



InfoBulletins

- [Heritage Resources Act](#)
- [Provincial Heritage Sites](#)
- [Municipal Heritage Sites](#)
- [Info Bulletins](#)
- [Links](#)

■ [Contact Information:](#)

■ [Home](#)

- ▶ [Archaeological Sites and Artifacts](#)
- ▶ [Heritage Permits](#)
- ▶ [What makes a building historically significant?](#)
- ▶ [What are the general guidelines for heritage building conservation?](#)
- ▶ [Replacing the shingles on an historic building](#)
- ▶ [The mortar of the masonry wall is soft and crumbling](#)
- ▶ [I want to replace the windows in my historic building](#)
- ▶ [I am getting water leaks inside my historic building](#)
- ▶ [What sites are located in my area?](#)
- ▶ [What are Municipal Heritage Advisory Committees?](#)
- ▶ [What heritage organizations exist in my area?](#)
- ▶ [How do I start a museum? Can I get funding assistance?](#)
- ▶ [I am starting a research project on Manitoba history. Can you help?](#)
- ▶ [Where can I go to find information about Manitoba history?](#)



InfoBulletins

- [Ressources historique](#)
- [Loi sur les richesses du patrimoine](#)
- [Sites municipaux du patrimoine](#)
- [Sites provinciaux du patrimoine](#)
- [Renseignements:](#)

- ▶ [Sites et objets archéologiques](#)
- ▶ [Permis en matière de patrimoine](#)
- ▶ [Qu'est-ce qui rend un immeuble important sur le plan historique?](#)
- ▶ [Quelles sont les lignes directrices générales en matière de conservation des immeubles du patrimoine?](#)
- ▶ [Remplacement des bardeaux du toit d'un immeuble historique.](#)
- ▶ [Le mortier du mur en maçonnerie est mou et s'effrite.](#)
- ▶ [Je veux remplacer les fenêtres de mon immeuble historique.](#)
- ▶ [L'eau s'infiltré dans mon immeuble historique.](#)
- ▶ [Quels sont les sites qui se trouvent dans ma région?](#)
- ▶ [En quoi consistent les comités consultatifs municipaux du patrimoine?](#)
- ▶ [Quelles sont les organisations œuvrant pour le patrimoine qui existent dans ma région?](#)
- ▶ [Comment créer un musée? Puis-je recevoir une aide financière?](#)
- ▶ [J'entreprends un projet de recherche sur l'histoire du Manitoba. Pouvez-vous m'aider?](#)
- ▶ [Où puis-je trouver des renseignements sur l'histoire du Manitoba?](#)

Liens gouvernementaux : [page d'accueil](#) [bienvenue](#) [services en direct](#) [quoi de](#)
[neuf](#) [aide](#) [ministères](#) [renseignements](#) [sécurité des renseignements](#)



Heritage Resources Act

- [Heritage Resources Act](#)
- [Provincial Heritage Sites](#)
- [Municipal Heritage Sites](#)
- [Info Bulletins](#)
- [Links](#)

■ [Contact Information:](#)

■ [Home](#)

Heritage Sites and the Heritage Resources Act

Manitobans are very aware of the need to keep our heritage alive. We have inherited incredible riches from the past. The physical reminders range from the fossils of prehistoric creatures and the stone tools used by Manitoba's earliest human inhabitants to the landmark buildings constructed by the founders of our villages, towns and cities. If we take the time to study them, they tell us about the past and, from the past, about ourselves. We can choose the best of our inheritance and pass it on to the next generation.

The Heritage Resources Act encourages and facilitates the protection and conservation of Manitoba's heritage resources. Heritage sites can include buildings, structures and land of archaeological and historical significance. When a heritage property is considered to be of special significance, either the provincial government or a municipal government may identify it and protect it under the terms of The Act. This is "designation." The City of Winnipeg, under *The City of Winnipeg Act*, protects buildings through the Historical Buildings By-law 1474/77.

The Heritage Resources Act provides for two levels of designation: municipal and provincial. Typically, churches, schools, railway stations, fur trade posts, pioneer trails and existing homes of locally prominent people built before 1930 are considered community landmarks most appropriately protected by municipal governments. Objects, sites and existing structures which clearly demonstrate a potential to illustrate an important theme of Manitoba's development may be possible candidates for legal protection as provincial heritage sites under *The Heritage Resources Act*. From fossils and stone tools to landmark buildings, Manitoba Culture, Heritage and Tourism has protected the rare,

unique and best representative examples remaining of well-loved symbols of our collective heritage.

Judging which sites merit designation is an important task. To ensure the best advice is available on heritage issues, the Act establishes an appointed body, the Manitoba Heritage Council. The Council advises and makes recommendation to the Minister of Manitoba Culture, Heritage and Tourism on provincial commemoration and legal protection of sites and structures under *The Heritage Resources Act*. A central question the Council tries to answer for every proposal brought to its attention is "Does this proposal have a province-wide impact?" Council members represent various regions of Manitoba, have heritage expertise and make recommendations on proposals by applying standard assessment criteria to ensure consistent and objective decision-making.

A provincially designated heritage site cannot be damaged, destroyed, removed, repaired or developed unless a heritage permit is obtained from the Department of Culture, Heritage and Tourism. Similarly, alterations to municipal heritage sites require a heritage permit obtained from the designating municipal government. This ensures that renovations or improvements made to a site or structure are sympathetic to its architectural and/or historic nature.

As of March 31, 1999, 283 sites (106 provincial and 177 municipal) have been designated under the legislation. They represent key historic themes of Manitoba's past. The designation and protection of these buildings and sites underlines the commitment of groups and individuals determined to preserve our heritage. This commitment ensures these touchstones of a community's past are preserved to enrich future generations. For those interested in historical information on any of these sites, the Historic Resources Branch maintains a register that is available for public review. The Branch can also mail a complete listing of provincial and municipal heritage sites to anyone who requires this information.

[back to top](#)

[Government Links:](#) [home](#) | [welcome](#) | [on-line services](#) | [news](#) | [help](#) | [departments](#) | [contact](#) | [privacy](#)



- [Municipal Heritage Sites](#)
- [Heritage Resources Act](#)
- [Historic Resources](#)
- [Info Bulletins](#)

■ [Contact Information:](#)

Provincial Heritage Sites

● **click on the site name for detailed information and images** ●

[001: Arden Camp Site \(Arden\)](#)

[002: Stott Mound and Camp Site \(Brandon area\)](#)

[003: Flee Island Dakota Entrenchment \(Portage la Prairie area\)](#)

[004: St. Ambroise Dakota Entrenchment \(St. Ambroise area\)](#)

[005: Arrow River Standing Stone Burial Ground \(Hamiota area\)](#)

[006: Wanipigow Lake Archaeological Site \(Bissett area\)](#)

[007: St. Peter's Dynevor Anglican Church \(East Selkirk area\)](#)

[008: Former Empire Hotel Facade Remnants \(Winnipeg\)](#)

[009: Former Court House and Community Building \(The Pas\)](#)

[010: Beautiful Plains County Court Building \(Neepawa\)](#)

[011: Former Paterson/Matheson House \(Brandon\)](#)

[012: Archway Warehouse, Jail and Powder Magazine Remains \(Norway House\)](#)

[013: Display Building Number II \(Brandon\)](#)

[014: Isbister School \(Winnipeg\)](#)

[015: Former Brandon Court House \(Brandon\)](#)

[016: Captain William Kennedy House \(Lockport area\)](#)

- 017: Emerson Town Hall and Court House (Emerson)
- 018: Former Brandon Normal School (Brandon)
- 019: Former Great-West Life Building (Winnipeg)
- 020: St. Elijah Romanian Greek Orthodox Church (Inglis area)
- 021: St. Michael's Ukrainian Greek Orthodox Church (Gardenton area)
- 022: Virden Municipal Building and Auditorium (Virden)
- 023: Ukrainian Catholic Church of the Immaculate Conception (Cooks Creek)
- 024: Former Merchants Bank Building (Brandon)
- 025: Margaret Laurence House (Neepawa)
- 026: Former Garry Telephone Exchange Building (Winnipeg)
- 027: Former Firth House (Lockport area)
- 028: Former Barber House (Winnipeg)
- 029: Former Sir Hugh John MacDonald House (Winnipeg)
- 030: A.E. McKenzie Company Building (Brandon)
- 031: Trappist Monastery Ruins (Winnipeg)
- 032: Former Elaschuk House (Roblin area)
- 033: Former St. Peter's Dynevor Anglican Church Rectory (Selkirk area)
- 034: Former Stonewall Post Office Building (Stonewall)
- 035: Former Convent of the Sisters of the Holy Names of Jesus & Mary (St. Pierre-Jolys)
- 036: Little Britain United Church (Lockport area)
- 037: First Presbyterian Church (Winnipeg)
- 038: St. Paul's United Church (Boissevain)
- 039: La Chapelle de Notre-Dame-du-Bon-Secours (Winnipeg)

- 040: Manitoba Legislative Building (Winnipeg)
- 041: Former Manitoba Glass Company Site (Beausejour)
- 042: Former Galloway Bros. Department Store (Gladstone)
- 043: H.P. Tergesen General Store (Gimli)
- 044: Knox Presbyterian Church (Neepawa)
- 045: Griswold United Church (Griswold)
- 046: Former Tamarisk Methodist Church (Grandview area)
- 047: Minnedosa Agricultural Society Display Building (Minnedosa)
- 048: Hotel Fort Garry (Winnipeg)
- 049: Former Trappist Monastery Guesthouse (Winnipeg)
- 050: Former Kildonan School (Winnipeg)
- 051: Knox United Church (Winnipeg)
- 052: Frelsis (Liberty) Lutheran Church at Grund (Balduf area)
- 053: St. Andrew's-on-the-Red Anglican Church (Lockport area)
- 054: Former Selkirk Post Office and Customs Building (Selkirk)
- 055: Former Bernier House (St. Boniface)
- 056: Former Grey Nuns' Convent (St. Boniface)
- 057: Our Lady of Seven Sorrows Roman Catholic Church (Camperville)
- 058: Darlingford Memorial and Park (Darlingford)
- 059: Former Central Normal School (Winnipeg)
- 060: Villa Louise, The Dr. Alexander Fleming House (Brandon)
- 061: Walker Theatre (Winnipeg)
- 062: Former Gabel's General Store (Ladywood)
- 063: Former St. John the Divine Anglican Church (Rounthwaite)

- 064: Brandon College and Clark Hall Buildings (Brandon)
- 065: Former Brandon Citizen's Science Building (Brandon)
- 066: St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic Church (Menzie area)
- 067: Former Negrych Homestead (Venlaw)
- 068: Westminster United Church (Winnipeg)
- 069: Former Bunn House (East Selkirk area)
- 070: Former Dauphin Town Hall (Dauphin)
- 071: Wigwam Restaurant (Wasagaming)
- 072: Park Theatre (Wasagaming)
- 073: Former First Scandinavian Mission Church (Winnipeg)
- 074: Former Paulencu House (Inglis area)
- 075: Former Colcleugh House (Selkirk)
- 076: Former Winnipeg Canadian Pacific Railway Station (Winnipeg)
- 077: Old Kildonan Presbyterian Church (Winnipeg)
- 078: Waddell Fountain (Winnipeg)
- 079: Former Virden Canadian Pacific Railway Station (Virden)
- 080: St. Boniface Cathedral (St. Boniface)
- 081: Former La Rivière Canadian Pacific Railway Station (La Riviere area)
- 082: Former Camp Hughes Military Training Site (Carberry area)
- 083: Former St. John's Telephone Exchange Building (Winnipeg)
- 084: Former Cox House (Lockport area)
- 085: Former Courier Publishing Company Building (Crystal City)
- 086: Historic Ukrainian Catholic Church of the Resurrection (Dauphin)

- 087: Former Boundary Commission Trail - Turtlehead Creek Crossing (Deloraine area)
- 088: Former Northern Pacific and Manitoba Railway Repair Shop (Winnipeg)
- 089: Former Manitoba Agricultural College (Winnipeg)
- 090: Independent Order of Odd Fellows Building Neepawa Lodge No. 16 (Neepawa)
- 091: Ukrainian Labor Temple (Winnipeg)
- 092: Former Glenboro Canadian Pacific Railway Water Tower (Glenboro)
- 093: Former Clearwater Canadian Pacific Railway Water Tower (Clearwater)
- 094: Former Portage Land Titles Building (Portage la Prairie)
- 095: St. Paul's Anglican Church (Churchill)
- 096: St. Luke's Anglican Church (Winnipeg)
- 097: All Saints Victoria Anglican Church (Stonewall area)
- 098: Former Convent of the Sisters of the Holy Names of Jesus & Mary (St. Jean Baptiste)
- 099: St. Anne's Anglican Church (Poplar Point area)
- 100: Former Dauphin Canadian Northern Railway Station (Dauphin)
- 101: Old St. James Anglican Church (Winnipeg)
- 102: Carberry Agricultural Society Display Building (Carberry)
- 103: Former Winnipeg Beach Canadian Pacific Railway Resort Water Tower (Wpg. Beach)
- 104: St. Matthew's Anglican Cathedral (Brandon)
- 105: Inglis Grain Elevator Row (R.M. of Shellmouth)
- 106: Pipestone Municipal Building (Reston)
- 107: Brant Consolidated School (Argyle)

108: Former St. Michael's Ukrainian Catholic Church
(Trembowla)

[back to top](#)

Government Links: [home](#) | [welcome](#) | [on-line services](#) | [news](#) | [help](#) | [departments](#) | [contact](#) | [privacy](#)



Municipal Heritage Sites

- [Heritage Resources Act](#)
- [Provincial Heritage Sites](#)
- [Municipal Heritage Sites](#)

Sites

- [Info Bulletins](#)
- [Links](#)

● [Contact Information:](#)

- [Home](#)

● **click on the site name for detailed information and images** ●

001: [Former Myers House \(Minnedosa\)](#)

002: [Former Leitch House \(Oak Lake\)](#)

003: [Former Fannystelle School \(Fannystelle\)](#)

004: [Former Dominion Post Office Building \(Minnedosa\)](#)

005: [Piney Road Bridge \(Ste. Anne\)](#)

006: [St. George's Anglican Church \(Glenora\)](#)

007: [Former Bethlehem Lutheran Church Manse \(Erickson\)](#)

008: [Former Darlingford Consolidated School \(Darlingford\)](#)

009: [Former Chalmers Presbyterian Church \(Treherne\)](#)

010: [Former Fraser Block \(Brandon\)](#)

011: [Former Wesley Methodist Church \(Carman\)](#)

012: [Former Goulet House \(St. Pierre-Jolys\)](#)

013: [Former Post Office Building \(Morden\)](#)

014: [Ukrainian Catholic Church of the Immaculate Conception \(Winnipegosis\)](#)

015: [Former Schwartz House \(Altona\)](#)

016: [Former Town Hall \(Boissevain\)](#)

017: [Former Boyne School \(Carman area\)](#)

018: [Maple Leaf School \(Morden\)](#)

019: [Thompson Family Rest Site \(Shoal Lake\)](#)

020: [Former Christie House \(Brandon\)](#)

021: [Johann Magnus Bjarnason Monument \(Arborg area\)](#)

022: [Former McConnell House \(Morden\)](#)

023: [Thomas Greenway Cemetery \(Crystal City\)](#)

- 024: Former Royal Bank Building (Roland)
- 025: Municipal Building (Middlechurch)
- 026: Ukrainian Greek Orthodox Church of the Holy Trinity (Poplarfield)
- 027: Ste. Geneviève Roman Catholic Church (Ste-Geneviève)
- 028: Betsey Ramsay's Grave (Riverton area)
- 029: St. Michael's of Archangels Roman Catholic Church (Meleb)
- 030: Former Trader's Bank Building (Selkirk)
- 031: Former Blacksmith Shop (Cartwright)
- 032: Former Roseisle School (Roseisle)
- 033: Anderson Barn (Forrest area)
- 034: Former Horod School (Elphinstone area)
- 035: Ruthenian Greek Catholic Church of the Ascension (Menzie area)
- 036: Ste. Thérèse Roman Catholic Church (Cardinal)
- 037: Former Carpentier House (Griswold area)
- 038: Former Dominion Post Office Building (Portage la Prairie)
- 039: Former Post Office Building (Carman)
- 040: Sourisford Park (Coulter)
- 041: Former Burchill & Howey Block (Brandon)
- 042: Former Welch Block (Boissevain)
- 043: Former Marconi School (Oakburn area)
- 044: St. Michael's Ukrainian Catholic Church (Olha)
- 045: Ukrainian Pioneer Mass Grave Site (Oakburn area)
- 046: Former Stodders House (Morden)
- 047: Toutes Aides Roman Catholic Church (Toutes Aides)
- 048: Former McKenzie House (Rapid City area)
- 049: Former Reeves Barn (Alexander area)
- 050: Law Office Building (Swan River)
- 051: Former Midwinter School (East Braintree)
- 052: Ukrainian Greek Orthodox Church of the Holy Transfiguration (Menzie area)
- 053: Former St. Andrews Presbyterian Church (Garson)
- 054: Former Sowden House (Souris)
- 055: Former Union Bank Building (Birtle)
- 056: Sts. Peter and Paul Roman Catholic Church (Elphinstone area)

- 057: Macdonald Pioneer Cemetery (Macdonald)
- 058: St. John Cantius Roman Catholic Church (Oakburn area)
- 059: St. John's Ukrainian United Church (Rosburn area)
- 060: Ukrainian Greek Orthodox Church of the Assumption of St. Mary (Rosburn area)
- 061: Sts. Peter and Paul Ukrainian Catholic Church (Rosburn area)
- 062: Former Crystal City Courier Building (Crystal City)
- 063: Former Tapp House (Virden)
- 064: Former Wawanesa Mutual Insurance Building (Wawanesa)
- 065: Former Post Office Building (Souris)
- 066: Former Lecoy House (Lac du Bonnet area)
- 067: Knox Bellafield Presbyterian Church (Ninette area)
- 068: Former Gimli Public School (Gimli)
- 069: Former Riverside Park (Minto area)
- 070: Sacré-Coeur Roman Catholic Church (Fannystelle)
- 071: Former North American Lumber Company Building (Binscarth)
- 072: Former Grunnavatns Lutheran Church (Lundar area)
- 073: Former Paul Hiebert House (Carman)
- 074: Former Eunola School (Pierson area)
- 075: Gwenmawr, Former McGregor House (Kemnay area)
- 076: Former St. Luke's Anglican Church (Souris)
- 077: Former Demonstration Farm House (Killarney)
- 078: Dufferin Agricultural Society Grandstand (Carman)
- 079: Ukrainian People's Home of Ivan Franko (Angusville)
- 080: Casa Maley, Former Maley House (Brandon)
- 081: Former Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce Building (Lynn Lake)
- 082: Former Canadian Pacific Railway Station (Arborg)
- 083: Former Shaver Homestead (Killarney area)
- 084: Former Mount Prospect School (Cartwright)
- 085: Former Presbyterian Church (Deloraine)
- 086: Former Bergthaler Church Waisenamt (Altona)
- 087: Klippenstein House (Altona)
- 088: Former Chastko House (Rackham area)

- 089: Former Cromer Methodist Church (Cromer)
- 090: Former Hay House (Killarney)
- 091: Stonewall Town Hall (Stonewall)
- 092: Former McKenzie House (Brandon)
- 093: Former Episcopal Methodist Church (Dominion City)
- 094: Former Creighton Terrace (Emerson)
- 095: Former Bryce House (Emerson)
- 096: Former Presbyterian Church Manse (Emerson)
- 097: Alexander Post Office (Alexander)
- 098: Former Tummel Presbyterian Church (Tummel area)
- 099: Former Kola Anglican Church of the Advent (Kola area)
- 100: Former Bank Vault, Old Deloraine (Deloraine area)
- 101: Bell Tower, Ukrainian Catholic Church of St. Michael the Archangel (Tyndall)
- 102: Tanner's Crossing (Minnedosa)
- 103: Former Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary Ukrainian Catholic Church (Olha area)
- 104: Former Napinka School (Napinka)
- 105: Former Minnedosa Power Company Building (Minnedosa)
- 106: Former Satterthwaite House (McCreary area)
- 107: Former Grey Nuns' Convent (St. Francois Xavier)
- 108: Former Warkentin Blacksmith Shop (St. Francois Xavier area)
- 109: Former Elkhorn Methodist Church (Elkhorn)
- 110: Former Wilson House (Glenora area)
- 111: Former Herdukried Lutheran Church (Langruth)
- 112: Former Canadian Pacific Railway Water Tower (Glenboro)
- 113: St. Paul's Anglican Church (St. Francois Xavier area)
- 114: Former Union Bank Building (Deloraine)
- 115: Former Orange Clark House (Stonewall)
- 116: Memorial Hall (Carman)
- 117: Lily Bay United Church (Lundar area)
- 118: Former Star Mound School (Snowflake area)
- 119: Former Dow House (Boissevain)
- 120: Sts. Peter and Paul Ukrainian United Church (Inglis area)

- 121: Former Union Bank Building (Hamiota)
- 122: Former Eriksdale Creamery (Eriksdale)
- 123: Former Fowler Block (Baldur)
- 124: Former McElroy House (Morden)
- 125: Former Manitoba Telephone System Building (Cartwright)
- 126: Former Northfield School (Wawanesa area)
- 127: LaPlont Block (Brandon)
- 128: Former Tamarisk School (Grandview area)
- 129: Former South Bay School (Winnipegosis area)
- 130: Former Armstrong Homestead (Boissevain area)
- 131: Former Tenby School (Tenby)
- 132: Former McKay House (Minnedosa)
- 133: Gimli Unitarian Church (Gimli)
- 134: Former Bank of Montreal Building (Ethelbert)
- 135: Former McKinney House (Boissevain area)
- 136: Ste. Anne's Anglican Church (Poplar Point)
- 137: Former Smellie Bros. Co. Store (Russell)
- 138: Baldur United Church (Baldur)
- 139: Hilton United Church (Belmont area)
- 140: Former Winkler House (Gretna)
- 141: Former Glen Elmo School (Birdtail area)
- 142: Former Canadian Pacific Railway Engine House (Reston)
- 143: St. Nicholas Ukrainian Catholic Church and Parish Hall (Poplarfield)
- 144: Former Masonic Lodge (Emerson)
- 145: Former Gardiner Building (Carberry)
- 146: Former United Church Manse (Melita)
- 147: Manitou Opera House (Manitou)
- 148: Former Jonasson House (Gimli)
- 149: Roland United Church (Roland)
- 150: Former Wright House (Souris)
- 151: Gimli Dance Pavilion (Gimli)
- 152: Young House (Cypress River area)
- 153: Former Mutter House (Reston)

- [154: Former Hilbre School \(Hilbre area\)](#)
- [155: Ukrainian Greek Orthodox of St. John the Baptist \(Garland\)](#)
- [156: Former Andrew Kowalewich General Store \(Garland\)](#)
- [157: Former McLeod House \(Selkirk\)](#)
- [158: Former Frikrikju Lutheran Church \(Cypress River area\)](#)
- [159: Former Thomas Poole Building \(Baldur\)](#)
- [160: Ruthenian Greek Catholic Church of the Blessed Virgin Mary \(Toutes Aides\)](#)
- [161: Lea House \(Snowflake area\)](#)
- [162: St. Nicholas Ukrainian Catholic Church \(Rackham area\)](#)
- [163: Speer House \(Oakbank area\)](#)
- [164: Former Sexsmith House \(Carman\)](#)
- [165: Former Opawaka School Site \(Darlingford area\)](#)
- [166: Former Moffat Barn \(Woodside area\)](#)
- [167: Former Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce Building \(Elgin\)](#)
- [168: Former Riverside School \(Minto area\)](#)
- [169: Arborg Unitarian Church \(Arborg\)](#)
- [170: Former Kaye House \(Melita\)](#)
- [171: Former Nordin Farmstead \(Teulon area\)](#)
- [172: Former Dolmage House \(Souris\)](#)
- [173: Former Archibald Methodist Church \(Manitou area\)](#)
- [174: Former Berry House \(Reston\)](#)
- [175: Former J.R. Amos Blacksmith Shop \(Waskada\)](#)
- [176: St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church \(Moosehorn area\)](#)
- [177: Former Sprague House \(Minnedosa\)](#)

[back to top](#)



Search

[cht](#) - [home](#) [welcome](#) [about us](#)

Links

- [Heritage Resources Act](#)
- [Provincial Heritage Sites](#)
- [Municipal Heritage Sites](#)
- [Info Bulletins](#)
- [Links](#)

● [Contact Information:](#)● [Home](#)

Organization	URL
Timelinks	http://timelinks.merlin.mb.ca/
Manitoba Museum of Man and Nature	http://www.manitobamuseum.mb.ca/pg1.htm
Manitoba Quick Facts	http://www.travelmanitoba.com/quickfacts/history.html
Canadian Heritage Information Network	http://www.chin.gc.ca/
Association of Manitoba Museums	http://www.escape.ca/~amm/
Association for Manitoba Archives	http://www.mts.net/~ama1/
Manitoba Historical Society	http://www.mhs.mb.ca/
Centre du Patrimoine (St. Boniface Historical Society)	http://www.shsb.mb.ca/
Provincial Archives of Manitoba	http://www.gov.mb.ca/chc/archives/index.html
Jewish Heritage Centre	http://www.jhcwc.org/
Manitoba Archaeological Society	http://www.umanitoba.ca/faculties/arts/anthropology/manarchnet/mas/
Heritage Winnipeg	http://www.escape.ca/~heritage/
Lieutenant-Governor's site	http://www.lg.gov.mb.ca/
Heritage Resources Act (<i>in pdf</i>)	http://www.gov.mb.ca/chc/statpub/free/pdf/h39-1.pdf
Parks Canada	http://parkscanada.pch.gc.ca/parks/main_e.htm
Canadian Heritage	http://www.pch.gc.ca/
City of Winnipeg	http://www.city.winnipeg.mb.ca/interhom/
Association of Manitoba Municipalities	http://www.amm.mb.ca/

Manitoba
Intergovernmental
Affairs

http://www.gov.mb.ca/ia/about_us/mandate.html

Note: The *Heritage Resources Act* is in Adobe Acrobat (PDF) format. You must have Acrobat Reader software installed on your computer in order to view it. Click on the button to the right to download this software if you require it.



Government Links: [home](#) | [welcome](#) | [on-line services](#) | [news](#) | [help](#) | [departments](#) | [contact](#) | [privacy](#)



Historic Resources

- [Heritage Resources Act](#)
- [Provincial Heritage Sites](#)
- [Municipal Heritage Sites](#)
- [Info Bulletins](#)
- [Links](#)

■ [Contact Information:](#)

- [Home](#)

The Historic Resources Branch of Manitoba Culture, Heritage and Tourism supports communities and individuals in their efforts to identify, protect and celebrate their heritage.

Contact Information:

Main Floor - 213 Notre Dame
Winnipeg, Manitoba
Canada R3B 1N3

ph: (204) 945-2118

toll free in Manitoba: [1-800-282-8069](tel:1-800-282-8069)

fax: (204) 948-2384

e-mail: hrb@gov.mb.ca



Historic Resources

- [Heritage Resources Act](#)
- [Provincial Heritage Sites](#)
- [Municipal Heritage Sites](#)
- [Info Bulletins](#)
- [Links](#)

■ [Contact Information:](#)

■ [Home](#)

The Historic Resources Branch of Manitoba Culture, Heritage and Tourism supports communities and individuals in their efforts to identify, protect and celebrate their heritage.

Our strategic long-term goals are to:

- foster the stewardship of Manitoba's heritage treasures
- celebrate heritage as a foundation of culture and creativity
- encourage community heritage leadership and opportunities for volunteer participation
- ensure public access to information on recent discoveries and research findings
- demonstrate the economic viability of Manitoba's heritage resources.

The Heritage Resources Act (1986) provides the legal framework for the Historic Resources Branch's operations. The Branch is dedicated to increasing community knowledge, participation, joint action and direct responsibility in safeguarding and celebrating Manitoba's rich legacy of heritage resources.



InfoBulletins

- [Heritage Resources Act](#)
- [Provincial Heritage Sites](#)
- [Municipal Heritage Sites](#)
- [Info Bulletins](#)
- [Links](#)

■ [Contact Information:](#)

■ [Home](#)

How do I know if I have found a real archaeological site or real artifacts? What should I do if I come across artifacts or an archaeological site?

Archaeological Sites and Artifacts

The Historic Resources Branch routinely examines sites and artifacts to determine their age, uniqueness and significance. Interested members of the public can bring artifacts to the Branch's office at 213 Notre Dame Avenue in Winnipeg for identification. In addition, Branch archaeologists examine private collections and/or sites throughout the province and offer assistance regarding the care and treatment of artifacts, as well as the preservation of archaeological sites. The Branch maintains Volunteer Regional Advisors throughout the province; these avocational archaeologists also examine sites and identify artifacts. Advisors know their local areas and are familiar with what sites and artifacts have been found previously, either by themselves or other collectors.

Procedures to Follow

The best procedure is to have a qualified archaeologist examine the artifacts or the site. The locations where heritage objects have been found should be accurately recorded, using the legal section, township, range, or parish and/or river lot number, so that these locations can be examined and entered into the Branch's inventory of heritage resource sites. If a site is in danger of being destroyed by either man-made or natural agents, the Branch should be notified immediately so that adequate steps can be taken to obtain as much information from the site as possible.



[back to top](#)

[click here
for](#)

Government Links: [home](#) | [welcome](#) | [on-line services](#) | [news](#) | [help](#) | [departments](#) | [contact](#) | [privacy](#)



InfoBulletins

Do I need a permit to hunt for artifacts or excavate a site? Who owns any artifacts I find?

- [Heritage Resources Act](#)
- [Provincial Heritage Sites](#)
- [Municipal Heritage Sites](#)
- [Info Bulletins](#)
- [Links](#)

■ [Contact Information:](#)

■ [Home](#)

Heritage Permits

A heritage permit, issued by the Historic Resources Branch, is required to search for and collect heritage objects from any archaeological site on private or Crown land. A permit is obtained by filling out an application outlining where and when the individual will search for heritage objects, the methods to be used and the reasons for the activity. A heritage permit may restrict activities that can be conducted at a site, such as the areas to be investigated and how they will be examined.

Appropriate recording forms are issued with a permit to simplify preparing the report that is required as a condition of each permit.

A heritage permit is also required for metal detecting at known or potential archaeological sites. The Branch maintains a list of the types of archaeological sites where metal detecting is acceptable. Recording forms for metal detecting studies are issued with a heritage permit and, when completed, satisfy the basic report requirements.

Only professional or qualified avocational archaeologists are issued permits to excavate sites.

Ownership of Artifacts

Any artifacts found after proclamation of The Heritage Resources Act in 1986 are the property of the Province of Manitoba. However, the Province provides for custodianship of heritage objects. Artifacts collected on private land remain in the custody of the property owner, although landowners may transfer their rights to

other persons, including those who collected the artifacts. Heritage objects recovered on Crown land may remain in the custody of the persons who found them.

A heritage permit is required to remove heritage objects from Manitoba. The permit is issued by the Historic Resources Branch, following completion of the appropriate application.

The Branch has two publications available which discuss artifacts: Heritage Objects and The Treatment, Care and Preservation of an Archaeological Collection.

[back to top](#)

[click here
for](#)

Government Links: [home](#) | [welcome](#) | [on-line services](#) | [news](#) | [help](#) | [departments](#) | [contact](#) | [privacy](#)



InfoBulletins

- [Heritage Resources Act](#)
- [Provincial Heritage Sites](#)
- [Municipal Heritage Sites](#)
- [Info Bulletins](#)
- [Links](#)

■ [Contact Information:](#)

■ [Home](#)

What makes a building historically significant?

Questions that can help you understand whether a building is historically significant can be organized according to four areas:

History
Architecture
Integrity
Environment

History

Who were the original occupants and what did they do for a living?

Heritage buildings usually have greater potential for interpretation and telling interesting stories if the original occupants were well known in the community. Were any of the original occupants people who made a notable contribution to the community in terms of economic, political, social or cultural activities? Were they leaders in those endeavours?

Who were later occupants?

If the original occupants cannot make a claim for leadership or participation in community endeavours, perhaps later occupants can.

Did an event of historical importance occur in the building?

An event of historical importance will include things like the formal signing of a significant document, a famous trial, or a meeting between important people. It will be a rare building that will be able

to make any claim in this regard.

Can the building be said to illustrate an historical issue?

Some buildings are associated with or illustrative of an important or enduring historical development, such as local agriculture (old barn) or the community political life (house of the first mayor).

Architecture

When was the building constructed?

Buildings constructed before 1870 are of great importance because they recall the Red River Settlement era. They will be either of stone or log construction (the specialized log construction undertaken in Manitoba at this time was called Red River frame construction).

Buildings constructed between 1870 and 1900 recall the waves of settlers from Ontario, the United States, the United Kingdom, and eastern Europe who filled up the southern part of the province. There are still hundreds of examples of the modest buildings that characterized this period; the important ones will be those that introduced new styles, building methods, or materials to the provincial landscape.

Many of the significant buildings constructed between 1900 and 1920 are more ambitious in size and detail than earlier ones. Hundreds of these buildings remain; important ones will be those that have considerable architectural merit by the quality of their architecture, materials, and craftsmanship.

Who designed the building?

Most buildings were designed without an architect. Where a building was designed by a trained architect, however, it may be possible to discuss architectural styles and even to compare the building with others designed by that individual.

Did the designer use a style or tradition to create the design?

The design of many buildings is very simple, often a box with a gable roof. There are some buildings, though, where a particular

architectural style or tradition was used. These will typically be public buildings or substantial private buildings. We suggest you consult our guide, *Identifying Architectural Styles in Manitoba*, for more information.

Who constructed the building?

The carpenters, masons, and craftspeople who made the province's early buildings were skilled individuals. It might be possible to discuss the quality of their work at a particular site and also to compare the work with that of other buildings in the community.

What materials were used in the construction of the building?

Most historic buildings that remain in the province were constructed of light wood frame and were covered with horizontal wood siding. The use of other materials (heavy wood frame, brick, stone, metal) and different building technologies will make a building more unusual by comparison.

Integrity

Have there been changes made to the building?

Few historic buildings have survived the years without some change. Roof shingles will likely have been replaced. Paint will have been applied. These changes are minor and do not necessarily adversely affect the historic character of a building. Interior changes may also not detract from the building's character. It will be those significant changes made outside (for instance, an addition, new window openings, removal of original materials and details) that may most affect an appreciation of a building's original appearance.

Has the building always fulfilled its present function?

Over the years many buildings have seen changes to their original function. In some cases, this is the nature of the building and will not detract from its character; for example, commercial structures are expected to accept many different tenants. Other buildings, however, will suffer in terms of their historic character when different functions are introduced. A one-room school that is closed and then used as a community hall, then a store, and then a garage, will likely have been so altered that its original character is erased.

Environment

Does the building look like any others in the community?

Generally we regard buildings with a unique appearance as special and important. These will be structures like town halls, churches, schools, and large and ornate houses. However, more modest buildings in our communities should not be overlooked. In these cases it will be necessary to identify and to select structures that can be said to best represent those more typical examples.

Is the building a local landmark?

Public buildings such as town halls, schools, and churches are often the best known local buildings. Some privately owned buildings may also be well known either for their architecture (a big, ornate house) or their occupant (the home of a well known local citizen).

[back to top](#)

[click here
for](#)

Government Links: [home](#) | [welcome](#) | [on-line services](#) | [news](#) | [help](#) | [departments](#) | [contact](#) | [privacy](#)



InfoBulletins

- [Heritage Resources Act](#)
- [Provincial Heritage Sites](#)
- [Municipal Heritage Sites](#)
- [Info Bulletins](#)
- [Links](#)

■ [Contact Information:](#)

■ [Home](#)

What are the general guidelines for heritage building conservation?

The following statements are drawn from the 30 guidelines that constitute Developing a Conservation Strategy for a Heritage Building, published by the Historic Resources Branch of Manitoba Culture, Heritage and Tourism. They summarize the main concepts to keep in mind over the course of a building conservation project.

Protection

1. Protect a vacant building until conservation work begins.
2. Ensure a building is protected from fire and vandalism.

Documentation

3. Thoroughly investigate a building before attempting to conserve it.
4. Determine if archaeological resources will be affected by a conservation project.
5. Ensure that critical decisions made at any stage of a conservation project are recorded.

Location

6. Wherever possible ensure that a building remains on its original site.
7. Only move a building if it is threatened with demolition.

Use

8. Wherever possible use a building for its original purpose.
9. If it is necessary to introduce a new use into a building, ensure that the use is as compatible with the original use as possible.

Structure

10. Retain a building's original structural system whenever feasible and safe to do so.
11. Monitor a building for structural problems and seek appropriate remedies.
12. Determine whether a failed structural system or component merits a replication or a sympathetic design.
13. Design new structural components to be sympathetic to, but distinguishable from, the original structural fabric.

Exterior

14. Wherever possible retain all the elements and qualities of a building's original external character.
15. Where external changes are appropriate, ensure they are sympathetic to the original character.
16. Additions made to a building should be sensitive to the original external character.
17. Avoid undocumented reconstruction of buildings that are badly damaged or deteriorated; instead, sensitively interpret the remains.
18. Conserve buildings as a whole and not as components, elements, or façades.

Interior

19. Wherever possible retain all the elements and qualities of a building's original internal character.
20. Changes made to a building's interior spaces and rooms should be sensitive to the original character.

Features and Details

21. Keep all of a building's special features and details.
22. Maintain a comprehensive record of features and details covered or removed during the course of a conservation project.
23. Do not ignore a failed feature or detail; fix it immediately.
24. Determine whether a failed detail or a whole feature merits replication or a sympathetic design.
25. Any attempt to add a missing feature or detail should rely on documentary evidence.

Contemporary Requirements

26. Minimize the physical damage and visual impact of the introduction of mechanical, electrical, and other services.
27. Respect the original building fabric when adding new stairwells,

elevators, ramps, and other major elements.

Looking to the Future

28. Plan for the long-term maintenance of the conserved building by creating a maintenance manual and a schedule of maintenance duties.

29. Conserve nearby buildings that contribute to the neighbourhood identity established by the conserved building.

30. Design new buildings that will enhance the character of the neighbourhood established by the conserved building.

[back to top](#)

[click here
for](#)

Government Links: [home](#) | [welcome](#) | [on-line services](#) | [news](#) | [help](#) | [departments](#) | [contact](#) | [privacy](#)



InfoBulletins

- [Heritage Resources Act](#)
- [Provincial Heritage Sites](#)
- [Municipal Heritage Sites](#)
- [Info Bulletins](#)
- [Links](#)

■ [Contact Information:](#)

■ [Home](#)

I need to replace the shingles on an historic building. What kind of shingles should I use?

If your building has a sloping roof and was built prior to 1940, originally you would likely have had cedar wood shingles on your roof. Only in rare instances would there have been a different material. The best way to determine this is, to carefully examine an old photograph of your house, if you have one. Assuming that cedar shingles were originally used, replacement with new cedar shingles is highly recommended. Also consider using No.1 grade cedar shingles since these are of better quality and last longer. Experience has shown that, in many cases, cedar shingles put on in the first decades of the century are only now being replaced.

That's a 70-90 year lifespan!

[back to top](#)

[click here
for](#)



InfoBulletins

- [Heritage Resources Act](#)
- [Provincial Heritage Sites](#)
- [Municipal Heritage Sites](#)
- [Info Bulletins](#)
- [Links](#)

■ [Contact Information:](#)

■ [Home](#)

The mortar of the masonry wall is soft and crumbling in my historic building. What should I do?

This is a regular maintenance concern for stone and brick buildings. Just as you would normally paint a wood siding-faced building, periodically you also have to repoint a masonry wall. Repointing is the removal of deteriorated mortar from the joints in your masonry walls to a certain depth and replacing it with new mortar. Generally this is a job best left to professional masons but there are a few things for you to watch out for.

Remember, as your walls shift and move (as all walls do over time), you want the mortar to crack and not your bricks or stones (an expensive thing to repair). If your mortar is too hard, the latter could happen.

As suggested above, make sure the new mortar is relatively soft. A safe starting point might be 1 part white Portland cement: 2½ parts lime: 8-10 parts sand (by volume). However, the exact formula will vary depending on the strength of your masonry and its exposure to the elements, so it is a good idea to consult with Historic Resources Branch staff.

Try to determine the original tooling technique and original colour when the building was first constructed and then instruct your mason to recreate this. For example, was the mortar flush with the surface of the bricks or was it recessed? Was the mortar light brown or rose coloured? This has a significant impact on the visual appearance and historical accuracy of your work.

[back to top](#)

[click here
for](#)

Government Links: [home](#) | [welcome](#) | [on-line services](#) | [news](#) | [help](#) | [departments](#) | [contact](#) | [privacy](#)



InfoBulletins

- [Heritage Resources Act](#)
- [Provincial Heritage Sites](#)
- [Municipal Heritage Sites](#)
- [Info Bulletins](#)
- [Links](#)

■ [Contact Information:](#)

■ [Home](#)

I want to replace the windows in my historic building. What kind should I use?

First, consider repairing your windows. Recent evidence indicates that old windows can usually be upgraded to a level of energy efficiency approaching new windows but at a significantly lower cost than replacement windows. Second, recent life cycle costing of new windows suggests that over the course of their lifespan they will not pay for themselves in terms of energy savings. Saving and upgrading your original windows maintains original historic material, which is an important concept in historic building restoration.

The only clear reason for replacing existing windows would be that the existing windows are not original ones. In such cases, you should refer to old photographs or other historic documents to determine what the original windows looked like.

If you do need to replace windows, here are the basic requirements:

They should look very similar to the original windows. For example, if the original windows were double-hung (the top and bottom sashes slid up and down) then the new windows should also operate this way.

If there were muntins (little strips of wood that divide a sash into a number of small glass panes), then these should be recreated so that they appear on the outside of the window (as did the original ones).

The glass should be clear and not tinted.

The frame colour should match the colour of the original windows.

The window frames should be made of the same

material, usually wood.

The Historic Resources Branch has a wealth of information about the restoration and replacement of windows in historic buildings.

[back to top](#)

[click here
for](#)

Government Links: [home](#) | [welcome](#) | [on-line services](#) | [news](#) | [help](#) | [departments](#) | [contact](#) | [privacy](#)



InfoBulletins

- [Heritage Resources Act](#)
- [Provincial Heritage Sites](#)
- [Municipal Heritage Sites](#)
- [Info Bulletins](#)
- [Links](#)

■ [Contact Information:](#)

■ [Home](#)

I am getting water leaks inside my historic building. What am I doing wrong?

Maintenance is the key to avoiding expensive problems such as repairing water-damaged plaster or, even worse, foundation cracks and shifts. The key maintenance item on any building is water management. You want to get the water that hits the roof and the walls of your building away from it as quickly and completely as possible. The following activities are recommended:

Regularly inspect your eavestroughs and downspouts to make sure they are clear, well connected, and not leaking.

Attach leaders to the bottom of your downspouts to take the water away from the foundation. Inspect your roof regularly for deteriorated shingles and either repair or replace the shingles promptly.

Check your roof flashing regularly (the protective shield, usually metal, where the roof meets vertical surfaces like chimneys and dormers). Deteriorated flashings allow a direct path for water to get inside your building and should be replaced.

[back to top](#)

[click here
for](#)



InfoBulletins

What sites are located in my area?

The Historic Resources Branch compiles lists of heritage resources in Manitoba. The Branch's database inventories include: designated heritage sites, commemorative plaques, museums, heritage organizations, heritage building inventories for selected municipalities and communities, and an archaeological inventory.

Designated Heritage Sites

The Historic Resources Branch maintains a register of all heritage sites designated and protected under The Heritage Resources Act (1986), and its precursors. Register site information includes: the original site name; civic address or rural section/township/range location; community or district location; designating authority; designation date; a statement of significance, and a current site photo. The Branch also maintains a listing of sites and structures in Manitoba identified by the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada as being of national heritage significance.

Commemorative plaques

The commemorative plaques data base includes federal, provincial and local sites. More than 175 provincial heritage commemorative plaques have been erected from 1946 to the present by the Manitoba Heritage Council and its precursors. The list includes information on: plaque location; theme commemorated; year erected, provincial region; language(s) used; and wording of the plaque text. Also inventoried are all federal plaques in Manitoba and over 1,200 plaques erected by community groups.

Heritage Building Inventory

Detailed building inventories have been conducted for the following selected rural municipalities and communities: RMs of Bifrost, Cornwallis, Elton, Gimli, Rockwood, Rosser, St. Andrews,

- [Heritage Resources Act](#)
- [Provincial Heritage Sites](#)
- [Municipal Heritage Sites](#)

● [Info Bulletins](#)

● [Links](#)

■ [Contact Information:](#)

■ [Home](#)

St. Clements, Stanley, and Thompson. Community building surveys include: Arborg, Balmoral, Brandon, Carman, Dauphin, Gimli, Killarney, Neepawa, Portage la Prairie, Riverton, Selkirk, Stonewall, and Teulon. These inventories include, for selected early building sites, the address or location, owner at the time of inventory, and a black and white photograph. As well, thematic building inventories have been prepared on the following topics: railway stations, schools, grain elevators, flour mills and Ukrainian, Anglican, and United churches.

Heritage Directory

The Heritage Directory lists more than 250 provincial, regional, and community heritage organizations and agencies from all regions of Manitoba. Each listing includes the agency's name, address, description, contact person, telephone, (fax, e-mail, and website if applicable) and statement of purpose.

[See also InfoBulletin: What heritage organizations exist in my area?](#)

Archaeological Sites

This comprehensive inventory includes approximately 6,000 sites. It contains detailed information on location, type, age, and cultural affiliation. However, archaeological sites are quite fragile, and in need of special protection. For this reason, the exact location of a site is not usually disclosed except to professional archaeologists, heritage consultants, local authorities, and others with a legitimate need.

[back to top](#)

[click here
for](#)

[Government Links:](#) [home](#) | [welcome](#) | [on-line services](#) | [news](#) | [help](#) | [departments](#) | [contact](#) | [privacy](#)



InfoBulletins

- [Heritage Resources Act](#)
- [Provincial Heritage Sites](#)
- [Municipal Heritage Sites](#)
- [Info Bulletins](#)
- [Links](#)

■ [Contact Information:](#)

■ [Home](#)

What are Municipal Heritage Advisory Committees and how do I get involved with them?

The Heritage Resources Act (1986) encourages municipal governments to protect heritage resources of regional and local significance. The Act allows for a municipal council to establish, by way of a bylaw, a Municipal Heritage Advisory Committee (MHAC) to advise the council on heritage matters. Suggested membership for the committee might include a municipal councillor, business people, local architects and planners, museum or historical society volunteers and anyone else with a keen interest in the heritage of the area.

A Municipal Heritage Advisory Committee may recommend to council:

designation of sites as being municipally significant (protecting them from demolition and making them eligible for grant assistance)

commemoration through plaques or other methods, of themes, people and events which are municipally significant (making known to the public important aspects of local history)

To ensure the MHAC has the knowledge necessary to make informed recommendations to council, basic activities should be undertaken, such as:

preparing a heritage sites inventory - including sites, themes, people, and events worthy of conservation or promotion

doing site evaluations - assessing heritage resources of architectural, archaeological, and/or historical value

Municipal Heritage Advisory Committees have the power to initiate/undertake projects, which will promote the community's heritage resources. Some examples of popular initiatives include:

walking/driving tours

regional bus tours

plaques (commemorating important people, places, events, or themes)

oral histories (recording local history through the recollections of elderly citizens)

artifact preservation (ensuring that the community's material history is not lost)

special events (the nature of which are limited only by one's imagination)

To date, 50 municipalities have formed Municipal Heritage Advisory Committees. Contact Community Heritage Manitoba (the MHAC umbrella group) at 467-2388 for information on MHAC communities and their projects. Both Community Heritage Manitoba or the Historic Resources Branch can advise your community on how to establish a Municipal Heritage Advisory Committee, or put you in touch with your nearest Municipal Heritage Advisory Committee.

To date, 50 municipalities have formed Municipal Heritage Advisory Committees. Contact Community Heritage Manitoba (the MHAC umbrella group) at 467-2388 for information on MHAC communities and their projects. Both Community Heritage Manitoba or the Historic Resources Branch can advise your community on how to establish a Municipal Heritage Advisory Committee, or put you in touch with your nearest Municipal Heritage Advisory Committee.

[back to top](#)

[click here
for](#)

[Government Links:](#) [home](#) | [welcome](#) | [on-line services](#) | [news](#) | [help](#) | [departments](#) | [contact](#) | [privacy](#)



InfoBulletins

- [Heritage Resources Act](#)
- [Provincial Heritage Sites](#)
- [Municipal Heritage Sites](#)
- [Info Bulletins](#)
- [Links](#)

■ [Contact Information:](#)

■ [Home](#)

What heritage organizations exist in my area?

Should you desire to contact heritage organizations in your area, there are several methods you can follow to find out who is doing what and where.

The Historic Resources Branch maintains The Heritage Directory which lists more than 250 provincial, regional, and community heritage organizations and agencies in Manitoba. You can call us toll free at 1-800-282-8069 (extension 2118), and we can advise you of an organization in your area, or send you a copy of the directory (limited quantities available). Many of the provincial heritage organizations are listed below.

You can contact these groups directly at the following telephone numbers.

Association for Manitoba
Archives - 942-3491
Association of Manitoba
Museums - 947-1782
Canadian Heritage -
983-2121
Canadian Icelandic Heritage
- 885-5792
Community Heritage
Manitoba - 467-2388
Heritage Canada - 275-6061
Historic Resources Branch -
945-2118, toll free:
1-800-282-8069
Jewish Heritage Centre -
477-7460
Manitoba Agricultural

Museum - (204) 637-2354
Manitoba Archaeological
Society - 942-7243
Manitoba Forestry
Association Incorporated -
453-3182
Manitoba Genealogical
Society Inc. - 783-9139
Preventive Conservation
Service - 988-0672
Manitoba Heritage Council -
945-5834, toll free:
1-800-282-8069
Manitoba Heritage
Federation - (204) 638-9154
Manitoba Historical Society -
947-0559
Manitoba Museum of Man
and Nature - 956-2830
Manitoba Naturalists Society
- 943-9029
Mennonite Genealogy Inc. -
772-0747
Military History Society of
Manitoba - 832-5030
Museums Advisory and
Training Service - 988-0672
Provincial Archives of
Manitoba - 945-4233, toll
free: 1-800-282-8069
Société historique de
Saint-Boniface - 233-4888
Western Canada Aviation
Museum - 786-5503

Each of the above organizations will be able to advise you if there are local affiliates active in your area.

Finally, many local municipal governments have established Municipal Heritage Advisory Committees (MHACs) to assist them in identifying, evaluating, and promoting their heritage resources. To date, 50 municipalities have formed these volunteer advisory boards. You can contact Community Heritage Manitoba, the MHAC umbrella group at 467-2388 to obtain a list of all the MHACs and their community contacts. Alternatively, you can

contact your local municipal office to see if you have a MHAC and/or which heritage organization(s) are active in your area.

[back to top](#)

[click here
for](#)

Government Links: [home](#) | [welcome](#) | [on-line services](#) | [news](#) | [help](#) | [departments](#) | [contact](#) | [privacy](#)



InfoBulletins

- [Heritage Resources Act](#)
- [Provincial Heritage Sites](#)
- [Municipal Heritage Sites](#)
- [Info Bulletins](#)
- [Links](#)

■ [Contact Information:](#)

■ [Home](#)

How do I start a museum? Can I get funding assistance?

Starting a Museum

Museums collect and preserve objects, and exhibit them to the public on a regular basis. Manitoba currently has more than 150 museums in all regions of the province. Generally, priority is given to improving and supporting existing museums over developing new ones. If you believe that you have a special case, however, please consider the following:

Museums strive to achieve high standards for their collections, and follow generally accepted policies for the management and care of their collections.

Museums owe the public reasonable access and service, including accurate and visually attractive exhibits, and informative and entertaining programs.

Museums respect their volunteers and/or staff, and support their efforts to upgrade their museum skills.

A not-for-profit community museum must be administered by a representative board. A community museum may be incorporated, or be administered by an already incorporated local organization (such as an historical society), or it may be operated by a local government or Indian band. Information on incorporating as a not-for-profit organization may be obtained from:

Community Legal Education
Association
501-294 Portage Avenue
Winnipeg MB R3C 0B9
Canada

ph: (204) 943-2382
fax: (204) 943-3600
e-mail: clea@web.net

It is helpful to contact existing museums in your area to see how they started, and how they manage their collections and programs. Highly-recommended alternatives to starting a museum include annual heritage events with objects borrowed from the community, temporary exhibits in the local library, or a series of historical articles in the local newspaper.

For further information, advice, or training opportunities, you may contact:

Museums Advisory and
Training Service
190 Rupert Avenue
Winnipeg MB R3B 0N2
Canada
ph: (204) 988-0672
fax: (204) 942-3679
e-mail:
bhillman@museummaintenance.mb.ca

Association of Manitoba
Museums
206-153 Lombard Avenue
Winnipeg MB R3B 0T6
Canada
ph: (204) 947-1782
fax: (204) 942-3749
e-mail: amm@escape.ca

Funding

There are no grants available to start a museum. Not-for-profit community museums in Manitoba may be eligible for a matching operating grant after they have been open to the public for at least a year.

[back to top](#)

[click here
for](#)

Government Links: [home](#) | [welcome](#) | [on-line services](#) | [news](#) | [help](#) | [departments](#) | [contact](#) | [privacy](#)



InfoBulletins

- [Heritage Resources Act](#)
- [Provincial Heritage Sites](#)
- [Municipal Heritage Sites](#)
- [Info Bulletins](#)
- [Links](#)

■ [Contact Information:](#)

■ [Home](#)

I am starting a research project on Manitoba history. Can you help me to identify source materials and to plan my project?

Yes, the Historic Resources Branch can help you to identify source materials and to plan your project. While Branch staff cannot undertake the research for your project, they can suggest sources/repositories for you to consult. The Branch has published a number of pamphlets, brochures, and reports on individuals, buildings, other sites, and events in Manitoba's history, which may be of help. As well, it has a number of unpublished Historic Resources Branch and out-of-print Branch research reports, which can be consulted through appointment at the Branch office. See also [InfoBulletin: Where can I go if I can't find information about Manitoba history in my school or public library?](#) Before contacting the Historic Resources Branch to help identify source materials and plan your project, we urge that you first consider the following points:

- Have you consulted: The Canadian Encyclopedia (also available on CD ROM), The Dictionary of Canadian Biography and Pioneers and Early Citizens of Manitoba: A Dictionary of Manitoba Biography (for individuals), and general studies of Manitoba history: W.L. Morton, Manitoba: A History, James Jackson, The Centennial History of Manitoba, and Greg Shilliday, editor, Manitoba 125: A History (in three volumes, volume 1 Rupert's Land to Riel, volume 2 Gateway to the West, and volume 3 Decades of Diversity)? Most of these sources are available at your local public or school library, university libraries, and the Legislative Library of Manitoba in the Provincial Archives Building, Winnipeg.

- Have you consulted the catalogues, data bases, vertical files, scrapbooks, and newspapers at your local library or the Legislative Library of Manitoba? Have you done a subject search on the Internet?
- Have you consulted your local historical society and museum, local civic, institutional, organizational, and ethno-cultural archives? The Provincial Archives of Manitoba and/or the Hudson's Bay Company Archives (also located in the Provincial Archives Building) may be of help, too.

[back to top](#)

[click here
for](#)

Government Links: [home](#) | [welcome](#) | [on-line services](#) | [news](#) | [help](#) | [departments](#) | [contact](#) | [privacy](#)



InfoBulletins

- [Heritage Resources Act](#)
- [Provincial Heritage Sites](#)
- [Municipal Heritage Sites](#)
- [Info Bulletins](#)
- [Links](#)

■ [Contact Information:](#)

■ [Home](#)

Where can I go if I can't find information about Manitoba history in my school or public library?

If your school or public library does not have the information you want, it may be possible to have it sent in from another library on inter-library loan. Your local library will be able to help you search for a reference and arrange a loan. See also [InfoBulletin: I am starting a research project on Manitoba history. Can you help me to identify source materials and to plan my project?](#)

The Legislative Library preserves, promotes, and disseminates knowledge of the province's heritage. The main reading room at 200 Vaughan Street is used by researchers who consult Manitoba community newspapers, local histories, and government publications. For further information, contact the Legislative Library at Main Floor, 200 Vaughan Street, Winnipeg MB R3C 1T5, Canada. (Call 945-4330 or toll free 1-800-282-8069, or fax 204-948-2008, e-mail legislative_library@gov.mb.ca).

The Provincial Archives of Manitoba manages and acquires government and private sector records, preserves them, and makes them accessible. For further information, contact the Provincial Archives of Manitoba, 200 Vaughan Street, Winnipeg MB R3C 1T5, Canada (Call 945-3971 or toll free 1-800-282-8069, or fax 204-948-2008, e-mail pam@chc.gov.mb.ca).

The Historic Resources Branch has a variety of popular publications for the public, schools, and tourists. Quantities of some publications may be limited. Publications are divided as follows:

Architecture - walking tours of some of Manitoba's towns (Brandon, Dauphin, Neepawa) as well as leaflets on various buildings including: The Former Great West Life Building, Winnipeg; Brandon College, Paterson/Matheson House, and

Display Building Number II, in Brandon; and Brandon Normal School.

Archaeology - publications include such titles as Assiniboin (Nakota First Nation), First Farmers in the Red River Valley, The Stott Site, Wild Ricing in Manitoba, Ancient Traders in Southern Manitoba, Extinct Bison in Manitoba, The Arctic Small Tool Tradition in Manitoba, Fossil Elephants of Manitoba, The Dakota Fortified Camps of the Portage Plain, and Manitoba's First Explorers.

History - St. Boniface, Red River Settlement, Government House, and The Beginning of the Jewish Community in Manitoba are just a sampling of the historical publications available.

Museums - A listing is available in Museums of Manitoba.

Heritage Tourism - Colourful leaflets describe interesting driving tours within various regions of Manitoba.

How to Series - Staging a Heritage Celebration, Designing and Installing Commemorative Markers and Identifying a Conservation Strategy for a Heritage Building are just a few guides which may be of assistance to your organization.

[back to top](#)

[click here
for](#)

Government Links: [home](#) | [welcome](#) | [on-line services](#) | [news](#) | [help](#) | [departments](#) | [contact](#) | [privacy](#)