


## Chronology

- 1899 The Home for Incurable Children was established at 138 Avenue Rd.
- 1900 An applicant for the position of nurse, was accepted, and asked to teach the children to read and write.
- 1901 A teacher, who taught at St. Paul's Methodist Sabbath School, held Sunday school class at the Home each Sabbath afternoon. A Home Committee member undertook the task of teaching the older children to read and write. An older patient assisted with the teaching of the younger children. Eventually these two volunteers were joined by others.
- 1907 The Board purchased a property and the Home moved to 152 Bloor St. E.
- 1911 The Ontario Department of Education officially recognized the need for special education programs and services for orthopaedic children and passed its first legislation for auxiliary education, *An Act Respecting Special Classes*.
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- The Home for Incurable Children
- 1913 Jan. The nurses did not want to act as teachers to the children. The ladies felt it would be desirable to have a teacher regularly, if only for a few hours each day.
- Apr. A formal in-house school program was started. The Toronto Board of Education assigned a teacher to the Home for two hours every day for elementary grades. Secondary school pupils were transported by van to community schools.
- 1920 The Toronto Board of Education appointed a full time teacher to the Home. The mornings were dedicated to academic studies, the afternoons to craft work.
- 1926 A teacher from Withrow Ave School began teaching manual training classes for the boys.

1928 Time available for academic work was doubled. Four new subjects were added to the curriculum: Canadian history; Geography; Hygiene; and Singing. A new workroom, adjoining but separated from the schoolroom, provided accommodations for the class of older boys in the craft of wood-carving and small furniture making. Manual, a patient, was discharged and appointed on staff as Resident Assistant Instructor of Manual Training.

1934 The Home's school became an auxiliary of Rosedale Public School with 27 pupils taking regular classes, in Junior First to Junior Fourth, under one teacher.

1954 *The Auxiliary Classes Act* became part of *The Schools Administration Act*.

1956 A new senior classroom and rumpus room were built at the north end and named the Maude N. Gooderham Addition, in recognition of Mrs. G.H. Gooderham's many years of service as President and board member. A new auditorium also doubled as a classroom.

1959 The Home for Incurable Children celebrated its 60<sup>th</sup> anniversary at the annual meeting by changing its name to "Bloorview Hospital, Home and School operated by the Home for Incurable Children." The board president reported the name had been changed through public demand.

Alterations to the wards provided two school rooms, a room for craft work activity, play rooms for the little children and a general room of recreation for the teen-aged boys and girls. The Rumpus room and the senior classroom were both enlarged, which provided the additional space needed for their many activities.

1961 The Ontario Crippled Children's Centre was established at 350 Rumsey Rd.

1962 The Centre was granted permission by the Minister of Education to become a rural school section under the authority of Section 12 of the Public Schools Act.



The Ontario Crippled Children's Centre

1963 A project to prepare handicapped teenagers for life on their own was launched by Bloorview Hospital, Home and School. The project was integrated into the regular routine of Bloorview, which included medical treatment, therapy and school.

1964 The name, “Bloorview Hospital, Home and School, operated by the Home for Incurable Children,” changed to “Bloorview Children’s Hospital.”  
The Junior League donated \$100, 000 towards a new addition to the school.



Bloorview Children’s Hospital

1965 The William Davies Moyle Memorial Wing opened, which provided six classrooms, a kindergarten, offices, staff room, washrooms and two small storage rooms.

1966 The Day Care Program for multihandicapped children developed into 2 groups under the Metro Toronto Board, but was still housed at the Centre.

1969 Forty children out of the 52 attended school.  
Student Council published the “Councillor”.

1968 The term, “Auxiliary Education” was replaced with “Special Education” in the government legislation, and changes were made in the admission procedures to special education programs. Orthopaedic students no longer required an individual intellectual assessment. The medical practitioner now assessed the pupil’s physical condition, and the school superintendent evaluated the educational needs and implications.

1969 An Integrated Treatment Unit Began in the School. The Unit included a teacher, physiotherapist and occupational therapist. Individual therapy was incorporated into the child’s daily program.

1972 Some children attended regular school in the city.

1974 *The Education Act, 1974*, was given consent. School Boards operating schools in crippled children’s treatment centres were now referred to as Section 68 Boards instead of Section 12 Boards.

Bloorview Children’s Hospital moved to 25 Buchan Ct.  
An Education Department was established. The school contained seven classrooms and 55 pupils, ages 7-20.  
An Integrated Pre-School was developed.

1975 Bloorview School of ten classrooms was attached to the hospital.  
A gymnasium and a library were built.

1977 French classes became available in school.

1979 Conductive Education (Peto System) was carried out in two classrooms.

- 1979 Experimental Head Injury Class set up.
- 1982 The integrated Bloorview Nursery School opened.
- 1984 The Ontario Crippled Children’s Centre was renamed the Hugh MacMillan Medical Centre.
- 1985 The School Health Support Services Program began.
- 1988 The new accessible Playground was opened on the last day of school.
- 1989 The Integrated Nursery School Program was expanded to the Summer Day Camp Program.
- 1990 Hugh MacMillan Medical Centre became the Hugh MacMillan Rehabilitation Centre.
- 1995 Establishment of a reverse integrated Kindergarten program.
- 1996 Bloorview Children’s Hospital and Hugh MacMillan Rehabilitation Centre agreed to amalgamate and become Bloorview MacMillan Centre.
- 1998 Hospital school boards were renamed “school authorities.”
- 2001 Bloorview MacMillan Centre became Bloorview MacMillan Children’s Centre.
- 2006 Bloorview MacMillan Children’s Centre was renamed Bloorview Kids Rehab. Both sites moved to a new state-of-the art building at 150 Kilgour Road bringing together all the services under one roof for the first time.



The Hugh MacMillan Rehabilitation Centre



- 2010 Bloorview Kids Rehab was renamed Holland Bloorview Kids Rehabilitation Hospital in honour of the \$26.2 million that Bill and Susanne Holland donated to the hospital.
- 2017 **Dream, Learn, Grow** becomes the school motto.
- 2019 Bloorview School Authority continues to offer a wide range of education programs to over 300 students from across Ontario. Physical, Occupational and Speech therapies are integrated into the school day for students 4 to 21 years old.