

\$6,000.00 and was paid \$100.00 per month. Councillors received \$2.00 per day and mileage of 5 cents per mile.

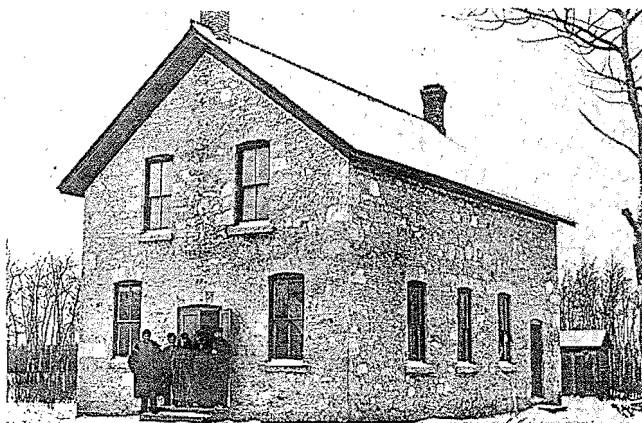
The oldest tax roll available is that of 1891. At that time there were approximately 1,098 tax payers. The roll was divided into school districts, approximately four districts in each ward. The roll had several columns on which details such as the number of acres, wooded or under cultivation, assessment of land and buildings, age of householder, number of persons in family (male, female, single, married) Religion, Vital statistics (Births and Deaths), number of animals (horses, mules, oxen, cows, pigs, sheep and bulls) and the statute labour was recorded. The assessment was approximately 6 mills and the assessment based on so much per animal and so much per acre of cleared or uncleared land. The number of days of statute labor (at \$1.50 per day) to pay off the taxes were recorded. The first tax sale recorded was in 1891.

Rockwood School district (1872) is recorded as being the 19th public school authorized in Manitoba, and it was the first authorized north of Winnipeg. School was open six months out of the year.

It was interesting that between the year of 1880 and 1930, according to the list of By-Laws of the Rural Municipality of Rockwood, there were fifteen school districts established and they were altered forty-five times. Council met in Rockwood School from 1880 to 1882.

The first Municipal Building, known as the Rockwood Registry office was built in 1882 on the north west corner of what is now the junctions of P.T.H. 67 and 236. the limestone building, later used as the Electric Railway Station is still standing and is used as a residence at time of this printing.

The present Municipal office was built in 1912

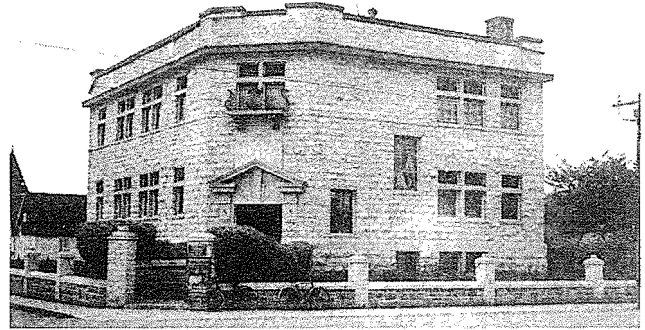


THE REGISTRY OFFICE
The first municipal building known as the Rockwood Registry Office was made of local limestone, built in 1882. A ceremony was held marking the laying of the corner stone by the Grand Master of the Manitoba Freemasons. The first registrar was Thomas Lovell and the first official entry was File No. 17 of the Town of Stonewall. The building in remodeled form, still stands today at

the corner of 2nd Avenue North and 4th Street East as a residence. The building was also used as the electric railway station from 1914 to 1929 and in the 1890's, one room upstairs was utilized to handle the overflow classrooms from the first school located just to the North.

First municipal building.

jointly by the Rural Municipality of Rockwood and the Town of Stonewall, and is still owned and operated by these two corporations.



Municipal Office Building.

Public Works in Rockwood

The first major Public Works projects in the Municipality was drainage.

When settlement in Rockwood began certain areas had natural drainage. The eastern end of Township 13 and 14 were drained by Wavy Creek. Balmoral area had Janet Creek and Jack Fish Creek and Gunton area had Ross Creek, north and east of Teulon had Netley Creek. The Rockwood Grassmere area was a flat basin and no natural drainage existed.

In 1879 after the formation of 13-2E as a municipality, council approached the Provincial Government for \$200.00 to drain the east side of the township.

The largest drainage project was draining of the bog.

“The physical features of St. Andrew’s Bog limited drainage success. The numerous natural springs contributed a constant water supply. Poplar Springs, the largest, poured water twelve months of the year. Poplar Springs froze over once in the winter of 1882, the only known occurrence. The natural spring near the bog provided Winnipeg residents with drinking water. The bog’s water source was used as Winnipeg’s water source until the completion of the Shoal Lake line. Mr. Dave Swinton hauled water by water tank from Crystal Springs to Balmoral. The spring water was shipped by rail to Winnipeg where it was bottled, labelled as Crystal Springs water and sold to thirsty Winnipeggers.

Henry Yule Hind, geologist and naturalist, while on his 1857 Red River expedition, realized the agricultural potential of the marsh, . . . the prairie often passed into what are locally termed swamps or marshes, but which are so susceptible to drainage, and conversion into the richest pasture lands, that they do not deserve the title which has been assigned to them.