

Landmarks

Cypress Planning District's Significant Heritage Buildings

The Cypress Planning District Special Places project was inaugurated in 2009-10, with the first major component being a comprehensive and detailed inventory of 114 buildings and sites. Through rigorous analysis and assessment processes suggested to us by the province's Historic Resources Branch, we have identified a handful of buildings that most effectively define and illustrate key aspects of our history and heritage. The following list of 26 buildings and sites constitutes the Cypress Planning District Heritage Group's recommendations and reminders to the community about those places that have major claims for local heritage significance.

Each building and site listed below is also presented on the following pages, with an accompanying Heritage Value Statement that elucidates that building's key heritage attributes. These 26 buildings and sites are more effectively grouped according to their urban or farm/rural character, a more accurate reflection of the heritage character of the Cypress Planning District, and thus with one list for the Town of

Glenboro (10 sites) and another for the Rural Municipalities of North Cypress and South Cypress (16 sites):

Glenboro Buildings/Sites

- Glenboro War Memorial
- St. Stephen's Anglican Church
- Gaiety Theatre
- Glenboro Meats
- The People's Store
- Former Hospital
- Jonas Christie House
- 104 Christie Street House
- 106 Christie Street House
- Wallis House

South Cypress and North Cypress Buildings/Sites

- Camp Hughes Trenches and Cemetery
- Millford Cemetery
- Brookdale United Church
- Kerfoot Methodist Church

- Northfield School
- Deer Range School
- Former Edrans School
- Stockton Ferry Site
- Jones Farm Elevator
- Criddle/Vane Site
- McNaughton Grain Warehouse
- McNaughton Farm Site
- Christie Farm Site
- George Hope House
- Brown Farm Site
- Rogers House

As a collection, these 26 buildings and sites define many aspects and themes from the Cypress Planning District's past, and do so through places that are at once significant, but also interesting and attractive. These are places that the people of the municipalities can look to with pride. These places remind us of past glories, but also suggest an enduring sense of community, and are a beacon for its future.

In Glenboro we see a conventional collection of heritage sites, with a sampling of commercial, religious and residential buildings. Together, these selected sites provide an impressive sense of the kinds of styles, designs, materials and details that effectively describe the architectural character of small-town Manitoba at the turn of the 20th century. In our rural areas, we also see typical heritage sites—churches, schools, farm houses and a range of typical farm outbuildings—that likewise suggests in individual buildings the impressive range of designs, materials and details that define life in those kinds of situations more than 100 years ago.

As noted, the development of this short list of significant sites was the result of careful and studied deliberations using standard heritage evaluation criteria, processes and scoring regimes. This work was carried out by the Cypress Planning District Heritage Group with assistance from staff of the Historic Resources Branch of Manitoba Tourism, Culture, Heritage, Sport and Consumer Protection. We are grateful to the branch for their generous support and patient attention in this endeavour.

Town of Glenboro

Heritage Sites

Glenboro War Memorial

Broadway, Glenboro



Heritage Value Statement

The Glenboro War Memorial is the most tangible reminder of the community's experience during war-time, and of the losses suffered as a result of war. The placement of the memorial on Broadway, in a highly visible site right in the heart of the commercial centre of Glenboro, is a constant and fitting reminder of sacrifice and honour. The memorial itself is a very good example of the kind of design and details that attended many such monuments in most Manitoba towns – here a tall obelisk of red granite, set atop a large ornate base that contains the plaques inscribed with the names of the dead.

St. Stephen's Anglican Church

Broadway, Glenboro



Heritage Value Statement

St. Stephen's Anglican Church, built ca. 1895, is Glenboro's clearest manifestation of the community's cultural origins. Standing stalwart on Broadway, the building is a powerful connection to the Anglo-Ontario roots of the community, and to one of the founding faiths – Anglicanism. With its sturdy brick walls, stone foundation and subdued Gothic Revival character—seen in its pointed windows and stout crenellated tower—the church is a major local landmark.

Gaiety Theatre

Railway Avenue, Glenboro



Heritage Value Statement

Built for Bill Mowat, the Gaiety Theatre is valued as an important connection to the time when small-town movie theatres began offering residents the latest movie thrills, and a new recreational release from workaday trials. During its early years, townsfolk and farm families would have enjoyed the rollicking entertainments of *Casablanca* (1942), *It's A Wonderful Life* (1946) and *Red River* (1948). The Gaiety, built in 1941, is also a good example of the kind of architectural style that was used for many public buildings of the day—Art Deco—and which was often used for movie theatres. That style, with its blocky, simple forms that suggested facets of a jewel, was a perfect physical expression to suggest the up-to-date sophistication of the silver screen.

Glenboro Meats

104 Broadway, Glenboro



Heritage Value Statement

Built for Ed Kennedy in 1893, and operating as a meat market since 1949, Glenboro Meats is the community's best example of the kind of commercial establishment that defined so many of Manitoba's small-town Main streets. The building is an excellent example of this elemental commercial type – of brick construction, with a tall two-storey front, and with modest Romanesque Revival appointments like the segmentally-arched windows and slight corbelling at the front roof edge. The building also still retains the kind of ground-floor wall of glass that allowed passers-by a view of the operation's goods and services.

The People's Store

600 Railway Avenue, Glenboro



Heritage Value Statement

Originally the J.L. Fumerton store, and built in 1898, this big building exemplifies the kind of big brick commercial operation that anchored many a small Manitoba town. With its buff brick walls and basic Romanesque-style appointments (like the corbelled cornice and segmentally-arched windows), the People's Store is a good example of the type. And inside the building still boasts one of the key attributes of such special operations from those earlier days – a well-preserved fine tin ceiling.

Former Hospital

Warwick Avenue, Glenboro



Heritage Value Statement

This impressive Queen Anne-style house was built by J.W. Cochrane. With its fanciful rooflines, irregular plan and buff brick walls, it's a terrific example of the type, once common for successful merchants and certain members of the professional class. The building has other attributes and significance, for it was used as hospital for eight years, from 1947 to 1955, and thus also has a place in community history as a site of health and healing.

Jonas Christie House

SW 10-7-14W, Glenboro area



Heritage Value Statement

The Jonas Christie House, from 1898, is a near-perfect local example of the kind of pioneer residential architecture that defined areas settled by southern Ontario immigrants in the last decades of the 19th century. The type—often called southern Ontario Gothic—is defined by a 1 ½ storey form, simple symmetry of the main façade, and then the defining tall central gable that gives such buildings their distinctive quality. This building contains all of those features, with one additional extra – the walls are formed of granite fieldstone, giving the house a stately, elemental feeling. The stonework is first-rate, as is the fine wooden details in that tell-tale central gable.

104 Christie Street House

104 Christie Street, Glenboro



Heritage Value Statement

This smallish and modest house is important, as an excellent representative example that recalls the kind of house that many residents of Glenboro called home. With its simple vernacular form (one-and-a-half storey box with gable roof), a front-gable side-hall design, and wood frame construction, it is typical. But it is not without ornament, and its original owner likely not without aspirations – the elegant Italianate qualities like the bay window with paired lights and the decoration in the gable end are suggestive of that.

106 Christie Street House

106 Christie Street, Glenboro



Heritage Value Statement

One of the important domestic styles used in house designs of the late 19th century was called the Italianate style. With its allusions to Italian villas of the 18th century—and thus to a certain romance and elegance—the style caught on easily and quickly. This Glenboro example, from about 1900, suggests how the style could be simplified but even then presented as a handsome building – with its shallow roof-line, bracketed cornice and tall windows (with pedimented caps).

Wallis House

106 Duncan Street, Glenboro



Heritage Value Statement

The Wallis House is a very good local example of a once-common style of residential architecture. Called the Italianate style, recalling villas of 18th century Italy, this kind of house was very popular in urban centres in Manitoba in the 1880s. This Glenboro example is a little later, from 1897, and at this date combines Italianate features—like the twinned tall windows, segmental arches, deep brackets and intricate porch details—with another common architectural expression popular at that time – the Gothic Revival, which is expressed here with the steep gabled roof pitches. The house also still has a fine level of physical integrity, inside and out – impressive after more than a century of use.

**Rural Municipalities
of South Cypress
and North Cypress**

Heritage Sites

Camp Hughes Site and Cemetery

Shilo area, 34-10-16W



Heritage Value Statement

Camp Hughes Military Training Site is the sole example of an early twentieth-century military field training facility in Manitoba and the only extant World War I system of training trenches known in North America. An extensive assemblage of trenches, grenade, rifle and artillery ranges and other facilities were developed to prepare troops for overseas service. The most important of these was the trench system that now preserves doctrines of 1916 trench warfare. Ultimately, 38,748 Canadian soldiers from Manitoba and Saskatchewan trained at the Camp in 1915 and 1916. A cemetery within the site (below), contains the graves of six trainees who died at the Camp in 1916.



Millford Cemetery

Treesbank area, NE 34-7-16W



Heritage Value Statement

Millford Cemetery is a rare site recalling an interesting phenomenon in the early-settlement era in southern Manitoba, when boom towns were established in anticipation of the arrival of the railway service, but were then abandoned within a few years when the hoped-for railway lines materialized elsewhere. Like several other such pre-railway communities in the region, Millford was a bustling centre of about 100 people, and the first place to get mail delivery in the province's southwestern corner. At its peak, the village had several stores and a variety of other services, and became a gateway for homesteaders who travelled to the area via paddlewheel steamers on the nearby Assiniboine River. In the mid-1880s, however, construction of a CPR branch line bypassed the settlement, giving a business advantage to different communities; residents of places like Millford had little choice but to relocate, often hauling their buildings to the new privileged community site. The Millford Cemetery, still in active use, marks the former settlement.

Brookdale United Church

Brookdale



Heritage Value Statement

The simple evocative forms and details of Brookdale United Church, from 1904, define this site as one of the community's landmarks. With its basic form, small pointed windows (the basic aspects of Gothic Revival, and in this case with elegant wooden surrounds), the church reflects its original Methodist roots – thus simple and lean, but also clear and straightforward.

Kerfoot Methodist Church

Wellwood area, NE 27-11-14W



Heritage Value Statement

Kerfoot Methodist Church, built in 1895, is a fine example of the kind of straightforward building that small rural congregations built to ensure their spiritual wellbeing. The simple Gothic Revival forms—steep roof and the telltale tall pointed Gothic windows—say as much as needs to be said about religious practice and observance on the stark prairie landscape.

Northfield School

Treesbank area, SW 22-7-16W



Heritage Value Statement

Northfield School, a modest wooden facility with a characteristic row of windows on one side, replicates a school established on its site in 1882 to serve the Millford area, one of the first agricultural settlements south of the Assiniboine River near Wawanesa. The simple gable-roofed structure, built in 1933 after its predecessor burned, typifies in design and materials many of the one-room schools established in rural Manitoba from the 1870s into the 1910s. This site also is valued for its connection to Nellie (Mooney) McClung, writer, suffragist, social reformer and politician, who was among the school's first pupils and in 1896 returned briefly to teach. The school closed in 1960, but the building continues to accommodate community activities.

Deer Range School

Edrans area, SE 24-12-13W



Heritage Value Statement

Deer Range School, from 1898, and thus one of the older remaining one-room schools in the province, is an excellent example of the type of facility that provided children in the late 19th and early 20th centuries with educational opportunity. Built on land donated by W.P. Smith, on the Arden Ridge, the school is a good example of the type, with its basic form, simple gable roof and bank of large windows on one side. Inside, many of the original finishes and some original furnishings—blackboards, lights, desks—are still present, allowing for insights into the daily life of such a place.

Former Edrans School

Edrans



Heritage Value Statement

Edrans School, from 1944, is a very good example of the kind of two- and four-room school buildings that provided educational opportunity as school consolidation took place even as early as the 1920s. As the familiar one-room school faded slightly from use, buildings like Edrans allowed for greater concentration of children and thus reduced costs for ratepayers. The school building is still in good condition, and its modest Classical Revival form—broad symmetrical façade, low hipped roof and pedimented entrance—give the building a quiet dignity that education authorities were hoping to impart to the students.

Stockton Ferry Site

Stockton area, Se 34-7-15W



Heritage Value Statement

The Stockton Ferry is the last remaining river ferry in southern Manitoba. The Rural Municipality of South Cypress opened the ferry on the Assiniboine River in 1887, a year after the Manitoba South Western Colonization Railway reached the Glenboro. One of some 150 ferries that once operated in Manitoba, the Stockton Ferry consisted of a wooden scow attached to a movable cable which was angled across the river, allowing the current to pull the scow across. From mid-April to mid-November, it provided everyday transport for local residents and enabled grain to be hauled to the railway. An ice bridge replaced the ferry during the winter. In 1989, a monument was placed at the site by the Manitoba Heritage Council.

Jones Farm Elevator

Brookdale



Heritage Value Statement

The Jones Farm Elevator is a very good surviving example of a once ubiquitous form that dotted the prairie landscape, and which now is fading from view. This elevator is an excellent example of the type, with the tall elemental form with extended top section housing the elevator head. Cribbed internal walls are still present, as are the large grain bins and much of the machinery. Painted on the side "J.R. Jones Farms Ltd. Brookdale," the building still has its metal sheathing and annex and driveway section, all important original features of an operating grain elevator.

McNaughton Grain Warehouse

Brookdale area



Heritage Value Statement

This humble and unassuming building is a rare surviving example of the kind of grain storage facility that also existed around the same time as the more familiar tall grain elevator – like the Jones Farm Elevator. Built in 1902 for farmer Dave McNaughton, this grain warehouse was a simpler and perhaps more primitive way to store and protect grain, and the back-breaking work that clearly would have been required to load and unload the contents make it clear why the vertical elevator gained such popularity. At the same time, the McNaughton warehouse is an important site, recalling this now nearly-lost aspect of our grain handling history.

Criddle/Vane Site

Treesbank area, NE 32-8-16W



Heritage Value Statement

The Criddle/Vane Site, including the Criddle House (from 1906, above) is valued for its associations with the Criddle and Vane families, Manitoba pioneers well-known for their contributions in the fields of science, art, sports, and culture, as well as for their somewhat eccentric lifestyle. Their homestead was acquired by the Province of Manitoba in the 1970s. The site includes the Criddle House, the remaining structure of the first entomological field station in western Canada, a cemetery, old foundations, and the remains of original landscape features such as the family tennis courts and a golf course. The Criddle House was carried out stylistically with a grand Georgian sensibility, fitting for a very English family transported to the Canadian Prairies.

McNaughton Farm Site

Brookdale area, S 35-12-16W



Heritage Value Statement

Built for farmer Dave McNaughton in the early 1900s, this house is a superb example of the Four-square style, an expression for residential design that was one of the most popular and enduring on Manitoba farmsites between 1890 and 1920. This house has nearly all of the characteristics – from the squarish form (hence the term Four-square), to the grand pyramidal roof with projecting dormers, to the elegant columned porch. Inside, the house has retained much of the original features and details that made this kind of house the pinnacle of domestic aspirations amongst many area farm families.

Christie Farm Site

Glencoe area, SW 15-7-13W



Heritage Value Statement

The Christie Farm Site is a textbook example of the traditional prairie set of farm buildings on a large farm of the early 1900s. Built in 1905 for Jim Christie and his family, the site is dominated by a large Four-square house of buff brick construction and a large red-painted barn (below) – that building from about 1900. These two grand structures, in yellow and red, are powerful presences on a farmsite that also contains fine plantings and gardens.



George Hope House

Oberon area, 1-11-15W



Heritage Value Statement

Originally the homestead of George “Laird” Hope, a prominent pioneer, and later owned by Alex Thompson, this house is another of the area’s excellent farm houses. Like some of the others, this one has definite links to the Italianate style – a rarity in rural situations, but which suggest here the cultural sophistication of its residents. The projecting bay, shallow roof, twinned windows and especially the quoins that mark the corners, are all important telltale features of that exotic style – transplanted to the Manitoba prairie.

Brown Farm Site

Oberon area, N 2-11-15W



Heritage Value Statement

The John and Agnes Brown farm site, with its fine house, large barn and other outbuildings, is a major site in the R.M. of North Cypress, recalling the sophistication of farming operations in this area right from the beginning of settlement. Built in 1913, the house is a terrific Four-square, with a number of embellishments that lift it far above the typical type, including the addition of the highly decorated verandah and second-storey porch. Metal cresting at the roofline is also still intact. As for the barn and outbuildings (below), they are also important and interesting.



Rogers House

Wellwood area



Heritage Value Statement

Built for farmer Thomas Rogers in 1896, and later associated with the Tolton family, this important house recalls the aspirations and sophistication of some pioneers in the area, and of the individuality that can attend a design when a strong will is brought to bear. The house is built with red brick walls, a more expensive finish than even buff-coloured brick (itself more expensive than wood), and has a plan that sets the long façade as the primary entrance. This slightly unusual orientation, and the enlargement of the building with various extensions and additions, makes for a complex and informal presence. This quality is reinforced with other distinct features, like the enclosed second-storey verandah, the gabled dormers with intricate wooden details, the yellow-brick surrounds and quoins, and metal cresting along the rooftop.