

Appendix C- Research Document

The following resources were commonly consulted in the creation of the Statement of Cultural Heritage Value or Interests.

Resource List

- [HER File Scan](#)
- [Fire Insurance Map](#)
- Registered Plan ([provided if available](#)) and [Land Registry Office Records](#)
- [EIS downloads](#)
- Heritage Register List (via [City of Windsor website](#))
- [Biographical Dictionary of Architects in Canada 1800-1950](#)
- [WPL Windsor's history and pictures](#)
- [Southwestern Ontario Digital Archive](#)
- [International Metropolis/ Lost Windsor website](#)
- [Ontario Architecture](#)
- [City Directories \(1888-1977\)](#)
- Local History Center Index Cards
- Municipal Archives Architectural Drawings (if available)

Research Document – 2229 Chilver Road, Hugh Beaton Public School

PROPERTY OVERVIEW	
Property address:	2229 Chilver Rd
Property Roll Number:	020-370-06200-0000
Property name (if known):	Hugh Beaton Public School
Current use (observed):	Educational
Date constructed:	1929
Architect(s) (if known):	Nichols, Sheppard and Masson

Photos/Pictures of Property



Portion of Front Façade – Site Visit, Heritage Planning Staff (date unknown)



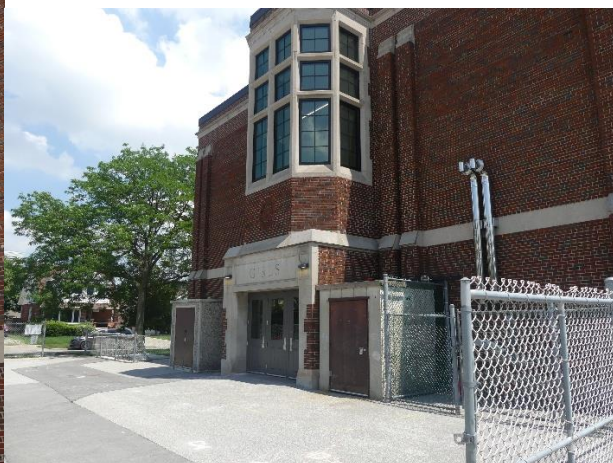
Hugh Beaton School – International Metropolis, June 25, 2008



'Boys' and 'Girls' Entrances – Site Visit, Heritage Planning Staff (date unknown)



Portion of Front Façade – Site Visit, Heritage Planning Staff (June 2025)



'Boys' & 'Girls' Entrances – Site Visit, Heritage Planning Staff (June 2025)



Gymnasium Entrance – Site Visit, Heritage Planning Staff (June 2025)

Historical Photos

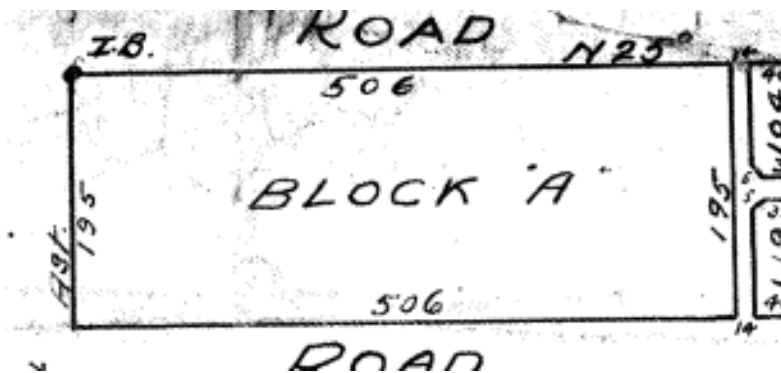
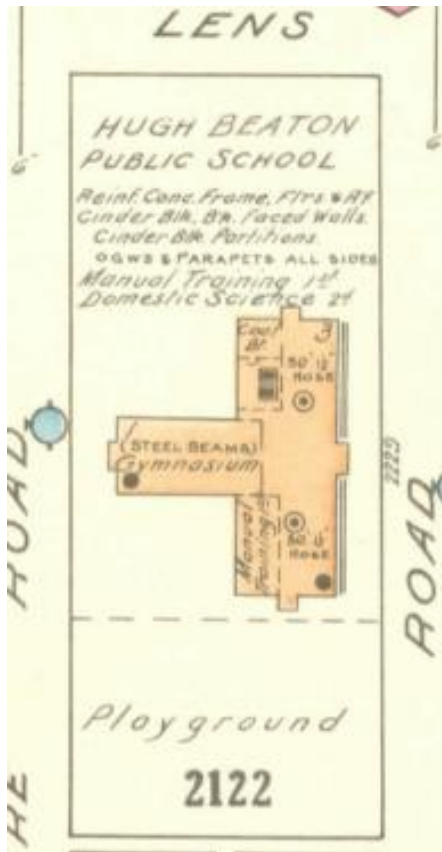


Below: [*Windsor Star*, "From the Vault: Hugh Beaton School", March 14, 2012 \(last updated April 3, 2020\)](#)

Research/Supporting Material

R	2229 Chilver Rd	Hugh Beaton School	1929	Arch. Sheppard & Masson	S. Walkerville
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[*Windsor Municipal Heritage Register*, pg. 2 of 23](#)



Left: Snippet of Insurance Plan of the City of Windsor Volume 2 (February 1953), Sheet 236; Right: Registered Plan 1054 Block A

HUGH A. BEATON TAKEN BY DEATH

FORMER PRINCIPAL OF WALK-
ERVILLE SCHOOL; WAS ILL
SEVERAL MONTHS.

Hugh A. Beaton, former principal of King Edward school in Walkerville, died Friday afternoon in his home on Lincoln road. He resigned last July, owing to ill-health, and was placed on superannuation. Deceased was one of the best known educationists in Western Ontario.

His widow, one son, Hugh, of Grand Rapids, Mich., and a daughter, Miss Mabel Beaton, organist of Lincoln road Methodist church, survive.

The late Mr. Beaton was a member of Rose lodge, A.F.&A.M.

**DROP HIRAM
WALKER NAME**

**New Walkerville
School Is Called
'Hugh Beaton'**

**Determined Delegation
Protests Proposed
Christening**

After a grim delegation of 50 men and women, armed with a petition signed by over 200 residents of the district, had apprised the Walkerville Board of Education of its unalterable opposition to the new South Walkerville public school being named after Hiram Walker, the board accepted the delegation's suggestion unanimously and named the new building the Hugh Beaton school. The late Hugh Beaton was principal of Walkerville's first full-sized public school.

*ProQuest Historical Newspapers – The Border
Cities' Star, December 11, 1928 (Pg. 5 of 32)*

The Hugh Beaton School

The Hugh Beaton Public School, to be formally dedicated tonight, is a credit to Walkerville and the Border Cities generally. It is one of the finest educational institutions in the province and was erected at a cost of approximately \$245,000. It is an institution of which the Walkerville School Board and the community generally may well feel proud.

The new school is situated on Lens avenue, between Windermere and Victoria Roads. It is named after the late Mr. Hugh Beaton, for many years an educational leader in Walkerville, and its principal is Mr. Colin Lees, B.A., a former Ottawa man and a brother of Dr. H. Hislop Lees, well-known Border Cities physician.

The dedicatory services tonight should attract a large attendance. Mayor Thomas F. Lanspeary, Mr. Courtney B. Chick, chairman of the School Board; the Rev. M. C. Davies, Dr. L. K. Sirrs and others will participate in the ceremonies.

*ProQuest Historical Newspapers – The Border
Cities' Star, October 25, 1929 (Pg. 4 of 52)*

A FIFTH NEW SCHOOL NOW BUILDING!



WALKERVILLE -
A Step ahead in Educational Advantages

An unexcelled upper school, "Walkerville Collegiate"; two splendid public schools, "King Edward" and "King George"; the progressive "Windsor-Walkerville Technical School" are already serving Walkerville with superior teaching facilities.

In addition the "Hugh Beaton," largest of the Walkerville public schools, is now being rushed to completion for the opening of the fall 1929 term.

This school expansion is characteristic of Walkerville's emphasis on civic improvements. The cultural advantages keep pace with the rapid industrial expansion.

The advanced and most scientific "Windsor-Walkerville Technical School" leads the century in this type of vocational training. It is the response to the need which grows out of Walkerville's highly developed occupational opportunities.

The many sides of life have well balanced sides in Walkerville.



ProQuest Historical Newspapers – The Border Cities' Star, April 30, 1929 (Pg. 14 of 38)

D.W.F. Nichols - Winnipeg 1909-12
 Nichols & West - Winnipeg 1913 (with J. Pender West)
 D.W.F. Nichols - Winnipeg 1914-15
 Colthurst, Trace & Nichols - Windsor 1920-21 (with Guy B. Colthurst and John E. Trace)
 Nichols, Sheppard & Colthurst - Windsor 1921-22 (with Hugh P. Sheppard and Guy B. Colthurst)
 Nichols & Sheppard - Windsor 1922-23 (with Hugh P. Sheppard)
 Nichols, Sheppard & Masson - Windsor 1924-31 (with Hugh P. Sheppard and George Y. Masson)
 D.W.F. Nichols - Windsor 1941-51

NICHOLS, SHEPPARD & MASSON

(The Windsor Municipal Archives holds a collection of drawings, blueprints and photographs for buildings designed by Nichols, Shepard & Masson during the period from 1923 to 1930 (Windsor Municipal Archives: W.A. Fraser Coll., Acc. 1987-2; photographs Acc. 1987-19)

YOUNG MEN'S & YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, Pelissier Street at Madson Lane, 1924-25 (C.R., xxxviii, 26 Nov. 1924, 30, i.e., xl, 17 Feb. 1926, 156, illus. & descrip.; R.A.I.C. Journal, iii, Nov.-Dec. 1926, 223-26, illus. & descrip.; Architectural Conservancy of Ontario, 80 for 80: Celebrating 80 Years of the A.C.O., 2013, 24-5, illus. & descrip.)
 ESSEX COUNTY WAR MEMORIAL, Giles Boulevard at Ouellette Avenue, 1924 (Dorset Free Press, 31 May 1924, 7, descrip.; R.A.I.C. Journal, iv, May 1927, 181, illus.)
 ESSEX COUNTY JAIL, Sandwich Street at Brock Street, 1924-25 (C.R., xxxviii, 26 Nov. 1924, 49, xl, 5 May 1926, 426, illus. & descrip.; Border Cities Star [Windsor], 15 Feb. 1926, Section Two, p. 6-7, illus. and detailed architectural descrip.)
 JOHN A. CAMPBELL PUBLIC SCHOOL, Tecumseh Road East at Hall Avenue, 1925-27, a commission won in an architectural competition (Border Cities Star [Windsor], 2 Sept. 1925, Section Two, p. 8, descrip.; Const., xviii, Sept. 1925, 293, C.R., xli, 8 June 1927, 592, illus., 12 Oct. 1927, 1053, illus.)
 FORD CITY, ONT., major addition to Gordon McGee Public School, Allen Road, between Reginald Street and Alice Street, 1926 (C.R., xl, 2 June 1926, 46)
 CANADIAN SALT CO., Sandwich Street, administration building, 1926 (C.R., xl, 2 June 1926, 571, illus.)
 CLARENCE H. SMITH CO. STORE, Ouellette Avenue, major addition to department store, 1926, addition, 1928 (C.R., xl, 27 Jan. 1928, 52, i.e., Windsor Star, 11 Nov. 1928, Second Section, 6-7, descrip.; 16 Oct. 1928, 5, illus. & descrip.)
 WYANDOTTE STREET EAST, at Alymer Avenue, store and apartment block, 1926 (drgs. at Windsor Municipal Archives, RG4, No. 14)
 ALEXANDER AVENUE, residence for George Hanson, 1926 (Windsor Star, 10 July 1926, Second Section, 8-9, illus. & descrip.)
 SUNSET AVENUE, residence for Frederick J. Jorgensen, 1927 (drgs. at Windsor Municipal Archives, RG4, No. 87)
 PRINCE OF WALES PUBLIC SCHOOL, Wyandotte Street, major addition, 1927 (Windsor Star, 23 March 1927, 3, 31 Dec. 1927, Fifth Section, 8)
 WALKERVILLE, ONT., residence for Dr. Charles W. Hoare, Ontario Street at Devonshire Road, 1927-28 (C.R., xli, 19 Oct. 1927, 51)
 LA SALLE, ONT., Hotel Brewang Co., Front Road, 1928 (C.R., xli, 15 Feb. 1928, 50)
 CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION (Anglican), University Avenue West, 1927 (C.R., xli, 9 March 1927, 239, illus., Windsor Star, 23 Feb. 1927, 3, illus. & descrip.)
 WALKERVILLE, ONT., Hugh Beaton Public School, Windermere Road at Less Avenue, 1928-29 (Windsor Daily Star, 23 June 1928, 7; 24 Oct. 1928, 12, descrip.; C.R., xli, 19 Sept. 1928, 988, illus.)
 CHATHAM, ONT., Union National Gas Co., Fifth Street near Wellington Street, office building, 1928 (C.R., xli, 1 Aug. 1928, 51)
 PURITY DAIRIES CO., Howard Avenue at Shepherd Street East, 1929 (C.R., xlii, 24 April 1929, 67, drgs. at Windsor Municipal Archives, RG4, 112, 123, 136, 179)
 SANDWICH WEST, ONT., Essex Golf & Country Club, Manette Road, 1928 (Const., xxi, June 1928, 216)
 ALL SAINTS ANGLICAN CHURCH, Windsor Avenue, 1928 (C.R., xlii, 26 March 1928, 48)
 SANDWICH, ONT., public school, Felix Avenue at College Avenue, 1929 (Windsor Star, 1 Feb. 1929, 5)
 CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY, Dougall Avenue, children's shelter, 1929 (C.R., xlii, 3 April 1929, 64)
 PARAMOUNT THEATRE, May Avenue at Ottawa Street, 1929 (Windsor Star, 23 Jan. 1929, 3, illus. & descrip.; C.R., xlii, 4 Feb. 1929, 84, i.e.)
 WESTMINSTER UNITED CHURCH, Dougall Avenue at Tecumseh Road, 1929 (Windsor Star, 7 Jan. 1930, 3, illus., Dorset Free Press, 12 Jan. 1930, Section Seven, 4)

D.W.F. NICHOLS

(with John P. Thomson) GRACE HOSPITAL, Crawford Avenue, major addition, 1942 (Canadian Hospital, xix, April 1942, 30-1, illus.)
 PEERLESS COUNTRYSIDE DAIRIES INC., Benjamin Avenue at Tecumseh Boulevard East, 1946 (C.R., lxi, July 1946, 104)

COMPETITIONS

WINDSOR, ONT., new Collegiate Institute, Tecumseh Road East, between Mercer Street and Highland Avenue, 1925. Shortly after the competition for the John Campbell School noted above, the Board of Education staged another competition for public Collegiate School (Border Cities Star [Windsor], 21 Nov. 1925, 5). Nichols, Shepard & Masson were awarded Second Prize of \$500. The winners were Cameron & Ralston, but the site was later occupied by St. Guppy Public School, designed by a different architect.
 WALKERVILLE, ONT., Metropolitan General Hospital, Less Avenue at Byng Road, 1928. The office of Nichols, Sheppard & Masson was one of 8 local architects who competed for this job (Border Cities Star [Windsor], 27 Jan. 1928, 5). Their submission was passed over in favour of Pennington & Boyle.

Biographical Dictionary of Architects in Canada 1800-1950 – Nichols, David William Fair

CORNERSTONE

IS LAID TODAY

Walkerville to Have

Ceremony at Hugh

Beaton School

Walkerville's new public school—the Hugh Beaton school—will move nearer to completion this afternoon, when the cornerstone will be laid.

COST OF SCHOOL

This new school is being built south of Tecumseh Road, between Victoria and Windermere Roads. It is costing \$245,000 to build. It is estimated that equipment costs will run from \$25,000 to \$30,000, bringing the total cost of the school up to about \$275,000.

In addition to 14 classrooms, this school will have a manual training room, domestic science room, combination auditorium and gymnasium, boys' and girls' showers, nurse's room and dental clinic combined, boys' and girls' playrooms, teachers' room and principal's office.

The school takes its name from the late Hugh Beaton, who was one of the first principals in Walkerville. He was principal of the old eight-room public school at the corner of Devonshire Road and Wyandotte street, and, on the completion of the King Edward school, was made its principal. He held this office up to the time of his death.

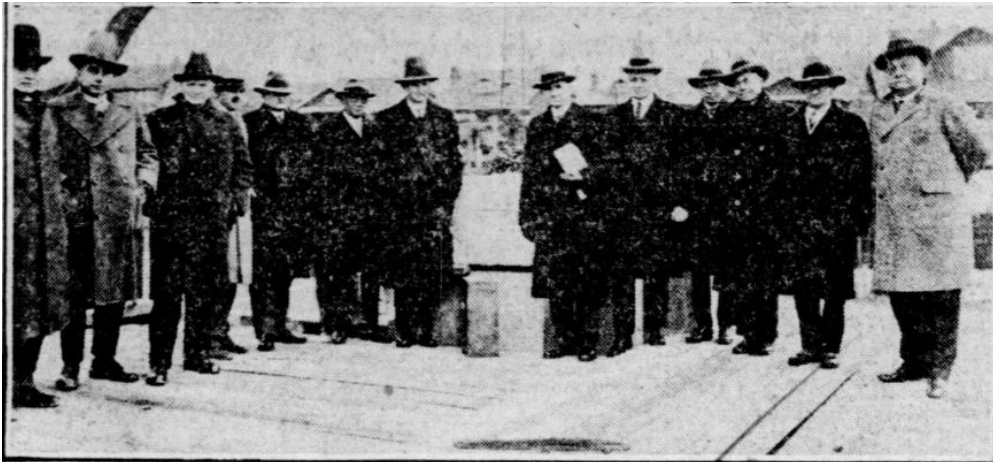
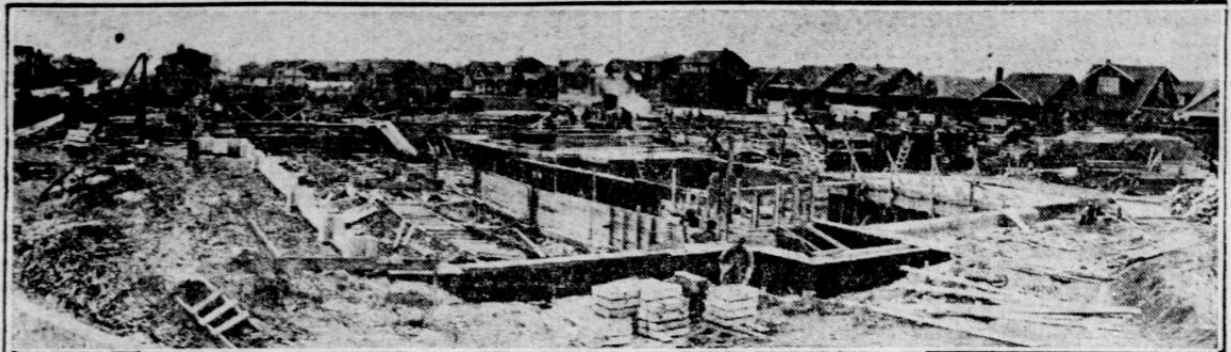
ROOM NEEDED

Rapid development in South Walkerville in recent years led to the construction of this school. Public school pupils increased in number to such an extent that makeshift arrangements, in the opinion of the Board of Education, would not be satisfactory, and the new school was considered necessary.

No program has been planned for this morning, but officials of the Board of Education and others will be in attendance.

ProQuest Historical Newspapers – The Border Cities' Star, December 19, 1928 (pg. 5 of 36)

Hugh Beaton School Cornerstone Laid in Walkerville



Ceremony Marks Laying Of Stone at New **School**

SIMPLE ceremonies yesterday afternoon marked the laying of the cornerstone of the new **Hugh Beaton** public school, now under construction in **Walkerville**.

There was no speechmaking. The stone was swung into position and Nate K. Cornwall, chairman of the Walkerville Board of Education, assisted by Harry Howe, a former mayor of the town, declared it "well and truly laid." Rev. George Kersey, a Board of Education member, pronounced the blessing.

In the stone were placed three pieces of currency—a nickel, a dime and a quarter, each of 1928 coinage; a picture of Walkerville's first public

school; a copy of The Border Cities Star of December 18, and three copies of the **Walkerville News**—its amalgamation extra of December 11, 1926, a copy of the first edition published, and a copy of the latest edition.

The **school**, a picture of which was placed in the stone, is the one that stood at the corner of Devonshire Road and Wyandotte street. **Hugh Beaton**, after whom the new school is named, was the first principal of this eight-room **school**.

Mayor Robert L. Daniels, members of the Board of Education, and a few others, were present at the cornerstone laying.

Research Document – 1648 Francois Road, David Maxwell School

PROPERTY OVERVIEW	
Property address:	1648 Francois Rd
Property Roll Number:	010-250-16600-0000
Property name (if known):	David Maxwell School
Current use (observed):	Educational
Date constructed:	1928
Architect(s) (if known):	Pennington & Boyde

Photos/Pictures of Property





Site Visit, Heritage Planning Staff (May 2025)

Historical Photos



Left: Windsor Star, "[David Maxwell Public School celebrates 90th year of education](#)", June 14, 2019



Above & left: [*International Metropolis – David Maxwell School, January 21, 2008*](#)

Research/Supporting Material

R	1648 Francois Rd	David Maxwell School	1928	Arch. Pennington & Boyde	Riverside
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[*Windsor Municipal Heritage Register, pg. 5 of 23*](#)

Pennington, James Carlisle

PENNINGTON, James Carlisle (1885-1963), the acknowledged dean of the architectural scene in Windsor and Essex County, and who was active for over fifty years in the following offices:

Crane & Pennington, with dual offices in Windsor, Ont. and Detroit, Mich. (with C. Howard Crane)

J.C. Pennington, Windsor, Ont. 1913-1920

Pennington & Boyde, Windsor, Ont. 1921-1937 (with John R. Boyde)

J.C. Pennington, Windsor, Ont., 1937 to 1950 and after

PENNINGTON & BOYDE (Institutional & Ecclesiastical works in Windsor)

MASONIC TEMPLE, Outlette Avenue at Erie Street, a commission won in a competition by **J.C. Pennington** in 1915, but not built until 1921 [Evening Record [Windsor], 3 June 1915, 2, C.R., xxxv, 25 May 1921, 60, t.c.; Border Cities Star [Windsor], 28 April 1921, 3, 25 June 1921, 4, illus. & descrip.; 17 Dec. 1921, 5, illus. & extensive descrip.]

OUELLETTE PUBLIC MARKET BUILDING, 1922 [Border Cities Star [Windsor], 24 Feb. 1922, 11]

KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS HALL, Outlette Avenue, major addition at the rear of the present building, facing Pellissier Street, 1922 [Border Cities Star [Windsor], 19 April 1922, 7; 1 June 1922, 3, illus. & descrip.]

DOUGALL AVENUE PUBLIC SCHOOL, major addition of additional and grammar, 1923 [Border Cities Star [Windsor], 27 June 1923, 5]

OUR LADY OF PROMPT SUCCOR ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH, McEwan Avenue at Wyandotte Street West, church and rectory, 1926 (C.R., xl, 31 March 1926, 51; Border Cities Star [Windsor], 18 Jan. 1927, 3, illus. & descrip.; R.A.I.C. Journal, v, Jan. 1928, 7-13, illus. & descrip.)

WOOLLATT CHURCH HOUSE & SUNDAY SCHOOL HALL, Lincoln Road near Wyandotte Street East, 1926, adjacent to, and attached to, Lincoln Road United Church [Border Cities Star [Windsor], 28 Aug. 1926, Section Two, 11, illus. & descrip.; inf. Andrew Foot, Windsor]

WEST END UNITED CHURCH, London Street West, a Sunday School for the church, 1927 (C.R., xli, 13 April 1927, 32)

SACRED HEART ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH, Ottawa Street at Benjamin Avenue, 1927 (C.R., xli, 2 Feb. 1927, 50)

WESTERN PUBLIC SCHOOL, Peter Street West near Grove Avenue, 1927 [Border Cities Star, 18 June 1927, 5; C.R., xli, 29 June 1927, 50]

VILLA MARIA, a Roman Catholic Home for the Aged & Orphan, near the Roseland Golf & Country Club, 1929 [Border Cities Star [Windsor], 1 Feb. 1929, 1, illus. & descrip.; C.R., xliii, 3 July 1929, 62, t.c.; Detroit Free Press, 5 May 1929, Section Seven, 1 & 2, illus. 5, descrip.]

ST. GENEVIEVE ROMAN CATHOLIC SCHOOL, Irvine Street, 1929 (C.R., xliii, 29 May 1929, 180; dwgs. Windsor City Archives)

ST. FRANCIS ROMAN CATHOLIC SCHOOL, Tancara Street, 1930 (C.R., xliii, 19 Feb. 1930, 58)

H.E. GUPPY PUBLIC SCHOOL, Tecumseh Road at Highland Avenue, 1929-30 [Detroit Free Press, 16 Sept. 1927, 4; and 19 Dec. 1928, 17, descrip.; and 5 May 1929, Section Seven, 3; C.R., xliii, 5 Aug. 1930, 64]

HOTEL DIEU HOSPITAL, Outlette Avenue, major addition, 1932, Nurse's Residence, 1948 (C.R., xliii, 9 March 1932, 112; Windsor Star, 28 May 1938, 14-15, illus. & descrip.; Canadian Hospital, vii, Sept. 1938, 26-7, 49, illus. & descrip.; xciii, June 1946, 40-1, illus.)

PENNINGTON & BOYDE (Commercial and Industrial works in Windsor)

CRAWFORD HOUSE HOTEL, Sandwich Street, major addition, 1921 (C.R., xxxix, 19 Oct. 1921, 47)

KING BLOCK, Outlette Avenue, 1922 [dwgs. Windsor City Archives]

GRINNELL BROTHERS MUSIC STORE, Outlette Avenue, 1923 [Border Cities Star [Windsor], 7 March 1923, 5, descrip.]

BAYER ASPRIN CO. LTD., [also called Sterling Products], Elliott Street West at Oak Avenue, large 3 storey factory and offices, 1925 (C.R., xxxix, 25 March 1925, 51, t.c.; Border Cities Star [Windsor], 25 April 1925, 3, descrip.; and 21 May 1925, 5, descrip.)

SECURITY BUILDING, Pellissier Street at London Street, a 10 storey office tower, 1927-28 [Border Cities Star [Windsor], 31 Dec. 1926, Section Three, 15, illus.; and 29 Oct. 1927, Section Three, 4-10, illus. & detailed architectural descrip.; C.R., xli, 7 Dec. 1927, 24, illus. in advert.]

U.S. PLAYING CARD CO., Mercer Street, factory, 1927 (C.R., xi, 17 Aug. 1927, 54, t.c.)

METROPOLITAN BUILDING, London Street at Victoria Avenue, office tower, 1928-29 (C.R., xliii, 30 May 1928, 174; and 26 Dec. 1928, 45, illus. in advert.; Detroit Free Press, 22 July 1928, Section Six, p. 3, illus. & descrip.; Border Cities Star [Windsor], 1 June 1929, Section Four, 1-4, illus. & detailed architectural descrip.)

MERLORAY TOWER, London Street at Outlette Avenue, an 18 storey skyscraper for Louis A. Merlo and John A. Ray, 1929 [Detroit Free Press, 3 March 1929, Section Seven, 2, descrip.]

STERLING PRODUCTS LTD., Elliott Street, major addition, an 1930 [Detroit Free Press, 3 April 1930, 10]

PASCOE BLOCK, Outlette Avenue at Maiden Lane, 1931 (C.R., xlii, 16 Dec. 1931, 1499)

A.S. BOYLE CO., College Avenue at Campbell Avenue, factory, 1932 (C.R., xliii, 13 April 1932, 47, t.c.)

PENNINGTON & BOYDE (Residential works in Windsor)

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, residence for Fred J. White, 1922 [Border Cities Star [Windsor], 19 April 1922, 7]

VICTORIA AVENUE, residence for J. Deshurst, 1922 [Border Cities Star [Windsor], 19 April 1922, 7]

VICTORIA AVENUE, residence for E. A. Clancy, 1922 [Border Cities Star [Windsor], 19 April 1922, 7]

VICTORIA AVENUE, at Hanna Street, large residence for John Digby Chick, 1922 [Border Cities Star [Windsor], 18 May 1922, 3]

KAPLAN APARTMENTS, May Avenue at Wyandotte Street, a three storey block of stores and apartments, for Louis Kaplan, 1922 [Border Cities Star [Windsor], 5 July 1922, 3, descrip.]

PENNINGTON & BOYDE (Institutional & Ecclesiastical works outside Windsor)

WALKERVILLE, ONT., Collegiate Institute, Richmond Street at Argyle Road, 1921-22 (C.R., xxxvi, 26 July 1922, 746, 748, illus.; Const., xvi, Jan. 1923, 2-7, illus. & descrip.; Border Cities Star [Windsor], 2 Nov. 1922, 15, descrip.)

AMHERSTBURG, ONT., High School, 1921, major addition, 1950 (C.R., xxxv, 16 March 1921, 59, illus, Sept. 1950, 122-3, t.c.)

ESSEX, ONT., High School, 1921, with major addition, 1948 [Border Cities Star [Windsor], 20 May 1921, 3; 2 July 1921, 17, t.c.; C.R., xxxv, 13 July 1921, 46, t.c.; ibi, May 1948, 175]

CHATHAM, ONT., Bimond Sacrament Roman Catholic Church, Victoria Avenue, 1922 (C.R., xxxvi, 5 April 1922, 56, t.c.; Border Cities Star [Windsor], 18 April 1922, 7; and 11 Jan. 1923, 2, descrip.)

TECUMSEH, ONT., Beach Grove Country Club, a new clubhouse, Riverside Drive East, 1922 [Border Cities Star [Windsor], 19 April 1922, 7; 18 May 1922, 3]

FORD CITY, ONT., Holy Rosary Roman Catholic Separate School, Drouillard Road, 1922, with major addition of classrooms and auditorium in 1923 (C.R., xxxvi, 3 May 1922, 54, t.c.; Border Cities Star [Windsor], 17 March 1923, Section Two, p. 5, illus.)

PETITE COTE, ONT., Sacred Heart Roman Catholic Church, 1922 [Border Cities Star [Windsor], 10 Jan. 1922, 14, descrip.; C.R., xxxvi, 17 May 1922, 139]

LEAMINGTON, ONT., St. Michael's Roman Catholic Church, 1922 [Border Cities Star [Windsor], 19 April 1922, 7]

WOODSLEE, ONT., Roman Catholic Convent, 1922 [Border Cities Star [Windsor], 19 April 1922, 7]

LEAMINGTON, ONT., major addition to the High School, 1922 [Border Cities Star [Windsor], 13 July 1922, 11; C.R., xxxvi, 13 Sept. 1922, 50]

OLINDA, ONT., public school, 1922 [Border Cities Star [Windsor], 13 July 1922, 11]

RIVERSIDE, ONT., St. Rose de Lima Roman Catholic Church, Intersection Road near Ottawa Street, 1924 [Border Cities Star [Windsor], 17 Dec. 1923, 3, descrip.; and 23 June 1924, 5, descrip.; C.R., xxxviii, 27 Feb. 1924, 52]

PORT ARTHUR, ONT., St. Andrews Roman Catholic Church, Arthur Street, 1924 (C.R., xxxviii, 21 May 1924, 49)

FORD CITY, ONT., St. John Roman Catholic School, Elizabeth Road at Norman Road, 1924 [Border Cities Star [Windsor], 4 July 1924, 8, t.c.; and 27 March 1925, 3, illus.]

FORD CITY, ONT., Roman Catholic School, near Pillette Road and Tecumseh Road, 1924 [Border Cities Star [Windsor], 19 July 1924, 3]

FORD CITY, ONT., Roman Catholic School, Rossmi Street, between Ottawa Street and the CNR tracks, 1924 [Border Cities Star [Windsor], 19 July 1924, 3]

PETTIT COTE, ONT., a two room school, River Front Road, 1924 [Border Cities Star [Windsor], 21 Aug. 1924, 9, t.c.]

FORD CITY, ONT., St. Joseph's Roman Catholic School, 1923 [Border Cities Star [Windsor], 6 May 1923, 5]

LONDON, ONT., Breveca Hall, for the Ursuline Sisters, near Western Road at Sarina Road, on the campus of the University of Western Ontario, 1924-25 (C.R., xxxviii, 2 Jan. 1924, 46; Border Cities Star [Windsor], 19 Sept. 1924, 8, descrip.; Const., xix, Jan. 1926, 4-12, illus. & descrip.)

LONDON, ONT., St. Peter's Roman Catholic Seminary, Huron Street, at Sunshine Park, designed 1923; built 1925-26; addition of a cloister, 1929; Chapel, 1929-30 [Border Cities Star [Windsor], 13 Nov. 1923, 3; and 3 Feb. 1925, 5, illus. & descrip.; and 27 May 1925, 2, detailed descrip.; Free Press [London], 12 Dec. 1925, 32, illus. & descrip.; C.R., xli, 13 July 1927, 74, illus. in advert.; and xliii, 20 March 1928, 48; R.A.I.C. Journal, vii, Oct. 1926, 361-73, illus. & descrip.]

WALKERVILLE, ONT., Metropolitan General Hospital, Lens Avenue at Byre Road, a project won in a competition, 1926-28; with Nurse's Residence, 1942; major additions to hospital, 1944, 1950 [Border Cities Star [Windsor], 4 Dec. 1926, 5, illus. & descrip.; C.R., lx, 10 Feb. 1928, 54; and xliii, 10 July 1929, 17, illus. in advert.; and lx, 29 July 1942, 27; and lxvii, 22 March 1944, 29; and lxiii, July 1950, 121; Detroit Free Press, 15 May 1927, Section Four, 8, illus.; and 6 Feb. 1928, 2 & 20, illus. & descrip.]

WALKERVILLE, ONT., Fox Hall, Huron Street at Walker Road, 1927 (C.R., xli, 9 June 1927, 55)

TECUMSEH, ONT., clubhouse for the Beach Grove Country Club, 1927 [Daily Commercial News [Toronto], 30 July 1927, 5; Border Cities Star [Windsor], 31 Dec. 1927, Section Four, 8, illus. & descrip.; and 13 July 1929, Section Three, 5, illus. & descrip.]

SARNIA, ONT., St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church, Stuart Street, 1928 (C.R., xlii, 9 May 1928, 53)

FORD CITY, ONT., David Maxwell Public School, Francois Road at Alice Street, 1928 (C.R., xlii, 28 March 1928, 48, t.c.; inf. Andrew Foot, Windsor)

WALKERVILLE, ONT., Public Market Hall, Huron Street at Walker Road, 1928 (C.R., xli, 28 March 1928, 48)

PENNINGTON & BOYDE (Commercial and Industrial works outside Windsor)

FORD CITY, ONT., commercial block of stores and apartments for Samuel R. Damm, Devoullard Road, between Charles Street and Huron Street, 1924 [Border Cities Star [Windsor], 8 Feb. 1924, 3]

WALKERVILLE, ONT., Chrysler Corp. of Canada, Tecumseh Road East at Walker Road, major addition of a third floor above the existing assembly building, 1928-29 [Gazette [Montreal], 19 April 1928, 19; C.R., xliii, 7 Aug. 1929, 17, illus. in advert.; inf. Scott Edwards]

SANDWICH, ONT., rebuilding of a large factory for the Sandwich Foundry Co., to replace building destroyed by fire, 1928-30 [Detroit Free Press, 21 Dec. 1929, 20]

CHATHAM, ONT., William Pitt Hotel, Sixth Street at King Street, 1930 [Canadian Hotel Review, viii, Nov. 1930, 17-20, illus. & descrip.; C.R., xli, 23 Dec. 1931, 51, illus. in advert.]

PENNINGTON & BOYDE (Residential works outside Windsor)

WALKERVILLE, ONT., residence for S.A. Griggs, Argyle Road, 1921 (C.R., xxxv, 2 March 1921, 61)

SANDWICH, ONT., residence for Lemie Wilkin, 1921 (C.R., xxxv, 2 March 1921, 60)

FORD CITY, ONT., residence for Joseph Lapore, 1922 [Border Cities Star [Windsor], 19 April 1922, 7]

WALKERVILLE, ONT., residence and rectory for Rev. Father Neville, next to St. Anne's Roman Catholic Church, Argyle Road, 1923 [Border Cities Star [Windsor], 20 Jan. 1923, 3]

WALKERVILLE, ONT., residence for Henry A. White, Niagara Street, between Kilbuck Road and Devonshire Road, 1924 [Border Cities Star [Windsor], 23 June 1924, 5, illus. & descrip.]

WALKERVILLE, ONT., The Walker Apartments, (a.k.a. The Apple Apartments), Argyle Road at Tancara Street, 1931; still standing in 2023 [Border Cities Star [Windsor], 31 Dec. 1925, Section Three, p. 7, illus. & descrip.]

WALKERVILLE, ONT., The Redwings Apartments, Argyle Road near Wyandotte Street East, 1925; still standing in 2023 [Border Cities Star [Windsor], 29 Oct. 1927, Section Three, 8, list of works by Pennington & Boyde]

WALKERVILLE, ONT., "Cooper Court", a large residence for James S. Cooper, Devonshire Road at Ontario Street, 1925 [Const., xix, Jan. 1926, 24-7, illus. & descrip.]

WALKERVILLE, ONT., residence for Dr. Reginald B. Dohson, Devonshire Road, 1928 (C.R., xlii, 21 March 1928, 67, t.c.)

WALKERVILLE, ONT., residence for Charles W. Isaac, Willmet Crescent, 1929 (C.R., xlii, 27 Feb. 1929, 148)

WALKERVILLE, ONT., residence for A.E. Thompson, Willmet Crescent, 1929 (C.R., xlii, 14 Aug. 1929, 69)

Pennington, James Carlise – Biographical Dictionary of Architects in Canada 1800-1950

INSPECTOR DAVID A. MAXWELL DIES AT KINGSVILLE

Pioneer in School Work Ends Career

LEADER OF COUNTY EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM FOR 48 YEARS IS TAKEN BY DEATH; WAS WIDELY KNOWN

D. A. MAXWELL, B.A., M.A., Ph.D., LL.B., died shortly before 8 o'clock this morning at Kingsville, after an extended illness.

Dr. Maxwell was widely known as a leader in educational matters and for 48 years was inspector of public schools in South Essex. For some years he also inspected the schools of Windsor, Walkerville and Ford City, as well as the English-speaking schools in North Essex.

Born in Middlesex

Born in Delaware township, Middlesex County, about 53 years ago, David Alexander Maxwell received his early education in an old log school house. His father died while he was still an infant and as a result he was forced, at an early age, to assist his mother in work about the farm. He went to school only in the winter months, but being a real student and a great reader, he advanced rapidly. When only 16 years of age he secured a certificate as a teacher, graduating from a district school at London. After a short period he passed other examinations, which made his certificate good in all parts of the province. He taught school at Cornwall, in a rural school on the shore near Wallaceburg, and later in the old Central School at Chatham. He was principal of that school. Later he went to Strathroy, where he became principal of the high school and of the first model school in the province.

In 1878 he was appointed inspector of schools in South Essex, which post he retained until superannuated, following a severe illness, in 1926. He was then the oldest inspector, in point of service, in the province, and held an all-time record for continuous service.

Premier Ferguson Lauds Dr. Maxwell

Special to the Border Cities Star

TORONTO, Jan. 3.—Word of

the death of Inspector David Maxwell in Kingsville today was received with profound regret by officials of the department and of the government. He was characterized by officials as a most diligent, competent and able official.

"He was one of the department's oldest and most experienced officials," Premier G. Howard Ferguson, minister of education, stated. "The ability, industry and intelligent leadership which characterized his work has long been recognized in educational circles."

Constant Student

During the early years of his work as inspector, he continued his studies, doing his reading while driving from school to school. He wrote examinations, in a post-graduate course in Victoria College, and secured his Arts standing. Later he took his degree as Bachelor of Laws in Wesleyan University, in Illinois. None of his degrees were complimentary. He was a constant reader and had a very retentive memory. His relaxation from school duties was an hour with a book on Greek or some other language, and he enjoyed the odd hour with the classics.

Interest in school work extended beyond the mere preparing and teaching of prescribed subjects. Teachers soon learned that the inspector wanted them to assist in research and to become students of social economy, child psychology and hygiene. He urged particular attention to heating and ventilation of buildings and to the organization of play-hour activities. Such problems were also presented to the school trustees and, as a result South Essex has some of the most modern and best-arranged rural schools in the province. In fact these schools have been cited by the department of education as examples for other sections of the country. Particular stress was always laid on ventilation and lighting.

Familiar Figures

When Dr. Maxwell became inspector of schools in South Essex he had some 50 odd teachers under his jurisdiction. Schools were far apart and the number of pupils very limited. During fall and spring months, mud roads made travel exceptionally hard, and in the winter the snow was a severe problem, but the inspector made his rounds with marked regularity; his horse and buggy were familiar figures on the roads of the county as he spent five and sometimes six days a week going about his duties.

Before the South Essex schools were divided into two inspectorates, just shortly before Dr. Maxwell was superannuated the teachers under his jurisdiction numbered over 180. The log schoolhouses had given place to modern brick structures, in many instances, or commodious frame buildings, and the number of pupils had increased in proportion to the number of teachers.

Remained in County

About 1890, Dr. Maxwell was asked to become inspector of the schools in Windsor and Walkerville. The county council agreed to this and for a number of years he continued in this work, until the growth of the schools made the work so heavy that Windsor decided to have an inspector of its own. The county council asked Dr. Maxwell to remain with the county schools, and he did so.

Keenly interested in Bible study, Dr. Maxwell was recognized by many as a deep student and a leader. While resident in Amherstburg he and Mrs. Maxwell were active leaders in the work of the Methodist church and Sunday school. They were members of the choir and for years Dr. Maxwell was superintendent of the Sunday school, with Mrs. Maxwell teaching a class of young

people. Their interest was particularly with the young folk and their home was a mecca where many hours were spent by the 'teen-age members of the school. Even in all the social gatherings there was the spirit of education, and the games were that character. When Dr. and Mrs. Maxwell moved to Windsor their interest in church work continued, and they were members of the Central Methodist church, now Central United, although they did not take such an active part as they did in Amherstburg.

Temperance Champion

Always a staunch supporter of the temperance cause, Dr. Maxwell stressed this problem in his school work, and was a member of organizations working against the liquor traffic. Mrs. Maxwell was president of the Essex County W. C. T. U. for more than 30 years, and during her residence in Windsor she was also active in the work of the Home of the Friendless, being president of that board for several years.

On December 27, 1876, David A. Maxwell and Catherine Ann Luckham were married in Strathroy, where he was principal of the high and normal schools, and she was a teacher. In the summer of 1878 they moved to Amherstburg, when he was appointed as inspector in South Essex. In 1898 they moved to Windsor, and in 1919 they moved to Kingsville. Mrs. Maxwell died on December 29, 1927, after an extended illness.

4 Sons Survive

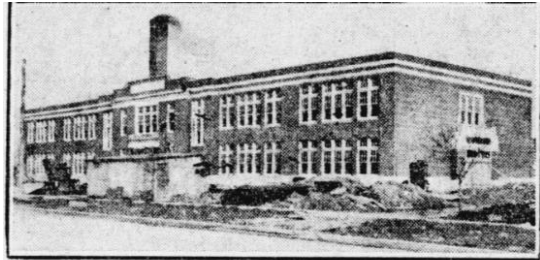
Surviving members of the family are four sons: Manly M., of the staff of The Border Cities Star, Windsor; Ernest D. L., who is in business in Vancouver, B.C.; William A., with the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission in Toronto, and who lives near Port Credit; Theodore Victor in business in Kingsville.

Funeral arrangements have not yet been completed.

Dr. Maxwell was a charter member of Parthenon Lodge, A. F. and A. M., in Chatham, but later transferred his membership to Thistle Lodge in Amherstburg. He was a member of Rose Lodge, I. O. O. F., in Amherstburg.

He had been a member of the senate of the University of Western Ontario, an Essex county representative since the university's inception.

Educator and His Monument



DR. DAVID A. MAXWELL, Essex County school inspector, who died today, is shown above together with the David A. Maxwell school in Ford City, named for the veteran educator. The school will be opened to classes next Monday, and will be formally dedicated next Friday. Dr. Maxwell was to have assisted in the dedication.

Colleagues, Friends Praise Late Inspector Maxwell

NEWS of the death today of Dr. household word for many generations to come.

David A. Maxwell, pioneer Essex County school inspector, called forth the following tributes from men who had been closely associated with him in public life during his long term of service to the county and the Border Cities:

PRINCIPAL ROBERT MEADE, Walkerville: "I am very sorry to hear of the death of Dr. Maxwell. In his domain, education has lost an outstanding friend. I knew him quite well. His knowledge of human nature added to conscientious, painstaking way in which he carried out his duties, brought the schools over which he was placed in the highest state of efficiency."

JOHN F. MILLEN, county treasurer: "I was attending school when he came here as an inspector. He was very efficient and palatable—a frictionless official in every respect. He was a great man, not only for system, and reform of school matters, and took a great interest, not only in educational matters but in public affairs."

MISS MAITHEA A. DRUMMOND, city clerk: "He was a very great friend of our family, and we esteemed him very highly. I considered him a very good school inspector, and one who had the interests of education at heart. He was an active church worker, and also active in temperance circles."

INSPECTOR JAMES E. BENSON, Windsor: "His services as a school inspector for nearly 50 years created a record in Ontario. He saw many changes, and served under every minister of education since the time of Dr. Ryerson. A man highly respected by his colleagues, he had great influence with the various ministers of education and departmental heads during his long tenure of office, and he left his mark on Essex County, where his name will remain a

TRUSTEE H. E. GUPPY, Windsor: "I was a near neighbor of his for a number of years and found him a fine man, an outstanding man. He was a fine, old, solid, type of citizen, and an educator of marked ability."

EX-TRUSTEE W. D. MCGREGOR, Windsor: "He was school inspector for the county when I went to school—a very good inspector, a fine type of citizen and one who accomplished a great deal for the cause of education in this district."

HON. DR. J. O. REAUME, Sandwich: "He was school inspector in South Essex when I was teaching school in North Essex, and I became well acquainted with his work at the various educational conventions that were held. He was a very excellent man—a good man; a fine educator, and a great organizer. At first, there were some who did not take kindly to his new ideas on education, but in due course of time, those were accepted and found to be excellent. He was a good type of citizen, and a man whose life can well be used as a pattern by young men."

W. P. COYLE, county clerk: "I have known him for years and years, and regarded him as a very efficient inspector, a fine man, and an excellent citizen. The length of service that he gave to the cause of education in Essex County was remarkable."

Driver Acquitted Of Stealing Fares

A charge of stealing taxi fares was dismissed against Wilmer Laramie, 405 Albert street, driver for the Border Cab Company, by Police Magistrate D. M. Bustin today. The complaint was filed by the owner of the taxi company December 28, 1929, when he alleged Laramie converted \$15 in fares he had collected on that day to his own use.

ProQuest Historical Newspapers – The Border Cities' Star, January 3, 1929 (Pg. 3 of 30)

Dr. David A. Maxwell

Education in Ontario lost one of its oldest and most faithful advocates this morning when Dr. David A. Maxwell, former school inspector in this county, passed away at Kingsville.

Dr. Maxwell held what is believed to be a record in educational affairs in this province. For no less than 48 years he was the active school inspector of South Essex, and from 1890, for a period of about ten years, the schools of Windsor and Walkerville were also included in his jurisdiction. At the time of his retirement a few years ago, he had, in addition to the South Essex inspectorate, the English schools of North Essex, exclusive of Windsor and Walkerville. The latter, of course, had grown so rapidly as to require the services of a full-time inspector. As an example of the expansion of the whole county, it may be stated that when Dr. Maxwell commenced his inspectorial career, he had approximately 50 teachers under his direction in South Essex. When he retired this number had grown to 180.

Dr. Maxwell was a native of Delaware Township, Middlesex County, and had passed his 82nd birthday. Until a comparatively short time ago he was a vigorous and active man and the closing years of his professional career showed no abatement of the keen interest that he always displayed in his work. Dr. Maxwell's death will be mourned by a large circle of friends all over the county, and, indeed, throughout Southwestern Ontario. In and out of the teaching profession, he was held in the highest esteem, for his qualities of mind and heart endeared him to all.

The late educator did not long survive his beloved partner in life. Mrs. Maxwell died on Thursday morning, December 29, 1927. Two days before had marked the 52nd anniversary of their wedding.

Picture of Namesake Is Given Maxwell School

A splendid photograph of the late David A. Maxwell, presiding inspector of the South Essex inspectorate for nearly 50 years, has been presented to the David A. Maxwell school by the family of the noted educationist, it was announced at a meeting of the Ford City Public School Board Tuesday. A resolution was passed by the board to send an expression of their thanks to the family for the gift.

The David A. Maxwell school was named after the late inspector and he was to have opened it on January 11, this year, but plans were thwarted by his death a week previous to the ceremony. Mr. Maxwell was the oldest inspector in Ontario.

Business discussed by the board included the matter of caretakers' salaries. A resolution was passed that women caretakers who work full time shall be paid \$90 a month, while those who work on two-thirds' time shall be paid \$60, with the provision that they have two weeks' holidays in the summer.

Left: ProQuest Historical Newspapers – The Border Cities' Star, January 3, 1929 (Pg. 4 of 30)

Right: ProQuest Historical Newspapers – The Border Cities' Star, May 24, 1929 (Pg. 5 of 36)

MAXWELL SCHOOL WELL BUILT

Serves Expanding District in Ford

FINE STRUCTURE TAKES NAME FROM EDUCATOR WHO DIRECTED EDUCATION IN ESSEX COUNTY FOR NEARLY HALF-CENTURY

RATED by builders and school authorities as a perfectly constructed and perfectly designed structure, the new David A. Maxwell public school, Ford City, stands complete today on its site at Reginald street and Francois Road.

Is Completed

Classes were opened in this school on January 7, and the formal opening was held on the night of January 11. The building was not quite complete at that time, but the work that was undone then has since been finished.

The David A. Maxwell school, which takes its name from the late school inspector who labored in this inspectorate for nearly 50 years, was built and equipped at a cost of approximately \$180,000. It contains 12 large, bright and well-ventilated classrooms, a combination auditorium and gymnasium, and a principal's room, a teachers' room, rooms for medical officers, and the like.

The principal of the new school is Ruth Kere. Kenneth G. Hurton is supervising principal of all the Ford City public schools, four in number.

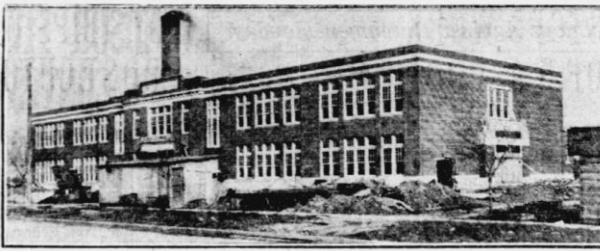
latter, and in some cases had to walk about a mile and a half to school. Already more than one-half of the rooms in the school are occupied. The others are held in reserve to accommodate the increase in school attendance during the next year or two. Additions can be made to the building when conditions warrant the extension.

GREAT LAKES CZAR GOT \$40 AT START

Hany Coulby Asked Boss For Raise; Didn't Get It

CLEVELAND, Jan. 19.—Harry Coulby,

New David A. Maxwell School



THIS is the new David A. Maxwell public school, in Ford City, which has just been completed. The school was opened for classes on January 7, and the formal opening was held four days later, but a few odds and ends of construction still

awaited completion at that time. The school has 12 classrooms, a combination auditorium and gymnasium, as well as rooms for teachers and medical officers. The total cost, including equipment, was approximately \$180,000.

Action Is Asked On Death Penalty

LANSING, Jan. 19.—Governor Fred W. Green hopes for early disposition of capital punishment by the legislature, he said today.

The executive has indicated to members that he believes the issue should either be passed or rejected promptly.

GIVEN LAST RITES

William Hall, 73, Buried At Dresden

DRESDEN, Jan. 19.—William Hall, aged 73, died at his home here. The funeral was private. Friday.

country when 29 years of age. He has been a resident of Dresden and vicinity for over 50 years.

OFFICERS ARE ELECTED

WALLACEBURG, Jan. 19.—The annual meeting of the Chancel Guild of the St. James Anglican church was held at the home of Mrs. A. K. Fraser. Rev. F. V. Vair gave a very splendid

Builders Praised

The general contractors on the job were Muxlow & Wilson, to whom tributes were paid by school officials who spoke at the formal opening. Inspector T. Preston, ex-Chairman Edward Morris, D. M. Eagle, principal of the English-French Teachers' Training School, Sandwich, and others, complimented the contractors on the excellence of their work at this meeting.

Not only the general contractors, but the architects, the sub-contractors, and the companies that supplied materials, came in for their share of praise on that occasion.

Won in Contest

Pennington & Boyde, Windsor architects, designed the building. Their plans were selected in a competition open to Border architects, and judged by a competent Toronto architect.

The interior decorating of the school, which has been attracting considerable attention since the building was opened, was done by Peacock & Brettell, of 1026 Wyandotte street east.

The plastering was done by Joseph Brown, plastering contractor, of 500 Tecumseh Road west; and the electrical work and fixtures were looked after by Bolton and Newby, electrical contractors, of 164 Turner Road.

Materials that went into the building were supplied by the River Sand Brick Company, of 30 Sandwich street, Ford City; Pennington & Laing, sheet metal and roofers, 561 Caron avenue; and the Border Cities Wire and Iron Works, of Assumption street, Walkerville.

Was Badly Needed

The school was built to meet with the requirements of the fast-growing Pillette Road district, which, formerly, had no school facilities. Public school pupils who lived within that area, attended either the Gordon McGregor or Ontario street schools, principally the

J. C. PENNINGTON, JOHN R. BOYDE

ARCHITECTS and ENGINEERS
John W. Leighton Jr. Associate
1002 Security Building
WINDSOR, ONTARIO

Architects for the
David Maxwell School

Research Document – 949 Giles Boulevard East, Prince Edward School

PROPERTY OVERVIEW	
Property address:	949 Giles Blvd E
Property Roll Number:	030-370-03900-0000
Property name (if known):	Prince Edward School
Current use (observed):	Educational
Date constructed:	1921
Architect(s) (if known):	Albert H. McPhail

Photos/Pictures of Property







Site Visit, Heritage Planning Staff (June 2025)

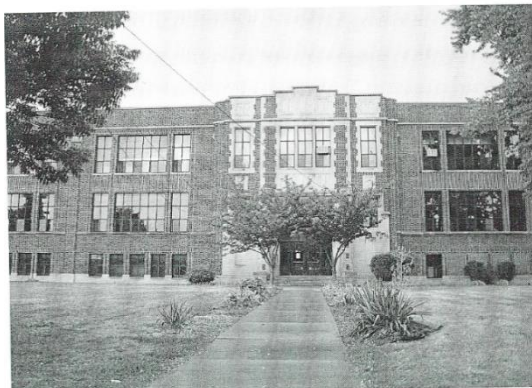
Historical Photos



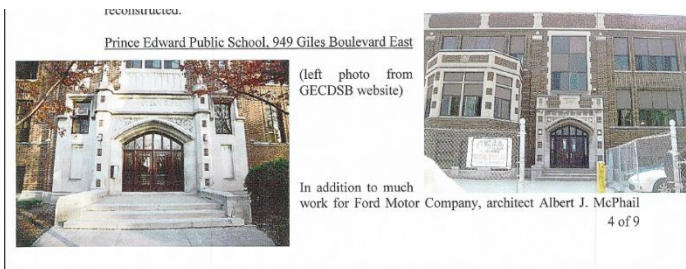
Left: Windsor Public Library – A view of Prince Edward School at 949 Giles Boulevard East, November 29, 1957



Right: Windsor Public Library – A rear view of Prince Edward School at 949 Giles Boulevard East, November 29, 1957



949 Giles

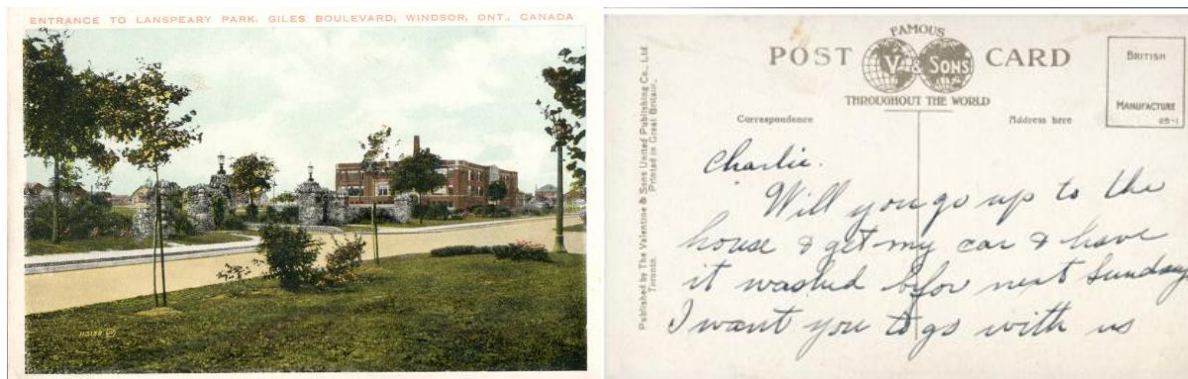


designed this school that was built in 1921. There are cast-stone Gothic details, including grand arched entries.

Left: Heritage Property File – HER-2372, pg. 15 of 15; Right: HER-2372, pg. 7 of 15



Left: Walkerville Times Collection, 1923, donated by Neil J. MacPhee, retrieved from Southwestern Ontario Digital Archive



Valentine & Sons United Publishing Co. Ltd., "Entrance to Lanspeary Park, Giles Boulevard, Windsor, Ont., Canada", retrieved from Southwestern Ontario Digital Archive

Research/Supporting Material

Your Committee submits the following recommendations:

- I. That the following properties remain on the Windsor Municipal Heritage Register, under provisions of the *Ontario Heritage Act*:
 Gordon McGregor Public School, 1646 Alexis Road
 Hugh Beaton Public School, 2229 Chilver Road
 J. L. Forster Public School, 749 Felix Avenue
 David Maxwell Public School, 1648 Francois Road
 W. D. Lowe Secondary School, 874 Giles Boulevard East
 Prince Edward Public School, 949 Giles Boulevard East
 Marlborough Public School, 3557 Melbourne Road
 William G. Davis Public School, 2855 Rivard Avenue
 Victoria Public School, 1376 Victoria Avenue
- II. That the Ministry of Education and the local school boards **BE ENCOURAGED** to provide sufficient funds for ongoing capital maintenance of all school buildings, in order to provide good places for students to learn and staff to work, and to extend the useful life of the buildings and reduce costs of rehabilitation and/or demolition and replacement.

Heritage Property File – HER-2372, pg. 2 of 15

Architectural and Other Considerations:

Any one of the three considerations in Ontario Regulation 9/06 may be used for designation: Each of the school buildings "displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit" that distinguishes it from other buildings of its age. Most of the school buildings were designed by notable local architects; therefore demonstrate "the work or ideas of an architect, artist, builder, designer or theorist who is significant to a community". Most of the schools were built about the same time as the surrounding neighbourhoods. They are "important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character" of their surroundings, and in many cases they are recognized as landmarks.

Therefore the schools are eligible to be listed on the heritage register.

Beyond the heritage value inherent in each school property, some of the buildings are located in potential heritage neighbourhoods. The long-term existence of schools in those neighbourhoods

7 of 9

Heritage Property File – HER-2372, pg. 10 of 15

From the Vault: 1932 Prince Edward Girls Basketball



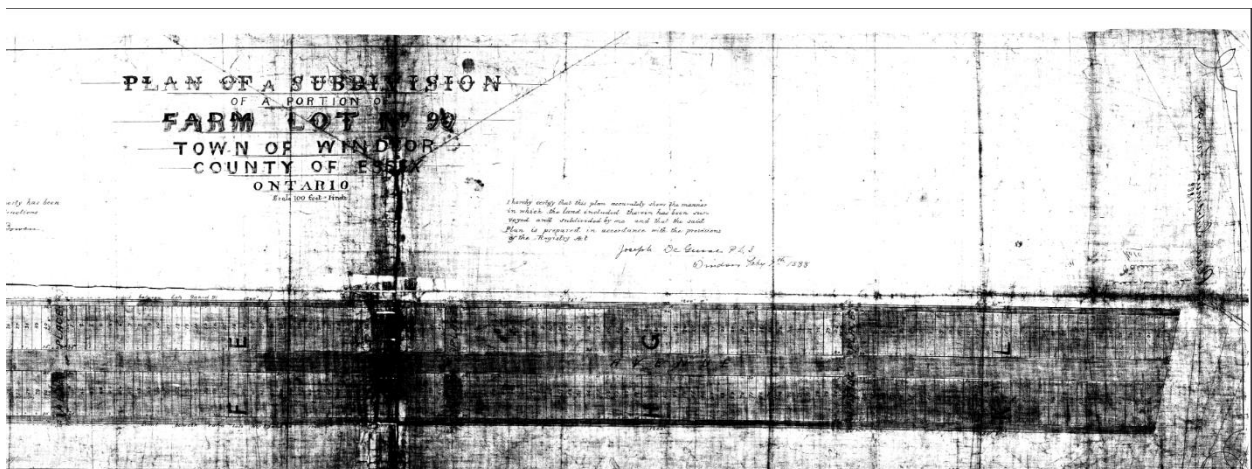
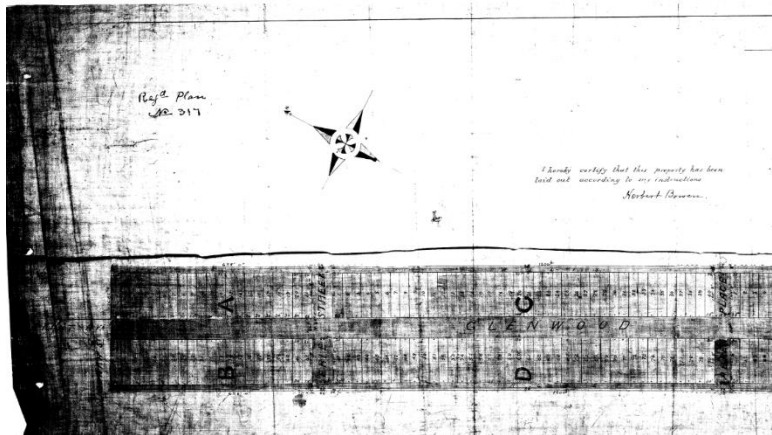
By City Desk

Published Mar 09, 2012 Last updated Apr 03, 2020 < 1 minute read [Join the conversation](#)

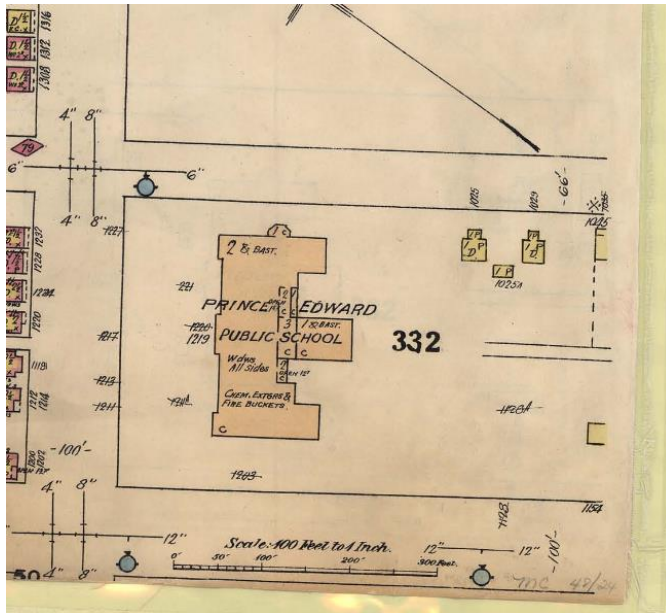


1932-Prince Edward Public School Girls Senior basketball team. Left to right, Alma Glover, Vera Charley, Stella Kroll, Miss Evelyn Mateer (Coach), Barbara Buchanan, Jennie Kawala and Helen Welsh. (The Windsor Star-FILE) HISTORIC

Windsor Star, "From the Vault: 1932 Prince Edward Girls Basketball", March 9, 2012



Plan of Subdivision, Lot No. 90, RP-0317a



Snippet of Insurance Plan of the City of Windsor (1924), Map 22

Legal Description

PLAN 317; LOTS 5 TO 21; PT LOT 4; PLAN 148; PT LOT F & PT CLOSED ALLEY

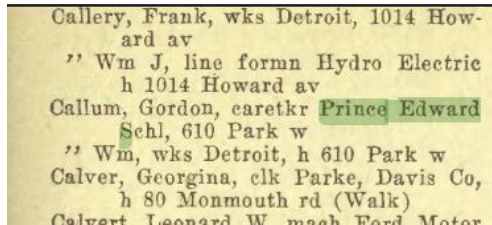
Property Summary for 949 Giles Boulevard East

Lot No. <u>5</u> according to Plan No. <u>317</u> <u>Block A</u> <u>page 5</u>							
Number of Instrument	Instrument	Its Date	Date of Registry	GRANTOR	GRANTEE	Quantity and Land	Consideration or amount of Mortgage
13201	1890	28 Dec. 1890	29 Dec. 1890	Arthur. Rousselle	Alexandre. Dr. Carrière.	n. e. c.	15000
13202	Grant	19 Jan. 1903	26 Feb. 1907	Alber. M. Campana	Emily (W. Fickel) and	do	do
13203	Grant	19 Jan. 1903	26 Feb. 1907	Alber. M. Campana	(Auguste M. Fickel) and	do	do
13204	Grant	19 Jan. 1903	26 Feb. 1907	Alber. M. Campana	Alber. M. Campana and	do	do
13205	Grant	16 Mar. 1920	7 May 1920	Trustee of Soc. J. Campana	Alber. M. Campana, R. L. L.	do	do

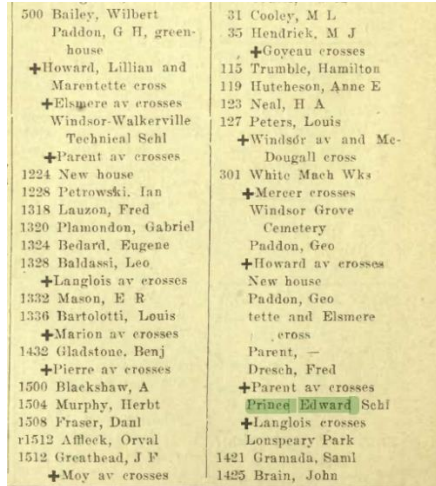
Land Registry Records – Plan 317, Lot No. 5 (pg. 18 of 413)

R	949 Giles Blvd E	Prince Edward School	1921	Arch. Albert H. McPhail	Core
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Windsor Municipal Heritage Register (pg. 5 of 23)



Left: [1922-1923 Vernon's City of Windsor Directory](#) (pg. 221 of 691)



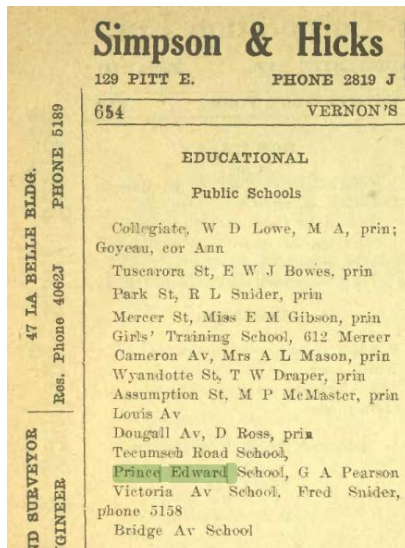
Right: [1922-1923 Vernon's City of Windsor Directory](#) (pg. 63 of 691)

Biographical Dictionary of ARCHITECTS IN CANADA 1800 - 1950

Contact Copyright

Introduction	Source & Methodology	Abbreviations	Acknowledgements	Appendix
Browse by name of architect: Search by keyword:				
McPhail, Albert Harold McPHAIL, Albert Harold (1881-1961), a native of Northern Ontario, was born at Bruce Mines on 2 June 1881 and was raised there before his family moved to South St. Marie, Ont. At the young age of 14 years, he became an apprentice of James Thomson, a local South St. Marie architect, from 1902 to 1907. He then took a position in the American office of Edward Demar, just across the border in South St. Marie, Michigan, and worked there in 1907-09 while taking home correspondence courses in architecture and construction with the International Correspondence Schools of Scranton, Penn. In 1909 he formed a partnership with Stewart B. Moran in Haliburton, Ont. (see list of works under Moran & McPhail). They relocated to South St. Marie, Ont. where he joined with Irvin S. Walker and became a member of the new firm of Walker & McPhail (1915-18). It was there that he decided to open his own office in late 1918. His early work in the Collegiate Gothic tradition combined a formal symmetry with careful attention to brick and stone detailing, best seen in his designs for Prince Edward School, and an almost identical plan for Victoria Avenue School, both in Windsor. In 1923 he won the competition for the design of Assumption Street School, but was briefly suspended from membership in the Ontario Association of Architects because the competition failed to meet the standards set for its members by the OAA. McPhail was undeterred by these restrictions, and won the competition regardless. By the late 1920s McPhail had adopted a progressive modernist style for his work, evident in his designs for the 11-story Canada Building, one of the largest (and tallest) buildings in Windsor at that time. McPhail remained active in the profession until 1958, and died in Windsor on 12 December 1961 (obituary Windsor Star, 12 Dec. 1961, 8; obituary and portrait Windsor Star, 13 Dec. 1961, 1 and 6; obit. and portrait, with list of works in the Windsor Star, 18 June 1972; Section Four, 22; inf. Ontario Assoc. of Architects) A.H. McPHAIL (works in Windsor unless noted) MUNICIPAL VEHICLE GARAGE, with major addition to No. 2 Fire Hall, Pitt Street, 1907 (Evening Record [Windsor], 1 Aug. 1917, 8, t.c.) SARNIA, ONT., Metropolitan Theatre, Christina Street, 1919 (Sarnia Observer, 7 April 1919, 1) DOUGLASS AVENUE PUBLIC SCHOOL, major additions and alterations, 1919 (Borster Cities Star [Windsor], 18 June 1919, 13, t.c.; and 11 April 1920, 3, descrypt.) VICTORIA AVENUE PUBLIC SCHOOL, 1919; major additions, 1922 (C.R., xxxiii, 19 Nov. 1919, 48, t.c.; and xxxv, 26 July 1922, 746-5; illus., Borster Cities Star [Windsor], 17 July 1922, 13) PRINCE EDWARD PUBLIC SCHOOL, Giles Boulevard near Parnell Avenue, 1919-20 (Borster Cities Star [Windsor], 1 Nov. 1919, 3, descrypt; C.R., xxxiii, 3 Dec. 1919, 48, t.c.; and xxxv, 26 July 1922, 746-7; illus., Detroit Free Press, 25 Jan. 1920, Section Four, 5; illus. & descrypt.) ALL SAINTS ANGLICAN CHURCH, Windsor Avenue at London Street, clubhouse for the church, 1919 (C.R., xxxiii, 26 Sept. 1919, 46) WINDSOR GROVE CEMETERY, Giles Boulevard East at Mercer Street, a large mausoleum building, 1919 (Borster Cities Star [Windsor], 31 March 1919, 3; and 11 July 1919, 5) LONDON, ONT., mausoleum at Woodland Cemetery, Springbank Drive, 1919 (C.R., xxxiii, 19 Feb. 1919, 35; descrypt; at Univ. of Western Ontario, Minutes Call.) CLARENCE H. SMITH DEPARTMENT STORE, Ouellette Avenue at Pitt Street, a major four-story addition, 1920-21; and another addition in 1920 (Borster Cities Star [Windsor], 28 April 1921, 3, descrypt; list of works in obituary article) (with Lawrence A. Johnson, of Buffalo, N.Y.) PRINCE EDWARD HOTEL, Ouellette Avenue at Park Street, 1921-22 (Borster Cities Star [Windsor], 4 Feb. 1920, 7 illus. & descrypt; and 30 June 1920, 3, extensive descrypt; Detroit Free Press, 20 Nov. 1921, 21, illus. & descrypt.) FORD CITY, ONT., Ontario Street Public School (later called Ada C. Richards Public School), 1922; demol. 2011 (C.R., xxxvi, 31 May 1922, 12, t.c.; inf. Jim Mason, Sarnia) BORSTER CITIES STAR LTD., Pitt Street at Perry Street, newspaper printing plant, 1922; office and warehouse, 1927 (C.R., xxxvi, 29 March 1922, 12; and illus. 9 Nov. 1929, 58; Borster Cities Star [Windsor], 18 June 1927; Section Four, 11, illus. & descrypt; Andrew Foot, Windsor Times & News, 2023, 68-69, illus.) ASSUMPTION STREET PUBLIC SCHOOL, (also called Frank W. Bentley Public School), major addition, a common room in a competition, 1923-24; demol. 2004 (Detroit Free Press, 6 Feb. 1924, 19; Borster Cities Star [Windsor], 28 Aug. 1923, 3, descrypt; and 18 Dec. 1924, 3, illus. & descrypt.) REVEREND BREWERY, Riverside Drive near Vanderbilt Crescent, for Fred J. Kusch, c. 1924 (draws at O.A. McDonald Call.) FORD CITY, ONT., residence for W.F. Henman, Sandrich Street, 1927 (C.R., xli, 23 May 1927, 180) CANADA BUILDING, Ouellette Avenue, a 10-story office tower, 1929 (Borster Daily Express, 11 April 1929, 2, descrypt; C.R., xliii, 28 Aug. 1929, 24, illus. in advert; and illus. 16 April 1930, 17, illus. in advert) WALKERVILLE, ONT., St. George's Anglican Church, Devonshire Road at Killdare Road, 1932 (C.R., xliii, 4 May 1932, 46) LAKESIDE, ONT., St. Andrew's Anglican Church, Laurier Drive at Dineen Street, 1949-50 (Windsor Star, 28 March 1950, 5, illus.) COMPETITIONS WALKERVILLE, ONT., Metropolitan General Hospital, Less Avenue at Byng Road, 1926. The office of A.H. McPhail was one of 8 local architects who competed for this job (Borster Cities Star [Windsor], 27 Jan. 1926, 5). Their submission was passed over in favour of Pennington & Boyd.				

[McPhail, Albert Harold – Biographical Dictionary of Architects in Canada 1800-1950](#)



Left: [1922-1923 Vernon's City of Windsor Directory](#) (pg. 677 of 691)

Research Document – 245 Tecumseh Road East, W.C. Kennedy High School / Kennedy Collegiate Institute

PROPERTY OVERVIEW	
Property address:	245 Tecumseh Rd E
Property Roll Number:	040-600-12903-0000
Property name (if known):	W.C. Kennedy High School Kennedy Collegiate Institute
Current use (observed):	Educational
Date constructed:	1929
Architect(s) (if known):	D. J. Cameron and W. Ralston [Cameron & Ralston]

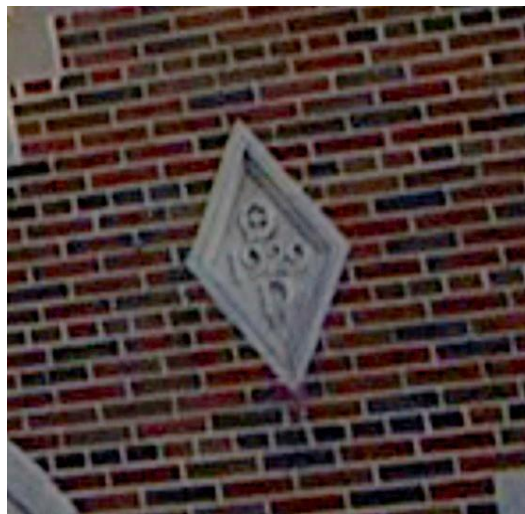
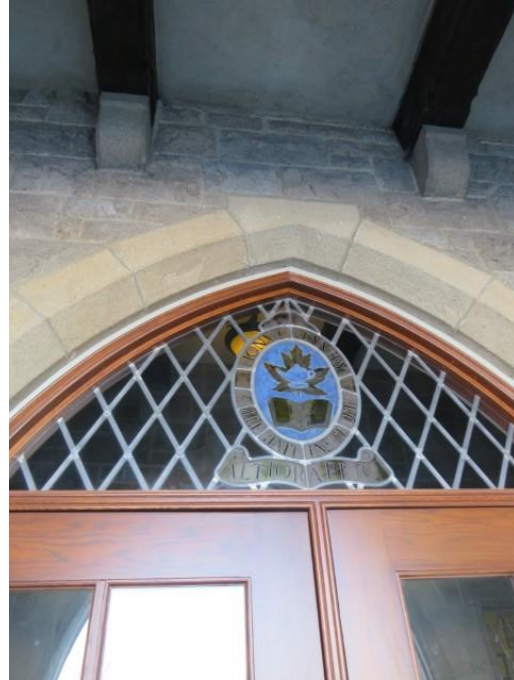
Photos/Pictures of the Property



Site Visit Heritage Planning Staff, Various Dates

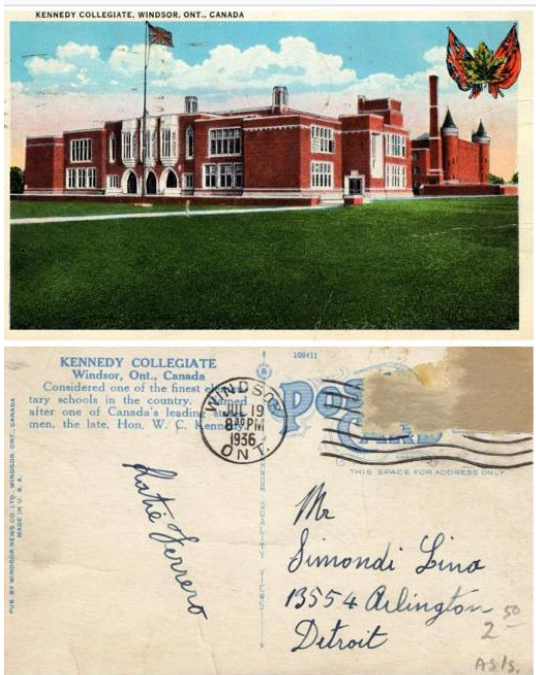


Site Visit Heritage Planning Staff, Various Dates

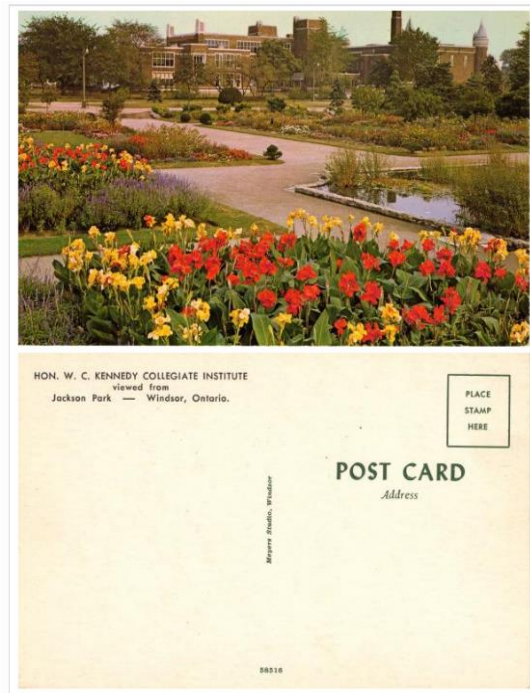


Site Visit Heritage Planning Staff, Various Dates

Historical Photos



Mike Skreptak Collection; Red Binder – “Kennedy Collegiate, Windsor, Ont., Canada”, 1936, retrieved from [Southwestern Ontario Digital Archive](#)

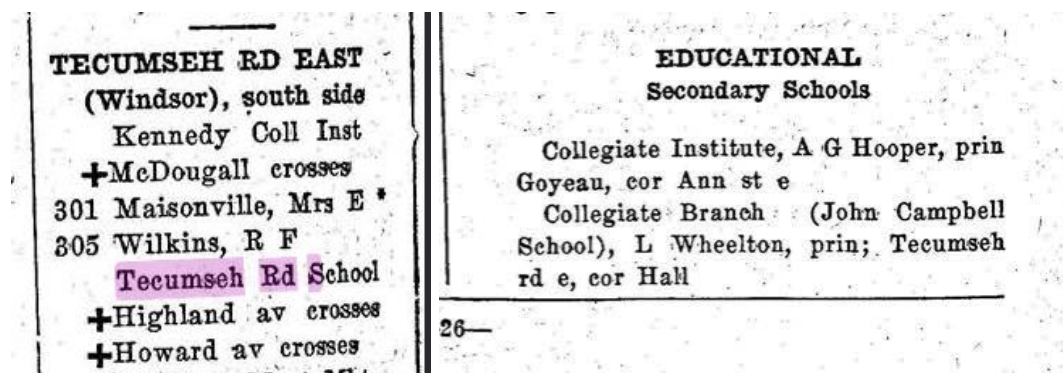


Mike Skreptak Collection; Red Binder – “Hon. W. C. Kennedy Collegiate Institute”, 1965 (Viewed from Jackson Park’s Sunken Gardens), retrieved from [Southwestern Ontario Digital Archive](#)



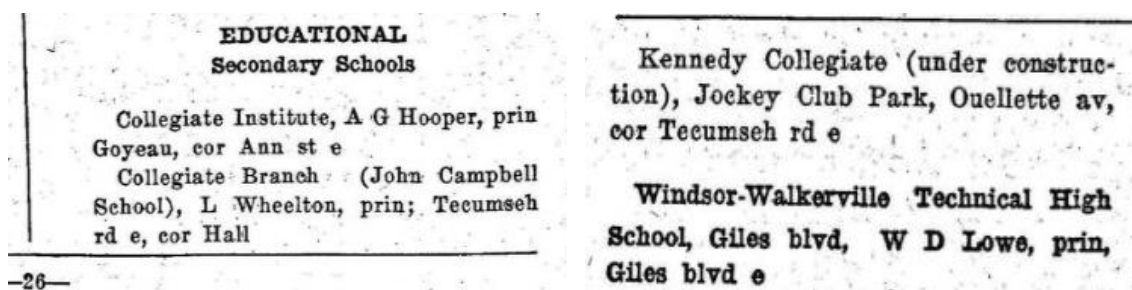
Left: Mike Skreptak Collection; Red Binder – “Sunken Garden, Jackson Park, And Kennedy Collegiate, Windsor, Canada.”, 1956, retrieved from [Southwestern Ontario Digital Archive](#)

Research/Supporting Material

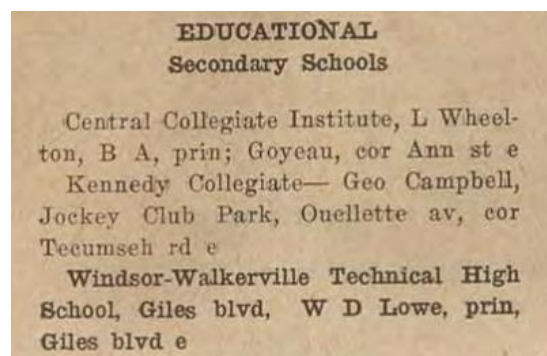


Left: [1929-1930 Vernon's City of Windsor Directory](https://scholar.uwindsor.ca/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1018&context=windsor-directories), pg. 974 (pg. 1015 of 1189), originally retrieved from <https://scholar.uwindsor.ca/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1018&context=windsor-directories>, currently accessible via [hyperlink herein](#)

Right: [1929-1930 Vernon's City of Windsor Directory](https://scholar.uwindsor.ca/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1018&context=windsor-directories), pg. 26 (pg. 11 of 1189), originally retrieved from <https://scholar.uwindsor.ca/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1018&context=windsor-directories>, currently accessible via [hyperlink herein](#)



[1929-1930 Vernon's City of Windsor Directory](https://scholar.uwindsor.ca/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1018&context=windsor-directories), pg. 26-27 (pg. 11 of 1189), originally retrieved from <https://scholar.uwindsor.ca/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1018&context=windsor-directories>, currently accessible via [hyperlink herein](#)



Left: [1930 Vernon's City of Windsor Directory](https://scholar.uwindsor.ca/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1079&context=windsor-directories), pg. 27 (pg. 17 of 1105), originally retrieved from <https://scholar.uwindsor.ca/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1079&context=windsor-directories>, currently accessible via [hyperlink herein](#)

TECUMSEH RD EAST
 (Windsor), south side
 Jackson Park
 Kennedy Coll Inst
 +McDougall crosses
 301 Maisonville, Mrs E *
 305 Hillock, John
 Tecumseh Rd School
 +Highland av crosses
 +Howard av crosses
 605 Phillip's Meat Mkt
 605½ Vacant
 607 Whittle, Harry, gro
 607½ Mailey, Thos

Left: [1930 Vernon's City of Windsor Directory](https://scholar.uwindsor.ca/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1079&context=windsor-directories), pg. 1010 (pg. 969 of 1105), originally retrieved from <https://scholar.uwindsor.ca/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1079&context=windsor-directories>, currently accessible via hyperlink herein

CORNER STONE WILL BE LAID

Kennedy Collegiate Rites Planned For Tomorrow

Invitations have been extended to the members of the various service clubs of Windsor to attend the laying of the cornerstone of the new **Kennedy Collegiate** Institute in Jockey Club Park tomorrow afternoon at 2.30 o'clock.

MRS. KENNEDY
 Mrs. **Kennedy**, widow of the late Hon. William Costello **Kennedy**, for whom the \$685,000 **collegiate** is named, will place the stone. Rev. M. C. Davies, vice-chairman of the Board of Education, will recite part of the invocation, and Rev. Fr. E. G. Doe will complete the invocation.

WILL BE BRIEF
 It is not intended that the ceremonies shall be especially elaborate, because the middle of December is not suitable for extended open-air meetings. It is desired by the board, however, that as many citizens of Windsor as possible be present for the brief rites.

CHARGES TRIBUTE LEVIED AT SCHOOL

Harding Will Investigate Report of Graft By Two Foremen

Charging that two foremen on the new **Kennedy Collegiate** Institute construction are demanding \$5 from laborers before they will give them steady work, Frank Harding, chairman of the building and maintenance committee of the Windsor Board of Education, yesterday asked the board for an investigation.

Mr. Harding said he had been informed by officials of the Trades and Labor Council that tribute was being exacted by the two foremen, and Mrs. L. A. Killen, another member of the board, declared she had knowledge herself of the condition. She had sent a man who needed work to the job, and he came back to her saying that he had been given a few hours work but had been told by other laborers that, unless he had \$5 for the foreman, he could not get a steady job.

The board left the matter with Mr. Harding, with power to investigate and take whatever steps he deemed necessary to stop the practise.

It was also stated at the meeting that the C. H. Emery Construction Company, general contractor for the **collegiate**, was paying laborers less than the standard fair wage of 50 cents an hour, as required on municipal contracts. The board had accepted the Emery tender, it was stated, under the impression that the fair wage rule would be followed. Mr. Harding is to investigate the situation and make a report later.

Left: ProQuest Historical Newspapers – [The Border Cities' Star, December 14, 1928](#) (pg. 5 of 54)

Right: ProQuest Historical Newspapers – [The Border Cities' Star, December 14, 1928](#) (pg. 7 of 54)

CORNERSTONE LAID TODAY

**Mrs. W. C. Kennedy
Officiates at School
Ceremony**

**New Collegiate Is Named
In Honor of Late Cab-
inet Minister**

Beneath glowing December skies, the cornerstone of the new \$685,000 Hon. W. C. Kennedy Collegiate was "well and truly laid" by Mrs. Kennedy, widow of the late minister of railways and canals, after whom the school will be named, in Jockey Club Park this afternoon. Mrs. Kennedy was assisted by Frank Harding, chairman of the building and maintenance committee of the Windsor Board of Education.

PICTURES IN STONE

Just before the ceremony had begun, pictures of Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy, copies of The Border Cities Star and documents pertaining to the building and the construction of the school were placed inside the stone.

The ceremony was attended by many citizens.

THE SPEAKERS

Among the speakers were Mayor Cecil E. Jackson, A. F. Fuerth, separate school board representative, H. E. Guppy, of the board of education and A. G. Hooper, M.A., who will be principal of the new school when it is completed according to the announcement of the board today.

A trowel with which to perform the ceremony, was presented to Mrs. Kennedy. The trowel, a beautiful piece of silver, was suitably inscribed.

The invocation was delivered by Rev. M. C. Davies, vice-chairman of the board, and Rev. Fr. E. G. Doe.

Officiates at Stone Laying



MRS. W. C. KENNEDY, widow of the late minister of railways and canals, who this afternoon laid the cornerstone of the new \$685,000 Hon. W. C. Kennedy Collegiate Institute in Jockey Club Park before a large gathering. Mrs. Kennedy performed the ceremony with a silver trowel which had been presented to her by the Windsor Board of Education.

ProQuest Historical Newspapers – [The Border Cities' Star, December 15, 1928](#) (pg. 5 of 62)

AUDITORIUM IS DEBATED

**Seating in Gymnasium
At Kennedy C. I. Is
Problem**

**Windsor Trustees Defer
Talk on Smaller
Board Move**

Adequate auditorium accommodation in the new Hon. W. C. Kennedy Collegiate Institute, is the question that is now puzzling the Board of Education, it was indicated at last night's meeting of the board, when the matter was discussed at considerable length.

CREATES PROBLEM

Failure of the board to include an auditorium in the final plans for the building, in order to cut the cost, has given rise to the problem of making suitable seating arrangements in the gymnasium, it was pointed out.

As a result the board instructed the building committee to confer with Principal A. G. Hooper in an effort to devise a suitable plan, and report back at the next meeting.

Introduced by Principal Hooper, who asked what arrangements were being made, the question evoked a discussion, which bordered on the wisdom of the board's action in not including an auditorium and became so sharp, at one time, that members asked for the minutes of last year's meeting in order to refresh memories on their previous attitudes.

"I'm beginning to think that the elimination of an auditorium was a big mistake," Trustee F. Begley ventured.

"SERIOUS MATTER"

Trustee H. E. Guppy: "It will be a serious matter to have to place chairs in the gymnasium once a week."

"I don't see any other way of solving the problem, except by putting in the chairs and a portable platform when required," declared Trustee P. F. McClellan.

Trustee H. J. Neal: "It looks to me as though we have been penny wise and pound foolish."

Trustee Guppy questioned Principal Hooper as to whether or not regulations of the department of education called for an auditorium. He replied in the affirmative.

Trustee Begley: "You were one of the members of the board who opposed an auditorium, Mr. Guppy."

"That's the first I've heard of it," "You will find it in the minutes."

"If it is I would like to see them," Trustee Harding: "We figured we would save \$100,000 by leaving out the auditorium."

If my memory serves me right, Mr. Hooper told us we could get along without one."

"I wasn't here at the time," replied the principal.

Trustee A. F. Fuerth pointed out that the question had been thoroughly discussed before and that the members had agreed they could save 10 or 12 rooms at a cost of \$100,000 by leaving out the auditorium and using the gym for this purpose.

"We could get along without the auditorium, but it means two or three hours' work each day moving chairs back and forth," Principal Hooper stated.

REPORTS

Reports of the audit, management and building and maintenance committees, as recommended at Tuesday's committee meetings, were adopted almost without discussion, with the exception of the building committee's report on tenders for laboratory supplies, as reported elsewhere in this issue.

Additional tenders for supplies were approved by the board as follows: 3,000 portfolios, W. J. Gage Co., \$66.05; 400 reams of art paper, George M. Hendry Co., \$216.50; 50,000 ruled scribbles, J. P. Whyte, \$1,015; 20,000 unruled scribbles, J. P. Whyte, \$350; 250,000 sheets mimeograph paper, Stephen Sales Co., \$390; 250 boxes chalk, A. J. McRae Co., \$367.50; 100 boxes chalk, George M. Hendry Co., \$24.30; hardware, W. J. Douglas Co., \$128.06; household science supplies, C. H. Smith Co., \$227.23; Reynolds' Store, \$95.50; and Bartlett, Macdonald and Gow, \$82.50.

DELAY DEBATE

With the hour dragging on past midnight, the board decided to withhold discussion on Trustee H. J. Neal's motion "that the council of the city of Windsor be asked to submit at the next municipal election a plebiscite asking the electors to express their opinion on the question of reducing the membership of the Board of Education to six elected members from the public school electors; said six members, with two members appointed by the Separate School Board, to compose the Board of Education for the city." It will be introduced again at the next meeting of the board.

In a letter of acknowledgment to the board, Premier G. Howard Ferguson expressed his thanks for the invitation to be present at the opening of the new Kennedy Collegiate Institute in September, but stated he could not give a definite answer at the present time.

The request of the Douglass Avenue Home and School Club for playground equipment was referred to the physical training committee.

ARE INVITED

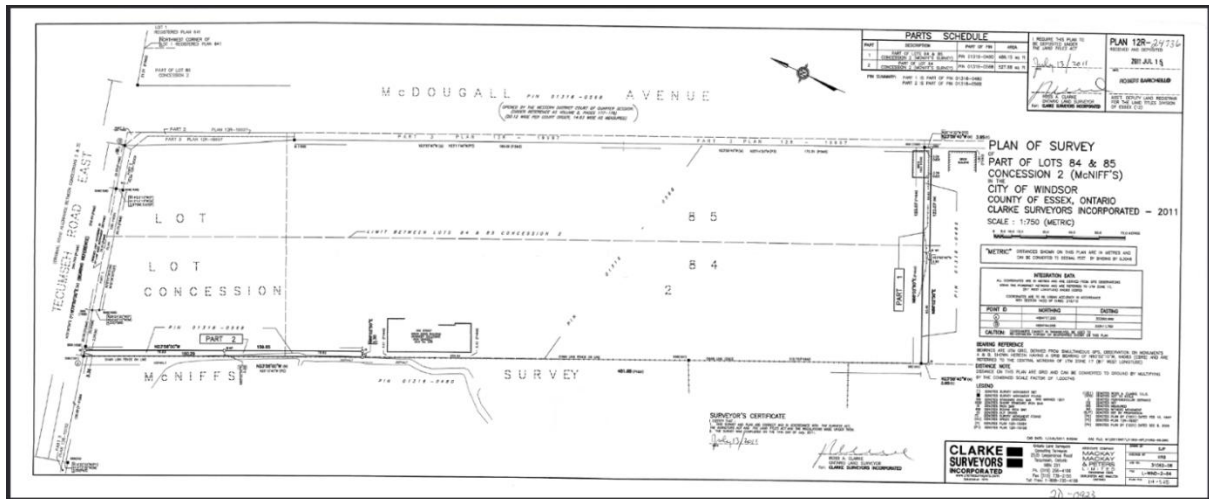
Invitations were received from the Business and Professional Women's Club to attend a dinner at the Prince Edward hotel on February 19 and from the John Campbell Home and School Club to attend a presentation on the same date. Both were accepted.

The question of additional seating accommodations in the new gymnasium at the Kennedy Collegiate was briefly discussed and the building and maintenance committee was empowered to widen the balcony so as to give more seating space. It will be eight feet wide instead of five feet as previously proposed.

The proposed move to transfer vocational classes to the technical school was dropped when Trustee Frank Begley, chairman of a special committee on the matter, reported that this was frowned on by the technical school inspector and accommodations in the Tech building were too crowded.

Before adjournment the board passed a resolution of sympathy, in the death of the father of Vice-Chairman Frank Harding.

Left: ProQuest Historical Newspapers – [The Border Cities' Star, February 15, 1929](#) (pg. 5 of 38)



Plan of Survey 12R-24736



Snippet of Insurance Plan of the City of Windsor (1937) Volume 1 – Overview and Sheet 33

Born in Ottawa, William Costello Kennedy spent his formative years in Toronto, where his father was a civil servant for the Ontario government. Through his father's connections, young Kennedy obtained the opportunity to serve as a page within the Legislative Assembly.

Kennedy's career began in 1887 as a clerk in the business offices of the London and Canadian Loan and Agency Company of Toronto. A decade later, he moved to Essex County to take a posting with a local gas company, at that time controlled by Hiram Walker. His success in developing the gas distribution side of the business led to Kennedy become the president of Windsor Gas Company in 1903, a position he held until 1917.

During this time, Kennedy developed an interest in civic affairs and worked to advance the prospects of the Windsor region. In 1913 he sought and won a position on council as the representative for Ojibway, a responsibility he held until 1918. During the same time he also served on the Board of Trade and the Board of Education.

For the federal election of 1917, Kennedy accepted the nomination to run as the candidate for the Liberal Party in the riding of Essex North. The candidate for the Conservatives was the well-known barrister and former time mayor of Windsor, Ernest S. Wigle. The contentious issue of conscription for the war effort, imposed by the Conservative party in power, became the deciding factor in this area of the province, and Kennedy won by a majority.

The new member distinguished himself as an able opposition financial critic, catching the attention of William Lyon Mackenzie King. After King was chosen to succeed Wilfred Laurier as the leader of the Liberal Party and then went on to win the general election of 1921, he named Kennedy to his cabinet, making the representative from Essex North the Minister of Railways and Canals. In the early part of the twentieth century, smooth running rail systems were vital to the economy. As Minister, Kennedy used his business acumen and negotiation skills to reorganize the confused networks of competing rail systems, in particular co-ordinating the parallel lines of the CNR and Grand Trunk Railroads.

Part way through his term of office, Kennedy became ill. An operation was performed in the summer of 1922 with hopes it would improve his condition. In September that year, a second operation was performed. Afterwards Kennedy returned to Windsor to recuperate. Following Christmas he and his family travelled to Florida for further rest and recovery, but their stay was cut short when Kennedy suffered sudden fatal heart attack.

In 1928, the Windsor School Board approached Kennedy's widow for permission to name a new facility after her late husband. Kennedy Collegiate Institute, officially opened on October 9 1929, is built on part of the former Windsor Jockey club site, located between Ouellette and McDougall Avenues.

HON. WILLIAM KENNEDY, P.C.

Key Facts: [MEDIA RELEASES](#)
[EMPLOYMENT/JOB POSTINGS](#)

Born: August 27, 1868 Ottawa; Died, in office, January 17, 1923

1903: President of the Windsor Gas Company

1909-1910: President Windsor Board of Trade

1913-1918: Member, Windsor Board of Education

1913-1918: Councillor, Municipality of Ojibway

Elected Member of Parliament: Riding of Essex North, December 1917 (Liberal)

Re-elected 1921; named Minister of Railways and Canals by Prime Minister Mackenzie King

New public secondary school posthumously built and named in his honour October 1929

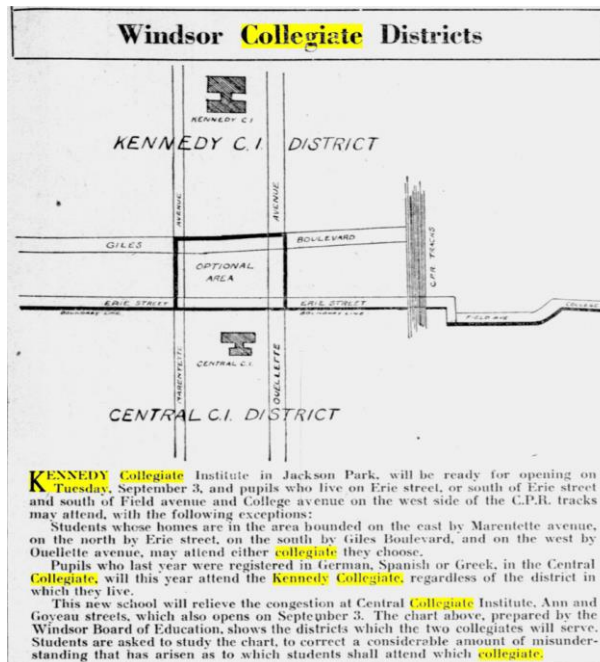
Windsor Public Library, "Hon. William Kennedy, P.C."

Superior				72
Tecumseh Blvd. East	Nos. 245- 391	20- 300		33
	441- 893	412- 892		52
		924-1086		49
	915-1393	1170-1290		54
Tecumseh Blvd. West	Nos. 101- 149	166		33
	275- 587			57
		342- 572		27
		876-		72
	1667-	1370-2084		56
Tecumseh Road East, now Tecumseh Blvd. East				
Tecumseh Road West, now Tecumseh Blvd. West				
Terminal				54
Third Concession				73
Tournier				63
Tuscarora	Ouellette to Windsor			13
	Nos. 215- 471	240- 472		11
	527- 785	544- 764		10
	831-1041	842-1040		47
	1059-1165	1060-1164		44
Union				35. 39

Snippet of Insurance Plan of the City of Windsor (1937) Volume 1 – Index to Streets

R	245 Tecumseh Rd E	W.C. Kennedy High School	1929	Arch. Cameron & Ralston	Core
R	245 Tecumseh Rd E / McDougall St / Logan Ave	Windsor Stadium	c1929	Soccer Stadium; Shows	Core

Windsor Municipal Heritage Register, pg. 16 of 23



ProQuest Historical Newspapers – [The Border Cities' Star, August 31, 1929](#) (pg. 5 of 29)

School Opens Next Tuesday

More Than 30,000 Boys And Girls to Attend Classes

Battalions of Border school-boys and schoolgirls will troop back to the public and separate schools, **collegiates**, high and continuation schools, and all the various "halls of learning," next Tuesday morning, more than 30,000 strong.

BIG INCREASE

Plans to accommodate an increase of 1,500 in the school enrolment have been worked out during the summer, and the finishing touches have been put on three fine new buildings designed to relieve school congestion in the more rapidly growing sections of the community. Other schools will open extra rooms, and a few additions, to accommodate the overflow. At Sandwich, where efforts to build a new school fell through, classrooms will be improvised in corridors.

St. Mary's Academy, one of the finest and most up-to-date buildings in the district, will open its doors Tuesday, with some classes starting Wednesday. The new **Kennedy Collegiate** will open its doors to first year students at 9 a.m., and to other students at 1.15 p.m. The same arrangement is in force at the Central and Walkerville **collegiates**. The new Hugh Beaton school in Walkerville will take care of the public school increase in that district. Colin Lees, the principal of that school, arrived in town today from Ottawa.

Besides the three new schools there is the new two-room St. Edward Separate School, on Prince Road, at King street, Sandwich, which will be ready in a month. In the meantime students who are to attend that school will attend St. Francis school.

The new **Kennedy Collegiate** will relieve congestion at the Central Col-

CONTINUED ON PAGE 7

Schools Open Next Tuesday

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 5

legiate, and at the John Campbell school, where classrooms have been used for high-school students.

EAST WINDSOR

In East Windsor there will be three new classrooms at the David Maxwell School, which will relieve conditions there, temporarily. Three more rooms will be ready at the Ontario School by the end of the year. The six new rooms, however, are intended merely to relieve congestion in one of the fastest growing districts in the country.

There will be three new class rooms at the Windsor-Walkerville Technical School, and two at the Walkerville Collegiate.

At the General Byng School in Sandwich it will be necessary to open two classrooms in the corridors. Another room will be provided at the Prince of Wales School.

ORGANIZE STAFFS

Inspector J. E. Benson, of the Windsor public schools, declared today that all principals had reported during the morning and were busily organizing their staffs for the opening day.

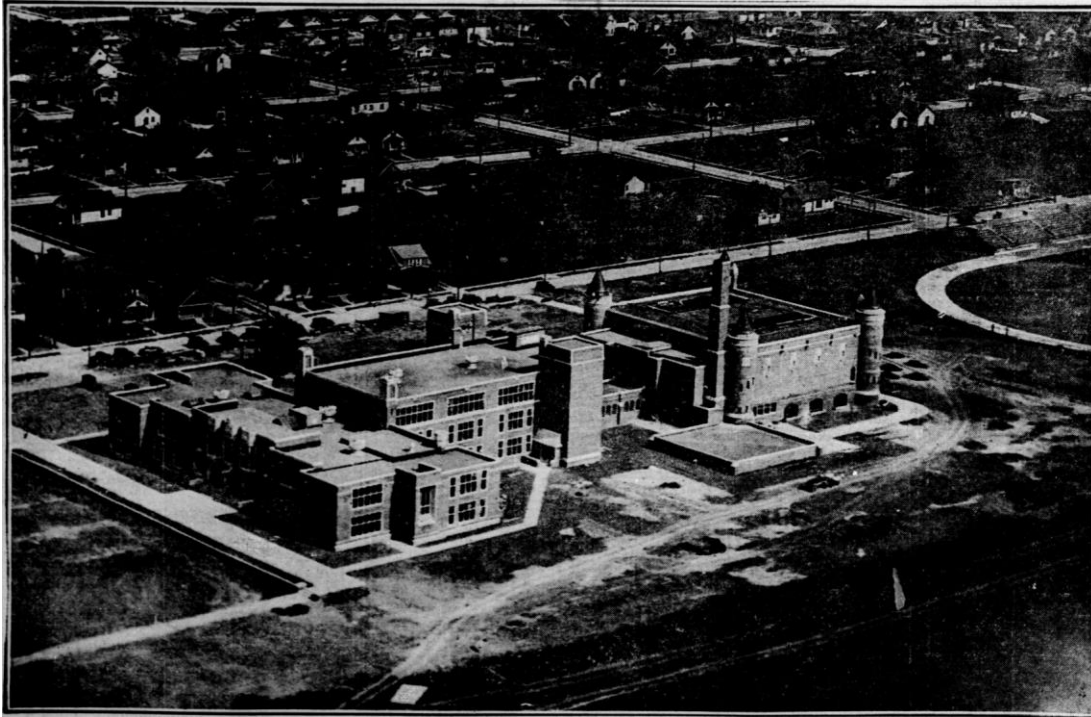
There will be many new teachers in the schools, and many pupils shifting from school to school, with a resulting unsettled condition that is expected to continue through the first weeks.

The students, however, will start right into work, and all work, including manual training, will start as soon as the pupils have reached their seats. In the case of the public school students, there will be school all day. Most of the high school students will attend but a half day on Tuesday, beginning actual work on Wednesday.

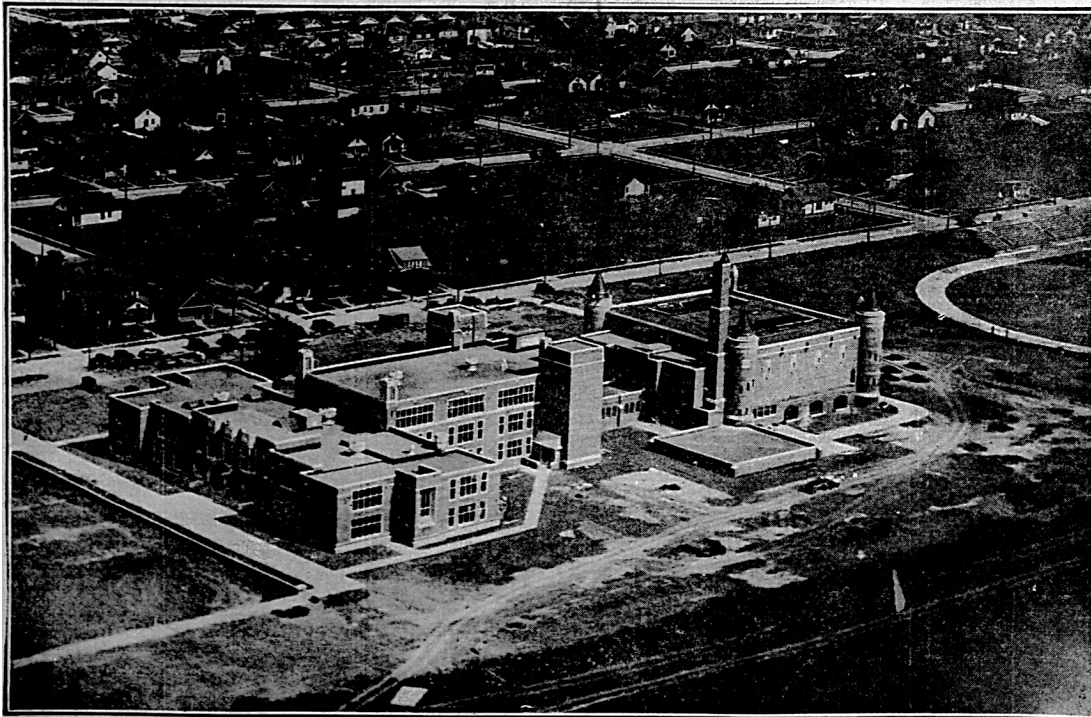
High school graduates, who plan to attend college, will have from several weeks to a month as additional holidays. A large number, as usual, will begin their college courses in Detroit. Others are planning to journey to Western, Toronto, Queen's, Michigan, McGill, and, a few, to even more distant places.

ProQuest Historical Newspapers – [The Border Cities' Star, August 31, 1929](#) (pgs. 5 & 7 of 29) []

The Gothic Towers and Arches of **Kennedy Collegiate** as Seen From the Air



Below: The above photo, edited to see features sharper



New Collegiate Is Fine Building

Named For Late Hon. William Costello Kennedy,
It Is of Late Gothic Architecture; Total
Cost \$750,000; 11-Acre Site

CONTAINING 41 major rooms, ranging in size from 12 by 12 feet to 110 by 65 feet, the new Hon. W. C. Kennedy Collegiate Institute, Windsor, to cost when completed and equipped more than \$750,000, is one of the finest collegiate buildings in Canada. Cameron & Ralston, Windsor architects, designed the magnificent institution.

On 11-Acre Site

Situated on a beautiful 11-acre site which is supplemented in the front of the school facing Tecumseh Boulevard by an additional three acres of parkland, the Kennedy Collegiate is set back a distance of 400 feet from this main border highway and lends to the boulevard much of its beauty in that section of Windsor.

The general style of architecture adopted in the collegiate building is late Gothic, a style that renders more striking the ultimate beauty of Windsor's newest and greatest educational building. The main feature on the entrance front of the collegiate is a group of three pointed arches surmounted by three oriels, corbelled out from the face of the building, while divided with mullions and transoms which are terminated in cusped heads.

Crowning the windows which surmounted the main entrance is a concentrated decoration of late Gothic ornament with a carved cheneau. Back of the carving the oriels terminate in flats of stone, effectively contrasting with the elaboration of the carving.

Flanking the oriel windows are two long pointed Gothic windows with deep moulded reveals and carved paterae. All of these windows are filled with leaded glass, the group lighting the most important room in the collegiate.

Effectively Simple

The effective simplicity of the library interior brings to Windsor the type of architecture found in the ancient seats of learning, such as Oxford and Cambridge, England.

In the main section of the collegiate and entirely separate from the physical training building, there are 41 rooms in addition to lavatories and corridors. Of these, 19 are spacious classrooms, each measuring 30 by 23 feet. Other rooms, and their dimensions, include the art room, 32 by 23 feet; four laboratories, each 36 by 33 feet; two lecture rooms, each 23 by 20; two equipment rooms, each 23 by 12; school library, 60 by 24; two teachers' rooms, each 20 by 12; doctor's room, 12 by 12; dentist's room, 12 by 12; school office, 20 by 20; principal's room, 16 by 12; two dining rooms for teachers, each 18 by 18; school cafeteria, 110 by 65 and two

bicycle parking rooms in basement each measuring 60 by 23 feet.

The architect points out that the present large cafeteria will eventually be transformed into six future classrooms, making 25 classrooms in all when these are required.

The large rear part of the Kennedy Collegiate development is devoted entirely to the purposes of a physical training building and may be said to be the equal of any such building in Canada.

Continued on Page 6, Column 5
This Section

Collegiate To Open At 9 A.M.

First Year Students Will
Arrive Then; Others
At 1:15 P.M.

Opening of the Honorable W. C. Kennedy Collegiate Institute will take place Tuesday at 9 a.m. for first-year students, and at 1:15 p.m. for all other students, as announced today by the Windsor Board of Education.

The Kennedy Collegiate, when completed, will be one of the most modern and fully equipped colleges in Canada, and provides complete facilities to meet the demands of the present courses of study, board members point out.

The date of formal opening of the collegiate will be announced later.

The Board of Education, Windsor, comprises the following members: L. Howell, chairman; H. J. Nesbitt, man audit committee; P. P. M. chairman of building and maintenance committee; Dr. C. R. Weber, of management committee; J. J. J. chairman of physical training and recreation committee; Gordon, Mrs. L. A. Killen, H. L. Mason, Mrs. Gordon, Spencer and Separate School representatives, C. D. Ferraro.

Left: ProQuest Historical Newspapers – [The Border Cities' Star](#), August 31, 1929 (pg. 29 of 29)



The KenColl 1945, pg. 27 of 48



Windsor, Ontario's Past, Present and Memories, Facebook Post (2024), "A picture from 1929 of Kennedy Colligate Windsor Ontario

CAMERON & RALSTON (works in Windsor unless noted)

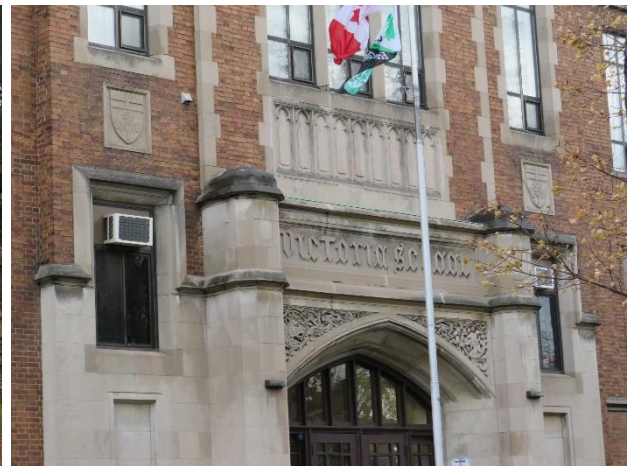
SANDWICH, ONT., sanatorium for the Essex County Council, Prince Road, 1922 (C.R., xxxvi, 26 July 1922, 743, illus. & descrip.)
 GALT, ONT., major addition and alterations to Galt Collegiate Institute, Water Street North, 1922-24 (C.R., xxxvi, 6 Sept. 1922, 52, t.c.)
 KITCHENER, ONT., mausoleum at the public cemetery, 1923 (C.R., xxxvii, 14 Feb. 1923, 53)
 WALKERVILLE, ONT., residence for Dr. Peter A. Denver, Kildare Road, 1923 (C.R., xxxvii, 28 Feb. 1923, 50; Const., xix, April 1926, 128-9, illus. & descrip.)
 BRANTFORD, ONT., mausoleum at the public cemetery, 1923 (C.R., xxxvii, 14 March 1923, 52)
 BARTLET BUILDING, London Street West at Pelissier Street, 1924 (C.R., xxxviii, 11 June 1924, 61; dwgs. at Windsor Municipal Archives)
 NIAGARA STREET, at Devonshire Road, residence for John Duck, c. 1925 (dwgs. at Windsor Municipal Archives)
 PUCE, ONT., St. Andrew's Church, 1925 (Const., xix, June 1926, 198-99, illus. & descrip.)
 FONTHILL, ONT., mausoleum, 1926 (C.R., xl, 12 May 1926, 58)
 WOODSTOCK, ONT., mausoleum for Canada Mausoleums Ltd., 1926 (C.R., xl, 12 May 1926, 58)
 AYLMER, ONT., mausoleum at the public cemetery, 1927 (C.R., xli, 9 March 1927, 64)
 INGERSOLL, ONT., mausoleum at the public cemetery, Harris Street, 1927 (C.R., xli, 6 July 1927, 60, t.c.; Const., xxi, Nov. 1928, 362-73, illus. & descrip.)
 HAMILTON, ONT., mausoleum adjoining Woodland Cemetery, 1927-28 (C.R., xli, 6 July 1927, 60, t.c.; Const., xxi, Nov. 1928, 362-73, illus. & descrip.)
 MAYFAIR PUBLIC SCHOOL, Chandler Road at Ypres Avenue, 1927 (Border Cities Star [Windsor], 1 Oct. 1927, 7, illus.)
 OWEN SOUND, ONT., mausoleum at Greenwood Cemetery, 1927-28 (C.R., xli, 5 Oct. 1927, 53; Owen Sound Daily Sun-Times, 30 April 1928, 5, illus. & descrip.; and 1 June 1923, 1 & 11, detailed architectural descrip.)
 WALKERVILLE, ONT., "Gray Gables", a residence for Frederick M. Allworth, Niagara Street at Kildare Road, 1927 (C.H.G., v, Feb. 1928, 33-5, illus.; April 1928, 44, illus.)
 KITCHENER, ONT., mausoleum and Roman Catholic chapel at Woodland Cemetery, 1928 (C.R., xlii, 4 Jan. 1928, 50)
 SANDWICH, ONT., John Richardson Branch Library, Wyandotte Street West, 1928 (C.R., xlii, 1 Feb. 1928, 46, t.c.; R.A.I.C. Journal, ix, Dec. 1932, 268-9, illus.)
 WINDSOR TRUCK & STORAGE CO., Shepherd Street East at Windsor Avenue, 1928 (C.R., xlii, 29 Feb. 1928, 51)
 ROSELAND GOLF CLUB, Dougall Avenue, clubhouse, 1928 (C.R., xlii, 4 April 1928, 53)
 GRAHAM PAIGE MOTOR CAR CO., Wyandotte Street East, auto showroom, offices and garage, 1928 (C.R., xlii, 25 April 1928, 57; Detroit Free Press, 2 Sept. 1928, Section Five, 4, descrip.)
 FIRST LUTHERAN CHURCH, Victoria Avenue near Giles Boulevard, 1928 (dwgs. at Windsor Municipal Archives, RG4, item 211)
 GUELPH, ONT., mausoleum and chapel at Union Cemetery, 1928 (C.R., xlii, 16 May 1928, 62)
 WALKERVILLE, ONT., residence for Mrs. E. N. Bartlett, Willistead Crescent, 1928 (C.R., xlii, 30 May 1928, 173)
 WILLIAM C. KENNEDY COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Tecumseh Road East at McDougall Street, 1928-29 (C.R., xlii, 12 Sept. 1928, 52, t.c.; Windsor Daily Star, 6 July 1929, Section One, 5, illus.; Section Two, 8, illus.)
 OTTAWA, ONT., mausoleum at Beechwood Cemetery, 1929-30 (C.R., xliii, 28 Aug. 1929, 58)
 GREEN LAWN MEMORIAL CEMETERY, Talbot Road, mausoleum, 1929-30 (Border Cities Star [Windsor], 2 Feb. 1929, Section One, 2, illus. in advert.; C.R., xliii, 11 Dec. 1929, 53, t.c.)

Biographical Dictionary of Architects in Canada 1880-1950, Cameron, David John, originally retrieved from <http://www.dictionarhofarchitectsincanada.org/node/1602>; currently accessible via hyperlink herein

Research Document – 1376 Victoria Avenue, Victoria School

PROPERTY OVERVIEW	
Property address:	1376 Victoria Ave
Property Roll Number:	040-480-05400-0000
Property name (if known):	Victoria School Victoria Avenue Public School Queen Victoria Public School
Current use (observed):	Educational Institution
Date constructed:	1922
Architect(s) (if known):	Albert H. McPhail

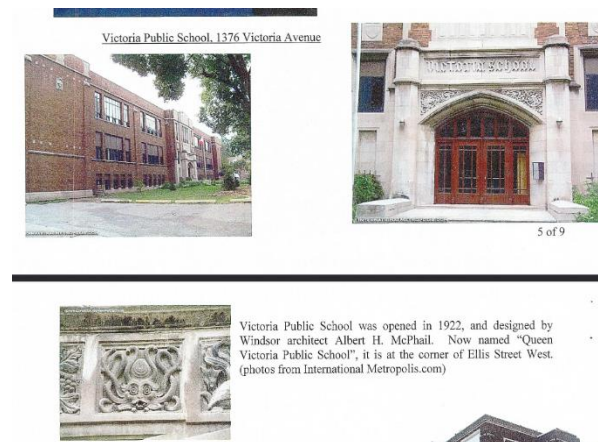
Photos/Pictures of Property





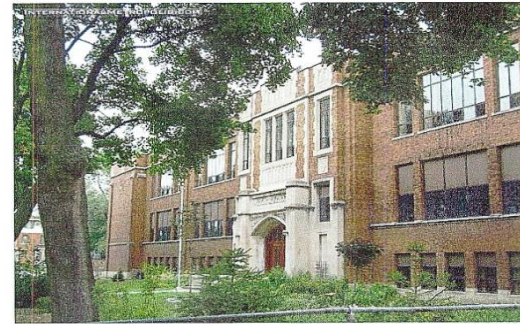
Site Visit, Heritage Planning Staff (November 2019)

Historical Photos



Victoria School

Monday, May 24, 2010



Today's post features a subject suggested by a reader, today we take a look at Victoria Public School.

Left: Heritage Property File, HER-2765, pgs. 7 & 8 of 25; Right: HER-2765, pg. 13 of 25



Victoria Public School was opened in 1922, and designed by Windsor architect Albert McPhail.



While Victoria Avenue is named after Victoria Dougall, the daughter of James Dougall, an early Mayor and the man who gave our City the name "Windsor", the school is according to the program from the opening, named after the Queen.

This school is in great shape, and is an oddity in Windsor, as the building is just covered in architectural sculpture.



Left: HER-2765, pg. 14 of 25; Right: HER-2765, pg. 15 of 25



Left: HER-2765, pg. 16 of 25; Right: HER-2765, pg. 17 of 25



1376 Victoria – Victoria Public School

Left: HER-2765, pg. 20 of 25



Left: HER-2765, pg. 24 of 25

Research/Supporting Material



Walkerville Times Collection; donated by John F. Duck, "Victoria Avenue Public School: Class Photograph 1927" retrieved from [Southwestern Ontario Digital Archive](#)

1. RECOMMENDATION:

(1) That the Committee recommend that the following properties remain on the Windsor Municipal Heritage Register, under provisions of the Ontario Heritage Act:

- Gordon McGregor Public School, 1646 Alexis Road
- Hugh Beaton Public School, 2229 Chilver Road
- J.L. Forster Public School, 749 Felix Avenue
- David Maxwell Public School, 1648 Francois Road
- W.D. Lowe Secondary School, 874 Giles Boulevard East
- Prince Edward Public School, 949 Giles Boulevard East
- Marlborough Public School, 3557 Melbourne Road
- William G. Davis Public School, 2855 Rivard Avenue
- Victoria Public School, 1376 Victoria Avenue

(2) That the Committee defer a recommendation concerning the following property for additional information:

- J.E. Benson Public School, 1556 Wyandotte Street West

(3) That the Committee states a resolution to urge the Ministry of Education and the local school boards to provide sufficient funds for ongoing capital maintenance of all school buildings, in order to provide good places for students to learn and staff to work, and to extend the useful life of the buildings and reduce costs of rehabilitation and/or demolition and replacement.

HER-2765, pg. 3 of 25

Architectural and Other Considerations:

Any one of the three considerations in Ontario Regulation 9/06 may be used for designation: Each of the school buildings “displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit” that distinguishes it from other buildings of its age. Most of the school buildings were designed by notable local architects; therefore demonstrate “the work or ideas of an architect, artist, builder, designer or theorist who is significant to a community”. Most of the schools were built about the same time as the surrounding neighbourhoods. They are “important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character” of their surroundings, and in many cases they are recognized as landmarks.

Therefore the schools are eligible to be listed on the heritage register.

Beyond the heritage value inherent in each school property, some of the buildings are located in potential heritage neighbourhoods. The long-term existence of schools in those neighbourhoods

7 of 9

HER-2765, pg. 11 of 25

supported the decision to rename Victoria, Queen Victoria Public School, in the interests of preserving our school's heritage.

Last year was Victoria's 75th anniversary, and as a parent volunteer, one of my jobs was to put together a commemorative booklet to mark the occasion.

When I began work on the booklet, I believed, as does Mrs. Aubry, that Victoria Public School was named after Victoria Dougall.

However, while searching through historic materials at the school, we found a carton of commemorative books from the school's opening ceremonies in April of 1922. These books contain an article written for the opening ceremonies which begins with the following paragraph:

"Victoria School, named after the good Queen, whose memory is now and ever will be revered and honoured by pupils and adults alike throughout the British Empire, and indeed the world at large, is an institution to which the citizens of Windsor may point with pride."

This would appear to unequivocally prove that Victoria is, indeed, named after the Queen and not Victoria Dougall.

The dignitaries and school board officials attending the opening of their new school would certainly have had accurate information as to the origins of the name.

It is also significant to note that although Victoria Avenue was in fact named after Victoria Dougall, Victoria Public School was not named "Victoria Avenue Public School" by the Windsor Public School Board.

It would seem that the Border Cities

Star journalists that Mrs. Aubry quoted simply made the erroneous assumption that the school was named after the street.

BETSY MAGNER
Windsor

Schools generally named after street

Re: Name Part of Our History, May 1:
After reading Camilla Aubry's thoughtful and passionate letter regarding the renaming of Victoria Public School, a few thoughts come to mind.

It was obvious that she took great pride, and with justification, in the many accomplishments of James Dougall, her illustrious great-great grandfather; after whom Dougall Avenue is named.

And after assuring us that it is generally assumed that Mr. Dougall named the adjoining street, Victoria Avenue, after his daughter, she then expressed feelings of dismay and astonishment at the public board's recent decision to change Victoria Public School to Queen Victoria Public School.

The question arises: How did Victoria Public School — which was completed in 1922 by the S.E. Dinsmore Company Ltd., using plans prepared by Windsor architect, Albert H. McPhail — receive its name?

Public elementary schools in Windsor during the latter part of the 19th century and early part of the present century were generally named for the adjacent street.

For example, the 1924-25 Windsor City Directory list of schools included

the following: Tuscarora Street School, Park Street, Mercer Street, Cameron Avenue, Wyandotte Street (now J.E. Benson), Assumption Street (now Frank Begley), Louis Avenue, Bridge Avenue, Dougall Avenue and Victoria Avenue School.

With the recent merging of the Windsor and Essex County public boards, the new board was in a quandary.

There were now two schools named Victoria: one in Tecumseh, apparently named for Victoria Clapp; and one in Windsor, named for the adjacent street.

The board's solution?

Not wanting to name the Tecumseh school Victoria Clapp, they chose instead to rename the Windsor school Queen Victoria.

On another matter raised by Ms. Aubry as to who was Windsor's first mayor.

That honour goes to attorney Samuel Smith Macdonell.

He was Windsor's first reeve upon its incorporation as a village in 1854; and first mayor when its status was elevated to "town," effective 1858.

He subdivided his two properties, naming the streets: Goyeau, Glengarry (the Macdonell clan was from Glengarry, Scotland), Aylmer, Howard, Brant, Tuscarora, Niagara, Erie, Wyandotte and Brodhead.

The latter street he named for his wife, Ellen Brodhead. The spelling became corrupted to Broadhead during the present century.

Macdonell's son, Sir Archibald Cameron Macdonell, was a high-ranking general who fought with distinction during the First World War.

MICHAEL GLADSTONE WHITE
Windsor

HER-2765, pg. 22 of 25 (snippet of Windsor Star article from May 12, 1998)



Camilla Aubry, great-great niece of Victoria Dougall, doesn't want the name of Victoria Avenue Public School changed.

Star photo: Mike Weaver

Name part of our history

This letter is in response to the March 7 article, School Name Change. I deeply regret the Greater Essex County District School Board's decision to change Victoria Avenue Public School in Windsor

to Queen Victoria School. Therefore, I would like to share some local history with the

people of Windsor.

Victoria Avenue is named after Victoria Dougall, whose father is James Dougall (1810-1888). He is my great grandfather.

James Dougall, originally from Paisley, Scotland, was Windsor's first elected mayor. It was James Dougall who

named the City Windsor after Windsor, England. He was a merchant for the Hudson's Bay Company, nurseryman, landowner and a member of the Windsor board of education for many years.

It is because of this pioneer, James Dougall, that Windsor is known as the City of Windsor: Dougall Avenue and Dougall School are named after him.

This founding father of Windsor, James Dougall, married Susan Baby, who was the daughter of the prominent Francois Baby.

One of their children was Victoria Dougall, for whom Victoria Avenue was named. (She is my great-great aunt.)

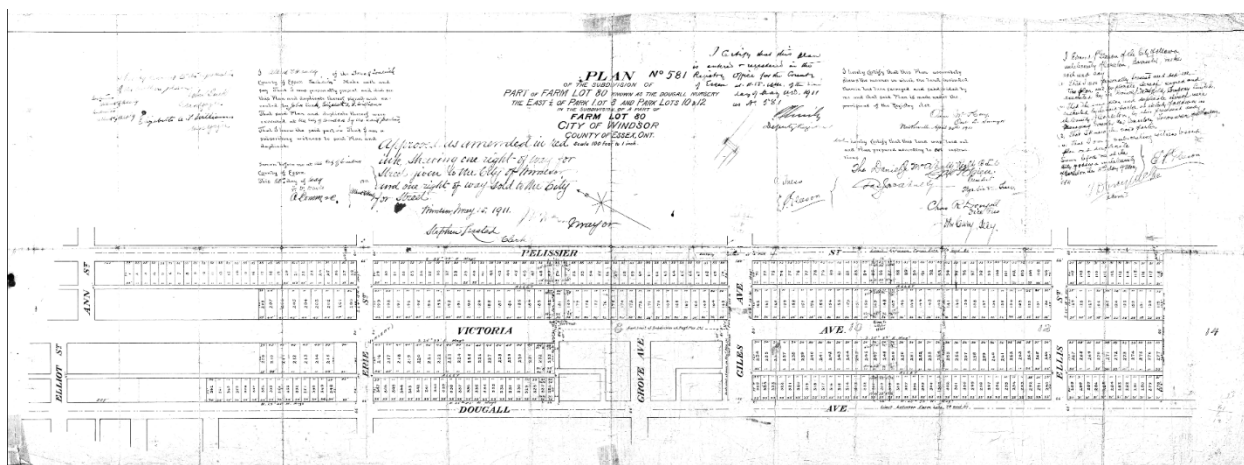
James Dougall owned much Windsor property from Glengarry to Crawford

Avenue. The elite Victoria Avenue was on the "Dougall Euphorium" property. So it is with deep regret that I view the board's decision to rename Victoria Avenue School, Queen Victoria School. This is a very archaic choice to make in the 1990s, to name a school after the monarchy. Victoria Dougall's name is perpetuated in the street as well as the school.

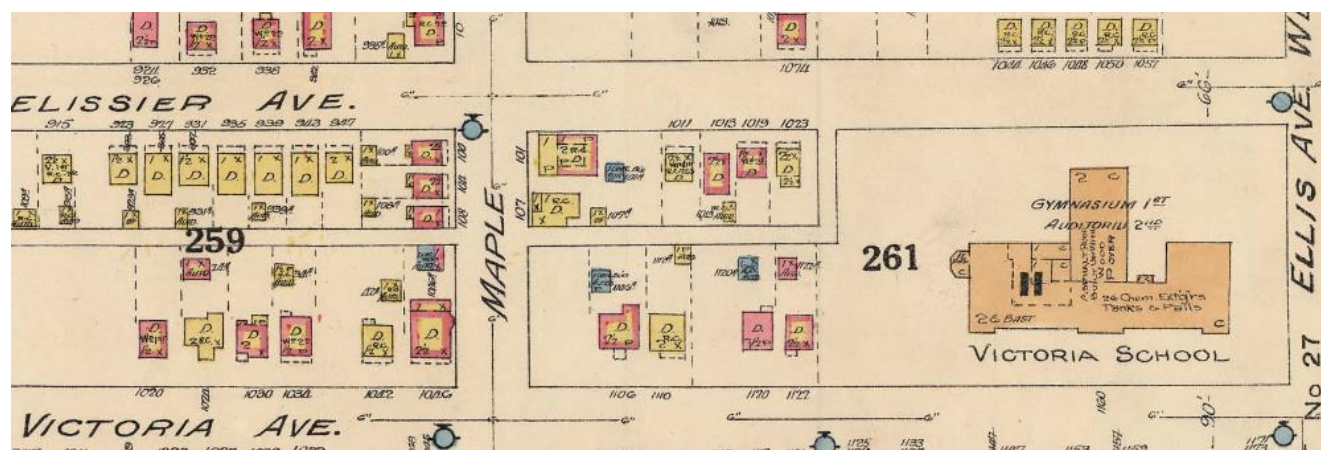
The Border Cities Star of 1922, in the Windsor public archives, states that the school was called Victoria Avenue Public School. No mention is made of it referring to Queen Victoria, nor was it called Queen Victoria School then.

CAMILLA AUBRY
Windsor

HER-2765, pg. 23 of 25 (snippet of Windsor Star article from May 2, 1998)



Registered Plan 581



Snippet of Insurance Plan of the City of Windsor (1924), Map 26

Legal Description	PLAN 581; LOTS 130 TO 140; LOTS 95 TO 106 & PT CLOSED ALLEY
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Snippet of Property Summary for 1376 Victoria Ave.

R	1376 Victoria Ave	Victoria School	1922	Arch. Albert H. McPhail	Core
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Windsor Municipal Heritage Register, pg. 18 of 23)

While Victoria Avenue is named after Victoria Dougall, the daughter of James Dougall, an early Mayor and the man who gave our City the name “Windsor”, the school is according to the program from the opening, named after the Queen.

This school is in great shape, and is an oddity in Windsor, as the building is just covered in architectural sculpture.

International Metropolis – Victoria School (May 24, 2010)

Lot No. 130 according to Plan No. 581
Page 130

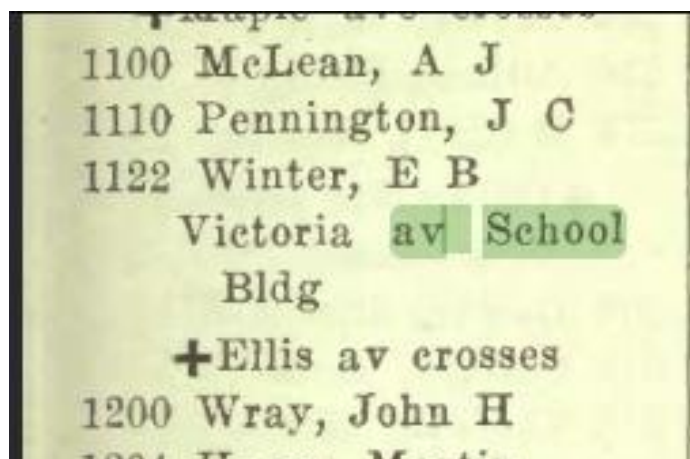
Number of Instruments	Instrument	Its Date	Date of Registry	GRANTOR	GRANTEE	Consideration Paid	Classification of Instrument at Registry
11. 25712	Grant	21 Dec. 1912	29 May 1914	Wm. Ross Heating & Cooling Co.	Wm. Ross Heating & Cooling Co.	\$1200	From Plan No. 581
13. 25862.	Grant	21 Dec. 1912	29 May 1914	Wm. Ross Heating & Cooling Co.	Wm. Ross Heating & Cooling Co.	\$1200	From Plan No. 581
26 26434	Grant	22 July 1914	29 Aug 1915	Wm. Ross Heating & Cooling Co.	Wm. Ross Heating & Cooling Co.	\$1200	From Plan No. 581

MICROFILMED AUG 12 1994

PAGE NO. 130 LOT 130 CONCESSION 581

REGISTRATION NUMBER	INSTRUMENT	DATE OF INSTRUMENT	REGISTRATION DATE	GRANTOR	GRANTEE	CONSIDERATION ETC.	LAND AND REMARKS
1256707	Order	93/12/01			Wm. Ross Heating & Cooling Ltd	2000 ⁰⁰	all
1259566	Certificate	93/12/31			Wm. Ross Heating & Cooling Ltd		# 1256707
1262415	Order	94/02/10		Ottawa (Civil) (Bucklin)			# 1256707 & 1259566
MICROFILMED AUG 12 1994							

OnLand Land Registry Records – [Essex \(12\), Windsor, Plan 581; Lot 1 to 199, pgs. 322 & 323 of 507](#)



1923-1924 [Vernon's City of Windsor Directory](#), pg. 165 (pg. 143 of 681), originally retrieved from <https://scholar.uwindsor.ca/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1038&context=windsor-directories>; currently accessible via hyperlink [herein](#)

Upthegrove, Wilba, carp, h 421 Elliott
 Upton, Fraser, lab, 900 Wyandotte w
 " Harry, fommn Ford Motor Co, h 106
 Hall av
 " Vera, stenog Victoria **Av School**,
 106 Hall av
 Urban, Ernest, jan Walk High Schl, h
 403 Lincoln rd (Walk)
 Urbansky, Cecelia, assmblr Champ
 Spark Plug, 1416 Banwell av
 Urbusky, Tom, lab, h 1129 Drouillard
 rd (Ford)
 Ure. Jessie. tchr. 300 Erie w

EDUCATIONAL

Public Schools

Collegiate, A G Hooper, M A, prin;
 Goyeau, cor Ann
 Tuscarora St, E W J Bowes, prin
 Park St, R L Snider, prin
 Mercer St, E M Gibson, prin
 Girls' Training School, 612 Mercer
 Cameron Av, Mrs A L Mason, prin
 Wyandotte St, T W Draper, prin
 Assumption St, M P McMaster, prin
 Louis Av
 Dougall Av, D Ross, prin
 Tecumseh Road **School**,
 Prince Edward School, G A Pearson
 Victoria Av School, Fred Snider
 Bridge Av School
 Windsor-Walkerville Technical
 School, Giles Blvd, W D Lowe, prin

Left: *1923-1924 Vernon's City of Windsor Directory*, pg. 566 (pg. 571 of 681), originally retrieved from <https://scholar.uwindsor.ca/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1038&context=windsor-directories>, currently accessible via [hyperlink herein](#)

Right: *1923-1924 Vernon's City of Windsor Directory*, pg. 654 (pg. 665 of 681), originally retrieved from <https://scholar.uwindsor.ca/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1038&context=windsor-directories>, currently accessible via [hyperlink herein](#)

2026 ADDITIONS:



NEW MARK SET IN SCHOOL ERECTION

Victoria Avenue Building Completed In Less Than Seven Months

That the building of the new Victoria avenue public school will set a record in regard to actual time consumed in construction is the confident expectation of S. E. Dinsmore, who is the general contractor for the building. In proof of his assertion, he cites the fact that, if everything continues to run smoothly, November 15 should see the school ready for occupancy.

The distinctive nature of this achievement may be appreciated when it is considered that work started on the building as late as February 20 of this year. According to these figures, the entire job will be completed in just less than seven months total time consumed, and this is the more remarkable in view of the fact that activities were at a standstill for six weeks due to strikes.

Hindered By Tie-up

This tie-up was particularly troublesome to Mr. Dinsmore, more so than to many other contractors, in that it struck him just at the time when intensive building operations on the job were most important. The school at the time had progressed to the point where real progress could be made, so that the cessation of activities for this length of time constituted a serious handicap.

At the present time, the school stands with all the exterior work absolutely completed, in addition to much of the interior trim. The remaining work consists of several small details of interior construction, such as hanging doors, laying floors and setting blackboards. Much of the marble has already been installed, and the job is being rushed to completion along this line. The lockers were installed last week, and every day sees new pieces of work completed.

Has 16 Classrooms

The school is one of 16 classrooms, and this is in addition to principal's and teachers' rooms, gymnasium, auditorium and other appurtenances of an up-to-date school. The new building will be a distinct acquisition to the chain of public schools already possessed by Windsor.

Mr. Dinsmore is the general contractor, while various firms have taken sub-contracts. Roofing and like material is being supplied and installed by Pennington and Latng, iron work by T. J. Eansor and Sons, marble by the Excelsior Granite and Marble Company, lockers by the McLaughlin Sales Company, painting and decorating by H. Post, and terrazo floors by George Bertini.

ProQuest Historical Newspapers – [The Border Cities' Star, October 31, 1921](#) (pg. 12 of 20)

VICTORIA PUBLIC SCHOOL, WINDSOR, ONTARIO

Page Three



VICTORIA PUBLIC SCHOOL, WINDSOR, ONTARIO

Architect: A. H. McPhail

Officially Opened April 13th, 1922

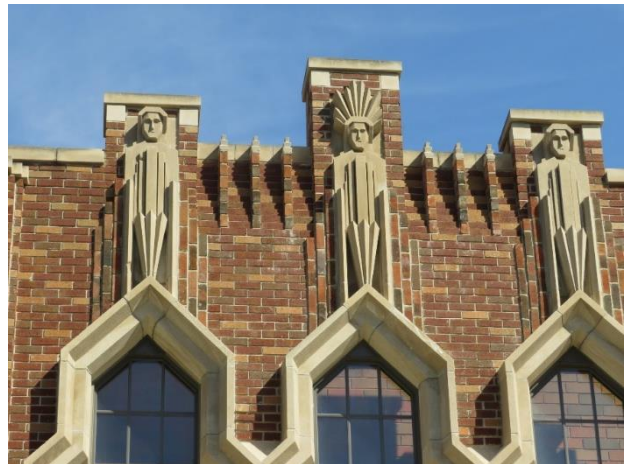
General Contractors: S. E. Dinsmore & Co., Limited

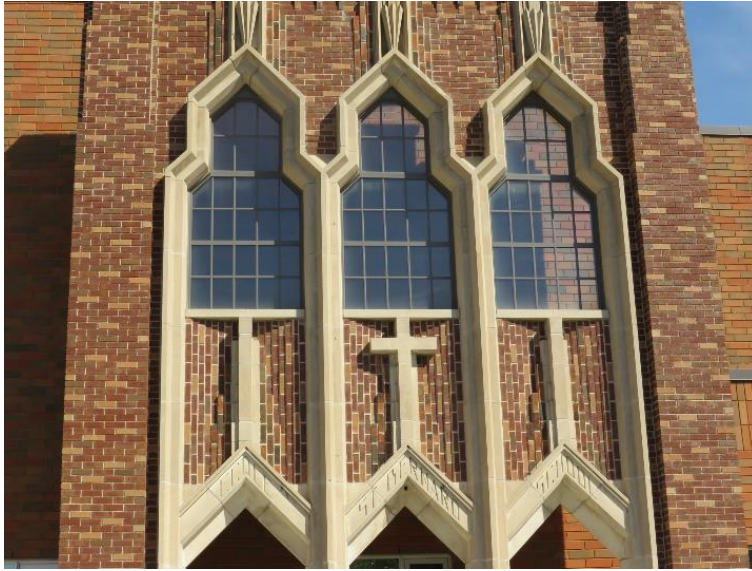
"If You Grew Up In Windsor, ON You Remember...", [Julienne Rousseau, April 25, 2022, Facebook Post](#)

Research Document – 1860 Chandler Road, St. Bernard School Reconstructed Wall

PROPERTY OVERVIEW	
Property address:	1860 Chandler Rd
Property Roll Number:	010-350-08911-0000
Property name (if known):	St. Bernard School Reconstructed Wall
Current use (observed):	Educational Institution
Date constructed:	1930; Reconstructed in 2019
Architect(s) (if known):	Original Arch. Albert J. Lothian

Photos/Pictures of Property





Historical Photos

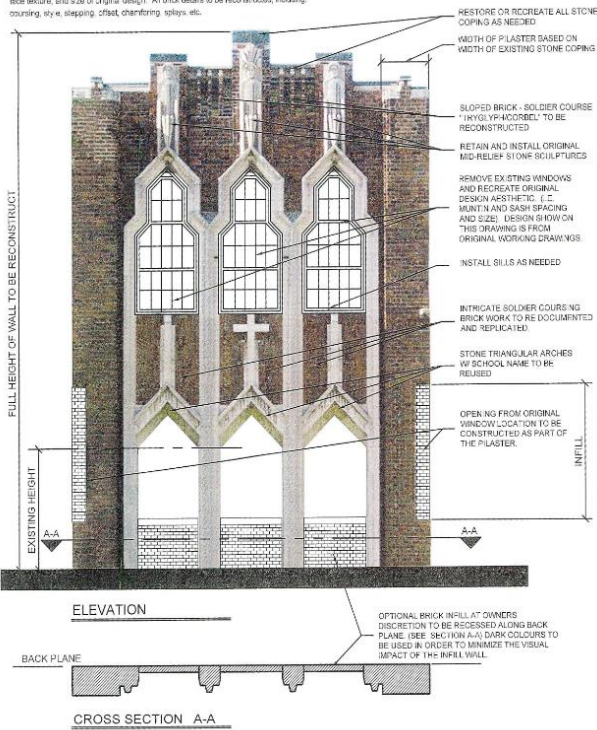


[International Metropolis](http://InternationalMetropolis.com) – “Photo Du Jour – October 26, 2005 – Works of Albert J. Lothian”

St. Bernard School Entrance circa. 1930

Extent of original St. Bernard School entrance to be renovated and reconstructed at site of the new school.

Note: Reuse or replication of all stone coping, arches, sculptures, and columns.
Reconstruction of brick details per original design. Brick will be of the same colour, face texture, and size of original design. All brick details to be reconstructed, including: mousing, styre, sleeping, offset, chamfering, splays etc.



Left: Heritage Property File – HER-2903, pg. 11 of 457; Right: HER-2903, pg. 12 of 457



HER-2903, pg. 416 of 457

Registered Plan 1083 (on file)

The original building was listed as:

- 1847 Meldrum Rd - St. Bernard School- 1930- Arch. Albert J. Lothian- Ford City



Google Streetview 2014

In 2014, Council approved the request to demolish St Bernard School at 1847 Meldrum School provided that the existing façade be incorporated into the exterior façade of the new school. Site Plan Approval process provided the ability to require the documentation and monitoring of the deconstruction, and specifications for the reconstruction. New brick was used however followed the pattern, coursing, and size to match existing, while many of the limestone pieces were salvaged and reinstalled. The heritage wall were reconstructed to measured drawings and specifications, and now serves as an interesting feature of the new St. Teresa of Calcutta Catholic School Building. The heritage register listing will be updated as below to match current location and description.

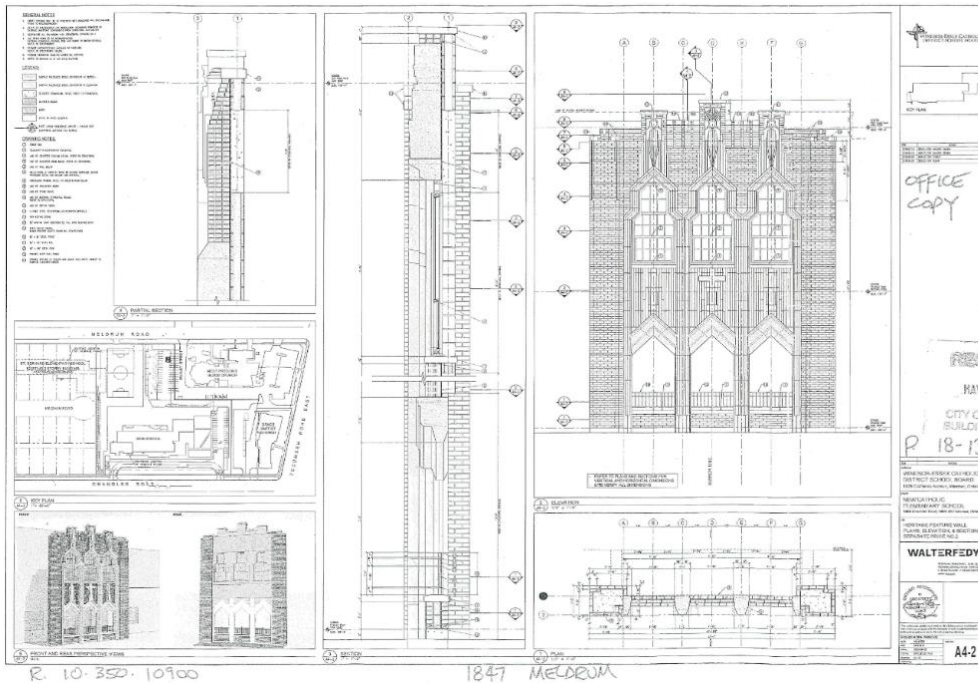
- 1860 Chandler Rd – former St. Bernard School Wall – 1930 (reconstructed 2019)- original Arch. Albert J. Lothian- Ford City

The heritage register listing is to be limited to the reinstalled heritage wall sections.



Views of Heritage Wall at new St. Teresa of Calcutta Catholic School Building, 1860 Chandler Road.

Heritage Property File – HER-2903, pg. 3 of 457



Report No. 344 – Committee 6/11/2014; Council 6/30/2014 (M285-2014):

That the request to demolish St. Bernard School, at 1847 Meldrum Road, listed on the Windsor Municipal Heritage Register, **BE DENIED** and further, that the City Clerk **BE AUTHORIZED** to public a Notice of Intention to Designate the St. Bernard School, located at 1847 Meldrum Road (Plan 1098; Lots 99 to 116; Lots 135 to 152 and part closed alley), in accordance with Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act* for the reasons stated; and that said Notice shall include only exterior features of the main facade of the original building.

Council motion: that the report **BE NOT APPROVED**, and that the request to demolish St. Bernard School, at 1847 Meldrum Road, listed on the Windsor Municipal Register **BE APPROVED** provided that the existing facade be incorporated into the exterior facade of the new school.

HER-2903, pg. 18 of 457

1. RECOMMENDATION:

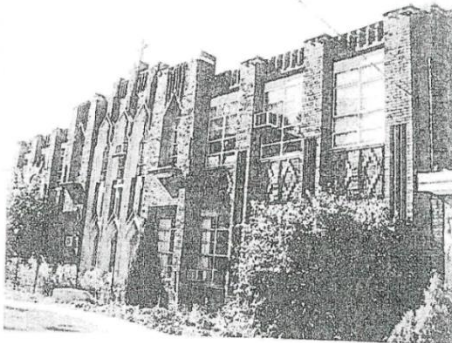
City Wide: _____ Ward(s): 5

That the request to demolish St. Bernard School, at 1847 Meldrum Road, listed on the Windsor Municipal Heritage Register, be decided with one of these two options:

Option A: That the request to demolish St. Bernard School, at 1847 Meldrum Road, listed on the Windsor Municipal Heritage Register, **BE GRANTED**, provided that details of the east façade may not be removed until the entire building is being demolished.

Option B: THAT the request to demolish St. Bernard School, at 1847 Meldrum Road, listed on the Windsor Municipal Heritage Register, **BE DENIED**; and

That the City Clerk **BE AUTHORIZED** to publish a Notice of Intention to Designate the St. Bernard School, located at 1847 Meldrum Road (Plan 1098; Lots 99 to 116; Lots 135 to 152 & part closed alley), in accordance with Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act* for the reasons stated; and



2. BACKGROUND:

On April 14, 2014, representatives of the Windsor-Essex Catholic District School Board (WECDSB) filed for a demolition permit for this property. The WECDSB granted an extension for Council decision to June 30, beyond the statutory maximum of 60 days.

Although the possibility of demolition of St. Bernard School has been discussed by the Windsor Heritage Committee, this is the first formal request for demolition.

St. Bernard School was listed on the heritage inventory for many years before August 2007, when it was included in the first Windsor Municipal Heritage Register that included non-designated properties.

In October 2011, several members of the Windsor Heritage Committee and the Heritage Planner, and representatives of the Windsor Region Branch of the Architectural Conservancy of Ontario met with WECDSB staff and a Board member to tour the school. The consensus of Committee members was that the most important feature to retain was the centre front (original entrance) of the 1930 building, with detailed brick and cast stone work (below the cross), and that it would be desirable to retain the entire facade facing Meldrum Road. In December 2011, Committee members presented a request to the WECDSB Board that they consider alternatives to demolition of the entire building; included was a suggestion for rehabilitation as was done for nearby John Campbell (public) School. Committee members emphasized that good heritage conservation results in buildings that work well for students, staff and parents, not in run-down facilities considered undesirable. Correspondence between the WECDSB and Windsor Heritage Committee is attached as Appendix 'C'.

In March 2012, the WECDSB determined officially that the current school building would be surplus for their needs, and asked other publicly funded entities (including the City) if they would be interested in taking ownership. The City stated that there was no anticipated municipal use for the building, but began discussions about the property.

Also in early 2012, the City of Windsor determined that Long Park, immediately west of the school grounds, was surplus to municipal needs. The City prepared a conceptual subdivision plan for residential lots that included the St. Bernard School property, assuming demolition. An application for rezoning of Long Park and the current St. Bernard School site was submitted jointly by the WECDSB and the City and considered by the Planning and Economic Development Standing Committee and City Council in 2013. The application was approved and allows for residential uses in the northern portion of both Long Park and St. Bernard school. The balance of Long Park and the school property were rezoned to an institutional uses (See Appendix 'A').

The WECDSB proposed a design for a new school on the south end of the Long Park property; a revised version was submitted to the City for site plan review in 2014. In early 2014, the City

Left: HER-2903, pg. 20 of 457; Right: HER-2903, pg. 21 of 457

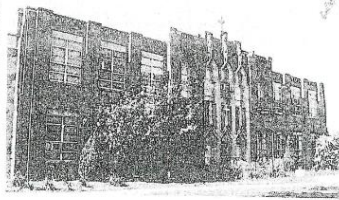
3. DISCUSSION:

Proposal:

The WECDSB proposal is to demolish all of the current St. Bernard School building and clear the property. The owner's intention is to keep the existing school in use through June 2015, or until a new school is completed on the adjacent property.

Legal provisions:

City Council has two options when an owner requests demolition of a property that is listed on the Windsor Municipal Heritage Register, but not designated: Designate, or grant the demolition. Under provisions of the Ontario Heritage Act, the owner files a notice of intent at least 60 days prior to the work. During that time, City Council, after consulting with the Heritage Committee, may initiate designation of the property, which stops demolition through the process and/or through appeals including the Ontario Conservation Review Board. City Council could decide that there is no objection to demolition, or take no action (which would allow demolition 60 days after application).



A notice of intention to designate must include a statement explaining the cultural heritage value or interest of the property and a description of the heritage attributes of the property. "Cultural heritage value or interest" is to be considered according to Ontario Regulation 9/06, prescribed for the purposes of clause 29 (1) (a) of the Ontario Heritage Act, Part IV [underlines for emphasis]:

"A property may be designated under section 29 of the Act if it meets one or more of the following criteria for determining whether it is of cultural heritage value or interest:

1. The property has design value or physical value because it,
 - i. is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method,
 - ii. displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit, or
 - iii. demonstrates a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.
2. The property has historical value or associative value because it,
 - i. has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community,
 - ii. yields, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture, or
 - iii. demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, artist, builder, designer or theorist who is significant to a community.

3 of 17

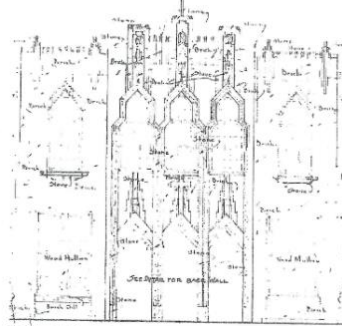
3. The property has contextual value because it,
 - i. is important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area,
 - ii. is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings, or
 - iii. is a landmark."

The "heritage attributes of the property" are those features that are considered important to retain if any alterations to the property are proposed after designation.

If the Committee would like to pursue designation, the cultural heritage value and the heritage attributes need to be included in the statement about the designation in the recommendation for Council's decision. A proposed statement is in Appendix 'B'.

Architectural Considerations:

In 1930, the East Windsor Separate School Board constructed St. Bernard School, according to a design by local architect Albert J. Lothian. With an Art Deco style, the distinctive features include three gothic-pointed arches over the main entry doors (now enclosed) with three figures at the parapet, corbelled brickwork, and contrasting brick diamonds between the two floors. Two one-storey additions were completed in the 1960s, and rear details of the original building have been covered with metal siding. Further details are identified in the proposed designation features (Appendix 'B').



Lothian's details are available from the original drawings (except left).

FRONT ELEVATION

The proposed designation includes only features of the main facade of the original school building. Some intricate brickwork also remains on the sides and rear, but other parts are covered in metal siding. The original windows have been replaced with aluminum units, awkwardly cut to fit some triangles. The cross centred on the parapet is not on the plans and may be non-original. The north addition, built in 1964, was designed by J.P. Thomson; the south addition was built about 1970, replacing an earlier addition. The interior includes some angled tracing in the hallways, but other details have been covered or modified including the conversion of the main entrance to offices with drop ceilings. All these elements are considered of less heritage importance than the original main facade.

The WECDSB proposes to remove part of the centre detail of the current building for use as a decorative feature within the new building. This idea was introduced after the last discussion with the Windsor Heritage Committee.

Left: HER-2903, pg. 22 of 457; Right: HER-2903, pg. 23 of 457

Appendix 'A': Lands Subject of Approved Zoning Amendment in 2013



Appendix 'B': Heritage Designation by-Law Proposed

St. Bernard School, 1847 Meldrum Road

REASONS FOR DESIGNATION

Description of Historic Place

St. Bernard School was constructed in 1930 as a Catholic school at 1847 Meldrum Road. Its unusual Art Deco design is by Windsor architect Albert J. Lothian.

Historic Value

St. Bernard School was built in 1930 for the East Windsor Separate School Board, when its location was in the municipality of East Windsor, formerly Ford City. It has been continuously used (through 2015) as a Catholic school and is now administered by the Windsor-Essex Catholic District School Board.

Architectural Value

St. Bernard School is a two-storey brick building, in the Art Deco style designed by Windsor architect Albert J. Lothian (1897-1952). In Windsor, Lothian is credited with several houses and commercial buildings, and one other (intact) school building, Assumption High School (1928), now Dillon Hall of the University of Windsor. Lothian also designed St. Clare Church (now St. Peter's Maronite), 166 Tecumseh Road West (1931, designated 2001).

The original building is symmetrical with a centred entry. It is faced with red brick, some with grey and yellow shading. The brickwork includes offsets, folds, stacking, vertical bonds and zigzags. Stone features dominate the entrance, with surrounds of several layers for the three doors and upper floor windows; the doorways also have angled headers with carved "ECOLE", "ST. BERNARD" and "SCHOOL"; a simple cross is above the centre doorway. At the parapet there are three stone figures above the windows; the centre figure has a feathered headdress. In the bays flanking the entrance the second-storey windows have stepped stone sills and peaked brick headers.

Other parts of the facade include full height brick pilasters with fluting (of brick zigzags) on the lower 2/3, corner pilasters with fluting on the upper 1/3, stacked bricks that look like dentils just below the parapet, and diamonds of yellowish brick between the floors.

Contextual Value

St. Bernard School is situated within a neighbourhood of single-family houses built in the 1940s and 1950s, with the former Ford Motor Company Test Track to the north, now a large city park. When built it was about two blocks from the closest house. It is located on a secondary street two blocks from a major thoroughfare, Tecumseh Road East.

Character Defining Elements

Items that contribute to the historical value of St. Bernard School include:

- Constructed in 1930 for the East Windsor Separate School Board.

9 of 17

Left: HER-2903, pg. 27 of 457; Right: HER-2903, pg. 28 of 457

- Continuously used as a Catholic School from its opening until 2015.
- Designed by Windsor Architect Albert J. Lothian, who also designed St. Clare (St. Peter's Maronite) Church, and other schools, homes, commercial and industrial buildings.

Exterior features that contribute to the architectural value of St. Bernard School include:

- Highly detailed Art Deco style.
- Two storey, symmetrical façade.
- Brick patterns include offsets, folds, stacking, vertical bonds and zigzags.
- Red brick mixed with grey and yellowish hues.
- Centred entry, featuring stone surrounds of several layers for the three doors and upper floor windows; the doorways also have angled headers with carved "ECOLE", "ST. BERNARD" and "SCHOOL"; a simple cross is above the middle doorway.
- The centre of the parapet has three stone figures above the windows; the middle figure has a feathered headdress.
- The bays flanking the entrance have second-storey windows with stepped stone sills and peaked brick headers.
- Other parts of the façade include full height brick pilasters with fluting (of brick zigzags) on the lower 2/3, corner pilasters with fluting on the upper 1/3, stacked bricks that look like dentils just below the parapet, and diamonds of yellowish brick between the floors.

Characteristic that contributes to the contextual value of St. Bernard School include:

- Its location on a secondary street in a neighbourhood of single-family homes.

Above: HER-2903, pg. 29 of 457

Heritage Conservation

- In that the 1847 Meldrum Road property is listed on the City's Municipal Heritage Register, the Board had previously considered the option of rehabilitating the existing building in lieu of constructing a new school. After due consideration, the Board of Trustees gave direction to Board Administration to proceed with the construction of a new school and to incorporate parts of the existing building façade into the new school where feasible.
- With respect to the existing St. Bernard School building, representatives of the Windsor Heritage Committee previously made a presentation to the Board of Trustees regarding the preservation of the building's architectural components.
- A presentation was subsequently made by the Board to the Heritage Committee confirming that the Board had no intention of the long term continued use of the existing building as a school. The Board confirmed its intention to sell the building "as is" to the City or, failing that, to a third party.
- The Board is looking to incorporate the façade of the existing building in some manner into the new school building, in order to preserve this feature.

Conclusion

- The Board will be proceeding with the construction of a new Catholic elementary school on the Long Park property.
- The Board will be selling the existing St. Bernard School property at 1847 Meldrum Road, whether to the City or to another third party.
- The City has an agreement in principle with the Board, as approved by City Council, to acquire the 1847 Meldrum property, contingent on the Board providing the City with a clean site.
- The Board has made application to the City to permit the demolition of the 1847 Meldrum property in order to be in a position to deliver a clean site to the City as required. Demolition would proceed once the new school construction is completed and the students moved into the new school.
- If a demolition permit is not approved by the City, the 1847 Meldrum property, when no longer required by the Board, would remain vacant until sold by the Board in the future to a third party purchaser. While the Board does not have any funding committed to maintain or repair the school, the Board would ensure that the vacant school is secure.

Based on all of the foregoing, we respectfully request your consideration in supporting the application for demolition of the building at 1847 Meldrum.



Left: HER-2903, pg. 35 of 457; Right: HER-2903, pg. 36 of 457

The Windsor Star • windsorstar.com
5/28/2014
WINDSOR & REGION

Catholic trustees decide to close four area schools

New middle school slated for Brennan

DAVE WADDELL
The Windsor Star

Despite the emotional pleas from several school communities, the Windsor-Essex Catholic District School Board voted to close four elementary schools Tuesday night.

St. Gregory (Tecumseh) and St. Maria Goretti will close at the end of June while St. Jules will close after the 2014-15 school year. Immaculate Conception in central Windsor will be consolidated with St. Angela as soon as the combined populations of the schools can be accommodated at St. Angela without need for additions.

"Difficult decisions have to be made," said director of education Paul Finest, who said the board has 4,300 empty student spaces. "We have to do the greatest good for the greatest number." That's difficult to reconcile with individual needs.

"We're going to have to do many more of these. They'll not be easy."

In addition, trustees approved the motion to take most Grade 7 and 8 students in Riverside's elementary schools and create a new middle school (Corpus Christi) located on the Brennan high school site.

Only St. John Vianney will remain as a JK to Grade 8 school in the city's east end.

The trustees also voted to continue the pursuit of funding to build a new Catholic Central high school on the Windsor Arms site.

The decisions were greeted with derision by the approxi-



St. Gregory School parent Mike Rohrer spoke about options for the Windsor-Essex Catholic District School Board regarding the closure of schools Tuesday during a meeting at Holy Names.

NICK BRANCACCIO/The Windsor Star

ONLINE

windsorstar.com

Votes of Windsor-Essex Catholic District School Board's Maria Iatonna and parents Mike Rohrer and Mark Kozelak talking about school closures.

nately 300 parents, students and educators in attendance at the Holy Names Secondary School auditorium.

"I'm very frustrated with this process as is the entire community," said Bill Bolton, who has three sons at St. Gregory.

"This trustees' process is nothing but smoke and mirrors."

The accommodation review consultation process began last year as the WECDSB looked to find ways to combat the twin problems of declining enrollment and the Ministry of Education not having the dollars to maintain and operate under-regulated schools.

"What's best for our family is we will choose the public board," said Mike Maloni, who has children at St. Maria Goretti parent.

"Right now the confidence in the Catholic school board is at an all-time low."

Barbara Holland, chair of the board of trustees, admitted some frustrated parents will switch boards, but experience has shown most return. She ofered financial reality left little

been scheduled to close, at the new consolidated St. Bernard site. The new St. Bernard school is scheduled to open in September 2015.

Immaculate Conception will be closed and its population shifted to St. Angela as soon as the combined number of students can fit in St. Angela without need for additions. A review of whether to close Immaculate Conception will be done each February.

Just as contentious as the school closures was the restructuring of grades in the Riverside schools.

Administrators with the Catholic board have made no secret that boosting the student numbers at Recanati, which is currently filled to only six per cent of capacity, is driving the Riverside ARC. To aid that goal, both Brennan and Corpus Christi will have open boundaries.

"The majority of parents in Riverside don't support the proposal for a Corpus Christi middle school," said St. Maria Goretti parent Lorain Taylor. dwaadon@windsorstar.com

LAND SWAP

A complex land swap between the City of Windsor and the Windsor-Essex Catholic District School Board that would see a new 40-home development and a new St. Bernard school cleared its first hurdle Tuesday.

The city's planning committee voted in favour of the rezoning for the development, in which the city swaps half of the existing Long Park along Chandler Road between Milloy Street and Tecumseh Road East for a section of the former St. Bernard schoolyard next to it.

"We think that this school, complete with full-day kindergarten, will be an asset to the neighbourhood," said Maria Iatonna, the superintendent of business with the school board.

Long Park is one of the parks the city had targeted to sell off last year, due in part to the aging character of the neighbourhood and the fact that it sits just south of Ford Test Track Park.

The school board is consolidating the St. Bernard and Our Lady of Lourdes schools.

Iatonna said the board already has \$8 million from the province for a new school.

The old St. Bernard building's facade would be preserved and incorporated into the new school building.

The city would retain the north section of the combined land package and then divide it into up to 40 residential lots.

Chris Thompson

3/20/2013 wtk

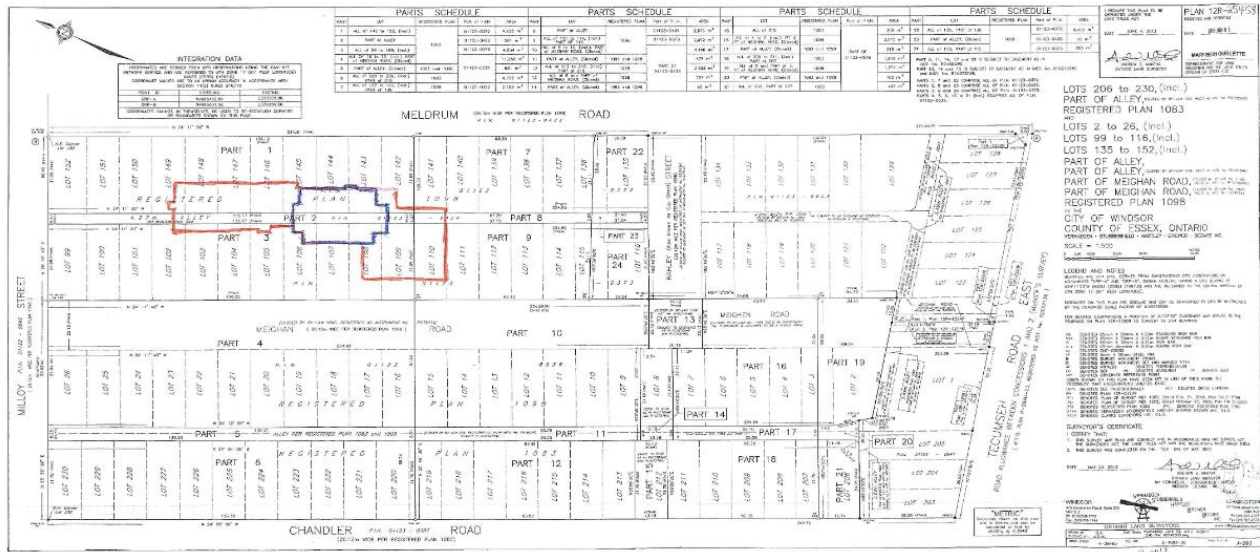
Left: HER-2903, pg. 43 of 457; Right: HER-2903, pg. 44 of 457

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6. NEIGHBOURHOOD CHARACTERISTICS

The Ford Test Track Park located to the north is a major feature in this neighbourhood. It is designated as a Community and Regional Park on Schedule B: Greenway System, Open Space on Schedule D: Land Use. The majority of the surrounding area consists of residential uses on a traditional grid system. To the south, along Tecumseh Road East, there is a mix of commercial and institutional uses including a cluster of Places of Worship.

Two major industrial employers are located within 1 km of the subject parcels. The manufacturing operations of Ford Motor Company of Canada are located north of the Ford Test Track, while the assembly operations of Chrysler Canada are located to the southwest. An industrial and business park corridor is located to the southeast along Central Avenue, south of Tecumseh Road.

Chandler Road, Milloy Street and Meldrum Road are classified as Local Roads. Tecumseh Road East is a Class II Arterial Road with a five-lane cross section between Chandler and Meldrum. The intersection of Meldrum Road and Tecumseh Road is signalized. Both sides of Meldrum and the south side of Milloy Street have sidewalks. There is no sidewalk on Chandler.

Transit Windsor operates the Transway 1C bus route along Tecumseh Road East and the Central 3 along Drouillard Road, 250 metres west of the subject land.

7. CONSULTATION

DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES

Comments from municipal departments and external agencies are in Appendix A. No objections were received.

OPEN HOUSE

A joint Open House regarding the disposition of Long Park and the construction of the new St. Bernard Catholic Elementary School was held on November 20, 2012 at Most Precious Blood Church Hall. Representatives from the City of Windsor and the WECD5B were in attendance as was Councillor Sleiman (Ward 5). Meeting notes prepared by the WECD5B are attached as Appendix B.

PUBLIC NOTICE

Notice as required by the Planning Act was advertised in the Windsor Star. A courtesy notice was mailed to property owners and tenants within 120 metres (400 feet) of the subject parcels.

Background:

In 1930, the separate school board constructed St. Bernard School, according to a design by Albert J. Lothian. With an Art Deco style, the distinctive features include three gothic-pointed arches over the main entry doors (now enclosed) with three figures at the parapet, corbelled brickwork, and contrasting brick diamonds between the two floors. Two one-storey additions were completed in the 1960s, and rear details of the original building have been covered with metal siding.

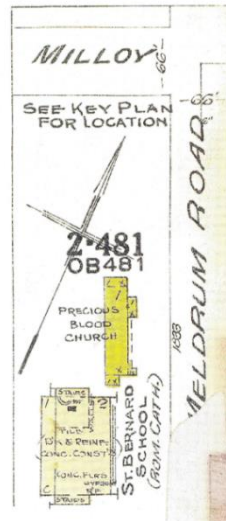
In Windsor, Albert J. Lothian is credited with several houses and commercial buildings, and one other school building, Assumption High School (1928), now Dillon Hall of the University of Windsor. Lothian also designed St. Clare Church (now St. Peter's Maronite), 166 Tecumseh Road West.



City Council added St. Bernard School to Windsor's heritage register with the first group of non-designated listings in 2007. It had been on the Inventory for many years.

On September 23, 2011, members of the Windsor Heritage Committee, the Architectural Conservancy of Ontario, and the Heritage Planner met at the offices of the Windsor-Essex Catholic District School Board (WECDSB) with their Superintendent of Business Mario Iatonna and staff. They met again and toured the school on October 4 with school board trustee Fred Alexander, noting many deficiencies but also observing many original interior and exterior details.

On October 29, the *Windsor Star* reported that the WECDSB had voted to close St. Bernard and another school, and combine the student body at a new school to be constructed on City park



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Left: HER-2903, pg.240 of 457; Right: HER-2903, pg. 281 of 457

Land swap clears first hurdle

3/23/2013
A complex land swap between the City of Windsor and the Windsor Essex Catholic District School Board that would see a new 40-home development and a new St. Bernard school cleared its first hurdle this week. The city's planning committee voted unanimously in favour of the rezoning for the development, in which the city swaps half of the existing Long Park along Chandler Road between Milloy Street and Tecumseh Road East for a section of the former St. Bernard schoolyard next to it.

Long Park is one of the parks the city had targeted to sell off last year, due in part to the aging character of the neighbourhood and the fact that it sits just south of Ford Test Track Park.

The school board is in the process of consolidating the St. Bernard and Our Lady of Lourdes schools. The board already has \$8 million from the province for a new school.

The old St. Bernard building's facade would be preserved and incorporated into the new school building.

RECONSTRUCTION MONEY SOUGHT

Parents and students waiting to hear about the future of Windsor's crumbling St. Bernard Catholic elementary school will have to wait a little bit longer.

"This is our No. 1 priority," superintendent of business Mario Iatonna told the Windsor-Essex Catholic District School Board on Tuesday.

The school board decided that St. Bernard needed to be replaced about three years ago, said Iatonna.

"It is not in good shape," Iatonna said. "There are ceiling issues, heating issues.... It is a daily struggle to maintain."

The money spent on maintaining the building could be better spent elsewhere, he said.

Iatonna said Ontario's Ministry of Education and Training is "overloaded" with more than 100 applications for reconstruction funds, but he expects the province to make a decision by September.

"We're continuing to sit tight as they have asked us to," said Iatonna.

WS 8/29/07

Left: HER-2903, pg. 282 of 457 (snippet of Windsor Star article dated March 23, 2013)

Right: HER-2903, pg. 413 of 457 (snippet of Windsor Star article dated August 29, 2007)

Board boss up to task

By MONICA WOLFSON
STAR EDUCATION REPORTER

When Catholic school trustees chose Joe Berthiaume to head the embattled board in May, employees breathed a sigh of relief, administrators say.

Berthiaume replaced Michael Moher, who ran the Windsor-Essex Catholic District School Board for seven years.

Berthiaume was put in charge while the board was weathering two major financial controversies. A Windsor Star investigation exposed lavish credit card spending and lax bookkeeping. And shortly before Berthiaume took the reins, trustees discovered two high school construction projects were \$20 million over budget. In June the provincial government announced it was investigating the board's finances. And then in October, a bond rating agency cited the board's financial controversies as one of the reasons behind its bond rating review of the organization that floats school bonds.

"System-wide he's the best person to lead us," said Janet Ouellette, a long time colleague and 40-year veteran of the board who retires in January. "He comes to the job with a great deal of positive admiration from the system. He built it by doing an excellent job. He always dealt with people with dignity and respect."

Kathy Geml, who was recently promoted to superintendent of education, said Berthiaume can empathize with employees because he's done their jobs. "Everyone is treated equally," she said. "He's a people person. People pick up on that. It's genuine with him."

While Berthiaume was always interested in working with young people, he wasn't initially interested in being a teacher. He joined the Windsor police department after graduating from the University of Western Ontario.



Joe Berthiaume

"I wanted to work in the youth bureau, but it was a senior position," Berthiaume said.

Berthiaume, 55, worked at the police department for two years before applying to the faculty of education at the University of Windsor. He'd always been interested in special education because he has a disabled brother. Berthiaume spent 20 years as a Grade 7 and Grade 8 teacher, special education instructor in elementary and high schools. Eventually he became the first layperson to be principal of Assumption high school. Eight years ago Berthiaume joined the board executive as a special education consultant before becoming head of human resources.

While the past few months have been challenging, Berthiaume said the toughest years were earlier this decade when the board closed nine schools and had a tense relationship with its unions. "We cared deeply about the schools, but the funding model, we had to do it," Berthiaume said. Parents weren't as understanding and challenged the board's decision. But a judicial review supported the board.

"There was short-term pain for long-term gain," he said. "It was a very difficult time."

Employee strikes in the late 1990s also pained Berthiaume because he pushed for good employee relations. "I pride myself on knowing, talking and listening to people," he said.

Looking ahead, Berthiaume said he will follow the recommendations made in a provincial report that criticized the board for building the second and third most expensive high schools in southern Ontario. He also promised stricter oversight of employee use of purchase cards.

An accounting firm, PricewaterhouseCoopers, will also table a report this winter detailing how to fix the board's finances and restructure the business department.

Massive turnover in staff should make implementing new initiatives easier. Almost every senior manager has been on the job less than six months.

"Openness is what I want to instill in our team," Berthiaume said. "I think there is a shelf life for all of us in these jobs. Where we are blessed is the people coming in have wide, varied experience in education and municipal government. My style is one of consultation."

HER-2903, pgs. 419 & 420 of 457 (snippet of Windsor Star article, date unknown)

Ont. lifts moratorium on closing of schools

Consultation for 7
months required

By CHINTIA PUXLEY
THE CANADIAN PRESS
MISSISSAUGA, ONT.

Some crumbling, half-empty community schools across Ontario will likely be on the chopping block next year after the province lifted its three-year moratorium on school closures Tuesday.

Education Minister Kathleen Wynne said Ontario school boards should look at closing those older schools that are too expensive to repair, starting early next year.

"Roof's gone"

"It's not worth it to keep repairing and throwing money into those schools because there is just too much to be done — the roof's gone, the boiler's out of date, the floor's coming up," Wynne said after touring the year-old Oscar Peterson Public School in Mississauga.

HARROW NOT AFFECTED

The provincial decision will not impact Harrow secondary school any time soon, said Mary Jean Gallagher, director of education for the Greater Essex County District School Board.

While the board tried to close the small high school a few years ago, the former Minister of Education, Gerard Kennedy, prevented the board from proceeding. Since then the province has changed the funding formula so that the public board now gets more money to pay Harrow's costs, Gallagher said.

"That significantly changes the equation for small schools like Harrow," Gallagher said. "We now get

base funding we were lacking before. I don't think they should be any more nervous this week than they were last month."

While the Windsor-Essex Catholic District School Board closed quite a few schools in the past, it has nothing on the horizon, said Joe Berthiaume, director of education. He singled out the situation involving St. Bernard elementary school.

"But we need to get a replacement grant first."

"We just have to make sure our school closure policies are in line with provincial guidelines announced (Tuesday)."

— Monica Wolfson/Windsor Star

Closing those schools will make way for an estimated 100 new schools to be built in the next few years, she said. Those new schools won't just be in high-growth areas around Toronto, she added.

"There are schools in North Bay that

buildings are not in good enough shape," Wynne said.

"We need to be looking everywhere around the province and asking boards to identify those schools."

The province is setting guidelines for school closures, requiring boards to consult for at least seven months

with the affected community before a school shuts its doors for good, Wynne said.

School boards must also take into account the value of a school to a community before it's closed, she said.

Although school boards went through years of acrimonious closures under the previous Conservative government — prompting the Liberals' three-year moratorium — many welcomed the chance to go ahead with further closures.

Portable classrooms

Jim Grieve, director of education at the Peel District School Board, said boards across the province are grappling with schools that are either half-empty with three grades in one classroom or overflowing with portable classrooms.

Still, some said it will cost boards more in the long run. Bernard Murray, president of the Ontario Catholic School Trustees' Association, said boards will spend precious money keeping a half-empty school open through the long consultation period the moratorium has imposed.

HER-2903, pg. 421 of 457 (snippet of Windsor Star article dated November 1, 2006)

Iatonna appointed

Mario Iatonna has been appointed as superintendent of facilities services, the Windsor-Essex Catholic District School Board recently announced.

Iatonna has extensive work experience in facility, property, and construction management in the public sector. He holds the designation of professional engineer and obtained a Masters in Business Administration from the University of Windsor.

Throughout his career, Iatonna has been involved in his parish and has volunteered in many community organizations.

Crumbling school put 'in limbo'

WS 6/14/06
By MONICA WOLFSON
STAR EDUCATION REPORTER

An elementary school parent pleaded with Catholic board trustees Tuesday night to help his children's dilapidated school.

St. Bernard, which is five blocks from Drouillard Road, has a leaky roof and windows, said parent Shawn Lappan, who is a member of St. Bernard's parent council. The brick facade of the 1930s-era school is crumbling. Students had to wear ski jackets in the winter when the heat wasn't working.

Trustees made no promises they'd build a new school soon. Lappan said he was worried that the board's fiscal problems will prevent it from fixing or replacing his children's crumbling school.

"We will start removing our kids from the school if it comes to that," Lappan said.

Trustees said they are waiting to get money from the province to build a new school, which board documents show will cost \$6 million. But Lappan asked trustees whether that estimate was accurate, given the erroneous \$55 million estimate to build two high schools, which was off target by \$22 million.

Lappan also asked trustees whether the cost of building St. Joseph and St. Anne high schools is going to prevent the board from building a new school in his neighbourhood.

Trustees didn't answer his questions. "You were put in limbo," Trustee Barbara Holland said. "It's my deepest wish and hope our new minister will look at this and act quickly."

St. Bernard is at the top of the capital project list, but there is no money available this summer to make major repairs and little money in the future to get the school a new roof. The board has tightened its belt and stopped all major school repairs for three months to save money because it overspent and missed enrolment projections by 90 students. The board also has dedicated more than two-thirds of the school maintenance budget to pay for the ballooning construction costs of the two high schools through a debenture payment and cover budget cost overruns next year.

"We continue to be patient," Lappan said. "We don't want to do anything to jeopardize our new school."

While trustees said they would seek an explanation as to why two high schools, currently under construction,

are costing so much more than expected, no witnesses were present Tuesday to provide answers. While it was expected an architect and construction manager at risk would be at the meeting, no one was present and the issue wasn't on the agenda.

But trustees did accept a letter from Education Minister Sandra Pupatello advising the board it was going to be audited because of its fiscal and management scandals.

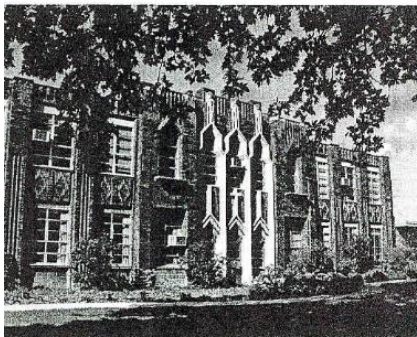
In her letter dated June 8 to the board, Pupatello said a "number of events over the last few months have created negative impressions about the management of the board."

She proposes a joint team to review board finances and management practices. The internal audit will be led by Ministry of Education staff.

HER-2903, pg. 422 of 457 (snippet of Windsor Star article dated June 14, 2006)

RE: Preservation of Historic St. Bernard School – 1847 Meldrum

I am the chair of the Windsor Heritage Committee (WHC), a sub-committee of Windsor City Council mandated to advise Council on all matters pertaining to built heritage preservation. The members of the committee have recently been made aware that the Board has engaged an architect (Mr. Greg McLean) to design a replacement school for St. Bernard. It is important that the trustees realize that St. Bernard is an important heritage resource in the community when making their plans for the building.



St. Bernard School (built in 1930) is listed on the Windsor Heritage Properties Inventory – a listing of some 750 properties in the City of known architectural and/or historical interest. The school is particularly important because it is Windsor's only Art Deco style school – designed by renowned architect Albert Lothian. Lothian was quite a colorful character who designed a number of other notable buildings in Windsor during the 1920s and 1930s. They include the unique Art Deco style St. Peter's Church (formerly St. Clair of Assisi) at Tecumseh Road and Victoria, and Gothic style Dillon Hall at the University of Windsor.

The City's Heritage Planner, Mrs. Nancy Morand, communicated with Mr. Moher on behalf of the WHC on February 28, 2005 to let him know the committee's interest in seeing the school preserved and offering technical assistance in examining the condition of the brick, etc. We were told "no action is being taken in this matter at this time."

I would like to again offer the assistance of the Windsor Heritage Committee, which is made up of architects, structural engineers, and heritage enthusiasts. We have been working with the

HER-2903, pg. 434 of 457

Passing the buck on urban sprawl

Core city schools bear the impact

Cheryl Vigh
Special to City Times

The poor structural condition and numerous shortcomings of St. Bernard School suggest this particular core city school has become lost in the separate system. Provincial funding restraints combined with urban sprawl have forced the Windsor-Essex Catholic District School Board to shift limited capital dollars to key areas of residential growth, says board director Michael Mober.

Aging schools like St. Bernard elementary have felt the impact.

Excluding some renovations in the 1960s and again in the 90s, years of neglect have led to a facility with wet ceiling tiles, poor ventilation, extreme temperatures, a shortage of washrooms and lockers and no access for students with physical disabilities — all unsuitable conditions for a student population. Despite a steady enrolment of close to 300 students, the 76-year-old school has been placed on the backburner to the construction of four new schools in Essex County and renovations and additions to schools in South Windsor and the Riverside area.

Parents of St. Bernard School say the time has come and the separate board is now listening. Located on Midtown, the elementary school may be demolished and replaced with a new building on vacant lands near the Ford Test Track. In early March, trustees unanimously supported a decision to pursue capital funding from the Ministry of Education. Under a recently amended provincial funding formula, the school board could receive full funding to build a new school at an approximate cost of \$5 million if St. Bernard is accepted by the Ministry of Education as one of the top 120 most

structurally prohibitive schools in Ontario.

"I'm reasonably optimistic" the school will receive funding, says Ward Four Trustee Fred Alexander, the trustee responsible for St. Bernard. Alexander is not certain when the school board will learn the ministry's decision. Without provincial funding, a facility audit report projects expenditures to repair the school at \$2.5 million, not including any environmental issues that may crop up during renovations.

Over the past five years, director Michael Mober says the Windsor-Essex Catholic District School Board has spent approximately \$65 million on new construction and renovations to existing schools but acknowledges that no dollars have been invested in the city's three core schools — St. Angela, Immaculate Conception and St. Bernard. As people move out of the city core, the school board must respond with facilities that accommodate growing neighbourhoods, he adds.

Since the 1998 amalgamation of the city and county separate school boards the Windsor-Essex Catholic District School Board has closed seven city schools, primarily due to changing demographics rather than structural issues, says Mober. In some cases, schools that were closed were in line shape but no longer had the student numbers to remain open. Urban sprawl has altered the landscape of Windsor's core, suggests Mober and the focus is on city officials to ensure a planning process exists that encourages development and growth within the city core.

"The Planning Act is a city matter and we really react to the strategies of the city," says Mober. "School boards are not responsible for urban planning — we have



The remains of a school that has been demolished.

Photo: Andrew Davis

In react to the planning the city does and if they don't come up with incentives."

However, Windsor Planner Bob Hayes says Windsor's Official Plan adopted in 2000 provides the policy framework that guides the orderly growth of the municipality. Existing policies "balance the outward extension of the City's growth by encouraging development within existing serviced areas."

He suggests past decisions of the school boards have contributed to outward migration. "School consolidations and closings over the past 15 years have been based on fiscal reason without proper regard for community structure and sustainability," says Hayes.

He cites the closure of Prince

of Wales School as an example. The public elementary school formerly located on Wyandotte Street west of Randolph once served neighbourhoods near the University of Windsor but its closure led to the transition from home ownership to rental as families moved out of the area and university students moved in.

Penny Allen, superintendent of business and treasurer with the Greater Essex County District School Board says, "Our board looks at every situation on its own merits... we prioritize on the situation and greatest need." With limited funds, the public board is addressing the most pressing issues, namely leaky rooftops and aging boilers.

Compounding the problem is a provincial funding criterion that primarily considers enrolment as the measurement for granting building renewal dollars. That will soon change however, with the recent announcement that the Ministry of Education will also include structural conditions in the determination of funding allocation to school boards.

Allen expects the public board will fare better and receive more funding for its schools under the ministry's change to its building renewal grant. The Greater Essex County District School Board has the second oldest inventory of buildings of all school boards in the province.

Even though many public schools were built in the 1920s to date only those in dire need have received immediate attention. Slowly over the past decade the public board has addressed those schools that are structurally prohibitive by tearing them down and replacing them with new ones. Some examples include Douglass School in downtown Windsor, General Brock in old Sandwich and King Edward in the Walkerville area.

The investment in a new King Edward school in 1995 signaled a rebirth for the Walkerville community, says Windsor City Councillor Fulvio Valentini, indicating the role of school boards in contributing to the vitality of a community.

"Walkerville has dramatically changed in recent years... there has been a real rebirth of families into that area and what has changed is a brand new King Edward School." The other significant development for the area was the Catholic board's decision to reopen St. Anne as a French Immersion school. "I don't think it's a coincidence that it's now an attractive place to raise families," says Valentini. "Those two schools have definitely had a big part to play in the change in Walkerville."

Trustee Fred Alexander says the current condition of St. Ber-

Representing you, a privilege!

Karl Lewenza
Ward Four Councillor

Having the opportunity to represent the residents of Ward Four and the citizens of Windsor during this exciting time has been an incredible experience and privilege.

A year and a half ago many challenges for this City were identified and highlighted. Although an early verdict on this city council may be premature, results on a number of fronts are flowing in and expectations among Council and in this community are running high. "Think Big" was a

theme echoed by Grillock Sam to the residents of Windsor during the unveiling of what is now become known as the Schwartz Report. Recent announcements and momentum would suggest, to think anything less would be a disservice to the potential of this city, and its citizens.

I must admit a deep level of relief and satisfaction to recent announcements on the Border, the Casino expansion, and our 2005 budget. Although a great amount of work has been accomplished at city hall on numerous other fronts. These items were particularly important to the confidence of the

community, not to mention the time that now becomes available to tackle other priorities.

For you sports fans and the fiscally conservative, who ever thought that the Toronto Maple Leafs would have an undefeated season, the Boston Red Sox would win the World Series, and Windsor would finally be moving towards a new arena all in one year? (And doing so by not having to impact taxes)

Some Remarks on 400 million dollar Casino Expansion

Within two and a half years the Casino West Lands will be

converted from a wart on Riverside Drive to a major organ of economic development for this entire region. This expansion will enhance the job security, and provide employment opportunities in a unionized setting for those looking for decent wages, benefits, pensions, and working conditions.

This exciting investment has all the amenities that will lure small business to take advantage of a new clientele base that will exist due to a 5,000 seat entertainment center, complemented by Canada's second largest convention center.

PLEASE SEE "Think Big" PAGE 18

It's time Paul Martin listened to Windsor

Brian Masse
MPP Windsor-Vest

Dear Friends,

A year ago this month, Prime Minister Paul Martin promised us while visiting our city that he would not move forward on any border solution in Windsor unless it "conforms to what the people of the city want." He further claimed that whatever his government chooses to do, it will not be imposed and "that's an absolute guarantee." Two months have now passed since the City released the Schwartz Report and

we now have consensus from the City and County Councils on the border problem, yet the Martin government has still not committed to the infrastructure dollars that it promised us.

The U.S. is prepared to act as Paul Cellucci, the former U.S. Ambassador to Canada, has even recognized this city's problem when he said Washington wants quick approval of a new border crossing between Windsor and Detroit. He stated that they are even willing to split the cost with our federal government. Cellucci also noted that Canada and the

US have already worked out a 50/50 cost-sharing formula to pay for a new bridge being built between New Brunswick and Maine and felt that this "could be the model for the new crossing under study in Windsor and Detroit" that would ultimately "relieve the logjams that plague the countries' busiest border crossing."

In the case of our community, the Schwartz Report is receiving much support, particularly proposals to immediately take trucks off the streets with better utilization of the truck ferry and rail rationalization. Like any

"plan," however, I believe there are additional issues that must be examined, and the time is now in order to ensure that the interests of a few are not taken over the benefits of many. Therefore, I feel it is absolutely necessary that we have public input, ownership, and participation in the short, medium and long term.

Please accept this as an invitation to attend a public border meeting that I will be hosting on March 30. The meeting will held March 30, 7:00 p.m. to 9:30 p.m. at the University of Windsor - Windward Room (Vanier Hall)



ward is a reminder of the need to continually invest in the city's core.

"Every region that falls under the jurisdiction of this board has been revitalized in some way except the city core. So I think it is time for us to take a look at those schools," says Alexander.

"Although our demographics have remained steady, if you put a new school in a core area people will move back there and reinvestment will occur," adds St. Bernard teacher Paul LeRouge, who is acting as advisor to the Parent Advisory Council spearheading the St. Bernard New School Committee.

Windsor's planning department involves the local school boards during the initial planning process for new residential areas. The boards help determine whether school sites may be necessary to serve the future population. For existing neighbourhoods, school trustees decide whether to close a school or keep it open. But those decisions, says Rob Hayes, can have "profound implications on neighbourhoods and communities."

Allen says the public board does consult with city staff on projects that provide mutual benefit, but the board's "primary mandate" is the education of children and

secondary students.

Just as board decisions to close schools can impact existing communities, everything that can be done should be done to help school boards decide where to locate a new school, says Valentini. The decision of where to locate St. Joseph's High School will determine the outcome of future residential development.

"To maintain healthy, vibrant, sustainable communities part of that mix has to be schools ... we need to ensure the east side of the city is properly serviced by schools," says Valentini.

Currently the Windsor-Essex Catholic District School Board is searching for land in the city's East Riverside Planning Area to construct a new building for St. Joseph's High School. The board is seeking the aid of Windsor's planning department to facilitate land for the school that is currently located on Imperial near Jefferson, north of Tecumseh Road. According to sources, the city's rezoning planning process has stalled the school board, which is under time constraints to start construction. If land cannot be found, the school board may consider moving the school to Essex County, which will further contribute to urban sprawl.

"The danger is if we can't accom-

modate a school they will just move it out to the county," says Valentini. "When you try to put a school in an existing built-up area the tax is my backyard syndrome kicks in. It's much easier to locate on a farmer's field but residential development always follows."

Valentini believes that municipalities play a key role in contributing to community vitality. "Urban revitalization is going to be dependent on people living there not just working there and we need to encourage that."

City officials have begun to target some areas of Windsor's core with community improvement plans designed to entice developers with various incentives to invest in those specific areas. The hope is that the return of the residential component will stimulate growth in other areas.

In the case of St. Bernard, consultant has not been the problem. Although a viable commitment has kept the school open it hasn't helped it attract trading dollars. Yet, despite the poor condition of the school, teacher Paul LeRouge says the students have made the best of their surroundings.

"I've been there seven years not because I like the view ... it's the kids that count. There's a lot of heart and soul in this community."

Half-way homes fight graffiti

JOBS program boosts success rate

Jordan Ferguson
City Times Staff Writer

Reuniting the city's parks can be an endless battle, but one Windsor group is fighting the good fight.

The Good Neighbour Services Program, an initiative of St. Leonard's House Windsor, has been doing their part to clean up over 20 community parks in the area, and is now turning their attention to a new opponent: graffiti.

St. Leonard's House is an organization that operates half-way homes to recently released offenders, in an effort to give them a safe place to make a clean start as they re-enter society. The Windsor home is the oldest half-way home in Canada.

Good Neighbour Services is one component of St. Leonard's House Windsor's broader mission. The program, which looks to prepare participants to enter the job market upon completion, has been successful in many ways.

classroom sessions and participation in the community, such as Good Neighbour Services, for a total of 50 hours.

According to research conducted by St. Leonard's House, 75 per cent of offenders who pass through a half-way home will not reoffend, a success rate 25 per cent higher than that of offenders who go straight from jail back into the community.

Angelo Quaglia, Coordinator for the JOBS program for the St. Leonard's House Windsor, said the program's mission is simple. "Ultimately, our goal is to get these people employable," said Quaglia.

Quaglia said most, if not all, of the participants of the program have two barriers in front of them when it comes to finding employment: they're on social assistance and they have a criminal record.

James Gillis, Community Supervisor for the program and himself a former participant, said he's seen for himself the impact



Clearing graffiti is just part of the community involvement for people involved with the JOBS program.

the program can have.

"You're getting up to go someplace, by day five they've developed a routine," said Gillis, "they develop the ability to work with others. [The program] gets them out in the community, so they're not just with their network of friends. By the time they put in their 50 hours, it gives them motivation, even just to get out of bed."

Skip Graham, Executive Director of St. Leonard's House, stressed how the importance of participants seeing their accomplishments, which Good Neighbour Services allows them to do.

"These people see themselves as contributing. We're not giving up on them, we don't want them to give up on themselves," said

Graham.

Currently, Good Neighbour Services is attempting to increase their efforts to clean up areas that need it the most.

Gillis said City Times that there are a few high priority areas that the program would like to start work on: the area of Carry and Tecumseh, the parks surrounding the Taylor Elementary School on Campbell Avenue, and the block of Drouillard Road between University Avenue and Riverside Drive.

Gillis said a simple act like cleaning up a park can yield long-term benefits for a community.

"If you see litter, you're more likely to throw litter," he said. "If it's clean, you'll look for the garbage can."

Recently, the program has started making an effort to obtain further funding so it can expand into graffiti removal.

"You can see the difference made, how good it looks, but the graffiti is still there," said Quaglia adding that funding issues have limited how much work the program can tackle.

"We were only able to do a on a part time basis, half a day a week, because that's all we had the funding for."

Quaglia said he's seen areas in need throughout the city, and wishes the program had the resources to clean them up.

"You look at the alleys on Wyandotte - I don't live there, but I feel bad for people who do, and have to live with it everyday."

Left to right: HER-2903, pgs. 443 & 444 of 457 (snippets of City Times article dated March 16, 2005)

R.C. board plans to spend \$141.5M on new schools

The Catholic school board will continue building new schools over the next two years, at a whopping cost of \$141.5 million, according to a capital strategy plan unveiled Tuesday.

The board has completed or approved 20 capital projects over the past three years. With the pending construction of the new St. Anne and St. Joseph high schools, as well as a new elementary school in Harrow, the cost will reach \$141,502,966. The money will be borrowed over the next 25 years, at a cost of more than \$10 million a year.

The board's new capital strategy plan also includes a new 400-student school for St. Bernard in Windsor, an eight-classroom addition for St. Peter in Tecumseh and a new LaSalle elementary school off Malden Road, near the town's proposed recreation complex. The cost of those projects will be another \$18 million.

After that, there will be little money for anything else, according to business superintendent Peter Marchini.

A motion requesting a feasibility study for a new Catholic Central high school was withdrawn at the request of the parents' council because the school community had not been involved in any of those discussions.

WS 1/26/05

Board looks at new school

By ROSEANN DANESI
STAR EDUCATION REPORTER

Catholic trustees agreed to launch a study for a new school building in the city's near east side, amid dire warnings the move could pit one school community against another.

A group of more than 160 parents and students from St. Bernard school in Windsor packed the Catholic Education Centre Tuesday night, and successfully convinced the board to take the first step toward building a new school.

Trustees agreed to conduct a feasibility study after a detailed presentation by the St. Bernard parents' council highlighting the building's deteriorated state. Photos were shown on a large screen showing the deficiencies such as a leaky roof, falling bricks and cracked concrete.

But at least three trustees expressed concerns about the board's mushrooming debt in light of several construction projects it has on the go. The board's debt level has surpassed \$101 million and it has more than doubled over last year.

That was one of the reasons given to parents at Sacred Heart school in LaSalle in June when they asked trustees for a new school. They were told there was no money to consider building another new school.

"If it's the truth for them [in LaSalle], then it must be the truth for St. Bernard," said Trustee Joan Courtney, who represents the LaSalle and Amherstburg area. Courtney supported conducting a study for St. Bernard, but she warned the school community that it will not automatically translate into a new school.

Trustee Shannon Porcellini, who represents schools in the city core, opposed the study because the Ministry of Education will soon be releasing new rules governing funding for new schools. She said it would be prudent to wait and see what the changes mean for the board. She also pointed out that St. Bernard is not even listed in the board's own documents as being among a group of schools in the worst shape.

Porcellini suggested schools are being pitted against one another with "the squeakiest wheels getting the grease."

WS 1/26/05

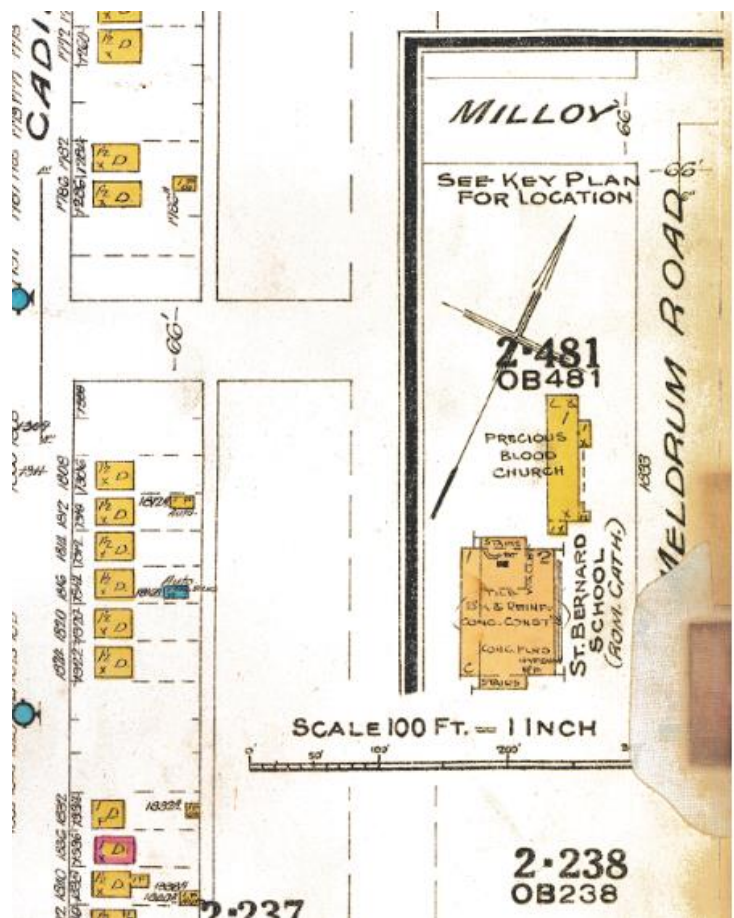
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Left: HER-2903, pg. 452 of 457 (snippet of Windsor Star article dated January 26, 2005)

Right: HER-2903, pg. 453 of 457 (snippet of Windsor Star article dated January 12, 2005)

St Alphonsus, cor Park and ...
 St Angela, Banwell, cor Elsmere av
 St Anne's School, e s Monmouth nr
 Huron (Walk)
 St Anthony, e s California av (Sand)
 St Bernard's School, w s Meldrum (E
 Win)
 St Cecile School, Fairview pl (R'side)
 St Clare, Bruce av
 St Edmund's, north side Tuscarora
 St Edwards, cor King and Sandwich

Above: [1931 Vernon's City of Windsor Directory](https://scholar.uwindsor.ca/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1000&context=windsor-directories), pg. 1163 (pg. 1087 of 1104), originally retrieved from <https://scholar.uwindsor.ca/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1000&context=windsor-directories>; currently accessible via hyperlink herein



Snippet of Insurance Plan of the City of Windsor (1937) – City of Windsor Insurance Plan Volume 2, Sheets 200-259, Sheet 225 (on file)

Biographical Dictionary
of ARCHITECTS IN CANADA
1800 - 1950

Content

Copys

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Lothian, Albert James LOTHIAN, Albert James (1897-1952) (Biography in preparation) A.J. LOTHIAN (works in Windsor unless noted) RIVERSIDE, ONT., Municipal Hall, Police Station & Fire Hall, Laurier Road at Handy Street, a commission won in a competition, 1922 (Border Cities Star [Windsor], 23 March 1922, 11; and 20 May 1922, Section Two, 15, t.c.; and 2 June 1922, 3, descrip.) REVERSIDE DRIVEY, a commercial block of 3 stories, for Adelaide Dowdall, 1922 (Border Cities Star [Windsor], 13 May 1922, 3) OCR LADY OF FATIMA ROMAN CATHOLIC SCHOOL, Elbow Street, 1924 (inf. City of Windsor LACAC) OUELLETTE AVENUE, near Highland Street, apartment block for an unnamed client, 1924 (drgs. City of Windsor Archives, RG4, Plan No. 8) WINDSOR PUBLIC LIBRARY? Park Street at Victoria Avenue, addition of two new wings, 1924 (Border Cities Star [Windsor], 3 Nov. 1924, 3, illus. & descrip.) VICTORIA AVENUE, near Hanna Street West, apartments for H.E. Guppy, 1925 (drgs. City of Windsor Archives, RG4, Plan No. 12) SANDWICH, ONT., Assumption Roman Catholic College, Huron Lane at London Road, a new 4-story classroom building, facing Patricia Road, 1928-28 (C.R., xl, 18 Aug. 1928, 49-50; and xli, 2 March 1927, 208, illus. & descrip.; and xlii, 30 May 1928, 64, illus. in advert.; Const., xiii, Aug. 1928, 271-72, 287-90, illus. & descrip.; Border Cities Star [Windsor], 10 Feb. 1927, 3 & 5, illus. & detailed architectural descrip.; and 31 Dec. 1927, Section Three, 6, illus., and Section Four, 11, illus. & descrip.) RIVERSIDE, ONT., residence for A.J. Lothian, architect, Riverside Drive near Fairview Place, 1928 (inf. Andrew Foot, Windsor) REVERSIDE, ONT., residence for Dr. Michael G. Black, Jefferson Boulevard at Ontario Street, 1927 (inf. Andrew Foot, Windsor) REVERSIDE, ONT., Model House for the Rossmore Real Estate Co., Jane the residence of Gregory G. Kern, Patricia Drive near Ontario Street, 1927 (Border Cities Star [Windsor], 29 Sept. 1928, Section One, 14, illus. & descrip.; Detroit Free Press, 3 March 1928, Section Six, p. 5, illus. & descrip.; inf. Andrew Foot, Windsor) VICTORIA BOULEVARD, residence for Arthur S. Pearson, 1928 (inf. Andrew Foot, Windsor) CORONAADA APARTMENTS, Catherine Street at Howard Avenue, apartment block for Joseph Adams, 1927 (Border Cities Star [Windsor], 3 Sept. 1927, 12-13, illus. & detailed architectural descrip.; drgs. City of Windsor Archives, RG4, Plan No. 22) REALM ORGANIZATION LTD., Ouellette Avenue, office block, 1928 (C.R., xlii, 6 June 1928, 53, t.c.) CENTRAL FIRE HALL, Pitt Street East near McDougall Street, 1927-28, a commission won in a competition (C.R., xlii, 16 May 1928, 63; Border Cities Star [Windsor], 20 Dec. 1927, 5; and 13 October 1928, Section Three, 5, illus.; and 8 Dec. 1929, Section Two, 4, illus. & descrip.; drgs. City of Windsor Archives, RG4, Plan No. 28) VICTORIA AVENUE, a 90-unit apartment block for Ryan Construction Ltd., 1928 (C.R., xlii, 27 April 1928, 17) ST. JOSEPH ROMAN CATHOLIC SCHOOL, Janine Drive, major addition, 1929 (C.R., xlii, 20 Feb. 1929, 58) PUCE, ONT., residence for A.L. Swank of Detroit, 1929 (Detroit Free Press, 7 April 1929, Section Seven, 6) SANDWICH, ONT., Roman Catholic Separate School, Prince Road at King Street, 1929 (Border Cities Star [Windsor], 3 May 1929, Section One, 3, descrip.) RIVERSIDE, ONT., residence for William Buckley, Riverside Drive near Fairview Place, 1928-29 (Border Cities Star [Windsor], 9 May 1928, Section One, 11, illus.) RIVERSIDE, ONT., Monarch Lignum Co., Riverside Drive East near Thompson Boulevard, 1929 (C.R., xlii, 15 May 1929, 70; and 7 Aug. 1929, 40, illus. in advert.) NAMI MOTOR SALES CO., Wyandotte Street West at Church Street, 1929 (Border Cities Star [Windsor], 9 July 1929, Section Four, 6, illus. & descrip.) EAST WINDSOR, ONT., St. Bernard Roman Catholic School, Midtown Road at Millley Street, 1930; demol. 2018, but facade left standing and incorporated into new building (Border Cities Star [Windsor], 11 Feb. 1930, 5, descrip.; C.R., xlii, 16 April 1930, 68; inf. Windsor LACAC; inf. Ian Mason, Sarria) STE. CLARE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH, Tecumseh Road West at Victoria Avenue, 1930 (C.R., xlii, 22 Oct. 1930, 41, t.c.; Const., xxiiv, Dec. 1930, 411; Tim Morawetz, Art Deco Architecture Across Canada, 2017, 88, illus. & descrip.; drgs. City of Windsor Archives, RG4, Plan No. 50) TECHUMSEH, ONT., Four Foods of Canada Ltd., Tecumseh Boulevard East at Laurier Street, cannery plant, 1931 (C.R., xlii, 29 April 1931, 46; and 8 July 1931, 820) COMPETITIONS WINDSOR, ONT., Assumption Street Public School School (aka Frank W. Bagley Public School), major addition of 8 classrooms, 1922. A.J. Lothian was among several architects who submitted plans, and he was awarded Second Prize of \$250 for his effort (Border Cities Star [Windsor], 28 Aug. 1923, 3). The winner was A.H. McPhail of Windsor. WINDSOR, ONT., John A. Campbell Public School, Hall Avenue at Tecumseh Road, 1921. Lothian was one of seven local architects who submitted designs for this large 24-room school (Border Cities Star [Windsor], 2 Sept. 1925, Section Two, p. 8, detailed analysis of competition). He was not among the five finalists. The winner was the firm of Nichols, Sheppard & Mason, Architects. WALKERVILLE, ONT., Metropolitan General Hospital, Lens Avenue at Byng Road, 1926. The office of A.J. Lothian was one of 8 local architects who competed for this job (Border Cities Star [Windsor], 27 Jan. 1926, 5). Their submission was passed over in favour of Pennington & Boyle.				

Above: *Biographical Dictionary of Architects in Canada 1800-1950* – “Lothian, Albert James”, originally retrieved from <http://dictionaryofarchitectsincanada.org/node/1718>, currently accessible via hyperlink herein

Research Document – 1100 Huron Church Road, Assumption College High School and Chapel

PROPERTY OVERVIEW	
Property address:	1100 Huron Church Rd
Property Roll Number:	050-370-15300-0000
Property name (if known):	Assumption College High School and Chapel
Current use (observed):	Catholic education building
Date constructed:	1954-1957
Architect(s) (if known):	G.A. McElroy

Photos/Pictures of Property



Above: [Google Streetview, 1100 Huron Church Road](#), November 2020

Below: Site Visit, Heritage Planning Staff, October 2024













Historical Photos



Assumption High School
Year: 1965
Publisher: World Wide Sales Agencies Ltd.
Type(s): Postcard
Identifier(s): WW 5755
Language: English
Source: Mike Skreptak Collection; Red Binder
Notes: C. 1965; Assumption High School, located and 1100 Huron Church Road, was founded by the Basilian Fathers in 1870 as part of Assumption College (which is now the University of Windsor). Assumption High School was at first a private boarding school for male students only, but later took in day students and in 1971, with the merging of St. Mary's Academy, it became a co-educational secondary school within the Windsor-Essex Catholic District School Board.
Subject(s): Assumption College Catholic High School (Windsor) Schools Huron Church Road (Windsor)
Place(s): Windsor (Ontario)

World Wide Sales Agencies Ltd., “Assumption High School”, 1965, retrieved from [Southwestern Ontario Digital Archive](#)



Assumption High School
Year: 1957
Type(s): Photograph
Physical Description: b&w
Language: English
Source: Donated by Richard Merlo
Notes: c1957; "Assumption High School" located at 1100 Huron Church Road, Windsor; Sterling Construction Company was involved in the construction of this building; no .tiff file available
Subject(s): Assumption College Catholic High School (Windsor) Schools Sterling Construction Company (Windsor)
Place(s): Windsor (Ontario)
Rights: Public Domain
Repository: Original in private collection

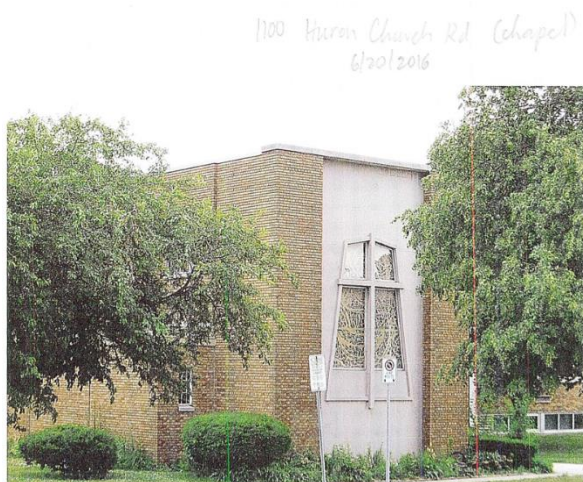
“Assumption High School”, donated by Richard Merlo, 1957, retrieved from [Southwestern Ontario Digital Archive](#)





[Windsor Public Library/City of Windsor Online Archives](#), "Assumption High School"

Research/Supporting Material



Assumption High School – c. 1965

November 4, 2013



An old postcard view of the new Assumption High School, as noted on the back of the card "directed by the BASILIAN FATHERS"

My favourite part of the card is the fact that Huron Church road looks like a rinky dink little 4 lane roads with a grassy median in the middle.

Heritage Property File – HER-5311, pgs. 1 & 2 of 7



The Corporation of the City of Windsor
PLANNING AND BUILDING DEPARTMENT
Planning Division

Thom Hunt, MCFP, RPP
City Planner /
Executive Director

October 5, 2017

WINDSOR ESSEX CATHOLIC DISTRICT SCHOOL BOARD
1325 CALIFORNIA AVE
WINDSOR ON N9B 2Z8

Subject: Heritage Listing

Dear property owner(s) of 1100 HURON CHURCH RD (roll number 3739-050-370-15300-0000):

This letter is being sent to inform you that your property was recently "listed" in the City of Windsor's Municipal Heritage Register. This decision was made in consideration of the attached information which details the importance of your property as a part of Windsor's history and built heritage. It is important to note that no action is required on your part.

The City's Municipal Heritage Register includes over 1200 properties that are recognized for their cultural heritage value or interest. Listings are added to the register by City Council under the provisions of the Ontario Heritage Act.

To view a copy of the complete Windsor's Municipal Heritage Register, please visit the City's website (<http://www.citywindsor.ca>) and search for the term "heritage register".

Your property is listed as –

Status:	Heritage Register Listed (not designated)
Location:	1100 Huron Church Rd
Name or Type:	Chapel, Assumption College High School
Built:	c1957
Reasons for Consideration:	Arch. G.A. McElroy; Basilian educators
Context:	Sandwich
City Council Decision:	October 2, 2017

For a property listed on the municipal register but not designated, Part IV section 27 (3) of the Ontario Heritage Act states that "the owner of the property shall not demolish or remove a building or structure on the property or permit the demolition or removal of the building or structure unless the owner gives the council of the municipality at least 60 days notice in writing of the owner's intention to demolish or remove the building or structure or to permit the demolition or removal of the building or structure." During the 60 days, full heritage designation under the Ontario Heritage Act may be considered.

400 City Hall Square East, Suite 404 • Windsor, Ontario • N9A 7K6
Tel: 519-255-6543 • Fax: 519-255-6544
planningdept@citywindsor.ca

City of Windsor Planning Division 2

If you are considering demolition of your property or portions thereof, now or in the future, please contact the undersigned in advance of such actions so that the necessary process for City Council review can be initiated.

Considerations of other property changes remain the same for your property as they did before your property was *listed*. In other words, if you are planning any interior or exterior changes or improvements to your property, only the standard approvals (e.g. by-laws, regulations) that are required for all properties would apply. Upon request and at no cost to you, I can be available to provide advice about heritage-sensitive alterations.

You are also invited to consider the option to request heritage *designation* for your property, according to Part IV section 29 of the Ontario Heritage Act, to further recognize and honour the heritage value of your property in the community.

If a property is *designated*, a number of City programs are available to potentially provide financial incentives to property owners. (Visit the City's website and search for the term "heritage property incentive programs" for more information). Heritage *designation* would protect and limit changes to the property for features identified in a by-law for the property (usually exterior only). Common examples of the features that may be included are exterior building materials, architectural details, windows and doors.

I am available to answer any questions you may have regarding heritage properties.

Sincerely,



John R. Calhoun, AICP
Heritage Planner
519-255-6543 x6179
jcalhoun@citywindsor.ca

Suite 404 - 400 City Hall Square East • Windsor, Ontario N9A 7K6
planningdept@citywindsor.ca • 519-255-6543 • Fax 519-255-6544

- 1100 Huron Church Road – Chapel, Assumption College High School – c1957 – Arch. G.A. McElroy – Sandwich



Assumption College High School was previously located at Assumption College, in the building now known as Dillon Hall at the University of Windsor. In the 1950s it was relocated south to Sandwich West Township, and the property included an interconnected chapel and residence for the Basilian Fathers, who directed the school. The rectangular chapel, of orange-beige brick, appears to be two storeys tall (but is one-storey), with a cross superimposed on a large angled window on the west end. A pillar extends above the rear, with a simple cross attached near the top. Architect G.A. McElroy also designed the Harris House (1380 Ypres Ave) and Cunningham Sheet Metal (1478 Kildare Rd). The high school has expanded and the Separate School administration is located within the complex, but only the chapel is included in this Register listing.

HER-5311, pg. 6 of 7

Legal Description

CON 1; PT LOTS 63 & 64; RP 12R13148; PARTS 5 TO 8 & PT PARTS 1; 4; 9 & 10

Property Summary for 1100 Huron Church Road (on file)

R	1100 Huron Church Rd	Chapel, Assumption College High School	c1957	Arch. G.A. McElroy; Basilian educators	Sandwich
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Windsor Municipal Heritage Register, pg. 6 of 23

City of Windsor

LOT 63

CONCESSION 1

PAGE 24

City of Windsor

LOT 63

CONCESSION 1

Item Page 24

REGISTRATION	DATE	DESCRIPTION	REMARKS	REMARKS	REMARKS
187117	01.07.09	Western Central Supply LTD	University of Windsor	187117	01.07.09
187118	01.07.09	Western Central Supply LTD	University of Windsor	187118	01.07.09
187119	01.07.09	Western Central Supply LTD	University of Windsor	187119	01.07.09
187120	01.07.09	Western Central Supply LTD	University of Windsor	187120	01.07.09
187121	01.07.09	Western Central Supply LTD	University of Windsor	187121	01.07.09
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OnLand Land Registry Records, [Essex \(12\), Windsor, Book 1 – Concession 1; Road Allowance; Lot 40 to 99](#) – pgs. 136 & 137 of 375

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

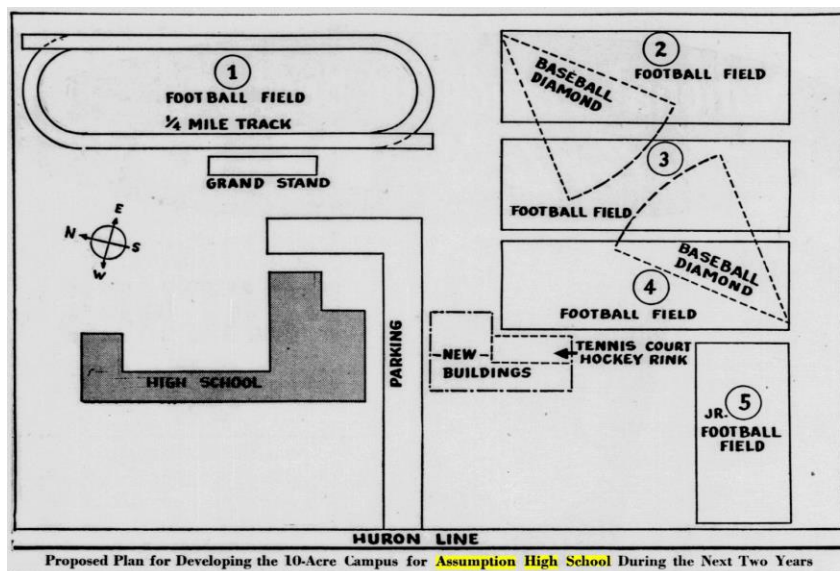
OnLand Land Registry Records (see above), pgs. 142 & 143 of 375

McElroy, Garnet Andrew

McELROY, Garnet Andrew (1897-1986) of Windsor, Ont. was an influential architect responsible for dozens of commercial buildings for the S.S. Kresge & Co. retail chain in Canada and the United States. His progressive Art Deco and modernist designs for the stores can be found in cities from Victoria, B.C. through to Quebec City. Born in Sandwich, Ont. on 8 June 1897 he took courses in architecture and engineering at the Detroit Technical Institute and studied architecture at the University of Michigan for one year. He trained under **Gilbert P. Jacques** (in 1915-17 and in 1919-21), and worked as a draftsman for **Albert Kahn** in Detroit (1917-19). During his time there he attended evening classes of the Thumb Tack Club Atelier in 1918-20, and likely met some of the leading architects and young designers in the Detroit area.

He opened his own office in Windsor in 1921, and in 1923 he joined the S.S. Kresge Co. of Detroit, Mich. as a staff architect, a position he appears to have held as a consultant until after 1950. During this period he continued to reside in Windsor, and operated an office under his own name in 1923-28, then as McElroy, McIntosh & Gauthier (1928-31). His largest and most substantial design for the Kresge company in Canada was the five storey flagship store and office block on Ste. Catherine Street in downtown Montreal (1936-37), a striking Art Deco landmark clad in black granite, green terra cotta, and glass block. McElroy remained active in Windsor until 1969, and died in Windsor on 14 December 1986 (death notice Windsor Star, 17 Dec. 1986, D6; inf. Ontario Assoc. of Architects, Province of Quebec Assoc. of Architects; Architectural Inst. of British Columbia). A collection of original perspective presentation drawings prepared by McElroy for Kresge Co. stores in Canada is now held at the National Archives of Canada (NAC Acc. 80103/55).

Biographical Dictionary of Architects in Canada 1800-1950, "McElroy, Garnet Andrew", Robert G. Hill, Architect, FRAIC, Author & Editor, 2009-2022, originally retrieved from <http://www.dictionaryofarchitectsincanada.org/node/1723>, currently accessible via hyperlink herein



Assumption High School To Have 10-Acre Campus

By EMIL KOTELES

Assumption High School will have a finished campus about the size of Lanspeary Park within two years.

Plans have been approved for a 10-acre campus adjacent to the school and work will be started in April. A portion of it will be ready for use this year.

Rev. Charles Armstrong, sports director of the school, said that seeding will be started this spring and it will be completed in two stages over the next two years. Only half the campus will be in use at a time until the sod is firm and strong.

Plans for the campus include five football fields, one of which will have bleachers; two baseball fields; a tennis court, a hockey rink and a quarter-mile track around one of the football fields.

The two halffields will be superimposed over the football fields during off-seasons and the tennis court will probably be used as the rink area during the winter.

Total cost of the project will run to about \$6,000, including \$3,500 for tiling the field.

The school has contributed \$2,000 of this and the balance will have to be acquired through fund-raising projects.

First project in this direction was a chicken and spaghetti dinner held Sunday, sponsored by the Italian Mothers of Windsor.

Armed Forces Attract Youths

More and more teen-agers are turning to the armed services for career opportunities. In 1957, of the 538 persons who enlisted, about 400 were 16 years of age or under.

High School Notes Nomination At Christi

Nominations were scheduled to take place at Corpus Christi today for the pre-election of the student council. Nominating vice-president and secretary will be Friday.

Elections for all three seats will be held next Wednesday.

It is expected that three or four students will let their names stand for the presidency. This year's president is Bob Renaud. The vice-president is Bob Renaud.

At a meeting of the staff in the Kennedy Cadet Corps, it was decided that the cadet officers will receive forage caps and Sam Brown leather shoes.

The school band from the Assumption High played a special concert last week to the boys' and girls' of the St. Andrew's.

New School Near Ready

The new **Assumption High School** building on Huron Line will be ready for classes about Sept. 15, **school** officials said today.

Classes for the fall term at the **high school** will be held in the old building on Patricia Rd. until the new building is ready. Classes start at 8:45 a.m. on Sept. 4.

School officials have asked students to pick up book lists and class schedules at the administration Building, 400 Huron Line, from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., and from 7 to 8 p.m., Monday to Friday.

The **high school** also announced the names of eight persons who will join the teaching staff.

Rev. John Conway, C.S.B., of Toronto, will aid the Latin and history staffs. Rev. Paul Meloche, C.S.B., of LaSalle, who has completed teacher training at the Ontario College of Education, will teach French.

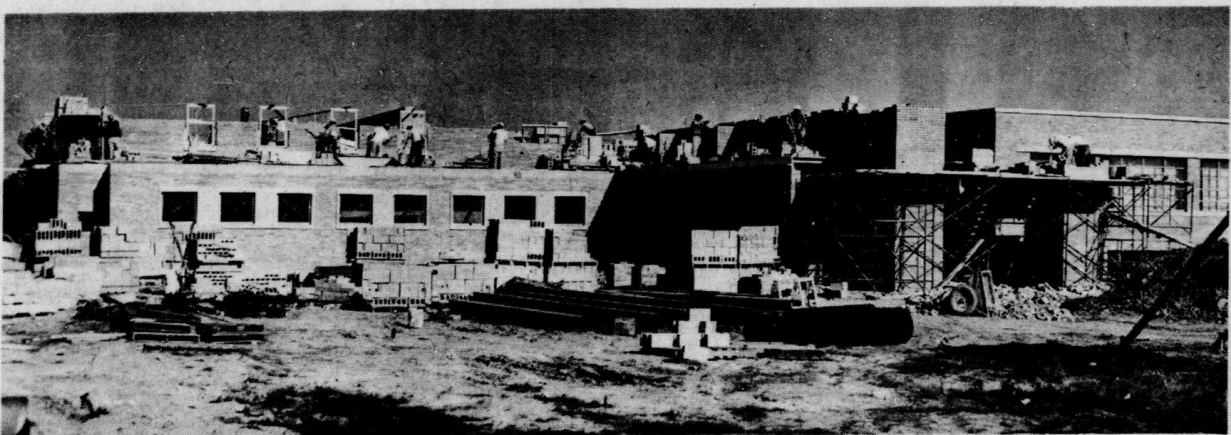
In addition to the priest teachers, five **scholastic** teachers will also join the staff.

George Vanderzanden, C.S.B., of Windsor; Jerome Moffat, C.S.B., of Toronto; and Paul Specht, C.S.B., of St. Catharines; all graduates of **Assumption** College who have been studying at the Ontario College of Education will join the English staff.

Malcombe Landon, C.S.B., of Toronto, and Robert Fink, C.S.B., who has done graduate work at Laval University, will teach history.

William Lucier, M.A., a native of Windsor and an **Assumption** College graduate will teach social studies. Mr. Lucier recently received his Master's degree from the University of Michigan.

Left: ProQuest Historical Newspapers – [The Windsor Daily Star](#), August 25, 1956 (pg. 3 of 28)



ASSUMPTION HIGH GROWS—Work is progressing on schedule at **Assumption High School** where a chapel and priests' residence is being constructed. The addition to the **high school** is being built at a cost of \$304,000, bringing the total cost of the building to about \$1,500,000. The firm of G. A. McElroy, architects, designed the building.

★ ★ ★ Chapel Near Completion

Assumption High Forecasts Opening

Construction of a chapel and teacher residence at Assumption High School is nearing completion. Opening deadline has been set for the end of the year.

The two-phase project, which will provide living quarters for the priests and student priests and a 13-altar chapel, is costing the school about \$304,000.

This will bring the overall cost of the school to \$1,500,000.

Construction was begun in August and at present has reached the halfway mark. G. A. McElroy, architect, believes it will be opened about the end of this year.

The residence, a three-story structure, will provide living quarters for 30 priests and student priests. Each will have separate sleeping quarters.

It also contains a recreation area, community rooms for both priests and student priests, dining room, kitchen and sacristy.

There are 12 small altars in the chapel allowing the priests to offer a low mass every morning. A main altar will be used for student services.

The chapel will accommodate about 150 students.

Above & left: ProQuest Historical Newspapers – [The Windsor Daily Star, October 8, 1957](#) (pg. 5 of 30)

Classroom Use Delayed

The opening of the addition to **Assumption High School** on Huron Line Rd., has been delayed another week to Sept. 24. Very Rev. E. C. LeBel, president of **Assumption University**, said today.

Fr. LeBel said: "Everything is ready now but the cafeteria. This will not be completed for an additional week. We will be in by the week of Sept. 24."

Scheduled date for the opening was Sept. 15. In the meantime classes are taking place in the old **high school** building on Patricia Rd., on the **Assumption** campus.

The first part of the new **Assumption High School** opened last year to first and second year students. The new addition will accommodate third, fourth and fifth year students, releasing the old **high school** building for university use.

Left: ProQuest Historical Newspapers – *The Windsor Daily Star*, September 10, 1956 (pg. 3 of 34)

Assumption, High School Split Made

Separate Bodies Named to Govern Two Institutions

Assumption University of Windsor this year takes a major step in its development with the complete separation of the university and **Assumption High School**. The two institutions will henceforth be under independent governing bodies.

Plans to separate the two schools have been progressing in recent years. The **high school** campus is now situated south of the Ambassador Bridge property on the Huron Line, while the university is being developed on its historic site north of the bridge plaza.

At the university, Rev. E. C. LeBel remains as superior and president, while Rev. E. J. Lajeunesse remains as vice-president and becomes new first councillor.

Rev. E. C. Garvey, head of the department of philosophy, has been appointed second councillor; Rev. Frank Ruth becomes comptroller, and Rev. Arthur Roberts, treasurer.

At the **high school**, Rev. George Thompson, former first councillor at the university, becomes first superior; Rev. Oscar Regan, former first councillor at Aquinas Institute, in Rochester, becomes first councillor; Rev. Ronald Cullen, second councillor, and Rev. John Gaughan, from Catholic Central, in Detroit, treasurer.

Several changes have been made in the faculties of both the university and **high school** for the 1957-58 scholastic year.

At the university, Rev. Frank Mallon, after 21 years at **Assumption**, has been appointed to St. Michael's College, in Toronto. Rev. Andrew Maloney of the theology department also goes to St. Michael's.

Additions to the university faculty include the following: Rev. Adrian Record and Rev. Robert Fehr return, Fr. Record from Aquinas Institute in Rochester and Fr. Fehr from graduate studies at Fordham University in New York, both to be

See **ASSUMPTION**—Page 6

Assumption

(Concluded from Page Five)

members of the psychology department; Rev. John F. Callaghan from graduate studies at Laval University and Rev. Robert Madden from St. Michael's.

At the **high school** those leaving include the following: Rev. Joseph Willett to St. Thomas **High School**, Houston, Texas; Rev. Robert Whyte to St. Mary's College, Sault Ste. Marie; Rev. Francis Tevlin to Catholic Central; Rev. Fred Cahill to St. Francis **High School**, Lethbridge, Alta.; Rev. Paul Meloche to St. Mary's.

Added to the **high school** staff will be Fr. Regan, Fr. Gaughan, Rev. Frank Sheahan from Aquinas Institute; Rev. Edward Flanagan from St. Michael's College **School** in Toronto, Rev. Ken Wilson from St. Michael's College **School**, Rev. Thomas Mailloux from Eastman **School** of Music, Rochester, and Rev. John Dougherty from graduate studies at Cornell.

Scholastics leaving the staff of the **high school** this year include Robert Fink and James Strickland to St. Basil's Seminary, Toronto; Edward Bader and George Vander Zanden to Catholic Central and Donald Kuder to Aquinas Institute. Paul Speck returns after an absence of one year.

Changes in parishes of the Basilian Order: Rev. Dake Batty leaves **Assumption** to go to Blessed Sacrament, Windsor; Rev. Joseph Rivard leaves Blessed Sacrament to go to St. Mary's College where he will become first councillor.

Rev. Donald Beninger leaves Blessed Sacrament to go to St. Mary's Church, Owen Sound; Rev. Charles Kelly comes from St. Mary's Church to **Assumption** parish and Rev. Cyril Bergeron comes to Blessed Sacrament from Catholic Central.

ProQuest Historical Newspapers – *The Windsor Daily Star*, July 2, 1957 (pgs. 5 & 6 of 30)

New Essex College Affiliates With Assumption

University Gives O.K. To Petition

Cheque For \$200,000
Issued at Toronto
Becomes Official

(See Additional Pictures—
Page 20)

Affiliation of non-sectarian Essex College with Assumption University was effected Tuesday following a series of meetings which established the complete independence of Essex College as a College of Science, and opened a new era for education at Assumption.



ESSEX COLLEGE SIGNERS—An historic agreement was

The effect of the meetings was a union between the newly formed Essex College and Assumption University which had its founding in 1857.

Essex College thus becomes the first to take its place beside Assumption College in the interest of university education for the young people of Windsor and Essex County.

Consummation of the agreement was finalized last night when Board of Governors of Assumption University and Board of Directors of Essex College signed articles of agreement which spelled out the terms of the contract.

Earlier in the day, the Senate of the University met and approved the petition of Essex College. Later the Board of Regents of the university met and also approved the Essex College petition for affiliation. Both groups sent formal messages of approval to the Board of Governors of the university which met at night to give its approval to the petition and to recognize the approval of the Senate and Board of Regents.

Following this formality, the Board of Governors advised the Board of Directors of Essex College that its petition was approved and then they met together for the official signing of the articles of agreement.

Present for this aspect of the history-making agreement were approximately 100 members of the Senate, Board of Regents, Board of Governors, Board of Directors of Essex College and specially invited guests.

Signatories to the articles of agreement were W. H. Arison, president of the Board of Directors of Essex College, and John Whiteside, secretary while for Assumption University, Very Rev. E. C. LeBel, C.S.B., vice-chancellor and president of the university and Rev. P. J. M. Swan, C.S.B., registrar, signed.

A highlight in the signing of the agreement and affixing of the seals of Assumption College and Essex College was the announcement by Fr. LeBel that the Minister of Education for Ontario had advised by letter that a cheque for \$200,000, payable to Essex College has been issued.

This grant was set aside in last year's budget, but was contingent upon the signing of an agree-

See UNIVERSITY—Page 6

ESSEX COLLEGE SIGNERS—An historic agreement was signed Tuesday when the board of governors of Assumption University and the board of directors of Essex College affixed their respective signatures and seals to a document setting out the terms of affiliation of Essex College with the university. Essex College is now established with the signing of these documents as a school of science, legally, financially and administratively independent of the university. Shown from the left, signing, are Rev. P. J. M. Swan, registrar of the university; Very Rev. E. C. LeBel, C.S.B., president of the university and vice-chancellor; William H. Arison, first president of Essex College, and John Whiteside, secretary of Essex College.

Statement of Directors On College Affiliation

The following statement concerning the affiliation of Essex College with Assumption University was read to the assembly by Essex College President William H. Arison, following the signing of the articles of agreement Tuesday:

With the signing of these articles of affiliation, Essex College becomes the first to take its place beside Assumption College in the interest of university education for the young people of Windsor and Essex County. This affiliation is the happy culmination of nearly two years of negotiations.

As a pattern and guide for the future, therefore, these articles may well be of historic importance. Great care and deliberation have gone into them. As time goes on, we all sincerely hope that other schools and colleges will develop to join with us in building a university second to none in Canada.

Education in this important section of Ontario stands on the threshold of a brilliant new future.

Essex College is a separate corporate entity. It is financially and in all other respects self-contained. It has its own board of directors, made up of well known Windsor area citizens, and will have its own administrative and teaching staff. Appointments throughout Essex College—to the board and to the staff—are to be made so as to afford the widest possible representation to religious, ethnic and social groups in our community.

With the creation of a non-sectarian college, a broader base of public support and assistance is established for the university. Essex College will relieve the university of the heavy burden of the cost of instruction in pure science and other related fields.

Arrangements can now proceed for Essex College to lease or purchase from Assumption College such facilities as now exist for instruction in science, business administration, nursing education and related courses. Essex College will assimilate the extremely competent staff required to prepare our students for university degrees according to standards of higher education set by the senate of the university.

It is our hope that this staff will be expanded so as to offer additional honors and graduate courses and also to provide scientific research facilities available to Windsor area industry and commerce.

The Corporation of Essex College as a non-denominational college will be eligible to receive provincial government grants. The members of its board of directors are mindful of the heavy responsibility which is theirs in administering public funds which must come to it to supplement tui-

University

(Concluded from Page Three)
ment between Assumption University and Essex College.

The contribution of Assumption College and the Basilian fathers toward higher education in this area was praised in the petition which received unanimous approval by all groups which considered it.

Particular credit for paving the way to the agreement was directed at officials of Assumption University and to a steering committee of the Board of Directors of Essex College, consisting of Mr. Arison, Mr. Whiteside, Ian R. McFarlane and William J. Carter.

T. C. White, director of education for the Windsor Board of Education, read the message of approval from the Senate and Frank Sherk, of Leamington, read the approval message from the Board of Regents.

Fr. LeBel made the approval remarks on behalf of the Board of Governors and spoke of the event as "a positive step on the part of the Provincial Government to assist Assumption College in fulfilling its responsibility for higher education in Southwestern Ontario."

Application is now before the Ontario Legislature for a change in the name of Assumption University to Assumption University of Windsor.

After Assumption is permitted to change its name, those academic departments which remain under the control of the Board of Governors will be known collectively as University College.

Founded as a high school in 1857, Assumption operated as such until 1870 when the Basilian Fathers organized a college department with 29 students enrolled.

In 1914 the high school became part of the Ontario system and departmental examinations were introduced. In 1919 an affiliation was effected with the University of Western Ontario and in 1934 Holy Names College became affiliated with Assumption.

Assumption became a co-educational college in 1950 and in 1953 a private bill was approved by the Ontario Legislature giving Assumption university status with the right to issue its own degrees. This was first carried out in 1954. Transfer of the high school to new quarters started last year.

In July, 1954, establishment of Essex College was first announced. Earlier in the year a group of Windsor citizens, leaders in industry and business, labor and professions discussed with the Board of Governors of Assumption University the need for a local institution to provide scientific, professional and business instruction and training.

As a result of these discussions, a group of individuals who now constitute the Board of Directors of Essex College undertook to incorporate as a non-denominational college empowered to offer instruction in all fields of higher education but without power to confer degrees.

Now the Board of Directors of Essex College feel their institution is able to undertake the burden of instruction in the sciences and related fields and function as part of Assumption University.

Essex College directors hope that this phase of operations can be entered upon quickly and encouraged so that a well developed research centre may be established and maintained to serve the needs of industry.

Under terms of the agreement, Essex College will operate as a school of science, legally, financially and administratively independent of the university.

As a non-denominational college, Essex College will be eligible to receive provincial government grants. Under the terms of affiliation, it will be able to lease or purchase from Assumption College existing facilities for the instruction in science, business administration, nursing education and other related courses.

Establishment of Essex College, it is felt will provide a broader base of support for Assumption University and at the same time relieve it of heavy costs of instruction in pure science and related fields. Assumption College has been providing liberal arts education which has included limited training in the sciences.

The organization of Assumption University is constituted as follows: A Board of Governors sits at the head of the university organization with complete authority in all matters except for things academic, which authority it has vested in a 70-member Senate designed to be widely representative of the community and completely non-denominational.

Essex College is managed by a Board of Directors having full legal power to control, manage and conduct its affairs. Appointment to this board is to be made without regard to religious or other affiliations.

University College affairs will be directed by a Board of Governors which happen to be the identical body of men who sit as the Assumption University Board of Governors.

Each college will have its own principal, but no appointments have been made to fill these posts. A Board of Regents to the uni-

versity is composed of a group of business and professional men in the community and their function is mainly advisory to the Board of Governors of the University respecting financial matters, public relations and integration of a university program.

As well, there is an advisory council which is a widely representative lay organization chiefly concerned with fund-raising.

In the petition submitted for approval by Essex College directors, 18 general principles were spelled out carefully establishing the authority and educational scope of each college and detailing the manner in which Essex College will function within the Assumption University organization.

There were 14 points of declaration set forth in the articles of agreement. These established among other things that Assumption University will confer upon Essex College students who become entitled, such university degrees and other awards as the senate of the university shall determine.

Financial control of University College will be maintained by its Board of Governors, while financial control of Essex College will be supervised by its Board of Directors, and the latter will be eligible for capital and educational grants.

For interlocking financial arrangements a committee composed of equal representation from each board will make recommendations to the boards of both colleges.

Public appeals for funds will not be undertaken by either college without approval of the Board of Regents. Each college will retain as its own, funds, grants, bequests, scholarships or endowments.

Each college will have power to appoint its own instructional staff, but guided by rules as set out by the Senate of the university. Uniform salary schedules will be established where possible.

Instructional staff presently engaged in departments or courses which fall under Essex College jurisdiction will be retained.

Essex College will assume a proportionate share of the cost of maintenance of certain facilities owned by Assumption University but shared by students of Essex College in common with students of University College.

Each college will pay to the other for such services rendered to students of one by the other.

The agreement will remain in force until June 30, 1961, and may be renewed for successive five-year periods.

Essex College will assume instruction in biology, botany, chemistry, geography, geology, mathematics, physics and zoology while University College will continue instruction in classics, economics and political science, English, history, modern languages, philosophy, Slavonic studies, sociology and theology, home economics, library science, music and fine arts.

With the scope of Essex College and University College it is hoped by officials that these colleges will find certain of their departments expanding to the point where additional colleges may be necessary. In the agreement, facility is made for this kind of expansion.

Ideally it is explained, each student would be identified as a student of either Essex or University college but because of overlapping in registration it has been decided that for the present all first and second year students will be called University College students and Essex College will be regarded by students as a senior college of science.

Chancellor of the university will continue to be Most Rev. John C. Cody, D.D., Bishop of London, while Fr. LeBel who is president of the university will also be vice-chancellor.

Following are the members of the Board of Governors: Very Rev. G. B. Flahiff, C.S.B., of Toronto, Superior General of the Basilian Order; Fr. LeBel, C.S.B.; Rev. E. J. Lajeunesse, C.S.B.; Rev. G. J. Thompson, C.S.B.; Rev. R. S. Wood, C.S.B.; Rev. N. J. Ruth, C.S.B.; Rev. D. J. Mulvihill, and Rev. P. J. M. Swan.

"Bishop Cady turns the sod on the old Assumption farm property on Huron Road site of the new high school."



played where and when they could with competitors coming anywhere from Sarnia to Leamington. Under the direction of Father Cullen, they amassed a 4-3 record, and then knocked off the previously undefeated Junior champs from London Catholic Central by a 2-0 score.

In the winter, the Junior Basketball team won W.O.S.S.A. under the tutelage of Reno Bertola, who came home to Assumption to garner his first coaching title.

But the story of the year was again the Senior Hockey team, as they went on to gain their fifth straight W.S.S.A. and third W.O.S.S.A. title in five years. In that five year period, the Raiders record was 76-6-4. During the season, they won their 18 starts, and outscored the opposition 113-23.

Activities for the year included Student Council, the Social Committee, Weight Lifters, the St. John Bosco Club, the Sodality of the Blessed Virgin, the Young Christian Students, the Legion of Mary, the Mission Society, the Band, The Crusader, the Reporter, the Drama Club (which staged "See How They Run", "Monkey's Paw", "Home Sweet Home", and "Arsenic and Old Lace"), the Hobby Club, the Checker Club, the Canadian and American Moms Club, the Dads Club (which packed 1200 people into the gym for a fund raising bingo), the Sea Cadets (only the second Sea Cadets Corps in Canada), and the Oratorical Club (which entered the first ever International Basilian Speech Festival in Toronto). The year also

marked the first canned good drive in Assumption's history.

In the spring came the news about the start of construction of Assumption's own high school up on Huron Line. The Reporter noted:

The plans are set, the sod has been turned and headway is being made in the building of the new school. However, this undertaking will be done in stages.

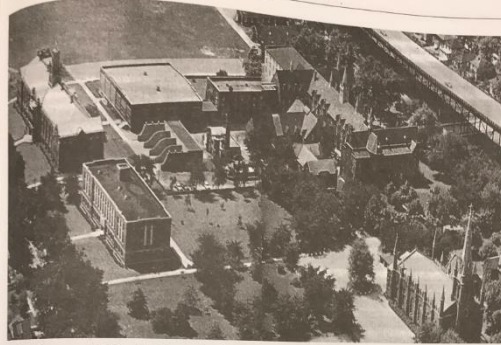
The first stage will involve the moving of only the ninth and tenth grades. It will be a one storey building consisting of [the] first ten classrooms. There will be accommodations for a library, offices, activity rooms and locker rooms. Consequently in the new school there will be no lockers in the corridors, but they will be situated in a separate room. Space for a cafeteria has also been made and at one end of it will be a stage which will later open into the gym. The first stage is expected to be ready for next September.

The gym is part of the second stage and will go up as soon as possible. Also included in this operation is the addition of fifteen more classrooms. With the completion of this phase the remaining grades are expected to move into the new school.

In the third and final stage there will be erected a staff residence and chapel. This will complete the operation and it is hoped that this will be accomplished in the very near future. The buildings will occupy a portion of the capacious twenty-three acre property between Tecumseh Road and College Street....(100)

1955-1956

At the start of the year, the student population numbered 882 students, of whom 182 were boarders. At the Grades 9-10 level,



"An aerial view of the campus in 1955. Note should be made of the handball alleys and power plant on the site of the present day C.A.W. University Centre."

student fees were \$110, while the senior level students paid \$10 more. Board and tuition for the boarders was \$670, with a semi private room raising one's costs to \$770.(101)

A letter from Father Eugene LeBel C.S.B., Superior of the College, to the high school students in their yearbook, spoke volumes of the changes that were gripping the high school in this year:

During the next few years, there will be some radical changes in the organization at Assumption. In 1953 Assumption College was given university status by the Ontario Government. In January 1956 the College affiliated with Essex College, a non-denominational college for the sciences. This affiliation, we hope, will enable university work to develop more rapidly. Since Essex College will take over the Science building for science students, another building must be ready for Assumption Arts students. The building best able to satisfy this university need is your present High School building. The College and High School authorities plan, therefore, to move the High School to new buildings on the property on Huron Line and Tecumseh Road. The first unit is already built and we hope to have the additional buildings ready to

take care of the complete High School and staff by September 1957. For the first time in ninety-nine years, beginning September 1956, there will be no freshmen High School boarders at Assumption. All the present high school boarders, however, will have the opportunity of completing the High School course at Assumption.



"Bishop McCarthy lays the cornerstone on the high school building in 1955 as Father McCarty looks on."

John Joseph Kelly, *Mary's Men and Women: History of Assumption College High School in Windsor 1870-1995*, LE5.W55K4, Leddy Library Archives and Special Collections, University of Windsor.

Research Document – 1035 Ellis St E., Holy Trinity Church / Kościół Świętej Trójcy

PROPERTY OVERVIEW	
Property address:	1035 Ellis St. E
Property Roll Number:	030-380-01100-0000
Property name (if known):	Holy Trinity Church / Kościół Świętej Trójcy
Current use (observed):	Place of Worship
Date constructed:	1917, 2005
Architect(s) (if known):	Unknown

Photos/Pictures of Property



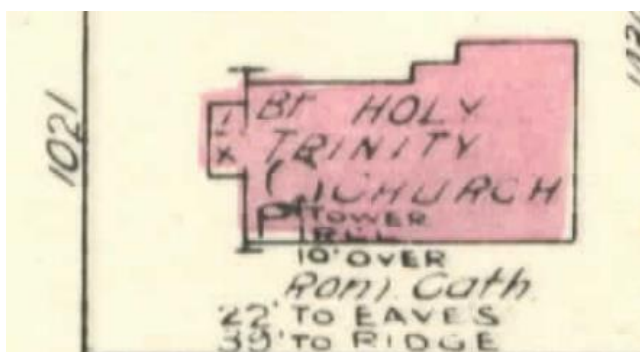


Site Visit by Heritage Planning Staff, May 2025

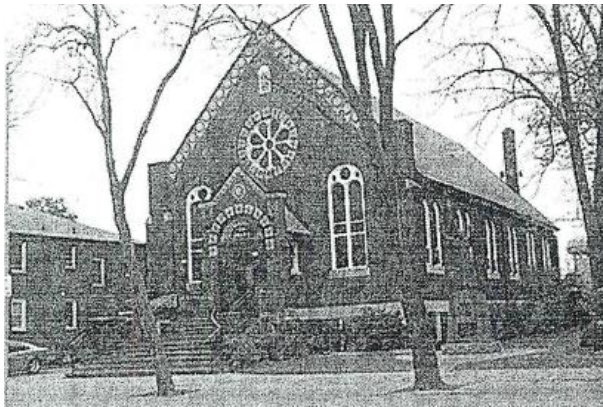
Research/Supporting Material

R	1035 Ellis St E	Holy Trinity Church / Kościół Św. Trójcy	1917, 2005 Arch. J.C. Pennington (for c1950 rectory)	Core
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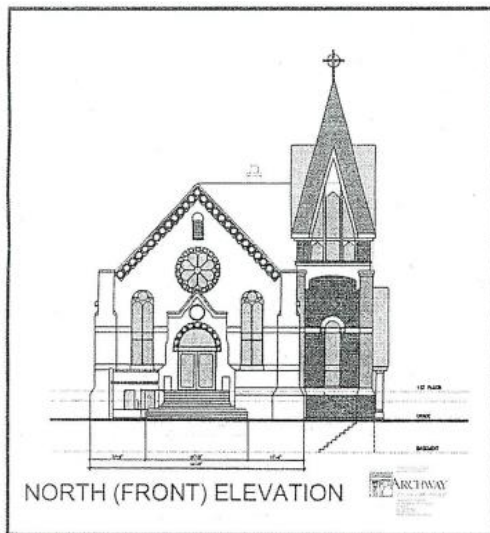
Windsor Municipal Heritage Register, Pg. 4



Fire Insurance Map, Sheet 23 (1952)



City of Windsor Planning Department Heritage Files (Pg. 16)



Holy Trinity Roman Catholic Parish, Polonia Windsor, Retrieved from <http://poloniawindsor.ca/holy-trinity-roman-catholic-parish/#:~:text=Holy%20Trinity%20Roman%20Catholic%20Parish.%20Interior%20of%20the%20Holy>

Research Document – 708 Erie St/980 Louis Ave, Saint Angela Merici Church

PROPERTY OVERVIEW	
Property address:	708 Erie St. E / 980 Louis Ave.
Property Roll Number:	030-150-10500-0000
Property name (if known):	Saint Angela Merici Catholic Church
Current use (observed):	Place of Worship
Date constructed:	1939
Architect(s) (if known):	John Boyde

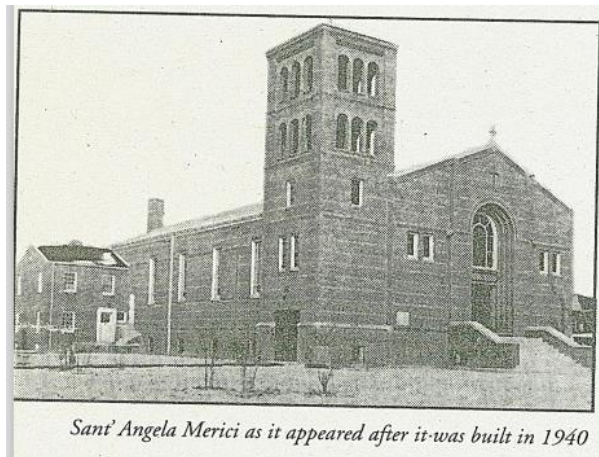
Photos/Pictures of the Property



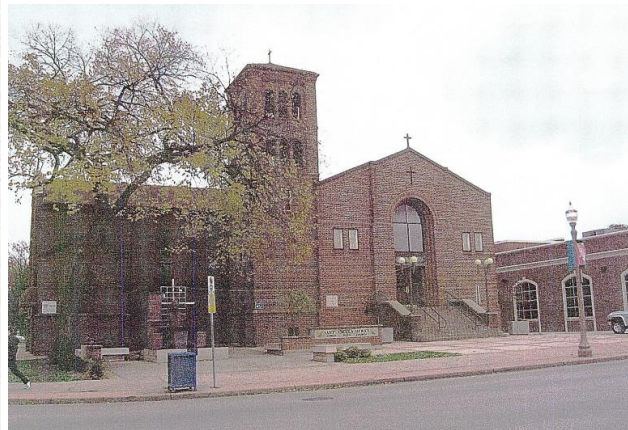


Site Visit by Heritage Planning Staff, May 2025

Historical Photos/Pictures of the Property



HER-2349, pg.5



HER-2349, pg.2



“Via Italia”, International Metropolis, July 6, 2006. Retrieved from <https://internationalmetropolis.com/2006/07/06/via-italia/>

Research/Supporting Material

R	708 Erie St E / 980 Louis Ave	Sant'Angela Merici Church	1939	Arch. John Boyde - Romanesque Revival	Core
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Windsor Municipal Heritage Register, February 2024, pg. 4

Card, Bunco Party Set for October 4

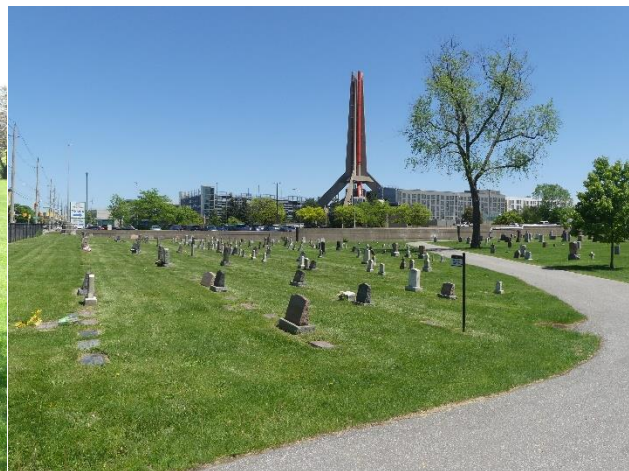
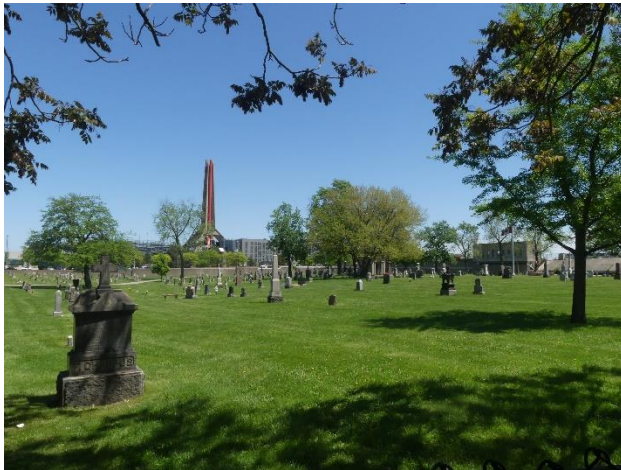
Under the auspices of the Ladies' Society of **St. Angela** Merici Church, a mixed card and bunco party will be held tomorrow evening, commencing at 8 o'clock, at Holy Trinity Auditorium, Langlois and Ellis avenues. Mrs. Guido Martinuzzi is in charge of arrangements, assisted by Mrs. Achille Speroni, who will look after tickets, and a cordial invitation is extended to the public to attend. There will be refreshments served and attractive door prizes awarded, proceeds to be turned over to the building fund of **St. Angela Merici** Church.

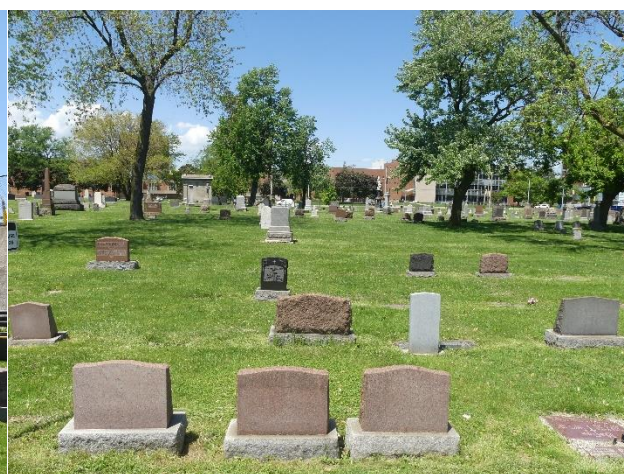
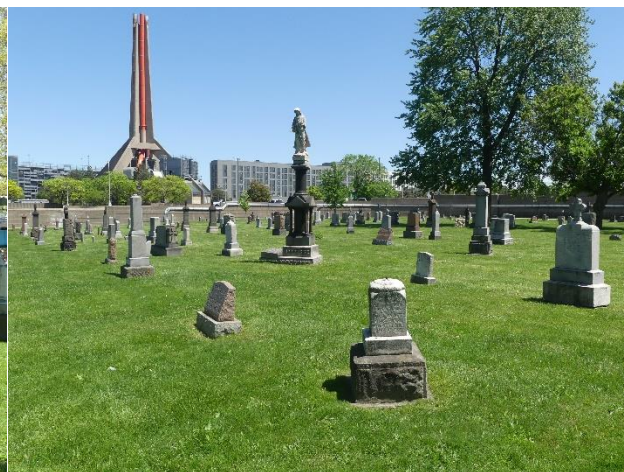
October 3, 1939, pg. 16 , ProQuest Historical Newspapers: Windsor Star. Retrieved from <https://www.proquest.com/hnpwindsorstar/docview/2238745517/47CFFEA12FB74FB1PQ/5?sourcetype=Newspapers>

Research Document – 350 Huron Church Rd, Assumption Cemetery

PROPERTY OVERVIEW	
Property address:	350 Huron Church Rd
Property Roll Number:	050-260-00100-0000
Property name (if known):	Assumption Cemetery
Current use (observed):	Roman Catholic Cemetery
Date constructed:	1859
Architect(s) (if known):	Unknown

Photos/Pictures of Property





Site Visit, Heritage Planning Staff (May 2025)

Historical Photos



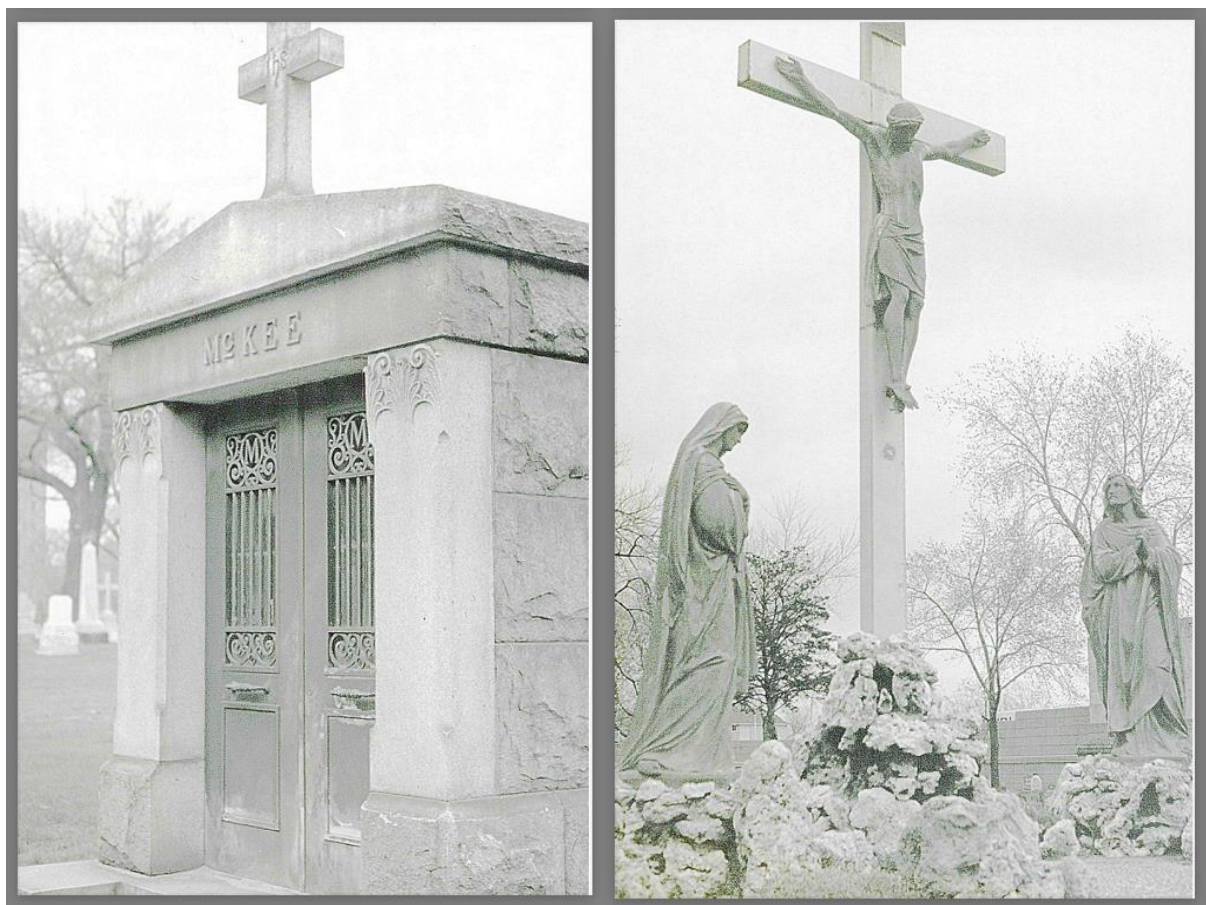
Aerial Photos: 1969 (Left); 1977 (Right)



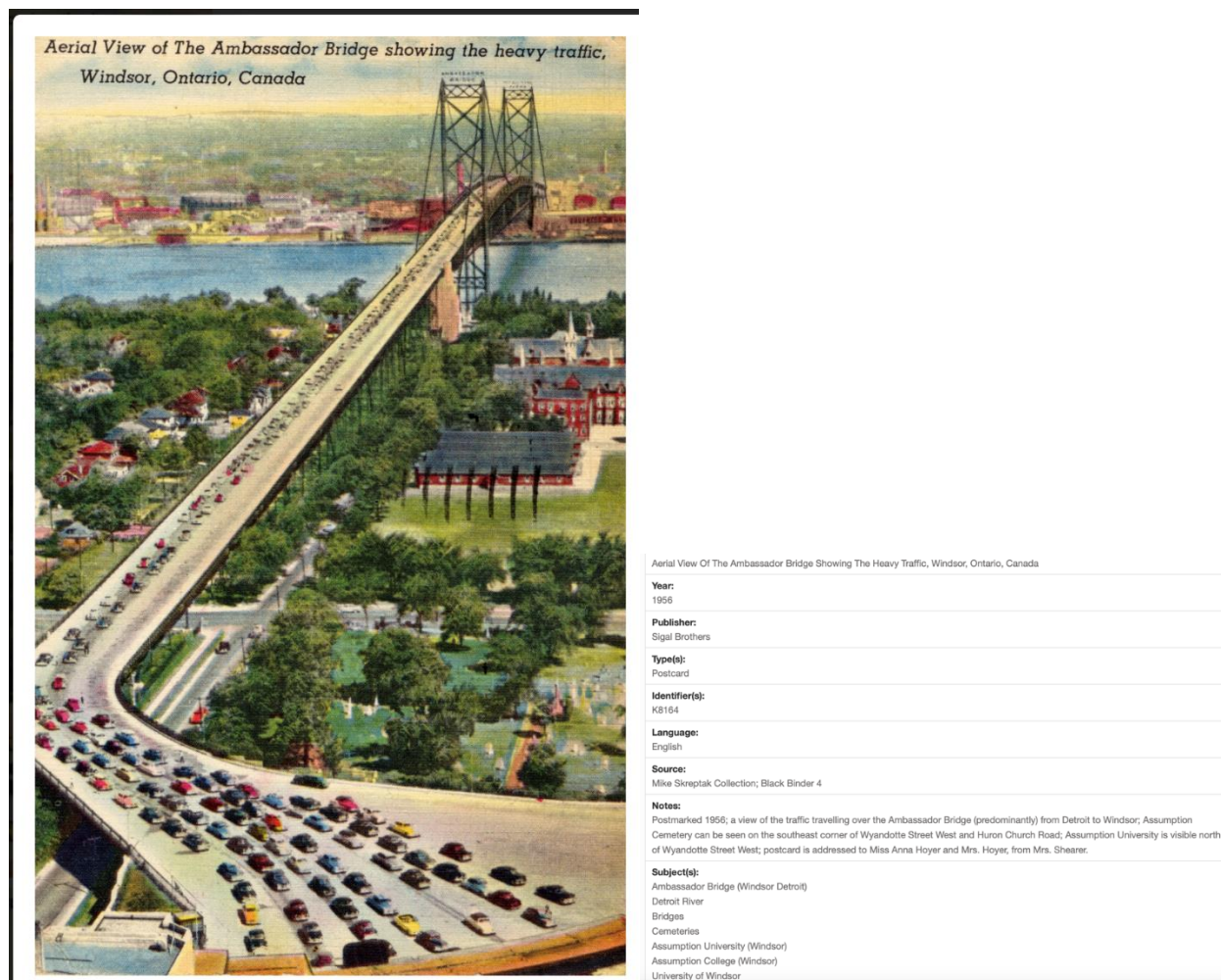
Aerial Photos: 1987 (Left); 1996 (Right)



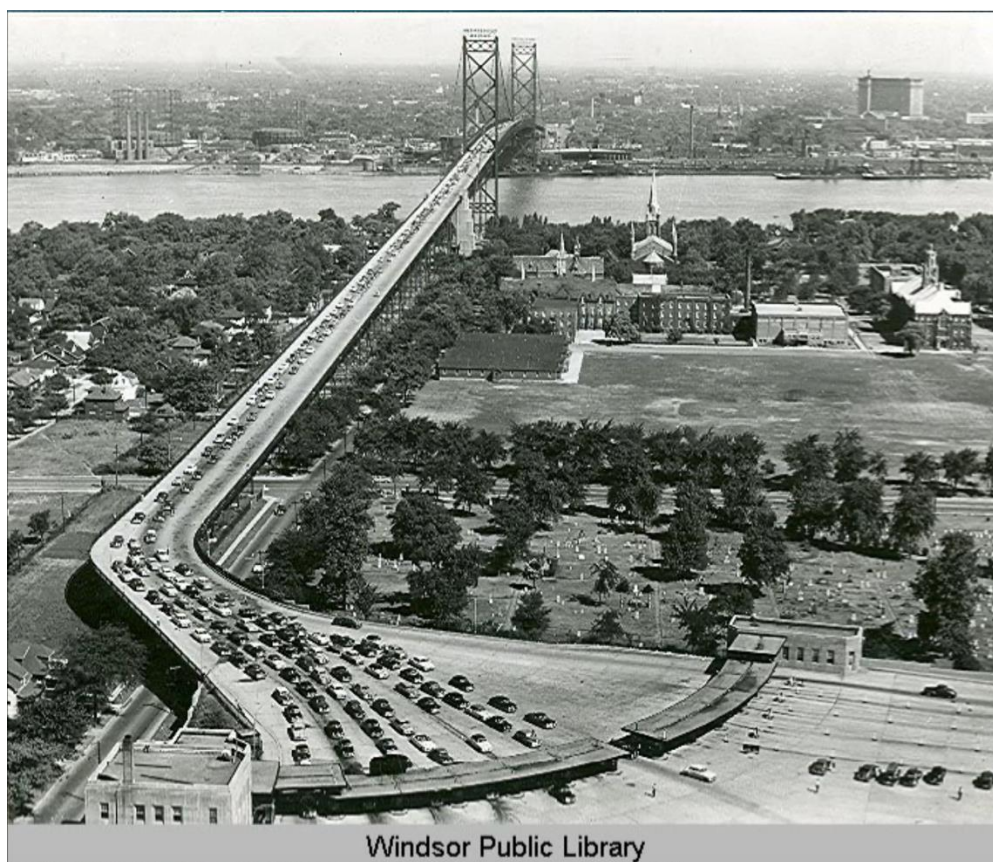
Aerial Photos: 2002 (Left); 2006 (Right)



HER-2391, Assumption Cemetery, April 1995.



Southwestern Ontario Digital Archive, *Aerial View Of The Ambassador Bridge Showing The Heavy Traffic, Windsor, Ontario, Canada*. Retrieved from <https://swoda.uwindsor.ca/node/1845>



Windsor Public Library

Item Description

Subject	Morrison Literary Papers; Morrison, Neil Farquharson; Aerial photographs; Boundaries; Ambassador Bridge; Customs inspections; Customhouses; Automobiles; Waterfronts; Detroit River; Detroit (Mich.); Universities & colleges; Assumption College; University of Windsor; Churches; Assumption Church; Cemeteries; Assumption Cemetery; Huron Church Rd.; Huron Line; Wyandotte St. W.;
Title	Aerial Photo of the Ambassador Bridge
Titre	Photo aérienne du pont Ambassador
Sujet	Morrison, Neil Farquharson; Librairie papeterie Morisson; Photographies des travaux en cours aériennes; Frontières; Pont Ambassador; Inspections douanières; Édifices de la douane; Quais; Rivière Detroit; Detroit (Mich.); Universités et collèges; Collège de l' Assomption; Université de Windsor; Églises; Église de l'Assomption; Cimetières; Cimetière Assomption; Rue Huron Church; Rue Huron; Rue Wyandotte Ouest; Automobiles;
Description	An aerial view of the bridge and the incoming traffic to customs at the Ambassador Bridge. Assumption Church and Cemetery, as well as the University of Windsor property appear in the scene.
Date	ca 1945 + ca 1946 + ca 1947 + ca 1948 + ca 1949 + ca 1950 + ca 1951 + ca 1952 + ca 1953 + ca 1954 + ca 1955 + ca 1956 + ca 1957 + ca 1958 + ca 1959 + ca 1960
Contributors	Morrison Literary Papers
Identifiant	PC 338
Source	Windsor Public Library
Source-fr	Bibliothèque publique de Windsor
Relation	Windsor's Community Archives
Type	image
Format	jpg

Windsor Public Library, Local History Collection, Aerial Photo of the Ambassador Bridge.

Retrieved from

<https://windsorpubliclibrary.contentdm.oclc.org/digital/collection/heritage/id/256/rec/9>



Item Description

Name(s)	Alexandre Askin; Charles Askin; Ellen E. Askin; Thomas Askin
Inscription	1) In Memory of the Members of the Family of Col. James Askin: Alexander: Died 23 Aug. 1832, Aged 10 years; Thomas B. : Died 23 July 1831, Aged 10 years; Lieut. Charles D.,: Died 11 July 1837, Aged 18 years; Frances A. : Died 11 March 1839, Aged 2 years. 2) In loving Memory of Allen Eleanor Askin, Fourth daughter of the late Col. James Askin of Sandwich, Ont.; Died Jan. 30 1889 in the 66 year of her age. The spirit shall until God who (1 line illegible)
Cemetery	Assumption Cemetery
Date(s)	23 Aug. 1832; 23 July 183; 11 July 1837; 11 March 1839; , Aged 2 years 2) In loving Memory of Allen Eleanor Askin, Fourth daughter of the late Col. James Askin of Sandwich, Ont.; Died Jan. 30 1889 in the 66 year of her age. The spirit shall until God who (1 line illegible)
Identifier	asc-ak-p2
Copyrights	Public Domain

Windsor Public Library, Local History Collection, Alexandre Askin; Charles Askin; Ellen E. Askin; Thomas Askin. Retrieved from <https://windsorpubliclibrary.contentdm.oclc.org/digital/collection/HistoricCem/id/612/rec/5>

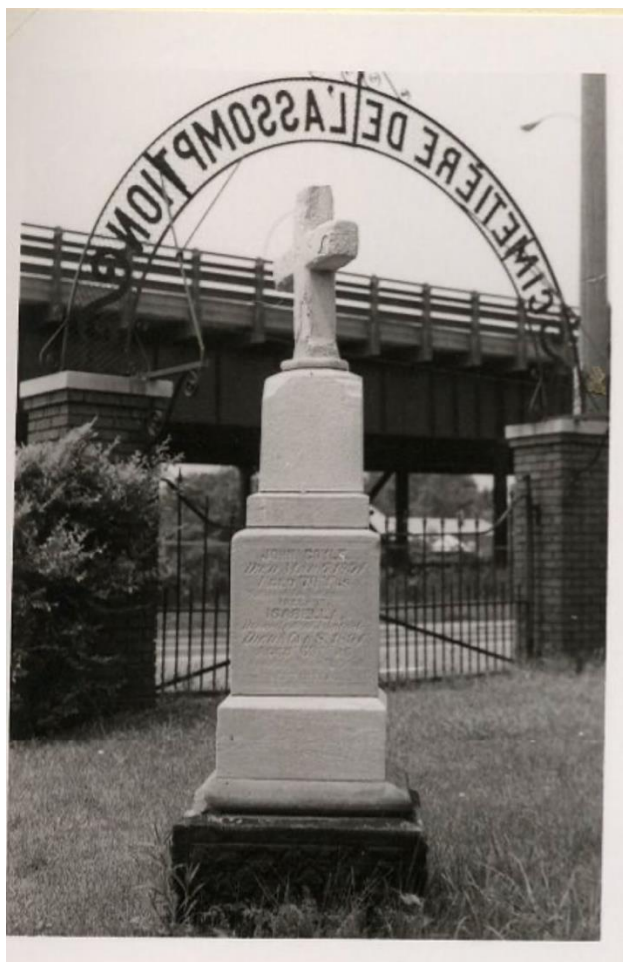


Item Description

Name(s)	Charles T. Baby; Charles T. Baby
Inscription	IHS In Memoriam Charles T. Baby, Son of the Hon. James Baby, Died Nov. 13, 1871, Aged 63 years; Mary, Relict of the late Charles T. baby, Died March 16 1874, Aged 55 years. May they rest in peace.
Cemetery	Assumption Cemetery
Date(s)	Nov. 13, 1871; March 16 1874
Identifier	asc-ak-p9b
Copyrights	Public Domain

Windsor Public Library, Local History Collection, Charles T. Baby; Charles T. Baby. Retrieved from

<https://windsorpubliclibrary.contentdm.oclc.org/digital/collection/HistoricCem/id/624/rec/>



Item Description

Name(s)	John Coyle, John Coyle
Inscription	John Coyle, Died Mar. 6 1894, Aged 70 years. Native of Co. Ireland; Isabella, Beloved wife of John Coyle, Died Mar. 8 1894, Aged 69 y'rs; Rest in Peace; (Illegible line in italics above "Rest in Peace")
Cemetery	Assumption Cemetery
Date(s)	Mar. 6 1894; Mar. 8 1894
Identifier	asc-ak-p34a
Copyrights	Public Domain

Windsor Public Library, Local History Collection, John Coyle, John Coyle. Retrieved from <https://windsorpubliclibrary.contentdm.oclc.org/digital/collection/HistoricCem/id/197/rec/45>



Item Description

Name(s) James Askin; Frances Askin; John A. Askin; James A. Askin; Anna C. Askin; Mary Askin; William A. Askin

Inscription 1) In memory of Col. James Askin, Died Dec. 4, 1862, Aged 76 years, and his wife Frances, died Jan. 22, 1880, Aged 81 years.
2) In Memory of the members of the family of John A. Askin, Died at May 1840; Jam.. Died May 1810, Aged 60; Anna C., Died 8 Sept. 1850, Aged 1 year & 8 months; Mary, Died 23 Feb 1861, Aged 22 years and 8 months; William A., Died 10 May 1861, Aged 5 years & 4 months.

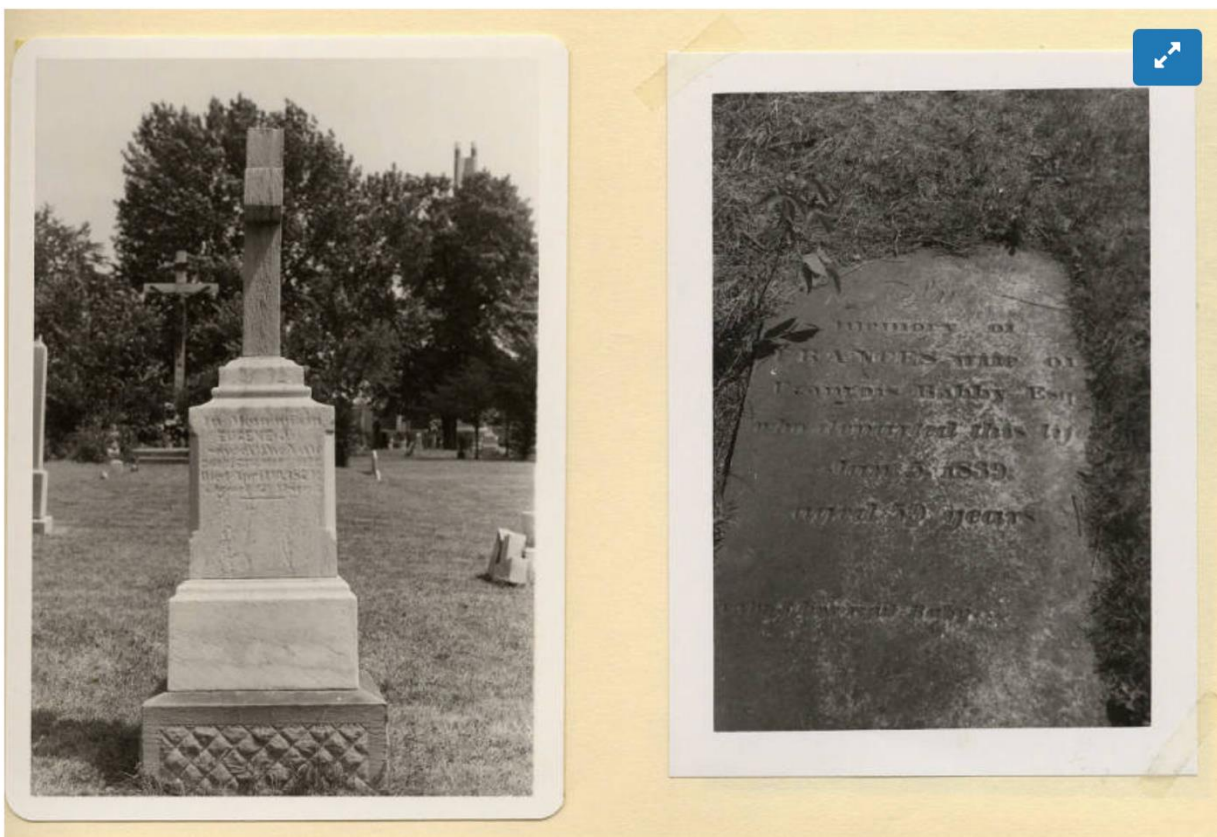
Cemetery Assumption Cemetery

Date(s) Dec. 4, 1862; Jan. 22, 1880; May 1840; May 1810; 8 Sept. 1850; Mary, 23 Feb 1861; 10 May 1861

Identifier asc-ak-p3

Copyrights Public Domain

Windsor Public Library, Local History Collection, James Askin; Frances Askin; John A. Askin; James A. Askin; Anna C. Askin; Mary Askin; William A. Askin. Retrieved from <https://windsorpubliclibrary.contentdm.oclc.org/digital/collection/HistoricCem/id/5/rec/48>



Item Description

Name(s) Eugen J. Baby; Frances Baby

Inscription 1) In Memory of Eugen J., Son of the Charles & Mary Baby, Died April 10 1874, Aged 17 years. 2) In Memory of Frances, wife of Francois Baby Esq. Who departed this life Jan 5 1839, aged 59 years.

Cemetery [Assumption Cemetery](#)

Date(s) April 10 1874; Jan 5 1839

Identifier asc-ak-p8

Copyrights Public Domain

Windsor Public Library, Local History Collection, Eugen J. Baby; Frances Baby. Retrieved from

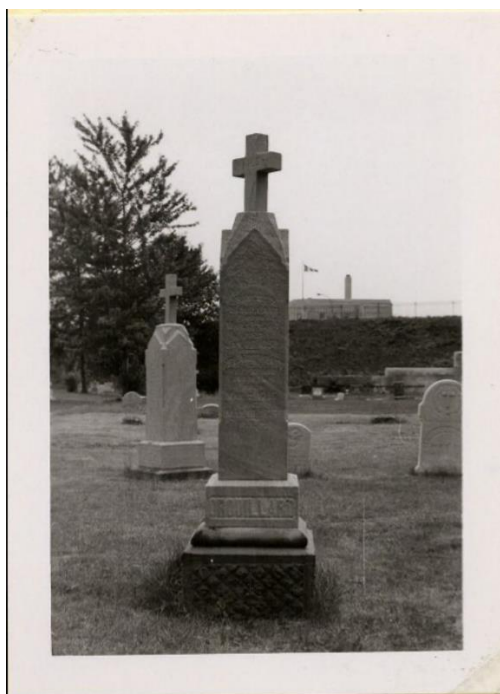
<https://windsorpubliclibrary.contentdm.oclc.org/digital/collection/HistoricCem/id/7/rec/64>



Item Description

Name(s)	Janisse, Ernest E.
Inscription	In Memory of Ernest E. Janisse, who died Feb. 6th 1896, Aged 20 y's & 24 D's.
Cemetery	Assumption Cemetery
Date(s)	Feb. 6th 1896
Identifier	asc-ak-p48a
Copyrights	Public Domain

Windsor Public Library, Local History Collection, Janisse, Ernest E.. Retrieved from <https://windsorpubliclibrary.contentdm.oclc.org/digital/collection/HistoricCem/id/218/rec/83>



Item Description

Name(s)	Drouillard, Francois X.; Drouillard, Pelagie Pratt
Inscription	I. H. S, Francois X. Drouillard, Born Mar. 12 1784, Died Jan. 26 1852; Pelagie Pratt, Wife of Francois X. Drouillard, Born Mar. 7 1786, Died Mar. 10 1874; R.I.P.; Drouillard
Cemetery	Assumption Cemetery
Date(s)	Mar. 12 1784; Jan. 26 1852; Mar. 7 1786; Mar. 10 1874
Identifier	asc-ak-p38b
Copyrights	Public Domain

Windsor Public Library, Local History Collection, Drouillard, Francois X.; Drouillard, Pelagie Pratt. Retrieved from <https://windsorpubliclibrary.contentdm.oclc.org/digital/collection/HistoricCem/id/205/rec/107>



Item Description

Name(s)	Marentette, W. H.
Inscription	W. H. Marentette, Born 1869; Died 1893, Aged 24 years
Cemetery	Assumption Cemetery
Date(s)	1869; 1893
Identifier	asc-lz-p20b
Copyrights	Public Domain

Windsor Public Library, Local History Collection, Marentette, W. H.. Retrieved from <https://windsorpubliclibrary.contentdm.oclc.org/digital/collection/HistoricCem/id/79/rec/1>



Item Description

Name(s)	Baby, James
Inscription	Here lie the remains of The Honorable Js Baby, Member of the Executive Legislative Council, Inspector General of U. Canada. Beloved & Respected by all his acquaintances
Cemetery	Assumption Cemetery
Date(s)	N/A
Identifier	asc-ak-p13b
Copyrights	Public Domain

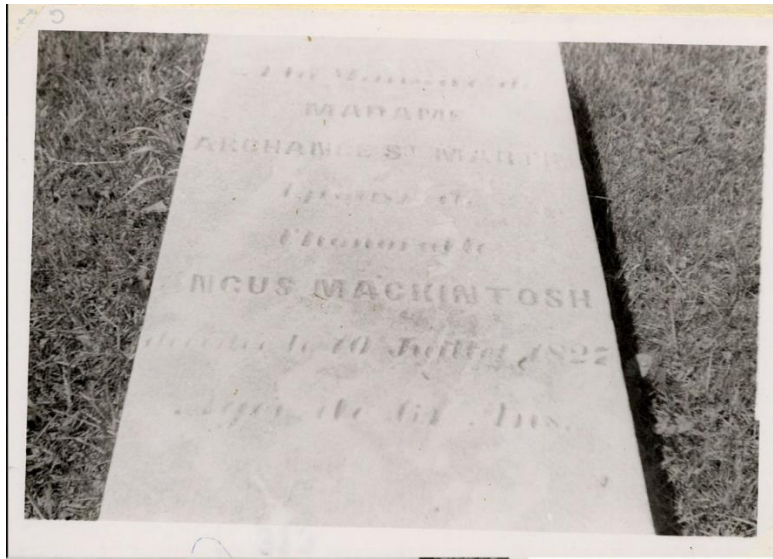
Windsor Public Library, Local History Collection, Baby, James. Retrieved from <https://windsorpubliclibrary.contentdm.oclc.org/digital/collection/HistoricCem/id/97/rec/1>



Item Description

Name(s)	Peltier, Magloire; Peltier, Victor
Inscription	En mémoire de Magloire Peltier, décédé le 13 novembre 1866, âge de 29 ans; Victor Peltier, décédé le 20 mai 1884, âgé de 39 ans
Cemetery	Assumption Cemetery
Date(s)	13 novembre 1866; 20 mai 1884
Identifier	asc-lz-p42a
Copyrights	Public Domain

Windsor Public Library, Local History Collection, Peltier, Magloire; Peltier, Victor. Retrieved from <https://windsorpubliclibrary.contentdm.oclc.org/digital/collection/HistoricCem/id/120/rec/188>



Item Description

Name(s) Mackintosh, Archange St Martin

Inscription A la mémoire de Madame Archange St Martin, épouse de l'honorable Angus Mackintosh, décédée le 10 juillet 1827, âgée de 64 ans; Restored in 1953 by the Algonquin Club, Detroit and Windsor

Cemetery [Assumption Cemetery](#)

Date(s) 10 juillet 1827

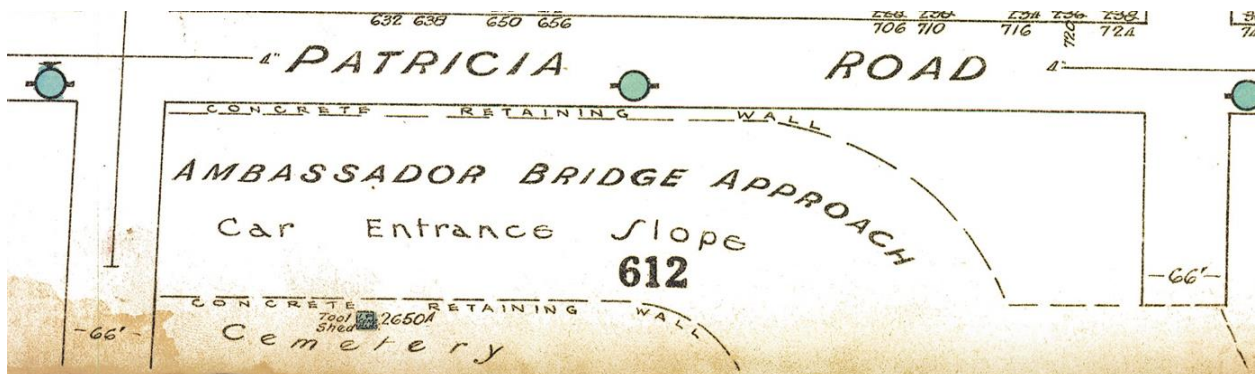
Identifier asc-lz-p12

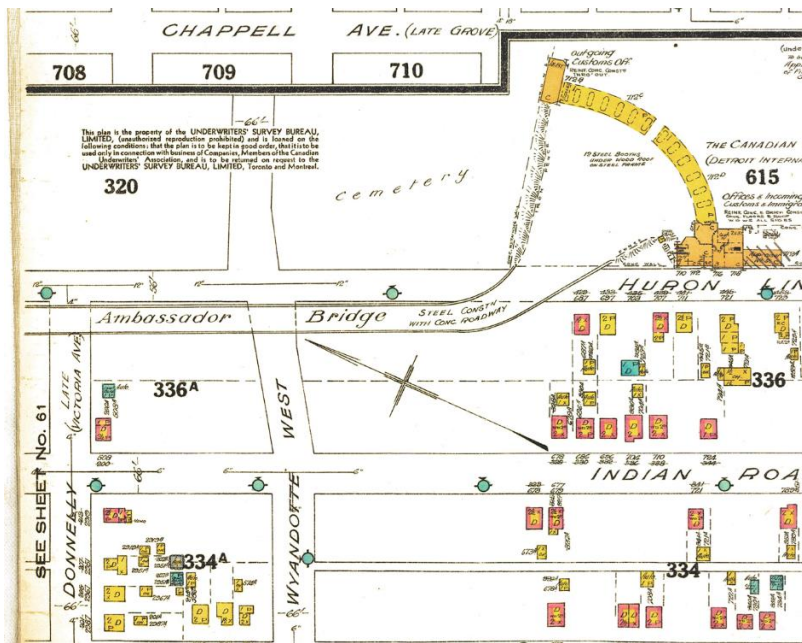
Copyrights Public Domain

Windsor Public Library, Local History Collection, Mackintosh, Archange St Martin. Retrieved from

<https://windsorpubliclibrary.contentdm.oclc.org/digital/collection/HistoricCem/id/63/rec/251>

Research/Supporting Material





Insurance Plan of the City of Windsor (1937), Sheets 66 & 69

• [Subscribe](#)

Assumption Cemetery

Wednesday, January 10, 2007

At the corner of Wyandotte St. W. and Huron Church, surrounded by the Ambassador Bridge is Assumption Cemetery. This is the early Roman Catholic cemetery for the Windsor area.



A google search turned up [this brief history of the cemetery](#):

At its present site, the Assumption Cemetery (located at the intersection of Wyandotte St. West and Huron Church Rd.) was established in 1859, when then-Bishop Pinsonneault relocated it from the Cemetery's second home, the area we know now as Assumption Park. However, remains interred on-site today can actually be traced back as far as 1795, initially part of the Cemetery's first home (1781) next to Assumption Church & itself founded as a parish in 1767 and standing as the oldest in Ontario. Within eye (and ear-shot) of the

<http://www.internationalmetropolis.com/?p=291>

Assumption Cemetery | International Metropolis

Ambassador Bridge, Assumption Cemetery also notably contains the Brazilian Fatherâ€™™ plot that dates back to 1870.



The Ambassador Bridge looms behind the headstones.



The family of Col. James Askin, namesake of Askin Ave. Col. Askin was born in Detroit in 1788, he died in 1863, and his son John A. Askin, born in 1817, died in 1904.

A telling sign of the influence of the French history of our region. A completely French tombstone from the 1940's. Calixte SA©guin was a member of the School Board.

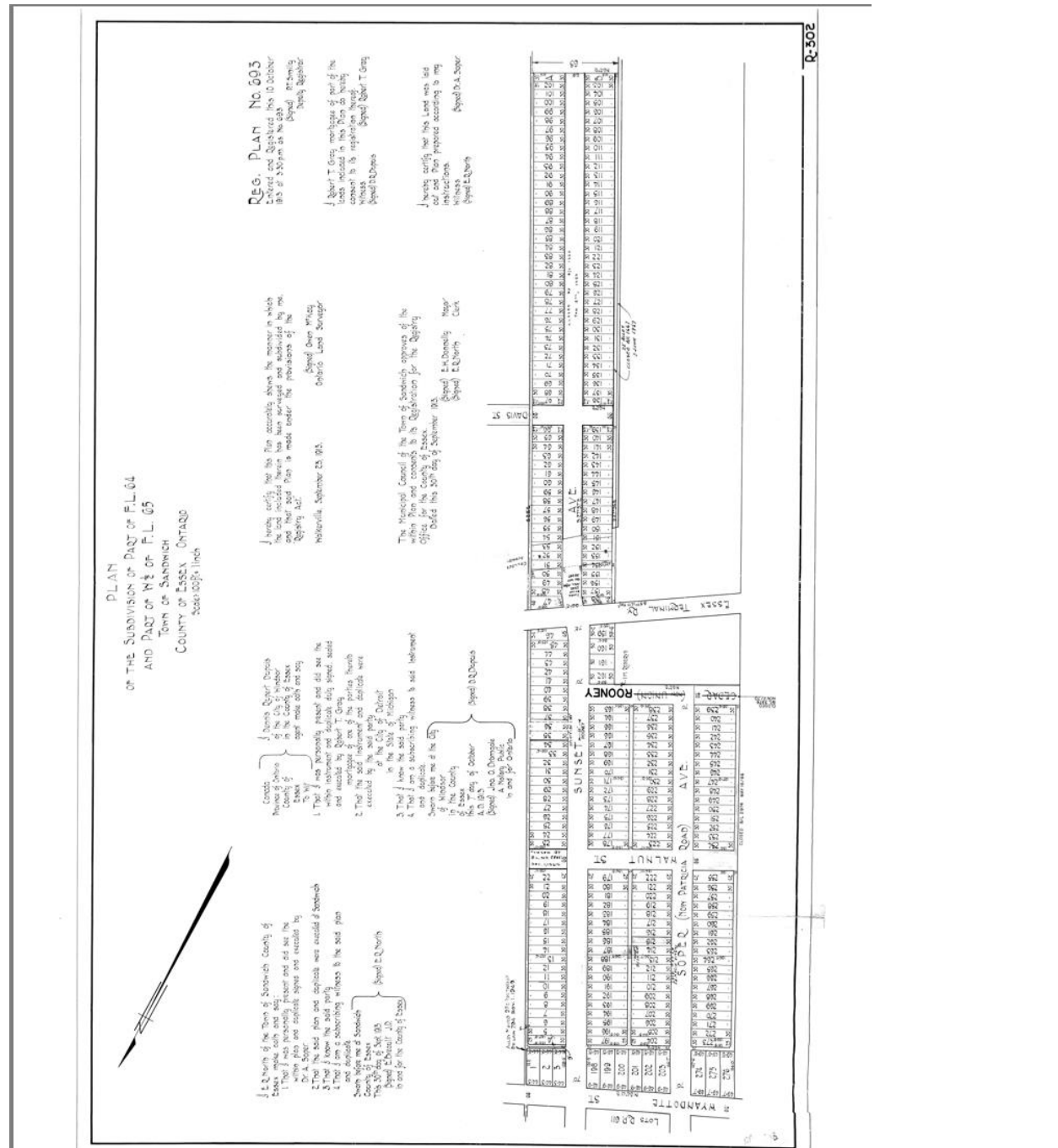


A telling sign of the influence of the French history of our region. A completely French tombstone from the 1940's. Calixte SA©guin was a member of the School Board.



Col. Arthur Rankin, born at sea in 1824. Joined the Queen's Light Infantry at Toronto at 14 in 1838, when it was sent to the Detroit Frontier. Took part in the infamous Battle of Windsor and captured the flag of the so-called Patriots. He was a member of Parliament for Essex from 1854 to 1857, and again from 1863 to 1867. When the two provinces Upper and Lower Canada were each divided into nine military districts, Rankin was appointed Colonel of the ninth Upper Canadian District. He died in 1893, and is the namesake of Rankin Ave.







CHARLES T. BABY,

The second son of the Hon. James Baby, was born in the Baby Mansion December 21, 1807. Was appointed Clerk of the Peace in 1835 and held the office until the year 1871. He was elected Mayor of the Town of Sandwich in January, 1859, and re-elected to the same office continuously up to and including the year 1866. He was also a member of the Sandwich Board of Education from the year 1858 to 1867, and occupied the position of Chairman of that body for the entire period of his membership of eight years. He died November 13, 1871, in the old Baby Mansion, in which he was born and died; he having occupied it with his family until his death and the death of Mrs. Baby, his wife. His family consisted of two sons, Charles T. and Eugene (both dead), and three daughters (Mary), now Mrs. Wm. J. McKee; (Eliza), Mrs. J. Wallace Askin; and (Josephine), Mrs. A. Phi E. Janet. After the death of Mr. and Mrs. Baby, and the death of the sons, and marriage of the daughters, the old homestead passed into other hands.



COL. ARTHUR RANKIN

Was born at sea (Atlantic) in the year 1824; joined the Queen's Light Infantry at Toronto when it was sent to the Detroit Frontier in 1838. He took a conspicuous part in the Battle of Windsor and captured the flag of the so-called Patriots. He was a member of Parliament for Essex from 1854 to 1857, and was again returned as member for Essex from 1860 to 1867. When the two provinces, Upper and Lower Canada, were each divided into nine military districts, Mr. Rankin was placed in command of the Ninth Upper Canadian District, with the title of colonel. He died March 13, 1892.

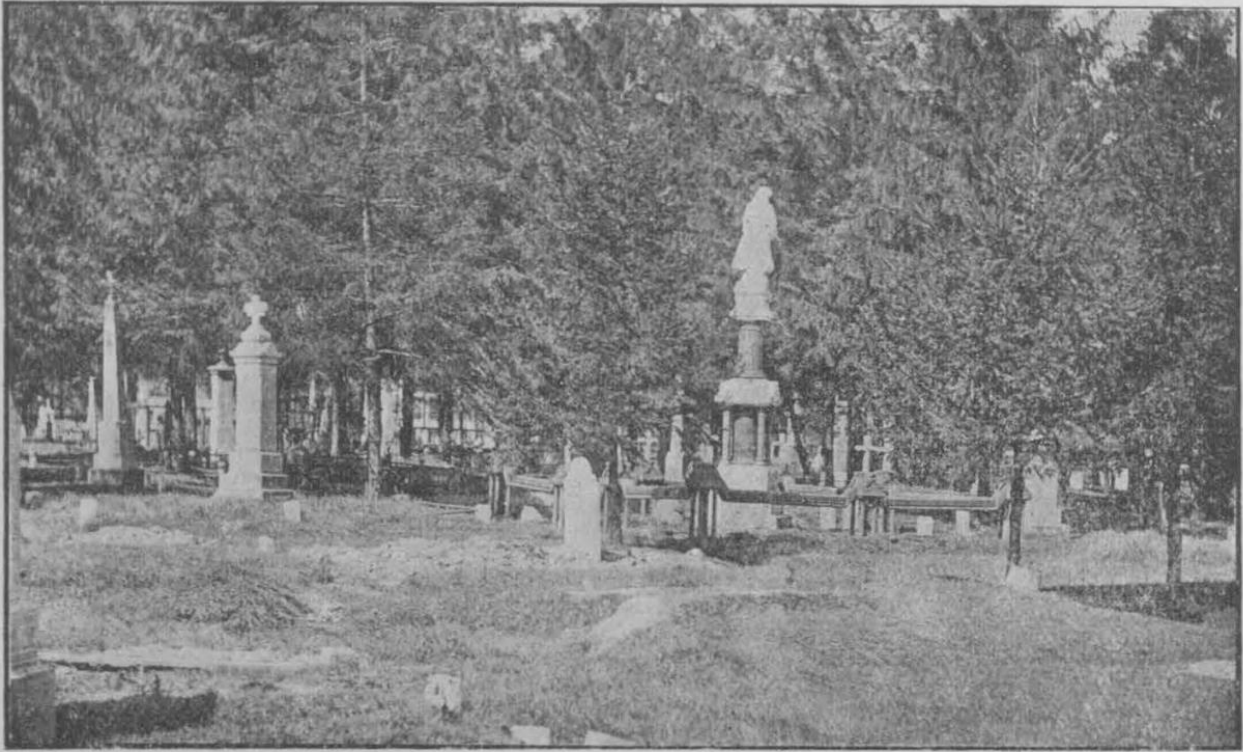
"THE TRENT AFFAIR."

1839 saw the last of the filibustering raids of the "Patriots." The engagement at Windsor had taught those in the west that the militia were prepared to receive them in a manner they would not relish and they deemed it advisable to remain at home.

In reviewing the events of the Rebellion of 1837 and '38 the fact is established that by its suppression this Canada of ours has been preserved to the British Crown, its brightest gem. All praise to the descendants of the U. E. Loyalists—those hearts of oak—the Corinthian pillars of Canada today.

After the "Patriot" War peace once more smiled upon the people of the frontier.

A "Sedentary" Militia was established throughout the western peninsula, and four companies had their headquarters in Sandwich and vicinity. The companies were composed of veterans who had served in 1837 and in 1812, but for nearly twenty-five years no call to arms diverted the energies of the Essex settlers from the task of converting their fair heritage into the "Garden of Canada."



ASSUMPTION CHURCH GRAVEYARD—HURON LINE.
Looking from the northeast corner.

of the two parishes, that of St. Anne's having just become vacant. The next year he devoted himself to the task of building a new church. Of this good work he was himself the principal benefactor, contributing of his own means the princely sum of six hundred pounds. This church subsisted until the present one. It was built *en pierres sur pieces*, according to the style of building then used. It was situated to the south of the old church, on the land given to Father Hubert. At the right of the new church was built the presbytery, which is still extant. It was occupied for a few years by the ladies of the Sacred Heart, and is now the ordinary residence of the sexton. To this room was attached a large room wherein the parishioners gathered to warm themselves in the cold season before the beginning of the divine offices. At the left was erected a short time after, the chapel of the dead, at the very entrance of the new cemetery. Herein was laid the bodies of the dead brought from a distance, a great relief to the sexton, in whose house they had till then been kept.

Rev. M. Hubert, however, was at Point of Montreal. He had been named coadjutor of Mgr. d'Esglis, Bishop of Quebec, and succeeded that prelate in 1788. He died in 1797. After his departure the parish of the Assumption was for a year under the care of Rev. M. Frechette, parish priest of St. Anne's. He was succeeded by Rev. F. M. X. Dufaux, who was pastor for ten years. The present church is yet in possession of a handsome pulpit, the work of a French sculptor named Frerot. It was erected in 1792. Nothing more need be said of the administration by Father Dufaux, except that on Sept. 9, 1787, he entered into an arrangement with the Huron chiefs whereby a portion of the church was to be set aside exclusively for the Indians. This was but a just acknowledgement of their generous contributions towards its erection.



REV. FATHER BAYARD
Secretary of the Diocese when the Episcopal See was in Sandwich in 1866, and afterwards was parish priest of Assumption Church until 1866.

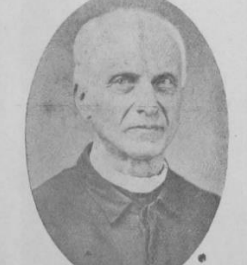


REV. FATHER GERARD
Parish priest from 1861 to 1864.

five Frenchmen at Sandoske, or Sandusky, and contemplated nothing less than a massacre of all the French soldiers and colonists of Detroit. An Indian woman having fortunately discovered the secret purposes of the rebels, revealed it to the Sieur de Longueuil, commander of the post. This revelation proved the salvation of the colony. Father Potier, however, in order to save his life, was obliged to leave the village of Bois Blanc and to seek shelter in Detroit. Longueuil was after a time enabled to send to Quebec a deputation from different tribes under the guidance of the Sieur de Bellestre, to confer with the governor, de la Galissoniere. Great must have been the influence of Father de la Richardie over the Hurons, for we find the deputation pleading earnestly for his return, on the ground that he alone was able to pacify the rebellious tribes. The venerable missionary, notwithstanding his infirmities, left by order of his superior to fellow Bellestre to Detroit, where the party arrived on Oct. 20, 1747. The governor, in his instructions to M. de Longueuil, urged on him to procure as speedily as possible the reestablishment of Father de la Richardie's mission; but, for greater safety, it was fixed at Point of Montreal, as was also the Huron village in 1748.

Father de la Richardie remained at Point of Montreal until Sept. 7, 1750. He then followed a detachment of Hurons who had left the place and went as far as the Vermillion River. On July 21, 1751, he signed a contract with Nicholas Francois Janis, a mason in Detroit. Shortly after he left for Quebec, where he was a witness of the first vows of a scholastic, and never returned to Detroit. However, Mr. John Gilmary Shea says that in 1757 he led a party of Hurons to Sandusky, and closed his honored and laborious career among the Illinois in 1758.

At Point of Montreal the Hurons made him a gift of a parcel of land forty arpents in length and of considerable width, but without any written title. Nineteen years later, 1767, Father Potier



REV. FATHER BRUYERE.
Vicar-General to Bishop Pinsonneault and to
Bishop Walsh.



REV. FATHER FAURE.
Parish priest from 1870 to 1886.

was forced to sell the greater part of this land to meet the debts of the mission. This he did on the authorization of Father de Glapion, superior at Quebec. In 1760 he sold the remainder, retaining only two small lots, which stretched from the river to the center. On the front lot were the house and garden of the missionary, as well as the church and cemetery of the mission; on the rear lot were the house and garden of the sexton. The land now owned by the church was donated by the Indian chiefs to Father Hubert, successor to Father Potier.

This far we have spoken of the Huron village. Let us now speak of the French parish. The French settlers of the Point of Montreal continued after the removal of the Huron village to belong to St. Anne's in Detroit. Nevertheless, they were allowed to attend the Huron chapel, and to receive the sacraments in it. In proof of this there is a list kept year by year by the missionary of the French, who performed their Easter duty there. In 1760 they appear to have been put in charge of the missionary. But in 1767 the mission, including both French and Indians, was erected into a parish, under the name as we have said before, of L'Assomption de la Pointe de Montreal, or L'Assomption du Detroit. Father Potier remained in charge of it until his death, which occurred on July 16, 1781. This sad event was the result of a fall by which his skull was broken. He was 55 years of age, of which time he had spent 27 years in the service of the mission. He had won among his people the reputation of a saint, and so great was his influence over the Hurons that he prevented them from joining ranks with the other Indian tribes in the rebellion of the famous Chief Pontiac in 1763.

Some days after the death of Father Potier, the church wardens deputized two of their members to wait on the Bishop of Quebec and ask for the appointment of a successor to their deceased pastor. The bishop accordingly sent Rev. M. Jean Francois Hubert, who had at first the care

It is stated that Bishop Pinsonneault, the first bishop of the new diocese of London, no doubt believing that he would find things more congenial at Sandwich among his own countrymen, had the episcopal see removed to the latter place in 1859. He is described by many of the old residents as a particularly handsome man, nearly six feet tall. Coming from Montreal, he was no doubt accustomed to considerable pomp and ceremony. He is charged with being the cause of the removal of the Jesuit fathers, who had so long administered the affairs of the parish endeared themselves to the parishioners. The bishop commenced to make improvements. He found the cemetery partly in front of the church on the southwest side. This he caused to be removed quite a distance behind the church on the Huron line. This, as may be imagined, was not viewed with much favor by many who had relatives interred in the old cemetery, as the bodies had to be removed to the new one.

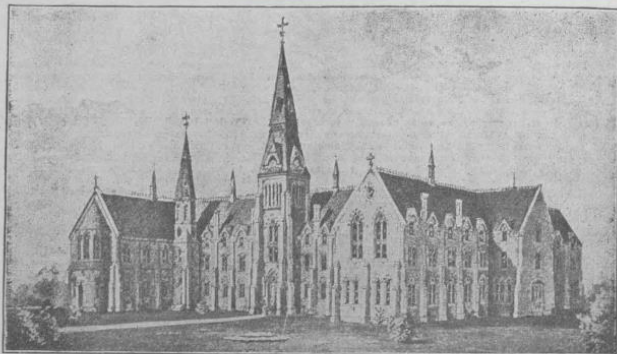
The building of the bishop's palace, which it is said cost about \$30,000, was considered a piece of extravagance on his part, and in years after was referred to by many as "Pinsonneault's Folly." He had a boat built for his use on the river, which it is said cost \$1,500, and was never a success.

The old residents speak also of a frame windmill with stone foundation, and the miller's residence, which were built during Rev. Fr. Crevier's time on the church property between the King's highway and the river front.



THE BISHOP'S PALACE.

in the County of Essex. In 1870, the late Dr. Walsh, then Bishop of London, seeing the need of establishing the College on a more permanent basis, called upon the Priests of St. Basil to take charge once



ASSUMPTION COLLEGE,
Sandwich, Ont.



THE RT. REV. DENNIS O'CONNOR.
Superior of Assumption College from 1870 to
1890.

more of Assumption College. The prospects of success, he felt, were now brighter; the Catholics of the neighborhood were prosperous; and this, together with the proximity of the fast growing metropolis

Windsor

Here's what we know about Ontario's oldest European cemetery

Little is widely known about the 1748-established graveyard

CBC News · Posted: Oct 29, 2021 5:00 AM EDT | Last Updated: October 29, 2021



The Diocese of London owns Assumption Cemetery, but Heavenly Rest Family of Catholic Cemeteries & Crematorium manages it, along with seven other Windsor cemeteries. (Jennifer La Grassa/CBC)



Looking around the hundreds of crumbling and weathered headstones, Assumption Cemetery groundskeeper Vince Murphy said he recognizes the historical value of the area and takes pride in up-keeping it.

Though being a cemetery grounds manager may seem like a grim job, Murphy said he does it because he "respects the dead ... and I'm hoping that when I pass away someone pays and maintains the property that I'm at as well."

The hundreds of headstones located in the 1748-established graveyard are sandwiched between the Ambassador Bridge, Assumption Church and the University of Windsor.

Despite being the oldest European cemetery in the province — at least according to Heavenly Rest Family of Catholic Cemeteries & Crematorium — not that much is widely known about Windsor's Assumption Cemetery. Yet Murphy's job is to care for the area, by keeping the grass cut, clearing the snow and maintaining the headstones.

He said the occasional person still comes to visit, but notes that a lot of the people died years ago, so there are a number of plots that might not get visited.

- **VIDEO** [Fix in the works for flood-prone Windsor cemetery](#)

WATCH: Assumption Cemetery groundskeeper talks about maintaining the area





In the last year, Murphy said they have focused on the cemetery's infrastructure, as the area is usually prone to flooding. Proper drainage was installed, along with a newly paved road path and headstone restoration work was performed.

The cemetery has been in its present location since 1859 and was moved twice. It was first founded along the Riverfront, then moved to Assumption Park and is now nestled by the bridge, beside the border crossing.

Despite its age, Assumption is still an "active" cemetery, according to Murphy. This means that although all the plots have been sold, some are unfilled.

Murphy said there are roughly 100 to 150 graves yet to be claimed. The owners of some of these spots are currently unknown and will only be revealed when the person dies.

Not only that but there's an unknown number of unmarked graves. This has happened due to worn, weathered and lost headstones, as well as the cemetery having been moved.



Assumption Cemetery is located at Huron Church Road and Wyandotte Street West. It's nestled beside the Ambassador Bridge. (Jennifer La Grassa/CBC)

Political, historical figures buried there

On a stroll through the cemetery it's evident that many of the headstones match Windsor street names — Walker, Drouillard, Parent and Ouellette.

Windsor Public Libraries local history historian Tom Vaidik said it's likely because those families were farm owners who had land in Windsor.

Many of them were also French settlers, Vaidik said.

Many of them were also French settlers, Vajdik said.

Prominent figures such as politician Francois Baby, who was also a known slave-owner, is buried there.



The cemetery is said to be 'active.' Groundskeeper Vince Murphy says there are still unfilled plots. (Jennifer La Grassa/CBC)

He said Windsor Public Library documented some of the burial sites and has photos of old headstones. Occasionally people come in to a local branch wanting to document their family ancestry.

The mystery of what lies in and around Assumption Cemetery piqued the interest of Ottawa resident Cindi Moynahan-Foreman.

WATCH: Blogger talks about a 1918 flu pandemic victim, other Assumption facts



Cindi Moynahan-Foreman spoke with CBC's Jennifer La Grassa. She says she found that a prominent local ancestor of hers was buried in Windsor, but that he is one of the unmarked graves.

She said her father's family is from Windsor and she found out that her ancestor, Dennis Moynahan, is buried in Assumption Cemetery.

"A lot of these headstones are buried they sort of sink and go under, so to my knowledge [Dennis'] headstone has not been located," she said.

But based on her research, Moynahan-Foreman said Dennis was a prominent local figure. He went from being a school teacher to a land agent and responsible for an infantry group during a Sandwich Towne rebellion.

Moynahan-Foreman said it's important to learn, document and share stories of the past.

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CBC News. (2021, October 29). Here's what we know about Ontario's oldest European cemetery: Little is widely known about the 1748-established graveyard. CBC/Radio-Canada. Retrieved from <https://www.cbc.ca/news/canada/windsor/european-cemetery-ontario-windsor-assumption-1.6227686>

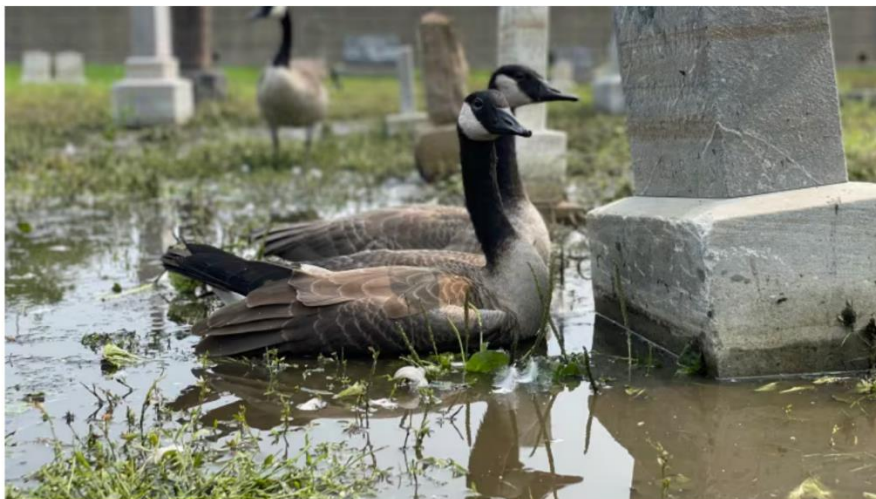
- "Fix in the works for flood-prone Windsor Cemetery: Historic Cemetery near Ambassador Bridge has undergone restoration work," CBC News (CBC/Radio Canada, July 21st, 2021).

Windsor • **Video**

Fix in the works for flood-prone Windsor cemetery

Historic cemetery near Ambassador Bridge has undergone restoration work

CBC News - Posted: Jul 21, 2021 9:40 AM EDT | Last Updated: July 21, 2021



According to Patricia Simone, general manager of Heavenly Rest, flooding has caused damage to the limestone in the cemetery. (Amy Dodge/CBC)

One of Windsor's oldest cemeteries is known to flood frequently, but relief is in sight after the city approved a measure to improve drainage.

Assumption Cemetery, located on Wyandotte Street West, just a stone's throw away from the Ambassador Bridge, was hit hard by Friday's rainfall, which amounted to 76 millimetres.

Heavenly Rest, a company which manages the cemetery along with seven others in Windsor-Essex, had been trying to get a final permit from the City of Windsor to allow the cemetery's drainage system to connect with the sewer system on Huron Church Road.

The approval was granted on Tuesday.

"When there's flooding in any cemetery on your ancestors' graves, this is very troubling to everybody," said Patricia Simone, the company's general manager.

- **VIDEO** [Windsor Regional Hospital campuses see flooding amid heavy rainfall across Windsor-Essex](#)
- [Got flood-related garbage? Some areas of Windsor-Essex are offering special waste collection](#)

The cemetery has been in its present location since 1859 but it was first established in 1748, Simone said. Due to the age of the cemetery, the drainage system was not functional.

"Most cemeteries have drainage issues," said Simone.

"That cemetery is what we refer to as full, which means it's all sold and mostly used and because it is so old there is no drainage in that cemetery."



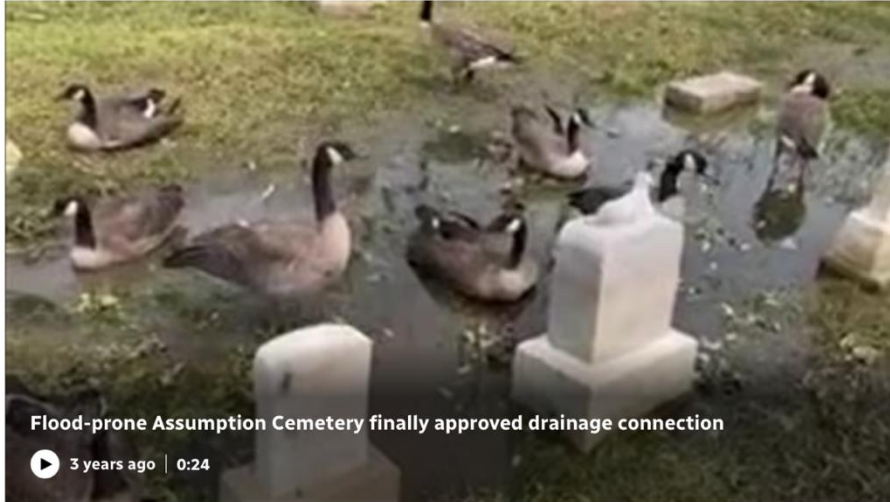
"Passerbys find it very disturbing to see six inches or more of water and headstones sticking above that," said Patricia Simone, general manager of Heavenly Rest. (Amy Dodge/CBC)

This year, catch basins were put in around the roadway of the cemetery to help with the flooding issues. The catch basins were suggested by leading architects and engineers.

Despite taking professional advice, flooding continued to occur, and Simone believes it is in part due to being so close to the on-ramp of the Ambassador Bridge.

Along with the drainage system project, Heavenly Rest is in the middle of a number of improvements to restore the historic cemetery this year.

WATCH | Flood-prone Windsor cemetery sees geese swimming in large puddles:



The company which manages one of Windsor's oldest cemeteries was finally granted a permit Tuesday by the City of Windsor to connect with the sewer system on Huron Church Road.

Alex MacArthur and Aaron Knebler were hired to uncover gravestones that have sunk into the ground and are overgrown with grass.

"I can appreciate the land a lot more and know how much has gone on over here and make sure I respect the people that are buried here," said MacArthur.

"It's been a great opportunity and it's really interesting to see what we actually get to uncover when we're here. Like, there's a bunch of names that some people might not remember for awhile, and it's cool to think, like, we're the ones that are bringing them back," Knebler said.

The company intends to pave the roadway with asphalt, widen the entrance way, paint the fence as well as add a new iron-rod arch. The crucifix and statues have recently been refurbished and bronzed.



This past spring, Heavenly Rest undertook several construction projects at Assumption Cemetery including perennial landscaping and repairing bases of statues. (Amy Dodge/CBC)

With files from Amy Dodge

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CBC News. (2021, July 21). Fix in the works for flood-prone Windsor cemetery: Historic cemetery near Ambassador Bridge has undergone restoration work. CBC/Radio-Canada. Retrieved from <https://www.cbc.ca/news/canada/windsor/windsor-assumption-cemetery-flooding-1.6110089>



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ARTICLE

James Baby

Article by	Robert L. Fraser , David Mills	Published Online	January 21, 2008
Updated by	Celine Cooper	Last Edited	June 24, 2020

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James Baby (baptized Jacques), politician, militia officer, member of the upper house of the Legislative Council of [Upper Canada](#) (1792–96) (born 25 August 1763 at Detroit, Michigan; died 19 February 1833 at York ([Toronto](#)), Upper Canada).

Early Life and Family

Son of wealthy Detroit merchant Jacques Baby, *dit* Dupéront, James Baby was educated in the province of Quebec under the supervision of his uncle François Baby, a [fur-trader](#) and politician.

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John Baby and his family were part of what was known as the [Family Compact](#), a network of men who dominated the legislative, bureaucratic, business, [religious](#) and [judicial](#) centres of power in [Upper Canada](#) (present-day Ontario) from the early- to mid-1800s. The Family Compact's roots are in a series of political appointments made to two unelected branches of government in [Upper Canada](#) during [John Graves Simcoe's](#) tenure as [Lieutenant-Governor](#) in the 1790s.

When [Lord Dorchester](#) recommended adding "one or two Canadians" from Detroit to the lists of executive and legislative councillors for the proposed province of Upper Canada, James Baby was appointed to both councils in 1792, where he spent the rest of his career.

Career

Described by John Graves Simcoe as a "French Gentleman of indisputable loyalty," Baby was regarded as the perfect liaison with the French-speaking, Roman Catholic community in the western extremity of the province. He held many offices during his lifetime. In 1815, Baby was appointed as Inspector General, arguably the most important position of his career, and moved to York to take up the post.

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Citation

James Baby, The Canadian Encyclopedia, published January 21, 2008

Volume XI (1881-1890)

Dictionary of Canadian Biography

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PINSONEAULT, PIERRE-ADOLPHE (sometimes spelled **Pinsonnault** or **Pinsonault**, but he signed Pinsoneault), Roman Catholic priest, Sulpician, and bishop; b. 23 Nov. 1815 at Saint-Philippe-de-Laprairie, Lower Canada, son of Paul-Théophile Pinsoneault and Clotilde Raymond; d. 30 Jan. 1883 in Montreal, Que.

At the beginning of January 1858 Pinsoneault left London; he established himself at Sandwich and on 25 January asked his ecclesiastical superiors in Quebec City to transfer the see there. The bishop justified his request by noting that London had no more than 800 communicants; there was not even enough work for one priest, the parish having celebrated only 20 marriages and 140 baptisms in 1857. Moreover, St Peter's Cathedral, a small London parish, had to find the \$3,000 necessary to maintain the bishop but was already burdened with a debt of \$10,000. Pinsoneault stated that the establishment of the episcopal see at London had been a mistake. Although Jean-Charles [Prince*](#), the bishop of Saint-Hyacinthe, roundly denounced Pinsoneault's letter of 25 January, the latter, with the support of a substantial majority of the bishops, asked Rome during the summer of 1858 for an official transfer of the seat of the bishopric; Sandwich, he emphasized, had the finest church in the diocese, a sufficient number of clergy (attached to Assumption College) to provide the religious services worthy of a bishopric, and the largest concentration of worshippers. On 2 Feb. 1859 the prefect of the Sacred Congregation of Propaganda issued the decree transferring the episcopal see. Pinsoneault, who had gone to Rome to back his request, returned to Quebec on 30 May 1859 after an absence of more than seven months.

During his ten years as bishop, at both London and Sandwich, Pinsoneault had brought a number of religious communities into his diocese, but had quarrelled with most of them. He had endeavoured to stabilize the finances of the diocese by instituting various taxes, rents, and diocesan collections. After his departure, however, the administrator of the diocese, Abbé Bruyère, could not avoid noting the deplorable state of diocesan finances, expenditures being four times the receipts. There is no doubt that this situation had also been a factor in Pinsoneault's dismissal.

Pinsoneault was transferred to the see of Birta on 26 Nov. 1866, and lived in Albany, N.Y., until 1869, when he returned to Montreal. Under his ultramontane superior, Bourget, he carried out a number of responsibilities that required the presence of a bishop, presiding over ceremonies and performing the duties of an auxiliary. Pinsoneault took up the defence of ultramontane ideology in his publication *Le dernier chant du cygne sur le tumultus du gallicanisme; réponse à monseigneur Dupanloup* (Montreal, 1870). He struck down the advocates of liberalism in his *Lettres à un député* (1874), and helped edit ultramontane newspapers such as *Le Franc-Parleur*.

Bishop Pinsoneault died on 30 Jan. 1883 in Montreal, at the age of 67. His authoritarian behaviour and his lack of consideration for others had doomed his episcopacy to failure.

Pinsoneault, Pierre-Adolphe, Dictionary of Canadian Biography, Volume XI (1881-1890),
Retrieved from http://www.biographi.ca/en/bio/pinsoneault_pierre_adolphe_11E.html



The Bishop's Palace was located to the west of Assumption Church. It was built by Bishop Pinsonneault in 1861 when he moved his See from London to Sandwich. Unfortunately, the construction was very poor quality, and by 1896, it was beyond repair and had to be demolished.

In 1826 the Diocese of Kingston was erected to direct the activities in Upper Canada. In 1831 Fr. Crevier returned to the diocese of Quebec, and Bishop Alexander Macdonell, the first Bishop of Kingston, not having any French-speaking priest at his disposal for this predominantly French-speaking parish, sent his nephew Fr. Angus Macdonell to be the pastor of Assumption. During his tenure, plans were developed to build a new church. The cornerstone (of the present church) was laid on July 7, 1842, when Assumption was part of the newly erected diocese of Toronto.

In 1843 the restored Jesuits came from France to take charge of the parish, and under the guidance of Fr. Pierre Point, the church was completed. The building that was opened for divine service on July 20, 1845, was a rectangular structure 60 x 120 ft. It forms the nave of the present edifice.

The rectangular church opened in 1845 was deemed good enough for the first Bishop of the London Diocese (which was erected in 1856) to transfer his See to Sandwich and make it his Cathedral in 1859. This entailed the departure of the Jesuits, who by their many apostolic labours had written the brightest chapter in the Annals of Assumption parish.

The cemetery, which was south of the church in 1848, was too close to the projected residence the bishop wished to build. So in 1860, Bishop Pinsonneault had the cemetery moved to the present site at Huron Church Road and Wyandotte Street. The bishop erected a large frame and stucco building of elaborate design called the Bishop's Palace. This so-called palace was not well designed...and only thirty-five years after its erection, the leaky mass of the building had to be demolished because it was already considered beyond repair. The next bishop returned the See to London in 1869. Only the chestnut trees remain as the last vestige of Assumption's decade of episcopal splendour.

History of Assumption Parish, Our Lady of the Assumption Catholic Parish, Windsor, Ontario. Retrieved from

<https://assumptionparish.ca/about/history/#:~:text=The%20cemetery%2C%20which%20was%20south,Church%20Road%20and%20Wyandotte%20Street.>

▼ Father Côté 1907-1921

On assuming charge of Assumption parish on July 1, 1907, Father Côté found a chapel and a sacristy under construction. Under his supervision these buildings were completed and dedicated the following spring. The total cost was 15,000 dollars, of which sum one half had been raised by his predecessor.

The new house of prayer was called Rosary Chapel. The stained glass windows which bear the names of the donors, represent the fifteen mysteries of the Rosary. The main altar was donated by Ste. Anne's Society, the side altars by Mr. Leo Page, and the sanctuary lamp by Mr. Adolphe Tournier.

In 1909 the cemetery was given a considerable face-lifting. The territory was enlarged, leveled, cleaned and surrounded by a fence, enhanced by three monumental gates. A roadway was constructed all around, and an iron cross was erected in the geographic centre. The total expenditure amounted to 2,000 dollars, all raised in two picnics.

▼ Father Allor 1926-1937

Father Allor's initial care was to organize the various elements of the parish into societies, clubs, leagues, sodalities, etc. The first on record was the Catholic Women's League which became a tower of strength in many a parish undertaking. A Tennis Club was formed to promote the building and maintenance of three cement courts. The Ushers Club was organized with a self-governing constitution. Besides the regular services rendered at the church, this group sponsored annual excursions to Bob-lo Island with much success. The Ladies of the Altar Society continued to interest themselves in the furnishing and adornment of the sanctuary. Lawn socials, bazaars and card parties constituted their ordinary source of revenue. For the altar boys regulations were drawn up to render them more serviceable and edifying at the liturgical functions in the church. Companies of Girl Guides and Packs of Brownies were formed with training and recreational programs administered by competent leaders. A chapter of the C.Y.O. was established to help the young people become more effective witnesses of Christ.

As a means of communication between all these organizations and the parish in general, a Sunday Bulletin was started on May 6, 1927. This publication has been uninterrupted for over forty years. Its weekly appearance has helped greatly to create an esprit de corps in the parish family.

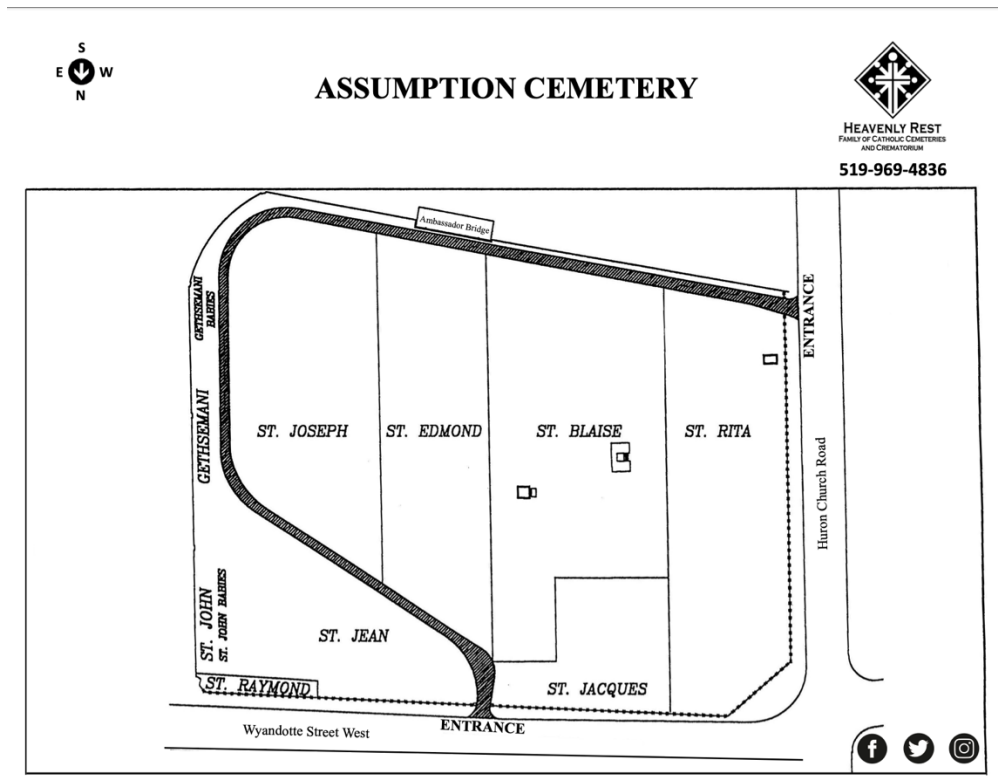
Father Allor's passion for order and tidiness led him to devote his immediate attention to the church surroundings. During his first two years in office the mud driveways from Huron Line and University Avenue were paved to keep the autos from getting stuck. The advent of the automobile had rendered obsolete the horse-and-buggy shed built less than two decades before. It was demolished to clear the way for the new tennis courts. At about the same time gothic-windowed rest rooms were annexed to the southwest corner of the sacristy.

Even the cemetery experienced the effects of the new pastor's touch. The roadways were resurfaced, a water system installed, drainage restored and a toolshed built. To crown all these improvements an orbronzecrucifixion group was erected in Calvary Section. The Ambassador Bridge Company during construction had promised to build an ornamental iron fence along Huron Line and Wyandotte Street, but reneged on the deal after the Stock Market Crash of 1929.

Some significant changes were effected in 1980.

1. On the first of July of that year, the management and maintenance of the cemetery was transferred to the Board of Heavenly Rest Cemetery of Windsor. This was a welcome relief from a chore that had been a thorny burden for incoming pastors.

Our Pastors, Our Lady of the Assumption Catholic Parish, Windsor, Ontario. Retrieved from <https://assumptionparish.ca/about/our-pastors/>



Diocese of London, Windsor-Essex Cemeteries, 2020 Assumption Cemetery Map, Retrieved from

<https://files.ecatholic.com/35808/documents/2024/2/2020%20WEBSITE%20Assumption%20Cemetery%20Map%20REVISED.pdf?t=1708242788000>

“

At its present site, the Assumption Cemetery (located at the intersection of Wyandotte St. West and Huron Church Rd.) was established in 1859, when then-Bishop Pinsonneault relocated it from the Cemetery’s second home, the area we know now as Assumption Park. However, remains interred on-site today can actually be traced back as far as 1795, initially part of the Cemetery’s first home (1781) next to Assumption Church – itself founded as a parish in 1767 and standing as the oldest in Ontario. Within eye (and ear-shot) of the Ambassador Bridge, Assumption Cemetery also notably contains the Basilian Fathers’s plot that dates back to 1870.





The Basilian Fathersâ€™™ plot.



The McKee Mausoleum, James McKee (1829-1899) was the reeve of Sandwich for 20 years, most of the family was actively involved in local politics. The McKee's were related by marriage to the Rankin's.

Assumption Cemetery, International Metropolis, published January 10, 2007. Retrieved from <https://internationalmetropolis.com/2007/01/10/assumption-cemetery/>

The mid-eighteenth-century Jesuit Mission at La Pointe de Montreal is estimated to have been located south of Riverside Drive near the foot of Huron Church Road next to the Ambassador Bridge. The existing Assumption church is the fourth sanctuary to be built for the Parish. The associated French cemetery has also been moved several times. By the time McNiff was conducting his 1780s surveys of the area, there were 13 French farm lots identified in the area of downtown Windsor, and 36 lots in Petite Cote. McNiff's 1791 map depicts irregular clusters of three to six buildings on each lot near the trail which ran along the shoreline for the length of the settlement. His map also indicated that small plots of land had been cleared and orchards planted. Much of the inland area was as yet impassable due to extensive swamplands.

As most of the French farmstead sites lie within areas that have undergone extensive nineteenth century development, none of them have ever been properly examined for archaeological sites. Communities such as Brighton Beach, Ojibway and LaSalle may

City of Windsor Archaeological Management Plan, 2024 Update Appendix B: Colonial Period Thematic History, pg. 13

Cemeteries

All burials and cemeteries, regardless of age, are considered significant and are afforded protection under the Ontario Cemeteries Act.

Unregistered family burial plots may be found unexpectedly on any early farmstead. The Ontario Genealogical Society's listing of cemeteries in Essex County was examined for unmapped family plots, but none have as yet been identified within the City boundary. Sometimes churchyards, which were in use as cemeteries in the past, no longer display evidence of grave markers. The Sandwich Baptist Church on Peter Street is thought to have been used for burials in the 19th century.

The oldest church burial ground in Windsor is the Assumption Parish cemetery. It has, however, occupied several locations throughout its 250 year history, the latest of which is still in use and is shown on the Cultural Factors map. The earlier cemetery grounds are poorly documented and could not be pinpointed. They exist in the general areas north of Assumption Church in association with Vista Place and Patricia Road. Some parts of these burial areas may be intact where buildings have not been constructed over them.

The two large 18th century Native cemeteries are shown generally on several early maps, particularly McNiff (1784). Since these locations are approximate and not delimited, thus, mapping of true boundaries for the Master Plan has not been possible. An attempt has been made to place them generally in relation to landmarks such as unregistered Native burial finds, French lot locations, and oral history about burial locations. Both cemeteries were also associated with village sites of unknown extents.

2.3.9 Religion

By 1752, the Jesuits' Huron Mission had grown to become the earliest Catholic parish in Ontario. The Mission had also expanded its mandate to serve the French community. Assumption remains on a portion of its original property and retains archaeological potential for the previous churches, mission houses and cemeteries through much of it. No other denominations were populous in the area until after the influx of United Empire Loyalists and the ceding of Detroit to the United States. Since Sandwich was the early centre of settlement in the Windsor area, the first Anglican church was also built here. St. John's, on the corner of Sandwich and Brock streets retains its original cemetery, although the original 1807 church building has been replaced. Residents dispersed along Detroit River shoreline had to travel to Sandwich to worship. The escaped slave population formed a Baptist congregation by the 1820s, but did not build the existing Sandwich Baptist Church until the 1850s.

The first churches were built in the Windsor settlement in the 1850s after the Great Western terminus signalled a new population growth. The first St. Alphonsus, near Goyeau and Park dates to this period. All Saints Anglican situated just north of City Hall Square dates to 1857 and the Presbyterians followed in 1865 at the corner of Chatham Street and Victoria Avenue. A non-sectarian church building, on the site of the Windsor Star building continued to serve the Methodists until they opened a new church in 1873 at Windsor Avenue and Chatham Street. Two Afro-American churches, built on McDougall Street were the African Methodist Episcopal (1856) and the Baptist (1861) (Morrison 1954:39).

2.3.2 French Settlement

As early as the 1670s, Fathers Dollier and Galinee, and later the adventurer LaSalle made their way up the Detroit River to Lake St. Clair (Morrison 1954:3) and documented for France the importance of the region. Not until 1701, however, was a European settlement established on the Detroit River. In that year, Sieur de LaMothe Cadillac began construction of Fort Pontchartrain on the north side of the river in the area that later became the centre of Detroit, opposite to Windsor's Goyeau and Ouellette streets. European settlement on the south shore of the Detroit River began in 1749 when the governor at Quebec sponsored the movement of farming families to the area in order to promote Detroit as a granary for more distant outposts.

Although settlement on the north shore had extended short distances up and down river from the fort, settlers on the south shore initially took up lots well down stream of the main settlement. The long narrow lots fronted onto the river in the Petite Cote area between the community of Sandwich and Turkey Creek. Within a few years, the south shore settlement had extended south well past Turkey Creek, as well as infilling the unoccupied lands strategically situated immediately across from the fort and between the Huron and Odawa villages. This eastern extension of the French settlement encroached on the Ottawa village.

The mid-18th century Jesuit Mission at La Pointe de Montreal is estimated to have been located north of Riverside Drive near the foot of Huron Church Road next to the Ambassador Bridge. The existing Assumption church is thought to be at least the third sanctuary to be built for the Parish. The associated French cemetery has also been moved several times.

3.5 Non-Native Cemeteries

None of the non-native cemeteries in Windsor have as yet been registered as archaeological sites (*Table 3-4*). All but a few of these cemeteries are listed in the Ontario Genealogical Society's (OGS) Inventory of Cemeteries in Ontario (Ronnow 1987), while most of the older ones have been the subject of an OGS report. The majority of the 19th and 20th century cemeteries have not been reduced in size since the boundaries were established. Only the boundaries of the earlier Assumption cemeteries and any family cemeteries appear to be unclear. Properties abutting these graveyards with poorly defined or reduced boundaries could potentially contain human burials.

The oldest non-native burial ground still extant in Windsor is that of St. John's Anglican Church in Sandwich. Although the first church is said to have been built in 1807, the associated graveyard may date as early as 1797 when Sandwich was established (Neal 1909:179). The existing church dates to 1872.

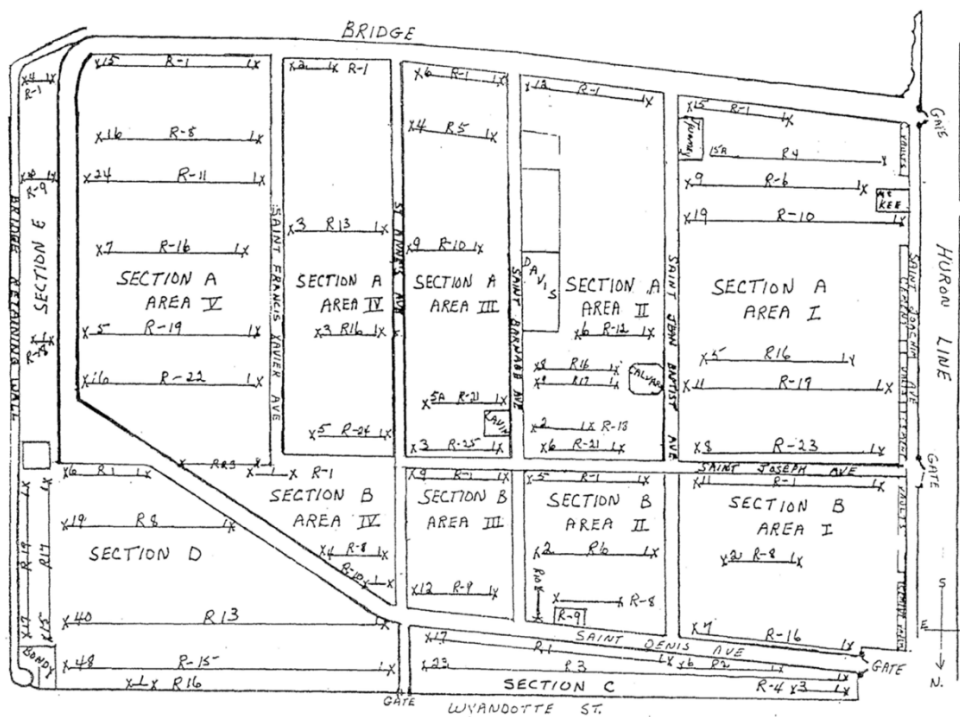
Assumption is the oldest Roman Catholic parish in Ontario, established in 1767 in the location of the 1749 Jesuit Mission at La Pointe de Montreal (now Sandwich). There have been several burying grounds associated with the parish since its inception, the latest being the current cemetery located at the intersection of Wyandotte Street and Huron Church Road. The initial church and cemetery were located in the area currently occupied by Patricia Road. In 1787 the first site was replaced by a second church built in the area of Vista Place and a new cemetery thought to have been located in the area of University of Windsor's Electa Hall. By 1812 a third cemetery was established in the area now known as Assumption Park. The current Assumption cemetery dates to 1859. When established, a number of earlier graves were relocated to the new site (OGS 1988:ii).

The burying ground thought to have been associated with the Sandwich First Baptist Church is no longer visible. Any grave markers that may have identified the existence of a cemetery disappeared long ago. Although there are no clear documentary records substantiating the existence of a cemetery, the possibility cannot be ruled out and the property should undergo careful assessment prior to any major alterations to the grounds.

In rural communities, small family cemeteries were often established on farm lots. Although the Windsor region may contain this type of burial site, no 19th century family cemeteries were identified during the course of the archaeological master plan study. The only family cemetery registered by the OGS is identified as the Smith or Negro cemetery located on Banwell Road (Lot 143, Conc.I). The earliest grave markers in this cemetery dates to 1908 (OGS n.d.). The accidental discovery of unknown family cemeteries during excavation is subject to the same protocols outlined in the document *The Discovery of Human Remains - Best Practices* (1998).

Cemetery	Location	Dates	Comments
Assumption Roman Catholic	Wyandotte St. and Huron Church Line south of the church property	1859+ in current location Oldest R.C. parish in Ontario (1767)	Moved from in front of Assumption Church. Assumption burials were previously made in several locations around the church (see text). Contains graves of many founding French families
Assumption Roman Catholic (pre 1859)	1. cemetery next to church where Patricia Rd. is now located 2. cemetery under where Electa Hall, U. of W., is now located 3. cemetery in current Assumption Park (OGS report, 1988)	1767, 1787, 1812	Boundaries of earlier cemeteries not well defined Cultural Factors map locations are estimated

Archaeological Master Plan Study Report for the City of Windsor, October 2005



Essex County Branch Ontario Genealogical Society, 1987

Introduction *by Patrick Brode*

In 1765, sixty residents from a remote French-Canadian community along the south shore of the Detroit River petitioned the Bishop of Quebec to have their own parish. He gave his consent, and on October 21, 1767, Father Pierre-Philippe Potier became the first pastor of *Notre-Dame-de-l'Assomption*. It was the beginning of one of Ontario's oldest institutions, a religious community which would endure for more than two and a half centuries. So central was Assumption to the province's spiritual origins that historian Michael Power concluded, "the history of the faith in Southwestern Ontario was the history of its development in Our Lady of the Assumption Parish."

While Assumption Church sprang from the resolve of the people to have their own parish, its origins go back even farther. In 1728, the Jesuit missionary Father Armand de La Richardie began to minister to the Huron people along the Detroit River. Moving from Detroit to Bois Blanc Island, the Huron Mission finally settled at *La Pointe de Montréal* on the south shore of the Detroit River in the general area of the existing church in 1747. La Richardie was joined by

another Jesuit, Father Potier, and a small mission church was built. While this chapel was intended for the use of the Hurons, French-Canadian settlers on the south shore (who technically belonged to the parish of Ste. Anne in Detroit) increasingly worshipped at the mission. The farmers were not inclined to constantly make their way across the river



The Huron Mission House, built in 1747.



A portrait of Bishop Pinsoneault, circa 1860.

and the parish. The fate of both fell into the hands of one of the most remarkable figures in the history of Catholicism in southern Ontario: Bishop Pierre-Adolphe Pinsoneault.

In 1856, Pinsoneault, a Quebec priest, was appointed the first bishop of the Diocese of London. As historian John Farrell recounted, he might have been a success if he had been appointed to "an old, well-established French diocese in the grand manner of a French Seigneur of the old school." It was his misfortune to be sent to the raw frontier of Canada West. One of his first missteps was to dismiss London and the growing Irish parishes in the counties around it as a backwater. He found Sandwich, and its long-settled, French-speaking peoples, more to his liking. By June 1859, he obtained the Vatican's permission to change the name to "the Diocese of Sandwich" and elevate Assumption Church to become the diocesan cathedral. As well, he felt that he had no need for the Jesuits, and in 1859 they were ordered to withdraw from Assumption College.

Now that his cathedral was located in the western extreme of the diocese, the bishop needed a way to get around, and he ordered a barge complete with a chapel and altar to be

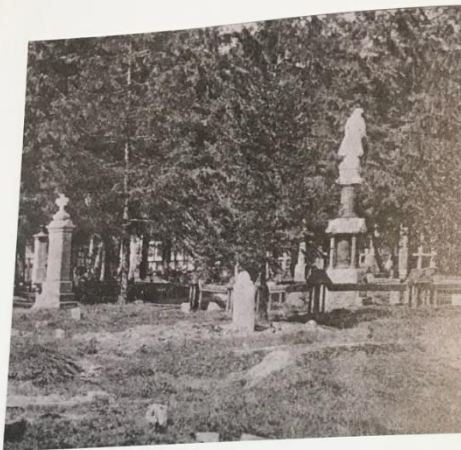
built for his use. The vessel cost \$1,500, and no sooner was it launched than it sank. But perhaps his most remarkable disaster was the construction of a bishop's palace adjacent to Assumption Church. The parish graveyard was already located there so he ordered all the graves to be moved elsewhere. Once that was done, he spent \$30,000 (in the early 1860s a massive figure) on an enormous baroque structure (later known as "Pinsoneault's Folly") designed to look like a French chateau. It was so poorly built that when it rained staff had to take umbrellas into their offices. Heating it was impossible and during winter water froze in pitchers. In order to finance these projects, the bishop was continually pressing to come up with more and more money. Beyond that, he alienated most of the female religious orders who provided both French and Irish. In due course, the Vatican requested his resignation and he provided it in 1866. The Episcopal See was transferred back to London.

The Pinsoneault years had also been ones of chaos for Assumption College. After the expulsion of the Jesuits in 1859, the College had endured a revolving door of various Superiors, none of whom were able to adequately run an educational institution. Financially, the College was barely afloat, and students were drifting to more reputable schools. It was not until the Basilian Fathers assumed control in 1870 that stability was restored. According to the agreement between the Basilian Order and the Diocese of London, a "quasi-collegiate church" was created in which the Basilians not only ran the college but also ministered to Assumption Parish, and were



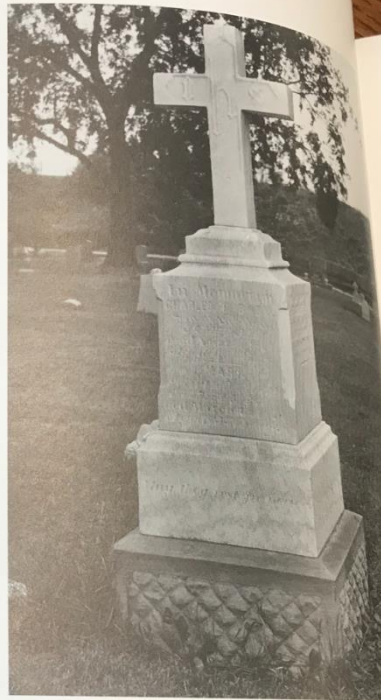
When Quebec priest Pierre-Adolphe Pinsonneault was made the first Bishop of the Diocese of London, he found the surrounding Irish parishes not to his liking and decided to transfer the episcopal see to Sandwich. Moving the cemetery to the west of the Assumption church, he built a new palace at the enormous cost of \$30,000, which became known as "Pinsonneault's folly."

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Above: The Assumption graveyard, located on Huron Line near Wyandotte Street, looking from the northeast corner, circa 1909. The cemetery, which dates back to 1848, was moved from its original location immediately south of the church to this spot to make room for Bishop Pinsonneault's palace in 1860—much to the chagrin of parishioners, whose relatives' remains had to be exhumed and reburied.

Right: The family stone of Charles T. Baby is one of the remaining original stone markers in Assumption cemetery.



50

Hanna, S. & Wells, D. 250 Years of Assumption Parish, Canada Council for the Arts, 2017.

on which to live.

In 1765 some sixty families living on the south shore petitioned for a parish of their own. Instead of erecting a second religious centre in the same locality, it was decided that the Huron Mission should become the parish of the Assumption entrusted with the care of the souls of both the Huron Indians and the French settlers. A new church, sixty by thirty feet, was

built by the settlers to replace the chapel of 1749 which was falling into ruin. This integrating development was canonically effected in 1767 when Father Potier, the Jesuit missionary of the Hurons, became the first pastor of the parish. When virtually all the rest of southern Ontario was still a wilderness, on its westernmost point the Church had established a permanent position under the patronage of Our Lady of the Assumption.

over from the Huron Mission to the parish of the Assumption. Confirming this change of status on September 6, 1768, Father Potier wrote to Bishop Briand the following letter:

I have received Your Lordship's letter confiding to my care the south shore of Detroit. This new parish consists of over sixty families of whom about one third paid their pastoral dues last year. The Hurons whom I have served for the past twenty-four years pay no dues. The new chapel which I have built with the help of the people is in debt, and I have been obliged to sell the mission land to pay for it. I furnish the wine for Mass, and also the candles. Your Lordship will see from this that the establishment of a *fabrique* (parish corporation) is useless for the present; but the people have elected wardens to assist me, and as soon as I have paid off the debts on the chapel, they will begin their duties.

The sale of land mentioned in the letter refers to the easternmost four *arpents* of the original tract. On October 15, 1767, this transfer of property to François Marentet (sic) was notarized at the price of 1600 livres (francs), money to be paid later. Two years later another *arpent* plus was added to the deed without mention of any increase in the price. Thus by 1769 more than five-sevenths of the original grant had been disposed to support the newly constituted parish.

The above-quoted letter is the only one to be found from Father Potier to his bishop. The explanation for this lack of communication is that Jesuit missionaries were accustomed to correspond with their superior at Quebec, and the latter could then report to the bishop. Father Potier's letters to his superior, which could provide so many precious details, as well as their copies have been lost. Moreover, the extant portion of the Account Book of Father Potier's pastorate covers only the years 1775 to 1781, and provides very little information about activities in the parish. It was kept by Father Potier himself and contains only repetitious receipts of payments or amounts owed to the church for services or pew-rents or for failure to provide the bread to be blessed at the parochial Mass on Sundays and Holy Days.

Father Potier, a Jesuit, was at Assumption at the time of the Brief suppressing the Society issued by Pope Clement XIV

visitation in the century-long history of the settlement along the shores of the Detroit River.

Bishop Denaut brought with him Father Felix Gatiien whom he had recently ordained, and left him at Assumption as curate. The following year the young priest helped to open the mission churches at Amherstburg and at the mouth of the Thames. In 1806 Father Gatiien was appointed professor of Philosophy at the Seminary of Quebec. For the next decade Father Marchand administered the parish and the two missions all alone.

He had a clerical companion, however, for a short time during the War of 1812. When the British troops were occupying Detroit, Father Gabriel Richard, pastor of Ste. Anne's, incurred the displeasure of General Procter and was committed to the custody of his Sulpician confrère at Sandwich to await deportation to Lower Canada. After being a virtual prisoner at the rectory from May 21 to June 6, 1813, Father Richard was permitted to return to his flock on the promise of discreet behavior.

Over most of these years Father Marchand's great temporal concern was the litigation and dispute over the land sold to Francis Pratt in 1780. Probably still rankling because in 1799 he had been summoned to give to the *fabrique* an explanation of his administration as chief warden, two years later Pratt moved his fence over onto the church lands and the matter was taken to the courts. The 1781 renunciation of the lots by Pratt was not opposed to the usurper, likely because no one knew of its existence in the Registers of the City of Detroit. In 1806 the suit was finally decided at Toronto in Pratt's favor, and he was awarded all the property lying between his farm and the river. Thus the church lost the cemetery, the old rectory and garden, plus the sexton's house and lot. A new burial place was opened in what is now Ambassador Park. On his death-bed ten years later Pratt consented to submit the matter to arbitration, but his son and heir refused to honor his father's dying agreement and the property was lost to the church forever.

Bishop Plessis visited the parish in the summer of 1816 and he noted the Catholic population to be approximately 2000. At Assumption, 300 at St. Peter's and 300 at Amherstburg. He decided that Father Marchand should have an assistant. In the fall of that year Father Joseph Crevier arrived at Sandwich

THE JESUIT FATHERS—FR. POINT



One of Bishop Power's first official acts was to invite the Society of Jesus to return to the field of labor tended by Jesuit Father Potier some four score years earlier. In response to that call, at the end of July 1843, Father Pierre Point, recently arrived from France, headed a band of Jesuit priests to Assumption rectory. By a happy coincidence, they said their first Masses at the new abode the next day on the feast of St. Ignatius, the founder of the Society. The arrival of these new evangelical labourers changed the face of things. They had at their head a man possessed of rare talent for organization, an ardent zeal for souls and the heart of an apostle. Simultaneously he was assisted by Fathers Nicolas Point (his brother), Choné, Chazelle, Jaffré, Menet, DuRanquet, Féard, Grimot, Mainguy and Conilleau.

Such a group supplied racially acceptable spiritual leaders in sufficient number to serve adequately the increasing Catholic population of the area. In 1842 the census of Religion for the Township of Sandwich gave the population of the Church of Rome as 2673 souls. That would work out to about 500 families scattered over an area of more than 125 square miles. In addition to these numbers within the confines of the parish there were missions to be served at Maidstone (100 families), Raleigh (St. Peter's on the Thames), Chatham, Sarnia, Amherstburg (1846-49) and later (1856) at the newly erected chapel of St. Alphonsus in Windsor.

Even this extensive territory could not satisfy the zeal of these new blackrobes. Like their religious ancestors of the seventeenth century their quest for souls led them afar to minister to the Indians of the lakes region. In 1844 Father Chazelle established missions at Walpole and Manitoulin Islands. He died the next summer while on his way to Sault Ste. Marie. In 1847 Father Nicolas Point visited Manitoulin, and five years later he reached Fort William, 600 miles away from home. Truly the spirit of Brébeuf, Ménard and Marquette was not dead.

The first task that faced Father Point and his associates in

POINT

First visit of the Society of Jesus to the rectory of the young settlement. The first Mass was celebrated by Father Point on the feast of the Assumption, August 15, 1843.

1843 was the completion of the church. At the end of October he was able to report that the masonry was finished up to the first course of the cornice, the framework to the plate for the rafters, and that the main timbers of the first section of the bell tower were in place. The expenditures so far amounted to \$9,000, and the debt was \$3,000. There was discussion about letting the rest of the work to a contractor who would be able to complete the construction in a short time. For lack of immediately available funds it was decided to proceed on a pay-as-you-go basis. To economize the sacristy of the old church was temporarily erected at the rear of the new structure. Finally the church was officially opened for services on July 20, 1846—eleven years after it was decided to start digging the foundations. In August of that year a five by seven-foot representation of Murillo's Assumption of the Blessed Virgin was hung over the main altar. This beautiful work of art was executed by the renowned Canadian painter A. S. Plamondon, and was a gift of Judge Philippe Panet of Quebec (see Frontispiece).

It would take a book to recount in detail the many material and spiritual accomplishments of the Jesuit Fathers during their sixteen-year stay in the parish. Fortunately for posterity, Father Point prepared the following list of things done from July 31, 1843, to May 10, 1857.

RE MATERIALITIES:

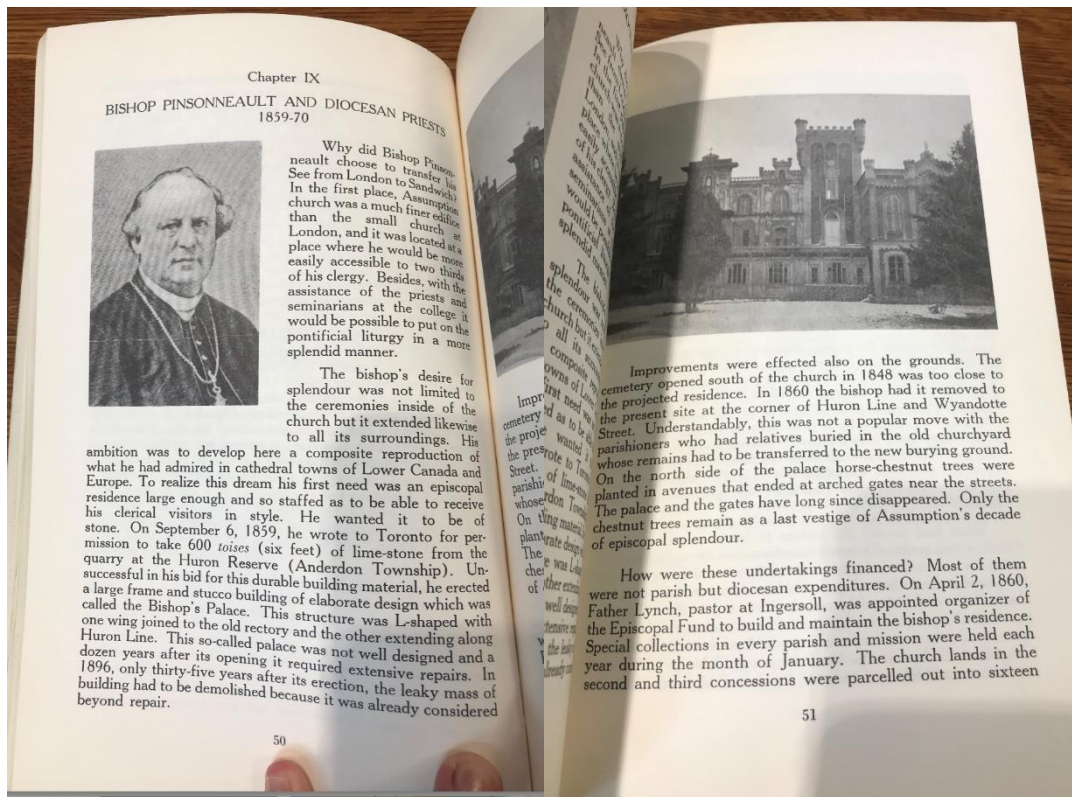
House moved for rectory (convent school building of 1834), sacristy added in 1853 on the east side of the church, fence around the church lot, new cemetery opened in 1848 southwest of the church, pulpit installed, communion rail, table of main altar, side altars, statues, candelabra, stations of the Cross (not the present set), baptistry, organ (\$2000 gift of Mr. Chas. Baby and Col. Arthur Rankin), platform for choir, chapel for retreats on the west side of the church, interior of the rectory renovated, rectory grounds fenced, Chapel at the Trait Carré (Tecumseh) and house for the missionary. The Windsor Chapel (St. Alphonsus) under construction. Convent (Beaubien Foundation) opened May 1, 1852. College built in 1856 and opened February 10, 1857.

RE SPIRITUALITIES:

Confraternity of the Immaculate Heart of Mary (Dec.

8, 1843). About 1,100 members.
Confraternity of the Scapular. About 1,240 members.
Confraternity of the Faith (Feb. 24, 1844). The number varied each year.
Propagation of the Holy Childhood (March 10, 1848). 533 members.
Congregation of the Immaculate Conception for young ladies (Dec. 8, 1852). What will contribute most to instruction and piety is their upkeep of the library.
Regular visits to schools.
Temperance Society (May 26, 1853). Over 2,000 members. They meet on the first Friday of each month for Mass, renewal of promises, and reception of new members.
Retreats—First Communion, Confirmation, Young Ladies, Married Women, Married Men.
Association of St. John the Baptist (March 6, 1857). For young men sixteen and over. Purpose—to combat drunkenness, immorality and blasphemy.
Novena to St. Francis Xavier.
Lent—Three sermons a week, exclusive of Sundays.
May Devotions.
Catechism on week-days.

The above-quoted list of accomplishments in Assumption parish was prepared by Father Point for the first visit of Bishop Pinsonneault. In 1856 the diocese of Toronto was divided. Out of its westernmost section was formed the diocese of London, with the Most Reverend Pierre Adolphe Pinsonneault at its head. On his first visit to Sandwich he was much pleased with the reception accorded him by the people, and he declared that he would have preferred being Bishop of Sandwich to being Bishop of London. In 1859 he realized his wish, transferred his See to Sandwich, and Assumption church became the Cathedral of the diocese. The joy of the parishioners in welcoming their chief shepherd in their midst was soon tempered by the consequent departure of the Jesuits who by their many apostolic labors had written the brightest chapter in the annals of Assumption. Father Pierre Point, the zealous leader of this parish renewal and development died at Montreal in September 1896 in his ninety-fifth year. He had lived to celebrate the seventieth anniversary of his priestly ordination.



Outline History of Assumption Parish 1767-1967 (Windsor Public Library, 1967). R.971.332LAJ. Windsor Local History Archives.



Gervais, M. "Grave-Sharing Proposed," *The Windsor Star*, November 6, 1979, pg. 5

City cemetery to re-use plots

Assumption Church Cemetery will become the first in the province to re-use grave sites.

A private members' bill, sponsored by Ted Bounsall (NDP — Windsor-Sandwich) was given three readings at Queen's Park Tuesday after a week's study by the legislature's justice committee.

The special legislation allows new graves to be dug above unmarked graves in sections of the cemetery used before 1927.

Only unrecorded graves without headstones will be used. The new graves will be above the originals and there will be no disinterment or disturbance of remains.

Assumption Church requested the bill in response to several requests from west-end residents who wanted assurance they'd be buried in the cemetery at Wyandotte Street West and Huron Church Road. But according to Rev. Larry Carney, there are only about 30 plots available, necessitating restrictions on applications.

Since there are several areas in the five-acre site without markers or headstones and virtually no records on the earlier graves, Assumption decided to explore two-level burials, Fr. Carney said.

Most of the graves were moved to the current cemetery from two earlier sites and there is practically no way of knowing who is buried in the unmarked, vacant areas.

"City Cemetery to Re-use Plots," The Windsor Star, November 14, 1979, pg. 3

west and Huron Church Road.

There is a subdued excitement in and around the little Huron Church on La Pointe de Montreal this cold and dreary Sunday morning. Most of the congregation of fewer than 100 white families, together with a smattering of Wyandottes and Ottawas, have turned out to welcome their new pastor, Father Francois-Xavier Hubert.

Father Potier is dead. And Father Hubert has been sent by the Vicar-General of Quebec to become the second pastor of this little flock deep in the wilderness, 600 miles from the civilization of Montreal. It is November of 1781.

Many things have happened since the first Jesuit mission was established on the north shore in 1728, just 27 years after Antoine de la Mothe Cadillac planted the Fleurs-de-Lys, upriver and claimed these lands for France.

Many changes have occurred since the Mission made a five-year sojourn to Bois Blanc Island twenty miles downriver and returned to its home here in 1748 to seek safety from the attacks of rebel Hurons from Sandusky.

The original church built in 1749 is gone. This fine new frame structure on the point (where the Ambassador Bridge will one day stand) was built by white men and Hurons in 1767.

It sits on a strip of land extending forty arpents (1.4 miles) back from the shore under silver maples and elms. The settlers now look upon this as their own parish. No longer must they cross the river to Ste. Anne's for their masses and sacraments.

Since 1780 they have been settling here in increasing numbers, mingling with the native peoples for whom this mission was originally established. They take pride in their simple church under the protection of Notre Dame de l'Assomption de la Pointe du Montreal du Detroit.

On October 4, 1781 they gathered for the baptism of Marie Louise Villers — the first on this side of the river. And on March 20, 1768 they began recording their burials with that of Charlotte Chevalier who tired of this life at the age of 62.

The little churchyard where Jean Baptiste lies (on the site which will one day be oc-

(which will still be in use in 1976), a magnificent stone and brick structure, was completed just 15 years previously, replacing a 1787 building. The Bishop has moved his See to Sandwich (where it will remain for 10 years before being transferred back to London) and he has great plans for his ill-fated episcopal elegance.

The little churchyard where Jean Baptiste was laid to rest is long gone. Replaced by one just to the west of it in 1806. This too has served its purpose and has been replaced by a five-acre cemetery to the south on the Huron Church Line and the first burials have already taken place there in the 1850's.

Now the good Bishop has decided to remove the few bodies from the site where his palace will be built and transfer them to the new cemetery. Understandably, the relatives are upset. But the graves will be moved, the palace built, and a lovely grove of horsechestnut trees planted to the west of the church.

In the near future, the See will return to London; the palace, badly built and decrepit, will be torn down. But the cemetery to the south will remain. And the horsechestnut trees.

Father Lajeunesse and I wander through the serenity of Le Cimetiere de l'Assomption. Cool winds blow and scudding clouds continually block the warming sunshine. We consult Father Potier's 208-year-old records and compare them with the names on the older tombstones.

Goyeau, Cousineau, Drouillard, Langlois, Reaume, Pillette, Francois, Parent, Ouellette.

The names read like a list of the founding fathers of the hamlet; like a street directory of Old Windsor.

We pause at the grave of Frances Baby (misspelled "Baby" by some, unrelated rustic of the distant past) who "departed this life" at the age of 59 on January 5, 1839. Moved to this spot from the second cemetery on the banks of the river, Madame Baby had been the wife of Francois Baby, builder in 1811-12 of the solid brick home which is now the Hiram Walker Museum.

And where Madame Baby had piled her busy dustmop on her shiny new maple



Virgin Mary guards gravesite

the 1820s. The seven-foot-high white cross near the centre of the churchyard rises above the grave of the irascible Colonel Arthur Rankin, surveyor and promoter of railways and mines, who served in Canada's defence during the Fenian raids of the 1860s and went on to become a Liberal Member of Parliament. Since 1893 he has rested here quietly beside his wife, Mary Theresa. He storms no more.

*The boast of heraldry, the pomp of pow'r,
And all that beauty, all that wealth e'er gave,
Awaits alike the inevitable hour.
The paths of glory lead but to the grave.*

Thomas Gray again.
Lajoie, Meloche, Lesperance, Labutte, La-

churchyard. Above us common sparrows twitter in the elms and maples.

Yes, they are still here, descendants of the towering forests through which the Hurons padded down the path, now Huron Church Road, and which led to their own burial place on the height of land across from the present Villa Marie on Sandwich Street.

As we drive back to Assumption Church we pass Bishop Pinsonnault's horsechestnut trees, now bursting into bud for the 116th year, while a few hundred feet to the north the sparkling waters of the river make a quiet slapping sound against the sloping shoreline.

(Al Roach is a teacher at Walkerville Secondary School and is a former editorial staff member of The Windsor Star.)



... as cars, other traffic whiz by

Graves of Basilian Fathers

Clues to our early history can be found in Assumption Cemetery

Photos by BEV MACKENZIE

200 years of history etched in stone

By AL ROACH

The sparkling waters of the river make a quiet, slapping sound against the sloping shoreline only feet away from the roots of the giant swamp white oaks.

A few hundred feet distant in the little clearing that rises gradually from the riverbank, a half-dozen Wyandottes stand impassively watching a small group of French settlers standing in the June sunshine.

They are gathered about Father Pierre Potier. And while the Indians cannot hear, what he is saying, they see the Blackrobe sprinkle the now familiar Holy Water. Their expressionless eyes watch the grieving parents.

The morning breeze jostles the swelling leaves of the silver maples about the clearing on this late spring day as Jean Baptiste Rochelot, three months of age, is lowered into his grave.

The year is 1769. And this will be one of the first recorded burials in this fledgling French colony, one mile downstream from Fort Pontchartrain and on the south bank of what is becoming known as the Detroit River.

I fight the traffic and a horn blares as I execute the difficult left-hand turn into the narrow gateway of Le Cimetiere de l'Assomption on the southeast corner of the major traffic arteries of Wyandotte Street and Huron Church Road.

captured by the University of Windsor's Electa Hall) is filling up. In the decade of the 1770's alone there were 72 burials of children. Life in the little colony is not kind to the young.

What does it matter that the British have occupied Detroit following some conflict called the Seven Years' War between 1756 and 1763? What does it matter that another group of Englishmen calling themselves "Americans" will come in 1796 to occupy Detroit? Life in the downriver parish goes on.

The tires crunch on the gravel as I leave my car to a stop beneath a large green ash in the churchyard. Basilian Father E. J. Lajeunesse and I step out into a bright, cool spring day. Behind us the diesel engines of 30- to 50-ton trucks roar as the monsters crawl up the slope of the Ambassador Bridge. In front, strangely serene and quiet, lies the churchyard; a contrast incredible and disturbing.

There is discontent in the growing parish. Now well established in this Town of Sandwich, Bishop P. A. Pinsonnault, planning to erect his palace along what has become known as the Huron Church Line, has decreed that a few graves on a spot southwest of the church must be moved to make room for the new edifice.

The year is 1860. The fourth church (which will still be in use in 1976), a magnifi-

cent stone and brick structure, was completed just 15 years previously, replacing a 1787 building. The Bishop has moved his See to Sandwich (where it will remain for 10 years before being transferred back to London) and he has great plans for his ill-fated episcopal elegance.

The first funeral held in this "new" cemetery 124 years ago was for Francois Baby, who served as an officer under Simcoe. Nearby is the grave of James Baby (brother of Francois) whose body was brought here some years after his death in York in 1833. Builder of the Baby House (still standing) at the intersection of Mill and Russell streets, James served in 1892 as a member of the Executive Council of Upper Canada under Governor John Graves Simcoe.

The first funeral held in this "new" cemetery 124 years ago was for Francois Baby, who served as an officer under Simcoe.

Beneteau, Marchand, LeDuc, Campeau, Rochelot, Pare, Gignac, Bellaire, Chauvin.

*Each in his narrow cell for ever laid,
The rude forefathers of the hamlet sleep.*

The philosophy of Thomas Gray's beautiful "elegy in a Country Churchyard" echoes in my mind. From somewhere in the distant past.

Father Lajeunesse and I pass a trio of yew trees, planted in graveyards down through the ages as a symbol of bereavement.

Behind these yews lies the family plot of John Davis (and I note the Anglo-Saxon name among the French), once chief inspector of distilleries for the Dominion of Canada, five times mayor of Windsor (from 1897 to 1901) and close friend of Sir John A. Macdonald.

The intimate, ingrown nature of this community in bygone days is obvious here in this churchyard.

Davis, who died in 1912, was married to the adopted daughter of William G. Hall and Julia Baby, who lived in the house once occupied by Madame Archange St. Martin, wife of Angus MackIntosh, builder of Moy Hall, the rambling frame mansion that once overlooked the increasingly busy river from the foot of Moy and Hall avenues.

Not far distant, near an eastern cottonwood, lies Madame St. Martin herself, whose grave dates back to 1827 and is another of those moved here when this churchyard was opened. She and her husband had come to the south bank from Detroit in the 1790s to remain under the British flag when the Americans occupied Detroit.

Angus MackIntosh operated a flourishing fur trade and boat-building operation from his home, which he built in the early 19th Century and named Moy Hall after his ancestral home in Scotland. Like James Baby, he also served as an Executive Councillor for Upper Canada, holding office in the 1820s.

The seven-foot-high white cross near the

jeunesse, Caron, Janette, Marentette, Montreal...

Father Lajeunesse, associate pastor of Assumption Church, and noted local historian and author (The Windsor Border Region and Outline History of Assumption Parish), is an excellent guide for this tour through Windsor's past. A life-long resident, he is a descendant of Marie Louise Villers, that child baptised on the banks of the Detroit River 125 years ago.

Other graves, other stories: Theodule Girardot (1824-1900), the first principal of Assumption College in 1857. Later school inspector for North Essex and Mayor of Sandwich from 1873 to 1877.

Vital Ouellette (1802-1882), whose farm gave its name to Windsor's main street. The man who donated in 1865 land for the original St. Mary's Academy on Ouellette Avenue and Park Street.

Edward Boismier (1804-1880), who served in 1856 as the first Mayor of the Town of Sandwich. A majestic, 100-year-old white mulberry tree spreads its aging limbs over his grave.

Renaud, Papineau, Dupuis, St. Louis, Ducharme, Brunet, Jolie, Bezaire, Bondy...

The westerling sunbeams announce the arrival of the cool spring evening. Father Lajeunesse and I drive slowly out of the churchyard. Above us common sparrows

Roach, A. "200 Years of History Etched in Stone," The Windsor Star, May 14, 1976, pg. 25

From the past, words for 1966

Of tombstones and history and things

By BOB SUTTON

Tombstones are built to last. However, after 150 years senior markers in Windsor's two pioneer cemeteries are losing their fight against frost and rain.

Not entirely, though. There are still legible messages for 1966 visitors to St. John's Anglican and Assumption Roman Catholic graveyards.

Sacred to the memory of John James Hume, Esquire, MD, staff assistant surgeon,

who was inhumanly murdered and his body afterwards brutally mangled by a gang of armed ruffians from the United States, styling themselves PATRIOTS who committed this cowardly and shameful outrage on the morning of the 14th December, 1838, having intercepted the deceased while proceeding to render professional assistance to Her Majesty's gallant Militia engaged at Windsor, Upper Canada, in repelling the incursions of this rebellious crew more properly styled PIRATES.

Quite a mouthful for an epitaph, but one which recalls the history of Windsor's involvement in the rebellions of 1837-38.

After reading such an inscription on the stone close to St. John's Church (established in 1862) a student might well be driven to the history texts to find Dr. Hume was backed to pieces shortly after he shared breakfast with Col. John Prince, local militia commander.

The surgeon's corpse was thrown into a nearby pig pen. Enraged Col. Prince later that day had several captured invaders shot by firing squad. The execution touched off a controversy which lasted several years after the unsuccessful invasion.

But not all the stones are fodder for the history addict.

The student of human interest must wonder what kind of a widow it was who had her husband's grave at Assumption marked:

"Rest in peace, until Heavenly reunion."

Was this woman easy to get along with?

The grave of Rev. Richard Pollard, first minister at St. John's, has a new stone paying tribute to his civilian and clerical achievements.

He was sheriff of the Western District of Upper Canada and registrar of deeds and the surrogate court before becoming a priest at Sandwich, Amherstburg, Colchester and Chatham and chaplain at Fort Malden.

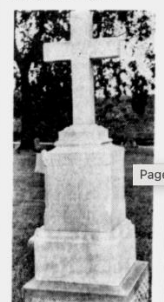
The original stone was replaced because of aging some 25 years ago. Records at Hiram Walker Historical Museum show a sister of the priest in England paid 10 pounds to provide the first monument.

With the introduction of machinery, it became possible to quarry granite and sandblast it into a more durable tombstone.

Now marble is reserved mainly for carved figurines, the majority of which are imported as a finished product from Italy, said Mr. Clarke.

Granite stones are heavier. They weigh 200 pounds a cubic foot.

The recently erected Dieppe Gardens monument stands only 42 inches high yet required a crane to hoist its 9,000 pounds in place.



ASSUMPTION MARKER—The family stone of Charles T. Baby "son of the man, James Baby" is one of many in the original section of Assumption Cemetery at Huron Line and Wyandotte St.

sister of the priest in England paid 10 pounds to provide the first monument.

Then there is this in Windsor Grove:

Remember friends,
As you pass by,
As you are now
So once was I,
Remember death
That you must die.

The inscription was in memory of Elias, 1943, Jennie wife of Elias Reilly, 1863-1917.

In the Assumption burial ground is the Baby family plot where descendants of Francois Baby (born in the British stockade at Detroit in 1768 and whose Pitt St. W. home is now the Hiram Walker Historical Museum) can be found.

Nearby a single belfry-styled tombstone has the names of six Marentettes on it. The name Marentette lives on as that of a busy Windsor street.

Many of the older gravestones can no longer be identified.

According to Donald Clarke, a city monument dealer, there's good reason.

"Most of the early tombstones were white marble and were quarried at Procter in Vermont," he says.

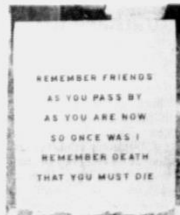
"There was some brownish Anderson Township limestone used but the marble was preferred because it was soft enough to work easily with hand chisels."

The softness of the stone has been its undoing as frost and erosion have eaten the base relief lettering away, Mr. Clarke says.

The Clarke business was founded by the grandfather of the present owner, Charles Clarke was an English stonemason who fashioned his products in the same manner as the pioneer monuments.



ORNATE MONUMENT — Blackened by time and repaired by patching is the Marentette gravestone in Assumption cemetery. Six members of the family have their names engraved on one marker.



ADVICE — Words of wisdom mark this stone in Windsor Grove Cemetery.

Sutton, B. "From the Past, Words for 1966: Of Tombstones and History and Things," The Windsor Star, July 29, 1966, pg. 5-6

Research Document – 85 Park St E, St. Alphonsus Church

PROPERTY OVERVIEW	
Property address:	85 Park St. E
Property Roll Number:	040-030-03900-0000
Property name (if known):	St. Alphonsus Church
Current use (observed):	Place of Worship
Date constructed:	c.1871
Architect(s) (if known):	Unknown

Photos/Pictures of Property



North Elevation



West Elevation



East Elevation

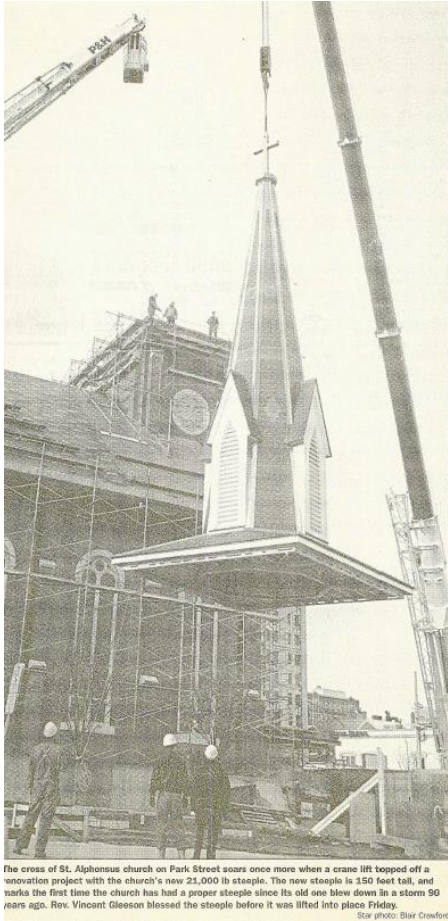


St. Alphonsus Hall

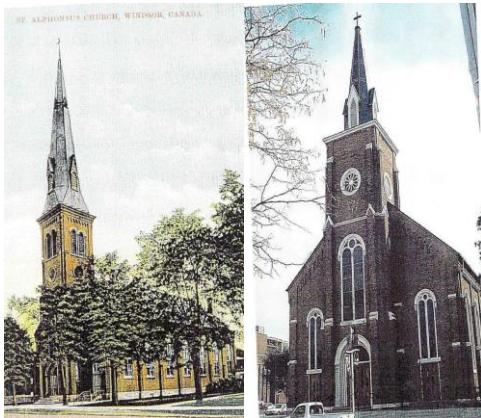
Photos from Site Visit by Heritage Planning Staff, May 2025

Historical Photos

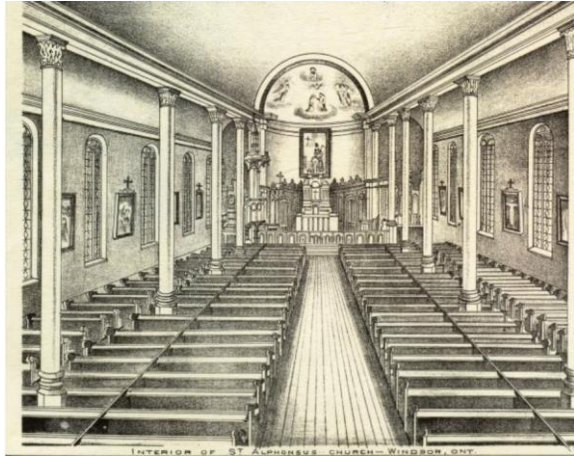




City of Windsor Planning Department Heritage Files, HER-2573, pg. 28 & 44, showing a steeple replacement in December, 1999



City of Windsor Planning Department Heritage Files, HER-2573, pg. 22, showing the church before 1919 (left) and after 2013 (right)



Interior Of St. Alphonsus Church, Windsor, Ont., Southwestern Ontario Digital Archive, Retrieved from <https://swoda.uwindsor.ca/node/1173>

Research/Supporting Material

R	85 Park St E	St. Alphonsus Church	c1873	Medieval Revival	Core
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Windsor Municipal Heritage Register, February 2024, pg. 11



At the opposite end of the photograph, St. Alphonsus church can be seen, along with the long demolished church hall to the rear.

Windsor Police – c 1927, International Metropolis, published March 12, 2023, Retrieved from <https://internationalmetropolis.com/2023/03/12/windsor-police-c-1927/>

By the 1850's Windsor with 1,000 residents had acquired the status of village. In 1852 while on a visit Rt. Rev. Armandus De Charbounel, Bishop of Toronto (whose diocese embraced all of Ontario west of Kingston) decided a church should be built to meet the needs of the French farmers living along the riverfront from Lake St. Clair to Windsor. The pastor of L'Assumption, Sandwich had arranged hospitality for him at the home of Mr. Vital Ouellette, a prominent farmer living on Sandwich Street.

Mr. Ouellette and his brother-in-law Daniel Goyeau each offered an acre of land from their respective farms lying along what is now Ouellette Avenue and Goyeau Street.

By the time the final choice was made, the Goyeau Street land had changed hands but the new owner Mr. S. S. Macdonell sold the Roman Catholic Episcopal Corporation, for the consideration of \$1 the lots on which St. Alphonsus Church, Hall and Presbytery now stand.

On September 18, 1856 the site on Goyeau Street was blessed by the first Bishop of the new See of London, Rt. Rev. Peter Adolphus Pinsonneault and the chapel dedicated in the fall of 1857.

It was a plain frame building, with a small square sanctuary, opening into a smaller sacristy, its rough board pulpit draped with red baize; the melodeon placed within the wooden communion rail.

Later the addition of an organ loft and enlarging the sanctuary gave them additional space.

The first official pastor was Very Rev. James Theodore Wagner, appointed June 1, 1865. He came from Franco-German Lorraine and was fluent in both languages but little English when he arrived in the area and taught for a while at Assumption College.

Upon his appointment as pitor Wagner journeyed back and forth from Sandwich or shared the hospitality of the Ouellette family until toward the end of 1865 when he built the first residence south of the Church on Goyeau.

To fulfill a vow to build a house of beauty for the glory of God while a student in Europe, Fr. Wagner returned to the old Catholic countries of Europe to ask for help. A letter dated Rome, July 6, 1869 gives details of his audience with Pope Pius IX and tells of the presentation of silver and gold ciborium to Fr. Wagner, for his missionary work. The pope had received it on his 50th Anniversary of ordination to the priesthood.

He also brought back other works of art for sale including 5 steel plate engravings given by Louis Napoleon, Emperor of France. Raffled with some pictures and along with the proceeds of a number of concerts \$6,000 was received for the building fund.

The next pastor of note was Rev. Joseph Edmund Meunier (1901). During his administration the Catholic schools of Windsor were placed under control of the Catholic rate-payers, the 1865 rectory was replaced, grounds beautified and repairs to the sacristy, confessionals, organ loft and vestibule took place. For two years he also administered the affairs of the diocese.

Rev. D. J. Downey returned as pastor of St. Alphonsus on September 27, 1914 and guided the parish until his sudden death on April 9, 1926. His pastorate synchronized with the boom days in Windsor. The rapid growth of the auto industry brought extraordinary growth in population. Talking advantage of the good times, Dean Downey built St. Alphonsus Hall at a cost of \$57,000 as a centre of parish activity and redecorated the church without incurring a debt.

Spin-off parishes due to Windsor's growth were Holy Name of Mary in 1917 to the west and in 1924 St. Clare to the south. Previously to the east Our Lady of the Rosary had been built and Immaculate Conception Parish to the south east was formed.

In 1952, St. Alphonsus was transferred to the Redemptorists. When the parishioners heard the Redemptorists were taking over, one wag remarked "We'll get a mission sermon every Sunday."

Building of new public housing, Sr. Citizen high rise apartments and other apartment building helped the Redemptorists in their revitalization of the parish.

The parish was returned to the diocese in 1984.

The expansion of the Detroit-Windsor Tunnel Plaza in the 1990s brought changes to the church's facilities, including the demolition of the 80-year-old parish hall. Under the leadership of Father Ulysses Lefave, a new building housing our parish hall and church offices was constructed. The facade of this building won an award from the Windsor Architectural Conservation Advisory Committee for maintaining the original architectural integrity of the property.

When St. Clare Parish closed, our faith community was enriched by the members who joined us.

In 1999, Father Vince Gleeson launched the restoration project for the church building. The scope of this undertaking was immense and included a new slate roof, rebuilding the bell tower, building a new steeple, installing an electronic carillon, and restoring the stained glass windows.

Restoration work on the church continued in the late 2010's including the restoration of the stain glass windows, and plaster and paint repairs in the main church.

In 2020, St. Alphonsus Parish became part of the Windsor Heritage Catholic Family of Parishes under the leadership of the Basilian Fathers.

Fr. Wagner returned to Windsor in October 1869 and the Spring of 1871 witnessed the laying of the corner-stone of the new church. Within three years the \$30,000 church was completed.

Built in the Norman style, according to the original plan the church is 125' by 60', the walls 30'. From floor to ceiling in the center 45', the inside arched and supported by two rows of columns. The woodwork is black walnut and chestnut. On each side of the altar are 12 paintings representing scenes in the public life of Jesus. The ceiling is wood, consisting of 12 panels each 8 1 by 12' with 5 medallions down the centre each 8 1 in diameter. The panels are copies of old masters. The two angels over the sanctuary are taken from Raphael's Sistine Madonna. The walls are ornamented with representations of saints placed between memorial windows.

The stations of the cross are oil on canvas were done around 1892 by an American artist.

The acoustic properties are admirably adapted for preaching and music.

A steeple reaching a height of 204' was mounted on the tower. It was Fr. Wagner's wish the cross-surmounted spire should serve as a beacon to the mariner, his last look on sailing away and first on return. Sailors did use it to take a heading.

In 1919 a violent wind storm swept through Ontario from the Great Lakes to Ontario and Essex County suffered heavy damage. Over 50' of the spire of the church crashed strewing debris over Park and Goyeau The spire was not replaced.

Because of poor health Dean Wagner returned to France in 1896 and died there that year.

St. Alphonsus Parish



Saint Alphonsus, founded in 1865, is the oldest parish in what was then Windsor, and had the first mission to the African community. It represents the rich heritage of the beginnings of the Church in Windsor.



Parish History, St. Alphonsus Catholic Parish, Retrieved from <https://stalphonsuschurch.ca/about/parish-history/>



Parochial Residence Of St. Alphonsus Parish, Windsor, Canada, Southwestern Ontario Digital Archive, Retrieved from <https://swoda.uwindsor.ca/content/197>



Fire Insurance Plan, 1924 (City of Windsor, Sheet 12)

Research Document – 2153 Parkwood Ave, St. Michael's Church

PROPERTY OVERVIEW	
Property address:	2153 Parkwood Ave
Property Roll Number:	020-320-13600-0000
Property name (if known):	St. Michael's Church
Current use (observed):	Public
Date constructed:	1954
Architect(s) (if known):	J. C. Pennington

Photos/Pictures of Property



North Elevation



East Elevation



North and West Elevations



Window detailing on East Elevation

Site Visit by Heritage Planning Staff, May 2025



Stained glass windows on East Elevation

City of Windsor Planning Department Heritage Files, pg. 5

Research/Supporting Material

R	2153 Parkwood Ave	St. Michael's Church	1954	Arch. J.C. Pennington; German	S. Walkerville
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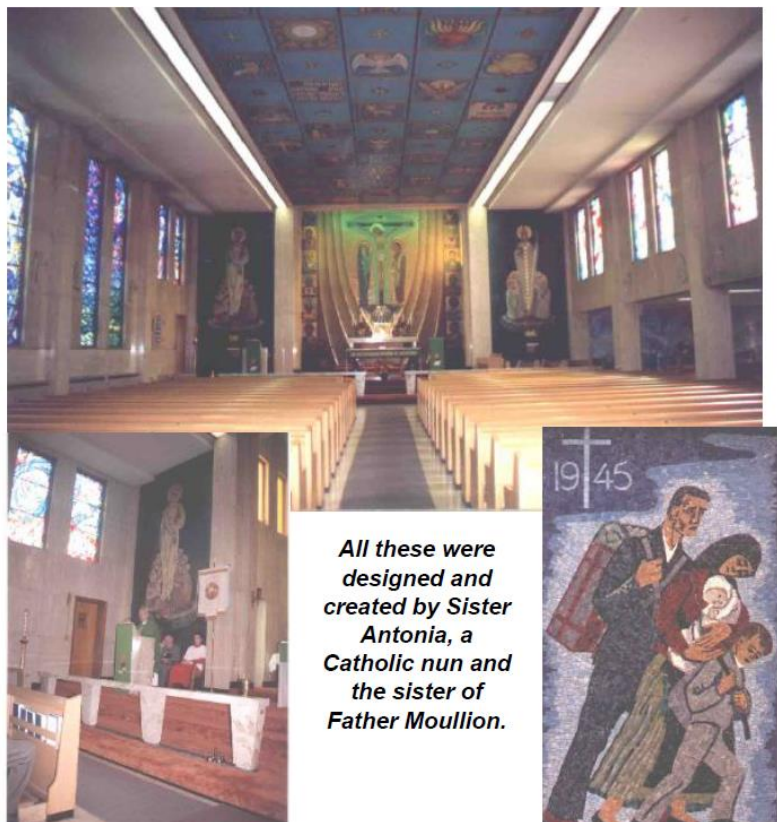
Windsor Municipal Heritage Register, February 2024, pg. 11

2153 Parkwood Avenue – St. Michael's Church – 1954 – Arch. J.C. Pennington; German – South Walkerville

This blond-brick “Katholische Pfaarkirche”, just west of John Campbell School, features a symmetrical façade (facing Tecumseh Road East) with a large cross over a round window, window bands in corner columns, stone surround of four glazed wood doors, and gable-edge topped with a cross. The Parkwood side includes extensions for secondary entrances, and a large mosaic portrait.



City of Windsor Planning Department Heritage Files, pg. 3



“Church of St. Michael”, Diplomatic Security Foundation (No longer accessible)



When Father Koloman Moullion came to Windsor he promised to stay with the Danube Swabian community and care for their religious needs. He was a Catholic refugee priest who had escaped from one of Marschall Tito's death camps. He organized the building of a lasting monument to Danube Swabian cultural creativity. His sister Antonia, a Catholic nun and artist, who was trained in Budapest, Hungary and Vienna, Austria, designed and finished the inside of the church. She painted the ceilings, designed the 32 printed-glass windows and created eight mosaics. This is their life-time achievement and a worthwhile place to visit. Father Johann Halter, another Danube Swabian refugee priest assisted Father Moullion and became pastor in 1971, after Father Moullion's death. In 1989 father Heinrich Sicking became the pastor.

“The Church of St. Michael in Windsor, Canada”: Excerpt from "Canada's Danube Swabians – Kanadas Donauschwaben", Wieden, F. & Benzinger, M., 1992



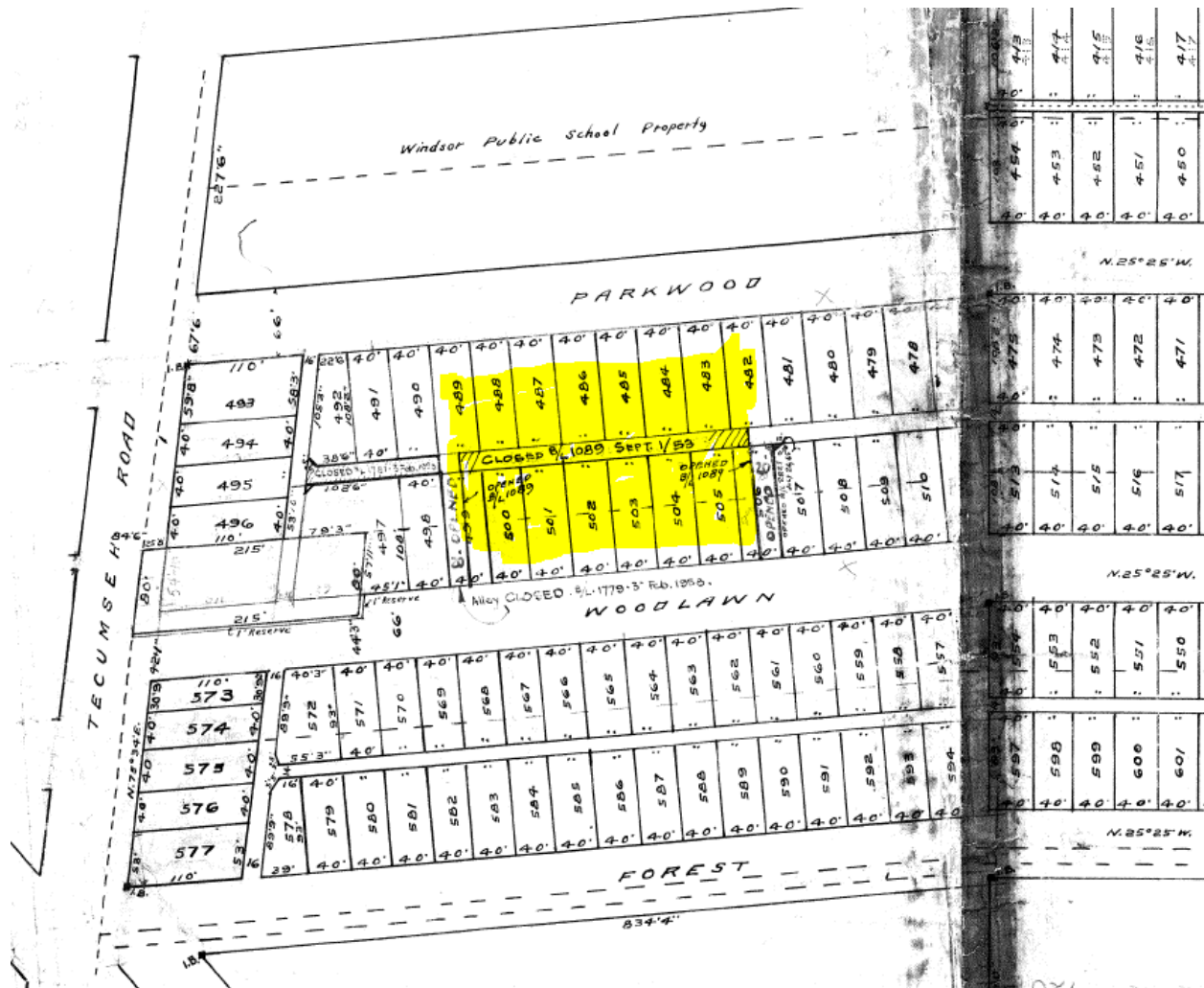
The Windsor Daily Star, July 30, 1954, pg. 5



The Windsor Daily Star, July 22, 1950, pg. 8

Legal Description	PLAN 1119; LOTS 482 TO 489; LOTS 500 TO 505 & PT LOTS 499 & 506 & PT CLOSED ALLEY
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Property Summary for 2153 Parkwood Ave, City of Windsor Executive Information System



Research Document – 881 Glidden Ave, Riverside United Church

PROPERTY OVERVIEW	
Property address:	881 Glidden Ave
Property Roll Number:	060-100-04300-0000
Property name (if known):	Riverside United Church
Current use (observed):	United Church of Canada
Date constructed:	1929
Architect(s) (if known):	G. Buller Colthurst

Photos/Pictures of Property



City of Windsor Photos, February 2002



881 Glidden

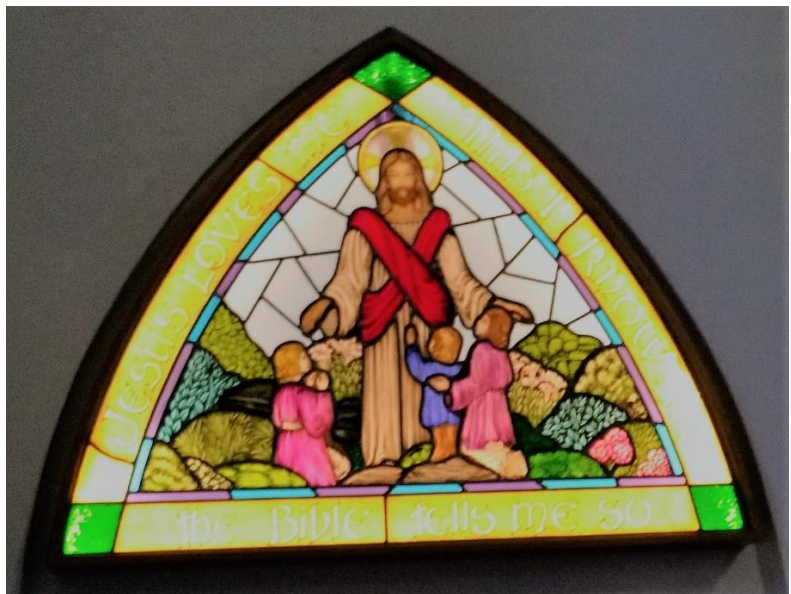
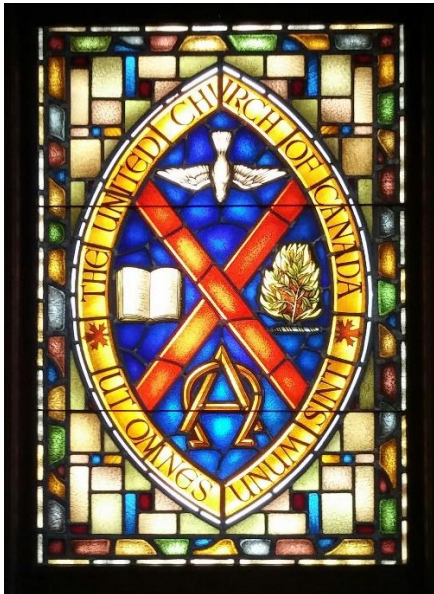
City of Windsor Planning Department Heritage Files, n.d.



Site Visit, Heritage Planning Staff (2025)



Site Visit, Heritage Planning Staff (2025)



Photos from owner of Riverside United Church

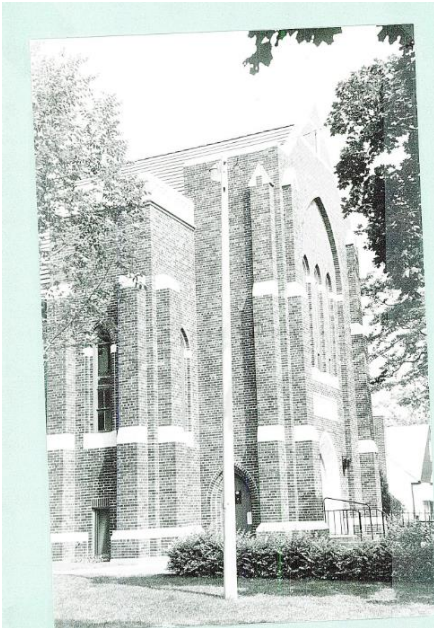


Photos from owner of Riverside United Church

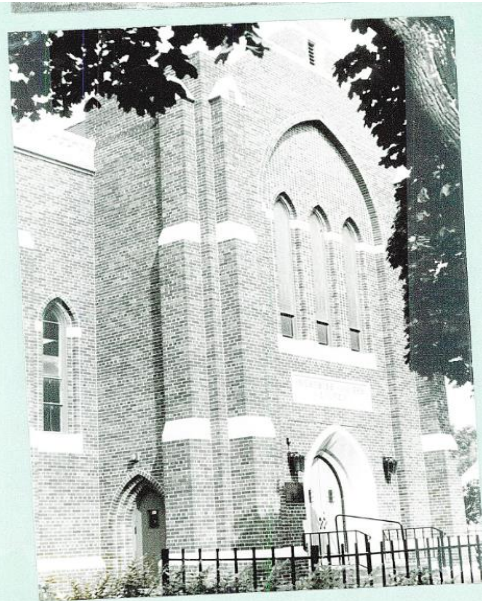
Historical Photos



Windsor Star, 1967. Retrieved from [January 23, 1967 \(Page 3 of 32\) - ProQuest](#)



*Pineville
United Ch.
1995*



City of Windsor Planning Department Heritage Files, 1995

Research/Supporting Material

WINDSOR'S HERITAGE PROPERTIES INVENTORY PLACES OF WORSHIP

1. Full name of the church/parish
RIVERSIDE UNITED CHURCH
2. Date of construction
(a) cornerstone 1929
(b) dedication SEPT. 29, 1929
3. Name of original architect
G. BULLER COLTHURST
(Please check if you have original plans ☐)
4. Name(s) of subsequent architect(s) and dates
Architect - Mr. Douglas Johnson Builder - John Loring
church hall was built in 1957
5. Name of original contractor or builder
N.R. JARRETSON Co. LTD.
6. Other particular information you deem interesting
The church was dedicated on Sept 29/29
On Dec. 29 1929 fire destroyed the church.
The present church was dedicated on
Oct 30, 1930.
7. Please indicate if a descriptive booklet or pamphlet is available.
☐ Yes
☐ No

Windsor Heritage Properties Inventory. Retrieved from City of Windsor Planning Department Heritage Files

A LOT of our dreams' coming true

Olde Riverside Business Association holding free symphony concert on September 22

By Dr. John Fry
Special to Shoreline Week

Over the past 15 years, there has been a gradual decline in attendance at worship services in nearly all Christian churches. This decline is particularly noticeable in older city churches. In fact, some core city churches are closing. One of the factors contributing to this decline is the lack of parking spaces for worshippers' automobiles.

Riverside United Church was built and dedicated on September 29, 1929. Prior to the construction of the church at Glidden and Ontario Streets, parishioners held services and Sunday School classes at Edith Cavell School. Three months after the dedication of the new sanctuary, a fire completely destroyed the building. The stalwart parishioners were again obliged to hold services at Edith Cavell School until the sanctuary was rebuilt and rededicated on October 30, 1930.

At this time, since the congregation was so small and since there were so few homes in the area, there was no thought of buying property for a parking lot. During the Depression years, the congregation struggled to pay the bills but managed to survive.

With the economy surging during and after the war, and with the advent of the baby boomer generation, the fortunes of the church improved. Finally, an addition was built which included a gymnasium, more Sunday School rooms, improved office space, and up-to-date kitchen facilities. This new church hall was dedicated in 1958.

With this enlarged congregation, parking space for automobiles began to create a problem. An agreement was made with Edith Cavell School to use the playground area for parking on Sundays. As well, since the gymnasium of the school was deteriorating, the public school board would rent the gymnasium of the church. The school took advantage of some of the church's Sunday School rooms for overflow classrooms. It is apparent that there has been a long standing, mutually benefitting, relationship between Edith Cavell School and Riverside United Church.

Presently, the facilities of the church are used by many other groups not related to the United Church. On Saturday mornings during the fall and winter months, about 250 children play floor hockey in the gym; adult males play the same game on Tuesday evenings. Three badminton groups use the gymnasium weekly.

"Seniors with a difference" use the kitchen and dining hall for their programs on Mondays. Women Quilters use the School School rooms on Tuesday mornings. Scouting and Guiding packs meet at different times during the week, a seniors band practices on Friday afternoons.

Rooms are rented for bridal showers and other similar functions. "Questers" hold meetings in the Friendship Room. The dining hall is used as a polling station for most elections. As a result, the church facilities have been acting as a community centre. Parking for all these events would be on Edith Cavell School grounds.

About five years ago, the Windsor Public School Board closed Edith Cavell School. The church approached the school board and requested the opportunity to purchase the building and property if and when the school board planned to sell. In the meantime, the Windsor board was merged with the County school board and in the process, the promise was forgotten. Much to the chagrin of the church, a sign suddenly appeared announcing the sale of the property and the proposed conversion of the school to a condominium.

Riverside United Church had lost its parking lot.

After considerable wheeling and dealing, the church has been able to purchase two lots from the developer who will grade, pave, provide drainage and lighting as well as landscaping. The church is now in the process of a campaign to obtain money to pay for "a LOT of our dreams".

The Olde Riverside Business Association has realized that the church facilities are an integral part of the Riverside community. As a gesture of goodwill, the ORBA is sponsoring a concert by members of the Windsor Symphony on Saturday, Sept. 22 at 7 p.m. This concert is FREE to all citizens.

Prior to the concert, members of the church are providing a Ham dinner at 5:30 p.m. for the cost of \$7 per adult. The community is asked to support this event which will help to move parked cars off the street and into the new lot.

EXPERIENCED DELI COUNTER HELP REQUIRED

"We require experienced F/T, P/T deli counter help immediately. Days only, closed Sundays and holidays."

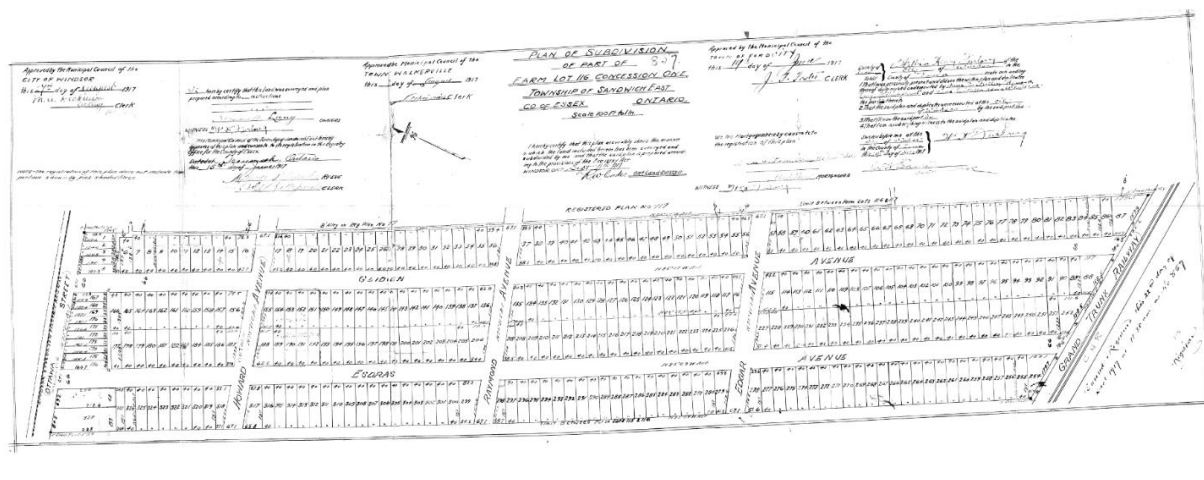
Drop off resume or fill out an application in store."

SCHWAB'S

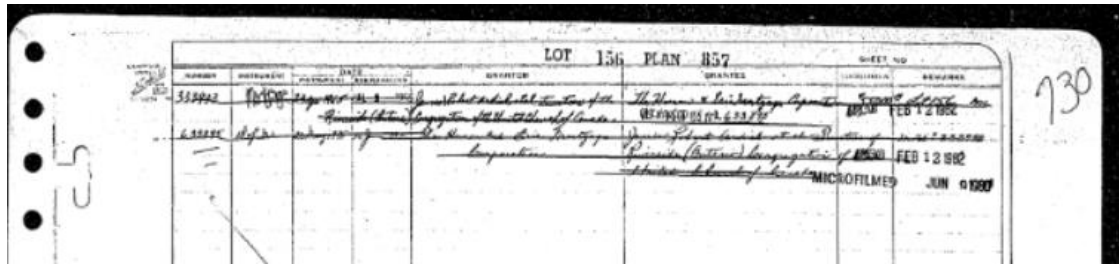
5410 Wyandotte St. East • Windsor
(519) 945-2538 • Fax: (519) 945-4740
email: schwabs@wincom.net

Shoreline - 9/13/01

Shoreline Week, 2001. Retrieved from City of Windsor Planning Department Heritage Files



Township of Sandwich East, Plan of Subdivision 0867 (on file)



Legal Description PLAN 857 LOTS 156 157 186 & 187; RIVERSIDE UNITED CHURCH;
15085.46SF 115.50FR

Ontario Land Registry Access, *Plan 857, Page 307*. Retrieved from
<https://www.onland.ca/ui/12/books/25568/viewer/708030483?page=307>

STATUS	LOCATION	NAME OR TYPE OF BUILDING	BUILT	REASONS FOR CONSIDERATION	CONTEXT
R	881 Glidden Ave	Riverside United Church	1930	Arch. G.B. Colthurst	Riverside

Windsor Municipal Heritage Register, City of Windsor (2024). Retrieved from
<https://www.citywindsor.ca/Documents/residents/planning/plans-and-community-information/know-your-community/heritage-planning/Municipal%20Register-Public%20Website%20Combined%202024-02-26.pdf>

Colthurst, Guy Buller

COLTHURST, Guy Buller (1882-1946) was born in Toronto on 18 September 1882, son of Henry Buller Colthurst. Their family moved to England and Colthurst was educated at grammar schools in Oxford and Bristol, then studied at the Margate Technical School (in 1900) and at the London Polytechnic (in 1904 and 1907). While in London he articulated with T.M. Garrod (1901-04), then worked as his assistant before commencing practice in London as partner in the firm of Colthurst & Gott (1905-07). He emigrated to Canada in 1908 and settled at Saskatoon, Sask. where he became a partner with **Norman L. Thompson** and **T.B. Daniel** in May 1911 (see list of works under Thompson, Daniel & Colthurst). Their business was dissolved in 1914, and by 1918 Colthurst had relocated in Windsor, Ont. and formed a partnership with **John E. Trace** and **David W.F. Nichols** in August 1920. In 1922-24 he became a partner in the new firm of Nichols, Sheppard & Colthurst, and from 1924 onward he continued to practice alone. He was an adept designer who made a convincing interpretation of the modern Gothic style with his scheme for Riverside United Church (1929), and capably handled the emerging Art Deco style with his plans for La Salle Public School (1929-30). Colthurst died in a railway crossing accident at Ojibway, Ont. on 8 November 1946 (obit. & port. Windsor Star, 9 Nov. 1946, 5; R.A.I.C. Journal, xxiii, Dec. 1946, 338; biog. Who's Who & Why in Canada, 1913, 150; inf. Ontario Assoc. of Architects). A photographic portrait of Colthurst was published in The Saturday Press (Saskatoon), Building & Development Number, 1912, p. 27. Another photographic portrait of Colthurst appeared in the Daily Commercial News [Toronto], 20 Oct. 1936, 1.

Biographical Dictionary of Architects in Canada, *Colthurst, Guy Buller*. Retrieved from <http://dictionaryofarchitectsincanada.org/node/950>, currently accessible via <https://web.archive.org/web/20240320035735/https://dictionaryofarchitectsincanada.org/node/950>

From the Border Cities Star – January 17, 1929

PROPOSED NEW HOME FOR RIVERSIDE UNITED CHURCH CONGREGATION



This is an architect's sketch of the proposed new Riverside United Church, which is soon to be erected at the corner of Glidden and Ontario streets, Riverside, at a cost of \$10,000.

Designed by G. Buller Colthurst, architect, Bank of Montreal Building, the church will contain seating capacity for 450 people. It will be constructed of brick and tile with stone dressings and a shingle roof. The plans also provide for class rooms in the basement and an assembly hall which will meet both Sunday school requirements and social activities.

Rev. R. A. Brook, 48 St. Louis avenue, Riverside, is pastor of the new congregation. W. F. Purdy is chairman of the building committee, and J. E. Jackson, clerk of the congregation.

Some days ago Dr. Colin G. Young, of Toronto, head of the Home Mission Board of the United Church, gave his formal sanction to the plans while on a visit to the Border.



This classic looking Church still stands, looking nearly the same over 80 years later.

International Metropolis, *Riverside United Church*, May 2012. Retrieved from <https://internationalmetropolis.com/2012/05/18/riverside-united-church/>

It's been a while since we've had a profile looking at some of the architects who helped to design the city we see today.



G.B. Colthurst was born in Toronto in 1882, and moved to England at a young age, where received his education. He started his architectural career in London, England as a partner in the firm of Colthurst & Gott from 1905 to 1907. In 1908 Colthurst returned to Canada, settling in Saskatoon. By 1918, Colthurst had arrived in Windsor and started a firm with John E. Trace and David W.F. Nichols in 1921. From 1924, until his death in 1946, he remain in solo practice in Windsor.

(Biography info from the [Biographical Dictionary of Architects in Canada](#))

Some of the buildings that G.B. Colthurst designed that readers may know, are the Casa Del Mara apartments on Ouellette, The Granada Apartments on Gilles at Dougall, and along with a couple of other architects, he also had a hand in the Paul Martin Building (old Post Office) on Ouellette.

Colthurst was killed, November 8, 1946 at the Essex Terminal Crossing on Ojibway Parkway, when his car was hit by a train.

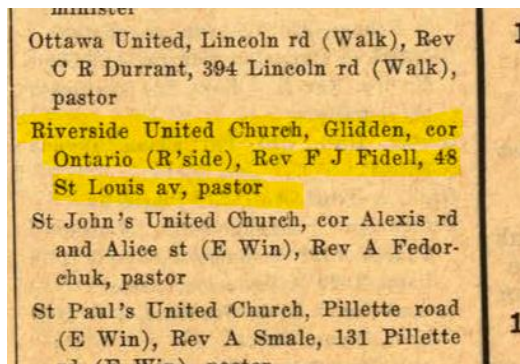


This photograph was taken a few minutes after the automobile – train crash last evening which resulted in the death of Mr. Guy Buller Colthurst, well-known Windsor architect. The accident occurred at the Highway No. 18 crossing of the Essex Terminal Railway. Mr. Colthurst's body had not been removed from the car, in which he had been crushed to death instantaneously, when the picture was taken. Provincial Police are shown at the left questioning members of the train crew.

International Metropolis, *Men Who Designed Windsor – Guy Buller Colthurst*, January 2011.
Retrieved from <https://internationalmetropolis.com/2011/01/05/men-who-designed-windsor-guy-buller-colthurst/>

Origins	Gothic Revival Architecture
Since a great many of the early settlers in Ontario were from the United Kingdom, it is not surprising that their buildings often contain details found in English Gothic and medieval architecture. Many elements of stone buildings in England are translated into wood on cottages and smaller residences in Ontario Gothic Revival buildings. The overall effect is eclectic and usually ornate. The Gothic Cottage is probably the most pervasive Ontario residential style prior to 1950.	Not to be confused with Neo-Gothic, which is a twentieth century adaptation to large institutional buildings, the Gothic Revival is a direct translation of medieval details and building practices to the Ontario climate. Sometimes a Georgian frame is fitted with a variety of Gothic or Tudor details such as vergeboarding, finials, scalloping, lancet windows, hood molds, and carved label stops. Other times, specifically the churches, the layout is asymmetrical and picturesque as well.

Ontario Architecture, *Gothic Revival*. Retrieved from <https://www.ontarioarchitecture.com/gothicrevival.html>



Page 1005, Vernon's City of Windsor Directory, 1931. Retrieved from <https://hdl.handle.net/20.500.14776/18740>

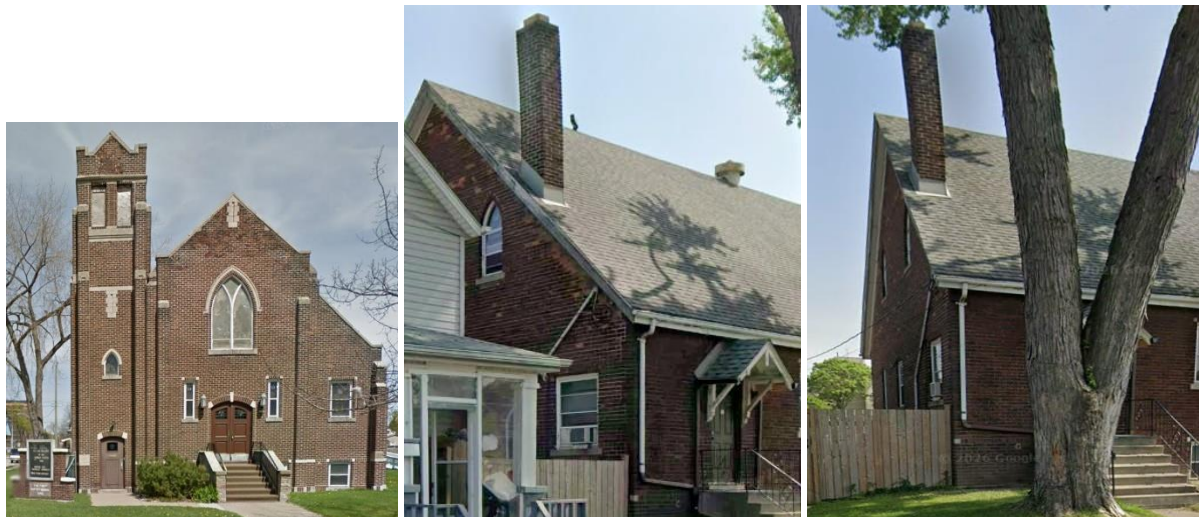
Research Document – 710 Mercer Street, First Baptist Church

PROPERTY OVERVIEW	
Property address:	710 Mercer St
Property Roll Number:	030-120-06800-0000
Property name (if known):	First Baptist Church
Current use (observed):	Religious (Place of Worship)
Date constructed:	1915
Architect(s) (if known):	Leybourne & Whitney

Photos/Pictures of Property



Left: Google Streetview, December 2020; Right: Google Streetview, May 2014



Left: Google Streetview, May 2014; Centre & right: Google Streetview, June 2025

Historical Photos



"First Baptist Church, Windsor Ave., Windsor, Ont.", 1915, Mike Skreptak Collection; Red Binder, retrieved from [Southwestern Ontario Digital Archive](http://SouthwesternOntarioDigitalArchive.com)



The cornerstone to the original church was built into the replacement building. The parish was founded in 1854, and is as old as the city of Windsor. The original church dated to 1858.



International Metropolis – First Baptist Church, February 4, 2008

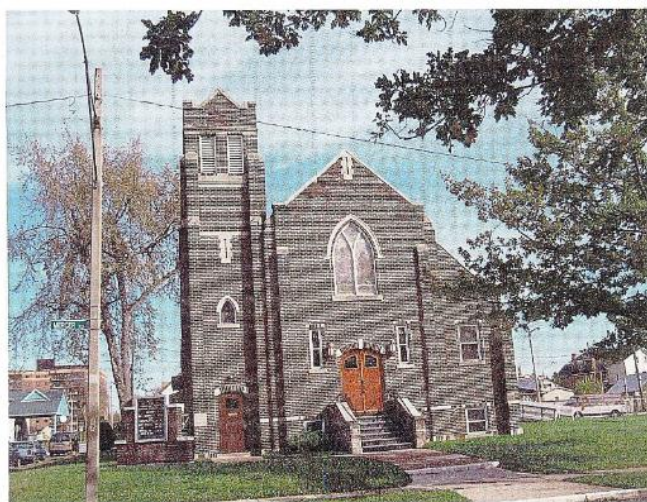


From the Evening Record, May 17, 1915:

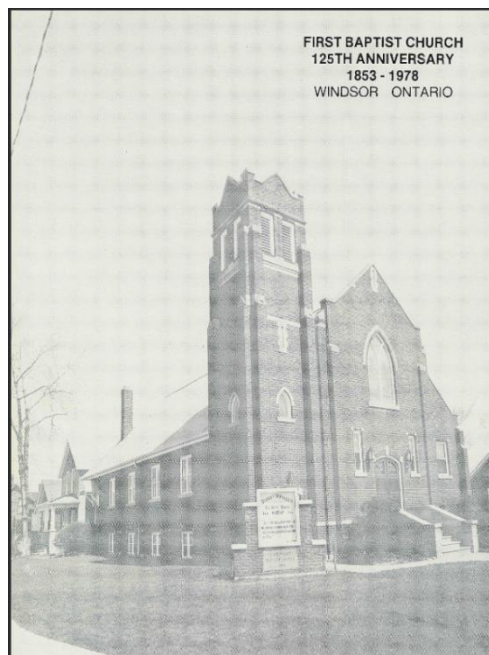
The above is a perspective of the new First Baptist Church to be erected at Mercer and Tuscarora. The church will be constructed of rough pressed brick with the exterior of a gigantic design and will cost \$12,000. In the interior will be extensive balconies for the public and choir. It is planned to lay the corner stone on May 24, at which ceremony the pastor, Rev. Chas. Wells, will preside. Leybourne & Sewell are the architects, while the general contract for the erection has been given to Lambert & Braithwaite.

Leybourne & Sewell were the successors to the firm of [Leybourne & Whitney](#) who we saw a few times earlier this year looking at several of their buildings.

International Metropolis – First Baptist Church, December 18, 2009



710 Mercer



Left: Heritage Property File – HER-2466 (pg. 11 of 159); Right: HER-2466 (pg. 21 of 159)

Research/Supporting Material

Legal Description

PLAN 122; LOTS 112 TO 114

Property Summary for 710 Mercer Street



PIGEON PERCH: Pastor Rosetta O'Neal, right, and Karen Coates talk to reporters as pigeons sit on the roof of the First Baptist Church in Windsor.

Star photo: Jason Kryk

Flock fretting over birds

WS 6/21/06

Valentinis urges council to ban mass feeding of wildlife

By ROSEANN DANESE
STAR MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS REPORTER

As a tyke growing up on Assumption Street, city councillor Fulvio Valentinis owned a pet pigeon that became a loyal companion.

The bird followed young Fulvio to and from school, flying from tree to tree on Assumption, down Tuscarora Street, to Immaculate Conception ele-

mentary school.

"I'd come out at noon to go home for lunch and that pigeon would be sitting in the tree waiting for me," Valentinis said.

"One day he disappeared and I'll tell you it was the saddest day of my life."

The Ward 3 councillor loves pigeons, even though animal lovers think otherwise.

Valentinis tabled a notice of motion

this week to prohibit the mass feeding of birds and feral animals in the city and he's been getting flak ever since.

"It's the pigeon droppings," he said of the situation that's developing in some areas.

Residents feeding birds and stray cats by the bagful are causing havoc in their neighbourhoods.

SEE FEEDING, A4

HER-2466 (pg. 13 of 159)

STAR STAFF REPORTER

Chiara Ciampa waited 40 years to finally say three words that a lot of us often take for granted.

"I'm a Canadian," beamed Ciampa.

The 69-year-old Windsor resident finally became a Canadian citizen last week after living most of her life in a country that provided her with a home, but not a passport.

"I'm very happy to be Canadian. I like this country. It's has given me an opportunity and future," said Ciampa.

"I feel Canadian even if I didn't have the citizenship. I almost cried, I was so happy."

Ciampa's story is typical of immi-

her second child.

Armed with little knowledge of English, Ciampa braved the harsh Maritime winter and made her way to Windsor, where her husband was waiting for her. He had been in the city for six months working at a Chrysler plant.

"It was very hard in the beginning. After one month, I had my second child. I didn't understand anything," said Ciampa.

Over the years, Ciampa eventually learned English from watching television and stayed at home to raise her four children, all Canadian citizens.

Ciampa tried to become a citizen about 13 years ago, but the timing wasn't right. Her husband had just

deceased the first — Ciampa only had to pay a \$200 application fee.

"My daughter-in-law found out that after you turn 55, they give you citizenship without any questions," Ciampa said with a laugh.

Her daughter, who was just a child when she held her mother's hand 40 years ago in Halifax, couldn't have been prouder watching her mom raise her right hand and take the citizenship oath.

"She waited a long time to become a Canadian," said Maria DeRubeis, 44.

"I know that she studied very hard and she was upset when it didn't happen 13 years ago."

Rob Bruce, manager of the Citizen-

Wyandotte Street East and Mac Mac Park, at 1125 Prince Road.

Windsor named first stop on national garden tour

Windsor has made it onto a national garden tour.

The city will be the first stop on a Via Rail Garden Trail that also includes stops in Niagara Falls, Hamilton, Toronto, Ottawa, Gatineau, Montreal, Quebec City, Mont-Joli, Moncton and Halifax.

The trip is being organized by a group called International Flora Montreal, which is an organization promoting the art of gardens and gardening.

HER-2466 (pg. 14 of 159)

First Baptist Church

"...the then latest comers out of slavery and oppression found hope to organize a visible New Testament Church that would be among them and their future as 'A pillar of cloud by day to guide them and by night a pillar of fire to give light' for the ragged way before them. The faith of the early beginners of their work has been rewarded many times over"

Pastor Mack Brown on the occasion of the 125th Anniversary in 1978



Interior of First Baptist Church at 710 Mercer St. features pews and pulpit from 1915. Photo Courtesy of the Windsor Star 15/04/1972

The First Baptist Church has been the home base for many important community groups. Charitable groups organized by the church include: the Women's Missionary Circle, the Helping Hands Society, the Love and Service Group and the Evelyn Parker Community Friendship Group.

(The following lists were compiled from information collected by church historians Deacon James L. Hyatt, Mrs. Eunice B. Kersey, Mrs. Gladys VanDyke, Mrs. Frieda Parker Steele and Mr. Howard Tolson)

Feeding religiously

CONTINUED FROM A1

The excessive amounts of food are attracting more birds and more cats and their deposits have become a health hazard.

"It's not the guy with the bird feeder in the back yard," Valentinis said.

"We've got situations where people are buying sacks of bird feed."

The congregation of First Baptist Church, in Valentinis's old neighbourhood, have complained to their city councillor about the flocks of birds that have taken up residence on the church rooftop at the corner of Tuscarora and Mercer streets. They've been there for years because an elderly man who lives across the street from the church feeds the birds religiously at 5 p.m. daily.

Pastor Rosetta O'Neal feels for the old man. She's spoken to him and asked him to stop. But he loves his birds and "he feels they should eat like we eat. And so, that's where I'm stuck," she says with a sigh.

But the birds have been more than just a nuisance. Church members have to dodge flying

missiles to get to Sunday service and the birds have unloaded on the pastor's own car. "It's difficult to get (it) off," she said.

In addition to all the droppings — "on cars, church steps, the roof, the sidewalk" — they've been pecking away at the roof of the 153-year-old church.

"Some Sundays you can't see the roof, there's so many of them," O'Neal said.

One area on the north side is so bad that the plaster above the church balcony has fallen down, leaving a hole the size of a backyard pond. From inside the church, the pastor can hear the coo of the pigeons.

"It's all because of those birds feeding off our roof," O'Neal says.

The congregation of about 100 members is being canvassed for donations toward the \$25,000 cost of replacing the roof. As a fundraiser, the church will open its lot for parking on fireworks night.

Still, repairs and replacements won't be enough to get rid of the problem. They hope city councillors will support Valentinis's motion next week.



WORRIED: Pastor Rosetta O'Neal is concerned about the number of pigeons that have been gathering on the roof of First Baptist Church. A neighbour is feeding the birds and attracting hundreds of them.

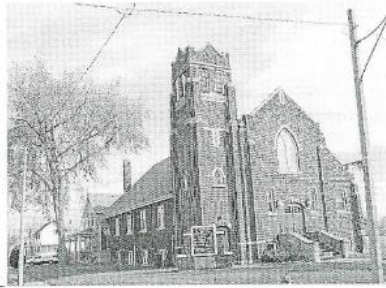
Star photo: Jason Kryk

Left: HER-2466 (pg. 8 of 159); Right: HER-2466 (pg. 15 of 159)

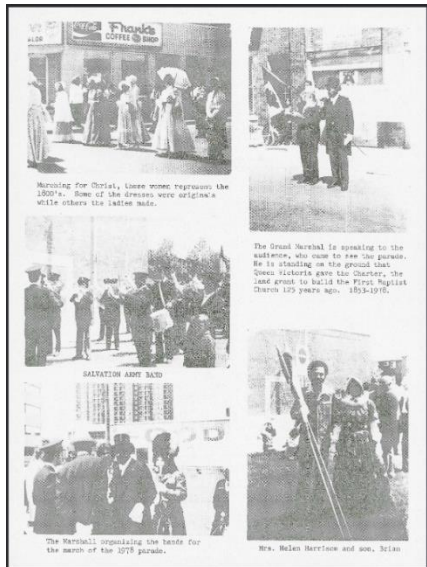
Added to WHP1 by WHC 4/13/05

- First Baptist Church - 710 Mercer - Built 1915
(nominated by Pastor Rev. Rosetta O'Neil)

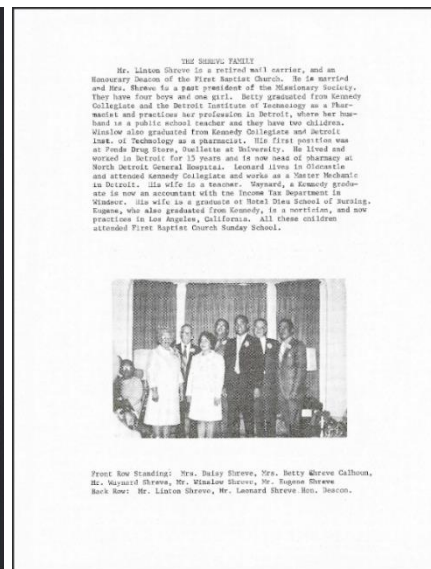
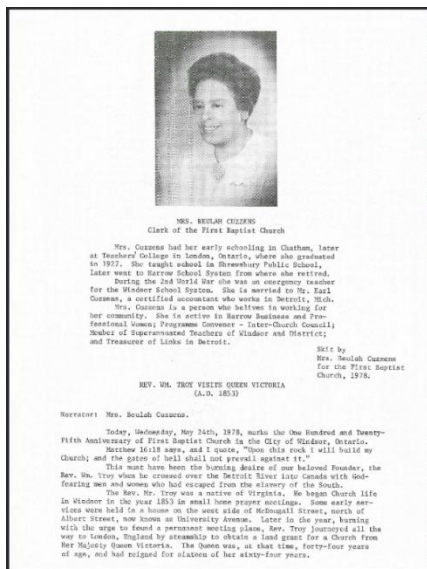
While the First Baptist congregation can trace its roots to home prayer meetings in 1853, this brick Gothic style church has been serving them since 1915. Similar in style to Mt. Zion Church of God in Christ on McDougall, it boasts a bell tower and unique stained glass window.



HER-2466 (pg. 16 of 159)



Left to right: HER-2466 (pgs. 30 and 31 of 159)



Left to right: HER-2466 (pgs. 33 and 34 of 159)



In the above picture, seated on the top step is Harvillie Day. Standing in the second row is Miss Alta Jones, head of the Mission Band of the First Baptist Church, Linda Talbot, Chris' Ann Lagobow, Debbie Ridd, visiting Dean, Dolores Dean, and Patsy Alexander. In the third row: Shelly Day, Charlene Scott, Donald Scott, Mary Lynn Carter, Della Wright and Carol Carter. In the fourth row: Randy White, Ian Burawa, Brian Burawa, Gerry Sims. 5th row: Allan Burawa, Elaine White, Gerry Sims, Donald Wright, Randy Watkins, Douglas Wright, and Mr. Henry White, Superintendent of the Sunday School, at the back, and Rev. Nick Brown in the first row.



JUNIOR GIRLS
Canadian Inter Church Group of Junior Girls. Mrs. Mildred Brown is the Counsellor, Mrs. Della Wright, Chief Explorer. Front row Explorers are: Doris Wright, Della Wright, Carol Carter, Carmen Elliott, Violet Elliott, Norma Thompson, Judy Talbot, Adrian Dean, Alana Dean, Venita Dean, Kim White. The group with "TIP" is the Canadian Girls in Training, with Mrs. Patricia Alexander, Leader. Back row: C.G.I.T. Pat Alexander, Donna Wright, Boris Wright, Jackie Talbot, Leanne Borella, Lenore White, Wanda Scott, Diana Scott, Janice Pierce, Kathy Talbot, Gladys Sims.



THE ALEXANDER FAMILY

Mr. Arthur Alexander taught school for 46 years in Kent County where he achieved an outstanding record in education. He served on many committees and was Principal of the public school in Buxton. One son, Ronald, who lives in Montreal is a National Film Board Photographer and acted in that capacity upon the visit to Windsor of Princess Elizabeth in 1950, when he took several of the official pictures. Again in 1959 he returned to take more pictures, this time of Queen Elizabeth and Prince Philip, also for the Film Board. A daughter is employed by the Government of the United States in the Defense Department at Detroit, Michigan.

Mr. Philip Alexander, Sr. was born in Kent County; mother son of Mr. Arthur Alexander, Philip, Sr. attended public school in Buxton where his father was Principal, and then attended High and Vocational schools in Chatham.

His first job was in Windsor in the machine shop of the Ford Motor Company. He joined the army in 1942 and left as a corporal in 1944. He then opened his own carpentry business in Windsor where his special knowledge was put to good use and his business was very successful.

Mr. Alexander married the daughter of the Rev. Henry Talbot, and they had two sons, David and Philip, Jr. David, the youngest, attended Ontario College of Arts in Toronto. The other son, Philip, Jr. graduated from Patterson Collegiate with honors and has won several scholarships. He graduated from University of Windsor in 1963 with a B.Sc. degree and in 1964 he obtained a Master's degree in Electrical Engineering from University of Windsor and is now there as a lecturer. He is married to Patricia Knight and has five children.

PHILIP ALEXANDER, B. Sc. Engineering

Seven Windsor and area students were among the more than 200 from across the province to receive the first Ontario Provincial Scholarship, valued at \$400.00. The scholarships were made available to students with average of at least 80% in nine Grade 13 papers, and are open to five-year students only, attending either University or Teachers College.

Philip Alexander, son of Mr. & Mrs. Alexander of Sandwich Street, and a graduate of Patterson Collegiate, was one of the first recipients, at the age of 18. He is now a teacher of Electrical Engineering at the University of Windsor, is married and the father of three boys and two girls.



EFFIE DAVIS (KENSER) WELLS
Effie Wells (1877-1964) was married to Mr. Bertram Wells, a Deacon in the First Baptist Church. Mrs. Wells was born in Sweden and came to Windsor many years ago joining our church, and supported the work of the Women's Home and Foreign Missionary Society of which she was a life member; also President of the Missionary Society in Windsor. She had three sons and a daughter, Vera, (now Mrs. O.P. Chatters).



Mrs. O. P. CHATTERS
Mrs. O. P. Chatters, wife of Dr. Chatters, came to Windsor many years ago and was an original with First Baptist Church. She was President of Local Council of Women of Windsor and a member of National Council of Women in Canada, both local and national. The First Club of Windsor of which she is a member made her Club Woman of the year in 1964. She is now President of Windsor Art and Literary Club and member of Board-day Study Club. She has one daughter, Harriet Rose, and a son, now deceased.

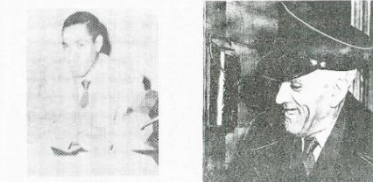
Left to right: HER-2466 (pgs. 35, 36 & 37 of 159)

THE MILBURN FAMILY

The late Mr. and Mrs. Louis Milburn were members of the First Baptist Church. Mr. Milburn made the masonry work around the First Baptist steps at 710 Mercer Street. Mr. and Mrs. Milburn will long be remembered by church people and the Citizens of Windsor for their kindness. Mr. Milburn worked for the Board of Education, 26 years of service. He was Building and Maintenance foreman. He practically built their home on Guyana and Ellis Streets. He lived with his wife, the former Miss Geneva Cross. Mrs. Milburn was a faithful worker for her church. They had four children. The children grew in First Baptist Sunday School and Church. The eldest, Dr. Louis Milburn, B.Sc., M.A., and wife Mrs. Ada Thomsen of Windsor. A daughter, Mrs. Clyma Barnes, the wife of Samitt Barnes, Detroit. The other daughter, is Dorothy Marie Curtis, the wife of Mr. Curtis, Detroit, Michigan. The Louis and Mrs. Milburn's son, Donald, is with the Board of Education, City of Windsor, Ontario, Maintenance Department.



Mrs. Louis Milburn, Dr. Louis Milburn, B.Sc., M.A., and son, Donald, is with the Board of Education, City of Windsor, Ontario, Maintenance Department.



LOUIS TAYLOR
Son of the 4th Church Member Living, Mrs. Winifred Taylor

ARTHUR McDOWELL, Dr. Deacon

THE McDOWELL FAMILY

Captain A. J. Smith, a lake captain, was born in England in 1823. In 1848 he married Mary Ann Underwood, the daughter of Rev. Underwood, moving to Canada and making their home at Sandwichburg, Ontario. Capt. Smith later moved to Windsor to live with his daughter, Mrs. Samuel McDowell, after the death of his wife. The McDowell had four sons and one daughter, Arthur, who started carrying oil when he was 16. He had a reputation of 25,000 and he lived with his sister, Elsie McDowell Taylor, in the family home which was 85 years old. Arthur was known for his singing, civic life and church life, and was a leading public citizen. Although he did not hold a public office he was a Mason for 39 years in the First Baptist Church, a choir leader and superintendent of the Sunday School and practically held every office in the church. Another brother, Rev. Lawrence McDowell, studied school in the United States having attended Windsor Collegiate, and graduating in Theology at Virginia Union College, obtaining his Bachelor of Theology and B.A. and three pastored in Durham, North Carolina and in Nashville, Tennessee. Sherman McDowell was with the 16th Platoon, Canadian Army, Active duty, and worked for over 20 years at the Prince Edward Hotel. He married his brother's wife who was a past president of the Windsor Art and Literary Club. Sherman with his brother, James, went overseas together. James married Miss Dennis who was the first president of the Windsor Art and Literary Club. Elsie Taylor was an active member, for 50 years, in the First Baptist Church, holding many offices, and president of the Women's Home and Foreign Missionary Society for 20 years, and also a president of Windsor Art and Literary Club. Mrs. Taylor had one son born in Windsor, Louis, who now works as a Social Officer in Toronto. Louis is married to a school teacher and they have two children, Lois and Jill Ellen. The McDowell family is one of the oldest families in Windsor and the First Baptist Church.

THE STONE FAMILY



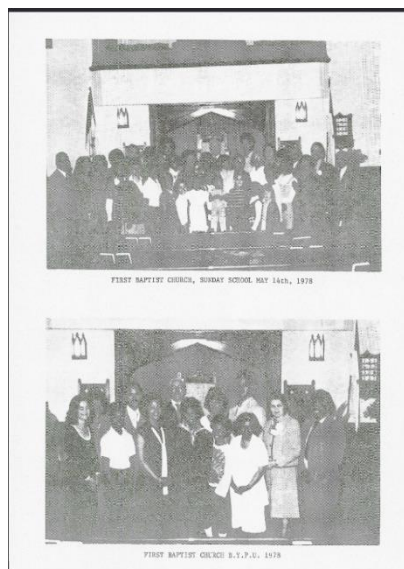
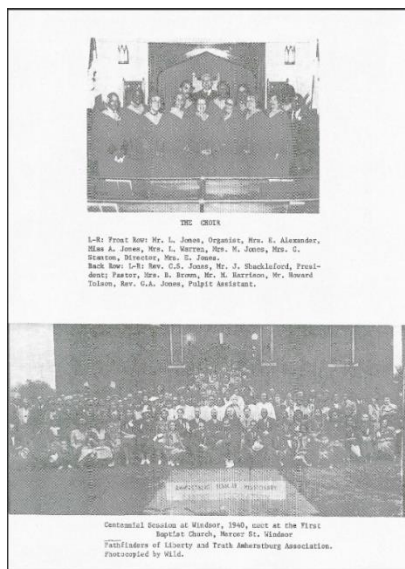
DEACON JOHN STONE OF THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH AND MR. JENNIE

STONE AND LAVER FAMILY REUNION

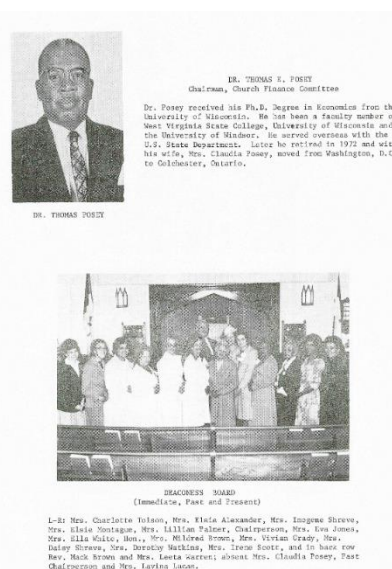
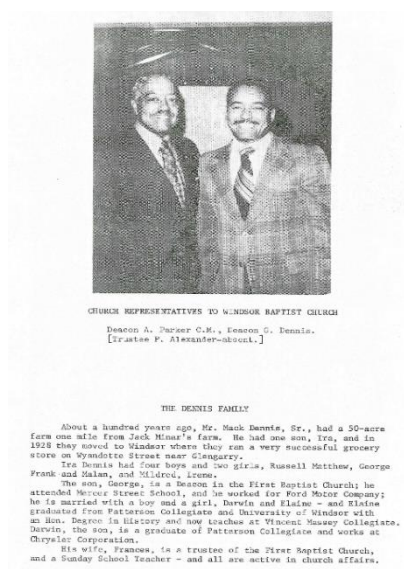
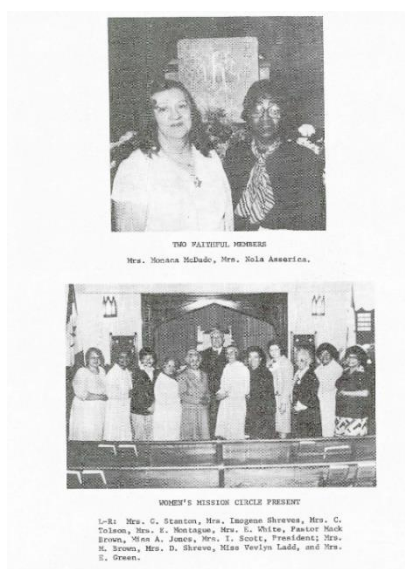


WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION
Mrs. Walter (Alvin) Brooke, Ada Kelly, Kelly, Keith Lowery, Mrs. Elsie Brooke, Claudia Kelly, Mabel Hagan, Delia Bond, Tince Hyatt Kersey, Quennie Hagan, Mollie Worthington.

Left to right: HER-2466 (pg. 38, 39 & 40 of 159)



Left to right: HER-2466 (pgs. 41, 42 & 43 of 159)



Left to right: HER-2466 (pgs. 44, 45 & 46 of 159)



MRS. EVELYN PERKINS PARKER

Evelyn Perkins Parker was born in Plymouth, Michigan, 5th November 1907, the second child of Georgia Remaker and Wesley Perkins. The early years of her life were spent in Plymouth. Shortly thereafter the family moved to Windsor. Evelyn accepted Christ at an early age, and was reared under the influence of a rich, religious background. She received her education in the public schools of Windsor and her formal education at Wayne State University and Michigan State Normal College. Evelyn was united in marriage to Alton C. Parker and to this union there were two children, a son who died in infancy, and a daughter, Freida.

Evelyn was a lovely, gracious, soft-spoken, but positive-thinking woman - versatile in her many accomplishments and unselfish and dedicated in her leadership. She was an inspiration to everyone whom she touched.

She was a member of the First Baptist Church, Deaconess, Helping Hand Society, Senior Choir, Women's Mission Circle, A.R.K.A.A. Women's Conventual-Resident, Community Friendship Group, Young Women's Missionary Circle, Windsor Branch Red Cross Board of Directors, Volunteer Nursing Service, Reclining Group, Hour-A-Day Study Club, Windsor Police Department Women's Auxiliary, Goodwill Club of Windsor, Women's Interchurch Council of Greater Windsor, Senior Citizens of Windsor Association, Smart Rock and Gun Club, Central Citizens' Association, Leone Residence for Women, Royal Glee Hospital Women's Auxiliary, Annual "Bible All's Kinds" Party, Broadhead Park, and others.

Mrs. Parker entered the Fellowship of the Eternal with God, on the 5th day of February, 1977.



MR. AND MRS. ALTON PARKER, C.M.

Mr. and Mrs. Alton Parker, C.M., photographed immediately following the investiture at Rideau Hall, Ottawa, Ontario at which time The Honourable Paul Martin, Canadian Ambassador to Britain and Alton C. Parker, C.M. received their Citation "The Order of Canada". The medal and scroll were conferred by The Governor General of Canada, The Honourable Jules Légaré in 1978. The Prime Minister, Mr. Trudeau, and many other dignitaries were in attendance.



Rev. and Mrs. Sylvester Jones, and daughter

Rev. Elmer E. Thompson, August 11, 1937 Mr. Lawrence holding Leon Jones, his nephew.



LAURENCE JONES - Pastors for over 18 years in Windsor, Ontario, of First Baptist Church of Windsor over 24 years (until organized). He received early musical education and credits from Royal Conservatory of Music, Toronto. He also studied organ at Musical Arts Center in Detroit. He was instrumental in helping to install the present church organ. He was elected chairman of Memorial Organ Fund; the new organ was installed May 22, 1967. Mr. Jones loves music and has dedicated his life to Christian church music. He has played for many musical groups, the present choir of his church and also Windsor Male Chorus for a number of years. Lawrence attended Toronto and Prince Edward Schools and Postman College.

Left to right: HER-2466 (pgs. 49, 50 & 54 of 159)



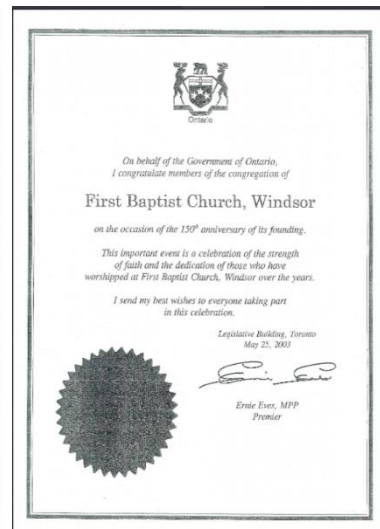
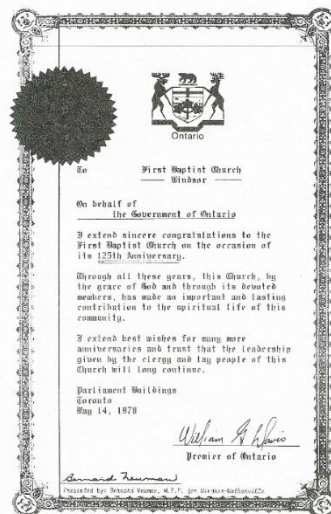
MR. AND MRS. JOHN RICHARD TRAVIS

The Travis' came to Canada from Pennsylvania, settled in Grey County in Ontario, then moved to North Buxton, Ont., where they built a home and had 13 children, eight girls and five boys. Mr. Travis held position of Constable of Huron County.

Catherine married Sylvester Jones, and moved to Windsor in 1903. They joined the First Baptist Church and Rev. Thompson was minister. They were both active in the church. Mr. Jones was a deacon for many years and Mrs. Jones served on the first lady trustee.

They had six children, two of whom died. Mr. Jones was a chef for many years and died in May 1935. Mrs. Jones later married William Morris and resided in North Buxton for ten years, still holding her church attendance in Windsor. After Mr. Morris' death she returned to her church.

Alta, a daughter, is a church worker, working in the Sunday School Mission Band and for many years was a missionary. She is now married. Clarence and Lawrence are both millmen in Windsor and both are married. Clarence occasionally preaches. Lawrence has been organist of First Baptist Church for 24 years and has one daughter, two step-daughters and two grandsons.



Left to right: HER-2466 (pg. 55, 75 & 97 of 159)



HER-2466 (pg. 91 of 159)

R	633-49 Mercer St	General Motors Products of Canada, Ltd.	1929	Art Deco, brick & cast details	Core
R	710 Mercer St	First Baptist Church	1915	Black History; arch. Leybourne & Whitney	Core
R	840 Mercer St	Parker Homestead House	c.1840s	Black History	Core

Windsor Municipal Heritage Register (pg. 8 of 23)

94½ Dunn, Mrs L C	366 Johnson, A
+Tuscarora crosses	+Essex Terminal Ry
Baptist Church	crosses
102 McNeil, Thos	+Hanna av crosses
106 Kamenkovitz,	394 Arquette, Wm
Rev E	398 Moon, John
108 Brown, Chas	404 Mitchell, Harry
112 Katzman, Meyer	408 Dennison, Jas
114 Robinson, Walter	+Tecumseh rd crosses
116 Giroux, P	
116½ Howe, T	MERCER, west side
+Cataraqui begins	+Pitt crosses
122 Izzard, Frank	7 Douglas, E

Left: 1919-1920 Vernon's City of Windsor Directory, pg. 74 (pg. 73 of