111 POLSON AVENUE

LUXTON SCHOOL

City of Winnipeg
Historical Buildings & Resources Committee
Researcher: M. Peterson
April 2017
This building embodies the following heritage values as described in the *Historical Resources By-law, 55/2014* (consolidated update July 13, 2016):

(a) It is one of the North End’s oldest public school buildings, opened in 1908, and is illustrative of the growth of the area and the need for modern educational facilities after 1900;

(b) It is associated with the dramatic growth of Winnipeg and the Winnipeg School Division in the 1900-1915 era, which saw the construction of dozens of substantial school buildings. The building is named in honour of William Fisher Luxton (1844-1907), early Winnipeg teacher, politician and the founder of the *Winnipeg Free Press* newspaper;

(c) It was the first of many two-storey classically detailed Winnipeg school buildings constructed in the pre-World War I period and was designed by J.B. Mitchell, who was responsible for over 50 public school buildings in Winnipeg during his tenure as the Division’s chief designer;

(d) Built of common clay brick with stone accenting, the 1907 school and its 1915 addition are excellent examples of the type of school building developed and built during this period;

(e) It is a highly conspicuous building within its residential neighbourhood; and

(f) The building’s exterior has suffered little alteration.
When Ontario farmers, businessmen and their families began to immigrate on a large scale into Manitoba in the 1870s, they had a profound effect on the existing society. They brought the ideas and practices that had become part of their eastern lives. One of their most strongly held traditions was to have a properly organized and funded public school system.

Men like Ontario’s Egerton Ryerson had promoted the public school as the developer of good taste and manners, and as society’s great assimilator. When the number of non-Anglo-Saxon immigrants to Canada rose, the school assumed an increasingly large role in citizenship. Part of the process, as Ryerson and his contemporaries saw it, was to make the school building as attractive as possible. This meant that aesthetics, fire safety, ventilation and lighting had to be major considerations.

When these easterners began settling in Winnipeg, however, they found a school system limited mainly to those who could afford private classes. The public schools that did exist were substandard – classrooms were dimly lit and cramped and often located in rented rooms with questionable fire protection and sparse furnishings. The situation did not quickly improve since adequate public support, financial and otherwise, was not forthcoming until the late 1880s.

Three events in that decade ultimately created a modern educational system that became a source of pride for Winnipeggers. Firstly, provincial regulations were adopted in 1883 to ensure minimum air requirements for each student, to provide professionally designed public schools, and to guarantee outdoor space for urban students. This created a foundation for public school infrastructure and forced administrators to seek professional help in designing and building facilities.

The second major development was the 1885 appointment of Daniel McIntyre (1852-1946) as Inspector and Superintendent of the Winnipeg School District. For the next 43 years, McIntyre used his knowledge of U.S. and Eastern Canadian school systems and buildings, gleaned from numerous fact-finding trips, to improve the Winnipeg Division’s delivery of education. Better
heating, lighting, ventilation and fire prevention and escape methods transformed the dark public schools into large, well-lit and airy structures.

The third event was the appointment in 1888 of a newly elected trustee as Chairman of the Winnipeg School District’s Committee on Buildings. The trustee, James Bertram Mitchell (1852-1945 – Plate 1), would later become the Division’s Building and Supply Agent. Much like McIntyre, Mitchell’s design expertise evolved through a combination of common sense and his use of models provided by other jurisdictions. Until his 1928 retirement, the same year as McIntyre’s, Mitchell remained a fixture in the design department of the Division.1

The working partnership of McIntyre and Mitchell – the former the architect of the school system and the latter, the designer of its buildings – lasted 40 years. The two oversaw construction of more than 50 schools and additions, and created what many saw as North America’s safest and most elegant collection of school buildings. Many of these century-old buildings are still functioning in today’s modern education system.

Throughout the 1880s and 1890s and even into the early 1900s, schools in the Winnipeg District were designed by a number of local architects, including George Browne, Charles H. Wheeler and John H. G. Russell. These brick buildings were three storeys high with a square floor plan and often included a tower (Plate 2). Exterior ornamentation was purposely kept simple to reduce the overall cost of construction.2 This was the accepted norm in most North American jurisdictions. After 1901, however, Mitchell took full control over design.

It wasn’t until 1907, however, that Mitchell began designing a new style of school building. He developed a more horizontal structure based on examples he had visited on another trip through the United States. Concerns about fire safety resulted in the design of two-storey school

buildings on a raised basement with a rectangular floor plan, classrooms on both sides of central corridors with staircases at either end. This was to be the model for Winnipeg Schools for many years to come and the first to be built was Luxton School in the North End, completed in 1907 (Plate 3).

STYLE
Although the Winnipeg School Division embarked upon a new arrangement for its school buildings after 1907, it did not significantly change the style of the exteriors. Classically based ornamentation, often carried out in stone, was utilized on the buildings, the complexity and extent varied from school to school. Ornamental elements often included a rusticated stone foundation, columns, balustrades, projecting porticos and embellished parapets. The intent was to make the buildings attractive and welcoming.

CONSTRUCTION
The School Board purchased property in 1907 for $17,300³ and a permit was then taken out for $75,000.⁴ The cornerstone for the new school was laid on September 30, 1907 and it officially opened a year later. According to the original plans, the 1907 school boasted 55.9-centimetre stone foundation walls and 43.2-centimetre solid brick exterior walls.⁵

The 1915 addition added nine classrooms at a cost of $40,000.⁶ Worswick Brothers were the contractors and the rooms were opened in February 1916.⁷

³ Manitoba Free Press, November 4, 1922, p. 5.
⁴ City of Winnipeg Building Permit (below as BP), #1729/1907; and Luxton School website, https://www.winnipegsd.ca/schools/Luxton/Administration/history/Pages/default.aspx, 2017 (below as Luxton School website). According to Division figures, the actual cost of construction was $86,167.
⁵ Architect’s plans, No. 1729/1907, courtesy of the City of Winnipeg.
⁶ BP #896/1915. A newspaper article gave the cost of construction as $50,000 (Manitoba Free Press, November 4, 1922, p. 5).
⁷ Manitoba Free Press, November 4, 1922, p. 5.
In 1947, the School Division took out a Permit to construct a one-storey basement gymnasium and two ground floor classrooms. Total cost of construction was $72,150 and it opened on January 3, 1949.\(^8\)

The final addition, on the northwest corner, was completed in 1988 and 1989. The gymnasium and kitchen cost $457,410.\(^9\)

Between 1907 and 1913, the Winnipeg School Division designed and built 12 school buildings of similar design, of which five are still active schools – see Table One.

### TABLE ONE

Two-storey schools built by the Winnipeg School Division between 1907 and 1913\(^{10}\)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SCHOOL</th>
<th>LOCATION</th>
<th>DATE</th>
<th>COST</th>
<th>EXTANT</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Luxton</td>
<td>Polson Ave.</td>
<td>1907</td>
<td>$75,000</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lord Selkirk No. 1</td>
<td>Poplar Ave.</td>
<td>1908</td>
<td>$59,000</td>
<td>No</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cecil Rhodes No. 1</td>
<td>Cecil St.</td>
<td>1908-10</td>
<td>$64,800</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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<tr>
<td>King Edward No. 1</td>
<td>Selkirk Ave.</td>
<td>1908</td>
<td>$63,300</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>La Verendrye</td>
<td>Lilac St.</td>
<td>1909</td>
<td>$80,000</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aberdeen No. 2</td>
<td>Salter St.</td>
<td>1909</td>
<td>$72,000</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greenway No. 1</td>
<td>St. Matthews Ave.</td>
<td>1909</td>
<td>$91,454</td>
<td>No</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lord Roberts No. 1</td>
<td>Beresford Ave.</td>
<td>1910</td>
<td>$86,000</td>
<td>No</td>
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<tr>
<td>Laura Secord</td>
<td>Wolseley Ave.</td>
<td>1912</td>
<td>$208,000</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lord Selkirk No. 2</td>
<td>Kelvin St.</td>
<td>1912</td>
<td>$150,000</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Principal Sparling</td>
<td>Sherburn St.</td>
<td>1912</td>
<td>$138,000</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Issac Brock</td>
<td>Barratt Ave.</td>
<td>1913</td>
<td>$240,000</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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\(^8\) Luxton School website.

\(^9\) Loc. cit.

\(^{10}\) “Quiet Dignity,” op. cit., p. 157.
DESIGN

The original 1907 building, the east end of the present structure, faces south onto Polson Avenue, its main (south) façade begins with a rough-cut stone cladding of the raised basement (Plate 4). Large windows in rectilinear openings provide natural light and ventilation to the basement, which included classroom space. The superstructure is asymmetrical and is built of two-toned brick with rough stone accenting around the recessed rectilinear window openings featuring transom windows with stained glass panes. Corbelled brick is also used above the second storey windows. At the flat roof, the brick parapet is embellished with geometric shapes, bracket-like brick elements and stone finials (Plate 5).

The most architectural element of the original building is its raised main entrance, set in a large stone portico with Doric Order columns, balustrades, dentils, volute-like bases and ornamental tin ceiling (Plate 6). In the roofline above the entrance, the parapet is sculpted and includes a panel with the words “LUXTON SCHOOL” (Plate 7), although this is an alteration from the original design (Plate 3). The second storey railing has been replaced.

The east façade is a continuation of the materials and design of the front elevation and includes large windowless sections (Plate 8). The west elevation is covered by the 1915 addition. The rear (north) façade is also similar to the front and includes one-storey projecting entrances at the east and west ends (Plate 9). The area above the west entrance was altered in 1915 with the rectilinear window openings moved and a new arched opening built (Plate 10).

The 1915 addition is similar in terms of materials – two-toned brick and stone – but features many differences in design. The front (south) elevation (Plate 11) includes a more substantial brick and stone portico with arched side openings, heavy brick and stone second storey balustrade, ornamental tin ceilings and the carved words “LUXTON SCHOOL” (Plate 12). The east end is covered, the west end is partially hidden by an addition and its unique feature is a projecting entrance area at the north end topped by a Flemish gable (Plate 13).
The rear of the building has seen several additions, the older portions utilizing a similar design and materials (Plate 14). A large brick chimney is also found attached to the rear façade. The entire 1915 addition is covered by a hipped gable roof, interrupted periodically by hipped gable and rounded dormers with windows.

The 1947 gymnasium and classroom addition was designed to complement the original design (Plates 15 and 16).

A newer gymnasium addition is found at the northwest corner of the school (Plate 17).

**INTERIOR**

While the exterior received attention to ensure the building was aesthetically pleasing, the interior was designed with the latest innovations to ensure it was the safest and healthiest possible.

The basement of the 1907 section, according to the original plans, held the boiler room, girls’ and boys’ washrooms, the kindergarten, a classroom and the manual training room. As with all floors, these spaces were placed on either side of a 5.8-metre wide central hallway with flights of stairs at either end. The ground and second floors each held six classrooms, with a the Principal’s office and a teachers’ room on ground floor and a supply room and teachers’ room on the second floor.

The 1915 addition added much needed space. The basement included a boiler room, girls’ classroom and washroom and a “Domestic Science Kitchen” (Plate 18). Four classrooms and a library were located on the ground floor and four more classrooms on the second floor, accessed by a staircase at the west end of the wide hallway. The dividing wall for this staircase is finished with copper (Plate 19).

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11 Architect’s plans, No. 1729/1907, courtesy of the City of Winnipeg.
12 Architect’s plans, No. 896/1915, courtesy of the City of Winnipeg.
Today, much of the original interior – its layout and finishes – are intact, including wood moulding, hardware, tin ceilings and etched glass (Plates 20-22). Upgrades in the building systems and technologies have necessitated alteration (Plate 23).

**INTEGRITY**
The building stands on its original site and appears to be in good structural condition for its age. Alterations have occurred over the years, additions were made in 1915 and 1949 but much of its original decorative elements are intact. The school stands as the oldest of Winnipeg’s “modern” two-storey brick and stone school buildings.

**STREETScape**
Luxton School is located in an extensive residential neighbourhood that stretches to the river on the east, Main Street on the west and many blocks to the south and north. Its scale and level of ornamentation sets it apart from the single family homes surrounding it.

**ARCHITECT/CONTRACTORS**
James Bertram Mitchell’s entire architectural career was spent with the Winnipeg School Division. He designed nearly 50 schools, many of which continue to serve the Division (see Appendix I for biographical information). He has received 20 points from the Historical Buildings and Resources Committee.

Contractor for the building was local practitioner John Saul (1840-1929). Born in Ireland in 1840, Saul came to Canada in the 1870s and settled in New Edinburgh (Russell Municipality) southeast of Ottawa, working as a contractor/mason.\(^1\) He moved to Winnipeg in 1880 and took up the

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\(^1\) Census of Canada, 1871.
profession with his brother David Saul (ca.1844-?). According to the local papers, David Saul was brought before a judge on various charges over the next several years, charges that included driving at excessive speeds, blocking sidewalks and roads with building material and breach of the health by-law. The pair was responsible for the construction of several well-known early Winnipeg buildings: Drake Hotel, 146 Princess Street (1882); Bawlf Block, 150 Princess Street (1882); Harris Block (Hochman Building), 154 Princess Street (1882); and Bate Building, 221 McDermot Avenue (1883). At some point in the 1880s, David returned to the Ottawa region, where he was listed as living and working in 1891.

After his brother left the province, John Saul continued to work as a contractor, responsible for a number of large structures including the G.F. and J. Galt Block, 103 Princess Street (1887), McIntyre Block, 416 Main Street (1898), several large buildings in Fort William (present-day Thunder Bay), Ontario (1891-1892), the Hudson’s Bay Company (HBC) store in Rat Portage (present-day Kenora), Ontario (1894) and the HBC Warehouse on York Avenue in Winnipeg (1894).

After 1900, Saul remained busy, his major work included: masonry contract for the Empire Hotel, Main Street (1905); City Lighting Plant, McDonald Avenue (1906); Arthur Stewart House, 67 Harvard Avenue (1907); and Shipman Court Apartments, 545 Bannatyne Avenue (1909 – demolished). He built several City of Winnipeg fire halls during this period: No. 8, 325 Talbot Avenue (1906); No. 10, 845 Sargent Avenue (1910); and No. 11, 180 Sinclair Street (1910). He also completed several schools: Luxton School, 111 Polson Avenue (1907); Mulvey School No. 3, 750 Wolseley Avenue, addition (1908 – demolished); and St. John’s Technical High School, Machray Avenue (1910 – demolished).

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14 Census of Canada, 1881. David Saul is mentioned for the first time in the Manitoba Free Press on July 7, 1879, p. 1, for not putting up a fence around the Merchants Bank he was building.

15 Census of Canada, 1891.

16 Author’s files.
In 1868, Saul married Helen Cameron (1841-1925) and the couple had one child, John Cameron Saul (1869-1939), for many years a teacher and book publisher in Toronto, ON. John Saul died in Vancouver, B.C. in January 1928 and is buried in Elmwood Cemetery in Winnipeg.  

W.A. Martin, Architect and Commissioner of School Buildings for the Division designed the rear auditorium/classroom addition in 1947, built by Peter Leitch Construction. Stechesen Katz designed and Westland Construction built the 1987 gymnasium addition.

PERSON/INSTITUTION

The school is named for William Fisher Luxton (1844-1907), first teacher in the new Winnipeg School Division, Member of the Legislative Assembly (1875-1878 and 1886-1888) and the founder of what became the Winnipeg Free Press newspaper. Luxton was inspector of public buildings for the Province of Manitoba (1901-1907) and a member of the Provincial Board of Education (Plate 24).

Luxton was born in England in 1844, coming to Canada with his parents in 1855. After completing his education, he became a teacher and also founded a newspaper in 1866. In 1871, he came to Winnipeg and took the position of its first public school teacher for the year. He was a school trustee for many years and Board Chairman in the late 1880s. In 1901, he was appointed inspector of public buildings for the Province of Manitoba.

In 1872, he co-founded the Manitoba Free Press and acted as its editor until 1893. He died in hospital in 1907.

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17 Manitoba Free Press, January 3, 1918, p. 16
18 Manitoba Free Press, January 9, 1928, p. 3.
19 Architect’s Plans No. 5344/1947, courtesy of the City of Winnipeg; and Luxton School website.
20 Architect’s Plans No. 7869/1987, courtesy of the City of Winnipeg; and Luxton School website.
It was fitting that the Winnipeg School Division’s newest buildings was named in honour of Luxton shortly after his death.

Today, Luxton School has an enrolment of 270 students in Nursery to Grade 6 as well as the Mary Kardash Chile Care Centre and adult learning courses.22

**EVENT**

There is no known important historical event connected with this building.

**CONTEXT**

The construction of this modern school building and its subsequent addition, are an important part of the early 20th century development of Winnipeg’s North End. Supplying the proper facilities for education, fire prevention, transportation and other considerations was crucial to the area’s development and Luxton School continues to be an example of this process.

**LANDMARK**

Luxton School is a very familiar structure in North End Winnipeg.

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22 Luxton School website, 2017.
APPENDIX I

CITY OF WINNIPEG - Preliminary Report

Building Address:  111 Polson Avenue    Building Name:  Luxton School

Original Use:  public school     Current Use:  public school

Roll No. (Old):  14061268100 (---)    RSN:  177378

Municipality:  12    Ward:  3    Property or Occupancy Code:  83

Legal Description:  2/3 Kildonan, Plan 25013, Lot 10 (Old legal: 3 Kildonan, Plan1435, Lots 89/103: part Lot 104: part Lot 163: Lots 164/178)

Location:  North side west of St. Cross Street

Date of Construction:  1907 & 1915    Storeys:  2    Heritage Status:  NOMINATED LIST

Construction Type:  brick and stone foundation

- 1729/1907 $75,000 [CS] (original); 896/1915 $40,000 [CS] (west addition); 5344/1947 [CS] $65,000 (northwest addition); 73497/1969 $500 (interior alterations); 869/1987 $400,000 [CS] (addition); 1031/1993 $14,000 [CS] (interior alterations); 232300/2002 $40,000 (interior alterations); 318267/2003 $141,000 (interior alterations)

Information:
- 76 x 132 (1907) + 100 x 42 (1915) + 65 x 26 (1948) + 70 x 67 (1987) + = 489,118 sq. ft.

ARCHITECT – J. B. MITCHELL (1907 & 1915)

CONTRACTOR – JOHN SAUL (1907); WORSWICK BROTHERS (1915)
--- POLSON AVENUE ---
APPENDIX II

James Bertram Mitchell

J.B. Mitchell was born in 1852 in Gananoque, Ontario to Scottish immigrant parents. After studying architecture at the Montreal Art Institute, he came west as a 21-year-old member of the first detachment of the North-West Mounted Police (NWMP) in 1874. Mitchell was no stranger to the military life, having been a teenage bugler in the Canadian militia during the Fenian raids of 1866 and a member of the Wolseley Expedition to the Red River Settlement in 1870. As Mitchell passed through Manitoba on the NWMP’s famous western march, he noted the prosperity of the area and returned to the province after his tour of duty ended in 1877. His military career also included service as a colonel of the 100th Winnipeg Grenadiers in World War I.

Mitchell was elected to the Winnipeg School Board in 1888 and later was appointed to the post of Commissioner of School Buildings (architect for the Division). Until his retirement in 1928, Mitchell designed some 48 school buildings costing more than $8,000,000.

Mitchell was assisted and supported by the Division’s Superintendent of Schools, Dr. Daniel McIntyre. McIntyre held his post from 1885 until retirement in 1928, the same year as Mitchell stepped down. These two men worked tirelessly to provide universal, modern education in Winnipeg. Their success was recognized throughout the country and their legacy is the fine structures that have remained useful to the present.

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2 Ibid., Part B, p. 8.
6 Ibid., p. 3.
7 Ibid., pp. 7-10.
Until 1901, a number of well-known local architects prepared and submitted plans to the School Board for new facilities, under the supervision of Mitchell and McIntyre. During this period, 1888-1901, Mitchell himself designed two schools: Wellington in 1898 and Somerset in 1901. After 1901, he took full control over the designing process. He often used his knowledge of other school division building advances to create better buildings, touring parts of Ontario and the United States to understand their approaches. 

Mitchell died in Winnipeg in 1945. In 1956, the J.B. Mitchell School (1720 John Brebeuf Place) was opened to honour one of the city's leading educational administrators.

Some of the Winnipeg schools that Mitchell designed:

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<th>SCHOOL</th>
<th>LOCATION</th>
<th>YEAR</th>
<th>STATUS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Somerset School</td>
<td>775 Sherbrook Street</td>
<td>1901</td>
<td>Demolished (2005)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alexandra School</td>
<td>Edmonton Street</td>
<td>1902</td>
<td>Demolished (1969)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pinkham School No. 2</td>
<td>765 Pacific Avenue</td>
<td>1903</td>
<td>Burned and rebuilt (1945)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carlton School</td>
<td>Graham Avenue</td>
<td>1903-1904</td>
<td>Demolished (c1929)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strathcona School</td>
<td>McGregor Street</td>
<td>1904</td>
<td>Demolished (1963-1964)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John M. King School</td>
<td>Ellice Avenue</td>
<td>1905</td>
<td>Demolished (1968)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wellington School</td>
<td>Wellington Avenue</td>
<td>1906</td>
<td>Demolished</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Luxton School</td>
<td>111 Polson Avenue</td>
<td>1907</td>
<td>Active</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King Edward School No. 1</td>
<td>Selkirk Avenue</td>
<td>1908</td>
<td>Demolished (1975)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mulvey School</td>
<td>Maryland Street</td>
<td>1908</td>
<td>Demolished</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Riverview School No. 1</td>
<td>Casey Street</td>
<td>1908</td>
<td>Demolished</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cecil Rhodes School No. 1</td>
<td>136 Cecil Street</td>
<td>1908</td>
<td>Active</td>
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9 Ibid., pp. 7-10.
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<th>SCHOOL</th>
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<td>Clifton School</td>
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<td>Active</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lord Selkirk School No. 1</td>
<td>Brazier Street</td>
<td>1908-1909</td>
<td>Demolished (early 1970s)</td>
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<td>Aberdeen School No. 2</td>
<td>444 Flora Avenue</td>
<td>1909</td>
<td>Demolished (c1988)</td>
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<td>Greenway School No. 1</td>
<td>850 St. Matthews Ave.</td>
<td>1909</td>
<td>Demolished</td>
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<td>La Verendrye School</td>
<td>290 Lilac Street</td>
<td>1909</td>
<td>Active</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kelvin High School</td>
<td>55 Harrow Street</td>
<td>1910</td>
<td>Demolished (1965-1966)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. John’s High School</td>
<td>Machray Avenue</td>
<td>1910</td>
<td>Demolished</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dufferin School No. 3</td>
<td>545 Alexander Avenue</td>
<td>circa 1910</td>
<td>Demolished</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lord Roberts School</td>
<td>Daly Street South</td>
<td>1910</td>
<td>Demolished (1970)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Principal Sparling School</td>
<td>1150 Sherburn Street</td>
<td>1912-1913</td>
<td>Active</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laura Secord School</td>
<td>960 Wolseley Avenue</td>
<td>1912-1913</td>
<td>Active</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Isaac Brock School</td>
<td>1265 Barratt Avenue</td>
<td>1913</td>
<td>Active</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George V School</td>
<td>265 Grey Street</td>
<td>1915</td>
<td>Active</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Earl Grey School</td>
<td>340 Cockburn Street N</td>
<td>1914</td>
<td>Active</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Julia Clark School</td>
<td>611 Academy Road</td>
<td>1918</td>
<td>Converted to offices</td>
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<tr>
<td>Anna Gibson School</td>
<td>77 Kelvin Street</td>
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<td>Demolished (2005)</td>
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<td>465 Banning Street</td>
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<td>Montcalm School</td>
<td>Tecumseh Street</td>
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<td>Ralph Brown School No. 1</td>
<td>Andrews Street</td>
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<td>Florence Nightingale School</td>
<td>31 Shaughnessy Street</td>
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<td>Machray School No. 3</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>David Livingstone School</td>
<td>270 Stella Avenue</td>
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<td>Active</td>
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<tr>
<td>Grosvenor School</td>
<td>Grosvenor Avenue</td>
<td>1922</td>
<td>Active</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Faraday School</td>
<td>405 Parr Street</td>
<td>1925</td>
<td>Active</td>
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Plate 2 – Isbister School, 310 Vaughan Street, ca.1900. Built in 1898, designed by Samuel Hooper. (Archives of Manitoba, “Winnipeg- Schools- Isbister 2.”)
Plate 3 – Luxton School, 111 Polson Avenue, 1910. (Archives of Manitoba, “Winnipeg- Schools- Luxton 1, N16956.)

Plate 4 – Luxton School, 111 Polson Avenue, front (south) façade of 1907 building, 2017. (M. Peterson, 2017.)
Plate 5 – Luxton School, 111 Polson Avenue, detail of roofline of front (south) and east façades of 1907 building, 2017. (M. Peterson, 2017.)
Plate 6 – Luxton School, 111 Polson Avenue, 1907 building entrance, 2017. (M. Peterson, 2017.)
Plate 7 – Luxton School, 111 Polson Avenue, detail of roofline of front (south) façade of 1907 building 2017. (M. Peterson, 2017.)

Plate 8 – Luxton School, 111 Polson Avenue, east façade of 1907 building, 2017. (M. Peterson, 2017.)
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Plate 17 – Luxton School, 111 Polson Avenue, newer additions on the west end, 2017. (M. Peterson, 2017.)
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Plate 22 – Luxton School, 111 Polson Avenue, 1948 gymnasium, 2017. (M. Peterson, 2017.)
Plate 23 – Luxton School, 111 Polson Avenue, main floor hallway looking east from the 1915 section, 2017. (M. Peterson, 2017.)