

## Schools



Plate 174. An early wood frame one-room school, at Walkleyburg. (From: East Side of the Red, p. 265.)

After 1870 the provision of education in Manitoba was increasingly democratized and, in areas of the province newly opened by Ontario immigrants, all children were expected to attend school. The first facilities were, however, often physically limited or crude. A local house, perhaps a church or even an empty granary could provide a place for classes (combining all grades) until a separate school building was provided. The Dominion Land Survey of 1870 had set aside portions of each township -- generally sections 11 and 29 -- for schools and it was here, or on donated land, that the first building was located. Typically of log and containing but one room, these rudimentary structures were recognized as temporary by their builders.

The log schools were soon replaced in rural areas by small wood frame buildings (Plate 174). These new structures, though usually gable roofed and rectangularly planned, rarely conformed to any specific requirements for school building construction. They were often drafty, poorly heated and badly lit. Interior appointments -- desks and blackboards -- were mostly jerry-built, a reflection of the pinched economic circumstances of early pioneer life.

Plate 175. The former Kitchener School was based on Samuel Hooper's Design No. 1, although it was built with a covered entrance porch and without flanking windows on the front. (From: East Side of the Red, p. 255.)

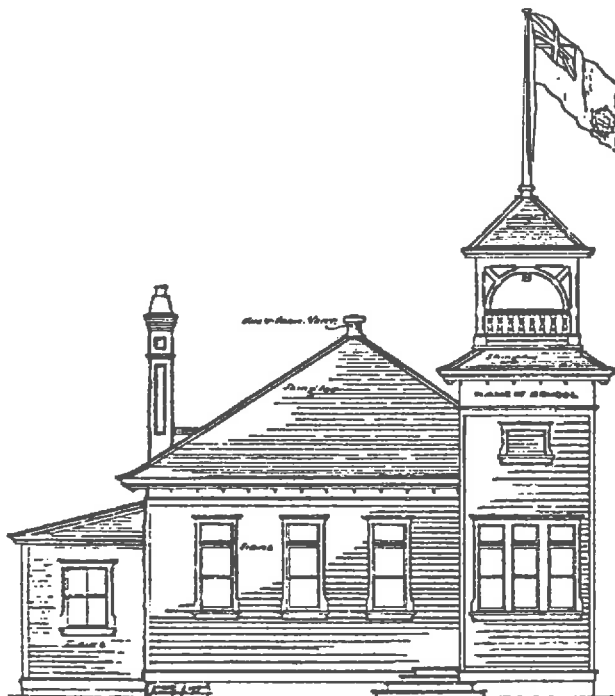
By 1900, however, the intervention of provincial authorities, through regular inspections, had greatly improved school designs and construction. Inspectors had early recognized the limits of ad hoc building ideas but it was not until 1903, when the Department of Education commissioned Samuel Hooper, a notable Winnipeg architect, that a standardized, quality set of plans for school buildings was made available. Hooper's three designs corresponded to three budgetary, or population, conditions. Design No. 1, the simplest, smallest and most popular, was readily adopted as the basis for several school buildings in the planning area (Plate 175). No.'s 2 and 3 were less commonly used, but the old Mapleton School was certainly derived from the latter (Plates 176 and 177).





Plate 176. The former Mapleton School had the distinctive offset, detailed tower, square plan and fenestration treatment typical of Hooper's Design No. 3. (From: Beyond the Gates of Lower Fort Garry, p. 78.)

side, admitting generous amounts of indirect light during the morning and early afternoon, while classes were held, and eliminating the direct light that would otherwise cast dark shadows in the classroom. Great attention was paid in these designs to ventilation and heating although these specific efforts were often undermined by local economic and physical limitations. Nevertheless, suggestions for foundations and general construction procedures were usually followed by local school boards. If Hooper's designs were not always replicated, they were influential and, along with the promulgation of simple plan catalogues and other sample books for rural school designs, helped to create in the construction of schools a uniformity of size, appearance, interior appointments and construction standards.



FRONT ELEVATION



Plate 178. An interesting alternative to Hooper's designs which appeared occasionally in the planning area (here at NE14-15-3E), shifted the entrance to one side and drew it out into a sort of corner tower.

Plate 177. Samuel Hooper's "No. 3., Design For A Frame School Building".

Hooper's designs, in common with other building proposals for rural schools made between 1900 and 1920, relied on a boxy massing with a formal entrance condition (Plate 178). The typical fenestration pattern placed a virtual wall of windows on the west

This concern for equal educational opportunity, at least in the creation of the learning environment, was also manifested in school buildings constructed during the 1920s and 30s. The architectural form of these new rural schools was, however, often a response to new stylistic trends. The wall of windows remained a constant, but was emphasized and enlarged. And

though some of the school buildings from the 1920s still relied on the very basic design for a straightforward gabled schoolhouse, these buildings were often larger, built to accommodate more pupils (Plate 179). This need for larger buildings, the result of some local consolidations, resulted also in the construction of several long, low two-room schools (Plate 180). The centrally placed entrance created a neat formal design, while dividing the building into two large classrooms.



Plate 180. Rossdale School.

During the 1930s pared-down one-room designs, with low hipped roofs, were promoted by provincial authorities. In the planning area several of these buildings still exist, although often reworked inside to become residences (Plate 181). Some schools were planned so that the classroom opened off one side of the entrance hall, while a cloakroom, office or even teacher's quarters might be accommodated in a smaller space on the other side.



Plate 181. Earl Grey School.

With fluctuating school enrolments the consolidation of local school districts had become a regular occurrence in the province since 1900. Usually one large school was occupied by the local student population while the remaining small schools in the area were closed. Improved transportation throughout the planning area and the location of large graded schools in Selkirk, Clandeboye, Petersfield, East Selkirk and Garson gradually accelerated the decline of rural schools. During the 1950s provincial consolidation had rationalized the formation of many districts but in 1967 Manitoba was completely reorganized into 48 large school divisions. In the Selkirk and District Planning Area this development resulted in the dissolution of all the rural school districts (the planning area was divided among four of the new divisions: Lord Selkirk, Interlake, Evergreen and Agassiz) and the redistribution of students to newer facilities in Selkirk, Clandeboye, Beausejour and Stonewall.

## Stores

Commercial establishments constructed in the rural areas of the planning area after 1870 supplied a broad range of products and services to incoming settlers: small-scale drygoods, lumber, blacksmith work, grain handling and, before the turn of the century, halfway house accommodations. At first the commercial buildings would not

have differed markedly from early settlement houses: they were small, unpretentious log structures (Plate 182). Quickly, however, the proximity of lumber milling facilities and the models presented by urban commercial facilities began to bring about the replacement of the first rudimentary buildings. By the turn of the century nearly all commercial establishments throughout the planning area, though still small, were of light wood frame construction and, more significantly, faced with boom town fronts (Plate 183). This architectural feature not only created an impressive entrance condition but also provided space atop for signage or large advertisements. Subtle changes to the outline of such a facade resulted in a distinctive store front (Plate 184).

As the need for convenient commercial activity was increasingly met after 1930 by the automobile and the improvement of roads leading to small urban centres, rural business was largely relegated to servicing the automobile. The gas station, while possibly generating some other minor commercial activity, became the predominant rural store. Many of the buildings dating from this period -- several of which exist in the planning area -- present the same boomtown face of the earlier structures although differing slightly in architectural expression. In comparison they, like the automobiles they serviced, are often sleek, influenced by Art Deco styling (Plate 185).



Plate 182. An early blacksmith's shop near Libau. (From: East Side of the Red, p. 350.)



Plate 183. The old Netley Airport Store on Highway No. 9.



Plate 184. The former Lakeland General Store at Beaconia. (From: East Side of the Red, p. 344.)



Plate 185. Newman's General Store is cast in stucco, giving it a sleek appearance.

## Community Development and Structures

Throughout western Canada the burgeoning agricultural economy of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries and the rapidly expanding population required a variety of services: social, educational and economic. While some of these were met by the small local stores, churches and schools, discussed above, a hierarchy of villages and towns arose to provide the local farming population with a greater variety of goods and services. In the Selkirk and District Planning Area this hierarchical system had nine villages, whose populations usually did not exceed a few hundred, supporting a dominant urban centre, the Town of Selkirk. The villages generally met basic functions, including grain handling and mail service at the railway station, commercial activity at a small bank and drygoods store, and occasionally some small scale manufacturing. Specialized services for the planning area -- the supply of various building materials, a prime example -- was another important aspect of some of these small centres. The villages usually provided centralized public services: large graded schools before 1950 and large churches as rural depopulation took its toll. The architectural expression of these buildings and of various associated domestic structures only very rarely aspired beyond the economic circumstances and utilitarian outlook of their farm customers.

The Town of Selkirk, with its concentrated wealth, provided more and larger services, a wider range of commercial activity and, most importantly in terms of this study, a professional and entrepreneurial class that recognized and appreciated new trends in architecture and design. Thus, in Selkirk were found the biggest and best building examples in the planning area. Public structures

(churches and schools) and commercial establishments (stores, hotels, theatres), that had to accommodate the local urban population as well as their rural patrons, often did so with admirable attention to planning, construction, materials and details. And even the simplest houses in Selkirk were afforded flourishes that many contemporary farm families might have considered inappropriate.

Whatever their architectural differences, the communities of the planning area usually shared a growth spurt with the advent of a railway line and station. Nevertheless each has its own distinct story and some can boast of a few interesting twists. Unfortunately, these stories cannot be borne by an extant building heritage. Almost all buildings that might recount the early dynamic nature of the small centres, or even Selkirk, have been demolished or lost to fire.

### Selkirk

Sir Sandford Fleming's interest in taking the transcontinental line of the CPR across the Red River twenty miles north of Winnipeg instituted there, in 1875, on the west bank of the river a small building boom -- to be called Selkirk -- that produced two small hotels, two boarding houses, a flat-boat store, a grocery store, a butcher's shop, a general store, a boot and shoe shop, a surveyor's office, a brick yard and kiln and numerous other stores and houses.<sup>41</sup> Speculators in Winnipeg and Ontario immediately recognized Selkirk's prospects and began buying up land in and near the townsite. Those with money in Selkirk felt secure with their investments and, in anticipation of the CPR's arrival, proceeded to lure small industries. A grist mill was established in 1876 and James Colcleugh, later a mayor of Selkirk, constructed a 113 foot long wharf and storehouse along the West Slough, an inlet of water flanking

Selkirk on the north side. By this time the population of the bustling little settlement had reached 200.

Meanwhile the politics of railway construction and specifically of the placement of the CPR bridge across the Red continued apace. Winnipeg, the dominant centre in the West, could not permit the main line with all its advantages to pass it by. For several years a political battle raged between Selkirk and Winnipeg. While Selkirk had natural advantages, recognized by the CPR's Fleming, Winnipeg maintained the political and financial weight that finally gained the bridge and the mainline in 1879.

The fledgling community at Selkirk was devastated. During the preceding four years the population had grown to almost 400 and the numerous buildings had begun to define the main streets of the town. But by 1880 the place was almost deserted. Four of the five hotels and three of the six general stores closed. It was only the construction of a CPR branchline and station in 1881 that revived the community (Plate 186). Selkirk was incorporated that year and by 1883 had regained its lost population. New buildings rose every day. A huge saw mill was being built and residents believed that a registry office and county court building might be in the offing. There was even an expectation that a tender for the construction of a new provincial insane asylum was being proposed. Indeed a solid new community was forming (Plate 187).



Plate 186. The old CPR station was closed and dismantled during the 1960s. (PAM)

The successes in Selkirk were reinforced, first by the construction in 1883 of the Selkirk Registry Office, where all local land transactions were recorded, and then by the acceptance of the Selkirk tender for the Insane Asylum. A mile from the Red, at the westernmost extent of Manitoba Avenue, the large building began to take shape in 1884 (Plate 188). At completion it was an impressive structure, rising a full three storeys above the flat prairie. While constructed of buff brick manufactured at Selkirk, its floors were demarcated by red brick bands. The building was modelled on plans prepared for a Pennsylvania commission investigating housing conditions for the insane; thus the Selkirk Mental Hospital not only presented a cheerful external expression but was planned and equipped to provide every convenience and comfort, albeit from behind barred windows.

Plate 187. Eveline Street, ca. 1885. (University of Manitoba Archives)



Plate 188. The Lunatic Asylum, as it was originally called. (PAM)

For Selkirk the construction of the Registry Office had been an attempt to attract farmers into town, where they would, besides completing land transactions, use the many local services. Unfortunately before 1900, the "Big Bog" or St. Andrews Marsh, just to the west of town, and the Red River on its eastern extent (allowing only ferry crossings until the 1930s), created just a small sliver of farming hinterland for Selkirk to serve.

Instead, the river itself and the great lake to the north were to form the vital core of Selkirk's economy before 1930. Prior to the turn of the century Selkirk had emerged as the port facility through which cheap cordwood for the growing City of Winnipeg passed. More importantly, in 1883 Selkirk secured a large lumber mill and became the chief lumber port for the entire Northwest. The completion of the CPR branchline saw the lumber trade boom, with hundreds of local men finding work in the northern bush camps and many others at dockside mills (Plate 189). A boat building boom accompanied the strides in lumbering and provided the industry with steamers and tugs.

Plate 189. Lumber being unloaded at a Selkirk dock. (PAM)

The great benefits that accrued to Selkirk from the lumber trade were equalled by those from the fishing industry (Plate 190). The local fish trade on Lake Winnipeg was begun in 1881 by two Winnipeg businessmen, Daniel Reid and David Clarke who, by 1886, had erected a dock at the foot of Clandeboye Avenue. In that year there were 13 fishing vessels plying Lake Winnipeg, and as the sailors gained experience on the Lake the number of fishing stations and dockside facilities at Selkirk expanded. Reid's untimely death, in 1887, and Clarke's inability to continue in the business, resulted in the selling of their outfit to Captain William Robinson. By 1900 Robinson owned most of the fish companies with facilities in Selkirk.





Plate 190. Fish warehouses along the river. (PAM)

Selkirk's boast that it was the only inland port in the entire West depended largely on the Grand Rapids, the only obstacle preventing Lake traffic from sailing on past Selkirk and into Winnipeg. And certainly Winnipeg business people recognized this, for they had begun lobbying the Dominion government in the mid-1880s for a lock-gate at St. Andrews. Eventually Winnipeg's efforts were rewarded and in 1910 a lock-gate was opened (Plate 191). The triumph was short-lived however; Winnipeg built no dockside facilities and river captains quickly returned to Selkirk for proper service.

The architectural character of Selkirk before 1883 was humble. Thirty commercial establishments and 130 houses had distributed themselves along the river bank and onto Eveline Street. Only the Insane Asylum stood beyond the delimitative arc of the rail line. At the turn of the century, however, the community was greatly solidified. The population in Selkirk had, by 1898, almost doubled to 2000; farm settlers poured into the area, the "Big Bog" was finally drained, the old roundhouse at East Selkirk was converted into an immigration shed and William Van Horne, the Chairman of the CPR,



Plate 191. The lockgate at Lockport was opened in 1911 by Sir Wilfred Laurier. (PAM)





Plate 192. Houses like these three once graced the better areas of Selkirk. All are now gone.

developed a large farm operation near East Selkirk.

Fine houses were by now numerous (Plate 192) and new buildings were erected by small business concerns (Plate 193). The IOGT put up a large hall on Main Street. Oliver & Byron, flour and feed merchants, built a new store. There were two new butcher shops, one a fine two-storey structure. In 1902 Captain Robinson, the local entrepreneur, razed the buildings north of his general store and replaced them with a large three-storey edifice, Selkirk's first department store. A "splendidly decorated" hotel replaced J.C. Schultz's 1877 inn (Plate 194). The Presbyterian congregation put up a new brick church. Space within a new 1905 post office was set aside for a customs house, fishery office and Indian agency. (Plate 195). The Selkirk General Hospital, a three-storey structure built of buff brick and resting on a foundation of East Selkirk limestone, was completed in 1907 (Plate 196). The Carnegie Foundation granted the town \$10,000 to build a brick and limestone library, a fine building completed in 1909, at Eaton just off Eveline (Plate 197).



Plate 193. Manitoba Avenue, ca. 1900. (PAM)



Plate 196. The old Selkirk General Hospital. (PAM)



Plate 194. Some of the fine new commercial structures added to the Selkirk streetscape around the turn of the century.



Plate 197. The Carnegie Library, formerly on Eaton Avenue. (PAM)

Plate 195. The federal government finally constructed a post office in the community in 1905. The building is an unpretentious structure constructed of red bricks and highlighted and organized by bands and keystones of limestone. (From: Selkirk, The First Hundred Years, p. 91.)





Selkirk's physical growth between 1910 and 1930 was characterized by several interesting adventures. An ambitious scheme to develop the northern half of Sugar Point as a summer resort for wealthy Winnipeggers proved unfortunate; Daerwood Park, as it was called, was flooded every spring. The plans, however, had progressed far enough by 1912 for promoters to have constructed several substantial summer cottages in a bid to attract potential buyers. A much more successful venture saw the huge Manitoba Rolling Mills, an iron works firm which had outgrown its St. Boniface plant, enticed to Selkirk with bonuses, free land and greatly reduced property taxes (Plate 198). While work on the mill progressed through 1913, the requirements for worker housing were being met by the development of residential districts in the southern end of the community (Plate 199).

Plate 198. Highlighted on the cover of a 1913 magazine, the Manitoba Rolling Mills was the most important industry in the town. (Courtesy: Mrs. Shirley Herde)



Plate 199. Small workers houses like this one were constructed in the south end of the community, in proximity to the foundry. (From: XMas Number of the Selkirk, St. Clement's, Brokenhead and Beausejour Magazine, p. 14.)

During the First World War the Manitoba Foundry had been constructed across the street from the Rolling Mills, but with the War's end and the ensuing five years of economic uncertainty, construction and growth in Selkirk slowed. Not until the mid-1920s had the local situation again righted itself: the General Utility had built a factory; the Western Chemical Company opened an office at Main and Manitoba; a new telephone exchange building rose on Manitoba; and the ill-fated cottages of Daerwood Park were relocated to Main Street.

The effects of the Great Depression were not felt immediately in Selkirk. Indeed, during the first two years of the 1930s the economic climate created by the great success of the Rolling Mill encouraged new development and new building: the CPR finished a new brick station at Bradbury Junction; a Safeway store was taking shape; a new sawmill rose on Eveline; and nearby a New York firm had purchased land for the erection of a new fish plant. The Selkirk Board of Trade had almost secured a new grain elevator and it was reported that a pulp mill firm was planning to locate near town. In addition the Mental Hospital was enlarged with the construction of the Soldiers Pavilion (Plate 200).



Plate 200. The Soldiers Pavilion addition to the Selkirk Mental Hospital.

While the Depression inevitably did wreak havoc with the town's economy, Selkirk was still more fortunate than many other western communities, for it had a major relief project. The construction of the Selkirk Bridge, a bridge with a lift span that permitted river traffic to pass beneath it, was carried out between 1934 and 1936. This finally provided Selkirk with the connection to the east side of the Red and the markets it had always wanted (Plate 201).

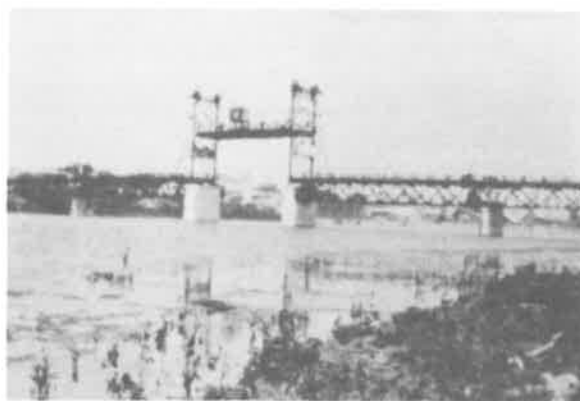


Plate 201. The Selkirk Bridge shortly after completion, with its span up. (From: East Side of the Red, p. 162.)

The post-World War II years were profitable ones for Selkirk economically, but disasterous ones for the old building stock. As new business premises arose and old ones were renovated or replaced, the wealth of architectural heritage in Selkirk's commercial and public domains gradually disappeared. Many of the early homes were also replaced.

Today the commercial core of Selkirk reveals only hints of its former character and these hints are generally of a humbler nature (Plate 202).

Plate 202. Now Frank's Pizza, this old store features a plain tall boom town front, tipped at the edges of the cornice by decorative little scrolls.



Exceptions include the old Merchant's Hotel (Plate 203), the former Dominion Bank (Plate 204) and the old Post Office. While buildings like these are of some interest in their own right, they were fairly common in prairie towns and can only assume a greater importance in the particular context of Selkirk, with its current dearth of historic buildings.



Plate 203. The Merchant's Hotel has been covered with stucco about the main floor, eliminating many of the building's original and interesting features. (PAM)

Plate 204. The old Dominion Bank has seen various functions throughout the years, but is remarkably intact, at least on the exterior. Orientation to the corner provides the building with a distinctive entrance bay. This caprice results in interesting details that range across the whole. (PAM)



Plate 205. These three early schools in Selkirk have all been demolished. (PAM)



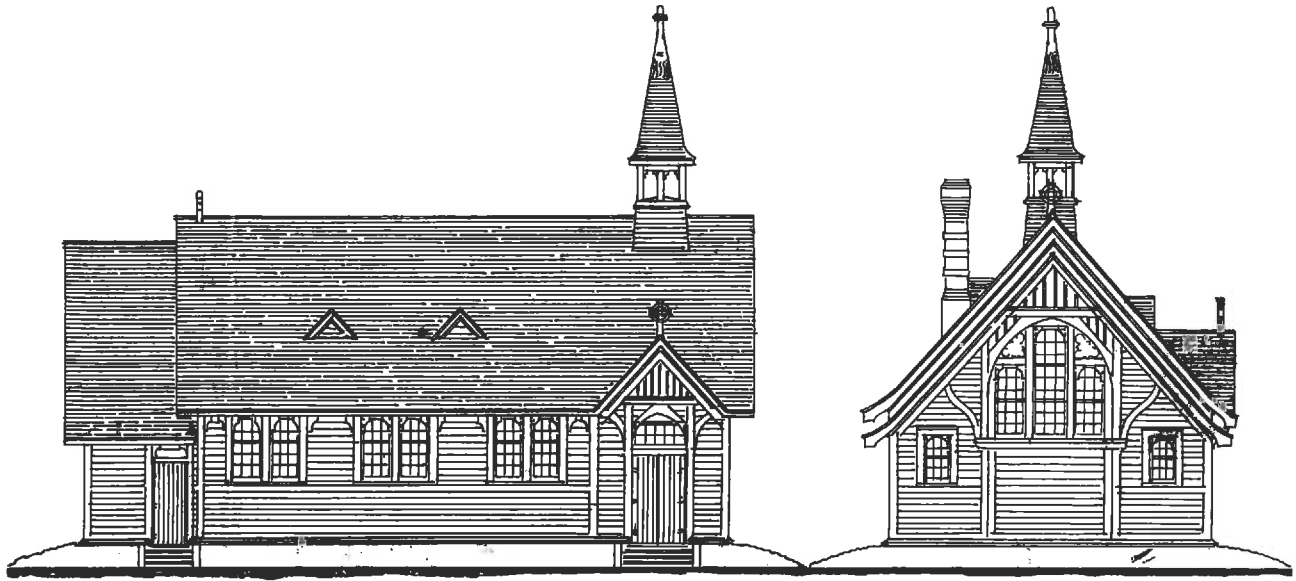
Plate 206. The old Selkirk Town Hall, ca. 1890. (From: Selkirk, The First Hundred Years, p. 79.)



All of the early schools are now gone (Plate 205), as is the old Town Hall (Plate 206); but several churches are left. Knox Presbyterian, built in 1876, is one of the oldest remaining Presbyterian churches in Manitoba



Plate 207. Knox Presbyterian Church. (PAM)



West Elevation.

North Elevation.

Plate 208. C. Osborne Wickendon's proposed west and north elevations for Christ Church, Selkirk. (Courtesy: Mrs. Doreen Oliver)



Plate 209. The present Christ Church, designed and built by Walter Sellick.

(Plate 207). The original designs for Christ Church Anglican, on McLean Avenue were prepared by the renowned Winnipeg architect, C. Osborne Wickendon, but Walter Sellick, a local contractor, won the bid and constructed a much simpler and less costly building (Plates 208 and 209). Church services had commenced as early as 1889 to serve the Icelandic population in Selkirk, but it was not until 1924 that the large Evangelical Lutheran Church was built (Plate 210). The Ukrainian population in Selkirk met in various structures before 1955 when Father Philip Ruh was commissioned to design a large Ukrainian Catholic church. The Ukrainian Catholic Church of the Holy Eucharist is one of Father Ruh's finest, distinguished by a large, slightly flattened, central dome, a divergence from the taller domes of his other churches (Plate 211).



Plate 210. The Evangelical Lutheran Church was built under the direction of an Icelandic carpenter, Mr. Bjarnason.



Plate 211. The Ukrainian Catholic Church of the Holy Eucharist.

The many fraternal organizations that abounded in the West around the turn of the century -- Oddfellows, Orangemen, Masons among the most prominent -- often constructed meeting halls for themselves; in Selkirk one such structure, the old Masonic Hall, remains. Incidentally, masons date their buildings from the reign of King Solomon, the first "master builder", so the datestone on the Selkirk building reading A.L. 5920 should be interpreted to read 1871 (Plate 212).

Plate 212. The old Masonic Hall in Selkirk is a fine little brick building with a carefully composed facade of three bays, the central one dominated by a peaked pediment.





The housing stock in Selkirk is in many cases unexceptional, but still evocative of the early days in the town. A house at 402 Queen Avenue is a simple little shed-roofed structure, very common for pioneer habitation before the turn of the century (Plate 213). Often the shed was transformed into a kitchen when a larger gable-roofed building was appended to it; in this case the original form remains unaltered. Another house, on Pacific Avenue, once owned by a mayor of Selkirk (F.W. Colcleugh), is a straightforward side hall-planned house (Plate 214). Its carefully restored condition and some simple but effective details, like a bay window at the front, a twinned window on the east face and the pedimented window surrounds lift this building above the numerous run-of-the-mill facsimiles in the countryside.



Plate 213. 402 Queen Street, Selkirk.



Plate 214. Former Colcleugh house.



Plate 215. It is perhaps no coincidence that this house, with its maritime themes, lies close to the river on Eveline Street.

There are several other houses of modest size in Selkirk that have a more playful nature. One, on the east side of Main Street, is a side hall plan whose immediate expression is formed more by its gambrel roof shape and the boat wheel detailing in its gable end than its planning (Plate 215). A second house, west of Main on McLean, is likewise a side hall house, but in this case animated by a shallow mansard roof, projecting dormers and a mansard-topped boxed bay window (Plate 216).

Plate 216. 520 McLean Avenue.



Selkirk's urban nature required a somewhat increased density of housing. Apartment buildings did not arise in the community until the 1940s but a few duplexes were built here before that date. Constructed ca. 1890, a duplex on Rosser Avenue is a long one-and-a-half storey building, capped by a gambrel roof and gabled dormers (Plate 217).



Plate 217. While the old duplex on Rosser Avenue has seen many internal changes, the exterior, including the long verandah, is largely intact.

All of these modest houses are, not surprisingly, of wood frame construction; wood was cheap and readily available in Selkirk after 1880. Even some of the larger houses in the community are of wood frame. The Souter house, analyzed earlier (see pages 60-61), is a fine structure that displays nicely the possibilities of construction in milled lumber. Carefully carved wooden details abound here: gable end decorations, turned posts on the verandah and shingling on the gable ends (Plate 218). The larger McLeod house is a basic Four Square building, neatly kept and distinguished by three hip-roofed dormer windows (Plate 219).



Plate 218. Souter house, Eveline Street. This early photograph shows the original detailing.



Plate 219. The former Smith house on Eveline Street, built in 1916, has one of the earliest poured concrete basements in Selkirk.

Many of the large houses of more substantial construction materials have been lost through the years (Plate 220). There are some survivors, however, and while they have been altered to varying degrees, they retain at least some of their former glory.



Plate 220. D.F. Reid house, one of the three huge houses that once stood on Eveline Street. (From: XMas Number of the Selkirk, St. Clement's, Brokenhead and Beausejour Magazine, p. 35.)

The fine brick house at the northern extent of Eveline is perhaps the best preserved of these (Plate 221). Two-and-a-half storeys, the building is a testament to its builder. The brickwork is first-rate, with plain and dogtoothed string courses outlining the separation between floors. Where such bands encounter a window opening a broad segmental arch was created. The original porch on the house is intact and boasts fine workmanship in the turned posts, spindles and decorative trim.



Plate 221. McLeod house, of brick, on Eveline Street.

The old Purvis house on Taylor Avenue has had its integrity somewhat compromised by the addition of an enclosed wooden porch at the front (Plate 222). The house, of buff brick construction, has a fine intact widow's walk atop the roof, enclosed by filigreed iron cresting. The dormers are highlighted by Palladian-inspired windows which have curved sun burst motifs on either side.



Plate 222. Purvis house, Taylor Avenue. (From: XMas Number of the Selkirk, St. Clement's, Brokenhead and Beausejour Magazine, p. 13.)

The former Comber house, now Gilbert's Funeral Home, is the last of the three or more mansions that once graced Eveline Street (Plate 223). The addition of a chapel of modern architectural inspiration along the front greatly inhibits this building, which contains many of the finest architectural details in the community. The complex roof shape, filigreed cresting and numerous turned wooden details nevertheless give this house unrivalled character in Selkirk.



Plate 223. Former Comber house, Eveline Street. (From: XMas Number of the Selkirk, St. Clement's, Brokenhead and Beausejour Magazine, p. 35.)

## East Selkirk



When CPR surveyors arrived in 1875 on the eastern shore of the Red River, where Sanford Fleming's proposed mainline route was to extend west, there were only a few log huts in the vicinity. But the arrival of these men and the subsequent growth of Selkirk (or West Selkirk as it was occasionally called) before 1881 had great benefits for the east side. For the sixty years before construction of the Selkirk Bridge joined East and West Selkirk, East Selkirk developed as an important commercial centre, serving local farmers.

By the mid-1880s East Selkirk was a sizeable community with a number of general stores and several blacksmith shops. The construction in 1883 of the CPR roundhouse, an important coup for East Selkirk, also provided occasional space -- when not in use -- for church services, hospital facilities and lively dances. Arthur Doidge's brick and pottery factory and the loading docks at Colville Landing provided alternate employment for local farmers. Limestone quarries had been opened in the early 1880s and their products, stone and quicklime (a vital constituent of mortar), were shipped across the river to Selkirk in support of the pre-1885 building boom there. The timber trade was also an important activity in East Selkirk, at least until 1883 when James Colcleugh, then Mayor of Selkirk, negotiated a new and more productive venture for the west side of the river. Robbed of this vital industry East Selkirk began to slowly relinquish its major shipping role on the lakes.

The community was not dead, however. It still offered many local services and the purchase around 1900,

Plate 224. William van Horne's huge farming operation at East Selkirk. (From: Selkirk, The First Hundred Years, p. 90.) None of Van Horne's buildings remain.

by Sir William Van Horne, of some 5,000 acres of land just east of the community for a large farming operation, raised the profile and the economic promise of the whole area (Plate 224). Despite this hope, the construction of the Selkirk Bridge in the mid-1930s, and the widespread use of motorized transport, spelled the end of East Selkirk's development. This new link to a successful town across the river had robbed East Selkirk of its own service functions. Industries -- including the CIL Brainerd explosives plant, built in 1934, and the thermal generating plant completed in the late 1950s -- could be located near the village, but were nevertheless more closely linked with Selkirk, now a short two kilometre drive away.

The early architectural heritage of East Selkirk is all but gone. The roundhouse was dismantled in 1916 and its bricks and stone recycled for use in many other buildings. The numerous warehouses, stores and small factories are all gone. Only a few inconspicuous



Plate 225. Log house in East Selkirk.



Plate 226. Wood frame house in East Selkirk.

houses, the old Star Hotel and the stone Happy Thought School recall the pre-1930 era.

A log house at the easternmost extent of the village and a wood frame house to its west are indicative of the remaining residential stock: tiny, unpretentious buildings (Plates 225 and 226). The Star Hotel, built in 1928, and one of at least four such establishments once in the community, has been dramatically reworked (Plate 227). Stucco covers the exterior and remodelling permeates the interior. Happy Thought School is the most significant building in the community, constructed of stones gathered when the old roundhouse was dismantled (Plate 228).

Within the past thirty years two large churches have been added to the East Selkirk building stock: St. Stanislaus Roman Catholic Church (Plate 229) and the East Selkirk Ukrainian Catholic Church, another Father Philip Ruh building (Plate 230).



Plate 227. The Star Hotel in East Selkirk. (From: East Side of the Red, p. 353.)



Plate 228. Happy Thought School, East Selkirk.



Plate 229. St. Stanislaus Roman Catholic Church, East Selkirk.

Plate 230. East Selkirk Ukrainian Catholic Church.

## Garson

Around 1895 an area at the southeastern edge of the planning area was discovered to contain deep beds of limestone, and within five years this area, known as the "Big Hill", was spotted with quarries. The village of Garson, at the western edge of the "Big Hill" was formed shortly after the turn of the century and was named for William Garson (father of S.S. Garson, the Premier of Manitoba from 1943-48) whose quarry near the fledgling community was one of the largest in operation. While the village contained the requisite houses, stores and shops, the significant structures were associated with the quarries: a huge mill where the stones were dressed; a large office next door; and, north of the village, the workers' huts (Plate 231 and 232). Limestone kilns near the pits were also present (Plate 233).

The more common buildings in the village included the Garson Quarry Stables, at least six stores, (one of them a four-storey emporium with a post office and, on the top floor, a funeral parlour), and five boarding houses for single men working in the pits (Plate 234). Houses were generally small wood frame structures, although some residents did take advantage of



Plate 232. Interior of the cutting mill. (From: They Stopped at a Good Place, p. 84.)



Plate 233. One of the many limestone fireboxes that dotted the quarry landscape around Garson before 1920. (From: They Stopped at a Good Place, p. 86.)



Plate 231. The great stone cutting mill at Garson. (PAM)



Plate 234. One of the many small stores that have disappeared from Garson. (From: They Stopped at a Good Place, p. 97.)

the local material source and constructed stone residences (Plate 235). For almost a decade there were no church buildings at Garson; services were held by travelling ministers at local homes. The Presbyterians constructed the first church in 1910 and the Lutherans built one near the large Gillis Quarry (the only quarry operating today). Ukrainian Catholics attended church in Tyndall while Roman Catholics travelled seven miles south to Cook's Creek. The Jewish population of the area continued to worship in their homes with visiting rabbis or cantors.



Plate 235. This small stone house near Garson is now gone. (PAM)

The first school, hopefully named "Prosperity", was a two-storey log structure, opened in 1907. By 1909 this building was replaced with a one-room wood frame structure, located one mile south of the village. The growing population in the area required the construction of yet another school, this a one-room structure built in 1914 near the Gillis Quarry. Ultimately, overcrowding in both these buildings was resolved by the war time construction of a large stone school with four classrooms and a basement (Plate 236).



Plate 236. Former stone school, Garson. (From: They Stopped at a Good Place, p. 93.)

The area around Garson and Tyndall (from which the stone, known as Tyndall Stone, was actually shipped for use in such projects as the Legislative Building in Winnipeg and the Parliament Buildings in Ottawa) was an ethnic melting pot. Many immigrants from eastern Europe and Scandinavia found employment as labourers in the quarries. Master stonecutters from Italy, Scotland and England toiled in the shops. And graduates from major European universities worked in the offices. At the outbreak of World War I the three largest quarries near Garson employed more than 300 men. Three years later the operations closed and the men were gone: a great fire had consumed the mill and development of the village of Garson ground to a halt. The host of buildings that once took part in the community gradually closed and were dismantled or moved.



Although the former activity at Garson is best described today by the quarries themselves, there is one pre-1930 building remaining that conveys the special source of its existence. This one building is the former Presbyterian Church, built in 1919 of the local limestone (Plate 237). It features an offset side entrance that frees the front face of the building for three lancet windows. That Gothic styling is carried throughout by the windows along the nave and by the two small windows above the sanctuary.



Plate 237. Former Presbyterian Church, Garson.

## Clandeboye

Settlement in the planning area west of the old river lots and east of the "Big Bog" had progressed slowly during the 1870s, but then picked up in the next two decades as the swampy tracts were drained and farmland was broken and cultivated. The late 1890s, the time of the greatest influx of settlers, still saw the sporadic delivery of local services: the post office was located in Mr. Alex McBain's house and small merchandise was available only from travelling salesmen.

The arrival of the CPR railway line to Winnipeg Beach in 1902, and the purchase from Mr. McBain of property for a station house, tool sheds and section foreman's residence quickly secured the area as a convenient commercial centre. A grocery store was attached to a local house on the east side of the road. Fresh meat became available in a second store. Another store was opened in an old rural school that had been dragged onto the budding townsite, by now called Clandeboye, after the Irish estate of Lord Dufferin. A blacksmith's shop was built and in 1910 a creamery was also opened (Plate 238). The Lake of the Woods Milling Company built an elevator in 1916.



Plate 238. Old Crescent Creamery of Clandeboye. (From: Beyond the Gates of Lower Fort Garry, p. 41.)



The first school in the area, a one-room building that held forty pupils was replaced in 1916 with a large stone school (Plate 239). The only church built in the community, to serve the Presbyterians, was completed in 1901 (Plate 240). Unfortunately, none of these buildings have survived: the school was demolished in 1969; the railway station was dismantled; and the Presbyterian Church was replaced in 1984. Even the old residential building stock is gone.



Plate 239. The old stone school in Clandeboye. (From: Beyond the Gates of Lower Fort Garry, p. 68.)



Plate 240. The Presbyterian Church of Clandeboye.

## Petersfield

The development of a community at Petersfield was preceded by an ambitious scheme to create a factory town. In 1904 an adventurous Quebecer, Francois St. Louis, had visited the area on a business trip and, impressed by the natural circumstances, had resolved to create a dairying community with a hinterland of small milk-producing farms supplying a large cheese factory in town. This settlement, to be called St. Louis, would also derive sustenance from a summer camping retreat, complete with tennis courts and lawn bowling pitches, which Mr. St. Louis proposed to locate on Netley Creek. A townsite was surveyed along the CPR branchline and local residents were hired to clear the area and to break the surrounding land for the expected arrivals.

By 1907, however, Mr. St. Louis' townsite remained empty and he was compelled to buy out his partners to ensure that the project would continue. Once in complete control, Mr. St. Louis concluded that the townsite merely lacked some buildings, which, if present, would surely attract urban settlement. He hired a carpenter from Winnipeg, Mr. Fred Foord, to construct a boarding house, a blacksmith shop and a variety of other buildings. While this step eventually enticed settlement, Mr. St. Louis' grand plans never materialized; he died in 1909, leaving the townsite without his imaginative direction.

Yet the basis for a community was provided and, until the advent of automobile traffic and paved roads, the newly named village of Petersfield was a busy place. Lumberyards and stores, boarding houses and a livery stable, a bank, pool room and slaughter house, Ogilvie's grain elevator and the Woodman's Hall, all crowded with the CPR station around the rail line passing through Petersfield. And a large brick school, several churches and many neat

little houses lined the village's streets.

Like Clandeboye, Petersfield declined after 1930 and most of the services and nearly all of the early buildings are gone. There are a few notable survivors, however. The brick school, now used as a residence, remains (Plate 241). The old CPR station has been moved eastwards, into the summer cottage area, where it too has been renovated for private use (Plate 242). A store dating from the early 1920s is a visible but forlorn reminder of the community's past (Plate 243). The only church now in the village, St. Anne's Roman Catholic Church, was built in 1936, at a time when the village was past its prime (Plate 244).



Plate 243. An old general store still standing in Petersfield.



Plate 241. The old brick school in Petersfield.



Plate 244. St. Anne's Roman Catholic Church, Petersfield.



Plate 242. The former Petersfield station was drawn from one of many standardized designs used by the CPR throughout the West.

## Libau

The village of Libau was formed shortly after the turn of the century as a local service centre for eastern European immigrants who were opening the swampy land in the northeastern sections of the planning area. The community was named for the Russian Baltic port of Liepaja, whence most of the immigrants to the area had come. During the First World War, Libau was a flourishing village, with six general stores, various service shops, churches, a school and many modest homes. By World War II, however, the community was reduced to a shell of its former self, leaving most of the early buildings abandoned and facing eventual demolition.

Today the few reminders of the early community include the Libau Lutheran Church and a small log barn dating from around 1920 (Plates 245 and 246).



Plate 246. Log barn, Libau.



Plate 245. Libau Lutheran Church.

## Lockport

The area on the west side of the Red River a few kilometres south of Lower Fort Garry was the location of a small concentration of farms and a few businesses before the turn of the century (Plate 247). The name Lockport was not actually used until the Dominion Government completed their lock project in 1911. Great expectations for a subsequent development at Lockport did not materialize, however. The riverboat era was all but over and the locks themselves were infrequently used.



Plate 247. A Lockport scene, before the construction of the lock gate. (PAM)

Plate 248. Lockport powerhouse.

Today Lockport is recognized as an important recreational fishing centre and the site of a major archaeological dig and museum commemorating Indian fishing activity at the rapids many thousands of years ago. There is no comparable architectural base at Lockport, whose building stock today consists largely of post-1940 construction. One notable exception is the Powerhouse, built as part of the locks project (Plate 248).



## The Lake Winnipeg Resorts

Lake Winnipeg was historically an important part of the transportation and economic network of Manitoba but it was not until the growth of the City of Winnipeg that its potential as a recreation area was recognized. Victoria Beach, just north of the planning area's boundaries, was developed late in the nineteenth century as a resort that catered to the wealthy in Winnipeg, and sported their often elaborate cottages (Plate 249). The majority of the population, however, awaited more affordable lakeside developments.

Just after the turn of the century the president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, Sir William Whyte, initiated a project to develop some portion of the southern shore of Lake Winnipeg into a resort community.<sup>42</sup> While on a motor launch cruise with Captain Robinson of the Northwest Navigation Company, Sir William found his potential resort where a crescent of sand stretched for a mile along the southwestern edge of the Lake.



Plate 249. Cottage at Victoria Beach. (PAM)

Construction on a rail line to connect Selkirk with the new townsite commenced in 1900 while, at the site itself, a range of facilities were being built: a railway station, hotel, dance hall and boardwalk (Plates 250 and 251). In June of 1903 the first trainload of weekend vacationers arrived and Winnipeg Beach was an immediate success. A roller coaster was built and the original dancehall was replaced with a much larger structure, said to have been the largest in western Canada. By 1920 the resort was a solid



Plate 250. The Empress Hotel at Winnipeg Beach. (PAM)



Plate 251. The Dance Palace at Winnipeg Beach. (PAM)

summer community with some residents even staying the winter. The first few cottages were supplemented over the years by approximately 300 small structures erected under the supervision of one contractor, Mr. S.B. Ritchie (Plate 252). The main street boasted several fine commercial establishments. A school, several churches, two new hotels and a town and municipal hall all helped to add a sense of permanence to the community.

The CPR's great success at Winnipeg Beach certainly did not go unnoticed by its main competitor in the west, the Canadian Northern Railway (later part of the Canadian National system). Construction of a rail line to a grand stretch of beach on the other side of the Lake commenced in 1913 and hence another resort community, Grand Beach. The same building profile as at Winnipeg Beach was reproduced here, although Grand Beach's dancehall was reputed to be even more fabulous, the largest in the Commonwealth (Plate 253). Unlike Winnipeg Beach a local winter community was not developed and Grand Beach functioned almost exclusively as a summer park. Small scale commercial activity and residential development was largely confined to Grand Marais, a settlement which had been initiated in the years before Grand Beach was born (Plate 254).



Plate 252. Three of Mr. Ritchie's 300 cottages at Winnipeg Beach.



Plate 253. Dance Hall and Hotel at Grand Beach. (PAM)



Plate 254. Commercial structure at Grand Marais. (PAM)

Both of these resort communities began declining after the Second World War as other resorts in the province -- Falcon Lake and Clear Lake -- used their more modern facilities to lure vacationers. The dance crazes of the 1930s and 40s were waning and the special excursion trains were slowly eliminated; the last one left Winnipeg Beach in 1960. In Winnipeg Beach the remaining buildings of the great resort days were destroyed during the 1970s to make way for a comparatively subdued rejuvenation project. At Grand Beach the grand buildings had been dismantled during the 1950s and 60s.



Plate 255. Old Municipal Hall, Winnipeg Beach. (From: The Western Municipal News, Vol. 6, No. 8, p. 260.)



**Plate 256. Commercial structures in Winnipeg Beach.**

Today the first Winnipeg Beach Town Hall is used as a storage facility (Plate 255). A few of the original commercial structures remain along Railway Street but have been drastically altered by the addition of stucco (Plate 256). Two churches, the Anglican and the United, are still standing (Plates 257 and 258) and many of the cottages built by the prolific Mr. Ritchie remain, despite frequent alterations through the years by different owners (Plate 259).



**Plate 257. United Church, Winnipeg Beach.**



**Plate 258. Anglican Church, Winnipeg Beach.**



**Plate 259. A cottage at Winnipeg Beach altered by external additions, including a deck, and internal winterization.**





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# SELECTED INVENTORY

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# SELECTED INVENTORY

This section of the study is comprised of photographs and descriptions of particular buildings selected because they are either superior or typical examples of specific building types, construction types or architectural styles. They are grouped according to building type and basic information including the owner, location, date of construction and present use, where known, is included. Additional information is compiled under "Notes".

The table below lists and categorizes all the 501 structures recorded during the initial building inventory. Of this total, 258 buildings, a representative sample of each type, have been included in the selected inventory. The buildings at Lower Fort Garry National Historic Park and the Selkirk Mental Health Centre have not been separated by building type; both sets of buildings are included at the end of the section "Public and Commercial Structures".

<b>Community Residences</b>	<b>54</b>
Log houses	2
1 storey wood frame houses with wood veneer	5
1 1/2 storey wood frame houses with wood veneer	33
1 1/2 storey wood frame houses with stucco veneer	3
2 1/2 storey wood frame houses with wood veneer	5
2 1/2 storey wood frame houses with stucco veneer	3
2 1/2 storey wood frame houses with brick veneer	3
<b>Rural Residences</b>	<b>146</b>
Log houses	33
1 storey wood frame houses with wood veneer	9
1 storey wood frame houses with stucco veneer	3
1 1/2 storey wood frame houses with wood veneer	81
1 1/2 storey wood frame houses with stucco veneer	1
1 1/2 storey stone houses	3
2 1/2 storey wood frame houses with wood veneer	7
2 1/2 storey wood frame houses with stucco veneer	2
2 1/2 storey stone houses	7
<b>Barns</b>	<b>72</b>
Log barns	25
Small gable-roofed light frame barns	7
Small gambrel-roofed light frame barns	17
Small barrel-roofed light frame barns	1
Large gable-roofed light frame barns	7
Large gambrel-roofed light frame barns	10
Large barrel-roofed light frame barns	5

<b>Outbuildings</b>	<b>147</b>
Granaries	53
Elevators	3
Stables	2
Cattle Feeders	2
Chicken Coops	11
Machine Sheds/Garages	28
Work Sheds	20
Summer Kitchens	11
Root Cellars	2
Ice Cellars	2
Pump Houses	7
Well Houses	3
Outhouses	2
Bunkhouses	1
<b>Public and Commercial Structures</b>	<b>82</b>
Churches	44
Halls	5
Schools	15
Stores	14
Government Buildings	1
Railway Buildings	3
TOTAL	<u>501</u>

## Community Residences



- 1) **Red River Frame House**  
**Construction Date:** ca. 1860  
**Location:** Selkirk Park  
**Present Owner:** Town of Selkirk  
**Present Use:** Storage  
**Construction:**  
 walls - Red River frame logs  
 roof - wooden shingles on milled wooden rafters  
**Integrity:** The house originally stood on Eveline and was altered when it was moved.  
**Condition:** Fair  
**Notes:** This building is also discussed on pages 21-22.



- 2) **1 1/2 Storey House**  
**Construction Date:** ca. 1870-1875  
**Location:** 283 Eveline Street, Selkirk  
**Present Owner:** Mr. Henrikson  
**Present Use:** Occupied  
**Construction:**  
 walls - original section: logs/additions: horizontal siding on milled wooden frame  
 roof - asphalt shingles on milled wooden rafters  
**Integrity:** The original log house has been added to over the years and the same building now bears little semblance of its original humble state.  
**Condition:** Good  
**Notes:** The original log section of this house is one of the oldest remaining buildings in the community.



- 3) **1 1/2 Storey Side Hall House**  
**Construction Date:** 1872-74  
**Location:** 102 Pacific Avenue, Selkirk  
**Present Owner:** Mr. H. van der Putten  
**Present Use:** Occupied  
**Construction:**  
 walls - horizontal siding on milled wooden frame  
 roof - asphalt shingles on milled wooden rafters  
**Integrity:** The house is undergoing renovations to bring it very close to its original appearance.  
**Conditions:** Excellent  
**Notes:** This building is also discussed on page 118.



- 4) **L-Shaped Log House**  
**Construction Date:** ca. 1875  
**Location:** 103 Toronto Avenue, Selkirk  
**Present Owner:** A. Bannish  
**Present Use:** Occupied  
**Construction:**  
 walls - squared dovetailed logs with horizontal siding  
 roof - wood shingles on milled wooden rafters  
**Integrity:** The house appears to have had at least one addition and it is likely that the interior has been altered.  
**Condition:** Fair



- 5) **Log House**  
**Construction Date:** ca. 1880  
**Location:** 200 Taylor Avenue, Selkirk  
**Present Owner:** Mr. Steve Tell  
**Present Use:** Occupied  
**Construction:**  
 walls - squared dovetailed logs with stucco veneer  
 roof - asphalt shingles on milled wooden rafters  
**Integrity:** Interior has been altered  
**Condition:** Good



- 6) **Single Storey Shanty**  
**Construction Date:** ca. 1915  
**Location:** 402 Queen Avenue, Selkirk  
**Present Owner:** Mr. Borden McRae  
**Present Use:** Occupied  
**Construction:**  
 walls - horizontal siding on milled wooden frame  
 roof - asphalt shingles on milled wooden rafters  
**Integrity:** Largely unaltered  
**Condition:** Fair  
**Notes:** This building is also discussed on page 118.



- 7) **1 1/2 Storey Side Hall House**  
**Construction Date:** ca. 1885  
**Location:** 202 Vaughan Avenue, Selkirk  
**Present Owner:** Mr. O. Purdy  
**Present Use:** Occupied  
**Construction:**  
 walls - horizontal siding on milled wooden frame  
 roof - asphalt shingles on milled wooden rafters  
**Integrity:** Interior has been altered, although much is still intact  
**Condition:** Good



- 8) **1 1/2 Storey Side Hall House**  
**Construction Date:** 1899  
**Location:** 412 Robinson Avenue, Selkirk  
**Present Owner:** Mr. George Bell  
**Present Use:** Occupied  
**Construction:**  
 walls - horizontal siding on milled wooden frame  
 roof - asphalt shingles on milled wooden rafters  
**Integrity:** Largely unaltered  
**Condition:** Fair



- 9) **1 1/2 Storey Side Hall House with Gambrel Roof**  
**Construction Date:** ca. 1900  
**Location:** 475 Eveline Street, Selkirk  
**Present Owner:** Mr. Hawes  
**Present Use:** Occupied  
**Construction:**  
 walls - horizontal siding on milled wooden frame  
 roof - asphalt shingles on milled wooden rafters  
**Integrity:** Largely unaltered  
**Condition:** Good  
**Notes:** This building is also discussed on page 118.



- 10) **1 1/2 Storey Side Hall House with Hipped Bellcast Roof**  
**Construction Date:** ca. 1900  
**Location:** 520 McLean Avenue, Selkirk  
**Present Owner:** Mr. Russell Hendry  
**Present Use:** Occupied  
**Construction:**  
 walls - wooden shingles on milled wooden frame  
 roof - asphalt shingles on milled wooden rafters  
**Integrity:** Largely unaltered  
**Condition:** Fair  
**Notes:** This building is also discussed on page 118.



- 11) **1 1/2 Storey L-Shaped House**  
**Construction Date:** 1893  
**Location:** 323 Eveline Street, Selkirk  
**Present Owner:** Mr. B. Souter  
**Present Use:** Occupied  
**Construction:**  
 walls - horizontal siding on milled wooden frame  
 roof - asphalt shingles on milled wooden rafters  
**Integrity:** The interior has been altered considerably, but still retains its period appearance. The exterior is largely unaltered.  
**Condition:** Good  
**Notes:** This building is also discussed on pages 60-61.



- 12) **1 1/2 Storey T-Shaped House**  
**Construction Date:** ca. 1900  
**Location:** 470 Main Street, Selkirk  
**Present Owner:** Mr. H. Little  
**Present Use:** Occupied  
**Construction:**  
 walls - horizontal siding on milled wooden frame  
 roof - asphalt shingles on milled wooden rafters  
**Integrity:** Largely unaltered  
**Condition:** Good





- 13) 1 1/2 Storey Side Hall House  
 Construction Date: ca. 1900  
 Location: 206 Taylor Avenue, Selkirk  
 Present Owner: Mr. R.A. Luining  
 Present Use: Occupied  
 Construction:  
   walls - horizontal siding on milled wooden frame  
   roof - asphalt shingles on milled wooden rafters  
 Integrity: The main portion of the house is unaltered, but additions have been made to increase the floor size.  
 Condition: Good



- 14) 1 1/2 Store L-Shaped House  
 Construction Date: ca. 1895  
 Location: 204 Taylor Avenue, Selkirk  
 Present Owner: G. E. Still  
 Present Use: Occupied  
 Construction:  
   walls - aluminum siding on milled wooden frame  
   roof - asphalt shingles on milled wooden rafters  
 Integrity: Both interior and exterior have been significantly altered.  
 Condition: Good



- 15) 1 1/2 Storey Gambrel-Roofed House  
 Construction Date: ca. 1890  
 Location: 207 & 209 Rosser Avenue, Selkirk  
 Present Owner: Mr. Randy Wilson  
 Present Use: Occupied Duplex  
 Construction:  
   walls - horizontal siding on milled wooden frame  
   roof - asphalt shingles on milled wooden rafters  
 Integrity: The interior has been altered  
 Condition: Fair  
 Notes: This building is also discussed on pages 118-119.



- 16) 1 1/2 Storey L-Shaped House  
 Construction Date: 1900  
 Location: 149 Eveline Street, Selkirk  
 Present Owner: Mrs. Lulashuyk  
 Present Use: Occupied  
 Construction:  
   walls - horizontal siding on milled wooden frame  
   roof - wood shingles on milled wooden rafters  
 Integrity: The interior is currently being renovated. The exterior is in good unaltered condition.  
 Condition: Fair



- 17) 2 1/2 Storey Square Plan House  
 Construction Date: 1916  
 Location: 260 Eveline Street, Selkirk  
 Present Owner: Mrs. E. Smith  
 Present Use: Occupied  
 Construction:  
   walls - horizontal siding on milled wooden frame  
   roof - asphalt shingles on milled wooden rafters  
 Integrity: Largely unaltered  
 Condition: Good  
 Notes: This building is also discussed on page 119.



- 18) 2 Storey Square Plan House  
 Construction Date: ca. 1900  
 Location: 213 Dorchester Avenue, Selkirk  
 Present Owner: Mr. Hurley  
 Present Use: Occupied  
 Construction:  
   walls - horizontal siding on milled wooden frame  
   roof - asphalt shingles on milled wooden rafters  
 Integrity: The interior has been altered.  
 Condition: Good



- 19) 1/2 Storey "T" Plan House  
 Construction Date: 1896  
 Location: 419 Eveline Street, Selkirk  
 Present Owner: Mr. R. Hooker  
 Present Use: Occupied  
 Construction:  
   walls - horizontal siding on milled wooden frame  
   roof - asphalt shingles on milled wooden rafters  
 Integrity: The house was originally 3 1/2 storeys in height. In 1936/37 the middle two storeys were removed.  
 Condition: Good



- 20) 2 Storey Square Plan House  
 Construction Date: 1903  
 Location: 239 Eveline Street, Selkirk  
 Present Owner: Mr. Don Lugtig  
 Present Use: Occupied  
 Construction:  
   walls - horizontal siding on milled wooden frame  
   roof - asphalt shingles on milled wooden rafters  
 Integrity: Largely unaltered  
 Condition: Good  
 Notes: This building was previously an Anglican manse.



- 21) **2 1/2 Storey Square Plan House**  
**Construction Date:** 1904-05  
**Location:** 210 Taylor Avenue, Selkirk  
**Present Owner:** Mr. Roy Purvis  
**Present Use:** Occupied  
**Construction:**  
 walls - buff brick on milled wood frame  
 roof - asphalt shingles on milled wooden rafters  
**Integrity:** Largely unaltered  
**Condition:** Good  
**Notes:** This building is also discussed on page 120.



- 22) **1 1/2 Storey Side Hall House with Gambrel Roof**  
**Construction Date:** 1905  
**Location:** 215 Rosser Avenue, Selkirk  
**Present Owner:** Mrs. Ellen Howard  
**Present Use:** Occupied  
**Construction:**  
 walls - horizontal siding on milled wooden frame  
 roof - wood shingles on milled wooden rafters  
**Integrity:** Largely unaltered  
**Condition:** Good



- 23) **2 Storey T-Shaped House**  
**Construction Date:** 1905  
**Location:** 326 Eveline Street, Selkirk  
**Present Owner:** Mr. Williams  
**Present Use:** Occupied  
**Construction:**  
 walls - stucco veneer on milled wooden frame  
 roof - asphalt shingles on milled wooden rafters  
**Integrity:** Largely unaltered  
**Condition:** Good  
**Notes:** This house was previously owned by two local physicians, Drs. Grain and Atkinson.



- 24) **2 1/2 Storey T-Shaped House**  
**Construction Date:** ca. 1905  
**Location:** 243 Eveline Street, Selkirk  
**Present Owner:** Mrs. Helena Pollock  
**Present Use:** Occupied  
**Construction:**  
 walls - stucco veneer on milled wooden frame  
 roof - asphalt shingles on milled wooden rafters  
**Integrity:** The interior and exterior have both been altered.  
**Condition:** Good



25) 1 1/2 Storey Square Plan House  
 Construction Date: ca. 1890  
 Location: Selkirk Mental Health Centre Grounds  
 Present Owner: Selkirk Mental Health Centre  
 Present Use: Occupied  
 Construction:  
   walls - buff brick on milled wooden frame  
   roof - asphalt shingles on milled wooden rafters  
 Integrity: Largely unaltered  
 Condition: Good



26) 2 1/2 Storey Square Plan House  
 Construction Date: 1911  
 Location: 478 Eveline Street, Selkirk  
 Present Owner: Mr. G. McLeod  
 Present Use: Occupied  
 Construction:  
   walls - red brick on milled wooden frame  
   roof - asphalt shingles on milled wooden rafters  
 Integrity: Largely unaltered  
 Condition: Good  
 Notes: This building is also discussed on page 120.



27) 1 1/2 Storey L-Shaped House  
 Construction Date: ca. 1910  
 Location: 285 Eveline Street, Selkirk  
 Present Owner: Mr. Edward Lennon  
 Present Use: Occupied  
 Construction:  
   walls - horizontal siding on milled wooden frame  
   roof - asphalt shingles on milled wooden rafters  
 Integrity: Largely unaltered  
 Condition: Good



28) 1 1/2 Storey Square Plan House  
 Construction Date: ca. 1900  
 Location: 517 McLean Avenue, Selkirk  
 Present Owner: Mrs. Kushliak  
 Present Use: Occupied  
 Construction:  
   walls - horizontal siding on milled wooden frame  
   roof - asphalt shingles on milled wooden rafters  
 Integrity: Largely unaltered  
 Condition: Good



- 29) **2 1/2 Storey Square Plan House**  
**Construction Date:** 1913  
**Location:** 307 Eveline Street, Selkirk  
**Present Owner:** Mr. Roy Gilbert  
**Present Use:** Funeral Parlour  
**Construction:**  
 walls - buff brick on milled wood frame  
 roof - wood shingles on milled wooden rafters  
**Integrity:** The interior has been altered considerably.  
 The exterior retains most of its original features.  
**Condition:** Good  
**Notes:** This building is also discussed on page 120.



- 30) **Single Storey House**  
**Construction Date:** ca. 1880  
**Location:** 515 Clandeboye Avenue, Selkirk  
**Present Owner:** Mr. K. Davidson  
**Present Use:** Occupied  
**Construction:**  
 walls - insulbrick siding on milled wooden frame  
 roof - asphalt shingles on milled wooden rafters  
**Integrity:** Unaltered floorplan  
**Condition:** Fair



- 31) **1 1/2 Storey House**  
**Construction Date:** ca. 1910  
**Location:** 218 McLean Avenue, Selkirk  
**Present Owner:** Mr. C. Reid  
**Present Use:** Occupied  
**Construction:**  
 walls - wood shingles and horizontal siding on milled wooden frame  
 roof - asphalt shingles on milled wooden rafters  
**Integrity:** Largely unaltered  
**Condition:** Good  
**Notes:** This unpretentious house was designed by the architect George Teeter, who designed the Winnipeg Shriner's Hospital.



- 32) **1 1/2 Storey House**  
**Construction Date:** 1922  
**Location:** 212 McLean Avenue, Selkirk  
**Present Owner:** Mr. Hadfield  
**Present Use:** Occupied  
**Construction:**  
 walls - horizontal siding on milled wooden frame  
 roof - asphalt shingles on milled wooden rafters  
**Integrity:** Largely unaltered  
**Condition:** Good  
**Notes:** This house was constructed by Roy Hooker, once owner of Hooker's Lumber in Selkirk.

## Rural Residences



- 33) **St. Andrew's Anglican Church Rectory**  
**Construction Date:** 1854  
**Location:** River Lot #62  
**Present Owner:** Parks Canada  
**Present Use:** Museum/Residence  
**Construction:**  
 walls - fieldstone  
 roof - wood shingles on square cut timbers  
**Integrity:** The building was recently restored by Parks Canada to its original state.  
**Condition:** Excellent  
**Notes:** This building is also discussed on page 39.



- 34) **Scott House**  
**Construction Date:** ca. 1855  
**Location:** River Lot #47  
**Present Owner:** Manitoba Parks Branch  
**Present Use:** Tourist attraction  
**Construction:**  
 walls - fieldstone  
 roof - wood shingles on cut timbers  
**Integrity:** The building has been altered considerably for its current function.  
**Condition:** Fair  
**Notes:** This building is also discussed on page 34.



- 35) **Twin Oaks, formerly Miss Davis' School**  
**Construction Date:** 1858  
**Location:** River Lot #51  
**Present Owner:** Mr. T. Denton  
**Present Use:** Occupied  
**Construction:**  
 walls - limestone  
 roof - asphalt shingles on cut timbers  
**Integrity:** The interior has been altered.  
**Condition:** Good  
**Notes:** This building is also discussed on page 38.



- 36) **Hay House**  
**Construction Date:** ca. 1861  
**Location:** River Lot #86  
**Present Owner:** Mr. Rudi Isbach  
**Present Use:** Vacant  
**Construction:**  
 walls - fieldstone and horizontal wood siding on milled wooden frame  
 roof - asphalt shingles on cut timbers  
**Integrity:** The interior has been altered.  
**Condition:** This building is being greatly upgraded.  
**Notes:** This building is also discussed on pages 34-36.



37) **Bunn House**  
**Construction Date:** 1861-64  
**Location:** River Lot #97  
**Present Owner:** The Stewart Brothers  
**Present Use:** Summer residence  
**Construction:**  
 walls - fieldstone  
 roof - wood shingles on cut timbers  
**Integrity:** Unaltered  
**Condition:** Good  
**Notes:** This building is also discussed on pages 36-38.



38) **St. Peter's Dynevor Indian Hospital**  
**Construction Date:** 1862-65  
**Location:** River Lot #40  
**Present Owner:** St. John's Cathedral Boy's School  
**Present Use:** Administrative Offices  
**Construction:**  
 walls - fieldstone  
 roof - asphalt shingles on cut timbers  
**Integrity:** The interior has been altered  
**Condition:** Fair  
**Notes:** This building is also discussed on pages 40-42.



39) **Kennedy House**  
**Construction Date:** 1866-70  
**Location:** River Lot #70  
**Present Owner:** Manitoba Parks Branch  
**Present Use:** Tourist Attraction/Tea Room  
**Construction:**  
 walls - fieldstone  
 roof - wood shingles on cut timbers  
**Integrity:** The interior has been greatly altered and the exterior has been modified.  
**Condition:** Good  
**Notes:** This building is also discussed on pages 42-43.



40) **Log House**  
**Construction Date:** ca. 1895  
**Location:**  
**Present Owner:** Mrs. West  
**Present Use:** Cottage  
**Construction:**  
 walls - squared dovetailed logs  
 roof - shingles on milled wooden rafters  
**Integrity:** Largely unaltered  
**Condition:** Good



- 41) **Log House**  
**Construction Date:** ca. 1875  
**Location:** St. Peter's Anglican Church Grounds  
**Present Owner:** Mr. S. Hawchuk  
**Present Use:** Vacant  
**Construction:**  
 walls - horizontal siding on dovetailed square logs  
 roof - wooden shingles on square timber rafters  
**Integrity:** The building has been moved to its present site.  
**Condition:** Good  
**Notes:** This building may be an Indian home from St. Peter's Reserve.

- 42) **Log House**  
**Construction Date:** ca. 1900  
**Location:** River Lot #129  
**Present Owner:** Mr. P. Kuhn  
**Present Use:** Occupied  
**Construction:**  
 walls - horizontal siding on squared dovetailed logs  
 roof - asphalt shingles on milled wooden rafters  
**Integrity:** Largely unaltered  
**Condition:** Fair



- 43) **Log House**  
**Construction Date:** ca. 1900  
**Location:** SW 2-17-3E  
**Present Owner:** Mr. Hawkins  
**Present Use:** Children's Playhouse  
**Construction:**  
 walls - horizontal siding on squared dovetailed logs  
 roof - wood shingles on milled wooden rafters  
**Integrity:** The interior has been completely gutted.  
**Condition:** Fair  
**Notes:** This building is also discussed on pages 55-56.

- 44) **Log House**  
**Construction Date:** 1906  
**Location:** NE 32-16-7E  
**Present Owner:** Mr. Otto  
**Present Use:** Vacant  
**Construction:**  
 walls - horizontal siding on saddlenotched logs  
 roof - wood shingles on milled wooden rafters  
**Integrity:** Largely unaltered  
**Condition:** Poor  
**Notes:** This building served as a post office from 1907-1920.





- 45) Log House  
 Construction Date: 1910  
 Location: River Lot #81  
 Present Owner: Mrs. Lillie  
 Present Use: Occupied  
 Construction:  
   walls - stucco veneer on squared dovetailed logs  
   roof - asphalt shingles on milled wooden rafters  
 Integrity: The interior has been altered.  
 Condition: Fair



- 46) Log House  
 Construction Date: ca. 1910  
 Location: SE 12-16-7E  
 Present Owner: Mr. V. Parke  
 Present Use: Abandoned  
 Construction:  
   walls - horizontal siding on squared dovetailed logs  
   roof - wood shingles on milled wooden rafters  
 Integrity: Largely unaltered  
 Condition: Poor  
 Notes: Henry Parks, who homesteaded this land in 1908, was among the second group of settlers who crossed the Brokenhead River. He was the first school teacher in the area.



- 47) Log House  
 Construction Date: ca. 1910  
 Location: NW 3-15-6E  
 Present Owner:  
 Present Use: Vacant  
 Construction:  
   walls - horizontal siding on squared dovetailed logs  
   roof - wood shingles on milled wooden rafters  
 Integrity: Largely unaltered  
 Condition: Poor



- 48) Log House  
 Construction Date: ca. 1910  
 Location: SE 32-14-6E  
 Present Owner: Mrs. Bowden  
 Present Use: Vacant  
 Construction:  
   walls - horizontal siding on squared dovetailed logs  
   roof - wood shingles on milled wooden rafters  
 Integrity: Largely unaltered  
 Condition: Fair



49) Log House  
 Construction Date: 1911  
 Location: River Lot #219  
 Present Owner: Mrs. R. Honnie  
 Present Use: Occupied  
 Construction:  
   walls - horizontal siding on squared dovetailed logs  
   roof - asphalt shingles on milled wooden rafters  
 Integrity: Largely unaltered  
 Condition: Fair

50) Log House  
 Construction date: ca. 1915  
 Location: River Lot #242  
 Present Owner: Mr. W. Meger  
 Present Use: Occupied  
 Construction:  
   walls - horizontal siding on dovetailed square logs  
   roof - wood shingles on milled wooden rafters  
 Integrity: Unaltered floorplan  
 Condition: Fair  
 Notes: The rather complex plan of this house suggests wood frame construction; it is actually of log.



51) Log House  
 Construction Date: ca. 1920  
 Location: River Lot #151  
 Present Owner:  
 Present Use: Vacant  
 Construction:  
   walls - plaster veneer on squared dovetailed logs  
   roof - wood shingles on cut timbers  
 Integrity: Largely unaltered  
 Condition: Poor  
 Notes: This building is also discussed on page 85.

52) Log House  
 Construction Date: 1931  
 Location: SE 6-17-7E  
 Present Owner: Mr. W. Viznagh  
 Present Use: Storage  
 Construction:  
   walls - squared dovetailed logs  
   roof - wood shingles on milled wooden rafters  
 Integrity: Largely unaltered  
 Condition: Fair



- 53) **Galician Log House**  
**Construction Date:** ca. 1890  
**Location:** SW 30-17-4E  
**Present Owner:** V. Srutwa  
**Present Use:** Vacant  
**Construction:**  
    walls - squared dovetailed logs  
    roof - wooden shingles on cut timbers  
**Integrity:** Largely unaltered  
**Condition:** Poor  
**Notes:** This building is also space discussed on page 83.



- 54) **Galician Log House**  
**Construction Date:** ca. 1895  
**Location:** River Lot #193  
**Present Owner:** R.M. of St. Clements  
**Present Use:** Abandoned  
**Construction:**  
    walls - Plaster veneer on square dovetailed logs  
    roof - wood shingles on uncut logs  
**Integrity:** Largely unaltered  
**Condition:** Poor  
**Notes:** This building is also discussed on pages 81-83.



- 55) **Galician-Style Log House**  
**Construction Date:**  
**Location:** SW 6-17-4E  
**Present Owner:** Mr. W. Bilan  
**Present Use:** Vacant  
**Construction:**  
    walls - squared dovetailed logs  
    roof - wood shingles on cut timbers  
**Integrity:** Largely unaltered  
**Condition:** Poor  
**Notes:** This building is also discussed on page 85.



- 56) **Bukovynian Log House**  
**Construction Date:** 1913  
**Location:** River Lot #178  
**Present Owner:** Mr. Depaulo  
**Present Use:** Vacant  
**Construction:**  
    walls - horizontal siding on square dovetailed logs  
    roof - wood shingles on milled wooden rafters  
**Integrity:** The interior has been altered  
**Condition:** Fair  
**Notes:** This building is also discussed on page 84. The structure was demolished in 1987.



57) Galician Log House  
 Construction Date: ca. 1920  
 Location:  
 Present Owner: Mr. Sawchuk  
 Present Use: Abandoned  
 Construction:  
   walls - plaster veneer on square dovetailed logs  
   roof - wood shingles on squared logs  
 Integrity: Largely unaltered  
 Condition: Poor

58) Galician Log House  
 Construction Date: ca. 1920  
 Location: NW 12-17-3E  
 Present Owner: Mr. Yakobowski  
 Present Use: Occupied  
 Construction:  
   walls - plaster veneer on squared dovetailed logs  
   roof - wood shingles on cut timbers  
 Integrity: Largely unaltered  
 Condition: Fair  
 Notes: This building is also discussed on page 2 83-84.



59) Single Storey Shanty  
 Construction Date: ca. 1890  
 Location: River Lot #199  
 Present Owner: Mrs. M. Ritchie  
 Present Use: Storage  
 Construction:  
   walls - horizontal siding on milled wooden frame  
   roof - wood shingles on milled wooden rafters  
 Integrity: Largely unaltered  
 Condition: Fair  
 Notes: This building is also discussed on page 58.

60) 1 1/2 Storey Side Hall House  
 Construction Date: ca. 1890  
 Location: SW 12-14-3E  
 Present Owner: Mr. Dewar  
 Present Use: Storage  
 Construction:  
   walls - horizontal siding on milled wooden frame  
   roof - wood shingles on milled wooden rafters  
 Integrity: The interior has been altered  
 Condition: Fair



61) 1 1/2 Storey Side Hall House  
 Construction Date: ca. 1905  
 Location: River Lot #255  
 Present Owner: S. Michaelson  
 Present Use: Vacant  
 Construction:  
   walls - horizontal siding on milled wooden frame  
   roof - asphalt shingles on milled wooden rafters  
 Integrity: Largely unaltered  
 Condition: Fair



62) 1 1/2 Storey Side Hall House  
 Construction Date: ca. 1905  
 Location: River Lot #97  
 Present Owner: M. Clark  
 Present Use: Occupied  
 Construction:  
   walls - insulbrick siding on milled wooden frame  
   roof - wood shingles on milled wooden rafters  
 Integrity: Largely unaltered  
 Condition: Fair



63) 1 1/2 Storey Side Hall House  
 Construction Date: ca. 1910  
 Location: NE 32-16-8E  
 Present Owner: L. Turner & R. Dick  
 Present Use: Occupied  
 Construction:  
   walls - horizontal siding on milled wooden frame  
   roof - asphalt shingles on milled wooden rafters  
 Integrity: Largely unaltered  
 Condition: Fair



64) 1 1/2 Storey Side Hall House  
 Construction Date: ca. 1910  
 Location: NW 24-15-6E  
 Present Owner: Mr. C. Horbady  
 Present Use: Occupied  
 Construction:  
   walls - stucco and shingle veneer on milled  
   wooden frame  
   roof - asphalt shingles on milled wooden rafters  
 Integrity: Largely unaltered  
 Condition: Good



65) 1 1/2 Storey Side Hall House  
 Construction Date: ca. 1910  
 Location: River Lot #121  
 Present Owner: A. MacArthur  
 Present Use: Summer occupancy  
 Construction:  
   walls - horizontal siding on milled wooden frame  
   roof - asphalt shingles on milled wooden rafters  
 Integrity: Unaltered floorplan  
 Condition: Good  
 Notes: This building is also discussed on pages 56-58.

66) 1 1/2 Storey Side Hall House  
 Construction Date: ca. 1915  
 Location: River Lot #117  
 Present Owner: Mr. C. Douglas  
 Present Use: Vacant  
 Construction:  
   walls - horizontal siding on milled wooden frame  
   roof - asphalt shingles on milled wooden rafters  
 Integrity: Largely unaltered  
 Condition: Good



67) 1 1/2 Storey Side Hall House with Hipped Gable Roof  
 Construction Date: ca. 1915  
 Location: NE 18-14-6E  
 Present Owner: Manitoba Agricultural Credit Corporation  
 Present Use: Occupied  
 Construction:  
   walls - horizontal siding on milled wooden frame  
   roof - asphalt shingles on milled wooden rafters  
 Integrity: Unaltered floorplan  
 Condition: Good  
 Notes: This building is also discussed on pages 58-59.

68) 1 1/2 Storey T-shaped House  
 Construction Date: ca. 1890  
 Location: River Lot #18  
 Present Owner: Mr. Slyker  
 Present Use: Occupied  
 Construction:  
   walls - horizontal siding on milled wooden frame  
   roof - asphalt shingles on milled wooden rafters  
 Integrity: Only the original kitchen area has been altered  
 Condition: Good



- 69) 1 1/2 Storey L-Shaped House  
 Construction Date: ca. 1890  
 Location: SW 27-15-6E  
 Present Owner: R. Krahn  
 Present Use: Vacant  
 Construction:  
   walls - horizontal siding on squared dovetailed logs  
   roof - asphalt shingles on milled wooden rafters  
 Integrity: The original log house has been enlarged  
 with an addition.  
 Condition: Fair



- 70) 1 1/2 Storey L-Shaped House  
 Construction Date: 1900  
 Location: SW 9-14-4E  
 Present Owner: T. Jenkins  
 Present Use: Storage  
 Construction:  
   walls - horizontal siding on milled wooden frame  
   roof - wood shingles on milled wooden rafters  
 Integrity: Largely unaltered  
 Condition: Good



- 71) 1 1/2 Storey L-Shaped House  
 Construction Date: ca. 1900  
 Location: River Lot #124  
 Present Owner: Mr. K.W. Noreus  
 Present Use: Occupied  
 Construction:  
   walls - horizontal siding on milled wooden frame  
   roof - asphalt shingles on milled wooden rafters  
 Integrity: The interior has been altered.  
 Condition: Good  
 Notes: This building is also discussed on page 58.



- 72) 1 1/2 Storey L-Shaped House  
 Construction Date: ca. 1900  
 Location: SE 3-15-4E  
 Present Owner: H. Zelyk  
 Present Use: Vacant  
 Construction:  
   walls - horizontal siding on milled wooden frame  
   roof - wood shingles on milled wooden rafters  
 Integrity: Largely unaltered  
 Condition: Poor



- 73) 1 1/2 Storey House  
 Construction Date: 1908-1910  
 Location: River Lot #13  
 Present Owner: Mrs. Tallin  
 Construction:  
   walls - fieldstone  
   roof - asphalt shingles on milled wooden rafters  
 Integrity: The floorplan has been expanded with several additions  
 Condition: Good



- 74) 1 1/2 Storey House  
 Construction Date: ca. 1910  
 Location: SW 2-17-3E  
 Present Owner: Mr. Hawkins  
 Present Use: Vacant  
 Construction:  
   walls - horizontal siding on saddlenotched logs  
   roof - wood shingles on milled wooden rafters  
 Integrity: The interior was altered at one time for use as a chicken coop.  
 Condition: Poor  
 Notes: The building has been destroyed since the survey was done.



- 75) 1 1/2 Storey House  
 Construction Date: ca. 1910  
 Location: River Lot #138  
 Present Owner: The Klos Brothers  
 Present Use: Vacant  
 Construction:  
   walls - horizontal siding on milled wooden frame  
   roof - wood shingles on milled wooden rafters  
 Integrity: Largely unaltered  
 Condition: Fair



- 76) 1 1/2 Storey House  
 Construction Date: 1912  
 Location: NW 24-16-7E  
 Present Owner: Mr. Monsan  
 Present Use: Occupied  
 Construction:  
   walls - horizontal siding on milled wooden frame  
   roof - asphalt shingles on milled wooden rafters  
 Integrity: Largely unaltered  
 Condition: Fair





77) 1 1/2 Storey Cottage  
 Construction Date: ca. 1915  
 Location: NW 19-15-4E  
 Present Owner: J. Hacking  
 Present Use: Vacant  
 Construction:  
   walls - horizontal siding on milled wooden frame  
   roof - wood shingles on milled wooden rafters  
 Integrity: Largely unaltered  
 Condition: Poor



78) 1 1/2 Storey Central Gable House  
 Construction Date: ca. 1890  
 Location: NW 36-17-3E  
 Present Owner: Mr. N. Swirski  
 Present Use: Occupied  
 Construction:  
   walls - horizontal siding on milled wooden frame  
   roof - asphalt shingles on milled wooden rafters  
 Integrity: Largely unaltered  
 Condition: Fair



79) 1 1/2 Storey Central Plan House  
 Construction Date: ca. 1920  
 Location: SE 33-15-6E  
 Present Owner: S. Myslawchuk  
 Present Use: Vacant  
 Construction:  
   walls - stucco veneer on milled wooden frame  
   roof - wood shingles on milled wooden rafters  
 Integrity: Largely unaltered  
 Condition: Poor



80) 1 1/2 Storey House  
 Construction Date: ca. 1925  
 Location: NE 9-14-4E  
 Present Owner: J. Clouston  
 Present Use: Vacant  
 Construction:  
   walls - horizontal siding on milled wooden frame  
   roof - wood shingles on milled wooden rafters  
 Integrity: Largely unaltered  
 Condition: Poor



81) 1 1/2 Storey House  
 Construction Date: ca. 1925  
 Location: SW 23-16-3E  
 Present Owner: R. Penner  
 Present Use: Vacant  
 Construction:  
   walls - wood shingles on milled wooden frame  
   roof - wood shingles on milled wooden rafters  
 Integrity: Largely unaltered  
 Condition: Fair

82) 1 1/2 Storey Cottage  
 Construction Date: 1929  
 Location: River Lot #242  
 Present Owner: Mrs. Zybyluk  
 Present Use: Occupied  
 Construction:  
   walls - horizontal siding on milled wooden frame  
   roof - wood shingles on milled wooden rafters  
 Integrity: Largely unaltered  
 Condition: Good



83) 1 1/2 Storey Central Plan House  
 Construction Date: ca. 1930  
 Location: NE 14-17-3E  
 Present Owner: Mr. V. Nitche  
 Present Use: Storage  
 Construction:  
   walls - stucco veneer on milled wooden frame  
   roof - wood shingles on milled wooden rafters  
 Integrity: Largely unaltered  
 Condition: Good

84) 1 1/2 Storey Central Plan House  
 Construction Date: ca. 1930  
 Location: NE 32-16-7E  
 Present Owner: Mr. A. Hourie  
 Present Use: Vacant  
 Construction:  
   walls - insulbrick veneer on milled wooden frame  
   roof - wood shingles on milled wooden rafters  
 Integrity: Largely unaltered  
 Condition: Poor



85) **Single Storey House**  
**Construction Date:** 1928  
**Location:** NE 2-16-3E  
**Present Owner:** Mr. C.P. Kollar  
**Present Use:** Occupied  
**Construction:**  
 walls - horizontal siding on milled wooden frame  
 roof - asphalt shingles on milled wooden rafters  
**Integrity:** Largely unaltered  
**Condition:** Good



86) **Single Storey House**  
**Construction Date:** ca. 1920  
**Location:** River Lot #10  
**Present Owner:** Mr. John Grochowich  
**Present Use:** Occupied  
**Construction:**  
 walls - stucco veneer on milled wooden frame  
 roof - asphalt shingles on milled wooden rafters  
**Integrity:** Largely unaltered  
**Condition:** Good  
**Notes:** This building was constructed as a summer cottage by a former manager of Eaton's Department Store in Winnipeg. A garage and chauffeur's quarters are at the back of the site.



87) **1 1/2 Storey Stone House**  
**Construction Date:** 1939-41  
**Location:** NW 1-14-5E  
**Present Owner:** Mr. W. Buchanan  
**Present Use:** Occupied  
**Construction:**  
 walls -  
 roof - wood shingles on milled wooden rafters  
**Integrity:** Largely unaltered  
**Condition:** Good



88) **2 1/2 Storey Square Plan House**  
**Construction Date:** ca. 1910  
**Location:** SW 35-14-4E  
**Present Owner:** E. Bracken  
**Present Use:** Vacant  
**Construction:**  
 walls - horizontal siding on milled wooden frame  
 roof - asphalt shingles on milled wooden rafters  
**Integrity:** Largely unaltered  
**Condition:** Good  
**Notes:** This building is also discussed on page 61.



89) **2 1/2 Storey Square Plan House**  
**Construction Date:** 1912  
**Location:** River Lot #17  
**Present Owner:** Mrs. Fox  
**Present Use:** Occupied  
**Construction:**  
 walls - horizontal siding on milled wooden frame  
 roof - asphalt shingles on milled wooden rafters  
**Integrity:** Largely unaltered  
**Condition:** Good  
**Notes:** This building is also discussed on pages 61-63.



90) **2 1/2 Storey House**  
**Construction Date:** 1918  
**Location:** River Lots #117-119  
**Present Owner:** Dr. Olafson  
**Present Use:** Occupied  
**Construction:**  
 walls - stone and stucco veneer on milled wooden frame  
 roof - asphalt shingles on milled wooden rafters  
**Integrity:** Unaltered floorplan  
**Condition:** Good  
**Notes:** This building stands on the site of the original Hawthorne Lodge, discussed on page 29.



91) **2 1/2 Storey House**  
**Construction Date:** 1915  
**Location:** River Lot #114  
**Present Owner:** Dr. Robertson  
**Present Use:** Occupied  
**Construction:**  
 walls - stucco veneer on milled wooden frame  
 roof - asphalt shingles on milled wooden rafters  
**Integrity:** Largely unaltered  
**Condition:** Good



92) **2 1/2 Storey House**  
**Construction Date:** 1919  
**Location:** River Lot #114  
**Present Owner:** Ms. Schadek  
**Present Use:** Occupied  
**Construction:**  
 walls - horizontal siding on milled wooden frame  
 roof - asphalt shingles on milled wooden rafters  
**Integrity:** Largely unaltered  
**Condition:** Good

## Barns



- 93) **Red River Frame Barn**  
**Construction Date:** ca. 1870  
**Location:** SW 10-14-4E  
**Present Owner:**  
**Present Use:** Vacant  
**Construction:**  
     walls - Red River frame logs  
     roof - wood shingles on hewn log rafters  
**Integrity:** Largely unaltered  
**Condition:** Poor  
**Notes:** This building is one of only three remaining structures in the planning area that used Red River frame construction procedures.



- 94) **Log Barn**  
**Construction Date:** 1860 (reconstructed 1922)  
**Location:** River Lot #129  
**Present Owner:** Mr. P. Kuhn  
**Present Use:** Storage  
**Construction:**  
     walls - Red River Frame log construction  
     roof - wood shingles on milled wooden rafters  
**Integrity:** The barn was once much larger and oriented differently. Materials from the 1860 barn were used in this barn.  
**Condition:** Poor  
**Notes:** This building is also discussed on pages 23-24.



- 95) **Log Barn**  
**Construction Date:** ca. 1880  
**Location:** River Lot #255  
**Present Owner:** Mr. A. Ducharme  
**Present Use:** Storage  
**Construction:**  
     walls - dovetailed logs  
     roof - wood shingles on squared logs  
**Integrity:** The interior has been gutted  
**Condition:** Poor



- 96) **Log Barn**  
**Construction Date:** ca. 1880  
**Location:** River Lot #188  
**Present Owner:** Mr. S. Miller  
**Present Use:** Storage  
**Construction:**  
     walls - squared dovetailed logs  
     roof - wood shingles on milled wooden rafters  
**Integrity:** The former gable roof was replaced.  
**Condition:** Fair



97) **Heavy Wood Frame Barn**  
**Construction Date:** ca. 1910  
**Location:** NW 24-15-6E  
**Present Owner:** Mr. C. Horbady  
**Present Use:** Storage  
**Construction:**  
 walls - horizontal and vertical siding on heavy wood frame  
 roof - wood shingles on milled wooden rafters  
**Integrity:** Unaltered  
**Condition:** Fair



98) **Log Barn**  
**Construction Date:** ca. 1910  
**Location:** River Lot #264  
**Present Owner:** Henry Semenchuk  
**Present Use:** Storage  
**Construction:**  
 walls - dovetailed squared logs  
 roof - wood shingles on hewn wooden rafters  
**Integrity:** Largely unaltered  
**Condition:** Fair  
**Notes:** This building is also discussed on page 64.



99) **Light Wood Frame Stable**  
**Construction Date:** ca. 1910  
**Location:** River Lot #255  
**Present Owner:** Mr. M. Nebozonko  
**Present Use:** Storage  
**Construction:**  
 walls - horizontal siding on milled wooden frame  
 roof - wood shingles on milled wooden rafters  
**Integrity:** Unaltered  
**Condition:** Good



100) **Light Wood Frame Barn**  
**Construction Date:** 1912  
**Location:** River Lot #261  
**Present Owner:** Mr. Henry Semenchuk  
**Present Use:** Storage  
**Construction:**  
 walls - horizontal siding on milled wooden frame  
 roof - wood shingles on milled wooden rafters  
**Integrity:** Unaltered  
**Condition:** Good



101) Large Light Wood Frame Barn  
 Construction Date: 1912  
 Location: River Lot #20  
 Present Owner: Mr. Overwater  
 Present Use: Storage  
 Construction:  
   walls - concrete stable and light frame loft  
   roof - wood shingles on built-up wooden rafters  
 Integrity: Unaltered  
 Condition: Good  
 Notes: This building is also discussed on pages 65-66.



102) Light Wood Frame Stable  
 Construction Date: 1913  
 Location: NE 15-15-3E  
 Present Owner: Mrs. C.S. Pruden  
 Present Use: Storage  
 Construction:  
   walls - horizontal siding on milled wooden frame  
   roof - wood shingles on milled wooden rafters  
 Integrity: Unaltered  
 Condition: Good  
 Notes: This building is also discussed on pages 65 and 67.



103) Large Light Wood Frame Barn  
 Construction Date: 1915  
 Location: SE 1-15-4E  
 Present Owner: Mr. Macklin  
 Present Use: Functioning Barn  
 Construction:  
   walls - horizontal siding on milled wooden frame  
   roof - wood shingles on milled wooden rafters  
 Integrity: Unaltered  
 Condition: Good



104) Large Light Wood Frame Barn  
 Construction Date: 1915  
 Location: SE 1-15-4E  
 Present Owner: Mr. Macklin  
 Present Use: Functioning Barn  
 Construction:  
   walls - horizontal siding on milled wooden frame  
   roof - wood shingles on built-up wooden rafters  
 Integrity: Unaltered  
 Condition: Good



105) **Small Light Wood Frame Barn**  
**Construction Date:** ca. 1915  
**Location:** River Lots 89 and 90  
**Present Owner:** Mr. Kartzmark  
**Present Use:** Storage  
**Construction:**  
 walls - horizontal siding on milled wooden frame  
 roof - wood shingles on milled wooden rafters  
**Integrity:** The interior has been altered for its later function as a residence  
**Condition:** Fair



106) **Log Barn**  
**Construction Date:** ca. 1920  
**Location:** SW 34-17-3E  
**Present Owner:** Mr. Huminicki  
**Present Use:** Storage  
**Construction:**  
 walls - dovetailed logs  
 roof - wood shingles on milled wooden rafters  
**Integrity:** Unaltered  
**Condition:** Fair



107) **Log Barn**  
**Construction Date:** ca. 1920  
**Location:** NW 35-17-3E  
**Present Owner:** Mr. C. Stutsky  
**Present Use:** Vacant  
**Construction:**  
 walls - Post-and-Sill Logs  
 roof - wood shingles on milled wooden rafters  
**Integrity:** Unaltered  
**Condition:** Good  
**Notes:** Like earlier Ukrainian barns in other areas of the province, this log structure was supported at its corners with diagonal braces.



108) **Log Barn**  
**Construction Date:** ca. 1920  
**Location:** Libau  
**Present Owner:**  
**Present Use:** Storage  
**Construction:**  
 walls - squared dovetailed logs  
 roof - wood shingles on milled wooden rafters  
**Integrity:** Unaltered  
**Condition:** Fair





109) **Large Light Wood Frame Barn**  
**Construction Date:** ca. 1920  
**Location:** NE 18-16-8E  
**Present Owner:** G. Lloyd  
**Present Use:** Functioning Barn  
**Construction:**  
 walls - horizontal siding on milled wooden frame  
 roof - metal sheeting on milled wooden rafters  
**Integrity:** Unaltered  
**Condition:** Good



110) **Log Barn**  
**Construction Date:** ca. 1925  
**Location:** SE 12-17-3E  
**Present Owner:** Mr. A. Husluk  
**Present Use:** Storage  
**Construction:**  
 walls - pre-cut squared logs  
 roof - wood shingles on milled wooden rafters  
**Integrity:** Unaltered  
**Condition:** Good



111) **Small Light Wood Frame Barn**  
**Construction Date:** ca. 1925  
**Location:** SW 21-15-6E  
**Present Owner:**  
**Present Use:** Storage  
**Construction:**  
 walls - horizontal siding on milled wooden frame  
 roof - wood shingles on milled wooden rafters  
**Integrity:** Unaltered  
**Condition:** Good



112) **Log Barn**  
**Construction Date:** ca. 1925  
**Location:** SW 13-15-6E  
**Present Owner:** Mr. R. Ozol  
**Present Use:** Storage  
**Construction:**  
 walls - squared dovetailed logs  
 roof - wood shingles on squared logs  
**Integrity:** Unaltered  
**Condition:** Fair



113) **Small Light Wood Frame Barn**  
**Construction Date:** ca. 1930  
**Location:** River Lot #236  
**Present Owner:** Mr. A. Wachel  
**Present Use:** Storage

**Construction:**  
 walls - horizontal siding on milled wooden frame  
 roof - metal sheeting on milled wooden rafters  
**Integrity:** Unaltered  
**Condition:** Good

114) **Light Wood Frame Barn**  
**Construction Date:** ca. 1930  
**Location:** NE 30-16-8E  
**Present Owner:** Mr. F. Klann  
**Present Use:** Storage/Granary

**Construction:**  
 walls - horizontal siding on milled wooden frame  
 roof - asphalt shingles on milled wooden rafters  
**Integrity:** Unaltered  
**Condition:** Fair  
**Notes:** This building is also discussed on page 74.



115) **Small Light Wood Frame Barn**  
**Construction Date:** 1936  
**Location:** River Lots #21 and 22  
**Present Owner:** Mr. Art Neltner  
**Present Use:** Pigeon Coop

**Construction:**  
 walls - horizontal siding on milled wooden frame  
 roof - wood shingles on milled wooden rafters  
**Integrity:** The interior has been altered for its present function  
**Condition:** Fair

116) **Market Barn**  
**Construction Date:** ca. 1930  
**Location:** River Lot #69  
**Present Owner:** P. Charaton  
**Present Use:** Storage

**Construction:**  
 walls - horizontal siding on milled wooden frame  
 roof - asphalt shingles on built-up wooden rafters  
**Integrity:** The interior has been altered with the extension of the building to incorporate a chicken coop.  
**Condition:** Good  
**Notes:** This building is also discussed on pages 68-69.



- 117) **Small Light Wood Frame Barn**  
**Construction Date:** 1938  
**Location:** SE 7-14-6E  
**Present Owner:** Mr. M. Chorney  
**Present Use:** Storage  
**Construction:**  
 walls - horizontal siding on milled wooden frame  
 roof - wood shingles on milled wooden rafters  
**Integrity:** Stable has been altered  
**Condition:** Fair



- 118) **Large Light Wood Frame Barn with Vaulted Roof**  
**Construction Date:** ca. 1940  
**Location:** SW 9-14-4E  
**Present Owner:** Mr. T. Jenkins  
**Present Use:** Functioning Barn  
**Construction:**  
 walls - horizontal siding on milled wooden frame  
 roof - wood shingles on built up rafters  
**Integrity:** The stable has been altered to produce a more open space  
**Condition:** Fair  
**Notes:** This building is also discussed on pages 69-70.



- 119) **Large Light Wood Frame Barn with Vaulted Roof**  
**Construction Date:** ca. 1940  
**Location:** SE 20-15-8E  
**Present Owner:** Mr. K. Goritz  
**Present Use:** Functioning Barn  
**Construction:**  
 walls - horizontal siding on milled wooden frame  
 roof - wood shingles on built-up rafters  
**Integrity:** Unaltered  
**Condition:** Good



- 120) **Log Barn**  
**Construction Date:** 1943  
**Location:** NW 10-17-7E  
**Present Owner:** Mr. K. Klatt  
**Present Use:** Vacant  
**Construction:**  
 walls - squared dovetailed logs  
 roof - wood shingles on milled wooden rafters  
**Integrity:** Unaltered  
**Condition:** Fair

## Outbuildings



- 121) Light Wood Frame Cattle Feeder  
 Construction Date: ca. 1925  
 Location: NE 2-16-3E  
 Present Owner: Mr. C.P. Kollar  
 Present Use: Machine Storage  
 Construction:  
   walls - horizontal siding on milled wooden frame  
   roof - metal sheeting on milled wooden rafters  
 Integrity: The interior has been altered to accommodate machinery  
 Condition: Good



- 122) Horse Barn  
 Construction Date: ca. 1910  
 Location:  
 Present Owner: Mr. Buus  
 Present Use: Summer Theatre for Interlake Theatre Troupe  
 Construction:  
   walls - wood shingles on milled wooden frame  
   roof - wood shingles on milled wooden rafters  
 Integrity: Unaltered  
 Condition: Good



- 123) Log Granary  
 Construction Date: ca. 1930  
 Location:  
 Present Owner: Arnold Husluk  
 Present Use: Storage  
 Construction:  
   walls - dovetailed squared logs  
   roof - wood shingles on hewn log rafters  
 Integrity: Unaltered  
 Condition: Good  
 Notes: This building is also discussed on page 71.



- 124) Granary  
 Construction Date: ca. 1880  
 Location: NE 12-17-3E  
 Present Owner: Mrs. M. Allison  
 Present Use: Storage  
 Construction:  
   walls - horizontal siding on milled wooden frame  
   roof - wood shingles on milled wooden rafters  
 Integrity: The interior posts and beams have gradually been replaced so that none of the originals exist today  
 Condition: Fair  
 Notes: This building is also discussed on pages 71-72.



125) Log Granary  
 Construction Date: 1906  
 Location: SW 18-16-8E  
 Present Owner: Mr. Otto  
 Present Use: Storage  
 Construction:  
   walls - round lap-notched logs  
   roof - wood shingles on milled wood rafters  
 Integrity: Unaltered  
 Condition: Fair



126) Log Granary  
 Construction Date: ca. 1910  
 Location:  
 Present Owner:  
 Present Use: Vacant  
 Construction:  
   walls - dovetailed logs with plaster cover  
   roof - wood shingles on milled wood rafters  
 Integrity: Unaltered, but plaster is disintegrating  
 Condition: Fair



127) Log Granary  
 Construction Date: ca. 1915  
 Location: River Lot #156  
 Present Owner: N. Schafer  
 Present Use: Storage  
 Construction:  
   walls - horizontal siding on dovetailed logs  
   roof - wood shingles on milled wooden rafters  
 Integrity: Unaltered  
 Condition: Good  
 Notes: The hipped roof on this structure is unusual in the local context, where farmers preferred the simple gable roof.



128) Log Granary  
 Construction Date: ca. 1915  
 Location: SE 19-14-6E  
 Present Owner: Mr. A. Caravan  
 Present Use: Storage  
 Construction:  
   walls - dovetailed logs  
   roof - wooden shingles on milled wooden rafters  
 Integrity: Unaltered  
 Condition: Good



129) Log Granary  
 Construction Date: ca. 1920  
 Location: River Lot #277  
 Present Owner: Nick Switski  
 Present Use: Abandoned  
 Construction:  
   walls - dovetailed logs  
   roof - wood shingles on milled wooden rafters  
 Integrity: the gabled dormer was added to accept grain from an auger  
 Condition: Fair



130) Granary  
 Construction Date: ca. 1930  
 Location: SW 27-15-6E  
 Present Owner:  
 Present Use: Storage  
 Construction:  
   walls - horizontal siding on milled wooden frame  
   roof - wood shingles on milled wooden rafters  
 Integrity: Unaltered  
 Condition: Good



131) Granary  
 Construction Date: ca. 1915  
 Location: NE 11-15-6E  
 Present Owner: M. Makarachuk  
 Present Use: Vacant  
 Construction:  
   walls - horizontal siding on milled wooden frame  
   roof - wood shingles on milled wood rafters  
 Integrity: Unaltered  
 Condition: Good



132) Granary  
 Construction Date: ca. 1920  
 Location: River Lot #71  
 Present Owner:  
 Present Use:  
   walls - horizontal siding on milled wooden frame  
   roof - wood shingles on milled wooden rafters  
 Integrity: Unaltered  
 Condition: Good  
 Notes: The central section of the building is for grain storage; the projecting wings house crushing equipment and related machinery



133) Elevator  
 Construction Date: 1915  
 Location: SE 1-15-4E  
 Present Owner: Mr. Macklin  
 Present Use: Functioning Elevator  
 Construction:  
   walls - horizontal siding on milled wooden frame  
   roof - asphalt shingles on milled wooden rafters  
 Integrity: Unaltered  
 Condition: Good  
 Notes: this building is also discussed on pages 72-73.



134) Machine Shed  
 Construction Date: ca. 1930  
 Location:  
 Present Owner: Peter Romanic  
 Present Use: Storage  
 Construction:  
   walls - plaster and willow lath on dovetailed logs  
   roof - wood shingles on milled wooden rafters  
 Integrity: Largely unaltered  
 Condition: Fair  
 Notes: This building is also discussed on page 74.



135) Machine Shed  
 Construction Date: ca. 1910  
 Location: River Lot #120  
 Present Owner: Province of Manitoba  
 Present Use: Vacant  
 Construction:  
   walls - horizontal siding with milled wooden frame  
   roof - wood shingles on milled wooden rafters  
 Integrity: Unaltered  
 Condition: Poor  
 Notes: The large central doors accommodated a threshing machine



136) Machine Shed  
 Construction Date: ca. 1920  
 Location: SE 12-16-7E  
 Present Owner: V. Parke  
 Present Use: Abandoned  
 Construction:  
   walls - vertical logs  
   roof - wood shingles on hewn wooden rafters  
 Integrity: Unaltered  
 Condition: Poor



137) Machine Shed  
 Construction Date: ca. 1910  
 Location: SE 22-16-3E  
 Present Owner: A. Dalman  
 Present Use: Abandoned  
 Construction:  
   walls - horizontal siding on milled wooden frame  
   roof - wood shingles on milled wooden rafters  
 Integrity: Unaltered  
 Condition: Poor

138) Machine Shed  
 Construction Date: 1938  
 Location: SE 22-16-3E  
 Present Owner: M. Chorney  
 Present Use: Functioning machine shed  
 Construction:  
   walls - horizontal siding on milled wooden frame  
   roof - asphalt shingles on milled wooden rafters  
 Integrity: Unaltered  
 Condition: Good



139) Garage  
 Construction Date: ca. 1910  
 Location: River Lot #255  
 Present Owner: M. Nebozenko  
 Present Use: Storage  
 Construction:  
   walls - horizontal siding on milled wooden frame  
   roof - wood shingles on milled wooden rafters  
 Integrity: Unaltered  
 Condition: Good  
 Notes: The upper level was used for miscellaneous storage.

140) Garage  
 Construction Date: 1900  
 Location: 149 Eveline Street, Selkirk  
 Present Owner: Mrs. Lulashyk  
 Present Use: Functioning garage  
 Construction:  
   walls - horizontal siding on milled wooden frame  
   roof - asphalt shingles on milled wooden rafters  
 Integrity: Unaltered  
 Condition: Fair





- 141) Shed  
 Construction Date: 1912  
 Location: River Lot #20  
 Present Owner: Mr. Overwater  
 Present Use: Storage  
 Construction:  
   walls - horizontal siding on milled wooden frame  
   roof - wood shingles on milled wooden rafters  
 Integrity: Parts of the building are now used for grain storage.  
 Condition: Poor - The roof has a swayback and the walls have buckled in places.



- 142) Shed  
 Construction Date: 1915  
 Location: SE 1-15-4E  
 Present Owner: Mr. Macklin  
 Present Use: Storage  
 Construction:  
   walls - horizontal siding on milled wooden frame  
   roof - asphalt shingles on milled wooden rafters  
 Integrity: Unaltered  
 Condition: Good



- 143) Shed  
 Construction Date: ca. 1925  
 Location: NE 2-16-3E  
 Present Owner: C.P. Kollar  
 Present Use: Storage  
 Construction:  
   walls - vertical board-and-batten on milled wooden frame  
   roof - asphalt shingles on milled wooden rafters  
 Integrity: Unaltered  
 Condition: Good



- 144) Blacksmith Shop  
 Construction Date: ca. 1910  
 Location: River Lot #120  
 Present Owner: Mr. Lewis  
 Present Use: Storage  
 Construction:  
   walls - horizontal siding on milled wooden frame  
   roof - wood shingles on milled wooden rafters  
 Integrity: Unaltered  
 Condition: Good  
 Notes: The chimney, large front doors and single window belie this building's function.



145) Workshop  
 Construction Date: 1932  
 Location: River Lot #226  
 Present Owner: W.R. Kozak  
 Present Use: Storage  
 Construction:  
   walls - dovetailed logs  
   roof - wood shingles on milled wooden rafters  
 Integrity: Unaltered  
 Condition: Fair

146) Bunkhouse/Machine Shed  
 Construction Date: ca. 1925  
 Location: NE 2-16-3E  
 Present Owner: C.P. Kollar  
 Present Use: Storage  
 Construction:  
   walls - horizontal siding on milled wooden frame  
   roof - wood shingles on milled wooden rafters  
 Integrity: The attached wings have been altered to accommodate larger machinery  
 Condition: Good  
 Notes: This building is also discussed on page 74.



147) Chicken Coop  
 Construction Date: ca. 1920  
 Location: SW 2-17-3E  
 Present Owner: Mr. Hawkins  
 Present Use: Storage  
 Construction:  
   walls - dovetailed logs  
   roof - wood shingles on milled wooden rafters  
 Integrity: Interior has been gutted  
 Condition: Fair

148) Chicken Coop  
 Construction Date: ca. 1920  
 Location: SE 22-16-3E  
 Present Owner: A. Dalman  
 Present Use: Abandoned  
 Construction:  
   walls - horizontal siding on milled wooden frame  
   roof - wood shingles on milled wooden rafters  
 Integrity: Unaltered  
 Condition: Poor  
 Notes: This building is also discussed on page 75.



- 149) Chicken Coop  
 Construction Date: ca. 1915  
 Location: River Lot #82  
 Present Owner: Mr. Goltz  
 Present Use: Storage  
 Construction:  
   walls - horizontal siding on milled wooden frame  
   roof - wood shingles on milled wooden rafters  
 Integrity: Unaltered  
 Condition: Good



- 150) Komora  
 Construction Date: ca. 1925  
 Location:  
 Present Owner: Joan Polanski  
 Present Use: Vacant  
 Construction:  
   walls - squared dovetailed logs  
   roof - wood shingles on hewn timber rafters  
 Integrity: Largely unaltered  
 Condition: Poor  
 Notes: This building is also discussed on page 88.



- 151) Komora  
 Construction Date: ca. 1915  
 Location: River Lot #109  
 Present owner: Joseph Pronyk  
 Present Use: Storage  
 Construction:  
   walls - squared dovetailed logs  
   roof - wood shingles on hewn timber rafters  
 Integrity: Largely unaltered  
 Condition: Fair  
 Notes: This building is also discussed on pages 88-89.



- 152) Komora  
 Construction Date: ca. 1920  
 Location:  
 Present Owner: Nick Shafer  
 Present Use: Storage  
 Construction:  
   walls - squared dovetailed logs  
   roof - wood shingles on hewn timber rafters  
 Integrity: Largely unaltered  
 Condition: Fair



153) Summer Kitchen  
 Construction Date: ca.1900  
 Location: River Lot #90  
 Present Owner:  
 Present Use: Abandoned  
 Construction:  
   walls - Plaster cover on dovetailed logs  
   roof - wood shingles on milled wooden rafters  
 Integrity: Unaltered  
 Condition: Poor - the structure is collapsing on the north side



154) Summer Kitchen  
 Construction Date: 1926  
 Location: River Lot #240  
 Present Owner: E. Huzarski  
 Present Use: Storage  
 Construction:  
   walls - dovetailed logs  
   roof - wood shingles on milled wooden rafters  
 Integrity: Interior has been gutted  
 Condition: Fair



155) Summer Kitchen  
 Construction Date: ca. 1910  
 Location: SE 27-15-6E  
 Present Owner: R. Krahn  
 Present Use: Storage  
 Construction:  
   walls - horizontal siding on milled wooden frame  
   roof - wood shingles on milled wooden rafters  
 Integrity: Unaltered  
 Condition: Good



156) Summer Kitchen  
 Construction Date: ca.1915  
 Location: 423 Sinclair Avenue, Selkirk  
 Present Owner: Mrs. L. Morriseau  
 Present Use: Storage  
 Construction:  
   walls - horizontal siding on milled wooden frame  
   roof - wood shingles on milled wooden rafters  
 Integrity: Unaltered  
 Condition: Good



157) Bake Oven  
 Construction Date: c.a. 1920  
 Location: Winnipeg Beach Ukrainian Heritage Museum  
 Present Owner: Winnipeg Beach Ukrainian Heritage Museum  
 Present Use: Display  
 Construction: Clay and rubble formed into a small vault  
 Integrity: Unaltered  
 Condition: Good  
 Notes: This structure is also discussed on page 89.



158) Milk House  
 Construction Date: Ca. 1880  
 Location: River Lot #10  
 Present Owner: Mrs. Larter  
 Present Use: Storage  
 Construction:  
     walls - solid fieldstone  
     roof - wood shingles on milled wooden rafters  
 Integrity: Unaltered  
 Condition: Good  
 Notes: This building is also discussed on page 76.



159) Ice House  
 Construction Date: ca. 1910  
 Location: NW 24-15-6E  
 Present Owner: C. Horbady  
 Present Use: Storage  
 Construction:  
     walls - solid poured concrete  
     roof - asphalt shingles on milled wooden rafters  
 Integrity: Unaltered  
 Condition: Good



160) Root Cellar  
 Construction Date: ca. 1920  
 Location: SE 2-13-5E  
 Present Owner:  
 Present Use: Abandoned  
 Construction:  
     walls - fieldstone barrel vault  
     roof - fieldstone, covered with sod  
 Integrity: Unaltered  
 Condition: Poor



161) **Root Cellar**  
**Construction Date:** ca. 1920  
**Location:** SE 2-13-5E  
**Present Owner:** J. Letecki  
**Present Use:** Storage  
**Construction:**  
 walls - fieldstone barrel vault  
 roof - fieldstone, covered with sod  
**Integrity:** Unaltered  
**Condition:** Good  
**Notes:** This building is also discussed on page 75.



162) **Outhouse**  
**Construction Date:** ca. 1920  
**Location:**  
**Present Owner:**  
**Present Use:** Vacant  
**Construction:**  
 walls - horizontal siding on milled wooden frame  
 roof - wood shingles on milled wooden rafters  
**Integrity:** Unaltered  
**Condition:** Good



163) **Pump House**  
**Construction Date:** ca. 1915  
**Location:** River Lot #82  
**Present Owner:**  
**Present Use:** Storage  
**Construction:**  
 walls - horizontal siding on milled wooden frame  
 roof - wood shingles on milled wooden rafters  
**Integrity:** Unaltered  
**Condition:** Fair



164) **Windmill**  
**Construction Date:** ca. 1910  
**Location:** Winnipeg Beach Ukrainian Heritage Museum  
**Present Owner:** Winnipeg Beach Ukrainian Heritage Museum  
**Present Use:** Display  
**Construction:** Wood shingles on wooden frame on roughly hewn logs  
**Integrity:** The building has been moved to its present site and numerous changes have been made to the interior. The sails are of recent construction.  
**Condition:** Good  
**Notes:** This building is also discussed on pages 90-91.

## Public and Commercial Structures



- 165) **St. Andrew's Anglican Church**  
**Construction Date:** 1844-49  
**Location:** River Lot #63  
**Present Owner:** Anglican Church of Canada  
**Present Use:** Active Congregation  
**Construction:**  
     walls - fieldstone  
     roof - wood shingles on milled wooden rafters  
**Integrity:** Unaltered  
**Condition:** Good  
**Notes:** This building is also discussed on pages 44-45.



- 166) **St. Peter's Dynevor Anglican Church**  
**Construction Date:** 1853  
**Location:** River Lot #212  
**Present Owner:** Anglican Church of Canada  
**Present Use:**  
**Construction:**  
     walls - fieldstone  
     roof - wood shingles on milled wooden rafters  
**Integrity:** Unaltered  
**Condition:** Fair  
**Notes:** This building is also discussed on pages 45-46.



- 167) **St. Clement's Mapleton Anglican Church**  
**Construction Date:** 1860-61  
**Location:** River Lots 21 and 22  
**Present Owner:** Anglican Church of Canada  
**Present Use:** Active Congregation  
**Construction:**  
     walls - fieldstone  
     roof - wood shingles on milled wooden rafters  
**Integrity:** Unaltered  
**Condition:** Good  
**Notes:** This building is also discussed on page 47.



- 168) **Little Britain United Church**  
**Construction Date:** 1874  
**Location:** River Lots 123 and 124  
**Present Owner:** United Church of Canada  
**Present Use:** Active Congregation  
**Construction:**  
     walls - fieldstone  
     roof - wood shingles on timbers  
**Integrity:** Unaltered floorplan  
**Condition:** Good  
**Notes:** This building is also discussed on page 48.



- 169) Christ Church, Anglican  
 Construction Date: 1887-94  
 Location: McLean Avenue, Selkirk  
 Present Owner: Anglican Church of Canada  
 Present Use: Active Congregation  
 Construction:  
   walls - horizontal siding on milled wooden frame  
   roof - asphalt shingles on milled wooden rafters  
 Integrity: The exterior has recently been covered with aluminum siding.  
 Condition: Good  
 Notes: This building is also discussed on pages 116-117.



- 170) St. George's Anglican Church, Wakefield  
 Construction Date: 1904  
 Location: SE 16-15-4E  
 Present Owner: Anglican Church of Canada  
 Present Use: Active Congregation  
 Construction:  
   walls - horizontal siding on milled wooden frame  
   roof - asphalt shingles on milled wooden rafters  
 Integrity: The old Parkdale School has been attached to the west end of the church in 1967.  
 Condition: Good  
 Notes: This building is also discussed on pages 94-95.



- 171) St. Thomas Anglican  
 Construction Date: 1905  
 Location: Lockport  
 Present Owner: Anglican Church of Canada  
 Present Use: Active Congregation  
 Construction:  
   walls - stucco veneer on milled wooden frame  
   roof - asphalt shingles on milled wooden rafters  
 Integrity: Largely unaltered  
 Condition: Good



- 172) St. Matthew's Anglican Church  
 Construction Date: 1906  
 Location: SW 33-13-4E  
 Present Owner: Anglican Church of Canada  
 Present Use: Active Congregation  
 Construction:  
   walls - horizontal siding on milled wooden frame  
   roof - wood shingles on milled wooden rafters  
 Integrity: Largely unaltered  
 Condition: Good  
 Notes: This building is also discussed on pages 94-95.





173) **St. James Anglican Church**  
**Construction Date:** 1912  
**Location:** NE 32-15-6E  
**Present Owner:** Anglican Church of Canada  
**Present Use:** Active Congregation  
**Construction:**  
 walls - horizontal siding on milled wooden frame  
 roof - asphalt shingles on milled wooden rafters  
**Integrity:** Largely unaltered floorplan  
**Condition:** Good  
**Notes:** This building is also discussed on pages 93-94.



174) **St. Luke's Anglican Church, Balsam Bay**  
**Construction Date:** ca. 1920  
**Location:** SW 28-17-7E  
**Present Owner:** Anglican Church of Canada  
**Present Use:** Active Congregation  
**Construction:**  
 walls - squared dovetailed logs  
 roof - asphalt shingles on milled wooden rafters  
**Integrity:** Largely unaltered  
**Condition:** Good



175) **St. Bartholomew's Anglican Church**  
**Construction Date:** 1909  
**Location:** Winnipeg Beach  
**Present Owner:** Anglican Church of Canada  
**Present Use:** Active Congregation  
**Construction:**  
 walls - horizontal siding on milled wooden frame  
 roof - asphalt shingles on milled wooden rafters  
**Integrity:** Largely unaltered.  
**Condition:** Good  
**Notes:** This building is also discussed on pages 133.



176) **All Saints Anglican Church**  
**Construction Date:** 1922  
**Location:** Whyteford  
**Present Owner:** Anglican Church of Canada  
**Present Use:** Active Congregation  
**Construction:**  
 walls - horizontal siding on milled wooden frame  
 roof - asphalt shingles on milled wooden rafters  
**Integrity:** Largely unaltered  
**Condition:** Good



177) **St. Peter's-Dynevor Church**  
**Construction Date:** ca. 1925  
**Location:** River Lot #34  
**Present Owner:** Anglican Church of Canada  
**Present Use:** Active Congregation  
**Construction:**  
 walls - horizontal siding on milled wooden frame  
 roof - asphalt shingles on milled wooden rafters  
**Integrity:** Largely unaltered  
**Condition:** Good



178) **St. George's Anglican Church**  
**Construction Date:** 1938  
**Location:** St. John's Boy's School/River Lot #41  
**Present Owner:** St. John's Cathedral Boy's School  
**Present Use:** School Use  
**Construction:**  
 walls - horizontal siding on milled wooden frame  
 roof - asphalt shingles on milled wooden rafters  
**Integrity:** The church has been moved onto its present site.  
**Condition:** Good



179) **Knox Presbyterian Church**  
**Construction Date:** 1904  
**Location:** Eveline Street, Selkirk  
**Present Owner:** Presbyterian Church of Canada  
**Present Use:** Active Congregation  
**Construction:**  
 walls - buff brick on wood frame  
 roof - asphalt shingles on milled wooden rafters  
**Integrity:** Largely unaltered  
**Condition:** Good  
**Notes:** This building is also discussed on pages 115 and 117.



180) **MacKenzie Presbyterian Church**  
**Construction Date:** 1922  
**Location:** River Lot #120  
**Present Owner:** Presbyterian Church of Canada  
**Present Use:** Active Congregation  
**Construction:**  
 walls - horizontal siding on milled wooden frame  
 roof - asphalt shingles on milled wooden rafters  
**Integrity:** Largely unaltered  
**Condition:** Good



- 181) **Dunara United Church**  
**Construction Date:** 1893  
**Location:** SE 36-15-3E  
**Present Owner:** United Church of Canada  
**Present Use:** Active Congregation  
**Construction:**  
 walls - horizontal siding on milled wooden frame  
 roof - asphalt shingles on milled wooden rafters  
**Integrity:** Largely unaltered  
**Condition:** Good



- 182) **Selkirk United Church**  
**Construction Date:** 1986  
**Location:** 202 McLean Avenue, Selkirk  
**Present Owner:** United Church of Canada  
**Present Use:** Active Congregation  
**Construction:**  
 Walls - stucco on milled wooden frame  
 roof - asphalt shingles on milled wooden rafters  
**Integrity:** The building originally stood on Dufferin Avenue.  
**Condition:** Good



- 183) **Clandeboye United Church**  
**Construction Date:** 1901  
**Location:** Clandeboye  
**Present Owner:** United Church of Canada  
**Present Use:** Active Congregation  
**Construction:**  
 walls - horizontal siding on milled wooden frame  
 roof - wood shingles on milled wooden rafters  
**Integrity:** Largely unaltered  
**Condition:** Good  
**Notes:** This church was destroyed in 1984 to make way for a new church building.



- 184) **Winnipeg Beach United Church**  
**Construction Date:** 1905  
**Location:** Winnipeg Beach  
**Present Owner:** United Church of Canada  
**Present Use:** Active Congregation  
**Construction:**  
 walls - horizontal siding on milled wooden frame  
 roof - wood shingles on milled wooden rafters  
**Integrity:** The building has recently been covered with aluminum siding.  
**Condition:** Good  
**Notes:** This building is also discussed on page 133.



185) Cloverdale United Church  
 Construction Date: 1921  
 Location: SE 8-14-4E  
 Present Owner: United Church of Canada  
 Present Use: Active Congregation  
 Construction:  
   walls - horizontal siding on milled wooden frame  
   roof - wood shingles on milled wooden rafters  
 Integrity: Largely unaltered  
 Condition: Good  
 Notes: This building is also discussed on pages 94-95.



186) Mustard Seed Chapel  
 Construction Date: 1901  
 Location: SE 34-16-4E  
 Present Owner: Anglican Church of Canada  
 Present Use: Occasional Use  
 Construction:  
   walls - horizontal siding on milled wooden frame  
   roof - wood shingles on milled wooden rafters  
 Integrity: Large unaltered  
 Condition: Good



187) MacBeth Church  
 Construction Date: 1932  
 Location: SE 25-13-5E  
 Present Owner:  
 Present Use: Residence  
 Construction:  
   walls - horizontal siding on milled wooden frame  
   roof - asphalt shingles on milled wooden rafters  
 Integrity: The building has been moved and much altered to fulfill its present function.  
 Condition: Good



188) Scaterbury Church  
 Construction Date: ca. 1920  
 Location: River Lot #16  
 Present Owner: Roman Catholic Church of Canada  
 Present Use: Active Congregation  
 Construction:  
   walls - horizontal siding on milled wooden frame  
   roof - asphalt shingles on milled wooden rafters  
 Integrity: Largely unaltered  
 Condition: Fair



189) **Gerson Mission Church**  
**Construction Date:** 1919  
**Location:** Gerson  
**Present Owner:** Baptist Church of Canada  
**Present Use:** Active Congregation  
**Construction:**  
     walls - solid fieldstone  
     roof - asphalt shingles on milled wooden rafters  
**Integrity:** Largely unaltered  
**Condition:** Good  
**Notes:** This building is also discussed on page 125.



190) **St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church**  
**Construction Date:** ca. 1920  
**Location:** SW 19-15-8E  
**Present Owner:** Lutheran Church of Canada  
**Present Use:** Active Congregation  
**Construction:**  
     walls - horizontal siding on milled wooden frame  
     roof - asphalt shingles on milled wooden rafters  
**Integrity:** Largely unaltered  
**Condition:** Good



191) **Icelandic Evangelical Lutheran Church**  
**Construction Date:** 1924  
**Location:** Clandeboye Avenue, Selkirk  
**Present Owner:** Lutheran Church of Canada  
**Present Use:** Active Congregation  
**Construction:**  
     walls - horizontal siding on milled wooden frame  
     roof - asphalt shingles on milled wooden rafters  
**Integrity:** Largely unaltered  
**Condition:** Good  
**Notes:** This building is also discussed on page 117.



192) **St. Stanislaus Roman Catholic Church**  
**Construction Date:** ca. 1910  
**Location:** East Selkirk  
**Present Owner:** Roman Catholic Church of Canada  
**Present Use:** Active Congregation  
**Construction:**  
     walls - stucco veneer on milled wooden frame  
     roof - asphalt shingles on milled wooden rafters  
**Integrity:** Largely unaltered  
**Condition:** Good  
**Notes:** This building is also discussed on page 122.



193) Sacred Heart of Jesus Roman Catholic Church  
 Construction Date: ca. 1920  
 Location: Garson  
 Present Owner: Roman Catholic Church of Canada  
 Present Use: Active Congregation  
 Construction:  
   walls - stucco veneer on milled wooden frame  
   roof - asphalt shingles on milled wooden rafters  
 Integrity: Largely unaltered  
 Condition: Good



194) St. Anne's Polish Catholic Church  
 Construction Date: 1934  
 Location: Petersfield  
 Present Owner: Polish Catholic Church of Canada  
 Present Use: Active Congregation  
 Construction:  
   walls - insulbrick siding on milled wooden frame  
   roof - asphalt shingles on milled wooden rafters  
 Integrity: Largely unaltered  
 Condition: Good  
 Notes: This building is also discussed on page 127.



195) Corpus Christi Roman Catholic Church  
 Construction Date: 1940  
 Location: River Lots 217 & 218  
 Present Owner: Roman Catholic Church of Canada  
 Present Use: Active Congregation  
 Construction:  
   walls - stucco veneer on milled wooden frame  
   roof - asphalt shingles on milled wooden rafters  
 Integrity: Largely unaltered  
 Condition: Good  
 Notes: This building is also discussed on page 95.



196) St. Margaret's Roman Catholic Church, Little Britain  
 Construction Date: 1943  
 Location: River Lot #120  
 Present Owner: Roman Catholic Church of Canada  
 Present Use: Active Congregation  
 Construction:  
   walls - stucco veneer on milled wooden frame  
   roof - asphalt shingles on milled wooden rafters  
 Integrity: Largely unaltered  
 Condition: Good



197) **St. Joseph's Polish Catholic Church**  
**Construction Date:** ca. 1920  
**Location:** Libau  
**Present Owner:** Polish Catholic Church of Canada  
**Present Use:** Active Congregation  
**Construction:**  
 walls - aluminum siding on milled wooden frame  
 roof - asphalt shingles on milled wooden rafters  
**Integrity:** Largely unaltered  
**Condition:** Good



198) **Sacred Heart Chapel, Victoria Park**  
**Construction Date:** 1937  
**Location:** River Lot #70  
**Present Owner:**  
**Present Use:** Vacant  
**Construction:**  
 walls - insulbrick siding on milled wooden frame  
 roof - wood shingles on milled wooden rafters  
**Integrity:** Largely unaltered  
**Condition:** Poor  
**Notes:** This building has been dismantled and the hall section used as a private residence.



199) **Holy Rosary Polish Catholic Church**  
**Construction Date:** ca. 1910  
**Location:** SE 34-17-3E  
**Present Owner:** Polish Catholic Church of Canada  
**Present Use:** Occasional service  
**Construction:**  
 walls - horizontal siding on milled wooden frame  
 roof - asphalt shingles on milled wooden rafters  
**Integrity:** Unaltered  
**Condition:** Good



200) **St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic Church**  
**Construction Date:** ca. 1920  
**Location:** NE 34-15-6E  
**Present Owner:** Ukrainian Catholic Church of Canada  
**Present Use:** Active Congregation  
**Construction:**  
 walls - horizontal siding on milled wooden frame  
 roof - asphalt shingles on milled wooden rafters  
**Integrity:** Largely unaltered  
**Condition:** Good



201) **St. Peter & St. Paul Ukrainian Catholic Church**  
**Construction Date:** ca. 1930  
**Location:** SE 19-16-8E  
**Present Owner:** Ukrainian Catholic Church of Canada  
**Present Use:** Active Congregation  
**Construction:**  
     walls - horizontal siding on milled wooden frame  
     roof - asphalt shingles on milled wooden rafters  
**Integrity:** Largely unaltered  
**Condition:** Good



202) **Ukrainian Catholic Church**  
**Construction Date:** 1951  
**Location:** East Selkirk  
**Present Owner:** Ukrainian Catholic Church of Canada  
**Present Use:** Active Congregation  
**Construction:**  
     walls - stucco veneer on milled wooden frame  
     roof - asphalt shingles on milled wooden rafters  
**Integrity:** Largely unaltered  
**Condition:** Good  
**Notes:** This building is also discussed on page 122.



203) **Holy Trinity Ukrainian Catholic Church**  
**Construction Date:** 1952  
**Location:** River Lots #201-204  
**Present Owner:** Ukrainian Catholic Church of Canada  
**Present Use:** Active Congregation  
**Construction:**  
     walls - stucco veneer on milled wooden frame  
     roof - asphalt shingles on milled wooden rafters  
**Integrity:** Largely unaltered  
**Condition:** Good  
**Notes:** This building is also discussed on page 100.



204) **Blessed Virgin Mary Ukrainian Catholic Church**  
**Construction Date:** 1958-60  
**Location:** River Lots 78 & 79  
**Present Owner:** Ukrainian Catholic Church of Canada  
**Present Use:** Active Congregation  
**Construction:**  
     walls - buff brick on wood frame  
     roof - asphalt shingles on milled wooden rafters  
**Integrity:** Unaltered floorplan  
**Condition:** Good  
**Notes:** This building is also discussed on page 100.





- 205) **Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church of Holy Eucharist**  
**Construction Date:** 1955  
**Location:** Sophia Street, Selkirk  
**Present Owner:** Ukrainian Catholic Church of Canada  
**Present Use:** Active Congregation  
**Construction:**  
 walls - stucco veneer on milled wooden frame  
 roof - asphalt shingles on milled wooden rafters  
**Integrity:** Largely unaltered  
**Condition:** Good  
**Notes:** This building is also discussed on page 117.



- 206) **Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the Holy Trinity**  
**Construction Date:** 1906  
**Location:** SW 27-15-6E  
**Present Owner:** Ukrainian Orthodox Church of Canada  
**Present Use:** Active Congregation  
**Construction:**  
 walls - horizontal siding on milled wooden frame  
 roof - asphalt shingles on milled wooden rafters  
**Integrity:** Largely unaltered  
**Condition:** Good  
**Notes:** This building is also discussed on page 98.



- 207) **St. Michael's Ukrainian Greek Orthodox Church**  
**Construction Date:** 1920  
**Location:** East Selkirk  
**Present Owner:** Ukrainian Greek Orthodox Church of Canada  
**Present Use:** Vacant  
**Construction:**  
 walls - asphalt shingles on milled wooden frame  
 roof - asphalt shingles on milled wooden rafters  
**Integrity:** Largely unaltered  
**Condition:** Fair  
**Notes:** This building has been demolished since the survey was undertaken.



- 208) **St. Nicholas Ukrainian Greek Orthodox Church**  
**Construction Date:** 1945  
**Location:** River Lots #183-185  
**Present Owner:** Ukrainian Greek Orthodox Church of Canada  
**Present Use:** Active Congregation  
**Construction:**  
 walls - stucco veneer on milled wooden frame  
 roof - asphalt shingles on milled wooden rafters  
**Integrity:** Largely unaltered  
**Condition:** Good  
**Notes:** This building is also discussed on pages 98-99.



209) **St. Nicholas Orthodox Church of Narol**  
**Construction Date:** 1948 or 1952  
**Location:** River Lot #228  
**Present Owner:** Ukrainian Orthodox Church of Canada  
**Present Use:** Active Congregation  
**Construction:**  
 wall - stucco veneer on milled wooden frame  
 roof - wood shingles on milled wooden rafters  
**Integrity:** Largely unaltered  
**Condition:** Good  
**Notes:** This building is also discussed on pages 98-99.



210) **Libau Lutheran Church**  
**Construction Date:** ca. 1920  
**Location:** Libau  
**Present Owner:** Lutheran Church of Canada  
**Present Use:** Active Congregation  
**Construction:**  
 walls - horizontal siding on milled wooden frame  
 roof - wood shingles on milled wooden rafters  
**Integrity:** Largely unaltered  
**Condition:** Good  
**Notes:** This building is also discussed on page 128.



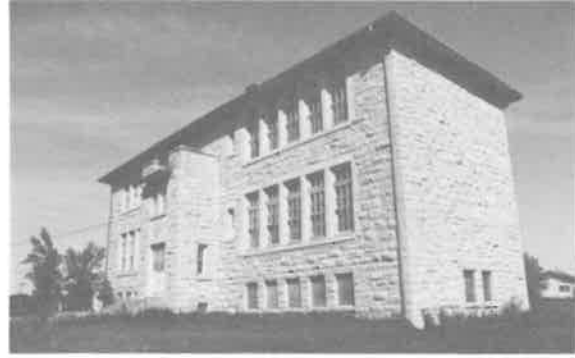
211) **Poplar Park Ukrainian Greek Catholic Parish Hall**  
**Construction Date:** 1923  
**Location:** NE 34-15-6E  
**Present Owner:** Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church of Canada  
**Present Use:** Active Hall  
**Construction:**  
 walls - horizontal siding on milled wooden frame  
 roof - asphalt shingles on milled wooden rafters  
**Integrity:** Unaltered  
**Condition:** Good  
**Notes:** This building is also discussed on page 101.



212) **Dunhartwood Hall**  
**Construction Date:** ca. 1940  
**Location:** SE 36-15-3E  
**Present Owner:**  
**Present Use:** Occasional Use  
**Construction:**  
 walls - wood shingles on milled wooden frame  
 roof - wood shingles on milled wooden rafters  
**Integrity:** A porch addition of recent construction mars the facade.  
**Condition:** Good  
**Notes:** This building is also discussed on page 101.



- 213) **Masonic Temple**  
**Construction Date:** 1871  
**Location:** Eaton Avenue, Selkirk  
**Present Owner:** Lisgar Lodge No. 2 AF & AM  
**Present Use:** Active lodge  
**Construction:**  
 walls - buff brick veneer on milled wooden frame  
 roof - built-up roofing  
**Integrity:** The interior has been altered  
**Condition:** Good  
**Notes:** This building is also discussed on page 117.



- 214) **Happy Thought School**  
**Construction Date:** 1916  
**Location:** Garson  
**Present Owner:** R.M. of St. Clements  
**Present Use:** Vacant  
**Construction:**  
 walls - fieldstone  
 roof - wood shingles on milled wooden rafters  
**Integrity:** Unaltered  
**Condition:** Good  
**Notes:** This building is also discussed on page 122.



- 215) **Norwood School**  
**Construction Date:**  
**Location:** NE 14-15-3E  
**Present Owner:** Mr. Waite  
**Present Use:** Residence  
**Construction:**  
 walls - asphalt shingles on milled wooden frame  
 roof - wood shingles on milled wooden rafters  
**Integrity:** The interior has been much altered for its present function  
**Condition:** Good  
**Notes:** This building is also discussed on page 103.



- 216) **Petersfield School**  
**Construction Date:** ca. 1915  
**Location:** Petersfield  
**Present Owner:** Larry Jackson  
**Present Use:** Residence  
**Construction:**  
 walls - buff brick on milled wooden frame  
 roof - wood shingles on milled wooden rafters  
**Integrity:** Interior has been altered for its present function  
**Condition:** Good  
**Notes:** This building is also discussed on page 127.



- 217) **Cloverdale School**  
**Construction Date:**  
**Location:** NW 4-14-4E  
**Present Owner:** Jack Harriott  
**Present Use:** Vacant  
**Construction:**  
 walls - wood shingles on milled wooden frame  
 roof - asphalt shingles on milled wooden rafters  
**Integrity:** Unaltered  
**Condition:** Fair



- 218) **Rosedale School**  
**Construction Date:** ca. 1920  
**Location:** River Lot #83  
**Present Owner:** United Croats Association  
**Present Use:** Vacant  
**Construction:**  
 walls - horizontal siding on milled wooden frame  
 roof - wood shingles on milled wooden rafters  
**Integrity:** Unaltered  
**Condition:** Good  
**Notes:** This building is also discussed on page 104.



- 219) **Sheffield School**  
**Construction Date:** ca. 1925  
**Location:** SW 3-16-6E  
**Present Owner:** R. Gutterson  
**Present Use:** Vacant  
**Construction:**  
 walls - horizontal siding on milled wooden frame  
 roof - wood shingles on milled wooden rafters  
**Integrity:** Unaltered  
**Condition:** Fair  
**Notes:** This building is also discussed on page 104.



- 220) **Lilleydale School**  
**Construction Date:** ca. 1925  
**Location:** SE 11-14-5  
**Present Owner:** W. Jacyk  
**Present Use:** Storage  
**Construction:**  
 walls - insulbrick veneer on milled wooden frame  
 roof - asphalt shingles on milled wooden rafters  
**Integrity:** Unaltered  
**Condition:** Good



221) Brookside School  
 Construction Date: ca. 1925  
 Location: SE 11-14-5E  
 Present Owner: W. Jacyk  
 Present Use: Storage  
 Construction:  
   walls - insulbrick veneer on milled wooden frame  
   roof - asphalt shingles on milled wooden rafters  
 Integrity: Unaltered  
 Condition: Good



222) Stony Point School  
 Construction Date: ca. 1925  
 Location: SE 6-17-7E  
 Present Owner: R.M. of St. Clements  
 Present Use: Vacant  
 Construction:  
   walls - insulbrick veneer on milled wooden frame  
   roof - asphalt shingles on milled wooden rafters  
 Integrity: Unaltered  
 Condition: Poor



223) Earl Grey School  
 Construction Date: ca. 1925  
 Location: SW 36-13-3E  
 Present Owner: L. LeBlanc  
 Present Use: Residence  
 Construction:  
   walls - wood shingles on milled wooden frame  
   roof - asphalt shingles on milled wooden rafters  
 Integrity: The interior has undergone renovations for its present function  
 Condition: Good  
 Notes: This building is also discussed on page 104.



224) Daerwood School  
 Construction Date: 1949  
 Location: Main Street, Selkirk  
 Present Owner: Town of Selkirk  
 Present Use: Active School  
 Construction:  
   walls - buff brick on milled wooden frame  
   roof - built-up roofing  
 Integrity: Largely unaltered  
 Condition: Good



- 225) **General Store**  
**Construction Date:** 1907  
**Location:** Petersfield  
**Present Owner:** Mrs. J. Armstrong  
**Present Use:** Storage  
**Construction:**  
    walls - horizontal siding on milled wooden frame  
    roof - wood shingles on milled wooden rafters  
**Integrity:** Unaltered  
**Condition:** Fair  
**Notes:** This building is also discussed on page 127.



- 226) **Netley Airport Store**  
**Construction Date:** ca. 1915  
**Location:** NW 15-16-4E  
**Present Owner:** Block Brothers Realty  
**Present Use:** Vacant  
**Construction:**  
    walls - insulbrick siding on milled wooden frame  
    roof - asphalt shingles on milled wooden rafters  
**Integrity:** The interior has been altered several times  
**Condition:** Fair  
**Notes:** This building is also discussed on page 105.



- 227) **General Store**  
**Construction Date:** ca. 1915  
**Location:** NE 15-14-6E  
**Present Owner:**  
**Present Use:** Storage  
**Construction:**  
    walls - insulbrick siding on milled wooden frame  
    roof - asphalt shingles on milled wooden rafters  
**Integrity:** The interior has been altered  
**Condition:** Good



- 228) **Newman's General Store**  
**Construction Date:** ca. 1920  
**Location:** SW 19-16-8E  
**Present Owner:** Mr. Newman  
**Present Use:** Vacant  
**Construction:**  
    walls - stucco veneer on milled wooden frame  
    roof - asphalt shingles on milled wooden rafters  
**Integrity:** Unaltered  
**Condition:** Good  
**Notes:** This building is also discussed on page 105.



229) **General Store**  
**Construction Date:** ca. 1920  
**Location:** NW 18-16-8E  
**Present Owner:**  
**Present Use:** Vacant  
**Construction:**  
 walls - stucco veneer on milled wooden frame  
 roof - asphalt shingles on milled wooden rafters  
**Integrity:** Unaltered  
**Condition:** Good



230) **General Store**  
**Construction Date:** ca. 1910  
**Location:** SE 3-15-4E  
**Present Owner:** M. Zelyk  
**Present Use:** Vacant  
**Construction:**  
 walls - pressed tin on milled wooden frame  
 roof - asphalt shingles on milled wooden rafters  
**Integrity:** Both interior and exterior have been altered.  
**Condition:** Fair



231) **Power Station**  
**Construction Date:** 1910  
**Location:** Lockport  
**Present Owner:** Department of Public Works  
**Present Use:** Functioning Power Station  
**Construction:**  
 walls - buff brick veneer on milled wooden frame  
 roof - built up roofing  
**Integrity:** Largely unaltered  
**Condition:** Good  
**Notes:** This building is also discussed on page 129.



232) **Merchant's Hotel**  
**Construction Date:** 1903  
**Location:** Manitoba & Eveline, Selkirk  
**Present Owner:** Verna Konowalchuk  
**Present Use:** Functioning Hotel  
**Construction:**  
 walls - buff brick on milled wooden frame  
 roof - built-up tar and gravel  
**Integrity:** Both interior and exterior have been altered.  
**Condition:** Good  
**Notes:** This building is also discussed on page 114.



233) Former Dominion Bank  
 Construction Date: ca. 1900  
 Location: Manitoba & Eveline, Selkirk  
 Present Owner:  
 Present Use: Various businesses and offices  
 Construction:  
   walls - buff brick on milled wooden frame  
   roof - built-up tar and gravel  
 Integrity: Both interior and exterior have been altered  
 Condition: Good  
 Notes: This building is also discussed on page 114.



234) Former Custom's Office/Post Office  
 Construction Date: 1905  
 Location: Main Street, Selkirk  
 Present Owner: Town of Selkirk  
 Present Use: Vacant  
 Construction:  
   walls - red brick on milled wooden frame  
   roof - built-up tar and gravel  
 Integrity: Basically unaltered  
 Condition: Good  
 Notes: This building is also discussed on pages 110-111.



235) Rail Car Garage  
 Construction Date:  
 Location: Eveline Street, Selkirk  
 Present Owner:  
 Present Use: Church  
 Construction:  
   walls - buff brick cavity wall  
   roof - non-existent  
 Integrity: The roof has been removed and the walls are precariously supported  
 Condition: Fair  
 Notes: The building has recently been renovated to accommodate a church.



236) East Selkirk Rail Station  
 Construction Date:  
 Location:  
 Present Owner: Mr. R. Andryo  
 Present Use: Workshop  
 Construction:  
   walls - horizontal siding on milled wooden frame  
   roof - asphalt shingles on milled wooden rafters  
 Integrity: The interior has been much altered for its present function  
 Condition: Fair





- 237) **Former Petersfield Rail Station**  
**Construction Date:** 1929  
**Location:** NE 23-15-4E  
**Present Owner:** Mr. Houghton  
**Present Use:** Residence  
**Construction:**  
 walls - horizontal siding on milled wooden frame  
 roof - asphalt shingles on milled wooden rafters  
**Integrity:** The interior has been renovated for its current function  
**Condition:** Good  
**Notes:** This building is also discussed on page 127.



- 238) **Reception Hospital**  
**Construction Date:** 1922  
**Location:** Selkirk Mental Health Centre  
**Present Owner:** Selkirk Mental Health Centre  
**Present Use:** Functioning Hospital  
**Construction:**  
 walls - red brick veneer on milled wooden frame  
 roof - asphalt shingles on sloped surfaces; built-up roofing on flat surfaces  
**Integrity:** Largely unaltered  
**Condition:** Good  
**Notes:** This building is also discussed on page 113.



- 239) **Nurses Home**  
**Construction Date:** 1926  
**Location:** Selkirk Mental Health Centre  
**Present Owner:** Selkirk Mental Health Centre  
**Present Use:** Residential Facility  
**Construction:**  
 walls - red brick veneer and limestone details on milled wooden frame  
 roof - built-up roofing  
**Integrity:** Largely unaltered  
**Condition:** Good



- 240) **B Unit Building**  
**Construction Date:**  
**Location:** Selkirk Mental Health Centre  
**Present Owner:** Selkirk Mental Health Centre  
**Present Use:** Residential facility  
**Construction:**  
 walls - red brick veneer and limestone details on milled wooden frame  
 roof - built-up roofing  
**Integrity:** Largely unaltered  
**Condition:** Good



241) **Laundry Building**  
**Construction Date:** 1920  
**Location:** Selkirk Mental Health Centre  
**Present Owner:** Selkirk Mental Health Centre  
**Present Use:** Laundry facility  
**Construction:**  
 walls - stucco veneer on milled wooden frame  
 roof - asphalt shingles  
**Integrity:** Largely unaltered  
**Condition:** Good



242) **Old Power House**  
**Construction Date:** 1921  
**Location:** Selkirk Mental Health Centre  
**Present Owner:** Selkirk Mental Health Centre  
**Construction:**  
 walls - brick veneer on milled wooden frame  
 roof - built-up roofing  
**Integrity:** Some window openings have been bricked in.  
**Condition:** Good



243) **Ross Cottage**  
**Construction Date:** 1840's  
**Location:** Lower Fort Garry National Historic Park  
**Present Owner:** Parks Canada  
**Present Use:** Display  
**Construction:**  
 walls - dressed fieldstone  
 roof - wood shingles on hewn timber rafters  
**Integrity:** The building has been carefully restored.  
**Condition:** Good



244) **Farm Manager's House**  
**Construction Date:** 1830's  
**Location:** Lower Fort Garry National Historic Park  
**Present Owner:** Parks Canada  
**Present Use:** Display  
**Construction:**  
 walls - Red River framed logs  
 roof - wood shingles on hewn timber rafters  
**Integrity:** The building has been carefully restored.  
**Condition:** Good



245) **Big House**  
**Construction Date:** 1831  
**Location:** Lower Fort Garry National Historic Park  
**Present Owner:** Parks Canada  
**Present Use:** Display  
**Construction:**  
 walls - dressed limestone  
 roof - wood shingles on hewn timber rafters  
**Integrity:** The building has been carefully restored  
**Condition:** Good  
**Notes:** This building is also discussed on page 32.



246) **Fur House**  
**Construction Date:** 1831  
**Location:** Lower Fort Garry National Historic Park  
**Present Owner:** Parks Canada  
**Present Use:** Display  
**Construction:**  
 walls - dressed limestone  
 roof - wood shingles on hewn timber rafters  
**Integrity:** The building has been carefully restored  
**Condition:** Good  
**Notes:** This building is also discussed on page 33.



247) **Warehouse Building**  
**Construction Date:** 1830s  
**Location:** Lower Fort Garry National Historic Park  
**Present Use:** Display  
**Construction:**  
 walls - dressed limestone  
 roof - wood shingles on hewn timber rafters  
**Integrity:** The building has been carefully restored  
**Condition:** Good  
**Notes:** This building is also discussed on page 33.



248) **Men's House**  
**Construction Date:** 1850s  
**Location:** Lower Fort Garry National Historic Park  
**Present Owner:** Parks Canada  
**Present Use:** Display  
**Construction:**  
 walls - dressed limestone  
 roof - wooden shingles on hewn timber rafters  
**Integrity:** The building has been carefully restored  
**Condition:** Good



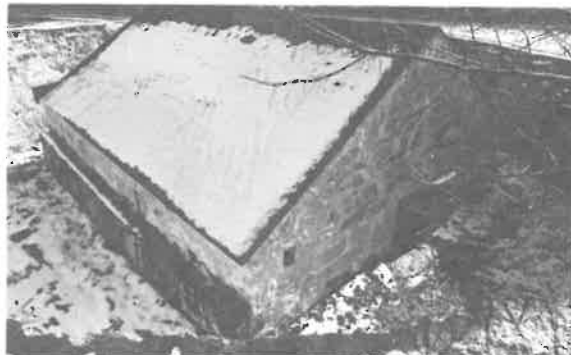
249) **Doctor's Office**  
**Construction Date:** 1885  
**Location:** Lower Fort Garry National Historic Park  
**Present Owner:** Parks Canada  
**Present Use:** Storage  
**Construction:**  
 walls - horizontal siding on milled wooden frame  
 roof - wood shingles on milled wooden rafters  
**Integrity:** The building has been carefully restored.  
**Condition:** Good



250) **Southwest Bastion**  
**Construction Date:** 1840s  
**Location:** Lower Fort Garry National Historic Park  
**Present Owner:** Parks Canada  
**Present Use:** Display  
**Construction:**  
 walls - dressed limestone  
 roof - wood shingles on hewn timber rafters  
**Integrity:** The structure has been carefully restored.  
**Condition:** Good



251) **Northwest Bastion**  
**Construction Date:** 1840s  
**Location:** Lower Fort Garry National Historic Park  
**Present Owner:** Parks Canada  
**Present Use:** Display  
**Construction:**  
 walls - dressed limestone  
 roof - wood shingles on hewn timber rafters  
**Integrity:** The structure has been carefully restored.  
**Condition:** Good



252) **Northeast Bastion**  
**Construction Date:** 1840s  
**Location:** Lower Fort Garry National Historic Park  
**Present Owner:** Parks Canada  
**Present Use:** Powder Magazine  
**Construction:**  
 walls - dressed limestone  
 roof - wood shingles on hewn timber rafters  
**Integrity:** The structure has been carefully restored.  
**Condition:** Good



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ENDNOTES

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