

12 February 2021

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Church-Wellesley Village Business Improvement Area (c/o Stephanie McCracken):

stephanie@churchwellesleyvillage.caKristyn Wong Tam Church-Wellesley Village Working Group: cwv_workinggroup@kristynwongtam.caToronto and East York Community Preservation Panel: info@teycpp.caToronto Preservation Board (c/o Toronto and East York Community Council): teycc@toronto.caThe ArQuives (Canadian Lesbian and Gay Archives): queeries@arquives.caTO Built, Architectural Conservancy of Ontario (c/o Pauline Walters): pauline@acotoronto.ca**Submitted By:**Adam Wynne: adam.g.wynne@gmail.com**518 Church Street, Toronto – Heritage Property Nomination:**

I am writing to your offices to nominate 518 Church 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*. 518 Church Street is a 2.5 storey, detached house located at the southwest corner of Church Street and Maitland Street in the Church-Wellesley Village neighbourhood of Toronto. 518 Church Street was constructed as a wood frame residential structure circa. 1858; underwent ground-floor commercial modifications during the 1870s; had a brick addition added in the 1880s; and was fully converted to a brick structure between 1903 and 1913. Since 1938, 518 Church Street has housed various neighbourhood restaurants. Since 1964, 518 Church Street has been associated wholly with commercial use.

518 Church Street is deserving of heritage status due to the following:

- ❖ 518 Church Street has historical and contextual value through its age. Initially constructed circa. 1858, 518 Church Street was one of the first properties built on Church Street north of Carlton Street and is one of the oldest surviving properties on Church Street north of Carlton Street.
- ❖ 518 Church Street is contextually and visually linked to the intersection of Church Street and Maitland Street. This intersection is a major intersection within the Church-Wellesley Village neighbourhood.
- ❖ 518 Church Street has associative value to mid-19th century Toronto via its original occupants Frederick Augustus Whitney (1819-1867) and family. Frederick Augustus Whitney ran *F. A. Whitney & Co.* – a company which dealt in flour and wheat products and which additionally offered commission merchant services. *F. A. Whitney & Co.* additionally advertised that they were the sole manufacturer of self-raising flour in Canada during the mid-1850s. Whitney later became the manager of the *Toronto Linseed Oil Mills* in the mid-1860s. Whitney also served on the *Toronto Board of Trade* during the late 1850s through late 1860s.
- ❖ 518 Church Street has associative value to mid-19th century Toronto via its use as Ladies School and/or Ladies Seminary operated by Elizabeth Denham in 1867. While Denham’s tenancy at 518 Church Street was brief, her Ladies School and/or Ladies Seminary was active elsewhere in the neighbourhood for much of the 1860s.
- ❖ 518 Church Street has associative value to mid-19th century Toronto via its use as the residence of Richard Grahame and George J. Boyd in 1868. Richard Grahame was a barrister and partner at *Strong, Edgar, & Grahame*. George J. Boyd was a manager and partner at *E. Hopper & Co.* – a Toronto-based pharmaceuticals, pharmacy, and alcohol import company.

- ❖ 518 Church Street has associative value to the history of the Church-Wellesley Village neighbourhood via its use as various iterations of neighbourhood grocery stores between 1879 and 1931. Of note is that one of these grocers – in 1883 – was William H. Millichamp. The Millichamp family are important to and prominent in the history of the Church-Wellesley Village neighbourhood.
- ❖ 518 Church Street has associative value to World War I via being the home of Sergeant William Henry Haynes (c. 1887 – April 1917) and family during the war. Sergeant Haynes was a Toronto Police Constable who enlisted with Toronto's 180th Battalion - also known as the *Sportsmen Battalion* - during World War I. Sergeant Haynes was killed in action at Vimy Ridge in April 1917.
- ❖ 518 Church Street has associative value to the history of the Church-Wellesley Village neighbourhood via its use as the site of various neighbourhood restaurants since 1938.
- ❖ 518 Church Street is representative of a known trend of properties on Church Street in Toronto which were originally used for residential purposes being partially or wholly converted to commercial uses. In the case of 518 Church Street, the ground floor commercial alterations occurred around 1879, with complete conversion of 518 Church Street to a commercial property occurring by 1964.
- ❖ 518 Church Street has associative value to the LGBTQ history of Toronto via being the site of the following LGBTQ-oriented venues from the late 20th century onward: *Pints* (circa. late 1980s or early 1990s to approximately 1997); *Wilde Oscars* (approximately 1997 to May 2004); and *O'Grady's* (2004 to present day) and *The Lodge* (2014 to present day, upstairs at *O'Grady's*).
- ❖ 518 Church Street has architectural interest through its distinct “cut in half” appearance. This appearance is due to the demolition of adjacent 512-516 Church Street in the 1960s. This architectural phenomenon of “cut in half” houses is

present throughout the City of Toronto. In several cases – such as 54 ½ St. Patrick Street, 64 Spadina Avenue, and several properties in Kensington Market – the distinct “cut in half” appearance of properties has resulted in them becoming local curiosities and tourist attractions.

- ❖ 518 Church Street is a holdout property with an intensive redevelopment occurring to the immediate south at 506-516 Church Street. As such, 518 Church Street should be considered under increased risk of demolition.

Indigenous Land Acknowledgement:

“We acknowledge the land we are meeting on is the traditional territory of many nations including the Mississaugas of the Credit, the Anishnabeg, the Chippewa, the Haudenosaunee and the Wendat peoples and is now home to many diverse First Nations, Inuit and Métis peoples. We also acknowledge that Toronto is covered by Treaty 13 with the Mississaugas of the Credit.” (City of Toronto 2021).

Contextualizing the Early History of Church Street:

Church Street is one of the original streets of the Town of York. Its southernmost sections date to the late 18th century. Church Street was named after land situated along the street which was allotted during early town surveys in the late 18th century for later use by churches. Interestingly, the use of the name Church Street may actually predate the construction of the first documented purpose-built Church building in Toronto in 1807 (Wise and Gould 2000, 58). Prior to the mid-1830s, the northern terminus of Church Street was at present-day Queen Street East. During the late 1830s, Church Street was extended northward to approximately present-day Carlton Street. Church Street north of Carlton Street was originally a sand road that terminated in a privately-owned wooded area (see the next paragraph for further details) (Robertson 1896, 782). In May 1847, Church Street north of Carlton Street was opened as a public street (Daly 1847, 3).

518 Church Street is situated on lands formerly associated with Park Lot 7 (The Toronto Park Lot Project 2018). Park Lot 7 was granted to John McGill on 4 September 1793 (The Toronto Park Lot Project 2018). Park Lot 7 was later subdivided and sold off in sections over time. During the early-to-mid 19th century, the south section of the present-day Church-Wellesley Village neighbourhood – which includes the site of present-day 518 Church Street – was owned by Alexander Wood (1772-1844) (Idlewild 2016). The area became known as *Molly Wood's Bush* (Idlewild 2016).^{1 2} Wood's property included subdivided sections of Park Lots, 6, 7, and 8 (The Toronto Park Lot Project 2018). A creek – historically known as Moss Park Creek - flowed south where present-day Church Street (between Isabella Street and Carlton Street) now is (see Appendix B, Figure 2) (Lost River Walks 2021). The earliest residential development in the Church-Wellesley Village neighbourhood occurred in the late 1840s and early 1850s. The intersection of Church Street and Maitland Street – of which 518 Church Street is located at the southwest corner – is one of the oldest intersections in the Church-Wellesley Village neighbourhood. This intersection dates to the 1851 subdivision plans that were created during the initial redevelopment of the Alexander Wood Estate (see Appendix B, Figure 2).³ By 1853-1854, *Wakefield & Coate* were advertising building lots on the former Wood Estate - including sites on present day Alexander Street, Church Street, Maitland Street, Wood Street, and Yonge Street – as “the best site within the City Limits for first-class residences” (The Globe (Toronto) 1853, 453, The Daily Globe 1854).⁴ Interestingly, development on Church Street north of Carlton Street occurred

¹ The term *Molly* is a “Georgian euphemism for gay men and gender-variant people” and alludes to the 1810 sex scandal involving the Scottish-Canadian magistrate and merchant Alexander Wood (Idlewild 2016).

² Astrid Idlewild notes in *From Molly Wood's Bush to the Gaybourhood: A Historical Narrative* (2016) that *Molly Wood's Bush* was bounded by Jarvis Street to the East; Maitland Street to the North; Carlton Street to the South; and Yonge Street to the West (Idlewild 2016).

³ Maitland Street is named after Sir Peregrine Maitland (1777 - 1854) – a British colonial administrator and soldier in the Canadas. Concerningly, Maitland was an early advocate of the residential school system in Canada (Milloy 1996, 1, Hutchings 2016). Several historians have identified that Sir Peregrine Maitland was likely the first colonial administrator in British Canada to formally recommend the widespread use of residential schools for Canada's Indigenous populations (Milloy 1996, 1, Hutchings 2016). Maitland also had a particular focus and interest in assimilating Indigenous youth (Milloy 1996, 2, Hutchings 2016). Further dialogues are required around the legacy of the name “Maitland” in connection to various sites and streets in the Church-Wellesley Village neighbourhood.

⁴ *Wakefield & Coate* were an auctioneering firm.

sightly later than other streets in the neighbourhood (such as Granby Street, Maitland Street, Wellesley Street East, etc.). As of 1856, Church Street north of Carlton Street had 3 residents: Hugh Corr – a general dealer; James Denhern (Denham) – a labourer; and Samuel Carr – a glue manufacturer (City of Toronto Directory 1856, 19 & 21). By 1858, development had begun to intensify on Church Street north of Carlton Street. 518 Church Street appears as a frame structure and part of a row of houses at 508-518 Church Street (originally known as 384-394 Church Street) on William Somerville Boulton's 1858 *Atlas of the City of Toronto and Vicinity* (see Appendix B, Figure 3). Of note is that 508-510 Church Street and 518 Church Street were some of the first properties built on and are presently the oldest extant properties on Church Street north of Carlton Street. As such, 508-510 Church Street and 518 Church Street are representative of some of the earliest developments on and history of both this section of Church Street and the broader Church-Wellesley Village neighbourhood.

Church-Wellesley Village – An LGBTQ Enclave of Toronto:

The Church-Wellesley Village emerged as a distinct LGBTQ-oriented enclave of Toronto in the 1970s (Nash and Gorman-Murray 2015). However, there was a LGBTQ presence in the Church-Wellesley Village neighbourhood prior to the neighbourhood becoming a distinct and explicit LGBTQ space (Velasco 2013, Idlewild 2016). 518 Church Street has associative value to the LGBTQ history of Toronto via being the site of several LGBTQ-oriented venues from the late 20th century to the present day, including: *Pints* (circa. late 1980s or early 1990s to approximately 1997); *Wilde Oscars* (approximately 1997 to May 2004); and *O'Grady's* (2004 to present day) and *The Lodge* (2014 to present day, upstairs at *O'Grady's*).

Architectural Description of 518 Church Street:

518 Church Street is a 2.5 storey, detached house located at the southwest corner of Church Street and Maitland Street in the Church-Wellesley Village neighbourhood of

Toronto. 518 Church Street has elements which point towards a Gothic Revival design, albeit with commercial-related modifications. Of note is that 518 Church Street was originally part of a row of houses which spanned from 508 to 518 Church Street and which contained properties in a variety of architectural styles, including Gothic Revival and Romanesque Revival. The middle of this row of houses – constituting 512-516 Church Street – was demolished in the 1960s.

An August 1870 rental ad for the property indicates that 518 Church Street had parlours with folding doors, 8 bedrooms, a kitchen, and a dining room during this point in time (The Globe (Toronto) 1870, 1). The rent was listed as \$200 plus taxes (The Globe (Toronto) 1870, 1).⁵ Interestingly, the rental agent was Wilkin B. Butler (The Globe (Toronto) 1869, 1, The Globe (Toronto) 1869, 1, The Globe (Toronto) 1870, 1). Wilkin B. Butler (1820-1880) and family lived only 5 doors south at 508 Church Street from 1872 to 1885 (Wynne 2020, 8). The Butlers operated a firm which managed, purchased, and sold properties in the Toronto area for a variety of clients' (Wynne 2020, 8). Further research is required to determine if Wilkin B. Butler also owned 518 Church Street during this point in time or whether he was managing it for a client.

Alterations:

The following alterations have occurred to 518 Church Street:

- ❖ 518 Church Street was originally part of a row of houses (constructed circa. 1858) at 508-518 Church Street. The mid-section of this row of homes – specifically 512-516 Church Street – was demolished in the 1960s to create a parking lot. 508-510 Church Street and 518 Church Street are presently extant. However, the demolition of the mid-section of this row of houses now gives 518 Church Street a distinct “cut in half” appearance.

⁵ Further research is required to verify whether this was an annual sum or monthly sum.

- ❖ Around 1879, 518 Church Street likely underwent commercial-related modifications when a grocery store opened on its ground floor. Of note is that 518 Church Street was briefly home to a florist in 1871, although it retained its residential character per directory data until 1879. Historical imagery indicates that the storefront at 518 Church Street has changed on a number of occasions over time (see Appendix B, Figures 10 to 20 & 22).

- ❖ Between 1884 and 1890, a brick addition was added to the rear of 518 Church Street. This rear addition is oriented along the Maitland Street frontage of the property. Interestingly, this addition was constructed of brick when the rest of the property was still a wooden frame structure.

- ❖ 518 Church Street was originally a wooden structure. Between 1903 and 1913, 518 Church Street was converted to a masonry structure alongside neighbouring 508-516 Church Street. Please note that the rear addition – discussed above – was constructed of brick prior to the rest of the structure being converted to brick. Historical imagery identifies that by 1971, the Church Street elevation of the structure was reclad with stucco, although the underlying orange-red brick is visible on sections where the stucco has become damaged. The property has also been painted a beige colour.

- ❖ In 1919, 518 Church Street was divided into 518 Church Street and 518 ½ Church Street. 518 ½ Church Street appears to have been a side or upstairs rental unit. Of note is that there were boarders and tenants of the property prior to 1919, although their addresses were provided as 518 Church Street – the same as the ground floor business and main residence. 518 Church Street and 518 ½ Church Street had been combined back into 1 address – 518 Church Street – by 1964.

- ❖ On the morning of 12 January 1923, an upstairs apartment at 518 ½ Church Street suffered a fire which was due to a malfunctioning fireplace chimney. The fire caused about \$150 of damage.⁶ It is possible – although further research is required to confirm this – that alterations to the building were made after this fire.
- ❖ The large, brick chimneys were removed from 518 Church Street at some point post-1982 (see Appendix B, Figure 21).
- ❖ There have been various alterations to the windows of 518 Church Street since its construction. However, some of the windows may still date to the 19th century or early 20th century.

Renumbering:

The address of 518 Church Street has been renumbered on several occasions since its construction in 1858. The present-day numbering has been used since 1890. Past address numbering of the property include:

Date Range	Address
1858 to 1873	394 Church Street, Toronto
1873 to 1889	440 Church Street, Toronto
1890 to 1918	518 Church Street, Toronto
1919 to 1963	518 Church Street, Toronto & 518 ½ Church Street, Toronto
1964 to Present Day	518 Church Street, Toronto

518 Church Street is surrounded by the following:

⁶ Adjusted for inflation, this sum equates to approximately \$2000 to \$2500.

518 Church Street is situated at the southwest corner of Church Street and Maitland Street in the Church-Wellesley Village neighbourhood of Toronto.

To the East: To the east of 518 Church Street is Church Street itself. Opposite 518 Church Street – on the east side of Church Street – is 475 Church Street. 475 Church Street is a 2.5 storey Second Empire property which was constructed in 1864 and which is presently home to *The Churchmouse: A Firkin Pub*.

To the North: To the north of 518 Church Street is Maitland Street. Opposite 518 Church Street – on the north side of Maitland Street – is a 4-storey, late 20th century building known as 524-536 Church Street, Toronto and 66 Maitland Street, Toronto. This building contains ground floor commercial units presently home to a range of businesses; *Steamworks* – a bathhouse on the 2nd floor; and residential units on the 3rd and 4th floors. *Loaded Pierogi* - a pierogi restaurant – is presently in the unit at the northwest corner of Church Street and Maitland Street.

To the South: To the south of 518 Church Street is a parking lot known as 512-516 Church Street. Prior to the 1960s, this parking lot was the site of houses known as 512-516 Church Street, which were part of the row of houses at 508-518 Church Street. South of the parking lot is 508-518 Church Street, presently home to *Crews & Tangos*. 506-516 Church Street is slated for future redevelopment with a proposal submitted in early 2020 for a 15-storey mixed use (primarily condominium) building (Graywood 2021).

To the West: To the west of 518 Church Street is a laneway known as Donna Shaw Lane. Donna Shaw Lane is named after Donna Shaw, a former president of the *Village Green Tenant Association* (City of Toronto 2001). To the west of Donna Shaw Lane is an approximately 18 storey, mid-to-late 20th century apartment building, known as *Village*

Green apartments (55 Maitland Street).

Appendix A – Former Occupants and Uses:

Frederick Augustus Whitney: Frederick Augustus Whitney (27 July 1819 – 9 March 1867) and family are the first known occupants of 518 Church Street. Frederick Augustus Whitney and family resided at 518 Church Street (then known as 394 Church Street) between 1859 and 1860, although may have resided at the property as early as 1858. During this period, Frederick Augustus Whitney ran *F. A. Whitney & Co.* – a company based on Toronto Street which dealt in flour and wheat products and which also offered commission merchant services. In 1856, *F. A. Whitney & Co.* was also the sole manufacturer of self-raising flour in Canada (City of Toronto Directory 1856, xiv).⁷ Frederick Augustus Whitney was born on 27 July 1819 in Kingston, Ontario to Benjamin Whitney (1779 - 1831) and Jane Isabella Smith Gamble (1801-1854) (Ancestry.ca Library 2021).⁸ Frederick Augustus Whitney was 1 of 5 children (Ancestry.ca Library 2021). The earliest reference to Frederick Augustus Whitney in the City of Toronto Directories is in the 1856 edition, however newspaper advertisements for *F. A. Whitney & Co.* indicate that he was active in the Toronto area as early as 1854 (The Globe (Toronto) 1854, 3, The Globe (Toronto) 1854, 4).⁹ Between the late-1850s and the mid-1860s, Frederick Augustus Whitney was on the Toronto Board of Trade (The Globe (Toronto) 1859, 2, City of Toronto Directory 1865, 121). He also served on the Board of Arbitration of the Toronto Board of Trade during the late 1850s (The Globe (Toronto) 1859, 2). After the

⁷ A copy of an 1856 advertisement for *F. A. Whitney & Co.* has been included in Appendix B, Figure 23.

⁸ Frederick Augustus Whitney's father was 40 years old and his mother was 17 years old at the time of his birth (Ancestry.ca Library 2021).

⁹ These 1854 advertisements detail products and sales that *F. A. Whitney & Co.* was offering. One advertisement in January 1854 was for innovative self-rising flour which was noted to only have required cold water to make a loaf of bread and which was being offered at an affordable price (The Globe (Toronto) 1854, 3). Another advertisement in January 1854 was for a sale on several hundred boxes of raisins which *F. A. Whitney & Co.* had acquired (The Globe (Toronto) 1854, 4).

Whitney family moved out of 518 Church Street around 1860/1861, the family took up residence in the Wilmot, Waterloo area where Frederick Augustus Whitney worked as a miller (Canada West Census 1861). However, by 1862 Frederick Augustus Whitney and his family had returned to Toronto and were living at 7 Maitland Street – only a block away from their former residence at 518 Church Street (then known as 394 Church Street).¹⁰ Around this time, the City of Toronto Directories also identified that *F. A. Whitney & Co.* had moved from a location on Toronto Street to 39 Front Street East. By the mid-1860s, Frederick Augustus Whitney was employed as the Manager of the *Toronto Linseed Oil Mills* – which were based on Esplanade Street (The Esplanade).¹¹ Further research is required to determine what ultimately happened to *F. A. Whitney & Co.* as the company does not appear in the City of Toronto Directories after the 1865 edition. Regarding his personal life, Frederick Augustus Whitney was married twice (Ancestry.ca Library 2021). His first wife was Mary Harriet Fisher (1822-1854) who he married on 29 October 1842 in Carillon, Québec.¹² Frederick and Mary had 3 children – all sons – between 1842 and 1847 (Ancestry.ca Library 2021). Mary died on 8 February 1854 (Ancestry.ca Library 2021).¹³ In 1856, Frederick Augustus Whitney remarried to Adelaide Elizabeth Stikeman (1824-1907) (Canada West Census 1861, Ancestry.ca Library 2021). The location of the marriage was Ontario (Ancestry.ca Library 2021). Frederick and Adelaide had 4 children - 2 daughters and 2 sons – between 1858 and 1865 (Ancestry.ca Library 2021). The Whitney family were members of the Church of England (Canada West Census 1861).¹⁴ Frederick Augustus Whitney died in Toronto aged 48 on 9 March 1867 (Ancestry.ca Library 2021). Further research is required to determine how Frederick Augustus Whitney died.

¹⁰ William Galbraith – another flour, grain, and wheat merchant – also lived on this section of Maitland Street during this period of time. Galbraith’s former residence at 37 Maitland Street is now a Heritage Listed property, known as the William Galbraith House (McHugh and Bozikovic 2017, 72).

¹¹ An 1865 ad for the *Toronto Linseed Oil Mills* notes that the site manufactured linseed oils and all sorts of paints, including white lead paint (W. C. Chewett & Co. 1865, 111).

¹² Carillon, Québec is also known as Saint-André-d’Argenteuil. It is a municipality located on the Ottawa River (Ontario-Québec Border) - between Ottawa and Montréal.

¹³ Frederick Augustus Whitney’s mother also died in 1854 (Ancestry.ca Library 2021).

¹⁴ In the Canada West Census of 1861, Frederick Augustus Whitney’s name is spelled Frederic A. Whitney.

George Boswell: George Boswell – a salesman – resided at 518 Church Street (then known as 394 Church Street) between 1861 and 1863. By 1864, George Boswell was residing at 47 Queen Street East and employed as a packer at *Stanbury & Co.* (City of Toronto Directory 1864-1865, 16). *Stanbury & Co.* was a wholesale dry goods business based at 18 Wellington Street West. By 1872, George Boswell was residing at 18 King Street East and his occupation was listed as a student. Further research is required to determine if records exist detailing what George Boswell studied. Further research is also required to determine George Boswell’s household information – such as whether he lived with family members; as well as his date of birth and date of death.

1864-1865: In 1864-1865, 518 Church Street (then known as 394 Church Street) was vacant.

Reverend William Alexander: Reverend William Alexander resided at 518 Church Street (then known as 394 Church Street) in 1866. Unfortunately, and despite searching various historical records, limited information is available about Reverend William Alexander. Further research is required to determine if records still exist detailing which church or sect Reverend William Alexander was affiliated with, as well as information pertaining to his life events. Of note is that multiple 19th century ministers, reverends, and priests in both Canada and Ireland have had variations of the name William Alexander.

Elizabeth Denham’s Ladies School: Elizabeth Denham operated a Ladies School at 518 Church Street (then known as 394 Church Street) in 1867. Elizabeth Denham – who was also the widow of Christopher Denham – had operated her Seminary and/or School for Young Ladies in Toronto as early as 1861 (City of Toronto Directory 1861,

163).¹⁵ ¹⁶ From 1861 to 1865, Denham's school was based on Bloor Street East between Yonge Street and Church Street.¹⁷ ¹⁸ By 1867, Denham was living at 518 Church Street (then known as 394 Church Street and had resumed operations of a Ladies School. By 1870, Elizabeth Denham had ceased operations of her Ladies School and had instead taken up running a boarding house on Wellington Street West near Emily Street. The 1871 Census of Canada additionally notes that there were 2 E. Denham's in the same household – a mother and daughter – at this point in time. The names of these individuals are provided as: E. Denham, M. A. or E. M. A. Denham (born circa. 1811) and Elizabeth C. Denham (born circa. 1841). Both of these individuals were employed as teachers at the time of the enumeration of the 1871 Census of Canada. Of further note is that the 2 Denhams were the subject of various media articles during their lives, including:

- ❖ In 1866, Elizabeth Denham was a witness in the trial after her sister was viciously attacked during the Easter Holiday by a group of 10 to 12 male students (The Globe (Toronto) 1866, 1). Her sister – Mrs. H. Denham – was the housekeeper and matron of the newly established *Trinity College Grammar School* in Weston (The Globe (Toronto) 1866, 1, Humble and Burns 1965, 14-15). Interestingly, one of the other witnesses in this trial was Sir William Osler, who was then an alumnus and prefect at the school (U. S. National Library of Medicine Digital Collections 1866/2020, The University of Alabama at Birmingham Libraries

¹⁵ Historical sources describe Elizabeth Denham's establishment simultaneously as a "seminary" and "school." Further research is required to discern whether it has an explicitly religious focus.

¹⁶ The Denham family had lived in the Church Street area as early as the mid-1850s. James Denham – a relative of Elizabeth Denham – was employed as a dairyman and a labourer and resided on Church Street in 1856 (City of Toronto 1856, 131). In fact, James Denham was 1 of the first 3 known residents of Church Street north of Carlton Street. By the early-to-mid 1860s, Elizabeth Denham was living at 5 Bloor Street East and James Denham was living at 9 Bloor Street East.

¹⁷ Interestingly, the original site of Elizabeth Denham's school in the early-to-mid 1860s was in proximity to the future site of Moulton College. Moulton College was established on Bloor Street East in Yorkville about 2 decades later in 1888 by Susan Moulton McMaster (1819-1916) – widow of Senator William McMaster 1811-1887) as a Baptist preparatory school for girls (Read the Plaque 2021). Moulton College later became associated with McMaster University (Read the Plaque 2021).

¹⁸ Elizabeth Denham does not appear in the 1866, 1868, or 1869 City of Toronto Directories. Further research is required to discern if records exist which identify Denham's whereabouts during these periods.

1866/2020, The William Osler Photo Collection 2020). Osler had a reputation for misbehaviour and pranks while at the school (The William Osler Photo Collection 2020).

- ❖ Elizabeth C. Denham – the daughter of Elizabeth Denham – made headlines after a group of 4 men broke into her house at 87 Peter Street on Christmas morning in 1879 (The Globe (Toronto) 1880, 2). The men entered the house through a basement window while Miss. Denham was out (The Globe (Toronto) 1880, 2). Miss. Denham later returned home to find the 4 men in her house (The Globe (Toronto) 1880, 2). Each of the men were issued a warning and given the choice of 10 days imprisonment or a \$2 fine for the transgression (The Globe (Toronto) 1880, 2).
- ❖ In April 1896, an elderly Elizabeth Denham – then around 85 years of age – was in the news when she sued a bailiff for assault after she was evicted from her residence at 23 Grenville Street (The Evening Star 1896, 1). Elizabeth Denham also allegedly attacked the bailiff during the eviction process (The Evening Star 1896, 1). In an article describing the lawsuit, *The Evening Star* described Denham as “an elderly lady who keeps a boarding house and has had trouble for years with landlords in various parts of the city” (The Evening Star 1896, 1). The lawsuit was ultimately dismissed at court due to a “difference of evidence” (The Evening Star 1896, 1).
- ❖ In September 1896, Elizabeth C. Denham was charged after selling liquor in Toronto without a license (The Globe (Toronto) 1896, 12).
- ❖ In December 1896, several Toronto-based auction houses removed Elizabeth Denham’s belongings from her residence (The Globe (Toronto) 1899, 8). Reports note that at least 13 trunks of belongings – consisting of “jewellery, plate, clothing, and personal effects” – were removed and subsequently sold for the private profit of the auction houses (The Globe (Toronto) 1899, 8). The reason behind this was not clear. Subsequently in December 1899, Elizabeth Denham –

then 88 or 89 years of age – sued the auction houses for the values of the seized possessions (The Globe (Toronto) 1899, 8). The judge overseeing the case notably stated that “the case was full of legal questions” and declined allowing it to be tried by a jury (The Globe (Toronto) 1899, 8).

- ❖ In January 1908, Elizabeth C. Denham sued the Toronto Transit Commission (TTC) for \$1000 after her hand was slammed in a streetcar door (The Globe (Toronto) 1908, 2).

Further research is required to determine the date of deaths of these members of the Denham family.

Richard Grahame and George J. Boyd: In 1868, 518 Church Street (then known as 394 Church Street) was home to Richard Grahame and George J. Boyd.

Richard Grahame (1842-1880) was a barrister at *Strong, Edgar, & Grahame* - a law firm that was based at Wellington Chambers on Jordan Street in Toronto. Regarding his personal life, Richard (Dick) Grahame was born in Vaughan in 1842 (WikiTree 2021). He was the son of William Richard Grahame (1807-1867) and Otilia Nighswander (1817-1853) (WikiTree 2021).¹⁹ In January 1858, he married Laetitia Marion Hill (1842-1916) (WikiTree 2021). The marriage was allegedly conducted in secret, as Richard was 16 years old and Laetitia was 15 years old (WikiTree 2021). Richard and Laetitia Grahame subsequently had 8 children - 7 daughters and 1 son– together (WikiTree 2021). Richard Grahame died quite young – in 1880, aged 37 – of “general paralysis” (WikiTree 2021). A photograph of Richard Grahame has been included in Appendix B, Figure 24. Regarding his professional life, the other partners of the firm *Strong, Edgar, & Grahame* were Sir Samuel Henry Strong and Sir James David Edgar (City of Toronto

¹⁹ Grahame’s father was a Scottish immigrant, whereas his mother was an American born German/Swiss Mennonite (WikiTree 2021).

Directory 1868, 345, Fraser 1907, 851). Interestingly and notably, both Sir Samuel Henry Strong and Sir James David Edgar were influential and prominent individuals in 19th century Canadian law and politics. Notably, Sir Samuel Henry Strong (1825-1909) served as a legal adviser to Prime Minister Sir John A. MacDonal (1815-1891) around Confederation (1867), drafted legislation that resulted in the establishment of the Supreme Court of Canada, and later served as the 3rd Chief Justice of Canada between 1892 and 1902 (Benidickson 1994).²⁰ Comparatively, Sir James David Edgar (1841 - 1899) served as the Legal Editor of Toronto's the *Globe* and the Legal Editor of Montréal's *Legal Review* in the mid-1860s; Secretary of the *Ontario Reform Association* between 1867 and 1876²¹; and as a Liberal (Reform) Member of Parliament in 1872-1873 and 1884-1896 (Stevens 1990). While serving in the House of Commons, Sir Edgar was appointed the Reform Party's Chief Whip (1872-1873), a Parliamentary Whip (mid-1880s), and later the Speaker of the House (1896-1899) (Stevens 1990). Sir Edgar also served as the unofficial Chief Federal Organizer of the Canadian Liberal Party (formerly the historical Reform Party) due to his involvement in coordinating fundraising and establishing a general party fund; the organization of federal by-elections; and the re-structuring of the party (Stevens 1990).²²

George J. Boyd was another occupant of 518 Church Street (then known as 394 Church Street) in 1868. George J. Boyd worked as manager and partner at *E. Hopper & Co.* *E. Hopper & Co.* was a company that sold pharmaceuticals and pharmacy supplies. *E. Hopper & Co.* also imported foreign alcohols. The company was based at 43 King Street West in Toronto. The other managers and partners of the company were Charles

²⁰ Sir Strong served a number of other prominent administrative and legal roles over his long career which spanned from 1849 to 1902 (Benidickson 1994).

²¹ While not in office, Sir Edgar served as the Liberal leader's chief political contact in Toronto between 1874 and 1878 (Stevens 1990). This was due to the retirement of George Brown (1818-1880), as well as due to the unclear loyalty of Edward Blake (1833-1912) (Stevens 1990).

²² Sir Edgar additionally served as President of the *Ontario and Pacific Junction Railway Company* – a proposed railway which would have provided a link between Toronto and Lake Nipissing that would ultimately connect with the transcontinental route – between 1874 and 1882 (Stevens 1990).

Hopper and Edward Hopper.

1869-1870 “For Rent” Ads: 518 Church Street (then known as 394 Church Street) was advertised as being for rent in April 1869 and August 1870 (The Globe (Toronto) 1869, 1, The Globe (Toronto) 1869, 1, The Globe (Toronto) 1870, 1). The August 1870 rental ad for the property indicates that 518 Church Street had parlours with folding doors, 8 bedrooms, a kitchen, and a dining room during this point in time (The Globe (Toronto) 1870, 1). The rent was listed as \$200 plus taxes (The Globe (Toronto) 1870, 1).²³ Interestingly, the rental agent was Wilkin B. Butler (The Globe (Toronto) 1869, 1, The Globe (Toronto) 1869, 1, The Globe (Toronto) 1870, 1). Wilkin B. Butler (1820-1880) and family lived only 5 doors south at 508 Church Street from 1872 to 1885 (Wynne 2020, 8). The Butlers operated a firm which managed, purchased, and sold properties in the Toronto area for a variety of clients’ (Wynne 2020, 8). Further research is required to determine if Wilkin B. Butler also owned 518 Church Street during this point in time or whether he was managing it for a client.

W. H. S. Coen: In 1870, 518 Church Street (then known as 394 Church Street) was home to W. H. S Coen. Coen was a bookkeeper by trade.

John Ross and John Bonnalie: In 1871, 518 Church Street (then known as 394 Church Street) was home to John Ross and John Bonnalie. John Ross was a florist by trade. While Ross’ florist business was based on site, the City of Toronto Directories indicate 518 Church Street retained its residential character until 1879. No information is provided on John Bonnalie’s profession in the 1871 City of Toronto Directory.²⁴ However, John Bonnalie is later listed as residing at 518 Church Street between 1878 and 1882 and his profession is provided as a Custom’s Officer at the Toronto Custom’s House during this period in time. Further research is required to determine if the

²³ Further research is required to verify whether this was an annual sum or monthly sum.

²⁴ John Bonnalie’s name is simultaneously spelled John Bannalie and John Bonnalie in the 1871 City of Toronto Directory.

Bonnalies perhaps owned the property and leased it to other individuals before residing at the property themselves.

The Taylor Family: The Taylor family – who were both Irish-Canadian and English-Canadian according to the 1871 Census of Canada – resided at 518 Church Street (then known as 440 Church Street) between 1872 and 1875. The Taylor family consisted of James W. Taylor (born circa. 1801) May Taylor (born circa. 1801) and, Mary I. Taylor (born circa. 1838). The 1871 Census of Canada also notes the family was Presbyterian.

Mary Major: Mary Major – the widow of John Major – resided at 518 Church Street (then known as 440 Church Street) in 1876.

The Bonnalie Family: Between 1877 and 1882, 518 Church Street (then known as 440 Church Street) was home to the Bonnalie family. The Bonnalie family – who were Scottish-Canadian according to the 1881 Census of Canada – consisted of John Bonnalie, John Barron Bonnalie, and Jennett (Janette) Bonnalie. John Bonnalie (born circa. 1816 or 1826) was employed as a warehouseman and Custom’s Officer at the Toronto Custom’s House. Jennett (Janette) Bonnalie (born circa. 1816 or 1826) was the wife of John Bonnalie. Of interest is that the ages of John Bonnalie and Jennett (Janette) Bonnalie are provided as age 55 in both the 1871 Census of Canada and 1881 Census of Canada. John Barron Bonnalie (born circa. 1851) – who was the son of John Bonnalie and Jennett Bonnalie – was a grocer who operated a grocery store at 518 Church Street (then known as 440 Church Street) between 1879 and 1882. John Barron Bonnalie likely undertook the initial commercial-related renovations of 518 Church Street when he opened his grocery store at the property in 1879. In 1883, the Bonnalies moved to 86 Maitland Street, Toronto. By the time of his marriage to Isabella Agnes Alport (born circa. 1862) in 1889, John Barron Bonnalie was living in the Los Angeles, California area – although the couple were married in Toronto.²⁵

²⁵ John Barron Bonnalie’s marriage record also notes that he was born in Québec.

Grocery Stores: Between 1879 and 1931 – for a period of 52 years – 518 Church Street was the site of a grocery store. Notably, while the shop function remained the same during this period, there was a relatively frequent turnover of individual grocers at this location. A list of grocers associated with 518 Church Street between 1879 and 1931 has been included below. Of note is that many of the grocers also lived on site, likely in the residential space(s) above the ground floor commercial unit. Additional boarders and tenants were also associated with the property between 1879 and 1931. A list of boarders and tenants known to have resided at 518 Church Street during this period has been included below as well.

Grocers associated with 518 Church Street between 1879 and 1931:

Date Range	Grocer's Name(s)	Notes
1879-1882	John Barron Bonnalie	The Bonnalties lived at 518 Church Street as early as 1871 and/or 1877.
1883	William H. Millichamp	The Millichamp family were prominent in the Church-Wellesley Village during the mid-to-late 19 th century. The family was also historically associated with 592 Church Street and 69 Gloucester Street.
1884	John McArthur	
1885	John Risk	
1886	Vacant	

1887	Joseph Shields	
1888 – 1895	John W. Way	John W. Way was born circa. in 1841 in England.
1896	<i>Bastow & Ness</i>	<i>Bastow & Ness</i> was operated by Frederick W. Bastow and Andrew A. Ness.
1897	Frederick W. Bastow	Associated with operations of <i>Bastow & Ness</i> in 1896.
1898 - 1909	William L. Brown	
1910 - 1920	Richard H. White	
1921 - 1931	<i>Bird Bros.</i>	<i>Bird Bros. (Bird Brothers)</i> was operated by Stanley H. Bird and Dudley T. Bird.

**Additional Boarders, Occupants, and/or Tenants associated with 518
Church Street between 1879 and 1931:**

Date Range	Name(s)	Notes
1879 - 1882	John Bonnalie	John Bonnalie worked as a Customs Officer at the Toronto Customs House. He was a relative of John B. Bonnalie, who operated the grocers at 518 Church Street. ²⁶

²⁶ Please see the section on the Bonnalie family on page 19.

1888	William D. Leslie	William D. Leslie worked as a caretaker.
1889	James H. Mullen	James H. Mullen worked as a tailor.
Circa. early 1890s	John Russell	John Russell worked as a salesman at <i>John McIntosh</i> . <i>John McIntosh</i> sold coffees, teas, crockery, plated ware, fancy goods, etc. The company had 2 store locations in Toronto in 1890: 281 Yonge Street and 942 Queen Street West.
Circa. late 1890s	Reuben R. Jennison	Reuben R. Jennison worked as a teacher.
Circa. 1905	Miss Margaret (Maggie) A. Donaldson	Margaret (Maggie) A. Donaldson was a clerk.
Circa. 1917 (World War I)	Sergeant William Henry Hayes and Family	See detailed entry below this chart for further details.
Late 1910s to Early 1920s	Mattie G. Dahl	Mattie G. Dahl was the first tenant of 518 1/2 Church Street. She was the widow of Anton L. Dahl.
1922-1923	Emily Carter	Emily Carter was one of the tenants who was reported to have fought the chimney fire at 518 1/2 Church Street on 12

		January 1923 prior to the fire department arriving.
1921	Walter G. Jeffries	
Mid-1920s	James Gray	
Early 1920s to Early 1930s	Ann J. Haisley	Ann J. Haisley was one of the tenants who was reported to have fought the chimney fire at 518 ½ Church Street on 12 January 1923 prior to the fire department arriving. Ann J. Haisley was a relative of William J. Haisley.
Late 1920s	William J. Haisley	William J. Haisley was employed as a chauffeur at <i>Simpsons</i> . William J. Haisley was a relative of Ann J. Haisley.

Note: Information is approximate. This list is not comprehensive. Historical records – including media articles – also reference boarders, occupants, and tenants who were not enumerated in the City of Toronto Directories.

Sergeant William Henry Haynes and Family: A *The Toronto Daily Star* article from May 1917 noted that Sergeant William Henry Haynes (c. 1887 - April 1917) and family lived at 518 Church Street (*The Toronto Daily Star* 1917, 14). Sergeant Haynes²⁷

²⁷ Their surname is spelled both Haines and Haynes in various historical records.

was an English immigrant who joined the Toronto Police Force at age 25 in 1912 (Scarlino 2017). He was based at Toronto Police Station 9 – at Dundas Street West and Keele Street (Scarlino 2017). In December 1916 – during World War I – Sergeant William Henry Haynes enlisted with Toronto’s 180th Battalion, which was also known as the *Sportsmen Battalion* due to a large number of amateur athletes that it recruited (The Toronto Daily Star 1917, 14, Scarlino 2017). Sergeant Haynes was killed in action at Vimy Ridge in April 1917 (Scarlino 2017). He left a widow – Lillie Haynes – and 2 children (Toronto Evening Telegram 1918). Further research is required to determine how long the Haynes family resided at 518 Church Street, as they are not listed in the City of Toronto Directories and are only referenced in association with the address in media articles detailing the death of Sergeant Haynes.²⁸

12 January 1923 Fire: On the morning of 12 January 1923, sparks from a fireplace chimney set fire to a 2nd floor apartment at 518 ½ Church Street (The Globe (Toronto) 1923, 15). The tenants of the apartment – Emily Carter and Ann J. Haisley - attempted to extinguish the fire by pouring water on it while waiting for the arrival of the fire department (The Globe (Toronto) 1923, 15). Damage was assessed at \$150 (The Globe (Toronto) 1923, 15).²⁹

J. Hackim: Between 1933 and 1936, 518 Church Street was home to *J. Hackim*. *J. Hackim* was a confectionery shop operated by James Hackim. James Hackim also lived at 518 Church Street.

Richards Fish and Chips: Between 1938 and 1942, 518 Church Street was home to *Richards Fish and Chips*. This restaurant was operated by Frederick A. Richards.

²⁸ A William H. Haynes – employed as a City Fireman – is listed in the 1917 City of Toronto Directory as being on active service. His address was provided as 416 Wilton Avenue (City of Toronto Directory 1917, 927). Further research is required to determine whether this was the same person.

²⁹ Adjusted for inflation, this sum equates to approximately \$2000 to \$2500.

Frederick A. Richards lived at 321 Dundas Street East. There was also a second location of *Richards Fish and Chips* at 324 Dundas Street East during this period.

Georges Restaurant: Between 1943 and 1944, 518 Church Street was home to *Georges Restaurant*. *Georges Restaurant* was run by George Andraczula. George Andraczula lived at 72 Elm Street in Toronto.

White Dove Café: Between 1945 and 1958, 518 Church Street was home to the *White Dove Café*. The *White Dove Café* was operated by Lew Duck, Lew W. Kim, and Louis Lee. In September 1947, the *White Dove Café* was shut down by Toronto's Police Commission due to insanitary conditions (*The Globe (Toronto)* 1947, 5). This shutdown was part of a citywide crackdown on insanitary and unsafe restaurants (*The Globe (Toronto)* 1947, 5). This 1947 crackdown saw over 50 Toronto restaurants permanently or temporarily closed (*The Globe (Toronto)* 1947, 5). The *White Dove Café* later re-opened at the same location under the management of Louis Lee and was in operation until 1958. A photograph of 518 Church Street during its tenure as the *White Dove Café* has been included in Appendix B, Figures 18 & 19.

Roxy Coffee Shop: In 1959, 518 Church Street was home to *Roxy Coffee Shop*. This café was operated by Kong Jan and only in business for 1 year.

George's Grill: Between 1960 and 1962, 518 Church Street was home to *George's Grill*. *George's Grill* was a restaurant operated by George Lum. Lum lived at 115 Pembroke Street in Toronto.

Romanelli's Steakhouse: Between 1964 and 1965, 518 Church Street was home to *Romanelli's Steak House*. *Romanelli's Steak House* was operated by Paul L. Romanelli. Paul L. Romanelli lived at 308 Rosemary Road in Forest Hill, Toronto.

Harry’s Steak House and Harry Barberian Food Consultants Ltd.: Between 1966 and the late 1980s or early 1990s, 518 Church Street was home to *Harry’s Steak House* and *Harry Barberian Food Consultants Ltd.* These businesses were operated by Harry Barberian (c. 1930-2004). Harry Barberian also operated *Barberian’s Steak House* - which was established at 7 Elm Street Elm Street in 1959 and which is still in business as of February 2021 (Barberian's Steak House 2021). *Harry’s Steak House* was noted to have been popular with attendees of the nearby *Maple Leaf Gardens* (Walpole 1979, 20). By January 1984, the venue also contained an oyster bar alongside its dining lounge (The Globe and Mail 1984, A37). *Harry’s Steak House* advertised itself as “one of the oldest steak houses in Toronto” as of 1984 (The Globe and Mail 1984, A37). *Harry’s Steak House* also advertised itself as “the best steak house in North America” and attributed this quote to Paul Martin (The Globe and Mail 1984, A37). A photograph of 518 Church Street during its tenure as *Harry’s Steakhouse* has been included in Appendix B, Figure 20. *Harry’s Steak House* had closed by June 1993 (The Toronto Star 1993, F8).

Other Boarders, Occupants, and/or Tenants of 518 Church Street:

Between 1919 and 1963, there were several upstairs residential units at 518 ½ Church Street. Details about former boarders, occupants, and/or tenants of these units between 1932 and 1963 have been included in the chart below. Please note that this list is not comprehensive. Please additionally note that information pertaining to former boarders, occupants, and/or tenants of these units pre-1931 is available on the chart titled “Additional Boarders, Occupants, and/or Tenants associated with 518 Church Street between 1879 and 1931” which is located on pages 21 to 23.

Date Range	Name(s)	Notes
1935 to 1939	Salem Shakra	

Mid-1930s to Mid-1940s	George O. Meighen	George O. Meighen was a civil engineer.
1935	John H. Sparrow	John H. Sparrow was a stove fitter.
1940 to 1958	James Creighton	James Creighton was a caretaker at St. Michael's Palace (also known as the Bishop's Palace at St. Michael's Cathedral Basilica).
1940 to 1944	Ahmed (Achmid) Hassan	Ahmed (Achmid) Hassan was listed as owning 518 Church Street in the City of Toronto Directories.
Mid-1940s	George Neigher	
Mid-1950s	Lester Burke	
1958-1959	Angelo Pollymeneas and Peter Pollymeneas	Angelo Pollymeneas was an employee at <i>Hertz Co.</i> – a construction company based on the Kingsway. Further research is required to discern additional information on Peter Pollymeneas.
1959 - 1960	Lloyd Durant	Lloyd Durant was a truck driver at <i>Smith's Carthage</i> .
1961 - 1963	Howard J. MacDonald	Howard J. MacDonald was a die and tool maker at the <i>Canada Wire and Cable Company</i> .

LGBTQ Venues:

Please note that *The ArQuives (Canadian Lesbian and Gay Archives)* has been closed for many months due to COVID-19. These LGBTQ venues are deserving of further research and there is significant opportunity to consult the collections and researchers at *The ArQuives (Canadian Lesbian and Gay Archives)* for further and more detailed information when this institution re-opens.

Pints: *Pints* – also known as *Pint's*, *Pints Bar and Grill*, and/or *Pints on Church* – was a gay bar and restaurant that was in business at 518 Church Street between the late 1980s or early 1990s and approximately 1997.³⁰ *Pints* had a large, popular patio along the side of the venue – similar to the patio space presently used by *O'Grady's* (The Toronto Star 1996, H6). The following review of *Pints* was provided in *The Toronto Star* on 20 June 1996:

“Pint's. 518 Church St., 921-8142. The food has been mediocre for so long (and under a few different managements), it's a wonder this Church St. summer mainstay stays afloat. The reason it does is the huge outdoor patio. Ringing the side of the restaurant and extending to a large canopied upper deck with full bar behind, it draws flock all summer long, day and night. Mixed but mostly gay clientele. The food isn't a whole lot better under current ownership and the staff aren't the pseudo-models of a previous administration. But for people-watching and open-air comfort, it's pretty much unbeatable. One sadistic little pleasure comes from watching the ebb and flow of men slinking in and out of the door directly across Maitland St. which leads to a bathhouse upstairs. - B.D.”

(The Toronto Star 1996, H6)

³⁰ The earliest newspaper reference which I have located for *Pints* is from June 1993, although it is possible the venue was in operation prior to this point in time. This June 1993 reference is a job posting as the management of *Pints* were looking for cooks.

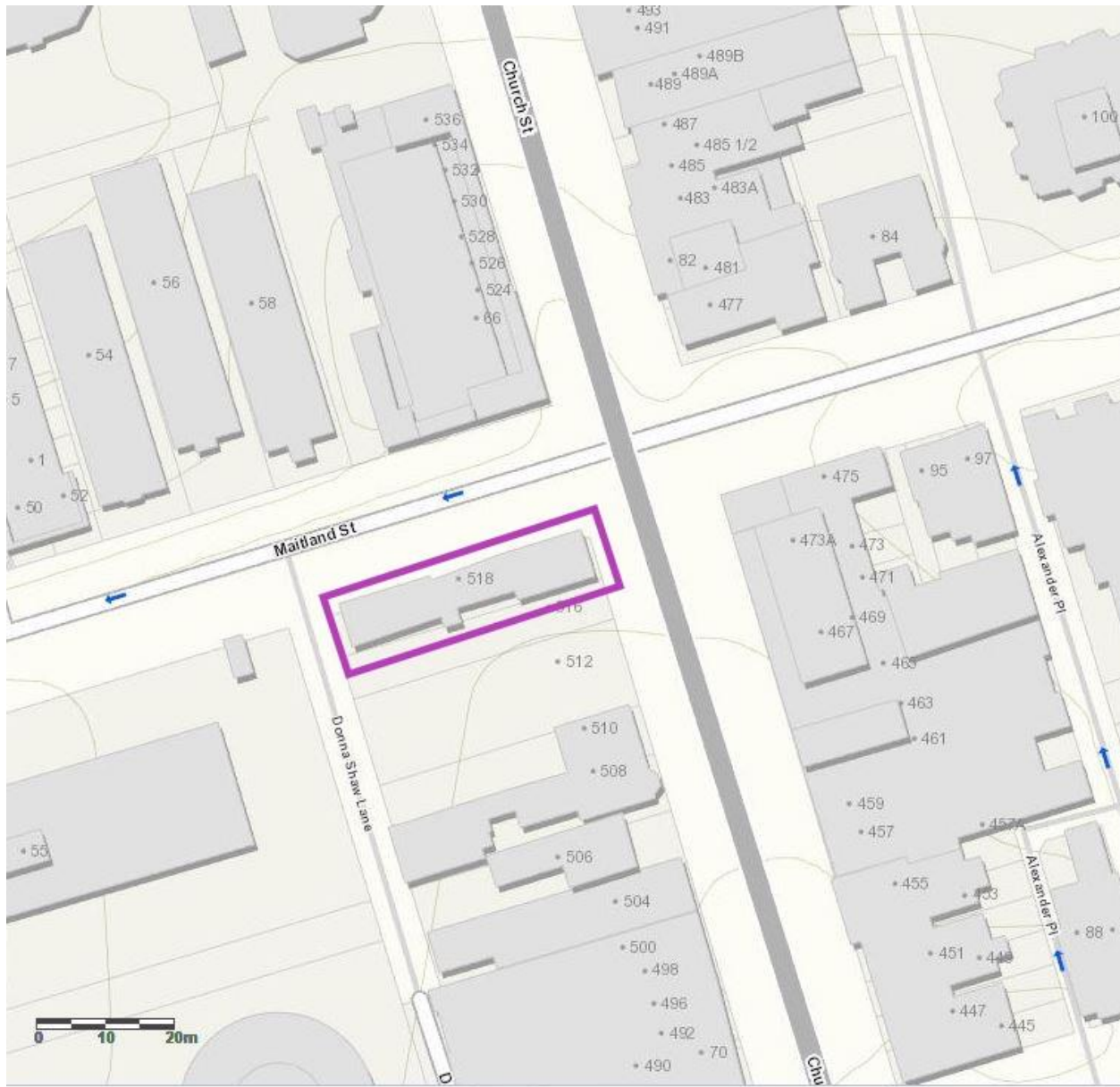
Wilde Oscars: Between approximately 1997 and May 2004, 518 Church Street was home to *Wilde Oscars*. *Wilde Oscars* was a LGBTQ-oriented bar and restaurant. The venue also occasionally hosted performances, including comedians (The Toronto Star 1998, H4) and drag. A photograph of 518 Church Street during its tenure as *Wilde Oscars* has been included in Appendix B, Figure 22.

O’Grady’s on Church and The Lodge: In June 2004, *O’Grady’s on Church* opened at 518 Church Street (George 2021). *O’Grady’s on Church* is a LGBTQ-oriented bar and restaurant with a large exterior patio. The venue also occasionally hosts live shows, such as drag performances. In 2014, the upstairs space at *O’Grady’s on Church* was renovated and opened as *The Lodge* (George 2021). Both *O’Grady’s on Church* and *The Lodge* are operated by the same management. Please note that *O’Grady’s on Church* at 518 Church Street, Toronto is not associated with *O’Grady’s Tap & Grill* at 171 College Street, Toronto (George 2021).

Appendix B - Maps and Photographs:

Additional, downloadable, and higher quality images are available in this Google Drive Album:
<https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1MkDHENYZLjO21livXbBh6YPAxzgBs6dK?usp=sharing>

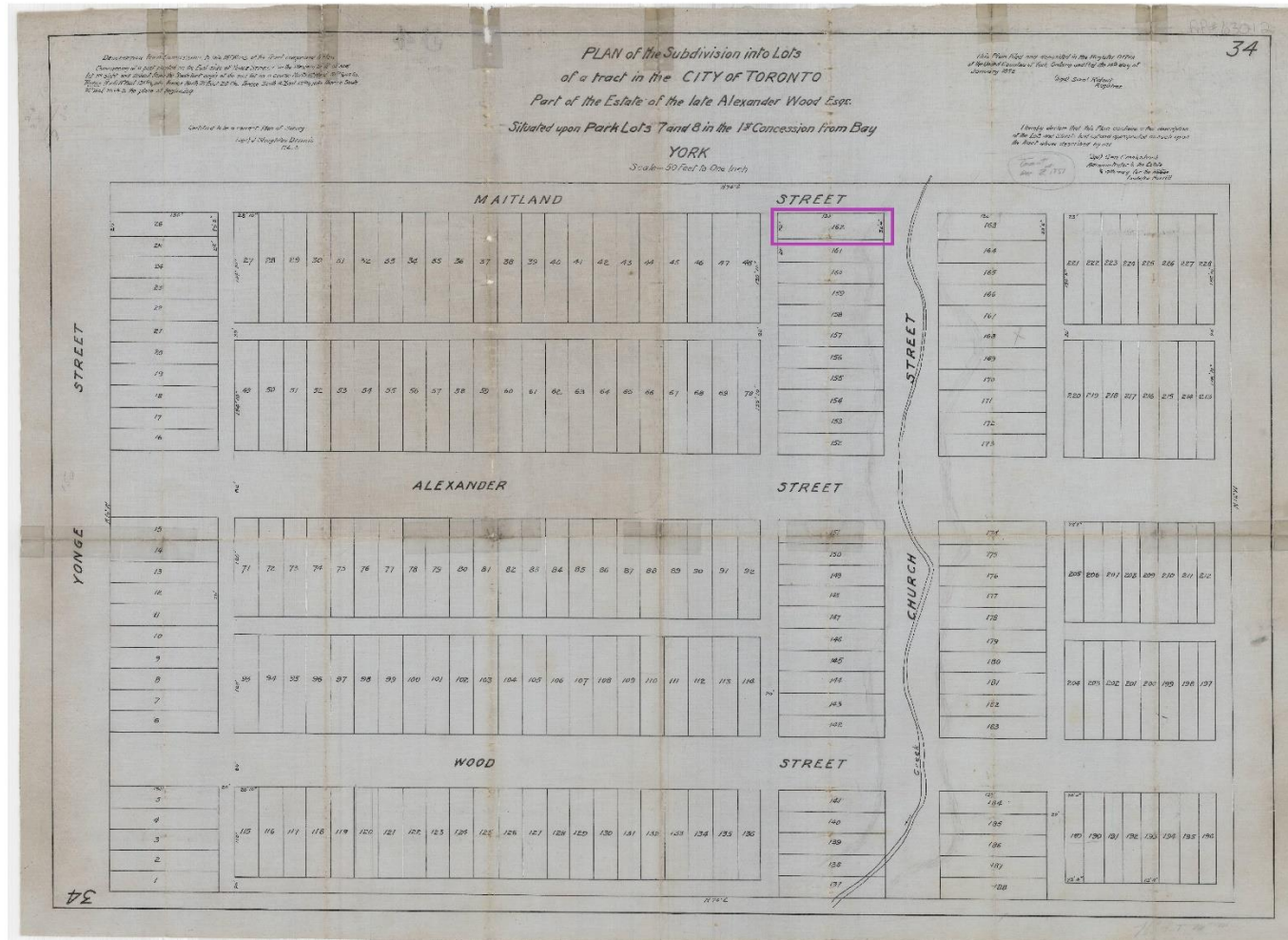
Please note that north is towards the top of the page on the maps in Figures 1 to 9.



Appendix B, Figure 1

Above: The location of 518 Church Street, Toronto (highlighted in purple).

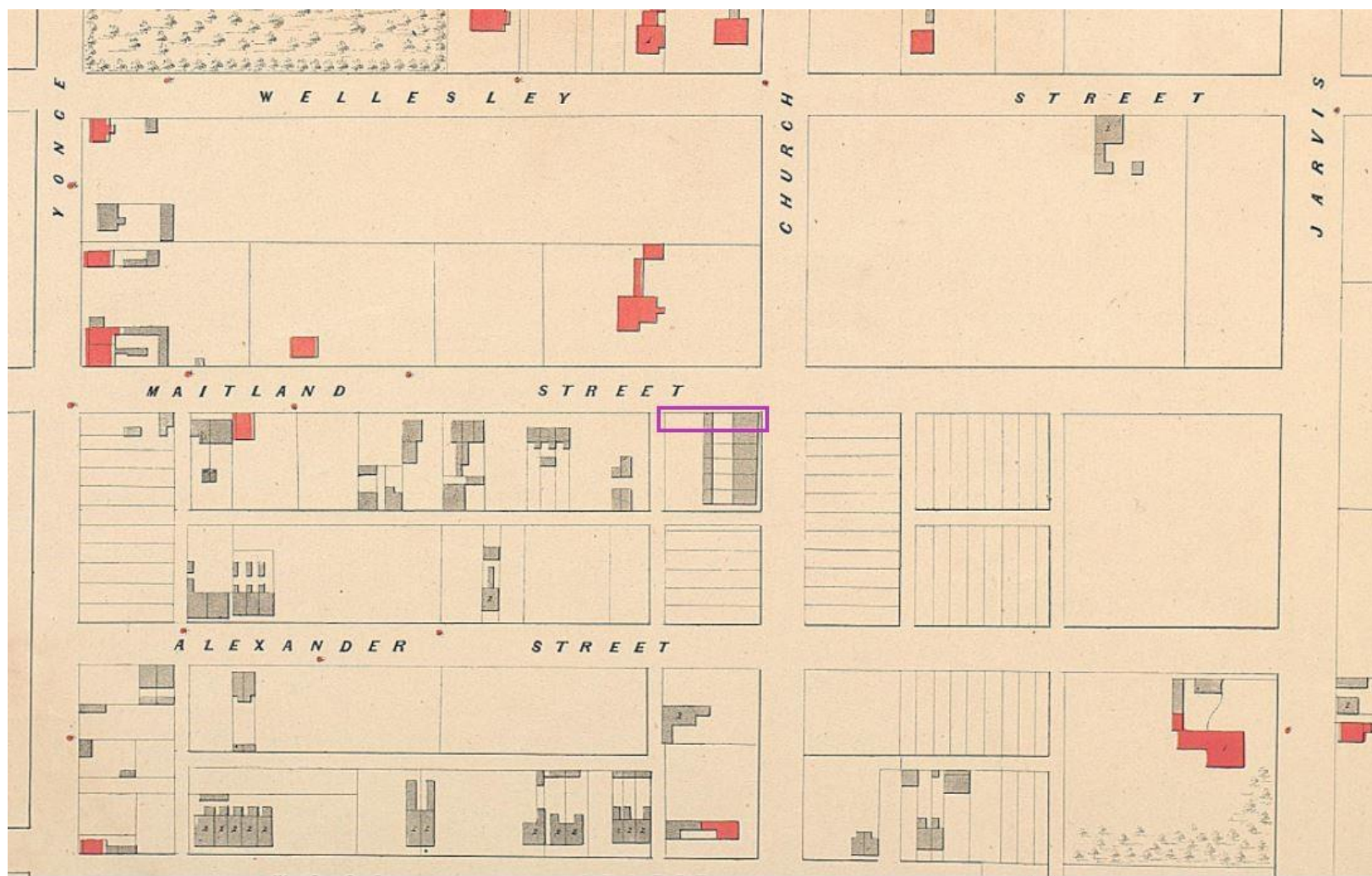
Source: City of Toronto Interactive Map (annotated by Adam Wynne).



Appendix B, Figure 2

Above: The location of 518 Church Street (highlighted in purple) in the 1851 Wood Estate (Alexander Wood Estate) Subdivision Plans.

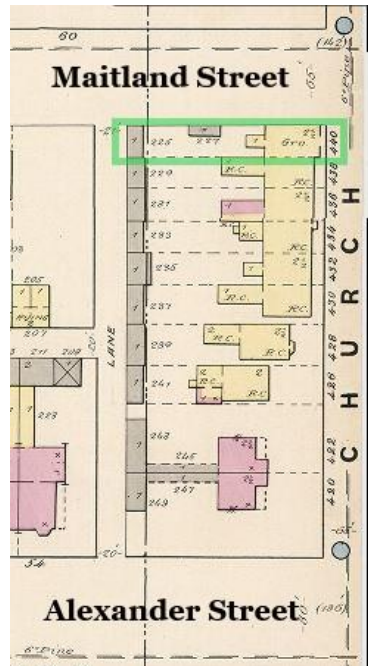
Source: 1851 Wood Estate (Alexander Wood Estate) Subdivision Plans (annotated by Adam Wynne).



Appendix B, Figure 3

Above: The location of 518 Church Street (then known as 394 Church Street) in the 1858 *Atlas of the City of Toronto and Vicinity*. The subject property is highlighted in purple.

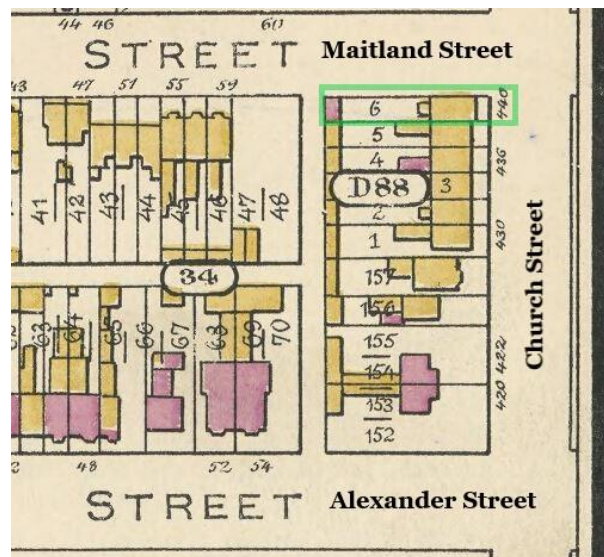
Source: William Somerville Boulton's 1858 *Atlas of the City of Toronto and Vicinity* (annotated by Adam Wynne).



Appendix B, Figure 4

Above: 518 Church Street (then known as 440 Church Street) in 1880. The subject property is highlighted in green.

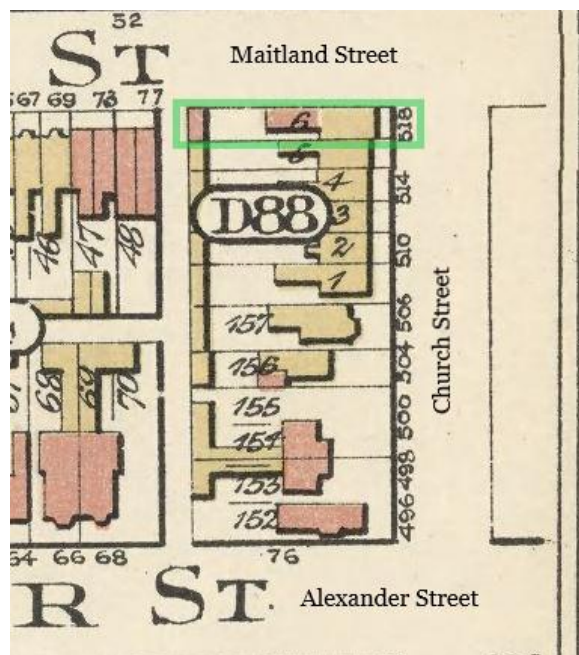
Source: Goad's Fire Insurance Plans: 1880 Edition, Plate 49 (annotated by Adam Wynne).



Appendix B, Figure 5

Above: 518 Church Street (then known as 440 Church Street) in 1884. The subject property is highlighted in green.

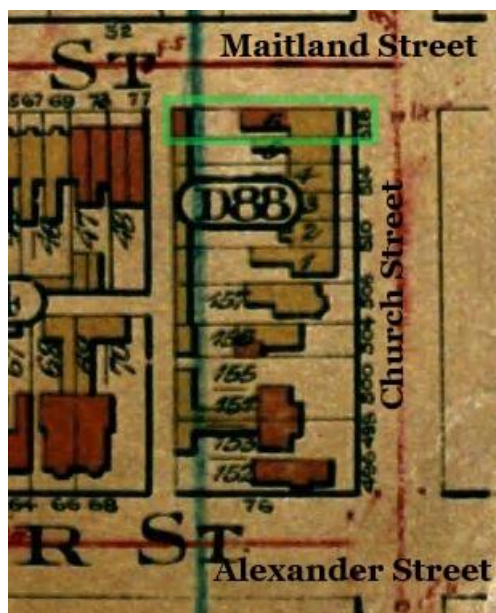
Source: Goad's Fire Insurance Plans: 1884 Edition, Plate 26 (annotated by Adam Wynne).



Appendix B, Figure 6

Above: 518 Church Street in 1890. The subject property is highlighted in green. Note the rear, brick addition which was added between 1884 and 1890.

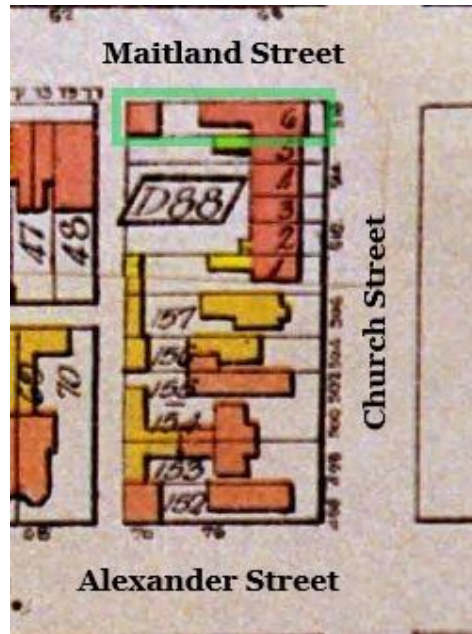
Source: Goad's Fire Insurance Plans: 1890 Edition, Plate 26 (annotated by Adam Wynne).



Appendix B, Figure 7

Above: 518 Church Street in 1903. The subject property is highlighted in green.

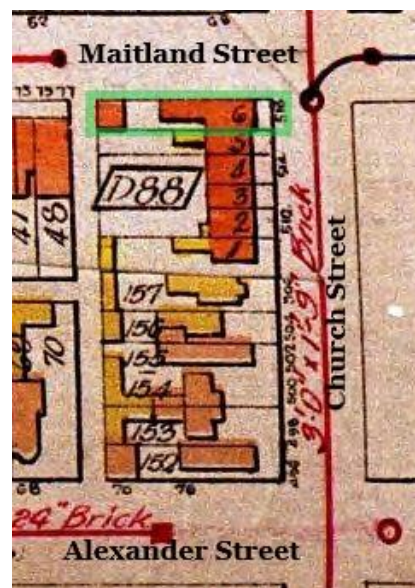
Source: Goad's Fire Insurance Plans: 1903 Edition, Plate 26 (annotated by Adam Wynne).



Appendix B, Figure 8

Above: 518 Church Street in 1913. The subject property is highlighted in green. Note how 508-518 Church Street were converted from a wooden frame structure to a brick (masonry) structure between 1903 and 1913.

Source: Goad's Fire Insurance Plans: 1913 Edition, Plate 26 (annotated by Adam Wynne).



Appendix B, Figure 9

Above: 518 Church Street in 1924. The subject property is highlighted in green.

Source: Goad's Fire Insurance Plans: 1924 Edition, Plate 26 (annotated by Adam Wynne).



Appendix B, Figure 10

Above: Looking southwest at 518 Church Street on 21 November 2020.

Source: Photograph by Adam Wynne



Appendix B, Figure 11

Above: Looking southwest at 518 Church Street on 21 November 2020.

Source: Photograph by Adam Wynne



Appendix B, Figure 12
Above: 518 Church Street circa. 2019.
Source: Photograph by Adam Wynne



Appendix B, Figure 13

Above: Looking southwest at 518 Church Street in May 2019.

Source: Image via Google Streetview.



Appendix B, Figure 14

Above: Looking northwest at 518 Church Street in October 2020.

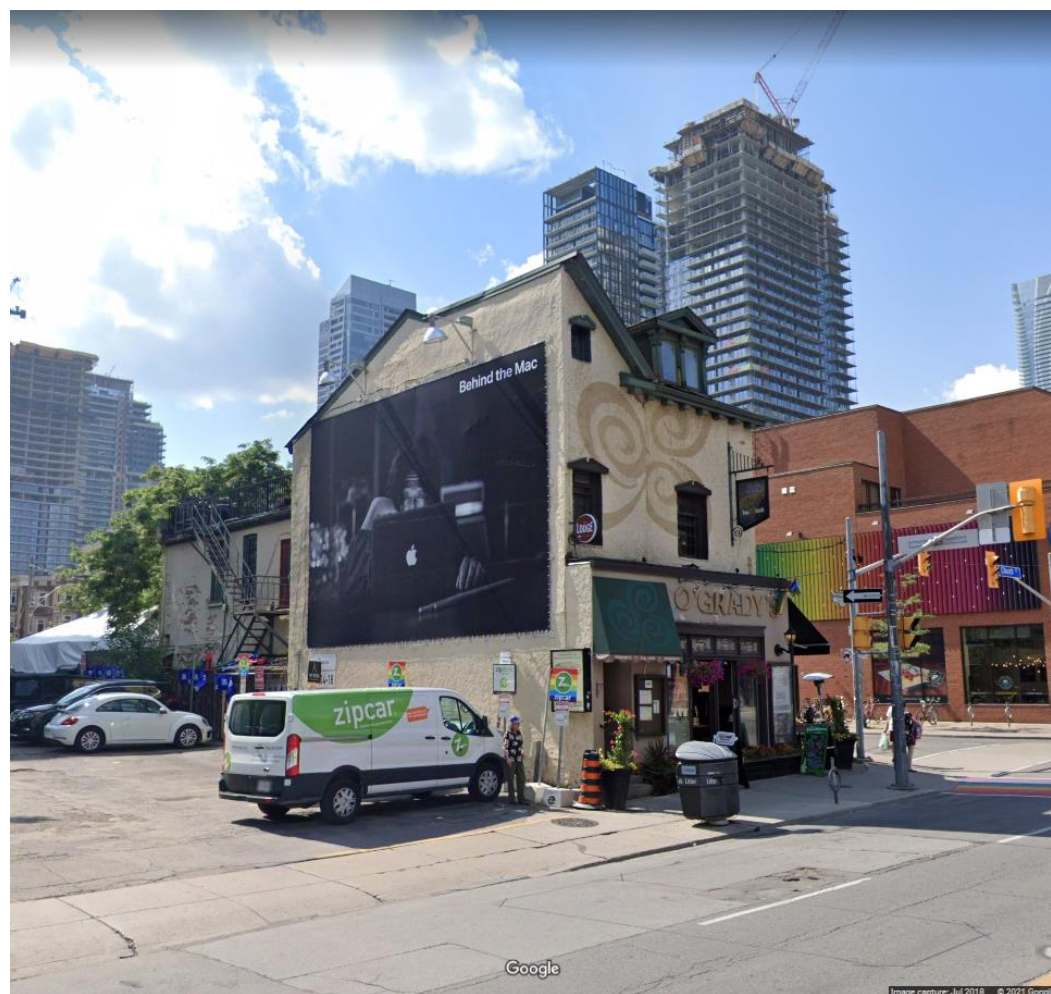
Source: Image via Google Streetview.



Appendix B, Figure 15

Above: The north (Maitland Street) elevation of 518 Church Street in July 2018.

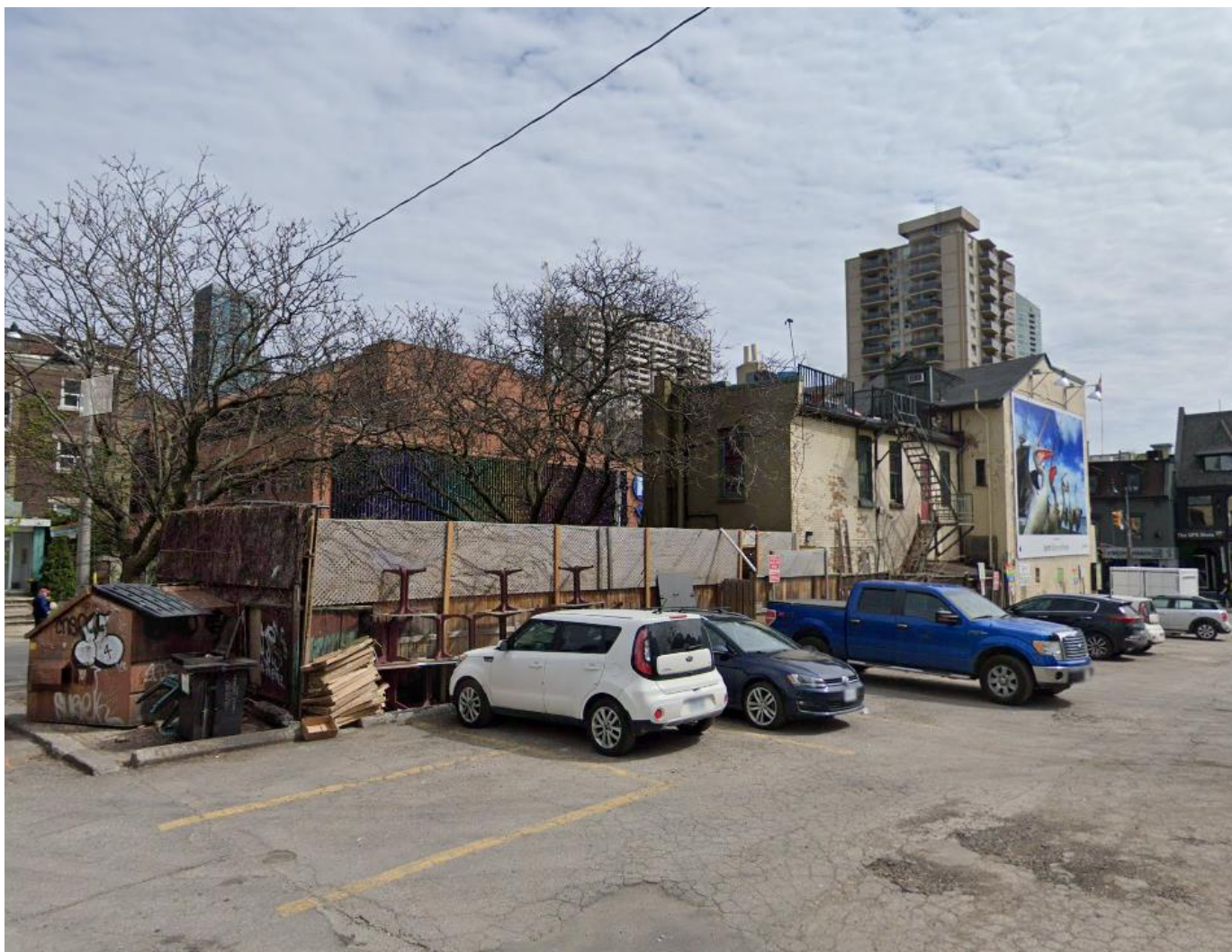
Source: Image via Google Streetview.



Appendix B, Figure 16

Above: Looking northwest at 518 Church Street in July 2018. Neighbouring 512-516 Church Street were demolished in the 1960s. The south elevation of the property often has a large advertising billboard.

Source: Image via Google Streetview.



Appendix B, Figure 17

Above: Looking northeast at the rear (west) and side (south) elevations of 518 Church street from Donna Shaw Lane.

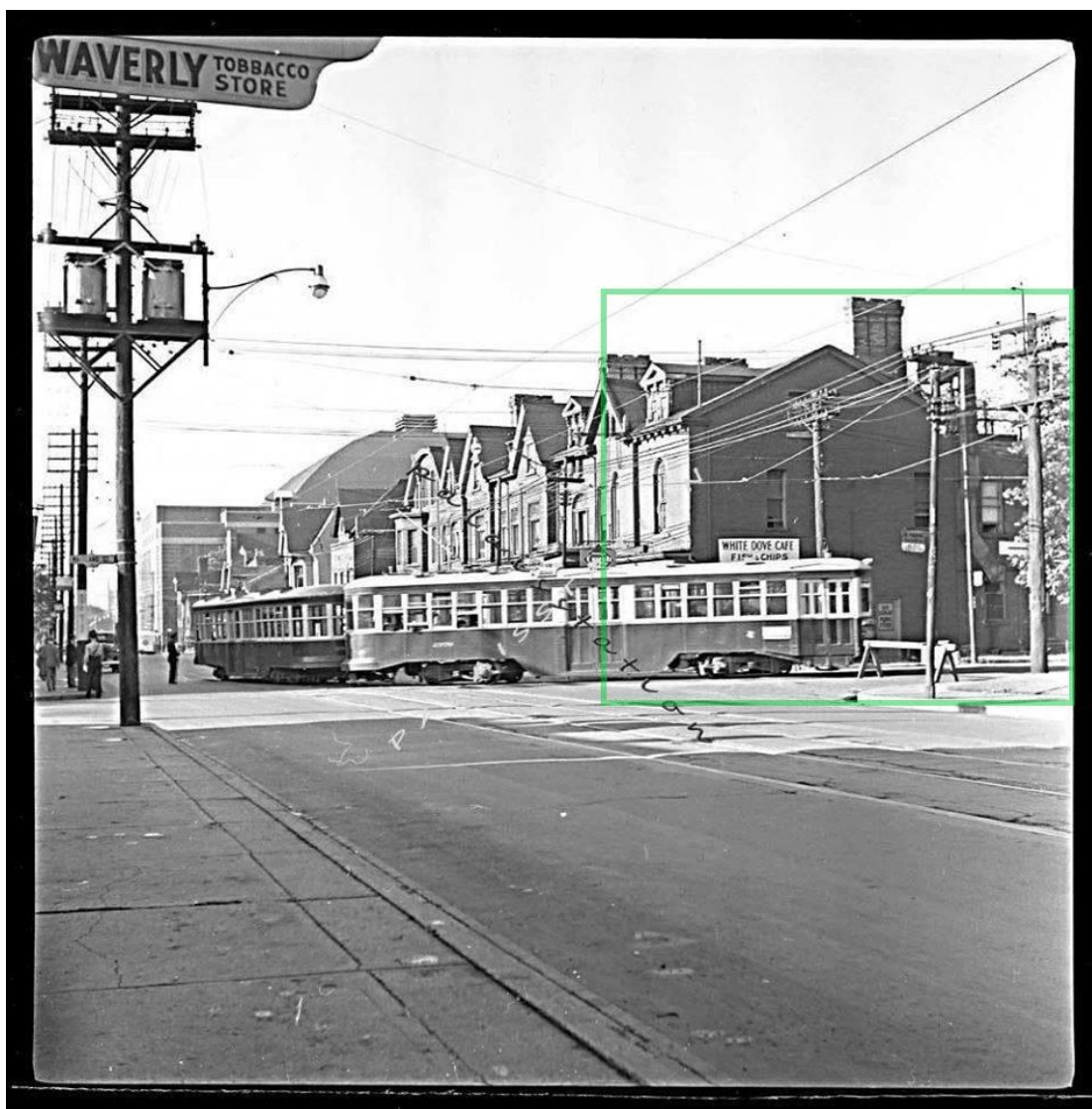
Source: Image via Google Streetview.



Appendix B, Figure 18

Above: Looking southwest at the southwest corner of Church Street and Maitland Street between 1945 and 1958. Note the sign for the *White Dove Café*. Church Street and Maitland Street both had streetcar tracks during this period in time.

Source: This photograph was shared in the *Vintage Gay Toronto* Facebook group. The photographer may be Rob Pineault.



Appendix B, Figure 19

Above: Looking southwest at the southwest corner of Church Street and Maitland Street between 1945 and 1958. 518 Church Street is highlighted in green. Note the sign for the *White Dove Café*. Church Street and Maitland Street both had streetcar tracks during this period in time.

Source: This photograph was shared in the *Vintage Gay Toronto* Facebook group. The photographer may be Rob Pineault.



City of Toronto Archives, Fonds 1526, File 8, Item 30

Appendix B, Figure 20

Above: 518 Church Street in 1971. At this point in time, 518 Church Street was home to *Harry's Steak House*.

Source: City of Toronto Archives



Appendix B, Figure 21

Above: Looking north on Church Street north of Maitland Street in 1978. This image was taken from a balcony on an adjacent high rise. The rear and roof of 518 Church Street is visible in the foreground (lower right corner).

Source: Photograph by Duncan McLaren.



Appendix B, Figure 22

Above: 518 Church Street between 1997 and 2004. At this point in time, 518 Church Street was home to *Wilde Oscars* – a LGBTQ-oriented bar and restaurant.

Source: Rick Bébout's *Promiscuous Affections: A Life in the Bar, 1969-2000* (2001).

F. A. WHITNEY & Co.,
 Opposite the Post Office, Toronto,
FLOUR DEALERS
 AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

THEY buy and sell FLOUR of all grades, as well as OATMEAL, INDIAN
 CORN-MEAL, POT-BARLEY, and RYE FLOUR
 They are the Sole Manufacturers in Canada of the now extensively used

SELF RAISING FLOUR

Made from the Recipe of JONES, of London, England, and called his

PATENT PREPARED FLOUR

This is, perhaps, the only preparation of the kind that is perfectly whole-
 some, while the ease and celerity with which bread, biscuits, &c. can be made
 from it must eventually secure a large consumption.

Appendix B, Figure 23

Above: An 1856 ad for *F. A. Whitney & Co.* *F. A. Whitney & Co.* was operated by Frederick Augustus Whitney – the first occupant of 518 Church Street.

Source: 1856 City of Toronto Directory, page xiv.



Appendix B, Figure 24

Above: A portrait of Richard Grahame (1842-1880). Grahame was a barrister at *Strong, Edgar, & Grahame*. Grahame lived at 518 Church Street (then known as 394 Church Street) alongside George J. Boyd in 1868.

Source: WikiTree.



Appendix B, Figure 25

Above: An illustration of 518 Church Street (circa. August 2020) by Genine Carvalheira.

Source: Genine Carvalheira,

Appendix C – Sources:

I would like to thank Jimmy George for kindly sharing his knowledge of the history of 518 Church Street.

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

The 1851 *Subdivision Plan* for the Wood Estate (Alexander Wood Estate) and 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 1880 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 and WikiTree databases 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.

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