

# **MANITOBA BRICK**

## **A History of Brick Manufacturing in Manitoba, 1860-1990**

### **APPENDIX 1: WINNIPEG & ST. BONIFACE OPERATIONS**



View of Alsip Brick and Tile Plant, St. Boniface, ca. 1919.

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# **INTRODUCTION**

The following inventory of brick manufacturing sites in Winnipeg and St. Boniface (which at the time of the most active period of brick production in Manitoba was a separate city) was developed for the province's Historic Resources Branch in 2010 by Mr. Randy Rostecki.

This inventory is one of three appendices that also includes an inventory of brick-manufacturing sites in small urban and rural situations (Appendix 2), as well as a technical focus (Appendix 3) that highlights key claims for various aspects of the industry over its 130 years of activity: first, oldest, largest, etc.

The two main inventory appendices have been used in the development of the analytical narrative that has been the main purpose of this project: "Manitoba Brick: A History of Brick Manufacturing in Manitoba, 1860-1990."

The Winnipeg/St. Boniface inventory, which is presented alphabetically, contains narrative information on 46 individual sites. A list following this introduction notes each site with the relevant page reference.

Where possible, visual information that was available in various sources has been included for particular entries. This can include site plans, drawings and photographs of plant operations, and brick manufacturing equipment.

It is important to note that historical information on Winnipeg brick operations is scant, given that they were not typically the subjects of much attention even during their operation. Thus, for the most part, research has focused on available newspaper accounts for much of the information for each entry.

## LIST OF WINNIPEG and ST. BONIFACE SITES

|   |    |
|---|----|
| Alsip Brick, Tile and Lumber Company, Ltd.....              | 4  |
| Robert J. Barber.....                                       | 12 |
| S.C. Biggs Yard .....                                       | 12 |
| Birds Hill Sandstone Brick Company, Ltd. ....               | 12 |
| F.J. Bowles Yard.....                                       | 16 |
| Alex M. Brown.....  | 16 |
| Canadian Enamel, Concrete Brick and Tile Company, Ltd. .... | 17 |
| Canadian Petrified Brick and Stone Company, Ltd.....        | 19 |
| Cartier and Lamontagne Yard .....                           | 21 |
| Couture Brothers.....                                       | 21 |
| Couture and Marion .....                                    | 22 |
| Foxley and Disbrowe Yard .....                              | 24 |
| Gate City Works Company, Ltd.....                           | 24 |
| Willis Goodenow Brick Yard .....                            | 26 |
| T.J. Jones and Company .....                                | 26 |
| Keizer Brick Machine and Manufacturing Company, Ltd. ....   | 28 |
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| Kelly-McCutcheon Vitrified Brick .....                      | 33 |
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| Charles Land Yard .....                                     | 34 |
| J. And P. Lyons Yard .....                                  | 34 |
| A. McCutcheon and Company Yard .....                        | 35 |
| Andrew McDermot .....                                       | 35 |
| McDonald and Holley Yards.....                              | 36 |
| Madill and Company .....                                    | 39 |
| Manitoba Brick and Pottery Company .....                    | 39 |
| J.B. More's Brick Yard.....                                 | 40 |
| J.E. Mould and Company Yard .....                           | 40 |
| Pion and Chartier .....                                     | 40 |
| Rourke and Cass Yard.....                                   | 41 |
| Joseph Royal Yard.....                                      | 41 |
| St. Boniface Brick and Pottery Company.....                 | 41 |
| David Saul Brick Yards .....                                | 42 |
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|  |    |
|--|----|
| Thomas, Benoit and Company .....                         | 46 |
| Thomas Ward Yard .....                                   | 48 |
| Ward and Richard .....                                   | 48 |
| Winnipeg Brick Company .....                             | 49 |
| Winnipeg Brick and Tile Manufacturing Company, Ltd. .... | 55 |
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| Winnipeg Clay Products, Ltd. ....                        | 58 |
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# ALSIP BRICK, TILE AND LUMBER COMPANY, LTD.

As a corporate entity, Alsip's is the oldest surviving member of the brick-making fraternity in Manitoba. Their yard was started in the spring of 1898 by two citizens of Grand Forks, North Dakota, Joseph Callender and William Alsip. Having engaged in brick-making at that place, they turned their attention to the already-competitive Winnipeg area brick market. They had purchased from Stephen Nairn (a miller with extensive land holdings in the area) 10 acres of land in southern Kildonan Municipality, along the southern boundary with St. Boniface. This was, of course, near the clay beds of St. Boniface where men such as A.N. McCutcheon and J.A. Marion already had well-established yards. Callender and Alsip began constructing the necessary structures for their operation, and by mid-May two carloads of brick machinery had arrived. Little else is known about the early operation of this firm, besides to observe that Callender left the business in the hands of Alsip during 1899-1900. While the Alsip firm owned the original 10 acres of land on the east side of Watt Street and on the south side of Nairn's Road (now Avenue), they also leased another 100 acres on 70/71 St. Boniface from Nairn's widow, east of the present-day Gray Street over to Kent Street.<sup>1</sup>

Alsip Brothers, in their early years, also carried on a general contracting business. They are known to have built the Salvation Army Citadel, 221 Rupert Street (1900); the Marshall Wells warehouse, 123 Bannatyne Avenue (1900); the Alexandria Block (Mariaggi's Hotel); 231 Mc Dermot Avenue (1901); and the Cleland Block, 705 Main Street (1901). By 1901, Alsip's had assumed the role of the brick yard with the largest capacity, in light of rumours of a pending brick shortage. Indeed, later that year it was estimated that Alsip's output would total 8 million brick for 1903. In November 1905 the Alsip Brick, Tile and Lumber Company, Ltd. was incorporated, with all its principals being family members. While the firm's white clay bricks were usually marked "Alsip" in their suction cups, the firm would also become the manufacturers' agents for several clay products such as white, red, enamelled, fire and paving brick, as well as for fire clay, sewer pipe and encaustic tile. They claimed, on their letter-head, a capacity of 25 million bricks per year. A 1907 inspection by a Dominion Government geologist pegged the capacity at 22 million per year, along with 2.5 million hollow blocks and 500,000 drain tiles. Alsip had five brick machines at that time, along with a machine for hollow block and drain tile. The expert also stated that 1907 production was 17 million bricks.<sup>2</sup>

With this type of production, it is of little surprise that part of the brick property was "played out" by 1909 when it was offered to the City of Winnipeg as a nuisance ground site for the Elmwood area. A 1912 geological report confirmed this, stating that two yards in the St. Boniface area had already relocated to Morris and Somerset, as "a very extensive area has been worked over." Like most other brick yards, Alsips was "silent" or shut down during part of World War I, according to a 1915 of Goad's Fire Insurance Plan. Two years later, however, the Western Canada Underwriters' Fire Atlas showed it in apparent operation. A March 1919 article also indicated that the firm was back in production. Indeed, by

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## ENDNOTES

<sup>1</sup> "New Industry/", Winnipeg Tribune, 7 May 1898, p. 4; 13 May 1898, p. 8; 14 May 1898, p. 8.

<sup>2</sup> "Alsip Bros.", Tribune, 11 January 1902, p. 16; "The Brick and Stone Industry." Tribune, 13 January 1902, p. 2; Manitoba Free Press, 7 March 1903, p. 16; "Winnipeg Building Materials." MFP, 14 November 1909, p. 21; Manitoba Gazette, 2 December 1905, pp. 1048-1049; City of Winnipeg Archives (CWA). Board of Works Correspondence, 2143/1906; Report on the Mining and Metallurgical Industries of Canada, 1907-1908. (Ottawa: Government Printing Bureau, 1908.), p. 652.

late in the year, the company was complaining to City of Winnipeg officials about their brick property being flooded by overflow from the neighbouring nuisance ground which they had sold to the City 10 years earlier! It was felt that if the flooding persisted it would curtail their brick production in 1920.<sup>1</sup>

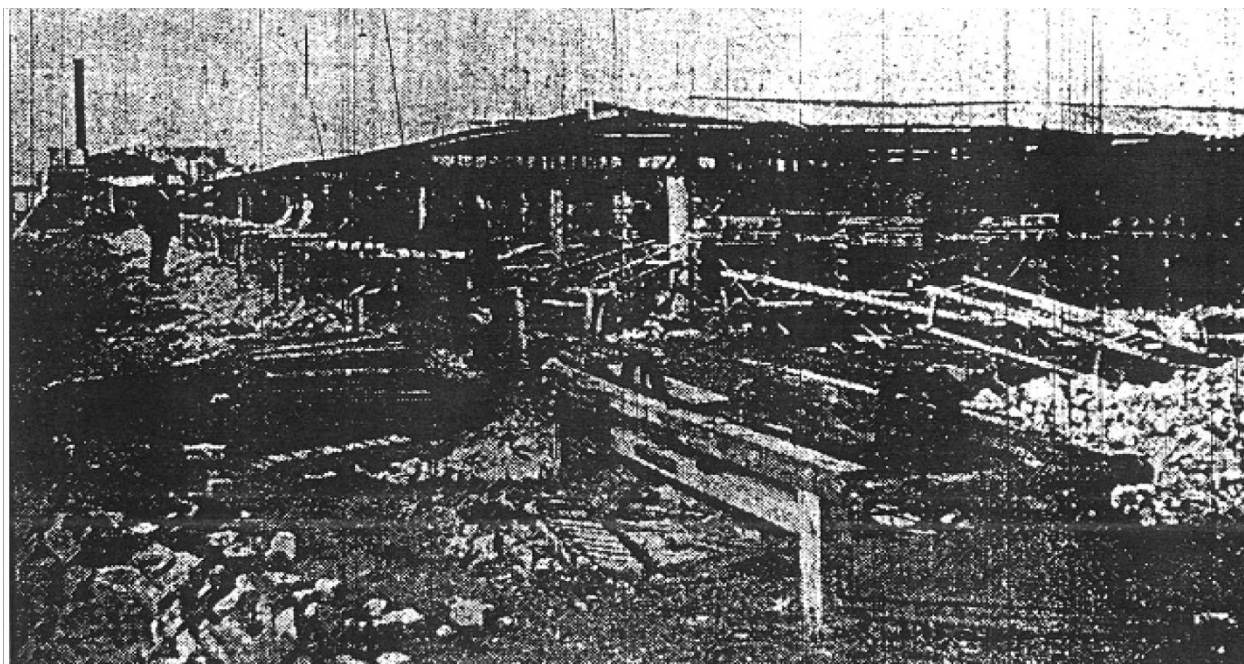
By the early 1920s, this was no longer an isolated industrial site, but had a growing residential area to the north of Nairn Avenue. By 1921, Winnipeg School Board officials were asking that something be done about children playing in the clay pits, as a young student from King George V School had recently drowned there. It is unknown what the outcome of this matter was. By 1928 Alsips was engaged in taking over operations such as that at Sidney, Manitoba. In such a case, Alsips would demolish the plants and strip the properties of their clay, which would be carried back to Winnipeg for processing. Eventually, most of the leased Alsip brick property that was worked out in Winnipeg was taken over by the City for taxes. The huge tract became a sanitary landfill site, thus filling in the now-derelict clay pits. Later, large parts of this property became commercially-developed. Alsips shut down in 1932 for at least a year and a half. In the midst of the Depression little construction was going on—in fact, building demolitions put a large amount of good used brick on the market at a fraction of new brick. This factor led to the woes of the few surviving firms such as Alsips and a handful of others in Manitoba. Alsips Building Products and Services, the firm's current incarnation, would emerge as a concrete block plant and part of Winnipeg Supply and Fuel. It is now mainly a distributor of masonry products—including brick.<sup>2</sup>

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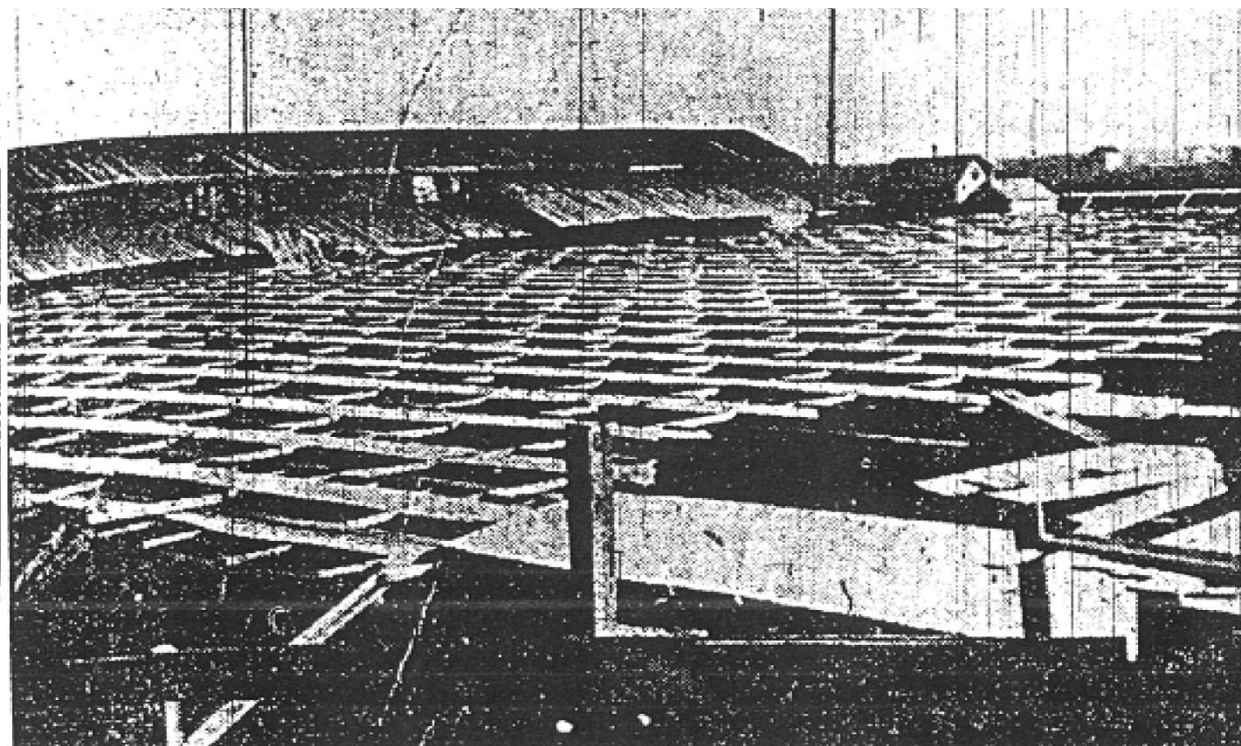
#### ENDNOTES

<sup>1</sup> CWA. Board of Control Correspondence, 04727/1909, Heinrich Ries and Joseph Keele. Preliminary Report on the Clay and Shale Deposits of the Western Provinces. (Memoir 24E). (Ottawa: Government Printing Bureau, 1912.), p. 21; "Making Clay Bricks in our Own City." WFP, 1 March 1919, p. 16; CWA. Works Committee Correspondence, 9784.1919, letter, 16 October 1919.

<sup>2</sup> CWA. Public Health Files, 134, letter, 6 August 1921; CWA. Finance Committee Files, F6362, letter dated 27 January 1934.



Alsip Brothers' Brick Yard, Winnipeg. Showing operating plant, 1903. (Manitoba Free Press, 14 November 1903, p. 21.)



Alsip Brothers' Brick Yard, Winnipeg. Showing brick drying racks, 1903. (Manitoba Free Press, 14 November 1903, p. 21.)

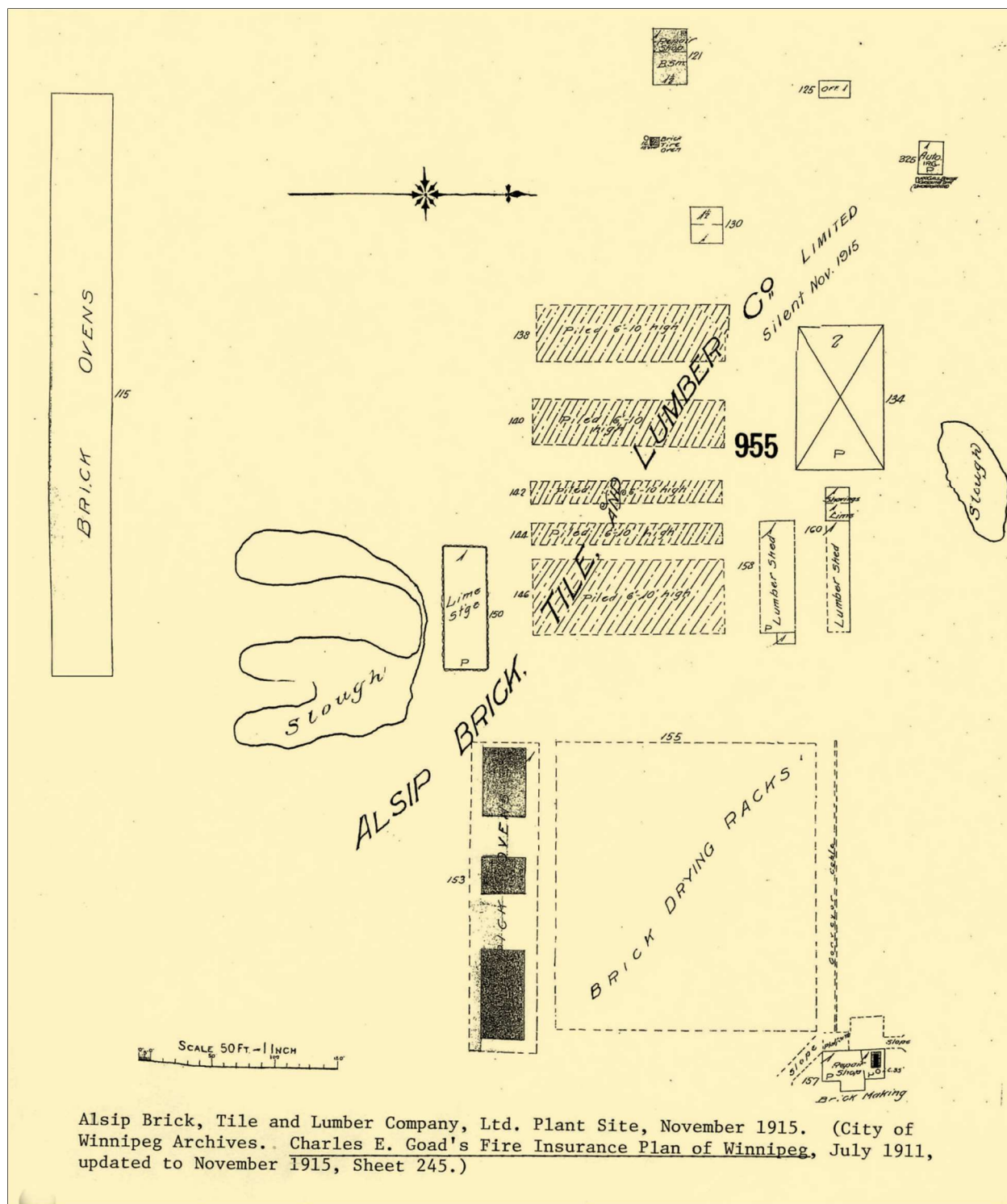




Alsip Brick, Tile and Lumber Company, Ltd. Brick drying racks and lumber stocks, Winnipeg, 1906. (City of Winnipeg Archives. Works Committee Correspondence, 2143/1906.)

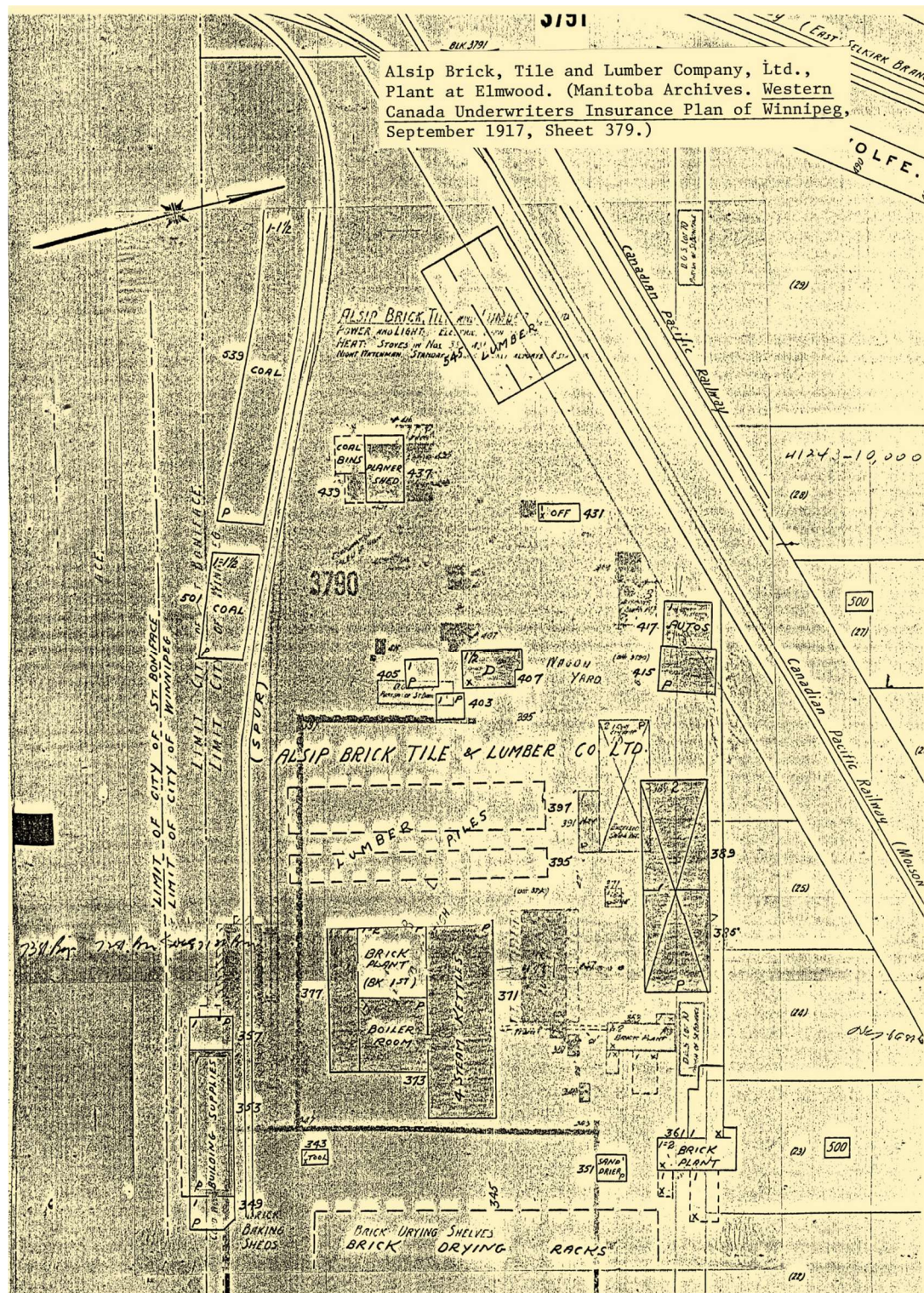


Alsip's Brick, Tile and Lumber Company, Ltd. Conveyer and drying racks for soft mud bricks. (Heinrich Ries and Joseph Keele. Preliminary Report on the Clay and Shale Deposits of the Western Provinces. Memoir 24E. Ottawa: Government Printing Bureau, 1912. P. 20, Plate III.)



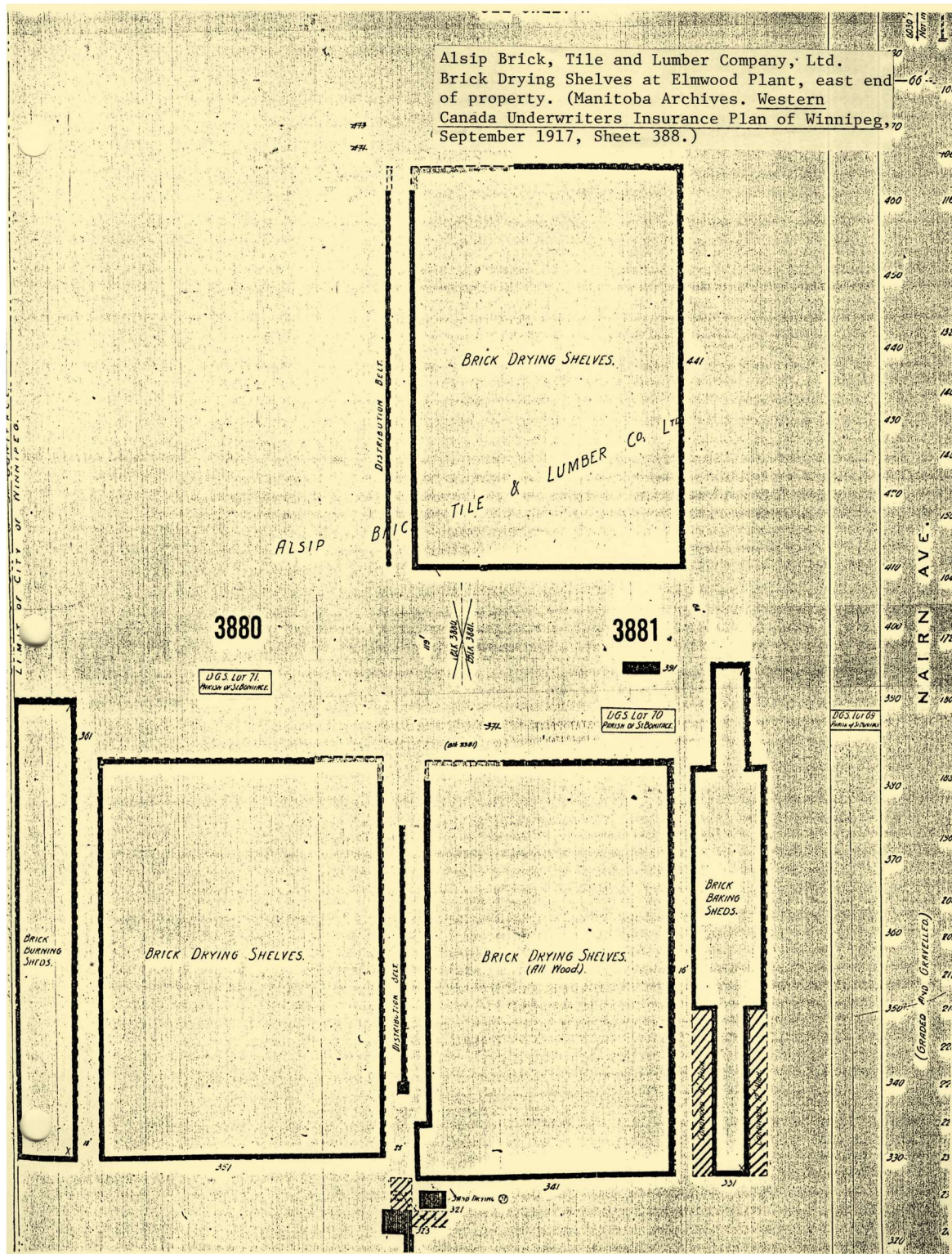
Site Plan of Alsip Brick, Tile and Lumber Company, Ltd., 1915.





Site Plan of Alsip Brick, Tile and Lumber Company, Ltd., 1917.





Site Plan of Drying Shelves, Alsip Brick, Tile and Lumber Company, Ltd., 1917.





Alsip Brick, Tile and Lumber Company, Ltd. Plant, c1919. (City of Winnipeg Archives. Works Committee Correspondence, 9784/1919.)



## ROBERT J. BARBER

This gentleman was a younger brother of Charles Arnold and Earle W. Barber, Winnipeg architects of the 1880s. According to one extant piece of information, he had a yard in St. Boniface, on the east side of the Seine River. In 1883, he planned to make two million bricks. In addition to ordinary brick, he also made plinth brick, and some with returns. He was listed as a “contractor” in the 1883 Winnipeg Directory, and is believed to have gone bankrupt.<sup>1</sup>

## S.C. BIGGS YARD

Samuel Clark Biggs was a Winnipeg barrister and a venture capitalist. Among his business enterprises was the Portage Road Brick Yards. This was possibly the Foxley and Disbrowe yard of 1877, which had earlier been the Charles Land yard of 1860. Biggs appears to have leased the Foxley and Disbrowe yard on 73 St. James in 1878, and by 1881 was turning out over one million bricks for the season. An 1881 article stated that the Biggs yard had four brick machines, two of which were then in operation. It was claimed that the yard made 50,000 bricks in one week using 20 to 25 employees and three or four horses. The Biggs yard probably began to exhaust the clay, and it was subsequently used for a couple of more years under Foley and Williams. The clay pits were later filled in with garbage and other trash.<sup>2</sup>

## BIRDS HILL SANDSTONE BRICK COMPANY, LTD.

This firm was reorganized in September 1912, having formerly been known as the Alsip Sandstone Brick Company, Ltd. It is believed that ownership of the new firm was shared by Alsip family members along with building contractor D.D. Wood. In the 1914 Henderson's Directory the business address for this firm was 1038 Arlington Street at the corner of Ross Avenue, which was also Wood's contracting yard. William Alsip was listed as the firm's president, with E.F. Hutchings, formerly of the La Riviere brick yard, as Vice-President. This firm manufactured common and face brick, and had a pit at Birds Hill, which was near Hutchings' summer home. According to a Directory advertisement they made coloured brick to order. This firm changed its name again in 1920 to Wood's Brick Company, Ltd., though listings under the Birds Hill name continued as late as 1926.<sup>3</sup>

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### ENDNOTES

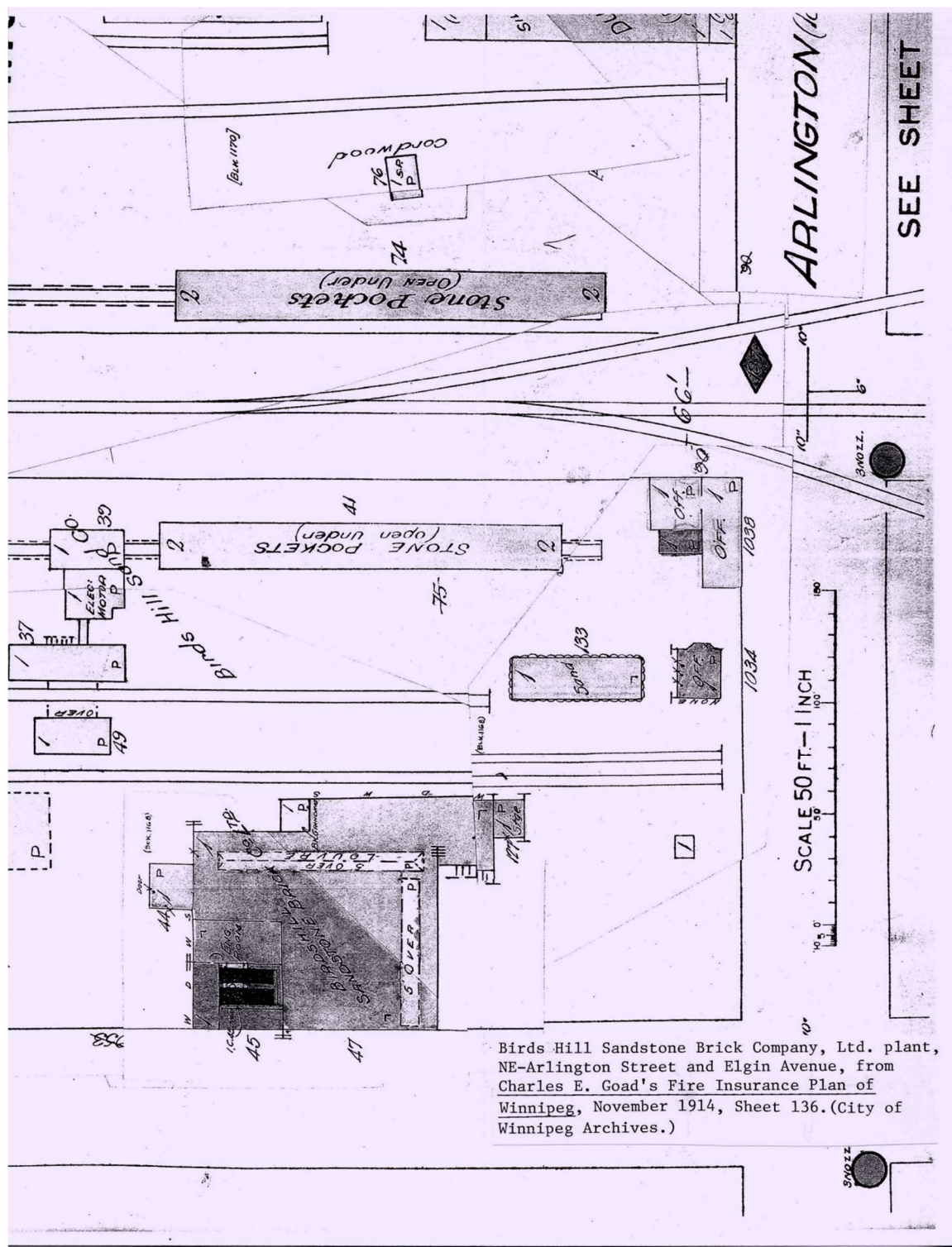
<sup>1</sup> Commercial, 8 May 1883, p. 635.

### ENDNOTES

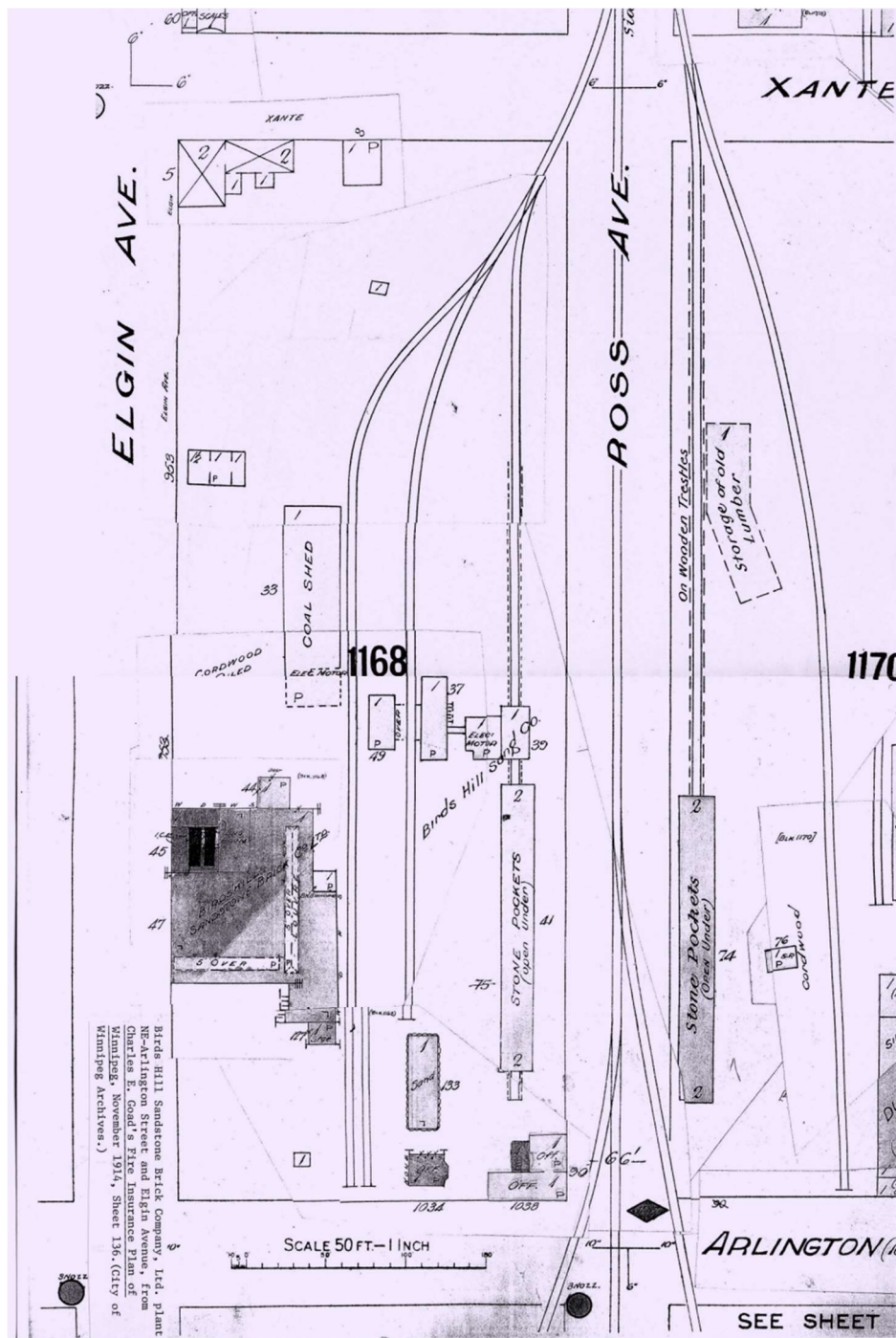
<sup>2</sup> “Portage Road Brick Yards.” in Steen and Boyce, Winnipeg, Manitoba and Her Industries. (Winnipeg: Steen and Boyce, 1882.), p. 52; Manitoba Free Press, 10 June 1882, p. 2; Henderson's, 1883, p. 462; “The Reportorial Round.”, Winnipeg Tribune, 23 May 1890, p. 4.

### ENDNOTES

<sup>3</sup> Manitoba Gazette, 28 September 1912, p. 1977; Henderson's, 1914, p. 216; Manitoba Gazette, 24 April 1920, p. 454; Henderson's, 1926

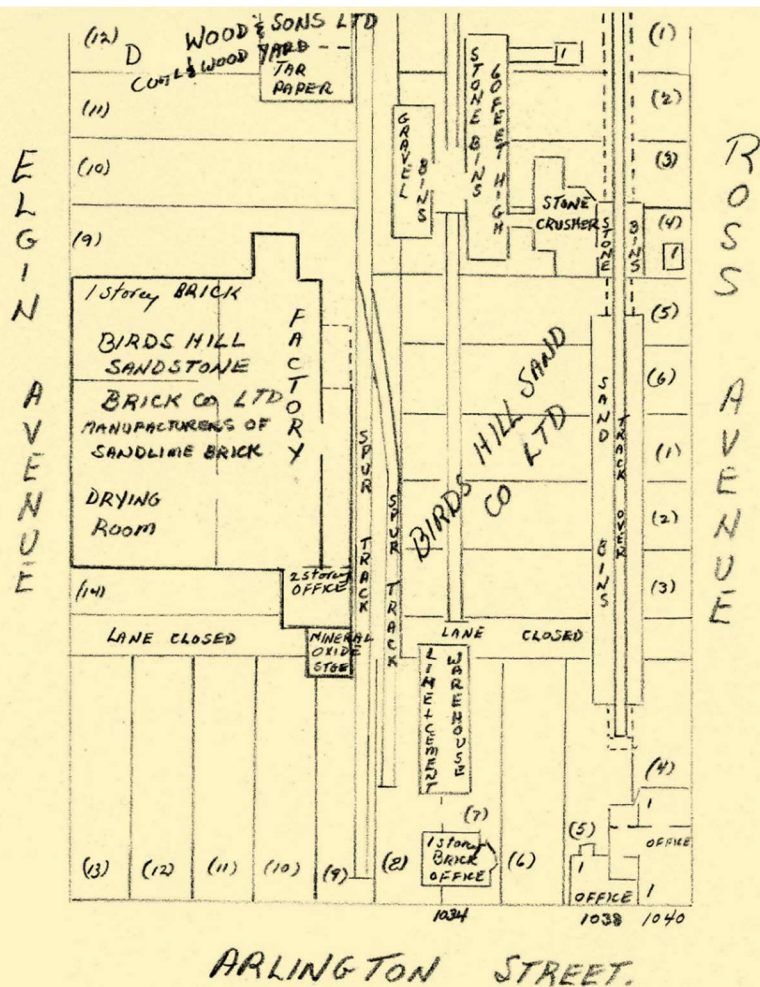


Site Plan of Birds Hill Sandstone Company, Ltd., 1914.



Site Plan of Birds Hill Sandstone Company, Ltd., 1914.

WESTERN CANADA  
UNDERWRITERS  
INSURANCE PLAN  
of  
WINNIPEG  
DECEMBER 1917  
SHEET 261  
SCALE: 50' = 1 inch



Site Plan of Birds Hill Sandstone brick plant, traced from original Western Canada Underwriter's Insurance Plan, 1917.

## F.J. BOWLES YARD

F.J. Bowles was a well-known contractor in Winnipeg during the 1880s. One of his most important commissions was Government House on Kennedy Street. In 1888 he located a deposit of pottery clay on Portage Avenue, probably in the St. James area. By September 1889 he was advertising 2.5 million bricks for sale, “on cars or at kilns.” He was also attempting to “corner” the local brick market in Winnipeg. It was said by some that he had curtailed building operations in the city because he had forced up the price of brick. He denied causing this, stating that his supposed “corner” had only raised the price of a \$4000 or \$5000 house by \$50 to \$100. His machinations left fellow contractors Rourke and Cass, who were then building the Manitoba Hotel, unaffected, as they had received their 40,000 bricks before the “corner” occurred. “Major” Bowles eventually retired to the State of Virginia.<sup>1</sup>

## ALEX M. BROWN

Alex Brown was a store-keeper and the first City Clerk of Winnipeg. In 1876, he and his wife bought a number of lots on the east side of Meade Street, north of present-day Higgins Avenue. In all, their property was about an acre in extent. There, the Browns built a log house which was brick-veneered in 1879. Evidently, Brown had other ideas for his land other than a pretty residence with a handsome garden. In the late spring of 1875, Brown appears to have owed pioneer merchant A.G.B Bannatyne for some debt. Being unable to pay, Bannatyne had Brown’s brick machine seized by the Sheriff and put up for sale at Brown’s residence at Point Douglas. It is unknown if this sale took place, or if the machine, which was “said to be one of the best ever imported into this province,” ever produced any brick. It is suspected, though, that Brown had either established or intended to establish a brick yard on his Meade Street property when his enterprise was cut short by Bannatyne.<sup>2</sup>

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### ENDNOTES

<sup>1</sup> “Pottery Clay.”, Manitoba Sun, 27 September 1888, p. 4; Manitoba Free Press, 26 September 1889, p. 3; Sun, 9 September 1889, p. 8; 17 October 1889, p. 4; Selkirk Herald, 2 October 1896, p. 1.

### ENDNOTES

<sup>2</sup> Winnipeg Land Titles Office, Old System Abstract Book, Winnipeg 22, pp. 178; 179; 199; 200, instrument 680; “A Comfortable Residence.”, Winnipeg Times, 1 October 1879, p. 4; “Visit to a Garden.”, Times, 20 July 1881, p.1; “Sheriff’s Sale.”, Manitoba Free Press, 31 May 1875, p. 3.



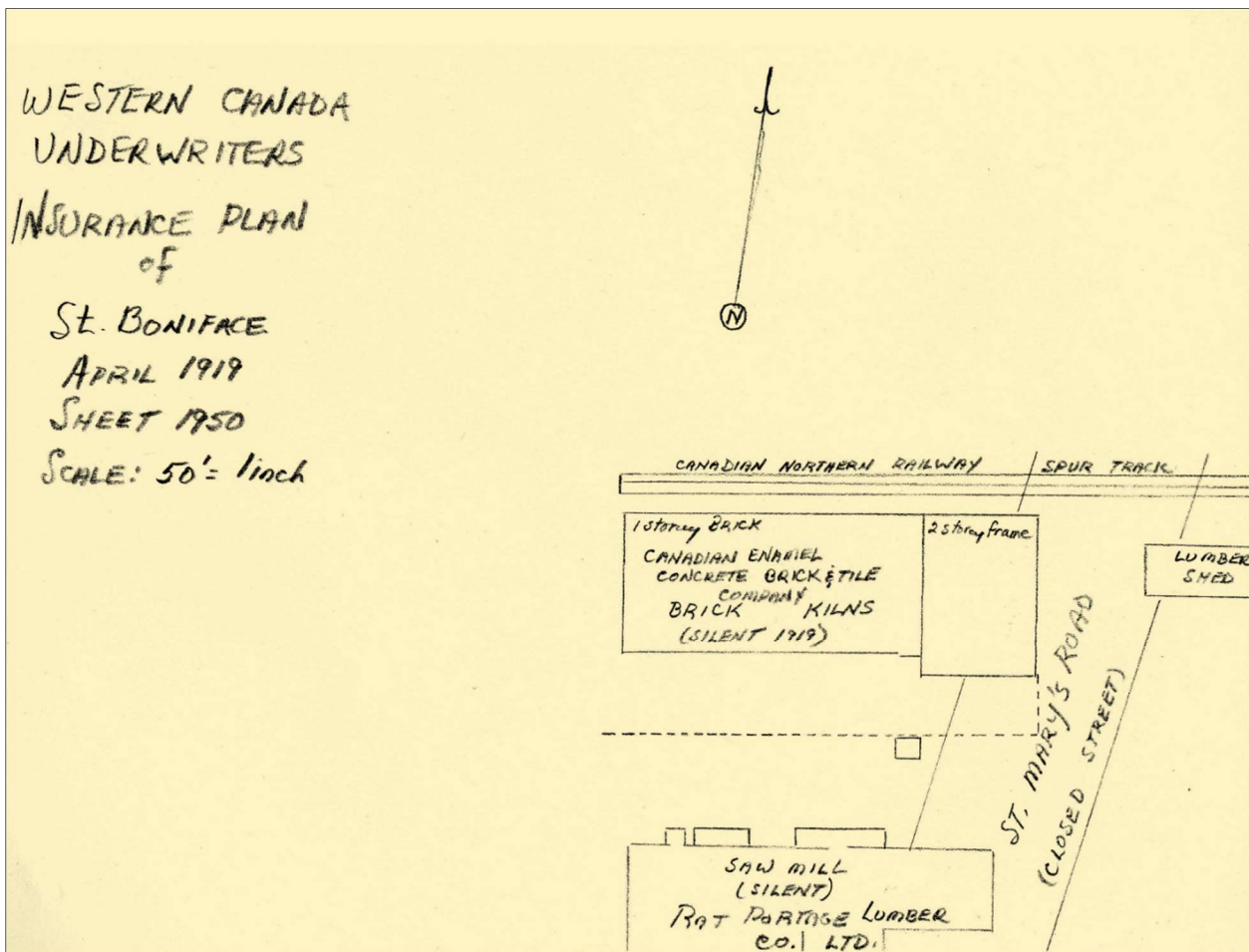
## CANADIAN ENAMEL, CONCRETE BRICK AND TILE COMPANY, LTD.

This firm was incorporated late in 1911 by a number of Winnipeg businessmen and contractors. Its plant was located on the northern part of the Rat Portage Lumber Company complex on the north side of Marion Street at St. Mary's Road, St. Boniface. It was not in business for very long, and may have been out of business by early 1914, as its charter was cancelled in December 1914. The April 1919 Fire Atlas showed the now "silent" brick plant. It is not known what this plant produced, if anything. It is thought to have been a victim in the general downturn of building construction after 1912, and, as such, its incorporation was poorly-timed. Its building was later used to raise mushrooms, according to a later Fire Atlas.<sup>1</sup>

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### ENDNOTES

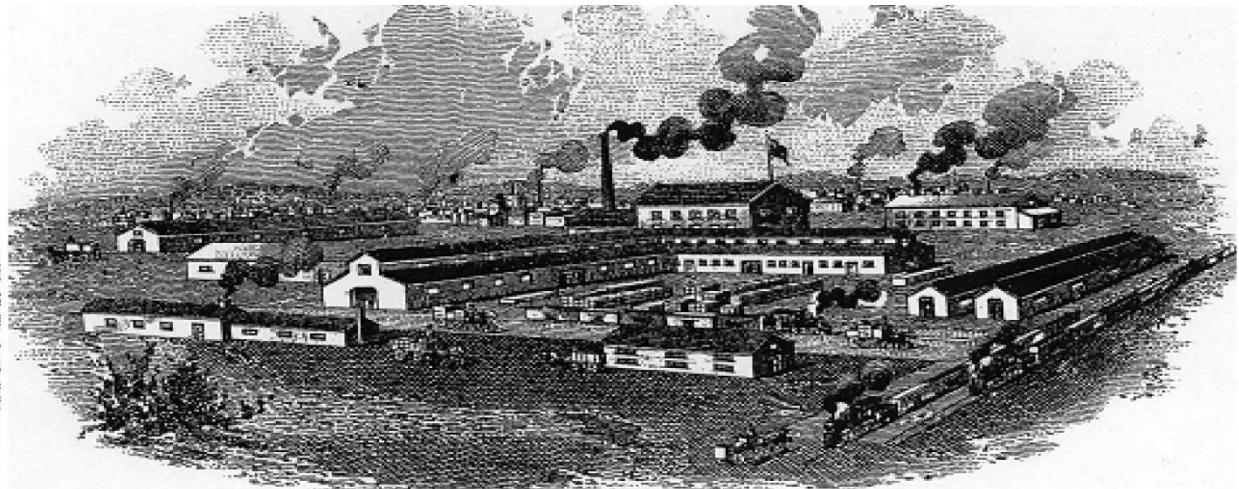
<sup>1</sup> Manitoba Gazette, 23 December 1911, p. 1916; Winnipeg Telephone Directories, December 1912; December 1913; June 1914; Henderson's, 1914, p. . 1786; Manitoba Gazette, 23 January 1915, p. 47; Manitoba Archives. Fire Insurance Plan of St. Boniface, April 1919, Sheet 1950; April 1949, Sheet 1950.



Site Plan of Canadian Enamel, Concrete Brick And Tile Company plant, traced from original Western Canada Underwriter's Insurance Plan, 1919.

# CANADIAN PETRIFIED BRICK AND STONE COMPANY, LTD.

This firm was incorporated in May 1904. One of its promoters was Elmwood-area resident Albert Ryerson Bredin. Its plant, which had a Canadian Pacific Railway spur track, but no kilns, was located at the southwest corner of Stadacona Street and Poplar Avenue. Its clay, cement and stone were brought in from various locations via the spur track. This property was sold about 1908, and the building later removed. It is not known exactly what this plant produced or where its products were used.<sup>1</sup>



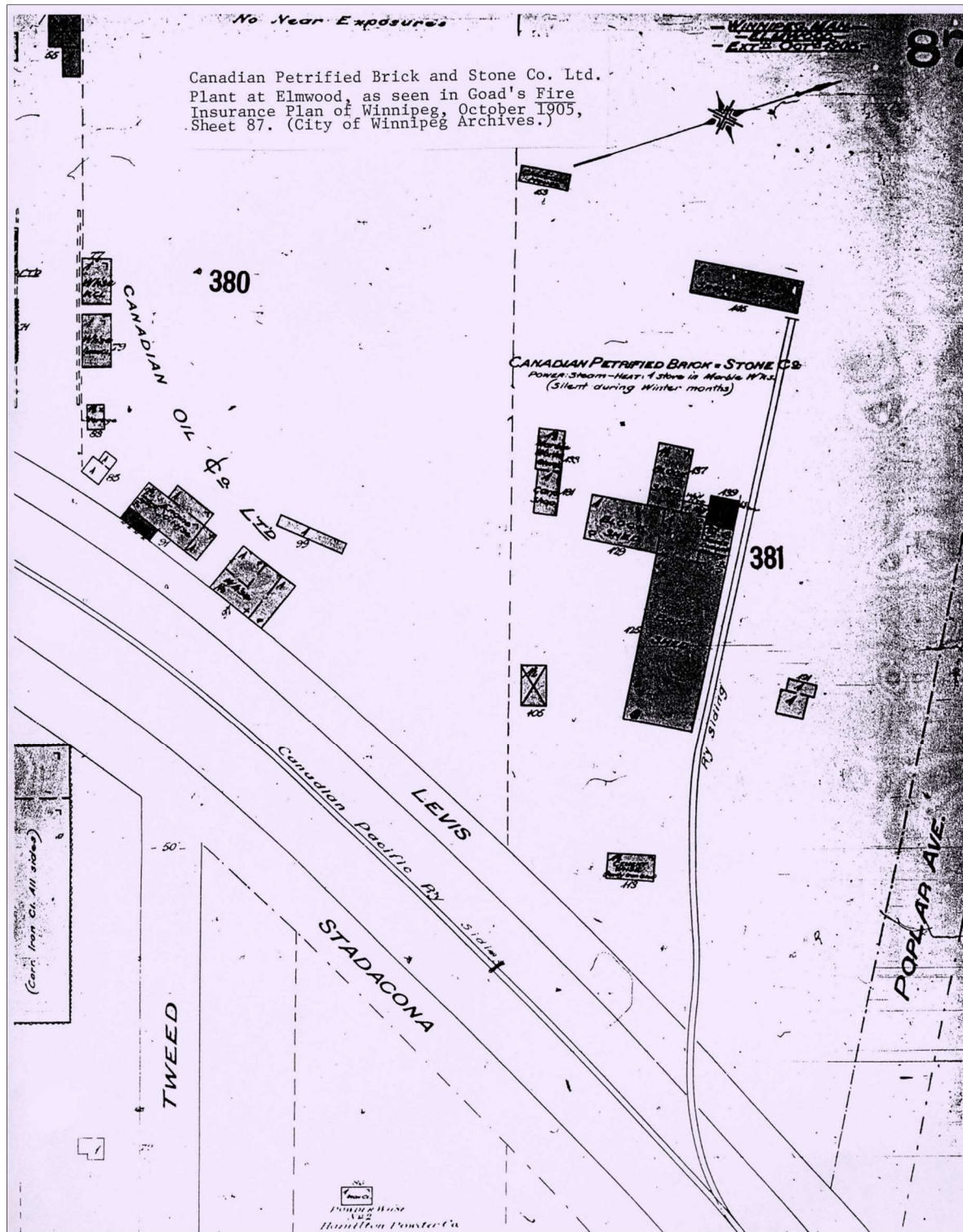
Idealized View of the Canadian Petrified Brick and Stone Company, Ltd. plant, corner Stadacona Street and Poplar Avenue, Winnipeg, 1908. (City of Winnipeg Archives. Board of Control Correspondence. 03322/1908.)

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## ENDNOTES

<sup>1</sup> Manitoba Gazette, 14 May 1904, pp. 449 – 450; City of Winnipeg Archives. City of Winnipeg Assessment Roll, 1908, Ward 7, p. 145.





Site Plan of Petrified Brick and Stone Company, Ltd., 1905.

## CARTIER AND LAMONTAGNE YARD

According to one source, this brick yard was started in 1882. Its owners were Eugene Cartier and Modeste Lamontagne. It was one of 12 such yards that were started in St. Boniface during that year. It was located on Youville, along with a number of other yards, such as those of Kelly Brothers and Saul Brothers. Cartier appears to have dropped out of the partnership during 1888, leaving Modeste Lamontagne on his own account. Nothing is known of the plant's output. It was in business until at least 1904, when Lamontagne died suddenly. Subsequent to this, former employees Zoel Marion and his son Joseph Alderic, along with Elzear Goulet, bought out the Lamontagne Estate, which had started advertising itself as "The Oldest Brickyard in Manitoba." Couture and Marion carried on this slogan after they began operating the yard under their own names.<sup>1</sup>

## COUTURE BROTHERS

John and Gideon Couture apparently started this yard about 1898 in St. Boniface. Its original location is unknown, though by the summer of 1904 its clay was exhausted, having made 50 million bricks – thus necessitating a new site nearby. During 1903, Couture Brothers were involved in litigation involving a "brick corner" which the recently-incorporated Manitoba Construction Company (a Kelly Bros. organization) was attempting to enforce in Winnipeg. Around 1905, Couture Brothers were sharing space with the Lamontagne Estate brick yard which was being bought out by Couture and Marion. (It is not known if Elzear Couture was related to the Brothers.) Late in 1905, Henderson's Directory listed the Brothers' yard as being on the northwest corner of Tissot and Archibald. They appear to have vanished from the brick-making scene during 1906, though John was listed as a brick-layer in Winnipeg during 1910, and Gideon died in June 1925.<sup>2</sup>

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### ENDNOTES

<sup>1</sup> "The Brick-Making Industry Around Winnipeg.", Manitoba Free Press, 11 November 1885, p. 20; Winnipeg Times, 7 November 1881, p. 4; Henderson's, 1887, pp. 313, 316; same, 1889, p. 728; Dominion Business Directory, 1890, p. 310; "Feu M. Modeste Lamontagne." Le Manitoba, 16 November 1907, p. 2; "Sudden Death in St. Boniface/", MFP, 12 November 1904, p. 1; Henderson's, 1905, p. 53; "Grand Old Man.", Winnipeg Free Press, 6 November 1946, p. 3.

### ENDNOTES

<sup>2</sup> Henderson's Directory, 1899, p. 532; "50,000,000 Brick.", Manitoba Free Press, 31 August 1904, p. 12; "Argument in Brick Cases is on.", MFP, 30 June 1903, p. 2; Manitoba Reports, Volume 14, 1902-1904, pp. 458-467; Henderson's, 1905, p. 472; 1906, p. 407; 1907, p. 488; 1901, p. 608; LaLiberte, 10 June 1925, p. 8.

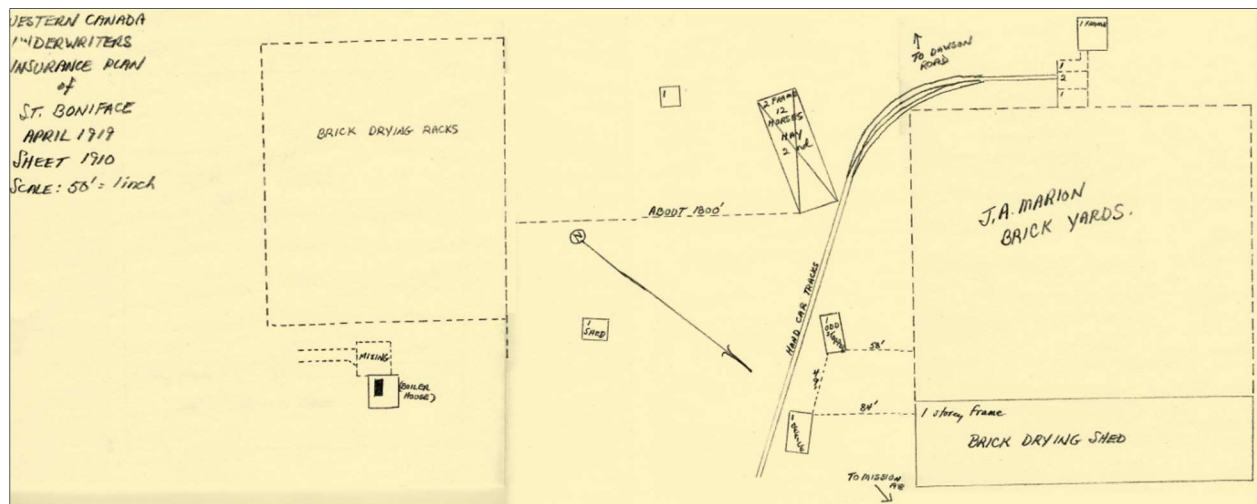
## COUTURE AND MARION

This firm picked up the story started by Cartier and Lamontagne in 1882. Joseph Alderic Marion and his brother-in-law, Elzear Couture, had bought out the Lamontagne Estate brick yard in 1905. Marion and his father, Zoel, had worked for Lamontagne, possibly as early as the 1880s. J.A. Marion had been manager of the yard for 10 years at the time of Lamontagne's death in November 1904. The yard was situated at the foot of Plinquet Street. In May 1910, Marion reflected that he had seen the start of the Seine River brick-making area, and had followed it to a point where they were producing 38,000,000 bricks annually. That scale of production naturally exhausted the clay bed at this yard, and so, in late May 1910, Couture and Marion bought out the Landry brick yard at Somerset. As that plant closed by 1913, it is believed that Somerset became a clay source for Couture and Marion's plant at St. Boniface. Elzear Couture retired from the firm in 1916, and died in May 1925. The firm became J.A. Marion in the spring of 1919, and remained that way until it was shut down in late 1937. It was sometimes known as the "Marion Brick Company", and continued to use the slogan "The Oldest Operating Brick Yard in Manitoba," as a nod to its Cartier and Lamontagne origins. J.A. Marion helped his son Paul establish the Marion Brick, Tile and Clay Products, Ltd. at Templeton and McGregor, Winnipeg, in 1946. That firm closed in 1949. Joseph Marion died as the result of an accident in February 1954.<sup>1</sup>

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### ENDNOTES

<sup>1</sup> See "Cartier and Lamontagne Yard." In this report; Henderson's Directory, 1905, p. 53; "Familiar Faces in Old St. Boniface.", Manitoba Free Press, 6 May 1910, p. 2; See "Somerset." In this report; Heinrich Ries and Joseph Keele. Preliminary Report on the Clay and Shale Deposits of the Western Provinces. (Memoir 24E). (Ottawa: Government Printing Bureau, 1912.), p. 26; "Pioneer of St. Boniface Dies After Long Illness." MFP, 22 May 1925, p. 5; Winnipeg Telephone Directories, January 1919; July 1919; July 1937; January 1938; "Grand Old Man.", Winnipeg Free Press, 6 November 1946, p. 3; MTS, January 1947; July 1949; January 1950; "Street Mishap Fatal to Dr. J.A. Marion.", WFP, 4 February 1954, p. 1.



Site Plan of S.A. Marion plant, traced from original Western Canada Underwriter's Insurance Plan, 1919.

August, 1930

WESTERN CANADA CONTRACTOR

35

**Ready To Meet Your Requirements For Dependable  
Uniform Quality Common Brick**

**MARION BRICK COMPANY**

*The Oldest Operating Brick Yard in Manitoba*

GET OUR SAMPLES AND PRICES BEFORE BUYING

Plant and Office at end  
of Plinquet St.  
**ST. BONIFACE - MANITOBA**

*Railway Trackage Facilities for Prompt  
Shipment to Outside Points*

**PHONE 201 067**  
**RESIDENCE PHONE 202 493**

## FOXLEY AND DISBROWE YARD

This yard was a reincarnation of Manitoba's first brick yard, that of Charles Land in 1860. W.H. Disbrowe was a recently-arrived Ontario seedman who had come to Winnipeg in August 1876. He soon acquired the old three-acre brick yard on 73 St. James, on the north side of Portage Avenue between present-day Langside and Furby streets. Going back home for the winter, Disbrowe returned in March 1877, having found a partner in Mr. Foxley, a brick-maker in long standing. Foxley had 25 years' experience in England, the Eastern Provinces, British Columbia and the United States, and came highly recommended by Bulmer and Shepherd, a large firm of Montreal brick-makers. The Foxley and Disbrowe yard could sell "all round brick" for \$10.00 per thousand; veneer brick for \$12.00; and pressed brick, "an extra "quality expressly for fronts" at \$15.00 per thousand. A specimen brick dropped off at the Free Press office that summer was referred to as "handsome" and as one "which will compare favourably with anything in the brick line in the world." Eventually, Disbrowe sold his brick yard property in 1879, having leased it the year before to S.C. Biggs of the Portage Road Brick Yards.<sup>1</sup>

## GATE CITY WORKS COMPANY, LTD.

This firm was the successor to the Standard Brick and Tile Company, Ltd. Gate City was incorporated in March 1910. One of its principal officers was brick-maker Arthur C. Osborne, who had been the manager at Standard. Gate City used the same site as Standard – that is, at the western end of Lot 13 Kildonan, on the northeast corner of Kildonan (now Kingsbury) Avenue and McPhillips Street. Its products were evidently the same as those of its predecessor. It is believed that Gate City Bricks Works went out of business in the summer of 1915, after having supplied brick for the West Kildonan Fire Hall in 1914. The site later became a land fill and is presently occupied by the Garden City Shopping Centre and the Garden City Community Centre.<sup>2</sup>

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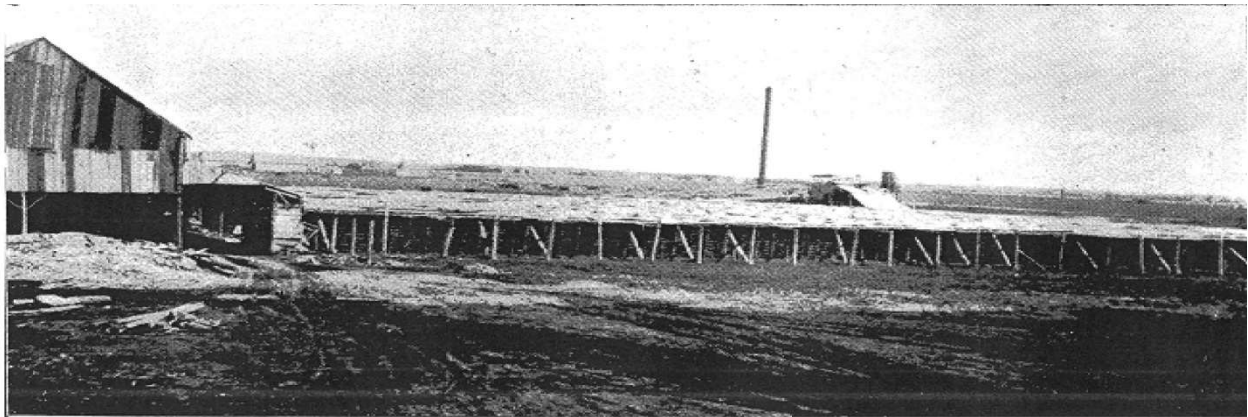
### ENDNOTES

<sup>1</sup> Manitoba Free Press, 28 August 1876, p. 3; 26 March 1877, p. 3; 13 April 1877, p. 3; 16 April 1877, p. 3; "A Specimen Brick.", MFP, 1 August 1877, p. 1; City of Winnipeg Archives. City of Winnipeg Assessment Roll, 1879, South Ward, p. 22; 1880, South Ward, p. 23; Steen and Boyce. Winnipeg, Manitoba and Her Industries. (Winnipeg: Steen and Boyce, 1882.), p. 52.

### ENDNOTES

<sup>2</sup> Manitoba Gazette, 19 March 1910, p. 326; Winnipeg telephone Directory, June 1915; December 1915.





Gate City Brick Works Company, Ltd, Winnipeg. Drying racks for Soft Mud Bricks. (Heinrich Ries and Joseph Keele. Preliminary Report on the Clay and Shale Deposits of the Western Provinces (Memoir 24E). Ottawa: Government Printing Bureau, 1912. P. 20, Plate II.)

S HECTOR FOSTER, PRESIDENT  
 THE GATE CITY BRICK WORKS LTD.  
 SUCCESSORS TO  
 THE STANDARD BRICK CO.  
 601 McPhillips St. & Kildonan Av.  
 ARTHUR C. OSBORNE, MANAGER  
 OFFICE PHONE, MAIN 6894  
 YARD PHONE, MAIN 8266

**THE STANDARD BRICK COMPANY.**  
 MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN  
**BRICK AND BUILDERS SUPPLIES**

*Winnipeg* MANITOBA August 22nd 1910

BRICK WORKS  
 KILDONAN WEST  
 OFFICE  
 213 NOTRE DAME AV.

Messrs The Board of Control,  
 CITY.

The Gate City Brick Works Ltd, Kildonan, hereby make application for water supply connection from McPhillips to their brick yards at Kildonan. The well lately in use by the above having run dry it has become absolutely necessary for this connection to be made & the result of noncompliance to the request would mean the closing down of the entire plant.

The Gate City Brick Works Ltd,  
*Arthur C. Osborne* Manager.

What to do when the well runs dry. (City of Winnipeg Archives. Board of Control Correspondence, 05642/1910.)

## WILLIS GOODENOW BRICK YARD

This operation was situated on Lot 28, St. Boniface, on both sides of Woodward Avenue east of Osborne Street. Willis Goodenow had run the McDonald and Holley brick yard east of the Seine River in St. Boniface during 1882. It is unknown when Goodenow leased the Woodward property, as he was not listed as a tenant in the 1887-1890 Assessment Rolls. The area of the brick yard was termed “swampy” by assessors. Goodenow’s lease was available in the spring of 1890 because of his death. It is unknown exactly what kind of bricks he produced at this yard, or who took it over.<sup>1</sup>

## T.J. JONES AND COMPANY

This yard was located in the western end of Winnipeg, on 20 acres of Lot 44, St. James, near the Manitoba and South-western (CPR) railway line. T.J. Jones arrived in Winnipeg during September of 1881 to scout out a location for a brick yard. With his 30 years of experience, Jones knew what he was looking for, and so also visited Brandon, Portage la Prairie and Selkirk. He finally settled on the St. James location because the clay was two to three feet deep and lay near the surface. He bought the site in the spring of 1882, and then set up his “brickery.” He brought in Townsley brick machines from Toronto that were powered by a 25 horsepower Waterous steam engine. The yard began making bricks on 1 August 1882, and turned out 10,000 per day to the point where Jones’ first kiln fired 200,000 bricks, with another kiln in mid-September of 350,000 bricks. Jones planned to turn out one million white bricks before winter, using his 30 to 40 workers, who laboured from 7:00 AM to 4:30 PM. All the hakes (racks) for bricks were covered, thereby ensuring product protection from the elements. Nothing else is known of the longevity of Jones’s yard. It is assumed that this yard succumbed in the post-boom depression of 1883.<sup>2</sup>

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### ENDNOTES

<sup>1</sup> “Lease of a Valuable Brick Yard. . .” Manitoba Free Press, 3 April 1890, p. 8; “Bricks By the Million/” MFP, 10 June 1882, p. 2; City of Winnipeg Archives. City of Winnipeg Assessment Roll, 1887, Ward 1, p. 3; 1888, Ward 1, p. 4; 1889, Ward 1, p. 4; 1890, Ward 1, p. 4.

### ENDNOTES

<sup>2</sup> “A New Steam Brickery.” Winnipeg Times, 9 September 1882, p. 2; “A New Brick Yard.”, Manitoba Free Press, 9 September 1882, p. 1.

**BRICK MACHINES.**

# **BRICK MACHINES.**

Parties wishing to purchase the well-known

**TOWNSLEY**

## **BRICK MACHINES**

Will please send their orders at once. These  
Machines are the Best and Most Reliable in  
the Market.

For particulars, apply to

deql5-lawtf

**F. A. TOWNSLEY.**  
**Box 133, Yorkville P. O.**

The T.J. Jones and Company brick yard used machines of this make. (Winnipeg Times, 11  
June 1883, p. 7.)



# KEIZER BRICK MACHINE AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LTD.

This operation centred more around a novel brick-making machine than actual brick manufacture. Incorporated in January 1901, its principal was David Anthony Keizer, a consulting engineer who claimed to have organized the Lac du Bonnet Brick Company a couple of years earlier. Another promoter was Winnipeg grain buyer George Leary, who was soon to enter the world of brick-making on his own account. Keizer had been working on his brick machine for 28 years, and claimed that one machine could manufacture 20 million bricks in 100 days. With that nebulous figure, the company expected to “be able to command a good (!) share of the trade of 15-20 million brick sold in Winnipeg annually.” Any unsold brick was going to be used in business blocks and houses which the company would build and then offer for rent or sale. The brick machine was said to be able to convert 1000 cubic yards of clay into 435,000 brick per day, though the Keizer Company would guarantee a mere 200,000 at the outset of operations. The Keizer machine could also turn out 24 different types of ornamental and ordinary bricks and combined old and new (soft and dry) pressed methods of brick making.<sup>1</sup>

By late May, the firm had purchased 100 acres of land in St. Paul Municipality, on Lot 20 St. Paul, to the north of the Middlechurch Indian School. It was chosen because it had ample room for trackage, as well as shipping facilities on the Red River. There, in addition to their \$40,000 factory, Keizer planned to start a brick yard. How any of this plan fared is unknown – the firm did not begin selling stock until the autumn of 1901. According to a report in “The Commercial,” the firm already had its own brick plant built at Middlechurch and were doing the stock promotion in order to finance a machine shop to manufacture the brick machine. As of mid-October, it had not yet been decided if the machine was to be in Middlechurch, or Winnipeg. It is not believed that this venture was successful, for the company stock was still being offered in April 1908. An additional feature was that one-acre parcels of Lot 20 St. Paul were thrown in with the deal if one bought stock in the firm! A newspaper advertisement showed the subdivision in question, along with the location of the Keizer brick yard, and a map showing how to get to the site. A rendering of the brick machine looked quite impressive. It is not known if this was the last gasp of the Keizer Company or if the machine actually existed, or even if they turned out any brick. Possibly the Keizer machine was viewed with the same scepticism that later investors would view perpetual motion machines. Keizer did have a long career in Winnipeg which ran from as early as 1883 to as late as 1926.<sup>2</sup>

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## ENDNOTES

<sup>1</sup> Manitoba Gazette, 2 February 1901, p. 66; “A New Industry.” Winnipeg Tribune, 14 March 1901, p. 8 “Brick Kiln for North End.”, Winnipeg Telegram, 31 May 1901, p. 5.

<sup>2</sup> “Brick Kiln.”, loc. Cit.’ “Real Estate Transactions.”, Tribune, 3 June 1901, p. 2; Commercial, 5 October 1901, p. 115; “A New Brick Machine.”, Commercial, 12 October 1901, p. 133; “Sound Finance.”, Winnipeg Free Press, 4 April 1908, p. 11.

# LIST NOW OPEN

## FIRST ISSUE OF \$20,000

15 per cent Preferred Stock in lots of 200 shares AT PAR of \$1.00 each.

## SECOND ISSUE OF \$20,000

15 per cent Preferred Stock in lots of 1000 shares at 50c advance above par.

THIRD ISSUE of Preferred Stock reserved for further consideration.

# THE KEIZER BRICK MACHINE & MFG. CO. Ltd.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

Incorporated under and by virtue of The Manitoba Joint Stock Companies Act.

### BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

PRESIDENT AND GENERAL MANAGER, D. A. KEIZER  
 VICE-PRESIDENT . . . . . GEN. LEARY  
 CHAIRMAN OF AUDIT . . . . . J. W. HORN  
 TREASURER . . . . . W. J. BOYD  
 SECRETARY . . . . . C. J. BROWN  
 BANKERS—BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA, WINNIPEG

## CAPITAL STOCK, 200,000 SHARES OF \$1.00 EACH

### PREFERRED STOCK

|   |                |
|---|----------------|
| This stock preferred as to Dividends of which there are | 95,000 shares  |
| Common Stock  | 104,000        |
|   | <u>200,000</u> |

### COMMON STOCK

The common stock is to receive a dividend after the preferred stock has been paid 15 per cent on the face value of shares, and when the dividends shall reach above 15 per cent over the whole capital stock, preferred and common share all dividends equally.

### DIVIDENDS

|  |         |
|--|---------|
| \$18,400 are required to pay a dividend of 15 per cent on 95,000 shares. |         |
| \$30,000   | 200,000 |

The KEIZER BRICK MACHINE is guaranteed to make 200,000 PRESSED BRICK per day at a cost of \$2.50 per thousand in kiln, burnt, and allowing a clear profit of \$5.00 per thousand it requires 2,000,000 brick to create a \$10,400.00 dividend.  
 4,000,000 " " 80,000.00 "  
 Or about THIRTY DAYS RUN.

The Company anticipates a run of 100 days per season, or 20,000,000 brick, and at a profit of \$5.00 per thousand, which equals \$100,000 per season, that is 50 per cent on the whole capital stock.

As per charter and assignment, the right to manufacture, use and sell the Keizer Brick Machine has been purchased from the Inventor, by common shares of the Company.

### CHARTER

- Promote the manufacture of the Keizer brick machine, and all other kinds of machinery, stoves, furnaces, and tools either for use of the Company or for sale, and to sell or exchange the same.
- To build and erect foundries for casting the various parts of such machinery, stoves, furnaces and tools; and machine shops for constructing and completing the same, and to equip, operate and maintain such foundries and shops with the necessary machinery, implements and appliances and to carry on a general foundry business.
- To build and erect or acquire by other lawful means, all kinds of buildings, docks and structures of every nature, either for the use of said Company, or for sale, lease or exchange, and to sell, lease or exchange the same.
- To manufacture brick for the use of the said Company, or for sale, and to sell or exchange the same.
- To carry on a general store business.
- To acquire by purchase or other lawful means any plot or plots of land for establishing brick yards or erecting any buildings thereon, and to sell or exchange the same.

### ATTENTION

COMMON BRICK sell to members of the Brick Association at \$8.10 per 1000  
 IMPROVED PRESSED BRICK range in price from \$20.00 to \$30.00 according to quality and color.

In conclusion we are safe in counting upon large sales for the reason that the highly finished press brick made by the Keizer Brick Machine will take the place of common at the price of the latter.  
 Applications for stock may be made to

Or D. A. KEIZER,  
 Pres. and Gen. Mgr., 406 Main St., Winnipeg. Telephone 507.

HUNTER COOPER & CO.,  
 224 McIntyre Block, Winnipeg.

# SOUND FINANCE

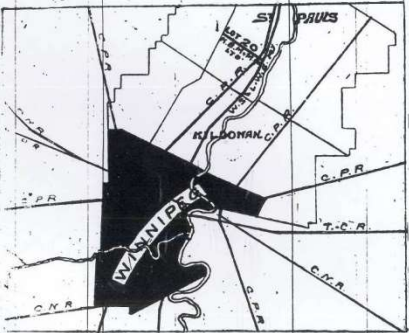
Buy Stock in the Keizer Brick and Manufacturing Company, Limited.

YOUR INVESTMENT COVERED BY AN EQUAL VALUE IN LAND

|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |     |
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LOT 19.

## NO RISKS---BIG DIVIDENDS



### This is Our Proposition:

We have the most complete brick machine ever invented—a machine that will turn out 25,000 bricks of the best quality and at a lower cost than any other machine in existence. Will turn out positively 25,000 bricks per hour from dry clay, sand, or mud and cement. Its main and lateral auxiliary conveyors are so designed to enable you to dispose entirely with wheelbarrows and men only being required to transfer 25,000 bricks per hour from the machine to the kiln, which may be located at almost any distance.

The company's charter covers the right to manufacture all kinds of machinery, to erect machine shops and factory work, to make bricks, to build houses and docks and to sell same, to buy and sell lands for the company's purposes and to do all general brick business in connection therewith.

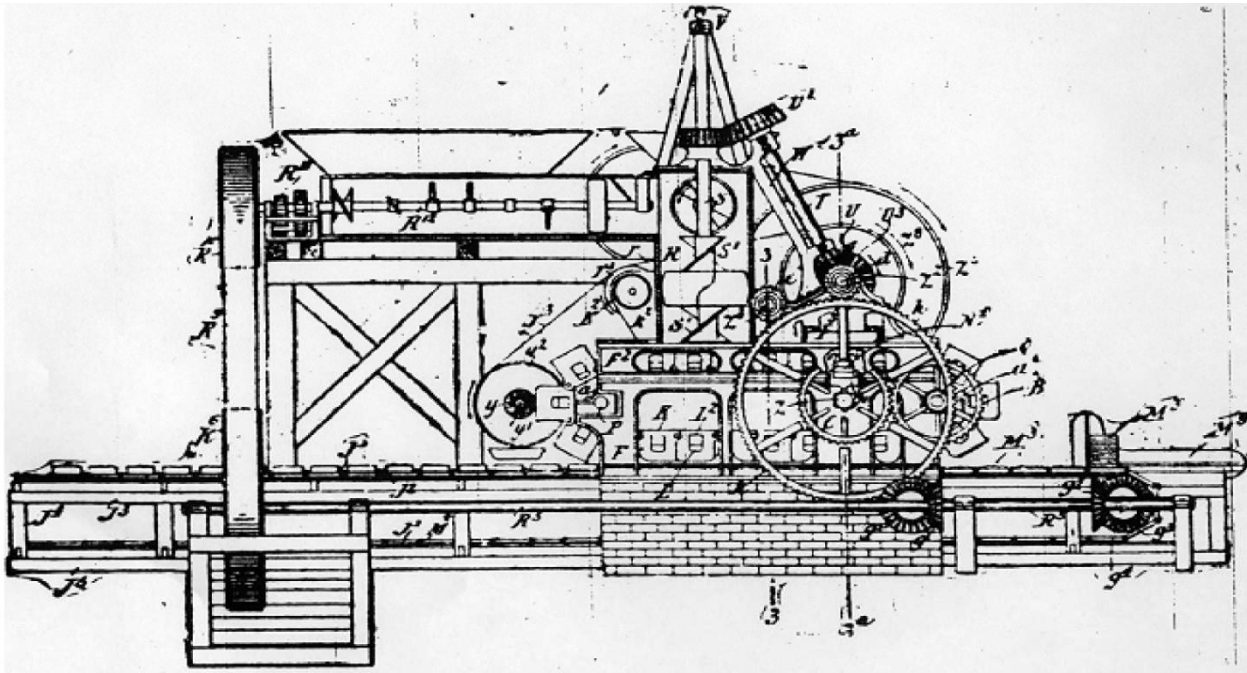
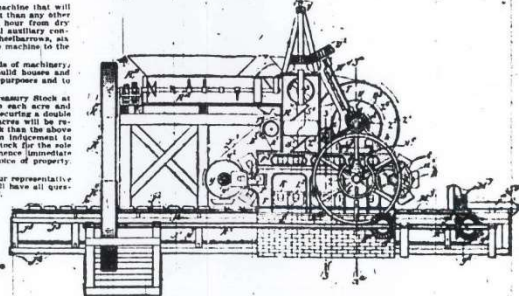
We are offering the public 125,000 worth of the Company's Treasury Stock at par in parcels equivalent to the prices marked on plan opposite each acre and offered for sale to be located free to purchasers of stock, thus securing a double dividend. The company also offers the acres of which seven acres will be reserved for the manufacturing site and whilst they have other stock than the above mentioned to sell, they will have no further funds to offer as an inducement to the public to purchase same. This is an opportunity to secure immediate profits and to secure your choice of property.

We wish you to ask for more particulars. Ring up 940, and our representative will call upon you. Interested parties residing in the country will have all questions answered and fuller information furnished through the mail.

## LIDDLE BROS.

Phone 940

43 Merchants Bank



The Keizer Brick Making Machine. (Manitoba Free Press, 4 April 1908, p. 11.)

# KELLY BROTHERS

Thomas Kelly, an Irish-born building contractor, arrived in Winnipeg during 1878. In the next two years, he established himself in the local contracting scene. In 1880, he took his brother Michael into the firm to become Kelly Brothers. With the growing building boom, the Kellys got into the brick-making business at St. Boniface in the spring of 1882. They started in a rather large fashion, having five brick machines and expecting to make three million bricks that season. Their first kiln of 250,000 bricks was ready by mid-June. At the time, they employed 34 workers and 18 horses, with an output of 30,000 bricks per day. Their single Henry Martin machine was being worked by a single gang of men and produced 10,000 bricks in a day. It was said that a double gang could produce 18,000 in the same period. About a month after this, they began operating a brick plant at Stony Mountain. There, Kelly's crew would set a production record.<sup>1</sup>

Kelly Brothers brick-making skills are probably best known from their 1882 contract on McKenzie's (later Clarendon) Hotel. While excavating the foundations, a fine deposit of brick clay was discovered. Thomas Kelly "saw the advantage of utilizing this and thus affecting a substantial saving in the cost of brick for that building." Michael Kelly also took credit for this discovery, stating that the clay was "mighty good stuff." Regardless of who found the clay, a Martin brick machine was quickly set to work as the basement was excavated. By September, a kiln of 200,000 bricks was being burned at the site. A Free Press reporter was given to reflect that "it is a somewhat novel idea to use the material for the erection of a building manufactured from the clay being taken out of its foundation." The Kellys took in their brother Martin in 1884 to form Kelly Brothers and Company. This nomenclature would last until 1903. During that time, in the early 1890s, they would buy a tract of land north of Portage Avenue on 44 St. James that had once been the brick yard of T.J. Jones and Company in the early 1880s, and subsequent to that the yard of E.T. Hooker, c1885-1886, who would later turn up in Selkirk. The Kelly's St. James brick yard reached 68 acres in extent by 1899. That spring, they moved their machinery from this property to their St. Boniface yard. This probably meant that the St. James yard was closed, possibly because of clay depletion. That yard would correspond with present-day Sanford Street, along with the nearby CPR tracks.<sup>2</sup>

In 1903, the Kelly firm became the Manitoba Construction Company, and two year later, Kelly Brothers and Mitchell, Ltd. A final change of name, to Thomas Kelly and Sons, Ltd. came in 1908. Throughout the above time period, the brick-making end of the business was almost inseparable from the rest of the firm's building contracting efforts, and was likely their main supply source in contracting. Under the Thomas Kelly name, the firm obtained the ill-fated contract to build the Manitoba Legislative Building. While Thomas Kelly went to jail for his failings in the dealings of his company, and the brick

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## ENDNOTES

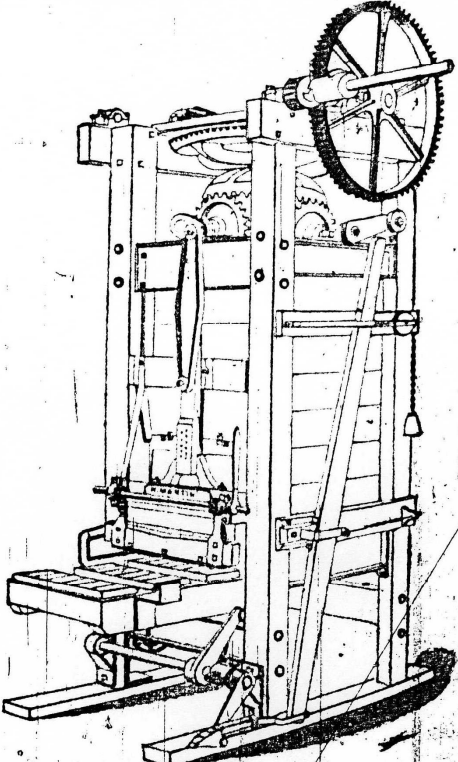
<sup>1</sup> "Thomas Kelly.", in F.H. Schofield. The Story of Manitoba. Volume III. (Winnipeg; S.J. Clarke, 1912.), p. 135; Winnipeg Times, 9 May 1882, p. 4; 13 June 1882, p. 4; "Bricks y the Million.", Manitoba Free Press, 10 June 1882, p. 2; Times, 15 August 1882, p. 4.

<sup>2</sup> Schofield, loc. cit.; "Building Winnipeg For Thirty-Five Years.", MFP, 27 September 1912, p. 12; MFP, 6 July 1882, p. 8; 15 September 1882, p. 8; City of Winnipeg Archives. Winnipeg Assessment Roll, 1899, Ward 3, p. 4; 1885, Ward 3, p. 4; 1886, Ward 3, p. 4; 1895, Ward 3, p. 4; Winnipeg Tribune, 21 April 1899, p. 4.



manufacturing faltered after 1915, the firm was back in business by 1919 and remained in the directories, possibly as a distributor of brick, until 1925.<sup>1</sup>

HENRY MARTIN  
LATEST IMPROVED  
**BRICK MACHINE**  
Steam and Horse power—either 5 or 6 brick.



**THE STRONGEST BRICK MACHINE MADE.  
SOLID IRON BOTTOMS AND RAILS.  
Practical Brick Makers pronounce it the most  
perfect Stock Brick Machine now in use.**  
*Send for Catalogue.*  
**The Gurney-Tilden Co., Limited,**  
**AGENTS WINNIPEG.**

Kelly Brothers probably used a machine similar to this to make the brick for the Clarendon Hotel, on site. (Manitoba Free Press, 10 February 1894, p. 2.)

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#### ENDNOTES

<sup>1</sup> Schofield, loc. cit.; Canada Business Directory, 1914, p. 599; 1919, p. 582; 1925, p. 547.

## KELLY-McCUTCHEON VITRIFIED BRICK

This was a project floated through the combined efforts of Winnipeg building contractor Thomas Kelly and brick-maker Albert Ney McCutcheon in 1895. A proposal was made to Winnipeg's Board of Works by the pair to manufacture vitrified (glazed) brick for paving streets, if the City would guarantee them a contract to supply a set number of bricks per year. If so, they would construct a plant costing \$25-\$50,000. Their clay source was 150 miles away, probably in the Souris Valley where McCutcheon had an interest. Should the City go through with the deal, then the partners would get the clay tested. They estimated that they could make the brick for less than \$20 per thousand. While the Board of Works entertained the notion, it was not passed on to City Council as a whole. Instead, the proposal was filed for future consideration after the tests were completed. It is not known if the tests were ever done, and that was the last of the Kelly-McCutcheon proposal.<sup>1</sup>

## LaLIBERTE'S BRICK YARD

In the autumn of 1883, auctioneer J.S. Coolican sold, under a chattel mortgage, 100,000 manufactured bricks at a place called LaLiberte's brick yard. Evidently, the place was so well known to locals that Coolican only supplied that information, and nothing regarding address or location. A search of Winnipeg Assessment Rolls and Henderson's Directories has proven fruitless, and illustrates the anonymity of some of the smaller yards. The number of bricks sold was not small and leads one to wonder who LaLiberte was, and to whom he sold.<sup>2</sup>

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### ENDNOTES

<sup>1</sup> "Vitrified Brick.", Manitoba Free Press, 23 May 1895, p. 8; "Paving Wanted.", MFP, 24 May 1895, p. 1; "Vitrified Brick.", Nor'Wester, 25 May 1895, p. 2; Tribune, 11 September 1893, p. 8.

### ENDNOTES

<sup>2</sup> Ale of Bricks." Winnipeg Times, 16 October 1883, p. 5.

## CHARLES LAND YARD

Traditionally, Charles Land (c1820-1907) has been known as the first brick-maker in Manitoba. He had come to the future Manitoba in 1846 with the 6<sup>th</sup> Yorkshire Regiment. At some unknown date he was said to have built brick kilns outside of Upper Fort Garry, on the site of the old Hudson's Bay Company store on the southwest corner of Main Street and York Avenue. There he made the first bricks ever fired in Manitoba. Around 1856, Land purchased Pensioners' Allotments 47 and 48 from Mr. Thomas on the east side of what would later become River Lots 80 and 73 St. James – two long, narrow tracts on the east side of Furby Street. Of particular interest was 73 St. James, on the north side of the Portage Road (now Avenue), for that was where Land set up his brick yard. In August 1870, the New Nation proclaimed that "everybody is building and everybody wants bricks." Charley Lang (sic) had just burned a "splendid lot" of over 50,000 brick, making them "Yorkshire fashion." Alexander Begg revealed in 1879, however, that "Land's bricks were principally used for chimneys," as opposed to other, more structural uses. Land sold 73 St. James to Gilbert McMicken in 1874 and resettled in St. Charles. His former yard had a number of revivals a few years later—notably Foxley and Disbrowe, and then the Portage Road Brick Yards, owned by S.C. Biggs—as later operators sought to squeeze the last of the clay out of this small yard.<sup>1</sup>

## J. AND P. LYONS YARD

This firm's business was mainly that of a building contractor which operated a St. Boniface brick yard after October 1881, making bricks for their own use. According to a June 1882 account, the Lyons yard had five slop machines and one Martin brick-making machine, though they planned to soon add another Martin machine. A recent flood that spring had destroyed their four Red Wing brick machines, but the yard still employed 20 workers and used 12 horses. They planned to make three million bricks that year, and their product was used in the Kennedy Street Legislative Building, Government House and the new Stobart and Eden Building, (SW-Portage Avenue and Smith Street). Their office, from where they took orders for brick from "contractors and others," was located next to this latter structure. They also maintained a large supply of veneering brick, "always on hand." It is unknown how long this yard was in operation.<sup>2</sup>

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### ENDNOTES

<sup>1</sup> "lived Sixty-One Years in Winnipeg.", Manitoba Free Press, 10 June 1907, p. 5; "Obituary.", Winnipeg Tribune, 10 June 1907, p. 7; Manitoba Archives, Parish Files, Reel M1008, 73 St. James, Deed, 1856; "Brick's! Brick's!" New Nation, 6 August 1870, p. 2; Alexander Begg and Walter Nursey. Ten Years in Winnipeg. (Winnipeg: Times, 1879.), p. 56; Parish File, loc. cit., Deed, 14 January 1874.

### ENDNOTES

<sup>2</sup> Winnipeg Sun, 17 October 1881, p.5; "Bricks by the Million," Manitoba Free Press, 10 June 1882, p. 2; rick For Sale." Winnipeg Times, 8 July 1882, p. 3.

## A. McCUTCHEON AND COMPANY YARD

Albert Ney McCutcheon (1858-1934) operated a brick yard in St. Boniface from 1884 to 1910. This was located on the north side of Mission Street, in an area where many other brick yards had been located since the late 1870s. During the 1890s, McCutcheon burned clay from the Souris Valley in his yard to produce light red brick. These bricks did not take as much burning as his St. Boniface brick, and were hard and tough in quality. At the same time, Bergen of St. Boniface also produced some “tile pipe” from two varieties of clay taken from the Valley. It is believed that this was the same clay source suggested when Thomas Kelly and McCutcheon made a proposal involving vitrified brick to the City of Winnipeg in 1895. Little else is known of the McCutcheon yard, except that he sold part of the property to the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway in 1910 for their right of way (high line) through Elmwood. Another part of his property was sold to the City of Winnipeg as a nuisance ground, the clay having been worked out some time earlier. McCutcheon later became interested in other ventures, including the brick plants at Morris and Whitemouth.<sup>1</sup>

## ANDREW McDERMOT

In the summer of 1870 this pioneer Red River merchant and entrepreneur produced a number of bricks that the local newspapers extolled. The New Nation suggested that with the “necessary outlay for the proper manufacture of bricks on a large scale,” McDermot’s brick yard would be a great success. Unfortunately, this was the last ever heard of McDermot’s bricks, as it is not believed that he proceeded with “the necessary outlay.”<sup>2</sup>

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### ENDNOTES

<sup>1</sup> Winnipeg Tribune, 11 September 1893, p. 8; “Pioneer Brick Manufacturer Dies, Aged 76,” Tribune, 26 February 1934, p. 6; “Death of A.N. McCutcheon,” Winnipeg Free Press, 26 February 1934, p. 3; City of Winnipeg Archives. Board of Control Correspondence, 04727/1909.

### ENDNOTES

<sup>2</sup> “Manufacturing enterprise.” New Nation, 8 July 1870, p. 2.



# McDONALD AND HOLLEY YARDS

James G. McDonald was known around Winnipeg as the “King of the Contractors,” mainly because of the large scale of his operations during the early 1880s. He had come to Winnipeg in January 1880 from Pictou, Nova Scotia via Ottawa, to bid on the contract for the Louise Bridge. Possibly through political connections, he quickly became the biggest operator in Manitoba, garnering contracts to build not only the railway bridge, but also prominent buildings such as the Bank of Montreal, Morris Block, the Hudson’s Bay Company store and Ogilvie’s Mill. It would appear that the nature of his operations were fully integrated, and that he relied very little on subcontractors or outside suppliers.<sup>1</sup>

One example of this self-reliance was his purchase of the Manitoba Brick and Pottery Company’s brick yard on Lot 32 St. John, in Point Douglas. McDonald purchased the 10 42/100-acre site for \$410 an acre in May 1880. By mid-June, McDonald was installing a brick machine obtained from E. and C. Gurney of Hamilton, Ontario. This was said to be capable of producing 25-30,000 bricks per day. By mid-July, a 250,000-brick kiln was under construction, while his brick machine turned out 50 bricks per minute, or 20,000 per day. He also had three slop machines, each of which produced 10-12,000 bricks per day, with more machines planned to be added. In all, the 10-acre site with its barbed-wire fence employed 30 workers. By early September, McDonald had started brick-laying at the Bank of Montreal and at the Hudson’s Bay store. He had already burned two kilns of brick – one of 160,000 and a recently-opened one of 270,000 brick. He was getting ready to burn another 260,000 as well as one after that of 50,000. It was said that he had purchased a kiln of 300,000 brick from S. C. Bigg’s Portage Road Brick Yard. He also had a number of brick layers recently arrived from Saint John, New Brunswick, with more on the way from New York. And so it would appear that 1880 was a very successful year for the enterprising McDonald.<sup>2</sup>

In the early spring of 1881, McDonald took a partner in his brick yard in the person of Samuel J. Holley, who was proposing starting a gas works on another part of the Point. It was said that “Mr. Holley’s well-known business ability will be a guarantee for the character of the material which he supplied.” Holley probably also brought in extra capital with which to expand the brick plant. It was planned to install two steam brick machines that would turn out 60-70,000 bricks per day. By late June, one of these machines, from Willoughby, Ohio, had been in use for three weeks, and another was expected soon. Each had a capacity of 50,000 bricks per 10-hour day. McDonald’s yard also featured a 350-foot long drying shed for the brick, as well as a boarding house for the 60 employees, a blacksmith shop and a stable for the horses. The Times reporter also indicated that McDonald owned a half-interest in a brick yard at Duluth, Minnesota. He was also said to be involved with a stone quarry and brick plant at Stony Mountain, and a brown-stone quarry at Fond du Lac, Wisconsin. A month later, McDonald and Holley had completed the burning of a second kiln of brick—350,000—the first batch being 260,000 in number and already sold. Another month showed the yard putting out 70,000 bricks per day, with about 1.5 million bricks on hand for sale. McDonald also had a carload of Duluth red brick on hand, which he

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## ENDNOTES

<sup>1</sup> Manitoba Free Press, 20 January 1880, p. 1; 28 January 1880, p. 1; Tribune, 21 January 1880, p. 4; “J. G. McDonald.”, in Steen and Boyce, Winnipeg, Manitoba and Her Industries (Winnipeg: Steen and Boyce, 1882), p. 62.

<sup>2</sup> “Auction Sales.”. Winnipeg Times, 8 May 1880, p. 4; 10 May 1880, p. 4; 23 June 1880, p. 4; “A New Industry.”, Times, 16 July 1880, p. 4; Emerson International, 2 September 1880, p. 2.

sold for half the cost of the St. Louis variety which cost \$0.75 per brick put down at Winnipeg. Late September 1881 saw the yard sending three carloads of brick to Portage la Prairie.<sup>1</sup>

McDonald claimed to have produced over four million bricks during 1881, and planned to manufacture 10 million in 1882. With his building, brick, lime and stone quarry lines, he employed about 400 workers. Like all construction in Winnipeg, the year 1882 would prove to also be McDonald's watershed year. Some five million dollars worth of building took place in the city that year, and according to McDonald, he employed an average of 500 men in 1882 at wages from \$2.50 to \$6.00 per day, for a payroll of \$37,500 per month.

McDonald and Holley expanded their brick-making into St. Boniface during April. By early June, under the management of Willis Goodenow, the new yard had two Penfold brick machines turning out 70,000 perforated bricks per day, while their two Martin machines turned out 30,000. The yard was 250' x 415' in size and was said to contain 1.4 million manufactured bricks. The brick shed was 415' x 23' in size, and could contain 2.5 million bricks which were awaiting the kiln. On 28 July 1882, the St. Boniface yard made 105,000 bricks, considered a one-day record at a time when the yard employed 70 men. McDonald and Holley produced about six million bricks that year, between the Winnipeg, St. Boniface and Stony Mountain yards. Some of the buildings which used this brick were the Court House, Hargrave Block, the Bathgate Block, as well as the C.P.R Roadhouse and workshops. After the spring of 1882, the land boom began to rapidly collapse, though the Winnipeg construction boom carried on into 1884 at a gradually diminishing state. A year after the above glowing account was published the St. Boniface yard was under a chattel mortgage sale. The enumeration of the chattels involved in the sale was quite impressive. This was probably the beginning of the end for the "King of the Contractors." At the time, McDonald was building Holy Trinity Anglican Church. The project was left to the Building Committee when McDonald suddenly departed Winnipeg in the summer of 1884. Work was also suspended on Winnipeg's new Post Office, as well as the new sewer system. He returned to Winnipeg in March 1885, but things were no longer the same after the failure of his business empire.<sup>2</sup>

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#### ENDNOTES

<sup>1</sup> "Winnipeg," International, 24 March 1881, p. 3; "Industrial Enterprise. Times, 27 June 1881, p. 1; 26 July 1881, p. 4; Sun, 29 August 1881, p. 5; 30 September 1881, p. 5.

<sup>2</sup> Steen and Boyce, loc. cit.' City of Winnipeg Archives/ Council Communications, Series I, 03110; Times, 18 April 1882, p. 4; "Bricks By the Millions.", MFP, 10 June 1882, p. 2; Times, 29 July 1882, p. 4; "McDonald and Holley.", MFP, 31 December 1882, pp. 2-3; "Auction Sale.", Times, 11 June 1883, p. 5; MFP, 6 August 1884, p. 4; Times, 20 August 1884, p. 4; 5 March 1885, p. 4.

# AUCTION SALE OF Brick Manufacturing Machinery, Plant, Tools, &c.

Under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in a certain chattel mortgage made by James G. McDonald and Samuel J. Holley to the Imperial Bank of Canada, bearing date the third day of July, A.D. 1882, and which will be produced at the time of sale, there will be sold in public auction at the brickyard of McDonald and Holley, situate in St. Boniface,

On Tuesday, the 12th day of June,

1883, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon, the following goods and chattels, namely:

- 1 Engine House, 13x18x25 feet, board.
- 1 Engine House, 13x20x9 feet, board.
- 1 Boarding House, 48x23x16 feet, board.
- 1 Office, 13x10x8 feet, board, roof shingled.
- 1 Stable, 40x18x15 feet, board, roof shingled.
- 3 Small Outbuildings.
- 2 Martin Brick Machines.
- 2 Penfield Brick Machines.
- 500 feet Iron Piping.
- 210 feet Iron Shafting.
- 78 Kiln Doors.
- 7 Fire Pokers.
- 2 Engines, complete.
- 38 Shovels.
- 3 Picks.
- 1 Large Hammer (10 lb.)
- 1 Broadaxe.
- 2 Crowbars.
- 21 Iron Brick Moulds.
- 29 Wooden Brick Moulds.
- 1 Cook Stove, complete, and outfit for 60 men.
- 7 Carts.
- 7 sets Cart Harness.
- 4 Wheelbarrows.
- 45 Brick Trucks.
- 10 Pails.
- 1 Buck Saw.
- 1 Axe.
- 2 kegs Nails.
- 12 M. Laths.
- 21 M. Shingles.
- 250 M. ft. Lumber.
- 1 Steam Pump.

Terms and Conditions of Sale—One-third of the purchase money at the time of sale, balance to be paid within three months, secured by approved endorsed promissory notes.

For further particulars apply to

AIKING, CULVER & HAMILTON,

Vendors' Solicitors.

29th May, 1883.

may 21 jun 21

The end of McDonald and Holley's St. Boniface brick yard. (Winnipeg Times, 11 June 1883, p. 5.)

## MADILL AND COMPANY

This firm was located on the east side of the Seine River, much like many of its St. Boniface contemporaries. In the summer of 1882 it used four slop machines and a Toronto-made Excelsior brick machine—apparently a prototype—which produced a brick only slightly inferior to St. Louis brick, a preferred product of the period. The power plant was a 16 horsepower Abell engine, and the yard had 20 men working to produce the 250,000 to 300,000 bricks on hand by 1 July. Madill hoped to produce three to four million bricks in 1882, and much of this was for sale to the public.<sup>1</sup>

## MANITOBA BRICK AND POTTERY COMPANY

This was a firm managed by building contractor Robert Patterson, and was started in 1871. It brought in machines from Chicago which proved useless for Winnipeg's clay, forcing them to produce hand-made brick. It had a 10-acre yard in Point Douglas, on Lot 32 St. John. By early August of 1873, two large kilns of brick had been burned. According to the Free Press, the brick was "hard, well-shaped and of a beautiful and uniform colour," which was very similar to the cream-coloured brick of Milwaukee, another sought-after product. Despite the earlier set-back with the brick machines, the Company was able to declare a four per cent dividend to its stock holders in 1873. Little is known of this firm's production, nor its usage, though one would suspect that most of the brick buildings constructed in Winnipeg up to 1875 came from this yard. As late as 1877, Patterson was offering to buy "refuse brick" that was found behind the City Hall or trade these for three thousand clean brick from the Company's yard. The yard was sold to J. G. McDonald in May 1880.<sup>2</sup>

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### ENDNOTES

<sup>1</sup> "Bricks by the Million." Manitoba Free Press, 10 June 1882, p. 2; Winnipeg Times, 23 June 1882, p. 4.

### ENDNOTES

<sup>2</sup> Alexander Begg and Walter Nursey. Ten Years in Winnipeg, (Winnipeg; Times, 1879.), p. 32; "Bricks.", Manitoba Free Press, 9 August 1873, p. 5; Manitoba Gazette and Trade Review, 3 December 1873, p. 3; Manitoba, 6 December 1873, p. 3; City of Winnipeg Archives. Council Communications, Series I, 01178; Times, 10 May 1880, p. 4.

## J.B. MORE'S BRICK YARD

John Byron More was one of Winnipeg's first aldermen, as well as a local entrepreneur. In July 1879, he advertised brick for sale from his kiln which was located in the vicinity of Dufferin Park Race Track (Logan Avenue and Gunnell Street area.) His product was "Cheap for cash." His bricks were apparently awarded a diploma at the Toronto Industrial Exhibition of that year.<sup>1</sup>

## J.E. MOULD AND COMPANY YARD

John E. Mould was a plastering contractor who purchased six lots adjoining the Manitoba Rifle Association's range early in 1879. He began operations that April, with 20 employees turning out 18,000 bricks per day. By early June, Mould and Company was preparing to burn 200,000 bricks in their kiln. According to the Times, W.H. Lyon's new store on McDermot Avenue used Mould's bricks. This brick yard continued in business for a couple more years, burning two kilns of 250,000 and 300,000 bricks in 1880, and 175,000 and 200,000 in 1881 at their Point Douglas yard. By 1881, they had a second yard at St. Boniface where they had burned a kiln of 801,000 bricks as of late June.<sup>2</sup>

## PION AND CHARTIER

Pierre Chartier started a brick yard on the bank of the Seine River in the spring of 1879. He apparently had an immediate order of 30,000 bricks for the new St. Boniface College building. By 1880 he had taken a partner, Joseph Pion, who would make bricks at La Broquerie a decade later. Pion took the yard over in 1881 or 1882. In June 1882, Pion had four slop machines in operation, with two more to be installed. His staff consisted of 12 men and six horses, and used the Seine River as his water supply. He expected to manufacture 1.5 million bricks that year.<sup>3</sup>

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### ENDNOTES

<sup>1</sup> Winnipeg Times, 19 July 1879, p. 4; "The Brick Making Industry around Winnipeg." Manitoba Free Press, 11 November 1905, p. 20.

### ENDNOTES

<sup>2</sup> "Brick Making.", Winnipeg Times, 6 June 1879, p. 4; 19 July 1880, p. 4; 25 June 1881, p. 4.

### ENDNOTES

<sup>3</sup> Manitoba Free Press, 19 May 1879, p. 1; Henderson's, 1880, p. 218; "Bricks By The Million.", MFP, 10 June 1882, p. 2.

## ROURKE AND CASS YARD

William Rourke and Edward Cass were building contractors who owned a small brick yard on Toronto Street, north of Portage Avenue in the late 1880s and early 1890s. Realizing that their yard was limited in size at a time when they were building the gargantuan Manitoba Hotel on Main Street, the firm sought more land in 1890. The City of Winnipeg owned all the lots surrounding their plot, and the contractors approached the City to buy four to 10 more lots. The City was unwilling to sell the lots, though they recommended leasing them to Rourke and Cass.<sup>1</sup>

## JOSEPH ROYAL YARD

This brick plant was started in May 1882 by this pioneer St. Boniface politician, and was one of the Seine River yards. It employed 10 men and six horses and used six slop machines. As of June 1882, the plant was preparing to burn its first kiln of 200,000 bricks. The operators hoped to produce one million bricks that year.<sup>2</sup>

## ST. BONIFACE BRICK AND POTTERY COMPANY

The only reason anything is known about this firm is through an 1891 bankruptcy notice where the trustee was selling off its plant, along with \$2000 worth of pottery items, as well as 600,000 bricks. This was a firm which escaped the notice of the directories, and may have been short-lived. Nothing is known of its output, products nor the parties behind it.<sup>3</sup>

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### ENDNOTES

<sup>1</sup> Winnipeg Tribune, 3 May 1890, p. 4.

### ENDNOTES

<sup>2</sup> "Brick by the Million." Manitoba Free Press, 10 June 1882, p. 2.

### ENDNOTES

<sup>3</sup> "For Sale by Tender." Manitoba Free Press, 5 March 1891, p. 4;p Commercial, 9 March 1891, p. 619.



# DAVID SAUL BRICK YARDS

David Saul was a building contractor who sometimes partnered with his brother John in various building ventures. The brick-making division was established in 1878 under the name Saul and Harrier, taking on Charles Wellman as a partner about 1880. At the end of 1881 Saul assumed sole ownership of the firm that was sometimes known as Saul Brothers. In June 1881 the Sauls had a brick yard at Point Douglas where they had just burned a kiln of 250,000 bricks, with another similar number awaiting firing. Some of these bricks were for sale, though the Sauls used many for the 10 building contracts they had underway. Two weeks later the second kiln was being burned, while another 250,000 bricks awaited firing. By late July the Saul's had 900,000 bricks in the yard moulded and ready for firing. They planned to make 1.5 million bricks that year, though the Point Douglas Brick yards fell slightly short of this mark at 1.3 million.<sup>1</sup>

By April 1882 the Sauls had exhausted the clay at the Point Douglas yard. David Saul leased a piece of ground from St. John's Anglican Church east of Main Street. Two months later their new operation consisted of four slop-brick and two Martin brick machines, employing 32 men and 14 horses. They were producing about 40,000 bricks per day, and expected to make between four and five million bricks. The kiln shed, which was then under construction, was 300' long and 33' wide. The clay was procured from the west side of Main Street. The drying bed for the brick was 300' x 75'. At the time, they were prepared to make three million bricks in 1883. By July of the following year the firm had dissolved.<sup>2</sup>

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## ENDNOTES

<sup>1</sup> "David Saul." In Steen and Boyce. Winnipeg, Manitoba and Her Industries. (Winnipeg: Steen and Boyce, 1882.), p. 48; City of Winnipeg Archives. Winnipeg Assessment Roll, 1880, North Ward, p. 1; Winnipeg Times, 23 June 1881, p. 4; 8 July 1881, p. 4; 29 July 1881, p. 4.

<sup>2</sup> Times, 27 April 1882, p. 4; "Brick By the Million.", Manitoba Free Press, 10 June 1882, p. 2; Times, 17 June 1882, p. 4; Commercial, 22 May 1883, p. 691; 15 July 1884, p. 825.

# JOHN CHRISTIAN SCHULTZ BRICK YARD

Little is known of the extent of Dr. Schultz's brick-making efforts, although there are claims that his was the first brick building in Manitoba. According to Begg and Nursey, Schultz "was the first to manufacture and use brick in the erection of buildings" in the late 1860s. The location of Schultz's yard is presently unknown, though early Winnipeg Assessment Rolls suggest the names of two brick-makers who lived on Schultz's properties – Thomas Crowley (1874) and M. Duclose, who was also a local chimney sweep.<sup>1</sup>

## SPICE'S BRICKS

William Spice was a brick-maker who started a yard near Main Street just to the north of the future City Hall site in 1871. His product was sand-moulded and produced an excellent sample. According to Begg and Nursey, for unknown reasons, Spice did not stay in business for very long. Spice may have started another yard on another part of the Ross Estate in the summer of 1872. By 1872, Spice was still classed as a "brick maker" in the City's first Assessment Roll, though by the following year he had been relegated to the ranks of "gentleman." One assumes that the now-50-year-old Spice was no longer making brick.<sup>2</sup>

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### ENDNOTES

<sup>1</sup> Alexander Begg and Walter Nursey. Ten Years in Winnipeg. (Winnipeg: Times, 1879.), pp. 56, 35; City of Winnipeg Archives. Winnipeg Assessment Roll, 1874, East Ward, p. 16; 1887, North Ward, p. 1; CWA. Council Communications, Series I, 0224.

### ENDNOTES

<sup>2</sup> "Brick Making." Manitoban, 17 June 1871, p. 2; Alexander Begg and Walter Nursey. Ten Years in Winnipeg. (Winnipeg: Times, 1879.), p. 2; City of Winnipeg Archives. Winnipeg Assessment Roll, 1874, West Ward, p. 1; 1875, East Ward, p. 43.

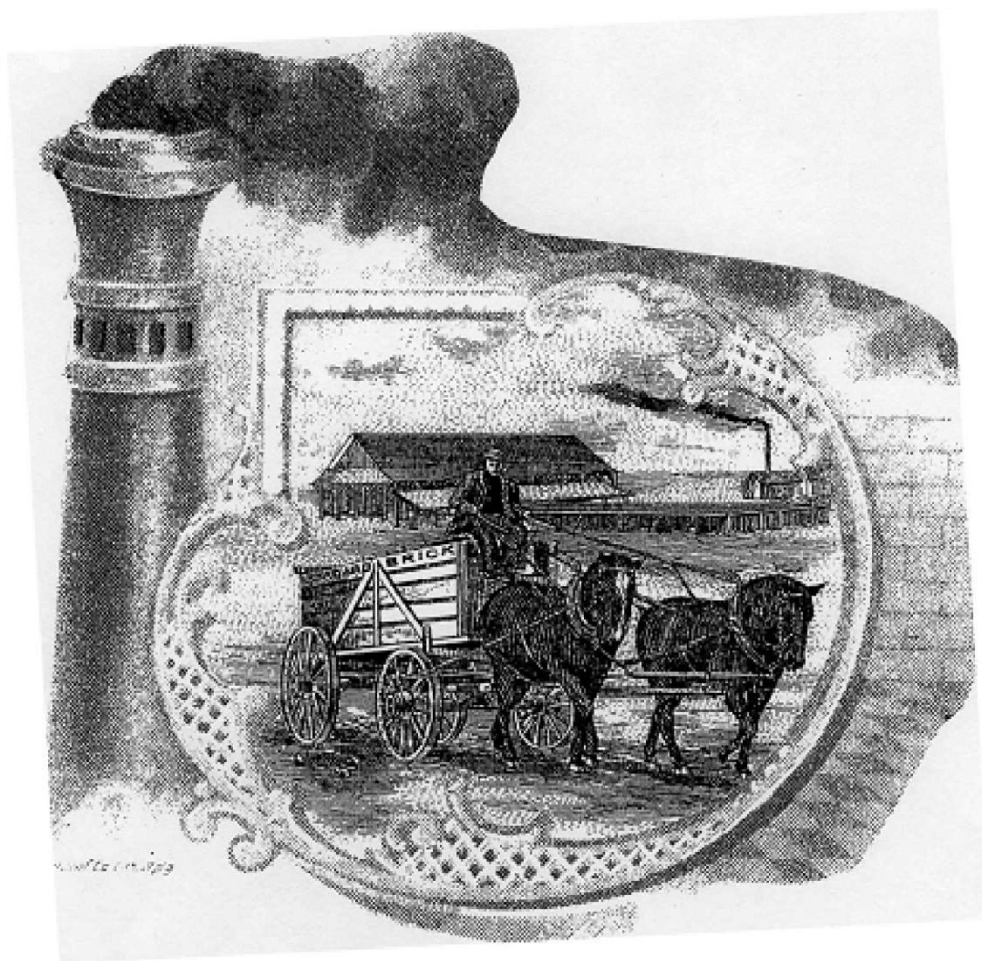
# STANDARD BRICK AND TILE COMPANY

This firm was incorporated in November 1904 by a number of Winnipeg businessmen and their wives. The Company had a site of about 45 acres on the western end of Lot 13 Kildonan, west of the CPR Beach tracks, on the northeast corner of McPhillips Street and Kildonan (now Kingsbury) Avenue. According to a Dominion Government report on the mining industries of Canada, this plant had a capacity of 80,000 bricks per day, using two Henry Martin machines powered by a 60 horsepower Brownell engine, and a 40 horsepower Nagle engine. It also had a cable brick carrier, and employed 81 workers and 15 teams of horses. Its product was a white clay brick, of which there were 8 million produced in 1906. The following year was curtailed somewhat because of a fuel shortage, when only two million bricks were produced. This firm went bankrupt in early 1909, and was reorganized in February 1910 as the Gate City Brick Company. As Gate City, the firm applied to the City of Winnipeg to get connected to their water supply, as the firm's well had run dry. Standard's charter was cancelled in October 1912.<sup>1</sup>

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## ENDNOTES

<sup>1</sup> Manitoba Gazette, 17 December 1901, p. 884; City of Winnipeg Archives. Rural Municipality of Kildonan Assessment Roll, 1907, Ward 5, p. 37; Report on the Mining and Metallurgical Industries of Canada, 1907-1908, (Ottawa: Government Printing Bureau, 1908.), p. 654; Manitoba Gazette, 13 March 1909, p. 275; CWA. Board of Control Correspondence, 25642/1910; Manitoba Gazette, 9 November 1912, p. 2279.



One of Standard Brick and Tile's 15 Teams of Horses. (City of Winnipeg Archives. Board of Control Correspondence, 05642/1910.)

## SUTHERLAND'S BRICKS

In August 1879 the Manitoba Free Press, reported that Hugh Sutherland and Brother had just opened a kiln of pressed brick which was "true as a square" and priced at \$10.00 per thousand. At the time the Sutherlands had a saw-planing mill on the Red River bank, south of Water Avenue (now William Stephenson Way). The brothers did not remain long in brick-making, preferring to concentrate on sawmills and lumbering.<sup>1</sup>

## THOMAS, BENOIT AND COMPANY

This firm leased a 12-acre tract of land with brick clay from the Roman Catholic Church in St. Boniface, alongside the Seine River bridge. The firm imported several brick-making machines for their plant which they established on La Fleche Street. The yard had two Penfield brick machines, as well as a 35-horsepower steam engine. The firm employed 50-70 workers and 8 horses, and expected to produce four million bricks in 1882. The site was considered to be convenient, being within 100 yards of both the Seine River and the CPR tracks. In mid-June 1882 the two-month old firm dissolved, but evidently reorganized, as subsequent events would show. This yard reportedly supplied 750,000 bricks for the Cauchon Block (Empire Hotel), built in 1882 at Main Street and York Avenue. In March 1884 the partnership between P. Thomas and Michel Benoit dissolved a second and final time, and the brick plant effects were put into liquidation and sold by architect L.A. Desy, who had designed the Cauchon Block.<sup>2</sup>

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### ENDNOTES

<sup>1</sup> Manitoba Free Press, 9 August 1879, p. 1; Henderson's, 1881, p. 120; Steen and Boyce, Winnipeg, Manitoba and Her Industries, (Winnipeg: Steen and Boyce, 1882.), pp. 44-45.

### ENDNOTES

<sup>2</sup> "Special Notice." Winnipeg Times, 3 April 1882, p. 1; 4 April 1882, p. 4; "Bricks By the Million.", Manitoba Free Press, 10 June 1882, p. 2; Times, 14 June 1882, p. 4; Winnipeg Sun, 31 August 1882, p. 3; "Notice.", Times, 2 April 1884, p. 5; "Brick Yard For Sale.", Times, 2 April 1884, p. 5; Commercial, 8 April 1884, p. 545.

## SPECIAL NOTICE.

For the Information of Intending Buyers of  
Brick.

Thomas, Benoit & Co., is the name of a new firm who have secured from His Grace Archbishop Lange a large tract of the best selected brick clay land to be found. The yard will be located at the River Seine Bridge, St. Boniface A.M., the site possessing peculiar advantages owing to being so convenient to the city and the C.P.R. siding running through the land. The firm have ordered two of the celebrated renfold brick machines with engine and boiler. These machines are guaranteed to turn out about eighty thousand per day. The firm has also contracted with the Citizens' Fuel Company to supply three thousand cords of wood. The services of a competent brick manufacturer have been secured for the practical management of the business.

april 7

Winnipeg Times, 3 April 1882, p. 1.



## THOMAS WARD YARD

In June 1882, building contractor Thomas Ward had a brick yard on Lot 52 St. James, along the west side of present-day Erin Street, north of Portage Avenue. It was managed by Thomas McGrath, and had a 30,000-brick-per-day Penfield machine, as well as a Martin machine that could produce nearly 20,000 bricks per day. A 20-horsepower steam engine provided power, while 60 workers and 8 horses provided the muscle power. Ward expected to produce three million bricks in 1882, which were also for sale to the public. This firm was also sometimes known as Ward and Richard.<sup>1</sup>

## WARD AND RICHARD

In March 1883, the Commercial announced that the “effects of Ward and Richard, brick-makers, St. Boniface, will be sold out in a few days by the Sheriff.” This is believed to be the final gasp of a former St. James area brick yard run by Thomas Ward in 1882.<sup>2</sup>

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### ENDNOTES

<sup>1</sup> “Bricks by the Million.” Manitoba Free Press, 10 June 1882, p. 2; City of Winnipeg Archives. Winnipeg Assessment Roll, 1883, Ward 2, p. 62; 1883, Ward 3, p. 65; Winnipeg Times, 5 August 1882, p. 4.

### ENDNOTES

<sup>2</sup> Commercial, 22 May 1883, p.691; see also “Thomas Ward Yard.”

# WINNIPEG BRICK COMPANY

The firm probably came into existence c1882 with offices established in the Hargrave Block, 324 Main Street the following year. As a productive firm, however, it was probably dormant for the first twenty years of its existence. A 1904 letter bearing the above name is extant in the City of Winnipeg Archives which shows the firm was then operated by two local contractors, W.A. Irish and Thomas Jackson. The business address was then 378 Colony Street, Jackson's contracting yard, with a brick yard on "Logan Avenue West."<sup>1</sup>

A possible reincarnation or a continuation of this firm was a later version of the Winnipeg Brick Company, with a plant at the southeast corner of Osborne Street and Mulvey Avenue. An affiliated firm, the Eli Sand Company, constructed a brick plant on the property in 1910 which had cost \$50,000. By 1911, Eli Sand had evolved into the Winnipeg Sandstone Brick Company. In 1915, what was now called the Winnipeg Brick Company was owned by that veteran Winnipeg lumber and railway man, Hugh Sutherland, who had made bricks in 1879. His manager in 1915 was W.D. MacFarlane, who would serve many years with this firm. In 1918 this firm constructed a small, house-like brick office at 320 Osborne Street which was designed by architect Charles S. Bridgman. This structure served to showcase the company's products in a practical manner, and remained an area landmark for many years. Winnipeg Brick manufactured "High Grade Sandstone, Granite and Face Bricks." By 1921 it had two plants, the one at Osborne and Mulvey, and one at Beausejour (possibly the defunct Manitoba Press Brick plant). In December 1913, the firm name was changed to the Winnipeg Brick and Fuel Company, Ltd., but was changed back to the former name the following September. In later years the small showcase building at Osborne and Mulvey became the Hamblin Engineering Company, being demolished in 1995-1996 and later replaced by a car wash.<sup>2</sup>

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## ENDNOTES

<sup>1</sup> Henderson's, 1883, p. 462; City of Winnipeg Archives. Board of Works Correspondence 333/1904.

<sup>2</sup> City of Winnipeg Permits Branch. Building Permit (BP) 714/10; "The Winnipeg Brick Company, Ltd.", Winnipeg Tribune, 25 September 1915, p. 60; BP 1284/18; "Building With Brick.", Prairie Lumberman, March 1921, p. 29; Manitoba Gazette, 15 December 1923, p. 1375; 20 September 1924, p. 890; CWPB. Demolition Permit 396/95; DP 28/96.



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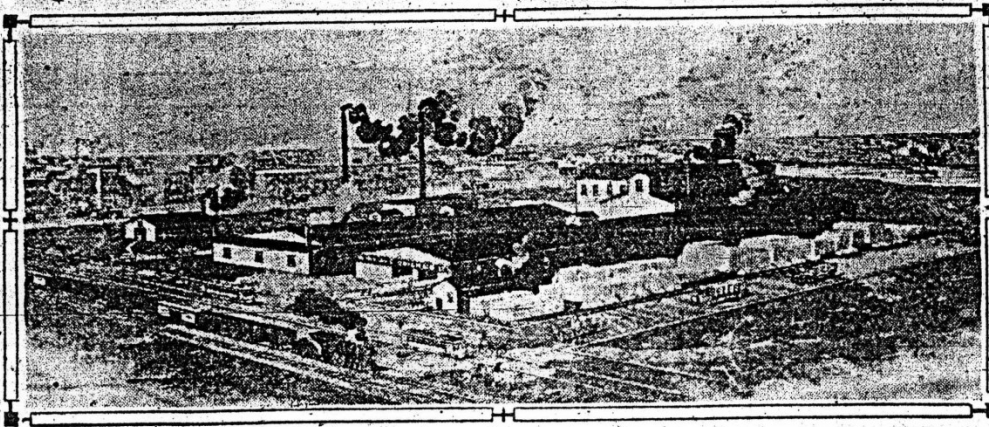
Site Plan of Winnipeg Brick Company plant, traced from original Western Canada Underwriter's Insurance Plan, 1919.



# The Winnipeg Brick Co.

## LIMITED

**Factory and Office: Pembina Street and Mulvey Avenue**  
**Showrooms: Industrial Bureau. Phone: Fort Rouge 1705**



*Dealers In*  
**Mortar Colors,  
Fine Sand and  
Kindred Products**

*Manufacturers Of*  
**High Grade  
Sandstone, Granite  
and Face Bricks.**

**MADE IN WINNIPEG**

**T**HE Winnipeg Brick Company, Limited, needs no introduction to Winnipeg builders. As manufacturers of the best brick on the market, this company has attained leadership in the west. Winnipeg brick is being specified by architects in the construction of homes and commercial structures because of its appearance, its longevity and its structure. It has become a building standard. President Hugh Sutherland and Manager W. D. Macfarlane have built up a business that has become a recognized civic asset. Communications of intending builders addressed to Winnipeg headquarters will receive prompt attention.

(Winnipeg Tribune, 25 September 1915, p. 60.)

# **Winnipeg Brick Co. Ltd.**

WINNIPEG

MANITOBA

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*Manufacturers of*

## **High Grade Brick**

*in the following colors:*

**Red, Buff, Brown  
Slate and White**

*Write, Phone or Wire us for  
Samples and Prices*

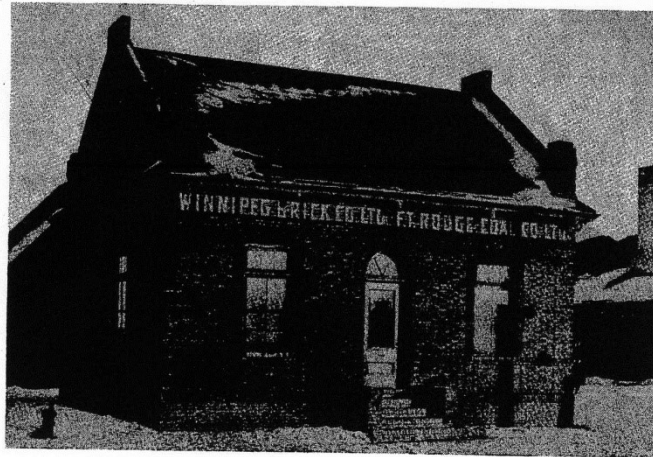
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**ALL WHOLE HARD BRICKS  
NO BATS**

(Western Canada Contractor, June 1920, p. 5.)

**Build  
with  
Brick  
for  
Permanence**



**Brick  
Gives  
Strength  
and  
Beauty  
to the  
Home**

*View of our office, built with brick*

There are three chief considerations which enter into every building operation, whether it be a business block, home or garage. First—UTILITY, or the arrangement of the interior and the exterior which will best meet the purpose for which the building is to be used. Second—STRENGTH, or such durability as justifies the care and expense involved. Third—BEAUTY.

**Build with Brick to Insure Utility, Strength and Beauty**

The lumber dealer who encourages the use of BRICK gains the goodwill of his customers because of the attractive and economical house he has recommended. The dealer will make as much profit as in selling lumber and at the same time he will usually sell more lumber as well.

**WINNIPEG BRICK COMPANY LTD.**  
**WINNIPEG, MAN.**

PLANTS AT BEAUSEJOUR,  
MAN., AND FORT ROUGE

Winnipeg Brick's pretty showcase office building, 320 Osborne Street (SE-Mulvey Street), 1918, Charles S. Bridgman, architect. Demolished, 1995-1996. (Prairie Lumberman, March 1921, Back Cover.)

# WINNIPEG BRICK AND TILE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LTD.

This was a grandiose scheme concocted at the height of the great Winnipeg Boom of 1881-1882; a firm of great expectations but which never produced any bricks. The firm was incorporated in February 1882, and featured a collection of individuals and sharp operators from across Canada. The organization of this firm took place at the Knappen House hotel, five days after its incorporation. Prosper L. Knappen was one of its promoters, as was its “practical manager” Joseph M. Taylor, a Chatham, Ontario brick-maker. Their advertising claimed that a site had been selected close to the city, it had first class clay and a good supply for fuel. Unfortunately, while some of its proponents may have had good intentions and were honest men, the two Northwood brothers, Andrew and John and Chatman, were less reliable. Sons of Senator John Northwood, they arrived in Winnipeg posing as rich entrepreneurs, who, in reality, did not have money of their own. The collapse of the Winnipeg boom in the spring of 1880 spelled the end of this short-lived brick pipe dream.<sup>1</sup>

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## ENDNOTES

<sup>1</sup> “Special Notice.” Winnipeg Times, 2 March 1882, p. 2.



# Special Notice.

For the information of intending buyers of brick, we wish to state that the

## Winnipeg Brick and Tile Manufacturing Co.

with a paid up capital of \$100,000, was organized at the Knappen House on Thursday last.

The Company is composed of a number of prominent citizens and several capitalists from Ontario, and the services of Mr. J. M. Taylor himself, a large manufacturer of bricks in Chatham, Ont., have been secured for the practical management.

A site has been selected for the brickyard at a point close to the city, possessing peculiar advantages in the first-class quality of the clay and facilities for getting in supplies of fuel. The yards have been selected so that a railroad switch will enter the grounds, and also quite close to the river, thus affording treble convenience for the delivery from them to the city, by rail, waggon, road and river.

The manager leaves for the east at once to procure machinery of the most improved kind for the manufacture of

## BRICKS

on an extensive scale. Mr. W. H. Cowper, Secretary-Treasurer, will be prepared to open negotiations for contracts with parties wishing to secure their supply in advance for the coming season at his temporary office, over G. McMillen's, Main street. He will also receive tenders for the supply of

## Five to Ten Thousand Cords of Wood.

The names of the stockholders are: Messrs. John Northwood, Chatham; Fred W. Gibbs, Oshawa; Andrew Northwood, Chatham; George F. Thomson, J. S. Coolican, Winnipeg; J. A. Van Wart, Fredericton, N. B.; John P. Grant, W. H. Cowper, A. M. Cowper, and P. L. Knappen, of Winnipeg; J. Towner, London; A. Jones, Winnipeg; and J. M. Taylor.

A charter has been applied for to the Legislature.  
Feb 26 - Mar 25

The pipe-dream made public. (Winnipeg Times, 2 March 1882, p. 2.)

## WINNIPEG BRICK, TILE AND POTTERY COMPANY

This firm was founded in the spring of 1887, and had a plant on the north side of Point Douglas Avenue between Meade and Argyle Streets. It made red brick terra cotta ornaments and portable chimneys. They used a "first class clay," (source unstated), which they had discovered. Its principals were W.H. Morley as manager and Thomas Prest as Secretary-Treasurer. Its output is unknown, as the firm was sold to an unknown party in January 1888, while Thomas Prest relocated to Vancouver.<sup>1</sup>

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### ENDNOTES

<sup>1</sup> Commercial, 1 August 1887, p. 920; 16 January 1888, p. 333; Henderson's, 1888, p. 755; Manitoba Sun, 9 January 1888 p. 4.

# WINNIPEG CLAY PRODUCTS, LTD.

This brick plant was born when the Canada Tile and Fire Proofing plant project fell apart. The common link was Canada's manager, Albert E. Hilder, who became the western representative and manager of the clay products department for Reliance Investment and Developing Company, Ltd. Reliance had earlier fostered a subdivision along Atlantic Avenue west of McPhillips Street known as "Hanover Place." The firm was based in Hanover, Ontario. In 1917, through Hilder, the firm began planning a brick plant west of this subdivision on land they acquired on Block 24, Plan 1188, otherwise known as Westward Place. This was a 1907 residential subdivision in the northwest corner of Winnipeg which had gone nowhere because of its isolation. It was situated on the south side of Kitchener Avenue (now Inkster Boulevard), and featured the CPR's Stonewall Branch line running diagonally through its eastern end. The plant property was located on the south side of Block 24, on the north side of Borden Avenue, between Hearn and Fairfield Streets, to the east of the railway tracks. In 1907, this was an isolated stretch of open prairie—ten years later; this situation remained the same, as nothing had been built on Westward Place.<sup>1</sup>

In the autumn of 1917 Reliance and Hilder began planning a brick plant for the Borden Avenue site, as well as establishing a railway spur track to the future plant. In the spring of 1918, Reliance began construction of a \$15,000 clay products plant. It featured an 82' x 17' one storey building; along with a 60-foot high smoke stack and a number of kilns, linked by underground passageways. Construction proceeded favourably, at least until early September, according to building inspectors' notes. The plant remained listed as "unfinished" in Assessment Roll comments for the next decade, though it was also listed in the Business Tax Rolls of the same period. In early April 1919 poor surface drainage in the area resulted in the flooding of the brick plant. As the amount of water was estimated at over 100,000 gallons, it was believed that the water had damaged the foundation of their kilns, as well as their network of underground tunnels. At the time, the plant had yet to be completed and was not yet in production. By late August 1920, the Company was still complaining about ground water at the as-yet unfinished plant. Evidently, Hilder had left Reliance by this time, as their letter to the City of Winnipeg was written by Fred W. Deutschman, the firm's Manitoba Director. At some point, Manitoba Clays and Building Supplies, Ltd. had come into existence under a federal government charter. Manitoba Clays had been licensed to do business in Manitoba in March 1920. Indeed, that firm was shown in a Winnipeg Business Tax Roll in 1920, as well in three telephone directories, though it would seem that Manitoba Clays had gone out of business by early 1921.<sup>2</sup>

Winnipeg Clay Products was incorporated in May 1922. Though F. W. Deutschmann was not among the incorporators, he emerged as the manager and owner of part of the brick plant site. It is not known what Winnipeg Clay produced (if anything). It maintained a business office in downtown Winnipeg until about 1927. It is assumed that Winnipeg Clay went bankrupt, as the brick plant was auctioned in March 1929. The City of Winnipeg soon took over the property for unpaid taxes later that

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## ENDNOTES

<sup>1</sup> City of Winnipeg Archives CWA). Works Committee Files, 8467, letter, 7 March 1917.

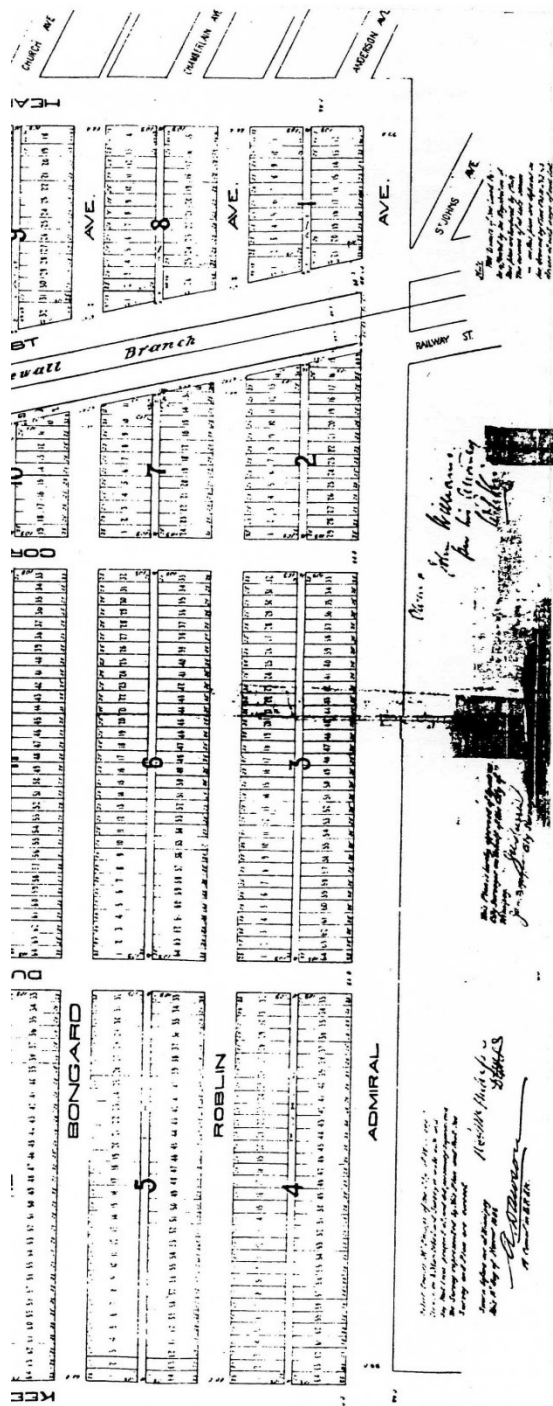
<sup>2</sup> CWA. Streets and Lanes Files, 542, letter, 20 September 1917; CWA. Building Permit 138/1; CWA. Works Committee Files, 8916, letter, 8 April 1919; 10585, letter, 31 August 1920; Manitoba Gazette, 27 March 1920, p. 294; CWA. Winnipeg Business Tax Roll (BT) 1920, Ward 4, p. 111; Winnipeg Telephone Directories, January 1920; April 1920; August 1920; January 1921.

year, or early in 1930. A tenant, in the form of the Alsip Brick, Tile and Lumber Company, Ltd. was found in the spring of 1930. They began occupying the plant on a monthly basis as a warehouse. Alsip left the warehouse early in 1931, though they continued renting a house on the site for a while longer. The buildings on what the City of Winnipeg termed Deutschmann Brick Plant were probably demolished during 1932, for Assessment Roll listings showed “Buildings Gone” for 1933. The City continued to own this property for the next thirty years, and it remained in a rural, isolated state. Problems with people stealing scrap iron from the site took place around 1936. In 1938, the City was selling clay to local contractors, Carter-Halls and Aldinger for road building and run-ways at the Airport at \$0.05 per cubic yard. This privilege was soon extended to the City Engineer. By 1949 Alsip Brick and Tile was requesting the purchase of clay from the old Reliance site. In the meantime, the clay pits had filled with water and it was an area where local youth went to swim. In the late 1940s, the only suggestion that this was once an industrial site was a drag line in the largest pit. Eventually, this became part of the Inkster Industrial Park, and the “Pits” became part of a warehouse property along Dunlop Avenue.<sup>1</sup>

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#### ENDNOTES

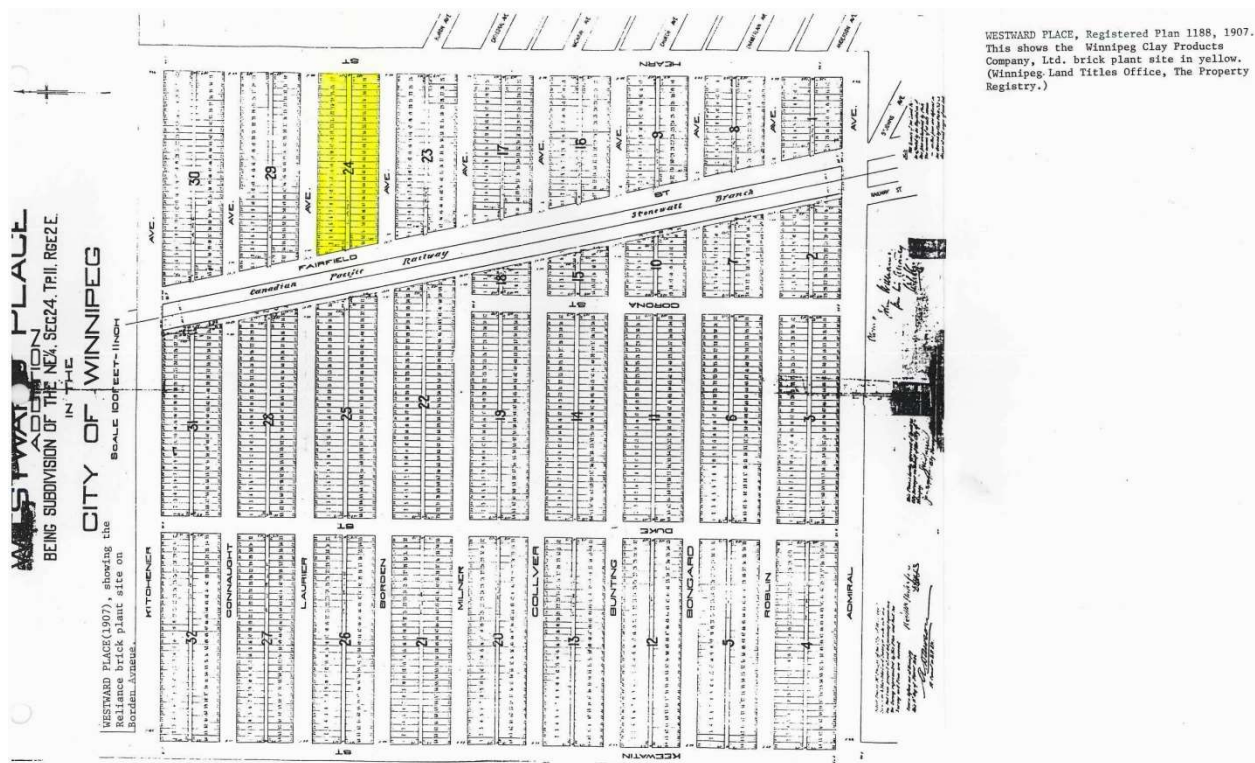
<sup>1</sup> Manitoba Gazette, 3 June 1922, pp. 628-629; Henderson's, 1926; CWA. Winnipeg Assessment Roll (AR), 1925, Ward 3E, p. 100; CWA. BT, 1927, Ward 2, p. 149; Winnipeg Tribune, 9 March 1929, p. 3; CWA. AR, 1929-1948 Cards, Ward 3, 12347; 13489; CWA. Finance Property Files, Box279; Reminiscence of Robert K. Rostecki; Randy R. Rostecki.



WESTWARD PLACE, Registered Plan 1188, 1907.  
 This shows the Winnipeg Clay Products  
 Company, Ltd. brick plant site in yellow.  
 (Winnipeg Land Titles Office, The Property  
 Registry.)

Site Plan of Winnipeg Clay Products Company, Ltd., 1907.





Site Plan of Winnipeg Clay Products Company, Ltd., 1907.

# AUCTION SALES

By W. H. McPHERSON

## *Bailiff's Sale* ENTIRE EQUIPMENT OF **Brick Manufacturing Plant**

On the Premises known as  
The Winnipeg Clay Products, Ltd.  
on

**Monday, March 11th**

At 10 o'clock in the Forenoon.  
Instigated by SIMPSON & COMPANY, Bailiffs, I will sell the  
Equipment of the above premises,  
in part as follows:

Steam Rollers, Forced Draft Fan  
(with Engine), Litter Carrier,  
Pumps with all connections, Tanks  
with all Piping and connections,  
Blacksmith's Forge, Shovels, Wheel  
Barrows, Engines, Steam Adjustor  
with all Piping and Fittings, Pul-  
leys, Valves, etc., Large Electric  
Fuse Container and all Fuses, Elec-  
tric Switches, Electric Fittings, Wir-  
ing and Bulbs, Iron Hoist, Cana-  
dian Buffalo Forge Drill, Large  
Quantity of Tools, 9-ft. Pan, Crusher  
and Pulverizer, Elevator, Automatic  
Clay Cutter, Pug and Augur  
Machine, Tile Cutter, Off-Bearing  
Machine with Pulleys, Shafting and  
Belting, Dies for Brick and Tile,  
Transformer and Adjustor, Electric  
Motor, Blower Fan, Repress, Gas-  
oline Pump, Screens, Drying Cars,  
Transfer Cars, Flat Cars, Turn-  
Table, together with all Trackage  
and Fittings, Motor Exhaust Fan,  
Kiln Vans, Track Rollers and a  
large quantity of other machines,  
Tools and Equipment too numerous  
to mention.

To be sold en bloc or otherwise.  
Terms of Sale—Cash.

Goods on view Morning of Sale,  
or by appointment. The above Pre-  
mises are situated approximately  
1½ miles West from No. 1 City  
Well, on McPhillips Street.

A Sleigh will leave McPhillips Street and  
No. 1 Well at 9.30 a.m. Persons wishing  
to ride will be there before that time.

**SIMPSON & CO., Bailiffs**

404 McIntyre Block. Phone 25000.  
W. H. McPHERSON, Auctioneer.  
Phone 25 833. 264 Smith Street.

(Winnipeg Tribune, 9 March 1929, p. 3.)

## WINNIPEG SANDSTONE BRICK COMPANY, LTD.

This short-lived firm was formed out of what had been the Eli Sand Company, distributors of builders' supplies and operators of sand dredges on the Red River. In 1910, Eli Sand constructed a brick plant on the southeast corner of Osborne Street and Mulvey Avenue. During August 1910, Winnipeg Sandstone Brick was incorporated and took over the plant from Eli Sand. Around 1912 the firm was sold to veteran lumberman Hugh Sutherland, who brought in a new manager, W.D. Macfarlane to replace Eli's J.G. Scott. Basically the firm formed sand and lime into a pressed brick which they claimed was superior to other bricks for durability. In June 1912 they sank a barge load of bricks in the river behind their plant, retrieving some a year later. Some of those white brick were sent for testing at the Canadian Inspection and Testing Laboratories, Ltd in Montreal, along with the bricks of other makers. The tests showed the greater crushing strength of the Sandstone Brick Company's products. During 1914, this firm became the Winnipeg Brick Company, Ltd., and under that name remained in business until the 1930s.<sup>1</sup>

## WOOD AND STEVENS YARD

This was evidently a small, short-lived brick yard in the north end of the city. John Woods and N.N. Stevens had this yard around 1881 on the east side of Salter Street between Selkirk and Pritchard Avenues. Its products are unknown.<sup>2</sup>

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### ENDNOTES

<sup>1</sup> City of Winnipeg Permits Branch. Building Permit 714/10; Manitoba Gazette, 17 September 1910, p. 1333; "Local Brick Manufactory." Winnipeg Tribune, 11 October 1913, p. 10(2); City of Winnipeg Archives. Board of Control Correspondence, 09583/1913.

### ENDNOTES

<sup>2</sup> City of Winnipeg Archives. Winnipeg Assessment Roll, 188, North Ward, p. 19.

## WOOD'S BRICK COMPANY, LTD.

The firm drew its lineage from the Alsip Sandstone Brick Company, Ltd. which had been incorporated in May 1911. This was reorganized in September 1912 as the Birds Hill Sandstone Brick Company, Ltd., with some ownership by E.F. Hutchings, the wholesale saddler magnate. According to a 1914 advertisement in Henderson's Directory they manufactured coloured sand brick to order from sand pits at Birds Hill. It is probable that D.D. Wood, a contractor and building supply man, purchased the company from Alsip and Hutchings early in 1920. This necessitated a name change to Wood's Brick Company, Ltd. The firm, which was at the corner of Arlington Street and Ross Avenue, had white, red and buff sandstone brick available in any quantity up to 10 million. Wood's brick appeared side by side in local telephone directories with Bird's Hill Sandstone Brick until July 1935, ultimately being replaced by D.D. Wood and Sons, builders' supplies. It is not known when their brick-making ceased.<sup>1</sup>

**Wood's Brick Company, Ltd.**  
*Manufacturers of*  
**Sandstone Brick**

We can give you immediate delivery on  
any quantity in

**White - Red - Buff**

up to 10,000,000—ten millions

WRITE, WIRE OR PHONE US FOR PRICES AND SAMPLES

*Estimates Gladly Furnished*

Office and Works  
Cor. Ross and Arlington Streets      Phone Garry 2620      **WINNIPEG**

(Western Canada Contractor, June 1920, back cover.)

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### ENDNOTES

<sup>1</sup> Manitoba Gazette, 27 May 1911, p. 839, 28 September 1912, p. 1977; Henderson's, 1914, p.216; Manitoba Gazette, 24 April 1920, p. 454; Western Canada Contractor, June 1920, back cover; Winnipeg Telephone Directories, July 1935; January 1936.

## NON-PERFORMERS

The following corporate entities are listed as “non-performers.” These are distinguished from a few other likely non-performers identified in the report because there is no information available even on their intentions, let alone their operations. The chief source of information here has been the incorporations listing found in the Manitoba Gazette. Many of these bodies likely were started with good intentions, but never got off the ground for various reasons. Those might include poor stock sales, limited financing, or being bought out by a larger competitor. The chief place of business for these firms was to have been Winnipeg. An extensive check of directory sources, telephone directories and Business Tax Ledgers at the City of Winnipeg Archives for the appropriate years has yielded, in most case, no place of business. Future dates may emerge on these firms with additional research, and so sources on their incorporations, etc., are provided.

### **ACME BRICK COMPANY LTD.**

Incorporated 10 June 1907. Charter cancelled, 30 October 1912. Manitoba Gazette, 29 June 1907, pp. 799-800; November 1912, p. 2277.

### **BROUSE AND HAMBURTON YARD.**

Brouse was a Winnipeg hotel man and speculator. Hamburton is unknown, Information from Henderson's Directory, 1880; 1881.

### **CANADA BRICK AND COAL PRODUCERS LTD.**

Incorporated October 1913. Manitoba Gazette, 25 October 1913, pp. 1407-1408.

### **DOMINION FIRE PROOFING COMPANY, LTD.**

Incorporation June 1912. Manitoba Gazette, 22 June 1912, pp. 1265-1266. This was probably a distribution firm for fire-proofing tile produced at Medicine Hat, Alberta, as one of its founders was Warren Overpark, manufacturer, of that place. This firm had a Winnipeg business address ranging from 525 Union Bank Building, 504 Main Street, (Winnipeg Telephone Directory, December 1912; Henderson's 1913), to 503 Confederation Life Building, 457 Main Street, Winnipeg, (Winnipeg Telephone Directory, June 1913; Business Tax, 1914, Ward 4; p. 109; 1915, Ward 4, p. 110). This firm survived until at least 1936, according to Winnipeg Telephone Directory, January 1936.

### **HARDSTONE BRICK COMPANY LTD.**

Incorporated August 1911. Charter cancelled, 31 December 1914. Manitoba Gazette, 9 September 1911, p. 1294; 23 January 1915, p. 48

### **MATTHEW KNIGHT**

This person was listed as a “brick maker” in Winnipeg Assessment Roll, South Ward p. 5. He was listed in Henderson's, July 1882 issue, as “carpenter.” He was probably an employee of one of the local yards, not an owner.



### **LAKE WINNIPEG BRICK AND LUMBER COMPANT LTD.**

Incorporation December 1912. Charter cancelled, July 1915. Manitoba Gazette, 21 December 1912, pp. 2567-2568; 31 July 1915, p. 852.

### **MANITOBA KAOLIN AND DEVELOPMENT COMPANY LTD.**

Incorporated July 1911. Manitoba Gazette, 16 September 1911, p. 1340.

### **MORDEN PRESSED BRICK AND STONE COMPANY LTD.**

Incorporated 3 August 1910. Charter cancelled, 31 December 1914. Manitoba Gazette, 3 December 1910, p. 1239; 23 January 1915, p. 49.

### **PHOENIX BRICK, TILE AND LUMBER COMPANY LTD.**

Incorporated September 1912. Manitoba Gazette, 5 October 1912, pp. 2006-2008. He had a business office at 1-Manitoba Hall Block, 297 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg c1914, Henderson's, 1914. Not in Business Tax nor Winnipeg Telephone Directories, This was a name similar to that of the yard at LaRiviere, Manitoba.

### **RED RIVER VALLEY BRICK COMPANY**

Incorporated 1 August 1905. Manitoba Gazette, 19 August 1905, p. 654. Bore a similar name to a firm at Grand Forks, North Dakota.

### **REINFORCED BRICK AND CONCRETE COMPANY**

Found in the Business Directory, 1915, p. 612.

### **REINFORCED BRICK YARD WORK COMPANY LTD.**

Incorporated May 1913. Took over the liabilities if the Reinforced Brickwork Company. Manitoba Gazette, 7 June 1913, pp. 821-823. Had a business office at 100 Carlton Building, 352½ Portage Avenue, Winnipeg Henderson's, 1914; Business Tax, 1914, Ward 2, p.41; Later at 207 Kennedy Building, 315 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg Telephone Directory, June 1915. This was the address of the earlier firm, see May 1912; December 1912.

### **WESTERN BRICK COMPANY LTD.**

Incorporated February 1915. One of its principals was D.M. Hackney, tile manufacturer. Manitoba Gazette, 6 March 1915, pp. 161-162. Name is similar to a Morris firm incorporated in 1920.

### **WESTERN FIRE CLAY PRODUCTS LTD.**

Incorporated 3 October 1906. Manitoba Gazette, 27 October 1906, pp. 1331-1332. Had a business office at 314-317 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg, c1907-1908. Henderson's, 1908.