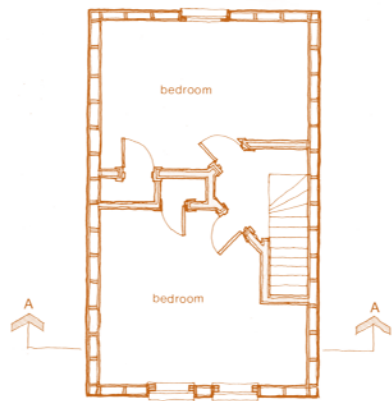


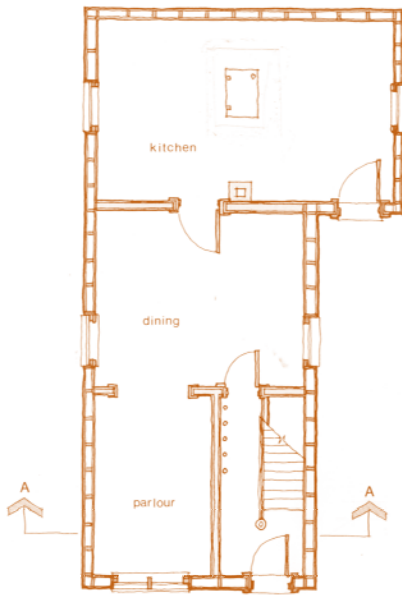
Later Wood Frame Houses (1905-1930)

After the turn of the century the shed-roofed and the gable-roofed house types were often connected. Either the earlier shed was enlarged with a 1 1/2 storey addition or a completely new house, with the 1 1/2 storey section and the shed built at the same time, was constructed. Although the gable-with-shed house was popular in many areas of the province, around the turn of the century, the ones constructed by the Icelanders in the Eastern Interlake had a number of common elements which separated them from the rest and gave them a distinctive identity.

A typical example consisted of a five or six roomed, 1 1/2 storey gable roofed section, with a single storey shed at the rear. This shed portion invariably extended out about 1000 mm (3') to the right side of the gable portion, just enough to accommodate a front facing door. The main entrance of the building was usually located on the right front of the gable-roofed section. Floor plans varied only slightly in the remaining examples. The larger structures had three bedrooms in the upper level, while two bedrooms were more common in the smaller ones (Figures 24 and 25).



Second Floor Plan



Ground Floor Plan

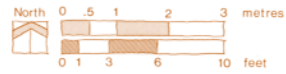
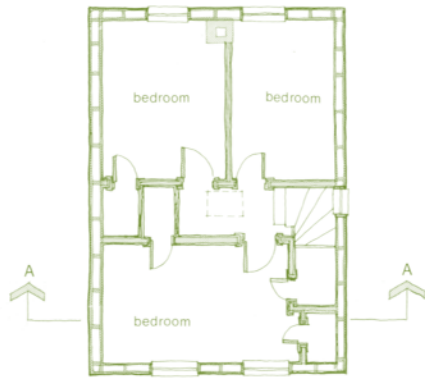
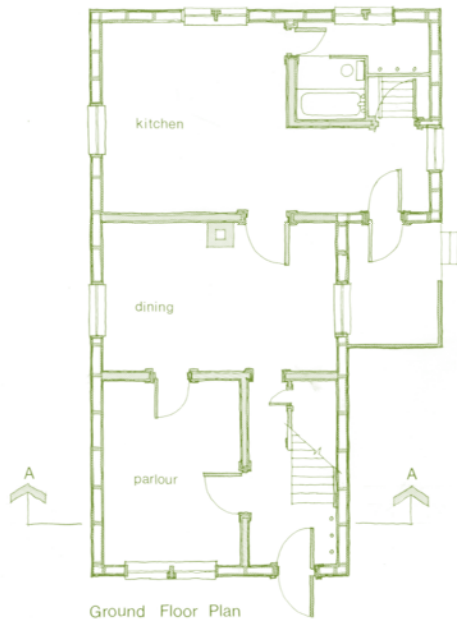


Figure 24
Five-roomed gable roofed house
with shed addition: floor plans and
cross section.



Second Floor Plan



Ground Floor Plan



Section A-A

Figure 25
Six-roomed gable roofed house with
shed addition: floor plans and cross
section.

Window placement was nearly identical on all of the structures: three windows in the front gable end, two in the second storey, and a double one beside the door, and one window on each of the side walls. Larger houses also featured a small window which lit the upper level of the staircase.

All these houses had similar chimney locations. Buildings constructed in two parts frequently had one brick chimney along with rear wall of the shanty and another along the centre of the rear gable end. Houses built as a single unit had only the latter.

Most of the gable-and-shed residences remaining featured distinctive decorative trim on the gable ends and around the windows. Prominent eave returns were found on virtually all of the buildings; on most this was accompanied by decorative patterns (Figure 26). Decorative wood shingles above the windows on the gable ends were also fairly common, and a few examples with bargeboards were also found.



Figure 26

The sunburst pattern was the most common form of decorative trim found on the gable and shed eave returns. Alternatively several featured an oak leaf motif. In this instance the oak leaf motif is accompanied by a decorative bargeboard cut into the shape of cresting waves.

Like most early houses in the planning district, a number of changes or additions were often made over the years to the basic gable-and-shed form (Figure 27). The construction of a wraparound verandah was often accompanied by a second storey sun deck.

Of the 33 gable-and-shed style residences remaining in the planning district, only 16 are still occupied. As well, a large number have been radically changed by additions and alterations. Only 12 remain in a relatively unaltered state.



Figure 27

This series of early photographs of Gimli show the succession of changes made to a typical gable roofed house with a shed addition.