

26 December 2020

**Submitted To:**

City of Toronto Heritage Preservation Services (c/o Yasmina Shamji): [yasmina.shamji@toronto.ca](mailto:yasmina.shamji@toronto.ca)

Councillor Joe Cressy (Ward 10 – Spadina-Fort York): [councillor\\_cressy@toronto.ca](mailto:councillor_cressy@toronto.ca)

Alexandra Park Community Centre (c/o Interim Executive Director Mohsin Khattak):  
[mohsin@scaddingcourt.org](mailto:mohsin@scaddingcourt.org)

Alexandra Park Residents' Association (c/o Atkinson Housing Co-Op Manager Max Major):  
[maxm@cfdi.ca](mailto:maxm@cfdi.ca)

Alexandra Park Neighborhood Learning Centre: [info@apnlc.org](mailto:info@apnlc.org)

Friends of Alexandra Park: [info@friendsofalexandrapark.ca](mailto:info@friendsofalexandrapark.ca)

Scadding Court Community Centre: [sccinfo@scaddingcourt.org](mailto:sccinfo@scaddingcourt.org)

Charles R. Sanderson Toronto Public Library Branch: [sastaff@torontopubliclibrary.ca](mailto:sastaff@torontopubliclibrary.ca)

Trinity Bellwoods Community Association: [info@trinitybellwoods.org](mailto:info@trinitybellwoods.org)

Toronto and East York Community Preservation Panel: [info@teycpp.ca](mailto:info@teycpp.ca)

Toronto Preservation Board (c/o Toronto and East York Community Council): [teycc@toronto.ca](mailto:teycc@toronto.ca)

Architectural Conservancy of Ontario: Toronto Branch - TO Built Database Project (c/o Project Director Pauline Walters): [pauline@acotoronto.ca](mailto:pauline@acotoronto.ca)

**Submitted By:**

Adam Wynne: [adam.g.wynne@gmail.com](mailto:adam.g.wynne@gmail.com)

**304 Bathurst Street, Toronto – Heritage Property Nomination:**

I am writing to your offices to nominate 304 Bathurst Street, Toronto for a Heritage Evaluation and to subsequently advocate for this property to be Listed on the municipal *City of Toronto Heritage Register* and/or Designated under the provincial *Ontario Heritage Act*. 304 Bathurst Street, Toronto – constructed in 1872/1873 – is a 2.5 storey house of a turreted Queen Anne Revival style. 304 Bathurst Street, Toronto is located on the west side of Bathurst Street approximately midblock between Robinson Street and Dundas Street West – and is immediately across the street from Alexandra Park. 304 Bathurst Street is situated on the boundary between the Alexandra Park and Trinity Bellwoods neighbourhoods of Toronto within Ward 10: Spadina-Fort York.

304 Bathurst Street, Toronto is deserving of heritage status due to the following:

- ❖ 304 Bathurst Street, Toronto has design value through being an excellent example of a turreted Queen Anne Revival house dating to the early-to-mid 1870s.
- ❖ 304 Bathurst Street, Toronto has design value through being an uncommon example of a turreted Queen Anne Revival house within the specific context of both Bathurst Street and the adjacent Alexandra Park and Trinity Bellwoods neighbourhoods. Of additional note is that the prominent turret likely provided expansive views of the area – including Sir Casimir Stanislaus Gzowski’s *The Hall* estate (present-day Alexandra Park) and south towards Lake Ontario – when the property was first built in 1872/1873, as it was one of only a few houses in the surrounding area during this point in time.
- ❖ 304 Bathurst Street, Toronto has contextual and historical value through being one of the first houses constructed on Bathurst Street opposite Sir Casimir Stanislaus Gzowski’s *The Hall* estate and is representative of an early period of residential development along this particular stretch of Bathurst Street. Sections of Gzowski’s *The Hall* estate were later sold and turned into Alexandra Park around 1904.
- ❖ 304 Bathurst Street, Toronto has associative value to 19<sup>th</sup> century Toronto via its original occupants – James Hodgart Fyfe (1843-1889) and family. James Hodgart Fyfe – who was a Scottish immigrant – was a founding manager and partner of *Hird, Fyfe, Ross, & Company* (also later known as *The Toronto Tweed Company*). *Hird, Fyfe, Ross, & Company* was a company that manufactured, sold, and specialized in Canadian woollens and some household products, such as brooms and brushes. James Hodgart Fyfe later went on to establish his own dry goods and millinery business – *James H. Fyfe* – which was situated on Queen Street West near Augusta Avenue in the mid-1880s.
- ❖ 304 Bathurst Street has associative value through its former occupant Thomas Rickeard (1836-1926) and family. Thomas Rickeard was a local builder and

carpenter who potentially constructed adjacent 306-308 Bathurst Street in 1891/1892. Thomas Rickeard and his family – who were originally from rural Cornwall in England – resided at 304 Bathurst Street between 1888 and 1896.

- ❖ 304 Bathurst Street, Toronto survived the Thanksgiving Sunday Bombing of the neighbouring *Ukrainian Labour Temple* (300 Bathurst Street, Toronto) on 8 October 1950. This bombing – alleged to have been conducted by former members of the Ukrainian *Halychyna* Schutzstaffel (SS) Nazi Brigade – was considered the first Fascist bombing in Canada (Toronto Daily Star 1950, 31). The bombing caused damage to and injured visitors of the *Ukrainian Labour Temple*, alongside damage to nearby buildings and vehicles.
- ❖ The *Scadding Court Community Centre* and *Charles R. Sanderson Toronto Public Library Branch* complex is scheduled for an intensive re-development and revitalization project over the next few years (Scadding Court Community Centre 2020). This will undoubtedly bring increased and renewed interest to this area of the City of Toronto, including potential re-development-related pressures on adjacent areas and properties. As such, it would be beneficial to take steps to mitigate and prevent the potential loss of heritage resources in the vicinity of the *Scadding Court Community Centre* and *Charles R. Sanderson Toronto Public Library Branch* – such as historical properties situated along nearby Bathurst Street and Dundas Street West.

**304 Bathurst Street, Toronto has been renumbered on several occasions:**

Year(s)	Address	Notes
1872 / 1873	248 Bathurst Street, Toronto	Property first appears in the City of Toronto Directories in 1873.

1874 to 1875	252 Bathurst Street, Toronto	
1876 to 1877	254 Bathurst Street, Toronto	
1878 to 1889	266 Bathurst Street, Toronto	
1890 to Present Day	304 Bathurst Street, Toronto	

Please note that there is also a 304R Bathurst Street in Toronto. 304R Bathurst Street appears to be a garage or outbuilding structure located behind several properties on this block. Further research is required to determine if 304R Bathurst Street is linked to the property title of 304 Bathurst Street.

### **304 Bathurst Street, Toronto is surrounded by the following:**

**To the East:** To the east of 304 Bathurst Street is Bathurst Street itself. On the opposite side of Bathurst Street is Alexandra Park, which was created around 1904 after the sale of part of the Gzowski's *The Hall* estate (Lundell 1997, 36-37). *The Hall estate* – discussed in greater detail below – was constructed in 1858 by Sir Casimir Stanislaus Gzowski (1813 - 1898) and was a prominent property in the cultural, political, and social history of 19<sup>th</sup> century Toronto (Lundell 1997, 36-37).

**To the North:** To the north of 304 Bathurst Street are several houses (306-310 Bathurst Street), which were constructed in the 1880s through 1890s. A 2-storey building – potentially from the early-to-mid 20<sup>th</sup> century and now home to residential apartments – is also extant at 312-314 Bathurst Street.

**To the South:** To the immediate south of 304 Bathurst Street is a 2-to-3 storey institutional building, presently home to the *Ching Kwok Buddhist Temple of Toronto* – a Chinese Mahayana Buddhist Temple which was established in 1985 and has been based at 300 Bathurst Street since 1994 (Ching Kwok Buddhist Temple of Toronto, 2020). The building at 300 Bathurst Street dates to approximately 1927 and was home to the *Ukrainian Labour Temple* for many years. Please refer to *The Ukrainian Labour Temple (300 Bathurst Street)* section of this document for further information on the history of 300 Bathurst Street. South of 300 Bathurst Street are houses dating to the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century.

**To the West:** A private rear yard exists on the west elevation of 304 Bathurst Street. To the west of this yard is the northern terminus of a public laneway known as Ways Lane. West of Ways Lane are the garages and rear yards of houses fronting Markham Street.

### **Architectural Description of 304 Bathurst Street, Toronto:**

304 Bathurst Street is a 2.5 storey, turreted Queen Anne Revival house. The prominent turret likely provided expansive views of the area – including Gzowski's *The Hall* estate (present-day Alexandra Park) and south towards Lake Ontario – when the property was first built in 1872/1873, as it was one of only a few houses in the surrounding area during this point in time. 304 Bathurst Street is asymmetrical and is also notably a narrow adaptation of the Queen Anne Revival style, although extends quite deep (east-west) into the lot with various additions having been added on the rear (west) elevation. Historic Fire Insurance Plans indicate that 304 Bathurst Street has a wood frame construction – although several elevations of the property – including the Bathurst Street (east) and side (north) elevations – have been clad with brick. This brick has since been painted a purplish-red colour with white accents. Lintels are visible above the windows on the Bathurst Street (east) elevation of the property. A dormer window is visible on rear (west) elevation of the property. 304 Bathurst Street

historically had a distinct, half-circle, covered porch on its Bathurst Street elevation, but this was replaced with the enclosed porch structure at some point after the mid-1930s. Similarly, the turret of 304 Bathurst Street has been reclad with aluminum and/or vinyl siding, which likely replaced the original decorative (fish scale, patterned, etc.) and/or wooden siding. Of additional note is that prior to 1891, 304 Bathurst Street is listed as having had “private grounds” to the north – indicating the presence of larger gardens and/or a yard. However, these “private grounds” were redeveloped in 1891/1892 with the construction of adjacent 306-308 Bathurst Street.

Maps and photographs of 304 Bathurst Street have been included in the *Appendix B – Maps and Photographs* section of this document.

An entry for 304 Bathurst Street is available on the Architectural Conservancy of Ontario: Toronto Branch’s TO Built Database Project:

[https://www.acotoronto.ca/show\\_building.php?BuildingID=13103](https://www.acotoronto.ca/show_building.php?BuildingID=13103)

**304 Bathurst Street, Toronto has had several alterations to the exterior since its construction, including:**

- ❖ 304 Bathurst Street historically had a prominent, half-circle front porch. This porch was covered, although not fully enclosed. This porch is visible on historical photographs of the property through the mid-1930s. At some point after the mid-1930s, the porch was replaced with its present, fully enclosed iteration. Shawn Micallef – a Toronto-based journalist and urban theorist – describes this process as “fortification” and notes it is common on residential properties situate on major streets – such as Bathurst Street - in the City of Toronto (Cummins and Micallef 2012, Micallef 2017).

- ❖ 304 Bathurst Street likely historically had decorative (fish scale, patterned, etc.) and/or wooden siding on the turret. This has since been replaced with the extant aluminum and/or vinyl siding.
- ❖ Several of 304 Bathurst Street's windows have been replaced since its original construction.
- ❖ 304 Bathurst Street is depicted in historic Fire Insurance Plans (see Appendix B, Figures 3 - 7) as being a wood frame construction. Further research is required to determine if the brick elevations – such as the Bathurst Street (east) and side (north) elevations – are original to the structure.

It is not presently possible to discern alterations to and conditions of the interior of 304 Bathurst Street, Toronto.

### **Contextualizing Bathurst Street:**

Bathurst Street first appears in maps of Toronto in the 1820s. Bathurst Street is named for Henry Bathurst, the 3<sup>rd</sup> Earl of Bathurst (1762-1834) who served as Secretary of War for the British Colonies during the reign of King George IV (1762-1830) (Wise and Gould 2000, 29).<sup>1</sup> Earl Bathurst – who had also served as Lord Chancellor between 1771 and 1778 and was a member of the British House of Commons between 1783 and 1794 – was put in charge of organizing the migration of settlers from the British Isles after the War of 1812 (Wise and Gould 2000, 29). Although having never visited Canada himself, Earl Bathurst also granted the Charter to establish *King's College* (now the *University of Toronto*) in 1827 (Wise and Gould 2000, 29). Bathurst Street historically extended from the Waterfront (Government Wharf) to Queen Street West (originally known as Lot Street) (Wise and Gould 2000, 29). Notably, the section of Bathurst Street north of Queen Street West was originally known as Crookshank's

---

<sup>1</sup> King George IV of England reigned between 1820 and 1830.

Lane after George Crookshank (1773 - 1859) – who served as the Receiver General of Public Accounts for Upper Canada between 1819 and 1820 and as a member of the Legislative Council between 1821 and 1842 – purchased the west half of Park Lot 18 and the entirety of Park Lot 19 in 1817 (Wise and Gould 2000, 29-30, The Toronto Park Lot Project 2018, Toronto Historical Association 2020).<sup>2</sup> Bathurst Street marked the boundary between Park Lot 18 (east side of the street) and Park Lot 19 (west side of the street). 304 Bathurst Street is situated on the former lands associated with Park Lot 19. The name Bathurst Street was being used for the section north of Queen Street West (originally known as Crookshank’s Lane) by 1858. Early commercial and residential development had occurred on Bathurst Street – particularly sections south of Queen Street West (originally known as Lot Street) – by the late 1850s. However, much of Bathurst Street – including between Queen Street West and Bloor Street West - remained agricultural and rural until the late 1870s through 1890s, when development along the street intensified. Bathurst Street was progressively extended northward throughout the mid-to-late 19<sup>th</sup> century with the section north of Bloor Street West remaining a muddy trail into the early 20<sup>th</sup> century (Wise and Gould 2000, 30).<sup>3</sup> However and notably, several properties – including estate houses – had been constructed along Bathurst Street north of Queen Street West by 1858. In 1858, Sir Casimir Stanislaus Gzowski (1813-1898)<sup>4</sup> constructed the “Victorian Gothic Mansion” known as *The Hall* estate at the southeast corner of modern-day Bathurst Street and Dundas Street West (Lost River Walks 2020). *The Hall* was designed by architect Frederick Cumberland (1821-1881) and included large, landscaped grounds in addition to the prominent estate house (see Appendix B, Figures 21 & 22). Gzowski was the son of a Polish Count and a civil engineer by training (Lundell 1997, 36). Gzowski emigrated to North America in 1833 after fleeing Czarist troops who were pursuing him as a result of

---

<sup>2</sup> This resulted in Crookshank’s Lane (modern day Bathurst Street) bisecting a significant portion of Crookshank’s property. A section of present-day Dundas Street East – in the Garden District – was also known as Crookshank Street prior to the late 1870s.

<sup>3</sup> Interestingly, neighbouring areas north of Bloor Street – such as the Annex – experienced earlier development than Bathurst Street itself.

<sup>4</sup> This is the English form of Gzowski’s name. The Polish form of his name is Kazimierz Stanisław Gzowski. Of note is that Casimir Street – located near the intersection of Bathurst Street and Dundas Street West and the former site of *The Hall* – was named after him.



his activism and involvement in the Polish Revolt of 1832 while studying at university in Warsaw (Nelles 1990, Lundell 1997, 36). Gzowski became significantly involved in railway and other infrastructure projects in Canada during much of the 19<sup>th</sup> century and was knighted by Queen Victoria (1819 - 1901) for these activities in 1890 (Lundell 1997, 36-37). Gzowski's *The Hall* estate became a site central to the upper-class social scenes of Toronto and hosted many "lawn parties, balls, musical soirées, and lavish dinners," as well as members of royalty – such as the Prince of Wales (later known as King Edward VII) (1841-1910) during his 1860 visit to Toronto (Lundell 1997, 37). Sir Casimir Stanislaus Gzowski died in 1898 and his widow - Lady Maria M. Gzowski (née Beebe) (1819 -1908), who he had married in 1839 - continued residing at the property with one of her sons until 1904 (Lundell 1997, 37). Sections of *The Hall* estate were sold in 1904 to create a park, now known as *Alexandra Park* (Lundell 1997, 37). By 1858, another large house – belonging to Richard D. Murchison and family by 1874<sup>5</sup> - existed to the immediate south of *The Hall* – near the present-day northeast corner of Bathurst Street and Carr Street. Regarding Bathurst Street between Carr Street / Robinson Street and Dundas Street West: per William Somerville Boulton's 1858 *Atlas of the City of Toronto and Vicinity* – in addition to Gzowski's *The Hall* estate and the Murchison House – approximately 6 small, wooden residences had been constructed on the west side of Bathurst Street just north of Robinson Street by the late 1850s. Interestingly, the east-west alignment jog present at the intersection of Carr Street and Robinson Street is a result of Carr Street (formerly known as Elizabeth Street and Eleanor Street) not originally intersecting with Bathurst Street.<sup>6</sup> A farm and orchard property – belonging to the prominent produce broker R. A. Goodenough - was located on the west side of Bathurst Street just north of Dundas Street West during the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century; and a large house belonging to the McDonald family had also been constructed on the east side of Bathurst Street just north of Dundas Street West by the late 1850s. After the

---

<sup>5</sup> Further research is required to determine if the Murchison family built this property – as it appears in William Somerville Boulton's 1858 *Atlas of the City of Toronto and Vicinity* – or whether the Murchisons purchased it at a later date. Further research is required to determine what industries the Murchisons were involved in.

<sup>6</sup> Another east-west alignment jog between Arthur Street and St. Patrick Street was eliminated with the creation and subsequent re-configuration of Dundas Street West during the early-to-mid 20<sup>th</sup> century. Interestingly, Arthur Street was known as Dundas Street in the late 1850s, before being renamed Arthur Street, and then renamed again as Dundas Street West by the late 1910s.

construction of the above-described properties, development on this block began around the northwest corner of Bathurst Street and Robinson Street and progressed northward through the 1860s. The section of Bathurst Street immediately opposite Sir Casimir Stanislaw Gzowski's *The Hall* estate – now present-day Alexandra Park – remained undeveloped until the late 1860s and early 1870s. Subsequently, 304 Bathurst Street (originally known as 248 Bathurst Street) was of the first houses constructed on Bathurst Street immediately opposite *The Hall* and is representative of an early period of residential development along this particular stretch of Bathurst Street. Notably, 304 Bathurst Street originally had “private grounds” – indicating a large yard and/or private gardens – although these were redeveloped in 1891/1892 with the construction of the semi-detached house at adjacent 306-308 Bathurst Street. Further research is required to determine if any of the buildings present on Bathurst Street between Queen Street West and Dundas Street West in 1858 have survived to the present day – as unfortunately it appears that many of these early Bathurst Street properties were demolished. Subsequent and steady waves of development and redevelopment along Bathurst Street have seen the addition of a mix of built forms to the streetscape, including various sites associated with commercial, institutional, public, religious, and/or residential uses.

### **The Ukrainian Labour Temple (300 Bathurst Street):**

For much of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, neighbouring 300 Bathurst Street was home to organizations pertaining to the Ukrainian-Canadian communities of Toronto.<sup>7</sup> In 1921, the *Ukrainian Labour Temple* was established and was simultaneously integrated with the *Ukrainian Labour - Farmer Temple Association* (Gregorovich 1984). The *Ukrainian Labour Temple* building was formally opened at 300 Bathurst Street in the Fall of 1927 (Gregorovich 1984) and replaced several houses formerly on the site. The

---

<sup>7</sup> There was a very large population of Ukrainian-Canadians living in the Alexandra Park, Trinity-Bellwoods, and Niagara neighbourhoods of Toronto during the early-to-mid-20<sup>th</sup> century (Gregorovich 1984). *St. Mary's Dormition Ukrainian Catholic Church* (276 Bathurst Street); *St. Volodymyr's Ukrainian Orthodox Cathedral* (400 Bathurst Street); *St. Nicholas Ukrainian Catholic Church* (4 Bellwoods Avenue, Toronto); and the *Ukrainian Evangelical Baptist Church* (148 Tecumseth Street) are legacies of the historic connection of Ukrainian-Canadian communities to this area of the City of Toronto.

*Ukrainian Labour Temple* building contained a mix of organizations, services, and spaces. Various historical documents reference the property containing offices for community organizations and various unions; community and social spaces (an auditorium, dancehall, etc.); a library, including materials available in Ukrainian and Russian; a Ukrainian language school for children; as well as a tobacconist's shop. Andrew Gregorovich – a historian of Ukrainian-Canadian history – notes in *The Ukrainian Community in Toronto from World War One to 1971* (1984) that the *Ukrainian Labour Temple* “became a centre for Ukrainians who sympathized with the USSR” and that a West Toronto branch of the organization was also opened on Dupont Street in the 1920s. Commencing in the 1930s, the government and mainstream Toronto media began accusing the *Ukrainian Labour Temple* of fostering a forum for Communist-related activities (The Globe (Toronto) 1932, 9, The Globe and Mail 1939, 4). This resulted in a series of hearings, investigations, and inspections conducted by the *Toronto Police Force* and the *Royal Canadian Mounted Police* (RCMP) (The Globe and Mail 1940, 1).<sup>8</sup> In November 1932, the *Ukrainian Labour Temple* had its hall license revoked by order of the *Toronto Police Board* as the venue was hosting fundraisers and protests for communists that were incarcerated in the Kingston Penitentiary Prison (The Globe (Toronto) 1932, 9). The *Ukrainian Labour Temple* appears to have regained its hall license by the mid-1930s. However, further allegations of the *Ukrainian Labour Temple* facilitating a forum for the teaching of communist doctrines emerged in March 1939 and subsequently resulted in the administration of the *Ukrainian Labour Temple* issuing a series of public statements expressing that their organization was “non-political and had no connection whatsoever with the Communist Party” (The Globe and Mail 1939, 4). However, in June 1940, the *Ukrainian Labour Temple* property was seized by the *Custodian of Alien Properties / Custodian of Enemy Properties* on grounds of it facilitating activities linked to the Communist party and thus being an “unlawful association” (The Civil Liberties Association of Toronto 1944, The Globe and Mail 1950, 1, Toronto Daily Star 1950, 31). This seizure was conducted via the *Defence of Canada Regulations (Wartime Emergency Powers Act)* which had been implemented

---

<sup>8</sup> The *Canadian Lithuanian Mutual Benefit Society* at 6 Denison Avenue, Toronto was also the subject of similar hearings, investigations, and inspections.

due to World War 2 (The Civil Liberties Association of Toronto 1944, Toronto Daily Star 1950, 31). The seizing of the Bathurst Street *Ukrainian Labour Temple* by the Canadian government sparked significant controversy. In March 1940, Mayor Ralph Day<sup>9</sup> stated to the *Toronto Board of Police Commissioners* that he was adamantly convinced that the *Ukrainian Labour Temple* on Bathurst Street was a central and critical site for Communist activities in Toronto (The Globe and Mail 1940, 4). Notably, around this time – shortly after the seizure of the property – the Canadian Secretary of State sold 300 Bathurst Street to the *Ukrainian National Federation* - considered a rival organization to the *Ukrainian Labour Temple* (*Ukrainian Labour - Farmer Temple Association*) – for \$35 000 (The Globe and Mail 1943, 5, Toronto Daily Star 1950, 31).<sup>10</sup> The seizing and subsequent sale of *Ukrainian Labour Temple* (300 Bathurst Street) resulted in several riots on Bathurst Street in front of the building in 1942 and 1943 (The Globe and Mail 1942, 5, Toronto Daily Star 1950, 31), as well as *The Civil Liberties Association of Toronto* launching an advocacy and legal campaign to have the property returned to its prewar ownership (The Civil Liberties Association of Toronto 1944). This community response sparked a number of additional hearings, inspections, and investigations that were conducted by various Canadian government and police agencies. A raid in December 1940 discovered that subversive Communist books – such as those authored by Vladimir Lenin (1870-1924) – were in the library and school room of the *Ukrainian Labour Temple* (The Globe and Mail 1944, 4). These books were used as evidence of Communist activities during a January 1944 hearing pertaining to the return of the *Ukrainian Labour Temple* to its prewar owners (The Globe and Mail 1944, 4). Interestingly, some witnesses reported not having previously seen the books in the library prior to the 1940 raid (The Globe and Mail 1944, 4). Ultimately, the *Ukrainian Labour Temple* was returned to its prewar owners on 1 May 1945 – near the end of World War 2. In 1946, the *Ukrainian Labour – Farmer Temple Association* changed its name to the *Association of United Ukrainian Canadians* (AUUC) (Association of United Ukrainian Canadians 2020).

---

<sup>9</sup> Ralph Day (1898 - 1976) served as Mayor of Toronto between 1938 and 1940.

<sup>10</sup> This sum translates to approximately \$520 000 adjusted for 2020 funds.

At 9:00pm on 8 October 1950 – the evening of Thanksgiving Sunday – the AUUC’s *Ukrainian Labour Temple* at 300 Bathurst Street was bombed. Notably, the *Ukrainian Labour Temple* was packed with around 1000 people on the evening of 8 October 1950, as the venue was simultaneously hosting a children’s concert in the upstairs auditorium and a social dance for teenagers in the downstairs dancehall (Toronto Daily Star 1950, 5). The bomb consisted of a “home made bomb of powerful explosive filled with six-inch rail spikes” and was placed near the rear doors of the auditorium via the external fire escape (The Globe and Mail 1950, 1, Toronto Daily Star 1950, 5). Remnants of a footlong fuse were also found by investigators after the explosion (Toronto Daily Star 1950). The explosion – which was heard over 1 mile (1.6 kilometers) away – blew out the wall of the auditorium; created a large hole in the ceiling; and shattered the windows of the *Ukrainian Labour Temple* (The Globe and Mail 1950, 1, Toronto Daily Star 1950, 31). Nearby buildings – including houses on Markham Street – and vehicles parked in the neighbourhood also experienced damage as a result of the explosion (Toronto Daily Star 1950, 31). Fortunately, there were no fatalities, although media reports indicate between 10 and 12 people were injured – including a 6-year-old boy (The Globe and Mail 1950, 1, Toronto Daily Star 1950, 1). All of the injuries were reported to have been from flying glass shards, as the railway spikes were noted to have blown upwards and lodged in the ceiling, rather than outwards into the audience (Toronto Daily Star 1950, 31).<sup>11</sup> Media reports indicate that between 500 and 600 people were present in the auditorium – including about 100 to 200 children – and that several members of the audience noticed an odd smell prior to the explosion (The Globe and Mail 1950, 1, Toronto Daily Star 1950, 1). Furthermore, many young children were seated at the front of the auditorium, away from their parents, as they were seated nearer to the stage for their performances as part of the *Children’s Concert* (Toronto Daily Star 1950, 31). This created pandemonium when hundreds of people rushed to the exits – while others sat and prayed – and families were unable to immediately locate children (Toronto Daily Star 1950, 31). Some media reports noted that a speaker from the *Ban the A-Bomb Movement* was scheduled to provide a talk on

---

<sup>11</sup> Media articles note it was a miracle that the railway spikes did not blast into the audience, as the spikes would have almost certainly caused fatalities if people were struck by them (Toronto Daily Star 1950, 31).

the dangers of the Atomic Bomb on the same evening at the *Ukrainian Labour Temple* and that several members of the audience thought, during the explosion, that Toronto had been hit by an Atomic Bomb (The Globe and Mail 1950, 1, Toronto Daily Star 1950, 31). Interestingly, the attendees of the dance – totalling about 400 to 500 individuals – which was being held in the dancehall directly below the auditorium reported only hearing a “dull thud” due to the reinforced, soundproof ceiling of the dancehall (Toronto Daily Star 1950, 31).<sup>12</sup> Comparatively, neighbours – including Bessie Besserman of 304 Bathurst Street – reported hearing and feeling the intense explosion (The Globe and Mail 1950, 1). Several neighbours were also reported to have been having dinner when the explosion went off (The Globe and Mail 1950, 1). Following the explosion, thousands of people were reported to have descended on Bathurst Street out of both concern and curiosity – causing significant traffic issues (Toronto Daily Star 1950, 31). Mayor Hiram E. McCallum<sup>13</sup> was called to the scene late in the evening and reportedly expressed concerns that the bombing could have led to increased gang violence (Toronto Daily Star 1950). Police also reportedly detained a man who was asking witnesses many questions, although it turned out that the man was actually an undercover RCMP officer and was quickly released upon identification (Toronto Daily Star 1950, 31).

After the bombing, the *Association of United Ukrainian Canadians* released statements accusing former members of the Ukrainian *Halychyna Schutzstaffel* (SS (Nazi)) brigade – also known as the *Butcher Brigade* - as being behind the bombing (Toronto Daily Star 1950, 31). Members of this former Nazi brigade were known to have arrived in Canada as “displaced persons” after World War 2 (Toronto Daily Star 1950, 31). Reputably, significant tensions had arisen between various Ukrainian groups and organizations active in Canada after World War 2 (Toronto Daily Star 1950). Joseph Baruch Salsberg (1902-1998) – who had served as City of Toronto Municipal Councillor for Ward 4 (then situated around Spadina Avenue and Kensington Market) from 1938 to 1942 and who then served as the Labor-Progressive (Communist Party) Member of Provincial Parliament for the Toronto St. Andrew Riding between 1943 and 1955 –

---

<sup>12</sup> Several attendees of the dance were noted to complain when emergency services ordered them out of the building and several requested refunds for their tickets (Toronto Daily Star 1950, 31).

<sup>13</sup> Hiram E. McCallum (1899-1989) served as Mayor of Toronto between 1948 and 1951.

identified to the media that this bombing was the “first Fascist bomb to be exploded in [Canada]” (Toronto Daily Star 1950, 31). Damage to the *Ukrainian Labour Temple* was reported to be \$10 000 (Toronto Daily Star 1950, 31) – which translates to approximately \$110 000 if adjusted to 2020 funds. Additional controversy arose a week after the bombing when alternative accusations were made by the *Ukrainian Canadian Committee* – an umbrella committee which consisted of 14 different educational, religious, and women’s organizations – that – instead of the *Halychyna* Brigade – the Communists planted the bomb themselves to “create an unfriendly feeling among Canadians towards Ukrainian immigrants that might affect Canada’s immigration policy” (The Globe and Mail 1950, 4). Further research is required to determine if arrests were ever made in connection with this bombing incident and if so, what the ultimate verdict was determined to be for the cause and source of the bombing.

As noted above, the *Ukrainian Labour – Farmer Temple Association* renamed itself as the *Association of United Ukrainian Canadians* in 1946 (Association of United Ukrainian Canadians 2020) – although the Bathurst Street property was still commonly known as the *Ukrainian Labour Temple* after this renaming. The *Association of United Ukrainian Canadians* sold 300 Bathurst Street in the late 20<sup>th</sup> century. The Toronto headquarters of the AUUC is presently at 1604 Bloor Street West in Toronto and 300 Bathurst Street is now home to the *Ching Kwok Buddhist Temple* – a Chinese Mahayana Buddhist Temple. The *Ching Kwok Buddhist Temple* – founded in 1985 and based at 300 Bathurst Street since 1994 – undertook significant renovations of the interior and exterior of 300 Bathurst Street in the 1990s (Ching Kwok Buddhist Temple of Toronto, 2020).

## Appendix A – Former Occupants and Uses of the Property:

**James Hodgart Fyfe and Family:** James Hodgart Fyfe (28 March 1843 – 23 February 1889) and family were the first occupants of 304 Bathurst Street, Toronto. The Fyfe family resided at 304 Bathurst Street between 1873 and 1879 and again between 1882 and 1885. The Fyfe family consisted of James Hodgart Fyfe; Helen Fyfe (13 February 1844 – 4 January 1892); and their 8 children – 3 sons and 5 daughters – born between 1870 and 1887 (Ancestry.ca Library 2020).<sup>14</sup> James Hodgart Fyfe was born in Lochwinnoch, Renfrewshire, Scotland on 28 March 1843 (Ancestry.ca Library 2020). Helen Fyfe was born in Glasgow, Scotland on 13 February 1844. James Hodgart Fyfe and Helen Fyfe were married on 3 May 1870 in Toronto, Canada (Ancestry.ca Library 2020).<sup>15</sup> James Hodgart Fyfe first appear in City of Toronto Directories in 1867.<sup>16</sup> In the mid-to-late 1870s, James Hodgart Fyfe was a founding manager and partner of *Hird, Fyfe, Ross, & Company* – which was a company that manufactured, sold, and specialized in Canadian woollens and some household products, such as brooms and brushes.<sup>17</sup> During the 1870s, *Hird, Fyfe, Ross, & Company* was based on Front Street East near Yonge Street in Toronto. By the mid-1870s, *Hird, Fyfe, Ross, & Company* was also operating under the name *The Toronto Tweed Company* (The Daily Globe (Toronto) 1876, 6). *Hird, Fyfe, Ross, & Company* (the *Toronto Tweed Company*) exhibited their items – including brooms, brushes, cashmeres, flannels, tweeds, and woollens – during the 1876 Philadelphia *Centennial Exhibition* (the 1<sup>st</sup> *World's Fair*) and won a silver medal for their tweed fabrics (Burr and De Vere Burr 1877, 381-382,

---

<sup>14</sup> The youngest child – Margaret Fyfe - was born in 1887, after the Fyfe family had moved out of 304 Bathurst Street.

<sup>15</sup> Further research is required to determine when Helen Fyfe arrived in Toronto.

<sup>16</sup> In 1867, James Fyfe is listed as working as a salesman and boarding at 46 Maria Street West. The next year, in 1868/1869, James Fyfe lived and worked at 62 Yonge Street. 62 Yonge Street was then home to the *Hughes Brothers* – a clothing and wholesale dry goods store. By 1870, James Fyfe was working for *John Macdonald & Co.* – a wholesale imports and dry goods store - and living on Spadina Avenue. By 1871, Fyfe was living on Bathurst Street near Robinson Street – several properties south of the site of 304 Bathurst Street – and his profession is just listed as “salesman” with no associated company.

<sup>17</sup> The other founding managers and partners of *Hird, Fyfe, Ross, & Company* were Samuel Hird (1846-1920s) and George D. Ross (1835-1912).



Ontario Legislative Assembly 1877, 167). A brief review of *Hird, Fyfe, Ross, & Company's* (*The Toronto Tweed Company's*) display at the 1876 Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition (*World's Fair*) is also provided in *The Warehousemen and Drapers' Trade Journal* in a June 1876 article titled *Woollens at the Centennial* where the company is described as producing goods best suited for country and rural aesthetics (*The Warehousemen and Drapers' Trade Journal* 1876, 282).<sup>18</sup> <sup>19</sup> In February 1879, *Samson, Kennedy, & Gemmel*<sup>20</sup> bought out the entire stock of *Hird, Fyfe, Ross, & Company* (*The Globe* (Toronto) 1879, 5). Subsequently, in March 1879, *Hird, Fyfe, Ross, & Company* relocated to Montréal, Québec (*The Globe* (Toronto) 1879, 3, *The Globe* (Toronto) 1879, 3). Notably, Montréal was where one of the founding managers and partners of the company – George D. Ross – resided (*City of Toronto Directory* 1878, 399). Around this time (circa. 1880-1881), the Fyfe family appear to have temporarily moved out of 304 Bathurst Street, Toronto – and potentially relocated to Montréal, Québec alongside the *Hird, Fyfe, Ross, & Company* business. By 1882, the Fyfe family had moved back to 304 Bathurst Street, Toronto. Per the *City of Toronto Directories* - upon the Fyfe family's return to Toronto around 1882 – James Hodgart Fyfe worked as a Clerk and Salesman at *Tait, Burch, and Company*. According to the *City of Toronto Directories*, *Tait, Burch, and Company* was a fancy dry goods and

---

<sup>18</sup> This June 1876 article (*Woollens at the Centennial*) is interestingly situated between an article titled *The Shah's Throne Room* and an article titled *Ancient Bedsteads and Cradles* (*The Warehousemen and Drapers' Trade Journal* 1876, 282-283).

<sup>19</sup> The unnamed author of this review also stated that: “The Canadian manufacturers are all under glass – a mistaken arrangement under any circumstances, but especially so in this instance. For reasons not quite clear to the uninitiated, a series of cabinet cases intended for the Ottawa Museum have been sent to Philadelphia on preliminary duty. Consequently, exhibits of all kinds – woollen cloth, hosiery, cotton prints, flannels, glass ware, toys, models – are all laid out like so many dried specimens of natural history; and tweeds, blankets, and bundles of socks lean uncomfortably against each other on narrow shelves, destined in future to be the resting-place of stuffed birds and beasts and little snakes [...] woollens have been sent rolled on boards and are simply placed side by side as in a country shop” (*The Warehousemen and Drapers' Trade Journal* 1876, 282). The Canadian manufacturers appear to have received a slightly better review than the Australian manufacturers, as the reviewer notes that: “Turning to Australia, we find a very limited number of tweeds from New South Wales, all apparently from the same Sydney manufactory. They are of primitive workmanship and unsatisfactory dye and the wearing of some of them must be an act of either penance of patriotism” (*The Warehousemen and Drapers' Trade Journal* 1876, 282).

<sup>20</sup> *Samson, Kennedy, & Gemmel* was a dry goods firm (Mount Pleasant Group 2020). One of the partners of this company was Warring Kennedy (1827-1904) – who served as Mayor of Toronto between 1894 and 1895.

wholesale staples company with operations in both London, United Kingdom and Toronto, Canada. In Toronto, *Tait, Burch, and Company* was based on the east side of Bay Street between Front Street West and Wellington Street West. In 1886, the Fyfe family moved to 4 Denison Avenue, Toronto. Around 1886, James H. Fyfe established his own business – a dry goods and millinery business – under the name *James H. Fyfe*. The *James H. Fyfe* store was based at 466 Queen Street West, Toronto.<sup>21</sup> Cemetery records for *Mount Pleasant Cemetery* indicate that James Hodgart Fyfe died on 23 February 1889 of liver-related illness. He was survived by his widow Helen Fyfe and their 8 children.

**Matthew Langmuir and Family:** Matthew Langmuir (28 December 1843 - 7 April 1931) and family resided at 304 Bathurst Street in 1880 - 1881. At this point in time, Matthew Langmuir was a partner of *H. E. Clarke and Company* – a Toronto-based trunk manufacturing company. *H. E. Clarke and Company* later became the *Langmuir Manufacturing Company* – which specialized in luggage (The Globe (Toronto) 1931, 11). The *Langmuir Manufacturing Company* – also known as the *M. Langmuir Manufacturing Company* – became the largest trunk manufacturer in Canada and was in business from 1890 to 1960 (Collectors Weekly 2016).<sup>22</sup> At the time of his death in April 1931, Matthew Langmuir was a well-known Toronto businessman and was serving as the President of both the *Langmuir Manufacturing Company* and the *Julian Sale Leather Goods Company* (The Globe (Toronto) 1931, 11). Matthew Langmuir was originally from Montréal (The Globe (Toronto) 1931, 11), although lived in Toronto from the early 1870s onwards. In 1874, Langmuir contributed funds towards the construction of the *Alice Street Primitive Methodist Church* (The Globe (Toronto) 1874,

---

<sup>21</sup> 466 Queen Street West – the original building of which has since been demolished – was located on the north side of Queen Street West between Augusta Avenue and Denison Avenue in Toronto.

<sup>22</sup> In 2000, William Patrick Langmuir published the book *Langmuir Luggage: The M. Langmuir Manufacturing Co. of Toronto, Limited: A Narrative and Pictorial History*. Unfortunately, the only copy of this book in the Toronto Public Library is in the Special Collections Collection at the Toronto Reference Library and is presently inaccessible to members of the public as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic.

4).<sup>23</sup> Langmuir was also nominated for membership of Toronto's *Board of Trade* in 1899 (*The Globe* (Toronto) 1899, 12) and served on the Executive Committee of the *Men's Association* of the *Bloor Street Presbyterian Church* during the early 1900s (*The Globe* (Toronto) 1905, 12). Matthew Langmuir later became a member of the *Bloor Street United Church* and was noted to be an avid painter (*The Globe* (Toronto) 1931, 11). Matthew Langmuir married Harriett Jesse Edith Butler (1850-1939) – who was Irish-Canadian – on 1 March 1870 in Toronto (*Ancestry.ca Library* 2020). Matthew Langmuir and Harriett Langmuir had 5 children – 1 daughter and 4 sons – between 1870 and 1889. All of the Langmuir children survived to adulthood. The Langmuirs had moved out of 304 Bathurst Street by 1882.<sup>24</sup> Langmuir's tenancy at the 304 Bathurst Street was both preceded and succeeded by the Fyfe family's residency. Matthew and Harriett Langmuir later lived at 288 Bloor Street West – near the intersection of Bloor Street West and Huron Street - at the time of Matthew Langmuir's death in 1931 (*The Globe* (Toronto) 1931, 11).

**James Moyes:** James Moyes – a travelling representative and salesman of *A. Jardine & Co.* – resided at 304 Bathurst Street between 1886 and 1887. *A. Jardine & Co.* imported and manufactured coffee, spices, and *Pure Gold* brand baking powder. *A. Jardine & Co.* was based at 31 Front Street East in Toronto during this point in time. Interestingly, Alexander Jardine (1839-1900) – who founded and managed *A. Jardine & Co.* – was also instrumental in the establishment of the Wychwood Park artist colony during the late 1870s (*The Cultural Landscape Foundation* 2020).

---

<sup>23</sup> The *Alice Street Primitive Methodist Church* – formerly known as the *Bay Street Primitive Methodist Church* – was located on the south side of Alice Street between Bay Street and Yonge Street (*Ontario Genealogical Society* 2005). The Church was established in 1832 and first used the name *Alice Street Primitive Church* in 1854 (*Ontario Genealogical Society* 2005). Alice Street was demolished during the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The street formerly existed where the modern-day *Eaton's Centre* shopping mall and *Marriott Downtown* hotel are presently located.

<sup>24</sup> The property may have been vacant for part of 1881 as well, per the City of Toronto Directory entry noting an “unoccupied house” next to Langmuir's name.

**Thomas Rickeard and Family:** Thomas Rickeard (1836 – 4 November 1926) – a builder and carpenter – and family resided at 304 Bathurst Street between 1888 and 1896. Thomas Rickeard was originally from the Village of Gerrans in Cornwall, England. In October 1859 or October 1860, Thomas Rickeard married Matilda Varcoe (1833-1929) in the Town of Truro in Cornwall, England. Thomas Rickeard and Matilda Rickeard subsequently had 3 children – 2 daughters and 1 son - between 1861 and 1875. By 1873, the family was living in Toronto, Canada. In Toronto, Thomas Rickeard was employed as a builder and carpenter. Further research is required to determine if Thomas Rickeard was the builder of adjacent semi-detached house at 306-308 Bathurst Street in 1891/1892. Notably, 306-308 Bathurst Street was constructed on part of the “private grounds” formerly extant to the north of 304 Bathurst Street. The Rickeards appear to have later moved back to England, as they are listed as residing in Wimbledon, Surrey, England in the 1911 Census of England. Thomas Rickeard died in Wimbledon on 4 November 1926.

**Charles Cottenden and Family:** Charles Cottenden (1850 or 1856<sup>25</sup> - 9 April 1917) – of *Charles Cottenden & Co.* – and several family members resided at 304 Bathurst Street between 1897 and 1900. *Charles Cottenden & Co.* was an auctioneering company based at 609 Queen Street West – near the intersection of Bathurst Street and Queen Street West – in Toronto. Charles Cottenden was married at least 3 times and had 9 children – 7 sons and 2 daughters – between 1877 and 1896 (Ancestry.ca Library 2020). Further research is required to determine which wife or wives Charles Cottenden was married to while residing at 304 Bathurst Street.<sup>26</sup> However, the City of Toronto Directories note that Albert Cottenden (1884 - 1918) – a clerk at *Charles Cottenden & Co.*; George H. Cottenden (1877 -1942) – a porter at *Cottenden & Co.*; and Maria Cottenden (18 June 1827 – 21 December 1909) also resided at 304 Bathurst Street at various points between 1897 and 1900. Through comparing census and genealogy

---

<sup>25</sup> Interestingly, genealogy records indicate that Charles Cottenden was born in 1850, whereas the 1910 Census of Canada indicates he was born in 1856.

<sup>26</sup> Per Ancestry.ca, the 3 wives of Charles Cottenden are listed as: Maria Mosier (1841-1899); Emily Emma Cottenden (maiden name unknown) (1865-1945); and Emma Webber (1867-1921).

records, it appears that Albert Cottenden was Charles Cottenden's nephew; George H. Cottenden was one of Charles Cottenden's sons; and Maria Cottenden was Charles Cottenden's mother. The Cottendens were originally from England (Ancestry.ca Library 2020). Of further interest is that *Charles Cottenden & Co.* was sued in May 1899 on allegations that in December 1896 they seized 13 trunks of possessions from the residence of Elizabeth Denham (1841-1922) without her consent and sold them for private profit (The Globe (Toronto) 1899, 8).

**William Secker:** William Secker – an accountant – resided at 304 Bathurst Street in 1901.

**Elizabeth Mary Licence and Family:** In 1902, 304 Bathurst Street was home to Elizabeth Mary Licence, Frederick John Licence, and Robert Frank Licence.<sup>27</sup> Elizabeth Mary Licence (née Pascall) (1850 - unknown) – originally from Dover, England – was the wife of Robert James Licence (1852 - 1930), whereas Frederick John Licence (1881-1909) and Robert Frank Licence (1884 - 1957) were 2 of her sons (Ancestry.ca Library 2020).<sup>28</sup> During this period in time, Robert James Licence was employed in Jefferson, New York (Ancestry.ca Library 2020).<sup>29</sup> According to the 1901 Census of Canada, Elizabeth Mary Licence was worked as a dressmaker. In 1902, Frederick John Licence worked as a clerk at *Charles Stark & Company*. *Charles Stark & Company* was a

---

<sup>27</sup> 2 spellings of the surname are used in the City of Toronto Directory: Licence and License.

<sup>28</sup> Robert James Licence and Elizabeth Mary Licence had 10 children – 5 daughters and 5 sons - between 1874 and 1891. Robert James Licence appears to have later remarried and fathered 5 more children – 2 daughters and 3 sons - with Margaret Jane McCormick (1862-1957) between 1897 and 1904. Of note is that in 1894, Robert James License is noted to have been working with “Miss Margaret McCormick, artist” at the Elgin Chambers building (Ancestry.ca Library 2020).

<sup>29</sup> Further research is required to determine if Elizabeth Mary License and Robert James Licence were divorced by 1902, as Robert James License appears to have had engaged in a separate relationship with a former co-worker by 1897 (Ancestry.ca Library 2020). Interestingly, in the 1891 Census of Canada, Elizabeth Mary Licence is listed as widowed, despite Robert James Licence – who she had married in 1873 – still being alive.

Toronto-based company that sold firearms, jewelry, plated ware, watches, etc.<sup>30</sup> Frederick John License notably died quite young – at age 28 – of typhomalarial fever<sup>31</sup> (Ancestry.ca Library 2020). In 1902, Robert Frank Licence worked as a bicycling representative of the *E. C. Hill Manufacturing Company*. The *E. C. Hill Manufacturing Company* was an early Canadian bicycle manufacturer (Bacharach 2011).

**The Hickey family, the Jones family, and Physician Offices:** Between 1903 and 1935, 304 Bathurst Street was home to the Hickey family. The Hickey family consisted of James J. Hickey; Elizabeth Hickey; and their 3 children – 2 daughters and 1 son. James J. Hickey (1862 – circa. early 1930s) – who was originally from Ireland – was employed as a carpenter and moulder at the *Gurney Foundry Company*. The *Gurney Foundry Company* had a location at both 500 King Street West and in the Junction area of Toronto. The *Gurney Foundry Company* manufactured boilers, chimneys and chimney components, radiators, ranges, stoves, and other heating appliances. James J. Hickey was married to Elizabeth Hickey (1872 - unknown) – who is noted in the 1921 Census of Canada to have also been Irish-Canadian, although born in Ontario. At the time of the 1921 Census of Canada, the Jones family were listed as lodgers at 304 Bathurst Street alongside the Hickey family (who were the primary residents). The Jones family – who were also Irish-Canadian – consisted of John Jones, Mary Jones, and their 2 daughters aged 10 and 12. No employment information is provided for John Jones. Further research is required to determine when the Jones family moved out of 304 Bathurst Street. Of additional note is that between the mid-1920s and mid-1930s, several physicians had their offices at 304 Bathurst Street in addition to the Hickey family’s residence. These include: Dr. D. A. Bonnar– who had an office at 304 Bathurst Street between 1925 and 1927; Dr. J. H. Green – who had an office at 304 Bathurst Street between 1929 and 1930; and Dr. Jacob Beaber - who had an office at 304 Bathurst Street in 1931. Further research is required to discern the dynamics between the Hickey family residence and the physician office(s) at 304 Bathurst Street during the

---

<sup>30</sup> In 1904, *Charles Stark & Company* ran an interesting ad that said “nothing was nicer for a boy than a small 22 caliber rifle” for Christmas (Brown 2012, 209).

<sup>31</sup> This generally refers to simultaneous infection with typhoid and malaria.

mid-1920s through early 1930s. Commencing in the 1930s, Elizabeth Hickey is listed as the widow of James J. Hickey. Elizabeth Hickey continued living at 304 Bathurst Street until 1935.

**Miles Horahan:** Miles Horahan – a grader at *Public Cold Storage & Warehouses* - resided at 304 Bathurst Street during the mid-to-late 1930s. The *Public Cold Storage & Warehouses* were based on Strachan Avenue in Toronto.

**Alfred Vincent:** Alfred Vincent resided at 304 Bathurst Street in the late 1930s. Further research is required to discern additional information about Alfred Vincent.

**Peter Boychuk:** Peter Boychuk – an employee and labourer at the *Parisian Laundry Company of Toronto Limited* – resided at 304 Bathurst Street between 1940 and 1947. The *Parisian Laundry Company of Toronto Limited* had 2 locations in Toronto: 241 Bathurst Street and 604-610 King Street West. The President of the company was David R. Morton. Of additional note is that in July 1951, a Peter Boychuk – listed as a resident of a Spadina Avenue rooming house – was arrested for the theft of office equipment and 625 pounds of butter from the *Elmvale Creamery* near Barrie (The Globe and Mail 1951, 5). Further research is required to determine if this is the same Peter Boychuk who lived at 304 Bathurst Street during the 1940s. A Peter Boychuk is also listed as having run for the Communist Party in the Etobicoke region during the mid-1980s (The Globe and Mail 1984, M5). Further research is also required to determine if this is the same individual and/or whether these individuals were related.

**Ross Canning:** Ross Canning resided at 304 Bathurst Street in 1948- 1949. Further research is required to discern additional information about Ross Canning.

**The Besserman Family:** The Besserman Family resided at 304 Bathurst Street between 1950 and 1966. While residing at 304 Bathurst Street, the Besserman family

consisted of: Nathan Besserman (1890 - 5 March 1952); Bessie Besserman (1892 – 4 March 1974); and 2 of their sons – Irving Besserman and Orvin Besserman.<sup>32</sup> Per the 1921 Census of Canada, the Besserman family were Jewish, spoke Yiddish as their mother tongue, and were originally from Russia. The 1921 Census of Canada also notes that the Besserman family arrived in Canada in 1913 and initially settled in Adjala Township, southwest of Barrie - prior to moving to Toronto. Nathan Besserman was a farmer in Adjala Township and later (circa. the 1930s and 1940s) operated a Confectionary Shop at 900 Queen Street East in the Leslieville neighbourhood of Toronto. Nathan Besserman appears to have been retired by the time the family was living at 304 Bathurst Street. Bessie Besserman was the wife of Nathan Besserman. Irving Besserman worked as a salesman at the *Sports Centre*, whereas Orvin Besserman worked as an assistant manager at the *Sports Centre*. The *Sports Centre* was a sporting goods and supply store which was run by John Pomer and based at 346 Bathurst Street in Toronto. Further research is required to determine the date of birth and potential date of deaths of Irving Besserman and Orvin Besserman.

**Jim Hong Eng:** Jim Hong Eng resided at 304 Bathurst Street between 1967 and ~1969. Further research is required to determine Jim Hong Eng's profession, as well as other relevant information. Further research is also required to determine when Jim Hong Eng moved out of 304 Bathurst Street, as unfortunately City of Toronto Directories published post-1969 have not yet been digitized and are presently unavailable for use in person as archives and libraries are closed as result of the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic.

**Post-1969:** Please note that there is a data-gap in this document from 1969 onward, as unfortunately City of Toronto Directories published post-1969 have not yet been

---

<sup>32</sup> The 1921 Census of Canada notes that Nathan and Bessie Besserman had additional children, although they do not appear to have been residing at 304 Bathurst Street during this point in time. One of their daughters was Jessie Besserman (born 1916) – who was noted to be a deaf-mute.



digitized and are presently unavailable for use in person as archives and libraries are closed as result of the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic.

### Appendix B – Maps and Photographs:

Additional, downloadable, and higher quality photographs are available in this Google Drive Album:

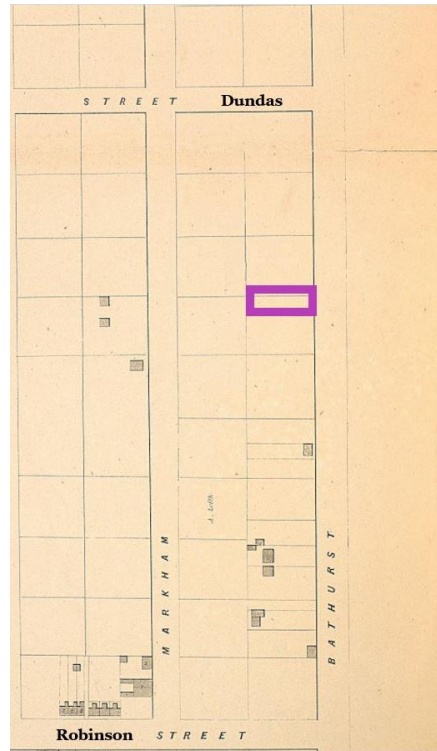
<https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1jlbHmA8uRNDNpdFu3MucnJ4q5jzsBp80?usp=sharing>



**Appendix B, Figure 1**

**Above:** The location of 304 Bathurst Street, Toronto (highlighted in purple). North is towards the top of the map.

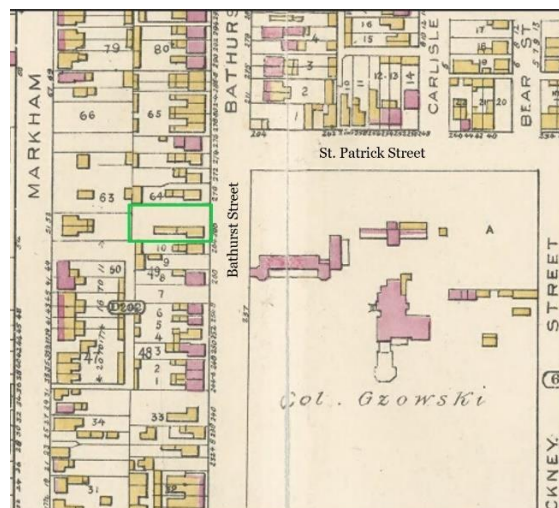
**Source:** City of Toronto Interactive Map (annotated by Adam Wynne).



**Appendix B, Figure 2**

**Above:** The approximate future location of 304 Bathurst Street in 1858.

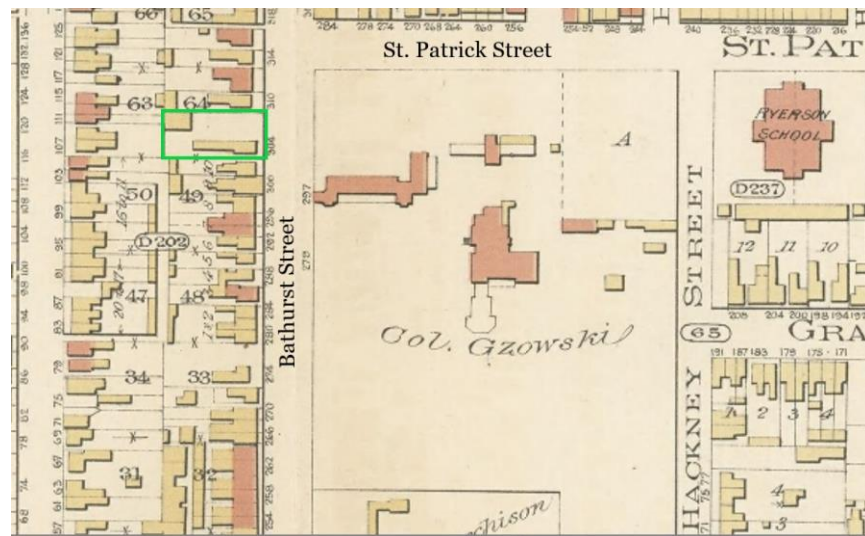
**Source:** William Somerville Boulton's 1858 *Atlas of the City of Toronto and Vicinity* (annotated by Adam Wynne).



**Appendix B, Figure 3**

**Above:** The location of 304 Bathurst Street (then known as 266 Bathurst Street) in 1884 (highlighted in green). North is towards the top of the map.

**Source:** 1884 Edition of Goad's Fire Insurance Plans, Plate 23 (annotated by Adam Wynne).



**Appendix B, Figure 4**

**Above:** The location of 304 Bathurst Street (highlighted in green) in 1890. North is towards the top of the map.

**Source:** 1890 Edition of Goad's Fire Insurance Plans, Plate 23 (annotated by Adam Wynne).

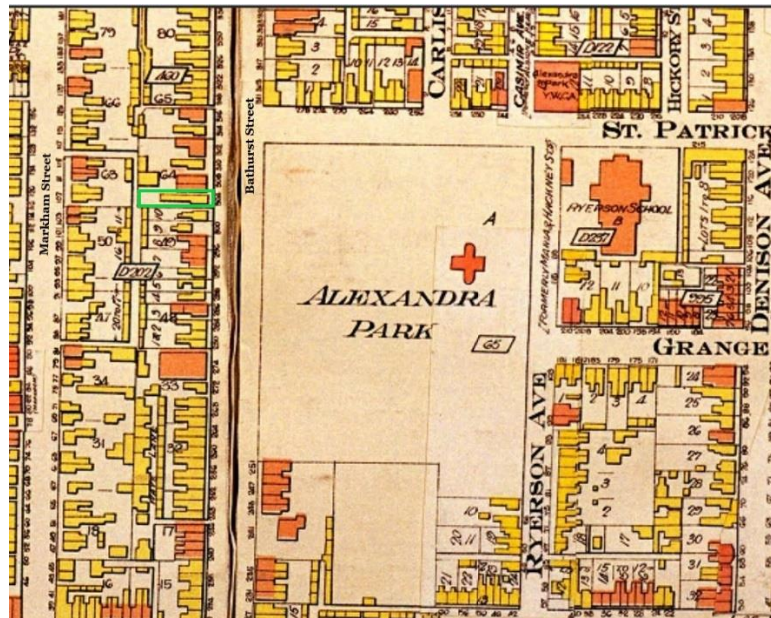


**Appendix B, Figure 5**

**Above:** The location of 304 Bathurst Street (highlighted in green) in 1903. Note that adjacent 306-308b Bathurst Street – constructed in 1891/1892 – are not depicted on the map due to a lag in updating map data. North is towards the top of the map.

**Source:** 1903 Edition of Goad's Fire Insurance Plans, Plate 23 (annotated by Adam Wynne).

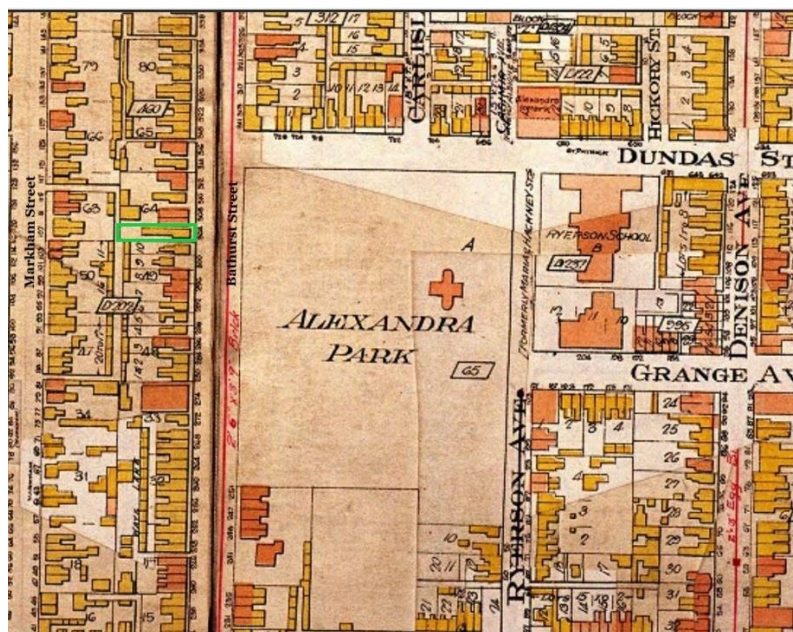




Appendix B, Figure 6

**Above:** The location of 304 Bathurst Street (highlighted in green) in 1913. North is towards the top of the map.

**Source:** 1913 Edition of Goad's Fire Insurance Plans, Plate 23 (annotated by Adam Wynne).



Appendix B, Figure 7

**Above:** The location of 304 Bathurst Street (highlighted in green) in 1924. North is towards the top of the map.

**Source:** 1924 Edition of Goad's Fire Insurance Plans, Plate 23 (annotated by Adam Wynne).





**Appendix B, Figure 8**

**Above:** 304 Bathurst Street, Toronto on 22 November 2020.

**Source:** Photograph by Adam Wynne.





**Appendix B, Figure 9**

**Above:** 304 Bathurst Street, Toronto and neighbouring properties on 22 November 2020.

**Source:** Photograph by Adam Wynne.





**Appendix B, Figure 10**

**Above:** Looking southwest at 304 Bathurst Street on 22 November 2020.

**Source:** Photograph by Adam Wynne.



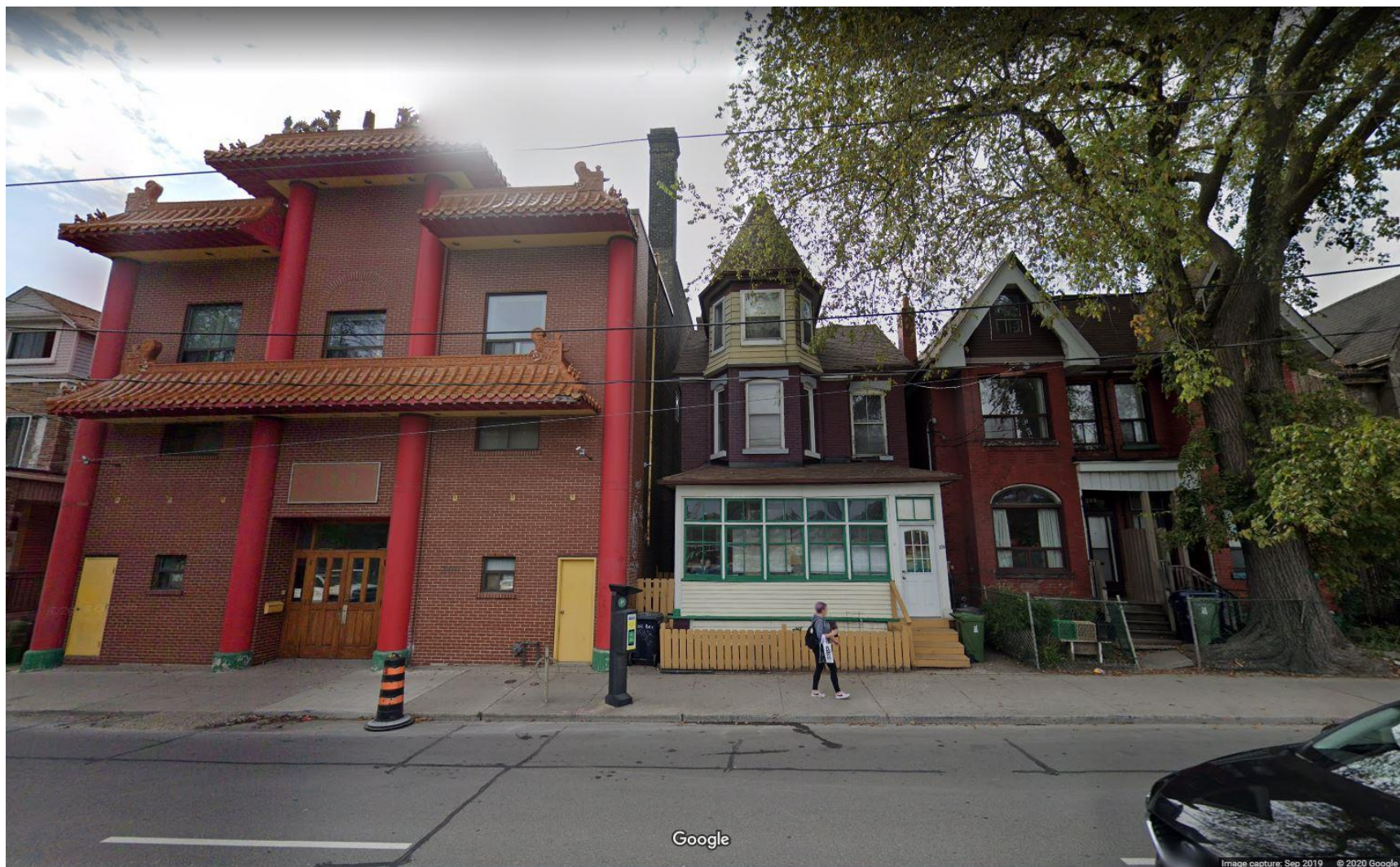


**Appendix B, Figure 11**

**Above:** Looking southwest at 304 Bathurst Street on 22 November 2020.

**Source:** Photograph by Adam Wynne.



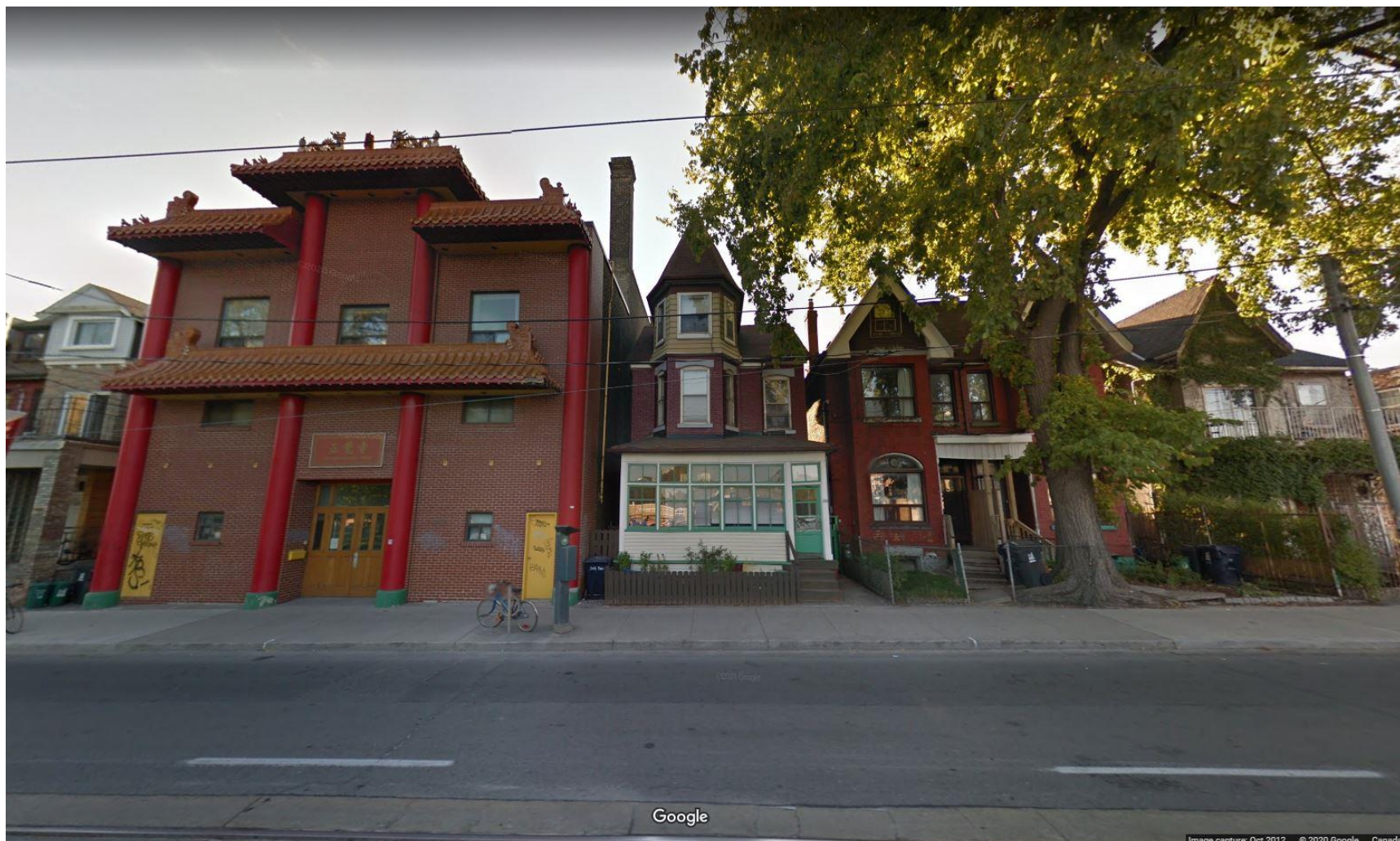


**Appendix B, Figure 12**

**Above:** 300-308 Bathurst Street, Toronto – including 304 Bathurst Street – in September 2019.

**Source:** Image via Google Streetview.





**Appendix B, Figure 13**

**Above:** 300-308 Bathurst Street, Toronto – including 304 Bathurst Street – in October 2012.

**Source:** Image via Google Streetview.



City of Toronto Archives, Series 372, Subseries 53, Item 1

#### Appendix B, Figure 14

**Above:** Looking northwest across Alexandra Park on 2 May 1912. 304 Bathurst Street is visible in the background (highlighted in purple). Please note the spelling of the park's name in the photo label as *Alexander Park*, in lieu of *Alexandra Park*. Please also note the cannons, which have since been removed from the park.

**Source:** City of Toronto Archives (annotated by Adam Wynne).





City of Toronto Archives, Fonds 16, Series 71, Item 11083

#### Appendix B, Figure 15

**Above:** Looking south on Bathurst Street from just south of Dundas Street West on 20 September 1935. 304 Bathurst Street is marked with the purple arrow. The large chimney is part of neighbouring 300 Bathurst Street, Toronto.

**Source:** City of Toronto Archives (annotated by Adam Wynne).



City of Toronto Archives, Fonds 16, Series 71, Item 10874

### Appendix B, Figure 16

**Above:** Looking south on Bathurst Street from just south of Dundas Street West on 20 September 1935. 304 Bathurst Street is marked with the purple arrow. Note the distinctive (since replaced) porch on front of 304 Bathurst Street.

**Source:** City of Toronto Archives (annotated by Adam Wynne).





**Appendix B, Figure 17**

**Above:** 300 Bathurst Street, Toronto – and neighbouring properties, including 304 Bathurst Street – in the late 1980s or early-to-mid 1990s. For many years, 300 Bathurst Street was home to the *Ukrainian Labour Temple*. The *Ching Kwok Buddhist Temple of Toronto* moved to 300 Bathurst Street in 1994. This photograph was taken prior to the Buddhist temple-related renovations of 300 Bathurst Street in the mid-1990s.

**Source:** Ching Kwok Buddhist Temple of Toronto website.

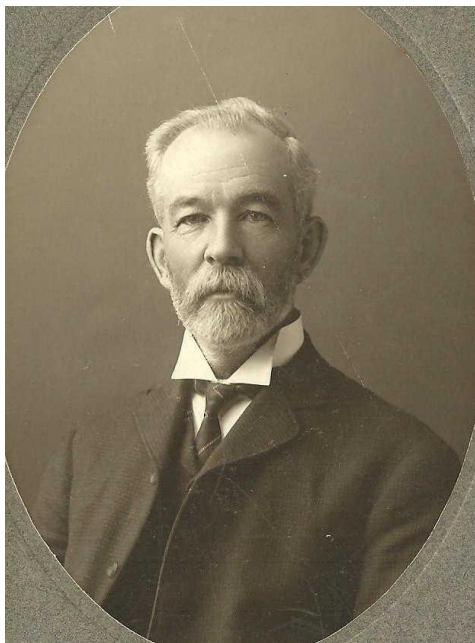


**Appendix B, Figure 18**

**Above:** 300 Bathurst Street, Toronto – and neighbouring properties, including 304 Bathurst Street – in the mid 1990s. The *Ching Kwok Buddhist Temple of Toronto* moved to 300 Bathurst Street in 1994. This photograph was taken after prior to the Buddhist temple-related renovations of 300 Bathurst Street in the mid-1990s.

**Source:** Ching Kwok Buddhist Temple of Toronto website.





**Appendix B, Figures 19 & 20**

**Above:** Matthew Langmuir (1843-1931) and Harriet Butler Langmuir (1850-1930) in the late 19<sup>th</sup> or early 20<sup>th</sup> century. The Langmuirs resided at 304 Bathurst Street between 1880 and 1881. Matthew Langmuir later became an influential business man and the President of the *M. Langmuir Manufacturing Company* and *Julian Sale Leather Goods Company*. The *M. Langmuir Manufacturing Company* was the largest trunk manufacturer in Canada between 1890 and 1960.

**Source:** Ancestry.ca Library



**Appendix B, Figure 21**

**Above:** Sir Casimir Stanislaus Gzowski (1813 – 1898) and family's *The Hall* estate in the late 1890s. *The Hall* was built in 1858 and sections of the property were sold to create Alexandra Park in 1904. 304 Bathurst Street was one of the first houses constructed on the stretch of Bathurst Street immediately opposite *The Hall* estate.

**Source:** Toronto Public Library Digital Archive.

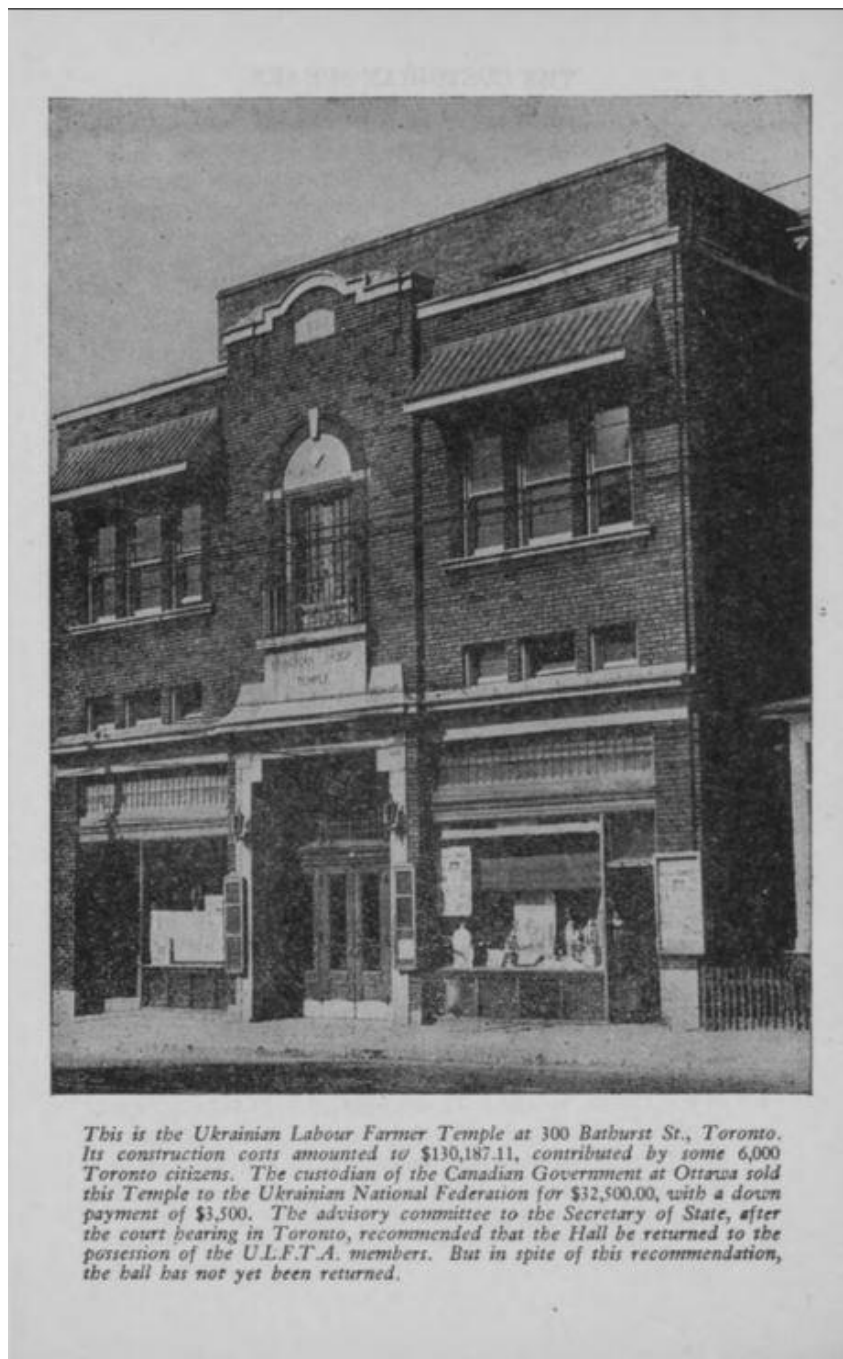


**Appendix B, Figure 22**

**Above:** Sir Casimir Stanislaus Gzowski (1813 – 1898) and family's *The Hall* estate in the late 1890s. *The Hall* was built in 1858 and sections of the property were sold to create Alexandra Park in 1904. 304 Bathurst Street was one of the first houses constructed on the stretch of Bathurst Street immediately opposite *The Hall* estate.

**Source:** Toronto Public Library Digital Archive.





### Appendix B, Figure 23

**Above:** The neighbouring *Ukrainian Labour Temple* in the early-to-mid 1940s. The *Ukrainian Labour Temple* – seized by the government for Communist-related activities during World War 2 and later returned to its owners near the end of the war - was bombed on the evening of 8 October 1950. This bombing was considered the first Fascist bombing in Canada’s history.

**Source:** *An Appeal for Justice: The Case of the Seized Properties of the Ukrainian Labour – Farmer Temple Association* by *The Toronto Civil Liberties Association* (1944) , page 5.

## Appendix C – References:

The City of Toronto Interactive Map, Google Maps, and Google Streetview were examined for map-related information.

William Somerville Boulton's 1858 *Atlas of the City of Toronto and Vicinity* were examined for historical map-related data.

Goad's *Fire Insurance Plans* were examined for various years between 1884 and 1924. Aerial photographs of the City of Toronto were examined for various years between 1947 and 1969.

Records from the *Census of Canada* were examined for various years between 1851 and 1921.

The City of Toronto Directories were consulted for various years between 1837 and 1969. Ancestry.ca's database was consulted for genealogical information pertaining to former residents of the subject property.

*The Globe / The Globe and Mail* and *Toronto Star* historical article databases were examined via the *Toronto Public Library's* system.

## References:

- Ancestry.ca Library. 2020. *Charles Henry Cottenden*. Accessed December 20, 2020. <https://www.ancestrylibrary.ca/family-tree/person/tree/118366166/person/380163785703/facts>.
- . 2020. *Elizabeth Mary Pascall*. Accessed December 21, 2020. <https://www.ancestrylibrary.ca/family-tree/person/tree/47461120/person/6823498176/facts>.
- . 2020. *Frederick John Licence*. Accessed December 21, 2020. <https://www.ancestrylibrary.ca/family-tree/person/tree/47461120/person/6823543803/facts>.
- . 2020. *James Hodgart Fyfe*. Accessed December 19, 2020. [https://www.ancestrylibrary.ca/family-tree/person/tree/156378990/person/122061493139/facts?\\_phsrc=OFb748&\\_phstart=successSource](https://www.ancestrylibrary.ca/family-tree/person/tree/156378990/person/122061493139/facts?_phsrc=OFb748&_phstart=successSource).

- . 2020. *Matthew Langmuir*. Accessed December 20, 2020. [https://www.ancestrylibrary.ca/family-tree/person/tree/20101612/person/20191407617/facts?\\_phsrc=OFb760&\\_phstart=successSource](https://www.ancestrylibrary.ca/family-tree/person/tree/20101612/person/20191407617/facts?_phsrc=OFb760&_phstart=successSource).
- . 2020. *Robert James Licence*. Accessed December 21, 2020. [https://www.ancestrylibrary.ca/family-tree/person/tree/47461120/person/6823543758/facts?\\_phsrc=OFb790&\\_phstart=successSource](https://www.ancestrylibrary.ca/family-tree/person/tree/47461120/person/6823543758/facts?_phsrc=OFb790&_phstart=successSource).
- Association of United Ukrainian Canadians. 2020. *About the AUUC*. Accessed December 23, 2020. <https://www.auuc.ca/>.
- Bacharach, Sebastien. 2011. *Early Canadian Bicycle Makers*. Accessed December 21, 2020. <https://vintageccm.com/content/early-canadian-bicycle-makers>.
- Brown, R. Blake. 2012. "Every boy ought to learn to shoot and to obey orders': Guns, Boys, and the Law in English Canada from the late Nineteenth Century to the Great War." *The Canadian Historical Review* 93 (2): 196-226.
- Burr, Samuel J., and S. De Vere Burr. 1877. *Memorial of the International Exhibition*. Hartford: L. Stebbins.
- Ching Kwok Buddhist Temple of Toronto, . 2020. *Ching Kwok Temple, Introduction in Brief*. Accessed December 24, 2020. <https://cktemple.com/en/brief-introduction/>.
- Collectors Weekly. 2016. *Langmuir Metal Suitcase Luggage Trunk -- Canada*. Accessed December 20, 2020. <https://www.collectorsweekly.com/stories/208078-langmuir-metal-suitcase-luggage-trunk>.
- Cummins, Patrick, and Shawn Micallef. 2012. *Full Frontal T. O.: Exploring Toronto's Architectural Vernacular*. Toronto: Coach House Books.
- Gregorovich, Andrew. 1984. "The Ukrainian Community in Toronto from World War One to 1971." *Polyphony* 123-126. <https://archives.studentscommission.ca/magic/mt54.html>.
- Lost River Walks. 2020. *Sir Casimir Gzowski's The Hall*. Accessed December 24, 2020. <http://www.lostrivers.ca/content/points/thewall.html>.
- Lundell, Liz. 1997. *The Estates of Old Toronto*. Erin: The Boston Mills Press.
- Micallef, Shawn. 2017. *Will we ever have dirty mansions again?: Micallef*. April 1. Accessed November 29, 2020. <https://www.thestar.com/news/gta/2017/04/01/will-we-ever-have-dirty-mansions-again-micallef.html>.
- Mount Pleasant Group. 2020. *Warring Kennedy*. Accessed December 22, 2020. <https://www.mountpleasantgroup.com/en-CA/General->

[Information/Our%20Monthly%20Story/story-archives/mount-pleasant-cemetery/Warring%20Kennedy.aspx](https://www.biographi.ca/en/bio/gzowski_casimir_stanislaus_12E.html).

- Nelles, Henry Vivian. 1990. *Sir Casimir Stanislaus Gzowski*. Accessed December 24, 2020. [http://www.biographi.ca/en/bio/gzowski\\_casimir\\_stanislaus\\_12E.html](http://www.biographi.ca/en/bio/gzowski_casimir_stanislaus_12E.html).
- Ontario Genealogical Society. 2005. *Saint Luke's (Methodist) United Church, Toronto*. Toronto: Ontario Genealogical Society. [https://books.google.ca/books/about/Saint\\_Luke\\_s\\_Methodist\\_United\\_Church\\_Tor.html?id=I6sdAQAAMAAJ&redir\\_esc=y](https://books.google.ca/books/about/Saint_Luke_s_Methodist_United_Church_Tor.html?id=I6sdAQAAMAAJ&redir_esc=y).
- Ontario Legislative Assembly. 1877. *List of Awards to Ontario Exhibitors by the Canadian Commission at the International Competition, Philadelphia, 1876*. Sessional Papers (40 Victoria, No. 33), Toronto: Hunter, Rose, & Co.
- Scadding Court Community Centre. 2020. *Re-Development*. Accessed December 21, 2020. <https://scaddingcourt.org/re-development/>.
- The Civil Liberties Association of Toronto. 1944. *An Appeal for Justice: The Case of the Seized Properties of the Ukrainian Labour - Farmer Temple Association*. Toronto: The Civil Liberties Association of Toronto.
- The Cultural Landscape Foundation. 2020. *Wychwood Park*. Accessed December 20, 2020. <https://tclf.org/landscapes/wychwood-park>.
- The Daily Globe (Toronto). 1876. "Wholesale Dry Goods - The Toronto Tweed Company ." *The Daily Globe (Toronto)*, June 10: 6.
- The Globe (Toronto). 1874. "Alice Street Primitive Methodist Church." *The Globe (Toronto)*, January 20: 4.
- . 1879. "Extensive Purchase of Canadian Tweeds." *The Globe (Toronto)*, February 8: 5.
- . 1905. "Men's Association Formed." *The Globe (Toronto)*, November 8: 12.
- . 1899. "M'Farren Appeal - Church Street School Case Before Judge McDougall - Minor Suits in the County Court - Auctioneers Sued for Value of Trunks Seized." *The Globe (Toronto)*, May 15: 8.
- . 1879. "Removal to Montreal - Hird, Fyfe, Ross, & Co. will Remove their Office to 114 St. James St, Montreal (Classified Ad)." *The Globe (Toronto)*, March 17: 3.
- . 1879. "Removal to Montreal - Hird, Fyfe, Ross, & Co. will Remove their Office to 114 St. James St, Montreal (Classified Ad)." *The Globe (Toronto)*, March 14: 3.
- . 1932. "Ukrainian Hall Ordered Closed by Police Board." *The Globe (Toronto)*, November 4: 9.
- . 1931. "Widely Known in Business, Matthew Langmuir Dies." *The Globe (Toronto)*, April 8: 11.

- . 1899. "Will Join the Board." *The Globe (Toronto)*, February 24: 12.
- The Globe and Mail. 1984. "3 Lawyers Wage Tough Fight for Etobicoke-Lakeshore Seat." *The Globe and Mail*, August 30: M5.
- . 1951. "Charged in Theft of 625 Lbs. Butter." *The Globe and Mail*, July 25: 5.
- . 1942. "Communists Blamed for Damage, Mob Scene." *The Globe and Mail*, January 19: 5.
- . 1943. "Court Quashes Jail Sentence." *The Globe and Mail*, June 8: 5.
- . 1940. "Day Convinced Ukrainian Hall is Red Centre." *The Globe and Mail*, March 29: 4.
- . 1950. "Deny Red Insinuations on Planting of Bomb." *The Globe and Mail*, October 14: 4.
- . 1940. "Draper Names Two Halls Hubs of Red Activity ." *The Globe and Mail*, March 1: 1.
- . 1944. "Says Classics Destroyed to Ban Subversive Books." *The Globe and Mail*, January 12: 4.
- . 1939. "Teaching of 'Red' Doctrines Denied by Ukrainian Group." *The Globe and Mail*, March 31: 4.
- . 1950. "Ukrainian Hall Bombed." *The Globe and Mail*, October 9: 1.
- The Toronto Park Lot Project. 2018. *The Toronto Park Lot Project*. Accessed December 24, 2020. <http://parklotproject.com/>.
- The Warehousemen and Drapers' Trade Journal. 1876. "Woollens at the Centennial." *The Warehousemen and Drapers' Trade Journal*, June 17: 282.
- Toronto Daily Star. 1950. "Blame Bomb on Ukrainians of Nazi Butcher Brigade." *Toronto Daily Star*, October 10: 1.
- . 1950. "Bomb Fuse Foot Long 'Infamous Halychyna' Blamed As 11 Injured." *Toronto Daily Star*, October 10.
- . 1950. "Bomb Fuse Found as Police out to Trace Ingredients." *Toronto Daily Star*, October 10: 31.
- . 1950. "Canadians Will Not Tolerate Terror in Toronto: Mass Murder Came to a Children's Concert." *Toronto Daily Star*, October 14: 5.
- Toronto Historical Association. 2020. *George Crookshank House*. Accessed December 24, 2020. <http://www.torontohistory.net/george-crookshank-house/>.
- Wise, Leonard, and Allan Gould. 2000. *Toronto Street Names: An Illustrated Guide to their Origins*. Willowdale: Firefly Books.