

Research and Evaluation Report



(Town of Halton Hills 2023)

Dufferin School
10454 Regional Road 25, Speyside, Town of Halton Hills

January 2025

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1.0 Property Description

10454 Regional Road 25	
Municipality	Speyside, Town of Halton Hills
County or Region	Regional Municipality of Halton
Legal Description	PT LT 13, CON 2 ESQ, AS IN 488762; HALTON HILLS/ESQUESING
Construction Date	c.1873-1875
Original Use	Institutional
Current Use	Residential
Architect/Building/Designer	Trustees of S.S. No. 5
Architectural Style	Vernacular One-room Ontario Rural Schoolhouse
Additions/Alterations	Rear Addition
Heritage Status	Listed on the Town’s Heritage Register
Recorder(s)	Caylee MacPherson with Laura Loney
Report Date	January 2025

2.0 Background

This research and evaluation report describes the history, context, and physical characteristics of the property at 10454 Regional Road 25, Speyside, Halton Hills, Ontario (Figure 1 and Figure 2). The report includes an evaluation of the property’s cultural heritage value as prescribed by the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

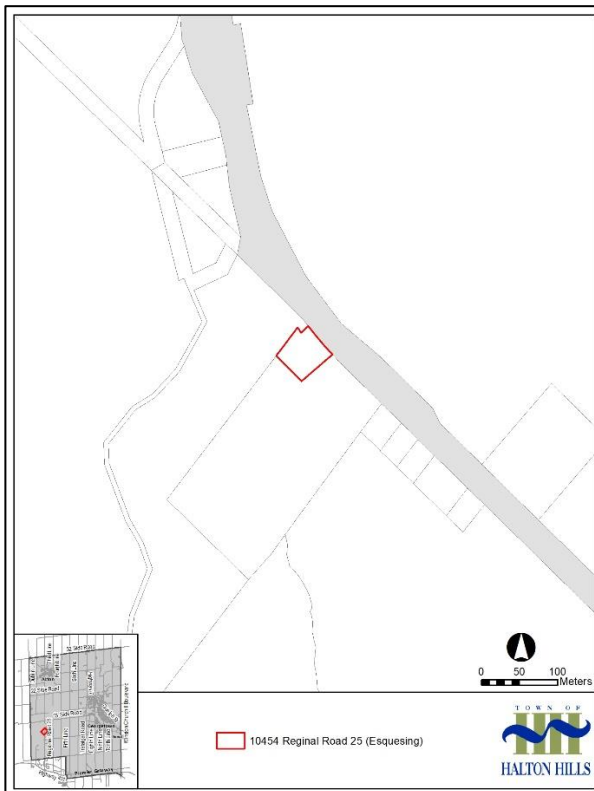


Figure 1: Location Map – 10454 Regional Road 25



Figure 2: Aerial Photograph – 10454 Regional Road 25

2.1 Historical Background

Indigenous History

The enduring history of First Nation Peoples in Halton Hills can be traced back through time immemorial before contact with Europeans in the 1600s. Prior to the arrival of European settlers, the Credit River was central to Indigenous ways of life, supporting settlements, fisheries, horticulture, transportation, and trade. Iroquoian-speaking peoples, ancestors of the Wendat, occupied the Credit River Valley for hundreds of years until the mid-1600s, establishing semi-permanent villages. There are numerous archaeological sites in Halton Hills dating from this period, ranging from village sites to burial grounds, which reveal a rich cultural heritage.

The Wendat were displaced by the Haudenosaunee around 1649-50 amid the conflicts that arose between European colonial powers and their First Nation allies. The Mississaugas (part of the Anishinaabe Nation) arrived in southern Ontario in the 1690s, settling in two groups along the north shore of Lake Ontario and Lake Erie. The western group, occupying the area between Toronto and Lake Erie, became known as the Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation. Until the early 19th century, the Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation followed a seasonal cycle of movement and resource harvesting along the Credit River (Missinnihe, meaning “trusting creek”), and other rivers. In the winter months, extended family groups hunted in the Halton Hills area, travelling south towards the mouth of the river in the spring for the salmon run. The Mississaugas’ fisheries and traditional economies were diminished because of increased Euro-colonial settlement, leading to a state of impoverishment and dramatic population decline.

In 1818, the British Crown negotiated the purchase of 648,000 acres of land from the Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation, including present-day Halton Hills, under the Ajetance Treaty (No. 19), named after Chief Ajetance. This left the Mississaugas with three small reserves on the Lake Ontario shoreline. The legitimacy of early land “surrenders” to the Crown is questionable when considering the Mississaugas’ traditional understanding of property ownership. Unlike the British, the Mississaugas understood land in spiritual terms, and did not share the idea that access to land and resources could be given up permanently

In 1986, the Mississaugas initiated a claim against the Government of Canada over the 1805 Toronto Purchase. On June 8, 2010, the parties involved reached a final compensatory agreement. It resulted in a cash payment of \$145 million to the Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation¹.

Early European Settlement and S.S. No. 5 Trustees

In 1875, John McNaughton was granted the patent for 100 acres at Lot 13, Concession 2 in Esquesing. During the same year, McNaughton sold $\frac{3}{4}$ acres of his land to the Trustees of S.S. No. 5 Esquesing for \$50. Following the sale, the boundary for S.S. No. 10 was established, including area from parts of S.S. No. 1 (Waterloo School) and S.S. No. 5 (Ligny School), as both schools were too far of a distance for the increasing number of children living in Speyside. Promptly following the sale, the Trustees of S.S. No. 5

¹ This brief overview of Pre-Treaty Indigenous Territory within the land now known as Halton Hills is taken from the Town of Halton Hills’ 2023 *Cultural Heritage Strategy*. This document includes additional recommendations relating to Truth and Reconciliation in Heritage Planning as part of the Town's commitment to advancing Truth and Reconciliation.

constructed the c.1875 frame one-room schoolhouse, introducing S.S. No. 10 Dufferin School to Speyside.



Figure 3: Subject property identified on the 1822 Patent Plan

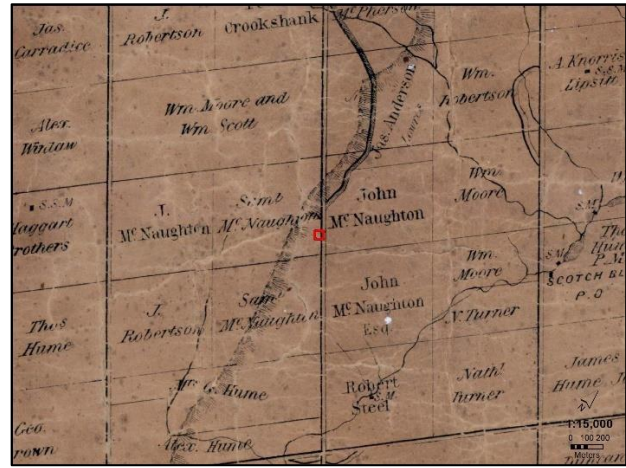


Figure 4: Subject property identified on Tremaine's 1858 Map of the County of Halton, Canada West

Many townships throughout Ontario, including Esquesing Township, were divided into school sections through the *Common School Act* in 1846. These school sections were typically 5-8 square kilometres. The *Common School Act* also regulated the election of trustees, rates levied to support schools, the construction of new schools, teacher examination and licensing, curriculum and government grants. Prior to the construction of Dufferin School, children also had the option to attend a community school in the Speyside village hall, which was then located at the southeast corner of the intersection at Regional Road 25 and 15 Side Road (no longer extant).

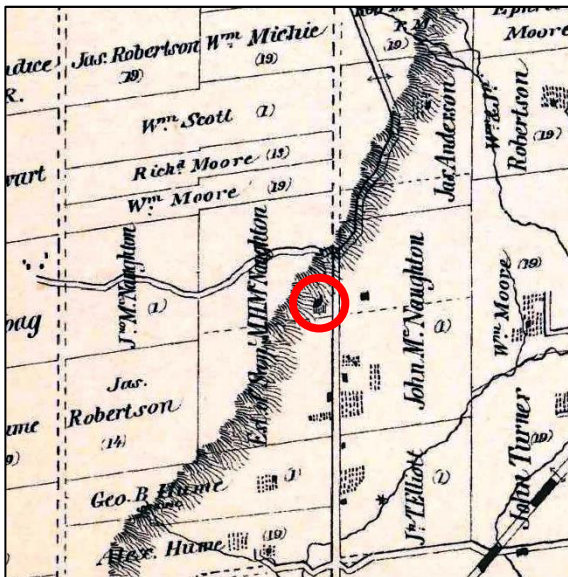


Figure 5: Schoolhouse identified on the 1877 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Halton*

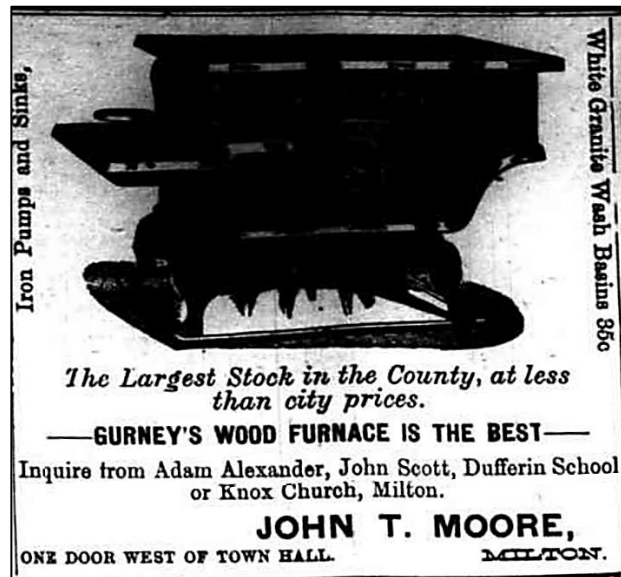


Figure 6: Advertisement for Gurney's Wooden Furnaces (*Canadian Champion*, July 13, 1893, p. 3)

Aside from Speyside's distance from nearby school sections, the schoolhouse was also likely built due to the introduction of the *Ontario School Act* (the "Act"). Introduced in 1871, the Act was championed by

Egerton Ryerson, who strongly believed in the idea of taxes supporting schools and increasing their accessibility to more children.

The *Act* abolished the former fees for public schools and made attendance compulsory for children ages 7 to 12. Children in this age range had to attend school for a minimum of four months annually. In addition to these changes, each county was assigned a superintendent to oversee the school systems, each school became fully public, and a structured curriculum was introduced.

With the changes made by the *Act*, there was a need to construct new one- and two-room schoolhouses to accommodate the growing student populations. In response, many communities took advantage of these government grants to build and operate new schools.

Dufferin School was likely named for Lord Dufferin (1826-1902), Canada's Governor General between 1872-1878. Dufferin School was a one-room schoolhouse and typically accommodated students aged 6 to 17 and often had a single teacher who worked concurrently with students of different education levels.

An "1892" datestone located on the foundation indicates alterations were undertaken to the schoolhouse. During this time, new double desks were bought to replace the combined desks and benches. In total, the schoolhouse had nearly 20 students by 1892.



Figure 7: Datestone inscribed "1892" on the side (southwest) elevation (Town of Halton Hills 2024)



Figure 8: Datestone inscribed "D, S.S. No. 10, 1903" on the front (northeast) elevation (*Halton's Scotch Block*)

Further work was completed in 1903, with the addition of a brick veneer façade and the introduction of two new entrances towards the rear of the school. These entrances replaced the original stairs and porch, as they were considered to be dangerous. Above the gable peak on the front elevation is a datestone inscribed "D, S.S. No. 10, 1903", confirming the date of these changes.



Figure 9: Subject property identified on the 1909 *National Topographic Survey*



Figure 10: Subject property identified on the 1915 *National Topographic Survey*

By the 1930s, a new cement tank was installed to collect water from a nearby spring, providing running water to the school. Students were often tasked with keeping the school warm throughout the winter and lighting the basement furnace before the school day started. During the Great Depression, people often snuck into the basement of the school to seek shelter and stay warm.

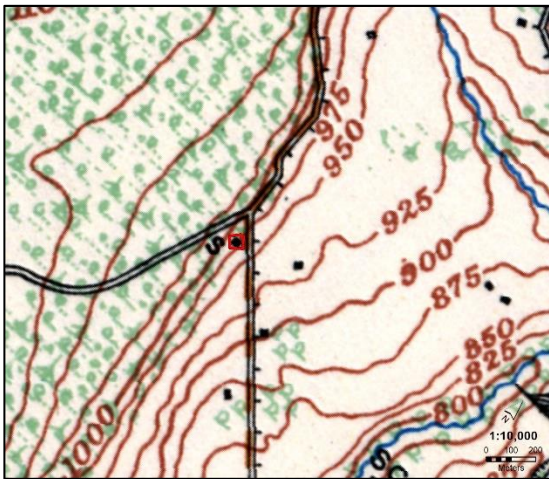


Figure 11: Subject property identified on the 1933 *National Topographic Survey*



Figure 12: Front (northwest) elevation of Dufferin School, c. 1944 (EHS 11532)

During the late 1940s, there were frequent discussions on building consolidated schools, which were intended to host students from multiple schoolhouses. With the “baby boom” population following WWII, many schoolhouses began to experience overcrowding.



Figure 13: Advertisement for tenders for painting of Dufferin School (*Georgetown Herald*, July 9, 1941, p. 8)

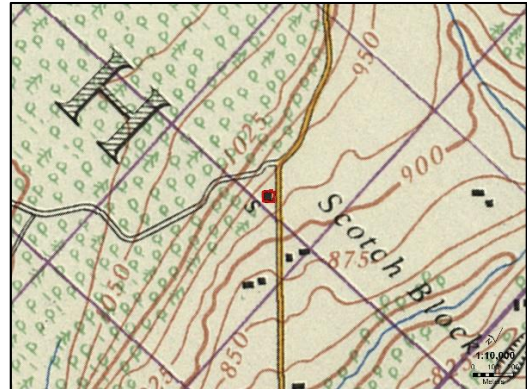


Figure 14: Subject property identified on the 1942 *National Topographic Survey*

The dramatic increase in the school-aged population led to increased investment into public education, constructing larger consolidated schools, and hiring more teachers. Additionally, since many families began to move into cities, and buses and personal vehicles were gaining popularity, many students no longer walked to the local schools in their districts.

In 1945, Dufferin School, along with Lorne, Dublin, Mount Pleasant, and Waterloo Schools formed School Area No. 1, Esquesing Township. In 1960, Speyside School was constructed north of Speyside along 17 Sideroad and Regional Road 25, offering a new five room public school for 180 pupils. Following the opening of Speyside School, Dufferin, Lorne, Dublin, Mount Pleasant, and Waterloo Schools were permanently closed. Pupils often commuted to school by bus, with only 10 students travelling to school by foot.



Figure 15: Original rear (southwest) elevation of Dufferin School, c.1950 (EHS 18897)

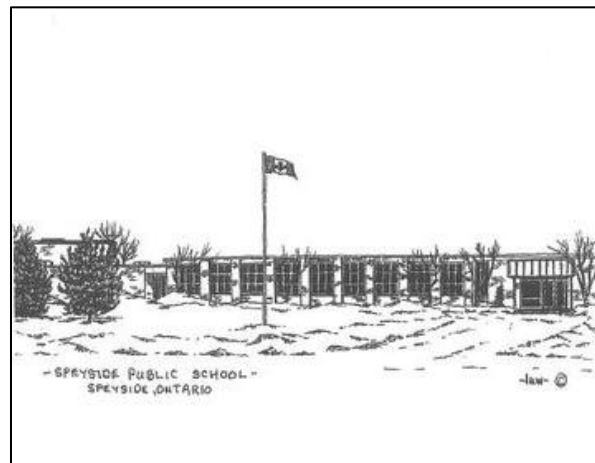


Figure 16: Pen and Ink sketch of Speyside Public School, c.1960 (EHS 22769)

In the earlier years of schoolhouses, teachers were often female and boarded with local families. Over the years, many teachers were employed at S.S. No. 10 Dufferin, including Dr. Elizabeth Smith (1859-1949). Dr. Smith taught in Speyside in 1878, two years before leaving for medical school at Queen's University, later graduating as one of the three members from Queen's University's first class of female medical students. After graduation, Dr. Smith established the first woman-led medical practice in

Hamilton in 1884, practicing there for two years. After marrying Dr. Adam Shortt, Dr. Smith started to focus on medical education and women's advocacy in Kingston and later Ottawa. Dr. Smith was a registrar and professor at the Women's Medical College, organizer of Ottawa's Canadian Club, and also led many women's organizations. During her time in Speyside, Dr. Smith maintained a personal journal, documenting her experiences while teaching at Dufferin.



Figure 17: Photograph of Dr. Elizabeth Smith, n.d. (University of Waterloo WA10-40-2149)

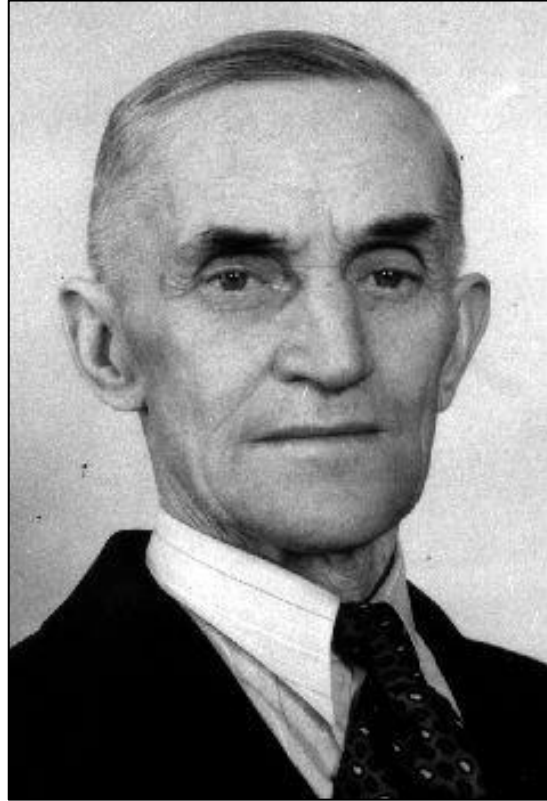


Figure 18: Photograph of William Hampshire, c.1940s (Milton Historical Society 5964)

In addition to teachers, many students have passed through Dufferin School throughout the years. One of its most notable students was William James Laird Hampshire (1873-1968), who was born in Fergus, but later moved to a 200-acre farm in Speyside, helping his family clear the land. In his youth, William helped build a stone home located at 9920 Regional Road 25, later purchasing it in the 1920s. During construction, William carried the stone and mortar for the original owner, Joseph Bate.

After his time at Dufferin School, he later served as a Trustee of the school for 30 years. William spent seven years on Esquesing Council, two of the years being Deputy-Reeve, two years as Reeve, and four years a County Councillor. Additionally, William was a member of Boston Presbyterian Church for 80 years, taught a Bible class for 26 years, and was a Sunday school superintendent for 25 years. William was also President of the County Sunday School Association for several years. By 1930, William was established as an elder until his death in 1968.

In 1935, William became the Sherrif, Surrogate Court Registrar, and Local Registrar of Deeds for the County of Halton. He held these positions until 1946. As a life-long Liberal, William ran in the 1926 federal election to represent the riding of Halton, but was beaten out by the Conservative candidate, Dr.

R. K. Anderson. William was also once President of the Canadian Club in Milton, which was a men's social club.

1960s to Present

Following the closure of Dufferin School, the property was then sold to John Yaremko (1918-2010) and Mary Yaremko (née Maturyn) (d.2005) for \$3,000 in 1961. John Yaremko was born in Welland and attended the University of Toronto and Osgoode Hall Law School. In 1946, he was called to the bar and was named a member of the Queen's Counsel in 1953.

In 1951, John Yaremko started his political career, being elected to Ontario's Provincial Parliament as the first Canadian of Ukrainian descent to be elected in Eastern Canada. In 1958, Yaremko was appointed as the youngest Cabinet Minister and served in seven Ministries in the administrations of Premiers Leslie Frost, John Robarts, and Bill Davis. In total, he served in Parliament for 25 years.

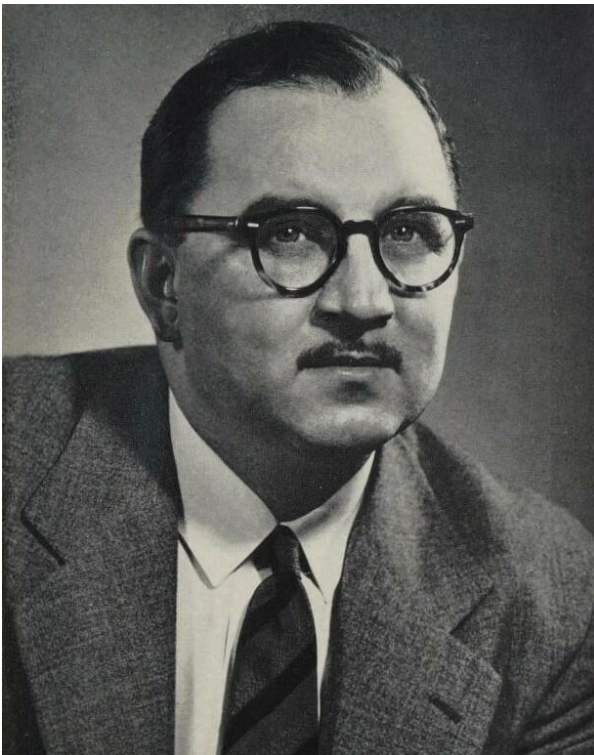


Figure 19: Photograph of John Yaremko as the Ontario Minister of Transport, c.1959 (University of Toronto)



Figure 20: Lois Swan at the North Halton Golf and Country Club (*Independent & Free Press*, April 30, 1995, p. 22)

In addition to his political career, Yaremko was also involved in supporting fellow Ukrainians by advocating for the establishment of the Canada Ukraine Parliamentary Internship Program for university students from Ukraine in the House of Commons and the Ontario Legislature and also established scholarship opportunities for students at various Ontario universities.

For his efforts, Yaremko was issued the Order of St. Andrew for his work for democracy in Ukraine. He also received the Paul Yuzyk Award for Multiculturalism, which was established by Citizenship and Immigration Canada to recognize individuals who promote multiculturalism in their communities.

The Yaremko family owned the property until 1965, when it was purchased by Wilfred Fortowsky. In 1970, Fortowsky sold the property to Margaret Ryan and Gordon Chapman, who later sold the property to John (Jack) (1926-2014) and Lois (1927-2017) Swan in 1978 (Figure 20). John attended the University of Toronto studying Chemical Engineering and later became the head engineer for the Redpath Sugar refinery located along the lakefront in Toronto in the 1950s.

By the early 2000s, the property was sold to Alicja Chuchala, and in 2018, the property was sold to its current owners.



Figure 21: Subject property identified on 1980 aerial photography



Figure 22: Subject property identified on 1999 aerial photography



Figure 23: Subject property identified on 2007 aerial photography

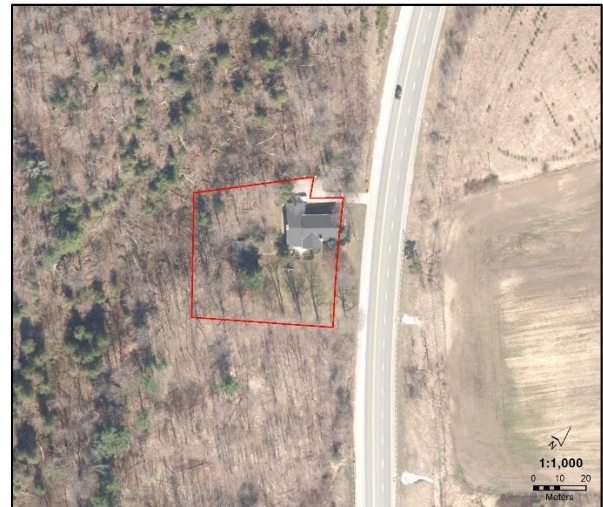


Figure 24: Subject property identified on 2023 aerial photography

2.2 Property & Architectural Description

The subject property is an irregularly shaped parcel located along the southwest side of Regional Road 25 in the community of Speyside within the Town of Halton Hills. The property features an existing one-and-a-half-storey frame dwelling with painted brick veneer cladding, a gable roof, stone foundation, as well as an addition and accessory structure along the rear (southwest) elevation. The property can be accessed by vehicle via a brick paved driveway along Regional Road 25.



Figure 25: Partial front (northeast) and side (northwest) elevation of the subject dwelling (Town of Halton Hills 2023)

The front (northeast) elevation consists of a plain elevation with a gable roof, stone foundation, projecting brick plinth, and a datestone inscribed “D, S.S. No. 10, 1903”. Presently, the front elevation is partially obscured by vegetation.



Figure 26: Front (northeast) elevation obscured by vegetation (Town of Halton Hills 2024)

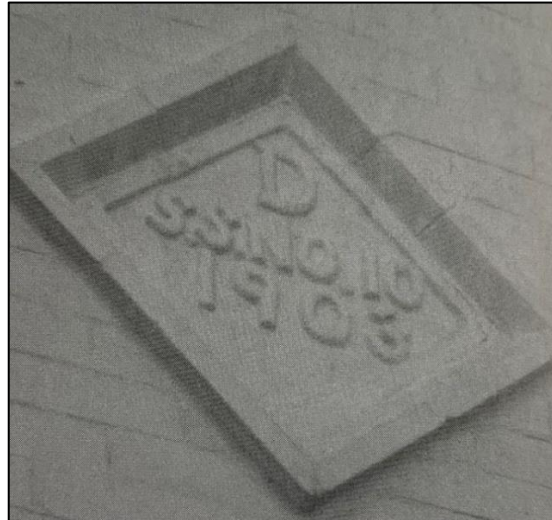


Figure 27: Datestone located beneath the gable peak inscribed “D, S.S. No. 10, 1903” (Halton’s Scotch Block)

Towards the side (northwest) elevation are four flatheaded windows with soldier course lintels and stone sills, encased by contemporary vinyl shutters. Directly above the stone foundation is a projecting brick plinth. Access to the dwelling is provided by a flatheaded entrance along the contemporary addition.



Figure 28: Side (northwest) elevation of the subject dwelling (Town of Halton Hills 2024)



Figure 29: Original window along the side (northwest) elevation of the subject dwelling (Town of Halton Hills 2024)

Above the existing entryway is an operational bell and cupola, likely the original school bell formerly located directly above the rear elevation.



Figure 30: Contemporary addition on the subject dwelling (Town of Halton Hills 2024)



Figure 31: Bell and cupola located on the roof of the contemporary addition (Town of Halton Hills 2024)

On the other side (southeast) elevation are two original flatheaded window openings with soldier course lintels and stone sills. Beneath the original windows, the stone foundation includes a datestone marked "1892" indicating alterations were undertaken during that year. The southeast (side) elevation also includes a contemporary addition with a single flatheaded window opening with a soldier course lintel and stone sill, along with floor to ceiling windows, with the original stone sills beneath.



Figure 32: Side (southeast) elevation of the subject dwelling (Town of Halton Hills 2024)



Figure 33: Datestone inscribed "1892" on the side (southeast) elevation (Town of Halton Hills 2024)



Figure 34: Side (southeast) elevation of the subject dwelling (Town of Halton Hills 2024)



Figure 35: Side (southeast) elevation of the subject dwelling showcasing the contemporary addition (Town of Halton Hills 2024)

Along the rear (southwest) elevation is a contemporary one-storey addition, which extends along the entire rear elevation. Behind the subject dwelling is a contemporary one-storey accessory building.



Figure 36: Rear (southwest) elevation of the subject dwelling (Town of Halton Hills 2024)



Figure 37: Rear contemporary accessory structure (Town of Halton Hills 2024)

Despite the contemporary addition, the original rear brick veneer façade remains extant in the interior of the building. One entryway is currently infilled with brick; however, the original brick soldier course lintel remains. The other entryway has been maintained and features a brick soldier course lintel. A wood beam currently covers the former opening for the flagpole.

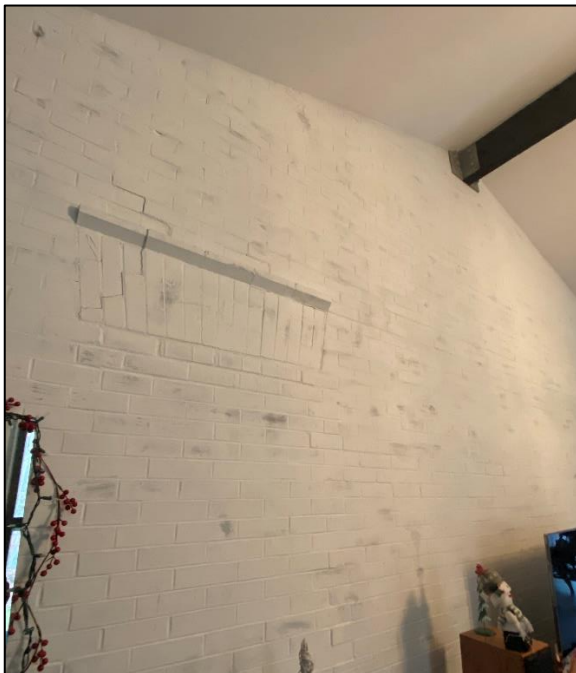


Figure 38: Former entryway on the interior of the subject building (Town of Halton Hills 2024)



Figure 39: Brick soldier course lintel located above the former entryway (Town of Halton Hills 2024)



Figure 40: Entryway used for the former schoolhouse (Town of Halton Hills 2024)

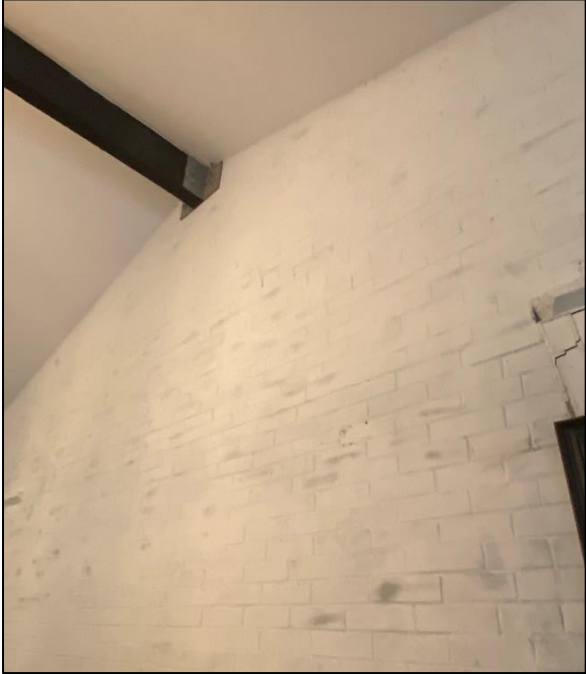


Figure 41: Wooden beam covering the former flagpole opening (Town of Halton Hills 2024)

2.3 Architectural Style & Comparative Analysis

The existing building at 10454 Regional Road 25 is a representative early example of a late-19th-century vernacular rural Ontario schoolhouse. In 1857, the Department of Public Instruction for Upper Canada published "*The School House; Its Architecture, External and Internal Arrangements*", which provided architectural plans for grammar, intermediate, and primary schools, along with recommendations for school site layouts and construction methods. Similarly, in 1866, the *Canadian Farmer* published an article, "*Cheap Country School Houses*", providing architectural floorplans and construction methods for rural schoolhouses.

Rural schoolhouse designs often featured a gable roof, semi-circular or flatheaded window openings, a central semi-circular door opening with transom, date stone, as well as a cupola and bell directly above the gable peak. The rural schoolhouse designs typically featured a main entrance, along with two other separate entrances for boys and girls. Materials recommended included brick, frame, and stone, depending on local availability and funding. The one-room schoolhouse was designed for sixty-four pupils and was intended to accommodate a small rural village or hamlet.

One-room schoolhouses were first made of logs, but gradually transitioned to materials such as brick, frame and occasionally stone. These schoolhouses were built as needed as the number of students increased in each school district. Typically, the interior consisted of an open room with all desks facing a platform and blackboard, with book closets on either side of the teacher's desk. To provide warmth, a stove was often placed inside, either located at the front or middle of the room.

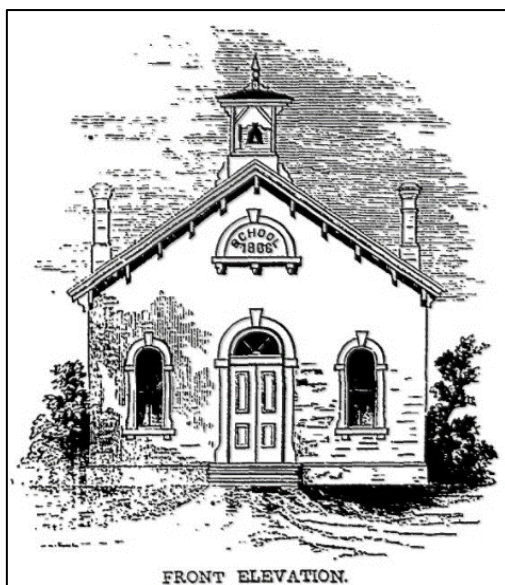


Figure 42: Prospective one-room schoolhouse design (*The Canada Farmer*, Vol. 3, no. 12, p.189)

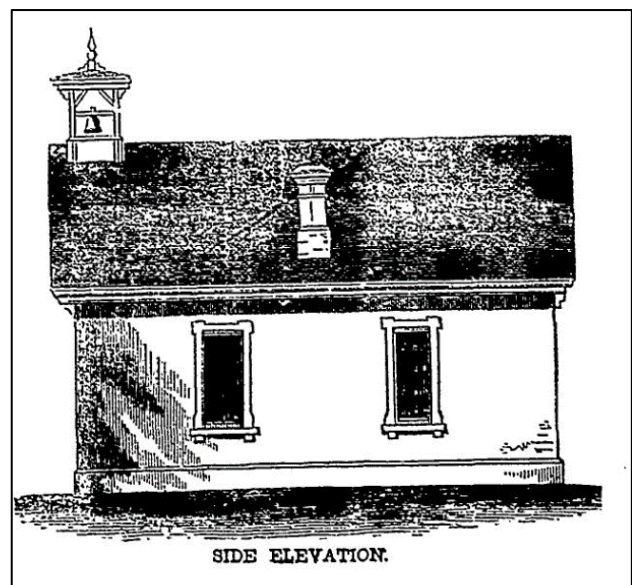


Figure 43: Prospective one-room schoolhouse design (*The Canada Farmer*, Vol. 3, no. 12, p.189)

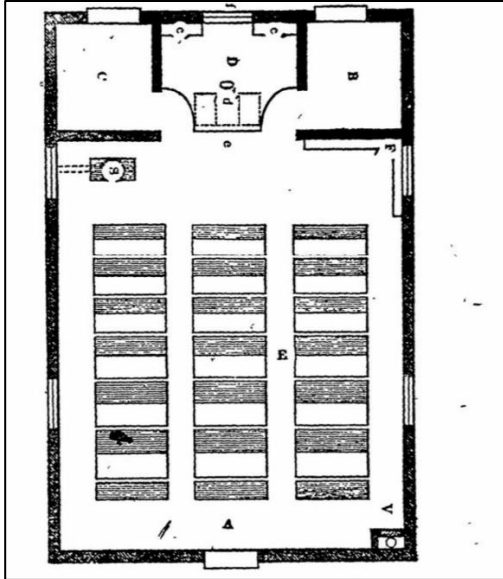


Figure 44: Prospective one-room schoolhouse floorplan (*The School House, Its Architecture, External and Internal Arrangements*, p. 45)



Figure 45: Prospective one-room schoolhouse design (*The School House, Its Architecture, External and Internal Arrangements*, p. 44)

According to Shannon Kyles of *Ontario Architecture*, buildings constructed in this architectural style feature elements such as, but not limited to:

- One-and-a-half storey massing featuring brick, stone, or frame construction;
- One-room floorplan layout;
- Gable roof with a cupola and bell;
- Central entrance with a transom, along with a vestibule;
- Two windows along the front elevations, with multiple windows along the side elevations; and,
- Date stone indicating the date of construction.

Features extant within the existing building include the frame construction, gable roof, and multiple windows along the side elevations. Years following the construction of the schoolhouse, many modifications were made, although these alterations were characteristic of one-room schoolhouses, including the addition of a datestone on the front elevation, two separate entrances for boys and girls along the rear elevation, and the brick veneer cladding.

The original bell is extant atop the contemporary addition located along the side (northwest) elevation with a contemporary wood cupola. Additionally, prior to the construction of the rear entrances, a single entryway existed along the front (northeast) elevation, however, was infilled, as the entrance was above grade and concerns were raised for the children's safety. The original rear elevation is no longer visible, as a one-storey addition was constructed on the rear. Despite these interventions, the building remains a representative example of a one-room schoolhouse.



Figure 46: Former S.S. No. 17 Milton Heights School (Halton’s Scotch Block)



Figure 47: Former Zion School, S.S. No. 12, built c.1869, photograph taken c. 1890 (North York Historical Society)

Similar examples of the one-room schoolhouse exist in Halton Region and Toronto, including the former S.S. No. 17 Milton Heights School in Milton (Figure 49) and Zion School in Toronto (Figure 50). Despite modifications completed in the 1920s, Milton Heights School originally consisted of a similar one-and-a-half-storey one-room schoolhouse with multiple windows on the side elevations, two separate entrances for boys and girls, a cupola and bell, gable roof, datestone, as well as stone sills and lintels. Zion School consists of a similar schoolhouse layout, with one-and-a-half storey massing, two entrances and multiple windows with radiating voussoirs, a gable roof, date stone, along with a cupola and bell.

In comparison to both Milton Heights and Zion Schools, Dufferin School is a rare example of a frame construction one-room schoolhouse with brick veneer cladding in the community and is one of the few remaining examples in the Town of Halton Hills.

3.0 Description of Heritage Attributes and Evaluation Checklist

The following evaluation checklist applies to Ontario Regulation 9/06 made under the *Ontario Heritage Act*: Criteria for Determining Cultural Heritage Value or Interest. The criteria are prescribed for municipal designation of Heritage Properties under Part IV, Section 29 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. The evaluation tables utilize an ‘X’ to signify applicable criteria and ‘N/A’ to signify criteria that are not applicable for this property.

Design or Physical Value	
Is rare, unique, representative, or early example of a style, type, expression, material, or construction method	X
Displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit	N/A
Demonstrates a high degree of technical or scientific achievement	N/A

The property at 10454 Regional Road 25 has physical and design value as a representative and rare example of an Ontario rural one-room schoolhouse in the community of Speyside within the Town of Halton Hills. The one-and-a-half storey schoolhouse is one of the oldest frame schoolhouses in Halton Hills and features a gable roof with brick veneer cladding, multiple windows along the side elevations, and a datestone indicating the year brick veneer was introduced (c.1903). The design features influence

from *The School House; Its Architecture, External and Internal Arrangements* and the *Canadian Farmer*, which published architectural plans and construction methods for grammar, intermediate, and primary schools in Canada.

Despite the contemporary additions along the rear and side elevations, the extant building remains a representative example of a one-room schoolhouse.

Historical or Associative Value	
Has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization, or institution that is significant to a community	X
Yields, or has potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture	N/A
Demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, artist, builder, designer, or theorist who is significant to a community	N/A

The property at 10454 Regional Road 25 has historical and associative value due to its associations with the early educational system in the community of Speyside. The student population began to grow with the establishment of the *Common School Act* and the *Ontario School Act*, which introduced rates levied to support and construct new schools and later abolished the former fees for public schools and made attendance compulsory for children ages 7 to 12. In response, many communities took advantage of these government grants to build and operate new schools.

The property also has associations with John Yaremko, who attended the University of Toronto and Osgoode Hall Law School. In 1946, he was called to the bar and was named a member of the Queen's Counsel in 1953. In 1951, John Yaremko started his political career, being elected to Ontario's Provincial Parliament as the first Canadian of Ukrainian descent to be elected in Eastern Canada. In 1958, Yaremko was appointed as the youngest Cabinet Minister and served in seven Ministries in the administrations of Premiers Leslie Frost, John Robarts, and Bill Davis. In total, he served in Parliament for 25 years. In addition to his political career, Yaremko was also involved in supporting fellow Ukrainians through internships and scholarships.

Contextual Value	
Is important in defining, maintaining, or supporting the character of an area	X
Is physically, functionally, visually, or historically linked to its surroundings	X
Is a landmark	N/A

The property at 10454 Regional Road 25 has contextual value as it is important in defining, maintaining, and supporting the rural character of the area along Regional Road 25. The former Dufferin Schoolhouse is physically, visually, and historically linked to its surroundings as an early schoolhouse that serviced the local school section in Speyside for more than 80 years.

4.0 Summary

Following research and evaluation according to Ontario Regulation 9/06, it has been determined that the property at 10454 Regional Road 25 has physical and design, historical and associative, and contextual value and therefore meets Ontario Regulation 9/06 criteria for determining cultural heritage value or interest.

The heritage attributes of the property at 10454 Regional Road 25 are identified as follows:

- The setback, location, and orientation of the schoolhouse along Regional Road 25 in the community of Speyside within the Town of Halton Hills;
- The scale, form, and massing of the one-and-a-half storey frame schoolhouse with brick veneer cladding, brick plinth, stone foundation, and gable roof;
- The materials, including brick, wood, and stone;
- On the front (northeast) elevation:
 - o The datestone beneath the gable peak, inscribed “D, S.S. No. 10, 1903”;
- On the side (northwest) elevation:
 - o Flatheaded window openings with brick soldier course lintels and stone sills;
 - o Bell and cupola located on the roof;
- On the side (southeast) elevation:
 - o Flatheaded window openings with brick soldier course lintels and stone sills;
 - o Datestone along the stone foundation inscribed “1892”; and,
- On the interior:
 - o Former original rear (southwest) brick veneer façade featuring a flatheaded entryway with brick soldier course lintels.

The rear elevation, rear addition, and accessory structure were not investigated as part of this report.

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