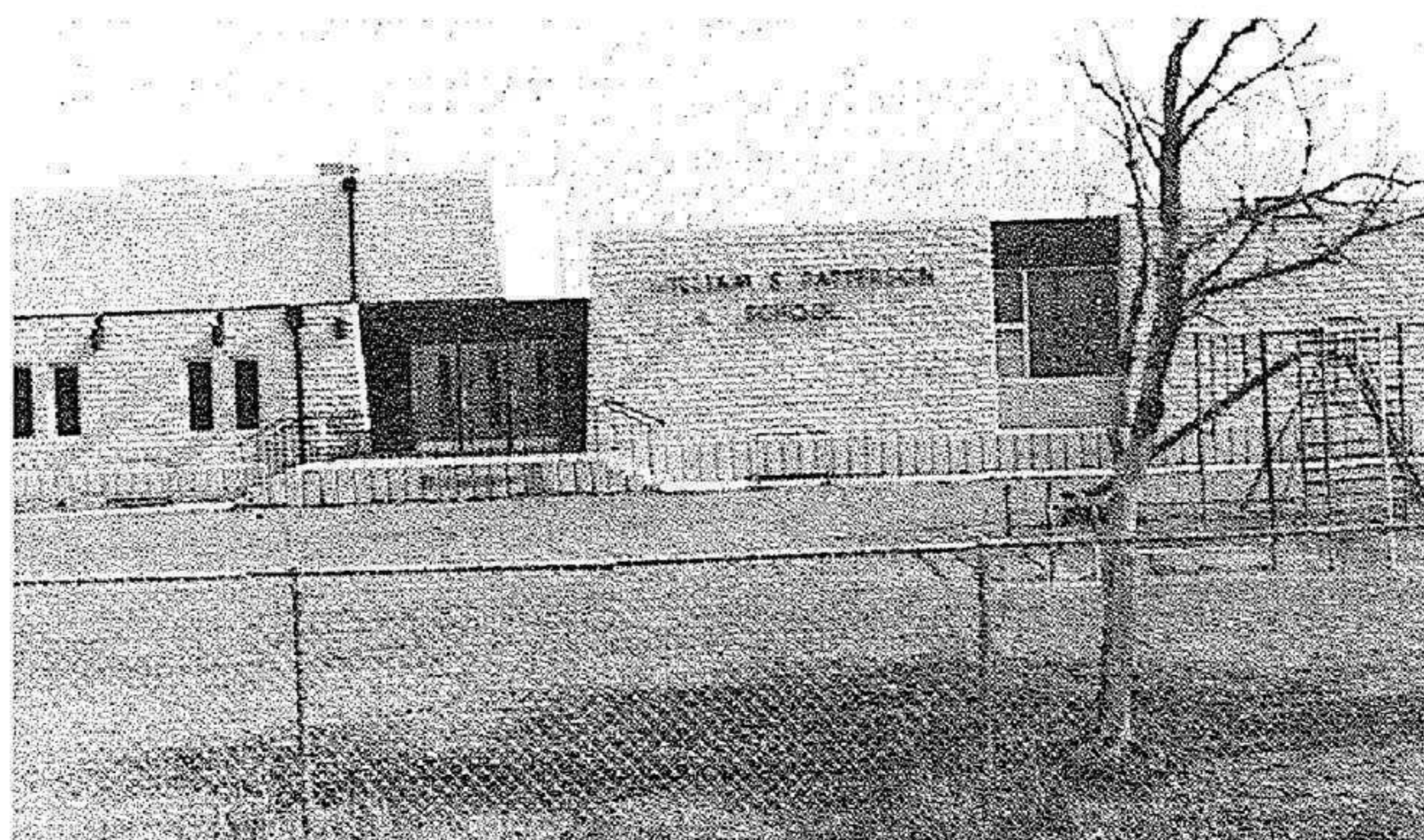
The first graduation was held in 1948 with eleven graduates. Crawford McMillan was the high school teacher. The graduation exercises were held at the United Church. There was organ music, a soloist, guest speaker, valedictorian, prophecies and awards. An award was given to the graduate who was outstanding in one of the compulsory subjects, English, History or Mathematics. There was an award for general proficiency and attendance. Relatives, trustees, teachers and graduates with their guests enjoyed a dinner in the Clandeboye Hall. A toast was made to the Queen and the graduates. Later there was a grand march followed by dancing.

In 1961 the high school students were bused to Selkirk. The building that was used as a high school then is now the junior high school.



Clandeboye Graduation Class, 1953. Back row, L to R: Allan Leask, Tom Pruden. Centre row: Alvin Bracken, Ronny Pruden, Ray McDonald. Front row: Margaret Kamer, Susan Kvorlak, Shirley Pruden.

In 1967 consolidation took place and for a time grades seven, eight and nine went to school at Petersfield. Mobiles (wooden frame buildings) were used as extra classrooms.



William S. Patterson School, Clandeboye, officially opened Feb. 1, 1970.

The William S. Patterson School was built in 1969. A contest was held to give the school a name. Leonard Grieve submitted the name William S. Patterson in honor of the school inspector at the time. When the school was first built it had 'open area' concept, however walls have now been added to establish separate classrooms.

Over the years Clandeboye students have taken

part in musical festivals, woodworking, rope knots, cattle judging, as they were exposed to the teachers' different ideas of extra-curricular activities.

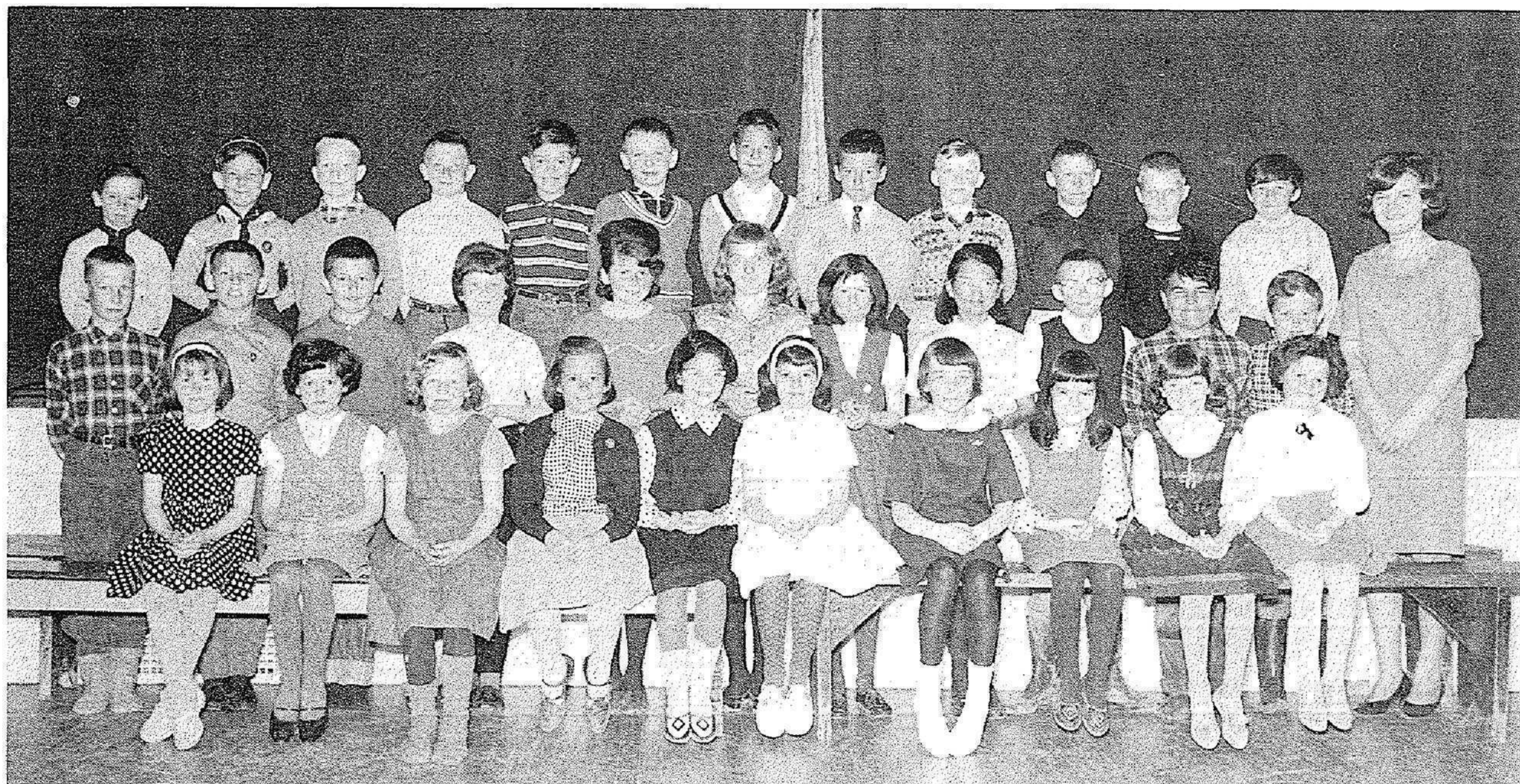
Sports days were held in conjunction with other schools in the area. The field day at Petersfield was a social event. Marching took place, new clothes were bought and pupils competed in whatever event they were best in, for their own glory and for the honor of the school.

William S. Patterson has a kindergarten unit pulled in on the east side of the main building. Grades one to six are taught in the main building, which has six classrooms. There is a library, music, a gymnasium, principal's office, medical and secretary's room, teachers' room, a kitchen, second level storage space, a small basement and a custodian's room. It has wide hallways with triple doors to the west and east, double doors to the north and a fire escape to the south.

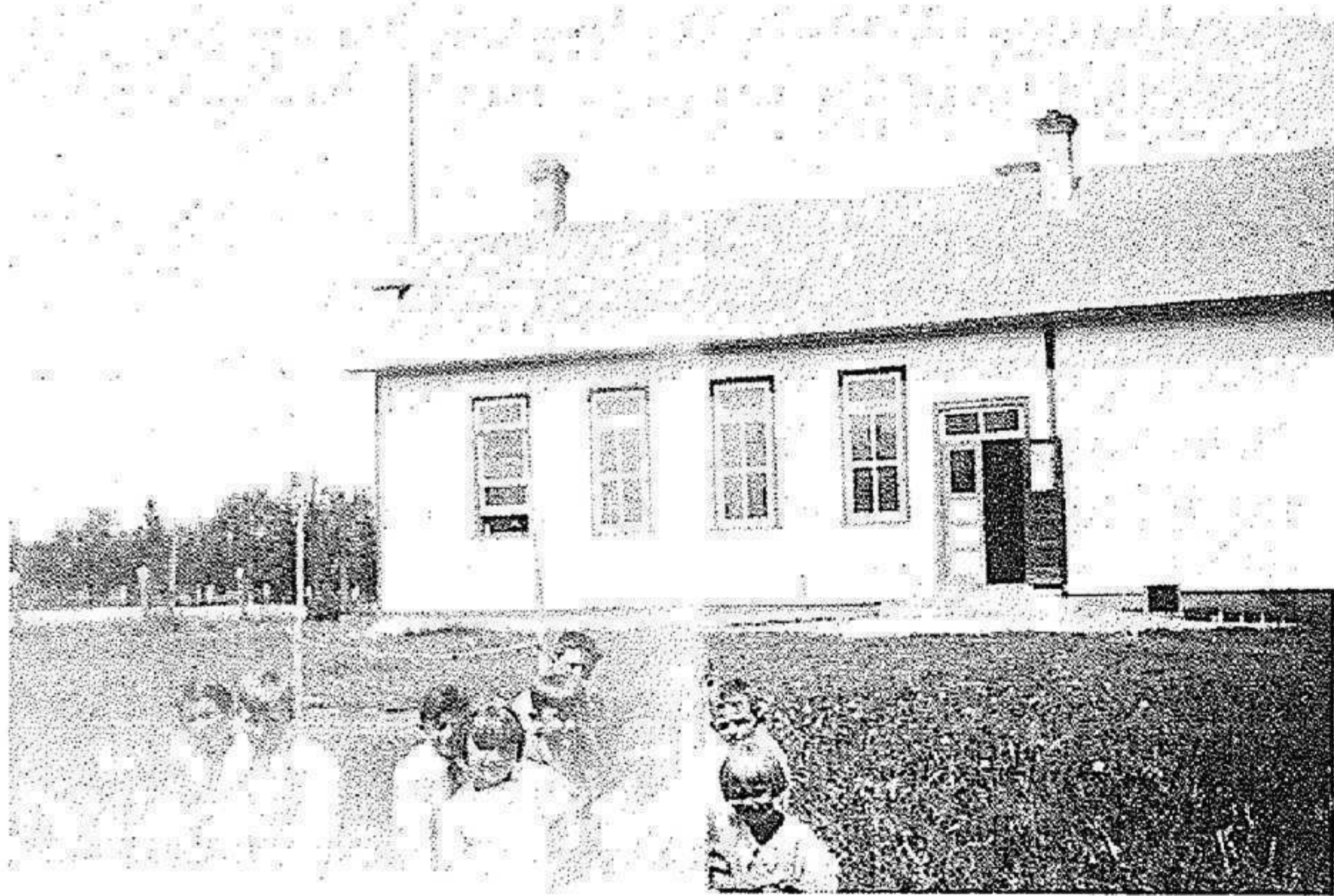
Trees and shrubs have been planted to enhance the grounds and complement the trees that were planted there before. A chain link fence faces #9 highway, the other boundaries are open.

Cloverdale School

The first Cloverdale School was built on the corner of Pidgeon Bluff and Cloverdale Road, on land that was donated by John Edward Harriott.



Clandeboye School Grades 3 and 4 Class, Teacher Miss Linklater. Back row, L to R: Jerry Cuipak, Larry Fidler, Tony Cronin, Dennis Schindler, Bruce Alexander, Ralph Boch, Ricy Smith, Laurie McRae, Danny Hygaard, Donnie Galagun, Kevin Wallace, Victor Smokinski. Centre row: Alan Aime, Richard Holland, Eldon McRae, Christy Keating, Sandra Sutherland, Beverly Inman, Arlene Tichborne, Sandra Smith, Craig Schofield, Henry Hall, Glen Midford. Front row: Karen Tichborn, Deb Foster, Marilyn Hunt, Lisa Philpott, Diane Walker, Irene Benjamin, Roberta McAulay, Pat Walker, Coral Dorosh, Linda Chrisp.



Cloverdale School, 1936.



Cloverdale School trustees 1936; William Linklater, Jack Harriott, Charles Truthwaite.

The building still exists, but it has since been moved to Linklater Road where it is now being used as a workshop by Kinny Linklater.

About 1904 a second one-room school was built on the original school site. In 1923 a second room was added to provide a high school. Sometimes there were not enough pupils in the district to qualify for the grant needed to keep the high school open, so Alex Birston and some of the other people of the community would go to nearby school districts to recruit more high school pupils. In 1951 the third school was completed. It had two classrooms, one for Grades I — Grades VI and the second for Grades VII — Grades XI.

The building was equipped with waterworks, electric lights, and central heating: a first for Cloverdale. The teachers at that time were Miss Winter and Mr. William Esau. This school was used until 1967 when the schools consolidated to form the Lord Selkirk Division. The last teachers to teach in the school were Mrs. Cheslock and Mr. Chezick. The school was bought later by the Harriott family and used as a summer home. It still remains on the same site but is no longer being used.

“School Days” at Cloverdale in the Late Teens and Twenties
by Gordon Norquay

“1919” — I will call that the “Crow Egg” year,



Cloverdale school, Class of 1905.

as, for some reason, there was a drive on that summer to destroy all the crows and gophers in Manitoba.

I don't know if all schools took part in it or not, but Cloverdale School did. The teacher at that time was Miss Cornish. She told us we would receive five cents for each crow egg we brought in and five cents for a pair of crow's feet, also five cents for a gopher tail. That amount of money looked pretty enticing to a boy going to school in those days.

Most of us went to work hunting down all the crows' nests and gophers we could find. Many gophers were caught by drowning them out of their burrows, and with the help of the family dog very few got away. Some were minus their tail — it ended up at the school the following Monday morning.

Crows that had met with an accident were usually discovered by roving boys who were not above cutting their feet off and taking them to school. Some of those feet, tails and eggs were starting to smell pretty high by the time they reached the school. I don't know how Miss Cornish, who was such a wonderful person, stood it all in those two months that the hunt was on. I do know we appreciated getting all that money.

There are things that happened at school you never forget. A short while before school ended in 1919, for holidays, I tripped and fell on a plank while running to the school when the bell rang. My hand slid on the wooden plank and I must have gotten a half dozen slivers in it, although it felt like hundreds. I was in a bad way and, being a boy, I was not about to let on to anyone that I was in distress. When I got to my desk, I started digging at the slivers with an old safety pin. However, Miss Cornish's eye saw that something was wrong so she called me to her desk. I thought, "Oh, boy, am I ever in for it now." She took one look at that hand, and the always kind person that she was, she went to work on my hand so gently. Before long, she had all those slivers out. She gave that hand a little pat and sent me back to my desk, a much relieved and happy boy. She had made a friend for life, as I was so grateful. She left at the end of the term and I never saw her again.

We had a teacher that was really a tyrant — "Strict", "Mean" with capital letters would be more to the point. She would club you anywhere, any time with any thing she happened to have in her hand, if you displeased her.

School started the last two weeks in August and fortunately she only stayed from then till Christmas time. By that time she had browbeaten all the kids in school, girls and boys alike. She had no favourites and she also had no friends, either, after the first week. We were so glad to see her go. However, most teachers we had in our time were all wonderful peo-

ple, some more than others. But not that old gal. The school room was the last place she should have been in.

We had another teacher by the name of Mr. Peter Loutit. He taught school from January until June, 1920. I know there are some in this day and age of strikes, study sessions and fringe benefits that will find this hard to believe: Mr. Loutit lived in Selkirk and he walked to and from Cloverdale morning and night all that winter. The only time he stayed over was when there was a bad storm on. I do not remember him ever missing a day, all that term.

In the spring he bought a new Ford touring car, which was really a luxury at that period. He then found time to play football (soccer, as it is called today) with the boys and he was out there almost every day. He played hard and enjoyed it as much as we did. We were all sorry when he didn't come back for the next term.

There used to be a company in Toronto that had an offer every spring to sell garden seed. For quite a large number of seeds sold, we would receive a baseball, a bat, a catcher's mitt and a fielder's glove. I believe the name was "The Gold Medal People."

The idea of that beautiful baseball equipment got to us boys at school, so we decided we would send for the seeds to sell. They soon arrived and we were in business. But they didn't sell so well, the problem being that seeds produced in Ontario don't always do so well in Manitoba.

Our parents, after much wheedling and coaxing on our part, bought the seeds. I am not sure whether they grew or not, but some must have. The money we received was mailed to Toronto and the great day when our equipment would arrive was anxiously awaited. Finally it came, so another boy named John and I got permission from the teacher to walk to the post office and bring back the prized parcels, as we believed there would be two parcels. Our spirits fell somewhat when we saw the one small parcel. We could hardly wait to get outside to open it, and open it we did. Then our enthusiasm took a nosedive when we saw what was inside. The remark my partner made when he saw the catcher's mitt wasn't of the best English language. He gave it a kick that sent it flying. Boys just starting to play baseball use bigger mitts than the size of the one we received. The baseball was filled with sawdust and lasted about three belts the next morning at recess. The bat lasted a little longer. The glove and mitt fared some better and they were around for a few weeks.

Such was our venture into "salesmanship".

The Christmas Concert

In our younger days at school, the most important event of the year was "The Christmas Tree" as it was

called. We looked forward to that from year to year. About the latter end of November the teacher would start working on the Christmas concert. There would be several plays and in between there would be some songs and recitations. She did a marvellous job in getting shy little girls and sometimes stubborn little boys to play their parts so well. Some of the plays were long and she always seemed to be able to pick the right girl or boy for a particular character. The end result was that after about four weeks she would have a group of girls and boys who were all eager to go all out to put on a show that would please their teacher and their parents.

The concert would be the talk of the neighbourhood until Christmas Day and sometimes after that.

The Christmas "Tree" was something else again. It was a large spruce tree cut and hauled from what was called the "Pines", now part of Birds Hill Park, the day before the concert. It stood about twelve feet tall, and it was a beautiful tree and always reached the ceiling. Electric power had not reached Cloverdale yet, so we would clamp dozens of candles all over it and light them up.

Every child received a present and most of the smaller sized gifts were just set on the branches of the

tree. The bigger gifts we just set on the floor. The tree looked so pretty with the candles all lit and presents around it. Then Santa Claus would appear ringing the bells and soon he would be handing out the presents, also candy and apples. Everybody would go home tired but happy. The teacher would know that all her hard work and effort was worthwhile.

Looking back now, I often think of all those candles burning on that tree and the school packed with children and their parents. The thought scares me today. However, the frost was still in the tree so I suppose there was little danger of it catching fire.

Miss Davis' School, St. Andrews

In the middle years of the last century, St. Andrew's Rapids (the name used before the locks changed the river) was a social centre. Retired Hudson Bay men with large families lived there and were feeling the need of a school, which they were quite prepared to support financially.

At that time, George Davis was officer in charge of York Factory. He sent his daughter Matilda to England, so that she might receive a good education. Upon her return to Fort Garry she became governess



MISS DAVIS SCHOOL 1858

to the children of Chief Factor Swanson. When these children grew past the age of needing a governess, the residents asked her to open a school for forty boarders. A site for it was chosen about a mile south of the fort. Work was started on this "Stone House." Stone for building was quarried from the bed of the river when it was at low season. The glass and hardware were brought from England on the yearly ship of the Hudson's Bay Company.

All this took time, and the school was opened temporarily at Fort Garry. In 1858 the stone house named "Oakfield" was ready and was opened as a school.

Miss Davis taught French and Mrs. Kennedy was able to give advanced instruction in music. The girls had good plain food with few frills of any kind. Their usual breakfast was potatoes mashed with milk, bread and butter, and tea, no sugar. On Sundays they walked two by two to St. Andrew's Church.

In 1873, Miss Davis died. Mrs. Cowley, wife of Archdeacon Cowley, finished the term. The school was then moved to St. Andrew's parsonage. Bishop Machray made it a diocesan institution and Rupert's Land College on Carlton Street, in Winnipeg, became its lineal descendant. It is now Balmoral Hall.

The Stone House, over the years, was sold to a series of owners. One of these bought it with the intention of wrecking it and using the stone to build another house. He met with so much opposition to this from the old timers that he gave up the idea and renovated the old "Stone House."

Dunara School No. 1203

submitted by Jean Michael

Dunara School District was formed on November 20, 1902 as a result of a petition by Alexander Moffat and others (not named). St. Andrew's council acted on this petition on January 6, 1903. The area of Dunara School District was sections 25, 26, 34, 35, and 36, Township 15-3E; sections 1, 2, 3, Township 16-3E, sections 30, 31, W½ 29 and 32, Township 15-4E, and sections 6 and W½ of 5-Township 16-4E. The school was located on the NE 36-15-3E. Since the amalgamation of the Dunara School District into part of the Lord Selkirk School Division No. 11 in 1967, the school building has been used as a private residence.

Ada Reine was the first name to be found as a teacher in Dunara in 1905. There is no book of information about school districts available at the Department of Education for the years 1902 to 1904. The writer would like to comment on the teacher, Daisy C. Forster, who taught in the Dunara School 1916-1917 and again 1919-1920. This same teacher by then Mrs. Daisy C. Bayne taught the writer grades

one to five in the Petersfield School in the 1930's. At the present time, 1982, Mrs. Bayne spends six months in the summer at home in Petersfield on her farm and the six months of winter with her sister-in-law, Mrs. H. Forster (nee Houndle) in Victoria, B.C. I saw Mrs. Bayne's writing on the half yearly reports of 1916 and her handwriting is exactly the same today as it was sixty-six years ago.



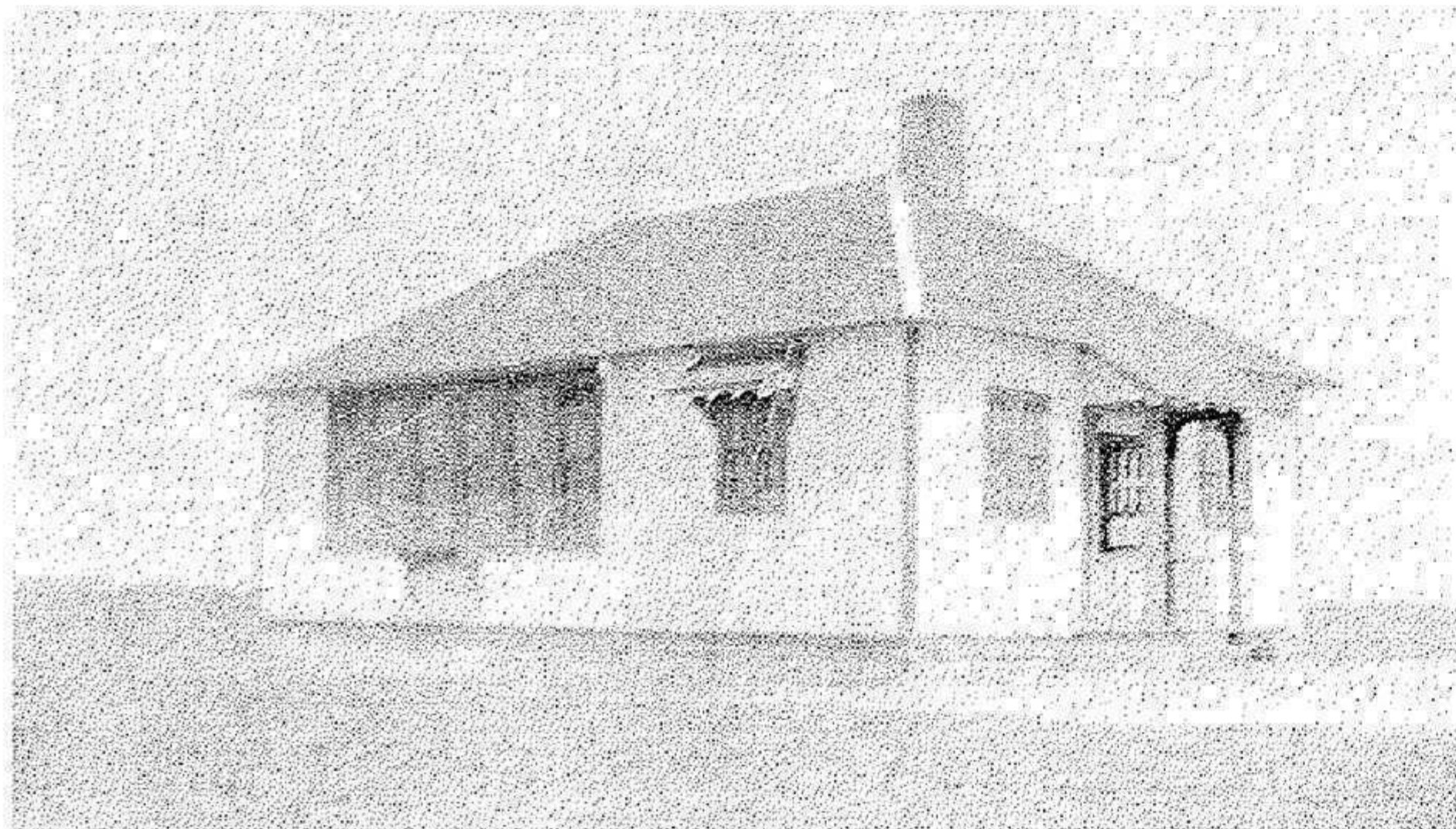
Dunara School Class 1942. Back row, L to R: Ken McKaughan, Cameron Stephens, Frances McKaughan, Margaret Blows, Louis Bidinost. Middle row, L to R: Kathleen Blows, Betty Blows, Marie Warwyk, Ronna Milligan, Doretta Chanin, Kathleen Garvin (kneeling). Front row, L to R: Donnie Garvin, Peter Bidinost, Terry Garvin.

submitted by Audrey Chrisp and Doretta Boehmer

We were unable to find the names of the teachers for Dunara up to the time when Miss Daisy Forster taught. However, between her terms there was a Miss N. Daynes. The year Miss Forster got married, a Mrs. Baldwin took over the school for the remainder of the year. Other teachers were Mrs. L. Bird, Miss V. Whitfield, Miss R. Dobbs, then Mrs. Bayne again. Miss J. Dunphy taught for three years, followed by Miss McDowell and Miss M. McRae in the following year. Miss H. Dunphy then taught for six years and Miss J. Dunphy returned for another two years. Miss Myrtle Crookshanks, a local girl, taught for six years, then moved on to teach in Winnipeg. In the fall of 1943, Miss Anne Neditafko became the teacher for two years, followed by Miss Ernestine Griffiths. Irene Slater, from the Teulon area, taught from 1946 to 1949. She then married Jim Houndle. Other teachers were: Miss Jean Keller, Miss Charlotte Hodge — two years, Miss Elizabeth Anderson — two years, Miss Helen Parypa, Mike Skrupa, Inette Asmundsen, Dorothy McConnell, Shirley Smigelski — two years, and Robert Isfeld, Ernie Burdeniuk taught from 1962 until the schools were amalgamated in 1967. He then became princi-

pal at Clandeboye, and in the new William S. Patterson School.

During the 1940's and early 1950's there were always well over twenty and sometimes over thirty students in Dunara School. They often had football and baseball games with other schools in the area, usually Hartley and Norwood. Field day at Petersfield was always a big day. We believe it took in every school in the municipality. Another big event was the Christmas Concert, with every pupil taking part, singing, reciting or acting. The schools and halls were well packed that evening. Santa had quite a job getting up to the stage where the excited children waited. He always had a gift and a big bag of candy for every child in the district.



Earl Grey School in the Oak Hammock district, where Audrey (Toland) Linklater taught from 1932-34.

Earl Grey School

Earl Grey was a one-room school located, in 1910, on the corner of Oak Hammock and Fort Garry roads. The first teacher was a Mrs. Rattan, followed by a Miss Barker. The original building was subsequently sold to a Mr. Goodchild at Lockport and the new school was re-located on a site one mile east, in 1930.

This building was later replaced with a new school which was in use until the formation of the Lord Selkirk School Division, at which time it was sold to be used as a private residence.

Fillmore School District #2170

Jane Macklin

The first meeting of Fillmore School District was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. F. D. McAulay on September 25, 1927. Plans were made to build a school to be named Fillmore, on land which had been donated by C. W. Fillmore. F. D. McAulay, L. E. Townsend and C. E. Fillmore were the first trustees.

Within three months, on November 24, the one-room brown country school, built by F. Jordan for \$535.00, was opened. Mrs. J. C. Elliot, the former



Fillmore School, 1935.



Fillmore School Class 1927. School picnic at Fillmore Farm. Teacher: Mrs. Anna H. Elliot. L to R: Roberta Edgecombe, Phyllis McAulay, Jane Fillmore, Urie Edgecome, Fred Streich, Ida Edgecombe, Doris McAulay, Harry Edgecome, Edwin McAulay. The baby is Jean McAulay.

Anna Muckle, who had a Bachelor of Arts degree from Manitoba College, was the first teacher. She was paid \$80 a month. The opening exercises were played that morning by Mrs. Elliot on her own organ which she lent to the school. Present on that first day were: Phyllis and Doris McAulay, Colin McIvor, Chris O'Neal, Fred Streich, Ida, Roberta, Urie and Harry Edgecombe.

The teachers who followed Mrs. Elliot were Evelyn Riddell, C. J. Robson, Margaret Ekins, Ruth Barclay, Dorothy Sharpe, Freda Sanderson, Lil White, and Marie Peel. Family names of other pupils who attended this school were Bruce, Couture, Fillmore, Keith, McPhail, McNish, McRae, Muckle, Ozouf, Reichert, Rowell, Sanderson, Shannon, and Wagner.

Mr. H. D. Cumming of Teulon was the first inspector. Inspector Cumming's pleasant, friendly manner made everyone, teachers and pupils feel at ease in his presence. Very knowledgeable in the field of nature study, he kindled an interest in his young listeners that has had a lasting influence.

A room-full of lively and fun loving pupils was a continual challenge to the teacher's competence, resourcefulness and sense of humor. For most of the teachers, several of whom were still in their 'teens, this school was their first teaching experience. Lessons had to be taught to all grades from 1-9 and to as many as 26 pupils. Pupils did not always start school at the age of 6. C. J. Robson persuaded two 'teen-age boys who had recently moved to this district to come to school. They had to walk nearly three miles but after the first day they came regularly. Both boys were quick to learn and today they give credit to Mr. Robson and the short time they spent in school for their good jobs.

All sorts of events took place in this country school. School parties on regular occasions were for everyone; children and adults shared the fun. Everybody attended the field days at Petersfield and the June School picnics at Fillmore Farm and of course, the Christmas Concerts.

A country dance was a popular event in the schoolhouse. "All join hands and circle south, Birdie fly in and give Hawky a swing" was the cheerful voice of Ed Crerar calling a square, with Norman Fiddler, Alex McDonald or Wallace Keating on the violin, Julia McDonald, Fay, or Belle McDonald playing the piano. Fred and Bill Streich and Cliff Robson formed a band and played in later years. On one special occasion Edith McAulay and Sandy Gunn danced the Red River Jig for T. A. Crerar.

When former pupils meet and talk about school days, what are their memories? The messy fun of digging ice out of inkwells, the good warm taste of sandwiches toasted over the coals in the drum of the stove on a cold winter's noon day; racing to and fro to



Fillmore School Pupils, 1935. L. to R.: Esther Fillmore, Edwin McAulay, Phyllis McAulay, Jane Fillmore, Bobby Couture, Walter Ozouf, Betty Stoneham, Eldon McRae, Bob Muckle, Ida Edgecombe, George Couture, Evelyn Ozouf, Doris McAulay, Murray McAulay.

the outside facilities in the winter and lingering long in the summer sunshine.

And then there are the unforgettable happenings: Leslie McRae dunking for apples at his first Hallowe'en party and falling right into the washtub — Who pushed him?; Margaret Ekins ringing the bell after recess to a mysteriously silent school grounds — the whole school had gone home with Esther Fillmore to play in the hayloft. Pictures flash into mind, too: Doris, Edwin and Jean McAulay carrying the drinking water to school, the Coutures coming to school in their buggy and sleigh pulled by a buckskin horse, and Bob Muckle hauled on his sleigh and even on his bicycle by his dog, Pal.

But above all, the Christmas Concerts are permanent in memory. The everlasting practising for drills and plays, Evelyn Riddell teaching the Highland Fling and other dances, Sandy Gunn showing how to square dance. And then the night itself — the very bright light and hissing sound of the gas lamps, the first sight of the tree in the corner, the disorder behind the curtains, C. E. Fillmore calling out the items and then finally the ring of the sleigh bells outside and the arrival of Ed Crerar as Santa Claus.

School days will always mean something special to those who attended Fillmore School. A natural relationship existed among teachers, pupils and adults. Former pupils will look back with praise for the trustees who did all they could to give them a good education, to the teachers who were exceptional in their field and to parents and all those who helped to give them happy school days.

In 1945 because of reduced enrolment, the school was closed. The pupils were transported to Clandeboye School. Fillmore School District was consolidated with Clandeboye in 1964. Mr. Fillmore and Mr. McAulay served on the board for over thirty years as chairman and secretary-treasurer, respectively. The school building was moved to Clandeboye and Selkirk for use as an auxiliary classroom. Finally it was sold for a private residence.

Hartley School No. 878 (Gunnville) submitted by Henry Penner

Gunnville School (originally to be called "Rose School District") was petitioned for on July 4, 1896 by E. T. Carter and others (not named). The area of the school district was re-adjusted from time to time and as of September 25, 1934 included sections 7, W ½ of 8, 17, 18, 19, W ½ of 20, SW ¼ of 29 and 30 in Township 16, Range 4E, also sections 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 22, 23, 24, S ½ of 25, S ½ of 26, S ½ of 27 in Township 16, Range 3 E. The first school, Gunnville was located on NE 12-16-3E. This building was reno-



Hartley School picnic, 1945.



Hartley school, 1945.

vated to become Gunnville Anglican Church when Hartley School was built in 1924.

Hartley School came into being under considerable controversy and dispute as to location. When this problem was finally ironed out the school was built on the south-west corner of section 24-16-3E. Four acres of land were donated for this purpose by the Martin Luther family of Minneapolis, Minnesota, who owned section 24 at that time. The school was built in 1924 and was named after the school inspector of that time. Apparently Inspector Hartley aided the taxpayers of the district to get financial help to build the school, hence the name change from Gunnville. This was an unfortunate change as Gunn was the family name of one of the early settlers in this school district.

Hartley, besides being the school, also was the social centre of the district for many years. During the war many events such as dances, socials, bazaars, raffles and concerts were held with the proceeds donated to the war effort. Attendance at the school reached a high of forty-four around 1941 and declined considerably after that period.

When consolidation came in the school was closed in June, 1967 for good it seemed. But with an over flow of children in the new Interlake School Division, No. 21, Hartley and several other country schools were moved to Teulon to accommodate the overflow. When a new school was built in 1974, Hartley was closed once again. The school received another lease on life when in the summer of 1974 it was moved to the Teulon Park where it now is used as a district museum.

Even though it left the district it served for so many years, the fact that the school is still being used today is a fitting tribute to a fine building.

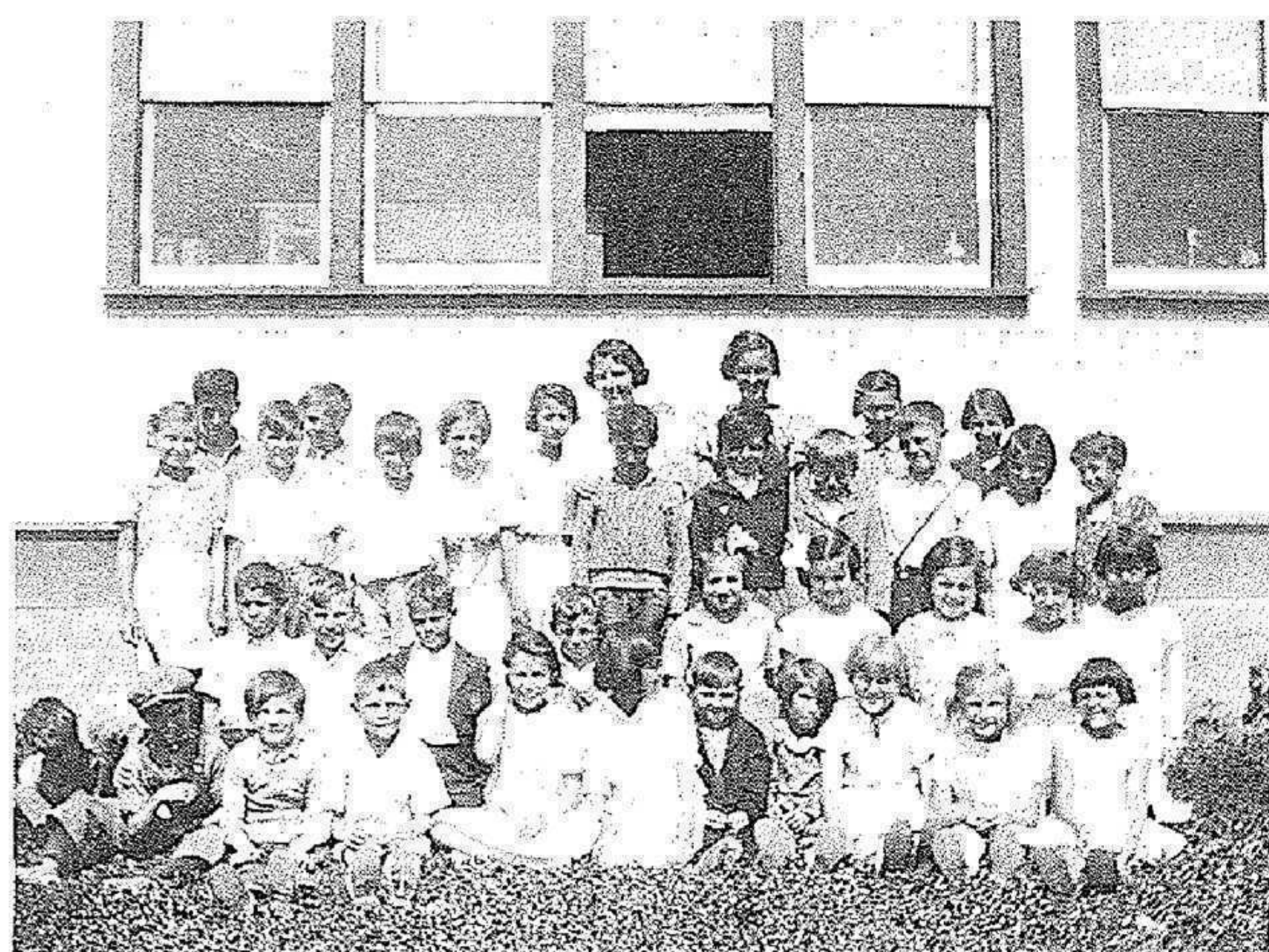
Lockport School



Lockport School class 1948, Grades 3, 4, and 5 (some pupils missing) (Mrs. Vida Fethers' story).



Lockport School Class of 1922, Senior Classroom — teacher Mrs. Nellie Blanche Gobert. Back row, L to R: (not known), Howard Park (?), Ethel Saunders, Anne Fairfield, Edith Goff, Annabelle, McKay, Hester Martin, Edna Johnstone, Ada Gunn, (now known), Lester Johnstone. Middle row: (now known), Annie Ziolkoski, Pearl Fidler, Hazel West, Ben Cork, Noel Copleman, Verlie Birston, Barney Goff, Orton Taylor, Herman Saunder. Front row, seated: Curtis Pruden, Jim Loutit, Edith McKay, Dorothy Sinclair, Madelaine Billington, Cecil Johnstone, George Fairfield.



Lockport School class 1934. Grade 1 to 8. Teacher Miss Edna Johnson.

Mapleton School #5

R. Magnusson

A long time ago a little one room school sprang up in the village of Old England. To be exact in the year 1912. The memories of bygone days are nostalgic. Oh, if we could only live over those care-free days. Yes, there was hard work, heartaches, but the down to earth living will never be taught again. We were given the sense of security and good Chris-



Mapleton School — original.

tian moral responsibility to friends, neighbors, relatives and our fellowmen in our dear little school house.

Our fall term usually began the last week in August. Our parents worked hard to give us new clothes to start with (usually home made) and sold a heifer, or sold extra eggs, anything to get us our school books. I remember my sister went out and played the piano for a dance and gave Mom the money so we could get our supplies.

The new European settlers from "out back", as we used to say, were brought to school by their parents in horse and wagon and in winter by horse and wagon box. Our caretaker would be busy trying to stoke up the furnace and fill the water fountain before school began. Our teacher had worked the day before getting the work outlined on the blackboard for grades 2-8. The grade one's were tutored personally. He rang the bell and we would line up outside rain or snow or whatever the day would be like, and march into our class. We then would sing O Canada or The Maple Leaf Forever, and then recite the Lord's Prayer. Teacher would then give the older classes a quick resume of their work so he could start the beginners on their road to learning.

Our classes were usually interesting, but if we found them boring we would put our hand up and ask to leave the room. That was permission to go to the back house. We would dawdle as much as possible till we thought we missed the rest of the class. Of course, the teacher soon caught on to that, so we were timed and had to stay after school plus double time for dawdling. Usually writing 100 lines pertaining to that subject was another punishment.

When it came to potato picking time how I wished we had the big fields of potatoes that the new settlers had. They were given time off from school to help their parents get the crops in.

Our next big event we prepared for was Halloween. Our teacher would give us patterns for witches, goblins and black cats and we would decorate our school windows and hang up black and orange streamers in the school room. We were given the afternoon off to have a party. After Halloween we were back to school work preparing for exams, reviewing, studying and given short tests.

By the end of November we started counting the days until Christmas. Our trustees would come over with the Eatons Catalogue so we could pick out our gifts. We were allowed 50¢ per student for a gift, the teacher made up the list of what each child wanted. I remember asking for a sewing machine and my Mom reprimanded me for asking for such an expensive gift. But you know what, I got it! The boys asked for sleighs, they were worth 75¢ and they also got what they wanted. When I think of it now T. Eaton Co. were certainly special angels. To many families that was the only gift they received at Christmas time. In the meantime, every day we spent the afternoons practicing for our Christmas concert. Miss Edith Thompson, our outstanding music teacher for Selkirk and district gave generously of her time to teach us how to sing. She would say "don't forget to cross your T's". For example in songs such as Good King Wencesles looked ou''t". Miss Thompson was also a

trustee for the Mapleton School Board for a number of years. While we were preparing our concert, our mothers were busy making candy bags out of red and green mesh bags with a drawstring of colored wool. In it would go a Japanese orange, candies and nuts for each child and a few extra for some little children that had not reached school age.

When the big day arrived we were given the day off to clean up. Curl our hair with rags or brown paper. The boys went to one of the neighbors for a hair cut. Our dresses were usually bright red, green or red plaid. Our shoes were black patent leather. The school room looked like fairyland. The big tree in the corner and our stage was put up by the trustees, and covered with red or green crepe paper, on the edges it was trimmed with tinsel. Our parents were so proud of us. Santa Claus would come and give our presents from the school board. After the concert out came the coffee and tea, sandwiches and cake. The floor was cleared and the young adults had the remainder of the evening for dancing. Many a married couple today had met at such gatherings.

Christmas holidays were spent going down to the river bank to the most popular slide for bob-sledding. They came from Selkirk, Libau, East Selkirk and Gonor to sled. The young men spent endless hours clearing the snow banks and icing it up. We went at a terrific speed across the river and then curved and turned on the west bank back to the east side. To keep out the wind and cold the young men built igloos for us to wait in. The other sport was skiing with skis made with loving care by our fathers. The wood was sawed, planed and steamed to curve, harnessed with home-made straps. January was usually a long cold month but it didn't bother us much. We hurried home, did our chores of carrying wood and water from the school well, feeding the chickens and cows, etc., then back down to the slide. In the summer it was swimming in the old swimming hole by Summer Scales mansion. How many young people today have such happy clean pastimes as we had in our day.

February was of course preparing for Valentine's Day. Our art class was making the most original Valentine cards for our friends and secret lovers. Then the week before the biggest box was made into the most beautiful Valentine box with cupids and hearts pasted on it, then another party with pink cakes, heart cookies sandwiches and lemonade.

Down to work again getting ready for Easter exams. Another holiday usually spent guessing when the ice would break up. We would climb on the huge pieces of ice. Back to school and not long before we were out for summer holidays.

Some of the records pertaining to the Mapleton School were minutes of trustee meetings, some of the

members present in these meetings were: J. Spence, G. H. Townsend, R. McKenzie, B. Dickenson, T. Johnson, Mr. Smallman, E. Sinclair. An estimate of the expenditures of the year 1921 were as follows:

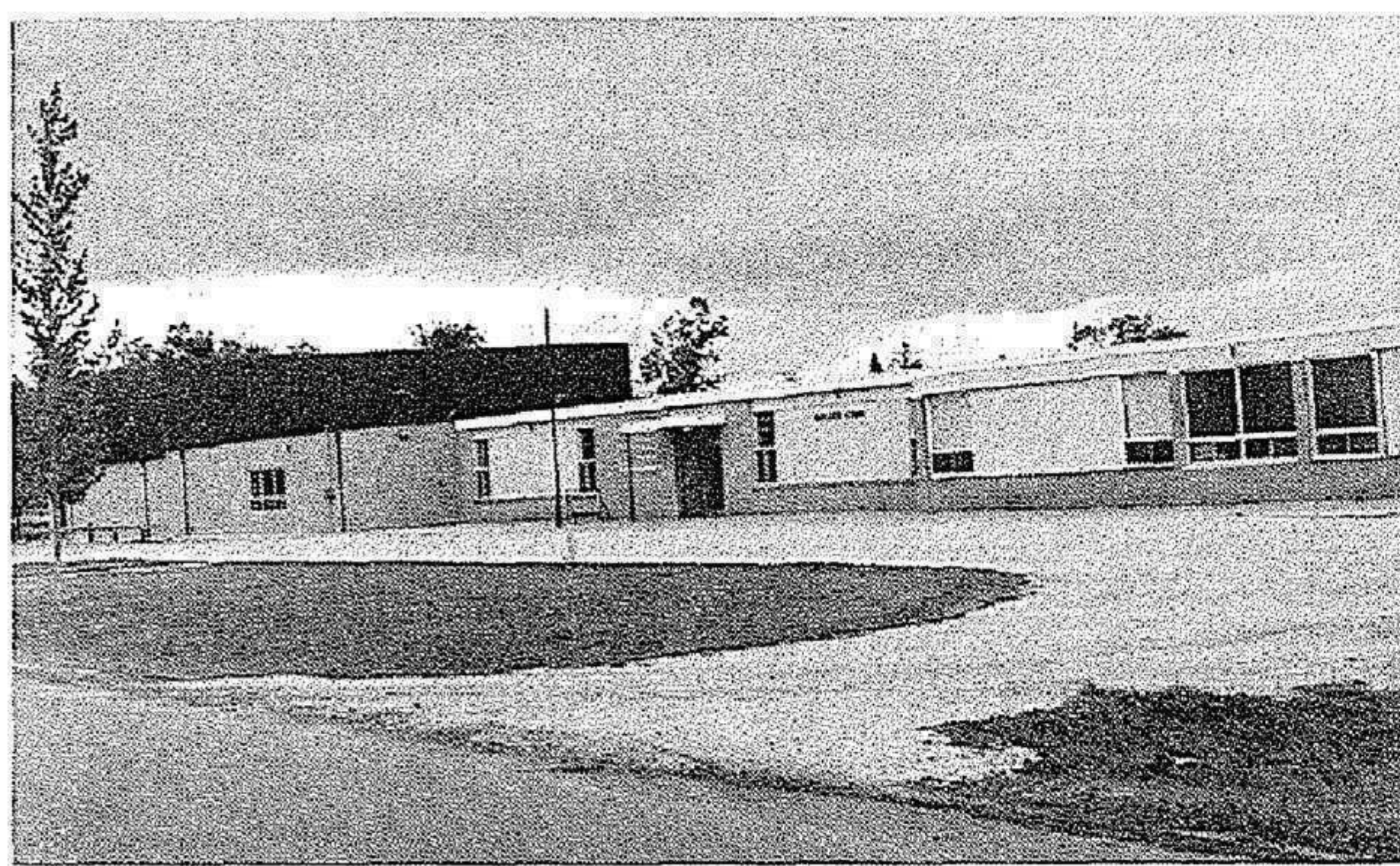
Teachers	\$1,155.00
Caretaking	150.00
Debentures	250.00
Furnishing and repairs	200.00
Fuel	200.00
Sundries	125.00
Secretary	25.00
	<hr/>
	\$2,105.00

In a 1926 meeting it was moved by Mr. C. McKenzie seconded by Miss Spence that \$50.00 be donated out of the school funds for the purchase of a piano for school purposes.

So as we approach our 100th anniversary, may we meet and reminisce of all the years gone by, and hope and pray that the next 100 will be just as memorable. **Mrs. Edith Thompson** — a music teacher, came from the U.S in the early years of Mapleton District, lived near the school. Her father kept bees, sold honey, and was caretaker of the school.

Edith served as school trustee for a time, taught music — piano and violin, in Selkirk, Winnipeg and had pupils at her home. She played for Christmas concerts and social functions and along with Manny Houton was part of Miss Potts' orchestra.

Her love of music, dedication to her work and fondness for people lives on in the hearts and minds of her former pupils and the community in which she served so faithfully.



Mapleton School 1981, with new gymnasium.

Margaret Hayworth School

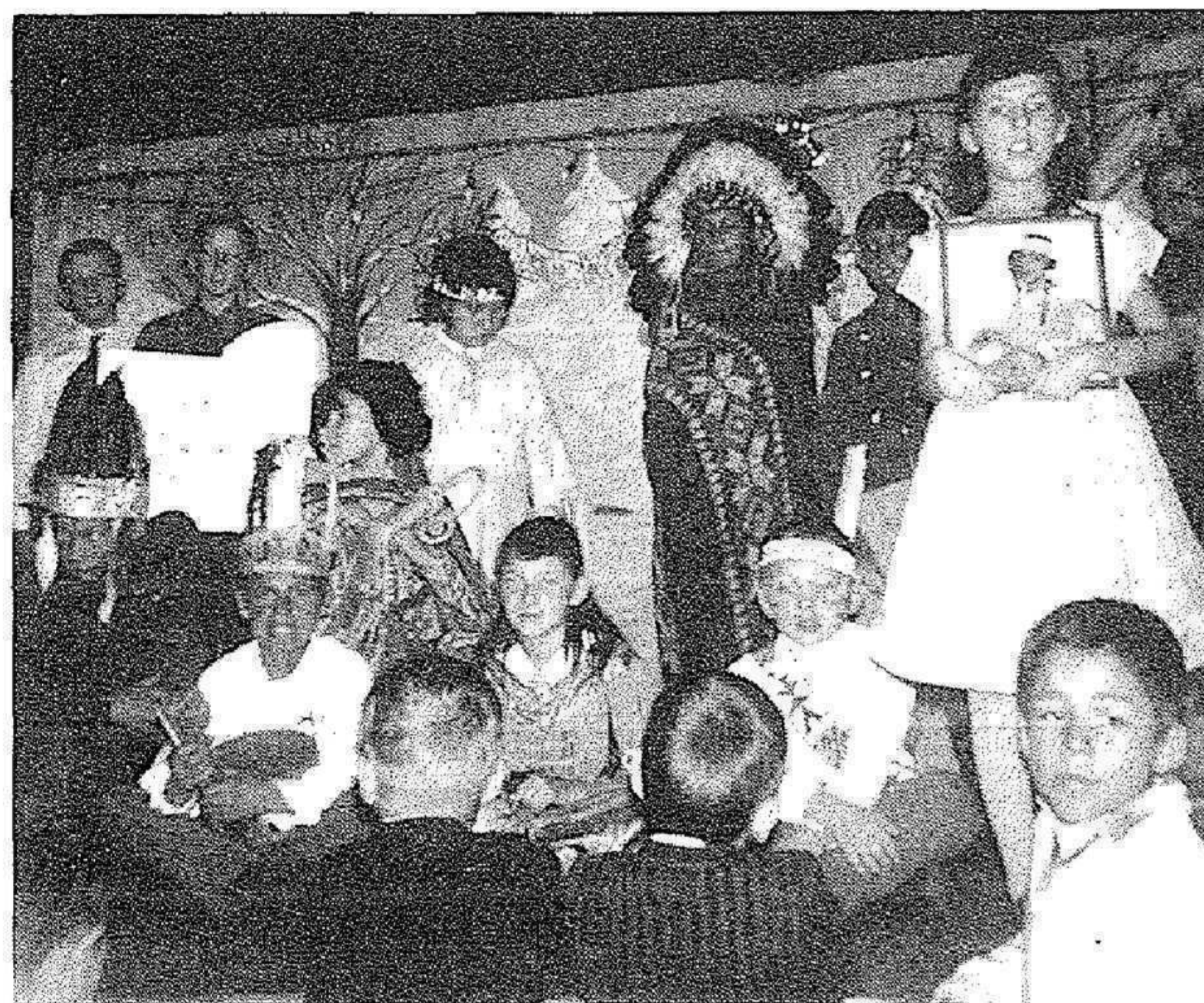
In 1939 the Margaret Hayworth School was built on Lot 53, St. Peters. This school accommodated the students from the south end of our area. It was a one room building and had grades 1-8. In the spring of 1959, another room was added as there were more children in the district.



Centennial Tree Planting 1967 at Margaret Hayworth School Mr. Nick Penner, Councillor; Mrs. Velma Oakes, teacher, centre; Mrs. Myrtle Barnett, Principal — right.



A new bus for the Peguis area north of Selkirk, is shown here at Margaret Hayworth School in the late sixties. Lyle Inkster was the driver.



Christmas concert — Margaret Hayworth School, Indian Pageant directed by Velma Oakes.

Margaret Hayworth, was the name of a little, eleven year old girl who was the first official Canadian casualty of World War II. The Margaret Hayworth School is named in remembrance of her.

In 1969, Margaret Hayworth School closed down and the students were bused to Selkirk. The school and land was sold to Mr. and Mrs. S. Larabie, who still live on the property. The original school, which Larabies had remodelled and used as their home, burned down in 1975. The teachers of this school were:

Edith E. Kerr — 1939-1940	1940-1941 — Ethel Edwards
Ethel Edwards —	1943-1944 — Mrs. Louise Jones
Mrs. Myrtle Harrison —	
1941-1943	1944-1945 — A. C. Darge
1945-1946 — A. Cockran, B. Grafton	1946-1947 — Vida M. McKay
1947-1949 — G. L. Kuran	1949-1950 — A. I. Morrison
1950-1951 — John Martens	1951-1952 — Mrs. W. Harriott
1952-1953 — V. Recksiedler	1953-1954 — Janet Smith
1954-1955 — Mary A. Purvis	1955-1959 — Janet Smith
Two Rooms:	
1959-1960 — Marion Morrision	1960-1961 — Joan Johnson
Mrs. Grace Wakeman	1960-1964 — Elizabeth Neskar
1961-1969 — Mrs. Myrtle Barnett	1964-1965 — Audrey Zieroth
1965-1967 — Velma Oakes	1967-1968 — Mr. Ian Barron
1968-1969 — Miss Christine Lotz	

There will always be fond memories of our days at Margaret Hayworth and Peguis Schools. "Muchka" was a game we played, with two teams. There were two bases, a pitcher, back-catcher and fielders. Upon hitting the ball, you ran to the far base and either stayed on that base or ran back to home base. If not a hit you stayed on home base until another of your teammates hit the ball. The other team tries to get the runners out by throwing the ball and hitting them or by tagging them with the ball. We also played baseball and rugby.

Field days were fun for all as we all got to participate in different events. When I went to school I always looked forward to the one day in June when the Beaver Bus Lines came to take the school children to the Assiniboine Zoo. Being rural children we seldom got to the zoo and that day was a joyful event for all. The bus ride alone was an unforgettable experience for most of the children. Some parents came along as helpers and we were divided into groups to tour the park and see the animals. We all gathered at noon and had a picnic lunch together. The constant chattering of excitement while going to the zoo was remarkably changed on the way home, the children were now tired from their long day at the zoo.

Another fond memory from school days was that of Mrs. Stevenson, who was the schools' Secretary-Treasurer. She quite often came to the schools, bring-

ing three kinds of homemade candy. This lady always organized our trips and was involved in the schools for many years. She served on the school board as Secretary-Treasurer for 36 years. We all are very grateful to her.

Meadowdale School

In 1899 the first Meadowdale School was built. It was an 18 feet by 25 feet, one room building, with a lathe and plaster interior, situated on the south-east corner of section 24-14-3 on #8 highway just north of the Meadowdale Road on one acre of land which had been bought from Duncan McRae.

The first annual school board meeting was held on December 4, 1899. Trustees at that time were: Malcolm McRae, John R. Moar and Edward Simmons. Records from a school register in January 1907, show that B. Coupland was the teacher at that time. Pupils were:

Grade VII — Ethel Grieve, Thomas McRae, Reggie Grieve, Archie Setter, Ralph Smith

Grade III Senior — Boysie Ross, Mary Setter, Eliza Smith, Ralph Smith

Grade III Junior — John Setter, Beckie Collins, Wesley Collins, Jack McGrath, May Gibson, Maud Gibson

Grade I — Edgar McRae, Mary Smith, Malcolm McRae. In February the following were added to the list:

Grade I — Elsie McDonald, Joseph Smith, Willie McDonald, Ernest Setter

Grade II — Alice Sinclair

In March Hunter McRae's name was added to the list. This school was later sold, and moved to Alex Smith's property where a few dances and good times were held. Later it became Mr. Smith's granary and workshop. Finally it was torn down and the lumber was used to build a new house for the Smith family.

A second one-room school was built about 1918 half a mile north of the first school site.

This school was used until about 1965 when the Meadowdale School and the Clandeboye School consolidated. The school was then bought by Hunter McRae and later destroyed by fire.

Melnice School

The Melnice school was established around 1908. Records show the first meeting as being held in 1908 but some senior citizens state that the school was operating before then.

Teachers' names such as N. Yakimischuk, D. Yakimischuk, Heinak, Billinsky, Ostapowicz, Segurusson, were part of the earlier days.

There were many meetings held and determina-

tion of ratepayers kept an active part, in probably one of the earliest schools in the St. Andrews municipality.

Records kept, were indeed interesting items such as one; where a cheque was sent to a school supply company for the sum of one dollar and forty cents for numerous items including paints, chalk and brushes.

Teachers received a salary of \$100 — \$120 monthly in the beginning but war years and then the depression years show pay cheques of a mere \$40 a month.

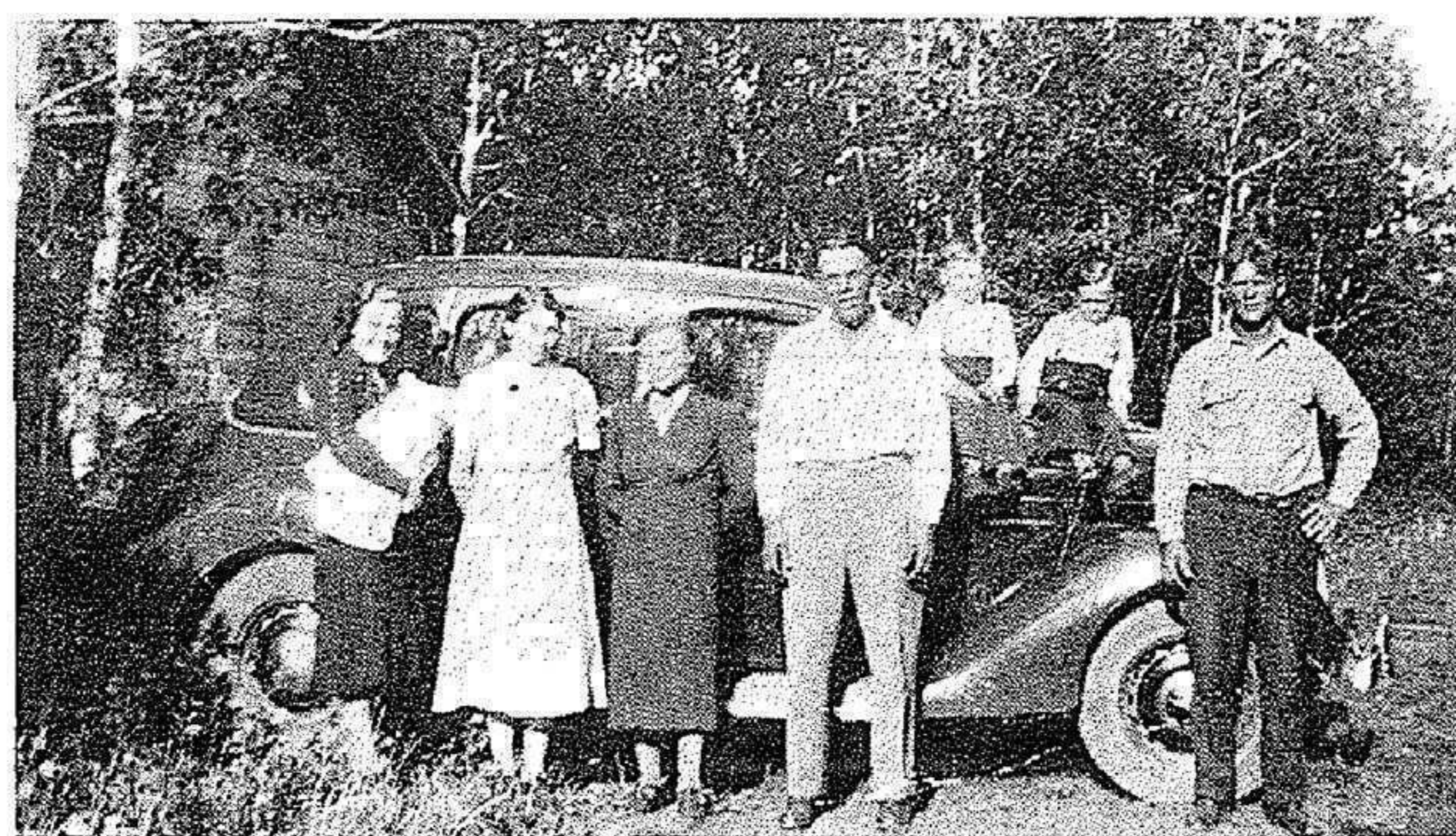
There were three teacherages built on a beautiful treed yard, two of which were destroyed by fire.

Fire also destroyed the school in 1926, and a new one was built which still stands, unfortunately not in the school yard. It was purchased by St. Stephen's Ukrainian Church where it is used as a hall for various community functions.

The minute book was first recorded in Ukrainian and Polish, but as years progressed English became more prevalent. The registers are in excellent shape from 1924 on, and they do indeed tell a story. These records are all kept in the Evergreen Office in Gimli and are there for all to see.

Teachers names from 1924 on, were as follows:

Kozier 1924 — 1928; Humeniuk 1928 — 1930, Yakimschuk 1930 — 1933, Annie Nedotafko 1933 — 1936, Nick Punak 1936 — 1940, Russin 1941 — 1946, Basarabowicz 1946 — 1948, Budzinsky 1948 — 1950, Perekinczuk 1950 — 1953, Lewis 1953 — 1956, Lysak 1956 — 1957, Jerowsky 1957 — 1959, Ed Firman 1959 — 1961, L. Melnyk 1961 — 1962, Bob Isfeld 1962 — 64, and last but not least Jean Chartrand 1964 — 1967 when the school was closed to give way to bigger and better things.



Melnice School picnic, 1939.

The memories of the many children who passed through the doors of the Melnice School, could probably tell histories all their own. Vivid memories of colourful concerts, picnics, baseball games, Labour Days which always ended with potato roasts, friends

they made, election days (voting poll No. 10) where a holiday was declared, the outdoor toilets, marble games or just sitting having lunch in the beautiful little park. One could go on and on and try to include everyone's name who worked so hard to make these memories live but space and time surely would leave someone out.

Melnice School District No. 1295 is very much a part of St. Andrews Municipal history and very much a part of all who attended that wonderful school.

Netley Lake School No. 775

Netley Lake School District was formed August 5, 1893. Eleven families petitioned for a school. The names on the petition were George Tate, John Gowler, John McKay, Leo Lillie, Edio Cochrane, J. C. Adams, George Urquhart, James McKay, John McDonald, Robert McKenzie and Jaslu Baird.

The area included in the school district was E½ of 8, all of 9, 10, 11, W½ of 12, W½ of 13, all of 14, 15, 16, E½ of 20, all of 21, 22, 23, W½ of 24, W½ of 25, all of 26, 27, 28, E½ of 29, E½ of 32, all of 33, 34, 35, W½ of 36, Township 16, Range 4E.

The first school, built by volunteer labour in 1893, was situated along the Gimli Road on the northeast corner of 14-16-4E. When one of the helpers came to work on this school his tools to work with were "a saw, an axe, and a square." In 1928 the school was moved to the northwest corner of 11-16-4E as it was decided by the people of the district that they needed a new school in a more central location. After arguing this decision for some time, the school mysteriously burned down one night. So another school was built in 1940 on the southwest corner of 22-16-4E. This building is now owned by the people of the district and is the Netley Communi-



Netley Lake School, converted to Netley Lake Community Club.