



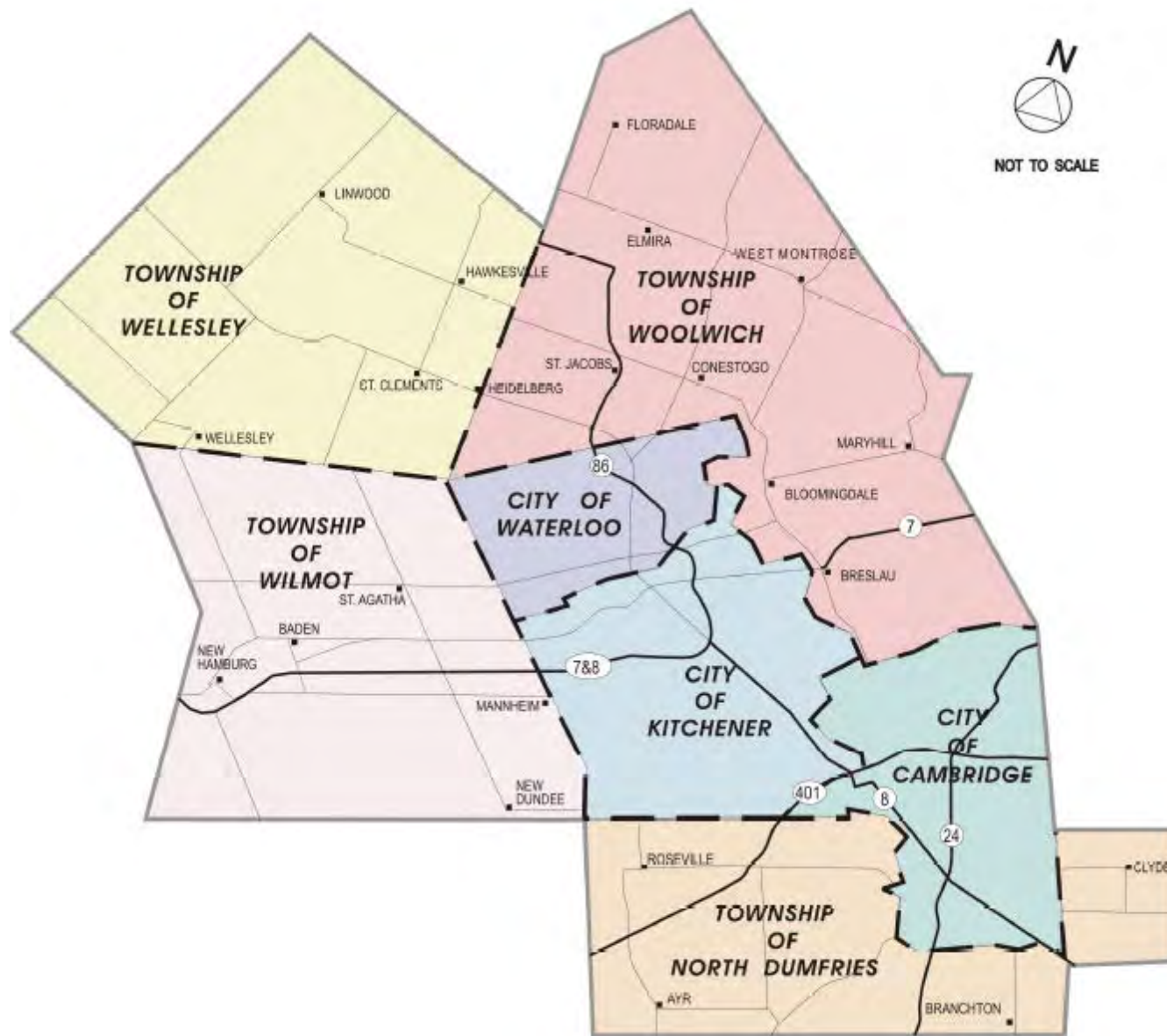
Region of Waterloo Public Building Inventory EDUCATIONAL BUILDINGS - PART 2





(Top to Bottom) Riverbank School; New Dundee S.S. #1&3, courtesy of the Cambridge Archives.; Wilmot S.S. 5 1921, Courtesy of Heritage Wilmot

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1.0 The History of Education in Waterloo Region and the Province of Ontario



New Dundee School, n.d.; Courtesy of Heritage Wilmot

1.1 Indigenous Teachings and the First Peoples of Waterloo Region

The history of education in Waterloo Region can be traced back over thousands of years to the Attiwandaronk, Haudenosaunee, and Anishinaabe peoples who inhabited the land that now forms part of the Region. The teachings used by these groups was very different from the approach the first settlers used to teach their own children beginning in the early 19th century. Indigenous teachings entail the use of: demonstrations, group socialization, and participation in spiritual and cultural rituals, skills development, and oral teachings.

It is important to recognize that these methods of teaching by the first peoples of the Region of Waterloo, specifically the Mississaugas of the New Credit First Nation (Anishinaabe), and the Six Nations of the Grand River (Haudenosaunee), are still used to pass down knowledge from generation to generation. Because education for the first peoples was not taught in one place, for example a school or classroom, structures used by the Anishinaabe, Haudenosaunee or Attiwandaronk, do not exist in the Region today. This being said, it is important

to recognize that there are most likely many places throughout the landscape of the Region that may be associated with indigenous teachings and stories for each group of peoples that would be part of the educational history of Waterloo Region.

1.2 Education and the Early Settlers of Waterloo Region

When the first settlers of Waterloo Region arrived, education seems to have been viewed as very important as schools were established almost as soon as they had begun colonizing the area. These new groups of people established schools in people's homes, abandoned buildings, and even church buildings. Most of these structures were one-room log buildings, and the first five recorded schools established by the Region's settlers were:

1. A school near Blair, now part of Cambridge, Ontario (and a former indigenous settlement) named Carlisle School, that is thought to have been built in 1802 with the first teacher having arrived from Pennsylvania with the last name Rittenhaus.
2. A school that is said to have been established by David Strohm in 1807/8 one and a half miles northeast of Preston (now Cambridge).
3. A school established in 1807/1808 as well in what is now Kitchener at the corner of Mill Street and Shoemaker Avenue.
4. A school in Centreville, now Kitchener, named O'Lone's School, which was established a few years after 1808.
5. A school in Doon, now Kitchener, established by Tobias Wanner in a log home.

1.3 The Common School Act of 1816

Although the Upper Canada Grammar School Act of 1807 had existed previous to 1816, the Common School Act of 1816 provided many fundamental changes that would mark the basis of future educational

laws in the Province. The Act allowed the formation of schools if over twenty children were attending, and some government funding was provided for the teacher's salary. It also allowed local trustees to determine the hiring criteria for teachers, which created some problems. The criteria used by local trustees was usually unrelated to academic qualifications or ability to teach, but rather on how low the teacher's salary would be (with primarily all teachers being male).

Many of the teachers in the early years of the 19th century were clergymen, ex-soldiers or individuals with little to no education. Stigma was associated with teachers throughout Ontario as they were often thought to be unsuccessful, incompetent and unreliable. Teaching was seen as a last resort for those who could not find other professions.

1.4 The Common School Act of 1841

After the Act of 1816, amendments were made to address the many flaws in the document, and in 1841 Upper Canada (Ontario) and Lower Canada (Quebec) became the United Provinces of Canada. In the same year, a new Common School Act was passed that doubled the size of school-aiding government grants, and introduced compulsory taxes on property as a means of funding elementary schools.

A General Board of Education was established that encompassed a General Superintendent of Education and six advisors. The Act contained a very significant clause relating to separate schools, where it identified that minorities should be protected within the unexperienced school systems that were being created in the new United Provinces. This protection would include financial support for school teachers in Catholic and Protestant schools. This clause would become the foundation for publically funded Catholic and Protestant Schools in Ontario, and subsequently the Region of Waterloo.



Galt Collegiate Institute & Vocational School; Courtesy of the Toronto Public Library, 1905

1.5 The Common School Act of 1843 & 1846

Two years later, the Common School Act of 1843 (passed in 1842 and inaugurated in 1843) strengthened parts of the previous Act, and substituted the former General Superintendent of Education with the Chief Superintendent of Education for Canada West. The first being Egerton Ryerson, the father of public education in Ontario, and appointed the following year (1844).

The Act also divided the townships in the province into school districts with each school district having their own district number. The ability to alter or form new districts was given to the Commissioners, and each school district elected three Trustees, who were responsible for the hiring, paying, and firing of teachers. Trustees were also in charge of the administration of funds collected from local taxes and government grants.

The Common School Act of 1846 once again made various changes to the previous Act, the most important of which was a change in the



Preston Public School, 1905; Courtesy of the Toronto Public Library

term “school district” to “school section,” which was used until the late 1960s.

1.6 Ryerson’s “Report on a System of Public Elementary Instruction in Upper Canada”

In 1847, Ryerson submitted his, “Report on a System of Public Elementary Instruction in Upper Canada” after a trip throughout Europe examining the different elementary public school systems. That same year he established the first “normal” school in Toronto for the instruction of Common School teachers; and three years later, the first official standards for qualifying teachers was adopted in Ontario. In addition to this, the power to form and alter school sections was transferred from Commissioners to the Township Councils.

1.7 The Tache Act of 1855

In 1855, the Tache Act was passed that ensured five Catholic ratepayers could form a separate school section in Canada West (Ontario),



Wellesley School; Courtesy of Wellesley Township Heritage & Historical Society (Accession # 2011-08-004)

regardless of the religion of the common school teacher and without the need for permission from the local common school board. The act passed primarily due to the support of the French Canadian Catholic vote in Canada East (Quebec). After the Act was passed, Catholics were able to build their own schools, elect three trustees for each school section, hire their own staff and manage their own schools.

1.8 The Scott Act of 1863

In 1863, the Tache Act was strengthened with the Scott Act that allowed the rights granted in the Tache Act to be extended to rural areas. It also gave Catholic Trustees all rights and powers that non-Catholic Trustees had, and ensured that separate schools would get a share of the financial support the government was providing common schools.

1.9 The British North America Act of 1867

When the British North America Act of 1867 was signed, it granted the

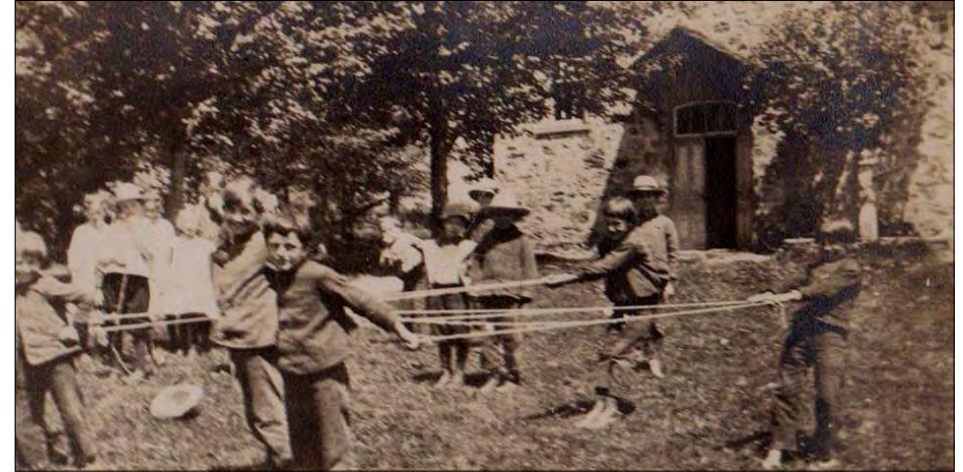


S. S. #17 Crosshill School, girls' exercise class, 1915; Courtesy of the Wellesley Township Heritage & Historical Society (Accession #89-3-23 M)

provinces virtually exclusive responsibility for education under Section 93. However, it explicitly mentioned that provincial governments were not able to take away rights that were granted and enshrined in law for specific groups of people prior to joining Confederation when it came to denominational schools, therefore Catholic and Protestant education in Ontario was and is still protected under Canada's Constitution. It is important to note that Catholic education was only supported for elementary schools at this time.

1.10 The Common School Act of 1871

Four years after Confederation, a new Common School Act was passed that saw many changes to the educational system in Ontario. The term "Common School" was changed to "Public School," and "Grammar School" was changed to "High School". All elementary schools, both separate and public, were made free of charge, and attendance was made compulsory; yet, this did not apply to both public and private high schools.



S. S. #17 Crosshill School, "Horse Show", Courtesy of the Wellesley Township Heritage & Historical Society (Accession #89-3-23 J ii)

All examinations and authority became centralized in the Education Department. The former Board of Public Instruction and the Office of the Superintendent was abolished, while the County Board of Examiners and the County Inspectors took their place. It is also interesting to note that it was during this year that the first and well respected local school inspector, Thomas Pearce, was appointed, serving the former Waterloo County until 1904.

Changes to the new Common School Act continued to occur in the following years. In 1876, the first Minister of Education was appointed after Egerton Ryerson retired, and by 1891, children between the ages of eight to 14 were required to attend school with penalties being given to parents or guardians who did not comply. The age was later extended to 16 in 1919.

1.11 The Tiny Township Case of 1925

In 1925, a key case was brought to the highest court of law in the British Empire, the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in London,

England. The case was related to government funding for Catholic high schools in Ontario, as only elementary Catholic schools were funded by the government. The Judicial Committee had determined that Catholics had a just claim for funding from the federal government for Grade 9 and 10, but not for full high school funding. They had suggested that perhaps the provincial government could provide the rest of the financial support to Catholic high schools, although full high school funding did not occur until the 1980s and 1990s.

By the 1940s, the centralization of school systems began to occur with fewer trustees being responsible for more schools. By 1969, the consolidation of schools had occurred resulting in the reduction of schoolboards from over 2,000 to about 190, and also causing the closure of most one-room schoolhouses. These schoolhouses are now seen as relics of Ontario's educational heritage as they were at one time the centre of small communities across the province.

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2.0 Educational Terminology



Green's School Wilmot, 1910; Courtesy of Wilmot Heritage

Collegiate Institute: Originally, a secondary school that offered arts and humanities education, including Greek and Latin, for students planning to attend post-secondary education, as opposed to a high school where vocational and science programs were offered to those students planning to enter the workforce upon graduation.

Common School: The predecessor name of a provincially controlled, tax-supported school.

Continuation School: A common school that offered secondary school grades and that was usually found in a rural community.

Elementary School: A school that offers schooling from Junior Kindergarten to Grade 6. Children are usually aged 3 or 4 to 10 or 11, depending on their birth month.

Grammar School: A school that focused on teaching grammar. It was the predecessor of what is now known as a high school.

High School: Originally referred to schools that offered a narrow,

classical curriculum for the sons of “gentlemen.” Today, it is also referred to as a Secondary School, and it is an academic institution that follows elementary school, and that prepares students for post-secondary education and training or employment after graduation.

Model School: A school where prospective teachers could go to gain practical experience in the classroom as teachers.

Normal School: An institution to train teachers for the tax-supported public education systems. It is the predecessor of today's teacher's college.

Public School: A provincially controlled, tax-supported school that is normally available to school-age children who live within a school district.

Roman Catholic School Section (R.C.S.S.): A school section which is publically funded and that administers/manages Roman Catholic schools.

School Board: Groups of elected members of a community to whom the provinces have delegated authority over some aspects of education.

School District: The administrative area of a town or part of a city, that administers the schools within it.

School Section (S.S.): The administrative area or school boundaries that define which students would be able to attend the schoolhouse, and which schoolhouse would receive the public's education-related taxes. Originally, each school section would have only one schoolhouse, yet these school sections eventually had more than one. This is the predecessor of School Districts.

School Trustee: A member of a board of education elected for terms

ranging from two to four years. Membership varies from five to 20 depending on the size of the board.

Senior Public School: Also known as Middle School, it is a school that is provincially controlled, and tax-supported that offers schooling from Grade 7 to Grade 8 (children are usually 11 to 13 depending on their birth month).

Separate School: A special tax-supported denominational school that is either Roman Catholic or Protestant.

Separate School Section (S.S.): A school section which is publically funded and that administers/manages separate school which can include either Catholic or Protestant schools (only one Protestant School District exists today in Ontario and it is located in Penetanguishene).

Technical School: Originally referred to as Secondary Schools that provided technical education through courses that teach manipulation of materials or mechanical equipment, and the applied principles of engineering that could have been used for general education or for career preparation. Today it refers to secondary schools that offer a broad range of practical course subjects for general knowledge, and does not necessarily lead to a specific career.

Union School Section (U.S.S.): A school section whose boundaries cross between two area municipalities or governing boundaries. These would usually be located in border areas of a township, town, or city.

Vocational School: Originally, a Secondary School that provides a multi-year program of courses for students to specialize in a skill or trade that is intended to lead a student directly into a career or apprenticeship program. Today, it can be either a secondary school or a career college that provides education in trades and other career-oriented skills.

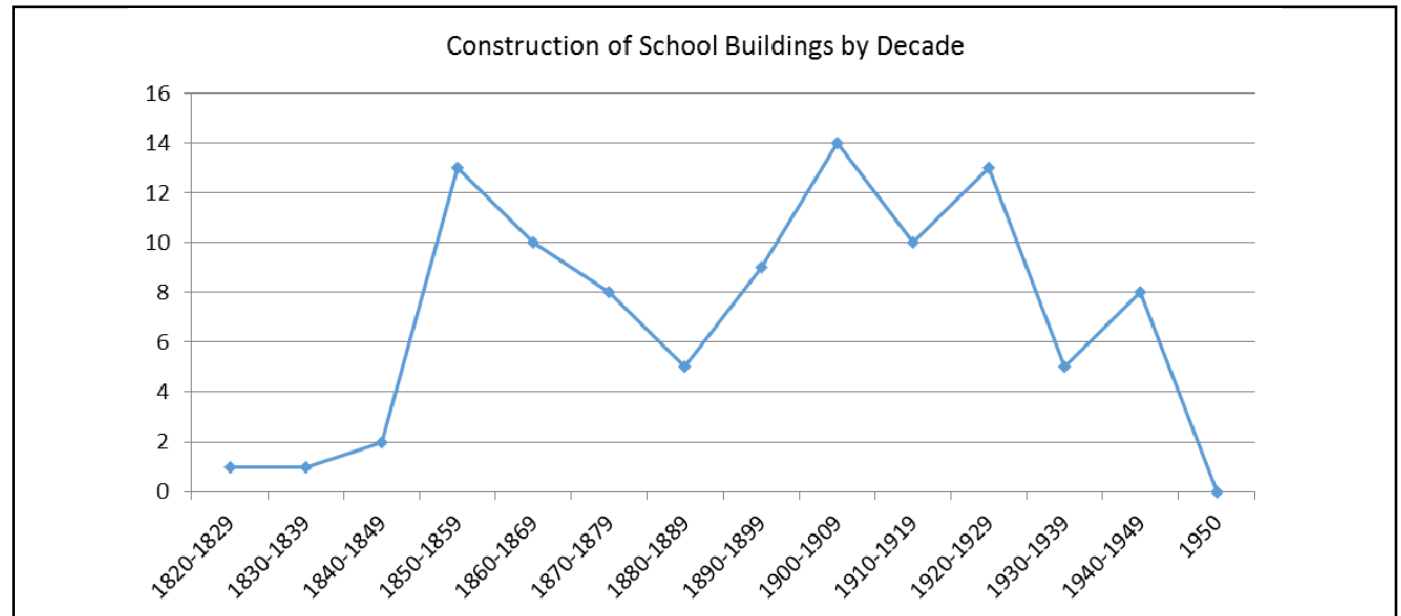
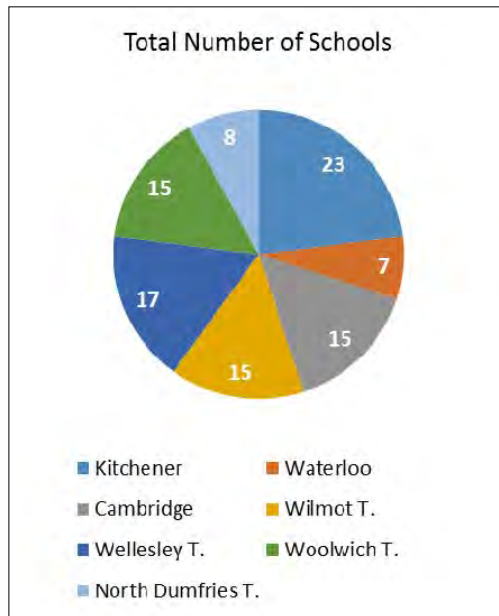
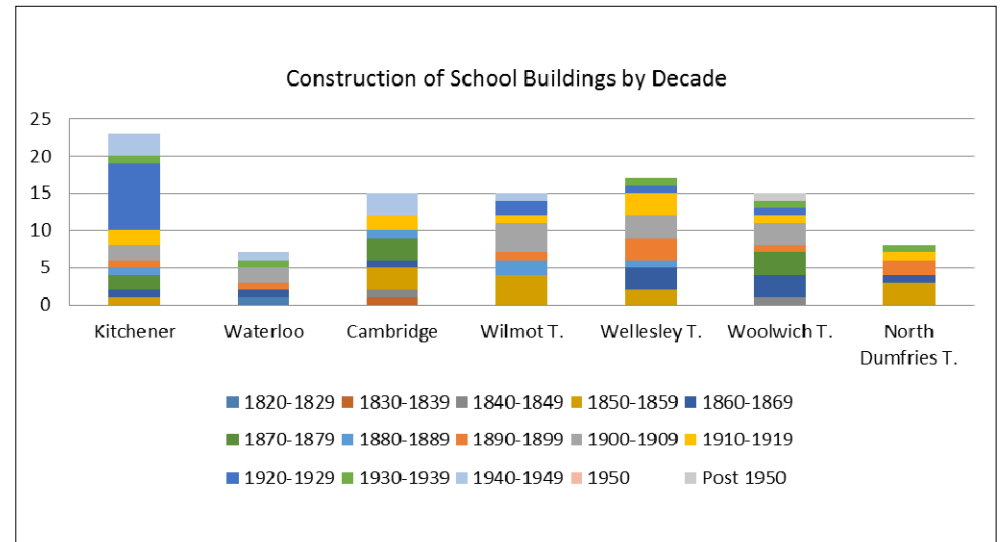


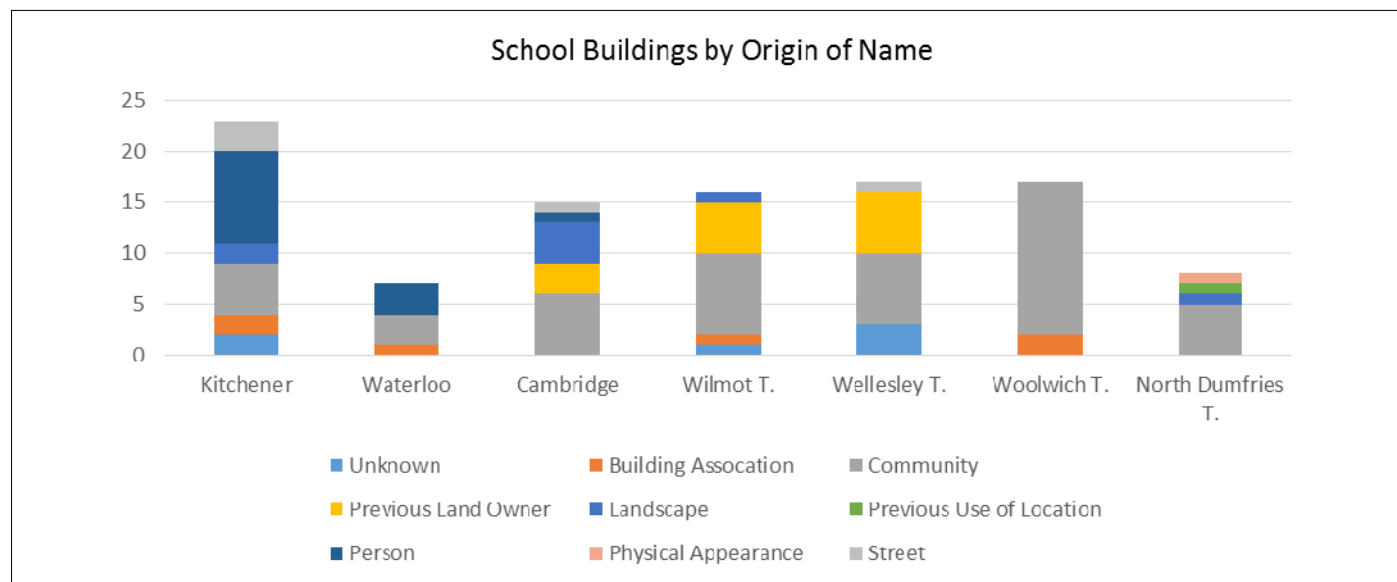
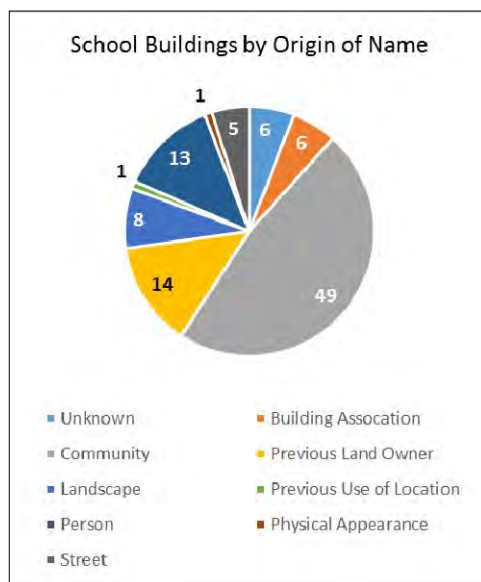
Philipsburg S.S. #17, 1920; Courtesy of Heritage Wilmot

3.1 Total Number of School Buildings by Area Municipality

There are currently 104 educational buildings in the Public Building Inventory that were identified as being purposely-built prior to 1951. These include both public and publically-funded separate schools. The majority of these buildings are located in Kitchener, followed by Wellesley Township, and a three-way tie between Woolwich Township, Wilmot Township, and Cambridge. Please note that demolished educational buildings were not incorporated into these findings. Total figures for educational building construction in a given municipality could be higher if information about all demolished structures was known.

Due to the City of Kitchener's large population it is no surprise that this municipality had the highest number of educational buildings. Wellesley Township had the second highest number of educational





buildings, an interesting observation given its much lower population when compared to the Cities of Waterloo and Cambridge.

A possible reason for the high retention of schoolhouses in Wellesley Township is due to the low population (second lowest in the Region after North Dumfries), and thus limited pressure to redevelop the existing building fabric.

All the Townships, with the exception of North Dumfries, had a similar number of remaining educational buildings. North Dumfries may have fewer schoolhouses due to its low population and smaller jurisdictional area. The Township has seen many changes in its boundaries, ultimately reducing its size in population and geography. The schoolhouses from School Sections #1 to 14 are now found in South Dumfries while approximately four others are located in the City of Cambridge.

3.2 Construction of School Buildings by Decade

The increase in educational building construction between 1850 and 1859 is most likely related to the new Common School Acts of 1841 and 1843 that supported education in Ontario through government financial support for the construction of schools and teacher's salaries. It was also during this time period that settlers were arriving and establishing communities across the Region.

The Region saw a burst of educational building construction between 1900 and 1929. Within these three decades, 37 buildings were built. There are many factors that may explain this investment in educational buildings, primarily the economic situation experienced during World War I. At this time cities were experiencing rapid growth with industrial enterprises flourishing due to the war effort. And after the war, an influx of returning soldiers, and immigrants from Europe began to arrive in the Region requiring not only jobs, but places for their

children to attend school. Also, much of the rural population began to move into the urban centres seeking better opportunities. This growth in population assisted the economic growth of the Region and its prosperity in the 1920s.

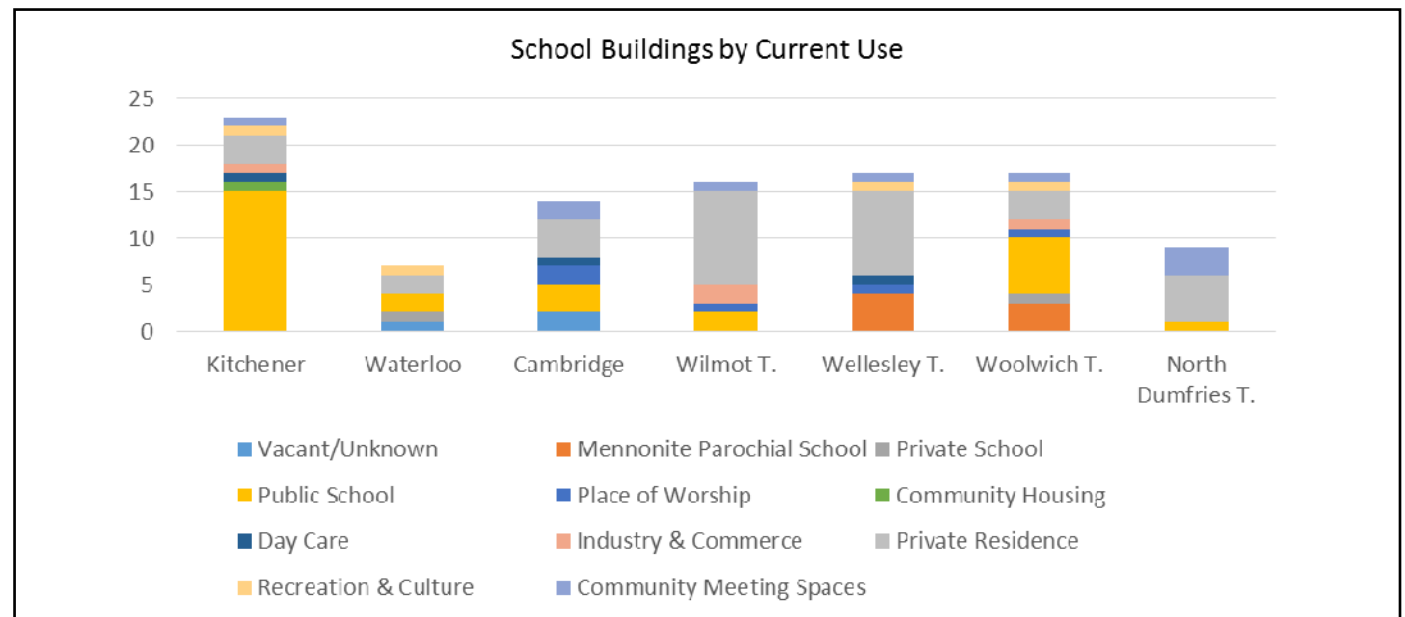
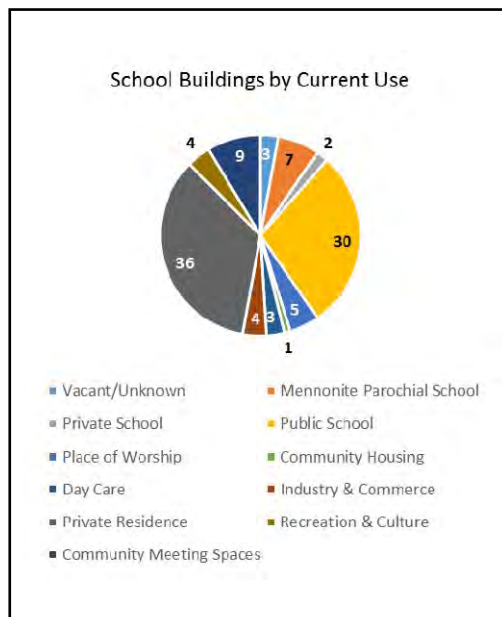
It is important to note that the graph, “Construction of School Buildings by Decade,” does not indicate additions to the existing educational buildings, it only shows new construction. As a result, it would not be appropriate to only look at this graph to determine when major changes to the capacity of the Region’s educational system occurred. In many cases, additions to existing buildings were preferred by the school trustees over new construction.

Note: Four buildings are not included in the “Construction of School Buildings by Decade” graph. Three buildings have an unknown exact date, except that they were built pre-1951; and Former SS#28 Waterloo Township: Victoria School was discovered after the analysis was completed.

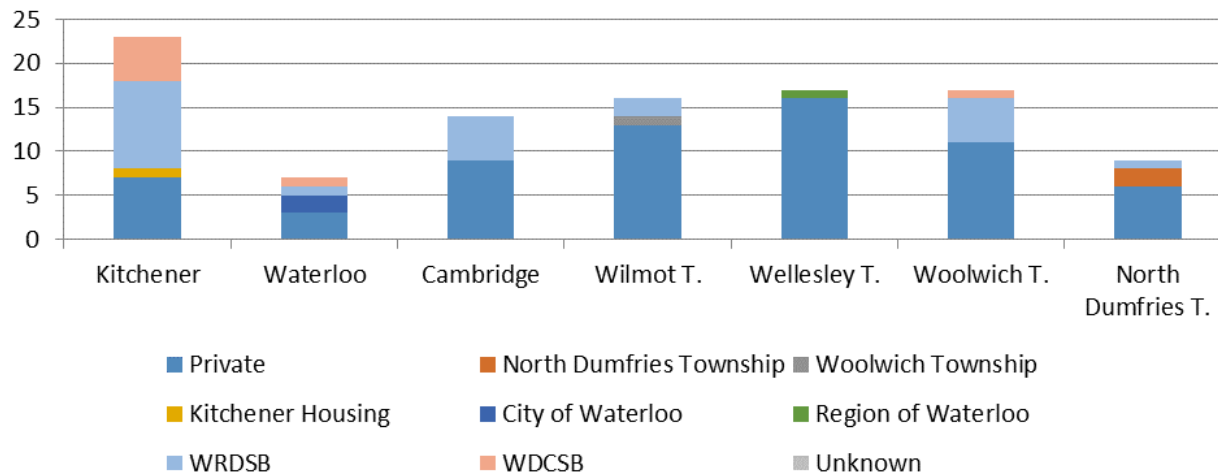
3.3 School Buildings by Origin of Name

It is interesting to note that 47.6% of the educational buildings in the Region received their name from the local community in which they were located. The local community can include former settlements, hamlets, neighbourhoods, villages, towns, or cities, such as: Preston Public School, or West Montrose School. The second most common name origin was derived from the previous landowners of the school grounds, accounting for 13.6% of all educational buildings. The third most common origin of name was associated with either a significant person locally or abroad, or a religious figure, and accounted for 12.6% of all educational buildings identified in the inventory.

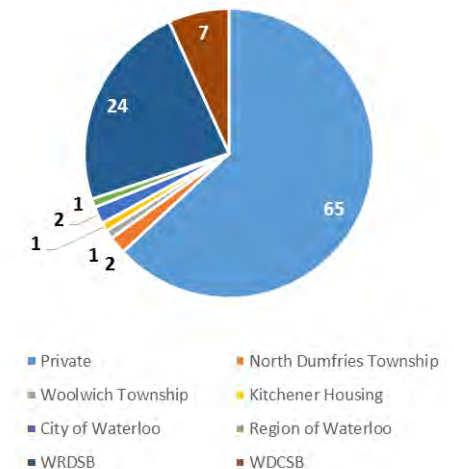
When comparing all area municipalities, Kitchener is the only one that named most of its schools after significant people, while the rest



Current Owners of School Buildings by Area Municipality



Current Owner of School Buildings



named most of their schools after the community in which they were located.

3.4 School Buildings by Current Use

Approximately one third (29%) of pre-1951 purpose-built educational buildings continue to be used as publically-funded schools today. Close to one third (35%) of these structures still standing in the Region today are currently being used as private residences. This form of adaptive re-use of educational buildings, specifically the rural schoolhouses, is interesting and may have a simple explanation. The location of these schools, their lot sizes, interior and exterior architecture, and their local cultural heritage value makes them attractive to prospective home buyers. As well, because the schoolhouses were usually one or two rooms, the interior space is easily adaptable.

The use of these educational buildings as community meeting spaces was the third highest use, accounting for 8.7% of all educational

buildings in the inventory. Community meeting spaces include such uses as community centres, township halls, and cultural centres for various community groups in the Region of Waterloo.

Looking specifically at the City of Kitchener in comparison to the rest of the area municipalities, over half of its schools are still being used as public or publically-funded separate schools. Woolwich Township also has a large number of educational buildings still being used as public or publically-funded separate schools, as well as Mennonite parochial schools.

3.5 Current Owners of School Buildings

After looking at the current uses of educational buildings in the Region, and noting that many have been adapted for private residences, it is not surprising that 63% of the current property owners are private individuals or companies. After this group, the Waterloo Region District School Board (WRDSB) owns the second largest portion of all

educational buildings (23%). The Waterloo District Catholic School Board (WDCSB) owns the third largest number of school buildings, accounting for 7%.

It is interesting to note that most of the WRDSB and WDCSB educational buildings are located in the City of Kitchener.

Wellesley Township is quite unique in that most educational buildings in the Township are privately owned with only one school owned by the Region of Waterloo. However, of these structures, it has retained the second largest number of educational buildings of the Region's area municipalities next to the City of Kitchener.

3.6 Formal Recognition of Cultural Heritage Value by Area Municipality

Close to 36% of educational buildings in the Region have not received formal recognition of their cultural heritage value or interest. Twenty one percent of structures have been listed on a municipal heritage register under the Ontario Heritage Act (OHA), while 20% have been formally designated under Part IV of the OHA. Another 20% have been

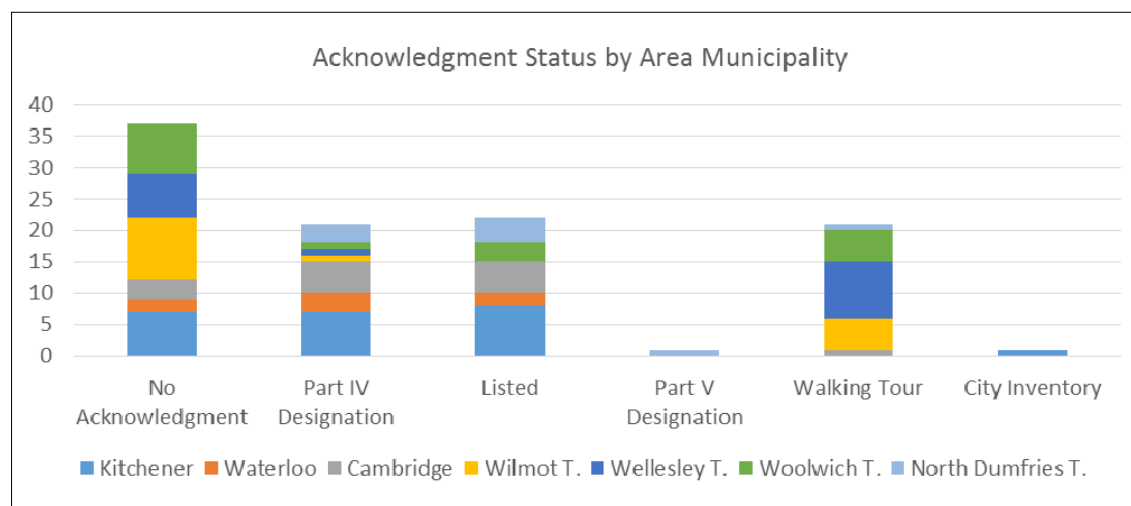
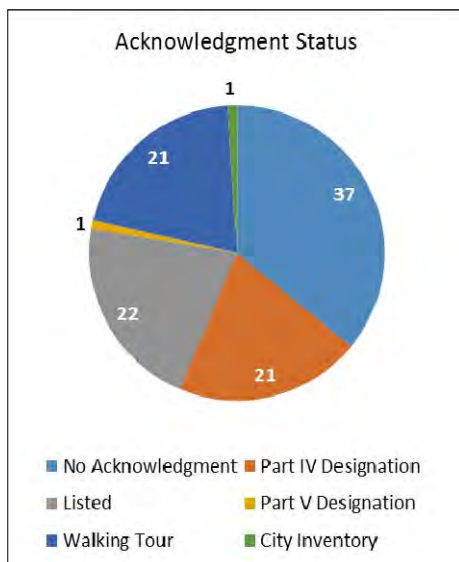
unofficially acknowledged through community walking tours. A positive finding of the Public Building Inventory is that 64% of the educational buildings inventoried are recognized as having cultural heritage value at some level.

Of the Region's area municipalities, Wilmot Township has the highest number of unacknowledged buildings, while North Dumfries Township has no unacknowledged educational buildings.

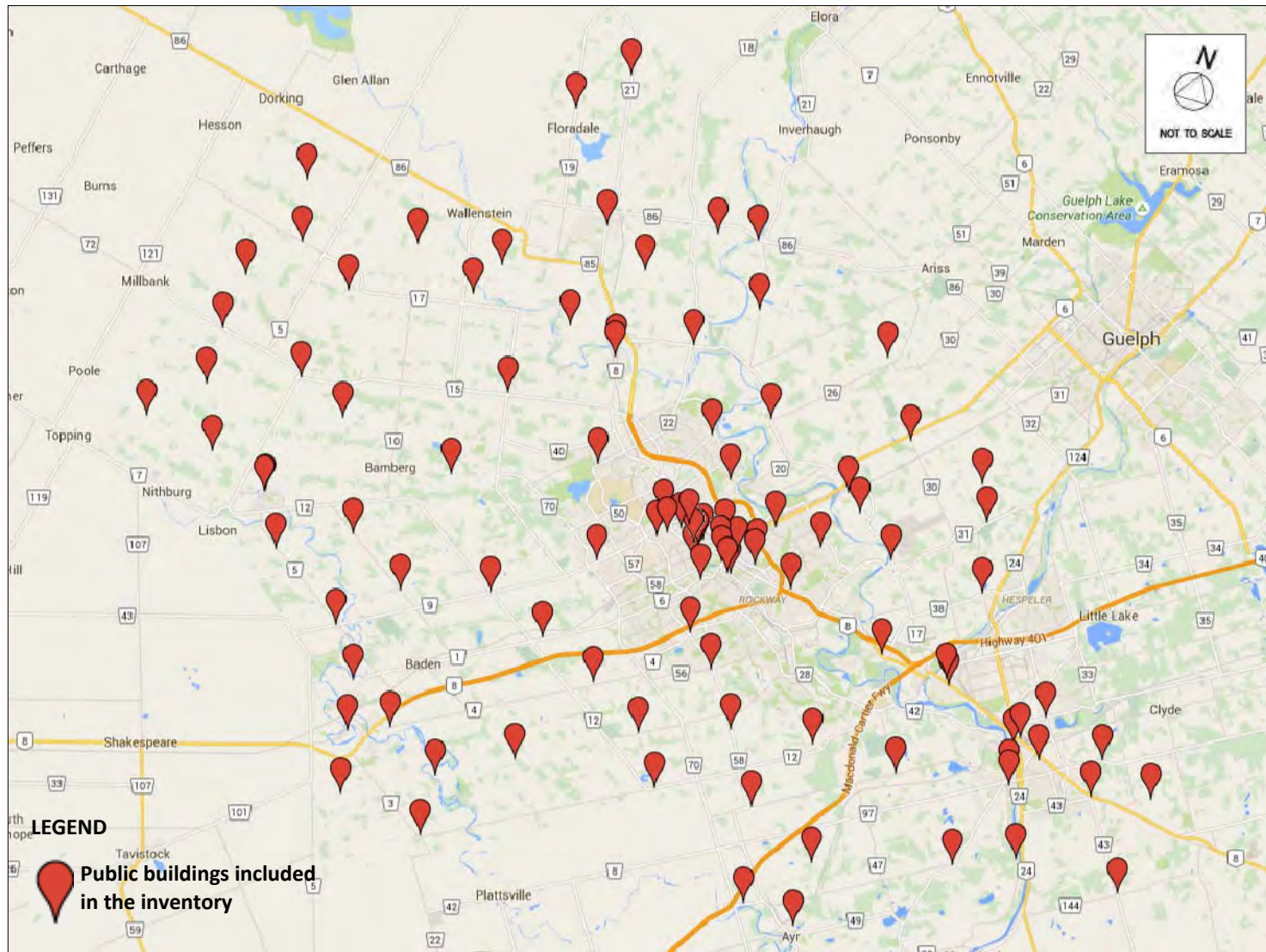
Wellesley Township has few educational buildings that are officially recognized, but has the highest number of buildings that are included on walking tours.

When comparing the townships to the cities, it seems as though most townships, with the exception of North Dumfries, have very few officially recognized buildings, and a large number of unofficially recognized or unacknowledged buildings. This is most likely due to the previous work the cities have done to inventory and evaluate their built heritage resources, a process facilitated by the availability of more funding and staff resources at the cities.

Note: Former S.S.#28 Waterloo Township: Victoria School was identified and added to the inventory after the analysis was complete, and is not included in these graphs.

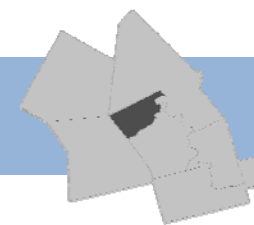


4.0 Building Profiles



This map depicts purpose-built educational buildings constructed prior to 1951 in the Region of Waterloo (Google Maps, 2015). The building profiles in this section are organized first by earliest date of construction, and then geographically by former Township School Sections.

Education:
Waterloo Log Schoolhouse

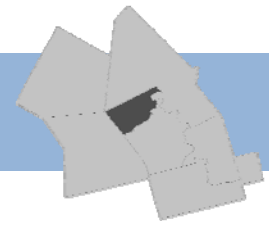


Google Street View, May 2014

Address:	Waterloo Park, 50 Young Street West, Waterloo (Originally located at 31 Church Street (Central Street), Waterloo. Later moved to near 801 King Street West before moving to its current location in Waterloo Park.)
Date built:	1820
Building use:	School, Museum
Building name(s):	Waterloo Park School House
Current owner:	City of Waterloo
Acknowledgment Status:	Designated under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act (2012), By-law 2012-07 78
Architect:	Unknown
Design/Style:	Waterloo Pennsylvania German construction techniques with v-notch saddle keyed, lime mortar, and wood shims/wedges.
Materials:	Wood logs
Building integrity:	The windows were replaced.

Education:

Waterloo Log Schoolhouse (Former)



Associated people:

The school was once the family home of Levi Carroll, a ex-slave from the United States.

Abraham Erb, the founder of Waterloo, owned the land that the schoolhouse was built on. He was inducted into the Waterloo Region Hall of Fame.

Historical contributions:

The schoolhouse was the first in the city of Waterloo and was built by the city founder Abraham Erb, a Pennsylvania German Mennonite, on his farmland in 1820 (corner of Central Street and Fountain Street).

Erb later sold his land in 1828, but the schoolhouse was maintained until 1842, when it was moved to the former hamlet of Greenbush, adjacent to K-W Collegiate Institute & Vocational School, and became a residence. One prominent resident was Levi Carroll, an ex-slave from the United States. He lived in the former schoolhouse with his family for many years. It was later moved once again in 1894 to Waterloo Park, where it stands today.

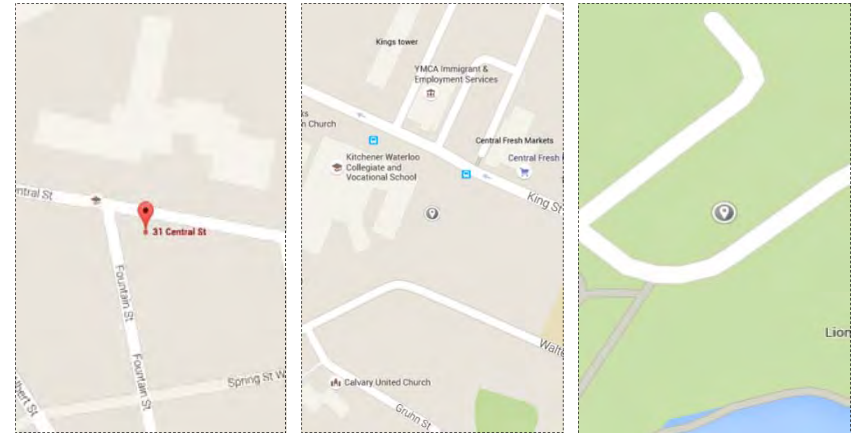
Although the schoolhouse ceased to be a school in 1842, the institution continued with the construction of a stone schoolhouse built the same year at 32 Central Street. It was later replaced by a two-storey brick schoolhouse in 1855, along with a small home for the schoolmaster on the same site as the previous stone school. Pine trees, some of which still stand today, were planted on the property in the 1860s.

The brick schoolhouse was called Central School, and it was expanded in 1880. Eventually, Central School was demolished and a new school named MacGregor Public School was built in 1951 (32 Central Street).

Contextual significance:

The school is associated with early education in the Region and the Province of Ontario. It is also associated with the early presence of the Underground Railroad in the Region.

Maps:



(Left to right) Original location, second location, current location.

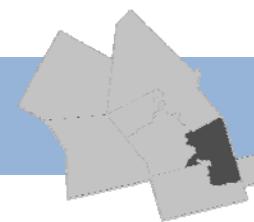
Sources:

"About: Our School," MacGregor Public School, n.d.
<http://mcg.wrdsb.ca/about/>

"Heritage Property—Log School House," City of Waterloo, 2012.
http://www.waterloo.ca/en/contentresources/resources/government/Heritage_Property_log_school_house.pdf.pdf

Johnston, M.A.. "A Brief History of Elementary Education in the City of Waterloo," Waterloo Historical Society, Vol. 53, 1965, pg. 56-62.

Education:
Preston Free School (Former)



James Arteaga, June 2015

Address:	849 Queenston Street, Cambridge (Preston)
Date built:	1839
Building use:	School, Residence
Building name(s):	Preston Free School
Current owner:	Private
Acknowledgment Status:	Designated under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act
Architect:	Unknown
Design/Style:	Vernacular
Materials:	Stone
Building integrity:	A major fire damaged a large part of the schoolhouse.

Education:

Preston Free School (Former)

Associated people:

Otto Klotz, one of the first trustees of the school, was a major contributor to the educational system in, not only Preston, but the whole Township of Waterloo.

Historical contributions:

The present school is considered to be the first school in Preston, and it was built by raising funds through subscription to the school.

The construction of this school was first determined in a public meeting held in 1838, and at this meeting three trustees were elected to manage the school: Otto Klotz, Isaac Salyerdz, and Jacob Beck. The following year, the current schoolhouse was built out of stone.

The school eventually ended subscription, and made attending the school free of charge. It is thought that this school is the first free school in Upper Canada, now southern Ontario.

Contextual significance:

The schoolhouse is associated with the development of education in the town of Preston, Waterloo Township, the District of Wellington, and Upper Canada. It is considered the first free school in Upper Canada, a concept that contributed to educational reform.

The schoolhouse also contributes to the streetscape of Queenston Street.

Maps:



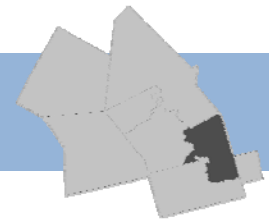
Sources:

Johnston, Mary A., "The Trail of the Slate: A History of Early Education in Waterloo County 1802-1912," 1975, pg. 66-70.



James Arteaga, June 2015

Galt Collegiate Institute & Vocational School

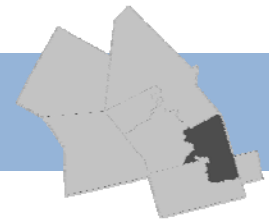


Google Street View, July 2014

Address:	200 Water Street North, Cambridge (Galt)
Date built:	1853-1854 (Est. 1852)
Building use:	School
Building name(s):	Galt Collegiate Institute & Vocational School, GCI, Tassie's School, Galt Grammar School, Galt Collegiate Institute
Current owner:	Waterloo Region District School Board
Acknowledgment Status:	Designated under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act (1983); By-law 16-83.
Architect:	Stewart and Witton, architects. They designed the Galt Club on Dickson Street and many notable buildings in Hamilton.
Design/Style:	<p>Designed in the Scottish Baronial style, it incorporates many architectural features including crow step gables, Romanesque arches, and broken-arch pediments.</p> <p>The skyline above the school is dominated by two stone towers and two decorative cupola-like ventilator hoods.</p> <p>The interior entrance Memorial Tablet of gray marble, was erected in 1920 and was extended in 1954, to include casualties of World War II.</p>
Materials:	Constructed of fossilized limestone, quarried from the riverbanks on site.
Building integrity:	Renovations were completed in 1859, 1874, 1905, 1923, 1967, and 1986. In 1974, a new 400m track and football field were completed.

Education:

Galt Collegiate Institute & Vocational School



Associated people:

The land on which Galt Collegiate Institute is situated was donated to the village of Galt in 1854 by the Dickson Family. The Dicksons were a founding family of Galt, who also donated land for the Dickson Public School, which was constructed in 1877.

Michael C. Howe founded the Galt Grammar School in 1852. His successor William Tassie, a strict disciplinarian and classical scholar took over from 1853-1881, and the school was subsequently called Tassie's School.

Many former soldiers who fought in World War II attended the school before and after the war. The school contains many different objects of remembrance to those fallen soldiers/students.

Many of the school's alumni have gone on to hold prominent positions in religion, education, law, and government both in Canada and the United States.

Some well-known alumni include: Cabbie Richards, TSN Sportscentre television host; Bob Hodges, NHL Linesman; Graeme Ferguson, inventor of the IMAX film format; Peter Gzowski, famous broadcaster, writer, and reporter; Ian Leggatt, a professional golfer; Mary Garofalo, a Multi Award-Winning anchor and investigative correspondent; Steve McKenna, NHL player; Derrick Campbell, Olympic Speed skater; and Chris Loranger, professional StarCraft player and Major League Gaming Champion.

Historical contributions:

The Grammar School was originally an all boys school with a School Master that began in 1852 in the Dumfries Township Hall. In 1853, the school moved to a stone building on the site of the current school building. In 1872 it was the first, and one of only six schools in Ontario, to have the name and privileges of being called a Collegiate Institute. (cont'd)



Courtesy of the Toronto Public Library, 1905

Sources:

Biographical Dictionary of Architects in Canada 1800-1950.

<http://dictionaryofarchitectsincanada.org>

"Cambridge Archives and Records Centre: William Tassie," City of Cambridge, n.d. http://www.cambridge.ca/cs_pubaccess/hall_of_fame.php?aid=50&cpid=0&scpid=0&did=2&sid=34&ssid=0&tp=0&grid=0

Cambridge Landmarks. Cambridge Times. Cambridge Archives and Cambridge Municipal Heritage Advisory Committee.

Canada's Historic Places, "Galt Collegiate Institute," Parks Canada, n.d. <http://www.historicplaces.ca/en/rep-reg/place-lieu.aspx?id=10092&pid=0>

"Galt Collegiate Institute and Vocational School," Wikipedia, 2015, https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Galt_Collegiate_Institute_and_Vocational_School

"Galt Collegiate Institute: History," Waterloo Region District School Board, n.d. <http://gci.wrdsb.ca/about/history/>

Education:

Galt Collegiate Institute & Vocational School

Historical contributions: (cont'd)

The most significant renovations of the school took place in 1905, when fossilized limestone was quarried from the riverbanks. In the early 1900s, the school was expanded and remodeled in the castle-like Scottish Baronial style. An auditorium was also added that bore the name Tassie Hall. Many other additions, and renovations have occurred since then.

In 1872, females were first admitted to the school, although they were taught separately in the Wesleyan Chapel that was purchased for this purpose (58 Ainslie Street North). Prior to this, the school was similar to a boys boarding school with children arriving from all over Canada and the United States.

It is interesting to note that GCI was considered to be the first Collegiate Institute to possess an agricultural department established by the Ontario Government.

The high school is still in use today.

Contextual significance:

The building was constructed in 1853-1854 and it is one of the oldest centres of learning in eastern North America.

It is associated with the educational development of not only Galt, and the County of Waterloo, but also the Province of Ontario, as it was the first Collegiate Institute in Ontario.

The school overlooks large open grass playing fields that separate the structure from Water Street North. It also sits on the forested bank of the Grand River. The school is a local landmark in the community and also contributes to the streetscape of Water Street North and the riverscape of the Grand River in Galt.

Maps:



Sources:

Government of Ontario, Ministry of Culture. "Ontario Heritage Properties Database," 2004. <http://www.hpd.mcl.gov.on.ca/scripts/hpdsearch/english/default.asp>

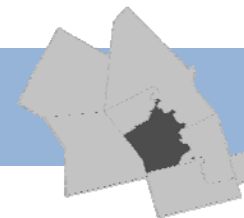
Heritage Cambridge, "Old Galt Historical Walking Tour, Cambridge, Ontario," 1996. Kitchener Public Library, Grace Schmidt Local History Room.

Johnston, Mary A., "The Trail of the Slate: A History of Early Education in Waterloo County 1802 1912," 1975, pg. 79-84.



Courtesy of the Toronto Public Library, 1910

Education:
Suddaby Public School

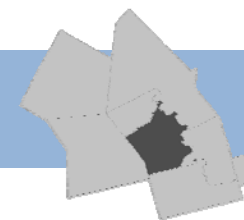


James Arteaga, May 2015

Address:	171 Frederick Street, Kitchener
Date built:	1857
Building use:	School
Building name(s):	Suddaby Public School; Central School
Current owner:	Waterloo Region District School Board
Acknowledgment Status:	Designated under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act (1980); By-law # 80-216.
Architect:	Philip Roth, architect
Design/Style:	Neo-Classical influences
Materials:	Brick
Building integrity:	Additions to the school were built in 1874, 1922, 1954, 1957, 1959, and 1967. The building has grown to its present size, while retaining the original structure within.

Education:

Suddaby Public School



Associated people:

The school is associated with Jeremiah Suddaby, a principle of the school for 34 years, and its namesake. In addition to this, the former Prime Minister of Canada, William Lyon Mackenzie King, was a student at the school, and Janet Metcalfe, a teacher at Suddaby, was the first kindergarten teacher in Ontario.

Historical contributions:

The first schoolhouse in Berlin was built in 1808 near Mill Street and Stirling Avenue (formerly Shoemaker St.). It was later succeeded by the Red School House next to the Mennonite Church (800 King Street East) and was known as Eby's School.

It was Rev. Benjamin Eby who built an annex to the existing log Mennonite meetinghouse in order to open a German school in 1818. However, after the construction of the new meetinghouse, the schoolhouse was moved to the south-east corner of the cemetery (demolished in the 1960s).

Later in 1833, a third schoolhouse was built on Frederick Street near King Street where the Sun Life Financial building stands today (22 Frederick St.). It was later replaced by a fourth school that was built in 1857, known today as Suddaby Public School.

When it was first opened, it was named Central School, and housed the Grammar School (High School) on the upper floor for many years. The Grammar School would later move to various locations and change its name to Kitchener-Waterloo Collegiate Institute.

The original 3.5 acre lot was purchased for a Grammar School (High School) by the trustees, but it was later used for both a Common School (Elementary School) and Grammar School.

(cont'd)



James Arteaga, May 2015

Education: Suddaby Public School

Historical contributions: (cont'd)

The school was originally built with four rooms. As the demand for space increased, various additions were made to the building. In 1856, the school was chosen by the Minister of Education as a Model School for training third grade teachers, and in 1881 it introduced a kindergarten class -the first in Canada.

The name of the school, Central School, was later changed in honor of the former principle Jeremiah Suddaby, who held the position of Principle for 34 years, and who was considered a great teacher and advocate for education not only in the province but also throughout Waterloo County at the time.

Contextual significance:

The school is located across the street from the Civic District in Kitchener, where various other public buildings reside. The school's central point axis is aligned with Otto Street, which may have been named after Otto Klotz, the well-known educational advocate in the Region of Waterloo.

The building is also a local landmark due to its dominating architecture and landscape design that contribute to the streetscape of Frederick Street.



James Arteaga, August 2015

Maps:



Sources:

Brunn, Jason. "WCBE Directory of Schools," Waterloo County Board of Education, 1982.

"Explore Kitchener's Kilometer of Culture. Designated Heritage Property Tour," City of Kitchener, 2002.

Flanagan, Ryan, "100 years, 100 people: Pioneers," Kitchener Post, May 31, 2012, <http://www.kitchenerpost.ca/news/100-years-100-people-pioneers/>

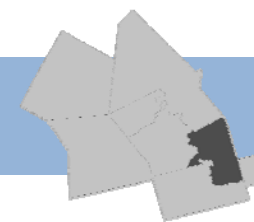
Johnston, Mary A., "The Trail of the Slate: A History of Early Education in Waterloo County 1802-1912," 1975, pg. 58-64.

"Kitchener, A Guide to its Heritage. A Guide to the Historical and Architectural Heritage of Downtown Kitchener," Location: Doon Heritage Crossroads Archive. #15.

Moyer, Bill, "Bill Moyer's Waterloo County Diary," CHYM, Kitchener, 1970, pg. 89-90.

Pearce, Thomas, "School History, Waterloo County and Berlin," Waterloo Historical Society, Vol. 2, 1914, pg. 33-47.

Education:
Dickson Public School (Former)



Google Street View, July 2014

Address:	65 St. Andrews Street, Cambridge (Galt)
Date built:	1876-1877
Building use:	School
Building name(s):	Dickson School, Dickson Public School
Current owner:	Waterloo Region District School Board (currently for sale)
Acknowledgment Status:	Designated under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act (1983); By-law 17-83.
Architect:	William Scott, architect; William Webster, builder.
Design/Style:	<p>The building exhibits the Italianate style with Scottish Georgian vernacular features. Its Italianate features include a hip roofline and a bracketed cornice surrounding the walls.</p> <p>The Scottish Georgian influence can be seen in the school's generally box-like structure and symmetry and use of limestone. The double hung windows have a 6 over 6 glazing pattern.</p>
Materials:	Course limestone
Building integrity:	There have been no additions to the building.

Education: Dickson Public School (Former)

Associated people:

William Dickson Jr., the son of Galt's founder, sold the land for the construction of the public school.

Historical contributions:

Dickson Public School was the first public school on the west side of Galt. It was established when the need for a primary school west of the Grand River became apparent to local citizens. William Dickson Jr. sold this land to the local school board for the construction of the City's first west side school. Local builders, William Scott and William Webster, oversaw the project, which was completed for \$8,000, including the furniture. The school was used continually until recently when it was put up for sale in 2015.

Contextual significance:

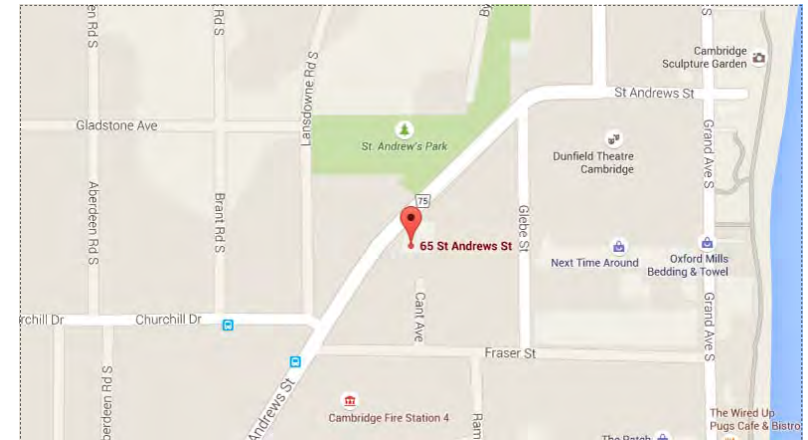
The school is the oldest elementary school in Galt, and is an outstanding example of a 19th-century stone school in Ontario with vernacular Scottish Georgian features. It provides a local landmark sited on a hill and also contributes to the streetscape on St. Andrews St.

The school is connected with St. Andrews Park and Pioneer Pergola, which all form part of this historic area of Galt.



Courtesy of Cambridge Archives, 1941/2 Boys Hockey Team

Maps:

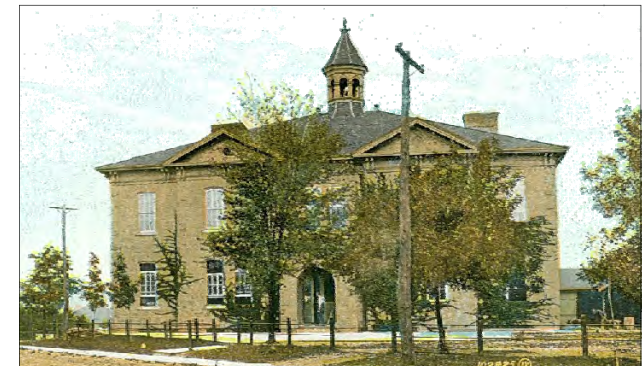


Sources:

"Cambridge Landmarks," Cambridge Times. Cambridge Archives and Cambridge Municipal Heritage Advisory Committee.

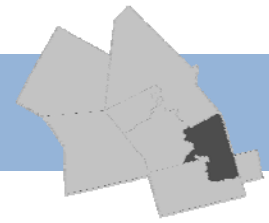
Canada's Historic Places, "Dickson Public School," Parks Canada, n.d. <http://www.historicplaces.ca/en/rep-reg/place-lieu.aspx?id=10132&pid=0>

Heritage Cambridge, "Old Galt Historical Walking Tour, Cambridge, Ontario," Kitchener Public Library, Grace Schmidt Local History Room, 1996.



Courtesy of Cambridge Archives, 1912

Education:
Preston Public School (Former)



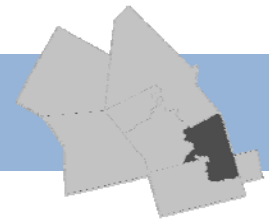
Address:	601 Duke Street, Cambridge (Preston)
Date built:	1889
Building use:	School, Retirement Home
Building name(s):	Preston Public School, Central School
Current owner:	Private
Acknowledgment Status:	Designated under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act
Architect:	Charles Moogk, architect from Waterloo
Design/Style:	Late Victorian style with a classical background and Italian influence.
Materials:	Stone
Building integrity:	An addition was made in 1895 to build two rooms and a hall.



(Top) James Arteaga, June 2015; Google Street View, June 2014

Education:

Preston Public School (Former)



Associated people:

Otto Klotz was associated with the school as a trustee and various other educational positions.

Historical contributions:

The first school in Preston was built by raising funds through subscription to the school. It was decided to build the school after a public meeting in 1838. Three trustees were elected that included: Otto Klotz, Isaac Salyerdz, and Jacob Beck. By the next year a stone school was built on the north side of Queen Street (known today as 849 Queenston Road).

In 1852, the trustees purchased four lots, two on Duke Street and two on William Street, where a three-room brick building was built. The plans for this school were submitted by Otto Klotz to the Department of Education in 1872 for a competition in which Otto Klotz won first place for the best building plans, as well as second place for the school grounds plan.

In 1889, Otto Klotz wrote a letter identifying the need for additional educational space, and an attempt was made to purchase an adjacent piece of land from Mr. Sheaves, but this did not happen. Instead, it was decided to erect a new building by removing part of the existing brick structure and constructing a two-storey stone building called, Central School. In 1891, the rest of the brick structure was destroyed by a fire that had started near the furnace.

The school eventually closed around 1977 when a new Preston Public School was built at 210 Westminster Drive South, adjacent to the old school.

(cont'd)



Courtesy of the Cambridge Archives, (Top) c.1900; (Bottom) 1926

Education: Preston Public School (Former)

Historical contributions: (cont'd)

The school was threatened with demolition by the Waterloo County Board of Education in 1974, but was saved by the combined efforts of a Preston citizens' group, Heritage Cambridge and Cambridge City Council. In 1980, the school was bought and renovated by Rhombus Investments Ltd. and is now an attractive apartment building for seniors.

The school was originally called Central School, as it was the central school in the Town of Preston, and was later named after the former town of Preston in which it is located.

Contextual significance:

The school is associated with the development of education in the town of Preston. It is considered a landmark in the local community and enhances the feel and character of Preston's Central Park.

The school contributes to the streetscape of Duke Street and forms part of the former Civic District that encompassed the Preston Carnegie Library across the street, Central Park, Fire Hall, and Town Hall located on nearby King Street.



James Arteaga, June 2015

Maps



Sources:

Brunn, Jason, "WCBE Directory of Schools," Waterloo County Board of Education, 1982.

"Cambridge Landmarks," Cambridge Times, Cambridge Archives and Cambridge Municipal Heritage Advisory Committee.

Corporation of the City of Cambridge, "City of Cambridge Heritage Properties Inventory," 2006.

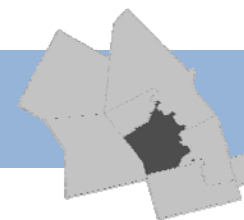
Government of Ontario, Ministry of Culture, "Ontario Heritage Properties Database," 2004.

Heritage Cambridge (Ont.), "Town of Preston: Historical Walking Tour". Kitchener Public Library, Grace Schmidt Local History Room.

Johnston, Mary A., "The Trail of the Slate: A History of Early Education in Waterloo County 1802 1912," 1975, pg. 66-70.

Pearce, Thomas, "School History, Waterloo County and Berlin," Waterloo Historical Society, Vol. 2, 1914, pg. 33-47.

Education:
Courtland Senior Public School

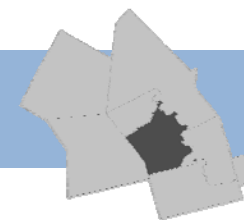


Google Street View, April 2014

Address:	107 Courtland Avenue East, Kitchener
Date built:	1890 (original); 1928 (major addition)
Building use:	School
Building name(s):	Courtland Senior Public School
Current owner:	Waterloo Region District School Board
Designation Status:	Listed by the City of Kitchener on the Municipal Heritage Register
Architect:	Bernal Ambrose Jones (1890-1959), architect; Dunker Bros., general contractor; Wm. Knell&Co., plumbing and heating; Messrs. Mattell, electrical and Bierwagen; Mr. A. Bindernagel, interior painting.
Design/Style:	Beaux-Arts influences
Materials:	Brick
Building integrity:	Additions were constructed in 1903, 1928, 1964, and 1981. Major renovations took place in 1929.

Education:

Courtland Senior Public School



Associated people:

The architect of Courtland Senior Public School was Bernal Ambrose Jones (1890-1959), whose knowledge of architecture and design was cultivated by Frank Darling, the master of Canadian Beaux-Arts classicism, and who hired him as a draftsman in 1908. Jones remained with the Toronto firm of Darling & Pearson for 15 years until 1922 when he moved to Kitchener and assisted a local architect W.H.E. Schmalz with his design for Kitchener City Hall.

Miss S.H. Ayres, the first trained kindergarten teacher was hired in 1893 for the school.

Historical contributions:

Courtland Avenue School, as it was called when it opened, was the third elementary school in Kitchener. The first was Central School (Suddaby Public School), and the second was Agnes School (King Edward Public School).

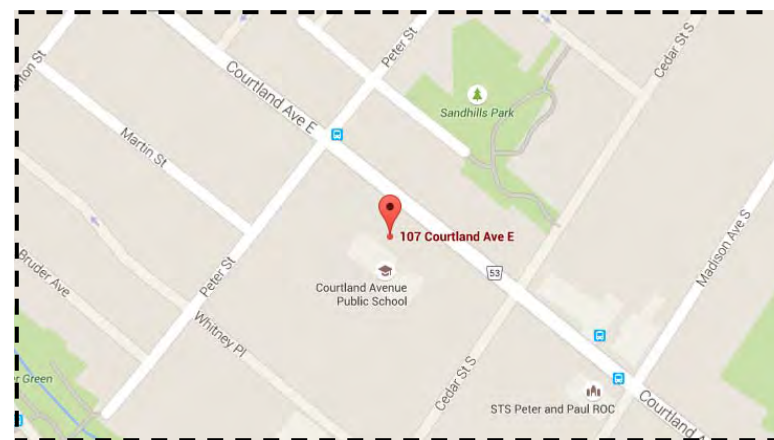
When Agnes School became over crowded, the Board determined that a new school was needed to accommodate the growth that was occurring in Kitchener. In 1890, a four-room school was built on Courtland Avenue, where the school's name is derived from. The school taught three grades, and in 1892 a kindergarten class was opened.

By 1903, more space was needed at Courland Public School and four additional classrooms were built. In 1928, the school faced the same problem of space and so B.A. Jones, a local Kitchener architect, was asked to prepare plans for the renovations of the existing school, and also design an addition that would house eight classrooms. They also requested that he install adequate heating, lighting, ventilation systems, and grading for the grounds. The new addition was completed that same year, and the renovations were completed the following year in 1929.

Contextual significance:

The school is associated with the development of education in Kitchener. It contributes to the streetscape of Courtland Avenue, and represents a local landmark in the community.

Maps:



Sources:

Biographical Dictionary of Architects in Canada 1800-1950

<http://dictionaryofarchitectsincanada.org>

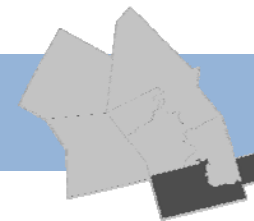
"Courtland Avenue School," Waterloo Historical Society, Vol. 27 & 28, 1939 & 1940, pg. 126-129.

Johnston, Mary A., "The Trail of the Slate: A History of Early Education in Waterloo County 1802 1912," 1975, pg. 92.

Pearce, Thomas, "School History, Waterloo County and Berlin: Part I - Waterloo County," Waterloo Historical Society, Vol 2., 1914, pg. 33-43.

Waterloo Region District School Board. Site Plan.

Education: Ayr Public School



Google Street View, May 2014

Address:	105 Hall Street, Ayr
Date built:	1890
Building use:	School
Building name(s):	Ayr Public School, SS#15
Current owner:	Waterloo Region District School Board
Acknowledgment Status:	Designated under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act (1990); By-law 1240-90.
Architect:	George William King (1863-1945).
Design/Style:	Victorian public building with original square footprint and main central door on the façade.
Materials:	Brick with a slate roof.
Building integrity:	An addition was added to the school in 1966-1967.



Alison Jackson, June 2015

Education: Ayr Public School

Associated people:

The school architect, George William King (1863-1945), was a native of London, England, and had designed two distinctive Ontario landmarks: Carleton Place Town Hall (1895), and Stratford Town Hall (1898-99).

William Caven, a 16-year-old, who arrived from Scotland with his family, taught school in Ayr in 1847. He later became principal of Knox College in Toronto, as well as a Moderator of the Canada Presbyterian Church at the time of union in 1875. He was also president of the Ontario Teachers' Association.

Historical contributions:

The first schools in Ayr are said to have been located in private houses, but it seems as though a schoolhouse existed in 1842 on or near Piper Street, north of Nithvale.

A second schoolhouse, SS#15, was later built of brick in 1854 (the school section number SS#15 would later be assigned to the Beehive School in Greenfield Village north of Ayr), near 262 Stanley Street (demolished in 1889). By 1889, the school was badly overcrowded and a third school was needed.

After a long battle over the third school's location, the Ayr Public School was built in 1890 at its current location. Over \$8,000 was spent on the design of the building.

Contextual significance:

The school is associated with the development of education in the town of Ayr and the Township of North Dumfries. The building also forms part of the village landscape and it is considered a landmark by the local community.

Maps:



Sources:

Brunn, Jason, "WCBE Directory of Schools," Waterloo County Board of Education, 1982.

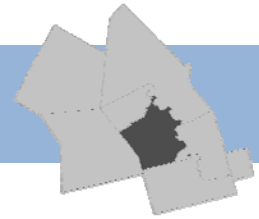
North Dumfries Township. "Historic Walking Tour", 2003.
http://www.township.northdumfries.on.ca/community/lacac_tour.html

Taylor, Andrew W., "Our Todays and Yesterdays: A History of the Township of North Dumfries and the Village of Ayr, Ontario, Canada," North Dumfries and Ayr Centennial Committee, 1970, pg. 248-249.

"The Corporation of the Township of North Dumfries By-law No. 1240-90," 1990. <http://www.northdumfries.ca/en/ourcommunity/resources/Heritage-1240-90105Hall.pdf>

Education:

Margaret Avenue Public School

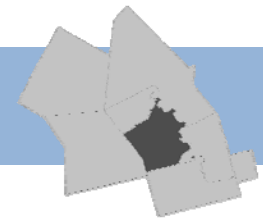


Google Street View, (Top) May 2014; (Bottom) April 2014

Address:	128 Margaret Avenue, Kitchener (originally 325 Louisa Street)
Date built:	1894 (officially opened in 1895)
Building use:	School
Building name(s):	Margaret Avenue Public School
Current owner:	Waterloo Region District School Board
Acknowledgment Status:	Designated under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act (1997); By-law # 97-29
Architect:	Jonas Knechtel, architect; J. R. Franklin, architect (1925 additions); Swain & Rupnow Consulting Engineers, architect (1987 addition).
Design/Style:	Tudor and Gothic Collegiate Style
Materials:	Brick
Building integrity:	Additional land was purchased in 1920 to expand the school grounds, and a variety of additions have been made since its initial construction including: four classrooms in 1904, an enlargement in 1925 that included the excavation of a basement, and additions in 1957/58, 1963, 1968, and 1987.

Education:

Margaret Avenue Public School



Associated people:

J.F. Carmichael, a well-known educator in the community, was principle of the school between 1905-1910. He was later inducted into the Waterloo Region Hall of Fame.

Don Schafer and Bruce Schmitt, principals in the Waterloo County Board of Education graduated from the school.

Miss Janet Metcalfe, the teacher for the first kindergarten class in Canada, taught kindergarten at the school.

Historical contributions:

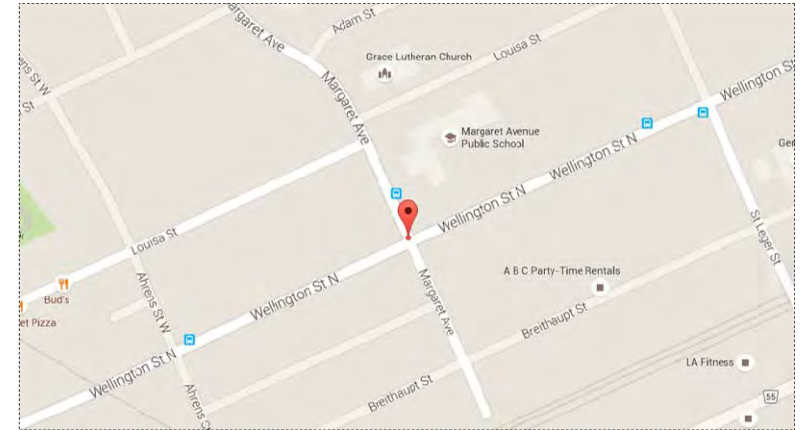
The idea to build a fourth school in Berlin was first realized in 1894, when the Public School Board was faced with overcrowding at Central School (Suddaby School), Courtland Avenue School, and Agnes Street School (King Edward School). That year, the Board purchased two and a half acres of land from Louis Breithaupt Estate for \$600. The following year, on January 2nd, Margaret Avenue School was opened. The school was a four-room school with two classrooms. At the time the building was located in the countryside, with no homes nearby.

It is interesting to note that the school was the first in Kitchener to have a flagpole, a field day for sports, a kindergarten with a piano, and regular fire drills.

Contextual significance:

The school is not only associated with the growth and development of education in Berlin, but it also contributes to the streetscape of Margaret Avenue and Louisa Street. It is also considered a landmark to the local community due to its size and unique architectural design.

Maps:



Sources:

"A History of Margaret Avenue Public School," n.d. Accessed from the City of Kitchener's Heritage Planning Designation Files.

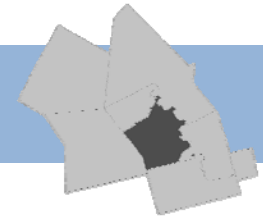
Brunn, Jason, "WCBE Directory of Schools," Waterloo County Board of Education, 1982.

City of Kitchener, by-law No 97-29, Designation By-law (1997).

"Courtland Avenue School," Waterloo Historical Society, Vol. 27 & 28, 1939 & 1940, pg. 126-129.

Johnston, Mary A., "The Trail of the Slate: A History of Early Education in Waterloo County 1802-1912," 1975, pg. 60-63.

Pearce, Thomas, "School History, Waterloo County and Berlin: Part I - Waterloo County," Waterloo Historical Society, Vol 2., 1914,

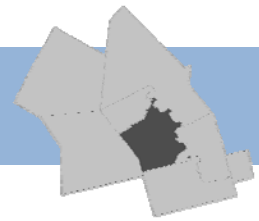


Google Street View, (Top) April 2014; (Bottom) May 2015

Address:	787 King Street West, Kitchener
Date built:	1903 (addition); 1923 (main building); 1950 (right wing addition); (school established 1876)
Building use:	School
Building name(s):	Kitchener-Waterloo Collegiate & Vocational School, KCI
Current owner:	Waterloo Region District School Board
Acknowledgment Status:	Designated under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act (1980); By-law 80-57
Architect:	Unknown
Design/Style:	Neo-Classical influences
Materials:	Brick
Building integrity:	In 1903, an addition was made to the high school, and in 1923 a new building was opened, with an addition made to it in 1947, and 1950.

Education:

K-W Collegiate and Vocational School



Associated people:

Both William Lyon Mackenzie King, the former M.P. of North Waterloo and Prime Minister of Canada from 1921-30 and 1935-1948, and Louis O. Breithaupt, Lieutenant Governor of Ontario from 1951-1957, were graduates of K-W Collegiate and Vocational School.

A teacher named Mr. Forsyth was credited with being the first teacher in any Ontario high school to introduce practical laboratory work for each student in science class.

Mr. Connor, another teacher at the school, introduced association football, and was the organizer of the Western Ontario Football Association.

There are many other notable alumni that include: June Callwood, journalist and activist; William Daum Euler, Minister of National Revenue (1927-1930); Dr. Jack Gibson, hockey player and member of the Hockey Hall of Fame; Kenneth Millar (aka Ross MacDonald), who also taught at the school and was an author and creator of the Lew Archer detective series; Jeremy Ratchford, actor; Al MacInnis, National Hockey League Hall of Famer; Art Binkowski, boxer; Miranda Ranieri, Canadian National Squash Champion; and Nick Hector, Gemini Award winning film editor.

Historical contributions:

KCI, as many know it today, has a long history that dates back to 1856. The Kitchener-Waterloo Collegiate & Vocational School began as the Berlin County Grammar School above Henry Eby's former printing office near the corner of King St. E. and Eby St. The school later moved to Berlin Central School (Suddaby School) in 1857, where it occupied two classrooms on the upper floor.

(cont'd)



Courtesy of the Waterloo Historical Society Vol. 43, Pg. 35; (Bottom) School crest.



Education:

K-W Collegiate and Vocational School

Historical contributions: (cont'd)

It remained there until 1871, when it was forced to move due to overcrowding to the former Swedenborgian Church. It was during its stay at the church (located at the corner of Benton St. and Church St.) that its name changed to Berlin High School.

In 1875, part of the land where the school currently stands was purchased, and a year later the first permanent structure, which was demolished in 1921, was completed. An addition was made in 1903, that was kept after the demolition.

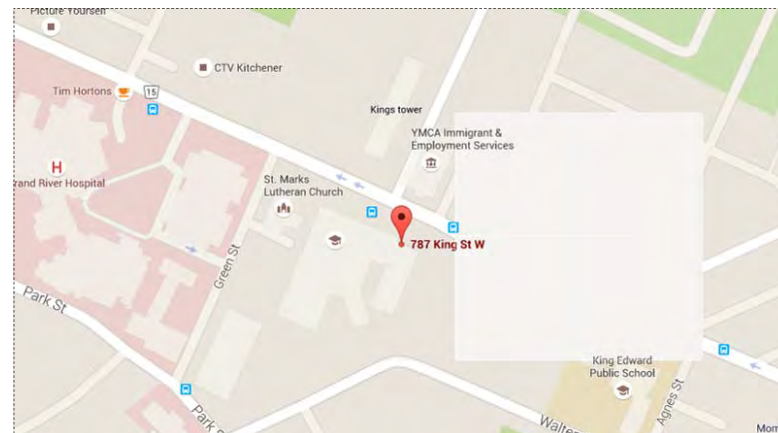
The school changed its name to the Berlin Collegiate and Technical Institute in 1904; and after collaboration between Berlin and Waterloo for a high school in 1923, a new and remodeled building was erected around the 1903 addition, and became the Kitchener-Waterloo Collegiate and Vocational School.

Since then, the school has seen various additions, renovations, and remodeling that have attempted to keep up with changing physical needs and student populations.

Contextual significance:

The school is a landmark in both Kitchener and Waterloo, and contributes to the streetscape of King Street West. Its location is associated with the collaborative work between both towns in constructing a joint high school.

Maps:



Sources:

Kitchener -Waterloo Collegiate & Vocational School,
<http://kci.wrdsb.on.ca>

Brunn, Jason, "WCBE Directory of Schools," Waterloo County Board of Education, 1982.

Johnston, Mary A., "The Trail of the Slate: A History of Early Education in Waterloo County 1802 1912," 1975, pg. 84-87.

"Kitchener-Waterloo Collegiate and Vocational School," 2015,
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kitchener-Waterloo_Collegiate_and_Vocational_School

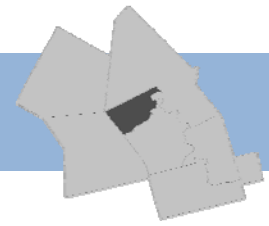
Moyer, Bill, "Bill Moyer's Waterloo County Diary," CHYM, Kitchener, 1970, pg. 89-90.

Pearce, Thomas, "School History, Waterloo County and Berlin," Waterloo Historical Society, Vol. 2, 1914, pg. 48.

Potter, Alex O., "Looking Back: Kitchener-Waterloo Collegiate & Vocational School Centennial," Waterloo Historical Society, Vol. 43, pg. 29-35, 1955.

Education:

St. Louis Roman Catholic School (Former)

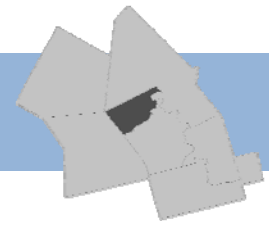


Google Street View, (Top) April 2009; (Bottom) Waterloo Public Library, n.d.

Address:	75 Allen Street East, Waterloo
Date built:	1905 (two storey, four-room schoolhouse); 1923 (addition of wing)
Building use:	School
Building name(s):	St. Louis Roman Catholic School
Current owner:	City of Waterloo
Acknowledgment Status:	Listed by the City of Waterloo on the Municipal Heritage Register
Architect:	Unknown
Design/Style:	Vernacular Beaux Arts
Materials:	Yellow brick, brick banding under the cornice and above the foundation, concrete surrounds around Allen St. E. and Willow St. entrances with decorative detailing.
Building integrity:	The building is in fair condition with many intact elements. In 1923, a two storey buff brick addition was constructed facing Willow St.

Education:

St. Louis Roman Catholic School (Former)



Associated people:

Edgar Jacob Bauer, the son of Aloyes Bauer who founded the Bauer Limited Industries, attended the school. Edgar went on to become a Waterloo Councilor, President of the Waterloo Mutual Fire Insurance Company, and President of the Globe Furniture Company.

Historical contributions:

The school has a direct relationship with Catholic settlement in the former Town of Waterloo. Waterloo's first Catholic Church, St. Louis, was constructed in 1891 under the guidance of Rev. Theobald Spetz on a property immediately adjacent to the subject property, on the condition that a Catholic School also be developed at the same time. The School, which opened the same year as the church, originally operated out of the church basement. Over half of the funding for the new church and basement school were provided by local Catholics and non-Catholics, including David Kuntz and son Louis Kuntz, founders of the Spring Brewery (later Kuntz Brewery). School lessons were taught to 70 children by the Sisters of Notre Dame who commuted from Kitchener (then Berlin) by train until the convent was built beside the church in 1895. In 1905, the St. Louis Catholic School building was constructed, making it the first Catholic school in Waterloo. This portion of the building can still be recognized as the yellow brick elevation facing Allen St. By 1916 it is said that there were 205 students attending the school. The building was used as a school until 1983 when it was closed. It was later purchased by the City of Waterloo in 2012.

Contextual significance:

The school is associated with the growth and development of the Catholic community in Berlin. The building also contributes to the streetscape of Allen Street East, and is considered a landmark by the local community.

Maps:



Sources: Bloomfield, Elizabeth, "Waterloo Township Through Two Centuries," Waterloo Historical Society, 1995, pg. 236.

City of Waterloo, Statement of Significance: St. Louis School, 2013.
www.waterloo.ca/en/contentresources/resources/government/

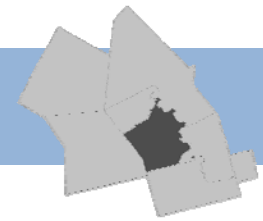
K., Karl, "Mary-Allen Stories...St. Louis Catholic School," Blogspot.ca, November 2012. maryallenstories.blogspot.ca/2012/11/01/archive.html



Google Street View, April 2014

Education:

St. Jerome's College & High School (Former)

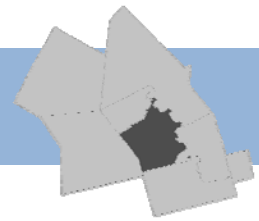


James Arteaga, May 2015

Address:	120 Duke Street West, Kitchener
Date built:	1907 (est. 1858)
Building use:	School
Building name(s):	Lyle S. Hallman Faculty of Social Work, St. Jerome's, St. Jerome's High School, St. Jerome's College
Current owner:	Wilfrid Laurier University
Acknowledgment Status:	Designated under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act (1993); By-law 93-43
Architect:	Raphael Zaccagini, architect
Design/Style:	The building is a well-preserved example of Neo-Classical architecture. The building features include: monumental central pavilion with pediment, coupled columns, front entrance, window openings and brick work.
Materials:	Stone voussoir treatment, red brick walls, stone foundations.
Building integrity:	Various buildings that formed part of the school complex have been demolished, including the 1909 College Street building. Renovations to the current Duke Street school were completed in 2005.

Education:

St. Jerome's College & High School (Former)



Associated people:

The College is associated with numerous distinguished alumni that contributed significantly to Kitchener's cultural, social, technological, physical, economic, and political development.

It is also associated with the Congregation of the Resurrection and the School Sisters of Notre Dame.

Egon Beiler DDS attended the school and went on to be one of the world's top wrestlers for a decade. He competed in a variety of international competitions winning many gold medals. He was inducted into the Waterloo Hall of Fame.

Historical contributions:

The institution of St. Jerome's existed for many years before the construction of the building on Duke Street in Kitchener. It first began in 1858 by Father Funcken and David Fennessy in the basement dining room of their rectory (location unknown). However, when Mr. Fennessy left in 1860, the school was without a teacher and was closed.

It was only five years later, in 1865, that St. Jerome's College was opened once again by Father Funcken, along with his brother Father Louis. It was one of Father Funcken's goals when he arrived at St. Agatha to establish a college, as well as a cemetery, chapel, and orphanage.

St. Jerome's College was administered in a small log cabin near St. Agatha Church (1680 Erbs Road). All that remains today is a small obelisk with a plaque at the site. The first year, there were six boarders and one day school student. Eventually the school became too crowded, and it was decided to move the college to Berlin in 1866.

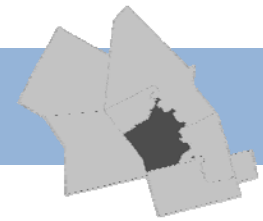
(cont'd)



(Top) Courtesy of the Kitchener Public Library, Between 1907 & 1920; (Bottom) Courtesy of the Toronto Public Library, 1910

Education:

St. Jerome's College & High School (Former)



Historical contributions: (cont'd)

Father Funcken had purchased a house (80 Young Street) across the street from St. Mary's Catholic Church where he constructed a new addition in 1866, followed by another wing in 1881, both of which burned down in 1907. In 1887, a new four-storey building was constructed with another addition built two years later, and subsequently razed in 1964. Because of the rapid growth of the school, the current building on Duke Street was built in front of the older buildings in 1907.

In 1937, it was decided that the college portion of the school would be suspended until it received the right to grant degrees.

St. Jerome's College was eventually opened once again, and established itself in South Kitchener, near the newly built Highway 8 (2727 & 2749 Kingsway Drive). The first building housed the seminary's classrooms and offices, and the second housed the dormitory and chapel. This campus was built in 1952 and offered university-level courses for young men planning to enter the priesthood; yet, this was not the main purpose of the buildings. The construction of these structures was meant to house a co-educational St. Jerome's College that would eventually become a university.

In 1959, St. Jerome's College changed its name to the University of St. Jerome's College after being granted university status. Around that time, it became part of the University of Waterloo and moved to its current location at 290 Westmount Road in Waterloo, where it still stands today. It eventually changed its name once again in 1998 to St. Jerome's University to convey its status as a university.

(cont'd)



City of Kitchener's Heritage Planning Designation Files, 2015

Sources:

Berlin Fire Insurance Maps, 1894 (revised to 1904). Location: Grace Schmidt Room of Local History, Kitchener Public Library, Main Branch.

Biographical Dictionary of Architects in Canada 1800-1950

<http://dictionaryofarchitectsincanada.org>

Canada's Historic Places, "St. Jerome's College/High School," Parks Canada, n.d. <http://www.historicplaces.ca/en/rep-reg/place-lieu.aspx?id=15472&pid=0>

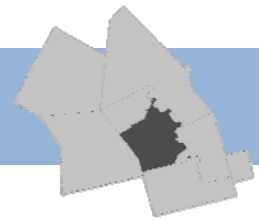
"Centennial of St. Jerome's College," Waterloo Historical Society, Vol. 53, 1965, pg. 42-43.

"Community Director's Update: Catholic Secondary Schools Shine in Waterloo Region!," Waterloo Catholic District School Board, n.d. www.wcdsb.ca/about/pdf/Director'sUpdate—November2007%20.pdf

Explore Kitchener's Kilometer of Culture. Designated Heritage Property Tour. City of Kitchener. 2002.

Education:

St. Jerome's College & High School (Former)



Historical contributions: (cont'd)

The high school portion of the building at 120 Duke Street West remained in use until 1990 when it was closed. It was later replaced by Resurrection Catholic Secondary School located at 455 University Avenue West, Kitchener. The students, who had previously been only young men, were allowed to attend the former all-girls high school of St. Mary's.

The former St. Jerome's College & High School was later bought by Wilfred Laurier University and converted into the Lyle S. Hallman Faculty of Social Work, while the newer back portion of the building was used as the St. Louis Adult Learning and Continuing Education Centre.

Contextual significance:

St. Jerome's was the first Catholic high school in the Region of Waterloo that has not only been pertinent to the development and growth of the Roman Catholic community in the Region, but also assisted in the growth and development of higher learning through its living legacy as St. Jerome's University at the University of Waterloo, and Resurrection Catholic Secondary School in Kitchener.

Located on Duke Street, the former St. Jerome's College & High School is a landmark and contributes to the streetscape due to its size, architecture and limited setback from the road.

Maps:



Sources:

Fear, Jon, "Flash From the Past: Kitchener site held two Roman Catholic Colleges," Waterloo Region Record, October 2, 2010.
<http://www.therecord.com/living-story/2561417-flash-from-the-past-kitchener-site-held-two-roman-catholic-colleges/>

Historical Committee of the New Hamburg—Wilmot Township Centennial Committee, "More than a Century in Wilmot Township," 1967, pg.

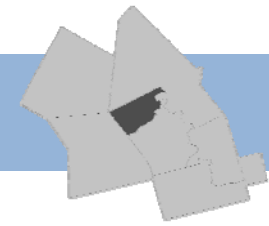
Johnston, Mary A., "The Trail of the Slate: A History of Early Education in Waterloo County 1802 1912," 1975, pg. 92

Pearce, Thomas, "School History, Waterloo County and Berlin," Waterloo Historical Society, Vol. 2, 1914, pg. 48.

"St. Jerome's University: History," St. Jerome's University, n.d.
<http://www.sju.ca/about-sju/discover-sju/our-history>

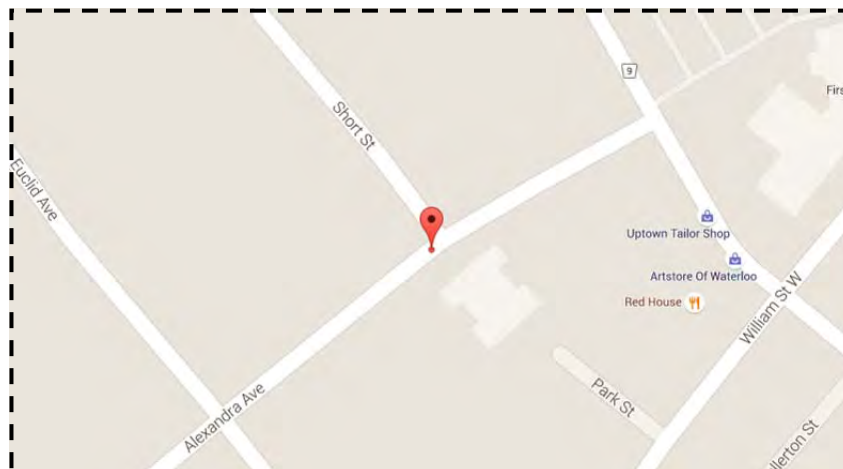
"Inductees A to C: Egon Beiler DDS," Waterloo Region Museum, n.d.
<http://www.waterlooregionmuseum.com/region-hall-of-fame/inductees-a-to-c/>

Education:
Alexandra Public School (Former)



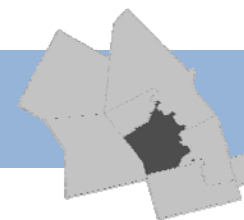
Google Street View, August 2015

Map



Address:	35 Alexandra Avenue, Waterloo
Date built:	1909
Building use:	School, Condominiums
Building name(s):	Alexandra Public School, The Alex
Current owner:	Private
Acknowledgment Status:	Listed by the City of Waterloo on the Municipal Heritage Register; (Report CCRS2010-027).
Architect:	Unknown
Design/Style:	Exterior contained gargoyles and fine woodwork and tin ceiling decorations were added to the interior.
Materials:	Brick
Building integrity:	An addition was made to the school in 1923. Converted into condominiums in 1999.
Associated people:	Elizabeth Ziegler, a well-known teacher in the community, taught at the school and became principal.
Historical contributions:	Alexandra Public School was built in 1909 on land that once housed the Waterloo Fair Grounds. The school had four-rooms and cost \$15,000 to construct, with the new kindergarten section costing \$416.53. The school, as well as the street, was named after a famous late-1800s princess and Queen.
Contextual significance:	The school is a landmark to the local community. It stands out due to its height and design. It also contributes to the streetscape of both Alexandra Ave. and Caroline St.
Sources:	Brunn, Jason, "WCBE Directory of Schools," Waterloo County Board of Education, 1982. Johnston, Mary A., "The Trail of the Slate: A History of Early Education in Waterloo County 1802 1912," 1975, Pg. 75-76.

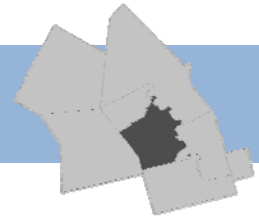
Education:
Victoria Public School (Former)



James Arteaga, May 2015

Address:	25 Joseph Street, Kitchener
Date built:	1910 (officially opened in 1912)
Building use:	School, Offices, Apartments, Medical Centre
Building name(s):	Victoria Public School, Victoria School Village
Current owner:	Kitchener Housing Inc.
Acknowledgment Status:	Designated under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act (1988); By-law 88-154.
Architect:	The original block was designed by Munro and Mead. The East and West Wings were designed by Charles Knechtel. Jacob Baetz was the contractor. Frank Karley and Frank Kroetsch dismantled the tower, and Jim Pernfuss capped the tower. Trevor Garwood-Jones, architect, designed the additional affordable house apartment on the back of the school.
Design/Style:	Combination of the Jacobean, Baroque and Edwardian styles. The two end bays are treated with classical columns and baroque arches.
Materials:	The building is constructed of a red glazed brick laid in a Flemish Bond pattern with a raised stone foundation with a rock-faced finish laid in broken courses and a slate roof.
Building integrity:	The tower that once stood on top of the building was removed in the 1960s due to safety concerns. After the closure of the school in 1989, 116 affordable rental units were built as an addition to the back of the school.

Victoria Public School (Former)



Associated people:

In 1905, architect William Lawrence Munro (1873-1929) invited William Mead of Toronto to join him in a partnership in Hamilton. They became responsible for a number of lavish private residences, including a home for Major W.F. Eaton on Lakeshore Road in Oakville (1916).

The firm of Munro & Mead operated until 1918 when it was dissolved, and both partners continued to work independently with separate offices in Hamilton and Toronto.

J.F. Carmichael was the first principal of the school and held the position for a number of years.

Jacob Baetz was a well-known building contractor who worked for Casper Braun, before working on his own.

Both Carmichael and Baetz can be found in the Waterloo Region Hall of Fame.

Historical contributions:

The building is important to the history of the community, as it opened the same year Berlin, now Kitchener, became a city, and was likely the only large-scale public building erected at the time. The entrance is the only example that is left in the city of rustication in the vein of Italian Renaissance architecture. Originally, the central bay was topped with a large clock tower.

Victoria Park was used by the school as a sports field, and schools teams would regularly compete there. The property on which the school was built was previously part of David Sovereign Bowlby's (a politician and physician) large two acre lot.

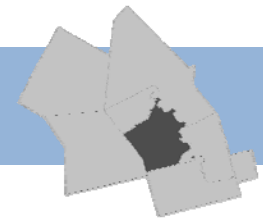
(cont'd)



Berlin Celebration of Cityhood - Issued by Authority of the City. Berlin Ontario, Issued in Commemoration of its Celebration of Cityhood July 17th 1912.

Education:

Victoria Public School (Former)



Historical contributions: (cont'd)

The school was used for many different purposes beyond teaching. It held the Kitchener office of the Ontario Institute for Education in Ontario, the board offices, and was also storage space for school supplies and films that were distributed to the schools in the county. When these other uses found better locations, the space was used for teaching new Canadians the English language.

The school eventually closed in 1989, and was sold to Kitchener Housing Inc., which converted the school into affordable rental apartments, as well as a medical centre on the lower floor. The architect, Trevor Garwood-Jones, was chosen to redesign the school into housing units, and created a total of 116 affordable rental units for Kitchener Housing.

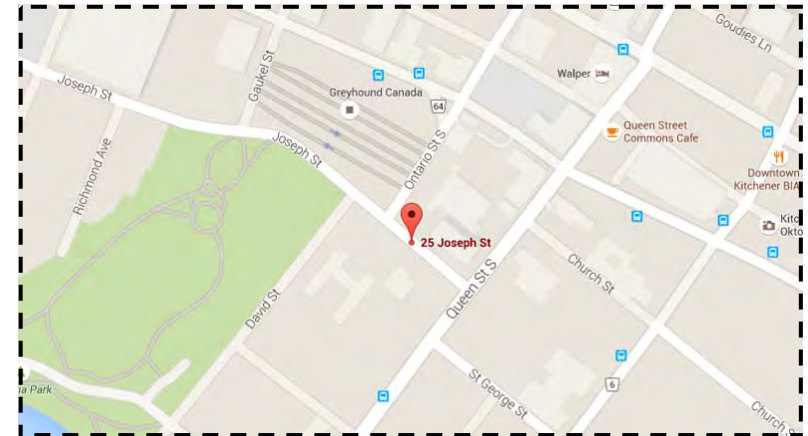
The school was named after Queen Victoria and cost a total of \$96,445 to complete.

Contextual significance:

Munro and Mead's design for Kitchener's Victoria Public School (1912) was ranked as one of the finest Edwardian institutional buildings in Ontario.

The school is associated with Victoria Park due to its historic use as playing fields and school sports venue. In addition, the school also contributes to the streetscape of Joseph Street and David Street, and is a landmark in downtown Kitchener.

Maps:



Sources:

Biographical Dictionary of Architects in Canada 1800-1950

<http://dictionaryofarchitectsincanada.org>

Canada's Historic Places, "Victoria Public School," Parks Canada, n.d.

<http://www.historicplaces.ca/en/rep-reg/place-lieu.aspx?id=15475&pid=0>

"Inductees—A to C: Jacob Baetz," Waterloo Region Museum, n.d.

<http://www.waterlooregionmuseum.com/region-hall-of-fame/inductees-a-to-c/>

J. Fear, "Flash from the Past: Kitchener school opened in January 1912," Guelph Mercury, January 20, 2012,

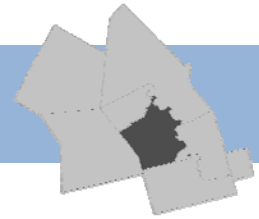
<http://webcache.googleusercontent.com/search?q=cache:ufkDQjUZU4sJ:www.guelphmercury.com/living-story/2743255-flash-from-the-past-kitchener-school-opened-in-january-1912/+&cd=2&hl=en&ct=clnk&gl=ca>

Johnston, Mary A., "The Trail of the Slate: A History of Early Education in Waterloo County 1802-1912," 1975, pg. 64-65.

Kitchener: A Guide to its Heritage. Walking Tours. Region of Waterloo Archives.

Education:

Sacred Heart Roman Catholic School



Google Street View, April 2009

Address:	81 Moore Avenue, Kitchener
Date built:	1912
Building use:	School
Building name(s):	Sacred Heart Roman Catholic School, Sacred Heart School
Current owner:	Waterloo District Catholic School Board
Acknowledgment Status:	Listed by the City of Kitchener on the Municipal Heritage Register
Architect:	Unknown
Design/Style:	Vernacular architectural style with Gothic influences. Symmetrical façade, with two front entrances and a rear entrance each having two doors. The building contains bay windows and five continuous windows with sill and header (single and paired windows).
Materials:	Red brick
Building integrity:	A second-storey addition was made to the school in 1915.

Education:

Sacred Heart Roman School

Associated people:

The school, as well as the rest of the complex, is associated with the Polish-Canadian community in Kitchener as this was the centre of their education and cultural activities.

Historical contributions:

The idea of building a school at this site first began in 1909 when Reverend A. J. Fisher was appointed pastor of St. Mary's Church. It was during this time that it became evident that a new school was necessary in Berlin to accommodate the growing number of students attending the separate schools of St. Jerome's and St. Mary's.

In 1912, a four-room school was built in the North Ward. The school was originally called St. Anthony Ward School. By 1915, a second storey was added to the school and it was renamed The Sacred Heart School.

Contextual significance:

The school is associated with the growth and development of the Catholic community and Catholic education in Berlin. The school contributes to the streetscape of Moore Avenue, and is considered a landmark by the local community.

The school is also associated with the Sacred Heart Roman Catholic Church and convent complex adjacent to it. It is from here that the school receives its name, Sacred Heart Roman Catholic School.

Maps:



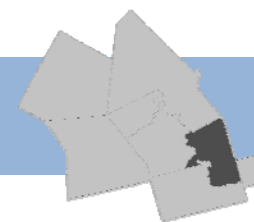
Sources: "Appendix A: Statement of Significance 81 Moore Avenue," City Kitchener Heritage Planning Designation Files, n.d.



Google Street View, May 2015

Education:

St. Andrews Senior Public School



Google Street View, July 2014

Address:	65 Victoria Avenue, Cambridge (Galt)
Date built:	1913
Building use:	School
Building name(s):	St. Andrews Senior Public School
Current owner:	Waterloo Region District School Board
Acknowledgment Status:	Listed by the City of Cambridge on the Heritage Property Inventory
Architect:	Unknown
Design/Style:	Vernacular architectural style
Materials:	Brick
Building integrity:	Additions were built in 1921, 1956, 1965, and 1982.

Education: St. Andrews Senior Public School

Associated people:

Donald Fleming, the former Conservative Finance Minister, and Bill Barlow, a Member of Parliament in 1982, graduated from the school.

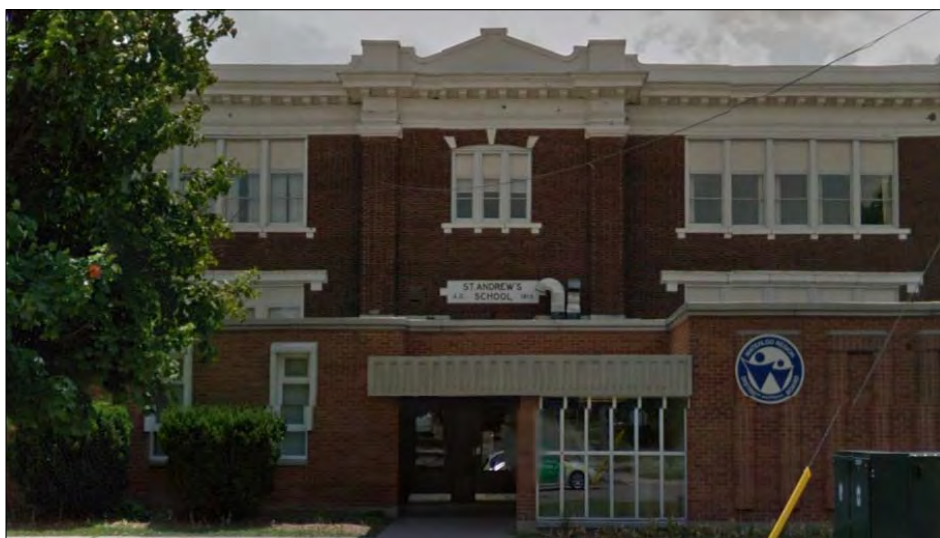
Historical contributions:

The school was built in 1913 when existing schools were becoming overcrowded with the increase in population that Galt was experiencing.

The school was originally an eight-room school named, St. Andrews. It was not called St. Andrews because it was a Separate School, but because St. Andrew is the patron saint of Scotland. At this time, many of the residents of Galt had come from Scotland.

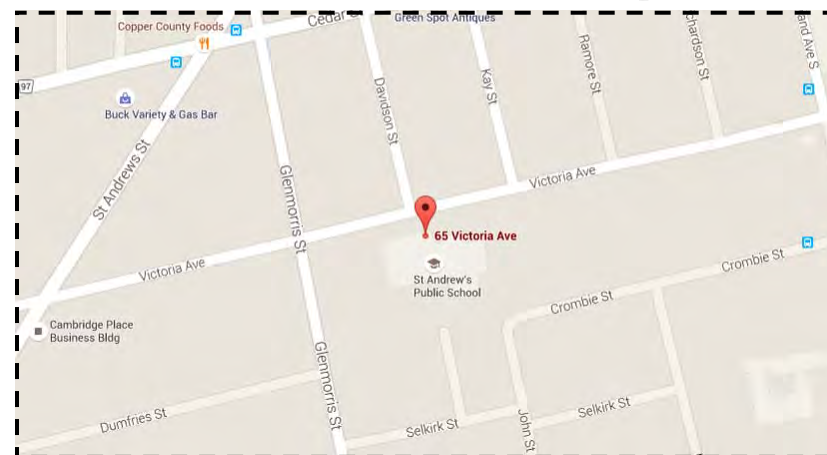
Contextual significance:

The school is associated with the development of education in Galt, and contributes to the streetscape of Victoria Avenue.



Google Street View, July 2014

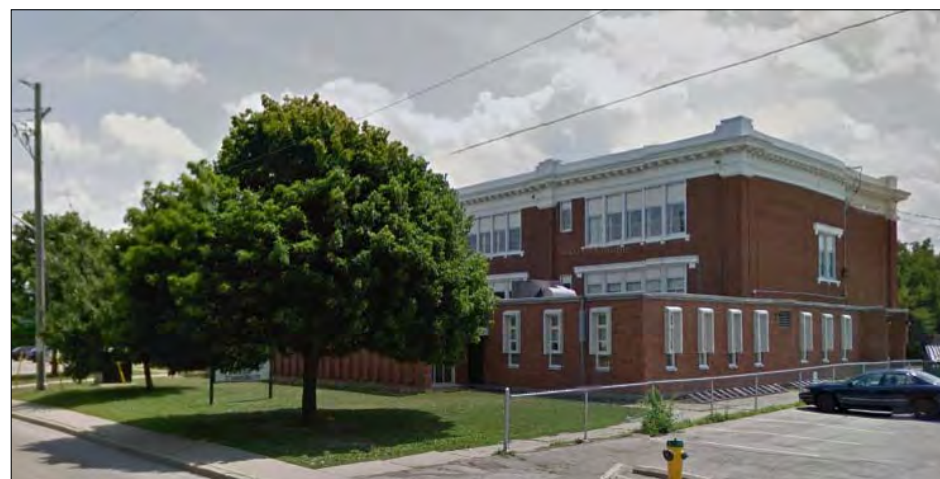
Maps:



Sources:

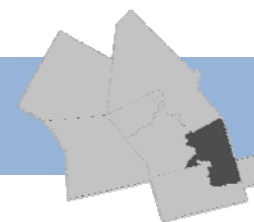
Brunn, Jason, "WCBE Directory of Schools," Waterloo County Board of Education, 1982.

Johnston, Mary A., "The Trail of the Slate: A History of Early Education in Waterloo County 1802 1912," 1975, pg. 56.



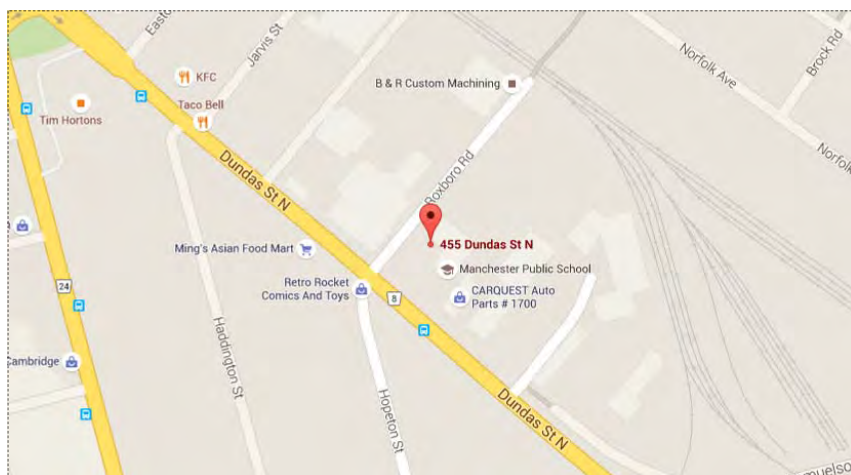
Google Street View, July 2014

Education: Manchester Public School



Google Street View, June 2014

Map



Architectural drawings can be found in Appendix F on pg. 224.

Address:	455 Dundas Street North, Cambridge (Galt)
Date built:	1916-1917
Building use:	School
Building name(s):	Manchester Public School
Current owner:	Waterloo Region District School Board
Acknowledgment Status:	Listed by the City of Cambridge on the Heritage Property Inventory
Architect:	John Evans
Design/Style:	Vernacular
Materials:	Brick
Building integrity:	The building appears to be well-preserved.

Associated people: The architect was John Evans (1872-1944) who spent his entire professional career in Galt where he practiced from 1910 onward. He worked as a sole practitioner except during 1914 when he collaborated with Henry G. Fulford on a Beaux-Arts design for Hespeler's Town Hall.

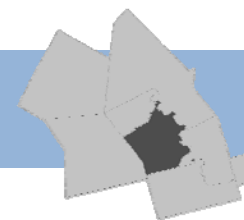
Historical contributions: The school is said to have been named Manchester after the area in which it is located - once called the Manchester area of Galt.

Contextual significance: -

Sources: Biographical Dictionary of Architects in Canada 1800-1950, <http://dictionaryofarchitectsincanada.org>

Brunn, Jason, "WCBE Directory of Schools," Waterloo County Board of Education, 1982.

Education:
St. Joseph's Roman Catholic School



Google Street View, (Top) May 2015; (Bottom) April 2014

Address:	160 Courtland Avenue East, Kitchener
Date built:	1920
Building use:	School
Building name(s):	St. Joseph's School, St. Joseph's Catholic School, St. Joseph's Roman Catholic School, MAC Maple Grove School
Current owner:	Waterloo District Catholic School Board
Acknowledgment Status:	Listed by the City of Kitchener on the Municipal Heritage Register.
Architect:	Unknown
Design/Style:	Neo-classical and Georgian influences.
Materials:	Red brick, concrete
Building integrity:	The building appears to be well-preserved.

Education:

St. Joseph's Roman Catholic School

Associated people:

Founder Reverend A. L. Zinger, rector of St. Mary's parish.

Historical contributions:

The school was originally founded by Reverend A. L. Zinger who was the rector of St. Mary's parish. It was constructed as a response to overcrowding that was occurring at the other separate schools in Kitchener.

The school was used as a Catholic elementary school until 2004 when it was sold and became a private school. It is interesting to note that the church adjacent to the school was built after the school in 1930.

Contextual significance:

The school is associated with the development and growth of the Catholic community in Kitchener. The school is also associated with the church located adjacent to the building, St. Joseph's Parish Roman Catholic Church.

The building contributes to the streetscape of Courtland Avenue East.



Google Street View, April 2014

Maps:



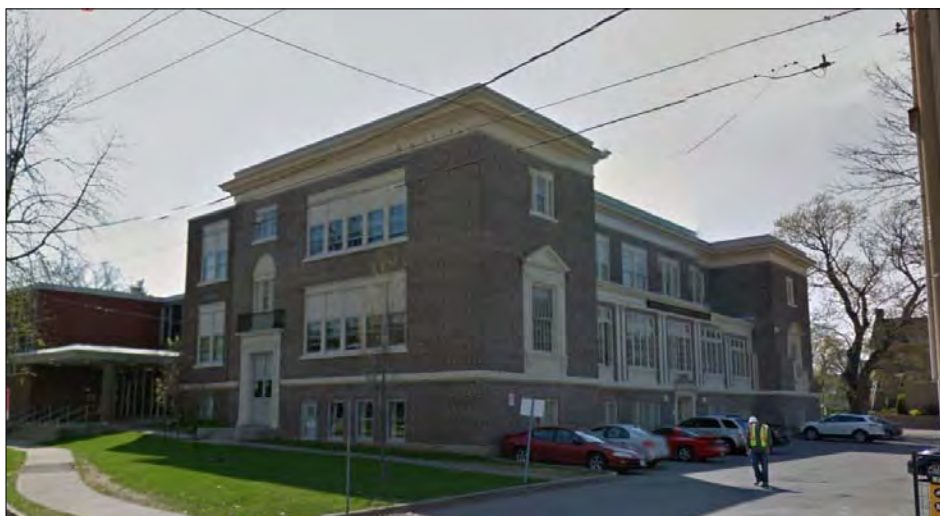
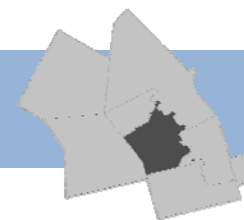
Sources:

"St. Joseph's School," Building Stories, 2015,
<http://www.buildingstories.co/report.php?ListType=bheritage&data&ID=3598>



Google Street View, April 2014

Education:
King Edward Public School



Google Street View, April 2014

Address:	709 King Street West, Kitchener
Date built:	1921 (Est. 1886)
Building use:	School
Building name(s):	King Edward Public School, Agnes Street School
Current owner:	Waterloo Region District School Board
Acknowledgment Status:	Listed by the City of Kitchener on the Municipal Heritage Register.
Architect:	Casper Braun, Kitchener contractor
Design/Style:	Neo-classical influences with a flat roof, dentilated cornice and plain frieze. The rear of the building is built in the International style.
Materials:	Red brick, white mortar, concrete foundation.
Building integrity:	An addition was built between 1962-1963.

Education:

King Edward Public School

Associated people:

Associated with Henry Louis Janzen, who helped create King Edward Public School. He was also a businessman, politician, and mayor of Kitchener in 1890.

Casper Bruan was a well-known builder in Kitchener who built a variety of different buildings from industrial, to places of worship, apartments, and schools. He has been inducted to the Waterloo Region Hall of Fame.

Historical contributions:

The school was erected in 1886 as a four-room school on Agnes Street, hence its original name, Agnes Street School. The cost of the brick school was estimated at \$4,000 with two grades being taught, or 'divisions' as they were called then. The school gradually began teaching more grades as the years progressed including grade three in 1888, and grade four in 1889. In 1891 a kindergarten class was taught.

Because of overcrowding once again, an additional four rooms were built in 1896-1897. Other additions were added throughout the years.

The school eventually changed its name to King Edward Public School in 1905, after the former Head of State of Canada, King Edward VII.

It seems as though the old Agnes Street School was demolished for a newer school that was built on the same property in 1921, although this is unclear.

Contextual significance:

The school is associated with the development of education in the City of Kitchener, and contributes to the streetscape of King Street West. It is also considered a local landmark in the community.

Maps:



Sources:

"Courtland Avenue School," Waterloo Historical Society, Vol. 27 & 28, 1939 & 1940, pg. 126-129.

Flanagan, Ryan, "100 years, 100 people: Pioneers," Kitchener Post, May 31, 2012, <http://www.kitchenerpost.ca/news/100-years-100-people-pioneers/>

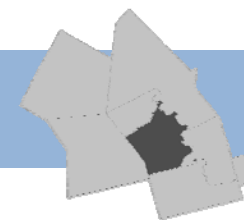
"Inductees - A to C: Casper Bruan," Waterloo Region Museum, n.d. <http://www.waterlooregionmuseum.com/region-hall-of-fame/inductees-a-to-c/>

Johnston, Mary A., "The Trail of the Slate: A History of Early Education in Waterloo County 1802 1912," 1975, pg. 60.

Pearce, Thomas, "School History, Waterloo County & Berlin: Part I - Waterloo County," Waterloo Historical Society, Vol 2., 1914, pg. 33-43.

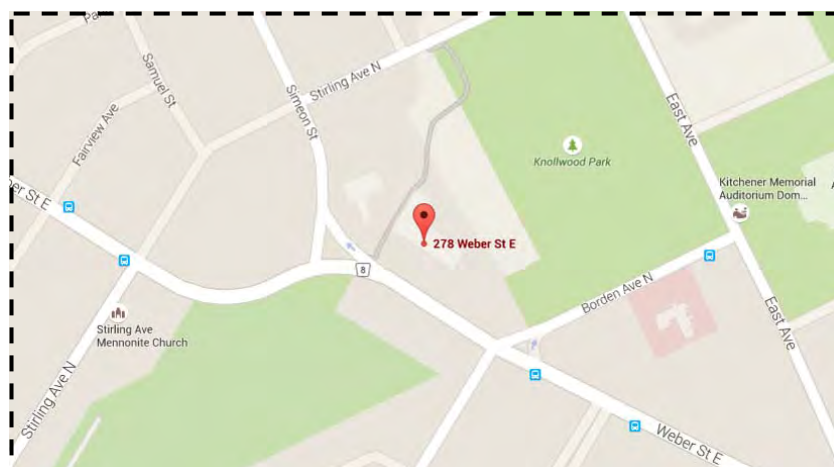
Rowell, Bob, "Historic Building Inventory - 709 King Street West, Kitchener, Ont.," March 4, 1992.

Education: Sheppard Public School



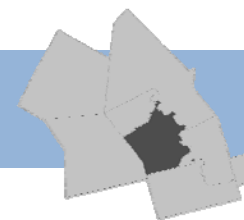
Google Street View, April 2009

Map



Address:	278 Weber Street East, Kitchener
Date built:	1929
Building use:	School
Building name(s):	Sheppard Public School
Current owner:	Waterloo Region District School Board
Acknowledgment Status:	Listed by the City of Kitchener on the Municipal Heritage Register
Architect:	Unknown
Design/Style:	Collegiate style
Materials:	Stone, brick
Building integrity:	Additions constructed in 1947 and 1951.
Associated people:	The school was named after Mr. Frederick William Sheppard, who was the public school inspector in North Waterloo.
Historical contributions:	-
Contextual significance:	The school is associated with the development of education in Kitchener, and contributes to the streetscape of Weber Street East. It is considered a landmark by the local community.
Sources:	Brunn, Jason, "WCBE Directory of Schools," Waterloo County Board of Education, 1982. "City of Kitchener Cultural Heritage Resource Evaluation Form," January 17, 2012. Waterloo Region District School Board. Site Plan.

Education:
St. John's Roman Catholic School



Google Street View, May 2014

Address:	99 Strange Street, Kitchener
Date built:	1929
Building use:	School
Building name(s):	St. John's Catholic School, St. John's Roman Catholic School
Current owner:	Waterloo District Catholic School Board
Acknowledgment Status:	Listed by the City of Kitchener on the Municipal Heritage Register
Architect:	B.A. Jones, architect (original & 1946 addition); Alex Schnarr, contractor (original); Barnett & Rieder, architect (1954 & 1962 additions); Barnett & Rieder Hymmen, architect (1967 addition).
Design/Style:	Beaux Art style (original); Modern architectural style (1962 & 1967 additions).
Materials:	Brick
Building integrity:	Additions were made to the school in 1946 (two classrooms), 1952, 1954 (four classrooms), 1956, 1962 (library and gym), and 1967 (library and gym). The original windows were replaced during building renovations.

Education:

St. John's Roman Catholic School

Associated people:

B.A. Jones, a well-known local architect, designed the original school and one of its additions.

The architect Rieder not only designed various additions to this school, but he also designed and supervised the construction of many elementary and secondary schools in Ontario.

Historical contributions:

The school first opened in 1929 after there was a need for additional space for separate schools in the City of Kitchener. The city was experiencing an influx of population growth from both in-migration due to the job opportunities at the many factories present in the city, as well as the increase in child births after WWI.

It is interesting to note that the school was built prior to the church, St. John's Roman Catholic Church and Rectory, that now sits adjacent to the school.

The school is also considered to be the oldest continually operating Catholic elementary school in Kitchener.

Contextual significance:

The school is associated with the development and growth of the Catholic community in Kitchener. The building contributes to the streetscape of Strange Street, and is considered a landmark by the local community.

The school is associated with the St. John's Roman Catholic Church that sits adjacent to the school grounds.

Maps:



Sources:

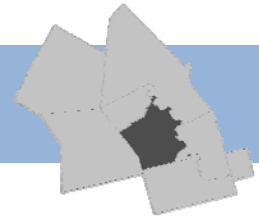
Shearer, Wendy, "St. John's Catholic School Heritage Impact Assessment," Wendy Shearer Landscape Architect, a Division of MHBC Planning, 2010.



Google Street View, May 2014

Education:

St. Mary's Roman Catholic School (Former)

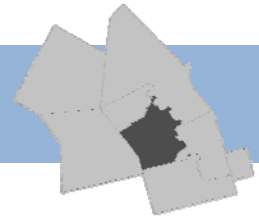


Google Street View, (Top) April 2014; (Bottom) May 2015

Address:	35 Weber Street West, Kitchener
Date built:	1907(est.); 1929; 1960 (addition); 1965 (addition)
Building use:	School, School Board Headquarters
Building name(s):	St. Mary's Roman Catholic School, St. Mary's, Mary's, St. Ann's Convent School
Current owner:	Waterloo Catholic District School Board
Acknowledgment Status:	No recognition
Architect:	Unknown
Design/Style:	Modern
Materials:	Brick
Building integrity:	Various additions and a demolition have occurred since the Roman Catholic Complex was constructed.

Education:

St. Mary's Roman Catholic School (Former)



Associated people:

St. Mary's Roman Catholic School has a long list of well-known alumni, including: Lisa LaFlamme, chief news correspondent for CTV; David Edgar, soccer player for Newcastle United, Burnley, and currently plays for Birmingham City; Paul Reinhart, Don Maloney, and Boyd Devereaux, NHL hockey players; and Ryan Bondy, actor in the Book of Mormon musical on Broadway and National Tour.

Historical contributions:

The first separate schoolhouse in Berlin was opened in 1858 by Reverend George Laufhuber, who was a travelling Jesuit. It was located on the site of the 1965 building at the corner of Young Street and Weber Street West. The school was originally supported by the parishioners of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, but this ended in 1860 when the school was organized under the Upper Canada School Act.

In 1874, two additional rooms were added to the schoolhouse and it was that same year that the Sisters of Notre Dame of Milwaukee came to the school as teachers. The school continued to grow during the rest of the 19th century with additions made in 1888 and 1897. By the beginning of the 20th century, the Sisters realized there was a need to have well-educated Catholic school teachers in the area, and so in 1907 St. Ann's Convent School was established.

Since the school's inception as St. Ann's Convent, it was an all-girls school attended by girls who either wanted to join the School Sisters of Notre Dame and become teachers, or girls who wanted to obtain a Catholic High School Education.

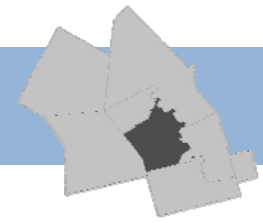
(cont.)



Courtesy of the Kitchener Public Library, (Top) 1929; (Bottom) 1960s

Education:

St. Mary's Roman Catholic School (Former)



Historical contributions: (cont.)

By 1927, St. Ann's Convent School moved from Berlin to Notre Dame Academy in Waterdown, ON, but the high school remained.

By 1929, four rooms were added to the complex above the Parish Hall and gymnasium that had been built in 1927. The following year (1930), the school changed its name to St. Mary's High School and had 45 students in attendance.

As the years progressed, many additions were made to various buildings in the complex, but mostly to the, now demolished, White House. By 1955, a new building was constructed that contained 12 classrooms, a small library, teacher's rooms, a principal's office, and a cafeteria. Other additions were made to the complex in 1960 and 1965.

The new addition in 1965, replaced the older school building that was located on the same site, named the White House. By 1990, the school had ceased to be an all-girls school, and had become a co-ed high school with male students from St. Jerome's High School being admitted after the high school had closed.

The high school eventually moved to its new and current location at 1500 Block Line Road in 2002 where it stands today.

Parts of the former high school are now used as the administrative headquarters for the Waterloo Catholic District School Board.

Contextual significance:

The school as an institution is the oldest separate school in Kitchener, and is associated with the development of the Catholic community in Berlin and the surrounding area. The school complex also contributes to the streetscape of Weber Street East and Ontario Street.

Maps:



Sources:

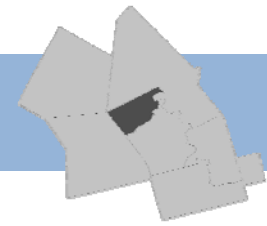
Moyer, Bill, "Bill Moyer's Waterloo County Diary," CHYM Kitchener, 1970, pg. 92.

"Our History: The Story of St. Mary's High School," n.d.
http://stmary.wcdsb.ca/about_smhs/history.html

"St. Mary's High School (Kitchener)," Wikipedia, 2015, [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/St._Mary%27s_High_School_\(Kitchener\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/St._Mary%27s_High_School_(Kitchener))

"St. Mary's School, Kitchener," Waterloo Historical Society, Vol. 52, pg. 34.

Education:
Elizabeth Zeigler Public School



Google Street View, (top) April 2014, (bottom) April 2009

Address:	90 Moore Avenue South, Waterloo
Date built:	1931
Building use:	School
Building name(s):	Elizabeth Ziegler Public School
Current owner:	Waterloo Region District School Board
Acknowledgment Status:	Designated under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act (1985); By-law 85-229
Architect:	F.W. Warren (1887-1959) and Reginald E. McDonnell (1887-1963), Hamilton
Design/Style:	<p>The building is designed in a Gothic Revival or Collegiate Gothic style, a rare use for elementary schools.</p> <p>The façade is symmetrical in layout with the main entrance deeply inset and framed in stone. A pair of tall brick-and-stone turrets of pseudo-Tudor design rise from the ground to above the parapet and end in graceful octagonal copper-sheathed domes.</p> <p>At their upper level they frame a highly ornate stone pediment bearing finials in the form of fleurs de lis. The finials are echoed twice, in a slightly smaller size, above the parapet at each end of the front façade. The south end of the school contains the traditional “Boys” and “Girls” entrances.</p>
Materials:	Red brick, grey stone
Building integrity:	Additions were made to the school in 1954, and 1986.

Education: Elizabeth Zeigler Public School

Associated people:

Frederick Wilson Warren, the architect that designed the school, was born in Hamilton, ON. He was not formally educated in architecture, but instead obtained practical experience with several Hamilton architects. In 1922, he formed a partnership with Reginald E. McDonnell. Warren was a nationally recognized horticulturist and was active in provincial politics.

Mr. MacGregor, for whom the former Central School in Waterloo was named, was the first principal at this school.

The school was named in honour of Elizabeth Zeigler, a local teacher who had completed fifty-five years of service in 1930.

Historical contributions:

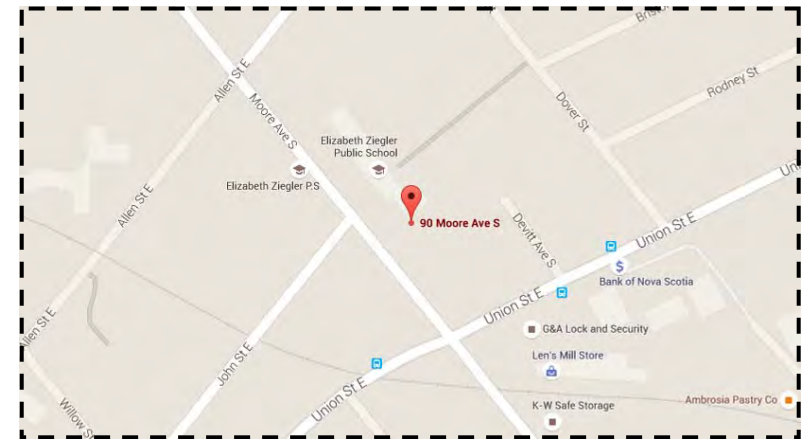
After Waterloo's population increased in the 1920s, it became apparent that the student population had outgrown Central School (MacGregor) and Alexandra School, and so a third school was constructed. A large site for the new school was purchased from the Moore Estate for \$6,000, and the structure itself cost a further \$121,999. The generosity of Mrs. S.C. Tweed, Chair of the Board of Education, during the initial Depression years, allowed construction to be completed on time and the school opened on September 2, 1931.

It is interesting to note that proudly displayed inside the school is the teaching certificate of "Lizzie Ziegler" bestowed in 1870 and signed by the Chief Superintendent of Education for Ontario at that time, Egerton Ryerson.

Contextual significance:

The school is associated with the educational development of Waterloo, and is a notable landmark in the surrounding community. It also contributes to the Moore Avenue South streetscape.

Maps:



Sources:

Canada's Historic Places, "Elizabeth Ziegler Public School," Parks Canada, n.d. <http://www.historicplaces.ca/en/rep-reg/place-lieu.aspx?id=9721&pid=0>

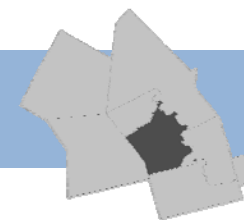
Government of Ontario, Ministry of Culture. "Ontario Heritage Properties Database," 2004. <http://www.hpd.mcl.gov.on.ca/scripts/hpdsearch/english/default.asp>

"Heritage Property - Elizabeth Ziegler Public School," City of Waterloo, n.d. http://www.waterloo.ca/en/contentresources/resources/government/heritage_property_elizabeth_zeigler_public_school.pdf



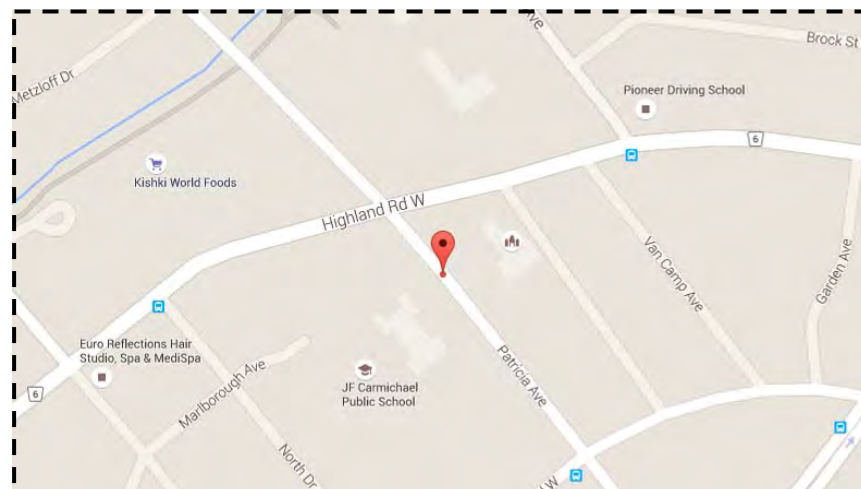
Courtesy of the Waterloo Public Library, c.1931

Education: J. F. Carmichael Public School



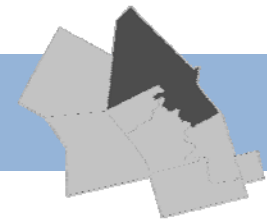
Google Street View, May 2014

Map



Address:	80 Patricia Avenue, Kitchener
Date built:	1936
Building use:	School
Building name(s):	J. F. Carmichael Public School
Current owner:	Waterloo Region District School Board
Acknowledgment Status:	No recognition
Architect:	Unknown
Design/Style:	Vernacular
Materials:	Brick
Building integrity:	Additions were made to the school in 1950, 1954 and 1993.
Associated people:	Mr. McQuarrie, who had a different school named after him, was a former principal and graduate of the school.
Historical contributions:	The school was named after J.F. Carmichael, a teacher and principal in Kitchener.
Contextual significance:	The school is associated with the development of education in Kitchener, and contributes to the streetscape of Patricia Avenue. The school is considered a landmark by the local community.
Sources:	<p>Brunn, Jason, "WCBE Directory of Schools," Waterloo County</p> <p>Waterloo Region District School Board. Site Plan.</p>

Education:
Elmira District Secondary School

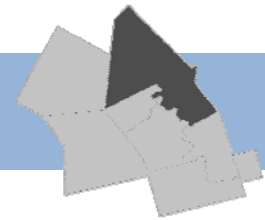


Google Street View, (Top) April 2014; (Bottom) May 2009

Address:	4 University Avenue, Elmira
Date built:	1938
Building use:	School
Building name(s):	Elmira District Secondary School, Elmira High School, Elmira District High School
Current owner:	Waterloo Region District School Board
Acknowledgment Status:	No recognition
Architect:	Main Building: Frederick Warren, a Hamilton architect; Oscar Wiles, a Kitchener contractor. 1954 Addition: R.C. Reider, a Kitchener architect; Wunder Construction, a Kitchener contractor.
Design/Style:	Vernacular
Materials:	Brick
Building integrity:	A landscape architect was hired to plan for the large open space around the school shortly after it opened. An addition of four rooms was built in 1954. Between 1959-1960, 10-11 rooms were added, as well as another gymnasium. This addition accounted for an 85% increase in space. In 1963, a vocational wing was constructed. Other major additions (date unknown) extended existing facilities, built an agricultural greenhouse, an electrical and carpentry shop, a draft room, an automotive shop, a machine shop, and three classrooms. (cont'd)

Education:

Elmira District Secondary School



Building integrity: (cont'd)

In 2006, renovations to remove asbestos were undertaken, an elevator was installed, and a foundation was poured for the original school (a foundation was not poured when it was first built). The school later purchased the former Elmira Raceway, which is now the school's new sports field.

Associated people:

A portion of the school site was once owned by Mr. Edward Bristow, who purchased it from Mr. David Musselman in 1832. Mr. Bristow was the first settler in the area, and explains why Elmira was once called Bristow's Corner.

Historical contributions:

The first high school in Elmira, or continuation school as it was then called, was begun in 1896. The classes were held in one room of a public school, but due to lack of interest in higher education the continuation school was closed.

In 1908, an attempt was made to reopen the continuation school, yet this failed and classes ceased in 1910. A few years later in 1914, the trustees attempted once again to open a continuation school, and this time it was successful. The school was held in an unoccupied classroom at the old Riverside Public School (now demolished). Some students arrived at the school by train, and many came from as far away as Linwood in Wellesley Township.

In 1924, the High School Board purchased a 3-acre town lot from Mr. Edward Beir. It is interesting to note that it was later revealed that six acres were purchased instead of the three acres.

Because of the high demand for space, the Public School Board provided the continuation school with an additional room at Riverside Public School.



(Top and bottom) Unknown, n.d.

Education: Elmira District Secondary School

Historical contributions:

It took 14 years after the purchase of the land for construction to begin in 1938. There were many reasons for this delay including the recession, and the lack of need for additional space as the current continuation school was able to house the students.

The school has continued to grow throughout the years to accommodate the needs of its current and future students.

Contextual significance:

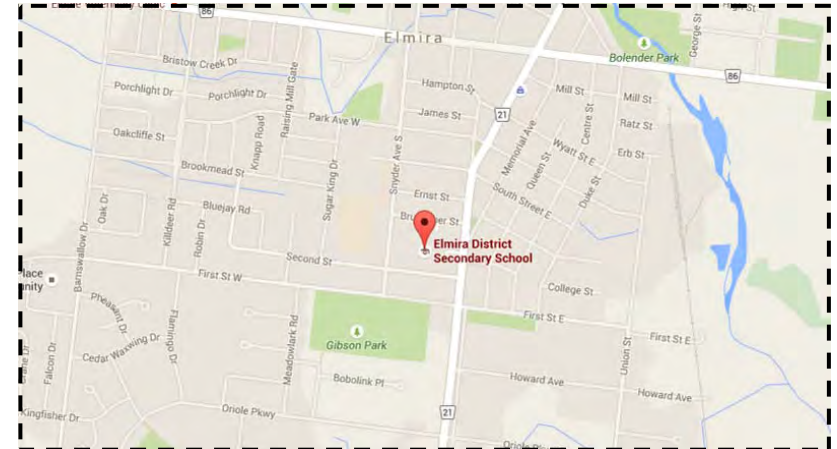
The school is a key landmark that dominates the landscape surrounding it. The building also contributes to the streetscapes of Snyder Avenue South, Brubacher Street, Klinck Street, Arthur Street South, and Second Street, all of which surround the school grounds.

It is also the only secondary school in the Township of Woolwich, and represents the growth and development of higher learning in both the history of Elmira and Woolwich Township.



Google Street View, April 2014

Maps:



Sources:

"Elmira District Secondary School." 2015.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Elmira_District_Secondary_School

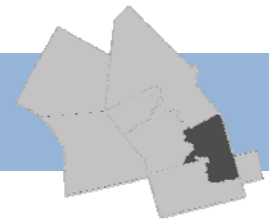
Fear, Jon, "Flash from the Past: Elmira high school will mark 75th year in 2014," Waterloo Region Record, n.d.

<http://www.therecord.com/living-story/4259749-flash-from-the-past-elmira-high-school-will-mark-75th-year-in-2014/>



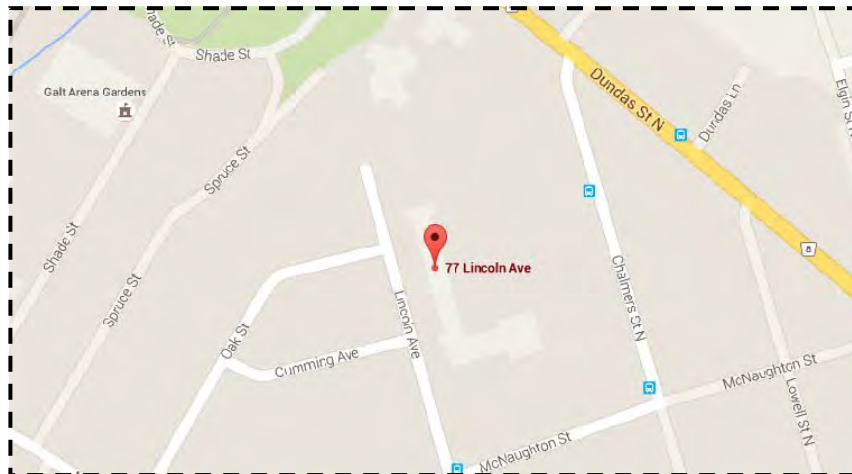
Google Street View, April 2014

Education:
Lincoln Avenue Public School (Former)



Google Street View, June 2014

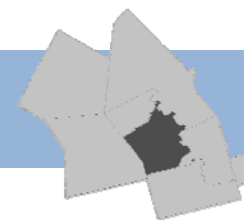
Map



Address:	77 Lincoln Avenue, Cambridge (Galt)
Date built:	1946
Building use:	School
Building name(s):	Lincoln Avenue Public School, Lincoln Avenue Senior Public School
Current owner:	Waterloo Region District School Board (currently for sale)
Acknowledgment Status:	Listed by the City of Cambridge on the Municipal Heritage Register
Architect:	Unknown
Design/Style:	Vernacular
Materials:	Brick
Building integrity:	Additions were made to the school in 1958, 1968, 1967 and 1981.
Associated people:	Jim Schoenfeld, a hockey player, and Becky Gough, a figure skater, were both graduates of the school.
Historical contributions:	The school was named after the street on which it is located.
Contextual significance:	The school contributes to the streetscape of Lincoln Avenue, and is associated to the development of ed-
Sources:	Brunn, Jason, "WCBE Directory of Schools," Waterloo County Board of Education, 1982.

Education:

St. Anne's Roman Catholic School



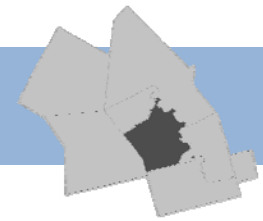
Google Street View, April 2009

Map



Address:	250 East Avenue, Kitchener
Date built:	1948
Building use:	School
Building name(s):	St. Anne's School, St. Anne's Roman Catholic School
Current owner:	Waterloo District Catholic School Board
Acknowledgment Status:	No recognition
Architect:	Unknown
Design/Style:	Vernacular
Materials:	Brick
Building integrity:	The building appears to be well-preserved.
Associated people:	-
Historical contributions:	-
Contextual significance:	The school is associated with the growth and development of the Catholic community in Kitchener, and con-
Sources:	Johnston, Mary A., "The Trail of the Slate: A History of Early Education in Waterloo County 1802 1912," 1975.

Education:
Bridgeport Public School



Google Street View, (Top) August 2011; (Bottom) May 2015

Address:	59 Bridge Street West, Kitchener
Date built:	1948; 1950 (officially opened)
Building use:	School
Building name(s):	Bridgeport Public School
Current owner:	Waterloo Region District School Board
Acknowledgment Status:	No recognition
Architect:	Unknown
Design/Style:	Vernacular
Materials:	Brick
Building integrity:	Additions were made to the school in 1955, 1959, 1965 and 1989.

Education: Bridgeport Public School

Associated people: -

Historical contributions: The first schoolhouse in the community was a log structure (location and date of construction unknown), yet it was later replaced by a second schoolhouse made of brick that was built in the 1840s. The second schoolhouse was located at the corner of Woolwich Street and Bridge Street, where the current Bridgeport United Church now stands (40 Bridge Street West).

In 1879, a third schoolhouse was built across the street. It was a white-brick structure with a third room added in 1898. It was used for many years before it was demolished for the construction of the fourth and current school in 1948 that stands on the same site. Many changes have been made to the fourth school since its initial construction, including additions, renovations and alterations.

The school's name is derived from its predecessor schools, which received their names from the village of Bridgeport in which they were located.

Contextual significance: The school is associated with the village landscape of Bridgeport, and contributes to the streetscape of Bridge Street West. It is also associated with the growth and development of education specifically in Bridgeport, but more broadly in Kitchener as well.

Maps:

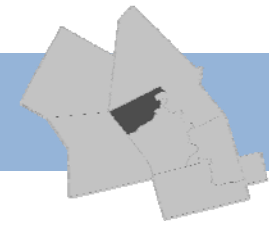


Sources: Bloomfield, Elizabeth, "Waterloo Township through Two Centuries," Waterloo Historical Society, 1995, pg. 198-199; 246.
Brunn, Jason, "WCBE Directory of Schools," Waterloo County Board of Education, 1982.
Waterloo Region District School Board. Site Plan.



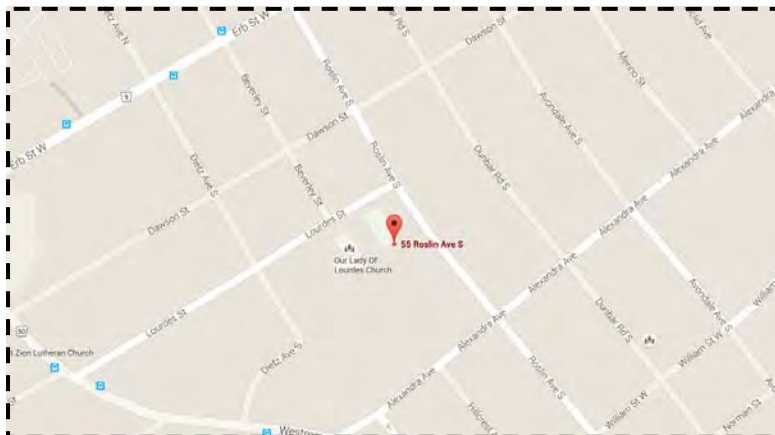
Google Street View, August 2011

Education: Our Lady of Lourdes Roman Catholic School



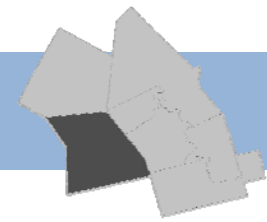
Google Street View, April 2014

Map



Address:	55 Roslin Street South
Date built:	1948-1949
Building use:	School
Building name(s):	Our Lady of Lourdes Roman Catholic School
Current owner:	Waterloo District Catholic School Board
Acknowledgment Status:	No recognition
Architect:	Unknown
Design/Style:	Vernacular
Materials:	Brick
Building integrity:	An addition was constructed in 2000 and playgrounds were added in 2002.
Associated people:	-
Historical contributions:	The school was built in 1948 due to the increase in student attendance in Kitchener. It has been used as a school since that time.
Contextual significance:	The school is associated with the growth and development of the Catholic community in Kitchener. The school also contributes to the streetscape of Roslin
Sources:	"Welcome to Our Lady of Lourdes School: Home of the Flames," 2005, http://lourdes.wcdsb.ca/about/Documents/New%20Family%20Introduction%20Package.pdf

Education:
Grandview Public School



Google Street View, (Top) July 2014; (Bottom) October 2012

Address:	341 Huron Place, New Hamburg
Date built:	1949; 1950 (officially opened)
Building use:	School
Building name(s):	Grandview Public School
Current owner:	Waterloo Region District School Board
Acknowledgment Status:	No recognition
Architect:	Unknown
Design/Style:	Vernacular
Materials:	Brick
Building integrity:	An addition of four rooms was made to the school in 1952, and a portable was put into use in 1967.

Education:

Grandview Public School

Associated people:

A well-known graduate of the school was Mr. Grant Koch, principal at N.A. MacEachern Public School (580 Rolling Hills Drive, Waterloo) (1974-1981).

Historical contributions:

Grandview Public School was named after Grandview Avenue, the street the building is oriented towards. The school has a long educational heritage going back to New Hamburg's first schoolhouse, SS # 11.

The first school house that would one day become Grandview Public School was constructed between 1840-1850 near 324 Wilmot Street (some say it forms the frame of a house in the area). The land was purchased from William Scott, but was sold in 1863 to the Roman Catholic Church and was later used as a church and separate school under Rev. Eugene Funchen of St. Agatha.

A second school was built in 1852 on Jacob Street. It was a two-room red-brick building with a brick portico on the façade. It was later demolished in 1905 after the construction of the New Hamburg Community Centre on the same site.

A third schoolhouse was built in 1873 on the Huron Street hill (corner of Huron St. and Milton St.). It was a four-room school that also housed a continuation school until Waterloo Oxford Secondary School opened in 1966. The third schoolhouse, nicknamed "The Big School," was demolished in 1968.

Finally, in 1949, Grandview Public School was built in its current location and officially opened in 1950. It received an additional four rooms in 1952, as well as a portable in 1967.

Contextual significance:

The school contributes to the streetscape of Grandview Avenue, and It is associated with the development of education in New Hamburg.

Maps:



Sources:

Brunn, Jason, "WCBE Directory of Schools," Waterloo County Board of Education, 1982.

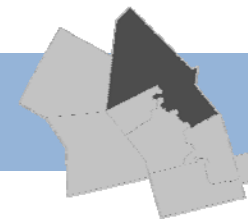
Historical Committee of the New Hamburg—Wilmot Township Centennial Committee, "More than a Century in Wilmot Township," 1967, pg. 70-71.

Knowles, Paul, "A History of New Hamburg," English Garden Publishers, 2002, pg. 69-71.

Mannen, Douglas, "New Hamburg Images and Reflections," 1989, pg. 250-251.

Waterloo Region District School Board. Site Plan.

Education:
Breslau Public School



Google Street View, August 2011

Address:	58 Joseph Street, Breslau
Date built:	1951; 1950 (cornerstone)
Building use:	School
Building name(s):	SS#26, Breslau Pubic School, Breslau Senior Public School
Current owner:	Waterloo Region District School Board
Acknowledgment Status:	No recognition
Architect:	Wunder Construction Company, contractor
Design/Style:	Vernacular
Materials:	Brick
Building integrity:	Additions were made to the school in 1952, 1953, 1955, 1962 and 1967.

Education: Breslau Public School

Associated people:

Mr. Eben Cressman, a local teacher and principal, was a graduate of this school.

Historical contributions:

The first schoolhouse in Breslau opened in 1847 as a one-room log schoolhouse on the Kolb Farm near the middle of Centennial Drive. It was on the other side of the Grand River from Breslau. Many of the children from the surrounding area would cross the river at the “Breslau Ford” to get to school. The school was named School Section (S.S.) #24, and was created out of SS#6 Natchez School’s section.

In 1864, the School Committee decided to move the school from the opposite side of the river to the hill in Breslau, and so two years later in 1866, a second brick schoolhouse was built (still located at 61 Woolwich Street North).

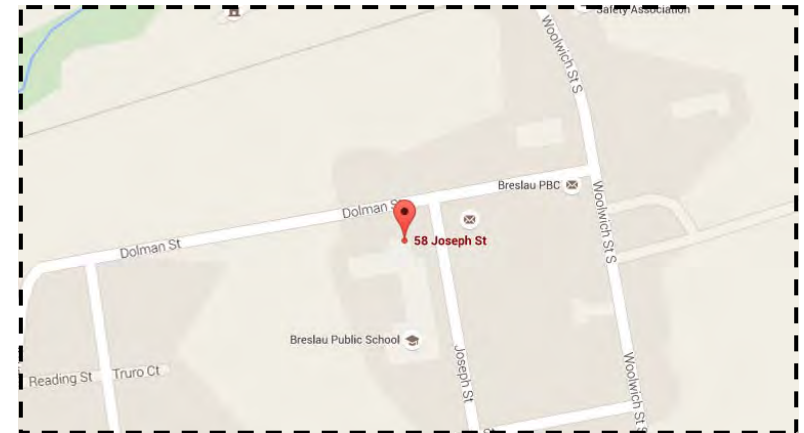
The third and current school was built in 1951, although the date stone says 1950, and initially had three classrooms and a play room (gym), which is where the current school library is located.

The school’s name, Breslau Public School, is derived from its predecessors, which were named after the village in which they were located. The name later changed in 1965 to Breslau Senior Public School during the provincial move to large township school boards. The school was specifically called a Senior Public School as it taught both Grade 7 and 8.

Contextual significance:

The school is associated with the education system reform that was occurring in the 1960s. It became a centralized school that took over seven other township schools. It is also associated with the educational development of Breslau and Woolwich Township.

Maps:



Sources:

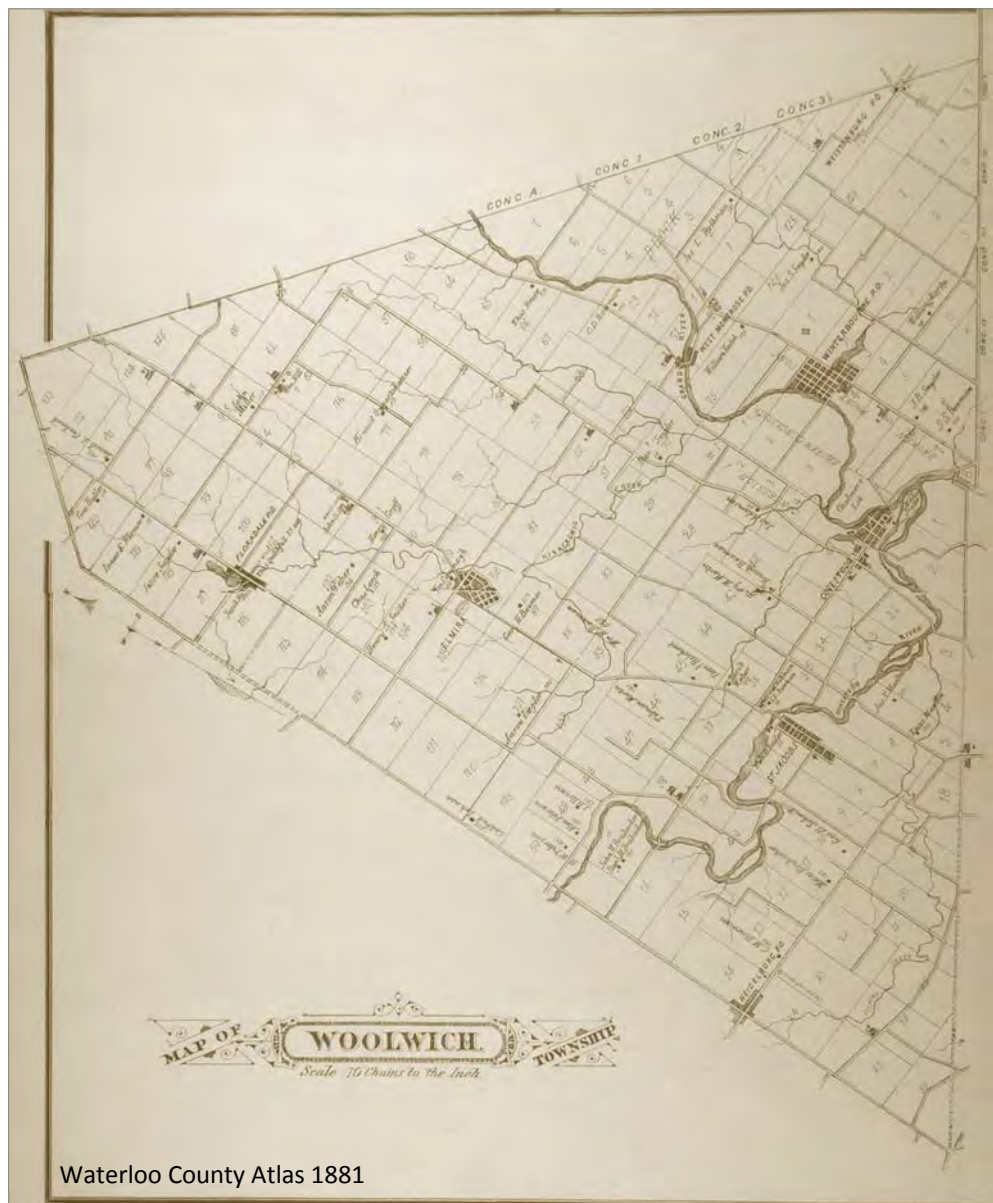
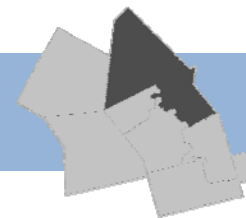
Brunn, Jason, “WCBE Directory of Schools,” Waterloo County Board of Education, 1982.

Bloomfield, Elizabeth and Foster, Linda. Waterloo Township schools, 1842-1972. Guelph, Ontario: Caribou Imprints, 1995. Kitchener Public Library, Grace Schmidt Local History Room.

Site plan from the Waterloo Region District School Board.

“Our School History,” Breslau Public School, n.d.
<http://bre.wrdsb.ca/about/our-school-history/>

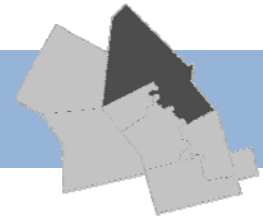
Education:
Historic Map of Woolwich Township



Waterloo County Atlas 1881

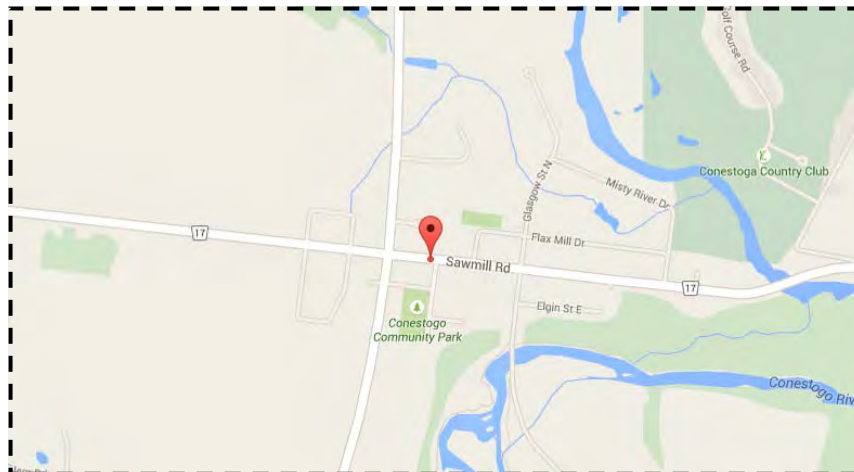
Education:

S.S. #1 Woolwich Township: Conestogo Public School



James Arteaga, July 2015

Map



Address: 1948 Sawmill Road, Conestogo

Date built: 1904

Building use: School

Building name(s): S.S. #1, Conestogo Public School

Current owner: Waterloo Region District School Board

Acknowledgment Status: No recognition

Architect: Unknown

Design/Style: Vernacular

Materials: Brick

Building integrity: Additions were made to the school in 1958, 1968 and 2003.

Associated people: -

Historical contributions: The schoolhouse was named after the settlement of Conestogo in which it is located.

Contextual significance: The schoolhouse is associated with the former rural education system that was part of the larger educational movement in the Province of Ontario.

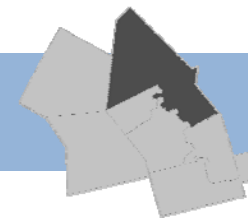
This specific schoolhouse is also associated with the village landscape of Conestogo and contributes to the streetscape of Sawmill Road.

Sources: Brunn, Jason, "WCBE Directory of Schools," Waterloo County Board of Education, 1982.

Site plan from the Waterloo Region District School Board.

Education:

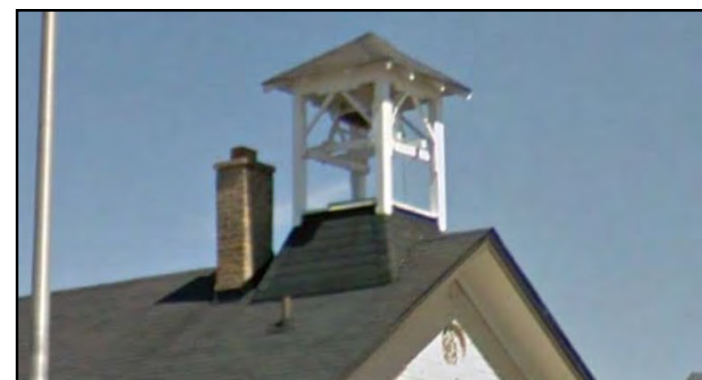
S.S. #3 Woolwich Township: Three Bridges Public School



Address:	2043 Three Bridges Road, St. Jacobs
Date built:	1872
Building use:	School
Building name(s):	S.S. #3, Three Bridges Public School, Three Bridges School
Current owner:	Private
Acknowledgment Status:	No recognition
Architect:	Unknown
Design/Style:	Vernacular
Materials:	-
Building integrity:	Additions were made to the school in 1953 and 1981.



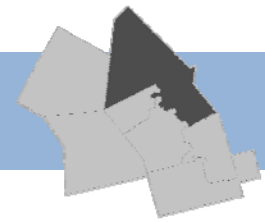
Google Street View, April 2014



Google Street View, April 2014

Education:

S.S. #3 Woolwich Township: Three Bridges Public School



Associated people:

-

Historical contributions:

The schoolhouse, named after the three steel bridges that spanned the Conestogo River, was the second schoolhouse in the area. The first schoolhouse was a log structure built in 1844 (location unknown).

After the closure of most one-room schoolhouses in the Region, the Township of Woolwich requested that this school remain as a small rural school, specifically to cater to the traditional Mennonites who could send their children there without having to use the school bus.

The school eventually closed in 2013, with students being encouraged to attend Floradale Public School.

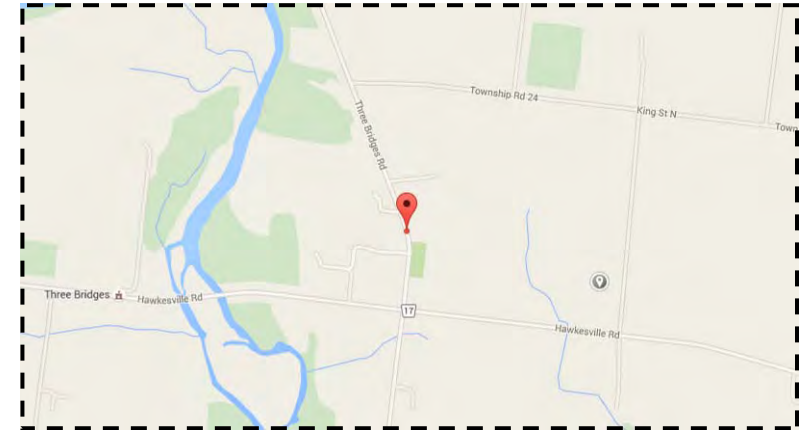
Contextual significance:

The schoolhouse is associated with the former rural education system that was part of the larger educational movement in the Province of Ontario.

This specific schoolhouse is also associated with the surrounding rural character of the area that is predominantly Mennonite, and contributes to the local Mennonite culture.

Its location is also significant due to its close proximity to the former three steel bridges, one of which remains, that the school was named after. These three bridges are said to have crossed over the Conestogo River.

Maps:



Sources:

Brunn, Jason, "WCBE Directory of Schools," Waterloo County Board of Education, 1982.

Draper, Barb, "Mennonite Parochial Schools," Mennonite Heritage Portrait, n.d. <http://www.mennoniteheritageportrait.ca/Report.php?ListType=Documents&ID=1759>

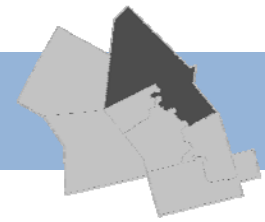
Site plan from the Waterloo Region District School Board.



Google Street View, April 2014

Education:

S.S. #5 Woolwich Township: Floradale School



Address: 2460 Floradale Road, Floradale

Date built: c.1907

Building use: School, Residence

Building name(s): S.S. #5, Floradale School

Current owner: Private

Acknowledgment Status: No recognition

Architect: Unknown

Design/Style: Vernacular

Materials: Yellow brick

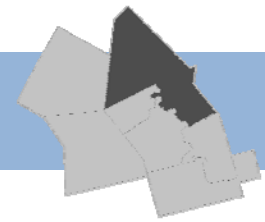
Building integrity: The building has been altered to accommodate residential uses.



Google Street View, May 2013

Education:

S.S. #5 Woolwich Township: Floradale School



Associated people:

Coleman Bowman, a local artist attended the school, as well as Floyd 'Butch' Martin, who was drafted into the NHL, but cancelled his contract because of his Mennonite beliefs.

Historical contributions:

Floradale School, named after the settlement in which it is located, began in 1854 in a log schoolhouse on land purchased from George Conrad Lackner. It was located a half mile north of the village, and served as the local school until 1865 (location unknown).

A second schoolhouse was built on land purchased from both Levi Bowman and Conrad Lackner (located a half mile north of the village, specific location unknown). This remained the local school until the third and still existing two-room schoolhouse on Floradale Road was built of brick in 1907.

This schoolhouse remained active until 1966, when it was closed and a fourth school was built (30 Florapine Road). It was a centralized school that accommodated students from Floradale, Balsam Grove, North Waterloo, Wallenstein and Yatton.

In 2010, the 1966 schoolhouse was demolished and a new school was built slightly west of the fourth school. The old school was too small and most students were being taught in the eight portables rather than in the actual building. With the need for major repairs to the school, it was determined that a new school was necessary.

This fifth school is currently located at 35 Florapine Road.

Contextual significance:

The schoolhouse is associated with the former rural education system that was part of the larger educational movement in Ontario. This specific schoolhouse is also associated with the nearby village of Floradale.

Maps:



Sources:

Brunn, Jason, "WCBE Directory of Schools," Waterloo County Board of Education, 1982.

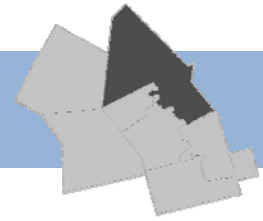
Cressman, Sharon, "Floradale Then and Now," 2011. pg. 25; 34-35.



Google Street View, May 2013

Education:

S.S. #6 Woolwich Township: West Montrose Schoolhouse



James Arteaga, February 2013

Address: 245 Hill Street, West Montrose

Date built: 1860

Building use: School, Residence

Building name(s): West Montrose Schoolhouse, SS#6

Current owner: Private

Acknowledgment Status: Located in the West Montrose Cultural Heritage Landscape; Listed by the Township of Woolwich on the Municipal Heritage Register.

Architect: Unknown

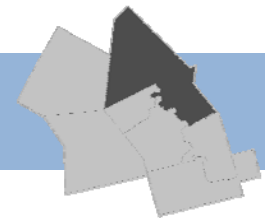
Design/Style: Gothic Revival with German stone masonry

Materials: Field stones

Building integrity: The front of the schoolhouse has been altered, changing its distinctive Gothic Revival architectural style. The front porch and the garage were added after its original construction.

Education:

S.S. #6 Woolwich Township: West Montrose Schoolhouse



Associated people:

The schoolhouse became the home of Walter Letson, a member of the prominent Letson family in West Montrose.

Historical contributions:

This was the original schoolhouse in West Montrose. It was built in 1860 roughly one mile away from the village. It was constructed of fieldstones using German stone masonry.

The building was constructed with two floors: the main floor was used as the classroom, while the upper floor was used as the teacher's residence. The exterior of the schoolhouse was designed in the Gothic Revival style, although it was altered after the conversion of the schoolhouse to a private residence in 1865.

The original schoolhouse was sold after a second schoolhouse was built in the village in 1865. The second schoolhouse was built in a better location to help reduce the distance that some children had to travel. A third schoolhouse was later built at 1060 Rivers Edge Drive.

The schoolhouse was named after the village of West Montrose.

Contextual significance:

The schoolhouse is associated with the beginning of the former rural education system that was part of the larger educational movement in the Province of Ontario. This specific schoolhouse is associated with the village landscape of West Montrose.

Maps:



Sources:

Gingrich, Del, "Kissing Bridge: The Story of Ontario's Only Covered Bridge, and West Montrose, the Quiet, Charming Village whose Sides it Connects," Kitchener, Pandora Press, 2009.

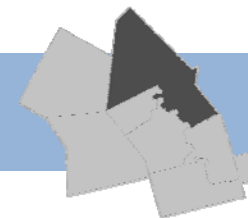
Township of Woolwich, "Cultural Heritage Landscape - Land Inventory," Township of Woolwich, 2011. <http://www.woolwich.ca/>



James Arteaga, February 2013

Education:

S.S. #6 Woolwich Township: West Montrose School

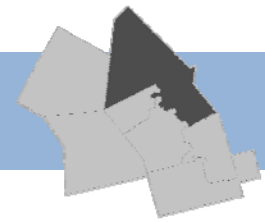


James Arteaga, February 2013

Address:	1060 Rivers Edge Drive, West Montrose
Date built:	1874
Building use:	School, residence
Building name(s):	S.S. #6, West Montrose School
Current owner:	Private
Acknowledgment Status:	Located in the West Montrose Cultural Heritage Landscape; Listed by the Township of Woolwich on the Municipal Heritage Register.
Architect:	Mathias Vogt, builder; Fred Struk, masonry worker; Menno Martin Contractors of St. Jacobs (1966 renovations).
Design/Style:	Georgian Style with German stone masonry
Materials:	Stone
Building integrity:	Major renovations were made to the schoolhouse after it was purchased in 1966. A fireplace and a loft were also added that year.

Education:

S.S. #6 Woolwich Township: West Montrose School



Associated people:

George Jupp, the builder of the scale model covered bridge for its 125th anniversary, attended the school.

Historical contributions:

The first schoolhouse in West Montrose is still in existence and is located at 255 Hill Street. It was built in 1860 from fieldstones and had two storeys: the bottom used as a classroom and the upper quarters for the teacher's residence. The school eventually closed due to the long distance it would take children to travel to it. The school was then remodeled and became a private residence.

A second schoolhouse was constructed in 1865 closer to the village on the northwest corner of Letson Drive and Rivers Edge Drive (near 1224 Rivers Edge Drive). The schoolhouse was built on land purchased from Jacob Benner, and was a frame, fieldstone and stucco structure.

Not long after, the school was deemed unsuitable as it was continually closed due to flooding from the Grand River in the spring. The school inspector ordered a new schoolhouse be built on higher ground, which is where the third school stands today.

Land was purchased from William Veitch and the school was built in 1874. It was used until 1966 when it was closed and sold to a former teacher of the school.

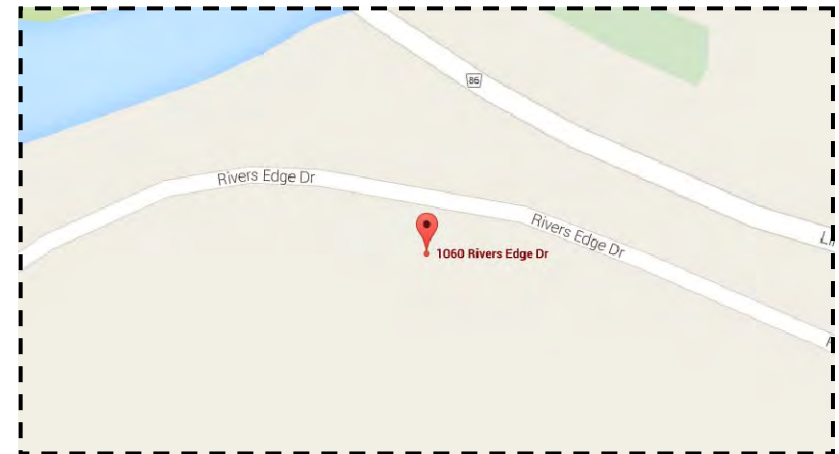
Contextual significance:

The schoolhouse is associated with the former rural education system that was part of the larger educational movement in the Province of Ontario.

The specific location of this school on a hill near Zuber's Corner is significant to the school's cultural heritage as it is directly associated with the flooding that occurred at the second schoolhouse, which necessitated the construction of this school.

This schoolhouse also contributes to the streetscape of Rivers Edge Drive, and the rural village character of West Montrose. It is also considered a landmark by the local community.

Maps:



Sources:

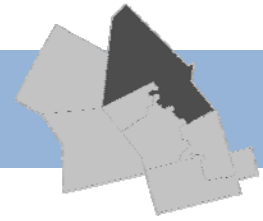
Gingrich, Del, "Kissing Bridge: The Story of Ontario's Only Covered Bridge, and West Montrose, the Quiet, Charming Village whose Sides it Connects," Kitchener, Pandora Press, 2009.

Township of Woolwich, "Cultural Heritage Landscape - Land Inventory," Township of Woolwich, 2011. www.woolwich.ca/en/newsevents/resources/CHLInventoryWestMontrose.pdf



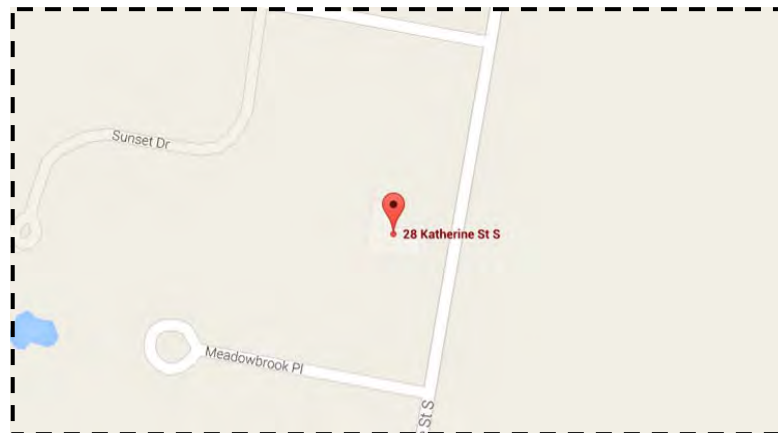
James Arteaga, February 2013

S.S. #7 Woolwich Township: Winterbourne School



James Arteaga, July 2015

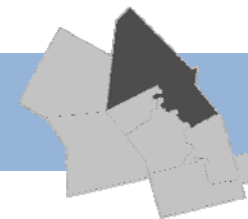
Map



Address:	28 Katherine Street South, Winterbourne
Date built:	1873
Building use:	School
Building name(s):	S.S. #7, Winterbourne School, Winterbourne Public School, Foundation Christian School
Current owner:	Private
Acknowledgment Status:	No recognition
Architect:	Unknown
Design/Style:	Vernacular with Gothic influences
Materials:	Yellow brick
Building integrity:	Additions constructed in 1963 and 1968.
Associated people:	-
Historical contributions:	The school was named after the settlement in which it is located, Winterbourne. The school closed in 2003, and was sold in 2006 to a private school.
Contextual significance:	<p>The schoolhouse is associated with the former rural education system that was part of the larger educational movement in the Province of Ontario.</p> <p>This specific schoolhouse is associated with the village landscape of Winterbourne and contributes to the streetscape of Katherine Street.</p>
Sources:	Brunn, Jason, "WCBE Directory of Schools," Waterloo County Board of Education, 1982.

Education:

S.S. #8 Woolwich Township: St. Jacobs School



Address:	11 Albert Street West, St. Jacobs
Date built:	1867
Building use:	School, Theatre
Building name(s):	S.S. #8, St. Jacobs School, St. Jacobs Schoolhouse Theatre
Current owner:	Private
Acknowledgment Status:	No recognition
Architect:	Unknown
Design/Style:	Vernacular with Gothic influences
Materials:	Yellow brick, stone
Building integrity:	Appears to be well-preserved. An addition has been made to the rear of the building.



Google Street View, May 2013

Education:

S.S. #8 Woolwich Township: St. Jacobs School

Associated people:

I.E. Bowman, St. Jacobs third postmaster, was a student at the first St. Jacobs Schoolhouse.

John Meyer, an original Woolwich Township councilor, was also a teacher at the schoolhouse. He was admitted into the Waterloo Hall of Fame.

Historical contributions:

Schooling in St. Jacobs was first held in various different buildings including homes and sheds. The teachers, who were bright young men, did not always have certificates, and would be paid depending on the number of students attending. The schools were open in the winter, but were closed in the summer months as the majority of children worked on the family farm or home.

The first schoolhouse was located near 12 Albert Street East (now demolished, unknown date). Built in 1840, it was a one-room schoolhouse made of brick with no basement. Blackboards were made of wood painted black. Its name, of course, derives from the village of St. Jacobs where it is located.

The second schoolhouse, which is the current school on Albert Street, was built in 1867. The school was an active schoolhouse until 1929 when a third school was built at 77 Queen Street (presently Queensway Drive).

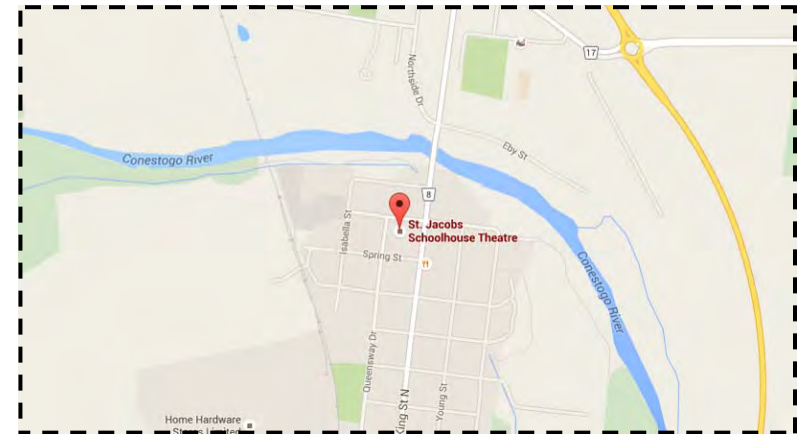
After the new schoolhouse was built in 1929, this building was used as a warehouse by a hardware store in the 1930s and 1940s. In 1992, the building was purchased and converted into a theatre where performances are continually held.

Contextual significance:

The schoolhouse is associated with the former rural education system that was part of the larger educational movement in the Province of Ontario.

This specific schoolhouse is associated with the village landscape of St. Jacobs and contributes to the streetscape of Albert Street.

Maps:



Sources:

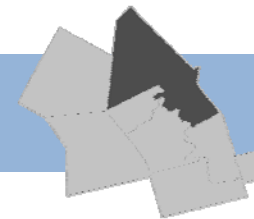
Smith, Marvin C., "St. Jacobs - Its Early History," Waterloo Historic Society, Vol. 56, 1968, pg. 40, 44-45.

"St. Jacobs Self Guided Historic Walking Tour," St. Jacobs Country, 2011, pg. 4. <http://www.stjacobs.com/sites/default/files/>



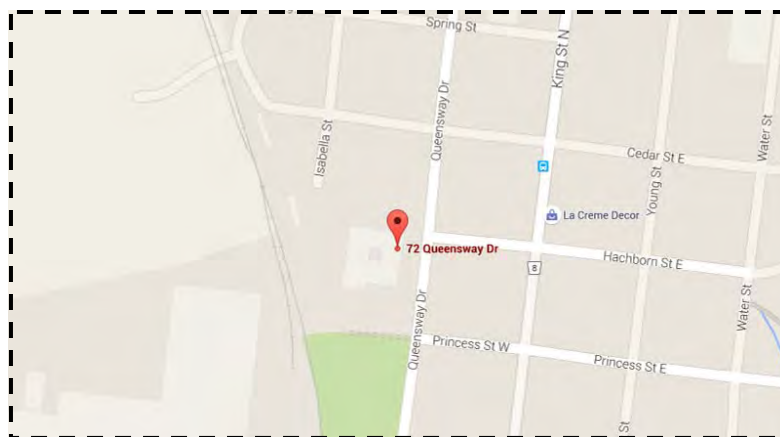
Google Street View, January 2015

S.S. #8 Woolwich Township: St. Jacobs Public School



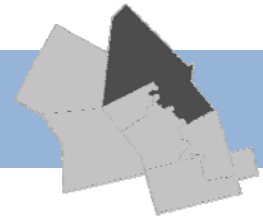
James Arteaga, June 2015

Map



Address:	72 Queensway Drive, St. Jacobs
Date built:	1929
Building use:	School
Building name(s):	St. Jacobs Public School
Current owner:	Waterloo Region District School Board
Acknowledgment Status:	Listed on the Woolwich Township Municipal Heritage Register; (Roll # 302902000324700).
Architect:	Unknown
Design/Style:	Vernacular
Materials:	Brick
Building integrity:	Additions were constructed in 1951, 1961, 1968 and 2000.
Associated people:	Both Darryl Sittler of the Toronto Maple Leafs and E.B. Snyder, a father of hydroelectric power in Ontario, attended St. Jacobs Public School.
Historical contributions:	The school was named after the village in which it is located, St. Jacobs.
Contextual significance:	<p>The schoolhouse is associated with the former rural education system that was part of the larger educational movement in the Province of Ontario.</p> <p>This specific schoolhouse is associated with the village landscape of St. Jacobs and contributes to the streetscape of Queensway Drive. It is also considered a landmark by the local community.</p>
Sources:	<p>Brunn, Jason, "WCBE Directory of Schools," Waterloo County Board of Education, 1982.</p> <p>Waterloo Region District School Board. Site Plan.</p>

S.S. #9 Woolwich Township: North Woolwich School



Google Street View, July 2014

Map



Address: 4194 Arthur Street North, North Woolwich

Date built: Pre-1951

Building use: School, Parochial School

Building name(s): S.S. #9, North Woolwich School

Current owner: Private

Acknowledgment Status: No recognition

Architect: Unknown

Design/Style: Vernacular

Materials: Wood

Building integrity: The structure has changed little.

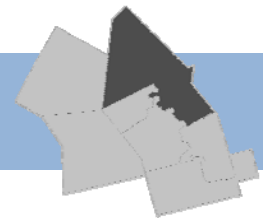
Associated people: -

Historical contributions: -

Contextual significance: The schoolhouse is associated with the former rural education system that was part of the larger education-

Sources: -

S.S. #11 Woolwich Township: Balsam Grove School



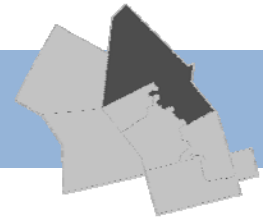
Google Street View, July 2014

Map



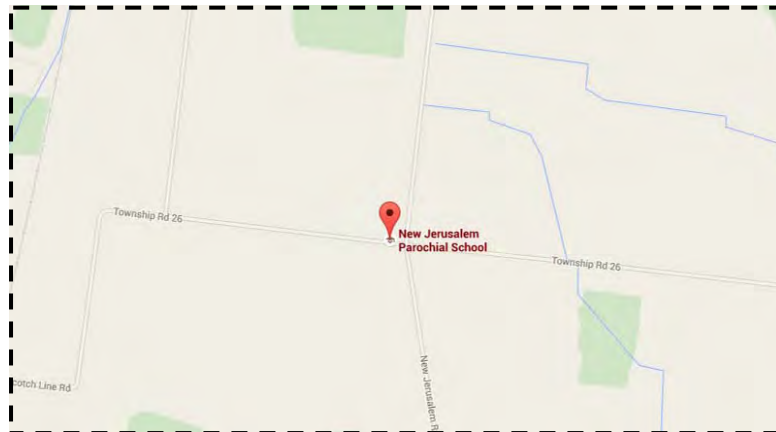
Address:	2535 Northfield Drive East
Date built:	1904
Building use:	School, Parochial School
Building name(s):	S.S. #11, Balsam Grove School, Balsam Grove Parochial School
Current owner:	Private
Acknowledgment Status:	No recognition
Architect:	Unknown
Design/Style:	Vernacular
Materials:	Red brick, stone
Building integrity:	-
Associated people:	-
Historical contributions:	-
Contextual significance:	The schoolhouse is associated with the former rural education system that was part of the larger education-
Sources:	-

S.S. #12 Woolwich Township: New Jerusalem School



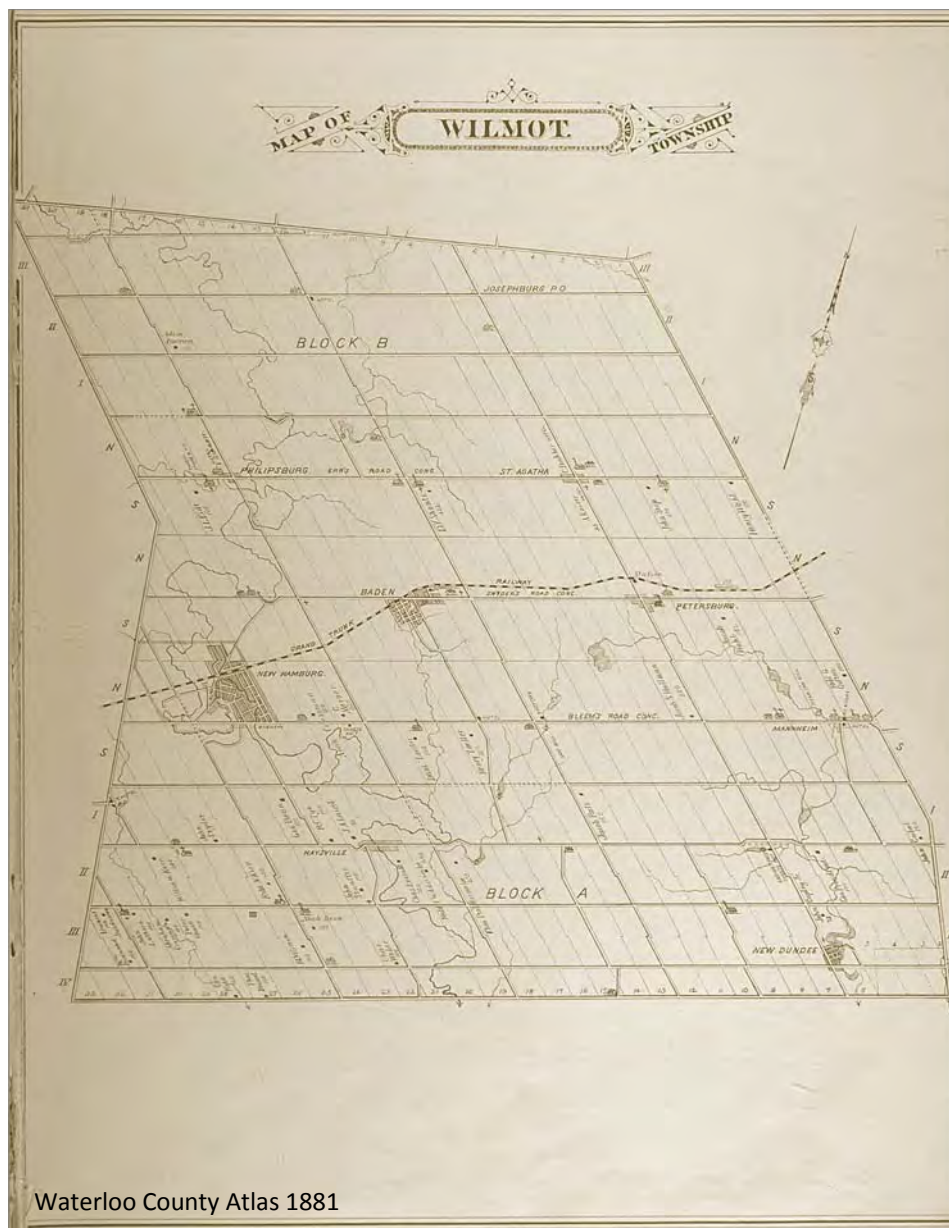
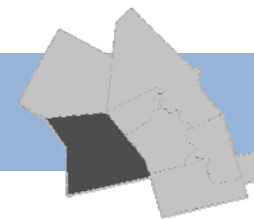
Google Street View, May 2013

Map



Address:	1505 Scotch Line Road, Jerusalem Corners
Date built:	Pre-1951
Building use:	School
Building name(s):	S.S. #12, New Jerusalem School, New Jerusalem Parochial School
Current owner:	Private
Acknowledgment Status:	No recognition
Architect:	Unknown
Design/Style:	Vernacular
Materials:	Red brick, stone
Building integrity:	An addition was made to the back of the schoolhouse.
Associated people:	-
Historical contributions:	-
Contextual significance:	<p>The schoolhouse is associated with the former rural education system that was part of the larger educational movement in the Province of Ontario.</p> <p>The schoolhouse is also associated with the former settlement of Jerusalem Corners in Woolwich Township.</p>
Sources:	<p>"Jerusalem Corners," Waterloo Region Museum, n.d. http://www.waterlooregionmuseum.com/collections-and-research/place-names-in-waterloo-region/woolwich-township/jerusalem-corners/</p>

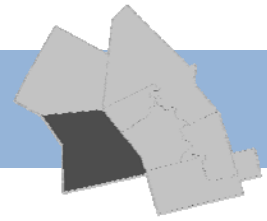
Education:
Historic Map of Wilmot Township



Waterloo County Atlas 1881

Education:

U.S.S. #1 & 3 Wilmot Township: New Dundee Public School



Address: 1430 Bridge Street, New Dundee

Date built: 1928

Building use: School

Building name(s): U.S.S. #1 & 3, New Dundee Public School

Current owner: Waterloo Region District School Board

Acknowledgment Status: No recognition

Architect: Jones Knechtel, architect; Anson Hallman, contractor

Design/Style: The school was built with the typical boys (east) and girls (west) entrances.

Materials: Red brick

Building integrity: Additions were made to the school in 1965-1966 and 2007.

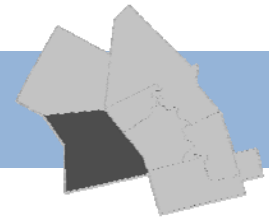


James Arteaga, June 2015



Tweedsmuir History Book I pg. 16 Continuation School, 1935-36

U.S.S. #1 & 3 Wilmot Township: New Dundee Public School



Associated people:

The architect, Jonas Knechtel (1842-1894) of Berlin (now Kitchener), began his career as a builder, but later became interested in architecture, becoming highly proficient in this career. Knechtel opened his own office in Berlin before 1880 and appears to have been the only architect active in the Berlin/Waterloo region during the latter part of the 19th century.

Historical contributions:

The first school in New Dundee began in 1835 and was located at John Millar's home at 328 Main Street.

The first schoolhouse was built in 1850 on land donated by Frederick Millar. It was a one-room yellow wood structure that stood at the present corner of Saltzberry Path and South Street (on the same block as the Baptist Church).

The second schoolhouse was later built at 52 Main Street. It was much larger than the first school, but was later dismantled. The wood was used to make a shed at the back of the current home.

The third schoolhouse was later built in 1896 at 1531 Bridge Street on land purchased from Fred Poth. It was a two-room classroom made of white brick that burned down in 1928.

Because the third schoolhouse was destroyed, the fourth and current school was built at 1430 Bridge Street. This school was built to house both the elementary and continuation school (high school). The top floor housed the high school students until 1955, when they were transported to the newly built Waterloo-Oxford Secondary School.

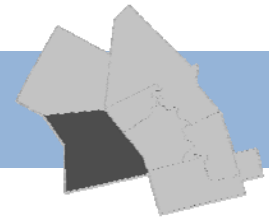
It is interesting to note that the first continuation school in New Dundee began in 1922 at a vacated building built by the Children of Zion (location unknown). (cont'd)



Courtesy of Heritage Wilmot, (Top) 1918; (Bottom) unknown date

Education:

U.S.S. #1 & 3 Wilmot Township: New Dundee Public School



Historical contributions: (cont.)

The current school was a union school section, USS #1: New Dundee School, and USS#3: Blenheim School.

Blenheim School was originally called Hallman's School. A schoolhouse was built c.1852, and received an addition in 1874. The school was located at 967045 Oxford Waterloo Road (demolished). USS #3 joined USS #2 Oxford County: Blenheim School in 1886 when a new school was built down the road at 967022 Oxford Waterloo Road, Oxford County. A teacherage (accommodations provided for a teacher by a school) was later built near the schoolhouse that still stands today.

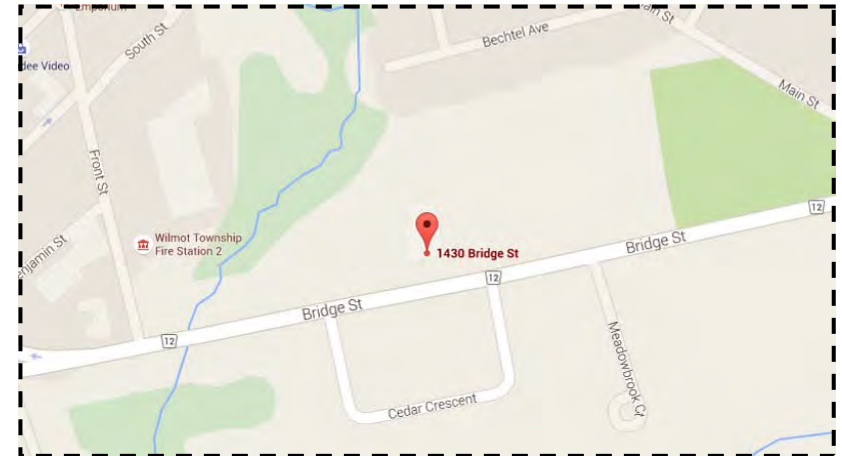
USS #3 later joined USS #1 when the current schoolhouse was built in New Dundee.

Contextual significance:

The schoolhouse is associated with the former rural education system that was part of the larger educational movement in the Province of Ontario.

This specific schoolhouse is associated with the village landscape of New Dundee and contributes to the streetscape of Bridge Street. It is also considered a landmark by the local community.

Maps:



Sources:

Biographical Dictionary of Architects in Canada 1800-1950

<http://dictionaryofarchitectsincanada.org>

Brunn, Jason, "WCBE Directory of Schools," Waterloo County Board of Education, 1982.

Golden Centennial Executive Committee, "150 Years New Dundee 1830-1980," pg. 18-19.

Historical Committee of the New Hamburg - Wilmot Township Centennial Committee, "More than a Century in Wilmot Township," 1967, pg. 53 & 101.

New Dundee Tweedsmuir History Book F," pg. 35, 67-69 & 73-75.

<http://images.ourontario.ca/wilmot/54162/page/70?n=>

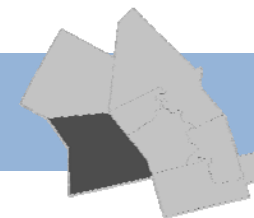
New Dundee Tweedsmuir History Book I," pg. 1-33.

<http://images.ourontario.ca/wilmot/55395/page/3?n=>

Waterloo Region District School Board. Site Plan.



Courtesy of Heritage Wilmot, 1919



James Arteaga, June 2015

Address:	3734 Bridge Street, Wilmot Township
Date built:	1907
Building use:	School, Residence
Building name(s):	SS#4, Green's School
Current owner:	Private
Acknowledgment Status:	No recognition
Architect:	William Hallman, contractor
Design/Style:	-
Materials:	Red brick
Building integrity:	The structure has been converted into a private residence.



Haysville Tweedsmuir History Book D, pg. 274, 1966

Education:

S.S. #4 Wilmot Township: Green's School

Associated people:

Two prominent families from the area attended the school throughout the years, the Ezra Cressman family and the Issac Bean family.

Historical contributions:

The first schoolhouse was built on land purchased from Cyrus Green and was thus named, Green's School. It was located on the opposite side of the current schoolhouse.

The second schoolhouse was a white brick schoolhouse that stood on the same site from 1876-1907. The land was purchased from Henry and Mary Chrysler in 1854. The second schoolhouse was later replaced by the current red brick schoolhouse.

William Hallman was contracted to build the school for \$1,900, and the school opened in September 1907 with Miss Jessie Oliver as the teacher. This new schoolhouse had a classroom, teacher's room, two entrances for boys and girls, and a basement with a furnace.

The school eventually closed and was sold in 1966. The school bell was given to the New Dundee United Brethren Women's Missionary Society, who then shipped it to the Kissey United Brethren Church in Sierra Leone, Africa.

Contextual significance:

The schoolhouse is associated with the former rural education system that was part of the larger educational movement in the Province of Ontario.

Maps:



Sources:

Historical Committee of the New Hamburg - Wilmot Township Centennial Committee, "More than a Century in Wilmot Township," 1967, pg. 120.

Klinkman, R.; Cressman, E., "Green's School S.S. No. 4," Waterloo Historical Society, 1966, pg. 72.

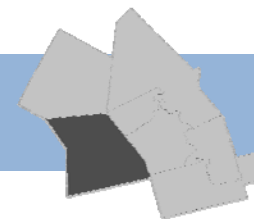
Mathies, Elfrieda, "Haysville Tweedsmuir History Book D," April 1947, pg. 37-48. <http://images.ourontario.ca/wilmot/55571/page/273?n=>

The Wilmot Heritage Book Committee, "Photographic Memories Wilmot Township - One Hundred and Fifty Years," 1999, pg. 58.



Courtesy of Heritage Wilmot, 1910

U.S.S. #5 Wilmot Township: St. James' School

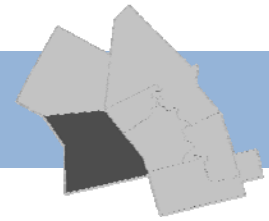


James Arteaga, June 2015

Address:	4360 Huron Road, Wilmot Township
Date built:	1886
Building use:	School, Residence
Building name(s):	USS#5, St. James' School
Current owner:	Private
Acknowledgment Status:	No recognition
Architect:	Mr. Albert, mason; Mr. Ushere, carpenter; Mr. B. Eichler, dug the basement.
Design/Style:	Vernacular
Materials:	Stone and brick from Tavistock, ON.
Building integrity:	An additional room was added to the school in 1954.

Education:

U.S.S. #5 Wilmot Township: St. James' School



Associated people:

-

Historical contributions:

The first school was held in a wood frame church built in 1842 located on the same site as today's schoolhouse and adjacent to a cemetery. The land was donated by William Ellingworth, and the bell which was still used by the school in 1966 was purchased in Cincinnati, Ohio. Since there were no desks at the school/church, benches that seated seven students each were placed along the walls.

Another frame building that was clap-board on the exterior was built as the second schoolhouse. Not long after, in 1886, a third schoolhouse was constructed of brick and stone that was transported from Tavistock, ON. The school had a bricked-in furnace, a modern innovation at the time. The previous frame building was moved to the side of the new building.

In addition to teaching children, the school also provided adult education in the evenings as early as 1880. Lanterns, and later lamps were used to light the room. Some of the classes taught included vocal training, shorthand and penmanship.

The schoolhouse was also where the Literary Societies were organized, and where they held meetings beginning in 1908-9. A local orchestra, made up of local families including the Beans, Garlands and Schiedels would play at these regular meetings.

The school was eventually closed and sold in 1966 and became a private residence.

Contextual significance:

The schoolhouse is associated with the former rural education system that was part of the larger educational movement in the Province of Ontario.

This school is specifically associated with the former St. James' Anglican Church that was located across the street.

Maps:



Sources:

Historical Committee of the New Hamburg - Wilmot Township Centennial Committee, "More than a Century in Wilmot Township," 1967, pg. 119-20.

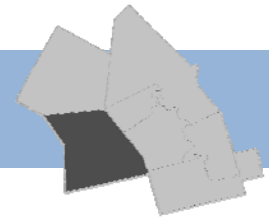
Lederman, Katherine, "St. James School S.S. No. 5," Waterloo Historical Society, 1966, pg. 73.

Mathies, El., "Haysville Tweedsmuir History Book D," April 1947, pg. 284-286. <http://images.ourontario.ca/wilmot/55571/page/285?n=>



Haysville Tweedsmuir History Book D pg. 286, c.1966

S.S. #6 Wilmot Township: Haysville School

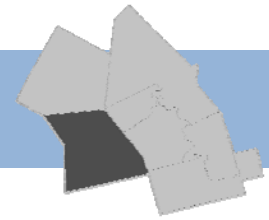


(Top) Google Street View, May 2013; (Bottom) James Arteaga, June 2015

Address:	3433 Huron Road, Haysville
Date built:	1899
Building use:	School, Community Centre, Pre-school
Building name(s):	Haysville Community Centre, S.S. #6, Haysville School
Current owner:	Township of Wilmot
Acknowledgment Status:	No recognition
Architect:	Unknown
Design/Style:	Vernacular
Materials:	Yellow brick, stone
Building integrity:	<p>The building has seen many changes throughout the years beginning in 1909 with the basement cemented, a concrete sidewalk constructed, and the interior re-decorated.</p> <p>In 1919, a new furnace was installed and wire fences were erected. In 1924, several windows were closed and new windows were created to allow for better lighting. In 1930, the roof was re-shingled and in 1933 the schoolhouse was once again re-decorated.</p> <p>In 1939, a new fence was added and in 1940, hydro was installed. In 1959, a new school room was added.</p>

Education:

S.S. #6 Wilmot Township: Haysville School



Associated people:

-

Historical contributions:

The first schoolhouse was built in 1854 of log construction and was located near 3230 Huron Road. The land was purchased from Wm. Puddicombe. The school's name is derived from its location in the village of Haysville.

Later, a second schoolhouse was built near 1777 Tyr Road, and it was not until 1889 that the third and current schoolhouse was built. The land was purchased from Ed. Everatt, who owned a hotel on the site of the school prior to its construction.

It is interesting to note that the school served hot lunches at noon in 1922, but then stopped the year after. In 1959, a new room was added that was half the size of the original schoolhouse. In 1966, many students from the surrounding area were bused to the schoolhouse with only eight students walking.

The school eventually closed in 1976 and was purchased by the Township of Wilmot, who converted the schoolhouse into the Haysville Community Centre and pre-school.

Contextual significance:

The schoolhouse is associated with the former rural education system that was part of the larger educational movement in the Province of Ontario.

This specific schoolhouse is associated with the village landscape of Haysville and contributes to the streetscape of Huron Road. It is also considered a landmark and

Maps:



Sources:

"Haysville Tweedsmuir History Book A," July 1984, pg. 92.

<http://images.ourontario.ca/wilmot/59451/page/94?n=>

"Haysville Tweedsmuir History Book D," January 1946, pg. 40-53.

<http://images.ourontario.ca/wilmot/55571/page/288?n=>

HPAC Member, Al Junker.

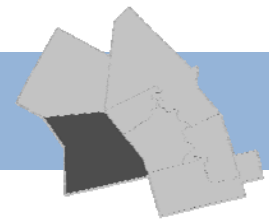
Historical Committee of the New Hamburg - Wilmot Township Centennial Committee, "More than a Century in Wilmot Township," 1967, pg. 116.

The Wilmot Heritage Book Committee, "Photographic Memories Wilmot Township - One Hundred and Fifty Years," 1999, pg. 62.



James Arteaga, June 2015

Education:
S.S. #7 Wilmot Township: Pinehill School



Address: 2653 Huron Road, Pinehill
Date built: 1853
Building use: School, Residence
Building name(s): SS#7, Pinehill School
Current owner: Private
Acknowledgment Status: No recognition
Architect: Anthony Wunder, architect.
Design/Style: Vernacular style with segmentally arch windows
Materials: Brick, stone
Building integrity: In 1923, a new hardwood floor was added to the schoolhouse.



James Arteaga, June 2015



Courtesy of Heritage Wilmot, 1926

Education:

S.S. #7 Wilmot Township: Pinehill School

Associated people:

Late Senator Valentine Ratz, son of Jacob Ratz attended Pinehill School before moving away and serving Canada under Prime Minister Wilfred Laurier's leadership.

Historical contributions:

S.S.#7 was first formed in 1853, but it was not until 1855 that land was deeded to the school section by Joseph Y. Shantz.

The first schoolhouse was built two years later in 1857 at the same location as the current school. It was named Pinehill after the settlement that was built on a hill surrounded by pine trees. The brick school was eventually dismantled in 1887 by Gottlieb Bettschen who used the materials to build the Jubilee Block in New Dundee, known today as the Emporium.

Up until 1873, the school only taught three grades, then four grades in 1874, five grades in 1878. It was not until 1893 that a student completed the Entrance Examination for high school.

The second school was built in 1886 and included a basement. It was constructed by Anthony Wunder. The schoolhouse was used until 1964 when it was closed and eventually sold.

Contextual significance:

The schoolhouse is associated with the former rural education system that was part of the larger educational movement in the Province of Ontario.

This specific schoolhouse is associated with the settlement landscape of Pinehill and contributes to the rural

Maps:



Sources:

Bergey, Lorna L., "History of Pinehill S.S. No. 7, Wilmot," Waterloo Historical Society, Vol.52, 1964, pg. 17-21.

"Haysville Tweedsmuir History Book A," July 1984, pg. 92.
<http://images.ourontario.ca/wilmot/59451/page/94?n=>

"Haysville Tweedsmuir History Book D," January 1946, pg. 40-53.
<http://images.ourontario.ca/wilmot/55571/page/288?n=>

Historical Committee of the New Hamburg - Wilmot Township Centennial Committee, "More than a Century in Wilmot Township," 1967, pg. 87-88.

HPAC Member, Al Junker.

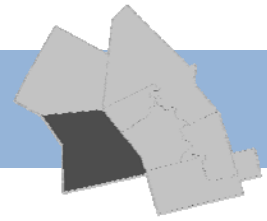
The Wilmot Heritage Book Committee, "Photographic Memories Wilmot Township - One Hundred and Fifty Years," 1999, pg. 62.



James Arteaga, June 2015

Education:

S.S. #8 Wilmot Township: Rosebank School



James Arteaga, June 2015

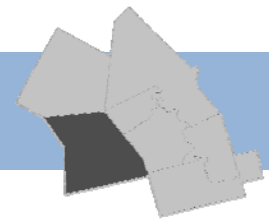
Address:	1495 Huron Road, Rosebank
Date built:	1908
Building use:	School, Residence
Building name(s):	SS#8, Rosebank School, No. 8 Huron Road, No. 8 Rose Hill, No. 8 Rosebank
Current owner:	Private
Acknowledgment Status:	No recognition
Architect:	Unknown
Design/Style:	Architectural drawings can be found in Appendix E on page 223.
Materials:	Brick, stone
Building integrity:	Electric lighting was installed in December 1940, a pressure system in 1957, and oil heating was introduced in 1960.



Courtesy of Heritage Wilmot, 1917

Education:

S.S. #8 Wilmot Township: Rosebank School



Associated people:

George Trussler, the pioneer, attended the school in 1846 at the age of eight.

Historical contributions:

Schooling in Rosebank first began on the second floor of Jacob Reichard's farmhouse, where his sister Miss Polly taught the children in 1846 (specific location unknown). The name Rosebank was derived from the village where wild roses abundantly grew on the hills and schoolyard.

It was later in 1851 that their brother, Daniel Reichard, registered a deed for the transfer of a one-half acre lot for the use of a common school and a burial ground. A log house was constructed that year and was situated on a hill in front of what is now Rosebank Cemetery (1295 Huron Road).

A second school house was later built in front of the log house c.1872, while the log house became a woodshed. The second school house was said to be used as a driving shed on the Egerdee farm in 1967 (location unknown).

The third and current schoolhouse was built in 1908 on land purchased from Jacob C. Hallman. The red brick school cost a total of \$4,000, which included the site and furniture.

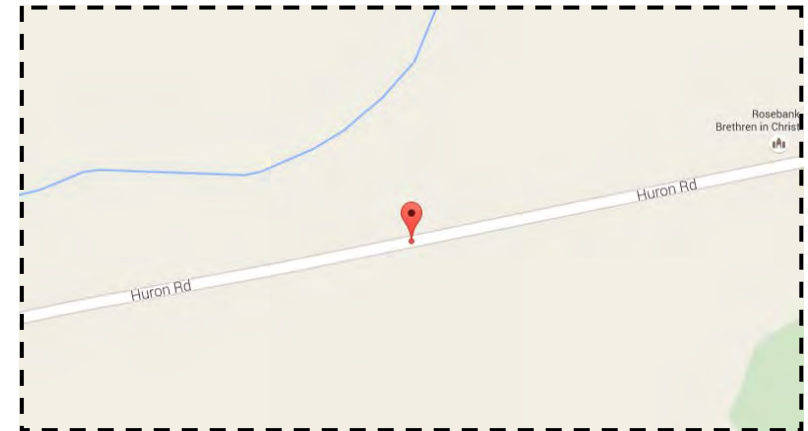
The school eventually closed in 1966, and later became a private residence.

Contextual significance:

The schoolhouse is associated with the former rural education system that was part of the larger educational movement in the Province of Ontario.

This specific schoolhouse is associated with the village landscape of Rosebank and contributes to the streetscape of Huron Road. It is also considered a landmark by the local community.

Maps:



Sources:

Historical Committee of the New Hamburg - Wilmot Township Centennial Committee, "More than a Century in Wilmot Township," 1967, pg. 94.

HPAC Member, Al Junker.

"New Dundee Tweedsmuir History Book F," n.d. pg. 37.
<http://images.ourontario.ca/wilmot/54162/page/39?n=>

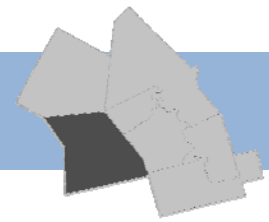
The Wilmot Heritage Book Committee, "Photographic Memories Wilmot Township - One Hundred and Fifty Years," 1999, pg. 63.

Wallace, Alice, "Rosebank S.S. No. 8," Waterloo Historical Society, Vol. 54, pg. 69-70.



James Arteaga, June 2015

S.S. #9 Wilmot Township: Mannheim School



Address: 1494 Bleams Road, Mannheim

Date built: 1886

Building use: School, Place of Worship

Building name(s): SS#9, Mannheim School

Current owner: Private

Acknowledgment Status: No recognition

Architect: Unknown

Design/Style: Vernacular

Materials: Yellow brick

Building integrity: A remodeling occurred in 1929, and a second room was added to the school in 1950.



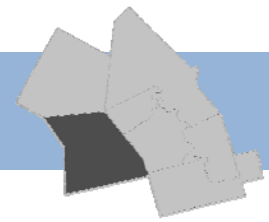
James Arteaga, June 2015



Courtesy of Heritage Wilmot, n.d.

Education:

S.S. #9 Wilmot Township: Mannheim School



Associated people:

-

Historical contributions:

It is thought that the first school in the area was a wooden frame structure built in 1939, although the first purchase of land was in 1846. Land was purchased from Michael Brandt to build a common school. A schoolhouse, most likely a log structure, was built that year and measured 20 feet by 26 feet.

Ten years after the first purchase of land more was acquired from Benjamin Bowman in 1856. It is not fully understood whether a third schoolhouse was built between the year the additional land was purchased and the construction of the current school house in 1886.

The current school was built as a one-room schoolhouse. It was remodeled in 1929 with an additional room added in 1955.

The school's name is derived from its location near the village of Mannheim, named after Mannheim, Germany.

It is interesting to note that around 1902 the King Edward Seventh Literacy Society was organized by local young people. The groups program of debates, music, plays, and impromptu speeches attracted people from Petersburg, Rosebank, Williamsburg and Nine Pines.

Contextual significance:

The schoolhouse is associated with the former rural education system that was part of the larger educational movement in the Province of Ontario.

This specific schoolhouse is associated with the village of Mannheim, and contributes to the rural streetscape of Bleams Road.

Maps:



Sources:

The Wilmot Heritage Book Committee, "Photographic Memories Wilmot Township-One Hundred and Fifty Years," 1999, pg. 63.

Historical Committee of the New Hamburg-Wilmot Township Centennial Committee, "More than a Century in Wilmot Township," 1967, pg. 39.

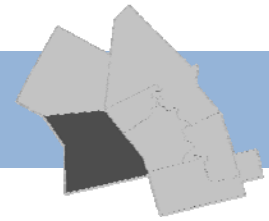
HPAC Member, Al Junker.

"Mannheim," Waterloo Region Museum, n.d.

<http://www.waterlooregionmuseum.com/collections-and-research/place-names-in-waterloo-region/wilmot-township/mannheim/>

"Mannheim S.S. No. 9," Waterloo Historical Society, Vol. 54, 1966, pg. 76.

S.S. #11 Wilmot Township: Cressman's School



Address: 3492 Bleams Road, New Hamburg

Date built: Unknown

Building use: School, Residence

Building name(s): SS#11, Cressman's School

Current owner: Private

Acknowledgment Status: No recognition

Architect: Unknown

Design/Style: Vernacular

Materials: Yellow brick, stone

Building integrity: The building appears to be well-preserved.

Associated people: Potentially Daniel Cressman, the owner of the land on which the school was built.

Historical contributions: The school closed in 1961 and students were transported to the centralized school of SS#10: Wilmot Centre School.

The school was most likely named after Daniel Cressman, the owner of the land before the school was built.

Contextual significance: The schoolhouse is associated with the former rural education system that was part of the larger educational movement in the Province of Ontario.

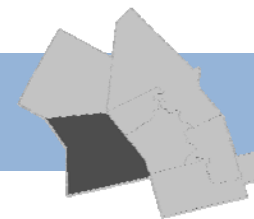
This specific schoolhouse contributes to the streetscape of Bleams Road.

Sources: Diamond, Florence, "School System - Wilmot Township," Waterloo Historical Society, Vol. 50, 1962, pg. 91.

Map



S.S. #12 Wilmot Township: Hostetler's School



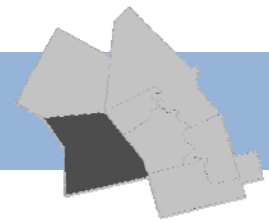
Address:	1107 Christner Road, New Hamburg
Date built:	c.1900
Building use:	School, Residence
Building name(s):	Hostetler's School, SS#12
Current owner:	Private
Acknowledgment Status:	No recognition
Architect:	Unknown
Design/Style:	Vernacular
Materials:	Yellow brick, stone
Building integrity:	The building appears to be well-preserved.



James Arteaga, June 2015

Education:

S.S. #12 Wilmot Township: Hostetler's School



Associated people:

This school is associated with the pioneer Moses Hostetler, who was well known in the community and an advocate for education. Hostetler, along with William Bosonberg, requested support from the District of Wellington to build a school for the community.

This school was attended by many in the community who eventually became doctors, teachers, dentists, nurses, hockey players, missionaries, clergymen, and WW2 soldiers. A few of these alumni are: Misses Ada and Nancy Ramseyer, who were missionaries in Argentina and India; and Rev. Armand Ramseyer was a pastor in Aberdeen, Washington.

Historical contributions:

The first school was a clapboard building located across the street from the second schoolhouse. The current building is the second schoolhouse. It was built circa 1900 at the cost of \$1,523, which included planting shade trees and the school bell.

Mrs. Isabell Ruthig of New Hamburg was the last teacher at the school before it closed in 1966 following the introduction of consolidated school districts.

The school's name is derived from Moses Hostetler, who played a major role in the formation of this school in the community.

Contextual significance:

The schoolhouse is associated with the former rural education system that was part of the larger educational movement in the Province of Ontario.

Maps:



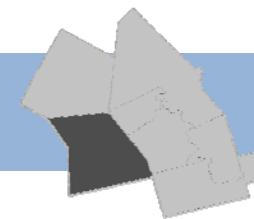
Sources:

Historical Committee of the New Hamburg-Wilmot Township Centennial Committee, "More than a Century in Wilmot Township," 1967, pg. 102.
"Hostetler School Reunion," Waterloo Historical Society, Vol. 53, 1965, pg. 43.



James Arteaga, June 2015

S.S. #14 Wilmot Township: Petersburg School



James Arteaga, June 2015

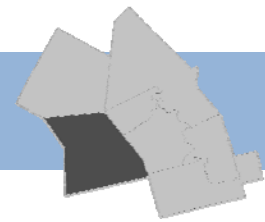
Address:	1786 Snyder's Road, Petersburg
Date built:	1923
Building use:	School, Commercial
Building name(s):	SS#14, Petersburg School
Current owner:	Private
Acknowledgment Status:	No recognition
Architect:	Chas Knechtel, architect; Con. Forler of Philipsburg, architect; Herman Schultz of New Hamburg, brick worker
Design/Style:	Architectural drawings can be found in Appendix B on pg. 220.
Materials:	Milton-red brick, stone
Building integrity:	Many renovations and a few additions have been made to the schoolhouse since its construction.



James Arteaga, June 2015

Education:

Former S.S. #14 Wilmot Township: Petersburg School



Associated people:

-

Historical contributions:

The school as an institution has existed since 1836 when it opened in a building that was originally a home and later a church used by the Emanuel Evangelical Lutheran Church of Petersburg from 1844-1852 (1720 Snyder's Road). It is said that the school was one of the first to be established by the people who colonized Wilmot Township.

The first schoolhouse was located near 1678 Snyder's Road East (Lot 6). It was built in 1848 from red brick. It is interesting to note that this school was formerly known as SS#11 Wellington District. The second schoolhouse was built in 1868 and remodeled in 1895 (location unknown).

The third and current schoolhouse was built in 1923, and has undergone many renovations and additions since it was built. The school eventually closed and was converted into commercial space.

Contextual significance:

The schoolhouse is associated with the former rural education system that was part of the larger educational movement in the Province of Ontario.

The school is also specifically associated with the village landscape of Petersburg, and contributes to the rural streetscape of Snyder's Road.

Maps:



Sources:

"Our History: 'God With Us' A History of Emmanuel Evangelical Lutheran Church in Petersburg," Emmanuel Evangelical Lutheran Church, 2006. <http://www.petersburgchurch.org/history.htm>

Historical Committee of the New Hamburg - Wilmot Township Centennial Committee, "More than a Century in Wilmot Township," 1967, pg. 75.

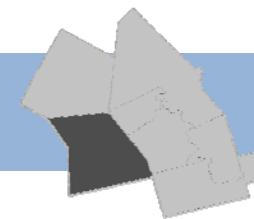
"Petersburg," Waterloo Region Museum, n.d. <http://www.waterlooregionmuseum.com/collections-and-research/place-names-in-waterloo-region/wilmot-township/petersburg/>

"Petersburg, Ontario and its First Pioneer," Waterloo Historical Society, Vol. 56, 1968, pg. 13-15.

"Welcome to the Petersburg Public School Reunion, June 13, 1998."

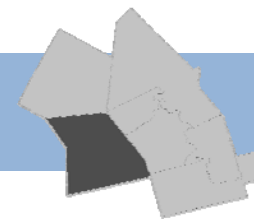
Education:

S.S. #15 & 15^{1/2} Wilmot Township: St. Agatha Roman Catholic School



James Arteaga, June 2015

Address:	1828 Notre Dame Road, St. Agatha
Date built:	1854
Building use:	School
Building name(s):	SS#15, SS#15 ^{1/2} , St. Agatha Roman Catholic School, St. Agatha School
Current owner:	Unknown
Acknowledgment Status:	Designated under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act (1990), By-law 90-14
Architect:	Unknown
Design/Style:	Georgian style with symmetrical three-bay façade, two-bay side elevations and gable roof.
Materials:	Field stones
Building integrity:	The building appears to be well-preserved.



Associated people: -

Historical contributions: The stone schoolhouse that once housed SS#15^{1/2} has an interesting and long history that connects both public and separate schools in St. Agatha.

Two public schools existed in the village as early as 1834, something unheard of this early in the colonization of the Region. It is said that one of these log schoolhouses was located on the site of the Amish Mennonite Church (1967 Erbs Road) on the west side of the village, and the other was located on the east side where the Zion Evangelical Lutheran Church (1363 Erbs Road) now stands.

One teacher was in charge of the schools, and classes were held two weeks at a time. These two schools were later united into one school, becoming SS#15. The school was moved to a stone building that was purchased in 1865 (location unknown). It is said that the school was demolished in 1957 and the stones were used in the construction of a modern school (location unknown).

The public school only remained at this site until 1865 when the public school amalgamated with the separate school and moved to the current stone schoolhouse.

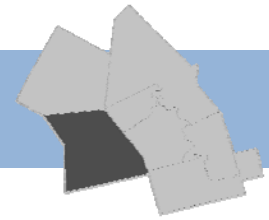
The separate school, SS#15^{1/2}, first began in 1835 by Reverend John Louis Wirith in a two-room log cabin that served as both the church and the school (location unknown). When the Jesuits arrived in 1847, a log school was erected, and later the current stone school was built in 1854 on the same site. This school was built with two floors, the top used as a teachers residence while the bottom floor was used as the classroom. (cont'd)



(Top) Accessed from One Room School Inventory in Waterloo County, n.d. (x961 067 001)

Education:

S.S. #15 & 15^{1/2} Wilmot Township: St. Agatha Roman Catholic School



Historical contributions:

In 1875, the school was once again moved to a new building that was connected with the St. Agatha orphanage. Both the school and orphanage were eventually demolished. These buildings were replaced by a variety of other buildings, including the current ranch-style school that formed the 'children's village' in the 1960s.

Contextual significance:

The schoolhouse is associated with the former rural education system that was part of the larger educational movement in the Province of Ontario.

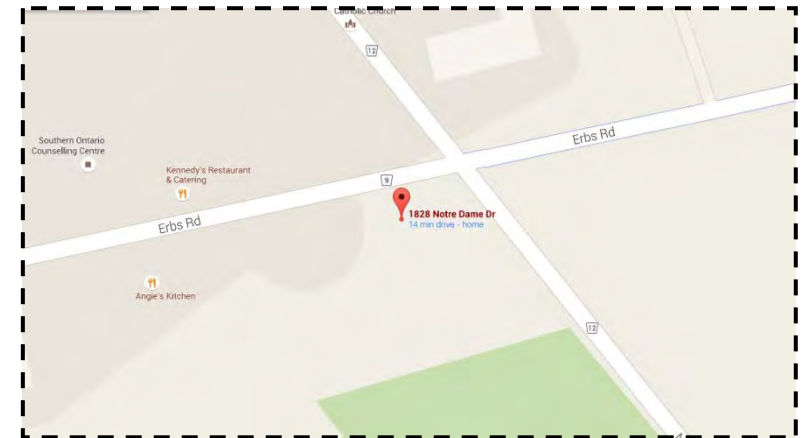
This school is also specifically associated with the development and growth of the Catholic community in St. Agatha and Wilmot Township. The school is also considered to be the oldest Catholic school in the Township.

The building is associated with the village landscape of St. Agatha, and contributes to the streetscape of both Notre Dame Road and Erbs Road.



James Arteaga, June 2015

Maps:



Sources:

Canada's Historic Places, "Shantz Country Cupboard," Parks Canada, n.d. <http://www.historicplaces.ca/en/rep-reg/place-lieu.aspx?id=12848>

"Designated Buildings: St. Agatha Roman Catholic School/Shantz Country Cupboard," Heritage Wilmot, n.d. <http://www.heritagewilmot.ca/designated-indexDetails.php?St.-Agatha-Roman-Catholic-School-Shantz-Country-Cupboard-9>

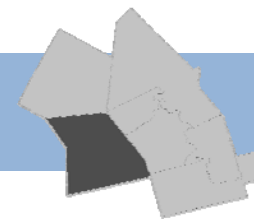
Diamond, Florence, "School System - Wilmot Township," Waterloo Historical Society, Vol. 50, 1962, pg. 88-92.

Historical Committee of the New Hamburg - Wilmot Township Centennial Committee, "More than a Century in Wilmot Township," 1967, pg. 99.

The Wilmot Heritage Book Committee, "Photographic Memories Wilmot Township-One Hundred and Fifty Years," 1999, pg. 62.

Education:

S.S. #16 Wilmot Township: Schmidt School



Address: 3812 Sandhills Road

Date built: 1908

Building use: School, Residence

Building name(s): SS#16, Schmidt School, North Wilmot School

Current owner: Private

Acknowledgment Status: No recognition

Architect: Unknown

Design/Style: Vernacular

Materials: Yellow brick

Building integrity: The building appears to be well-preserved.



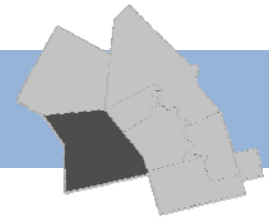
James Arteaga, June 2015



James Arteaga, June 2015

Education:

S.S. #16 Wilmot Township: Schmidt School



Associated people:

-

Historical contributions:

The first school house was built in 1832 as a log structure and was located at the northwest corner of Erbs Road and Sandhills Road.

A second school constructed of stone was built in 1839 on the other side of the road at the northeast corner of Erbs Road and Sandhills Road. It was later destroyed by fire (date unknown).

A third schoolhouse was erected in 1870, which was also made of stone and was located north of Erb's Road adjacent to the second schoolhouse (later demolished).

The fourth and current schoolhouse was later constructed of white brick in 1908. However, this schoolhouse became too crowded during the centralization of schools and a fifth schoolhouse was built on the site of the second and third schoolhouse. This fifth school, named North Wilmot Public School, served the community for many years, but was eventually closed and sold in 1964. It is currently used as a private school by the Canadian Independent College.

The fourth school was also sold after it closed, and was converted into a private residence.

Contextual significance:

The schoolhouse is associated with the former rural education system that was part of the larger educational movement in the Province of Ontario.

Maps:



Sources:

Historical Committee of the New Hamburg-Wilmot Township Centennial Committee, "More than a Century in Wilmot Township," 1967, pg. 102.

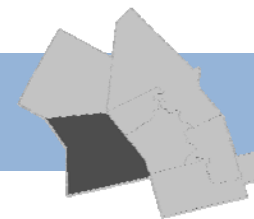
Shantz, Ralph, "Music, Movies and Memories at Old S.S. 16," The New Hamburg Independent, n.d.



Accessed from One Room School Inventory in Waterloo County, n.d. (x 961 071 001)

Education:

S.S. #17 Wilmot Township: Philipsburg School



James Arteaga, June 2015

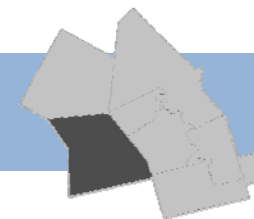
Address:	3262 Erbs Road, Philipsburg
Date built:	1917
Building use:	School, Residence
Building name(s):	SS#17, Philipsburg School
Current owner:	Private
Acknowledgment Status:	No recognition
Architect:	Unknown
Design/Style:	Edwardian style with a hip roof, cupola for the bell and roof with finial.
Materials:	Red brick
Building integrity:	A garage has been added on the right side of the schoolhouse.



James Arteaga, June 2015

Education:

S.S. #17 Wilmot Township: Philipsburg School



Associated people:

-

Historical contributions:

The first school in this area was established c.1844 in a log structure located near 2788 Wilby Road. The schoolhouse was also used by the Zion Lutheran Church of Philipsburg for some time.

A second schoolhouse was built of brick by Jacob Linhard c.1866 at a cost of \$4,018. It was built on the site of the current schoolhouse, while the log schoolhouse was sold the following year for \$80.

It is noted in the school's records that a disagreement occurred among the residents as to where the new site of the school would be, and who would be admitted into the school. There was even a levy created for students who attended the school from outside the school section, in order to discourage overcrowding.

The third and current schoolhouse was completed in 1917. Construction had begun before the school year had ended, causing the children to finish classes at Conrad Forler's shop at the southeast corner of Erb's Road and Nafziger Road in Philipsburg.

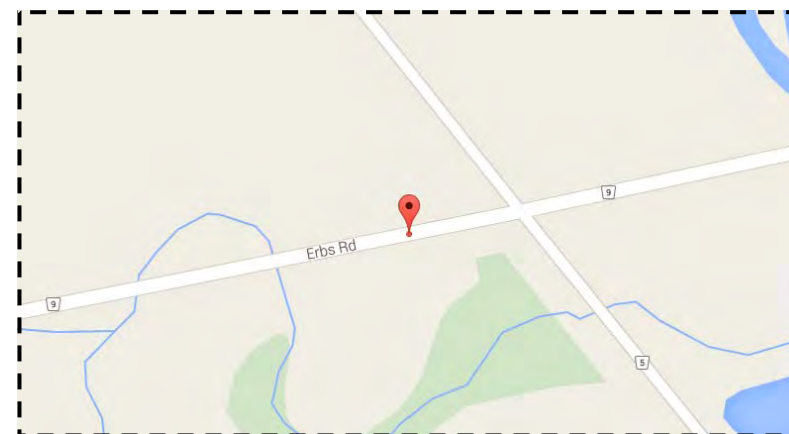
Also, during the construction, ratepayers who had teams of horses were requested to deliver loads of stone for 50 cents a trip, while the levelling of the schoolyard was to be done for free. For those who did not assist, the Trustees decreed that there would be a \$3 fine per day for those who had a team of horses, and a \$1.50 fine per day for those without.

Contextual significance:

The schoolhouse is associated with the former rural education system that was part of the larger educational movement in the Province of Ontario.

This schoolhouse is specifically associated with the village landscape of Philipsburg, and also contributes to the streetscape of Erbs Road. The school is also considered a landmark by the local community.

Maps:



Sources:

Historical Committee of the New Hamburg-Wilmot Township Centennial Committee, "More than a Century in Wilmot Township," 1967, pg. 79-81.

"Philipsburg," Waterloo Region Museum, n.d.

<http://www.waterlooregionmuseum.com/collections-and-research/place-names-in-waterloo-region/wilmot-township/philipsburg/>

The Wilmot Heritage Book Committee, "Photographic Memories Wilmot Township-One Hundred and Fifty Years," 1999, pg. 60.

Township of Wilmot, "Township of Wilmot Council Meeting Agenda Monday, January 12, 2015," January 12, 2015, pg. 26.

<http://www.wilmot.ca/cmsAdmin/uploads/Council-Agenda-Package-January-12-2015.pdf>

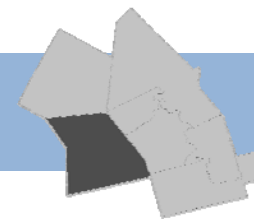
Wettlaufer, Molna E., "Philipsburg S.S. No. 17," Waterloo Historical Society, Vol. 54, 1966, pg. 75-76.

"Zion Evangelical Lutheran Church Philipsburg, Ontario: Our Legacy," Zion Evangelical Lutheran Church, n.d.

<http://www.philipsburglutheranchurch.ca/about-philipsburg-lutheran/our-legacy/>

Education:

S.S. #18 Wilmot Township: New Prussia School



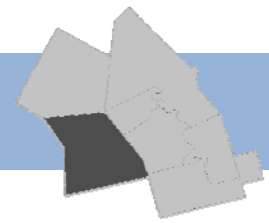
Address:	3254 Berlett's Road, New Prussia
Date built:	1859
Building use:	School, Industrial/Commercial
Building name(s):	SS#18, New Prussia School
Current owner:	Private
Acknowledgment Status:	No recognition
Architect:	Unknown
Design/Style:	Vernacular
Materials:	Brick
Building integrity:	An addition was constructed in 1952 and alterations were made 1956.



James Arteaga, June 2015

Education:

S.S. #18 Wilmot Township: New Prussia School



Associated people:

-

Historical contributions:

The first school in the settlement was started by Jesuit priests from St. Agatha in the late 1840s, but after Saugeen Fever swept through the settlement, the population diminished, and the school ceased to exist.

In 1848, Peter Brick and other Wilmot residents from the area made a petition to the District of Wellington for a new school to be built. Land was purchased from Aldois Walter in 1859 by the trustees of the school section and the current school was built at 3254 Berlett's Road.

The schoolhouse was named after the settlement of New Prussia in which it is located. New Prussia was named after Rhenish Prussia, Germany where many of the settlers of the northwest corner of Wilmot Township came from.

In 1956, a new school was built on the left side of the original schoolhouse, costing \$20,000. The original schoolhouse was altered during the new school's construction, and it was integrated into the new schoolhouse. The schoolhouse eventually closed in 1966, and converted into industrial/commercial use.

Contextual significance:

The schoolhouse is associated with the former rural education system that was part of the larger educational movement in the Province of Ontario.

This schoolhouse is specifically associated with the former settlement landscape of New Prussia, and it is perhaps one of the last physical remnants of the settlement.

Maps:



Sources:

Historical Committee of the New Hamburg-Wilmot Township Centennial Committee, "More than a Century in Wilmot Township," 1967, pg. 728.

Koch, Wilson, "New Prussia S.S. No. 18," Waterloo Historical Society, Vol. 54, 1966, pg. 71.

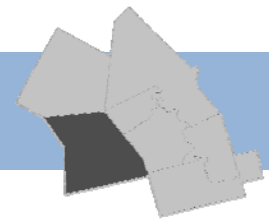
The Wilmot Heritage Book Committee, "Photographic Memories Wilmot Township-One Hundred and Fifty Years," 1999, pg. 66.



James Arteaga, June 2015

Education:

S.S. #19 Wilmot Township: Horn's School



Address: 2502 Berlett's Road, Berlett's Corners

Date built: 1857

Building use: School

Building name(s): SS#19, Berlett's School, Horn's School

Current owner: Private

Acknowledgment Status: No recognition

Architect: Unknown

Design/Style: Vernacular

Materials: -

Building integrity: The building appears to be well-preserved.



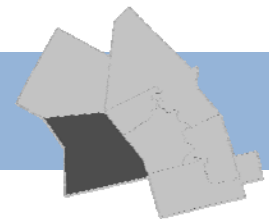
James Arteaga, June 2015



Accessed from One Room School Inventory in Waterloo County, n.d. (x 961 072 001)

Education:

S.S. #19 Wilmot Township: Horn's School



Associated people:

-

Historical contributions:

The school section was first formed in 1852, yet the first attempt at building a schoolhouse began with the purchase of a half an acre of land from Jacob Wilhelm in 1857 by the Trustees of SS#19. The land was to be used for a Common School. The school is thought to have been built soon after the land purchase.

The school served the area for many years, but eventually closed in 1966, and was subsequently sold.

The school was originally called Horn's School, and may have been named after Henry Horn, who owned the land across the street from the school. He was also a strong promoter of public schools. After 1887 the school changed its name to Berlett's Corner School, after the former settlement, Berlett's Corner, in which it was located.

Contextual significance:

The schoolhouse is associated with the former rural education system that was part of the larger educational movement in the Province of Ontario.

This schoolhouse is specifically associated with the former settlement landscape of Berlett's Corner, and is perhaps the last physical remnants of the settlement.

Maps:



Sources:

"Berlett's Corner," Waterloo Region Museum, n.d.

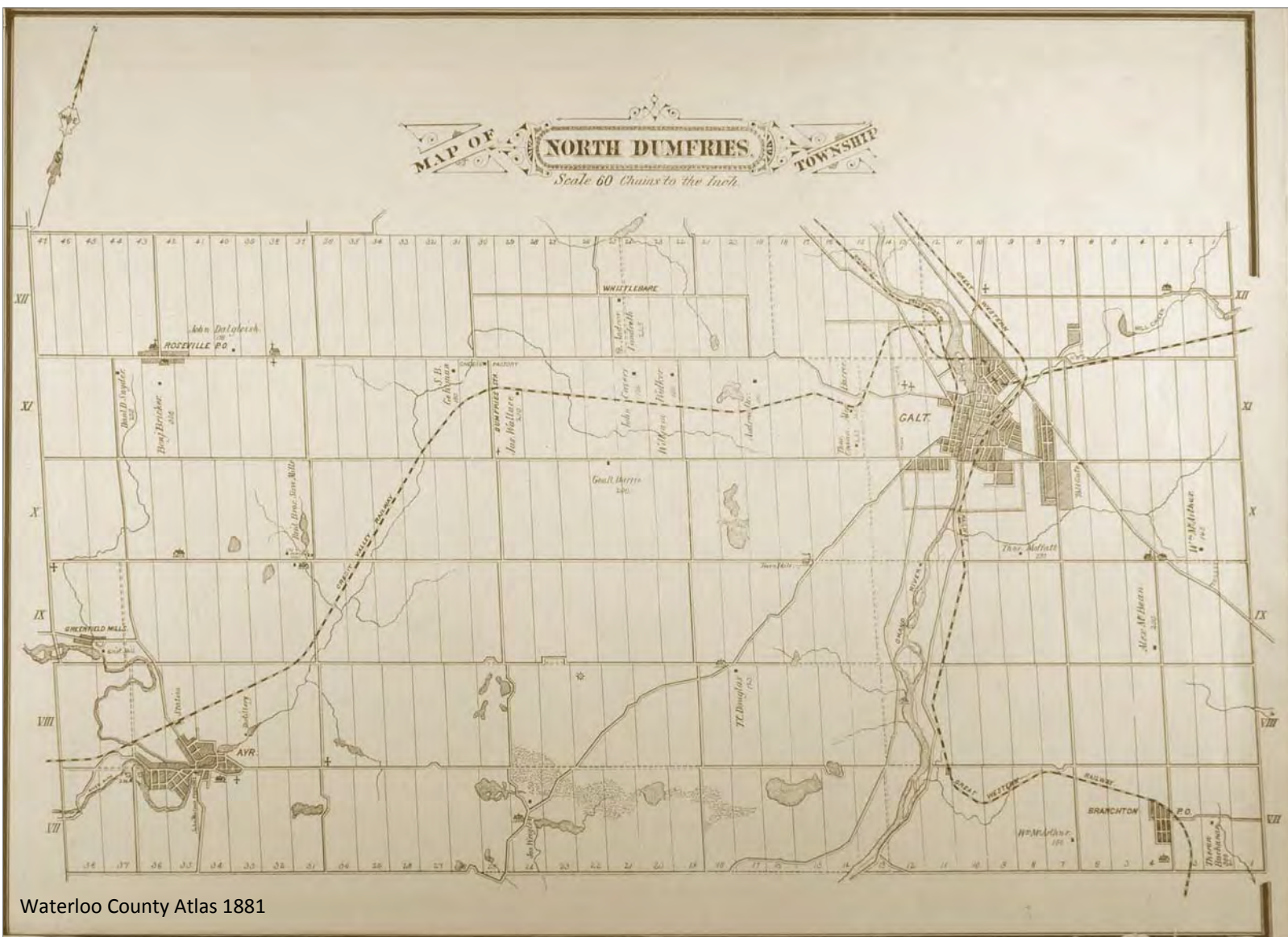
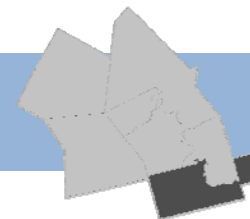
<http://www.waterlooregionmuseum.com/collections-and-research/place-names-in-waterloo-region/wilmot-township/berlets-corner/>

Diamond, Florence, "School System-Wilmot Township," Waterloo Historical Society, Vol. 50, 1962, pg. 89.

Historical Committee of the New Hamburg-Wilmot Township Centennial Committee, "More than a Century in Wilmot Township," 1967, pg. 36.

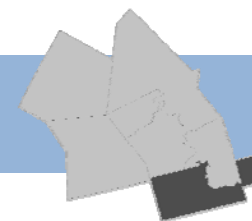
Koehler, Astor, "Berlett's Corners S.S. No. 19," Waterloo Historical Society, Vol. 54, 1966, pg. 71.

Education:
Historic Map of North Dumfries Township



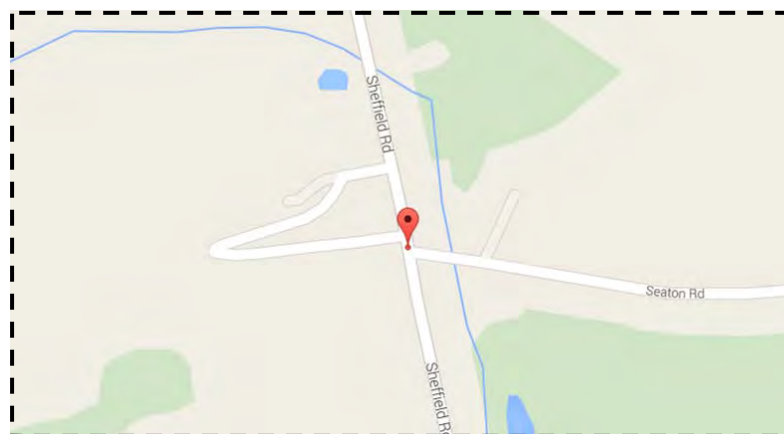
Waterloo County Atlas 1881

S.S. #13 Beverly Township: Scott's Corners School



James Arteaga, June 2015

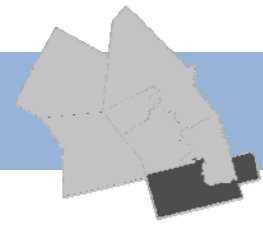
Map



Address:	1459 Sheffield Road, North Dumfries Township
Date built:	1850
Building use:	School, Hall
Building name(s):	Clyde and Scott's Corners Women's Institute Hall, Scott's Corners School
Current owner:	Private
Acknowledgment Status:	Designated under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act (1986), By-law 901-86
Architect:	Unknown
Design/Style:	Vernacular
Materials:	Stone
Building integrity:	The ornate cupola is still present on the schoolhouse roof.
Associated people:	-
Historical contributions:	The school was in use until 1969.
Contextual significance:	<p>The schoolhouse is associated with the former rural education system that was part of the larger educational movement in the Province of Ontario.</p> <p>This schoolhouse is unique in the Region as it is one of the few schools that became part of the Region after its boundaries were established in 1973. The schoolhouse was originally located in Beverly Township, Wentworth County.</p>
Sources:	"The Corporation of the Township of North Dumfries By-law #901-86," 1986. http://www.northdumfries.ca/en/ourcommunity/resources/Heritage-901-861459Sheffield.pdf

Education:

U.S.S. #15 North Dumfries Township: Beehive School

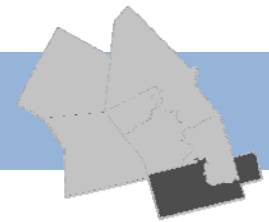


James Arteaga, June 2015

Address:	3206 Greenfield Road, Greenfield Village
Date built:	1890
Building use:	School, Residence
Building name(s):	USS#15, Beehive School, Greenfield School
Current owner:	Private
Acknowledgment Status:	Designated under Part V of the Ontario Heritage Act (2014), By-law 2633-14
Architect:	Unknown
Design/Style:	Vernacular
Materials:	Stone
Building integrity:	Significant alterations were made to the schoolhouse in the 1980s, and the tall spruce trees that lined the school grounds were removed.

Education:

U.S.S. #15 North Dumfries Township: Beehive School



Associated people:

-

Historical contributions:

Originally, USS #15 belonged to the Ayr School, but the school section was given to Greenfield School when it opened in 1890. This union school was attended by both students in North Dumfries Township and Blenheim Township, and cost \$1,400 to construct.

David Goldie donated the land for the first public school in Greenfield in order to educate the children of the mill workers and surrounding farms. The school was called the Beehive School because a beekeeping operation previously existed on the site. Also, the school's doorway had beehive stained glass windows.

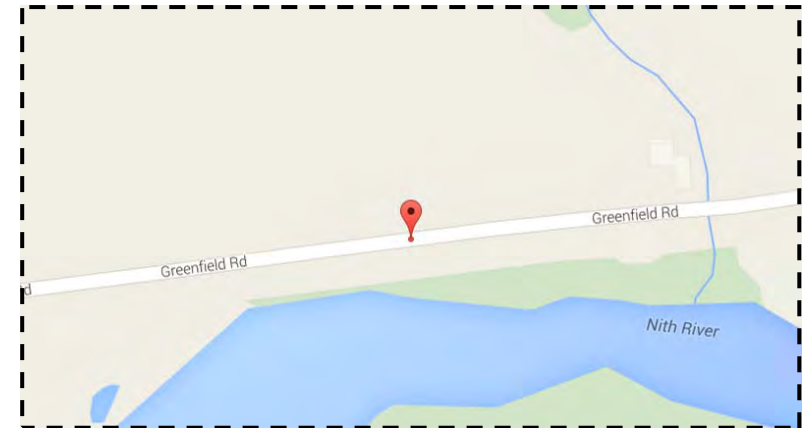
The school was sold in 1967 for \$7,900 and has subsequently been converted into a private residence. The current stone marker "U.S.S. No. 15, 1890" is from a repurposed Scottish gravestone that was originally used as a ship ballast.

Contextual significance:

The schoolhouse is associated with the former rural education system that was part of the larger educational movement in the Province of Ontario.

This specific schoolhouse is also associated with the village landscape of Greenfield, and represents the importance of education to the first settlers in Greenfield Village.

Maps:



Sources:

HPAC Member, Alison Jackson

Taylor, Andrew W., "Our Todays and Yesterdays: A History of the Township of North Dumfries and the Village of Ayr, Ontario, Canada," North Dumfries and Ayr Centennial Committee, 1970, pg. 95.

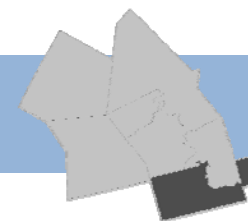
Redshaw, Rachel M., "Greenfield Village Heritage Walking Tour," n.d.
<http://www.northdumfries.ca/en/ourcommunity/resources/Heritage-DoorsOpenGreenfieldVillageHeritageWalkingTour.pdf>



James Arteaga, June 2015

Education:

U.S.S. #17 North Dumfries Township: Branchton School

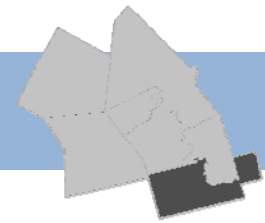


James Arteaga, June 2015

Address:	1790 Branchton Road, Branchton
Date built:	1934
Building use:	School, Residence
Building name(s):	SS#17, Branchton School
Current owner:	Private
Acknowledgment Status:	Listed on the Township of North Dumfries Municipal Heritage Register
Architect:	Unknown
Design/Style:	The building has traditionally marked entrances for boys and girls.
Materials:	Red brick, stone
Building integrity:	An addition was made to the schoolhouse in 1955.

Education:

U.S.S. #17 North Dumfries Township: Branchton School



Associated people:

Andrew Jenkins, nicknamed 'Canadian Blondin,' was a graduate of the school. He rode a bicycle across Niagara Falls in 1869, and later received a gold medal for crossing the Rocky River in Ohio in 1871.

Historical contributions:

The first schoolhouse in the community was a log house built in the 1830s on farmland originally owned by William Dickson (exact location unknown). Dickson had sold the land to Thomas Rosebrugh, who had donated the one acre lot from his recently purchased land for the erection of a common school (public school).

A second schoolhouse was built of stone in 1855 and in 1873 a third schoolhouse was completed (both locations unknown). The current school was the fourth to be erected in the community. It was a union school that catered to students in both Dumfries Township (currently North and South Dumfries Township) and Beverly Township.

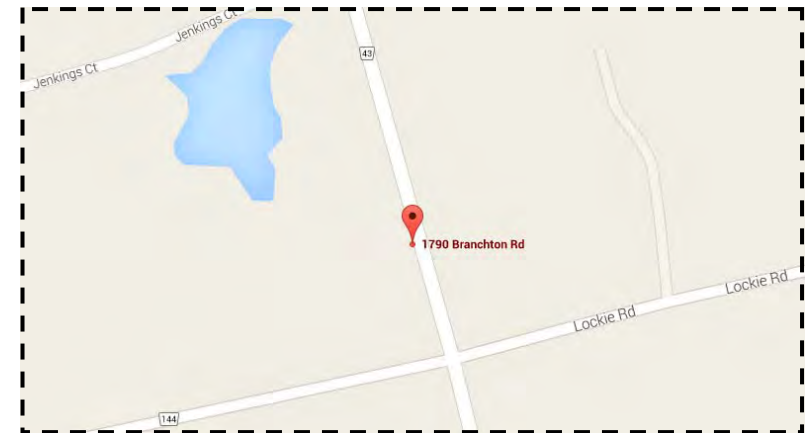
The school's name is derived from the village of Branchton which is located nearby.

Contextual significance:

The schoolhouse is associated with the former rural education system that was part of the larger educational movement in the Province of Ontario.

This specific schoolhouse is also associated with the nearby village landscape of Branchton.

Maps:



Sources:

"Branchton," Waterloo Region Museum, n.d. <http://www.waterlooregionmuseum.com/collections-and-research/place-names-in-waterloo-region/north-dumfries-township/branchton/>

Brunn, Jason, "WCBE Directory of Schools," Waterloo County Board of Education, 1982.

HPAC Member, Alison Jackson.

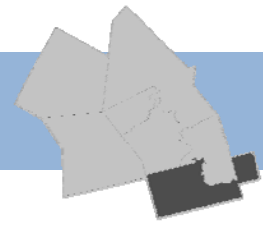
Taylor, Andrew W., "Our Today's and Yesterdays: A History of the Township of North Dumfries and the Village of Ayr, Ontario, Canada," North Dumfries and Ayr Centennial Committee, 1970, pg. 97.



James Arteaga, June 2015

Education:

S.S. #18 North Dumfries Township: Riverside School

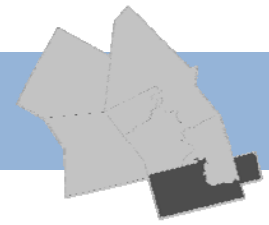


Alison Jackson, June 2015

Address:	1335 West River Road, Shep's Subdivision
Date built:	1858
Building use:	School, Residence
Building name(s):	SS#18, Riverside School
Current owner:	Private
Acknowledgment Status:	Designated under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act (2008); By-law 2325-08
Architect:	Unknown
Design/Style:	The school had traditional boys and girls entrances.
Materials:	Stone
Building integrity:	The bell tower was added to the school in 1897 and a decorative metal ceiling was added in 1906. The trees around the old school were planted in 1902, and an addition was made in 1959.

Education:

S.S. #18 North Dumfries Township: Riverside School



Associated people:

Andrew Talyor, a well-known local historian and farmer, attended the Riverside School.

Historical contributions:

SS#18 can be traced back to 1848 when the first log schoolhouse was built near the same area as the current schoolhouse. Prior to this, there were two log schoolhouses in the vicinity, one on the west side of the river and the other on the east side (locations unknown). Riverside School catered to children from both sides of the river so a footbridge was built (the current bridge is the third at this location).

The current schoolhouse building was built of stone north of the Footbridge in 1858 for \$539.48 with the desks being made by Simon Patterson's mill. It was here that the first Agricultural School Fair was held in Canada in 1909. It was organized by F.C. Hart, the provincial Agricultural Representative. It was attended by Little's Corners School and Stone School.

The school site was prone to flooding and resulted in a prefabricated structure being assembled on higher ground south of the footbridge. The schoolhouse was subsequently sold and converted into a private residence. In 1959, a new two-room schoolhouse was built in front of the prefabricated structure. The prefabricated structure was then moved to the Mill Creek School (264 Avenue Road).

Contextual significance:

The schoolhouse is associated with the former rural education system that was part of the larger educational movement in the Province of Ontario.

The building is linked to its surroundings as it was purposely placed in this location to serve residents on both sides of the river, which also led to the construction of the nearby footbridge.

Maps:



Sources:

HPAC Member, Alison Jackson.

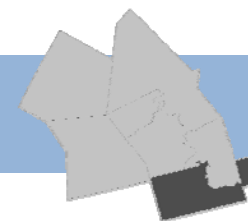
Taylor, Andrew W., "Our Todays and Yesterdays: A History of the Township of North Dumfries and the Village of Ayr, ON, Canada," North Dumfries and Ayr Centennial Committee, 1970, pg. 97-99.

"The Corporation of the Township of North Dumfries By-Law #2325-08," 2008, www.northdumfries.ca/en/ourcommunity/resources/Heritage-2325-081335WestRiverRoad.pdf

"Riverside School: North Dumfries SS 18 West River Road, Cambridge, Ontario, 150 Anniversary 1858-2008," November 2008.

Education:

S.S. #19 North Dumfries Township: Stone School



(Top) Google Street View, May 2014; (Bottom) Alison Jackson , June 2015

Address:	1171 Greenfield Road, North Dumfries Township
Date built:	1857
Building use:	School, Township Hall, Agricultural Library
Building name(s):	SS#19, Stone School, North Dumfries Township Hall
Current owner:	Township of North Dumfries
Acknowledgment Status:	No recognition
Architect:	Unknown
Design/Style:	Vernacular
Materials:	Stone
Building integrity:	In 1950, an addition was made to the schoolhouse along with a number of interior renovations.

Education:

S.S. #19 North Dumfries Township: Stone School

Associated people:

-

Historical contributions:

The first school was built in 1835 across the street from the existing Stone School on Greenfield Road (exact location unknown). It was a log structure plastered with clay. It was separated into two parts, one for the teacher's residence and the other portion for the classroom. The school was roughly 12 feet by 18 feet.

The second log school was built in 1844 and measured 22 feet by 24 feet. It was originally located across from the current Stone School to the northeast (exact location unknown). After its use as a school, it was used as a driving shed and a portion was used as a teacher's residence.

The final and current school built was Stone School, which was constructed in 1857 on land purchased from Alexander Smith. In 1944 the school became designated as an agricultural library at the bequest of Mrs. John Slater of Prince Albert. Six years later in 1950, the classroom was enlarged, a new library room was built, as well as a kitchen, hallway, and basement for heating and plumbing equipment. That same year the Township passed a by-law establishing a community centre at the school. In 1957, on the centennial of the school, crimson maples were planted on the grounds.

It was in 1966 that the school closed and was subsequently sold to the Township Council for \$1. The building was converted into the North Dumfries Township Hall and a community centre.

The origin of the school's name is unclear.

Contextual significance:

The schoolhouse is associated with the former rural education system that was part of the larger educational movement in the Province of Ontario.

This schoolhouse has also been the administrative headquarters of the Township of North Dumfries since 1967 until recently when it was moved to Ayr in 2015 (2958 Greenfield Road in the North Dumfries Community Complex).

Maps:



Sources:

Elliott, Hugh C., "Stone School Centennial - June 29th and 30th, 1957," Waterloo Historical Society, Vol. 45, pg. 19-20.

HPAC Member, Alison Jackson.

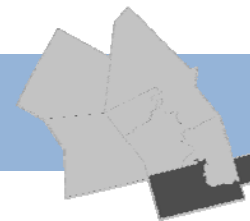
Taylor, Andrew W., "Our Todays and Yesterdays: A History of the Township of North Dumfries and the Village of Ayr, Ontario, Canada," North Dumfries and Ayr Centennial Committee, 1970, pg. 100.



James Arteaga, June 2015

Education:

S.S. #20 North Dumfries Township: Reidsville School



Google Street View, May 2014

Address: 2655 Alps Road, Reidsville

Date built: 1919

Building use: School, Residence

Building name(s): SS#20, Reidsville School

Current owner: Private

Acknowledgment Status: Listed on the Township of North Dumfries Municipal Heritage Register

Architect: Unknown

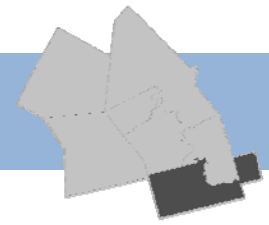
Design/Style: Vernacular

Materials: Red brick, stone

Building integrity: A number of additions have been made to the building over the years, including a new door and windows.

Education:

S.S. #20 North Dumfries Township: Reidsville School



Associated people:

-

Historical contributions:

The first school house in Reidsville was built in 1836, five years after the first settlers arrived in the area. The one-room log schoolhouse was located on Robertson's Hill, a quarter mile west of the existing schoolhouse (exact location unknown).

A second schoolhouse was built in 1846 as a log structure at Levi or Henry Shantz's gate (location unknown). In 1861, a third schoolhouse was built. This time it was constructed of brick and was located at the northeast corner of Lot 31, Concession 19, close to the site of the existing building.

Finally, the fourth and current schoolhouse was built in 1914 and was eventually closed in 1967 following the construction of the centralized school, Cecil Cornwall (2040 Dumfries Road).

It is important to note that the different schools that existed in Reidsville were not only used for schooling, but were also used for community gatherings, Sunday School, and political meetings.

The school was named after the former village of Reidsville, in which it is located.

Contextual significance:

The schoolhouse is associated with the former rural education system that was part of the larger educational movement in the Province of Ontario.

This specific schoolhouse is associated with the former village landscape of Reidsville.

Maps:



Sources:

HPAC Member, Alison Jackson.

"Reidsville," Waterloo Region Museum, n.d. <http://www.waterlooregionmuseum.com/collections-and-research/place-names-in-waterloo-region/north-dumfries-township/reidsville/>

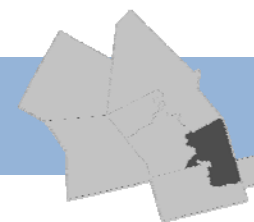
Taylor, Andrew W., "Our Todays and Yesterdays: A History of the Township of North Dumfries and the Village of Ayr, Ontario, Canada," North Dumfries and Ayr Centennial Committee, 1970, pg. 100.-101.



Google Street View, May 2014

Education:

S.S. #21 North Dumfries Township: Pine Grove School

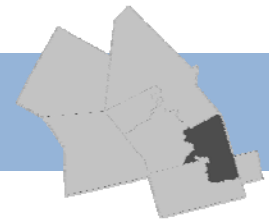


(Top) Google Street View, June 2014; (Bottom) Alison Jackson, June 2015

Address:	17 Branchton Road, Little's Corners
Date built:	1870
Building use:	School, Place of Worship
Building name(s):	SS#21, Little's Corners School, Little's, Pine Grove School, Little's Corners Public School, Evangelical Church of God
Current owner:	Private
Acknowledgment Status:	Designated under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act
Architect:	Unknown
Design/Style:	Some Georgian influences. This building is one of the few in the Region to be built of coarse fieldstone.
Materials:	Stone
Building integrity:	A second classroom was added to the school in 1953 and a third classroom was built in 1957 .

Education:

S.S. #21 North Dumfries Township: Pine Grove School



Associated people:

-

Historical contributions:

The first school in this area was said to be on the north side of Highway 8 near North Dumfries and Beverly Township Line (exact location unknown), and it was used between 1830-1840. In 1843, a log school house was built and subsequently replaced by the stone school house built in 1870, which was named Pine Grove School.

Before 1860, parents would pay a monthly fee of 25 cents per pupil for their children's education.

Since first constructed, the schoolhouse has changed to accommodate the growing community around it, including its conversion into a place of worship.

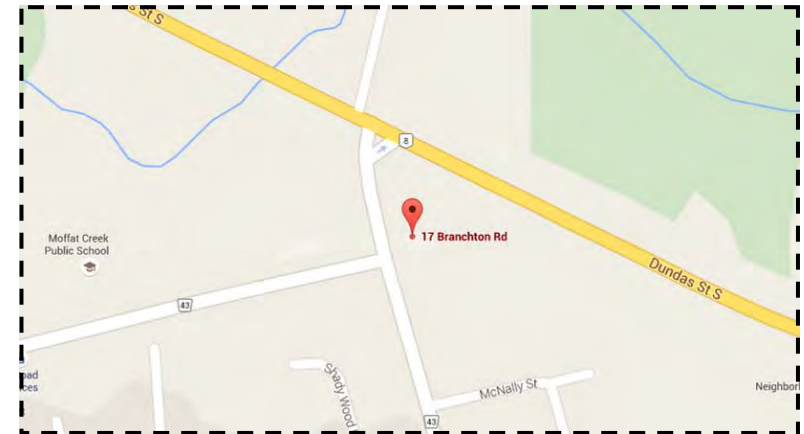
It is unclear why the school was originally called Pine Grove School, but it was later named Little's Corners after the settlement area in which it is located. The settlement was named Little's Corners after the owner of a tavern at the main intersection whose name was William Little.

Contextual significance:

The schoolhouse is associated with the former rural education system that was part of the larger educational movement in the Province of Ontario.

This specific schoolhouse is also associated with the former settlement landscape of Little's Corners. It is also one of the oldest schools in the Region.

Maps:



Sources:

HPAC Member, Alison Jackson.

"Little's Corners," Waterloo Region Museum, n.d.

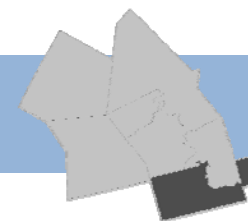
www.waterlooregionmuseum.com/collections-and-research/place-names-in-waterloo-region/north-dumfries-township/littles-corners/

Taylor, Andrew W., "Our Today's and Yesterdays: A History of the Township of North Dumfries and the Village of Ayr, Ontario, Canada," North Dumfries and Ayr Centennial Committee, 1970, pg. 101.

Waterloo Region District School Board. Site Plan.

Education:

U.S.S. # 22 North Dumfries Township: Roseville School



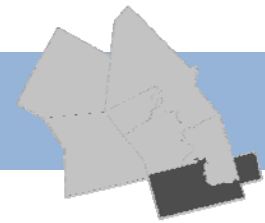
Address:	3195 Roseville Road, Roseville
Date built:	1867
Building use:	School, Community Centre
Building name(s):	S.S. #22, Roseville School, Roseville Community Centre
Current owner:	Township of North Dumfries
Acknowledgment Status:	Listed on the Township of North Dumfries Municipal Heritage Register
Architect:	Unknown
Design/Style:	Vernacular
Materials:	Yellow brick
Building integrity:	Many renovations have taken place since the 1970s.



James Arteaga, June 2015

Education:

U.S.S. # 22 North Dumfries Township: Roseville School



Associated people:

-

Historical contributions:

The first school in Roseville was located on the east side of Fisher-Hallman Road across the street from the Grace United Church. It was a union school with Blenheim Township. This school was subsequently replaced by a small stone school that was later used as a blacksmith shop, and garage and eventually torn down in the 1960s. Its current location would have been the general store's parking lot.

The current schoolhouse in Roseville was the third school in the village until 1973. The Roseville community funded the school independently until 1871 when the government took over.

In December 1973, the roof collapsed. The repairs were valued at \$10,000 and the school was closed. In 1976, members of the community asked that the school and grounds be used as a community centre, and on November 28, 1977 the land was transferred to the Township of North Dumfries. Since then, the community has repaired and renovated the building.

Contextual significance:

The schoolhouse is associated with the former rural education system that was part of the larger educational movement in the Province of Ontario.

This specific schoolhouse is also associated with the village landscape of Roseville, and is considered a landmark and gathering place by the local community.

Maps:



Sources:

Historic Roseville Walking Tour, n.d. http://www.township.northdumfries.on.ca/community/lacac_tour2.html

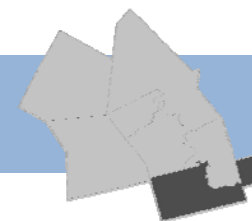
HPAC Member, Alison Jackson.

Taylor, Andrew W., "Our Todays and Yesterdays: A History of the Township of North Dumfries and the Village of Ayr, Ontario, Canada," North Dumfries and Ayr Centennial Committee, 1970, pg. 103.



James Arteaga, June 2015

S.S. #25 North Dumfries Township: Dickie Settlement School

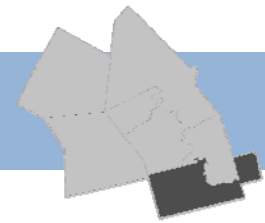


(Top) Google Street View, May 2014; (Bottom) Alison Jackson, June 2015

Address:	1746 Roseville Road, Dickie Settlement
Date built:	1861
Building use:	School, Private Residence, Commercial
Building name(s):	S.S. #25, Dickie Settlement School, Dickie Settlement Public School
Current owner:	Private
Acknowledgment Status:	Listed on the Township of North Dumfries Municipal Heritage Register
Architect:	Unknown
Design/Style:	Architectural drawings of a proposed building can be found in Appendix D on pg. 222.
Materials:	Red brick
Building integrity:	<p>In 1891, a shed and stables were erected to accommodate the horses a teacher from Galt and a student that lived far away would ride.</p> <p>The schoolhouse was physically moved slightly east in 1912.</p>

Education:

S.S. #25 North Dumfries Township: Dickie Settlement School



Associated people:

Dr. Donald Dickie, a textbook author for the Government of Alberta, was a graduate of the school.

William C. Barrie (1884-1982) and James Barrie (b.1924) both attended the school and can be found in the Waterloo Hall of Fame for the contributions they have made to the community. Also, John Douglas Moore (1843-1917), who is also in the Waterloo Hall of Fame, attended the older log schoolhouse that was once located in the community.

Historical contributions:

It is said that the first settlers of the area were very interested in their children receiving an education. Many of these settlers had come from Ayrshire, Scotland, where it appears they had received solid educations.

Before a school had been built in the area, parents would send their children to Mr. Gowinlock's private school (located at the head of Main Street in Galt in a rough cast building erected in 1832). It is believed that the first SS#25 school was Whistlebare School constructed in the 1830s on Whistlebare Road (location unknown). After this, a second schoolhouse was built of logs on the northeast side of Roseville Road, facing a road known as Dumfries Station Side Road.

When the school sections were laid out by the government in 1848, sections 23 Reidsville and 25 Dickie Settlement were united and a new union school was built north of where County Road 18 intersected with Roseville Road (exact location unknown).

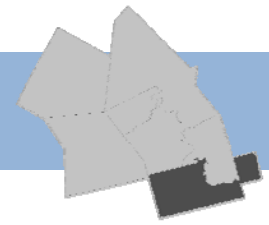
The school remained at Roseville Road and Country Road 18 from 1848 until 1861 when it was sold for \$159. Land was purchased in 1861 on the north side of Roseville Road for \$30 and the current school at Dickie Settlement was built for \$759. (cont'd)



(Top) Alison Jackson, June 2015; (Bottom) Google Street View, April 2009

Education:

S.S. #25 North Dumfries Township: Dickie Settlement School



Historical contributions:

In 1912, the school building was moved slightly east, raised over a full-sized basement, and bricked around. In 1954, two additional classrooms, a kitchen, and other amenities were built at the cost of \$33,000. The school eventually closed in 1998.

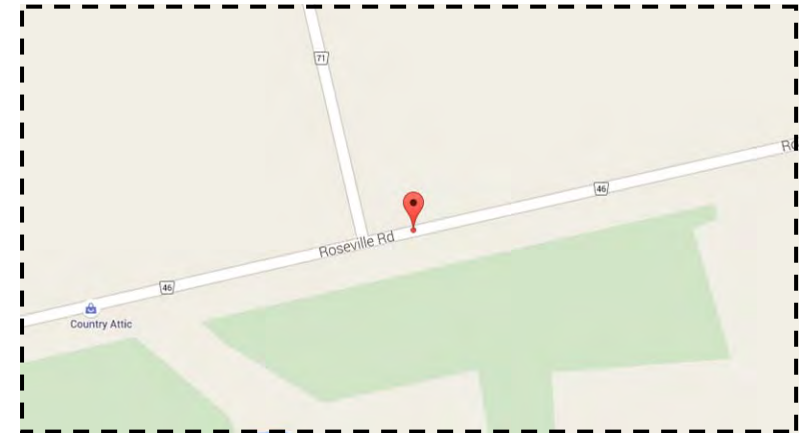
The school received its name from the former Dickie settlement that once existed in this area. The settlement was named for the Dickie families who had arrived from overseas and established the community.

Contextual significance:

The schoolhouse is associated with the former rural education system that was part of the larger educational movement in the Province of Ontario.

This specific schoolhouse is also associated with the former settlement landscape of Dickie Settlement.

Maps:



Sources:

Brunn, Jason, "WCBE Directory of Schools," Waterloo County Board of Education, 1982.

"Dickie Settlement." Region of Waterloo, n.d.

<http://www.waterlooregionmuseum.com/collections-and-research/place-names-in-waterloo-region/north-dumfries-township/dickie-settlement/>

HPAC Member, Alison Jackson.

"Inductees: A-C: James Barrie; William C. Barrie," Waterloo Region Museum, n.d. <http://www.waterlooregionmuseum.com/region-hall-of-fame/inductees-a-to-c/>

King, Jane, "Dickie Settlement School," Waterloo Historical Society, Vol. 38, pg. 25-28.

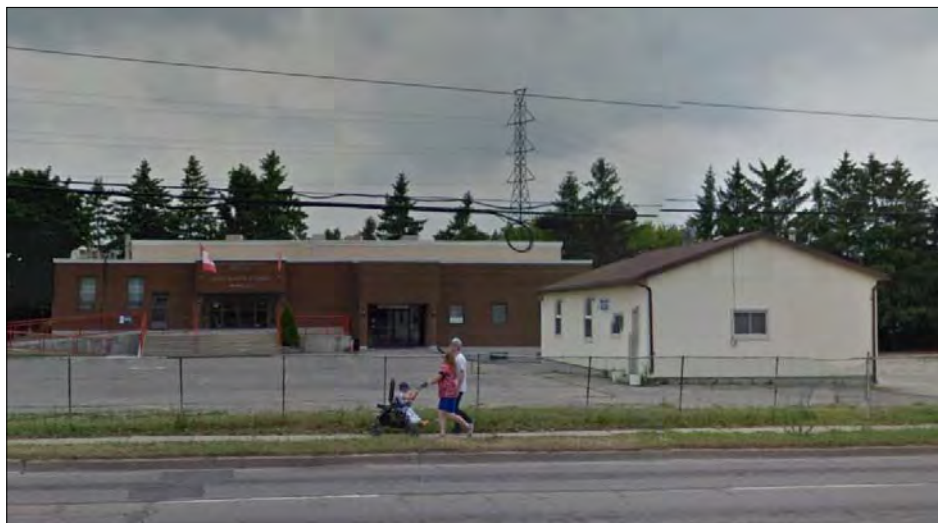
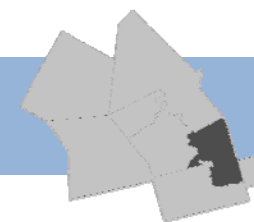
Taylor, Andrew W., "Our Todays and Yesterdays: A History of the Township of North Dumfries and the Village of Ayr, Ontario, Canada," North Dumfries and Ayr Centennial Committee, 1970, pg. 89, 103-4.



Google Street View, May 2015

Education:

S.S. #26 North Dumfries Township: Mill Creek School

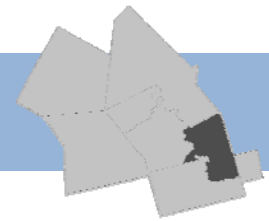


(Top) Google Street View, April 2015; (Bottom) James Arteaga, June 2015

Address:	264 Avenue Road, Cambridge (Galt)
Date built:	c.1947 (main building); c.1951 (prefabricated building)
Building use:	School, Cultural Centre, Community Hall
Building name(s):	S.S. #26, Mill Creek School
Current owner:	Private
Acknowledgment Status:	No recognition
Architect:	Unknown
Design/Style:	Vernacular
Materials:	Brick
Building integrity:	A second classroom was added to the school in 1949 and a prefabricated building was moved to the grounds as a primary school room in 1959.

Education:

S.S. #26 North Dumfries Township: Mill Creek School



Associated people:

-

Historical contributions:

This school has existed since 1836 when it was initially located on lot 4, concession 12, on the north side of Killean Road (currently Avenue Road) on the farm owned by the McKenzie family, now near 516 Avenue Road. The second structure was built in 1852 just one lot over from the first school (lot 3, concession 12) near 450 Avenue Road.

Mill Creek School was a Union School with portions of Puslinch Township until 1860. In that same year the third schoolhouse was built at the corner of Avenue Road and Franklin Boulevard. The schoolhouse was bricked in the 1880s and the school property grew from one half acre to one acre by 1910.

The school was known for being progressive and was one of the first schools to take advantage of the law changes governing voting for school trustees. The changes allowed farmer's sons and daughters to become trustees even if they owned no land. Following these changes, the school elected Miss Margaret McKenzie as school trustee, and she served for many years.

In 1937, it is said that the Women's Institute placed a tablet on the school to commemorate the pioneers who built the first Mill Creek School, yet the location of this tablet is unknown.

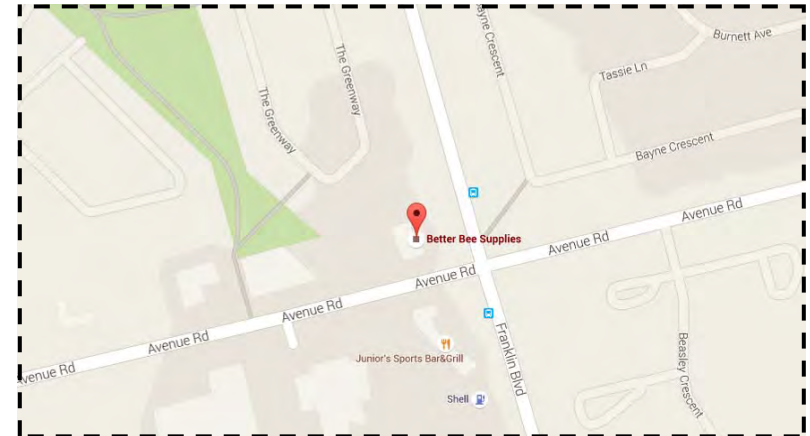
In 1946, local citizens began to debate the construction of a new school, when an overheated furnace resulted in a fire that destroyed the third schoolhouse.

The current building was built in September 1947, and in 1967 it was sold to the Polish Alliance Friendly Society who still own it today.

Contextual significance:

The school contributes to the streetscape of Franklin Boulevard, and Avenue Road, and the prefabricated structure, or portable, is associated with Riverbank School in North Dumfries Township.

Maps:



Sources:

Cowan, Thos D., "Early History of Mill Creek School," Waterloo Historical Society, Vol. 25, pg. 260-264.

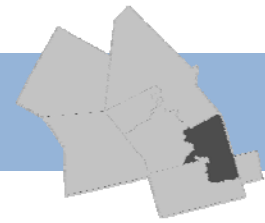
HPAC Member, Alison Jackson.

Taylor, Andrew W., "Our Todays and Yesterdays: A History of the Township of North Dumfries and the Village of Ayr, Ontario, Canada," North Dumfries and Ayr Centennial Committee, 1970, pg. 104-5.



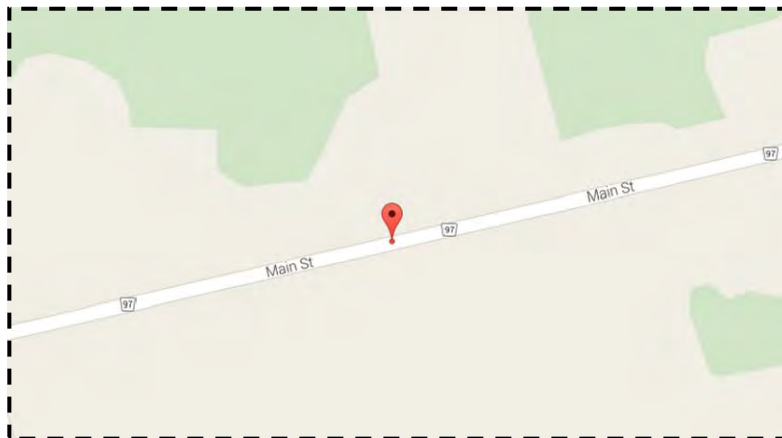
James Arteaga, June 2015

S.S. #27 North Dumfries Township: Hillside School



(Top) Google Street View, June 2014

Map



Address: 940 Main Street East, Cambridge (Galt)

Date built: 1947

Building use: School, Place of Worship

Building name(s): S.S. #27, Hillside School

Current owner: Private

Acknowledgment Status: No recognition

Architect: Unknown

Design/Style: Vernacular

Materials: -

Building integrity: The building appears to have been altered.

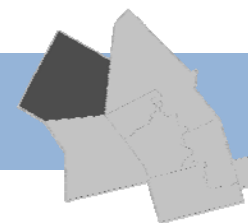
Associated people: -

Historical contributions: The school was initially built to relieve the overcrowding at School Section #21: Pine Grove School, but it eventually closed in 1967 when Cecil Cornwall Central School was built.

Contextual significance: The schoolhouse is associated with the former rural education system that was part of the larger education-

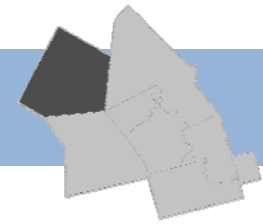
Sources: HPAC Member, Alison Jackson.

Education:
Historic Map of Wellesley Township



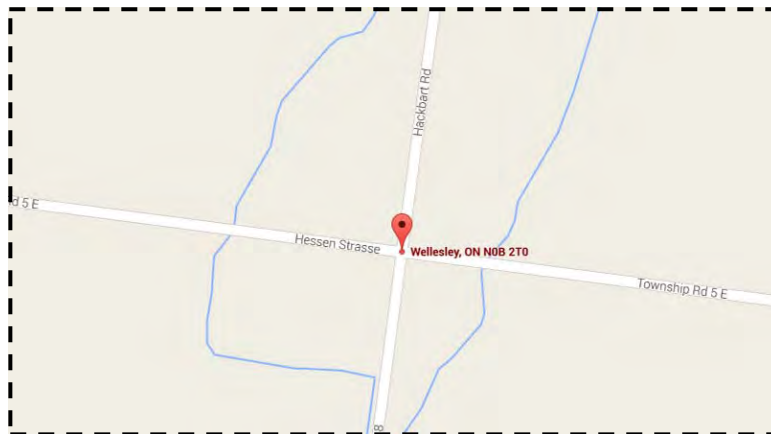
Waterloo County Atlas 1881

S.S. #1 Wellesley Township: Hessen Strasse School



Ron Hackett, 2015

Map



Address:	4401 Hessen Strasse, Wellesley
Date built:	1862
Building use:	School, Residence
Building name(s):	S.S. #1, Hessen Road (Strasse) School, Moser's School
Current owner:	Private
Acknowledgment Status:	No recognition
Architect:	Unknown
Design/Style:	Vernacular
Materials:	Stone, cement
Building integrity:	The exterior of the schoolhouse was cemented in 1923.
Associated people:	-
Historical contributions:	<p>The first classes in this area were held in a church (location unknown) until 1862 when property was purchased from Mr. Michael Moser. The schoolhouse was made of stone and the exterior was cemented in 1923.</p> <p>In 1940, electric lighting was installed at the school, and playground equipment was added the following year.</p> <p>The school eventually closed in 1967 and the children were sent to the new Wellesley Public School (1059 Queen's Bush Road). The schoolhouse was sold that same year.</p> <p>The name of the school is derived from the previous owner of the school property, Mr. Michael Moser, but is commonly referred to as the Hessen Strasse School.</p>
Contextual significance:	The schoolhouse is associated with the former rural education system that was part of the larger educational movement in the Province of Ontario.

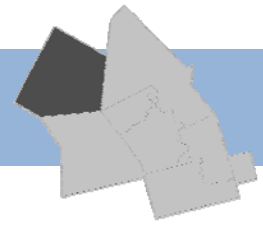
Sources: HPAC Member, Ron Hackett.

Wellesley Township Heritage & Historical Society, "S.S. #1 Hessen Rd." n.d. <http://www.wellesleyhistory.org/s-s-1---hessen-road.html>

Oudejans, A. Separate Schools of Wellesley Township, vol 71, 1983.

Education:

S.S. #3 Wellesley Township: Ninth Line School

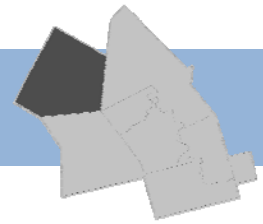


James Arteaga, June 2015

Address:	5790 Schummer Line, Wellesley
Date built:	1895
Building use:	School, Residence
Building name(s):	S.S. #3, Ninth Line School, Miller's School
Current owner:	Private
Acknowledgment Status:	No recognition
Architect:	Unknown
Design/Style:	Vernacular
Materials:	White brick
Building integrity:	Appears to be well-preserved

Education:

S.S. #3 Wellesley Township: Ninth Line School



Associated people:

-

Historical contributions:

The first schoolhouse was a log structure built between 1842-1846 at the corner of Chalmers Forrest Road and Schummer Line. This log schoolhouse was used until 1872 when a second schoolhouse made of clapboard was built on the site of the present schoolhouse.

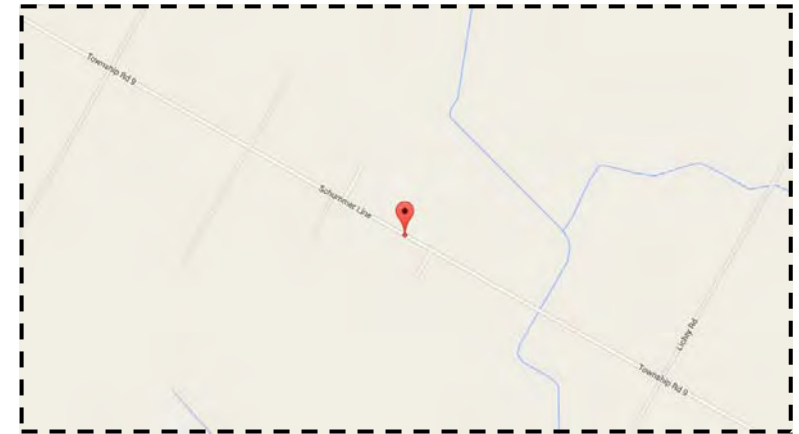
The third and current schoolhouse was built in 1895 and was eventually closed in 1967.

Often referred to as the Miller's School, it is not clear where the name of the school came from. However, a man named Samuel Miller did own land across the street from the original log schoolhouse location (Tremaine Map 1861).

Contextual significance:

The schoolhouse is associated with the former rural education system that was part of the larger educational movement in the Province of Ontario.

Maps:



Sources:

HPAC Member, Ron Hackett.

Tremaine Map, 1861.

Wellesley Township Heritage and Historical Society, "S.S. #8 Ninth Line." n.d. <http://www.wellesleyhistory.org/s-s-3---ninth-line.html>

Oudejans, A. Separate Schools of Wellesley Township, vol 71, 1983.



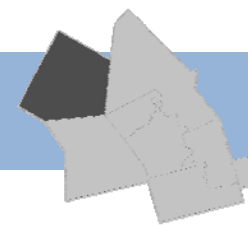
James Arteaga, June 2015



James Arteaga, June 2015

Education:

S.S. #4 Wellesley Township: Linwood School



James Arteaga, June 2015

Address: 5467 Ament Line, Linwood

Date built: 1915

Building use: School, Residence

Building name(s): S.S. #4, Linwood School

Current owner: Private

Acknowledgment Status: No recognition

Architect: Unknown

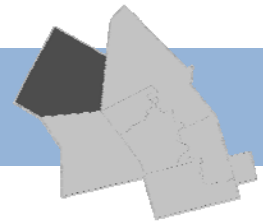
Design/Style: The school was designed in a vernacular style with typical boys and girls entrances still present today.

Materials: Red brick

Building integrity: Various buildings have been constructed around the former schoolhouse.

Education:

S.S. #4 Wellesley Township: Linwood School



Associated people:

-

Historical contributions:

The first school in Linwood was located on the same site as the current school, and was named after the nearby village of Linwood, meaning, “pool in the woods.” It was built in 1856 and was a one-room frame structure supported by cedar posts. The school used painted wood as a black-board, and the school equipment included a common map and a globe.

The school was eventually demolished (date unknown) and replaced by a second one-room frame structure on the same location, but this building eventually burnt down (date unknown).

A third school made of brick was once again built on the same location as the previous two, and contained two rooms. Similar to its predecessors, it was torn down and replaced by the fourth and current schoolhouse in 1915.

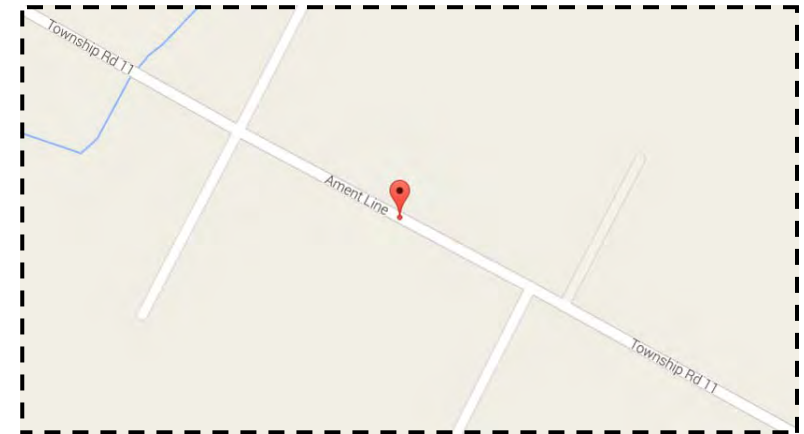
The fourth school is a one-room red brick building that featured separate entrances for boys and girls. The school closed in the 1960s when a new school was built in the town of Linwood (50 Pine Street). The schoolhouse is now a private residence and business.

Contextual significance:

The schoolhouse is associated with the former rural education system that was part of the larger educational movement in the Province of Ontario.

This specific schoolhouse is also associated with the village landscape of Linwood.

Maps:



Sources:

HPAC Member, Ron Hackett.

Schnurr, Julie, “More than a Pool in the Woods: Linwood Past and Present,” 2002, pg. 60-61.

Wellesley Township Heritage & Historical Society, “S.S. #4 Linwood.” n.d. <http://www.wellesleyhistory.org/s-s-4---linwood.html>

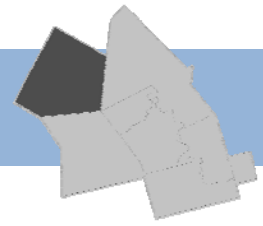
Oudejans, A. Separate Schools of Wellesley Township, vol 71, 1983.



James Arteaga, June 2015

Education:

S.S. #6 Wellesley Township: Kelly's School



(Top) Google Street View, June 2013; (Bottom) James Arteaga, June 2015

Address:	2090 Lichty Road, Kingwood
Date built:	1891
Building use:	School
Building name(s):	S.S. #6, Kelly's School, Cedar Grove Christian Day School
Current owner:	Private
Acknowledgment Status:	No recognition
Architect:	Unknown
Design/Style:	Vernacular
Materials:	Stone, brick
Building integrity:	The building appears to be well-preserved.

Education:

S.S. #6 Wellesley Township: Kelly's School

Associated people:

-

Historical contributions:

The first schoolhouse in this area was built in 1859 on what was once the Kelly farm, and the school's namesake. The school was a stone structure with one room and no basement. A second schoolhouse was built in 1891 of white brick, and the stones of the first school were used for the construction of the basement.

In 1932, a small piece of land was purchased from Mr. J. Erb to make the school grounds larger. The school continued to operate until 1965 when it was closed and subsequently sold. It is now an Amish Mennonite Parochial Christian School.

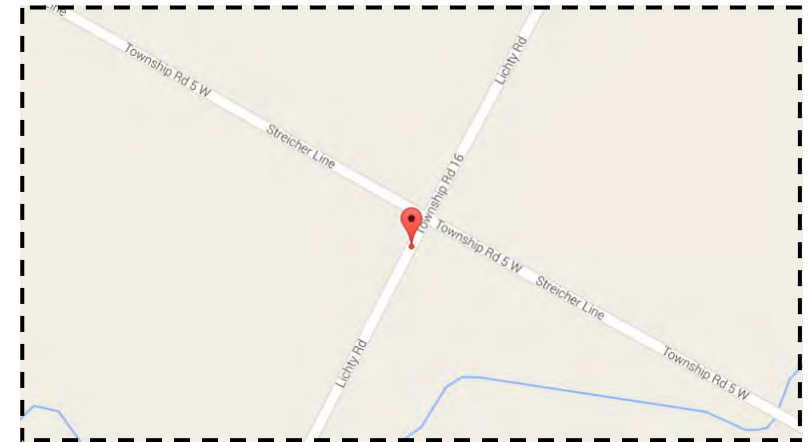
Contextual significance:

The schoolhouse is associated with the former rural education system that was part of the larger educational movement in the Province of Ontario.



James Arteaga, June 2015

Maps:



Sources:

HPAC Member, Ron Hackett.

Wellesley Township Heritage and Historical Society, "S.S. #6 Kelly's School." n.d. <http://www.wellesleyhistory.org/s-s-6---kellys.html>

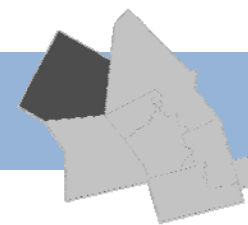
Oudejans, A. Separate Schools of Wellesley Township, vol 71, 1983.



Ron Hackett, n.d.

Education:

S.S. #7 Wellesley Township: Kingwood School

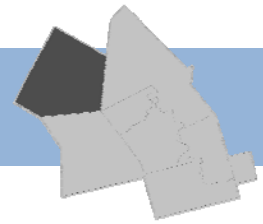


James Arteaga, June 2015

Address:	6010 Deborah Glaister Line, Kingwood
Date built:	1920
Building use:	School, Residence
Building name(s):	S.S. #7, Kingwood School, Jausi's School, Jansis School
Current owner:	Private
Acknowledgment Status:	No recognition
Architect:	Unknown
Design/Style:	Vernacular
Materials:	Stone, brick
Building integrity:	Alterations have been made, including the removal of window and door openings, which have been bricked over.

Education:

S.S. #7 Wellesley Township: Kingwood School



Associated people:

This school was named after the settlement of Kingwood, which was named for William Lyon McKenzie King, once an MP for Waterloo North and later the 10th and longest-serving Prime Minister of Canada.

Historical contributions:

The first schoolhouse in the area was built in 1860 on half an acre of land purchased from John Jausi. It was a one-room white brick schoolhouse that was eventually replaced by the current red brick school in 1920.

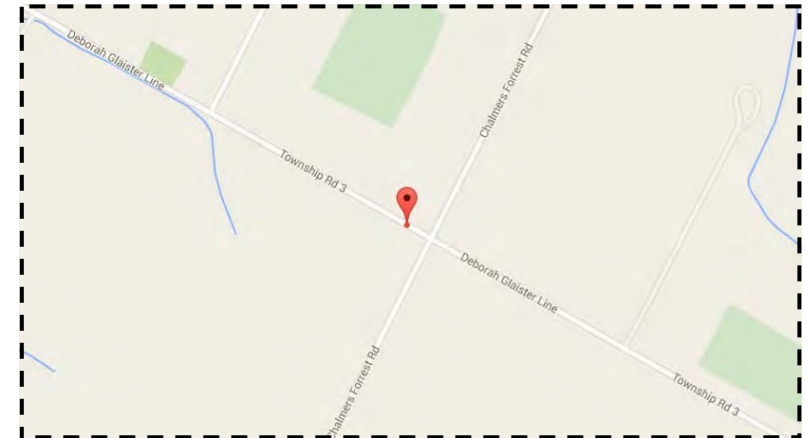
A well was drilled in 1935 at the school, and both electricity and flushing toilets were added in 1940. The school eventually closed in 1967, and was subsequently sold.

Contextual significance:

The schoolhouse is associated with the former rural education system that was part of the larger educational movement in the Province of Ontario.

This specific schoolhouse is also associated with the village landscape of Kingwood (formerly Goosetown and Woodside). It is interesting to note that the village was named after former M.P. William Lyon Mackenzie King.

Maps:



Sources:

HPAC Member, Ron Hackett.

Wellesley Township Heritage and Historical Society, "S.S. #7 Kingwood." n.d. <http://www.wellesleyhistory.org/s-s-7---kingwood.html>

Oudejans, A. Separate Schools of Wellesley Township, vol 71, 1983.

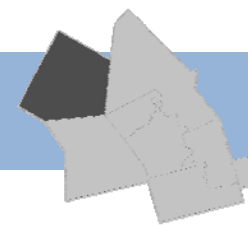


James Arteaga, June 2015



Google Street View, May 2013

S.S. #8 Wellesley Township: Third Line School



James Arteaga, June 2015

Address: 5205 Deborah Glaister Line, Wellesley

Date built: 1908

Building use: School, Residence

Building name(s): S.S. #8 Third Line School, Freeborn's School

Current owner: Private

Acknowledgment Status: No designation

Architect: Unknown

Design/Style: Vernacular

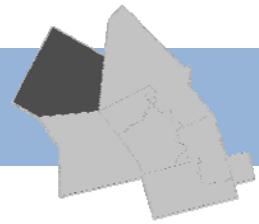
Materials: Brick, stone

Building integrity: In 1943, hydro-electric power was installed. In 1946, a new furnace was installed, as well as indoor plumbing in 1949.

Extensive alterations have been made to the school-

Education:

S.S. #8 Wellesley Township: Third Line School



Associated people:

-

Historical contributions:

The first school was originally a white brick schoolhouse located on the same site as the present school.

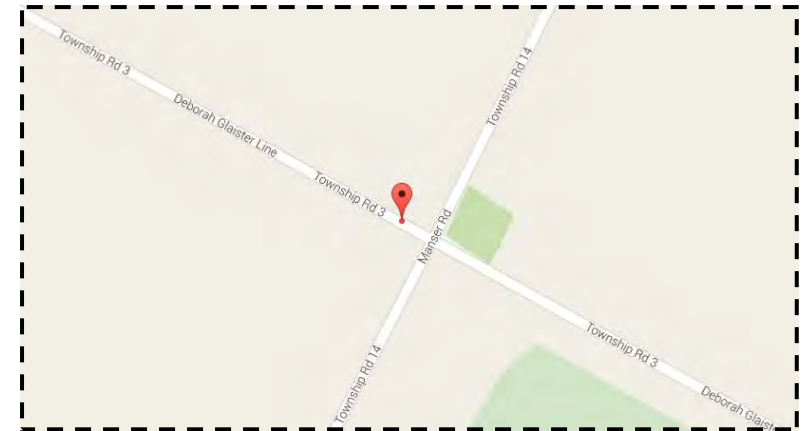
The current schoolhouse was built in 1908 after a wind storm caused severe damage to the original building. Half an acre was purchased from Mr. Jacob Bast in 1947 to enlarge the school property. In 1967, the school eventually closed. It was later sold and is now a private residence.

It is unclear why the school is sometimes referred to as Freeborn's School, as the land on which it is located was once owned by John Robertson. That being said, adjacent to his land on the same lot and concession, there appears to have been three Freeborns who owned separate land parcels including: John, William, and Thomas. A Hugh Freeborn also owned land almost diagonally across from the school site.

Contextual significance:

The schoolhouse is associated with the former rural education system that was part of the larger educational movement in the Province of Ontario.

Maps:



Sources:

HPAC Member, Ron Hackett, & Mrs. Janice Frey.

Tremaine Map, 1861.

Wellesley Township Heritage and Historical Society, "S.S. #8 Third Line." n.d. <http://www.wellesleyhistory.org/s-s-8---third-line.html>

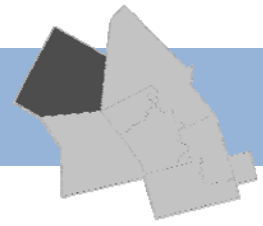
Oudejans, A. Separate Schools of Wellesley Township, vol 71, 1983.



James Arteaga, June 2015

Education:

S.S. #10 Wellesley Township: Bamberg School



Address:	3511 Weimar Line, Bamberg
Date built:	1866
Building use:	School, Residence
Building name(s):	S.S. 10, Bamberg School
Current owner:	Private
Acknowledgment Status:	No recognition
Architect:	Unknown
Design/Style:	Vernacular
Materials:	Stone
Building integrity:	Building has been converted into a private residence.



James Arteaga, June 2015

Education:

S.S. #10 Wellesley Township: Bamberg School

Associated people:

-

Historical contributions:

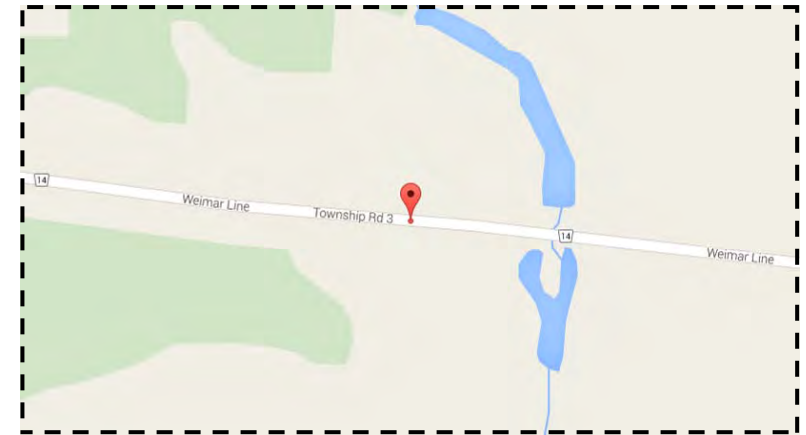
Prior to the erection of the present stone school in 1866, a previous school existed in the area (location unknown). This current stone school served the area until 1949 when enrollment dropped. The school closed in 1949, and was subsequently sold.

The school is most likely named after the settlement of Bamberg, which is located nearby, or the road on which it is located.

Contextual significance:

The schoolhouse is associated with the former rural education system that was part of the larger educational movement in the Province of Ontario.

Maps:



Sources:

HPAC Member, Ron Hackett, & Heather Baker.

Wellesley Township Heritage and Historical Society, "S.S. #10 - Bamberg." n.d. <http://www.wellesleyhistory.org/s-s-10---bamberg.html>

Oudejans, A. Separate Schools of Wellesley Township, vol 71, 1983.



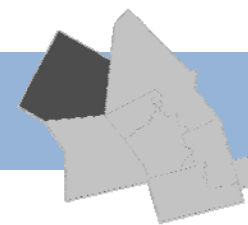
James Arteaga, June 2015



James Arteaga, June 2015

Education:

U.S.S. #11 Wellesley & Woolwich Townships: Heidelberg School



Address: 2720 Kressler Road, Heidelberg

Date built: 1911

Building use: School, Place of Worship

Building name(s): U.S.S. #11, Heidelberg School, Heidelberg Bible Fellowship

Current owner: Private

Acknowledgment Status: No recognition

Architect: Unknown

Design/Style: Vernacular

Materials: Red brick

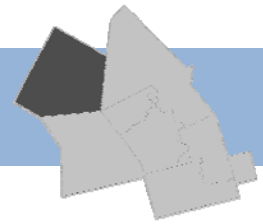
Building integrity: A third room was added to the building in 1955.



James Arteaga, June 2015

Education:

U.S.S. #11 Wellesley & Woolwich Townships: Heidelberg School



Associated people:

-

Historical contributions:

The first schoolhouse was built in the area in 1832 (location unknown), and operated until 1865 when a second schoolhouse was built on the site of the present school.

The third and present schoolhouse was built in 1911 as a two-room school and catered to both Wellesley and Woolwich Township students. The school eventually closed and was subsequently sold. The schoolhouse is now used as a place of worship.

The name of the school is derived from the village in which it is located, Heidelberg.

Contextual significance:

The schoolhouse is associated with the former rural education system that was part of the larger educational movement in the Province of Ontario.

This specific schoolhouse is also associated with the village landscape of Heidelberg, and is considered a local landmark by the community. It also contributes to the streetscape of Kreller Road.

Maps:

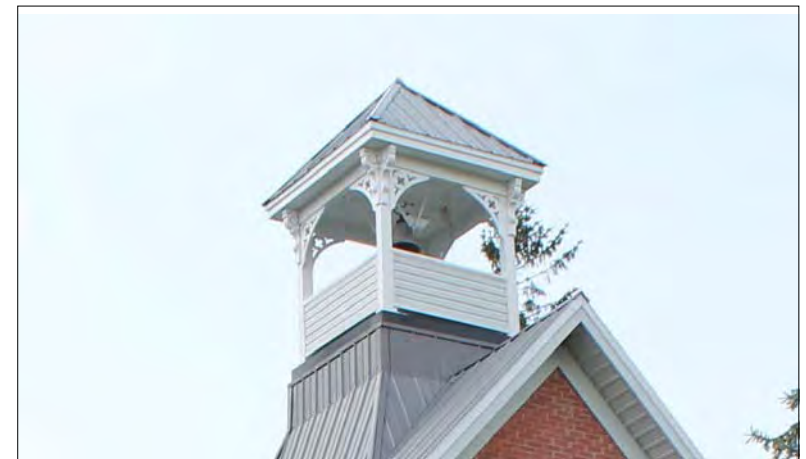


Sources:

Wellesley Township Heritage and Historical Society, "U.S.S. #11 Heidelberg - Wellesley and Woolwich Township." n.d.
<http://www.wellesleyhistory.org/u-s-s-11---heidleberg.html>



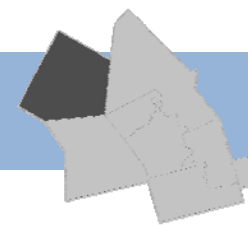
James Arteaga, June 2015



James Arteaga, June 2015

Education:

S.S. #13 Wellesley Township: Hawkesville School

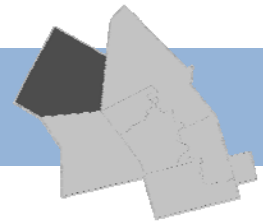


(Top) Ron Hackett, 2015; (Bottom) James Arteaga, June 2015

Address:	3521 Broadway Street, Hawkesville
Date built:	1885
Building use:	School, Community Centre
Building name(s):	S.S. #13, Hawkesville School, Hawkesville Community Centre
Current owner:	Township of Wellesley
Acknowledgment Status:	No recognition
Architect:	Unknown
Design/Style:	Vernacular
Materials:	Brick, stone
Building integrity:	Various alterations, and an addition have been made to the building.

Education:

S.S. #13 Wellesley Township: Hawkesville School



Associated people:

-

Historical contributions:

The first schoolhouse in the village of Hawkesville was a log structure built in 1848 at the corner of Ament Line and Herrgott Road.

The second and current schoolhouse in the village was built in 1885 in the centre of the village. The first school was deemed inadequate due to its location outside the village, hence the central placement of the second schoolhouse in Hawkesville.

A variety of additions have been made to the school since it was first built. The school was eventually closed (date unknown) and later sold to the local village community, who converted to schoolhouse to the Hawkesville Community Centre. The schoolhouse has remained a community centre, but it is now owned by Wellesley Township rather than the local village.

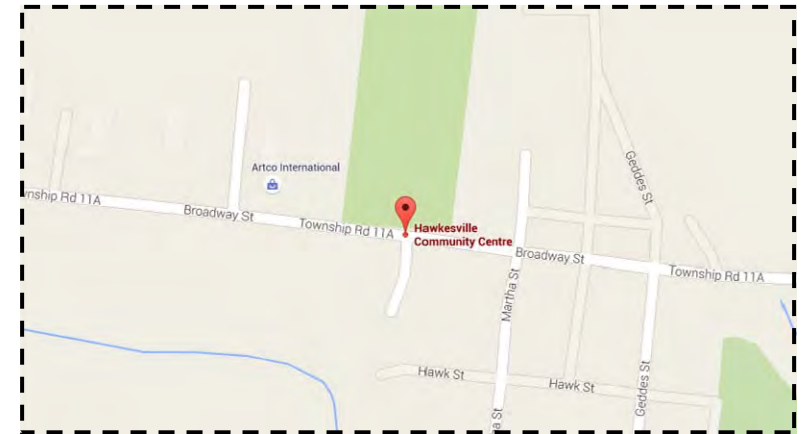
The school was named after the village in which it is located, Hawkesville.

Contextual significance:

The schoolhouse is associated with the former rural education system that was part of the larger educational movement in the Province of Ontario.

This specific schoolhouse is also associated with the village landscape of Hawkesville, and is considered a local landmark by the community.

Maps:



Sources:

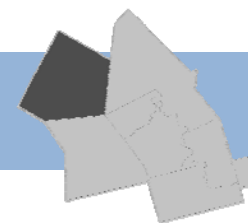
HPAC Member, Ron Hackett.

Wellesley Township Heritage and Historical Society, "S.S. #13 - Hawkesville." n.d. www.wellesleyhistory.org/s-s-13---hawkesville.html

Oudejans, A. Seperate Schools of Wellesley Township, vol 71, 1983.

Education:

U.S.S. #14 Wellesley & Woolwich Township: Bricker's School



Address: 3196 Bricker School Line, Wellesley

Date built: 1904

Building use: School, Residence

Building name(s): U.S.S. #14, Brickers School

Current owner: Private

Acknowledgment Status: No recognition

Architect: Unknown

Design/Style: Vernacular

Materials: Red Brick, stone

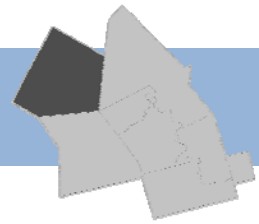
Building integrity: Building has been converted into a private residence.



James Arteaga, June 2015

Education:

U.S.S. #14 Wellesley & Woolwich Township: Bricker's School



Associated people:

The school was named after John C. Bricker, who had sold a half-acre of land for the second schoolhouse at this site. John was related to Sam Bricker, the first settler from Pennsylvania to settle in Waterloo County.

Historical contributions:

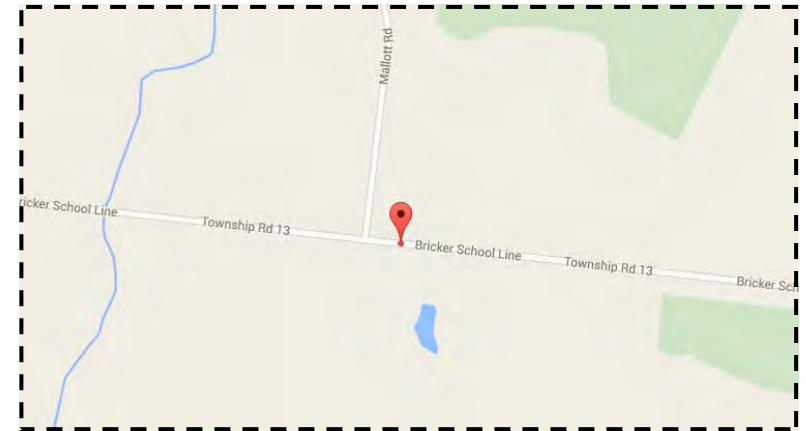
The first schoolhouse in the area was built around 1845 as a log structure by John Martin and William Fowler. The school was not originally a union school, and only reached the Woolwich Township border. It was located at 3998 Temperance Road, near the corner of Bricker School Line and Temperance Road.

A second schoolhouse was built on the site of the current school in 1861, but was demolished and replaced by the third and current schoolhouse in 1904. The school was later closed in 1967 and was subsequently sold.

Contextual significance:

The schoolhouse is associated with the former rural education system that was part of the larger educational movement in the Province of Ontario.

Maps:



Sources:

HPAC Member, Ron Hackett.

Wellesley Township Heritage and Historical Society, "U.S.S. #14 Bricker's School—Wellesley and Woolwich." n.d.
www.wellesleyhistory.org/uss-14---brickers-school.html



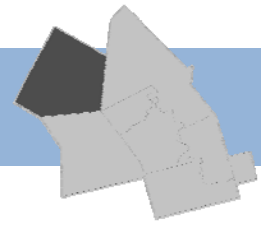
James Arteaga, June 2015



James Arteaga, June 2015

Education:

S.S. #15 Wellesley Township: Beachvale School

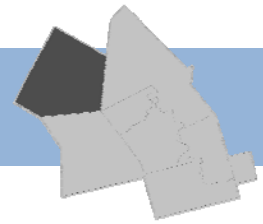


(Top) Google Street View, June 2013; (Bottom) James Arteaga, June 2015

Address:	3445 Hutchinson Road, Linwood
Date built:	1900
Building use:	School, Mennonite Parochial School
Building name(s):	S.S. #15, Beachvale School, Beechvale Mennonite Parochial School
Current owner:	Private
Acknowledgment Status:	No recognition
Architect:	Unknown
Design/Style:	Vernacular
Materials:	Brick, stone
Building integrity:	Additions have been made to the rear of the building.

Education:

S.S. #15 Wellesley Township: Beachvale School



Associated people:

Wiebert G. Sloman was a former teacher at the Beachvale School. He was one of a small number of black residents that had lived in Wellesley Township since the 1830s. He also taught at Crosshill School for a time.

Historical contributions:

The first log schoolhouse in the area is said to have stood on the 11th Line, yet no records of this exist. In 1855, a new frame school was built on William Hawke's farm at 3599 Hackbart Road.

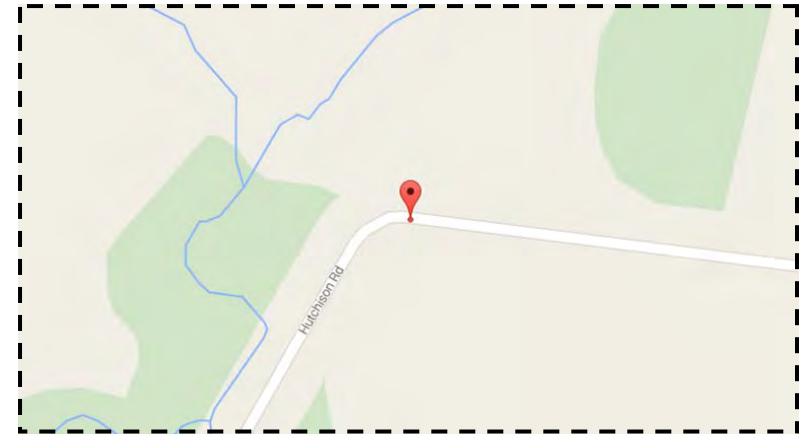
A second schoolhouse was built in 1872 on the site of the current school, and in 1900 the third and current schoolhouse was built using salvaged material from the second schoolhouse. The school eventually closed and was subsequently sold.

It is unclear where the name of the school comes from, but the spelling has been slightly changed throughout the years: Beechvale, Beech Vale, Beachvalle and Beachville.

Contextual significance:

The schoolhouse is associated with the former rural education system that was part of the larger educational movement in the Province of Ontario.

Maps:



Sources:

HPAC Member, Ron Hackett.

Stewart, B. J., Kitchen, P. L. & Dietrich, D., "The Maple Leaf Journal: A Settlement History of Wellesley Township," The Corporation of the Township of Wellesley, 1983, pg. 56.

Wellesley Township Heritage & Historical Society, "S.S. #15 Beachvale." n.d. <http://www.wellesleyhistory.org/s-s-15---beachvale.html>

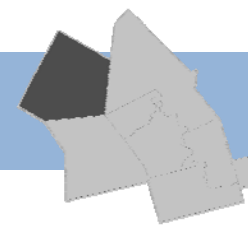


Google Street View, June 2013



Google Street View, June 2013

Education:
S.S. #16 Wellesley Township: Wellesley School



James Arteaga, June 2015

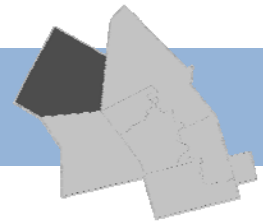
Address:	1129 Henry Street, Wellesley
Date built:	1859
Building use:	School, Town Hall, Community Hall, Day Care Centre
Building name(s):	SS# 16, Wellesley School, Mennonite Church (Fellowship Hall), Inspiring Minds Early Learning Centre
Current owner:	Private
Acknowledgment Status:	No recognition
Architect:	Unknown
Design/Style:	The building was symmetrical with two classrooms flanking a central hall.
Materials:	Stone
Building integrity:	Fairly early on a brick extension was added to the east wing, and the exterior walls were plastered with stucco.



Courtesy of Wellesley Township Heritage & Historical Society (Accession # 2011-15-002)

Education:

S.S. #16 Wellesley Township: Wellesley School



Associated people:

-

Historical contributions:

The first schoolhouse in the village was a log structure that was built in Brenneman's bush in 1848 (location unknown). It was later destroyed in a fire a year later (1849), and a second log schoolhouse was built on land that was owned by Dr. M.R. Berst.

The third schoolhouse, and focus of this entry, was built in 1859. It was constructed of stone and was used as a school until 1898 when the community decided to build a new school. The school population was growing and more space was needed. It was decided to build a new structure rather than an addition on the existing school. The third schoolhouse was later used for many other purposes including the town hall for a time.

This fourth school still stands adjacent to this structure in Wellesley, and the name of the school is, of course, derived from the village in which it is located, Wellesley.

Contextual significance:

The schoolhouse is associated with the former rural education system that was part of the larger educational movement in the Province of Ontario. This specific schoolhouse also forms part of the village landscape of Wellesley.

Maps:



Sources:

Dick, Jerry; Longo, Michael, "Heritage Driving Tour of Wellesley Township," Wellesley Township LACAC, 1984. Location: Wellesley Heritage and Historical Society.

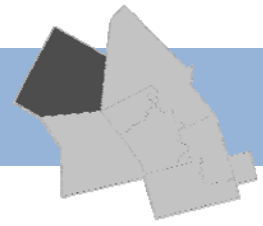
HPAC Member, Ron Hackett

"Wellesley Historic Neighbourhood Study: Old Schoolhouse Wellesley," n.d. http://www.wellesleyhistory.org/uploads/9/2/9/6/9296178/henry_1129.pdf

Wellesley, Ontario, Fire Insurance Maps, 1894. Location: Grace Schmidt Room of Local History, Kitchener Public Library, Main Branch.

Wellesley Township Heritage and Historical Society, "S.S. #16 Wellesley," n.d. <http://www.wellesleyhistory.org/s-s-16---wellesley.html>

Oudejans, A. Separate Schools of Wellesley Township, vol 71, 1983.



James Arteaga, June 2015

Address:	1137 Henry Street, Wellesley
Date built:	1898
Building use:	School, Library
Building name(s):	Region of Waterloo Library - Wellesley Branch, Old School, SS#16 Wellesley School, Memorial Hall
Current owner:	Regional Municipality of Waterloo
Acknowledgment Status:	Designated under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage (1989), By-law 61-89
Architect:	John Miller, mason
Design/Style:	<p>The building has unique architectural elements, with an overall Victorian style. It reflects solid, vernacular proportions similar to Georgian styling. The tower and segmental arched windows are only a minor acceptance of the dominant Victorian principles. Stone work, painting, glazing, carpentry and tin artistry were all undertaken by local citizens.</p> <p>Significant features of the interior of the building include the entrance vestibule, the majestic central staircase, the tongue and groove wainscoting on the walls and the tongue and grooved wood ceilings in the lower and upper hallway.</p>
Materials:	Locally-produced yellow brick
Building integrity:	The building has changed little since it was first constructed.

Education:

S.S. #16 Wellesley Township: Wellesley School

Associated people:

-

Historical contributions:

The first schoolhouse in the village was a log structure that was built in Brenneman's bush in 1848 (location unknown). It was destroyed by a fire a year later, in 1849, and a second log schoolhouse was built on land that was owned by Dr. M.R. Berst.

A third schoolhouse was later built in 1859, which was constructed of stone and was used as a school until 1898 when the fourth and current schoolhouse was built. This school was built following the communities decision not to build an addition on the third school, but to start fresh with an entirely new school.

The 1898 building was built by mason John Miller in order to accommodate the increasing local student population. By 1930, the school had also become a Continuation School (High School). It remained in operation until 1967, when the new Wellesley Public School was built at 1059 Queen's Bush Road.

In 1970, the Wellesley branch of the Regional Library was relocated to the building, and later on the Wellesley Heritage & Historical Society moved in as well.

Contextual significance:

The schoolhouse is associated with the former rural education system that was part of the larger educational movement in the Province of Ontario.

This specific schoolhouse is also associated with the village landscape of Wellesley, and is considered a local landmark by the community.

Maps:



Sources:

Canada's Historic Places, "Old School," Parks Canada, n.d. www.historicplaces.ca/en/rep-reg/place-lieu.aspx?id=9896&pid=0

Dick, J. & Longo, M. "Heritage Driving Tour of Wellesley Township," Wellesley Township LACAC., 1984.

HPAC Member, Ron Hackett.

"Heritage Wellesley: Designated Properties," <http://www.wellesleyhistory.org/heritage-wellesley.html>

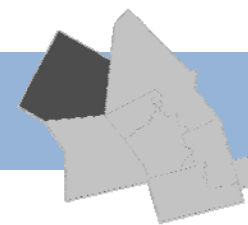
"Wellesley Historic Neighbourhood Study: Old Schoolhouse Wellesley Heritage & Historical Society," n.d. http://www.wellesleyhistory.org/uploads/9/2/9/6/9296178/henry_1137.pdf

Oudejans, A. Seperate Schools of Wellesley Township, vol 71, 1983.



James Arteaga, June 2015

S.S. #17 Wellesley Township: Crosshill School



Address:	4673 Lobsinger Line, Crosshill
Date built:	1857
Building use:	School, Residence
Building name(s):	S.S. #17: Crosshill School
Current owner:	Private
Acknowledgment Status:	No recognition
Architect:	Unknown
Design/Style:	Vernacular
Materials:	Stone
Building integrity:	Building has been converted into a private residence.



(Top) Ron Hackett, 2015; (Bottom) James Arteaga, June 2015



Google Street View, May 2013

Education:

S.S. #17 Wellesley Township: Crosshill School

Associated people:

Miss Jesse Harkness, the niece of Tom Thomson (a well-known Canadian painter), once taught at the school.

Historical contributions:

The first school in the community began at Mr. Sutliff's home. He was the first teacher in the area and lived approximately one mile west of the village (exact location unknown).

The first schoolhouse was erected sometime before 1859 (location unknown), as it was in that year that the second and current schoolhouse was built. It was constructed as a two-room schoolhouse and is considered to be the oldest school still standing in Wellesley Township.

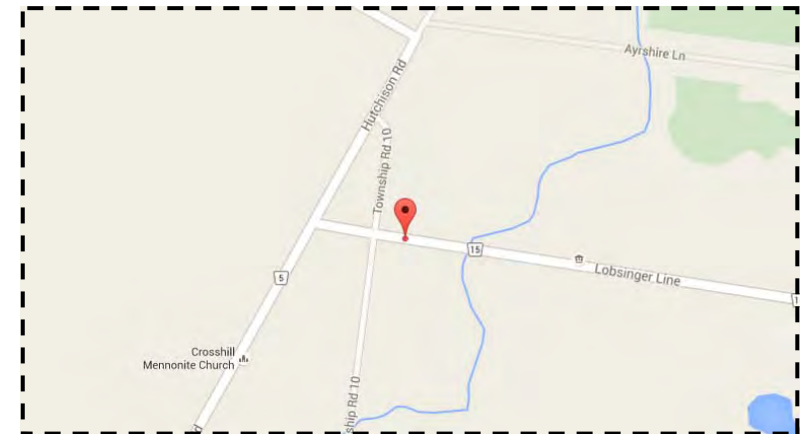
The school was eventually closed and subsequently sold (dates unknown).

Miss Jesse Harkness was a teacher at the school from 1914 to 1916, and it was thanks to her that there are currently a variety of images depicting daily school life at Crosshill School that she captured during her time there. These images are now stored by the Wellesley Township Heritage & Historical Society.

Contextual significance:

The schoolhouse is associated with the former rural education system that was part of the larger educational movement in the Province of Ontario. This specific schoolhouse is also associated with the village landscape of Crosshill.

Maps:



Sources:

HPAC Member, Ron Hackett.

Wellesley Township Heritage & Historical Society, "Jessie Harkness Collection," n.d. <http://www.wellesleyhistory.org/jessie-harkness-collection.html>

Wellesley Township Heritage & Historical Society, "S.S. #17 Crosshill," n.d. <http://www.wellesleyhistory.org/s-s-17---crosshill.html>

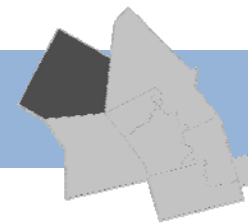
Oudejans, A. Separate Schools of Wellesley Township, vol 71, 1983.



Courtesy of the Wellesley Township Heritage & Historical Society (Accession #89-3-23 J ii)

Education:

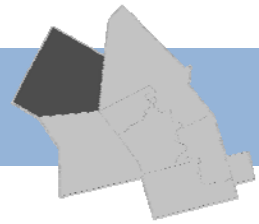
S.S. #18 Wellesley Township: Red Hill School



Google Street View, June 2013

Address:	4106 Moser Young Road, Wallenstein
Date built:	1930
Building use:	School
Building name(s):	S.S. #18, Red Hill School, Red Hill Mennonite Parochial School
Current owner:	Private
Acknowledgment Status:	No recognition
Architect:	Unknown
Design/Style:	Vernacular
Materials:	Red brick
Building integrity:	The building appears to be well-preserved.

Education: S.S. #18 Wellesley Township: Red Hill School



Associated people:

-

Historical contributions:

The first schoolhouse in the area was built in 1853 at the corner of Lavery Road and Buehler Line on land that was previously owned by George Marigold.

A second schoolhouse was built as a frame building in 1869 at the current location of the school. It was built on land previously owned by Thomas Armstrong, but the school was later demolished when the third and current schoolhouse was built in 1930. The school eventually closed and was subsequently sold. It is now used as a Mennonite Parochial School.

The origin of the school's name, Red Hill, is unclear.

Contextual significance:

The schoolhouse is associated with the former rural education system that was part of the larger educational movement in the Province of Ontario.

Maps:



Sources:

HPAC Member, Ron Hackett.

Wellesley Township Heritage and Historical Society, "S.S. #18 Red Hill." n.d. <http://www.wellesleyhistory.org/s-s-18---red-hill.html>

Oudejans, A. Separate Schools of Wellesley Township, vol 71, 1983.

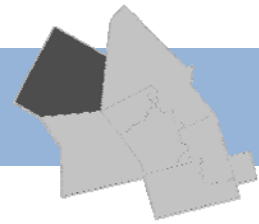


Google Street View, June 2013



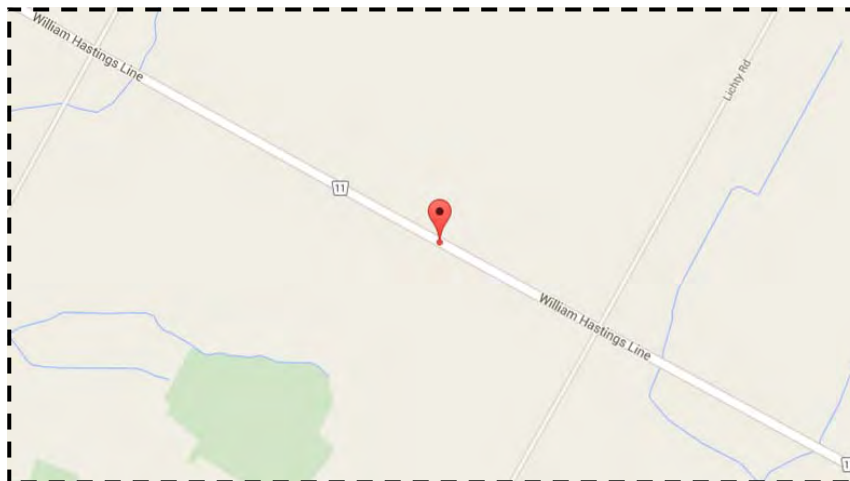
Ron Hackett, n.d.

S.S. #19 Wellesley Township: Seventh Line School



James Arteaga, June 2015

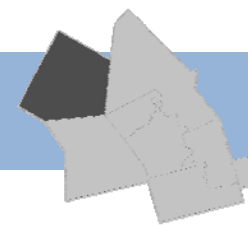
Map



Address:	5720 William Hastings Line
Date built:	1867
Building use:	School, Residence
Building name(s):	S.S. #19, Seventh Line School
Current owner:	Private
Acknowledgment Status:	No recognition
Architect:	Unknown
Design/Style:	Vernacular
Materials:	Brick
Building integrity:	In 1901 the school was repaired and a basement was added.
Associated people:	-
Historical contributions:	Land was first purchased for a schoolhouse from John McCulloch in 1867, and the first and current schoolhouse was built as a frame building following the land purchase. The school was used until 1965 when the new Linwood Public School was built at 50 Pine Street. The schoolhouse was later sold.
Contextual significance:	The schoolhouse is associated with the former rural education system that was part of the larger educational movement in the Province of Ontario.
Sources:	HPAC Member, Ron Hackett Wellesley Township Heritage & Historical Society, "S.S. #19 Seventh Line." n.d. www.wellesleyhistory.org/s-s-19-seventh-line.html Oudejans, A. Separate Schools of Wellesley Township, vol 71, 1983.

Education:

S.S. #21 Wellesley Township: Thirteenth Line School

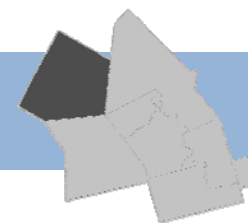


James Arteaga, June 2015

Address:	5737 Buehler Line, Wallenstein
Date built:	1910
Building use:	School
Building name(s):	S.S. #21 Thirteenth Line School, Hackett's School, Maple Grove Mennonite Parochial School
Current owner:	Private
Acknowledgment Status:	No recognition
Architect:	Unknown
Design/Style:	Vernacular
Materials:	Red brick, stone
Building integrity:	The exterior of the building appears to be well-preserved.

Education:

S.S. #21 Wellesley Township: Thirteenth Line School



Associated people:

-

Historical contributions:

The first schoolhouse in the area was a log structure built in 1868 at the corner of Lichty Road and Buehler Line, on land that was previously owned by William Hackett.

The schoolhouse was eventually demolished when the second school, a frame building, was built where the current schoolhouse now stands. This site was chosen due to its central location.

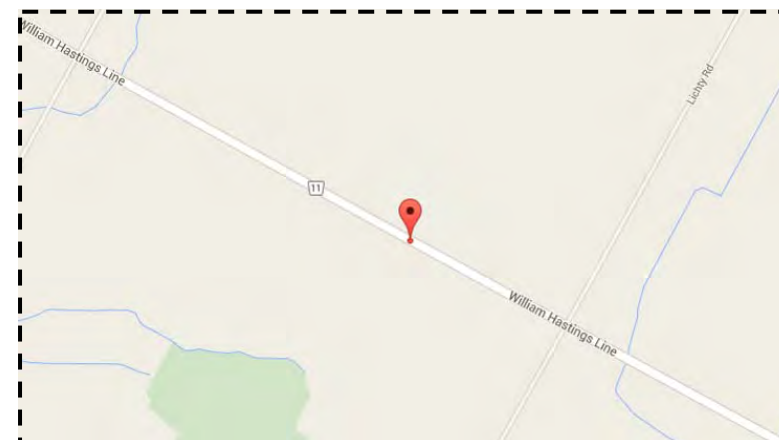
The second schoolhouse remained in use until 1910 when the third and current schoolhouse was built at the same location. This school was a red brick structure. It remained in operation until 1946 when there was only one student attending the school. It was later reopened in 1951, but eventually closed, and was subsequently sold (dates unknown).

The school, referred to by some as Hackett's School, was named for William Hackett, the previous owner of the land purchased for the erection of the first log schoolhouse.

Contextual significance:

The schoolhouse is associated with the former rural education system that was part of the larger educational movement in the Province of Ontario.

Maps:

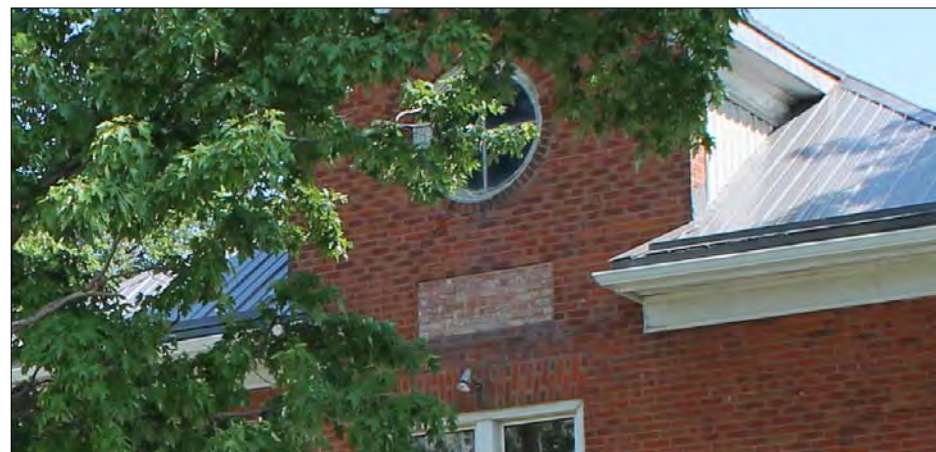


Sources:

HPAC Member, Ron Hackett.

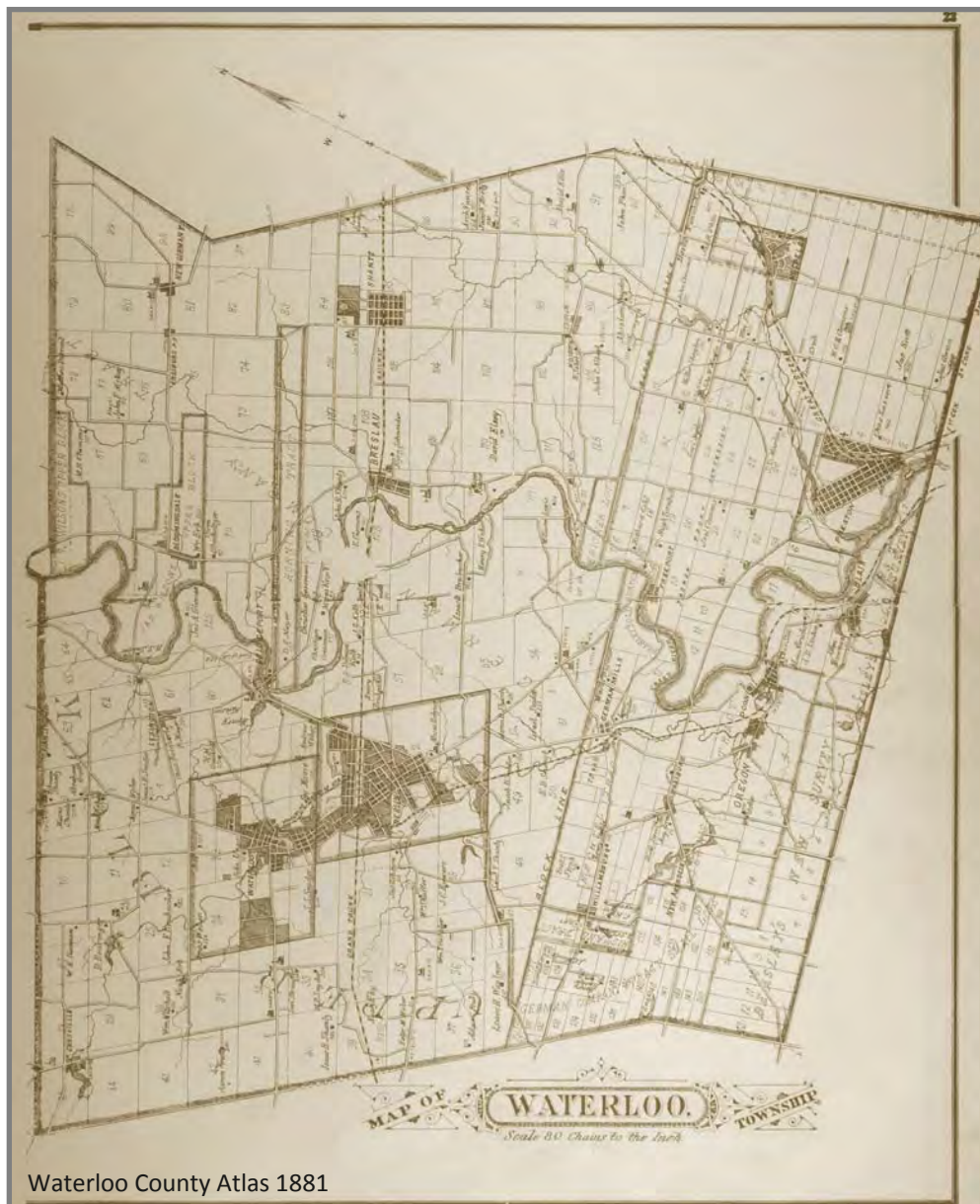
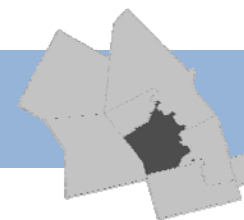
Wellesley Township Heritage & Historical Society, "S.S. #21 Thirteenth Line." n.d. <http://www.wellesleyhistory.org/s-s-21---thirteenth-line.html>

Oudejans, A. Seperate Schools of Wellesley Township, vol 71, 1983.



James Arteaga, June 2015

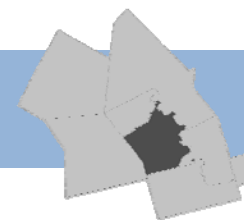
Education:
Historic Map of the Former Waterloo Township



Waterloo County Atlas 1881

Education:

S.S. #3 Waterloo Township: Plains School



Google Street View, (Top) June 2014; (Bottom) August 2011

Address: 1970 Fisher-Hallman Road, Kitchener

Date built: 1872

Building use: School, Residence

Building name(s): S.S. #3, Plains School

Current owner: Private

Acknowledgment Status: Listed on the City of Kitchener Municipal Heritage Register

Architect: Thomas Slee, architect from Doon

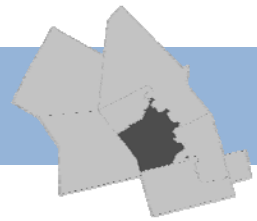
Design/Style: Vernacular design with a rectangular plan, front gable roof, three bays, buff and red brick, date stone, and 6/6 hung windows.

Materials: Brick

Building integrity: A belfry was added c.1890 (later removed), and in 1957 the building façade received some alterations including the replacement of the former boys and girls entrances with a central door and porch. One entrance is now a window on the left side of the façade, while the other is now a chimney on the right side. The exterior of the schoolhouse has also been painted, and an addition has been made to the rear of the structure.

Education:

S.S. #3 Waterloo Township: Plains School



Associated people:

-

Historical contributions:

A log schoolhouse, built in 1842, was the first school built on the same site as the second and current schoolhouse. This structure was built in 1872 and served as a school until 1965 when it was closed. It was later sold, and became a private residence.

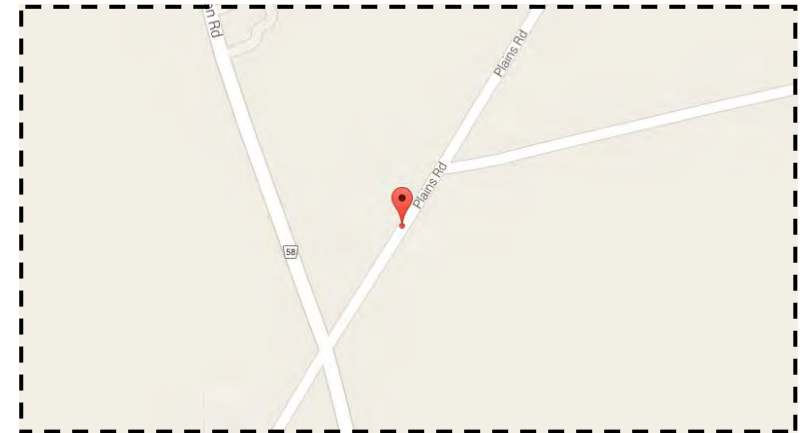
The name of the school is most likely derived from the street on which it fronts, Plains Road.

Contextual significance:

The schoolhouse is associated with the former rural education system that was part of the larger educational movement in the Province of Ontario. It also contributes to the rural streetscape of Plains Road.

The design of the school is an early and representative example of a rural schoolhouse in the Region of Waterloo.

Maps:



Sources:

City of Kitchener, "Appendix 'A': Statement of Significance 1970 Fisher Hallman Road," City of Kitchener, n.d. Accessed from the City of Kitchener's Heritage Planning Designation Files.

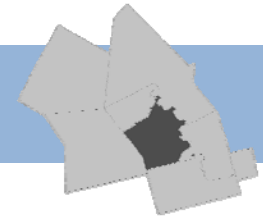
Janecki, Zyg; Kirby, Kerry, "City of Kitchener Cultural Heritage Resource Evaluation Form—1970 Fisher-Hallman Road," July 12, 2005.

Reitz, Tom, "One-Room Schoolhouse Inventory," n.d.

Tausky, Nancy Z., "Cultural Heritage Background Study: Built Heritage and Cultural Landscapes: Southwest Kitchener Urban Areas Study," 2010.

Education:

S.S. #4 Waterloo Township: Pine Grove School



Google Street View, (Top) June 2014; (Bottom) May 2015

Address: 4336 King Street East, Kitchener

Date built: 1889

Building use: School, Residence, Offices, Restaurant

Building name(s): S.S. #4, Pine Grove School, Borealis Grille & Bar

Current owner: Private

Acknowledgment Status: Listed on the City of Kitchener Municipal Heritage Register

Architect: Kindrachuk, architect (adaptive re-use)

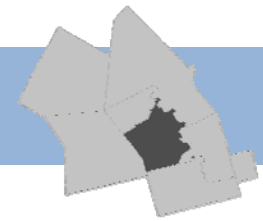
Design/Style: Simple Georgian style

Materials: Brick, fieldstones

Building integrity: Alterations and improvements were made to the school in 1942. Renovations were made to the building in the early 2000s to accommodate the Borealis Grille & Bar restaurant.

Education:

S.S. #4 Waterloo Township: Pine Grove School



Associated people:

Mr. W. V. Uttley, served as a teacher at the school between 1888 - 1892. He later became the editor of the Daily News in what was then called Berlin, and also wrote a comprehensive history of Berlin.

Historical contributions:

Prior to the first schoolhouse, children were sent to a central home where they were taught various different subjects by the most educated person in the community.

The first schoolhouse in the area was built in 1809, and was a log structure (location unknown). It was sited in a grove of “stately pine trees,” and may have been the inspiration for the school’s name.

The second schoolhouse was built in 1855 to replace the first, which was sold to E. Shupe. This new school was a one-room wooden frame structure. Eventually a third schoolhouse, and the focus of this entry, was built in 1889 at its current location on 4336 King Street East. It was constructed of buff yellow brick and included a basement. It eventually closed in 1954, and was subsequently sold.

A fourth school was built in 1953, and was used until 1979 when it closed as a consolidation measure. This structure no longer exists, but was located near 56 Pioneer Tower Road.

Since its closure, the former school house located at 4336 King Street East has been used for a variety of purposes. It was once part of the locally well-known recreational theme park, Sports World, as well as being office space, and a local residence before becoming an upscale restaurant.

Contextual significance:

The schoolhouse is associated with the former rural education system that was part of the larger educational movement in the Province of Ontario. The school was also associated with the former settlement of Little Paradise, which was located between Freeport and Preston near Pioneer Tower.

Maps:



Sources:

Drake, Michelle, “City of Kitchener Cultural Heritage Resource Evaluation Form: 4336 King Street East,” City of Kitchener, 2007.

“Little Paradise,” Waterloo Region Museum, n.d.

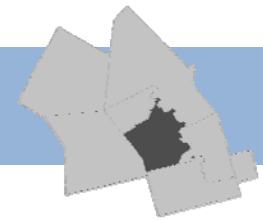
www.waterlooregionmuseum.com/collections-and-research/place-names-in-waterloo-region/waterloo-township/little-paradise/

Oberholtzer, Reuben S. “On the Closing of Pine Grove School,” Waterloo Historical Society, Vol. 67, 1979, pg. 85-88.

V. Hill, “Old Pine Grove schoolhouse is now a stylish restaurant,” April 1, 2011, The Record, www.therecord.com/living-story/2578180-old-pine-grove-schoolhouse-is-now-a-stylish-restaurant/

Education:

S.S. #6 Waterloo Township: Natchez School



Address:	14 Shaftsbury Drive , Natchez
Date built:	1925
Building use:	School, Music/Theatre Space
Building name(s):	S.S. #6, Natchez School
Current owner:	Private
Acknowledgment Status:	No recognition
Architect:	Unknown
Design/Style:	Vernacular
Materials:	Brick
Building integrity:	Two additions have been made to the building since its initial construction.



Google Street View, (Top) May 2014; (Bottom) April 2009

Education:

S.S. #6 Waterloo Township: Natchez School

Associated people:

-

Historical contributions:

This was not the first Natchez School in the area. It is said that a wood frame schoolhouse once stood on Heritage Drive, between Lorraine Avenue and Keewatin Avenue. The current schoolhouse was built in 1925 and remained a school until 1963, when it was closed and subsequently sold. It is now used as a local theatre.

The origin of the school's name, Natchez School, is highly debated. Some say it was named after the Natchez, who were a First Nations tribe in the southern United States. Others say it may have been named after a steamboat called Natchez that brought German immigrants to the United States.

Contextual significance:

The schoolhouse is associated with the former rural education system that was part of the larger educational movement in the Province of Ontario.

Maps:



Sources:

"Last Week's photo: Natchez School had just 13 students in 1953," The Record, May 16, 2014. <http://www.therecord.com/living-story/4522657-last-week-s-photo-natchez-school-had-just-13-students-in-1953/>

"Natchez," Waterloo Region Museum, n.d. <http://www.waterlooregionmuseum.com/collections-and-research/place-names-in-waterloo-region/waterloo-township/natchez/>

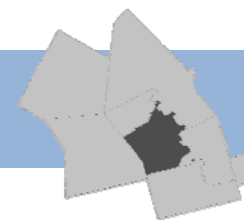


Google Street View, April 2009



Google Street View, April 2009

S.S. #7 Waterloo Township: Williamsburg School

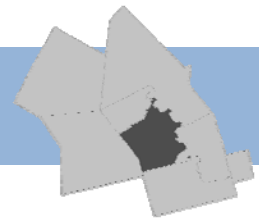


James Arteaga, June 2015

Address:	1385 Bleams Road, Williamsburg
Date built:	1864
Building use:	School, Residence
Building name(s):	S.S. #7, Williamsburg School
Current owner:	Private
Acknowledgment Status:	Designated under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act (1987), By-law 87-309
Architect:	Unknown
Design/Style:	Georgian influences
Materials:	Rubble stone
Building integrity:	In 1874, the interior was expanded to accommodate the growing number of students; and in 1922, a basement and cloak room were built due to the increase in community meetings being held in the building. The fence, belfry, and wood shed were also added to the property that same year. In 1987, a stone addition was made to the school.

Education:

S.S. #7 Waterloo Township: Williamsburg School



Associated people:

Many well-known families in the area attended the school, including: the Steckles, the Webers, and the Henhoeffers.

Historical contributions:

The land for the school was purchased from Abram and Veronica Clements by the Trustees of SS#7 in 1863, and the following year (1864) the one-room schoolhouse was built. This schoolhouse was not only used as a rural school, but it was also used by groups such as: the Beaver Literary Society, the Farmer's Club, and churches. A church congregation gathered inside the school between 1875-1890.

The school eventually closed in 1966, and was sold to private owners.

Contextual significance:

The schoolhouse is associated with the former rural education system that was part of the larger educational movement in the Province of Ontario.

This specific schoolhouse is also associated with the former settlement landscape of Williamsburg, and is most likely one of the last remaining physical remnants of the former Williamsburg settlement.

Maps:



Sources: Canada's Historic Places, "Williamsburg School," Parks Canada, n.d.
<http://www.historicplaces.ca/en/rep-reg/place-lieu.aspx?id=14985&pid=0>

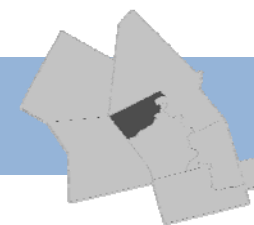


James Arteaga, June 2015



James Arteaga, June 2015

S.S. #8 Waterloo Township: Lexington School



James Arteaga, June 2015

Map



Address: 439 Lexington Road, Lexington

Date built: 1892

Building use: School, Private Residence

Building name(s): S.S. #8, Lexington School

Current owner: Private

Acknowledgment Status: No recognition

Architect: Unknown

Design/Style: Vernacular

Materials: Brick

Building integrity: In 1928, a new floor was laid, and the following year window boxes were made and the roof was shingled.

Associated people: -

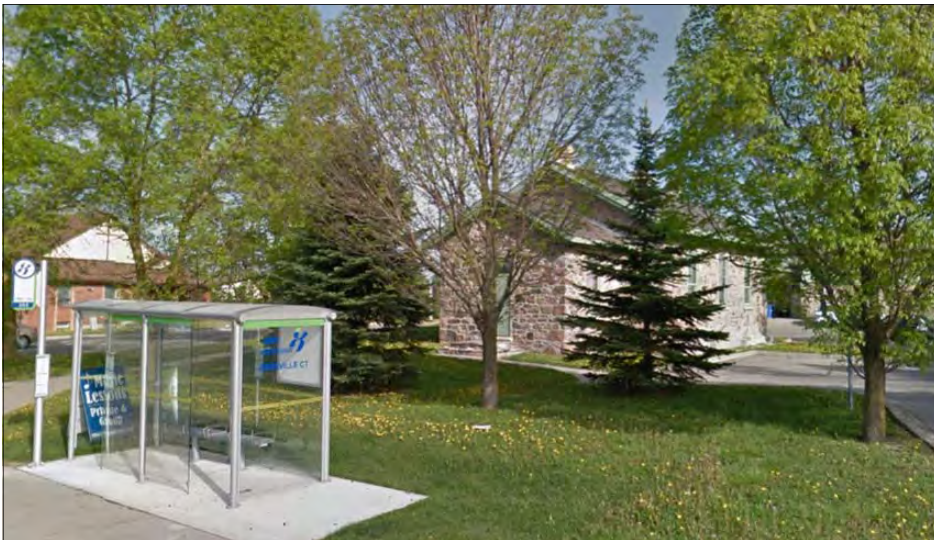
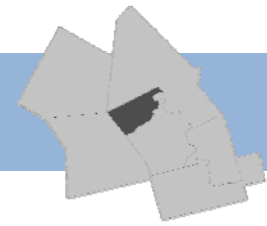
Historical contributions: The school was named after the former settlement of Lexington, which was located down the road from the school.

Contextual significance: The schoolhouse is associated with the former rural education system that was part of the larger educational movement in the Province of Ontario.

This specific schoolhouse is also associated with the former settlement landscape of Lexington, and also contributes to the streetscape character of Lexington Road.

Sources: "History of Lexington School," n.d. Located at the Grace Schmidt Room, Kitchener Public Library.

S.S. #9 Waterloo Township: Rummelhardt School

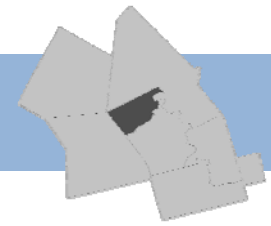


Google Street View, May 2014

Address:	600 Erb Street West, Rummelhardt
Date built:	1867
Building use:	School
Building name(s):	S.S. #9, Rummelhardt School, K-W Bilingual School
Current owner:	Private
Acknowledgment Status:	Designated under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act (2000), Bylaw 00-107
Architect:	Unknown
Design/Style:	A single storey structure designed as a one-room schoolhouse with a teacher's room attached.
Materials:	Constructed of split granite fieldstone laid in a somewhat regular course. The walls are roughly two feet thick.
Building integrity:	In 1890, an anteroom was added to the school, and in 1947, a brick addition was added (later removed). Although a number of additions have been made to the building, the main structure has remained in its original configuration and is a striking example of an original stone school building. A façade restoration took place in 2001.

Education:

S.S. #9 Waterloo Township: Rummelhardt School



Associated people:

In 1908, William Lyon Mackenzie King visited the school as the M.P. for Waterloo North.

Historical contributions:

The Rummelhardt School was originally opened on October 25, 1843. The one and a quarter acre site was purchased from David Eby for five shillings. The first dedicated schoolhouse in the area was a log structure built in 1844, which was subsequently replaced by the second and current schoolhouse in 1867. In 1880, an additional acre was purchased from David B. Eby for the school. In 1964, the school ceased to be a public school, and was subsequently sold to the K-W Bilingual School in 1966.

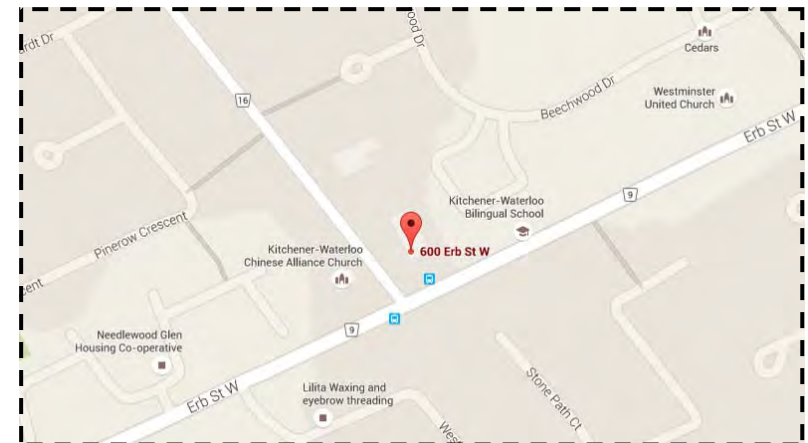
The school was named after the former settlement which existed at the intersection of Erb Street West and Erbsville Road named Rummelhardt, which was thought to be named after two families that lived in the area, the Rummels and the Hardts.

Contextual significance:

The schoolhouse is associated with the former rural education system that was part of the larger educational movement in the Province of Ontario.

This specific schoolhouse is also associated with the former settlement landscape of Rummelhardt, and contributes to the streetscape character of Erb Street West. It is also the only remaining stone school building in the City of Waterloo. The building has been used continuously as a school since 1867.

Maps:



Sources:

Canada's Historic Places, "Rummelhardt School," Parks Canada, n.d.
<http://www.historicplaces.ca/en/rep-reg/place-lieu.aspx?id=12846&pid=0>

City of Waterloo. "Heritage Properties—Rummelhardt School," n.d.
http://www.waterloo.ca/en/contentresources/resources/government/heritage_property_rummelhardt_school.pdf

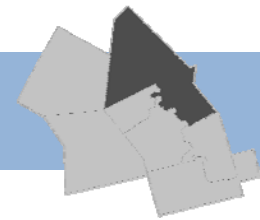
Lamb, Kathryn Hansuld, "Rummelhardt School," Waterloo Historical Society, Vol. 75, 1987, pg. 55-59.



Courtesy of the Waterloo Public Library, 1894

Education:

S.S. #12 Waterloo Township: Bloomingdale School

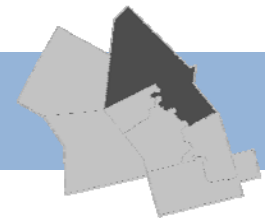


James Arteaga, July 2015

Address:	850 Sawmill Road, Bloomingdale
Date built:	1919
Building use:	School, Church
Building name(s):	S.S. #12, Bloomingdale School, Koinonia Christian Fellowship, Koinonia Fellowship School
Current owner:	Private
Acknowledgment Status:	No recognition
Architect:	Unknown
Design/Style:	Vernacular
Materials:	Stone, brick
Building integrity:	Two additional rooms were added to the building in 1962.

Education:

S.S. #12 Waterloo Township: Bloomingdale School



Associated people:

Lieutenant Governor Pauline McGibbon once visited the school.

Historical contributions:

The first school was held at the Mennonite meetinghouse in 1826. It was a school for boys during the winter months (location unknown). In 1862, the first dedicated schoolhouse was built to relieve overcrowded conditions at the meeting house. By 1919, the third and current red brick school was built. It had two rooms, a full basement and a teacher's room.

The school eventually closed in 1983 after a long struggle to keep it open by the community. The school was to remain a community centre for Bloomingdale as it was always the focal point of the small village, yet it was later sold and became a place of worship, which it still is today.

The school's name is derived from the village in which it is located, Bloomingdale.

Contextual significance:

The schoolhouse is associated with the former rural education system that was part of the larger educational movement in the Province of Ontario.

This specific schoolhouse is also associated with the former village landscape of Bloomingdale, and contributes to the streetscape of Sawmill Road.

Maps:



Sources:

Brunn, Jason, "WCBE Directory of Schools," Waterloo County Board of Education, 1982.

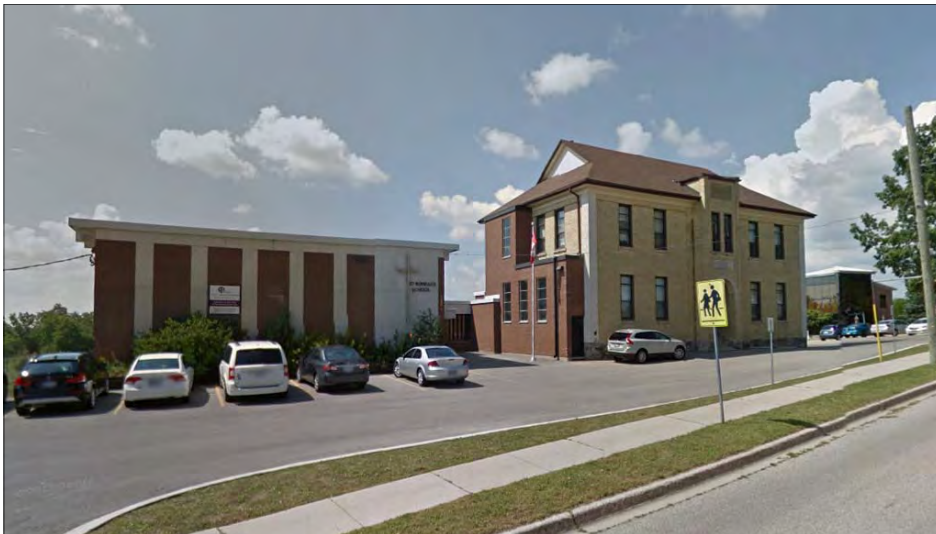
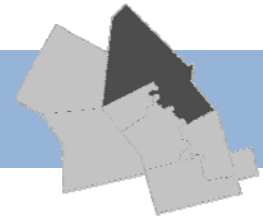
McLean, Angela, "A Place Called Bloomingdale: Uncovering Two Hundred Years of History," University of Waterloo & Waterloo Historical Society, 2003. <https://personal.uwaterloo.ca/marij/history/>

Profiles of Township Schools



James Arteaga, July 2015

S.S. #13 Waterloo Township: St. Boniface Separate School

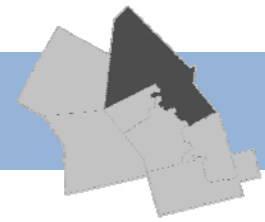


Google Street View, August 2013

Address:	1354 Maryhill Road, Maryhill
Date built:	1898
Building use:	School
Building name(s):	S.S. #13, New Germany School, Maryhill School, St. Boniface School
Current owner:	Waterloo Region Catholic School Board
Acknowledgment Status:	Designated under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act (2014), By-law 53-2014.
Architect:	Unknown
Design/Style:	Symmetrical design with double hung windows and an arched covered entry.
Materials:	White and yellow brick, field stone foundation and stone window sills.
Building integrity:	<p>The bell tower that once stood on the roof was removed and is now located on a cairn between the school and the Edward Halter Home.</p> <p>In 1929, a wire fence was added to the front of the school. Electricity was installed in 1937, and in 1965 two new classrooms, two washrooms, an office for the principal and secretary and a gymnasium were added to the building.</p>

Education:

S.S. #13 Waterloo Township: St. Boniface Separate School



Associated people:

-

Historical contributions:

The first school in Maryhill, or what was once called New Germany, was most likely held in a church as early as 1834; but by 1843, land was purchased from Lucas Zettel and the first schoolhouse was built as a small red brick two-room school (1366 Maryhill Road). By 1886, a second schoolhouse was needed and was built that year at 1321 Maryhill Road. A third schoolhouse was built in 1886 (location unclear), and the fourth and current school in 1898. The third schoolhouse was dismantled and sold when the current school was fully built.

It is interesting to note that these two schoolhouses were considered public schools. It was not until 1883 that the New Germany School was converted into a Separate or Catholic School when the majority of students were from Catholic families.

The current St. Boniface School was built to accommodate the growing number of children in the parish. It replaced the previous schoolhouse on the same site. The school is known as the oldest Roman Catholic School still operating in the Region of Waterloo, and one of two Roman Catholic Schools present in Woolwich Township.

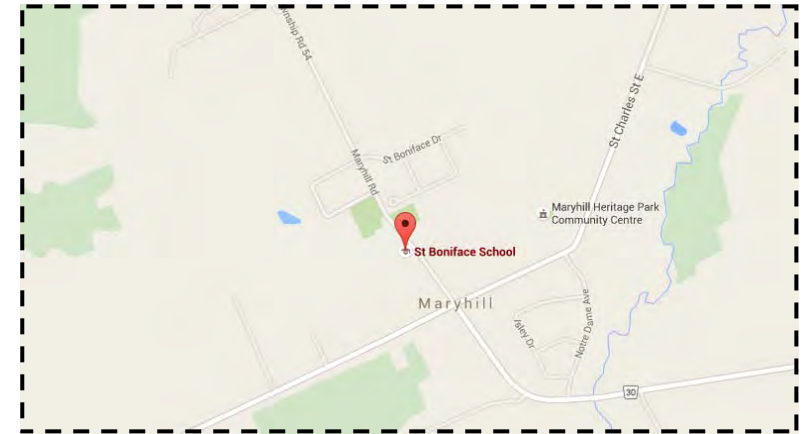
Throughout the years the building has served not only as a school, but also as a meeting place for the community. The school is representative of the development of Catholicism in the Township of Woolwich.

The Church parish extended well beyond the Maryhill community and contributed to Catholicism being the most numerous denomination in Waterloo Township in the 1950s.

Contextual significance:

The school is set on a hill along with St. Boniface Catholic Church, contributing to the streetscape and its landmark status in Maryhill as it is also the second tallest building in the village, next to St. Boniface Catholic Church. The school's name is derived from its association with St. Boniface Catholic Church.

Maps:



Sources:

Bird, Michael, "Gravestone Symbolism: St. Boniface Cemetery, Maryhill," Waterloo Historical Society, Vol. 79, 1992, pg. 120-127.

Bloomfield, Elizabeth, "Waterloo Township through Two Centuries," Waterloo Historical Society, Kitchener, ON. 1995.

Lamb, Kathryn, "Maryhill is 50 Years Old," Waterloo Historical Society, Vol. 79, 1992, pg. 116.

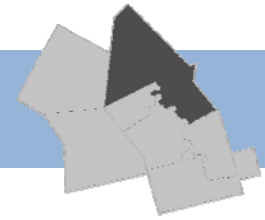
Maryhill Inn, "Attractions." Maryhill Inn: Innkeeping Since 1850," n.d. <http://www.maryhillinn.com>

St. Boniface Catholic School, "St. Boniface Historical Overview," n.d. <http://stboniface.wcdsb.ca/about/Pages/History.aspx>

Strickler, Diane; Stroh, Mary Ann, "New Germany to Maryhill: A Historical Journey," 2008, pg. 11-13.

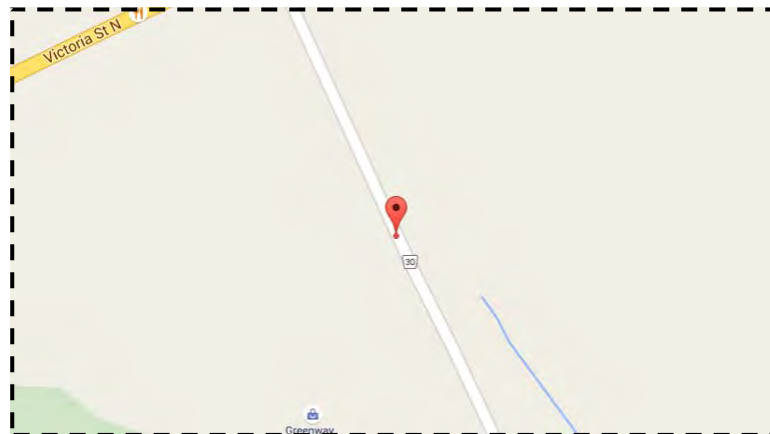
Strickler, Diane, "St. Boniface Cemetery, Maryhill," Waterloo Historical Society, Vol. 79, 1992, pg. 117-119.

S.S. #14 Waterloo Township: Shantz Station School



Google Street View, June 2014

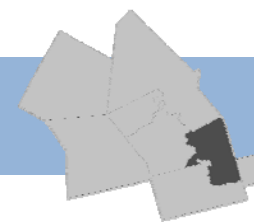
Map



Address:	2006 Shantz Station Road, Shantz Station
Date built:	1843
Building use:	School, Community Centre
Building name(s):	S.S. #14, Shantz Station School, Hervatskii-Dom Croatian Hall, K-W Croatian Club
Current owner:	Private
Acknowledgment Status:	No recognition
Architect:	Unknown
Design/Style:	Vernacular
Materials:	Stone
Building integrity:	The exterior of the building appears to be well-preserved.
Associated people:	-
Historical contributions:	The school was closed in 1965.
Contextual significance:	The schoolhouse is associated with the former rural education system that was part of the larger educational movement in the Province of Ontario. This schoolhouse is also associated with the former settlement landscape of Shantz Station, and contributes to the rural streetscape of Shantz Station Road.
Sources:	"Breslau Public School." n.d. http://bre.wrdsb.ca/about/our-school-history/

Education:

S.S. #15 Waterloo Township: High Banks School

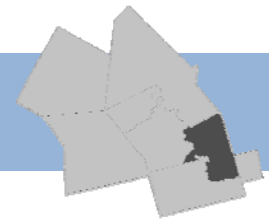


James Arteaga, June 2015

Address:	762-1300 Riverbank Drive, Riverbank
Date built:	c.1870
Building use:	School, Library, Residence
Building name(s):	S.S. # 15 Waterloo Township: Riverbank School, High Banks School
Current owner:	Private
Acknowledgment Status:	No recognition
Architect:	Unknown
Design/Style:	Vernacular
Materials:	Stone
Building integrity:	An addition was constructed around the time the schoolhouse was converted into a library. It was built of natural stones to resemble the original building.

Education:

S.S. #15 Waterloo Township: High Banks School



Associated people:

-

Historical contributions:

Riverbank School, or High Banks School, as it was originally called, was one of the first schools established in Waterloo County. It first opened in 1832 and was housed in a log schoolhouse (location unknown), which was later replaced by a wood frame structure (date and location unknown).

The third and current schoolhouse was built around 1870, and was open until 1961 when it was eventually closed. The school was later sold to the Waterloo County Library Board in 1965, which used it as their first library headquarters. It was also used by the Regional Municipality of Waterloo as its Public Health Laboratory, as well as a church and now a private residence.

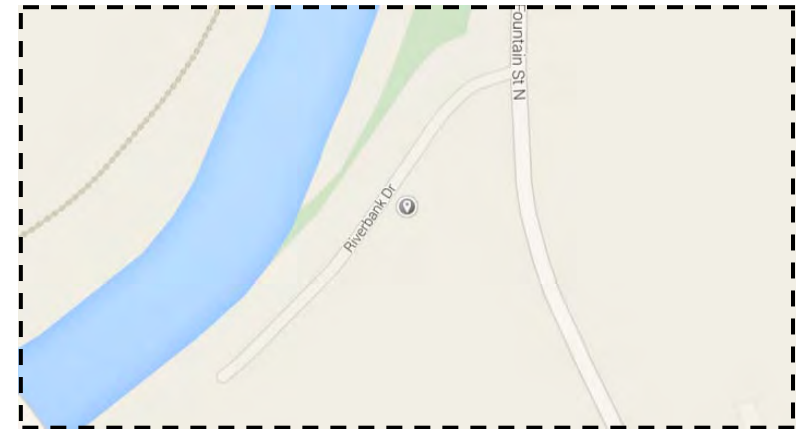
Contextual significance:

The schoolhouse is associated with the former rural education system that was part of the larger educational movement in the Province of Ontario.



James Arteaga, June 2015

Maps:



Sources:

Government of Ontario, Ministry of Culture, "Ontario Heritage Properties Database," 2004.

www.hpd.mcl.gov.on.ca/scripts/hpdsearch/english/default.asp

HPAC Member, Alison Jackson.

Kitchener Public Library, "Riverbank School," n.d.

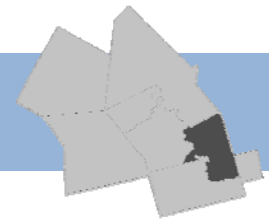
<http://vitacollections.ca/kpl-gsr/details.asp?ID=76421>

"Riverbank," Waterloo Region Museum, n.d. <http://www.waterlooregionmuseum.com/collections-and-research/place-names-in-waterloo-region/waterloo-township/riverbank/>

"Riverbank School Becomes Waterloo County Library," Waterloo Historical Society, Vol. 53, 1965, pg. 74.

Education:

S.S. #16 Waterloo Township: Reist's School



Google Street View, June 2014

Address:	979 Kossuth Road, Kossuth
Date built:	1844
Building use:	School, Community Centre
Building name(s):	S.S. #16, Reist's School, Kossuth School, Hungarian-Canadian Club
Current owner:	Private
Acknowledgment Status:	No recognition
Architect:	Unknown
Design/Style:	Although not part of the school, the newer wooden fence was designed with intricate details by a Romanian artisan who was brought from Romania by the Hungarian-Canadian Club (current owner).
Materials:	Stone
Building integrity:	The exterior of the building appears to be well-preserved with some additions.



Courtesy of Diane Strickler

Education:

S.S. #16 Waterloo Township: Reist's School

Associated people:

-

Historical contributions:

The first school was located at 1015 Kossuth Road on land that was previously owned by David Reist (date of construction or demolition unknown). The current school was built on land previously owned by David Vance, and later closed in 1961. Following its closure, it was sold to the Hungarian-Canadian Club.

The school's name is most likely derived from the first schoolhouse's original land owner, David Reist.

Contextual significance:

The schoolhouse is associated with the former rural education system that was part of the larger educational movement in the Province of Ontario.



Google Street View, June 2014

Maps:



Sources:

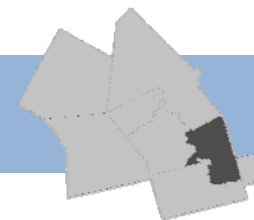
"Our School History," Breslau Public School" n.d.
<http://bre.wrdsb.ca/about/our-school-history/>

Local Kitchener Resident's oral accounts.

Termaine Map, 1861.

Education:

S.S. #17 Waterloo Township: Crossin's School

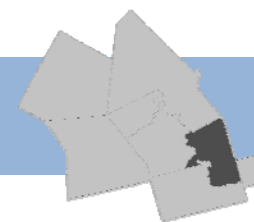


Google Street View, August 2013

Address:	3355 Chilligo Road, Hespeler
Date built:	1859
Building use:	School, Residence
Building name(s):	S.S. #17,Vance School, Crossin's/Vance School
Current owner:	Private
Acknowledgment Status:	Listed on the City of Cambridge Municipal Heritage Register
Architect:	Unknown
Design/Style:	Vernacular
Materials:	Stone
Building integrity:	The building has been converted into a private residence.

Education:

S.S. #17 Waterloo Township: Crossin's School



Associated people:

-

Historical contributions:

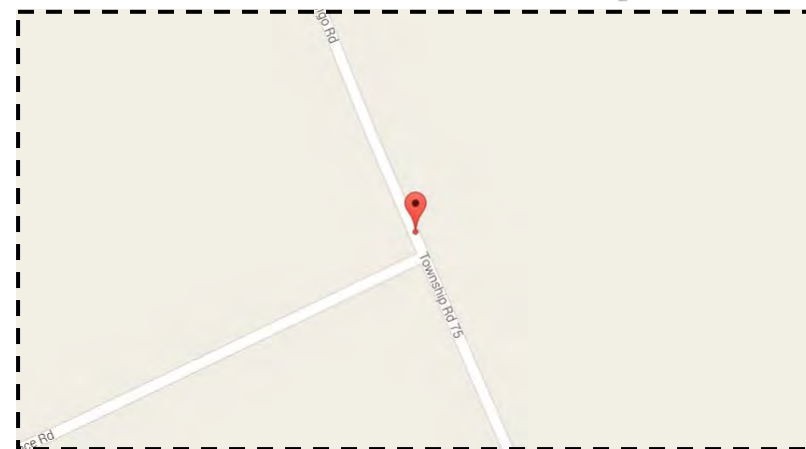
The school's name changed from Crossin's/Vance School to just Vance School in 1895, and in 1965 the school was closed. It is thought that this is the first and only school-house built in the area, although this cannot be confirmed.

The original name of the school, Crossin's School, was most likely named after the original land owner of the school grounds, Chas. Crossin. The name Vance most likely came from the road the school fronts, Vance Road.

Contextual significance:

The schoolhouse is associated with the former rural education system that was part of the larger educational movement in the Province of Ontario.

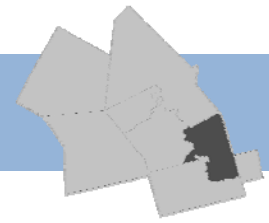
Maps:



Sources:

"Our School History," Breslau Public School" n.d.
<http://bre.wrdsb.ca/about/our-school-history/>

Termaine Map, 1861.

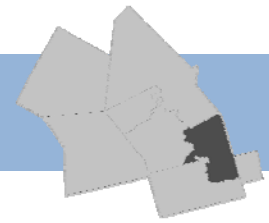


James Arteaga, June 2015

Address:	1370 Maple Grove Road, Hespeler
Date built:	1850
Building use:	School, Training Centre, Childcare Centre
Building name(s):	Maple Grove Public School
Current owner:	Private
Acknowledgment Status:	Listed on the City of Cambridge Municipal Heritage Register.
Architect:	Noah Moyer, carpenter (built the outhouses for boys and girls, and a horse shed in between them that once stood along the back fence).
Design/Style:	-
Materials:	Stone, heavily mortared fieldstone
Building integrity:	<p>An addition was made to the school in 1875 that was mostly built by senior boys (16-18 years of age), and was called the "little room" while the original school-house was called the "big room."</p> <p>The original front entrance was replaced with a central window prior to 1889.</p>

Education:

S.S. #20 Waterloo Township: Maple Grove Public School



Associated people:

Mr. Thomas Hilliard, a teacher at the school, would later become the founder of the Dominion Life Assurance Company of Canada.

Mr. J. Suddaby, a well-known teacher in the community, and for whom Kitchener's Suddaby Public School was named, once taught at this school as well.

Historical contributions:

The first mention of a school in this area was in 1848 when a piece of land was purchased from Henry and Hannah Wanner by the Wellington District Council for five shillings (location unknown).

The land was later sold in 1859 to Henry Wanner for five shillings once again, and he sold the land where the current schoolhouse now stands back to the Council for \$1. The stone school was built in 1850 and it was expanded to reflect its central role in the growing rural community.

In 1989 the school became a staff training centre for the school board, and it is currently a childcare centre.

Contextual significance:

The schoolhouse is associated with the former rural education system that was part of the larger educational movement in the Province of Ontario.

The schoolhouse is also considered to be one of the oldest schools in the Region, and contributes to the rural streetscape of Maple Grove Road.

Maps:



Sources:

Bowman, Edna, "Maple Grove School Days," Waterloo Historical Society, Vol. 78, 1990, pg. 152-157.

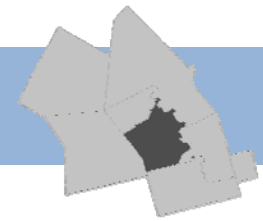
Corporation of the City of Cambridge. "City of Cambridge Heritage Properties Inventory". 2006. <http://www.cambridge.ca/relatedDocs/2006%20Heritage%20Inventory.pdf>

"Cambridge Landmarks," Cambridge Times, Cambridge Archives and Cambridge Municipal Heritage Advisory Committee.

Hunsperger, Edna; Hunsperger, Enan, "Centennial of Maple Grove School," Waterloo Historical Society, Vol. 39, 1951, pg. 43-45.

Education:

U.S.S. #22 Waterloo Township: English Settlement School



Google Street View, June 2014

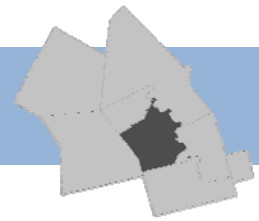
Address:	320 Dodge Drive, English Settlement
Date built:	1879
Building use:	School, Residence
Building name(s):	S.S. #22, English Settlement School
Current owner:	Private
Acknowledgment Status:	Designated under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act (1986), By-law # 86-114
Architect:	Unknown
Design/Style:	Italianate influences with traditional boys and girls entrances.
Materials:	Polychromatic red and buff brick over wood framing, and wooden porch steps.
Building integrity:	Improvements to the school were made in 1912.



City of Kitchener, n.d.

Education:

U.S.S. #22 Waterloo Township: English Settlement School



Associated people:

-

Historical contributions:

The first schoolhouse in this area was a log structure that was most likely built in 1847 when an acre of land was purchased from Samuel Herner for the erection of the school. The log schoolhouse stood on the site until 1879 when the second and current schoolhouse was built.

It is interesting to note that in 1874 the school inspector described the log schoolhouse as “a poor one” with poor furnishings, but praised the area for having a school at all, as at the time the local residents had little money.

The second schoolhouse did not have a basement when it was built, instead it had a shallow crawl space. The school eventually closed in 1966 and was subsequently sold, becoming a private residence.

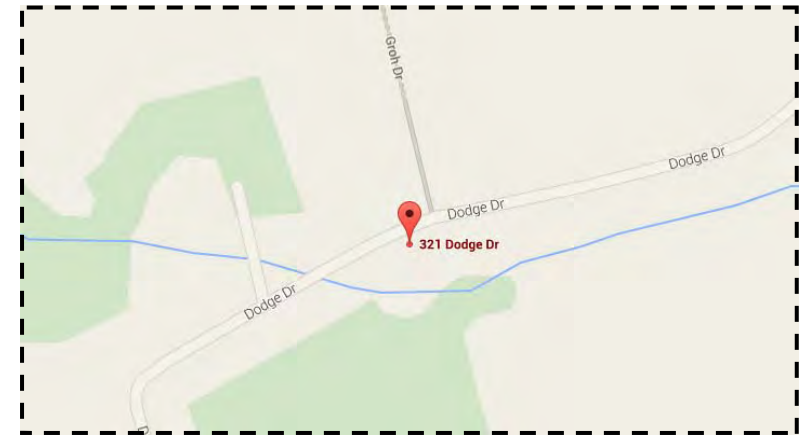
The school’s name is derived from the former settlement in which it is located, English Settlement, which was named after the number of English settlers that came to Canada through the Petworth Project.

Contextual significance:

The schoolhouse is associated with the former rural education system that was part of the larger educational movement in the Province of Ontario.

The school is also associated with the former settlement landscape of English Settlement, and it contributes to the streetscape of Dodge Drive.

Maps:



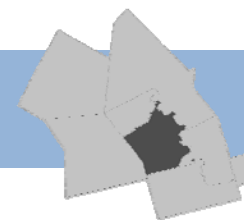
Sources:

City of Kitchener, by-law No. 86-114, Designation By-law (1986).

“English Settlement.” Region of Waterloo, n.d. <http://www.waterlooregionmuseum.com/collections-and-research/place-names-in-waterloo-region/waterloo-township/english-settlement/>

Local Architectural Conservation Advisory Committee, “1904 Dodge Drive,” n.d. Type: Designation Request Letter. Accessed at the City of Kitchener’s Heritage Planning Designation Files.

S.S. #23 Waterloo Township: Nine Pine School



Google Street View, June 2014

Address: 1284 Ottawa Street South, Nine Pines

Date built: 1927

Building use: School, Day Care Centre

Building name(s): S.S. #23, Nine Pine School, Pluto Day Care

Current owner: Private

Acknowledgment Status: Identified on a City of Kitchener Inventory

Architect: Chas. Knechtel Architects

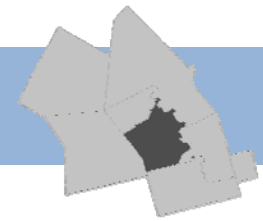
Design/Style: Architectural drawings can be found in Appendix C on page 221.

Materials: Brick, wood, concrete

Building integrity: An addition was made to the school in the 1960s.

Education:

S.S. #23 Waterloo Township: Nine Pine School



Associated people:

-

Historical contributions:

The first schoolhouse in the area was built in 1850 as a wood frame structure (location unknown). A second wood frame schoolhouse was built in 1870, which was located across the street from the current schoolhouse. The third and current schoolhouse was built in 1927 of brick and was in use until 1966, when it was closed, and subsequently sold.

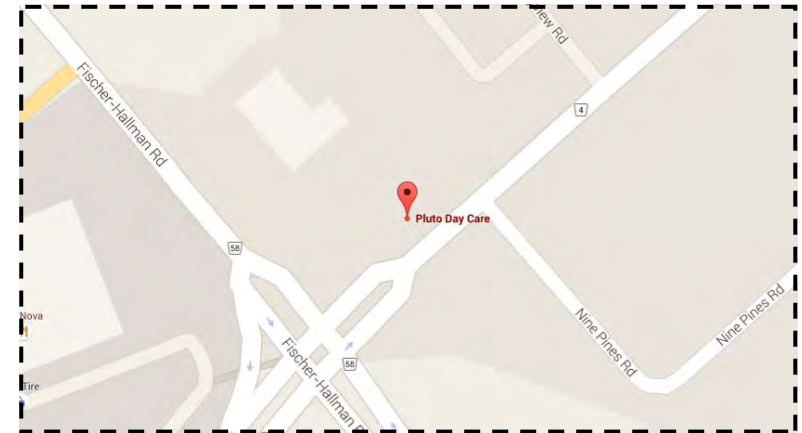
It is interesting to note that this school was one of few that only had women teachers on staff by 1874.

The school was most likely named after the street nearby with the same name, Nine Pine Road. The previous schoolhouse would have been located at the corner of Nine Pine Road.

Contextual significance:

The schoolhouse is associated with the former rural education system that was part of the larger educational movement in the Province of Ontario. It also contributes to the streetscape of Ottawa Street South, and is considered a local landmark by the community.

Maps:



Sources:

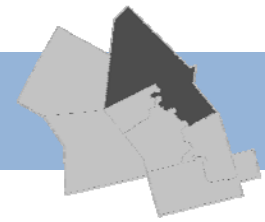
Armstrong, Jill, "City of Kitchener Cultural Heritage Resource Evaluation Form," City of Kitchener, October 30, 2005. Accessed from the City of Kitchener's Heritage Planning Designation Files.

"Our School History," Breslau Public School" n.d.
<http://bre.wrdsb.ca/about/our-school-history/>

Waterloo Region Museum, "Nine Pines," n.d.
<http://www.waterlooregionmuseum.com/collections-and-research/place-names-in-waterloo-region/waterloo-township/nine-pines/>

Education:

S.S. #24 Waterloo Township: Breslau School

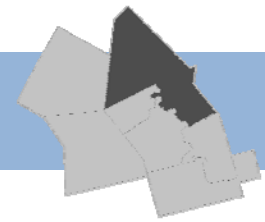


Google Street View, August 2011

Address:	61 Woolwich Street North, Breslau
Date built:	1866
Building use:	School
Building name(s):	S.S. #24, Breslau School
Current owner:	Private
Acknowledgment Status:	No recognition
Architect:	Unknown
Design/Style:	Vernacular
Materials:	Brick, stone
Building integrity:	A second addition was made to the school in 1927 that added a third classroom.

Education:

S.S. #24 Waterloo Township: Breslau School



Associated people:

-

Historical contributions:

The first schoolhouse in Breslau opened in 1847 as a one-room log schoolhouse on the Kolb Farm near the middle of Centennial Drive, on the other side of the Grand River from Breslau. Many of the children from the surrounding area would cross the river at the 'Breslau Ford' to get to school. The school was named School Section (S.S.) #24, and was created out of SS#6 Natchez School's section.

In 1864, the School Committee decided to move the Breslau School from the opposite side of the river to the hill in Breslau. Two years later in 1866, the second and current schoolhouse was built. It was situated on this site partially because Woolwich Street North was once part of the Kitchener-Guelph Highway.

This school was one of the few schools in the Township that was built of brick when originally constructed, and it was also one of the few schools by 1874 that had only women teachers on staff.

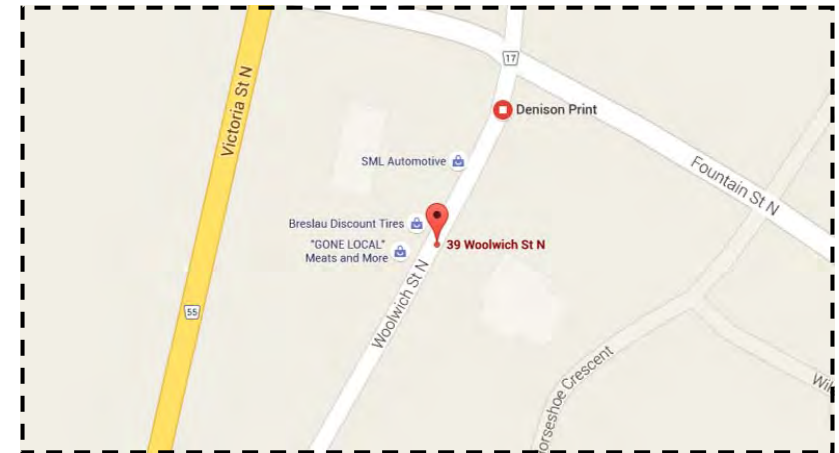
By 1951, a third and larger school was built at 58 Joseph Street, where it is still in use today. The second schoolhouse was closed that year, and it was later sold. It is currently used for a small industrial business.

The school's name, Breslau Public School, is derived from the village in which it was located, Breslau.

Contextual significance:

The schoolhouse is associated with the former rural education system that was part of the larger educational movement in the Province of Ontario. It is also associated with the village landscape of Breslau, and contributes to the streetscape of Woolwich Street North.

Maps:



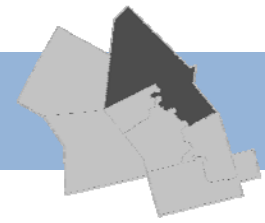
Sources:

"Our School History," Breslau Public School" n.d.
<http://bre.wrdsb.ca/about/our-school-history/>



Google Street View, April 2009

U.S.S. #28 Waterloo Township: Victoria School



Diane Strickler, August 2002

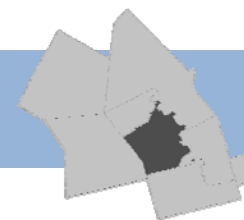
Address:	5961 Crowsfoot Road, Woolwich Township
Date built:	1896
Building use:	School, Residence
Building name(s):	U.S.S. #28, Victoria School
Current owner:	Private
Acknowledgment Status:	No recognition
Architect:	Unknown
Design/Style:	Vernacular
Materials:	White brick, stone
Building integrity:	An addition has been made to the building and new windows added.
Associated people:	-
Historical contributions:	The school was built in 1896 on land purchased from Matthew Durrant for \$40, and the school was built for less than \$1,000. It catered to students in both Waterloo and Woolwich Townships. The school eventually closed in 1964 and was subsequently sold to Bridgeport Rod and Gun Club for \$3,500, and was later sold for use as a private residence.
Contextual significance:	The schoolhouse is associated with the former rural education system that was part of the larger educational movement in the Province of Ontario.
Sources:	Bloomfield, Elizabeth, "Waterloo Township through Two Centuries," Waterloo Historical Society, 1995, Pg. 296, 416. Diane Strickler, local resident.

Map



Education:

S.S. #29 Waterloo Township: Mackenzie King School



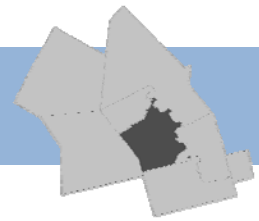
Address:	844 Frederick Street, Kitchener
Date built:	1925
Building use:	School, Scout Hall
Building name(s):	S.S. #29, Mackenzie King School
Current owner:	Scouts Canada: North Waterloo Branch
Acknowledgment Status:	No recognition
Architect:	C. Forler of Philipsburg, contractor
Design/Style:	Vernacular/Modern
Materials:	Brick, stone
Building integrity:	An addition to the front façade was made in 1981.



Google Street View, May 2014

Education:

S.S. #29 Waterloo Township: Mackenzie King School



Associated people:

Named after Canada's Prime Minister at the time, William Lyon Mackenzie King.

Historical contributions:

The school was first formed in 1924 when a new school section was needed to relieve the overcrowding at SS#6 Natchez School (14 Shaftsbury Drive). The school trustees purchased land from Dan Culp's farm that same year.

The following year (1925), the new school was built by a contractor from Philipsburg. The new school had four chemical closets, two inside pumps and wells, six outside swings, and a teeter-totter.

Various names for the school were considered when it was built including Wayside Highway School, but Mackenzie King was chosen in honour of Canada's tenth Prime Minister, William Lyon Mackenzie King, who had recently become P.M. in 1921.

Over the years the school saw many changes both to the building and its grounds, including the erection of a flag pole in 1942. In 1953, four acres of land were purchased for a new two-room school on Natchez Road (51 Natchez Road); and the following year the new Mackenzie King Public School was built. During 1954-1955, the school was in a unique situation, where it was still being used for Kindergarten to Grade 6, and the new school was used for seniors in Grades 7 and 8. The one-room schoolhouse eventually closed in 1959, and was subsequently sold to the Boy Scouts of Canada: North Waterloo Branch in 1961.

The school bell is said to have been sold to Camp Everton located north of Guelph, where it is now used as a dinner bell (5286 Seventh Line, Township of Eramosa, ON).

Contextual significance:

The schoolhouse is associated with the former rural education system that was part of the larger educational movement in the Province of Ontario. It also contributes to the streetscape of Frederick Street.

Maps:



Sources:

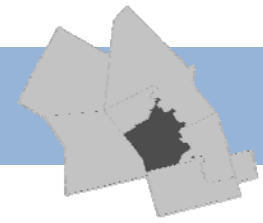
J. Fear, "Flash from the Past: Old schoolhouse became Kitchener scout hall," June 21, 2013.

<http://www.therecord.com/living-story/3851275-flash-from-the-past-old-schoolhouse-became-a-kitchener-scout-hall/>

"Mackenzie King Public School (Kitchener, Ont.) Reunion: History of Mackenzie King Public School," September 1990.

Education:

S.S. #31 Waterloo Township: Sunnyside Public School



Google Street View, April 2014

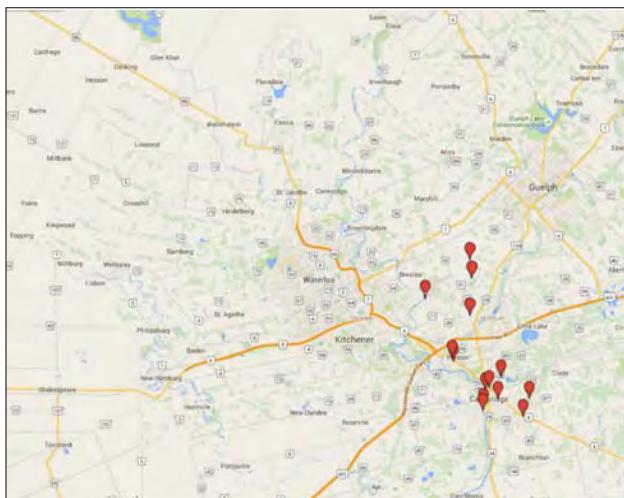
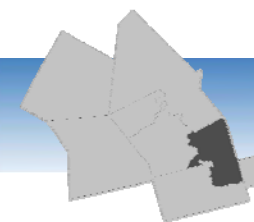
Map



Address:	1042 Weber Street East, Sunnyside Subdivision
Date built:	1941
Building use:	School
Building name(s):	Sunnyside Public School, Sunnyside Senior Public School, SS #31, Sunnyside School
Current owner:	Waterloo Region District School Board
Acknowledgment Status:	No recognition
Architect:	Unknown
Design/Style:	Vernacular
Materials:	Brick
Building integrity:	Additions were made to the school in 1943, 1949, 1954, 1957, 1959, and 1967.
Associated people:	-
Historical contributions:	It is thought that this school was named Sunnyside, as the school was built on an open field on the east side of Kitchener, where it was presumably very sunny. However, it was most likely named after the 1912 subdivision of Sunnyside in which it is located.
Contextual significance:	The school is associated with the development of education in the City of Kitchener, and also contributes to the streetscape of Weber Street East.
Sources:	Bloomfield, Elizabeth, "Waterloo Township through Two Centuries," Waterloo Historical Society, 1995, Pg. 296, 416. Brunn, Jason, "WCBE Directory of Schools," Waterloo County Board of Education, 1982. Waterloo Region District School Board. Site Plan.



Appendix A: Summary of Findings - Cambridge



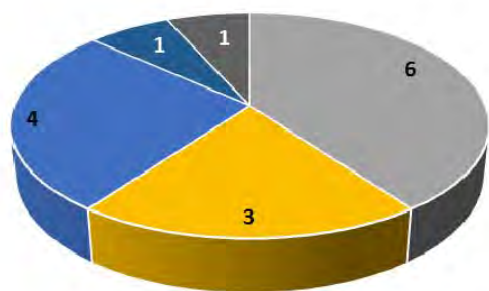
When looking at the distribution of educational buildings in the City of Cambridge it is apparent that the majority are located in the southern part of the City, specifically Preston and Galt. This may be due to the fact that both of these former towns were the largest in the amalgamated City of Cambridge

A majority of schools in the City were named after local communities, including former settlements, hamlets, neighbourhoods, villages, towns, or cities, and resulted in names such as Preston Public School or

Manchester Public School. The second most common origin for names was derived from landscape features near the school sites, such as High Bank's School, or Maple Grove School. The third most common origin came from previous landowners of the school grounds, such as Crossin's School or Dickson School.

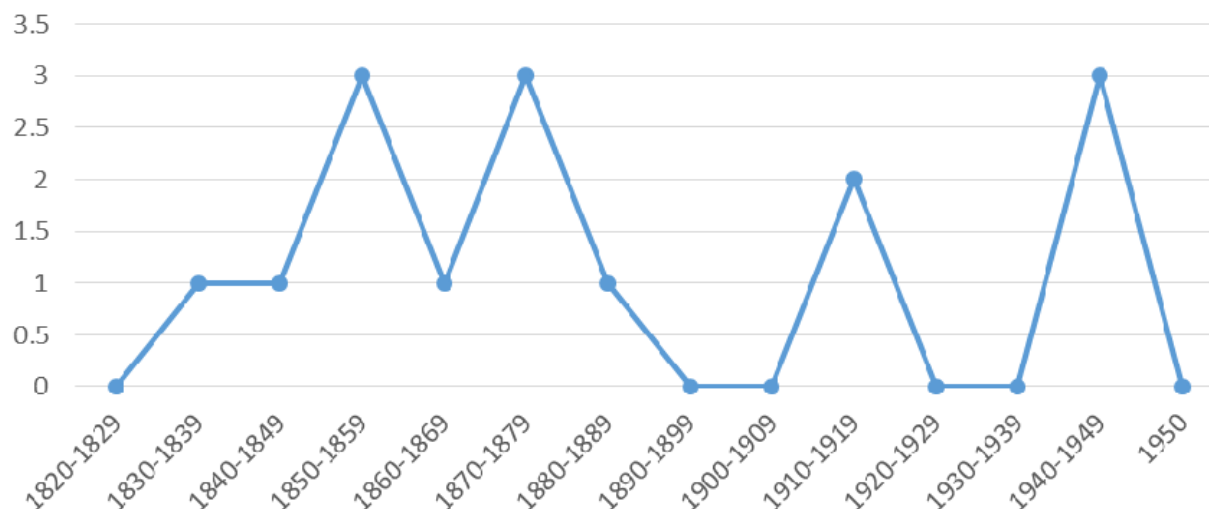
The results of this inventory have indicated that a majority of the educational buildings in Cambridge were built between 1840 to 1890. Within these 40 years, nine schools were opened. This may be the result of the Com-

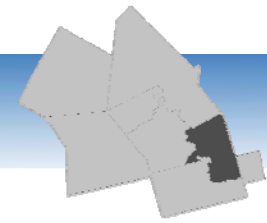
Origin of School Names in Cambridge



- Community
- Landscape
- Street
- Previous Land Owner
- Person

School Building Construction By Decade in Cambridge





mon School Acts of 1841 and 1843 that increased government assistance for the construction of educational buildings and financial support for teachers.

It is important to note that the graph on the previous page entitled, “School Building Construction by Decade in Cambridge” does not include additions to educational buildings, rather only new building construction which still currently exists.

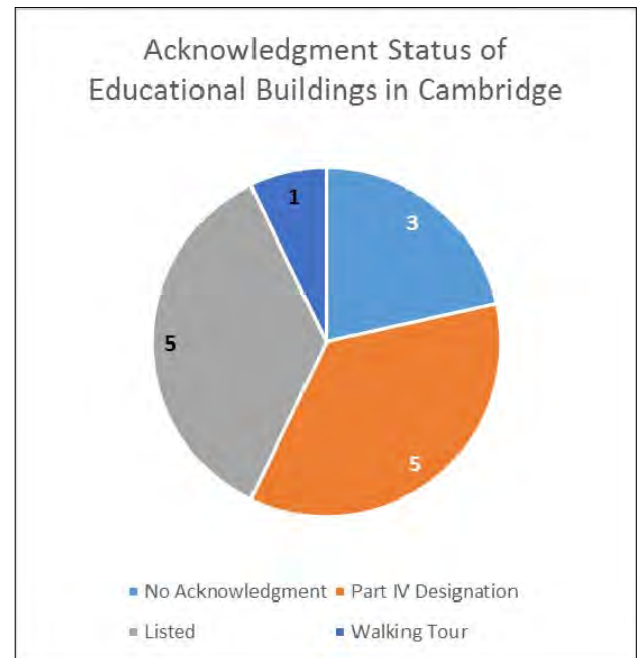
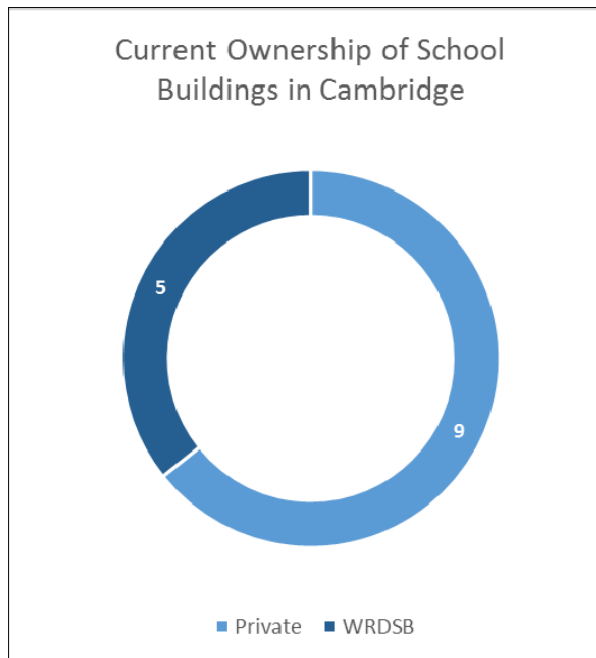
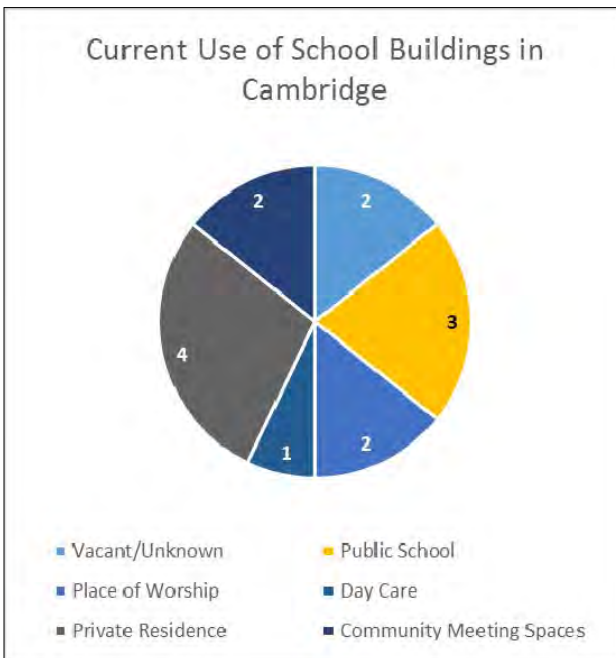
Today, the majority of schools in Cambridge are used as private residences, followed by

the continued use of educational buildings as schools. These findings explain why over 60% of all schools in Cambridge are privately owned, with the rest belonging to the Waterloo Region District School Board.

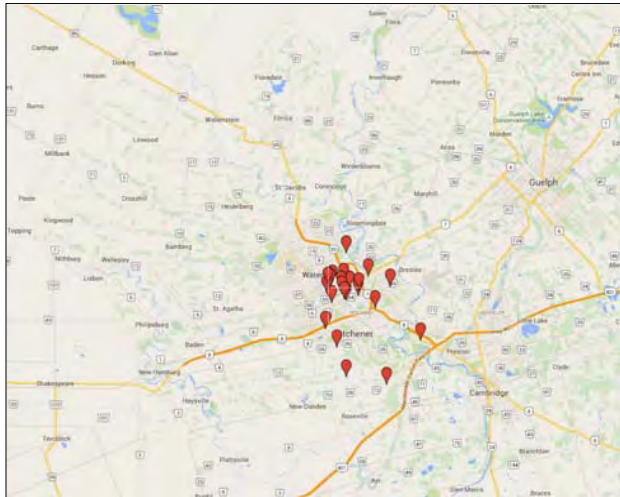
When looking at the acknowledgment status that these educational buildings currently possess, the majority are either designated under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act (5), or listed on a Municipal Heritage Register (5).

Three out of 14 buildings in Cambridge have no form of official or unofficial recognition of their cultural heritage value or interest.

Note: “Unofficial” refers to acknowledgment by the local community through walking tours.



Summary of Findings - Kitchener



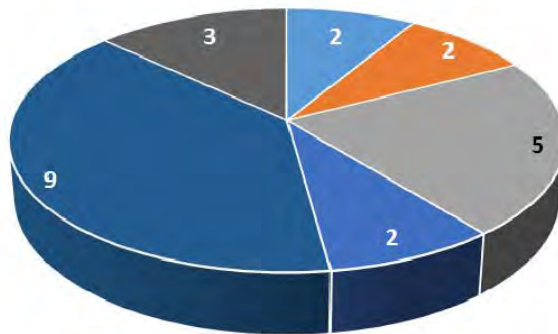
When looking at the distribution of school buildings in the City of Kitchener it is apparent that the majority are located in the downtown core. This finding reflects the fact that schools were historically built in the central area of the City where the majority of the population lived before it expanded outwardly over the decades.

The majority of schools in Kitchener were named after a significant person, either a significant religious figure, such as St. Joseph; a significant local person, such as

Jeremiah Suddaby; or a significant person to the Common Wealth, like King Edward VII. Local communities also inspired school names in Kitchener, including former settlements, hamlets, neighbourhoods, villages, towns, or cities, such as Sunnyside or Williamsburg.

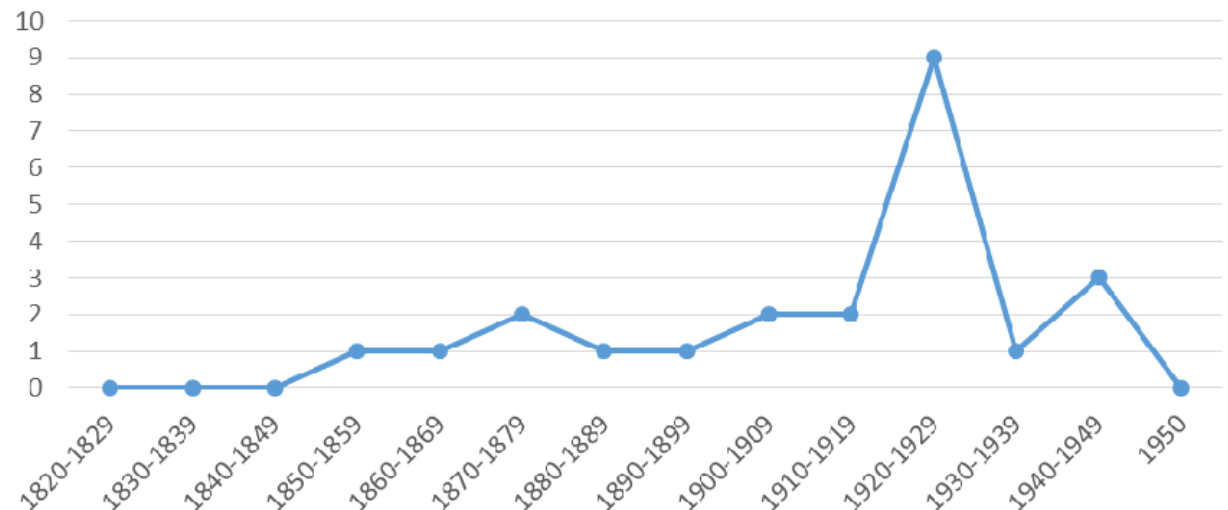
The inventory indicates that there was a significant influx in school construction between 1920 and 1929. This time period corresponds with a boom in industry and commerce in Kitchener, and a subsequent growth in the City's population. A sharp decline in school

Origin of School Names in Kitchener



- Unknown
- Building Association
- Community
- Landscape
- Person
- Street

School Building Construction By Decade in Kitchener





construction occurred in the 1930s, most likely due to the Great Depression that had swept across the continent.

It is important to note that the graph on the previous page entitled, “School Building Construction by Decade in Kitchener” does not include additions to educational buildings, rather only new building construction that still exists.

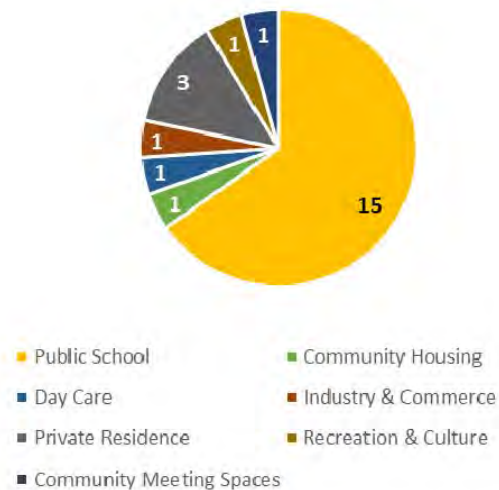
Currently, most educational buildings in Kitchener are still being used as public schools, followed by use as private residences.

This explains why the majority of buildings are owned by the Waterloo Region District School Board, followed by private owners.

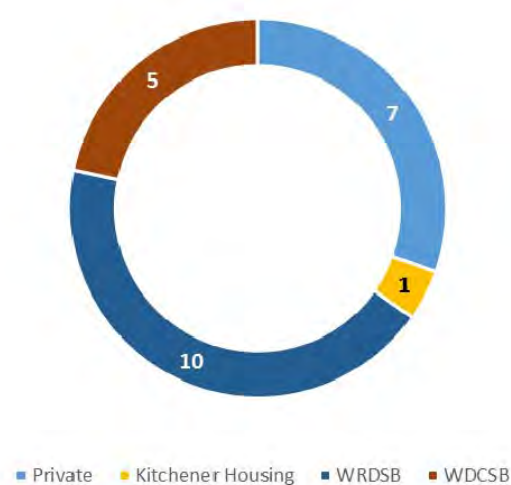
When looking at the acknowledgment status that these educational buildings currently possess, the majority are officially acknowledged at some level. Official acknowledgment refers to recognition by a government entity such as a municipality, province, or federal agency, while unofficial refers to acknowledgment by the local community through walking tours.

The most common type of recognition in Kitchener includes listing on a Municipal Heritage Register (8), followed by Part IV designations under the Ontario Heritage Act (7). There are also a significant proportion of educational buildings (7) that have no form of official or unofficial acknowledgment of their cultural heritage value.

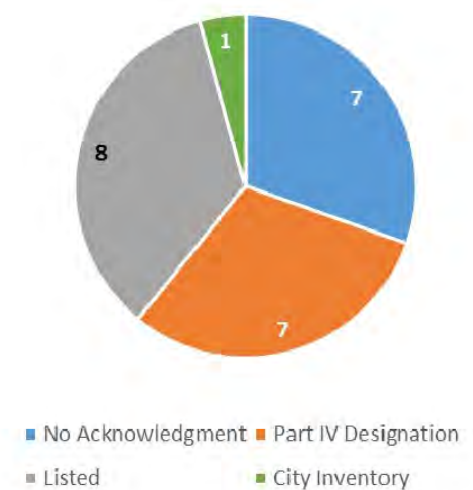
Current Use of School Buildings in Kitchener

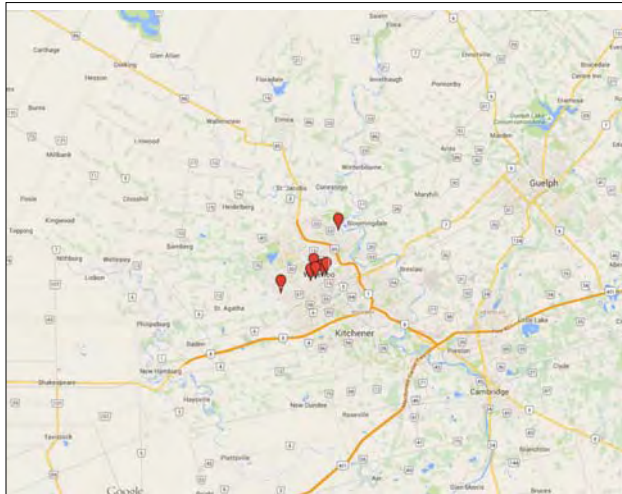


Current Ownership of School Buildings in Kitchener



Acknowledgment Status of Educational Buildings in Kitchener





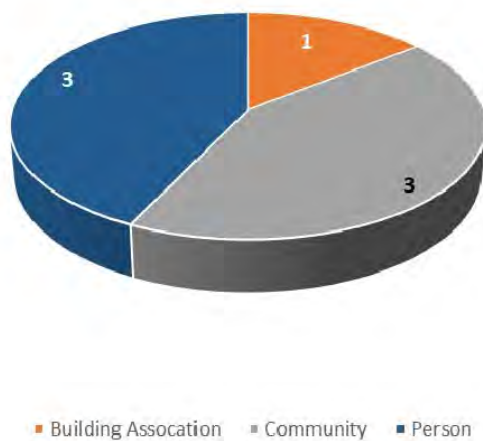
In terms of the geographic distribution of educational buildings in the City of Waterloo, the inventory has identified that a majority are located in the Uptown area. This finding reflects the fact that schools were historically built in the central area of the City where the majority of the population lived before it expanded outwardly over the decades.

The majority of schools in Kitchener were named after a significant person, either a significant religious figure, like St. Louis; a

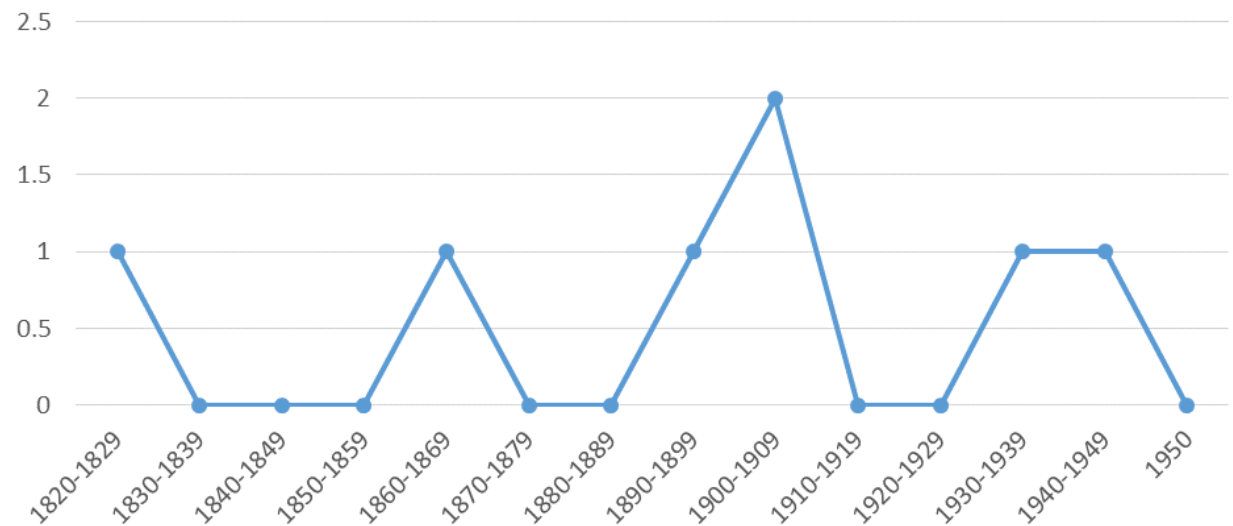
significant local person, like Elizabeth Ziegler; or a significant figure to the Common Wealth, such as Queen consort Alexandra of Denmark. The next most common name origin was derived from the local community, including former settlements, hamlets, neighbourhoods, villages, towns, or cities, such as Lexington School or Rummelhardt School.

The inventory has indicated that the highest number of educational buildings constructed in Waterloo took place between 1890 and 1909. Within these two decades three schools

Origin of School Names in Waterloo



School Building Construction By Decade in Waterloo





were built. This increase in educational building construction was likely the result of the City's increasing population due to the growth of industry and commerce.

It is important to note that the graph on the previous page entitled, "School Building Construction by Decade in Waterloo" does not include additions to educational buildings, rather only new building construction that still exists.

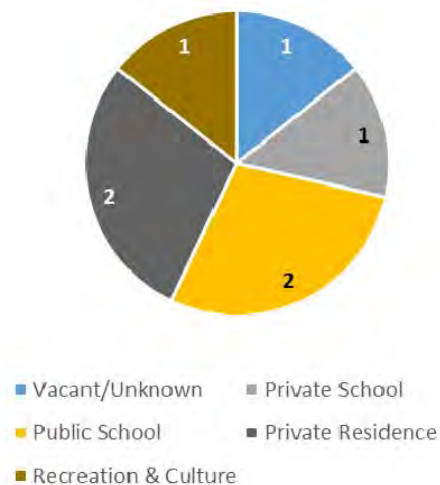
Today, most schools in Waterloo are currently used as either private residences or continue

to be used as educational buildings. This explains why the majority of buildings are privately owned.

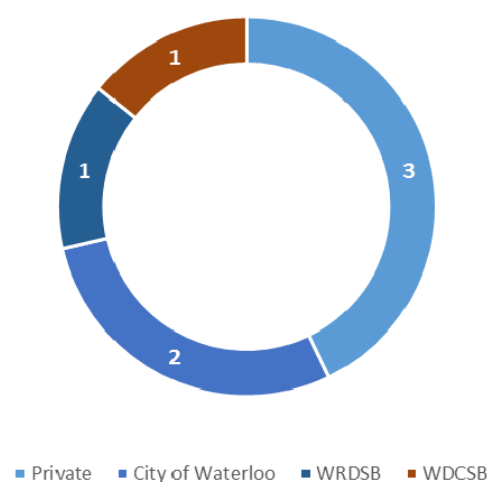
When looking at the acknowledgment status that these educational buildings currently possess, the majority are designated under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act (3), while two are listed on a Municipal Heritage Register, and two possess no official or unofficial acknowledgment of their cultural heritage value.

Note: Official acknowledgment refers to recognition by a government entity such as a municipality, province, or federal agency, while unofficial refers to acknowledgment by the local community through walking tours.

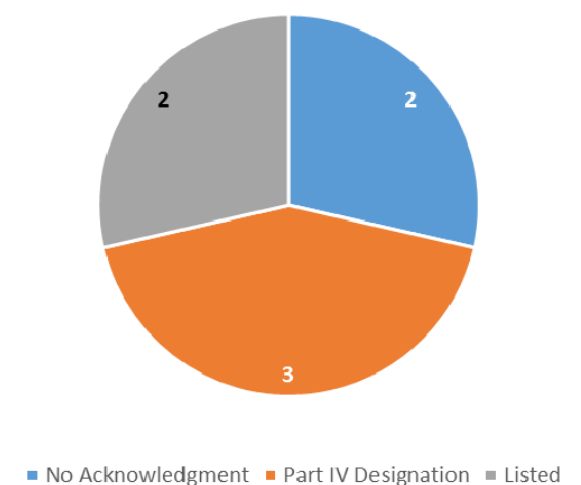
Current Use of School Buildings in Waterloo



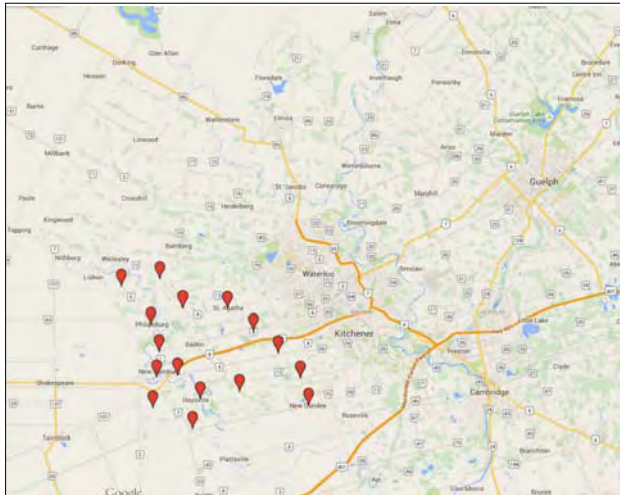
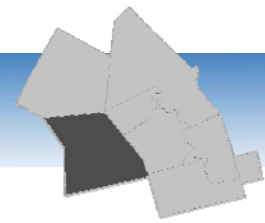
Current Ownership of School Buildings in Waterloo



Acknowledgment Status of Educational Buildings in Waterloo



Summary of Findings - Wilmot Township



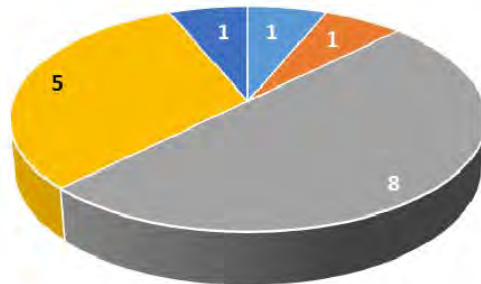
When looking at the geographic distribution of educational buildings in the Township of Wilmot, it is apparent that they are scattered quite evenly throughout the Township. This distribution reflects the historic need to build schools to cater to a rural community comprised of a variety of dispersed farmsteads, settlements, and villages.

The majority of schools in Wilmot Township were named after local communities including former settlements, hamlets, neighbourhoods, villages, towns, or cities,

such as St. Agatha School, or Mannheim School. The next most common name origin came from the previous landowners of the school grounds, such as Cressman's School, or Green's School.

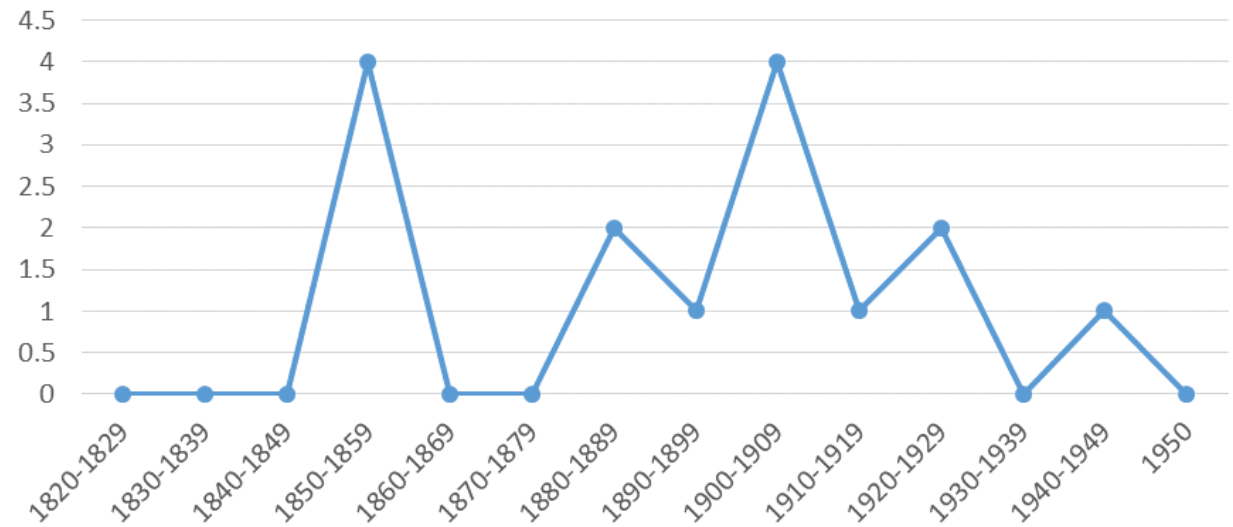
The majority of educational buildings in the Township were built between 1850 to 1859 and 1900 to 1909 with four schools built during each decade. The spike in construction from 1850 to 1859 can most likely be attributed to the enactment of the Common School Act of 1841 & 1843, which increased government assistance for building construc-

Origin of School Names in Wilmot



■ Building Association
 ■ Community
 ■ Previous Land Owner
 ■ Landscape
 ■ Person

School Building Construction By Decade in Wilmot





tion and teacher's salaries. There is no clear reason why an increase in school construction occurred between 1900 to 1909, but it was likely a result of a growing population in Wilmot Township's settlement areas.

It is important to note that the graph on the previous page entitled, "School Building Construction by Decade in Wilmot Township" does not include additions to educational buildings, rather only new building construction that still exists.

Most educational buildings in Wilmot Township today are currently being used as private residences, followed by the continued use of these buildings as schools or for industrial/commercial purposes.

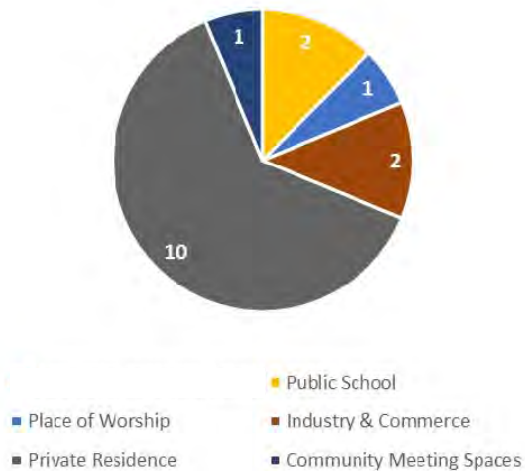
Due to the fact that a majority of former schools in Wilmot Township are residences, many are privately owned. The remainder are owned by the Waterloo Region District School Board and Woolwich Township.

Fifty percent of the educational buildings in

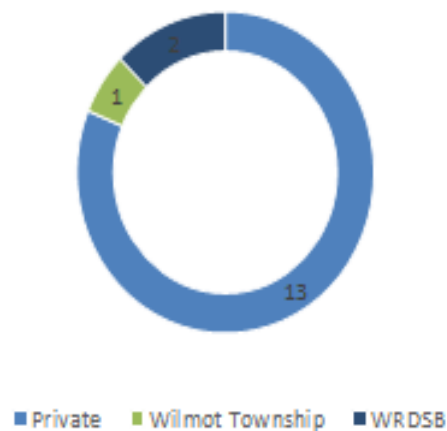
the Township possess no acknowledgment status reflecting their cultural heritage value. Five schools are unofficially acknowledged through local walking tours, and one building is officially recognized under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act.

Note: Unofficial acknowledgment refers to acknowledgment by the local community through walking tours, while official acknowledgment refers to recognition by a government entity such as a municipality, province, or federal agency.

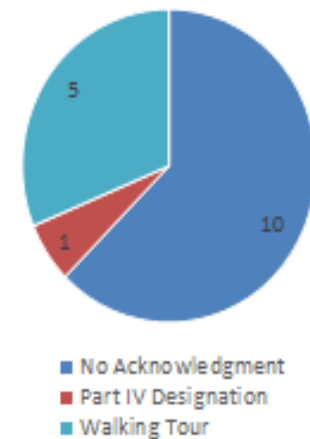
Current Use of School Buildings in Wilmot



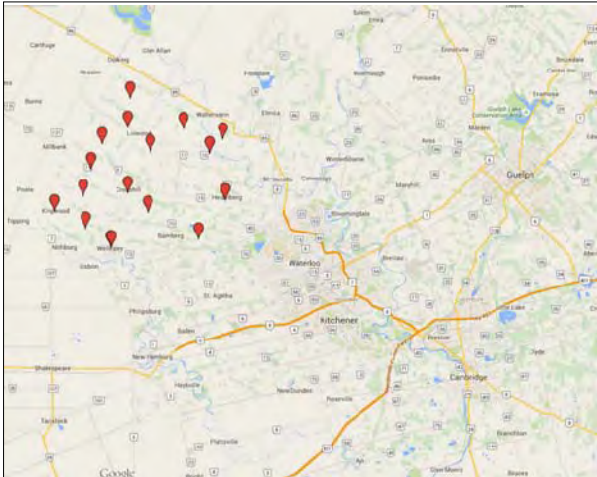
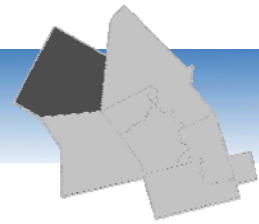
Current Ownership of School Buildings in Wilmot Township



Acknowledgment Status of Educational Buildings in Wilmot Township



Summary of Findings - Wellesley Township



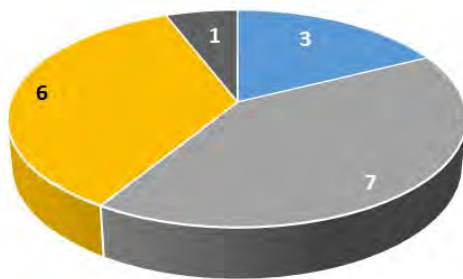
When looking at the geographic distribution of educational buildings in the Township of Wellesley, it is apparent that they are scattered quite evenly throughout the Township. This distribution reflects the historic need to build schools to cater to a rural community comprised of a variety of dispersed farmsteads, settlements, and villages.

The majority of schools in Wellesley Township were named after local communities, including former settlements, hamlets,

neighbourhoods, villages, towns, or cities, such as Wellesley School or Linwood School. The next most common name origin came from previous landowners of the school grounds such as Bricker's School or Freeborn's School.

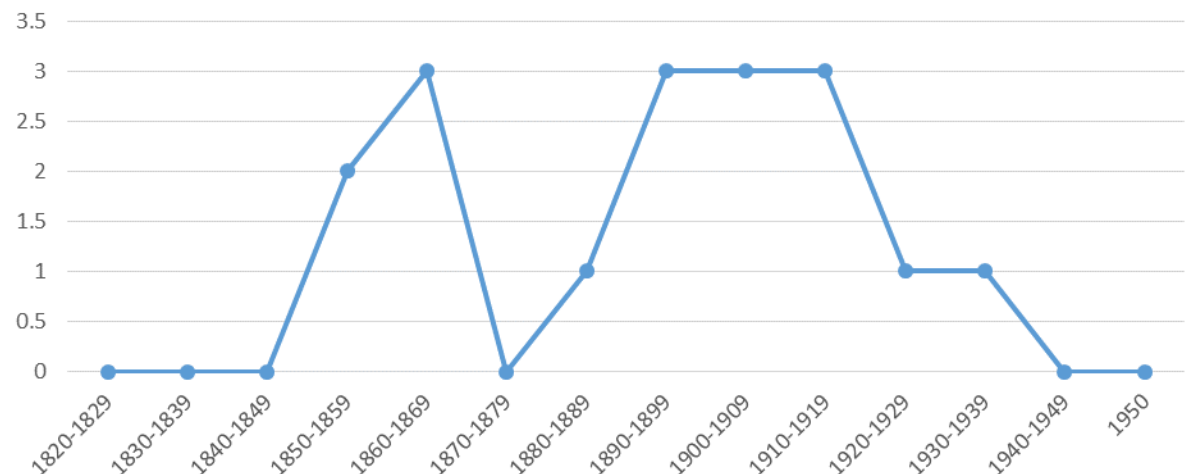
The majority of educational buildings were built between 1890 to 1919, with nine schools constructed in that period. This increase in construction could be attributed to many different factors, but a likely influence is the Common School Act of 1871 that made education free. Another possible reason for this

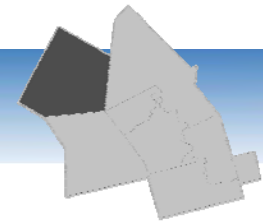
Origin of School Names in Wellesley



Unknown
Community
Previous Land Owner
Street

School Building Construction By Decade in Wellesley





spike in school construction could be the result of legislation enacted in 1891 requiring children ages eight to 14 to attend school, and further legislation enacted in 1919 requiring school for children 16 and under. These requirements most likely caused many schools to become overcrowded. Also, the increase in construction between 1850 to 1869 is most likely attributed to the Common School Act of 1841 & 1843. These Acts assisted public education in the province by providing financial support for construction

and teacher's salaries.

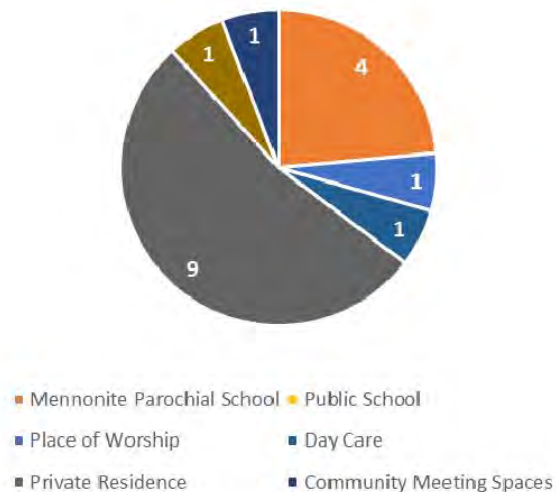
It is important to note that the graph on the previous page entitled, "School Building Construction by Decade in Wellesley Township" does not include additions to educational buildings, rather only new building construction that still exists.

Over 50% of educational buildings in Wellesley Township are currently used as private residences and 25% of structures are now used as Mennonite parochial schools. These findings explain why only one educational

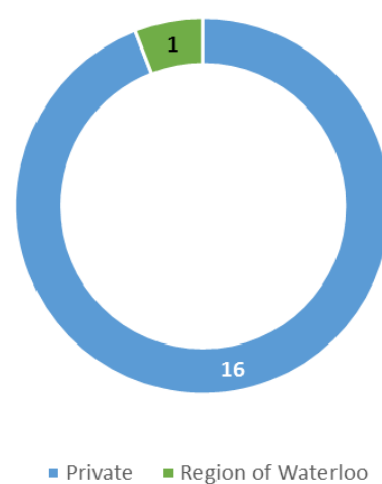
building in the Township is owned by the Region of Waterloo and the rest are privately owned.

Fifty percent of educational buildings in Wellesley Township are unofficially acknowledged through a walking tour. Only one educational building has been designated under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act. Forty percent of schools have no type of acknowledgment status recognizing their cultural heritage value.

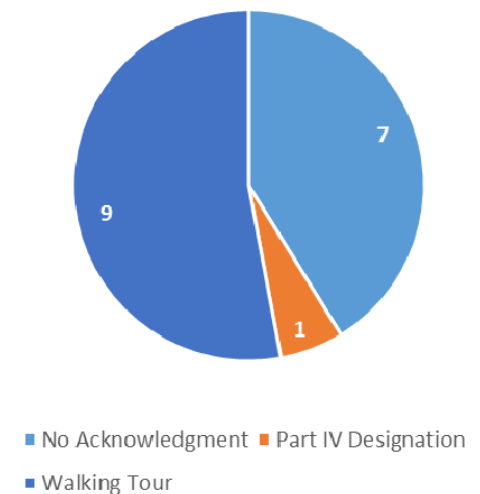
Current Use of School Buildings in Wellesley



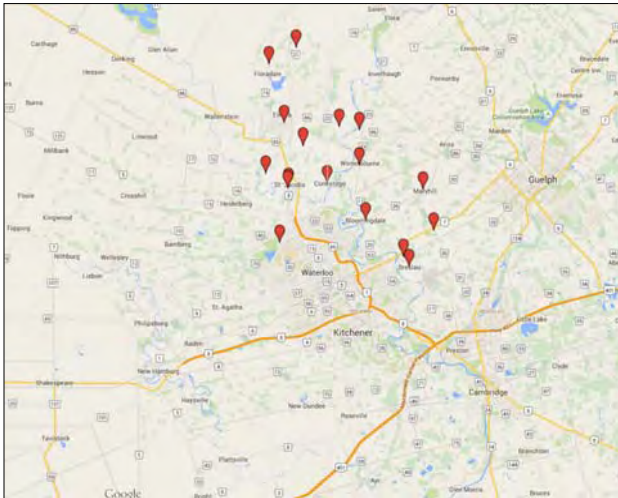
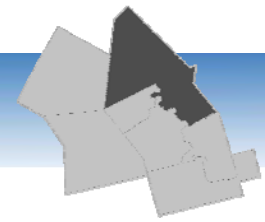
Current Ownership of School Buildings in Wellesley



Acknowledgment Status of Educational Buildings in Wellesley



Summary of Findings - Woolwich Township



When looking at the geographic distribution of educational buildings in the Township of Woolwich, it is apparent that they are scattered quite evenly throughout the Township. This distribution reflects the historic need to build schools to cater to a rural community comprised of a variety of dispersed farmsteads, settlements, and villages.

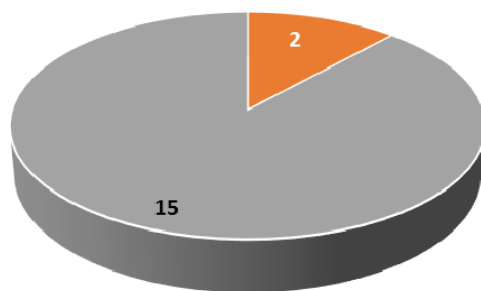
The majority of schools were named after local communities including former settlements, hamlets, neighbourhoods, villages, towns, or cities, such as West Montrose

School or Floradale School. Two schools were named after another building/structure that is associated with the school, such as St. Boniface Separate School, or Three Bridges School.

The majority of educational buildings (6) were constructed between 1860 to 1879. One possible reason for this spike in construction could be attributed to the Common School Act of 1871 that made all public schools free of charge and may have caused an increase in school enrollment.

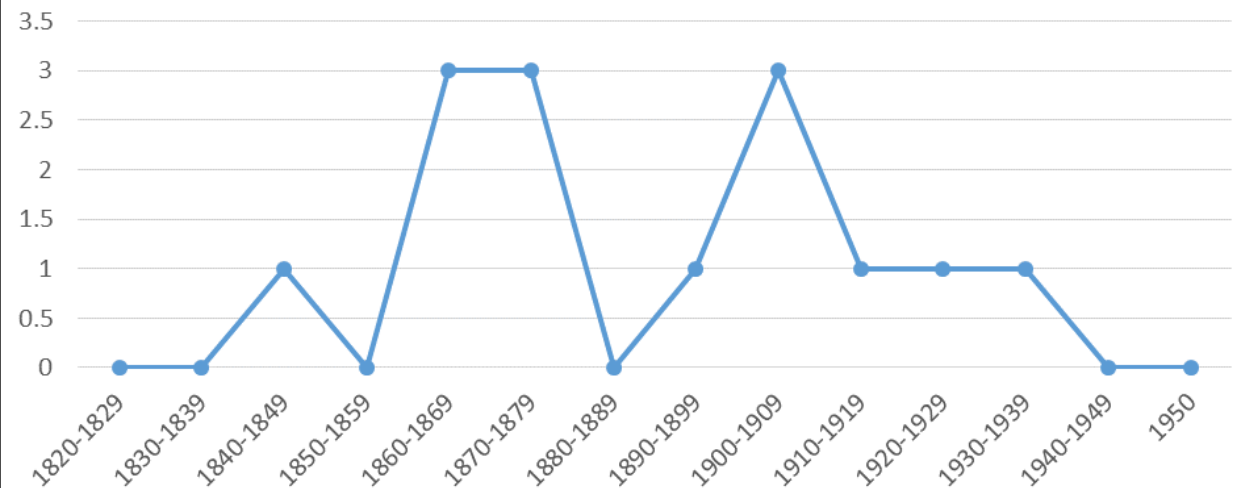
It is important to note that the graph on this

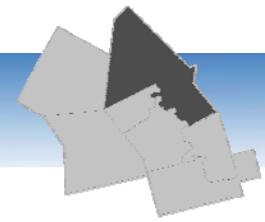
Origin of School Names in Woolwich



■ Building Association ■ Community

School Building Construction By Decade in Woolwich





page entitled, “School Building Construction by Decade in Woolwich Township” does not include additions to educational buildings, rather only new building construction that still exists.

Today, most extant educational buildings are still used as publically-funded schools, while the second highest use tied between Mennonite parochial schools and private residences.

When looking at who currently owns these educational buildings, the majority are owned privately (11) or by the Waterloo Region

District School Board (5).

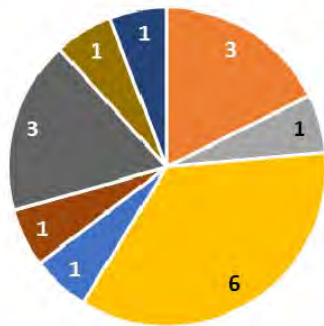
The majority of buildings in Woolwich Township possess no type of acknowledgment status for their cultural heritage value. Five buildings are unofficially acknowledged through walking tours. Three buildings have been officially recognized through inclusion on the Municipal Heritage Register, and one building has been designated under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act .

Note: Unofficial acknowledgment refers to acknowledgment by the local community through walking tours; while official ac-

knowledge refers to recognition by a government entity such as a municipality, province, or federal agency.

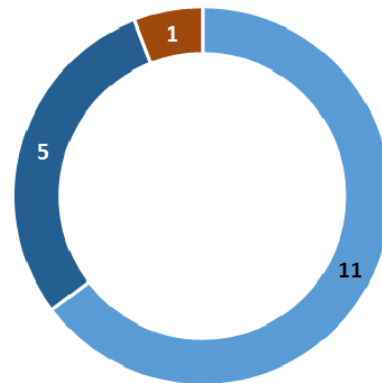
Also, four buildings are not shown in the graph including: one post 1950 building, two pre-1951 buildings, and SS #28 Waterloo Township: Victoria School. The pre-1951 buildings were not included because an exact date of construction was not known. Also, the post 1950 building was not added because the focus of this phase of the project was on structures built before 1951; and Victoria School is not present since it was discovered after the analysis was completed.

Current Use of School Buildings in Woolwich



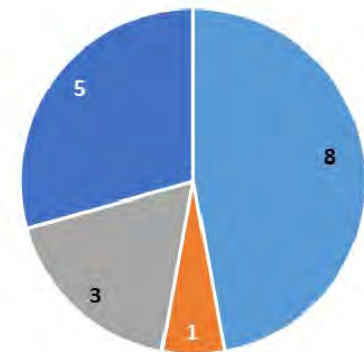
■ Mennonite Parochial School ■ Private School
 ■ Public School ■ Place of Worship
 ■ Industry & Commerce ■ Private Residence
 ■ Recreation & Culture ■ Community Meeting Spaces

Current Ownership of School Buildings in Woolwich



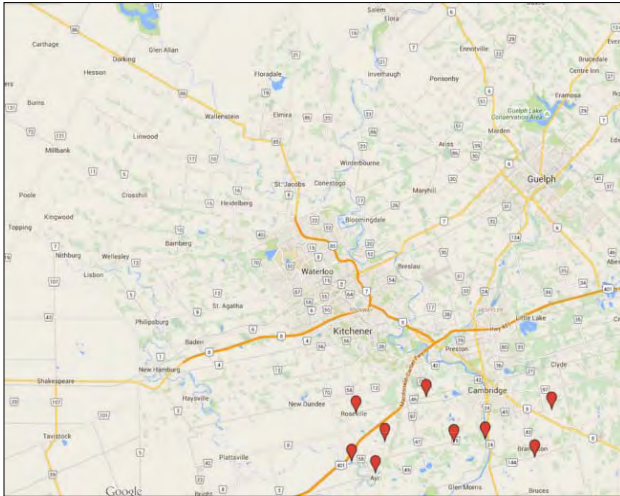
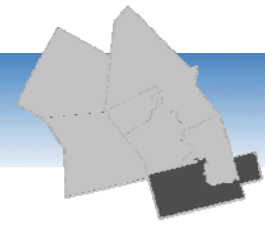
■ Private ■ WRDSB ■ WDSCB

Acknowledgment Status of Educational Buildings in Woolwich



■ No Acknowledgment ■ Part IV Designation
 ■ Listed ■ Walking Tour

Summary of Findings - North Dumfries Township



When looking at the geographic distribution of educational buildings in the Township of North Dumfries, it is apparent that they are scattered quite evenly throughout the Township. This distribution reflects the historic need to build schools to cater to a rural community comprised of a variety of dispersed farmsteads, settlements, and villages.

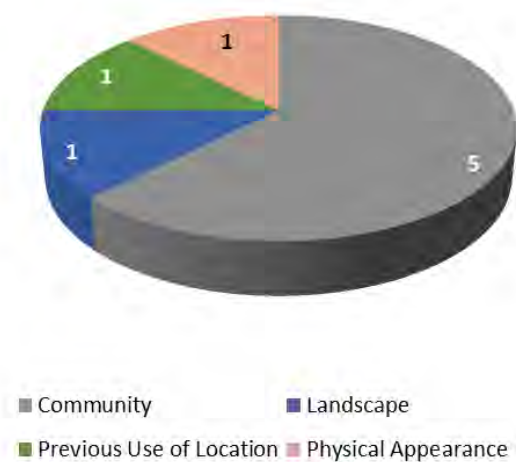
The majority of schools were named after local communities, including former settlements, hamlets, neighbourhoods, villages, towns, or cities, such as Roseville School or

Ayr Public School.

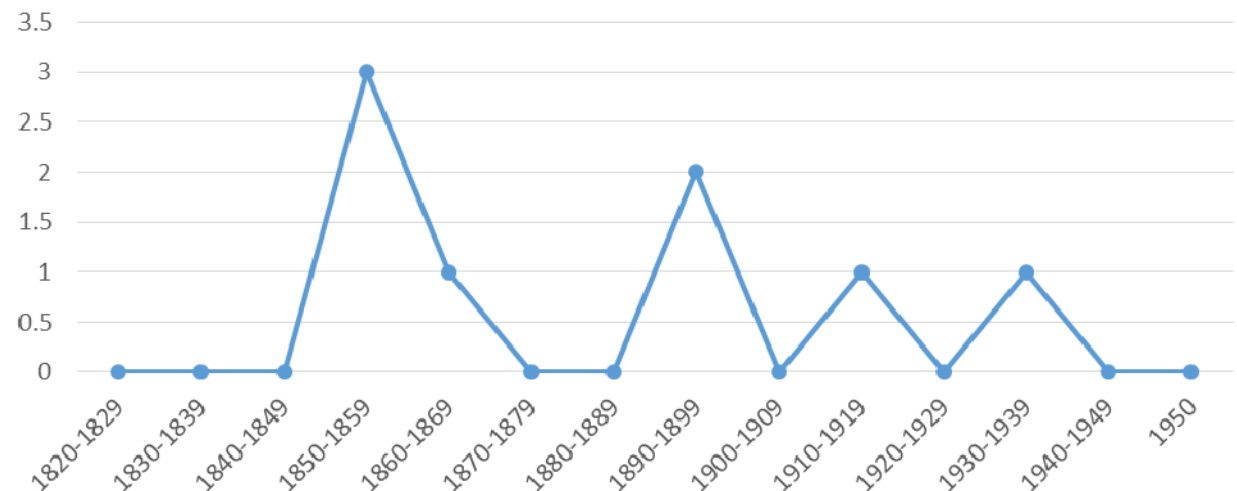
A majority of educational buildings in the Township (3) were constructed between 1850 to 1859. This is most likely a result of the enactment of the Common School Act of 1841 and 1843 that provided government support for both educational building construction and teacher's salaries.

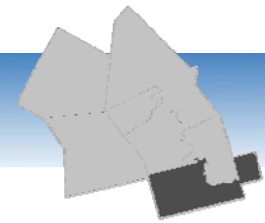
It is important to note that the graph on this page entitled, "School Building Construction by Decade in North Dumfries Township" does not include additions to educational buildings,

Origin of School Names in North Dumfries



School Building Construction By Decade in North Dumfries





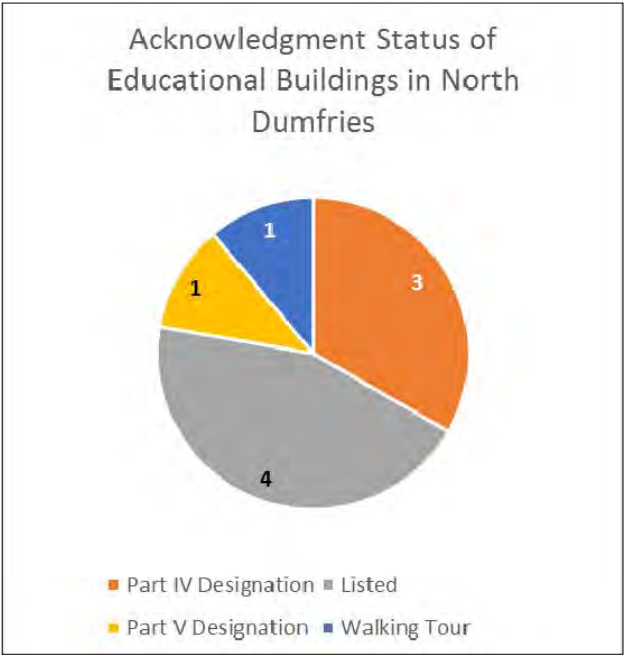
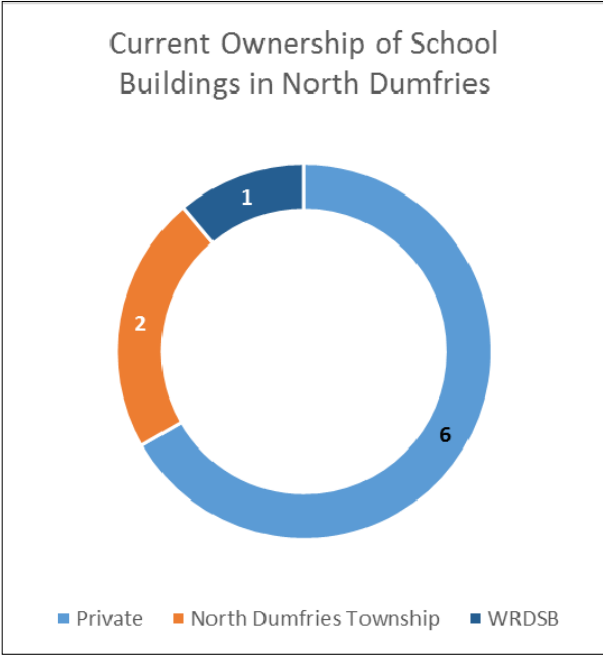
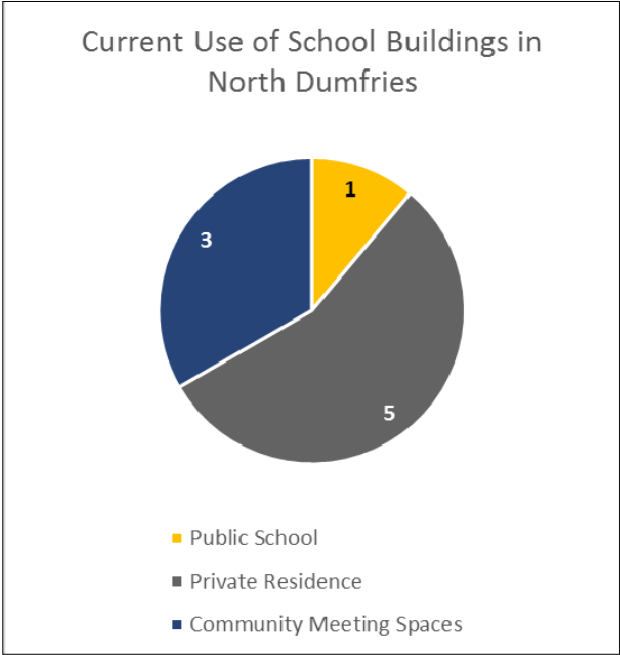
rather only new building construction that still exists.

Today, most educational buildings have been converted into private residences (5) or community meeting spaces (3), such as community centres or township halls. As a result of these findings, it is apparent why the majority of educational buildings are owned privately (6) or by North Dumfries Township (2).

The majority of educational buildings in the Township are officially acknowledged through

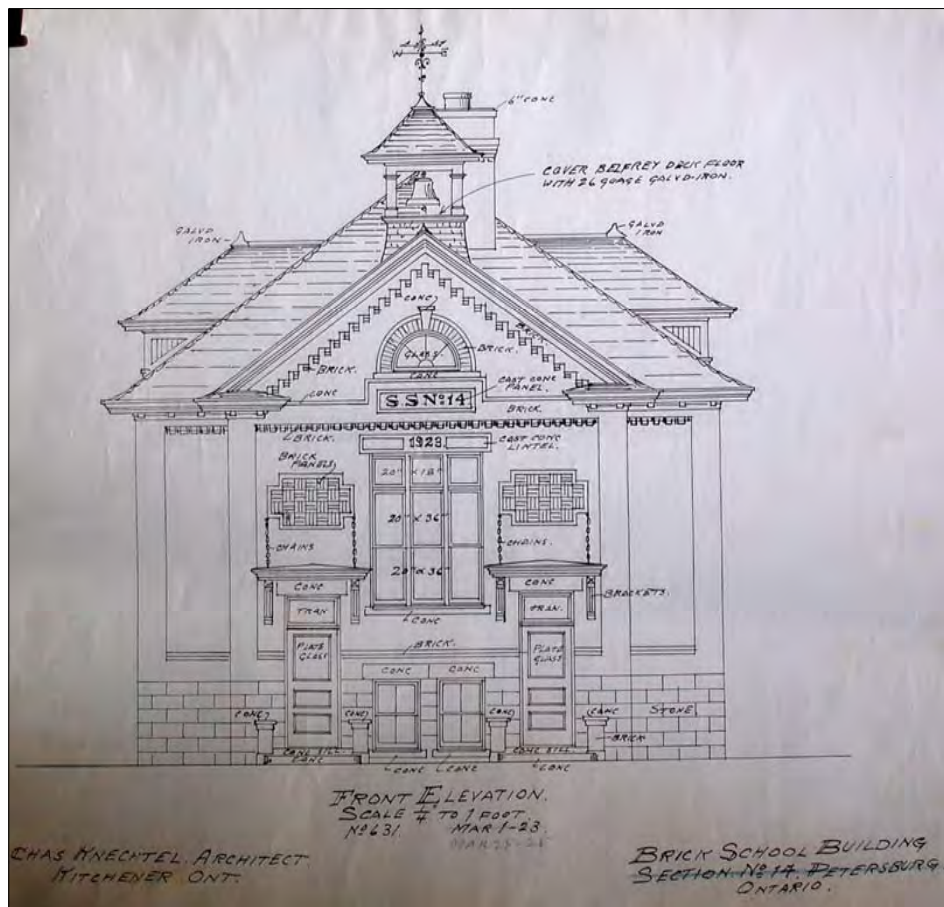
inclusion on the Municipal Heritage Register (4), or through designation under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act (3). It is interesting to note that all educational buildings are acknowledged in an official manner, or unofficially through walking tours.

Note: Unofficial acknowledgment refers to acknowledgment by the local community through walking tours; while official acknowledgment refers to recognition by a government entity such as a municipality, province, or federal agency.

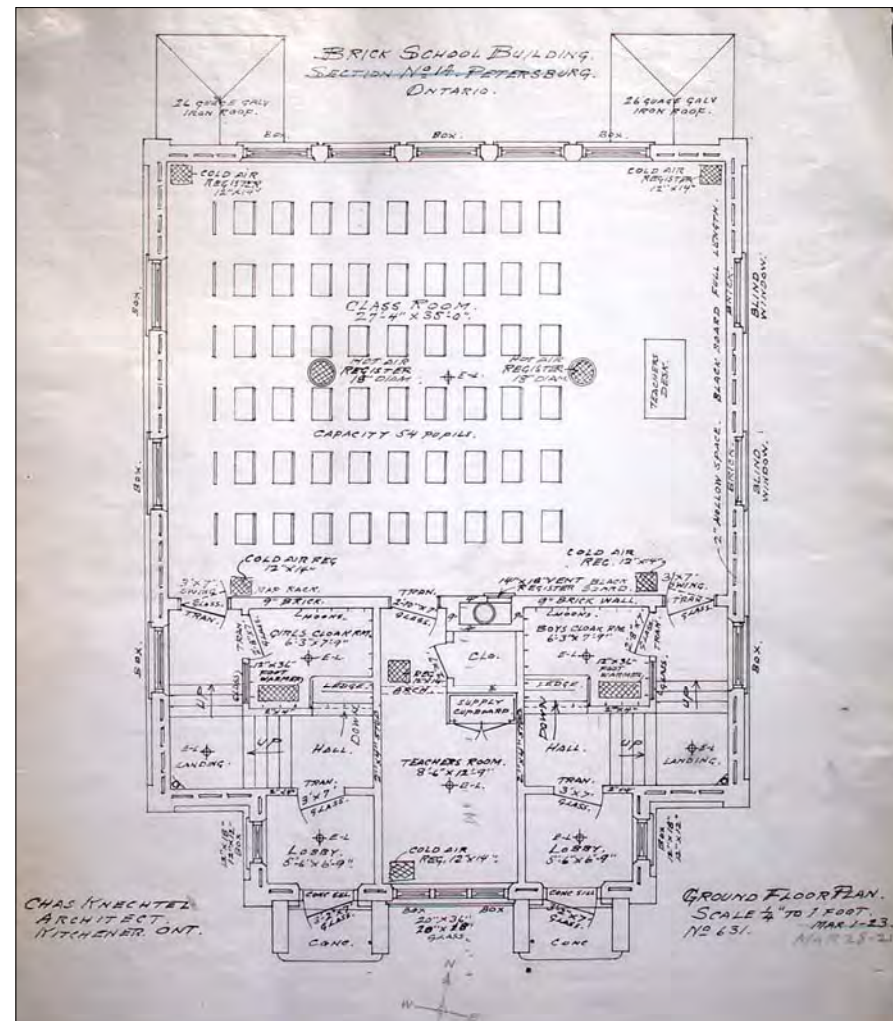


Appendix B: Architectural Drawings

S.S. #14 Wilmot Township - Petersburg School

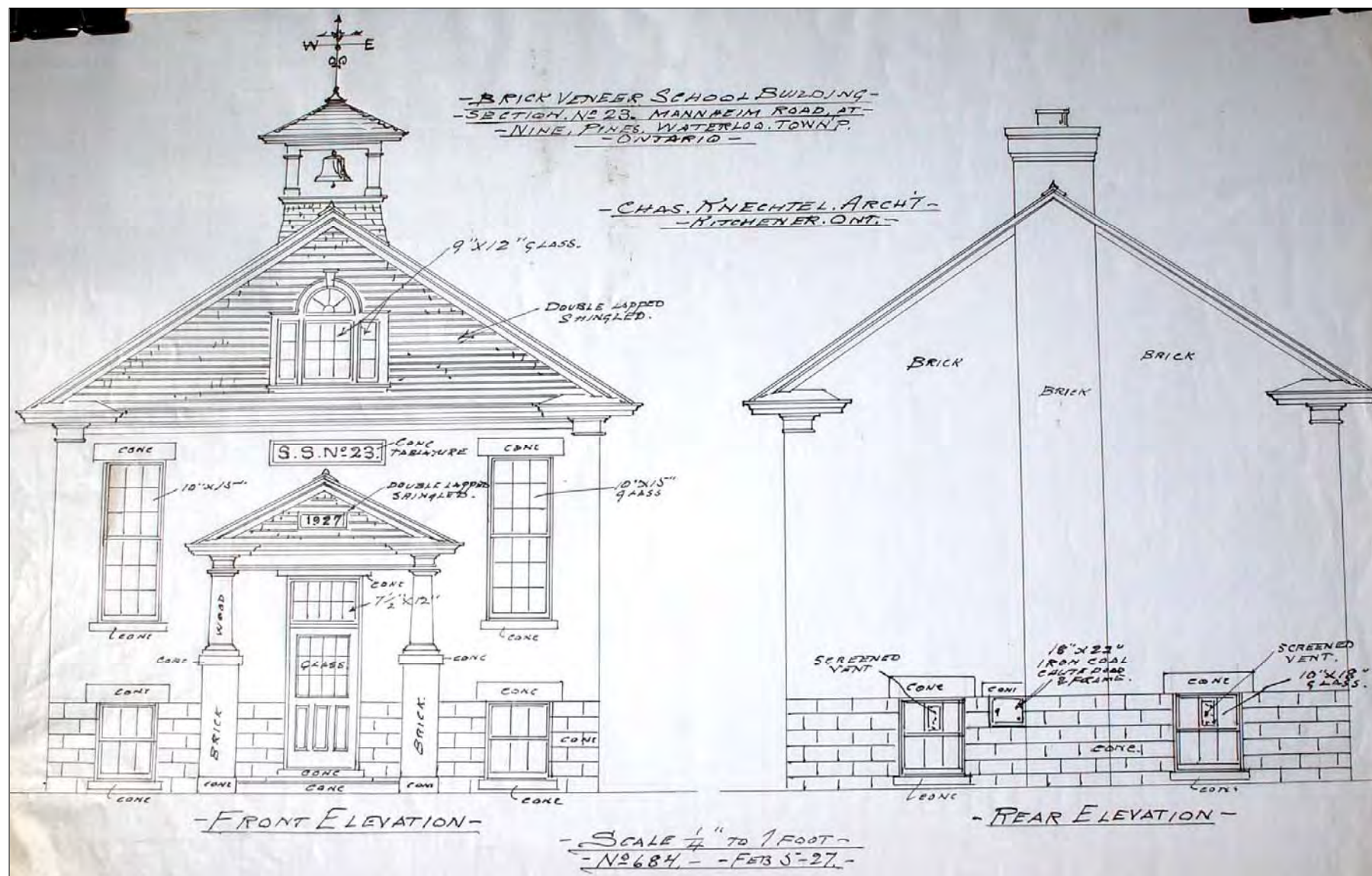
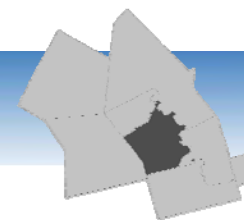


Front elevation and ground floor plan for S.S. No. 14 Wilmot Township: Petersburg School; Courtesy of the Region of Waterloo Archives. Additional architectural drawings are available at the Archives.



Appendix C: Architectural Drawings

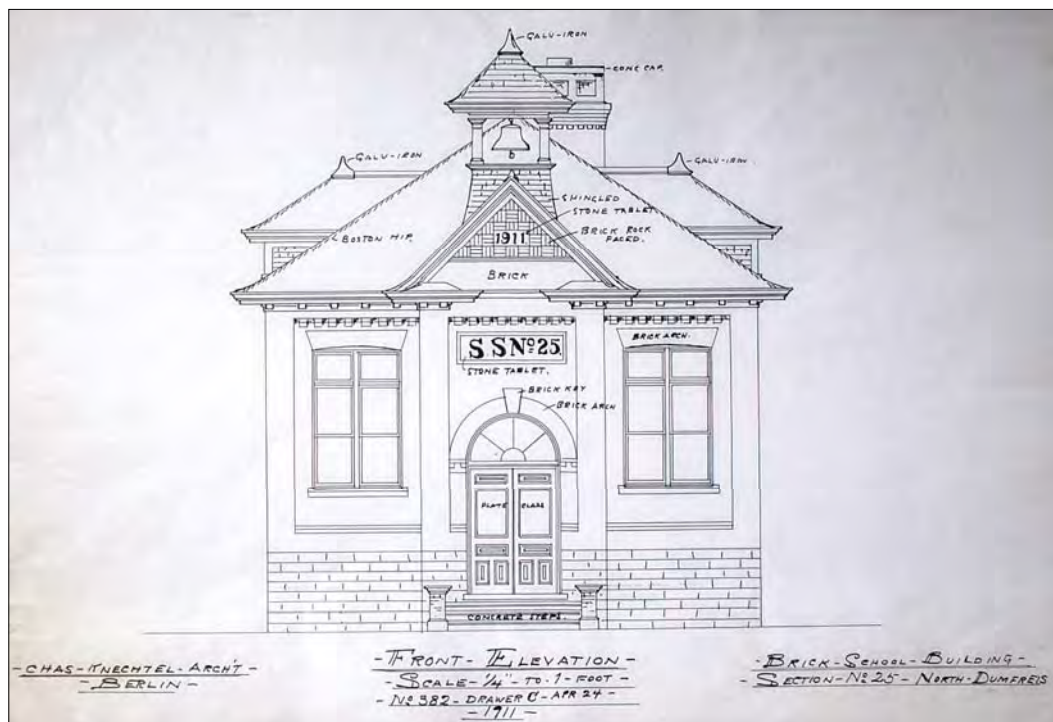
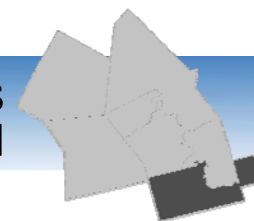
S.S. #23 Waterloo Township - Nine Pines School



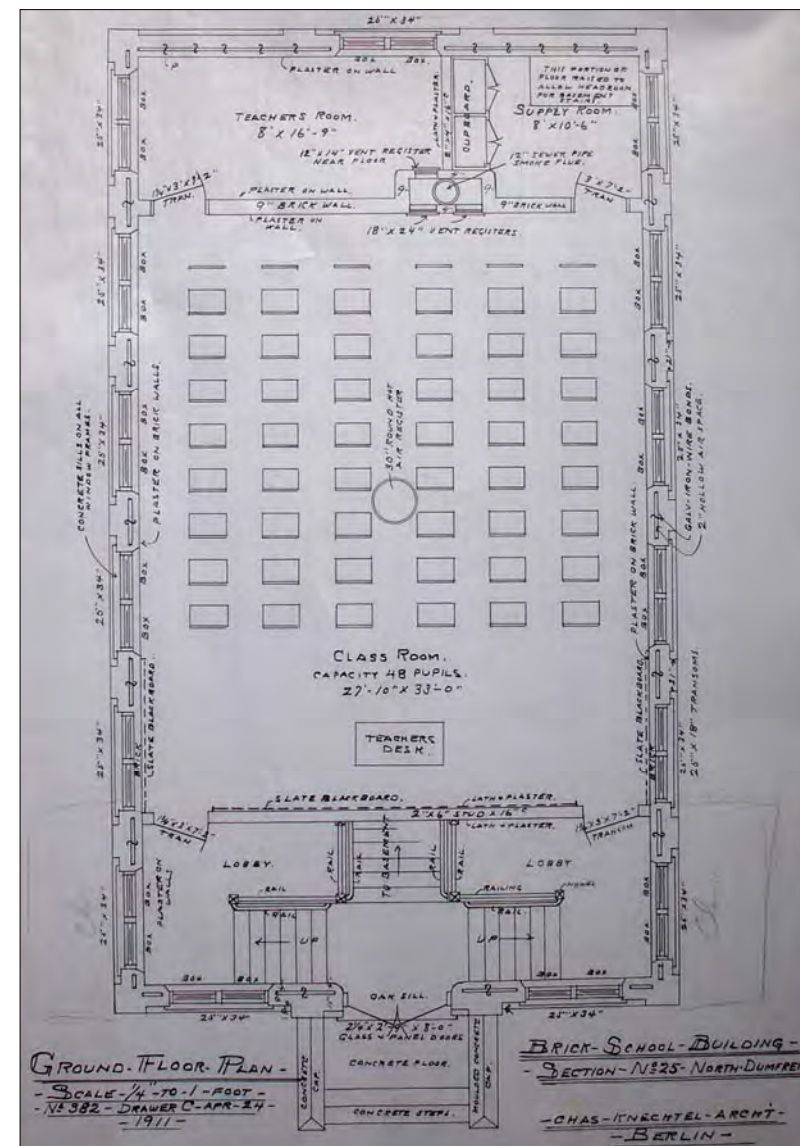
S.S. No. 23 Waterloo Township: Nine Pines School front and rear elevations; Courtesy of the Region of Waterloo Archives. Additional architectural drawings are available at the Archives.

Appendix D: Architectural Drawings

S.S. #25 North Dumfries Township: Dickie Settlement School



Proposed grand floor plan design for S.S. No. 25 North Dumfries Township: Dickie Settlement School; Courtesy of the Region of Waterloo Archives. Additional architectural drawings are available at the Archives.

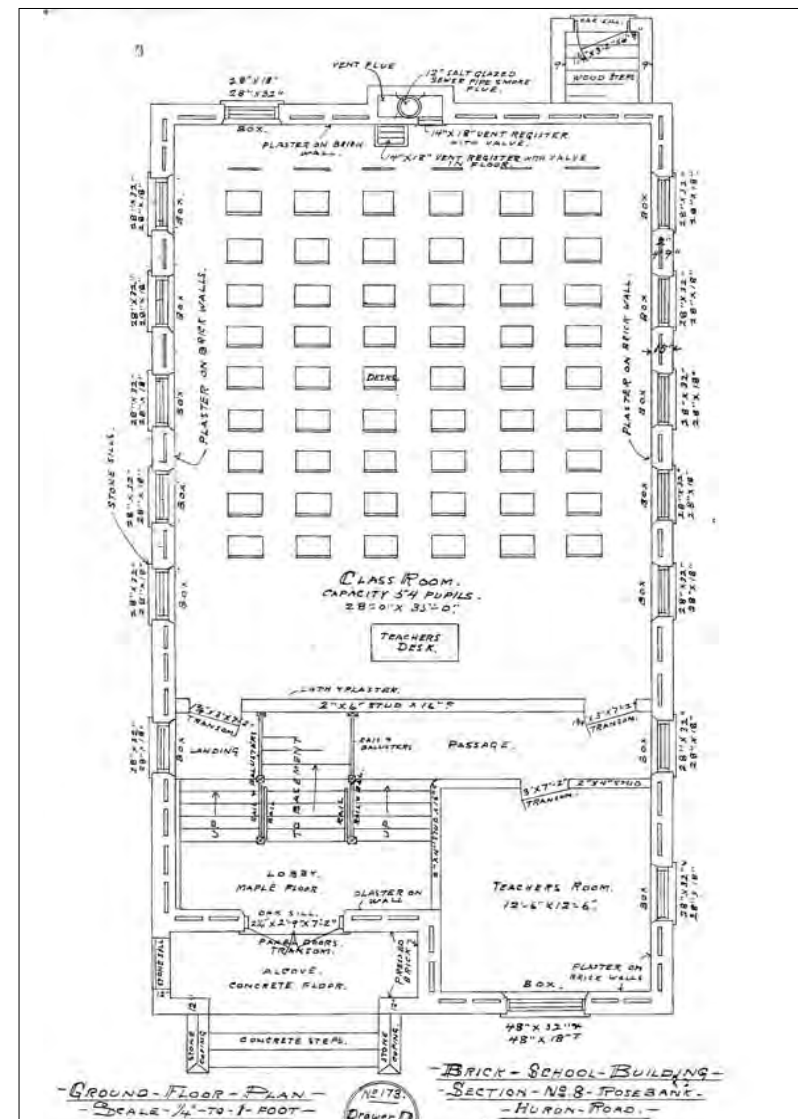


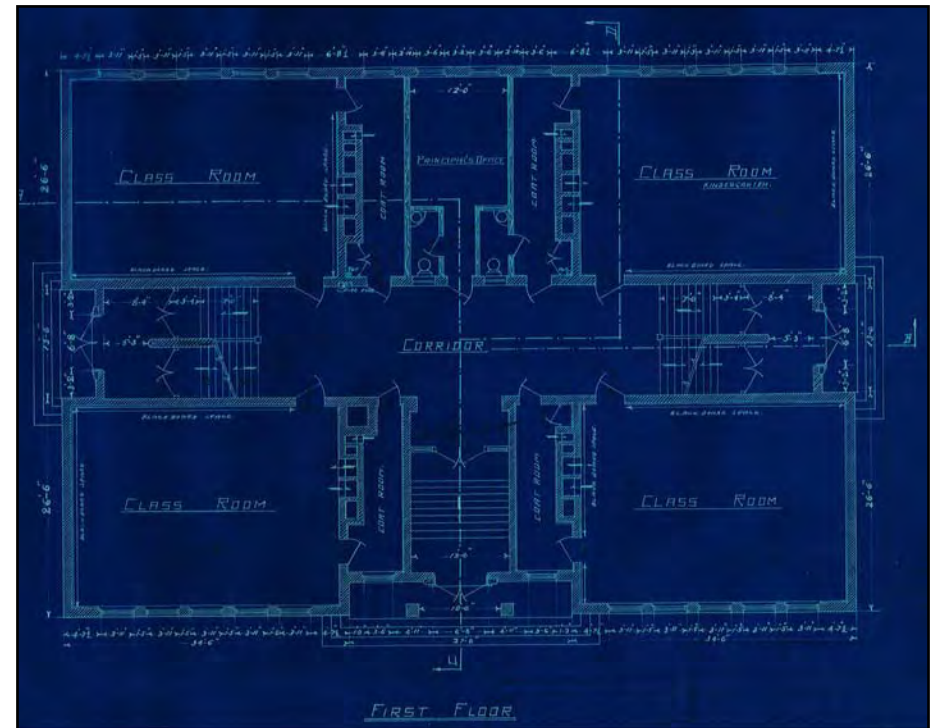
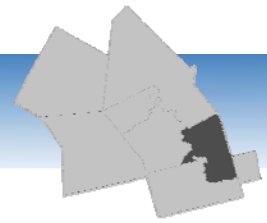
Appendix E: Architectural Drawings

S.S. #8 Wilmot Township: Rosebank School



Front Elevation for S.S. No. 8: Wilmot Township: Rosebank School; Courtesy of the Region of Waterloo Archives. Additional architectural drawings are available at the Archives.





Front Elevation and first floor plans of Manchester Public School; Courtesy of the Region of Waterloo Archives. Additional architectural drawings are available at the Archives.



Appendix G: Demolished Purpose-Built Educational Buildings

Name	Address	Year Built	Demo	Details
St. Clement Catholic School	291 Westminster Drive North, Cambridge			
Victoria Public School	10 Oxford Road, Cambridge	1884	1955	
USS#26 Waterloo Township: Hespeler School	31 Kribs Street, Cambridge	1883	1982	Was located where the W. G. Johnson Centre is now.
SS#19 Waterloo Township: Clearview School	Pinebush Road, Cambridge	1874		Was located between Pinebush Rd. & Franklin Blvd.
St. Clements RC School	210 Westminster Drive North, Cambridge		2012	
Former Catholic School	1005 Duke Street, Cambridge	1910		Was a two-storey brick building.
SS #26 North Dumfries Township: Mill Creek School	Cambridge			Located at the Polish Hall on Franklin in Cambridge
SS#5 Waterloo Township: Centreville School	2980 King Street East	1953		Was located at corner of Fairway Rd. S. & King St. E.
SS#27 Waterloo Township: Doon School	1361 Doon Village Road, Kitchener (unconfirmed)	1878		Burned down.
SS#30 Waterloo Township: Parkway School	1321 Courtland Avenue East, Kitchener	1923/1940		Was located in or around Traynor Park.
SS#2 Waterloo Township: Strasburg School	1585 Huron Road, Kitchener	1870	1965	Purposely demolished during a firefighter exercise.
SS#8 Waterloo Township: Elmdale School/ Oberholtzer's School	1012 Highland Road West, Kitchener	1907	1989	Converted into a church and later demolished.
St. Mary's School	77 Young Street, Kitchener	1874-1897		Two-storey building built later.
St. John's School	Kitchener	1929		
SS # 30 or 5B Waterloo Township: Parkway School	Kitchener			Burned down.
SS # 27 Waterloo Township: Doon School	Kitchener			Demolished to make room for a new school.
SS # 11 Waterloo Township: Bridgeport School	Kitchener			Located on Whistlebare Rd. near Dickes Settlement.
Whistlebare School	North Dumfries Township		c.1861	Was located on the site of the present school, became Wrigley's Corner Outdoor Recreation Centre.
SS#16 North Dumfries Township: Wrigley's Corner School	2366 Spragues Road, North Dumfries Twp			
SS#23 North Dumfries Township	North Dumfries Township			
SS#24 North Dumfries Township	North Dumfries Township			
SS#10 Waterloo Township: Erbsville School	Waterloo	1873		Located on site of present school.
SS#21 Waterloo Township: Martin's Union School	665 King Street North, Waterloo	1872		Demolished when St. George's Hall was built.
SS#25 Waterloo Township: Bearinger's School	590 Bearinger Road, Waterloo	1908		
Waterloo College	Waterloo			
RCSS #4 Wellesley Township: Linwood	Linwood, Wellesley Township	1906		
RCSS #9 Wellesley Township: Bamberg	Wellesley Township			
USS#2 & 13 Wellesley & Peel Township: Macton School	Wellesley Township			
RCSS #5 Wellesley Township: Ninth Line	Wellesley Township			
RCSS #11 Wellesley Township: St. Clement	Wellesley Township			



Name	Address	Year Built	Demo	Details
RCSS #12 Wellesley Township: Macton	Wellesley Township			
SS#3 Wellesley Township	Wellesley Township			
SS#5 Wellesley Township	Wellesley Township			
SS#9 Wellesley Township	Wellesley Township			
SSS#12 Wellesley Township	Wellesley Township			
SS#20 Wellesley Township	Wellesley Township			
SS#13 Wilmot Township: Baden School	Baden, Wilmot Township			All previous schools have been demolished
Baden Public School (4th Building)	220 Snyder's Street East, Baden		1956	
SS #13 Wilmot Township: Baden School (3rd Bldg)	114 Snyder's Street East, Baden			
SS #13 Wilmot Township: Baden School (2nd Bldg)	272 Snyder's Road East, Baden			
SS#20 Wilmot Township: Josephsberg	Josephsberg, Wilmot Township			
SS#2 Wilmot Township: New Hamburg	New Hamburg, Wilmot Township			Was located on the site of the present school.
SS#15 Wilmot Township: St. Agatha	St. Agatha, Wilmot Township			Was located on the site of the present school.
SS#10 Wilmot Township: Wilmot Centre School	2483 Waterloo Regional Rd 4, Wilmot Twp			Located where existing senior school is now.
SS #16 Wilmot Township: Schmitt's School (1st Building)	Wilmot Township	1832		Was located adjacent to the current and fourth school building.
SS #16 Wilmot Township: Schmitt's School (2nd Building)	Wilmot Township	1871		Was replaced by the current and fourth school building.
SS#3 Wilmot Township: Hallman's School (1st Bldg)	967045 Oxford Waterloo Road, Wilmot Twp	1852 c.		
SS#20 Wilmot Township: Josephsburg School	2774 Notre Dame Drive, Josephsburg	c.1865		
Old Wilmot Schoolhouse	324 Wilmot Street, Wilmot Township			
Old Wilmot Schoolhouse	Nelson Street, Wilmot Township			
SS#4 Woolwich Township: Riverside School	14 William Street, Elmira	1883	1960s	Was located on the site of the present school.
SS#10 Woolwich Township: Weissenberg School	5999 Line 86, Weissenberg, Woolwich Twp			

Name	Address	Page No.
Alexandra Public School	35 Alexandra Avenue, Waterloo	32
Ayr Public School	105 Hall Street, North Dumfries Township	19
Breslau Public School	58 Joseph Street, Woolwich Township	64
Bridgeport Public School	59 Bridge Street West, Kitchener	59
Courtland Senior Public School	107 Courtland Avenue East, Kitchener	17
Dickson Public School	65 St. Andrews Street, Cambridge	12
Elizabeth Zeigler Public School	90 Moore Avenue South, Waterloo	51
Elmira District Secondary School	4 University Avenue, Woolwich Township	54
Galt Collegiate Institute & Vocational School	200 Water Street North, Cambridge	6
Grandview Public School	341 Huron Place, Wilmot Township	62
J.F. Carmichael Public School	80 Patricia Avenue, Kitchener	53
King Edward Public School	709 King Street West, Kitchener	43
K-W Collegiate and Vocational School	787 King Street West, Kitchener	23
Lincoln Avenue Public School	77 Lincoln Avenue, Cambridge	57
Manchester Public School	455 Dundas Street North, Cambridge	40
Margaret Avenue Public School	128 Margaret Avenue, Kitchener	21
Our Lady of Lourdes Roman Catholic School	55 Roslin Street South, Waterloo	61
Preston Free School	849 Queenston Street, Cambridge	4
Preston Public School	601 Duke Street, Cambridge	14
Sacred Heart Roman Catholic School	81 Moore Avenue, Kitchener	36
Sheppard Public School	278 Weber Street East, Kitchener	45
SS # 1 Wellesley Township: Hessen Strasse School	4401 Hessen Strasse, Wellesley Township	138
SS # 1 Woolwich Township: Conestogo Public School	1948 Sawmill Road, Woolwich Township	67
SS # 3 Waterloo Township: Plains School	1970 Fisher-Hallman Road, Kitchener	171
SS # 3 Wellesley Township: Ninth Line School	5790 Schummer Line, Wellesley Township	139
SS # 3 Woolwich Township: Three Bridges Public School	2043 Three Bridges Road, Woolwich Township	68
SS # 4 Waterloo Township: Pine Grove School	4336 King Street East, Kitchener	173
SS # 4 Wellesley Township: Linwood School	5467 Ament Line, Wellesley Township	141
SS # 4 Wilmot Township: Green's School	3734 Bridge Street, Wilmot Township	87

Name	Address	Page No.
SS # 5 Woolwich Township: Floradale School	2460 Floradale Road, Woolwich Township	70
SS # 6 Waterloo Township: Natchez School	14 Shaftsbury Drive, Kitchener	175
SS # 6 Wellesley Township: Kelly's School	2090 Lichty Road, Wellesley Township	143
SS # 6 Wilmot Township: Haysville School	3433 Huron Road, Wilmot Township	91
SS # 6 Woolwich Township: West Montrose School	245 Hill Street, Woolwich Township	72
SS # 6 Woolwich Township: West Montrose School	1060 Rivers Edge Drive, Woolwich Township	74
SS # 7 Waterloo Township: Williamsburg School	1385 Bleams Road, Kitchener	177
SS # 7 Wellesley Township: Kingwood School	6010 Deborah Glaister Line, Wellesley Township	145
SS # 7 Wilmot Township: Pinehill School	2653 Huron Road, Wilmot Township	93
SS # 7 Woolwich Township: Winterbourne School	28 Katherine Street South, Woolwich Township	76
SS # 8 Wellesley Township: Third Line School	5205 Deborah Glaister Line, Wellesley Township	147
SS # 8 Wilmot Township: Rosebank School	1495 Huron Road, Wilmot Township	95
SS # 8 Woolwich Township: St. Jacobs School	11 Albert Street West, Woolwich Township	77
SS # 8 Woolwich Township: St. Jacobs Public School	72 Queensway Drive, Woolwich Township	79
SS # 9 Waterloo Township: Rummelhardt School	600 Erb Street West, Waterloo	180
SS # 9 Wilmot Township: Mannheim School	1494 Bleams Road, Wilmot Township	97
SS # 9 Woolwich Township: North Woolwich School	4194 Arthur Street North, Woolwich Township	80
SS # 10 Wellesley Township: Bamberg School	3511 Weimer Line, Wellesley Township	149
SS # 11 Wilmot Township: Cressman's School	3492 Bleams Road, Wilmot Township	99
SS # 11 Woolwich Township: Balsam Grove School	2535 Northfield Drive East, Woolwich Township	81
SS # 12 Waterloo Township: Bloomingdale School	850 Sawmill Road, Woolwich Township	182
SS # 12 Wilmot Township: Hostetler's School	1107 Christner Road, Wilmot Township	100
SS # 12 Woolwich Township: New Jerusalem School	1502 Township Road 26, Woolwich Township	82
SS # 13 Waterloo Township: St. Boniface Separate School	1354 Maryhill Road, Woolwich Township	184
SS # 13 Wellesley Township: Hawkesville School	3521 Broadway Street, Wellesley Township	153
SS # 14 Waterloo Township: Shantz Station School	2006 Shantz Station Road, Woolwich Township	186
SS # 14 Wilmot Township: Petersburg School	1786 Snyder's Road, Wilmot Township	102
SS # 15 Waterloo Township: High Banks School	762 Riverbank Drive, Cambridge	187
SS # 15 Wellesley Township: Beachvale School	3445 Hutchinson Road, Wellesley Township	157

Name	Address	Page No.
SS#15&15 1/2 St. Agatha Roman Catholic School	1828 Notre Dame Drive, Wilmot Township	104
SS # 16 Waterloo Township: Reist's School	979 Kossuth Road, Cambridge	189
SS # 16 Wellesley Township: Wellesley School	1129 Henry Street, Wellesley Township	159
SS # 16 Wellesley Township: Wellesley School	1137 Henry Street, Wellesley Township	161
SS # 16 Wilmot Township: Schmitt's School	3812 Sandhills Road, Wilmot Township	107
SS # 17 Waterloo Township: Crossin's School	3355 Chilligo Road, Cambridge	191
SS # 17 Wellesley Township: Crosshill School	4673 Lobsinger Line, Wellesley Township	163
SS # 17 Wilmot Township: Philipsburg School	3262 Erbs Road, Wilmot Township	109
SS # 18 North Dumfries Township: Riverside School	1335 Westriver Road, North Dumfries	121
SS # 18 Waterloo Township: Lexington School	439 Lexington Road, Waterloo	179
SS # 18 Wellesley Township: Red Hill School	4106 Moser Young Road, Wellesley Township	165
SS # 18 Wilmot Township: New Prussia School	3254 Berlett's Road, Wilmot Township	111
SS # 19 North Dumfries Township: Stone School	1171 Greenfield Road, North Dumfries	123
SS # 19 Wellesley Township: Seventh Line School	5720 William Hastings Line, Wellesley Township	167
SS # 19 Wilmot Township: Horn's School	2502 Berlett's Road, Wilmot Township	113
SS # 20 North Dumfries Township: Reidsville School	2655 Alps Road, North Dumfries Township	125
SS # 20 Waterloo Township: Maple Grove Public School	1370 Maple Grove Road, Cambridge	193
SS # 21 North Dumfries Township: Pine Grove School	17 Branchton Road, Cambridge	127
SS # 21 Wellesley Township: Thirteenth Line School	5737 Township Road 13, Wellesley Township	168
SS # 22 Waterloo Township: English Settlement School	320 Dodge Drive, Kitchener	195
SS # 23 Waterloo Township: Nine Pine School	1284 Ottawa Street South, Kitchener	197
SS # 24 Waterloo Township: Breslau School	61 Woolwich Street North, Woolwich Township	199
SS # 25 North Dumfries Township: Dickie Settlement Public School	1746 Roseville Road, Cambridge	131
SS # 26 North Dumfries Township: Mill Creek School	264 Avenue Road, Cambridge	134
SS # 27 North Dumfries Township: Hillside School	940 Main Street East, Cambridge	136
SS # 28 Waterloo Township: Victoria School	5961 Crowsfoot Road, Woolwich Township	201
SS # 29 Waterloo Township: Mackenzie King School	844 Frederick Street, Kitchener	202
SS # 31 Waterloo Township: Sunnyside Public School	1042 Weber Street East, Kitchener	204
St. Andrews Sr. Public School	65 Victoria Avenue, Cambridge	38

Name	Address	Page No.
St. Anne's Roman Catholic School	250 East Avenue, Kitchener	58
St. Jerome's College & High School	120 Duke Street West, Kitchener	28
St. John's Roman Catholic School	99 Strange Street, Kitchener	46
St. Joseph's Roman Catholic School	160 Courtland Avenue East, Kitchener	41
St. Louis Roman Catholic School	75 Allen Street East, Waterloo	26
St. Mary's Roman Catholic School	35 Weber Street East, Kitchener	48
Suddaby Public School	171 Frederick Street, Kitchener	9
USS # 1&3 Wilmot Township: New Dundee Public School	1430 Bridge Street, Wilmot Township	84
USS # 5 Wilmot Township: St. James' School	4360 Huron Road, Wilmot Township	89
USS # 11 Wellesley & Woolwich Township: Heidelberg School	2720 Kressler Road, Wellesley Township	151
USS # 13 Beverly Township: Scott's Corners School	1459 Sheffield Road, North Dumfries Township	116
USS # 14 Wellesley Township: Bricker's School	3196 Bricker School Line, Wellesley Township	155
USS # 15 North Dumfries Township: Beehive School	3206 Greenfield Road West, North Dumfries Township	117
USS # 17 North Dumfries Township: Branchton School	1790 Branchton Road, North Dumfries Township	119
USS # 22 North Dumfries Township: Roseville School	3195 Roseville Road, North Dumfries Township	129
Victoria Public School	25 Joseph Street, Kitchener	33
Waterloo Log Schoolhouse	50 Young Street West, Waterloo	2