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Submitted To:

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467-475 Church Street, Toronto – Heritage Property Nominations:

I am writing to your offices to nominate 467 to 475 Church Street (Toronto) for a Heritage Evaluation and to advocate for the designation of these properties under the *Ontario Heritage Act*. 467-475 Church Street (Toronto) are located on the East side of Church Street between Alexander Street and Maitland Street in the Church-Wellesley Village neighbourhood of Toronto. Church Street north of Carlton Street was not built on until 1856-1858, whereas other streets in the area had earlier development. These properties date to 1864, though were not occupied until 1866. Notably, 467-473A Church Street – originally a wooden frame structure – appears to have gone through a structural conversion from a wooden frame structure to a brick structure around 1894.¹ ² This conversion also saw the division of 473 Church Street into 473 and 473 1/2 (now 473A) Church Street. Originating circa. 1864, 467-475 Church Street are representative of some of the earliest developments on Church Street north of Carlton Street and are also representative of some of the earliest residential development in the broader Church-Wellesley Village neighbourhood. Increasing re-development pressures in the Church-Wellesley Village neighbourhood indicate that these properties may be at risk of

¹ 508-510 and 518 Church Street – also dating to this period of early neighbourhood development – went through a similar conversion from a wooden frame structure to a brick structure.

² Unfortunately, the City of Toronto Archives are still closed to the public as a result of COVID-19. As such, I have not been able to confirm – via examining building permits - the type of structural conversion (i.e. re-cladding vs. reconstruction) which occurred at 467-475 Church Street around 1894. Notably, the 4th floor balconies may provide some insight as to how the property was initially divided into separate residences. The property appears to have originally been designed with a symmetrical style.

demolition and/or re-development in upcoming years and efforts should be made to ensure their preservation and retention as heritage assets in the Church-Wellesley Village neighbourhood.

The properties consist of the following:

467-473A Church Street, Toronto: 467-473A Church Street (c.1864, 1894) consists of a 3-storey, row house structure, which originally contained 4 houses.³ 467-473 Church Street was initially a wooden frame structure which appears to have been converted to a brick structure around 1894.⁴ Please note that 473 Church Street was severed into 2 addresses: 473 and 473 1/2 (now 473A) around 1894 as well. From the late 20th century onward, this structure has largely been associated with commercial use. It is unclear at present if some sections of the structure are still used residentially. 467 – 473A Church Street (Toronto) is of the Gothic Revival style with Bay-and-Gable and Romanesque Revival elements. Several modifications have been made to the Church Street elevation of the properties, including the painting of bricks; the enclosure of 2nd floor balconies with glass; enlargements of some windows; and the creation of basement commercial unit entrances. Additions have additionally been added to the rear (East) elevation of these properties. Despite these modifications, the original 19th century design and structure of the properties' Church Street elevation remain largely intact.

475 Church Street, Toronto: 475 Church Street (1864) is a Second Empire building located at the southeast corner of Church Street and Maitland Street. The property appears to have been a brick structure since its construction, though was re-clad with stucco at some point in the late 20th or early 21st century. Historically it has functioned as a number of purposes including: a bookkeeper and post office (mid-1860s); a

³ The 4 2nd floor balconies may provide some insight as to how the property was initially divided into separate residences. The property appears to have originally been designed with a symmetrical style.

⁴ Notably 467-473 Church Street are all vacant in 1894 – likely corresponding with this intensive renovation.

confectioner (1870); a blacksmith (1870s); grocers (late 1870s - 1900s); a funeral home (late 1900s and early 1910s); a butcher shop (mid-1910s – late 1940s); a heating equipment store (late 1940s – early-to-mid 1970s); and various iterations of restaurants (late 20th century through early 21st century). For many years, this property contained residential space(s) above the ground floor commercial unit. However, the present tenant – *The Churchmouse: A Firkin Pub* - which has been at this location since approximately 2002 - undertook an intensive renovation in the early 21st century which converted the entire building to commercial (restaurant) use.

The properties have been renumbered several times since being constructed, including:

Year Range	Address Range
1864-1872	387-395 Church Street, Toronto
1873-1889	415-423 Church Street, Toronto
1890 to Present Day	467-475 Church Street, Toronto Note: 473 Church Street was severed into 2 addresses: 473 and 473 ½ (now 473A) Church Street around 1894.

467 – 475 Church Street (Toronto) are surrounded by the following:

To the East: To the East of 467-475 Church Street (Toronto) is a private laneway. This laneway originates between 475 Church Street and 95 Maitland Street – running south – and bisects part of the subject properties. It is unclear at present who owns this private laneway. To the east of this private laneway is a public laneway known as Alexander Place. Several other 19th century properties additionally exist to the immediate east of 467-475 Church Street, including 95 to 113 Maitland Street. Of these, 99, 105, and 113 Maitland Street have been heritage listed properties since 1978 and heritage designated properties since 2001.

To the North: To the North of 467-475 Church Street (Toronto) is Maitland Street. On the North side of Maitland Street is a 1-storey commercial property (477 Church Street), presently home to *Church Street Garage Bar & Grill*. The 1912 *Royal George Apartments* (84 Maitland Street, Toronto) are additionally on the North side of this stretch of Maitland Street and in proximity to 475 Church Street, Toronto.

To the South: To the South of 467-475 Church Street (Toronto) are 1-3 storey properties used as a mix of commercial and residential purposes. Commercial uses include bars, pharmacies, restaurants, etc. These properties date from the mid-to-late 19th century through late 20th century.

To the West: To the West of 467-475 Church Street (Toronto) is Church Street itself. Opposite these properties is: 506 Church Street (c. 1872); 508-510 and 518 Church Street (c. 1858); a parking lot at 512-516 Church Street. 506, 508-510, and 518 Church Street are used commercially, primarily as entertainment venues (bars, restaurants, etc.). The parking lot at 512-516 Church Street was created in the 1960s after the demolition of houses formerly on the site.⁵ A 15-storey, 173-unit condominium project was recently (early 2020) proposed for 506-516 Church Street, which will incorporate several heritage elements.

Appendix A – Former Occupants:

The properties at 467- 475 Church Street first appear in City of Toronto Directories in 1864/1865, though are listed as vacant properties until 1866. The first known occupants of 467 – 475 Church Street (Toronto) - as of the 1866 City of Toronto Directory – were as follows:

⁵ 508-518 Church Street were initially a row of houses dating to approximately 1858.

467 Church Street, Toronto: James Watson: James Watson (1833/1834-1891) was born in 1833/1834 in Scotland and arrived in Toronto in 1853 (Adam, Mulvany and Robinson 1885, 426). James Watson resided at 467 Church Street (then 387 Church Street) in 1866. He was a bookkeeper and coffee and spice dealer at *Wills and Watson*. *Wills and Watson* was a biscuit, coffee, and spice importer and manufacturer based at 121 Bay Street – then located at the southeast corner of Bay Street and Adelaide Street West – in Toronto. James Watson was one of the founders of the company in 1867 with the company name having been changed to *James Watson* by 1885 (Adam, Mulvany and Robinson 1885, 426). As of 1885, the company employed 8 men (Adam, Mulvany and Robinson 1885, 426). Regarding his personal life, James Watson married Mary Isabel Young (1837-1899) and the couple had 7 children (5 children and 2 daughters) between 1859 and 1878. By 1867, the Watsons had moved to 85 Ann Street⁶ (Toronto); moving again to 20 Louisa Street⁷ (Toronto) by 1871; and again to 25 Baldwin Street by 1874. James Watson died from an abscess and inflammation of the lungs on 27 October 1891 in York, Ontario.

469 Church Street, Toronto: Robert Hill: Robert Hill was a bookkeeper who resided at 469 Church Street (then 389 Church Street) in 1866. Further research is required to discern more information about Robert Hill – such as his date of birth; date of death; relatives; and/or more specific employment-related information. Notably, the 1866 City of Toronto Directory lists 2 individuals – Robert Hill and Robert B. Hill – who were both bookkeepers and who were both residing in Downtown Toronto. Robert B. Hill was a bookkeeper at *Stanbury & Co.* – a wholesale dry goods business based on Wellington Street West near Yonge Street in Toronto. No further information is available about Robert Hill in City of Toronto Directories from this period in time. However, another Robert Hill in Toronto during this era (mid-to-late 1860s through early 1870s) was a tinsmith and involved in the administration (as a Captain) of the *Hook and Ladder Company* based at the Elizabeth Street Fire Hall. Physical archival

⁶ Anne Street was renamed Granby Street during the 20th century. Anne Street was also sometimes spelled Ann Street.

⁷ Louisa Street was a street running east-west in the Ward. It existed in the area now present-day Nathan Phillips Square.

collections – presently inaccessible to members of the public as a result of COVID-19 – may elucidate and provide further information (via tax assessment rolls, etc.). as to the Robert Hill who resided at 389 Church Street in 1866.

471 Church Street, Toronto: Harriet Hutton: Harriet Hutton is listed as the resident of 471 Church Street (then 391 Church Street) in 1866. Hutton appears to have been a resident of Saint John's Ward (The Ward) between the late 1850s and mid-1860s (prior to moving to Church Street). In 1861, Harriet Hutton is listed as operating a boarding house on the south side of Louisa Street in Toronto. Harriet Hutton's husband was George C. Hutton who died prior to 1862. Marriage records indicate that George C. Hutton and Harriet Hutton had a daughter. Their daughter - Marianne Hutton (c. 1842 – 2 July 1910) – married George Sharp (28 January 1829 – 16 August 1897) in Toronto on 21 December 1866. George Sharp was a coal and wood merchant. Marianne Hutton died of a cerebral hemorrhage or stroke on 2 July 1910. The 1866 marriage record of George Sharp and Marianne Hutton references family connection to Leeds, England; Crawley / Surrey, England; and King Township, Ontario. Harriet Hutton does not appear in City of Toronto Directories after 1866. Further research is required to determine the dates of birth and dates of death of Harriet Hutton and George Hutton.

473 Church Street, Toronto: William B. Saunders: William B. Saunders was a bookkeeper who resided at present-day 473 Church Street (then 393 Church Street) between 1866 and 1867. Saunders does not appear in City of Toronto Directories prior to 1866 and had moved out of present-day 473 Church Street by 1868. By the early 1870s, Saunders was living on Yonge Street, Toronto and later moved to Denison Avenue, Toronto in the mid-1870s. Saunders moved again in the mid-to-late 1880s to 90 Bond Street, Toronto (circa. 1888) and then 94 Bond Street, Toronto (circa. 1890) before moving to 211 Clinton Street, Toronto (circa. 1900). Further research is required to determine the date of birth and date of death of William B. Saunders, as well as more specific information pertaining to his employment and relatives.

475 Church Street, Toronto: George Ferrier Burns: George Ferrier Burns (c. 1833/1834/1835 – 1911) was born on 5 August 1833/1834/1835⁸ in Scotland and arrived in Canada around the mid-to-late 1850s or early-1860s. He was 1 of 6 children. During the early 1860s, George Ferrier Burns lived in a log cabin and operated a farm in Bruce County, Canada West (Ontario). By 1866, he was living in Toronto and working as a bookkeeper and Post Office clerk while residing at 475 Church Street (then 395 Church Street). George Ferrier Burns married Jennie Smyth (1858-1939) in Bruce County on 3 January 1896. Their daughter - Esther Maria Burns (1868-1946) – was born 28 years before their official marriage. George Ferrier Burns had moved out of 475 Church Street by 1870 and is later recorded as residing at 15 Isabella Street, Toronto during the mid-1890s. George Ferrier Burns died in York, Ontario on 27 November 1911.

The first residents after the circa. 1894 conversion of 467-473A Church Street from a wooden frame structure to a brick structure were:

467 Church Street: Isabella McRae: Isabella McRae resided at 467 Church Street in 1895. She is the first resident of 467 Church Street after the circa. 1894 conversion of the building from a wooden frame structure to a brick structure. Isabella McRae does not appear in City of Toronto Directories prior to 1895 and had moved out of 467 Church Street by 1897. Further research is required to determine whether Isabella McRae had employment, as well as her date of birth and date of death.

469 Church Street: John W. Wark: John W. Wark resided at 469 Church Street in 1895. He is the first resident of 469 Church Street after the circa. 1894 conversion of the building from a wooden frame structure to a brick structure. Wark was a clerk and salesman at the *Robert Simpson Company*. The *Robert Simpson Company* later became

⁸ Historical records provide some variation as to the year of George Ferrier Burns' birth – with the year ranging between 1833 and 1835.

Simpson's department store. His middle initial W. may have stood for *Wesley*. Further research is required to determine Wark's date of birth and date of death.

471 Church Street: Sarah Theresa Reeve: Sarah Theresa Reeve (16 February 1843 – 19 July 1912) resided at 471 Church Street in 1895. She is the first resident of 471 Church Street after the circa. 1894 conversion of the building from a wooden frame structure to a brick structure. Sarah Theresa Reeve (née Bielby) was the widow of William Albert Reeve (4 January 1842 - 2 May 1894). The Reeves – who were first cousins - were married in 1866 in Little Falls, New York (USA) and subsequently had 9 children (Baker 1990). William Albert Reeve was a barrister and lawyer who specialized in criminal law (Baker 1990). In February 1889, William Albert Reeve was appointed the first Principal of the 4th iteration of Osgoode Hall's Ontario Law School (Baker 1990). He was also the first full time educator at the Law Society of Ontario's Legal Education Committee (Baker 1990). His Father - William Reeve Sr. (1806-1846) – was a farmer who became a Toronto-based manufacturer of farm implements (Baker 1990). William Albert Reeve's brothers were prominent medical educators and physicians' (Baker 1990). William Albert Reeve died suddenly and unexpectedly of heart failure in May 1894 (Baker 1990). Reeve is noted to “have figured significantly in his family's transition over three generations from local, non-conforming cottage industrialists to internationally established doctors, educators, and Anglican clerics” (Baker 1990). Sarah Theresa Reeve had moved out of 471 Church Street by 1896.

473 Church Street: George A. Kingston: George A. Kingston resided at 473 Church Street in 1895. He was the first resident of 473 Church Street after the circa. 1894 conversion of the building from a wooden frame structure to a brick structure. George A. Kingston was a barrister at *Lount, Marsh, & Cameron* – which was a law firm based at 25 Toronto Street, Toronto. George A. Kingston had moved out of 473 Church Street by 1896. Further research is required to determine the date of birth and date of death of George A. Kingston.

473 ½ Church Street: Captain Jeremiah Vanderbilt Ditmars, William Carey Ditmars, and Cornelia Horner: 473 ½ Church Street (now 473A Church Street) is listed as having 3 residents in 1895. Captain Jeremiah Vanderbilt Ditmars (1834-1911) was a master mariner who sailed on the Atlantic Oceans and Great Lakes (West End Vancouver History 2020). Further research is required to parse out the family connection to the Vanderbilt name. Captain Jeremiah Vanderbilt Ditmars' parents notably had connections to both Annapolis and Clements Township, Nova Scotia (Canada) and New Amsterdam (now New York City), New York (USA) (Annapolis Heritage Society 2020). While not listed in the City of Toronto Directory, Captain Ditmars' wife – Josephine Deborah Ditmars (née Soulis) (12 December 1835 – 9 November 1925) likely also resided here as well. In the early 1890s, William Carey Ditmars (12 November 1865 - 7 December 1960) worked with the *John Doty Engine Company* in both Toronto and Vancouver (West End Vancouver History 2020). After the *John Doty Engine Company* closed their Western Operations in 1894, William Carey Ditmars moved back to Toronto and lived with his parents (West End Vancouver History 2020). In 1895, William C. Ditmars was a salesman at *James A. Sword*. James Alexander Sword (c. 1860/1861 - 1940) was William C. Ditmar's brother-in-law and sold gentlemen's furnishings in Toronto (West End Vancouver History 2020). The Ditmars later moved to Saint Catharines, Ontario and then Vancouver, British Columbia. William Carey Ditmar became a Partner and the Secretary-Treasurer of the General Contracting firm of *Armstrong, Morrison & Company Ltd* in Vancouver (West End Vancouver History 2020). *Armstrong, Morrison & Company Ltd*. built bridges, water mains, and other infrastructure construction projects (West End Vancouver History 2020). This company was linked to the construction of a number of early bridges in Vancouver, including the Granville Street Bridge, the Connaught and Westminster Avenue (Main Street) Bridge; the Fraser Street Bridge; and the Lion's Gate Bridge (West End Vancouver History 2020). William Carey Ditmars also "belonged to the voluntary governing board of the *Vancouver General Hospital* and later became the honorary Chairman of the Hospital's Board of Trustees" (West End Vancouver History 2020). He additionally served as the Grand Master of the *Grand Lodge of British Columbia and Yukon* (1915-1916); President of the *Vancouver Pioneers Association* (late 1920s); and was involved in a number of other prominent social clubs in British Columbia. In 1928, he received the "Good Citizen" award from the *Native Sons of British Columbia* organization (West End

Vancouver History 2020). William Carey Ditmars also is credited with bringing the first horseless carriage (car) to Vancouver, British Columbia (Van Evra 2012). Photographs of William Carey Ditmars are available in Appendix B, Figures 25 and 26. Cornelia Horner – a dressmaker by trade – is also listed as residing at 473 ½ Church Street in 1895. Horner’s connection to the Ditmars is unclear at present. Further research is required to determine the date of birth and date of death of Cornelia Horner. The Ditmars and Horner had moved out of 473 ½ Church Street, Toronto by 1896.

Other former occupants and uses of the property include:

467 – 473 Church Street, Toronto:

Note: The properties at 467-473 Church Street (Toronto) historically has had a relatively high turnover of occupants, with many (though not all) staying less than 5 years.

Note: This list is not comprehensive.

John Scott: John Scott – a melodeon maker – resided at 467 Church Street in 1867-1869. Melodeons are a musical instrument akin to accordions. Melodeons had been manufactured in Toronto as early as 1854 – often by companies that also made organs and pianos (Adam, Mulvany and Robinson 1885, 398). Further research is required to determine the date of birth and date of death of John Scott.

Frederick Fisher: Frederick Fisher – a melodeon maker – resided at 471 Church Street in 1870. Melodeons are a musical instrument akin to accordions. Melodeons had been manufactured in Toronto as early as 1854 – often by companies that also made

organs and pianos (Adam, Mulvany and Robinson 1885, 398). Further research is required to determine the date of birth and date of death of Frederick Fisher.

William Ewing: William Ewing (11 November 1841 – 28 November 1917) – a photographer – resided at 471 Church street in 1871-1872. Photography was still a relatively new field – only just becoming available to the working classes– in Canada in the early 1870s. Ewing was born on 11 November 1841 in Glasgow, Scotland. The Ewing family moved to Galston, Ayrshire, Scotland after the birth of William Ewing. William Ewing was 1 of 8 children. The Ewings emigrated to Canada in the mid-to-late 1850s (Kawartha Genealogy 2020). William Ewing’s brother – Robert Douglas Ewing (1828 - 1893) – also ran a photography store in Peterborough, Ontario (Kawartha Genealogy 2020). William Ewing died in Toronto on 28 November 1917.

Henry Dixon: Henry Dixon – a melodeon maker – resided at 473 Church Street in 1873. Melodeons are a musical instrument akin to accordions. Melodeons had been manufactured in Toronto as early as 1854 – often by companies that also made organs and pianos (Adam, Mulvany and Robinson 1885, 398). Interestingly, Dixon was the 3rd melodeon maker associated with this block of houses in a 10-year period. Further research is required to determine the date of birth and date of death of Henry Dixon.

Henry Goodchild: Henry Goodchild (4 December 1846 – 24 October 1939) – an importer of coaline, printing ink, scroll saws, shoe dressings, etc.; a bookkeeper; and a publisher – resided at 467 Church Street in 1880. Goodchild was born in London, England on 4 December 1846 and had moved to Toronto in the late 1860s or early 1870s. Goodchild’s first wife (Mary Alice Bury (1841-1871)) and child (Charlotte Alice Goodchild (1871-1871)) died in childbirth in 1871. He married again in 1876 to Mary Barretta Green (1856-1917) and had 2 children: a daughter born in 1878 and a son born in 1884. In 1880, Goodchild’s business was in the *Royal Block* (since demolished) on the north side of King Street West between Bay Street and York Street in Toronto. Historical records indicate that Goodchild moved between Montréal (Quebec) and

Toronto (Ontario) on several occasions during the late 19th century. In 1891, Goodchild published *The Common Sense Bill Book* which provided a standard formatting for bills receivable. Goodchild later moved to the Chambly-Verchères region of Quebec in the early 1910s, before moving to Franklin, Vermont – a small town near the Canada – United States border – in the late 1920s. Henry Goodchild died in Franklin, Vermont on 24 October 1939.

Frank Passmore Jeffrey: Frank Passmore Jeffrey (March 1843 – 4 February 1916) – an engraver by trade – resided at 467 Church Street in 1881-1882. Jeffrey was born in Plymouth, Devon, England in March 1853 and arrived in Canada in 1871. In 1881-1882, Jeffrey’s business was based at 8 King Street East – near the intersection of King Street East and Yonge Street in Toronto. At this point in time, 8 King Street East was also home to a barber, a jeweller, and a watchmaker. Jeffrey married Mary Stevens (1854 – unknown) and had 1 daughter: Florence May Jeffrey (1888 – 1939). Further research is required to determine the date of marriage of Frank Passmore Jeffrey and Mary Stevens; as well as the date of death of Mary Stevens. Frank Passmore Jeffrey died in York County, Ontario on 4 February 1916.

Samuel John Moore: Samuel John Moore (3 August 1859 – 23 April 1948) – a prominent banker and bank founder, businessman, industrialist, philanthropist, and publisher – resided at 469 Church Street, Toronto in 1881. Moore was born in Greater Doddington, Northamptonshire, England on 3 August 1859. His family immigrated to the Barrie, Ontario, Canada region around 1861 (Reference for Business Encyclopedia 2020). In his early teens, Moore worked for the *Barrie Gazette* newspaper (The Gazette, Montréal 1948, 11). In the 1870s, Moore moved to Toronto and continued his employment in the publishing industry. In the 1881 City of Toronto Directory, Moore is listed as manager of the *Christian Helper*. Subsequently in 1881, Moore was involved in the founding of the publishing firm *Bengough, Moore, & Company* which took over publishing of the *Christian Helper*, the *Christian Reporter*, and *Grip*⁹ (Spadoni 1988,

⁹ *Grip* was a satirical weekly newspaper established by cartoonist John Wilson Bengough (1851 - 1923) in Toronto in 1873. When Bengough lost control of the company in the 1890s, it restructured to become a

19). *Bengough, Moore, & Company* was dissolved on 30 August 1881, but the Bengough brothers and Moore re-entered into business partnership as *Bengough, Moore, & Bengough* shortly after (Spadoni 1988, 19). In January 1882, Moore took over the duties of business manager of *Grip* (Spadoni 1988, 19). A title page excerpt of a July 1883 edition of the *Grip* is available in Appendix B, Figure 22. 1882 also saw the formation of Moore’s own business. Around 1882, Moore is noted to have been “anticipating the evolution of the department store ... [and] was struck with the necessity of systematizing retail selling equipment” (The Globe and Mail 1948, 7). The answer was “a simple sales book in which a single sheet of carbon paper could be inserted between pages to give both customer and store proprietor a record” (The Globe and Mail 1948, 7). Moore purchased the patent and rights to the carbon copy sales book and established the *Paragon Black Leaf Counter Check Book Company* (Cassidy 2017). By the time this company was re-branded as the Moore Corporation Ltd., Moore’s “acquisitions had expanded product lines to include business forms, supplies, and related services” (The Canadian Business Hall of Fame 2020) with exclusive rights to produce carbon copy sales books in Canada, the United States of America,¹⁰ Australia, and all of Europe (Reference for Business Encyclopedia 2020). *Moore Corporation Ltd.* still exists as a company as of 2020 – now being a multibillion-dollar corporation – having \$2.77 billion in sales in 2019 (Reference for Business Encyclopedia 2020). In 1902, Moore was the founding director of the *Metropolitan Bank*¹¹ which merged with the *Bank of Nova Scotia* in 1914 (The Gazette, Montréal 1948, 11, The Canadian Business Hall of

design firm that “provid[ed] artwork, wood cuts, and other services for merchandise and print advertising” (Canadian National Exhibition Heritage 2020). *The Grip Ltd.* “was home to many of Canada’s premier designers and painters during the first half of the 20th century” (Canadian National Exhibition Heritage 2020). *Grip Limited* – an advertising firm established in 2002 in Toronto – “lifted the name *Grip Ltd.* from where the Group of Seven first met” (Grip Limited 2020.)

¹⁰ In 1936, the United States Government turned to the *Moore Corporation Ltd.* when it needed a “somewhat sizable business-form order: the first 40 million Social Security Application forms and cards” (Reference for Business Encyclopedia 2020). This connection is noted to have been important during World War 2, as the war “brought demand for ration booklets, payroll envelopes, and various other forms that industry and governments had not needed before [and] this demand hastened Moore’s maturation from a producer of salesbooks to a producer of all types of business forms” (Reference for Business Encyclopedia 2020). Notably during the war, more than 150 Canadian and U.S. government departments used forms developed by Moore [and] by 1945, 80% of Moore’s revenue was generated by business forms, not salesbooks” (Reference for Business Encyclopedia 2020).

¹¹ Moore’s signature briefly appeared on the *Metropolitan Bank*’s \$5 bills, as the bank issued its own currency during this period (Reference for Business Encyclopedia 2020).

Fame 2020). Moore was appointed President of the *Bank of Nova Scotia* after this merger (The Globe and Mail 1948, 7) and held various administrative and executive positions at the bank for many years, including Chairman, President, and Honorary Chairman (Reference for Business Encyclopedia 2020). By the mid-1920s, Moore controlled a network of nine separate companies that had become known as the *Moore Group* (Reference for Business Encyclopedia 2020). These companies were involved in “boxing and printing, salesbooks, and other endeavours” with 98% of the business being related to salesbook and sales counter products (Reference for Business Encyclopedia 2020). Moore was also involved in official capacities in other industries, including the re-organization of the *City Dairy* plant; the *Imperial Life Assurance Company*; the *Toronto General Trust Corporation*; and the *Niagara Silver Company* – among others (The Globe and Mail 1948, 7). Moore was significantly involved in charities and the Baptist church, frequently attending *Parkdale Baptist Church* (The Globe and Mail 1948, 7). His work with the Baptist Church included being past President of the *Baptist Convention of Ontario and Quebec*; a former member of the Executive Committee of the *Baptist World Alliance*; Chairman of the *Young Men’s Christian Association (YMCA) Convention in Toronto* (circa. 1894); and Chairman of the Executive Committee of the *Laymen’s Missionary Congress* (circa. 1909) (The Globe and Mail 1948, 7). He frequently was “invited to speak in the pulpit and was widely known for his interest on behalf of laymen’s missionary work” (The Globe and Mail 1948, 7). Moore was a lifelong member of the Toronto West End Branch YMCA (The Globe and Mail 1948, 7) and financed the construction of the *Great Hall* at Queen Street West and Dovercourt Road in 1889.¹² His 75th birthday party featured a gathering of 100 business and political leaders, including William Lyon Mackenzie King (1874-1950) and Arthur Meighen (1874-1960) (The Globe and Mail 1948, 7). Moore has been described as a “top tier industrial titan and financier” (Moore and Gaunce 2017) and a “captain of industry” (Endless City 2020). Moore’s 1948 obituary in the *Globe and Mail* characterized him as an “almost a legendary figure in international business, [who] remained virtually unknown to his fellow Canadians during the years in which he revolutionized world accounting systems” (The Globe and Mail 1948, 7). Moore was married twice. He married his first wife – Matilda Ann Lang (14 August 1857 – 8 July 1928) in 1878.

¹² In the early 2010s, an eatery and restaurant called *The Samuel J. Moore* was based at the *Great Hall*. Sadly, this eatery closed down several years ago.

Samuel and Matilda Moore had 4 children: 1 son and 3 daughters. After the death of Matilda Moore in 1928, Moore married Martha Lane (29 July 1865 – 31 May 1947) in 1929. Moore died at his Jameson Avenue (Parkdale, Toronto) residence on 24 April 1948. Notably, while residing at 469 Church Street, Toronto for only 1 year, this was during a pivotal period in his life, shortly preceding the establishment of his own business.

David C. Marsh and Charles Marsh: David C. Marsh (c. 1852 – unknown) and Charles Marsh (unknown – unknown) – both gilders by trade – resided at 471 Church Street, Toronto between 1880 and 1882. Charles Marsh is noted to have had a specialty of silver gilding. David C. Marsh was born around 1852 in England. According to Census Records, the Marshes may have been in business in the Hamilton, Ontario region in the early 1870s – later moving to Toronto. In the early 1880s, the Marshes business was based from their Church Street residence. Further research is required to determine the date of death of David C. Marsh; as well as the date of birth and date of death of Charles Marsh.

Frederick (Fred) Swire: Frederick (Fred) Swire (c. 1849 – 18 March 1886) – an associate editor and contributor to *Grip* resided at 467 Church Street in 1885. Swire was born in England around 1849. Swire was a student of medicine in London, Ontario during the late 1870s and later became involved in the publication of the *Grip*. The *Grip* was an illustrated, independent satirical weekly newspaper established by John Wilson Bengough (1851-1923) in Toronto in 1873 (Canadian National Exhibition Heritage 2020). The paper – published on Saturdays – provided commentary on current events, including political movements and scandals; early feminism; labour laws; important court cases; taxation; relations between Quebec and the rest of Canada; and regional disasters (fires, malaria outbreaks, etc.). The *Grip* also published an annual summer comic book. Distribution of the *Grip* ranged across Ontario, as well as to Detroit, Michigan (USA) and Québec. Interestingly, Samuel J. Moore – who resided at 469 Church Street only a few years before – also had a connection to the *Grip*. In 1883, the publication team of the *Grip* only had 3 individuals listed: Samuel John Moore; John

Wilson Bengough; and Frederick (Fred) Swire. Frederick (Fred) Swire married Margaret Towe (c. 1850 - unknown) on 25 April 1877 in Middlesex County, Ontario. The Swires lived in Brewood, Staffordshire, England briefly during the late 1870s before returning to Canada. Their son – Frederick Arthur L. Swire (1878 – 1878) - died as an infant. Frederick (Fred) Swire died quite suddenly of a hemorrhage of the lungs on 18 March 1886 (*The Globe* (Toronto) 1886, 16).

George Augustus Clow: George Augustus Clow (23 January 1848 – 19 January 1933) – a cashier at *The Only Turtle Restaurant* – resided at 467 Church Street between 1886 and 1888. *The Only Turtle Restaurant* was established by William Clow (c. September 1845 – 23 May 1915)¹³ and a Mr. Jewell.¹⁴ Jewell retired in 1884 and the restaurant was subsequently run by the Clow brothers (M. G. Bixby & Company 1886, 155). The Clows were originally from Suffolk, England. In *Industries of Canada: Historical and Commercial Sketches of Toronto and Environs* (1886), *The Only Turtle Restaurant* was noted to be in the European style and contained both a bar and restaurant (M. G. Bixby & Company 1886, 155). The restaurant was based on Colborne Street in downtown Toronto and catered largely towards Toronto’s upper business class (M. G. Bixby & Company 1886, 155). *The Only Turtle Restaurant* was considered “foremost among the restaurants of Toronto” (M. G. Bixby & Company 1886) in the mid-1880s. A specialty of the restaurant was the importation of live turtle and subsequently the availability of turtle soup (M. G. Bixby & Company 1886, 155). *The Only Turtle Restaurant* may have also had a hotel component. Regarding his personal life, George Augustus Clow was born on 23 January 1848 in Framlingham, Suffolk, England. He arrived in Canada in May 1867. George A. Clow married Julia Gleeson (29 November 1849 – 12 February 1938) on 21 January 1885. The Clows had 9 children, although 1 was born stillborn and 2 others died in infancy. George Augustus Clow moved to Geneva, Ontario County, New York, United States of America in 1893 and died there on 19 January 1933.

¹³ George Augustus Clow and William Clow were brothers. Photographs of George Augustus Clow and his brothers are available in Appendix B, Figures 19, 20, and 21.

¹⁴ Further research is required to determine the full name of Mr. Jewell.

Peter Crowley: Peter Crowley – a plasterer by trade – resided at 467 Church Street in 1890. Further research is required to determine the date of birth and date of death of Peter Crowley.

Seymour Eugene Salls: Seymour Eugene Salls (11 June 1862 – 12 August 1931) – an insurance agent – resided at 467 Church Street between 1897 and 1908. Salls was born in Sutton, Brome County, Québec on 11 June 1862. Salls worked for the Eastern Ontario Branch of the *Canada Life Assurance Company* (RootsWeb 2009) in both the Midland and Toronto areas. Salls died at 181 Indian Grove, Toronto on 12 August 1931. A 1905 advertisement of Salls' is available in Appendix B, Figure 27.

The Henning Family: The Henning family resided at 469 Church Street between 1896 and 1915. Members of the Henning family included: Janet Henning – widow of John Henning; John T. Henning Jr. – a manager at the *Street Railway Advertising Company*; Millicent Henning – a stenographer at *Lyman Bros. & Company*¹⁵; and Annie Henning. Further research is required to determine the date of birth and date of death of members of the Henning family.

Jose A. Munoz and the Consulate of Cuba: The Consulate of Cuba – then run by Jose A. Munoz – was based at 473 ½ Church Street in 1916. Further research is required to determine the date of birth and date of death of Munoz. The Consulate of Cuba is now located on Dundas Street West near Kipling Avenue in Etobicoke ON.

Frederick James Purkis: Frederick James Purkis (5 April 1862 - 10 July 1936) – an agent at *Elias Rogers Co.* – resided at 471 Church Street between 1902 and 1915. *Elias*

¹⁵ *Lyman Bros. & Company* were wholesale druggists and manufacturing chemists with a warehouse based at 71-73 Front Street East, Toronto.

Rogers Co. was a supplier of coal, heating oil, and wood with a head office at 28 King Street West (Toronto) and distribution locations at Berkeley Street and the Esplanade and at Lansdowne Avenue and Dundas Street West. Elias Rogers¹⁶ (1850-1920) was known as Canada's "Coal Magnate" and was "one of the most prominent figures in the commercial life of the Dominion" (Toronto Star Weekly 1913 / Reproduced: 2013). Frederick James Purkis was born 5 April 1862. Purkis married Mary Georgina Long (13 February 1862 – 6 December 1927) on 25 April 1888 and had 1 son: Oswald Frederick Purkis (1889-1958). Frederick James Purkis died in Toronto on 10 July 1936.

Moreau Family: The Moreau family resided at 473 Church Street between 1918 and 1925. The Moreau family consisted of: Tobias Moreau – a tin worker at the *MacDonald Manufacturing Company*; Estelle E. Moreau – a clerk at the *Eaton's Company*; Gertrude Moreau – a clerk at the *Eaton's Company*; Josephine Moreau – a clerk at the *Eaton's Company*; Helen Moreau – a salesclerk at the *Eaton's Company*; and Marie M. Moreau – a nurse. Further research is required to determine the date of birth and date of death of members of the Moreau family.

Charles Sydney Manners: Charles Sydney Manners¹⁷ (10 January 1882/1883 – 18 April 1940) – an electrician by trade – resided at 467 Church Street between 1923 and 1925. Charles Sydney Manners was born on 10 January 1882 or 1883 in Brighton, England. He had arrived in Canada around 1903. Prior to living in Toronto, Manners resided in the Bowmanville and Peterborough areas. Charles Sydney Manners served in World War I in the Canadian Expeditionary Force and had previous involvement with

¹⁶ This is the same Rogers family which established *Rogers Communications*. Elias Rogers was the uncle of Edward S. Rogers, Sr. (1900-1939).

¹⁷ This is not the same Charles Manners (1919-1999) who was the 10th Duke of Rutland and Marquess of Granby. The present Heir Apparent of the Dukedom of Rutland (the future 12th Duke of Rutland) is also named Charles Manner (born 1999), Marquess of Granby. Interestingly, a former bar and entertainment venue in the Church-Wellesley Village neighbourhood was known as the *Marquis of Granby*. Of additional note is that one of the formal residences of the Duke of Rutland in England is known as *Haddon Hall* and that there is also a *Haddon Hall* at 262 Jarvis Street, Toronto – less than 500 meters southeast of Granby Street.

the Royal Artillery. In 1907, Charles Sydney Manners¹⁸ married Saba Jones (c. 1886 – 7 November 1954). The couple had 3 children. Charles Sydney Manners retired from his work as an electrician in 1935 and died in Toronto on 18 April 1940.

The Hanna / Hannah Family: The Hanna / Hannah family resided at 473 1/2 Church Street between 1924 and 1949. Please note that the spelling of the surname alternates between Hanna and Hannah in various historical documents. The Hanna / Hannah family consisted of: Joseph Hannah; Mina Hanna; and John W. Hannah – a clerk at the *Eaton's Company*. Joseph Hannah and Mina Hanna appear to have been married, as Mina Hanna is later listed as the widow of Joseph Hannah after 1935. Unfortunately, the profession of Joseph Hannah is unknown at present. Residing here for 25 years, the Hanna / Hannah family had one of the longest durations of occupancy of any party at this address. Further research is required to determine the date of birth and date of death of members of the Hanna / Hannah family.

Efficiency Business College: The *Efficiency Business College* – a small business school run by Major George Collins – was based at 467 Church Street in 1926-1927. Further research is required to determine the date of birth and date of death of Major George Collins.

Robert L. Frost – Robert L. Frost – a sheet metal worker – resided at 469 Church Street between 1933 and 1938. Further research is required to determine the date of birth and date of death of Robert L. Frost.

Sulo Y. Äijö: Sulo Y. Äijö – a farmer and lumberman by trade - resided at 469 Church Street between 1947 and 1949. Äijö – potentially originally from Finland – later moved to the Parry Sound region and was still appearing in regional directories in the late

¹⁸ Some digital archival and genealogical records list his surname as Goacher rather than Manners. Goacher was his mother's maiden name.

1990s. Further research is required to determine the date of birth and potential date of death of Sujo Y. Äijö.

Charlie Wong: Charlie Wong – a restaurateur – resided at 471 Church Street from 1955 to an undetermined point after 1969.¹⁹ Charlie Wong and Jimmy Wong operated the *Sanitary Restaurant* at 1240 Bloor Street West during this period of time. 1240 Bloor Street West is at the northwest corner of Bloor Street West and Margueretta Street and is presently home to Councillor Ana Bailão’s Constituency Office. Further research is required to determine the date of birth and potential date of death of Charlie Wong and Jimmy Wong.

Rooming Houses: 467, 469, and 473 Church Street were used as rooming houses from the early-to-mid 1950s onward. This was under various proprietors. Further research is required to determine when these properties ceased being used as rooming houses, though it is possible this use continued through the 1980s, 1990s, and early 2000s prior to the buildings being converted to commercial use.

Note: There may be additional occupants and/or uses of this property from between 1970 and 2007. Unfortunately, many archival collections are closed as a result of COVID-19 and as such, there is a data gap at present.

Jingles: Jingles was a gay piano bar which existed at 467 Church Street (Larocque 2014) between approximately the 1970s and 1988.

Woody’s and Sailor: Woody’s is a well-known Toronto gay bar which opened on 26 July 1989 (Willard 2014). The bar has conducted many fundraising initiatives for

¹⁹ Unfortunately, archival collections are closed as a by-product of COVID-19 and access to physical copies of post-1970 City of Toronto Directories is limited. As such, it is not possible at present to discern when Charlie Wong moved from 471 Church Street.

neighbourhood and regional charities and organizations, including *The People with HIV/AIDS Foundation*, local sports teams, theatre productions, etc. (Larocque 2014, Willard 2014). *Woody's* has also been featured in popular culture productions and was a filming location for the popular early 2000s TV show *Queer as Folk* (Larocque 2014). *Woody's* is now one of Toronto's longest operating gay bars. *Sailor* – *Woody's*'s nautical themed counterpart – opened in 1994 (Willard 2014). Despite distinct external storefronts, *Woody's* and *Sailor* are connected on the interior.

Other Current Occupants: Other current occupants of 467 – 473A Church Street include:

North of Brooklyn Pizzeria: Located in the Basement of 469 Church Street, Toronto.

Indian Roti House: Located in the Basement of 471 Church Street, Toronto.

Fuel+: Located on the Ground Floor of 471 Church Street, Toronto.

Church Street Massage / Church Wellness Center: Located in the Upper Levels of 471 Church Street.

The Village Pharmacy: Located on the Ground Floor of 473 Church Street.

Mind & Body Centre: Located in the Upper Levels of 473 Church Street.

Mr. Tobacco: Located in the Basement of 473 Church Street.

The UPS Store: Located on the Ground Floor of 473A Church Street.

Black Sheep Hair Toronto: Located in the Upper Levels of 473A Church Street.

475 Church Street, Toronto:

Note: This list is not comprehensive.

George Robertson: George Robertson (25 December 1841– 2 March 1908) operated a confectionary shop and a refreshment parlour at 475 Church Street, Toronto in 1869-

1870. George Robertson is featured in the *Retail and General: Bakers, Confectioners, etc.* chapter of the *History of Toronto and County of York Ontario* (1885) which notes he was born in Selkirkshire, Scotland and arrived in Toronto in 1851 (Adam, Mulvany and Robinson 1885, 432-433). Around 1864, George Robertson and his brother(s) established the wholesale confectionery firm of *Robertson Brothers Confections* (The Globe (Toronto) 1908, 14).²⁰ 3-years later, George Robertson went into his own business which supplied both retail and wholesale confectionary. Robertson died at home near Maitland Street and Yonge Street (Toronto) of an “organic stomach trouble” on 2 March 1908 (The Globe (Toronto) 1908, 14). Robertson’s obituary notes that he was the brother-in-law of Mayor Joseph Oliver (1852 – 8 January 1922) who served as Mayor of Toronto from 1908 to 1909. Further research is required to determine whether George Robertson was a relative of John Ross Robertson (28 December 1841 – 31 May 1918) - the author of *Robertson’s Landmarks of Toronto* (published in multiple editions from 1904 onward) and a prominent philanthropist, politician, and publisher in the Toronto area.

William Hornshaw (Blacksmith): William Hornshaw (1 May 1836 – 4 September 1917) - operated a blacksmith’s shop at 475 Church Street, Toronto from 1871 to 1878. The blacksmith shop relocated several times both before and after its tenure at 475 Church Street, Toronto. William Hornshaw was born in Dunnington, Yorkshire, England on 1 May 1836. He immigrated to Canada in 1852. Around the early 1860s, William Hornshaw married Naomi Jane Brooks (1845 – 24 November 1881) in Toronto. William Hornshaw and Naomi Hornshaw had 5 children. On 30 June 1885, William Hornshaw married a second time to Margaret Bowers (1839- 26 September 1909) in Toronto. William Hornshaw died of angina pectoris at 14 Maitland Place, Toronto on 4 September 1917.

Grocers: Grocers operated from 475 Church Street (Toronto) between 1879 and 1907. These included several different grocers, including: Joseph Bickerstaff (19 November

²⁰ The *Robertson Brothers Confections* building at 111 Queen Street East, Toronto has been a Heritage Designated building since 1973.

1832 – 26 July 1896); Thomas Maxwell Charlton (13 November 1838 – 6 May 1928); Alexander Gordon Booth (c. 1844 – 1 November 1919); and Allan Snyder (c. 1868/1871 – c. 1955). Several of these grocers had other locations before, during, and after their tenure at 475 Church Street, Toronto. For example: the Bickerstaffs – originally from County Armagh, Northern Ireland – had several grocery shops (under the name *Bickerstaff Bros.*) as early as the late 1860s – with locations across downtown Toronto, including on Queen Street West and Yonge Street.

J. A. Humphrey & Son (Funeral Home & Undertakers): The funeral home and undertakers *J. A. Humphrey & Son* operated from 475 Church Street between 1908 and 1912. *J. A. Humphrey & Son* was run by Julius Albert Humphrey (1858 - 1936) and Albert Humphrey (1891-1935). Prior to 1908, it was located at 305 Yonge Street, Toronto. Post-1912, *J. A. Humphrey & Son* relocated a few storefronts south to 463 Church Street (Toronto). *J. A. Humphrey & Son* opened several additional branches across the North York and Toronto region in the 1920s. The company – which was founded in 1879 – is still an active business as of 2020 – now being based at 1403 Bayview Avenue, Toronto (Humphrey Funeral Home 2020). A historical photograph (circa. 1908 – 1912) of 475 Church Street as the *J. A. Humphrey & Son* funeral home and undertakers is available in Appendix B, Figure 13.

Thorndike Butchers: Herbert William Thorndike (c. 1877/1878 – 15 April 1941) and Annie Thorndike (c. 1881 - 6 February 1949) operated a butcher shop at 475 Church Street (Toronto) from 1914 to 1946/1947. Both Herbert W. Thorndike and Annie Thorndike (née Rusland) were originally from Mariposa Township, Ontario. They were married in York Township on 22 January 1901. Annie Thorndike continued the business after the death of Herbert William Thorndike in 1941 until 1946/1947. Both Herbert William Thorndike and Annie Thorndike (née Rusland) are buried in the Little Britain Bible Christian Cemetery in Little Britain, Mariposa Township (City of Kawartha Lakes), Ontario.

Bud Burner Company: The *Bud Burner Company* was based at 475 Church Street (Toronto) from 1947 through the 1970s. Further research is required²¹ to determine when the *Bud Burner Company* moved from 475 Church Street (Toronto). The *Bud Burner Company* sold heating equipment, such as oil burners and stoves. According to City of Toronto Directories, a section of 475 Church Street may also have been used as a laundromat during the tenure of *Bud Burner Company* as its primary occupant in the mid-to-late 1960s.

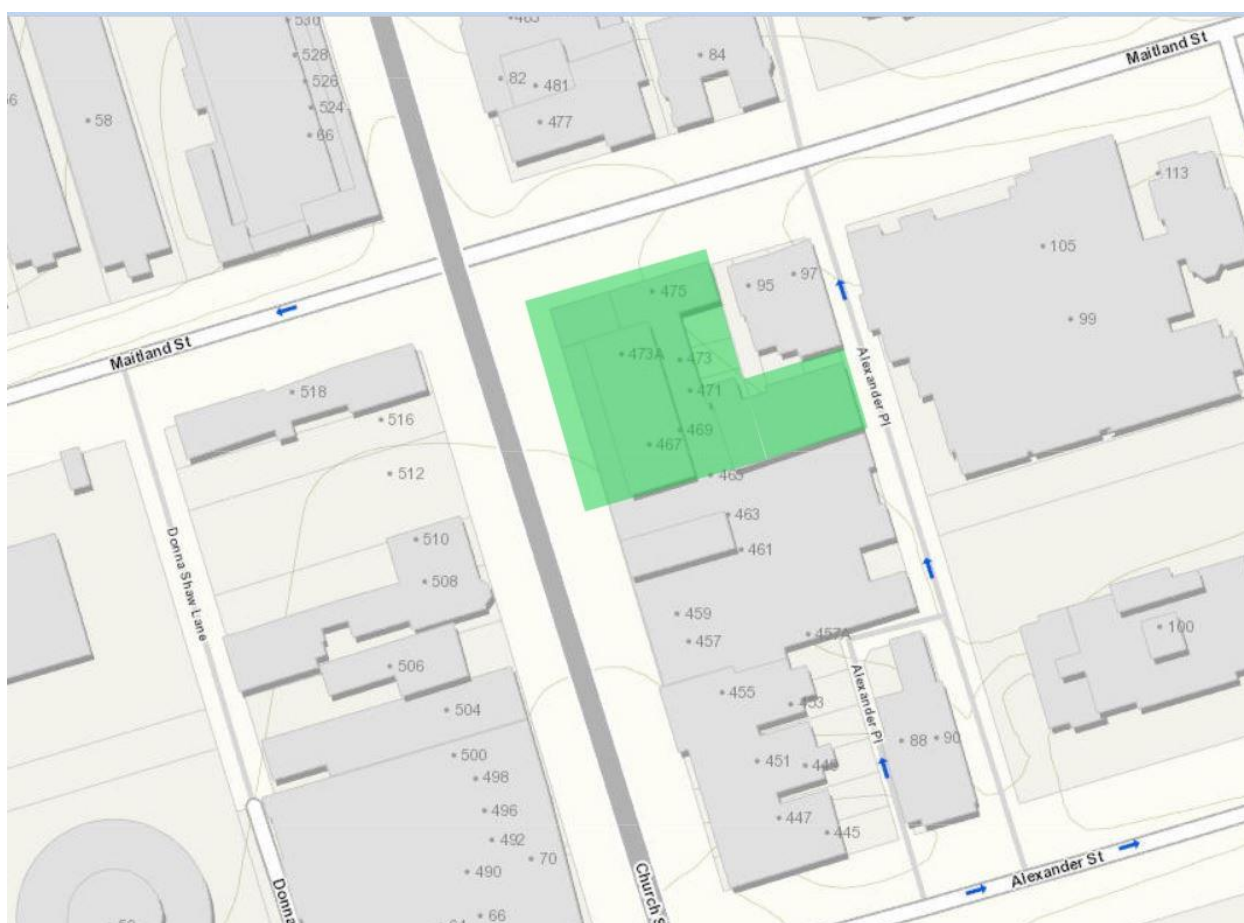
Vagara Bistro: The *Vagara Bistro* operated at 475 Church Street during the late 20th century (approximately 1980s through 1990s).

The Churchmouse: A Firkin Pub: *The Churchmouse: A Firkin Pub* has operated at 475 Church Street (Toronto) since approximately 2002. This pub is part of the *Firkin* chain of pub restaurants. The building has undergone a significant renovation during the tenancy of *The Churchmouse* – converting the entire building (including the upper floors) to commercial (restaurant and restaurant office) use.

²¹ Unfortunately, physical archival collections – including access to City of Toronto Directories post-1970 – are closed to the public at present due to COVID-19.

Appendix B – Maps and Photographs:

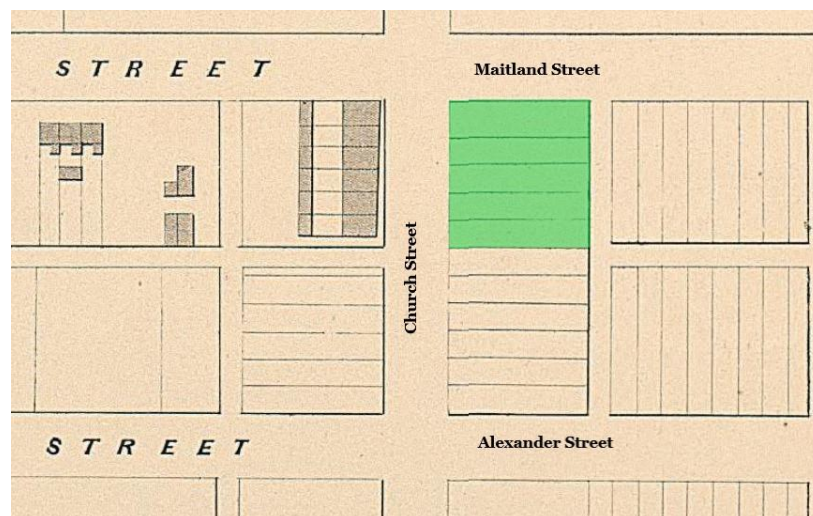
Additional, downloadable, and higher quality versions of maps and photographs are available in this Google Album: <https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1JOFTnE-YaWt1NIO2jQ8x17r6dhuAroIw?usp=sharing>



Appendix B, Figure 1

Above: The location of 467 – 475 Church Street (highlighted in green).

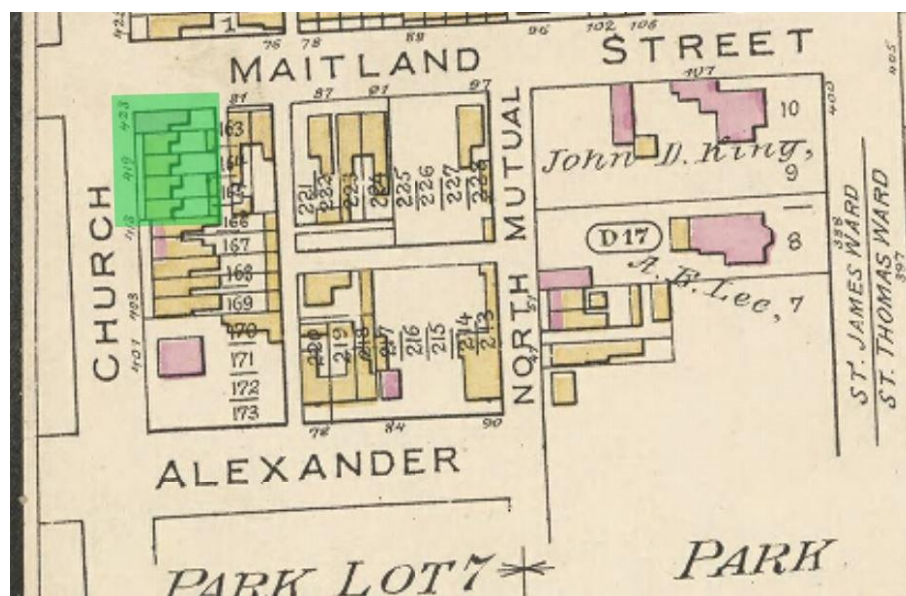
Source: City of Toronto Interactive Map (annotated by Adam Wynne).



Appendix B, Figure 2

Above: The location of 467-475 Church Street in 1858 (highlighted in green). Note that the properties across the street at present-day 508-518 Church Street had been constructed; whereas the properties at 467-475 Church Street had not yet been constructed. 95-97 Maitland Street additionally appear to be Workers' Cottages which were built on the eastern portion of the Church Street lots which were subsequently bisected by a private laneway.

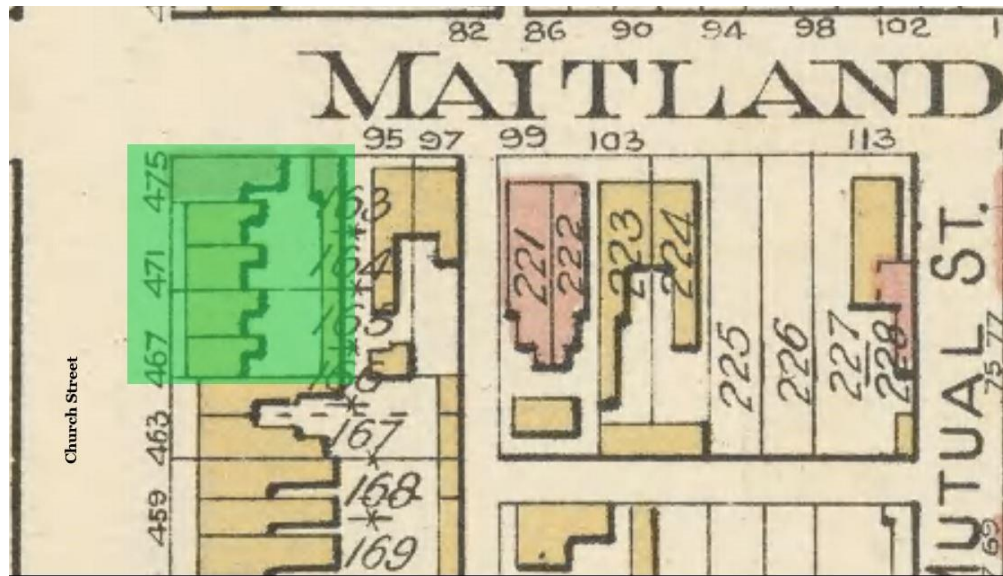
Source: 1858 W. S. Boulton's *Atlas of the City of Toronto and Vicinity* (annotated by Adam Wynne).



Appendix B, Figure 3

Above: Location of present-day 467-475 Church Street in 1884. Note the numbering of the properties was 415-423 Church Street at this point in time.

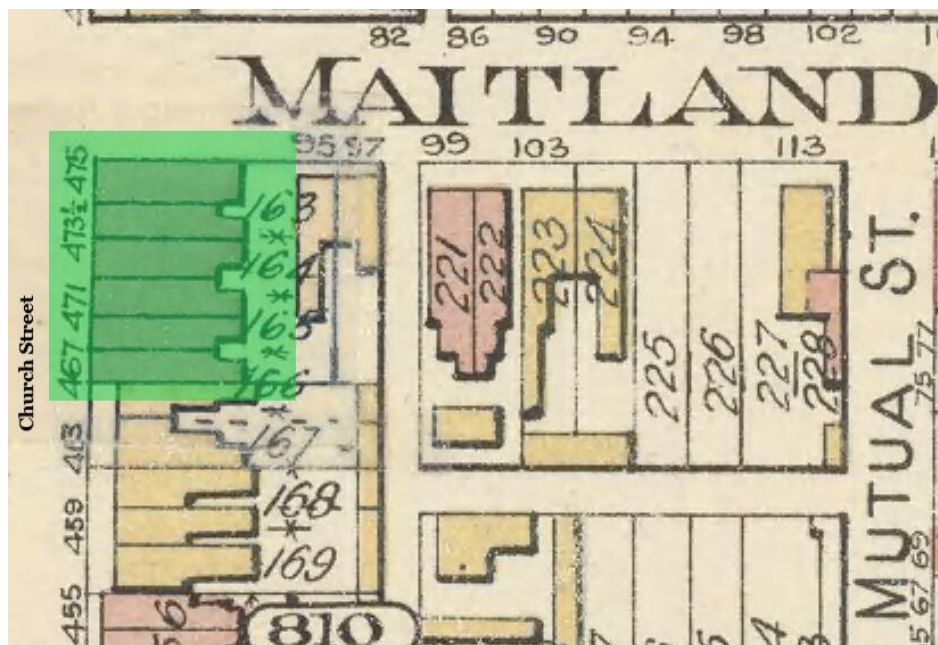
Source: Goad's 1884 Fire Insurance Plans, Plate 27 (annotated by Adam Wynne).



Appendix B, Figure 4

Above: Location of present-day 467-475 Church Street in 1890 (highlighted in green). Note the properties had been renumbered to their present numbering by this point in time.

Source: Goad's 1890 Fire Insurance Plans, Plate 27 (annotated by Adam Wynne).



Appendix B, Figure 5

Above: Location of present-day 467-475 Church Street in 1894 (highlighted in green). Note the properties at 467-473 1/2 Church Street had been converted from wooden frame structures to brick structures by this point in time. 473 Church Street had additionally been subdivided into 473 and 473 1/2 Church Street. Further research is required to determine whether the properties were wholly reconstructed or externally re-clad alongside internal renovations.

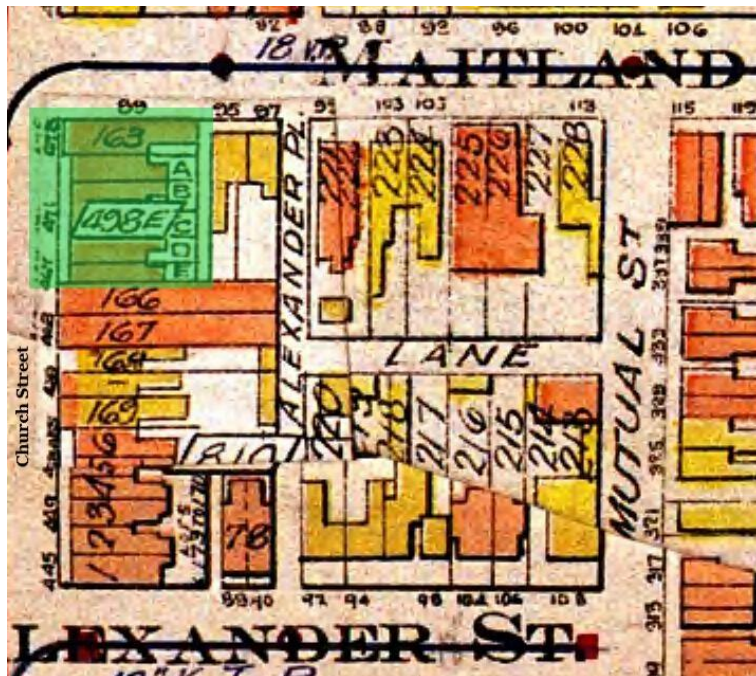
Source: Goad's 1894 Fire Insurance Plans, Plate 27 (annotated by Adam Wynne).



Appendix B, Figure 6

Above: Location of present-day 467-475 Church Street in 1903 (highlighted in green).

Source: Goad's 1890 Fire Insurance Plans, Plate 27 (annotated by Adam Wynne).



Appendix B, Figure 7

Above: Location of present-day 467-475 Church Street in 1924 (highlighted in green). Note the replacement of the wooden frame row houses to the immediate south with larger brick buildings – likely commercial in use.

Source: Goad's 1890 Fire Insurance Plans, Plate 27 (annotated by Adam Wynne).



Appendix B, Figure 8

Above: The West (Church Street) elevation of 467 – 475 Church Street on 3 May 2020.

Source: Photograph by Adam Wynne.



Appendix B, Figure 9

Above: The West (Church Street) elevation of 467 – 473A Church Street on 3 May 2020.

Source: Photograph by Adam Wynne.



Appendix B, Figure 10

Above: The North (Maitland Street) elevation of 475 Church Street in May 2019.

Source: Google Streetview Imagery.



Appendix B, Figure 11

Above: Looking southeast at 467-475 Church Street in September 2019.

Source: Google Streetview Imagery.



City of Toronto Archives, Fonds 2032, Series 841, File 17, Item 9

Appendix B, Figure 12

Above: Looking southeast at 467-475 Church Street in 1972.

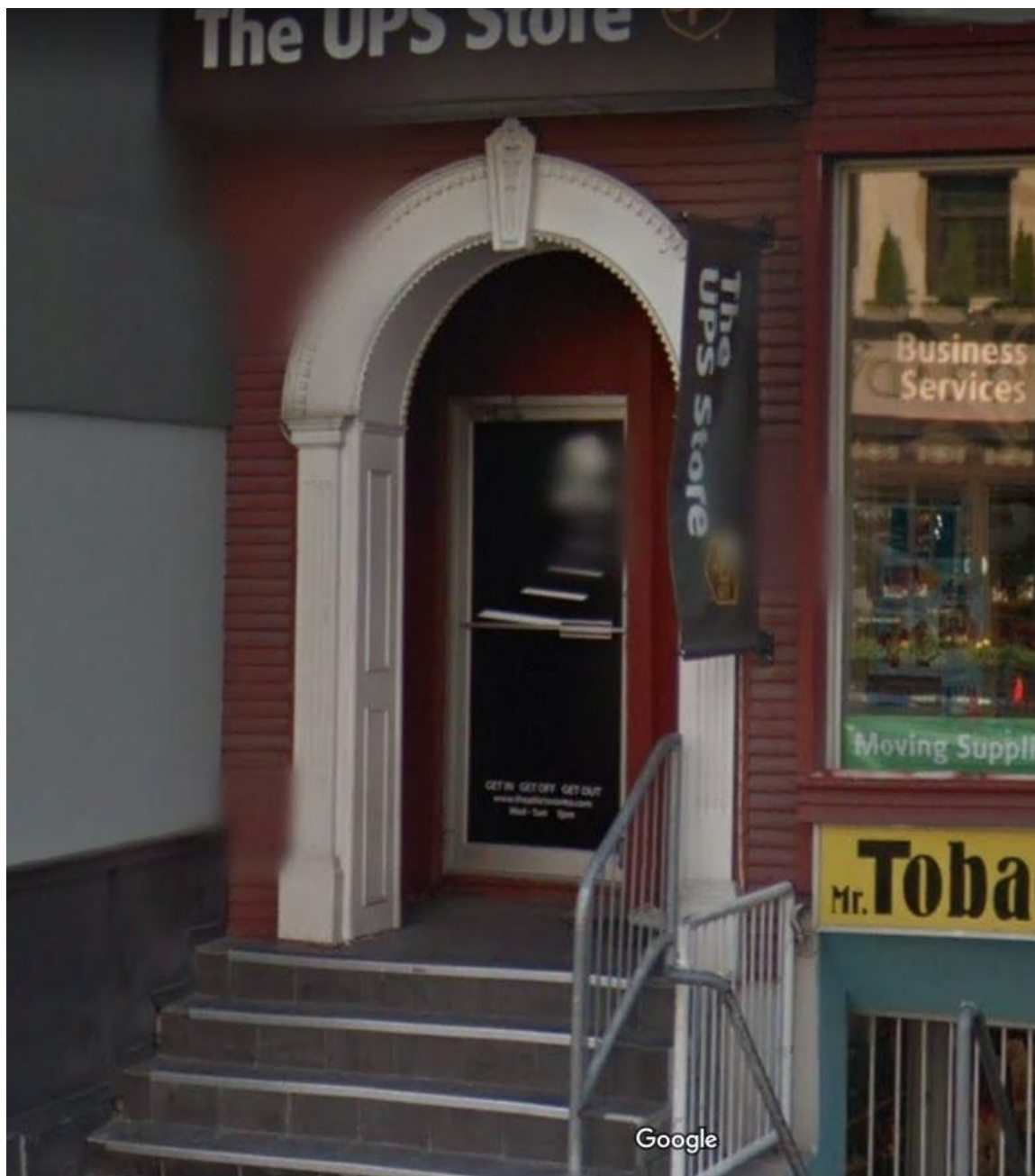
Source: City of Toronto Archives.



Appendix B, Figure 13

Above: 475 Church Street (Toronto) around 1908-1912 during its tenure as *J. A. Humphrey & Son* funeral home and undertakers.

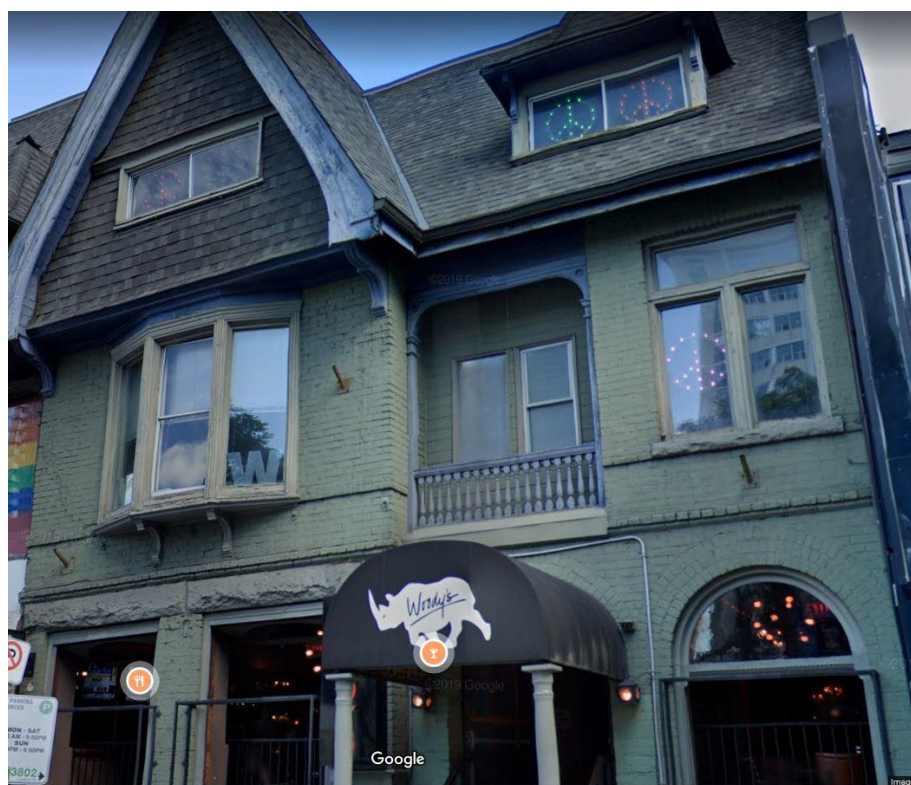
Source: Humphrey Funeral Home's website.



Appendix B, Figure 14

Above: The decorative entryway arch of 473 Church Street circa. 2009. This has been painted black or dark grey in more recent years.

Source: Google Streetview.



Appendix B, Figures 15 & 16

Above: 2nd Floor Balconies of 467-473 Church Street. The top image (Figure 15) shows the enclosed balconies on 469-471 Church Street in 2011. The bottom image (Figure 16) shows the unenclosed balcony of 467 Church Street as of September 2019. The presence of 4 balconies and a symmetrical building design at 467-473A Church Street is likely indicative of the original design having 4 houses (with 473 subsequently being subdivided into 473 and 473 ½ Church Street).

Source: Google Streetview.



Appendix B, Figures 17 & 18

Above: The interior of the upper floors of 473 Church Street as of 2020.

Source: *Mind and Body Center* website.



Appendix B, Figure 19

Above: George Augustus Clow (1848-1933) in 1880. Clow was a cashier and ran *The Only Turtle Restaurant* with his brother William Clow (c. 1845-1915). Clow resided at 467 Church Street in 1886 - 1888.

Source: Ancestry.ca Library.



Appendix B, Figure 20

Above: George Augustus Clow (1848-1933) in 1880 and Julia Clow (née Gleeson) (1849-1938) in the early 20th century. Clow was a cashier and ran *The Only Turtle* restaurant with his brother William Clow. George Augustus Clow and Julia Clow – married in 1885 - resided at 467 Church Street in 1886 – 1888 and later moved to Geneva, Ontario County, New York, USA.

Source: Ancestry.ca Library.



Appendix B, Figure 21

Above: 3 of the Clow brothers in the late 19th or early 20th century. In this photograph are David Clow, George Clow (middle), and William Clow. George Augustus Clow and William Clow ran *The Only Turtle Restaurant* in Toronto. George Augustus Clow Resided at 467 Church Street in 1886-1888.

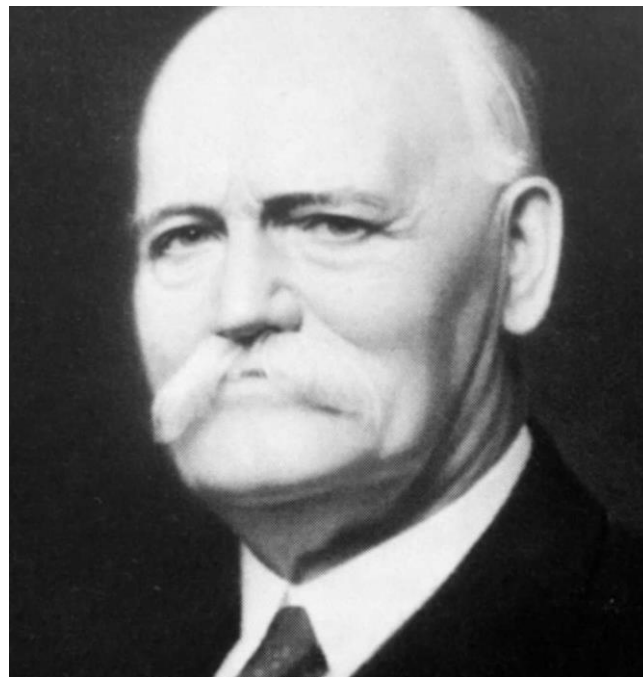
Source: Ancestry.ca Library.



Appendix B, Figure 22

Above: The frontpage of the *Grip* – a weekly, independent Toronto-based satirical newspaper - on Saturday, 7 July 1883. Samuel J. Moore – the Manager of the *Grip* – and Frederick Swire – an Associate Editor of the *Grip* – both resided at 467-475 Church Street in the late 19th century. Samuel J. Moore (1859-1948) resided at 469 Church Street in 1881. Frederick Swire (c. 1849 -1886) resided at 469 Church Street in 1885.

Source: Google Books.



Appendix B, Figures 23 & 24

Above: Samuel J. Moore (1859-1948) in the late 19th and mid-20th century. Moore resided at 469 Church Street in 1881 while working as a publisher. Moore later became one of the wealthiest businessmen in Canada and became a prominent philanthropist. Moore also established the *Metropolitan Bank* in 1902, which merged with the Bank of Nova Scotia in 1914. Moore was appointed President of the Bank of Nova Scotia (now Scotiabank) after this merger.

Source: Ancestry.ca Library.



Appendix B, Figures 25 & 26

Above: William Carey Ditmars (1865-1960) in the 1890s and mid-20th century. Ditmars resided at 473 1/2 Church Street with his parents in 1895. Ditmars later moved to Vancouver. Ditmars was an influential citizen in Vancouver from the early 1900s through 1960 and is also credited with bringing the first horseless carriage (car) to Vancouver, British Columbia.

Source: West End Vancouver History and City of Vancouver Archives.

S. E. SALLS
General Agent Midland District

CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE CO.
Canada Life Building, 46 KING ST. WEST
Telephone Main 2603
Residence, 467 Church St. Tel. North 3263

Salls Seymour E, genl agt Eastern Ontario
branch Canada Life Assce Co. 40-
46 King w, h 467 Church

TRADE LISTS, FAC-SIMILE LETTERS
ADDRESSING, FOLDING, MAILING, ETC
MIGHT DIRECTORIES, LIMITED
74-76 CHURCH ST. PHONE M. 2229

Appendix B, Figure 27

Above: A 1905 insurance advertisement for Seymour Eugene Salls (1862-1961). Salls resided at 467 Church Street between 1897 and 1908. He worked an insurance agent for the *Canada Life Assurance Company*.

Source: 1905 City of Toronto Directory, Page 827.

case mkr

465 Toronto Art Glass
Dome Mfg Co
Walsh Saml F

467 Sanders Etta Mrs

469 Vacant

471 Long Jno G

473 Vacant

473 ½ Munoz Jose A, Cuban
Consulate

475 Thorndike Herbert W,
btchr

◆ Maitland st intersects

477 Chinese Indry

481 Allan John, btchr

Appendix B, Figure 28

Above: The Consulate of Cuba was based at 473 ½ Church Street in 1916.

Source: 1916 City of Toronto Directory, Page 151.

Appendix C – References:

The City of Toronto Directories were consulted for years between 1850 and 1969.

The City of Toronto Interactive Map, Google Maps, and Google Streetview was consulted.

Goad's Fire Insurance Plans were consulted.

The ArQuives' (formerly the Canadian Lesbian and Gay Archives) digital collection and the Vintage Gay Toronto (Canada) Facebook group were also consulted and searched for historical information pertaining to these properties.

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