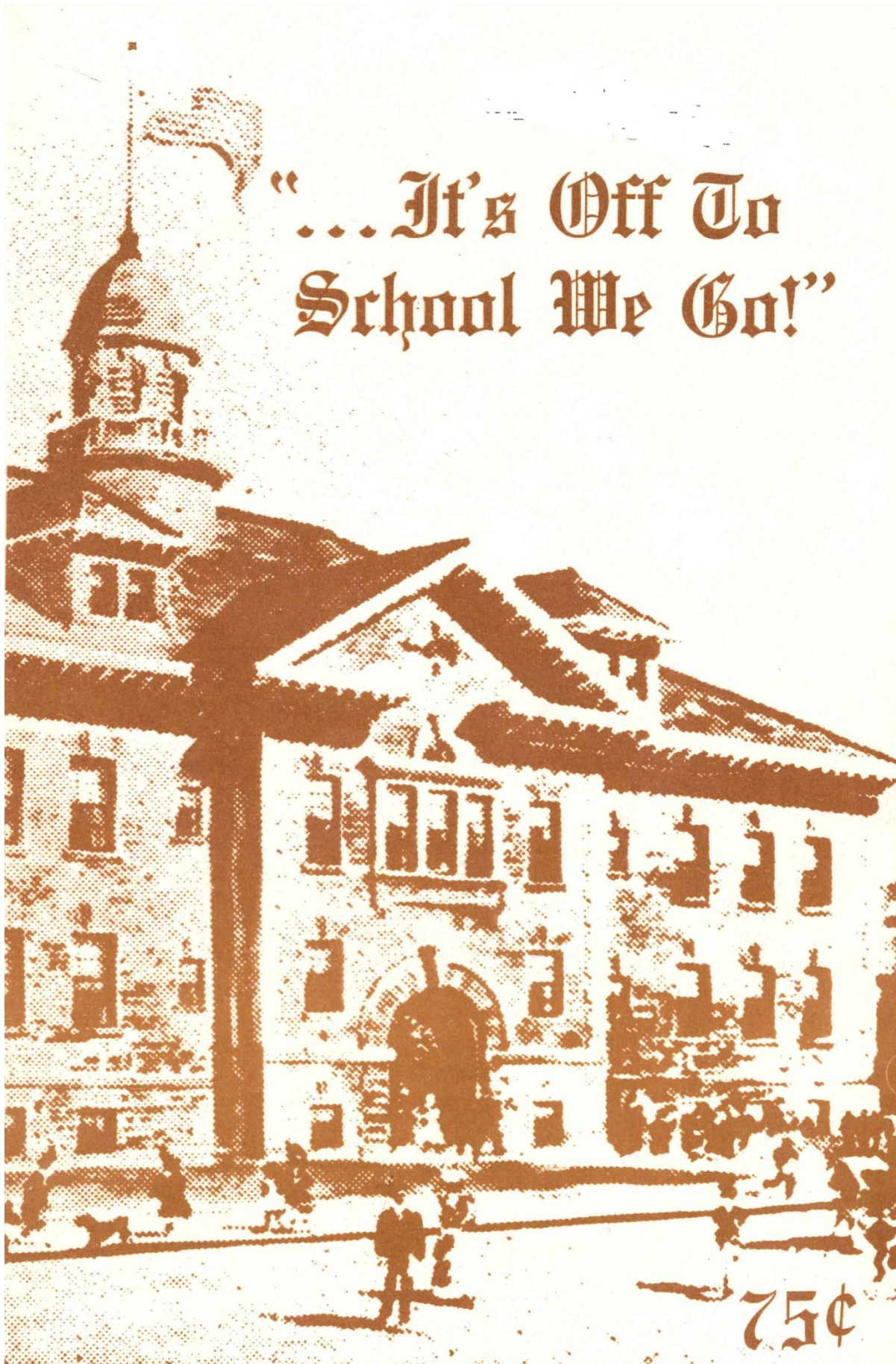


“... It's Off To
School We Go!”



75¢

A HISTORY OF EDUCATION IN SAULT STE. MARIE, MICHIGAN

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

All research projects and the production of written histories are the results of the combined efforts of the expended energies of many people. Without the willing support and unselfish efforts of many local citizens, this history would not have been possible. We therefore wish to extend our sincere thanks for the time, information and assistance given to our youthful historians.

Special thanks should be extended to the Superintendent of the Sault Ste. Marie Area public Schools, Mr. William Poppink and to his administrative staff for the use of the Board of Education records. To the complimentary positions in the separate school system we extend the same. To the building principals of the respective educational plants within our city. To Mr. E. J. Sundstrom for his contribution of historical photographs. To Mr. Larry McNeal for reproducing the aged photographs. To Mrs. Constance Perrier for her contributions on the history of Loretto. To Miss Cindy Yon for her production of the original copy. To the many individuals for their sympathetic efforts and time spent in interviews and discussion. To Mr. John Kenn, Librarian, Sault Ste. Marie Area High School for his resource materials and editorial work.

Originally intended as the history of education and religion in Sault Ste. Marie, this of the volume of material collected. Efforts are underway for a publication release on the history of religion in Sault Ste. Marie at a later date.

“It’s off to School We Go.”



Published by

Sault Ste. Marie Junior High School

Under the auspices of
Chippewa County Historical Society, Inc.

Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan

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A 1971 Michigan Week Activity

Printed in cooperation with the Community School Program

Of

Sault Ste. Marie Area Public Schools

DEDICATION

This year, we the students of Sault Ste. Marie Junior High School would like to dedicate our Michigan Week project to our fellow students of our sister schools St. Mary's, St. Joseph's, and Loretto. It seems like only yesterday we were friendly rivals in many athletic events, school community projects, and other activities. Now we look forward to the new school year when we will be able to combine our forces as one great student body. So it is with tears in our eyes that we witness the closings of your schools; but joy in our hearts as we await your enrollment into our rapidly growing family. To you we dedicate our works.

Student Body of Sault Ste. Marie Junior High School

May 18, 1971

DR. D. D. FINLAYSON, Vice-President
MRS. L. I. STEINBACH, Treasurer
V. A. COCTANT, Secretary
ROBERT C. BEECRÖFT, Administrative
Assistant for Professional Personnel

M. S. STRAHL, President

DR. G. W. MULLIN, Trustee
DR. J. E. PIERCE, Trustee
F. L. ROGERS, Trustee
WALTER C. JACKSON,
Business Manager

Sault Ste. Marie Area Public Schools

*East Spruce Street
Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan, 49783*

PHONE MEIrose 2-3379

WILLIAM A. POPPINK
SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS

April 8, 1971

Dear Citizens:

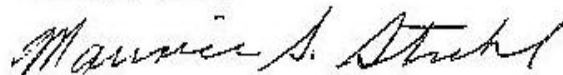
The Sault Ste. Marie Area Public Schools have been a part of the rich and varied heritage of Sault Ste. Marie. The more than 300 years of history indicate that there has been steady progress and growth of the schools along with the growth of the community. Schools have been provided, funds have been voted for education and support has been given by the total community to the educational program over the many years.

Now, in 1971, a new dimension has been added to the public schools. This year marks the entrance of the parochial school students from Loretto High School and from St. Mary's and St. Joseph's Schools. The early Catholic missionaries brought with them the concept of education for all and this responsibility has been present in this community since the landing of Father Marquette.

The Catholic parishes, with great pride, have for many years provided a sound educational system and a complete program from first grade through the twelfth grade. The joining of the two again after a long period of time means that we are back to our original heritage where there was no division between schools. The parochial schools have added to the total culture and their contribution will be felt in the succeeding years. We are hopeful that the best of both systems can be augmented and developed to make us an outstanding community with an excellent school system and an ecumenical spirit of understanding.

Congratulations are in order to the seventh graders who developed this booklet and to their teachers in the Junior High School

Sincerely yours,



Maurice S. Strahl, President
Board of Education

MSS/mrw

LORETTO
CATHOLIC CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL

1900 Minneapolis Street
Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan 49783

Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan
April 7, 1971

7th Grade Students
Junior High School
Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan

Dear Students:

For those people who have been involved in parochial education, the last few months have been disturbing, to say the least. To see a healthy system fail is painful, particularly one which was developed gradually and lovingly by generations of loyal, dedicated people. Even now, many of us find it hard to believe that Catholic schools will no longer serve in Sault Ste. Marie after June of 1971.

The reasons for the closure are numerous but they are no longer important since the course taken is irreversible. We must now look to the future, and the people who have been responsible for parochial education must see what they can do to help improve an already fine public school system. Our greatest source of satisfaction at this time is the knowledge that our schools have contributed many fine people to the community and to society.

I would like to express my personal appreciation to the young people of Sault Ste. Marie for the understanding and cooperation they have given me, and especially for the opportunity to be involved in some small way during this period in their lives.

Sincerely,

Francis N. Mansfield

FMM: vh

Francis N. Mansfield, President
Sault Ste. Marie Catholic Board of Education

PREFACE

To identify with history and relate its place in a continuing society is an important accomplishment itself. To carry beyond this point and live and breathe the drama that provided the fabric of our heritage is placing history in its fullest perception.

Sault Ste. Marie and the surrounding area can be justly proud to have school teachers such as Steven Malmberg and Robert Aldrich that can see beyond the textbook and blackboard.

Through their teaching efforts, the seventh grade students for the fourth year have made the importance of history during Michigan Week a more meaningful event in the lives of all.

Students and teachers together producing a history of education in our community is a salute to the inquisitiveness of youth and the understanding of their instructors.

Our total community will be richer from these efforts.

Stewart T. Moran
STEWART T. MORAN
President, Chippewa County
Historical Society, Inc.

A History of Education in Sault Ste. Marie

The Ordinance of 1787, which provided for the government of the Northwest Territory of which Michigan was a part contained a provision for the encouragement of education and set aside lands for educational funds.

This, with the views of men like Thomas Jefferson, who held that the future of liberty in our great democracy would depend on the people being educated, set the pattern of public education for Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan.

The first school in Sault Ste. Marie, however, was not public. It was established by the Rev. Abel Bingham as a part of the Baptist mission to the Indians which he opened on October 9, 1828. This school was located in the Mission building where the present court house stands and had 57 pupils enrolled. A Methodist Mission school, located on the present golf course land, also enrolled 35 pupils.

Education was also a concern of the early Jesuit priests. However, little is known of the first Roman Catholic school except that it was established in 1836 by the Rev. Francis Pierz.

The Michigan Constitution of 1835 recognized that education was a function of the State. It imposed on the legislature an obligation to provide a system of common schools which would open in each school district at least three months a year. Funds were provided from the sale of public lands. By 1850 the conviction arose that schools must be maintained by taxation of property.

A school was built on the corner of portage and Bingham Avenues in 1864 but little is known of its operation or curriculum.

In 1864 the Rev. Thomas R. Easterday came to Sault Ste. Marie and also taught the school for several terms.

In 1870-72 the famous Kalamazoo Case resulted in a decision that high schools could be financed from tax funds.

The first City Charter of Sault Ste. Marie of 1887 contained a chapter on education as did the Charter of 1917. A new Charter adopted in 1952 left our education so the public schools came under the General School Laws for Michigan.

Soon after this decision a combined secondary and elementary school, known as Central School, was erected at the corner of portage and Bingham Avenues. This served as the high school until 1917 when a new high school was built on Spruce and Johnstone Streets (currently the Sault Junior High School). The old Central School then became the Junior High school housing grades seven and eight.

The first superintendent of Schools was A.J. Murray who was employed in 1884. The initial high school graduated was Lillie Joseph in 1885.

As the population grew in the various parts of town the following elementary schools were built: Fourth Ward School in the east end of the city; Ann Street School at the corner of Ann Street and Bingham Avenue; West End School, built in 1890; McKinley School in Algonquin, finished in 1894; Washington, completed in 1896; and Garfield, opened in 1897. There were now 47 elementary teachers in 1906 and a special teacher of the deaf.

E.C. Hartwell followed E.E. Ferguson as Superintendent of Schools and G.G. Malcolm continued until 1940. He was followed by Foss Elwyn, Hugh Holloway, PhD., and William Poppink, the present Superintendent.

A disastrous fire caused about \$200,000.00 damage to the new high school in 1920 and great courage was shown by the citizens in rebuilding immediately. A swimming pool, one of the first in the state was placed in the building as a part of the physical education facilities. Dr. G.P. Ritchie was President of the Board of Education at this time.

By now there were 84 teachers in the school system with 2,686 pupils enrolled in the schools.

In 1945 the tax payers voted \$230,000 for new construction and sites and in 1949 they voted an additional \$1,650,000. A new modern building, the Malcolm Elementary School was opened in 1941.

Three new modern elementary schools were opened between 1951 and 1953, the Lincoln, Washington, and McKinley. Additions of an auditorium-gymnasium, arts and crafts room and four classrooms to the Jefferson School and an auditorium-gymnasium to the Garfield School were opened in 1951 and 1953 respectfully. These three elementary schools are each located on approximately ten acres of playground with the McKinley site having been enlarged. In 1945 a residence on the Junior-Senior High site was purchased as the location for an agriculture department.

An athletic field of 20 acres has been developed with flood lights and a steel grand stand.

In the last two decades the program has been enlarged by the addition of arts and crafts in elementary schools, driver education, speech correction, vocational courses, crippled children, services and cooperative vocational training.

The High School has been continuously on the accredited list of the University of Michigan since 1892 and listed by the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools since 1909.

Community cooperation for better public and private schools is excellent through the media of Parent-Teacher Associations.

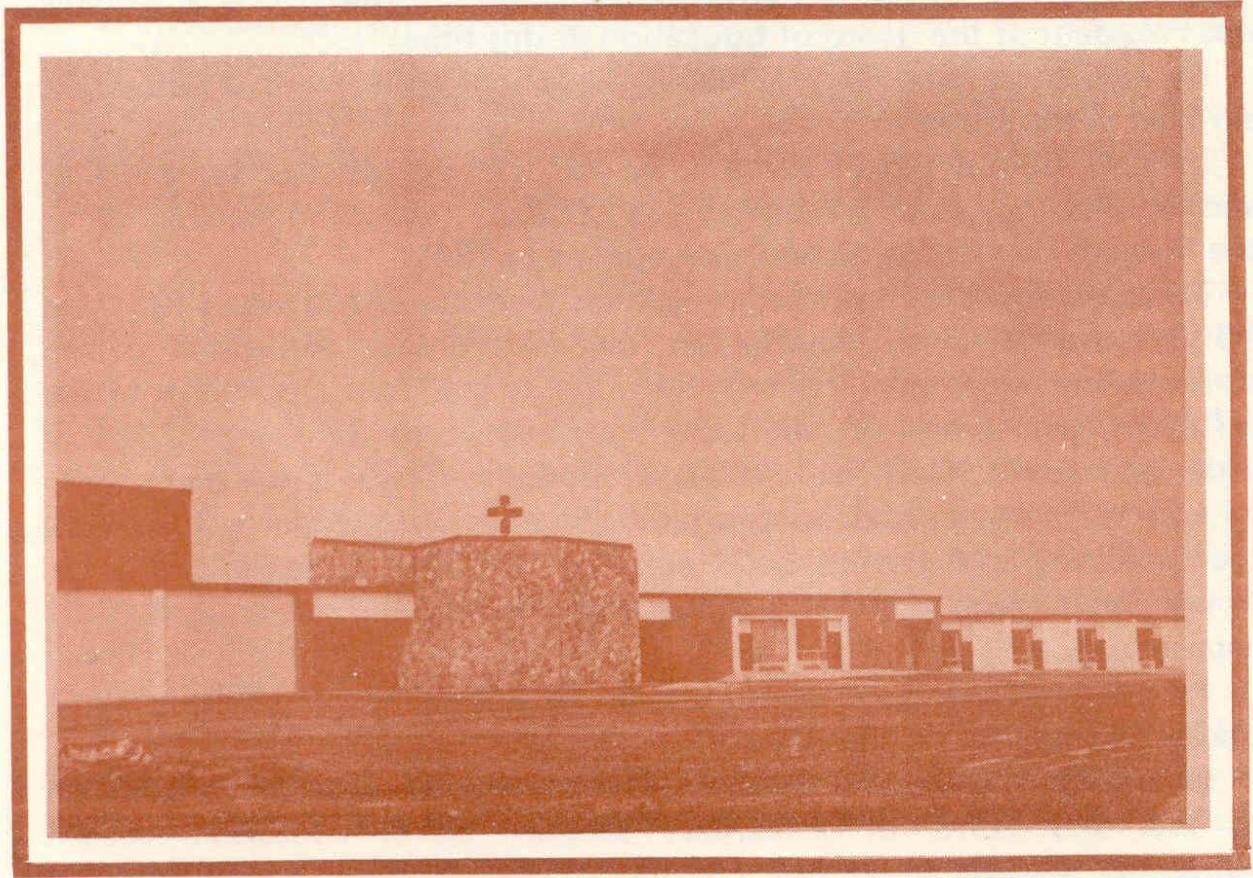
Currently, Maurice Strahl serves as President of the Sault Ste. Marie Area board of Education; while Dr. Donald Finlayson, M.D., Francis Rogers, George Mullin, D.D.S., Mrs. Orma Steinback, James Pierce, D.D.S., and Vern Coutant are the remaining members.

A branch of the Michigan College of Mining and Technology was started in 1946 and offers four year programs of academic college work. This addition to the educational program permits 17 years of public supported schooling locally. Today, this small college, originally a branch of Michigan College of Mining and Technology, has grown and has become a separate four-year state college, Lake Superior State College. Through the facilities and programs of Northern Michigan University, students are able to continue college work into a graduate program.

New additions to our community, in the area of education, have been the incorporation of federal and state programs for adult education. The Community School concept has been adopted within the school system, thus allowing extended hours of a normal school day to be of benefit to the communities' adult students. Through the Continuing Education program of Lake Superior State College, adults are being provided with the opportunity to receive college credit in the evening programs.

Truly, one can say, that Sault Ste. Marie, is an educational opportunity town. If you are not in an educational program we suggest you contact one of our many fine educational institutions for information on programs of your interest.

Loretto Catholic Central High School



LORETTO CATHOLIC CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL

To begin the history of Loretto Catholic Central High School, one must travel back in history to the little Chippewa fishing settlement, Bowating, on the shores of the St. Mary's River.

Renamed, Sainte Marie Du Sault, this community witnessed the celebration of a mass on July 20, 1641. This was the beginning of St. Mary's Catholic Church.

In 1896 reverend J. B. Connelly, S.J. became pastor of St. Mary's parish. It was he who invited the Ladies of Loretto (IBVM) to come to Sault Ste. Marie and take charge of a girl's school. Four other groups of nuns had served here and given up. However, in the summer of 1889, the first of the Loretto nuns arrived. The remainder of the school's staff arrived about a month later on the day of the Big Fire on Water Street.

The Sisters were required to live in "The Saratoga House" on Armory Place. Then they accepted the hospitality of Mrs. Carrie Dawson at 425 Spruce Street until more permanent housing could be arranged.

On Wednesday, September 2, 1896, the door of St. Mary's parochial school for girls' was opened. The school, located on Portage Avenue across from the church, had been built in 1885, and in back of it was the former "Bishop's Palace.

On September 12, 1896, the teachers and their boarders moved into the Bishop's palace. Shortly after moving into the new convent on portage Avenue, the first boarders arrived from Bay Mills. These two girls began the Loretto Academy Boarding School at Sault Ste. Marie.

An increase in the number of pupils and Sisters lead to the construction of a new school on Armory Place. The formal opening of the new Loretto Academy took place on September 14, 1899.

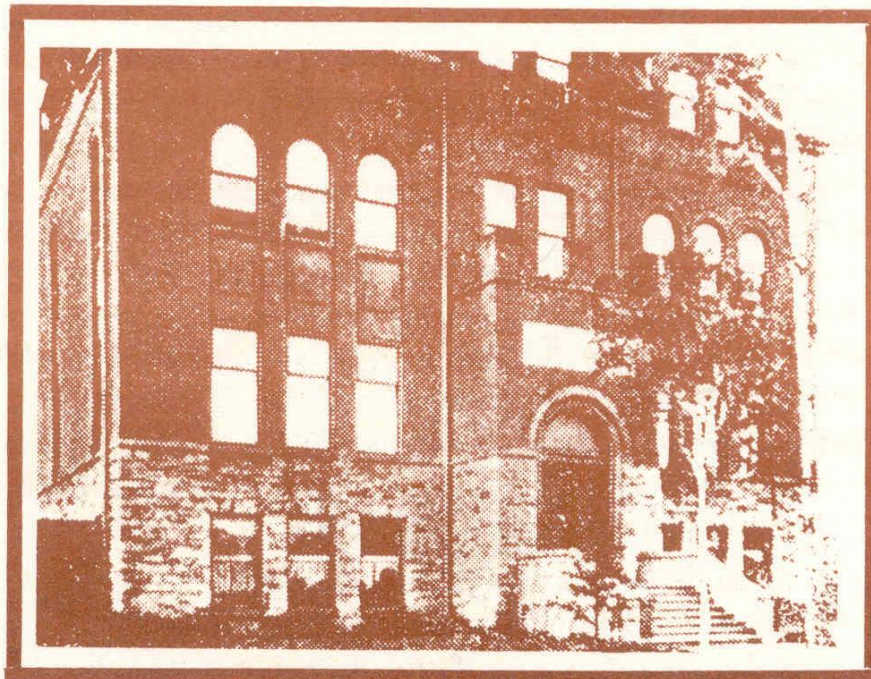
In 1909 it was again necessary to build two new additions onto the original school in order to provide sleeping quarters for the nuns and an increased number of students.

The class of 1919 was the last to have compulsory boarding regulations for seniors. This marks the end of Loretto as a boarding school.

A new chapter in the history of Loretto began in September of 1945. In that year Loretto became a co-educational high school, allowing boys to enroll for the first time in the school's long history.

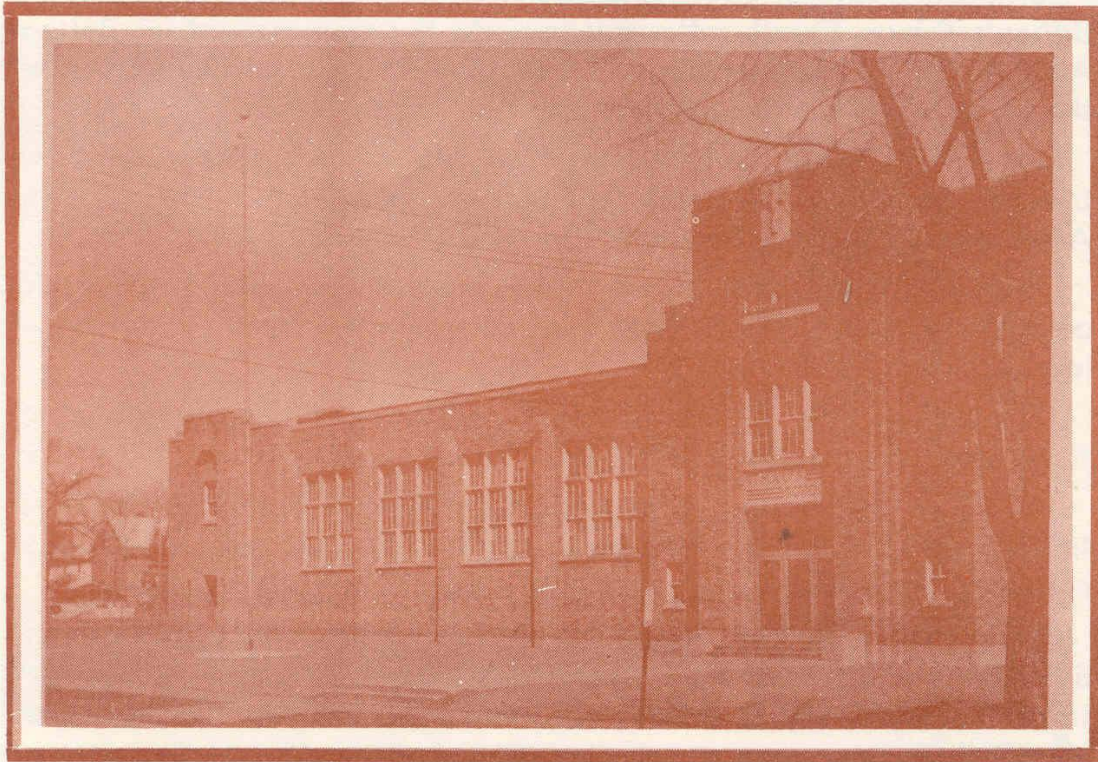
In November of 1965, twenty years after Loretto Catholic Central High School became co-educational, the school once again moved for the third time. This move was to a completely new, modern building located on Marquette Avenue.

Unfortunately, this new building was to be Loretto's final home. Due to a lack of funds and changes in the State of Michigan Constitution, regarding- financial aid to non-public schools, the students of "Lo-Hi" (regrettingly) moved to the Sault Area Vocation High School on January 25, 1971.



Loretto Academy

St. Mary's Elementary School



ST. MARY'S SCHOOL

The history of St. Mary's School is closely related to that of Loretto. For many years, from their beginnings until the construction of the new Loretto Convent and Boarding School on Armory Place in 1899, these two schools occupied the same building.

The original old school had four rooms and in back of it was the "Bishop's Palace." These were located on Portage Avenue across from the Church. The "Palace" was first the home of the Tardiff family, early settlers here. In '53 (1853) it was turned over to St. Mary's pastor as a convent for the Ursuline Sisters. It was later to serve as the original quarters for the Loretto Sisters and their pupils. In 1902 St. Mary's Parochial Girls School was moved to another location, within the church properties. However, this move was to be its home until 1937 when it was again to move.

The present building was constructed in 1937 to serve as an elementary school offering grades one thru eight.

The closing of school in June of this year will also be the closing of St. Mary's, after 34 years of service to the city at its present location, and a longer service which began in 1896.

St. Joseph's Elementary School

ST. JOSEPH'S ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

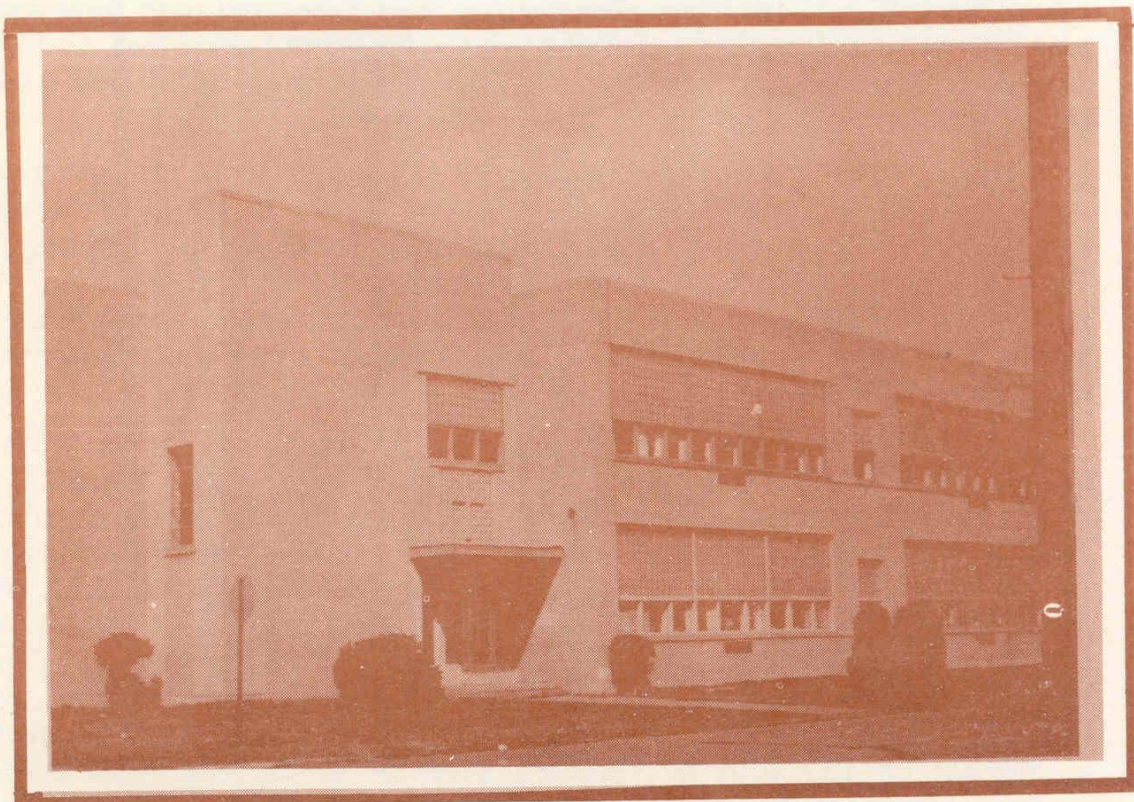
On July 5, 1949 ground was turned on the lot at the corner of Kimball Street and Fifth Avenue. This was the beginning of St. Joseph's School. It was completed and dedicated on October 1, 1950.

The new school was modern in every respect.

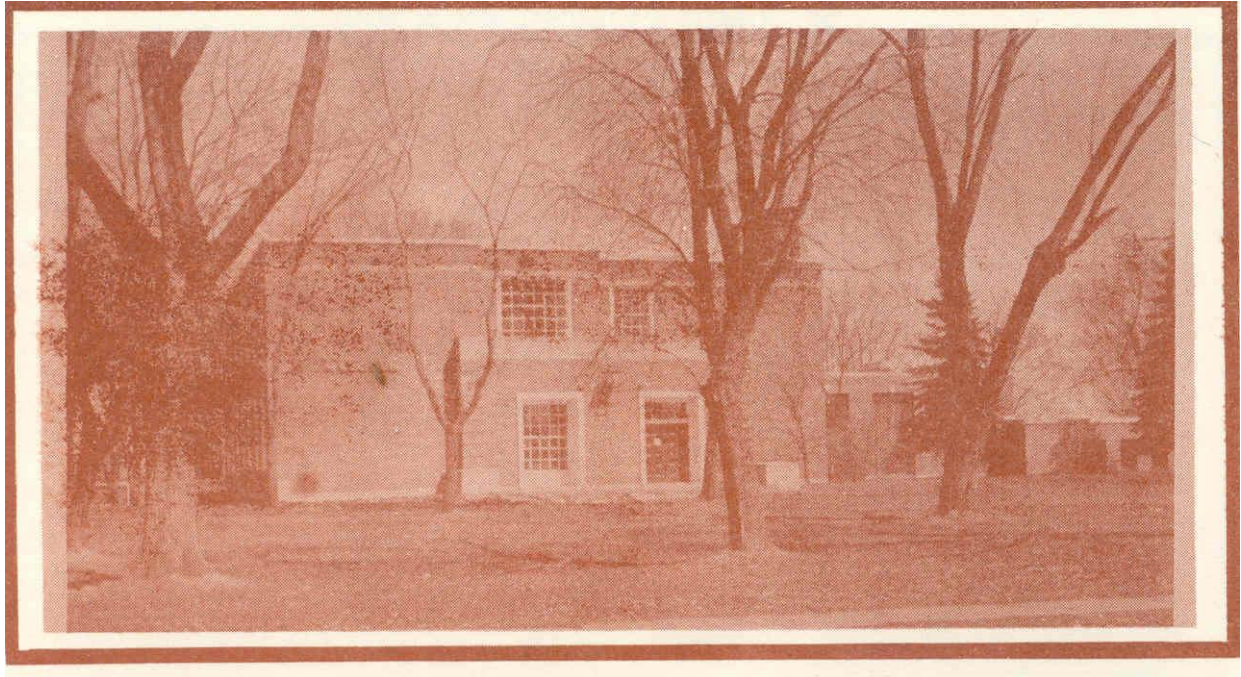
The school was originally completed for the first six grades, but one grade was added each following year.

In 1954 the second floor of the building was finished off into four separate classrooms. This brought the school to its present eight grades, each in its own completed room. The school is staffed by the Dominican Sisters of Adrian, Michigan.

The end of the school term in June, 1971, will see the end of classes taught in St. Joseph's School. The school must close because of the same situation which brought Loretto's history to an end.



Malcolm School



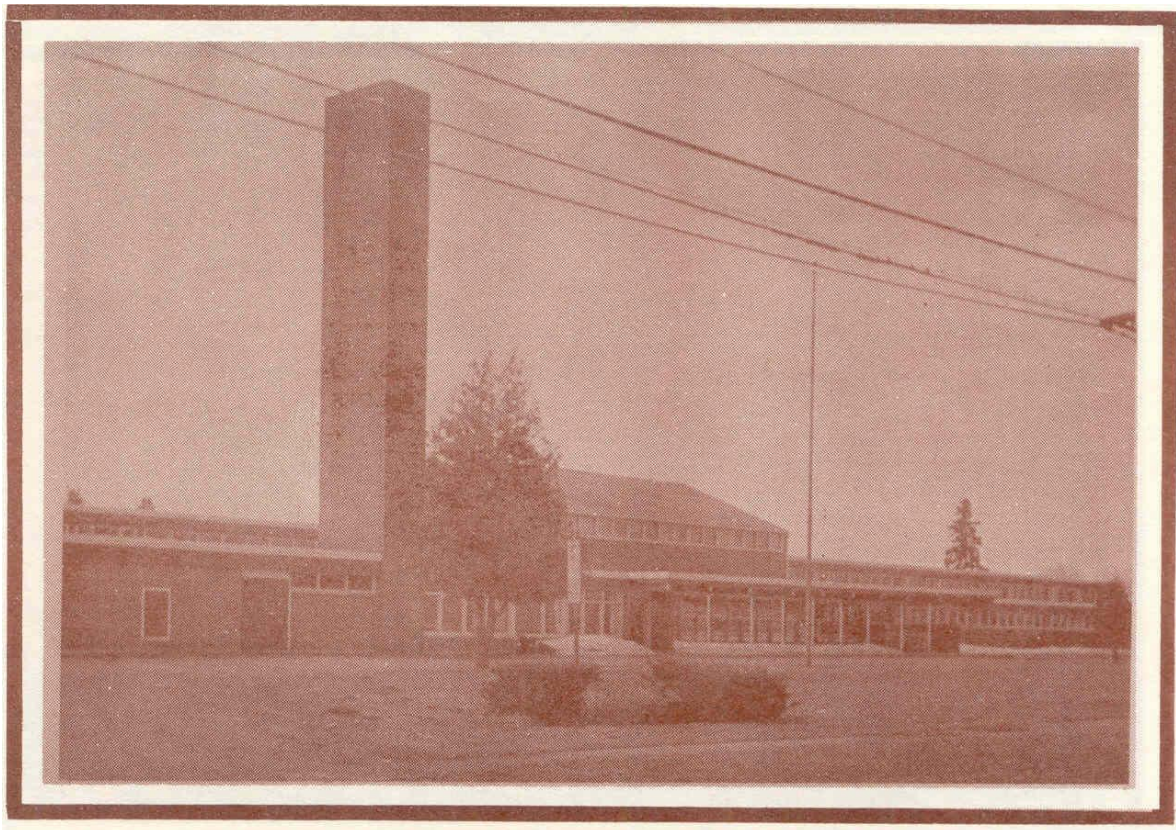
MALCOLM SCHOOL

The history of Malcolm School begins with the attempts to improve the school facilities in the First Ward of the city of Sault Ste. Marie soon after the completion of the Garfield building in March of 1898. As a result of the Garfield School completion the citizen in that part of the city expected the same; and a new school, named Park School, and was opened for school work February 1, 1900. The Park School, which occupied an entire city block, was considered to be one of the finest schools in the entire Upper Peninsula of Michigan. The corners were decorated with trees and shrubs, while curved cement walks led to the school entrances. In fact records of the school indicate that even the slateboards in each room were set at an appropriate height for that grade level.

However tragedy was again to take its toll, when on the morning of April 3, 1940, at about 7:10a.m., the school janitor, A Mr. Alex porter was to discover fire in the stairway and then fire was to destroy the school. The community reacted at once; and classes were formed for the 271 students at St. James Church, St. Mary's School, American legion Club, Junior High School, and the Union Carbide recreation building (currently the Edison Sault Building).

On the same site, and on much of the same foundation, the Sault Ste. Marie Board of Education erected the Malcolm Elementary School, in April, 1941. Thus the Malcolm Elementary School was to be the third to occupy these grounds. From about 1890-1899 the West End Ward School (a one story, two-room structure) was situated at the intersection of magazine and Ridge Streets. The remainders of the grounds were used for a playground, bicycle racing track, baseball park, and fairgrounds. This building was moved to Fort Street, where it was used by the City for many years for storage. Today, Malcolm Elementary School has a student enrollment of 133 with Mr. Richard Bolander as its school principal, serving grades one thru six, Special Education and Orthopedic Classes.

McKinley School



MCKINLEY SCHOOL

During the school year of 1902-03, the Board of Education purchased a school site and had erected in the suburb of Algonquin a then modern eight-room building. On the night of March 28th, 1905, the building in some unknown way caught fire and before the flames could be controlled everything inflammable about the building was consumed.

The next morning, only the charred wall remained standing, and during the day a part of these crumbled and fell to the ground. The Board of Education at once set about having the debris cleared away, and about April 15th started the erection of a new building on the old foundation. The work was pushed so rapidly that at the opening of schools, September 4th, there as ready the second McKinley School. By using the general plans of the first building, thus having an opportunity to remedy and slight defects in the construction and plan of the same, the Schools were unable to construct a building better than the first. This building was to serve the students of the Algonquin area until the mid-1950's when the residents of Sault Ste. Marie were to vote bond monies for the construction of a new McKinley School. In 1950 work started on the new school and the first classes entered in 1953. However, conditions were to warrant an extension to be built in 1955 with occupancy in 1956. Today, McKinley School is provided with 13 classrooms, hosing grades K-6, with a capacity for students of 390, and emergency capacity of 530 students. A former student and teacher there serve as its principal-Mr. James Cooper.

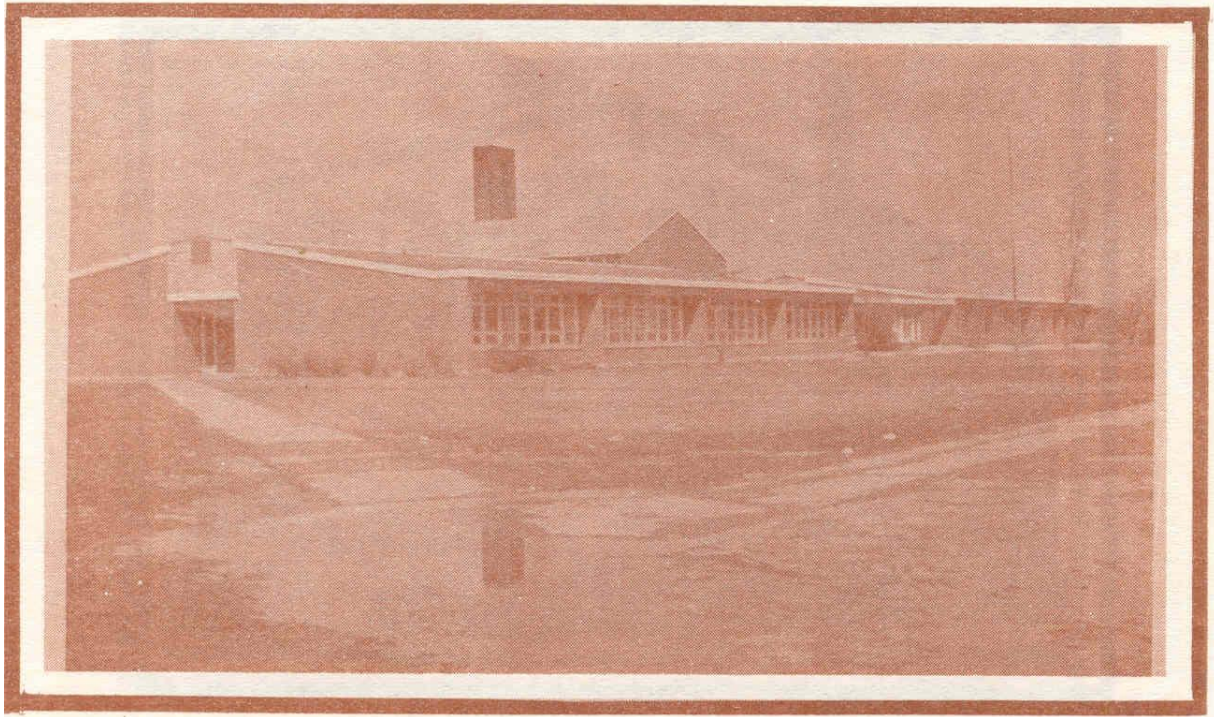


Old Washington Elementary School



Old McKinley Elementary School

Washington School



WASHINGTON SCHOOL

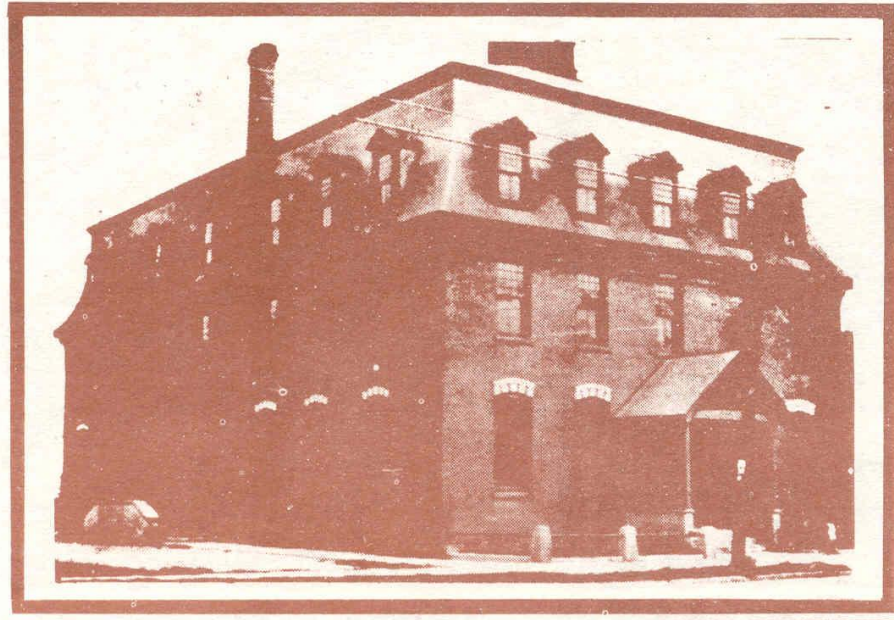
The original Washington School building was erected in 1896, as a successor to the South Side Ward School, was a six-room structure located on Pine Street. The city of Sault Ste. Marie, in the area of the Washington School, had such a rapid growth after the school was started, that the Board of Education found it necessary in 1901 to add two rooms to the building. During 1901 a fan system of ventilation was installed, along with direct and indirect heat, and the building was then described as “modern in equipment.”

The school program was to provide services for students from Kindergarten through eighth grade.

In 1950, on Ryan Street, construction was started for a new Washington Elementary School, at a total cost of \$512,421.95, to house grades K-6, within 14 classrooms. In 1955 the students were able to move into the new building on the ten acre site. Built with a student reasonable capacity of 420 students, Washington School today has an enrollment of 355 students; while Mr. Ron Kail serves as school principal.

The Pine Street Washington Elementary School building has continued to serve the Sault Ste. Marie Area School district and for many years has served as the Administration Building of the system, until 1970 when the offices were moved to the former manual Arts and Junior High complex on Spruce Street. During the 1950's the Pine Street Washington School found itself to be of service as it served as the Soo township Elementary School until a successful bond issue was passed and a new Soo Township School erected.

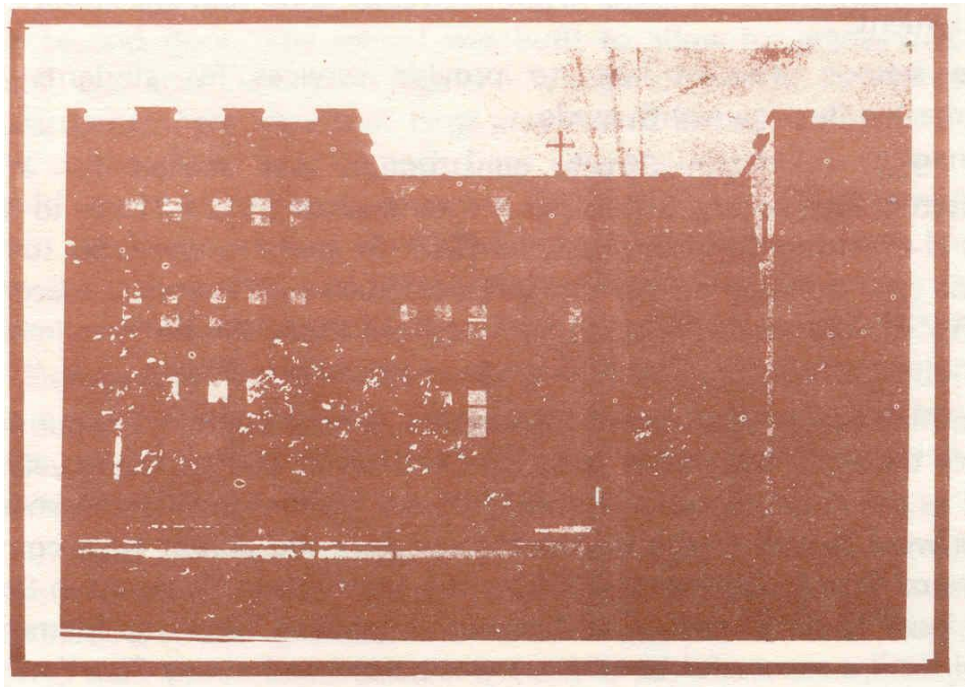
OVER TWO CENTURIES OF LEARNING



St. Mary's Parochial School for Girls

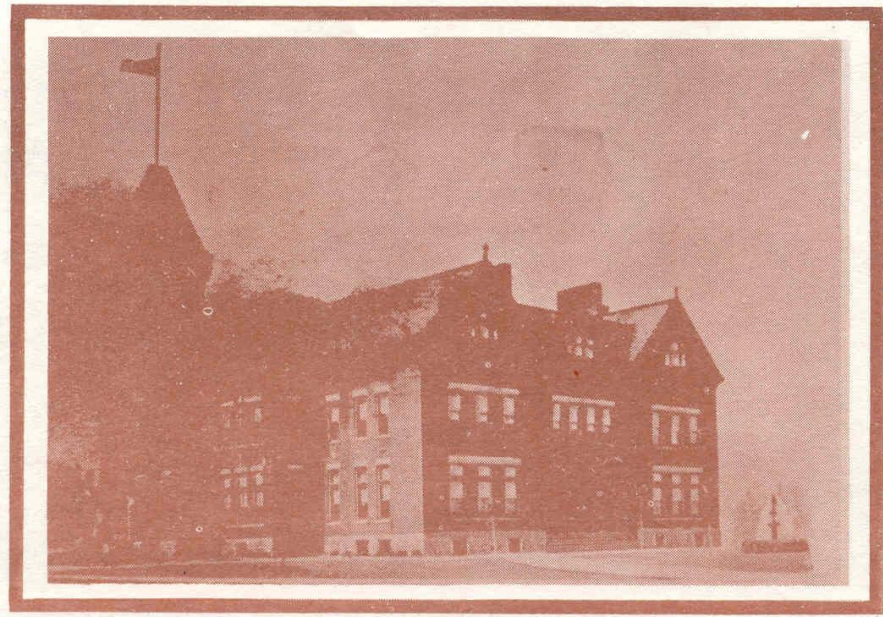
Pictured above is the original St. Mary's School for Girls, built in 1885, which is also the first location of the original Loretto Catholic Central High School. (See Loretto)

Pictured below is the Loretto Convent opened in 1889, showing the two additional wings added in 1909. This was the building which was vacated with the construction of Loretto Catholic Central High School on Marquette Avenue.



Loretto Convent and Academy

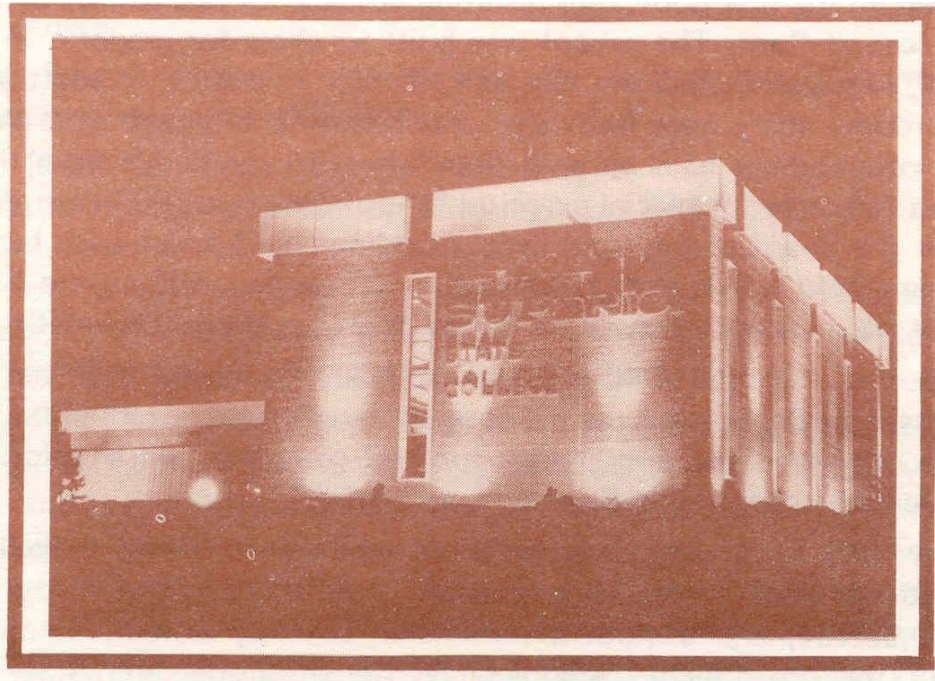
IN SAULT STE. MARIE, MICHIGAN



Sault Central High School

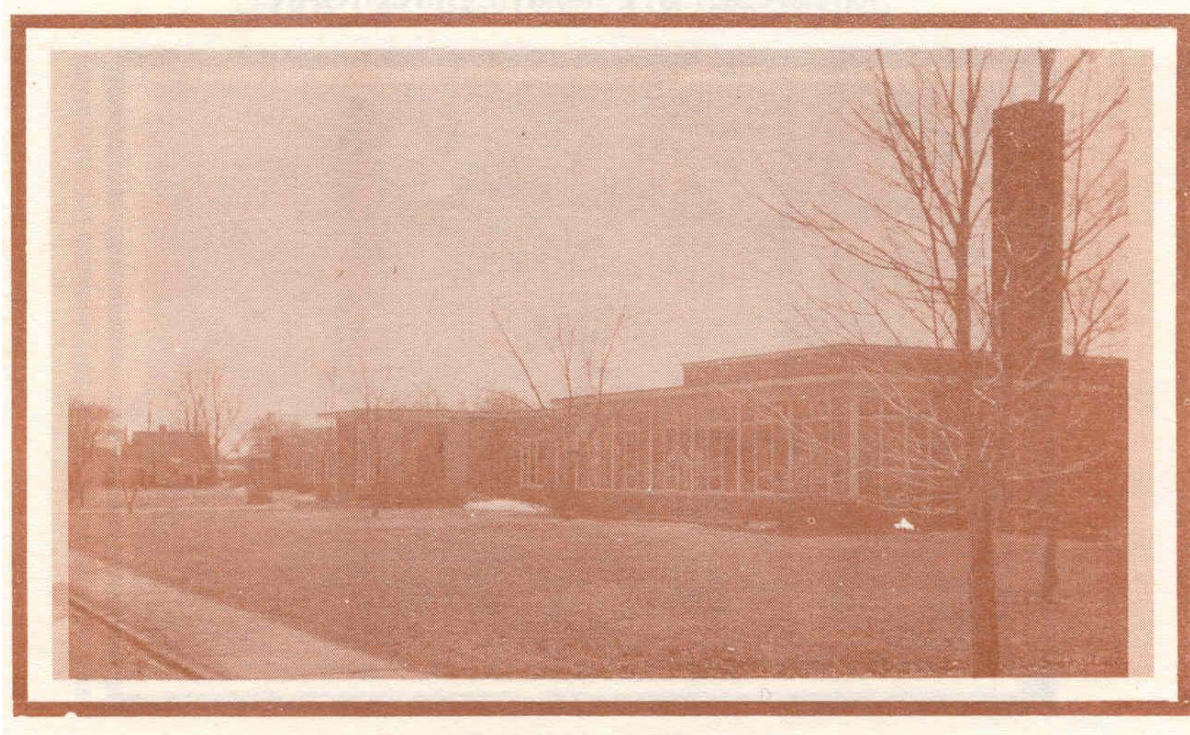
Pictured above is the Central High School of the city of Sault Ste. Marie. Located where the present Red Owl parking lot is now, this building was to serve as the Sault's entire educational building; until the city was to witness rapid growth, and the necessity for construction of several elementary schools located in various wards (precincts) of the city.

Our newest educational institution within the city of Sault Ste. Marie is Lake Superior State College, Michigan's newest four year college. Although relatively new, it is located on the grounds of Fort Brady.



Lake Superior State College

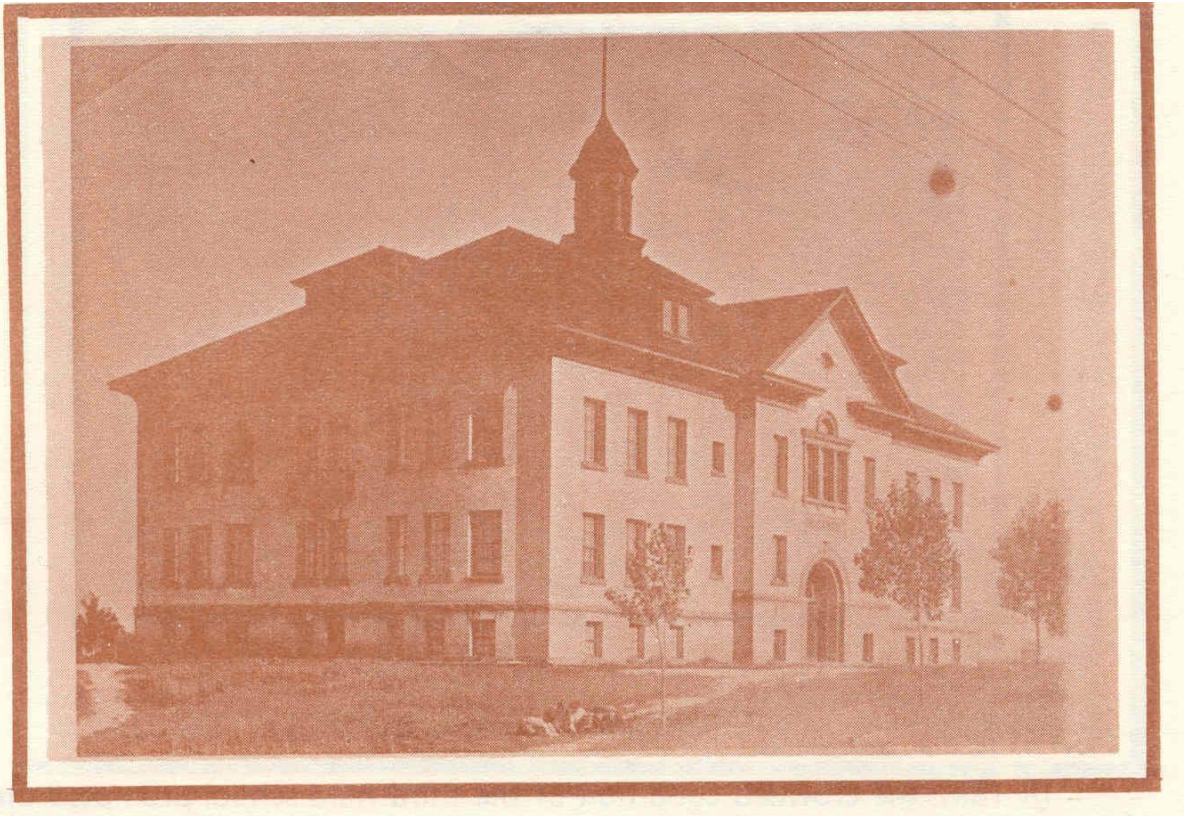
Lincoln School



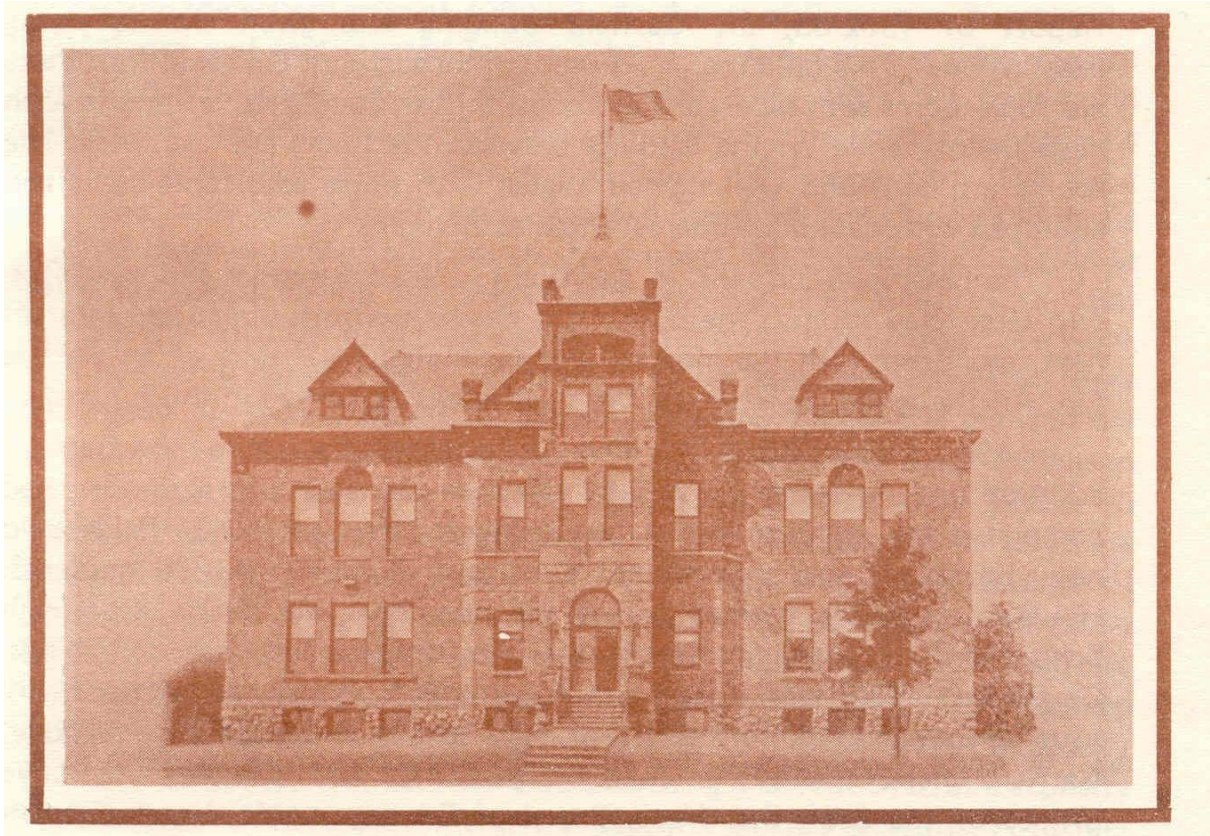
The original Lincoln School, was located at the corner of Minneapolis Street and Adams Avenue, and was opened to the public for inspection on New Year's Day, 1902. It was a nine room white brick structure with sandstone trimmings, and was similar to the other ward schools located throughout the city of Sault Ste. Marie. However, it was made a little larger than the others so that an office and a book storage room could be placed on the first floor; thus resulting in space for one additional room on the second floor. The school was built to allow for grades one through eight; but also included a regular kindergarten center. In addition to the classrooms, there were for large play rooms in the basement; and "large and commodious halls on each floor where all the pupils from that floor could assemble for special exercises." According to a 1903 yearend report from the Board of Education, this building could boast wash basins with hot and cold water, slate blackboards, electric fan and on the first floor, "foot warmers where pupils on stormy days could dry their clothes."

During the late 1940's it was generally conceded that the Lincoln Elementary School was the worst of all the elementary school buildings. A large program was undertaken for the complete construction of new elementary schools, additions, and renovations.

In 1949 work was started on a ten acre site on Fifth Avenue for the construction of a new twenty room Lincoln School, at a total cost of \$649,583.34, and a student reasonable capacity of 600. Completed in 1951, the new Lincoln School serves the south side community of Sault Ste. Marie, with Mr. Robert Burt as school principal.

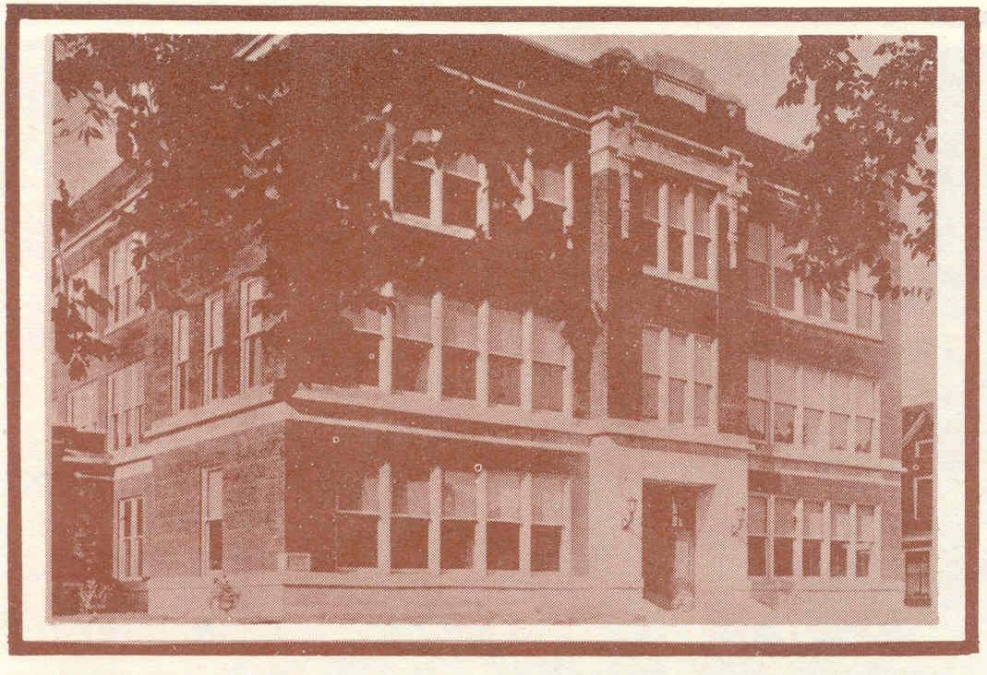


Old Lincoln Elementary School



South Side Elementary School

Garfield

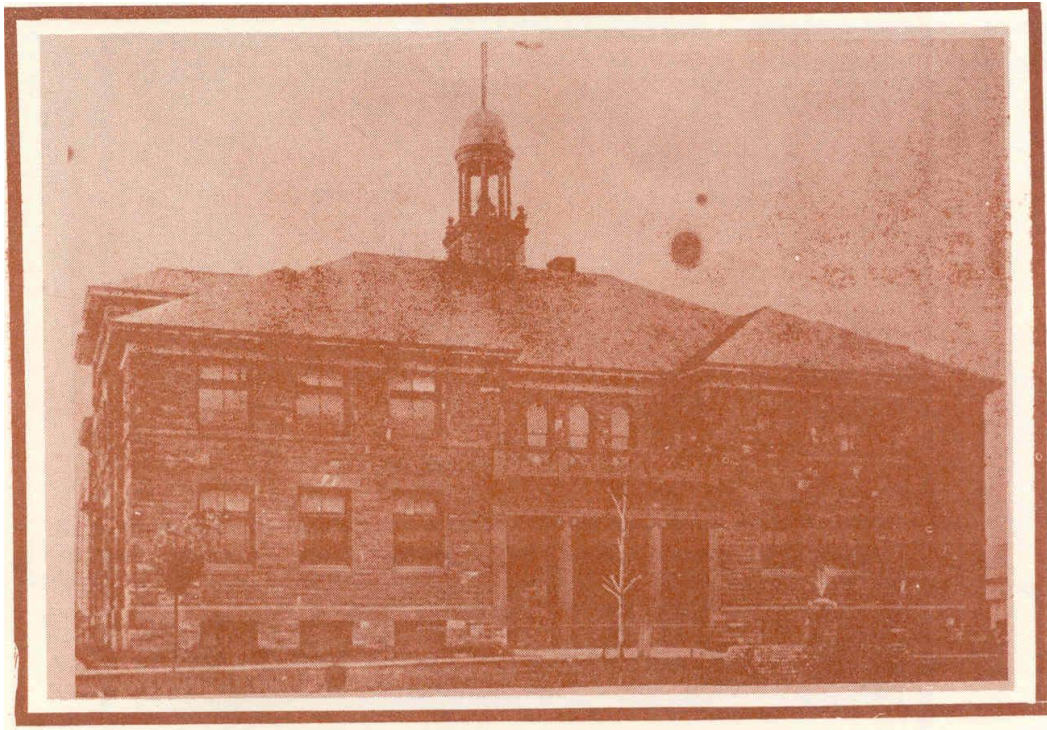


GARFIELD SCHOOL

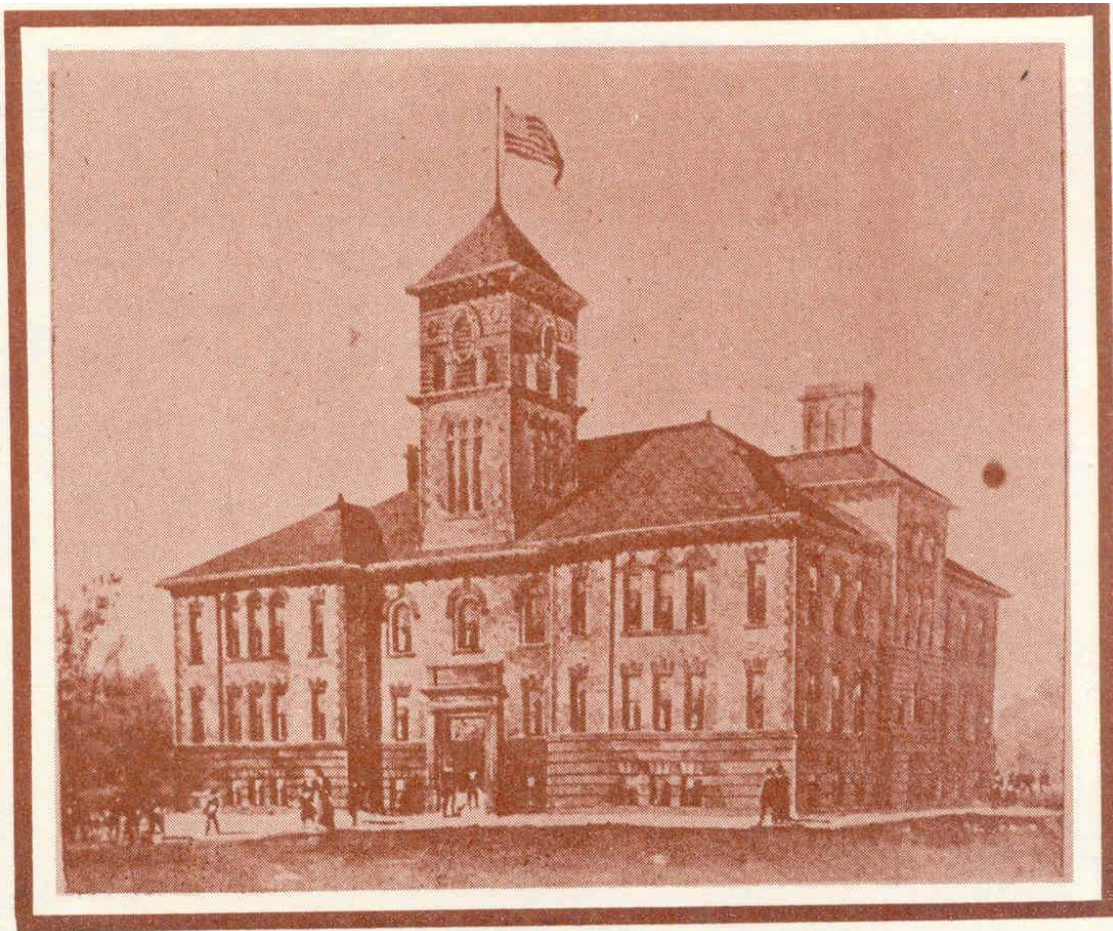
In 1897 the crowded condition of the third ward school prompted the Sault Ste. Marie Board of Education to purchase a site on Spruce Street and erect the Garfield School Building. This building, completed March 1898, is made of Marquette brown stone, was the model of “modern education” for it was “modern throughout.” According to the School Report of 1902-03, the Garfield Building was given the following description: “This building ... is modern throughout. On each floor there are four rooms with separate wardrobes, for boys and girls, leading to each department, while on the landings between the floors are lavatories. The rooms are large and well lighted, seated with single adjustable desks and equipped with slate blackboards, and electric lights.”

“The basement contains, in addition to the engine room and lavatories, two large play rooms. The building is heated by both direct and indirect heat, equipped with thermostats and ventilated by means of an electric fan. All the grade work below the high school is carried in this building.”

In 1952, a Sault Ste. Marie firm was awarded the bid for the Garfield addition and renovation. By 1953, Kaysner Construction Company had completed the addition and it was ready for occupancy. Garfield could now boast of nine classrooms, a student capacity of 270 students. However, with the completion of the new Sault Ste. Marie Area High School and the moving of student bodies to respected “new” buildings; Garfield building was closed and the students, books, equipment, and supplies moved to the former Junior High School on Spruce Street. Today, Garfield shares the former Junior High School with the Administrative offices of the Sault Ste. Marie Board of Education. Mr. Norm Graham serves as its principal.



Old Garfield Elementary School



Park Elementary School

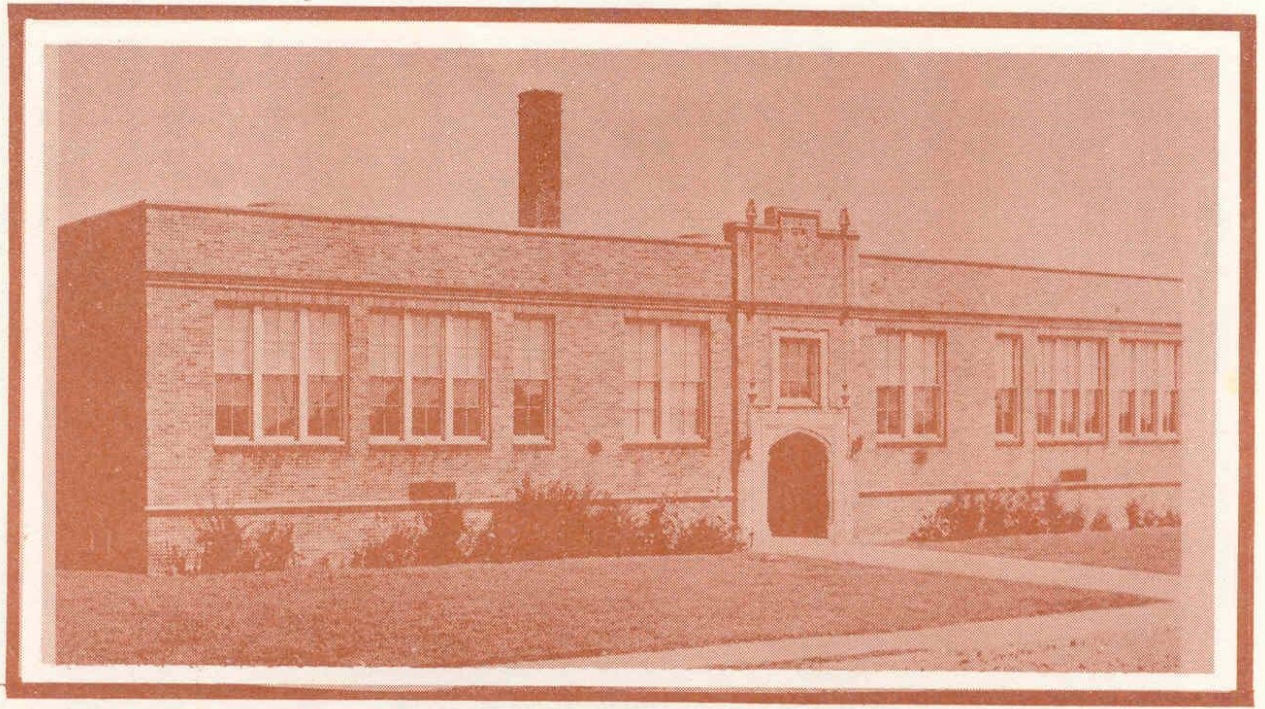


Old Jefferson Elementary School



Central High School - Old Junior High School

Jefferson School

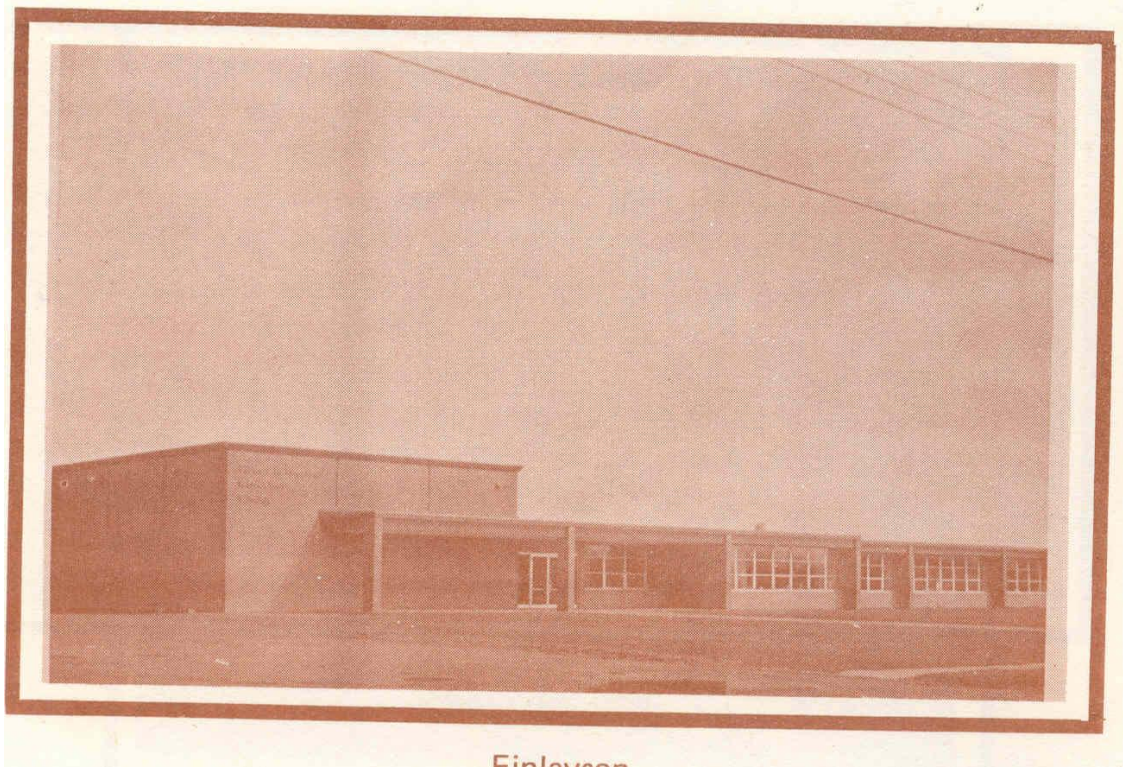


JEFFERSON SCHOOL

The original Jefferson School was the Fourth Ward School. It was started at the site of the present day gymnasium. The two room wooden building served the east side of the city. About 1900 the school was enlarged to four rooms, while furnace heat and indoor lavatories were installed. In 1911 it was remodeled and was considered to be one of the best schools in the state of Michigan. Mrs. Merties Welch was principal at that time. There were automatic thermostats which regulated the amount of heat. In each room the automatic fan system of ventilation supplied a complete change of pure warm air every fifteen minutes. This greatly diminished the spread of contagious diseases. The work was rushed so it was ready for use in September of 1911. Work was offered through the fifth grade and the enrollment was 90. The people of the city considered the remodeling a first class investment. Then tragedy struck, a fire destroyed the school. The school was rebuilt in 1932 and had an enrollment of 156. In 1940 its population climbed to 195 and in 1945 it reached 218 students.

The Jefferson School area was one of the first to feel the population increase both during and after World War II. In September of 1945 two vacant lots were purchased on Maple and Greenough, along with several adjacent lots, and the school was constructed, and was formally called Jefferson School. Two rooms were originally planned to be added but due to large population increase, four rooms were completed, in July of 1950. The enrollment was 298 and Grace Booker was principal. Today, Jefferson School has an enrollment of 198 students and accommodates grades K-6 with Verlin Kusler as principal.

Finlayson



FINLAYSON SCHOOL

Our city's newest elementary building is the Donald M. Finlayson School, located at the intersection of 8th Street and Marquette Avenue. This modern, one-story brick school began to serve the east side of Sault Ste. Marie in September of 1962.

The Sault Ste. Marie Area Board of Education chose to name this building in tribute to Mr. Donald M. Finlayson, President of the School Board from 1936-1955, for "long and faithful service" and so dedicated it on December 16, 1962.

It presently accommodates 168 students in all the primary grades under the leadership of Mr. Norman Johnson. Finlayson School also is the origin of many new education programs within our school system.

Because of its newness, and its forward-looking approach to teaching the youth of Sault Ste. Marie, we hope Finlayson School will, like the man after whom it is named, provide "long and faithful service" to our community.

Junior High School



SAULT JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL

The Junior High's history began on September 4, 1916, at the location of the current Red Owl parking lot, with the inheritance of Central High School as a new Junior High School. Mr. Emory D. Pierce was its principal. In May of 1926 fire broke out and destroyed the school. Within twenty days of the disaster the people of Sault Ste. Marie made quick bond action for a new Junior High School. However, these monies were directed towards the manual Arts building which was completed on May 26, 1927.

During this period the Junior High School classrooms were scattered throughout the community. One classroom, for instance, was the basement of the Carnegie Library. However, on June 6, 1928, books, furniture and equipment were moved over to the new building, located at the corner of E. Spruce and Kimball, from the scattered temporary classrooms. The first day of school in the new Junior High was September 3, 1928.

This building was to serve as the community's Junior High School until the fall of 1970 when under the principalship of Mr. Earnest Kranz; the Junior High was again to move books, furniture and equipment over to their new home-the Old Sault High School.

Today with an ever enlarging enrollment of nearly 600 students, the school offers a large variety of courses designed to give the students an opportunity to explore into different areas of concern. Next year, enrollment figures are expected to jump with the students from St. Mary's and St. Joseph's, bringing the enrollment to over 750 students.

Sault Area High School



SAULT AREA HIGH SCHOOL

In the actual beginning of the history of Sault Ste. Marie High School one must consider the earlier comments on the history of education in Sault Ste. Marie (see introduction). However, in restrictions to Sault High School, its history began in a three story red sandstone building located at the corner of Portage and Church (Bingham) Streets in 1884. Today this location would be the Red Owl Food Store parking lot. It housed nine classrooms. The community's high school was on the second floor of the building, while the elementary grades were on the first and third floors. As the school grew with student enrollments, the Sault Ste. Marie Board of Education opened other schools throughout the various wards (voting resident areas) in our city. These schools, known as ward schools provided education up to the eighth grade. The elementary grade school system grew rapidly, and by 1912 there were no elementary grades in Central School. Central School was to serve as our Central High School until December 1, 1916, when students, faculty and administration offices were moved from Old Central High School to the new sault Ste. Marie Senior High School located at the corner of Johnstone and E. Spruce Street. The new high school was to have a student capacity of 600 students. This building with three floors was described as the most modern educational plan in the state of Michigan. Constructed of Bedford stone and brick, its features included the W.P. Melville Museum,

a large gymnasium and swimming pool. A large auditorium, with a seating capacity of 1265, even had 12 colored skylights. On February 1, 1917, the new High School was open to the public, while June 21, 1917 marked the first commencement held in the new building.

However, tragedy was again to strike as a fire broke out in the manual arts department (most recently known as the graphic arts department location) and quickly spread through the gymnasium and auditorium. Witnesses described the fire as one of the worst in the city's history, surpassing the Water Street fire of 1896. \$148,000.00 worth of insurance was paid; while reconstruction was started on the same foundation, Sault Ste. Marie High School was found to be located throughout the city as classes were held in Central Junior High, the Carnegie library; and the Court House. Finally, the reconstruction was completed, and on May 5, 1921 the building was rededicated, ten days less than one year since the fire. Improvements were made, such as firewalls and the manual arts department was moved to the basement, until the Manual Arts Building was constructed in 1927.

This building was to serve as the home of Sault High School until the fall of 1970 when again students, faculty, and the high school administration offices were to move to the new Sault Ste. Marie Area High School located on Marquette Avenue. On November 8, 1970 formal dedication has held in the new Area high School.

The Sault Ste. Marie Area High School today offers programs that virtually are individually designed for every student, regardless of age. Through the Community School Program, recently adopted by the Board of Education, evening programs of enrichment nature are provided to the community while Evening Adult Programs encourage adults to complete their educational requirements for a high school diploma. In addition Sault Ste. Marie Area High School has been designated as the Area Vocational School for the Eastern Upper Peninsula and serves the tri-county area in that capacity. A large laboratory school offers programs that are designed to meet vocational requirements for the tri-county area, and under the direction of Mr. Lansford Collins provides a wide variety of vocational courses.

Today Sault Ste. Marie Area High School has Mr. Sam Dubow as its Principal, and Mr. Charles Flower Assistant principal, while Mr. John McDonald serves as Community School Director.

For those individuals who might question the usage of the former Sault Senior High School building it has been designated the community's Junior High School.

LAKE SUPERIOR STATE COLLEGE

Lake Superior State College, one of Michigan's newest state supported four year colleges, is our community's instrument for a dynamic future in higher education.

The college, formerly a branch campus of Michigan Technological University of Houghton, Michigan, was given its four years status by the Michigan State Board of Education in 1966, and authorized to grant baccalaureate degrees in Liberal Arts, Biological Sciences, Business Administration and Medical Technology. The first four year graduating class was in 1967. Autonomy (separating the College from Michigan Technological University) was granted January 1970.

The hilltop campus, located on the historic site of Fort Brady, a United States Army post dating back to 1822, overlooks the St. Mary's River and the Soo Canal (locks). After the fort was deactivated in 1944, the property was acquired by Michigan Technological University to establish a branch in Sault Ste. Marie.

Opening in 1946 with a student enrollment of 271, the college has grown steadily, and it is expected that the college academic community with number 3,000 by 1975.

In assuming an ever-growing obligation to the community of Sault Ste. Marie and the surrounding area, Lake Superior State College has made bold steps towards providing additional services. Through the Regional Services of Lake Superior State College, and its department of continuing education, a strong educational program through its evening courses is offered to the community as well as out-lying communities and Kincheloe Air Force Base. An ever growing cultural program has been witnessed in the community as well as a growing number of conferences. Realizing our community's limited resources, Lake Superior State College in cooperation with the various governmental units have taken great steps towards the advancement of industry to be located in Sault Ste. Marie.

Today, Lake Superior State College is under the able direction of its first president, Dr. Kenneth Shouldice. Dr. Shouldice serves as chief administrator of the college, while a Board of Control serves under the appointment from the Governor of Michigan. Today the eight-man board has three members from Sault Ste. Marie; they include: Mr. Stanley R. Pratt, Mr. Richard Burnett, and Mr. Corydon L. Somes. Mr. Somes is a graduate of Lake Superior State College and also is recognized as one of our nation's youngest men with the responsibility of serving on a college board of control.

TEACHERS' CODE of CONDUCT

During the course of preparation for this book this year, we have discovered many rules and regulations of yesterday. From the 1895 Board of Education Annual Report comes the following excerpts for teachers:

The following duties shall be observed by teachers in the Public schools of this city:

1. To have an oversight of pupils at recess and intermission, and thus prevent improper deportment and language.
2. To read at least one school journal.
3. Teachers shall allow neither pupils nor babies to visit in their schools at any time, except by permission of superintendent.
4. Teachers have the right to inflict corporal punishment in the form of shaking, but they will be held responsible for the frequency and severity of such punishment.
5. Teachers shall see that all books and slates are neatly arranged in desks at close of school, and in case of forfeiture of seat shall see that the books therein are properly cared for.
6. Do not keep a class "ciphering," "ciphering", "ciphering", "Ciphering" means making nothing.
7. Obedience won is far better than obedience compelled, yet do not allow any pupil to defy you without being punished. A penitent heart is the best punishment, but if this fails, do not let the case pass unheeded.
8. Separate mischievous children.
9. Strive to govern by the eye, and not the voice. Stand well back from your class.
10. Give few orders, but be firm and accurate.

STUDENTS CODE of CONDUCT

Notice the regulations for students from the same report! All pupils are required to observe the following rules:

1. To be respectful and obedient to the teachers.
2. To be gentlemanly and ladylike in deportment toward each other.
3. Pupils must not collect around the school buildings or yards more than one-half hour before the opening of school in the morning or afternoon.
4. No student above the first grade shall throw any snowballs or other missiles on the school grounds.
5. To walk quietly as directed.
6. To make no noise in any part of the building at any time, or scuffle, run or jump.
7. Not to mark, scratch, cut, break, or in any way injure or mar any part of the school buildings or furniture, outbuildings, fences, walks or anything about the premises.
8. No hand sleds, baseball clubs or reading matter foreign to school work will be allowed at the school.
9. To go to and from the school room in a quiet and orderly manner, and not to be guilty of any rude or boisterous conduct while in the public streets on the way to or from school; not to use or write any profane or unchaste words on or about the school premises; nor to have in possession any kind of firearms or gun-powder, nor have or use any intoxicating drinks or tobacco in any form on or about the school premises.
10. Any pupil who shall be absent from any regular examination without permission of his teacher, and shall fail to furnish a satisfactory reason therefore, shall forfeit the right to promotion.

This book marks the 4th Annual Michigan Week publication of Sault Ste. Marie Junior High School and gives a total distribution to date of 20,000 copies. Earlier publications include:

1968- On the Streets Where We live...A history of the streets and avenues of Sault Ste. Marie

1969- La Portage... A Walk Down Water Street... A history of our city's first main street

1970- Passport to Sault Ste. Marie...a historical guide to many sites of interest in Sault Ste. Marie

We welcome your comments and questions, please direct all inquiries to the Social Studies Department, Sault Junior High School, Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan 49783

This year's faculty advisors include: Mrs. Rosemary Kane, Mr. Robert Aldrich, and Mr. Steven Malmberg.

Front Cover: A 1900 picture of Lincoln School, located at Adams and Minneapolis Street, Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan.

Back Cover: A 1901 picture revealed these boys actively engaged in the game of "mibs" (marbles) on a Lincoln School path-way.

Other Photo Credits: See Acknowledgement

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Gerrie  Press
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School Enrollments of Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan 1971

SCHOOL ENROLLMENTS of SAULT STE. MARIE, MICHIGAN 1971

Grade	Finlayson	Garfield	Jefferson	Lincoln	Malcolm	McKinley	Washington	St. Mary's	St. Joseph's	Jr. High	Sr. High	L.S.S.C.	Total
K	25	51	31	87		41	55						290
1	24	32	31	85	14	44	54	24	23				331
2	19	33	25	82	15	38	44	25	27				308
3	23	28	24	65	22	32	45	29	34				302
4	26	34	30	69	16	31	43	31	40				320
5	23	29	26	70	13	46	56	34	27				324
6	28	26	31	60	10	50	58	21	30				314
Orth.						8							8
Spec.				21	15					14			50
7								36	39	293			368
8								30	35	264			329
9											406		406
10											410		410
11											390		390
12											321		321
C.S.											142		142
E.A.P.											56		56
Fr.												534	534
So.												393	393
Jr.												154	154
Sr.												135	135
Other												286	286
Total	168	233	198	539	113	292	355	230	255	571	1725	1502	6171

EAP - Evening Adult Program

C.S. - Community School Program

Other - Programs in Continuing Education, and other special type educational programs.

Note - The enrollments indicated above only include the educational institutions within

the political boundaries of Sault Ste. Marie. They do not include the other schools within

the Sault Ste. Marie Area Public School System. Other schools within the system include:

Soo Township, grades K-8; Bruce Township, grades K-8; and Neebish Island School,

whose enrollment and administrative duties are within Soo Township School.



1901 – These boys are actively engaged in the game of “mibs” (marbles) on a Lincoln School path-way.