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Submitted To:

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124 Church Street, Toronto - Heritage Property Nomination:

I am writing to your offices to nominate 124 Church Street, Toronto for a Heritage Evaluation and to simultaneously advocate for its designation under the *Ontario Heritage Act*. 124 Church Street is located at the southwest corner of Church Street and Richmond Street East in Toronto. This corner has been associated with use as a bar, hotel, saloon, and/or tavern since the late 1850s. A 2-storey wooden frame building appears on the site in William Somerville Boulton's 1858 *Atlas of the City of Toronto and Vicinity*. This 2-storey frame building appears to have been extant until approximately 1882. The 2-storey frame building was converted to and/or replaced with the extant 4-storey brick building around the opening of the *Windsor Hotel* at this location in 1882. A Letter to the Editor in *The Globe (Toronto)* on 5 September 1882 details the opening of the *Windsor Hotel* on Church Street and describes its convenient location in association with the travel hubs of Downtown Toronto (*The Globe (Toronto)* 1882, 7). Subsequently, the *Windsor Hotel* first appears in City of Toronto Directories at this location in 1883 and first appears in Goad's Fire Insurance Plans in 1884. The *Windsor Hotel* became the *New Windsor Hotel* around 1911. Further additions to the

hotel – presumably on its south side - appear to have occurred around 1934 (Kertland 1934/2020). Its name changed again to the *New Windsor House* around 1959, although the name *New Windsor Hotel* was still used concurrently during the early 1960s. The present main floor establishment – *McVeigh's Irish Pub* – has been in business since 1962 (McVeigh's Irish Pub 2020). In 2017/2020, a re-development application was submitted for the site to the immediate south and west of 124 Church Street, Toronto. This re-development will see the construction of an approximately 45 storey condominium building by the *Madison Group* which will surround 124 Church Street, Toronto to the south and west. While 124 Church Street, Toronto is not presently (as of the time of writing this Heritage Property Nomination) included in the re-development plans, the intensity and proximity¹ of this adjacent re-development – in addition to other area re-developments – are indicative of 124 Church Street being at increased risk of demolition and/or re-development.² 124 Church Street (Toronto) offers contextual importance as to the evolution and history of the Church Street and Richmond Street East intersection, as well as the surrounding neighbourhoods. Despite presently not containing an advertised hotel component,³ 124 Church Street (Toronto) is additionally an important surviving example of a 19th century, purpose-built downtown (inner city) hotel building. Please note that 124 Church Street, Toronto is located approximately 120 meters north of the northern boundary of the Saint Lawrence Neighbourhood Heritage Conservation District (Under Appeal).

Between 1885 and 1910, 124 Church Street was immediately next door to the *Ontario Lead and Barb Wire Company Limited* (aka the *Ontario Lead Works*) (Lively Legacy of Lombard Street 2018). This industrial metalworking company manufactured a number of products, including “lead pipe, lead paints, putty, lead shot, lead traps, Babbitt metal, steel barb fencing wire, steel plain twist fencing, steel fencing staples, steel wire nails and brads” (Lively Legacy of Lombard Street 2018) and is the origin of the nearby laneway name *Barbed Wire Lane*. Of additional note is that several other

¹ The re-development plans for the proposed 45-storey condominium project at 114-120 Church Street and 59 Richmond Street East, Toronto by Madison Group indicate that there will be a 3-meter gap between the 19th century building at 124 Church Street, Toronto and the proposed new condominium tower.

² I would like to draw your attention to the case example of 211-213 Church Street, Toronto. 211-213 Church Street, Toronto was a 3-storey 1860s commercial building on the east side of Church Street just south of Dundas Street East, Toronto. The property did not and does not appear in public documents pertaining to the adjacent re-development site for a 52-storey mixed use condominium building (known as *Social Condos*) by *Pemberton Group*. The developers of the immediately adjacent development site later purchased 211-213 Church Street, Toronto under a different corporation name and demolished the property in the Summer of 2020 to create additional room for construction vehicles.

³ Further insight and research are required as to determine whether the upstairs spaces of 124 Church Street (Toronto) still contain a long-term and/or short-term residential component. Several businesses may be based in the upper floors of 124 Church Street as well, per advertisements online and outside the building.

Canadian municipalities - such as Mimico, Ontario; Montréal, Québec; and Ottawa, Ontario – contained *Windsor Hotels* during the late 19th century and early 20th century. Mimico's *Windsor Hotel* unfortunately burned down from presumed arson in July 1905 (The Globe (Toronto) 1905, 12). Several American cities – such as Detroit, Michigan and New York City, New York – also contained *Windsor Hotels* during the late 19th and early 20th century. New York City's *Windsor Hotel* burned down in a catastrophic fire on Saint Patrick's Day (17 March) in 1899, resulting in an estimated 50 to 90 deaths and the total loss of the property (The Globe (Toronto) 1899, 1, The Nashville American 1899, 7, NYC Fire Wire 2018).

Unfortunately, the former *Windsor Hotel* and *New Windsor Hotel* at the southwest corner of Church Street and Richmond Street East in Toronto appears in very few historic newspaper articles. The following sections will try to parse out the ownership information and other known facts pertaining to the site across its history. Please note that this historic *Windsor Hotel* / *New Windsor Hotel* does not appear to have any association with the presently extant *Windsor Arms Hotel* at 18 St. Thomas Street in the Yorkville neighbourhood of Toronto.

The subject property has been renumbered on several occasions since the late 1850s:

Year Range	Address(es)
1857/1858 - 1872	104 Church Street, Toronto 63 Richmond Street East, Toronto
1873 to 1889	118 Church Street, Toronto 65-67 Richmond Street East, Toronto
1890 to Present	124 Church Street, Toronto 61 Richmond Street East, Toronto (Note: this Richmond Street East address is not presently used)

Please note that 124 Church Street, Toronto was often concurrently assigned addresses on Church Street and Richmond Street East.

124 Church Street, Toronto is surrounded by the following:

To the East: To the East of 124 Church Street is the 5-storey J. Frank Raw building (101-105 Church Street and 65 Richmond Street East). The J. Frank Raw was built in 1930 and is in the Art Deco style. The J. Frank Raw building has been a Heritage Listed Property since 24 April 1978 and a Heritage Designated Property since 17 January 1986. The building was built for the J. Frank Raw Company. During World War II, a “manufacturer of glow-in-the-dark aircraft dials and watch hands occupied the 3rd floor” (Toronto Plaques 2019). The building is modernly associated with its present ground floor tenant – the *Golden Thai* restaurant. To the North of the J. Frank Raw building is Richmond Street East. On the northeast corner of Church Street and Richmond Street East is the GOP Building (107-109 Church Street and 74 Richmond Street East). The GOP Building is potentially the 19th century *Newcombe Piano Company* building which had its exterior reclad in the late 20th century (Lively Legacy of Lombard Street 2018). To the South of the J. Frank Raw building is the construction site for the 46-storey *The Saint* condominium building by Minto Communities. *The Saint’s* construction site – spanning from 89 to 99 Church Street Toronto - recently demolished an 1840s building which was located at 97 Church Street.

To the North: To the North of 124 Church Street, Toronto is Richmond Street East. On the north side of Richmond Street East is a 4-storey building known as 70 Richmond Street East. 70 Richmond Street East was built in 1908 and is presently managed by *Allied Properties REIT* (Allied Properties REIT 2020). To the west of 70 Richmond Street East is 60 Richmond Street East. 60 Richmond Street East is an 11-storey housing co-operative completed in March 2010 (ArchDaily 2010). The housing cooperative was built on the site of a former emergency shelter (Hayes 2010). 60 Richmond Street East was designed by *Teeple Architects* for the *Toronto Community Housing Corporation* and houses many individuals who were displaced from the Regent Park re-development, as well as hospitality workers (with an onsite training kitchen) (Hayes 2010, ArchDaily 2010, Teeple Architects 2020). *Unite Here* - a hospitality industry union – and the *Co-Operative Housing Federation of Toronto* work alongside the *Toronto Community Housing Corporation* in managing the co-op (Toronto Community Housing Corporation 2010). 60 Richmond Street East was 1 of the first new housing co-operatives built in Toronto since the mid-1990s (ArchDaily 2010, Hayes 2010). 60 Richmond Street East has won 10 architectural awards due to its innovative and sustainable design (Teeple Architects 2020). *Hawthorne Food and Drink* - a restaurant that trains new hospitality industry workers alongside an overarching social work focus (Ellacott 2012) - is based in the ground floor commercial unit of 60 Richmond Street East at the northeast corner of Berti Street and Richmond Street East.

To the South: To the south of 124 Church Street, Toronto is 120 Church Street, Toronto. 120 Church Street dates to the 19th century and has had several additions added to the rear (west) elevation of the structure. 120 Church Street is frequently associated with its most recent tenants – *120 Diner* (formerly *Goodhandy's*) and *Club 120*. The diner was based on the ground floor, with the nightclub space upstairs. The *120 Diner* (originally known as *Goodhandy's*) opened in 2006, whereas the nightclub opened in 2008 (Feibel 2020). The venue frequently hosted both jazz and LGBTQ nightlife events (Feibel 2020, Rubin 2020). Club 120 shut down in 2020 as a result of COVID-19 and the upcoming re-development of the site (Trapunski 2020). The upper level windows of 120 Church Street have been sealed up, likely as commercial related alterations (see Appendix B, Figures 14, 15, and 20). 120 Church Street is proposed to be demolished as part of the 45-storey condominium development by the *Madison Group* at 114-120 Church Street and 65 Richmond Street East, Toronto. South of 120 Church Street is a parking lot known as 114 Church Street, Toronto. This parking lot was the former site of *Hunter's Hotel* and the *Kingston House* in the 19th century (see Appendix B, Figure 19).

To the West: To the West of 124 Church Street, Toronto are 2 parking lots – known as 45 and 59 Richmond Street East. 59 Richmond Street East is included in the above-mentioned proposed re-development plans by the *Madison Group* to construct a 45-storey condominium building. These parking lots replaced several buildings which formerly existed on the site, including those associated with the *Ontario Lead and Barb Wire Company Limited* in the late 19th and early 20th century (see Appendix B, Figure 17).

Appendix A – Former and Current Proprietors and Uses of Site:

The bar, saloon, tavern and/or hotel at the site has gone through several iterations and proprietors since the late 1850s, including:

Saint Charles Saloon:

The *Saint Charles Saloon*⁴ opened at the southwest corner of Church Street and Richmond Street East in 1857 or 1858. The *Saint Charles Saloon* does not appear in the

⁴ The *Saint Charles Saloon* which operated at the southwest corner of Church Street in the late 1850 and early 1860s was distinct from the *Saint Charles Tavern* which operated on Yonge Street near Grosvenor

1856 City of Toronto Directory, although *Hunter's Hotel* (later the *Kingston House*) is listed on the same block at the northwest corner of Church Street and present-day Lombard Street in 1856. A photograph of *Kingston House* is available in *Appendix B, Figure 16*. The 2-storey wooden frame structure of the *Saint Charles Saloon* does appear in William Boulton Somerville's 1858 *Atlas of the City of Toronto and Vicinity*. Mary (Mary Ann) McCowley was the proprietress of the *Saint Charles Saloon*. Mary (Mary Ann) McCowley was born around 1828 in Ireland. By 1861, Mary (Mary Ann) McCowley was listed as a widow. Further research is required to discern information on Mary (Mary Ann) McCowley's first husband. Notably, the 1861 Census of Canada lists a second family residing at the property, although the name requires further attention to discern due to difficult-to-read census records. Mary (Mary Ann) McCowley re-married on 23 May 1862 to Thomas Matherns. Thomas Matherns was born around 1820 in Ireland. Neither the *Saint Charles Saloon* or Mary (Mary Ann) Matherns (née McCowley) and Thomas Matherns appear in City of Toronto Directories after 1862. Further research is required to determine where Mary (Mary Ann) Matherns (née McCowley) and Thomas Matherns moved after their 1862 marriage, as well as their date of deaths and other notable life events.

Ditty's Saloon / Ditty's Hotel:

Between 1862 and 1865, the proprietor of the property at the southwest corner of Church Street and Richmond Street East in Toronto was Ann Ditty (c. 1813 – 2 February 1902).⁵ It is unclear if the name *Saint Charles Saloon* was used after the change of management around 1862, as this name does not appear in subsequent City of Toronto Directories. Ann Ditty was born around 1813 in Ireland and had resided in the Toronto area as early as the early 1840s (c. 1843). In 1856, Ditty operated a cab and cart service while residing on Magill (McGill) Street.⁶ In 1862, Ann Ditty is noted to be both the proprietress of this property, as well as the widow of Sanderson Ditty (c. 1814 – 14 July 1854).⁷ Ann Ditty was fined \$10 in late November 1862 for selling liquor without a license (*The Globe* (Toronto) 1862, 2), although had obtained a formal liquor license by early January 1864 (*The Globe* (Toronto) 1864, 2). In 1866, Ann Ditty's establishment

Street in the 20th century. The latter *Saint Charles Tavern* – originally a Chinese restaurant - became a well-known gay bar in the mid-to-late 20th century.

⁵ Various historical resources provide alternative spellings of the surname: *Ditty* and *Dithey*. Some historical resources also spell *Ann* as *Anne* in regards to *Ann Ditty*.

⁶ Ann Ditty was potentially the City of Toronto's first female cab operator.

⁷ Sanderson Ditty (Dithey) was born around 1814 in Ireland. He was a carter who lived on McGill Street (likely with Ann Ditty) in 1850-1851. He died in Toronto on 14 July 1854. Ann Ditty appears to have taken over the business upon his death.

moved 1 block north to the southwest corner of Church Street and Queen Street East. Nearby Ditty Lane – located approximately 50 meters north of 124 Church Street, Toronto - is named after Ditty's connection to the neighbourhood, as Ann Ditty later operated *Ditty's Hotel* at the southwest corner of Church Street and Queen Street East (Toronto) from between 1866 and 1867. *Ditty's Hotel* at Church Street and Queen Street East, Toronto is specifically identified in the public laneway naming documents (City of Toronto 2012). Unfortunately, this earlier neighbourhood establishment run by Ditty at the southwest corner of Church Street and Richmond Street East does not appear to be referenced in the public laneway naming documents (City of Toronto 2012). Ann Ditty later moved to Hamilton, Ontario where she died on 2 February 1902.

McEvoy's Hotel and Tavern:

Between 1866 and 1882, the proprietors of the hotel and tavern establishment⁸ at the southwest corner of Church Street and Richmond Street East were Henry McEvoy (c. 1808-1877) and Margaret McEvoy (c. 1816 - unknown). Henry McEvoy was born in County Monaghan, Ireland in 1808, whereas Margaret McEvoy was born in Ireland around 1816. The McEvoy⁹ – who were Catholic - were married prior to 1866 and had arrived in Toronto in the mid-1850s. Prior to operating the establishment at Church Street and Richmond Street East, the McEvoy⁹ operated a tavern at 27 Victoria Street, Toronto. Henry McEvoy died in 1877 of lupus. Margaret McEvoy continued operating the establishment at the southwest corner of Church Street and Richmond Street East until 1881/1882. After 1882, Margaret McEvoy moved several blocks north and lived in a house near present-day Church Street and Dundas Street East. Further research is required to determine Margaret McEvoy's maiden name and date of death. Further research is also required to determine if the McEvoy⁹ had children.

Please note the above-described Henry McEvoy is separate from Henry McEvoy (1832 - unknown) who was a gazetteer and directory publisher that was based in the *Globe Building* in Toronto in the 1860s and 1870s. The above-described Henry McEvoy (tavern keeper) is also separate from Henry Nisbitt Ebenezer McEvoy (1832-1914) who was an artist and painter active in the Toronto region during the 19th century. Henry Nisbitt Ebenezer McEvoy was born in Birmingham, United Kingdom; resided in the Toronto region between the mid-1860s and mid-1890s; and later moved to Detroit,

⁸ Please note that the directories list the establishment under the name H. McEvoy (later M. McEvoy) and do not identify a distinct name for the hotel and/or tavern.

⁹ Please note that some historical documents spell McEvoy as McAvoy.

Michigan, United States of America. Further research is required to determine if these individuals are related.

The Windsor Hotel (1882 – 1910):

The *Windsor Hotel* opened at the southwest corner of Church Street and Richmond Street in 1882 (The Globe (Toronto) 1882, 7). The *Windsor Hotel* first appears at this location in City of Toronto Directories in 1883 and first appears at this location in Goad's Fire Insurance Plans in 1884. A Letter to the Editor in *The Globe (Toronto)* on 5 September 1882 details the opening of the Windsor Hotel on Church Street and describes its convenient location in association with the travel hubs of Downtown Toronto (The Globe (Toronto) 1882, 7). The newly opened hotel appears to have also been used as a conference venue – such as for the Shareholders' Meeting for the *Dominion Bridge Company* in November 1882 (The Gazette Montréal 1882, 3). The *Windsor Hotel* is subsequently noted to have had licensing issues in the mid-to-late 1880s, including the revocation of the operating license in 1887 by municipal authorities due to alcohol and violence related issues associated with the establishment (The Globe (Toronto) 1891, 1). The *Windsor Hotel's* (at Church Street and Richmond Street East in Toronto) first proprietor was Daniel Spur Whale (1832 – 4 April 1914). Of note is in 1881, a *Windsor Hotel* and *Windsor Restaurant* – which is advertised in the directories to have also had a billiards room – operated at the northeast corner of King Street West and York Street¹⁰ under the proprietorship of George Brown.¹¹ Further research is required to determine whether the *Windsor Hotel* operated by Whale in 1882 was the same *Windsor Hotel* operated by Brown in 1881, as the Windsor Hotel does not appear at the northeast corner King Street West and York Street after 1881. Of additional note is that Brown's *Windsor Hotel* does not appear in City of Toronto Directories in 1880 and the only *Windsor Hotel* listed in the 1880 City of Toronto Directory is listed as having an address near Dominion Square (now Dorchester Square) in Montréal, Québec. Daniel Spur Whale operated the *Windsor Hotel* between 1882 and 1890 before selling the hotel around early January 1891. On 11 August 1891, Daniel Spur Whale was arrested for the

¹⁰ The northeast corner of King Street West and York Street appears to have been associated with the *Shakespeare Hotel* prior to 1880.

¹¹ The George Brown (1844 - unknown) who was the proprietor of the *Windsor Hotel* at King Street West and York Street was not the same George Brown (1818-1880) who was a noted politician and publisher. The latter George Brown was assassinated in 1880.

murder of his wife – Ann Whale (c. 1830 – 11 August 1891)¹² – in Mitchell, Ontario.¹³ The Whales were noted to have maintained a property both in Mitchell, Ontario and Toronto, Ontario (The Globe (Toronto) 1891, 2) prior to moving to Mitchell fulltime in early 1891 after purchasing Mitchell's *Royal Hotel* (The Globe (Toronto) 1891, 1). Ann Whale and Daniel Spur Whale had at least 3 children¹⁴: Daniel George Whale (19 March 1855 - unknown); Selina Whale (1860 - unknown); and Mary Elizabeth Whale (5 April 1862 – 28 June 1942). All 3 of these children were born in Canada – with Daniel George Whale being born in Montréal, Québec and Selina Whale and Mary Elizabeth Whale being born in Toronto, Ontario. Daniel George Whale later served in the Royal Navy in the United Kingdoms in the 1880s; whereas Mary Elizabeth Whale had married and moved to the Batavia, Illinois (USA) region by the early 20th century. The Whale murder case and subsequent trial were featured in a number of articles in regional media publications. Ann Whale was killed by a large gash on her head (The Globe (Toronto) 1891, 1). Significant bruising was also present on Ann Whale at the time of her death (The Globe (Toronto) 1891, 2). Daniel Spur Whale alleged that she had a fall or series of falls at their Trafalgar Street residence in Mitchell, Ontario (The Globe (Toronto) 1891, 1, The Globe (Toronto) 1891, 2). The murder trial occurred on 22-23 October 1891 (The Globe (Toronto) 1891). Multiple witnesses were called to testify – including those familiar with the Whales operation of the *Windsor Hotel* in Toronto (The Globe (Toronto) 1891, 2). These witnesses provided a broad range of accounts as to the relationship of the Ann Whale and Daniel Spur Whale. Some witnesses stated that Daniel Spur Whale was a calm individual (The Globe (Toronto) 1891, 1, The Globe (Toronto) 1891, 2), whereas others state that Daniel Spur Whale was alcoholic and quarrelsome – and that the couple were heard having frequent fights prior to the incident (The Globe (Toronto) 1891, 1, The Globe (Toronto) 1891, 2). The doctor who was called to the scene noted that Daniel Spur Whale appeared to have been drunk and that Daniel Spur Whale alleged that his son-in-law and money troubles were connected to the incident (The Globe (Toronto) 1891, 1). This doctor – also a nearby neighbour – mentioned that he had never heard the couple having a fight (The Globe (Toronto) 1891, 1). Notably, some witnesses stated that Ann Whale was prone to “fits,” had heart issues,

¹² Ann Whale (née Lean) and Daniel Spur Whale are noted in both genealogical and media records to have originally been from Cornwall, England. Ann Whale and Daniel Spur Whale were married prior to 1866, according to period media articles. The couple appear to have emigrated to Canada in the 1850s before returning to England in the early 1870s and then moving back to Canada prior to 1882.

¹³ Mitchell, Ontario is a small community in Western Perth County, Ontario. It is located northwest of Stratford, Ontario and southeast of Goderich, Ontario. In 1888, its population was approximately 2500 (Stratford-Perth Archives 2020). Its present population (circa. 2016) is approximately 4573 (Statistics Canada 2019).

¹⁴ Some records mention Ann Whale and Daniel Spur Whale had 6 children. I have not been able to locate specific details pertaining to 6 children, only 3 children. Further research is required to determine the circumstances around these potential additional children, including their names, dates of birth, dates of death, and whether they survived to adulthood.

and had previous falls (The Globe (Toronto) 1891, 1, The Globe (Toronto) 1891, 2). Papers seen on the floor after the incident were burned by relatives prior to formal examination (The Globe (Toronto) 1891, 1). Another witness noted that a window was smashed out and that blood was present on furniture and wainscoting (The Globe (Toronto) 1891, 1). Despite attempted treatment, Ann Whale succumbed to her injuries on the evening of 11 August 1891. On 23 October 1891, Daniel Spur Whale was ultimately found guilty of manslaughter of his wife and sentenced to life in penitentiary prison (The Globe (Toronto) 1891, 2). The articles note that the Whales had been married for over 25 years prior to the murder (The Globe (Toronto) 1891, 1). Daniel Spur Whale died in prison on 4 April 1914. The frontpage 13 August 1891 *Murder at Mitchell: Daniel Whale Charged with Killing His Wife: A Shocking Tragedy* article in *The Globe (Toronto)* offers the following biographical sketch of Daniel Spur Whale in regards to his Toronto connection:

“Daniel Whale was for several years a prominent hotelkeeper of this city and is possessed of a large amount of real estate and house property here. He came to Toronto, it is said, from California, and after working for a time as a carpenter, obtained a license for the Windsor Hotel on the corner of Church and Richmond Streets. He was an impulsive, hot-headed man, but when not drinking was of a kind and obliging disposition. When he was drinking, which happened not infrequently, he used to beat his wife and she too developed a partiality for liquor. So marked did this become in both that when a by-law was passed reducing the number of licenses the commissioners took the opportunity of withdrawing the Windsor license. After remaining for some time without a licence, Mr. Whale was given another chance in 1887 and held the license till in 1890, when he sold out to the present holder, Mr. J. E. Allen. On this occasion, the commissioners aided the transfer, as the rows between Whale and his wife showed, no abatement. Among the properties owned by Whale is the American Hotel near St. Patrick’s Market, which need be tenanted by his son-in-law, Mr. Seldon, before the removal of the family to Mitchell. The police knew that there was trouble in the family, but it was never brought before the public.”

After the Whales’ sale of the *Windsor Hotel* in early 1890, J. E. Allen and/or William E. Allen assumed proprietorship of the establishment.¹⁵ Prior to 1890, William E. Allen was the proprietor of the *Beaver Hall Hotel* at 764-766 Queen Street West – near Trinity-Bellwoods Park. The Allens maintained proprietorship of the *Windsor*

¹⁵ J. E. Allen is referenced in media articles detailing the Whale murder case (The Globe (Toronto) 1891, 1), though does not appear in City of Toronto Directories in connection with the *Windsor Hotel*.

Hotel until 1892 when *Kendall and Robinson* took over operations of the *Windsor Hotel*. Further research is required to determine the date of births and date of deaths of the Allens, as well as the full name of J. E. Allen. *Kendall and Robinson* consisted of Benjamin F. Kendall (c. 1840 – 3 November 1914) and James Robinson (11 March 1868/1869¹⁶ - 15 October 1907). Prior to acquiring proprietorship of the *Windsor Hotel*, Kendall was employed by the *Parkdale Furnace Company*. It is unclear what Robinson did prior to his activities as the proprietor of the *Windsor Hotel*. *Kendall and Robinson* maintained proprietorship of the *Windsor Hotel* until 1900 when the partnership dissolved and James Robinson became the sole proprietor. After the dissolution of the *Windsor Hotel* proprietorship partnership, Benjamin F. Kendall became the proprietor of the *Regal Cigar Store* at the corner of Jordan Street and King Street West before moving to Buffalo, New York (USA) several years later.¹⁷ Benjamin F. Kendall died in Buffalo, New York (USA) on 3 November 1914. James Robinson maintained proprietorship of the *Windsor Hotel* until 1902. James Robinson died in Toronto of general paresis on 15 October 1907.

In 1903, Laurence Shea (1869 - 26 September 1919)¹⁸ took over proprietorship of the *Windsor Hotel*. Shea had previously been (c. 1900) a bartender at *Duke's Hotel* which was then based at 56 Adelaide Street East, Toronto.¹⁹ Shea maintained proprietorship of the *Windsor Hotel* until 1906. From 1907 onward, Shea was the proprietor of *Elliott House*. *Elliott House* was a hotel which was at the southeast corner of Church Street and Shuter Street in Toronto (see Appendix B, Figures 21 and 22). *Elliott House* burned down in a fire in 1961 (Lost Toronto 2014). Shea died of appendicitis and peritonitis on 26 September 1919. Unfortunately, no proprietor for the *Windsor Hotel* is named in the City of Toronto Directories between 1907 and 1910.

The New Windsor Hotel (1911 - 1958):

1911 saw another change of proprietor and the site renamed to *The New Windsor Hotel*. Please note that the name *Windsor Hotel* continued to be listed beside *The New Windsor Hotel* in City of Toronto Directories in 1911-1912. The new proprietor in 1911

¹⁶ The 1901 Census of Canada provides James Robinson's date of birth as 11 March 1868, whereas his gravestone provides his date of birth as 11 March 1869.

¹⁷ In 1901, Benjamin F. Kendall was living at 45 Melbourne Avenue in Parkdale, Toronto.

¹⁸ There are variations in the spelling of Shea's name with both *Laurence* and *Lawrence* being used in various historical resources.

¹⁹ The *Duke's Hotel* was at the corner of Adelaide Street East and the laneway presently known as Spice Mill Lane. This site is approximately 130 meters southwest of 124 Church Street, Toronto.

was John J. McCarthy (c. 1870/1872/1873²⁰ - 1943). McCarthy maintained proprietorship of the *New Windsor Hotel* in Toronto until 1919. Per the 1911 Census of Canada McCarthy was listed as being Irish-Canadian. He formerly operated (circa 1889) a hotel on Saint Paul Street²¹ in Saint Catharines, Ontario. In 1906, McCarthy assumed ownership of the *Dominion House* on West Bedford Street in Sandwich, Ontario (Ball 2020, Southwestern Ontario Digital Archive 2020). McCarthy was concurrently the proprietor of the *New Windsor Hotel* (Toronto) and the *Dominion House* (Sandwich) until 1919/1920 (Ball 2020).²² McCarthy was born around 1872/1873 in Ontario, Canada. He married to Margaretta (also known as Margaret and/or Marguerite) McCarthy (née Nestman) (c. 1882 - 1960) on 11 January 1904 in Windsor, Ontario. Per the 1911 Census of Canada, Margaretta McCarthy was listed as being German-Canadian and was born in Sandwich, Ontario. Margaretta McCarthy's father was Alphonse Nestman (c. 1856 – 1927) - who was the proprietor of the *Essex House* hotel (likely near Windsor, Ontario) for 35 years (Windsor Star 1927, 5). John J. McCarthy and Margaretta McCarthy had 1 daughter- Marie-Louise (also known as Mary) McCarthy (1906 – unknown). During World War I, McCarthy was selected by the British Government to ferry troops from the United Kingdom to the European continent (Windsor Star 1943, 16). By 1919, McCarthy had returned to the Sandwich area and was working as the Captain of the Car Ferry that crossed the Detroit River (Ball 2020) and later became a shipmaster on the Great Lakes (Windsor Star 1943, 16).

In 1919, George Edward Frezell (28 November 1881 – 29 December 1944) assumed proprietorship of the *New Windsor Hotel* in Toronto. Frezell was born on 28 November 1881 in Woodstock, Ontario²³ and died on 29 December 1944 in Toronto, Ontario. On 23 November 1909, George Edward Frezell married Nora Montague (1887-1981) in York, Ontario. Frezell maintained proprietorship of the *New Windsor Hotel* until 1924. In the mid-to-late 1920s, Frezell became a clerk at *Nisbet & Auld* – a woollens company based at 32-34 Wellington Street West, Toronto - before retiring in 1930. The Frezells later moved to 139 Dowling Avenue in Parkdale, Toronto.

²⁰ Historical sources provide several years of birth for John J. McCarthy, including 1870, 1872, and 1873.

²¹ Saint Paul Street is a major downtown street in Saint Catharines, Ontario.

²² Between 1906 and 1920, McCarthy was the proprietor of the *Dominion House* on West Bedford Street in Sandwich, Ontario. Sandwich, Ontario was a town – founded in 1797 - which was later incorporated into Windsor, Ontario as a neighbourhood. The town is situated directly on the banks of the Detroit River and overlooks the Canada – USA border. Bedford Street was a prominent street in Sandwich, Ontario. The name of Bedford Street was later changed to Sandwich Street (Southwestern Ontario Digital Archive 2020). The *Dominion House* is still in operation as of 2020 and is now the “oldest remaining continuously run tavern in the Border Region” (Marentette 2015) of Ontario.

²³ Both of George Edward Frezell's parents are noted in his death certificate to have been from Ireland.

In 1925, Eugene Hector Lyon (22 January 1873 – 24 April 1946) assumed proprietorship of the *New Windsor Hotel*. Lyon maintained proprietorship of the *New Windsor Hotel* until 1941. Lyon was born in Toronto, Ontario on 23 January 1873 and died in Toronto, Ontario on 24 April 1946. On 11 October 1899, he married Elizabeth Edna Gloyus (1873-1946). The couple had 3 children between 1900 and 1912, with the oldest dying shortly after birth.

In 1942, J. Wallace Hynes (1916-1996) was the proprietor of the *New Windsor Hotel*. Hynes was the proprietor for 1 year. On 17 October 1936, Hynes married Mary Catherine Michaud (1918 - unknown). Prior to being the proprietor of the *New Windsor Hotel*, Hynes was a bartender (according to his marriage certificate). While being the proprietor of the *New Windsor Hotel*, Hynes lived at 45 Fallingbrook Road – near the intersection of Fallingbrook Road and Windsor Avenue - in Scarborough.

In 1943, James Mullen assumed proprietorship of the *New Windsor Hotel*. Mullen maintained proprietorship of the *New Windsor Hotel* until 1948. Further research is required to determine Mullen's date of birth and date of death. Several individuals with the same name appear in the 1921 Census of Canada.²⁴ Notably, a James Patrick Mullen is listed as being a hotelkeeper on King Street East in Hamilton, Ontario in 1935. A James E. Mullen is also listed as being the Assistant Steward of the *Royal York Hotel* in 1949. Further research is required to determine if either of these were the same individual who was the proprietor of the *New Windsor Hotel* between 1943 and 1948.

In 1949, Harry Donsky and Harry M. Nesker assumed proprietorship of the *New Windsor Hotel*. Donsky and Nesker maintained proprietorship of the *New Windsor Hotel* until approximately 1958. Prior to being involved in the management of the *New Windsor Hotel*, Harry Donsky was a jobber. During this period, Harry Donsky lived at 32 Brunswick Avenue in Harbord Village, Toronto. After 1958, Harry Donsky became the manager of the *Perfect Pants & Sportswear* store which was based at 210 Sussex Mews in Harbord Village, Toronto. Notably, the President of the *Perfect Pants & Sportswear* store was Eva Donsky – a relation of Harry Donsky's. Harry Donsky had also moved to 8 Flanders Road in Cedarvale, York by 1962. Comparatively, Harry M. Nesker resided at 30 Sparrow Avenue in Lawrence Heights, North York while operating the *New Windsor Hotel*. Prior to being involved in the *New Windsor Hotel*, Harry M. Nesker worked at *Hardy's Groceteria* - a grocery business based at 1384 Queen Street West, Toronto - which was run by Hardy Nesker. After operating the *New Windsor Hotel*, Harry M. Nesker worked for the *Pape Slack Shop* in the East End of Toronto. The *Pape Slack Shop* was also run by Hardy Nesker. Further research is required to determine the date of births and potential date of deaths of Harry Donsky, Harry M.

²⁴ The 1921 Census of Canada is the most recent Census of Canada which is available in a digital format.

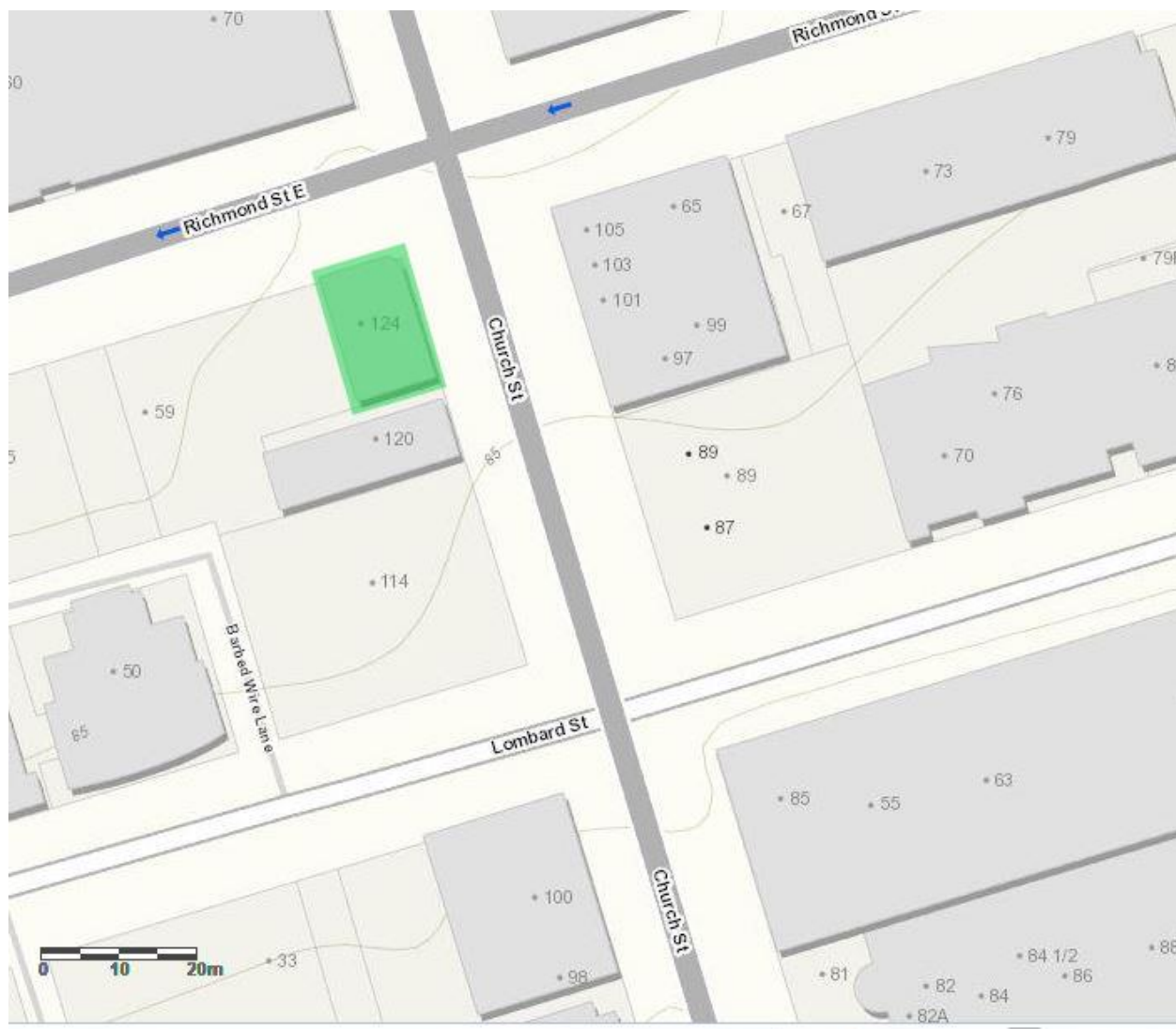
Nesker, and Hardy Nesker.

The New Windsor House (New Windsor Hotel) and McVeigh's (1959 to the Time of Writing (October 2020)):

In 1959, the management of the *New Windsor Hotel* shifted to the *New Windsor House Ltd.* The *New Windsor House Ltd.* was a holding company which managed the *New Windsor Hotel*. The initial President of *New Windsor House Ltd.* was William Shenali. Shenali was the President until 1962. In 1962/1963, the management shifted to *M & G Hotels* which operated the *New Windsor Hotel / New Windsor House*. The president of *M & G Hotels* in the 1960s was James McVeigh and the Vice-President was John Gilligan. Further research is required to determine whether *M & G Hotels* is still an active corporation. The present establishment – *McVeigh's Irish Pub* – has been in business since 1962 and is now a 3rd generation family-run business (McVeigh's Irish Pub 2020, Yelp 2020). Notably, the name *New Windsor House* appears in photographs of the exterior of 124 Church Street, Toronto in 1972 (see Appendix B, Figures 14-16). Further research is required to determine if the name *New Windsor House* is still used alongside *McVeigh's*, *McVeigh's Pub*, and/or *McVeigh's Irish Pub* as some online resources reference multiple names of the present establishment, including *McVeigh's New Windsor Tavern* alongside the other above-mentioned names. One of the other present tenants of 124 Church Street, Toronto – on the 3rd floor – is *Levelup Reality: Toronto's Virtual Reality Arcade* (Levelup Reality 2020). An additional recent tenant of the upper floor unit(s) of 124 Church Street was *The Golf Authority* – a golfing supply store. The *Golfing Supply Store* shut down around 2014. Further research is required to discern whether 124 Church Street, Toronto has active residential use as of 2020.

Appendix B – Maps and Photographs:

Additional, downloadable, and higher quality maps and photos are available in this Google Drive Album: <https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1q5BkS7kMlhX2GTHV2I5H-c8LCCYbfzV9?usp=sharing>



Appendix B, Figure 1

Above: The location of 124 Church Street, Toronto – highlighted in green.

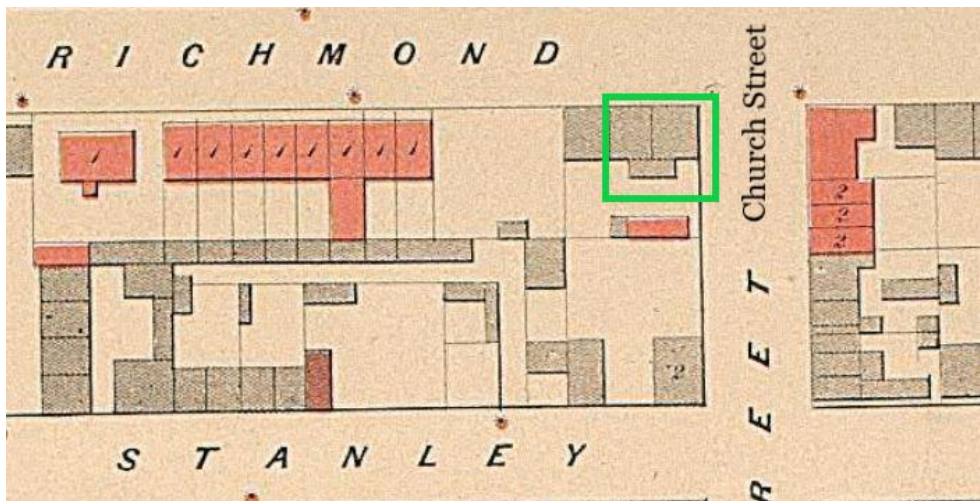
Source: City of Toronto Interactive Maps (annotated by Adam Wynne).



Appendix B, Figure 2

Above: The location of 124 Church Street, Toronto (highlighted in green); the adjacent 45-storey proposed condominium re-development by the Madison Group (highlighted in red); and the adjacent 46-storey *The Saint* condominium re-development (under construction) by *Minto Communities* (highlighted in orange).

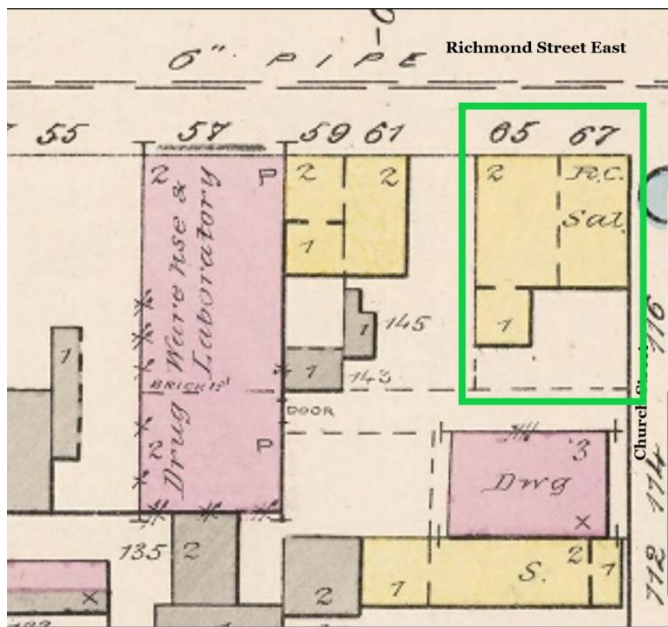
Source: City of Toronto Interactive Maps (annotated by Adam Wynne).



Appendix B, Figure 3

Above: Depiction (highlighted in green) of 124 Church Street (then 104 Church Street) in 1858.

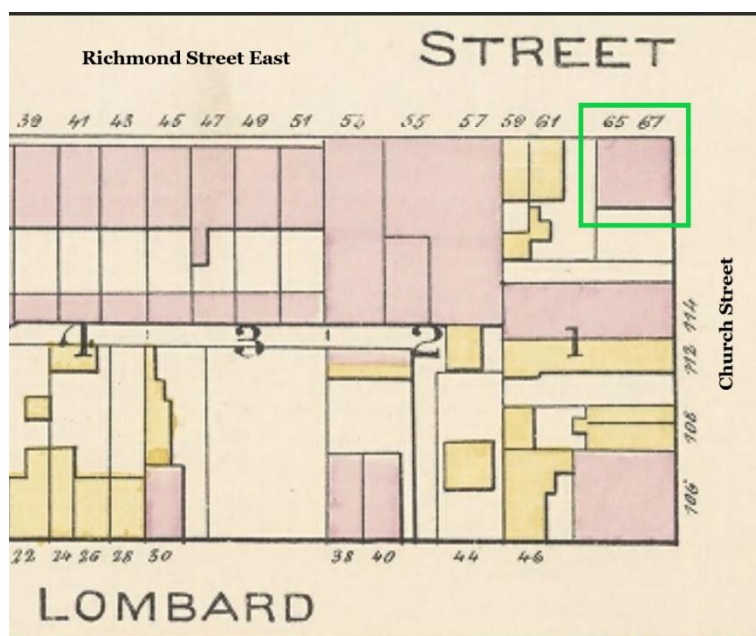
Source: William Somerville Boulton's 1858 Atlas of the City of Toronto and Vicinity – annotated by Adam Wynne.



Appendix B, Figure 4

Above: Depiction (highlighted in green) of 124 Church Street (then 118 Church Street and 65-67 Richmond Street East) in 1880.

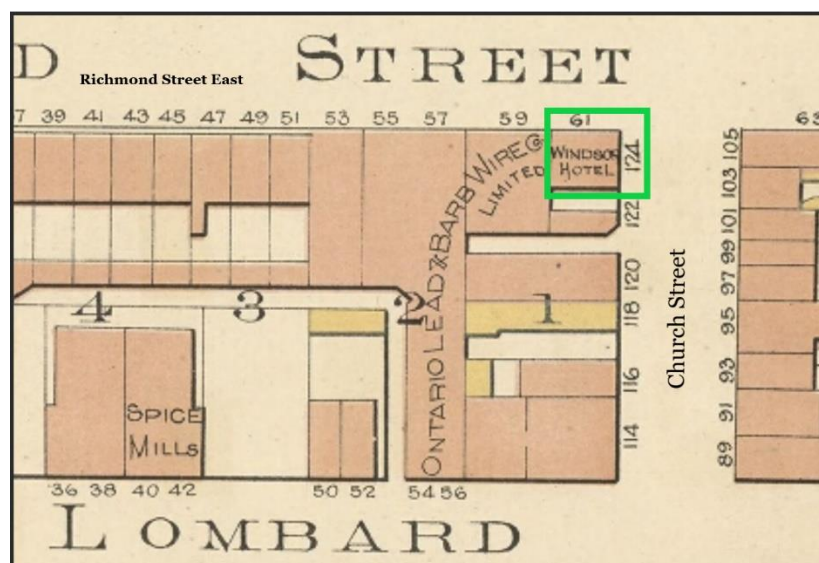
Source: Goad's Fire Insurance Plans (1880), Plate 29 – annotated by Adam Wynne.



Appendix B, Figure 5

Above: Depiction (highlighted in green) of 124 Church Street (then 118 Church Street and 65-67 Richmond Street East), Toronto in 1884. Note this is the first year which depicts the presently extant brick structure (constructed 1882) that was the evolution of and/or replacement of the older wooden frame structure on the site which dated to the late 1850s.

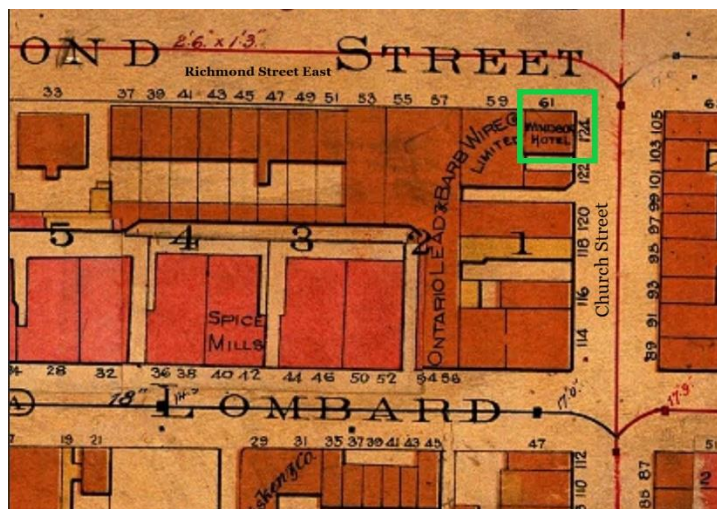
Source: Goad's Fire Insurance Plans (1884), Plate 7 – annotated by Adam Wynne.



Appendix B, Figure 6

Above: Depiction (highlighted in green) of 124 Church Street (and 61 Richmond Street East), Toronto in 1890. Note that the *Ontario Lead & Barb Wire Company Limited* operated next door to the *Windsor Hotel* between 1885 and 1910. This is the source of the nearby laneway name *Barbed Wire Lane*.

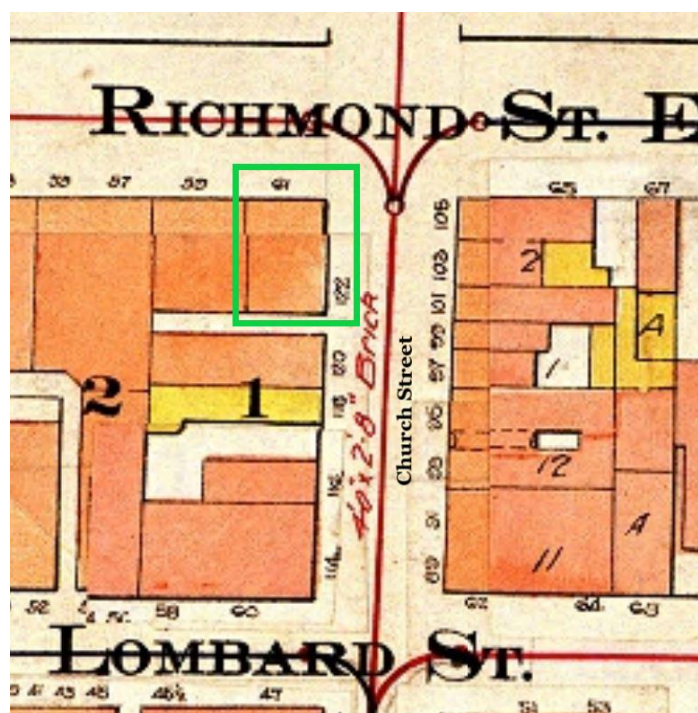
Source: Goad's Fire Insurance Plans (1890), Plate 7 – annotated by Adam Wynne.



Appendix B, Figure 7

Above: Depiction (highlighted in green) of 124 Church Street (and 61 Richmond Street East), Toronto in 1903. Note that the *Ontario Lead & Barb Wire Company Limited* operated next door to the *Windsor Hotel* between 1885 and 1910. This is the source of the nearby laneway name *Barbed Wire Lane*.

Source: Goad's Fire Insurance Plans (1903), Plate 7 – annotated by Adam Wynne.



Appendix B, Figure 8

Above: Depiction (highlighted in green) of 124 Church Street (and 61 Richmond Street East), Toronto in 1924.

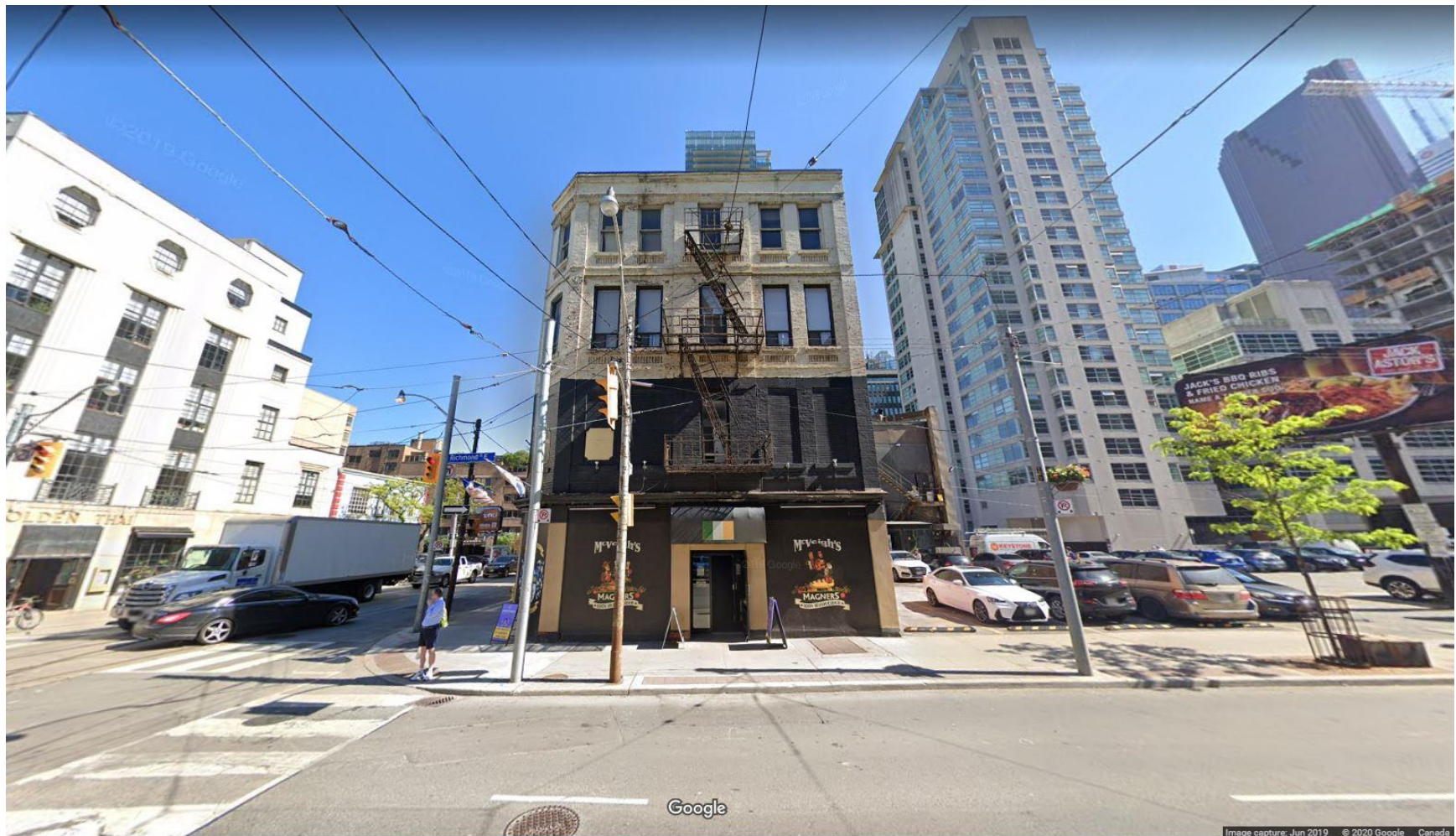
Source: Goad's Fire Insurance Plans (1924), Plate 7 – annotated by Adam Wynne.



Appendix B, Figure 9

Above: 124 Church Street, Toronto – Looking Southwest – 24 May 2020

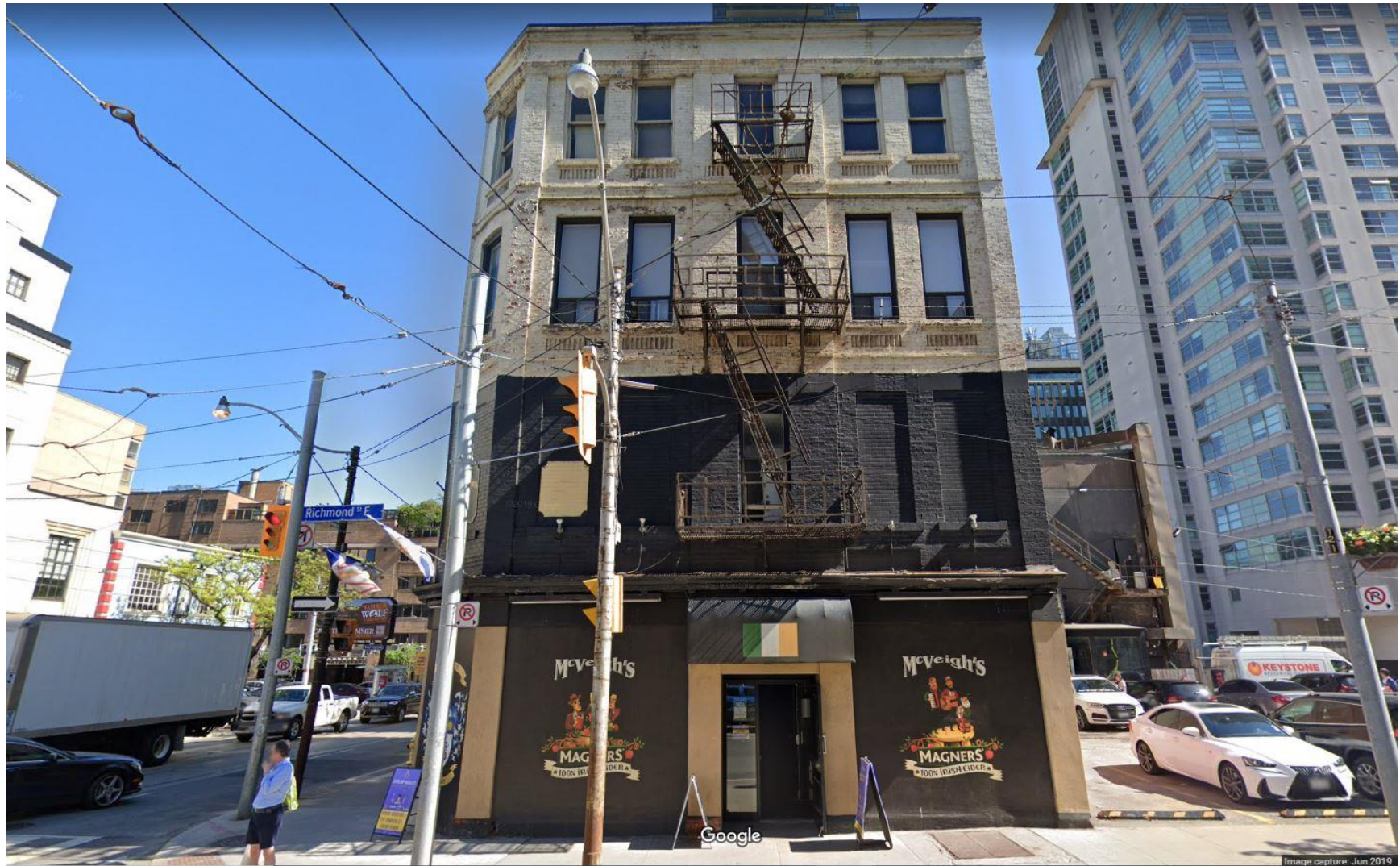
Source: Photograph by Adam Wynne.



Appendix B, Figure 10

Above: 124 Church Street, Toronto – Looking South – June 2019.

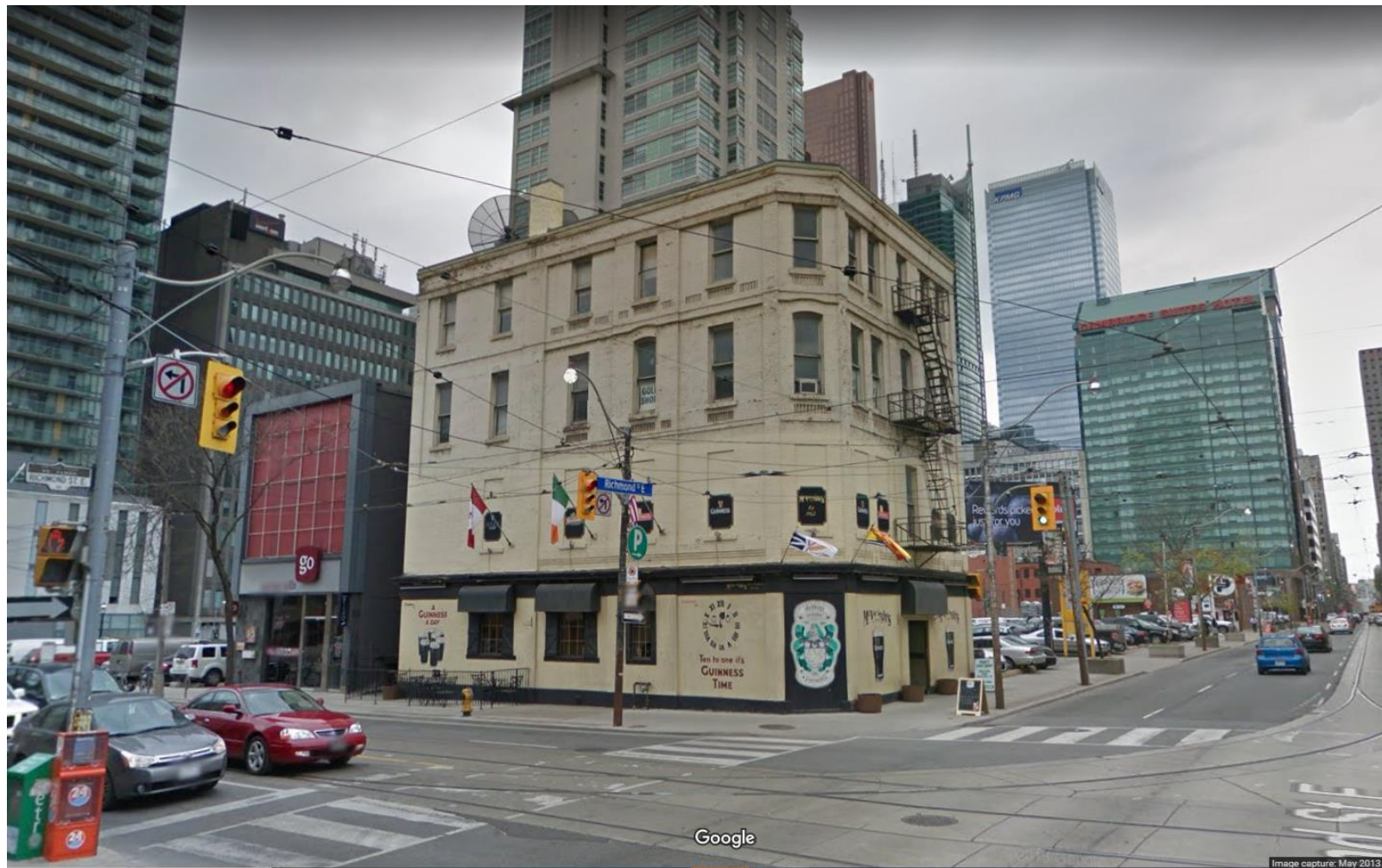
Source: Google Streetview.



Appendix B, Figure 11

Above: 124 Church Street, Toronto – Looking South – June 2019.

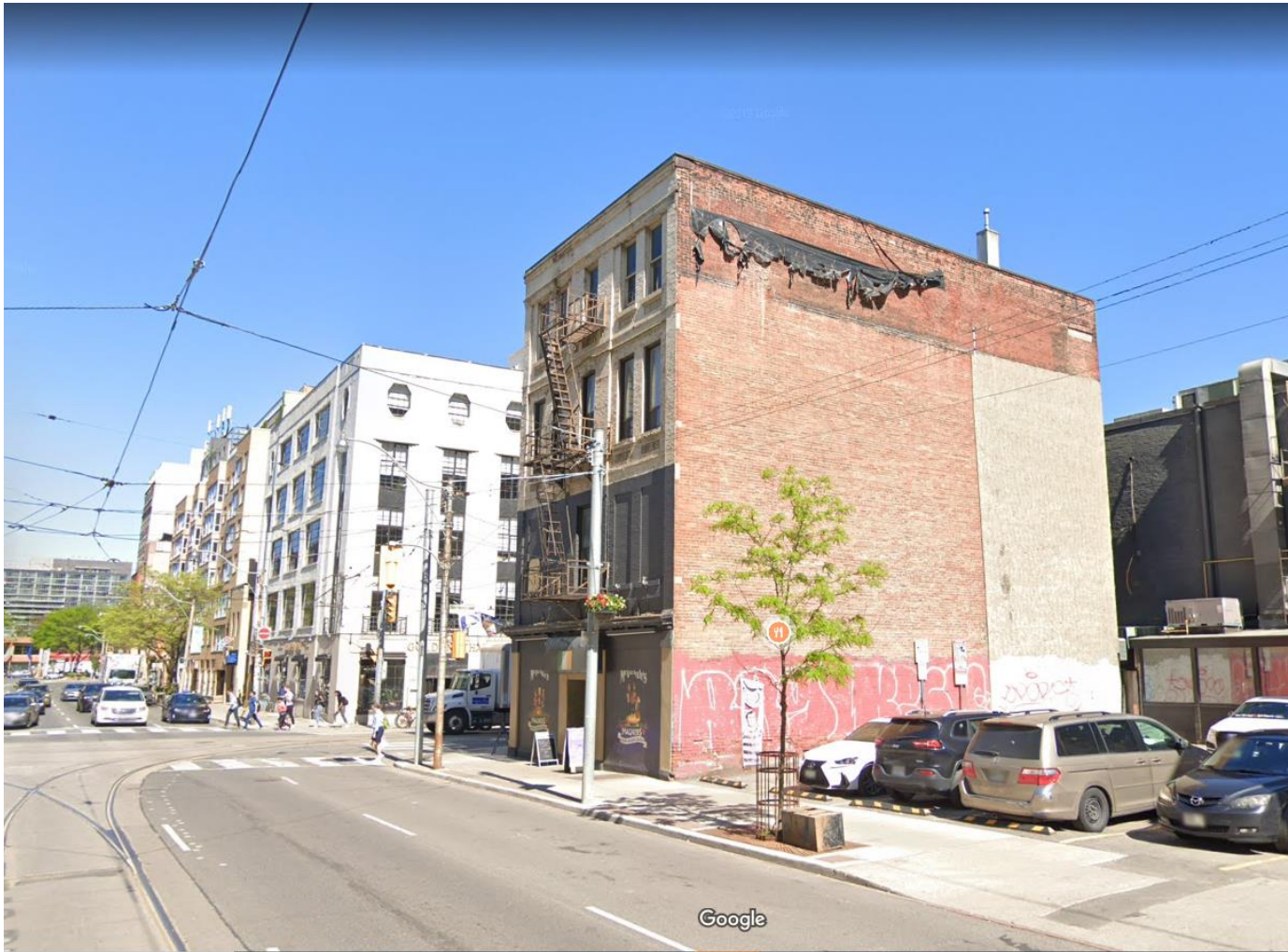
Source: Google Streetview.



Appendix B, Figure 12

Above: 124 Church Street, Toronto – Looking West – May 2013.

Source: Google Streetview.



Appendix B, Figure 13

Above: 124 Church Street, Toronto – Looking Southeast – June 2019

Source: Google Streetview.



City of Toronto Archives, Fonds 2032, Series 841, File 51, Item 5

Appendix B, Figure 14

Above: 124 Church Street, Toronto and Adjacent Properties – Looking Southwest– 1972.

Source: City of Toronto Archives.



City of Toronto Archives, Fonds 2032, Series 841, File 40, Item 6

Appendix B, Figure 15

Above: 124 Church Street, Toronto and Adjacent Properties – Looking Southwest– 1972.

Source: City of Toronto Archives.



City of Toronto Archives, Fonds 2032, Series 841, File 40, Item 5

Appendix B, Figure 16

Above: 124 Church Street, Toronto and Adjacent Properties – Looking Southwest– 1972.

Source: City of Toronto Archives.



Appendix B, Figure 17

Above: 55-57 Richmond Street East, Toronto – premises of the *Ontario Lead and Barbed Wire Company Limited* – circa. 1891. 124 Church Street, Toronto is just out of frame on the left-hand side of the image.

Source: Graeme Mercer Adam's *Toronto Old and New* (1891) - reproduced by the *Lively Legacy of Lombard Street* website.



Appendix B, Figure 18

Above: Proposal rendering showing 124 Church Street and the adjacent, proposed 45-storey condominium (114-120 Church Street & 59 Richmond Street East) by the *Madison Group*.

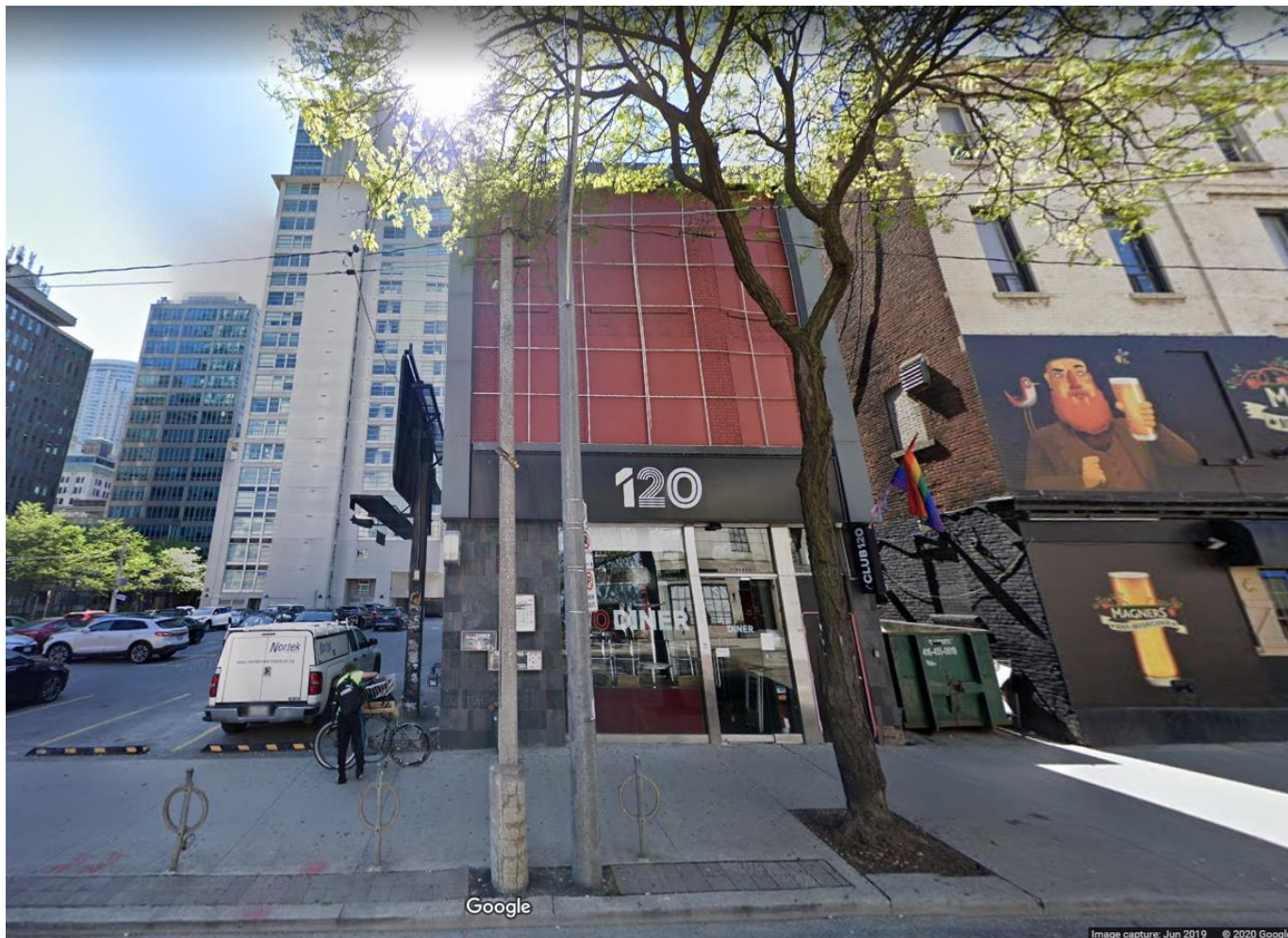
Source: 114-120 Church Street / 59 Richmond Street East Developers' submission to City of Toronto - reproduced by *Urban Toronto*.



Appendix B, Figure 19

Above: *Kingston House* (formerly the site of *Hunter's Hotel* in the 1850s) in 1885. This is the northwest corner of Church Street and Lombard Street – located on the same block only 40 meters south of 124 Church Street. This property has since been demolished and is now a parking lot, slated for re-development as part of the above-described 45-storey condominium project.

Source: Toronto Public Library, Digital Archive.



Appendix B, Figure 20

Above: Adjacent 120 Church Street, Toronto in June 2019. 120 Church Street, Toronto – a 19th century building – has been home to the *120 Diner* and *Club 120* (formerly *Goodhandy's*) since 2006. This night club frequently hosts events for the jazz and LGBTQ communities of Toronto. Note the upper level windows have been sealed off. 120 Church Street is proposed to be demolished during the re-development of 114-120 Church Street and 59 Richmond Street East.

Source: Google Streetview.



Appendix B, Figure 21

Above: *Hotel Elliot* – also known as the *Elliott House* – formerly existed at the southeast corner of Church Street and Shuter Street. *Hotel Elliott* / the *Elliott House* burned down in a fire in 1961. This photograph is from the late 19th or early 20th century. Laurence (Lawrence) Shea – who was the proprietor of the *Windsor Hotel* between 1903 and 1906 – became the proprietor of *Hotel Elliott* / the *Elliott House* in 1907.

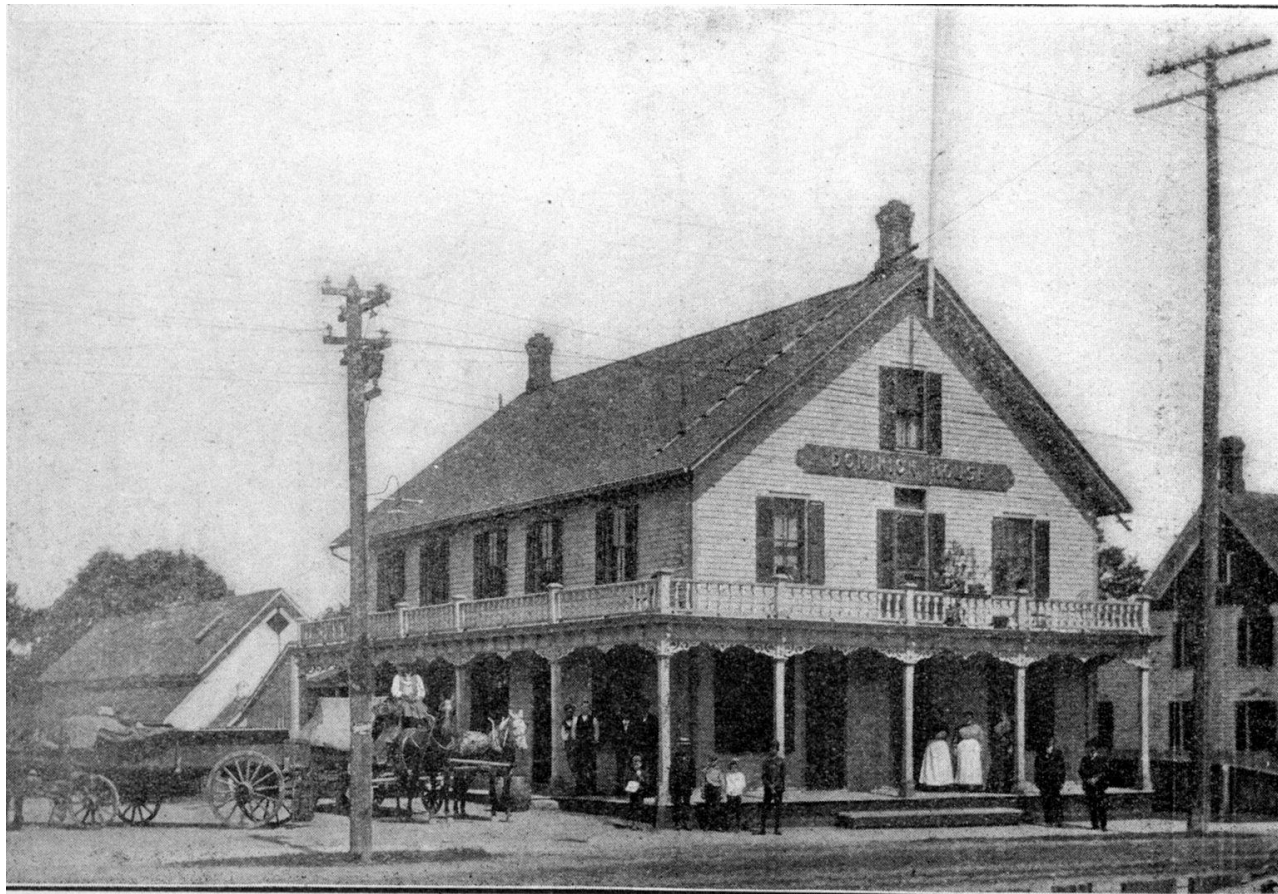
Source: Lost Toronto.



Appendix B, Figure 22

Above: *Hotel Elliot* – also known as the *Elliott House* – formerly existed at the southeast corner of Church Street and Shuter Street. Hotel Elliott / the Elliott House burned down in a fire in 1961. This photograph is from the late 19th or early 20th century. Laurence (Lawrence) Shea – who was the proprietor of the *Windsor Hotel* between 1903 and 1906 – became the proprietor of *Hotel Elliott* / the *Elliott House* in 1907.

Source: Lost Toronto.



Appendix B, Figure 23

Above: Dominion House in Sandwich, Ontario circa. 1909. Sandwich is now part of Windsor, Ontario. John J. McCarthy – who was proprietor of the *Windsor Hotel* in Toronto between 1911 and 1919 – was also the proprietor of the *Dominion House* between 1906 and 1920. McCarthy also served in World War I as a Captain of a Ferry that transported troops between the United Kingdom and continental Europe. The *Dominion House* is still in operation and is now the longest-running and oldest tavern in Ontario's border region.

Source: Southwestern Ontario Digital Archive Collection, Leddy Library, University of Windsor.



Appendix B, Figure 24

Above: Windsor, Ontario's *Dominion House* in July 2019. See Appendix B, Figure 22 for contextualization.

Source: Google Streetview.

Appendix C – References:

The City of Toronto Directories were consulted for years between 1837 and 1969.

The City of Toronto Interactive Map, the 1858 Boulton Atlas of the City of Toronto and Vicinity; Goad's Fire Insurance Plans (1880-1924); and Google Maps / Google Streetview were consulted for cartographical data.

The City of Toronto Archives; the Toronto Public Library: Digital Archive; Lost Toronto; and the Lively Legacy of Lombard Street website were consulted for historical photographs of the site and surroundings.

I would like to thank Katharine Ball at the Southwestern Ontario Digital Archive, Leddy Library, University of Windsor for sharing her advice and knowledge in regards to the McCarthy family's (former proprietors of the *Windsor Hotel* in Toronto) connection to Sandwich, Ontario and Windsor, Ontario. I would additionally like to thank Ellen Thomas at the Stratford-Perth Archives for her assistance in determining the historical population of Mitchell, Ontario circa. 1888.

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