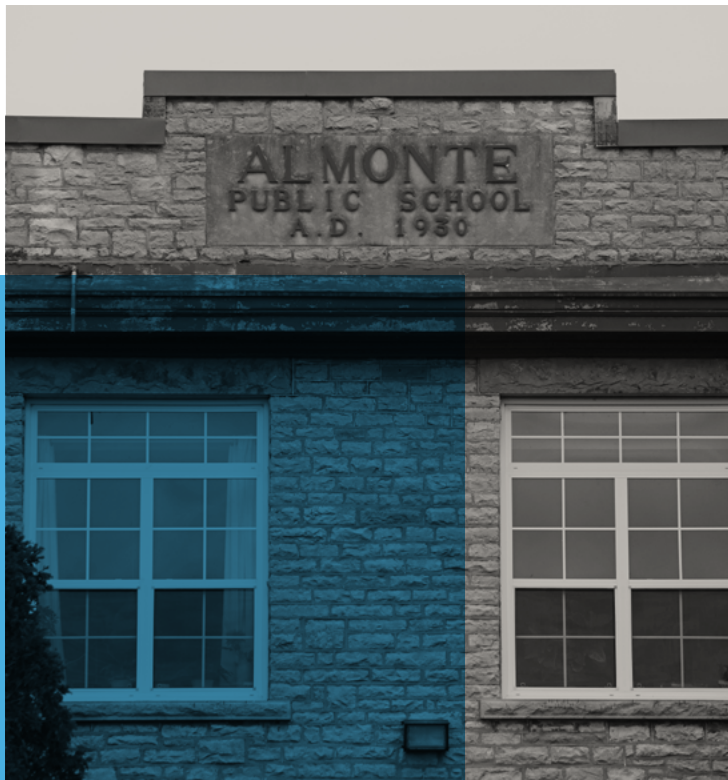


Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report Church Street School



Church Street School
149 Church Street, Almonte, ON
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17 February 2026

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Executive Summary

The former Church Street School (S.S. 13), now the Church Street Apartments, is located at 149 Church Street, set back from the street and surrounded by the former school grounds. The original school was built in 1868, to plans by local architect and surveyor Andrew Bell, replacing a log schoolhouse at the corner of Bridge and Country Streets. It was altered in 1930 through the construction of a two-storey addition to the front facade. In 1970 as part of an initiative to consolidate schools in Lanark County, the school was closed and its students moved to Naismith Memorial Public School and R. Tait Mackenzie Public School. After much discussion about the school's future, it was converted to apartments in the 1970s.

The original school's design was typical of mid-19th century Ontario schools constructed in towns where educational needs could not be met in one-room schoolhouses. When completed, the building was two

storeys in height with a high hipped roof and a central frontispiece with a gabled roof, topped with a belfry. Unlike one-room schools, this type of 19th century Ontario school featured single grade classrooms that had large windows, high ceilings and blackboards.

By the 1920s, the school had become overcrowded and was expanded in 1930 through the removal of the front portion of the school including the frontispiece and belfry and the hipped roof and their replacement with a two storey, flat roofed structure that roughly doubled the size of the building.

Church Street School is one of a number of structures, mostly stone, designed by Almonte architect Andrew Bell. Others include Holy Name of Mary Church, the Merchants Bank, the Rosamund Woollen Mill, and his home, "The Maples." He also designed buildings elsewhere in Lanark County.



Fig. 1 Church Street School Apartments front façade, Credit: Tim Austen Photos, 2025

Church Street Public School reflects the growth of public education in Ontario. When constructed in 1868, the public school system was more than 50 years old but innovations such as free education for boys and girls, teacher training and school boards had only recently been developed.

The property has cultural heritage value for its design, associative and contextual values. It meets six of the nine criteria for designation under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act.

Introduction

Located on Church Street, in a residential area southeast of the downtown core, the former Church Street Public School sits on a large lot, set well back from the road. Nearby structures include the former St. John's Church, 1865 and a mix of housing types from the 19th and 20th centuries which together create a harmonious whole. The streets are tree-lined and many have large lots.



Fig. 2 Aerial View of Church Street School, Almonte, ON, Google Maps

Criterion 1

1.1 | Description and Response

Criterion 1	
Description	Property Meets Criterion
<p>The property has design value or physical value because it is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method.</p>	<p>Yes</p>
Response to Criterion	
<p>The former Church Street School has design value as a building type, the mid-19th century school. It was subsequently transformed through the addition of a Collegiate Gothic addition in 1930 to accommodate more students. Elements of the original building that were typical of Ontario schools of the mid-19th century included the frontispiece, belfry and bell, the building's classroom layout and its large multi-paned windows. The 1930s addition to the front façade involved the removal of the original roof, belfry, bell and frontispiece. It is two storeys with a high basement, constructed of stone and features evenly spaced rectangular windows, a simple parapet and a datestone inscribed with "1930."</p>	

1.2 | Supporting Details

The former Church Street School, now known as the Church Street Apartments is a rectangular, two storey former school, converted to apartments. The property is located on the south side of Church Street, southeast of the core of Almonte.

The school was built in two sections; the first, which now forms the rear of the building, was completed in 1868 and the second was completed in 1930. The exterior expression of each section of the school is representative of school architecture in the era in which it was built. The 1860s part of the building at the rear, has large rectangular and round arched windows provided in schools at the time to take advantage of as much natural light as possible, as well as stone details and coursing typical of stone buildings of the era. The 1930s addition has multipaned rectangular windows, a stepped parapet and secondary cornice associated with the Collegiate Gothic Style.

Description of Building

- Constructed of rough-cut limestone, laid in even courses
- Simple rectangular plan
- Flat roof with stepped parapet



Fig. 3 Church Street School Apartments front façade, Credit: Tim Austen Photos, 2025



Fig. 4 Church Street School Apartments northeast façade, Credit: Tim Austen Photos, 2025

- Secondary cornice
- Large rectangular first storey windows with voussoirs and keystones
- Large round arched second storey windows in the original portion with stone voussoirs and keystones
- Dark stone quoins on the 1930 section
- Large front lawn, former site of the playground

The earliest schools in the rural areas and smaller centres of what is now Ontario were usually one room structures in which grades 1-8 were taught. Standard plans prevailed, and the buildings were initially constructed of squared timbers or logs, then

were wood frame, brick or stone. Each township in the province had a certain number of school sections, according to population, and the schools were named after them, for example, this school in Almonte was Ramsay School Section 13. The Church Street School replaced Almonte's original one room schoolhouse, a log structure, that was located at the corner of Bridge and County Streets. The up-to-date design of the new school was well-suited to its role in the growing community. Key elements of the school's interior, such as the central corridor lined by classrooms, large windows and rectangular classrooms were typical of modern schools of 1868. ¹



Fig. 5 Church Street School Apartments William Street façade, Credit: Tim Austen Photos, 2025

¹ Canadian Encyclopedia, "School Facilities"

The Board of School Trustees for Ramsay School Section 13 began to discuss the possibility of a new school in 1868, and held a special meeting to review tenders submitted for the project. The proposed new school was

... to be of stone, with white sandstone corners, sill etc. It is to be sixty-four feet long and forty feet wide, with a front projection for hall and staircase 20 x 12 feet, surmounted by a handsome belfry. The building will contain four large school rooms, separated from one another by a brick partition, and will be heated and ventilated on the latest and most improved principle (using Ruttan's air warmers) and will be fitted up with all the modern improvements.²

The article went on to say that “The plan of the building is prepared by A. Bell, Esq., of this village”

and that the building “no doubt, when completed, will prove to be an ornament to the village.”³

Andrew Bell's design of the original Church Street school reflected the building's function as an educational institution and is an excellent example of a building type, rather than a mid-19th century architectural style. School architecture was an ongoing concern in the 19th century for educators, who sought to develop healthy, bright spaces conducive to learning. There were a number of publications devoted to school architecture published in the 19th century in both Great Britain and the United States and these works undoubtedly influenced school architecture in mid-19th century Ontario. The Department of Instruction, as it was called took school design very seriously in the mid-19th century, regularly publishing books and articles to guide school trustees when new buildings were proposed. Its earliest book, written by George Hodgins, Deputy Superintendent of Schools,



Fig. 6 Church Street School with fence, Credit: <https://almonite.com/historic-photo-archive/>

² Almonite Gazette, “New Schoolhouse, 20 March 1868, page 3

³ Ibid.

entitled The School House; its Architecture and Internal Arrangements (1857) contained wide-ranging directions regarding school design and location. For example, it stressed that schools should be “in an agreeable and cheerful neighbourhood, apart from railways, mills, factories etc.,”⁴

Although the original design of the Church Street School did not directly replicate any of these sample plans, it nonetheless incorporated many of the recommended features and amenities described by Hodgins. Specifically, the Church Street School included a prominent belfry, four classrooms distributed over two floors, modern desks, an advanced ventilation system for its time, and landscaped grounds. These characteristics demonstrate that, while unique in its overall plan, the school was clearly influenced by prevailing educational architectural of the period.⁵

The school property cost \$400 and the Trustees sought a loan of \$3000 for construction throughout 1868, taking out advertisements in the *Almonte Gazette* looking for money.⁶

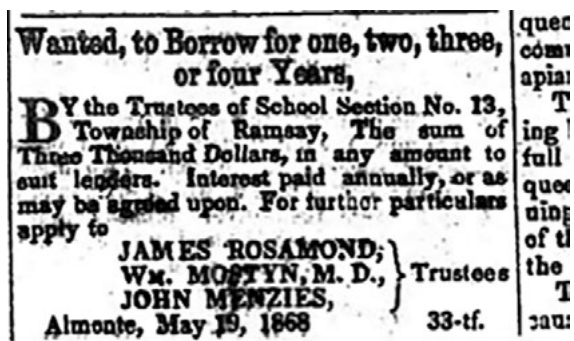


Fig. 7 1868 Tender for School Construction Loan, Credit: Almonte Gazette

Local interest in building a modern school that reflected current educational theories with up-to-date facilities is further reinforced by two tenders in 1868, one for school furniture and the other to landscape the school yard.^{7 8}



Fig. 8 1868 Notice of Tenders, Credit: Almonte Gazette

By the 1920s Church Street School was overcrowded and a new school was contemplated. The renovated school opened in 1930.⁹

The 1930s addition to the school involved the removal of the roof and frontispiece of the building and their replacement with a flat roof and a front addition, designed in the Collegiate Gothic style which was very popular for school architecture in the 1920s and 1930s. High style Collegiate Gothic buildings were built on university campuses across the country, and often featured elaborate details such as bay and oriel windows, flat or shallow-pitched gabled roofs, low horizontal profiles, and stone details. The Church Street School, like other simpler examples across Canada, featured a stepped parapet, secondary cornice and plain stone details. Almonte High School, designed by the same architects as the addition, shares these characteristics.

⁴ Hodgins, John George, The School House; its Architecture and Internal Arrangements (Toronto: Department of Instruction for Upper Canada, 1857). Chapters I and 2 of the book were devoted to School Architecture and School Sites, respectively.

⁵ Ibid., Part II – Plans for Primary Schools in Villages, pages 38 – 55.

⁶ “Wanted to borrow for one, two, three or four Years,” *Almonte Gazette*, 29 May 1868

⁷ “Notice of Tenders,” *Almonte Gazette*, 16 October 1868

⁸ “Notice of Tenders,” *Almonte Gazette*, 19 July 1868

⁹ “Tenders,” *Ottawa Journal*, 26 June 1930

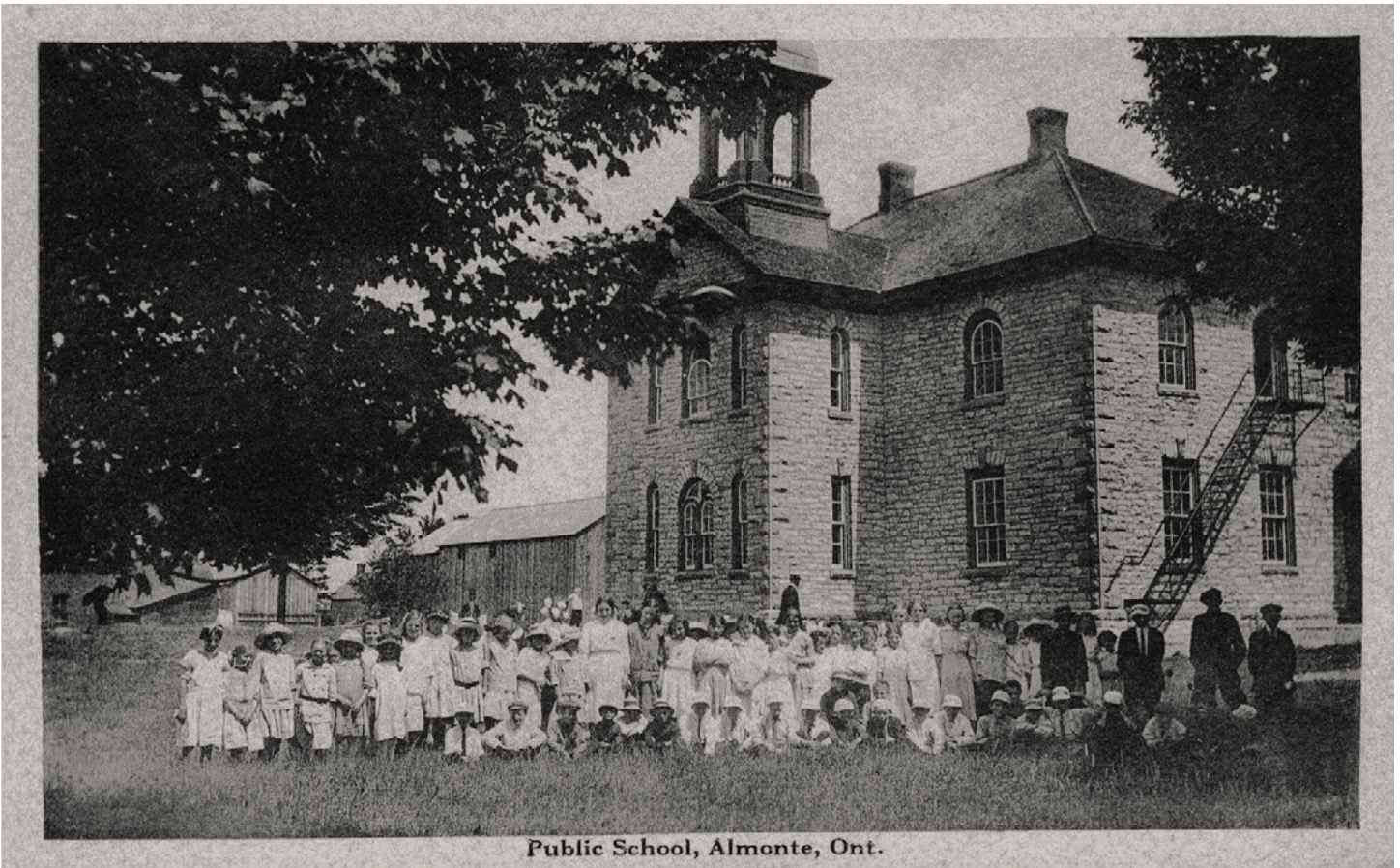


Fig. 9 Church Street Public School with children, Credit: <https://almonte.com/historic-photo-archive/>

Criterion 2

2.1 | Description and Response

Criterion 2	
Description	Property Meets Criterion
The property has design value or physical value because it displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit.	No
Response to Criterion	
As a simple stone structure constructed in the 1860s and expanded in the 1930s, the former Church Street Public school does not display a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit. Research undertaken preparing this report did not reveal anything noteworthy about its construction. The property does not meet this criterion.	

Criterion 3

3.1 | Description and Response

Criterion 3	
Description	Property Meets Criterion
The property has design value or physical value because it demonstrates a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.	No
Response to Criterion	
As a simply built stone building constructed in 1868 and altered in 1930, the former Church Street School does not demonstrate a high degree of technical or scientific achievement. Research undertaken preparing this report did not reveal anything noteworthy about its construction The property does not meet this criterion.	

Criterion 4

4.1 | Description and Response

Criterion 4	
Description	Property Meets Criterion
The property has historical value or associative value because it has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community.	Yes
Response to Criterion	
The former Church Street School has historical value because it illustrates the development of the public school system in Ontario.	

system grew slowly but the appointment of Egerton Ryerson as the Superintendent of Public Schools for Canada West (former Upper Canada) in 1844 initiated the era of universal public education.

Ryerson was a Methodist minister who had a long public life in Upper Canada. He was a prominent Methodist minister, deeply involved in the church, an ardent supporter of Responsible Government and a bureaucrat, engaged by the Governor of Upper Canada in 1844 to develop a system of public education in the colony.¹⁰ Upon his appointment, Ryerson travelled to England and Europe to tour educational establishments, returning in 1845 with a clear idea of the type of school system that he wanted. By that time, there were 2,500 elementary schools in the province and a limited bureaucracy but there was a widespread support for the expansion of schooling. Most leaders agreed with Ryerson when he said “Neglect the education of the rising generation ... and you raise up the horde of robbers and murderers to scourge the land”¹¹ and there was widespread support for his belief that an educated population was key to democratic and economic success.¹²

4.2 | Supporting Details

History of Education in Ontario

The development of free public education for all children in Ontario was a concern in the first decades of the 19th century. For many years, school attendance was erratic, children were kept home to work, and there was no oversight of the province’s schools. In 1807 the first Public Schools Act was passed, establishing eight public schools in what was then Upper Canada. The

During his tenure as Superintendent of Schools, Ryerson developed three major Acts that created the school system. The Common School Acts of 1846 and 1850 created local school boards with responsibility for building schools at the township level, teacher training, a system of school inspection by superintendents and education taxes linked to property taxes, which was initially opposed as unfair by those without children, although Ryerson argued that schools benefitted the

¹⁰ R.D. Gidney, “Ryerson, Egerton (Aldolphus Egerton), in *Dictionary of Canadian Biography*, vol. 11, University of Toronto/Universite of Laval, 2003 - , accessed December 16, 2025

¹¹ Sutherland, Lloyd C., *Yearning for Learning, the Story of Education in Lanark County, 1804-1867*, (no publisher, no date), quoted on page 163

¹² Belshaw, John Douglas, *Canadian History: Pre-Confederation* (Vancouver: Pressbooks, 2015), 10.9

common good and should be funded by all.¹³ The 1871 Act made school attendance mandatory for all between the ages of eight and fourteen.¹⁴

During Ryerson's administration, the Department of Education produced various journals and books for educators. Among these was "The Journal of Education for Upper Canada," issued monthly from 1848 to 1875 and distributed to Trustees across Upper Canada. This publication featured a diverse array of content, including conference proceedings, scholarly articles, and pedagogical guidance. Another significant work by the Department, first published in 1857, revised in 1858, and 1876, was The School House; its Architecture, External and Internal Arrangements with additional papers on Gymnastics, the use of Apparatus, School Discipline, Methods of teaching, etc., Authored by John George Hodgins, Deputy Superintendent of Schools, this publication served as a comprehensive guide for school design throughout Ryerson's tenure.

The book reflected contemporary opinions regarding school design and its effect on the health of children and their ability to learn, stressing the importance of a large, well treed lot, conveniently located, big windows casting light over the left shoulder, a seat for each child, an office for the principal, separate entrances for girls and boys, and a belfry, many of which are evident in the design of Church Street School.¹⁵

Ryerson's efforts to establish a free and mandatory school system for students culminated with the 1871 Act. During his tenure as Superintendent, hundreds of schools were constructed throughout the province. The Church Street School was built during this significant period in Ontario's educational history and showcases Ryerson's commitment to building an effective public education system. Today, however, his role in the development of the residential school system and his attitudes regarding the education of girls have tarnished his reputation.



Fig. 10 Church Street Public School Classroom, Credit: <https://almonite.com/historic-photo-archive/>



Fig. 11 Church Street Public School Classroom, Credit: <https://almonite.com/historic-photo-archive/>

¹³ Sutherland, Op. cit., page 180

¹⁴ OISE's Historical Education Collections, Finding Aid, <https://guides.library.utoronto.ca/c.php?g=394609&p=5179115>, accessed December 16, 2025

¹⁵ Hodgins, George, The School House; its Architecture, External and Internal Arrangements (Toronto: Department of Education, 1857), pages 5-70

Criterion 5

5.1 | Description and Response

Criterion 5	
Description	Property Meets Criterion
The property has historical or associative value because it yields, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture.	Yes
Response to Criterion	
The former Church Street Public School has historical and associative value because its construction is representative of the growth of Almonte in the 1860s which not only necessitated a new, up-to-date school public school for the local children but also resulted in the construction of a number of institutional and religious structures in the mid-19th century to accommodate newcomers to the town.	

5.2 | Supporting Details

The former Church Street School has historical and associative value because it illustrates the transformation of Almonte (now Mississippi Mills) from a small community with a grist mill in 1819 into an industrial hub by the end of the 19th century. After the establishment of the first mill in 1819, further mills were developed to utilize the river’s 60-foot drop. Over the following decades, the region experienced an increase in woollen mills, and in the latter half of the 19th century, the Mississippi Valley rose to prominence

as one of Canada’s leading wool-producing districts. This industrial growth stimulated population expansion and positioned the town as a central marketplace for surrounding agricultural areas that supplied much of the wool processed by the mills.

Settlers in Lanark County raised sheep and became skilled in wool production. As the production of wool became mechanized, mills were constructed in other towns along the Mississippi, including Appleton and Carleton Place. Early entrepreneurs such as David Shepherd (arrived 1819) and Daniel Shipman (arrived 1821) built mills in the pre-railway era. By 1850 there were seven woollen mills in the town and in 1856 the town was incorporated. The arrival of the Brockville and Ottawa Railway in 1859 further spurred growth in the community.

The town’s largest wool manufacturer, James Rosamond, built his first mill in Carleton Place in 1846. In 1852 he moved to Almonte after purchasing a share in the Ramsay Woollen Cloth company. The Ramsay Mill burnt down in 1857 and Rosamond bought all the land and water rights, constructing the Victoria Mill in 1857. James’s sons, Bennett and William, leased the mill from their father in 1862 and by 1866, they had organized a new firm, B. and W. Rosamond and Company, with financing from George Stephen of Montreal. Stephen was responsible for bringing the Merchants’ Bank to Almonte at this busy period in its existence. The new company built the Rosamond Woollen Mill in 1866.¹⁶

In July 1868, the Almonte Gazette proudly highlighted the town’s progress, noting that development was

¹⁶ “Bennett Rosamond,” Dictionary of Canadian Biography, Volume XIII (1901-1910)

steady and new houses of various styles and sizes were quickly appearing. The paper noted that “The mason work of the large stone school house has been completed,” and other stone structures like the Baptist Church, Dr. Mostyn’s house, and Mr. J. Jamieson’s house were “rapidly assuming shape.”¹⁷

The late 1860s marked an important time for Almonte, as the construction of modern mills, churches, a new school, and houses suitable for professionals like doctors signalled a period of growth and prosperity. By the end of the nineteenth century, Almonte earned the nickname “Manchester of the North,” with its mills becoming well-known for their output.¹⁸

Criterion 6

6.1 | Description and Response

Criterion 6	
Description	Property Meets Criterion
The property has historical value or associative value because it demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, artist, builder, designer or theorist who is significant to a community.	Yes
Response to Criterion	
<p>Church Street Public School has historical and associative value because it reflects the work of Andrew Bell, an Almonte architect responsible for several 1860s and 1870s stone buildings in the town. In addition to the school, these include the Victoria Woolen Mill, the Merchant’s Bank, Holy Name of Mary Church and his house, “The Maples,” which is still standing. He was also a Land Surveyor, receiving his commission in 1866.</p> <p>Richards and Abra, an architectural firm in Ottawa, was responsible for the design of the 1930 addition.¹⁹</p>	

6.2 | Supporting Details

Andrew Bell

Andrew Bell, the designer of the original Church Street Public School, was born in Toronto in 1835. He graduated with a degree in Arts from Queen’s University in 1853 and became a surveyor in 1866.²⁰

¹⁷ “Improvements,” *Almonte Gazette*, 24 July 24 1868

¹⁸ “Founding of Almonte,” OHT Plaque, “The Rosamonds in Almonte,” OHT Plaque, “Rosamond Woollen Mill National Historic Site of Canada,” Almonte Ontario, Parks Canada. https://www.pc.gc.ca/apps/dfhd/page_nhs_eng.aspx?id=33

¹⁹ *Ottawa Journal*, “Tenders,” 26 March 1930

²⁰ “Andrew Bell,” *Biographical Dictionary of Architects in Canada*



Fig. 12 Andrew Bell, *The Canadian Album*, 1894

At that time, Canada did not have a formalized system for architectural education, which allowed individuals from various backgrounds to enter the profession. Many architects during the mid-19th century came from Great Britain and the United States, while others, like Andrew Bell, began designing buildings and established their practices through hands-on experience in professions such as engineering and surveying.

By 1866, Bell had earned his commission to practice surveying and was simultaneously designing buildings in Almonte, advertising his practice weekly in the *Almonte Gazette*.²¹ His portfolio included significant projects such as James Rosamond's Woolen Mills. In the late 1860s and early 1870s, Bell designed a range of important structures in the community, including the Church Street School, Holy Name of Mary Roman Catholic Church, and the Merchants' Bank in Almonte. His architectural influence extended further, with additional mill projects in Cornwall and Carleton Place.²² He also supervised the construction of the Carillon Dam as a civil engineer.²³ During this period, he was engaged in both surveying and engineering

work. Bell continued his career in Almonte and Ottawa, working up to his death in 1912.^{24 25}

As an early practitioner in his field, Andrew Bell played a vital role in the development and regulation of the architectural profession in Ontario. In the 1880s, after considerable discussion, the Ontario Association of Architects was established, with Bell serving on its inaugural board.²⁶ He also contributed to the early years of the association's professional journal, *Canadian Architect and Builder*, which was published between 1888 and 1908. Bell was a strong advocate for the licensing of architects and continued to serve on the Ontario Association of Architects during the late 19th century.²⁷

Many of Bell's commissions in Almonte during the 1860s were constructed with local stone, reflecting the available resources and regional building practices. In 1896, he drew upon his extensive experience to publish the essay "Building stones of Eastern Ontario," which he described as being "based on forty years of experience both in engineering and architectural building."²⁸

Andrew Bell's successful building commissions, his work as a surveyor, his efforts toward the professionalization of architecture, and his involvement with the *Canadian Architect and Builder* journal collectively establish him as a noteworthy figure in the emergence of the architecture profession in Canada.

²¹ Versions of this advertisement appeared regularly in the *Almonte Gazette* from the 1860s.

²² "Andrew Bell," *Biographical Dictionary of Architects in Canada*, <http://dictionaryofarchitectsincanada.org/node/1090>

²³ *The Ottawa Journal*, "Death of an Old Prominent Man," October 24, 1912

²⁴ *The Ottawa Citizen*, October 23, 1912, page 10 and

²⁵ Andrew Bell, "Civil Engineer and Ontario Land Surveyor", 126 Albert Street, Advertisement, August 17, 1912

²⁶ "Ontario Association of Architects" https://grokipedia.com/page/ontario_association_of_architects#history

²⁷ Bell is frequently listed in the "Canadian Architect and Builder" as an officer of the Ontario Association of Architects"

²⁸ "Building stones of Eastern Ontario," *Canadian Architect and Builder*, Volume 9, Issue 3, pages 42-43 Ibid.

Like many prominent men of his era, he was cited in “The Canadian Album – Men of Canada.”²⁹

Richards and Abra

The 1930 addition to the school was designed by the Ottawa firm of Richards and Abra, an Ottawa architectural firm active from 1913-1944. Hugh Archibald Richards was born in Ottawa in 1886 and attended Ottawa High School. He articulated for local architect Moses C Edey from 1902 -05, and then worked as a draftsman for Band, Burritt and Meredith from 1905-07 and C.P. Meredith from 1907-08. He left Meredith’s office in 1908 to attend architecture school at McGill. Within a year of his return he had established a practice with William James Abra.³⁰ The firm lasted until Richards’ death in 1944.³¹

Richards and Abra was one of Ottawa’s most prominent architectural firms in the mid-20th century. The firm specialized in schools and was responsible for more than 50 in eastern Ontario, including Nepean High School, Broadview Public School, Arnprior Public School, and 1930s additions to two Almonte schools, the Almonte High School and the Church Public School. The Almonte additions share characteristics such as the removal of the hipped roof and belfrey, stone construction with darker stone quoins, large rectangular windows, and a decorative cornice.

Criterion 7

7.1 | Description and Response

Criterion 7	
Description	Property Meets Criterion
The property has contextual value because it is important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area.	Yes
Response to Criterion	
The former Church Street Public School is located in a predominantly residential area located south east of the historic downtown core of Almonte. The area is characterized by its high concentration of 19th and early 20th century houses, built for the town’s emerging middle class. It has contextual value as it supports the residential character of the area both in its setting and function first as a school and later as a residential building.	

7.2 | Supporting Details

Church Street itself is lined with houses dating from the 19th and 20th century set on large lots. The gateway to the residential area, St. John’s Presbyterian Church, now the Community Presbyterian Church, was constructed in 1865. The street filled in incrementally after the construction of these two institutional buildings. When constructed, the building served as a local school, and contributed to the character of the area as a vital part of the community. Its large setback from the street and school yard continues to provide an open green space in the midst of the neighbourhood. The expansion of the school in the

²⁹ “Andrew Bell,” The Canadian Album: Men of Canada; or, Success by Example (Brantford: Bradley, Garretson and Company, 1894, page 235

³⁰ “Richards and Abra, Architects, Ottawa Journal, October 18, 1913, page 11

³¹ “Richards, Hugh Archibald,” Biographical Dictionary of Architects in Canada

early 1930s, continued its role as a vital neighbourhood asset. Although it no longer serves a community function, the building’s residential use and large front yard setback maintains the residential character of the area as a place where people lived, worshipped and attended school.

Criterion 8

8.1 | Description and Response

Criterion 8	
Description	Property Meets Criterion
The property has contextual value because it is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings.	Yes
Response to Criterion	
The former Church Street School has contextual value because it is historically and physically linked to its surroundings in the middle of a neighbourhood established in the 19th century, near other institutions. The school’s central location no doubt prompted the development of new houses near it.	



Fig. 13 Church Street, Credit: <https://almonte.com/historic-photo-archive/>

Criterion 9

9.1 | Description and Response

Criterion 9	
Description	Property Meets Criterion
The property has contextual value because it is a landmark	No
Response to Criterion	
Because of its location within a quiet residential area, the former Church Street Public School cannot be considered a landmark.	



Fig. 14 Street view of Church Street, Google Street View June 2012

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