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Submitted To:

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209 Church Street, Toronto – Heritage Property Nomination:

I am writing to your offices to nominate 209 Church Street, Toronto for a Heritage Evaluation and to subsequently advocate for its Listing as a Heritage Property on the municipal *City of Toronto Heritage Register* and/or Designation as a Heritage Property under the *Ontario Heritage Act*. 209 Church Street is a 2-storey house located approximately midblock on the east side of Church Street between Shuter Street and Dundas Street East in the Garden District neighbourhood of Toronto. 209 Church Street has had ground floor commercial modifications. 209 Church Street is almost immediately across the street from the *Bishop's Palace* (now the *Parish Office*) of the *St. Michael's Cathedral Basilica*. 209 Church Street is representative of the Victorian style of architecture. The earliest reference that I have located to the property at 209 Church Street, Toronto is from 1850/1851, although the property may have been constructed in the late 1840s. Since approximately 1917, 209 Church Street has been associated with a mix of commercial and residential uses.

209 Church Street, Toronto is deserving of Heritage Status due to:

- ❖ The earliest references which I have located to 209 Church Street, Toronto are in the 1850/1851, 1856, and 1859 City of Toronto Directories, as well as in Sir Sandford Fleming's 1851 *Topographical Plan of the City of Toronto* and William Somerville Boulton's 1858 *Atlas of the City of Toronto and Vicinity*. However, 209 Church Street may have been constructed in the late 1840s. As such, 209 Church Street, Toronto may be a rare example of a pre-1850 house form building in the City of Toronto. Further research is required to discern when precisely 209 Church Street was built. Unfortunately, archival collections - containing documents such as tax assessment rolls which could assist in pinpointing a more specific date of construction – are closed to the public at present as a result of the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic.
- ❖ 209 Church Street, Toronto shares contextual similarities to the Heritage Designated property at 131 Church Street, Toronto. 131 Church Street (built circa. 1848) is also a 2-storey, mid-19th century house form building on Church Street in Toronto. Both 131 Church Street and 209 Church Street represent a mid-19th century (circa. 1840s/1850s) phase of residential development on Church Street in Toronto, which is particularly early for Church Street north of Queen Street East. Both 131 Church Street and 209 Church Street are also now surrounded by more modern structures.
- ❖ 209 Church Street, Toronto is the last surviving property historically associated with a row of mid-19th century buildings on the east side of Church Street immediately south of Dundas Street East. The rest of this block was demolished during the 2000s through 2010s. 209 Church Street is additionally the last surviving property of a row of wood frame residences (houses) which existed midblock on this block of Church Street in the mid-19th century. 209 Church Street is also in proximity to the row of Heritage Designated 1848 Georgian Revival Townhouses at 191-197 Church Street; the Heritage 1850 Georgian Revival houses at 68-70 Shuter Street; the Heritage Designated 1845-1848 & 1866 *St. Michael's Cathedral Basilica* and Heritage Listed 1845/1846 *Bishop's Palace*; the *Mackenzie House Museum* (82 Bond Street, Toronto); and the

Garden District Heritage Conservation District (presently Under Appeal). This is indicative of this area of the City of Toronto as having significant heritage resources.

- ❖ 209 Church Street, Toronto is presently a holdout property and should be considered under increased risk of demolition due to the presence of 3 high intensity redevelopments occurring at immediately adjacent sites. Community members have mentioned that developers have been attempting to purchase 209 Church Street in recent years. To the north of 209 Church Street, a 52-storey mixed use (primarily condominium) project known as *Social Condominiums* by *Pemberton Group* is being constructed; to the south of 203-209 Church Street a 37-storey condominium building has been proposed; and to the west – on the opposite side of Church Street – a 54-storey mixed use (primarily condominium) project has been proposed. 203-205 and 209 Church Street, Toronto are not presently included in any redevelopment proposals or projects. Of note is that 211-213 Church Street (built circa. mid-1860s) – which abutted 209 Church Street to the immediate north – was demolished earlier this year to create a parking and staging zone for construction vehicles associated with the *Social Condominiums* by *Pemberton Group* redevelopment project occurring at the southeast corner of Church Street and Dundas Street East (Toronto Building 2019).
- ❖ 209 Church Street, Toronto has associate value to mid-19th century Toronto via its original occupant(s) Walter George Kollmyer and/or William J. McKay. Walter George Kollmyer was a hardware merchant and ironmonger. William J. McKay was an Assistant Emigrant Agent and Clerk at the Toronto (Canada West / Upper Canada) Emigrant Office.
- ❖ 209 Church Street, Toronto has associative value to mid-19th century Toronto via Gertrude McPhie and Mary McPhie, who lived at and operated a private Boarding School, Day School, and/or Ladies' School from 209 Church Street between 1861 and 1867.

- ❖ 209 Church Street, Toronto has associative value via being the residence of the well known German-Canadian inventor and piano manufacturer Theodore August Heintzman (1817-1899) between 1870 and 1872. Heintzman's business was known as *Heintzman & Co.* Heintzman's residence at 209 Church Street, Toronto immediately preceded a pivotal expansion and move of *Heintzman & Co.* to a larger manufacturing and sales premises; as well as his patenting of an innovative adaptation of the revolutionary Agraffe Bridge. In the 1970s, a *Person of National Historic Significance Plaque* about Theodore August Heintzman was installed in front of the nearby *First Evangelical Lutheran Church* (116 Bond Street, Toronto) – where Heintzman attended Church and financed the construction of the extant Church building – although the plaque was removed and put in storage in the early 2010s during changes to the front of the church property.
- ❖ 209 Church Street, Toronto has associative value through being the location of *George Heintz & Company Limited* between 1948 and ~1969. *George Heintz & Company Limited* are “Canada's foremost violin [family] experts, antiquarians, purveyors, and conservators” (George Heintz & Co. Limited 2020). *George Heintz & Company Limited* was established in Toronto in 1926 by Austrian-Canadian violin maker George Heintz Sr. (1891-1980) (George Heintz & Co. Limited 2020). *George Heintz & Company Limited* is still in business in 2020, although is now based at 227 Carlton Street, Toronto (George Heintz & Co. Limited 2020). Please note that further research is required to determine when precisely *George Heintz & Company Limited* moved out of 209 Church Street, as unfortunately City of Toronto Directories post-1969 have not yet been digitized and are presently inaccessible to the public as the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic has closed physical archival and library collections.
- ❖ 209 Church Street, Toronto is a mid-19th century example of the Victorian style of architecture. 209 Church Street may have originally been an early example of the Bay-and-Gable style of architecture with Gothic Revival elements. However,

around the late 1910s, the ground floor bay window was removed during commercial-related renovations. Despite these renovations, some 19th century design elements remain visible on the exterior of the property, including masonry details on the Church Street elevation. Interestingly, what appears to be the original wooden siding was recently revealed on the north (side) elevation of 209 Church Street after the demolition of adjacent 211-213 Church Street (built in the mid-1860s) in early 2020. What appear to be the original windows and a daub and/or stucco siding of 209 Church Street are also visible on the east (rear) elevation.

- ❖ 209 Church Street, Toronto is representative of a known trend of 19th century residential properties on Church Street in Toronto being converted to commercial uses during the 20th century.

Contextualizing 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. Carlton Street served as the northern terminus of Church Street until the mid-1850s, when Church Street was extended further north to present-day Bloor Street East.

Church Street between Shuter Street and Dundas Street East is largely anchored by the presence of the *St. Michael's Cathedral Basilica* property on the west side of the street. The Catholic Diocese of Toronto purchased several lots from the McGill Family – who owned Park Lot 7 – in 1845 to create space for the cathedral (Goldsmith Borgal & Company Ltd. Architects 2020, 8). The initial construction of *St. Michael's Cathedral* in

the mid 1840s – alongside the general expansion of the City of Toronto northwards – likely spurred early development along this stretch of Church Street. The *St. Michael's Cathedral Basilica* property presently includes the *St. Michael's Cathedral* (built 1845-1848; spire built 1866); the *Bishop's Palace* (built 1845/1846) – now used as *St. Michael's Cathedral Parish Office*; and several school buildings of various ages situated along Bond Street which are associated with *St. Michael's Choir School*.¹ A number of narrow lots were also created on the west side of Church Street to the north of the *Bishop's Palace* (the present-day *St. Michael's Cathedral Parish Office*) during the mid-19th century, which were developed for a mix of residential and small scale commercial usage between the 1850s and 1880s (Goldsmith Borgal & Company Ltd. Architects 2020, 8). These lots include the row of buildings at 240-250 Church Street, which are just to the north of the 1845/1846 *Bishop's Palace* (now used as the *St. Michael's Cathedral Parish Office*). Some of these properties – such as 240, 242, and 244 Church Street, which are located to the immediate north of the *Bishop's Palace* (the present-day *St. Michael's Cathedral Parish Office*) - are presently affiliated with community and religious organizations, including the *Toronto Central Council of the Society of Saint Vincent de Paul* and *Nishnawbe Homes*. 209 Church Street is located immediately across from 240 Church Street, which is home to the *Toronto Central Council of the Society of Saint Vincent de Paul*, and located just north of the *Bishop's Palace* (*St. Michael's Cathedral Parish Office*). Historical imagery of this streetscape indicates the east side of Church Street along this stretch – which contains 209 Church Street – contained a mix of architectural styles, including Edwardian, Georgian, Industrial, Romanesque Revival, and Second Empire. However, various waves of redevelopment since the turn of the 20th century have seen the demolition of almost all of the original 19th century buildings on the east side of Church Street between Shuter Street and Dundas Street East, except for 191-197 Church Street and 209 Church Street.

Multiple redevelopments are presently proposed for Church Street between

¹ Nearby *St. Michael's Hospital* was founded in 1892 by the Sisters of St. Joseph (St. Michael's Hospital 2020). The hospital was initially founded to serve the poor population of inner-city Toronto (St. Michael's Hospital 2020). Why the decision was made to name the hospital *St. Michael's Hospital* was not recorded (Wicks 2020).

Dundas Street East and Shuter Street. This includes a 52-storey mixed-use (primarily condominium) building known as *Social Condominiums by Pemberton Group* at the southeast corner of Church Street and Dundas Street East (presently under construction); a 29-storey mixed-use (primarily condominium) building known as *Fleur Condominiums* at the northeast corner of Church Street and Shuter Street (presently under construction); a 37-storey condominium building located approximately midblock on the east side of Church Street between Shuter Street and Dundas Street East (proposed – though not yet under construction); and a 54-storey mixed use (primarily condominium building) at the southwest corner of Church Street and Dundas Street East (proposed – though not yet under construction). The row of Heritage Designated 1848 Georgian Townhouses at 191-197 Church Street - located near the southern edge of this block of Church Street – are slated to be incorporated into one of these projects. City of Toronto Heritage Preservation Services notes in their *Report for Action: Intention to Designate under Part IV, Section 29 of the Ontario Heritage Act, Alterations to a Heritage Property and Authority to Enter into a Heritage Easement Agreement at 191, 193, 195, and 197 Church Street* that historically “the working class occupying these townhouses were not general labourers (who would have occupied wood-frame workers’ cottages in other parts of the city), but rather merchants, editors, clerks, and architects” (City of Toronto Heritage Preservation Services 2020, 30). The proposed redevelopment at the southwest corner of Church Street and Dundas Street East is also proposing the demolition of several of the 19th and early 20th century buildings on the west side of Church Street just south of Dundas Street East (Goldsmith Borgal & Company Ltd. Architects 2020). As noted above, 209 Church Street is presently a holdout property and one of the few surviving 19th century properties along this stretch of Church Street. Developers have been attempting to acquire 209 Church Street for several years. As such, 209 Church Street should be considered under increased risk of demolition and would greatly benefit from heritage protection.

Architectural Description of 209 Church Street, Toronto:

209 Church Street, Toronto is a 2-storey house in the Victorian style of architecture. 209 Church Street, Toronto is located approximately midblock on the east side of Church Street between Shuter Street and Dundas Street East. *Goad's Fire Insurance Plans* from between 1880 and 1913 depicts the property as originally having a bay window on its Church Street frontage. As such, the property may have originally been an early example of Bay-and-Gable architecture with Gothic Revival elements. However, the bay window appears to have been removed around the late 1910s when 209 Church Street, Toronto had its ground floor converted to commercial use. Additionally, further research is required to determine when precisely the brick elevation was installed on 209 Church Street as early map data indicates the property was of wooden construction. Design elements on the Church Street elevation – such as a window hood on the second floor – point towards the brick elevation being from the 19th century. The early 2020 demolition of adjacent 211-213 Church Street (built circa. mid-1860s) recently revealed that the north (side) elevation of 209 Church Street still has what appears to be the original wood siding. The rear (east) elevation of 209 Church Street has either a daub or stucco coating with 19th century (potentially original) window design. The south elevation of 209 Church Street is not visible at present, as the structure immediately abuts adjacent buildings to the south.

Buildings fronting Dalhousie Street have been present immediately behind 209 Church Street, Toronto since at least the early 1880s. The present 2-storey structure – known as 86 Dalhousie Street – appears to have been constructed in the early 20th century (potentially late 1910s) and replaced a smaller structure formerly extant on the site. These buildings are considered separate properties, as the lot was severed. 86 Dalhousie Street, Toronto – per community dialogues – may have been purchased by a developer.

209 Church Street, Toronto additionally has similarities to 131 Church Street, Toronto (c. 1848). Both 131 Church Street and 209 Church Street are 2-storey houses that date to the mid-19th century and represent an early period of residential development along this stretch of Church Street in Toronto. Furthermore, both 131 Church Street and 209 Church Street are now surrounded by more modern structures. However, 131 Church Street has a distinct Ogee Gable, whereas 209 Church Street has a

plainer gable. The Ogee Gable of 131 Church Street was removed in recent years, although is slated for restoration as part of a redevelopment that will see 131 Church Street and adjacent properties restored and incorporated into a 54-storey mixed-use (primarily condominium) building at the northeast corner of Church Street and Queen Street East in Toronto.

Photographs of 209 Church Street, Toronto have been included in Appendix B – Maps and Photographs.

Address Renumbering:

Date Range	Address Number	Notes
Pre-1859	<i>Church Street E.S [East Side]” and/or “Church-street, near R. Catholic Church” and/or “nearly opposite R. C. [Roman Catholic] Cathedral.</i>	Property-specific address numbering not assigned to property prior to 1859.
1859- 1872	187 Church Street, Toronto	
1873-1889	193 Church Street, Toronto	
1890 to Present Day	209 Church Street, Toronto	

209 Church Street, Toronto is surrounded by the following:

To the East: To the East of 209 Church Street is a 2-storey building at 86 Dalhousie Street, Toronto. This building was likely built in the early 20th century for the *Leader Printing Company* and *Metropolitan Glass Company*. While originally commercial in nature, 86 Dalhousie Street has since been converted to residential use. 86 Dalhousie Street may have been bought out by a developer. To the east of 86 Dalhousie Street is

Dalhousie Street itself. On the opposite side of Dalhousie Street are mid-to-late 20th century high-rise housing co-operatives, including the *Margaret Laurence Housing Co-Op* (81 Dalhousie Street, Toronto) and *Metta Housing Co-Op* (99 Dalhousie Street, Toronto). These housing co-operatives are built on the former site of the *Caledonian Skating Rink* and *Canadian Curling Rink* arena.

To the North: To the North of 209 Church Street is a construction zone for the 52-storey mixed use (primarily condominiums) project known as *Social Condominiums* by *Pemberton Group*. This construction zone replaced a row of mid-to-late 19th century and early 20th century buildings along this stretch of Church Street. The demolition of adjacent 211-213 Church Street (built in the mid-1860s) in early 2020 revealed what appears to be the original wooden siding on the north (side) elevation of 209 Church Street.

To the South: To the South of 209 Church Street is a 3-storey 20th century commercial building. This building contains a mix of businesses, including *J 3 Corporate Services*, *Operation Groundswell*, *PH Design Workshop*, and *W. J. Watch Supply*. 203-205 Church Street, Toronto is not presently included in any re-development plans. However, a 37-storey condominium has been proposed for the site to the immediate south of 203-205 Church Street at 191-201 Church Street.

To the West: To the West of 209 Church Street is Church Street itself. On the opposite side of Church Street is 240 Church Street, Toronto – which is home to the *Toronto Central Council* of the *St. Vincent de Paul Society*. 240-242 Church Street occupies a mid-to-late 19th century Second Empire building which has been heavily renovated. To the south of 240 Church Street is the Heritage Listed 1845/1846 *Bishop's Palace* (presently used as the *St. Michael's Cathedral Parish Office*). To the north of 240-242 Church Street is 244 Church Street, Toronto – which is home to *Nishnawbe Homes* – a housing residence for Indigenous individuals who have recently arrived in Toronto. A 54-storey mixed-use (primarily condominium) building has been recently proposed for

the southwest corner of Church Street and Dundas Street East, including the row of buildings at 244-260 Church Street.

Appendix A – Former Occupants and Uses:

Note: As identified above, City of Toronto Directory-related data for this block of Church Street pre-1859 does not assign specific address numbering to properties. The first, property-specific address numbering for this block of Church Street appears in the 1859 City of Toronto Directory. Prior to 1859, properties on this block of Church Street were identified in City of Toronto Directories as variations of “*Church Street E.S [East Side]*” and/or “*Church-street, near R. Catholic Church*” and/or “*nearly opposite R. C. [Roman Catholic] Cathedral.*” Notably, other blocks of Church Street had received property-specific address numbering in City of Toronto Directories prior to 1859, although property-specific addresses on the east side of Church Street stopped at Shuter Street prior to 1859. Unfortunately, the way that properties on this block are identified in the pre-1859 City of Toronto Directories lead to complications when determining which resident(s) resided at what specific property. Materials held in archival collections – such as tax assessment rolls – could assist in pinpointing this information. Unfortunately, archival collections are closed to the public at present as a result of COVID-19. As such, I have attempted to determine residents of the properties pre-1859 via comparing and consulting various editions of the City of Toronto Directories, as well as historical census data and map data.

Walter George Kollmyer and Mary Kollmyer: Walter George Kollmyer² (c. 1818/1822 – 20 May 1896) was a hardware merchant and ironmonger in Toronto

² There are various spellings of this surname, including Kollmyer, Kollmeyer, Kallmeyer, Kollmayer, Kohlmeier, Kuhlmeier, etc.

during the mid-1840s through mid-to-late 1850s. Genealogical records indicate that Walter George Kollmyer was born around 1818 or 1822 in the Montréal, Québec region. By 1846, Kollmyer was living at 21 Richmond Street East in Toronto and working as an ironmonger's clerk.³ Walter George Kollmyer may have resided at 209 Church Street between approximately 1850 and 1856 – although potentially resided at the subject property as early as the late 1840s and as late as 1858. Kollmyer resided at 209 Church Street with his wife – Mary Kollmyer. The Kollmyers were married in Lewiston, New York in 1844 (Monroe County (New York State) Supreme Court 1883, 16). The Kollmyers may have also been the first occupants of 209 Church Street, Toronto. Regarding his business: Walter George Kollmyer and John Mead (c. 1805 - 1888) were business partners with their hardware store – *Mead & Kollmeyer* - based at 101 King Street East, in Toronto. *Mead & Kollmeyer* is noted to have been one of the businesses destroyed during the Great Fire of Toronto (Cathedral Fire) on 7 April 1849 (The Evening Post (New York) 1849, 2). Further research is required to determine whether both the personal and professional partnership of Kollmyer and Mead had dissolved by September 1858 when Mead issued a notice in *The Globe (Toronto)* indicating that he was revoking Kollmyer's status as his power of attorney (The Globe (Toronto) 1858, 1). Kollmyer had moved to the Cleveland, Ohio, United States of America region⁴ around 1860 (Monroe County (New York State) Supreme Court 1883, 26 & 38). John Mead continued the hardware business on King Street East in Toronto after Kollmyer moved to the Cleveland region in 1860. Walter G. Kollmyer lived in the Cleveland region through the early 1880s (Monroe County (New York State) Supreme Court 1883, 26) and had affiliations (potentially employment) with the *Chicago & Erie Stove Company* (Burritt Smith 1893, 572). Kollmyer died in the Chicago, Illinois, United States of America on 20 May 1896.

Of additional interest is that during the 1880s a number of legal and media publications in the Great Lakes region reported on an atypical divorce proceeding

³ The earliest reference to Kollmyer in the City of Toronto Directories is in the 1846 edition.

⁴ Kollmyer was residing in Amherst, Ohio by the 1880s. This is a town located approximately 45 kilometers west of Cleveland, Ohio.

involving Walter George Kollmyer and Mary Kollmyer (Monroe County (New York State) Supreme Court 1883, *The Globe* (Toronto) 1885, 1, *Chicago Legal News* 1886, 150). The divorce case notes that Walter George Kollmyer and Mary Kollmyer were married in Lewiston, New York, United States of America in 1844; were living together in Toronto during the 1850s; and had been living separate since January 1860 (Monroe County (New York State) Supreme Court 1883, 16 & 23).⁵ As noted above, in 1860, Walter George Kollmyer moved to the Cleveland region of Ohio, United States of America. At this point in time, his wife – Mary Kollmyer – remained in Toronto with her father (Monroe County (New York State) Supreme Court 1883, 23 & 26). Witnesses who knew the couple noted that they were aware Walter George Kollmyer and Mary Kollmyer were living separately during this period, but that no specific reason was ever made public beyond Mary Kollmyer’s “very great dislike” of Walter George Kollmyer (Monroe County (New York State) Supreme Court 1883, 23). In 1864, Walter George Kollmyer filed for divorce from Mary Kollmyer on grounds of abandonment and willful absence for 3 years (Monroe County (New York State) Supreme Court 1883, 31). The divorce was granted in the Courts of Ohio, United States of America the same year (Monroe County (New York State) Supreme Court 1883, 31). Subsequently, Mary Kollmyer engaged in a relationship with James O’Dea (Monroe County (New York State) Supreme Court 1883). James O’Dea – a resident of New York State- and Mary Kollmyer (James O’Dea) were noted to have been “acquainted” since 1855 (Monroe County (New York State) Supreme Court 1883, 3).⁶ Mary Kollmyer (Mary O’Dea) resided in Toronto until 1865 after which she moved to New York State with James O’Dea (Monroe County (New York State) Supreme Court 1883, 19). Interestingly, there are letters from James O’Dea to Mary Kollmyer (Mary O’Dea) from the early-to-mid 1860s expressing concerns over getting married due to religious differences, family disapproval, and concerns of accusations over concubinage and slander (Monroe County (New York State) Supreme

⁵ There are discrepancies in the divorce proceedings, as allegations from Walter G. Kollmyer stated that the couple lived in Lewiston, New York prior to 1860 when Mary Kollmyer allegedly moved to Toronto without him; whereas several witnesses alleged that both Walter G. Kollmyer and Mary Kollmyer lived in Toronto for about 10 years during the 1850s (Monroe County (New York State) Supreme Court 1883, 16, 28, & 36).

⁶ The legal proceedings do not provide clarification as to what is meant by “acquainted” in this specific context.

Court 1883, 35). These concerns are interspaced with references to getting married and potentially moving to California (Monroe County (New York State) Supreme Court 1883, 35). Despite these concerns, Mary Kollmyer (Mary O’Dea) and James O’Dea were married in New York City on 30 August 1866 (Monroe County (New York State) Supreme Court 1883, 2 & 27). The proceedings indicate that James O’Dea and Mary Kollmyer (Mary O’Dea) lived together in New York State for approximately 15 years after their 1866 marriage (Monroe County (New York State) Supreme Court 1883, 6). On 22 December 1880, James O’Dea filed a legal case against Mary Kollmyer (Mary O’Dea) (Monroe County (New York State) Supreme Court 1883, 6). The case notes that the first husband of Mary Kollmyer (Mary O’Dea) was still alive; that James O’Dea “had no knowledge of the particular manner or circumstances under which said divorce by said Kollmyer was obtained”; and that he “believed the divorce to be absolute and valid and that [Mary Kollmyer (Mary O’Dea)] could lawfully contract a second marriage” (Monroe County (New York State) Supreme Court 1883, 2-3). Subsequently, in February 1881, a judge decreed that the Courts of Ohio “never acquired any jurisdiction over the person of the defendant, Mary O’Dea [formerly Mary Kollmyer], in the proceedings prosecuted in that County by her husband, Walter G. Kollmyer” (Monroe County (New York State) Supreme Court 1883, 38). As such, the 1864 divorce between Walter G. Kollmyer and Mary Kollmyer was declared “without jurisdiction and entirely void and of no effect” (Monroe County (New York State) Supreme Court 1883, 40). As a result, Walter G. Kollmyer and Mary Kollmyer were legally still considered married, despite living apart for over 20 years. Furthermore, Mary Kollmyer’s marriage to James O’Dea – who was the person she had been living with for 15 years (since 1866) – was declared “wholly illegal and void” (Monroe County (New York State) Supreme Court 1883, 40). Interestingly, the proceedings note that Mary Kollmyer never responded to the legal case started by Walter George Kollmyer and “she never in any way appeared in the action” (Monroe County (New York State) Supreme Court 1883, 42), despite being fully aware of the divorce proceedings per documents and letters in her and James O’Dea’s possession (Monroe County (New York State) Supreme Court 1883, 4, 5, & 38). The judge’s decision notes that it “was contrary to good policy and subversive to good morals to allow the said defendant, Mary O’Dea [Mary Kollmyer] to treat such decree as valid or invalid at her pleasure” (Monroe County (New York State) Supreme Court 1883, 40).

James O’Dea subsequently sued Mary Kollmyer (Mary O’Dea) in 1883 as he was “informed at the time he married Mary Kollmyer (Mary O’Dea) that she had been divorced from her former husband, [Walter George] Kollmyer” and that his subsequent 1866 marriage to her had been declared “wholly illegal and void” (Monroe County (New York State) Supreme Court 1883, 5 & 40). Further research is required to determine what occurred to each of the parties after this court case, as unfortunately later events are not referenced in these publications. Further research is also required to determine the date of birth and date of death of Mary Kollmyer (Mary O’Dea).

William J. McKay: William J. McKay was an Assistant Agent and Clerk at the *Emigrant Office*. McKay may have resided at 209 Church Street between approximately 1850 and 1856 – although potentially resided at the subject property as early as the late 1840s and as late as 1858. The *Emigrant Office* – which was located on Scott Street near Front Street East in Toronto at this point in time – assisted new immigrants and provided information about employment, travel routes, etc. for new immigrants who were travelling to (settling) different destinations across Ontario (Archives of Ontario 2015, Archives of Ontario 2015). Anthony B. Hawke was in charge of the Emigrant Office in Toronto from 1833 until 1864 (Archives of Ontario 2015) and is listed as McKay’s supervisor in the City of Toronto Directories. Further information is required to determine when William J. McKay was born, as well as when he died, whether he was married, etc. Of note is that a William J. McKay is listed as a victim of a street railway accident on Thanksgiving Day in 1904 (Toronto Daily Star 1912). Further information is required to determine if this is the same individual.

Other early (circa. 1856) occupants of this block of Church Street, Toronto include:

J. George Joseph: J. George Joseph – a jeweller – lived several properties south of the subject property in 1856.

Peter Brown: The residence of Peter Brown (1784-1863) and George Brown (1818-1880) – who were the publishers of *The Globe (The Toronto Globe)* newspaper – was located several properties south of the subject property (present-day 209 Church Street) in 1856. At this point in time, George Brown was also serving as a Member of Provincial Parliament.

John Patterson: John Patterson – a clerk – lived a few properties south of the subject property in 1856.

Mrs. Rutherford: Mrs. Rutherford – a widow – was listed as residing a few doors south of the subject property in 1856. Further research is required to discern further information on Mrs. Rutherford – such as her full name; who she was a widow of; her date of birth; and her date of death.

John Forbes (John Forbis) and John Pearson: John Forbes (also spelled John Forbis) – a painter – and John Pearson – a tailor’s cutter – had a residence and shop located a few doors north of the subject property in 1856.

James Robertson: James Robertson – a compositor – resided a few properties north of the subject property in 1856.

Other Occupants and Uses of 209 Church Street, Toronto:

John Langley: John Langley is listed as residing at 209 Church Street, Toronto (then known as 187 Church Street, Toronto) in the 1859/1860 City of Toronto Directory. Langley had moved out of the subject property by 1861. Further research is required to discern additional information about Langley.

McPhie's Private School: Between 1861 and 1867, Mary G. McPhie and Gertrude McPhie operated a private school out of their residence at 209 Church Street (then known as 187 Church Street). The private school is described as a boarding school, day school, and/or ladies' school across the various 1860s editions of the City of Toronto Directories. Unfortunately – and despite searching – limited information is available about the McPhies and their school. In the 1861 City of Toronto Directory, Mary McPhie is listed as “Miss Mary McPhie,” whereas in the 1866 City of Toronto Directory, Mary McPhie is listed as “Mrs. Mary G. McPhie.” Further research is required to determine whether Mary G. McPhie was married, widowed, whether she adopted the prefix “Mrs.” during the operations of the private school, and/or whether one of the prefixes was erroneous. Of additional note is that Gertrude McPhie is only listed in the 1864 and 1865 editions of the City of Toronto Directories, whereas Mary McPhie appears in the 1861, 1862, 1866, and 1867 editions of the City of Toronto Directories. Interestingly, Mary McPhie and Gertrude McPhie do not appear at the same time in any edition of the City of Toronto Directory. Further research is required to determine how Mary G. McPhie and Gertrude McPhie were related or whether they were the same person (with Mary G. McPhie potentially being Mary Gertrude McPhie). An excerpt of the 1865 City of Toronto Directory showing a list of Boarding and Day Schools in Toronto – including the McPhies' school – has been included in Appendix B, Figure 21.

Note on the following entries for Henry Montgomery and John Phillips:

There are 2 different City of Toronto Directories for 1868/1869. These directories were published by different companies and provide different information pertaining to the residents of 209 Church Street, Toronto (then known as 187 Church Street, Toronto) at this point in time.

Henry Montgomery: Henry Montgomery is listed as residing at 209 Church Street (then known as 187 Church Street) in the *C. E. Anderson & Co.*'s 1868/1869 City of Toronto Directory. Henry Montgomery was a bookkeeper. The *W. C. Chewett & Company* 1868/1869 City of Toronto Directory provides supplementary data on Henry

Montgomery and notes that he worked as a bookkeeper at the *Western Assurance Company*. The 1871 Census of Canada notes that Henry Montgomery was born around 1837 in Ireland. Henry Montgomery was married to Martha Montgomery, who was of English descent and was born around 1840 in the United States. Henry and Martha Montgomery had at least 2 children – specifically 2 daughters, Helen (age 10) and Martha (age 7) - as of 1871.⁷ Further research is required to determine the date of deaths of these members of the Montgomery family.

John Phillips: John Phillips is listed as residing at 209 Church Street, Toronto (then known as 187 Church Street) in the *W. C. Chewett & Company* 1868/1869 City of Toronto Directory. However, there is a discrepancy in the *W. C. Chewett & Company* 1868/1869 City of Toronto Directory, in that John Phillips is simultaneously listed at 187 Church Street in the street-related directory entries, whereas he is listed as residing at 177 Church Street under the name-related directory entries. John Phillips was a teacher at the *Brock Street Temperance Hall's Private School for Boys*.^{8 9 10} John Phillips may have also been an administrator, coordinator, and/or the only teacher at this private school, as he is listed as the main contact for it in the *W. C. Chewett & Company* 1868/1869 City of Toronto Directory (page 19). Census and genealogy records indicate that John Phillips was born around 1830 or 1832 in Ireland. He was married to Jessie Phillips who was born around 1836 and was originally from Scotland. John and Jessie Phillips had 4 children (3 daughters and 1 son) as of the 1871 Census of Canada,

⁷ Unfortunately, the Census data cuts off partway through the list of children's names. Further research is required to determine if Henry and Martha Montgomery had additional children.

⁸ Brock Street in this context is now Spadina Avenue, specifically the section of Spadina Avenue south of Queen Street West. Prior to the 1890s, Spadina Avenue's southern terminus was Queen Street West, as the street name changed to Brock Street south of Queen Street West.

⁹ The *Brock Street Temperance Hall* was located at the present-day southwest corner of Richmond Street West and Spadina Avenue. Between 1874 and 1884, it was used as the *Baptist Mission Hall* (Toronto Public Library Digital Archive 2020). Between 1885-1893, it was used as the *Gospel Hall of Plymouth Brethren* (Toronto Public Library Digital Archive 2020). The building has since been demolished.

¹⁰ The *Brock Street Temperance Hall* also had a Private School for Girls during this period of time. A Miss Falconer is listed as the contact for the *Brock Street Temperance Hall's Private School for Girls* in the *W. C. Chewett & Company* 1868/1869 City of Toronto Directory (Page 19).

ranging in age from 1 to 14 years of age.¹¹ Interestingly, John Phillips and the children are listed in the 1871 Census of Canada as being Wesleyan Methodist, whereas Jessie Phillips is listed as being Presbyterian. Further research is required to determine the date of deaths of these members of the Phillips family.

Theodore August Heintzman: Theodore August Heintzman¹² (19 May 1817 – 25 July 1899) – a well-known German-Canadian inventor and piano manufacturer – resided at 209 Church Street (then known as 187 Church Street) between 1870 and 1872. Theodore August Heintzman was born on 19 May 1817 in Berlin, Prussia (present day Berlin, Germany) to a family of Prussian woodworking craftsmen (Ross 1994, 22, Comeau 1990). Notably, as early as age 14, he had begun apprenticing as a piano maker in Berlin (The Globe (Toronto) 1897, 4). Historical accounts indicate that Heintzman worked in various industries in Prussia during the early-to-mid 19th century, including as a cabinetmaker, a piano maker, and a machinist (Ross 1994, 22).¹³ In 1844, Theodore August Heintzman married Mathilde Emile Louise Grunow (1823 -1890) – the niece of a Berlin-based instrument and piano maker (Comeau 1990, WikiTree 2019). The Heintzmans subsequently had 11 children (WikiTree 2019). Notably, 4 of the sons later became involved in the *Heintzman & Co.* piano manufacturing business (The Globe (Toronto) 1897, 4). The Heintzmans emigrated to New York City, United States of America around 1849 due to growing political unrest in Europe (Comeau 1990). In New York City, Heintzman worked for the piano manufacturing firm *Lighte and Newton* (Comeau 1990).¹⁴ By 1852, the family had moved to Buffalo, New York and Heintzman

¹¹ The 1881 Census of Canada lists John Phillips and Jessie (Jesse) Phillips as having 8 children, ranging in age from 1 to 22 years of age.

¹² There are various spellings of his name, with Theodore also being spelled Theodor and Heintzman also being spelled Heintzmann. I have used the spelling most commonly used in 19th century media articles referring to Theodore August Heintzman and *Heintzman & Co.*

¹³ Some historical accounts credit Theodore August Heintzman with creating the design of the first locomotive built in Berlin (Kallman and Wardrop 2013).

¹⁴ There is a historical legend that Theodore August Heintzman and Heinrich Engelhardt Steinweg (1797-1871) – the founder of the *Steinway* piano firm – worked at the same bench at *Lighte And Newton* (Comeau 1990).

was working as a partner in charge of instrument design and factory operations at the piano manufacturing firm *Drew, Heintzman, and Annowsky* (Ross 1994, 22, Kallman and Wardrop 2013). Growing political unrest in the United States of America prior to the Civil War coupled with the dissolution of the business partnership of *Drew, Heintzman and Annowsky* resulted in Heintzman accepting a job offer in 1860 to work in Toronto, Ontario, Canada at the *Thomas Piano Co.* on York Street (Ross 1994, 22, Kallman and Wardrop 2013). Subsequently, the Heintzman arrived in Canada in 1860 (Comeau 1990). An urban legend exists – although has not been verified – that Heintzman manufactured his first piano in Canada in his kitchen in 1860 and sold the instrument for seed money to start his own business *Heintzman & Co* (West Toronto Junction Historical Society 2018, Stewart Hoffman Music 2019). By the mid-1860s, Heintzman was no longer working for the *Thomas Piano Co.* as the *Heintzman & Co.* was formally and legally incorporated as a distinct business in 1866 (Kallman and Wardrop 2013). Heintzman’s first factory was at 23 Duke Street¹⁵ in Toronto, although had moved to 105 King Street West by May 1868 (Kallman and Wardrop 2013).¹⁶ In 1868, *Heintzman & Co.* employed 12 hands and produced over 60 pianos per year (Kallman and Wardrop 2013). While Theodore August Heintzman’s residency at 209 Church Street (then known as 187 Church Street)¹⁷ was brief (1870-1872), it directly preceded 2 critical events for *Heintzman & Co.* that occurred in the early-to-mid 1870s. The first of these was Heintzman’s invention and patenting of a modification of the innovative and revolutionary Agraffe Bridge in 1873 (Ross 1994, 25, National Music Centre 2020). The Agraffe Bridge – based on initial designs of French piano designer Sébastien Érard (1752-1831) in 1809 – is “a transverse metal bridge that extends across the iron frame of the piano and works to prevent unwanted movement and slipping of

¹⁵ Duke Street in this context is referring to a stretch of present-day Adelaide Street East.

¹⁶ Heintzman’s factory and residence were both located at 105 King Street West in the late 1860s. His factory remained at 105 King Street West, while his residence had moved to Church Street in the early 1870s.

¹⁷ As noted above, Theodore August Heintzman previously lived at 105 King Street West during the late 1860s. He moved to 43 Peter Street, Toronto after his residence at 209 Church Street, Toronto. In 1888/1889, Heintzman constructed his large, private residence known as *The Birches* on Annette Street – near his factory – in the Junction area of Toronto (Bloor West Villager 2011).

the strings while also allowing for greater clarity and brilliance of tone in the treble register” (National Music Centre 2020). The Agraffe Bridge facilitated the piano staying in tune better and for a longer period of time (West Toronto Junction Historical Society 2018). Heintzman additionally designed “customized iron frames to accommodate proper usage of the agraffe bridge” (National Music Centre 2020).¹⁸ The second of these important 1873 events was the moving of *Heintzman & Co.*’s headquarters to a larger, purpose-built facility at 115-117 King Street West in Toronto. This facility was immediately next door to the *Rossin House* – a well-known mid-19th century hotel at the southeast corner of King Street West and York Street in Toronto. The facility contained a factory, offices, showrooms, and a warehouse in a centralized location in Downtown Toronto (Kallman and Wardrop 2013). *Heintzman & Co.* notably survived a major economic recession in Canada during the mid-1870s which resulted in many other Canadian piano manufacturing firms going out of business (Ross 1994, 8). By the late 1870s, *Heintzman & Co.* was manufacturing approximately 90 to 100 pianos per year, which had increased to 600 to 700 pianos per year by the mid-1880s (Ross 1994, 72).¹⁹ In 1888/1889, due to growing demand and limited space at 115-117 King Street West, *Heintzman & Co.* constructed a large, purpose-built factory in West Toronto (The Junction), in addition to a large private residence on Annette Street known as “The Birches” (Comeau 1990, Bloor West Villager 2011).²⁰ The *Heintzman & Co.* factory became a major area employer in the Junction – with *Heintzman Street* and the *Heintzman Place* condominiums being legacies of the company’s former operations in

¹⁸ The *National Music Centre* notes that “*Heintzman & Co.*’s technological legacy is significant” (National Music Centre 2020). Heintzman also was “the first to incorporate the sostenuto pedal, which is still a feature commonly found only in grand pianos” (National Music Centre 2020).

¹⁹ By the early 1900s, production had increased to over 1000 pianos per year (Ross 1994, 72). Production had increased again to just over 3000 pianos per year by the early 1910s (Ross 1994, 72).

²⁰ By the time of his 80th birthday, 4 of Theodore August Heintzman’s sons also had residences in the Junction area and were involved in the operations of *Heintzman & Co* (The Globe (Toronto) 1897, 4). Of note is that George Charles Heintzman (1860-1944), Theodore August Heintzman’s 2nd youngest son routinely engaged in publicity campaigns for *Heintzman & Co.*, including demonstrating a *Heintzman & Co.* piano to Queen Victoria at Royal Albert Hall in London in 1888 and playing the piano on the first Canadian transcontinental train to Vancouver in 1887 (Comeau 1990, West Toronto Junction Historical Society 2018, Bilton 2020). George Heintzman is specifically noted to have also ridden the cowcatcher of the train to hand out pamphlets about the company as it pulled into Vancouver (West Toronto Junction Historical Society 2018, Bilton 2020). George Heintzman served as Spokesman for and later President of *Heintzman & Co.* between 1895 and 1944.

the area. By 1890, *Heintzman & Co.* had become one of Toronto's largest manufacturing firms and had increased its production to over 1000 pianos a year with 200 employed craftsmen (Stewart Hoffman Music 2019). The presence of *Heintzman & Co.*'s main manufacturing facility in the Junction allowed for easy access to the rail corridors which facilitated both the importing of high-quality lumber and raw materials from across Ontario, as well as the subsequent exporting of pianos across Canada (West Toronto Junction Historical Society 2018). Despite having a large manufacturing facility in Toronto, the production of *Heintzman & Co.* pianos never exceeded 3000 units per year (Palmieri 2011). By the 1920s, *Heintzman & Co.* had a network of 18 branch stores and 13 distributors across Canada (Kallman and Wardrop 2013). Between 1900 and 1920, Toronto was the piano building capital of the world – home to 48 different piano companies - out of over 300 piano manufacturers in operation in Canada (Wassenberg 2018). Since the company's establishment in the 1860s, *Heintzman & Co.* brand of pianos quickly became synonymous with quality (Palmieri 2011, Kallman and Wardrop 2013) and “known for its dedication to maintaining the high levels of quality and old-world craftsmanship” (National Music Centre 2020). A February 1899 article in *The Globe (Toronto)* notes that *Heintzman & Co.*'s “instruments have carved out for themselves a place separate from any other piano manufactured, placing them practically beyond the range of classification along with other instruments” (*The Globe (Toronto)* 1899, 6). In 1876, *Heintzman & Co.* won awards at the *Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition* and was first exhibited at the *Toronto Industrial Exhibition* (Kallman and Wardrop 2013). *Heintzman & Co.* pianos were later shown to Queen Victoria (1819-1901) in a display at Royal Albert Hall in London in 1888 and won the monarch's praise (Kallman and Wardrop 2013). *Heintzman & Co.* pianos were additionally the pianos of choice for the Duke and Duchess of York in their private apartments and private rail cars during their 1901 visit to Canada (*The Globe (Toronto)* 1908, 20). A large number of European and North American actors, entertainers, and singers endorsed *Heintzman & Co.* pianos (*The Globe (Toronto)* 1899, 6, National Music Centre 2020) This was important, as pianos played a major role in household and social entertainment in 19th and early 20th century Canada and public awareness of the brand was an important factor in sales. Of note is that *Heintzman & Co.* would historically accept non-currency payments – including livestock – in exchange for their products,

which allowed their products – such as pianos – to permeate farming and rural communities (West Toronto Junction Historical Society 2018). In addition to the *Heintzman & Co.* business, Theodore August Heintzman was well known through his engagement with various community organizations, including the *Toronto Liederkrantz Society*²¹; the *Freemasons*; and the largely German-Canadian *First Evangelical Lutheran Church* (The Globe (Toronto) 1897, 4). Heintzman is noted to have played a major role in winning the Germans a good reputation in Canada during the 19th century (The Globe (Toronto) 1899, 7) Of further note is that Heintzman was the chief financial contributor and personally oversaw the construction of a new and still extant 1898 building for the *First Evangelical Lutheran Church* on Bond Street in Toronto (The Globe (Toronto) 1899, 7). He had been a member of the largely German-Canadian congregation of the *First Evangelical Lutheran Church* for many years (The Globe (Toronto) 1899, 7).²² In May 1897, Heintzman celebrated his 80th birthday. There was a large public ceremony at *The Birches* – his residence in The Junction – which was well attended by his employees and members of various community organizations (The Globe (Toronto) 1897, 4). During this celebration, his employees presented him with “solid silver lyre, set on a shield of carved walnut, in the centre of which was a wreath of solid gold designed to hold a portrait of Mr. Heintzman” and an Edison phonograph (The Globe (Toronto) 1897, 4). Heintzman died on 25 July 1899 – aged 83 – of cystitis (The Globe (Toronto) 1899, 5). Heintzman was noted to have been in frail health prior to his death (The Globe (Toronto) 1899, 5). Heintzman’s funeral was also well attended – particularly by his employees and Toronto’s German community – and involved a long procession to Mount Pleasant Cemetery (The Globe (Toronto) 1899, 10). *Heintzman & Co.* “survived the death of its founder” – an event which has caused many family

²¹ The Toronto Liederkrantz Society (also known as the Toronto Liederkrantz German Benevolent Society and/or Liederkrantz Club) was a German-Canadian social club. The organization closed in 1915, as a result of anti-German sentiments during World War I (Smith 2012, 58).

²² In the 1970s, the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada erected a *Person of National Historical Significance* plaque in front of the *First Evangelical Lutheran Church* (116 Bond Street, Toronto) to commemorate Theodore August Heintzman (Parks Canada 2020). Heintzman was a long-time member of the church’s congregation and had significant involvement in the construction of the church building (The Globe (Toronto) 1899, 7). The plaque was put in storage around the early 2010s during alterations to the front of the church building.

companies to go out of business (Ross 1994, 22). In 1911, *Heintzman & Co.* opened *Heintzman Hall* at Queen Street and Yonge Street in Toronto (Stewart Hoffman Music 2019). *Heintzman Hall* was described as “the most beautiful warerooms in the British Empire” and contained artist studios and showrooms (Stewart Hoffman Music 2019).²³ *Heintzman & Co.* survived the Great Depression, although had greatly reduced operations and expanded their sales to also include household appliances, such as refrigerators and washing machines (West Toronto Junction Historical Society 2018). In 1978, the company moved its operations to Hanover, Ontario where it remained until 1986 (Kallman and Wardrop 2013). In 1986, the Canada operations of *Heintzman & Co.* shut down (Kallman and Wardrop 2013). Further research is required to determine where the company is now based, as one source mentions that the Oakville-based *Music Stand* retail chain purchased the copyrights and trademarks for the brand (Kallman and Wardrop 2013), whereas other sources mentioned that the company moved to Beijing, China (Acoustic & Digital Piano Buyer 2020). The *National Music Centre* notes that many performers – both in Canada and internationally – continued to endorse and prefer Heintzman pianos through the 1970s (National Music Centre 2020). Of additional interest is that the opening ceremony at the 2008 Summer Olympics in Beijing used a Heintzman Grand Piano made of crystal that later sold for over \$3 million (Bilton 2020). *Heintzman & Company* was ultimately the “longest-lived and best-known Canadian piano manufacturing firm” (Palmieri 2011) – a major achievement and a significant legacy.

Peter M. Dunstan: Peter M. Dunstan – a bookkeeper – resided at 209 Church Street (then known as 193 Church Street, Toronto), Toronto during the mid-1870s.

²³ Both Glenn Gould (1932-1982) and Oscar Peterson (1925-2007) are noted to have performed at *Heintzman Hall* (Stewart Hoffman Music 2019)

George Loudwell: George Loudwell – a storeman and warehouseman – resided at 209 Church Street (then known as 193 Church Street) during the late 1870s and early 1880s.

James Royle and Louisa Royle: James Royle (1825 – 1885) and Louisa Royle (c. 1833/1835 - 1907) resided at 209 Church Street (then known as 193 Church Street) in the mid 1880s through 1890s. James Royle was a dyer by trade and Louisa Royle was his wife. Of note is that during this period, adjacent 211-213 Church Street was used as the site of laundry and tailoring business which may have had connections to Royle's dyeing business. After James Royle's death from tuberculosis on 17 September 1885, his widow – Louisa Royle – continued living at the property for several years. Louisa Royle had moved out of 209 Church Street by 1895.

Ole Petersen: Ole Petersen – a carpenter – resided at 209 Church Street in the mid-1890s.

James E. Boyd: James E. Boyd – a teacher – resided at 209 Church Street during the early 1900s. Boyd had moved out of 209 Church Street by 1905.

Michael Assef: Michael Assef – a traveller – resided at 209 Church Street during the mid-1900s (circa. 1905).

Henry W. Johnston: Henry W. Johnston – a painter – resided at 209 Church Street in the late 1900s through mid-1910s.

Leader Printing Company and Metropolitan Glass Company: The Leader Printing Company and Metropolitan Glass Company were based at 209 Church Street between 1917 and 1923. William L. Leader - who lived at 81 Kenneth Avenue in the

Junction / West Bend neighbourhood – was the President of the *Leader Printing Company*; whereas Jeremiah W. Curren – who lived at 384 Crawford Street in the Little Italy neighbourhood – was the President of the *Metropolitan Glass Company*. These businesses – who were the first commercial tenants of 209 Church Street – likely undertook the initial commercial alterations of the building which saw the removal of the ground floor bay window and conversion of the ground floor into a storefront. These businesses were also simultaneously based at 86 Dalhousie Street – the 2-storey building immediately behind (east of) 209 Church Street – during this same period. Further research is required to determine whether the *Leader Printing Company* and *Metropolitan Glass Company* built the 2-storey building extant at 86 Dalhousie Street, Toronto.

Richard Davies: Richard Davies operated a bookstore and second-hand clothing store at 209 Church Street from the mid-1920s through early 1930s. The store was initially listed as just dealing in books, although had expanded to sell both books and second-hand clothing as of 1929.

Charles Lewis and Lewis Furs: Charles Lewis resided at and operated *Lewis Furs* from 209 Church Street between the mid-1930s and early-to-mid 1940s. Lewis was also the Registrar and Secretary for the *Toronto Amateur Softball Association* (T.A.S.A) and *Toronto Softball League* (The Globe (Toronto) 1932, 14, The Globe and Mail 1946, 14). Media articles indicate the property may have been used as unlicensed bar – potentially in association with the amateur sports' leagues – during the early-to-mid 1940s (The Globe and Mail 1946, 4).²⁴

George Heidl & Company Limited: Between 1948 and ~1969, 209 Church Street was the location of *George Heidl & Company Limited*. *George Heidl & Company*

²⁴ During this period, the owner of the property is listed as William (Lefty) Thomas. Further research is required to determine if Thomas was Charles Lewis' landlord.

Limited is “Canada’s foremost violin [family] experts, antiquarians, purveyors, and conservators” (George Heidl & Co. Limited 2020). The company was established in 1926 by Austrian-Canadian, expert violin maker George Heidl Sr. (1891-1980) (George Heidl & Co. Limited 2020). However, Heidl was making and selling violins in Canada as early as 1912 – the same year he arrived in Canada (West 1948, 15, Becker 1984, L7). Further research is required to determine when *George Heidl & Company Limited* moved from 209 Church Street, as post-1969 City of Toronto Directories have not yet been digitized and are unavailable at present due to archival and library collections being closed as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic. *George Heidl & Company Limited* subsequently moved into nearby 201 Church Street (George Heidl & Co. Limited 2020). Since September 2019, *George Heidl & Company Limited* has been based at 227 Carlton Street, Toronto (George Heidl & Co. Limited 2020). Of additional note is that *George Kindness* – another Canadian violin manufacturing company – was based on the same block at 211 Church Street between the late 1960s and mid-1980s (The Canadian Encyclopedia 2020).

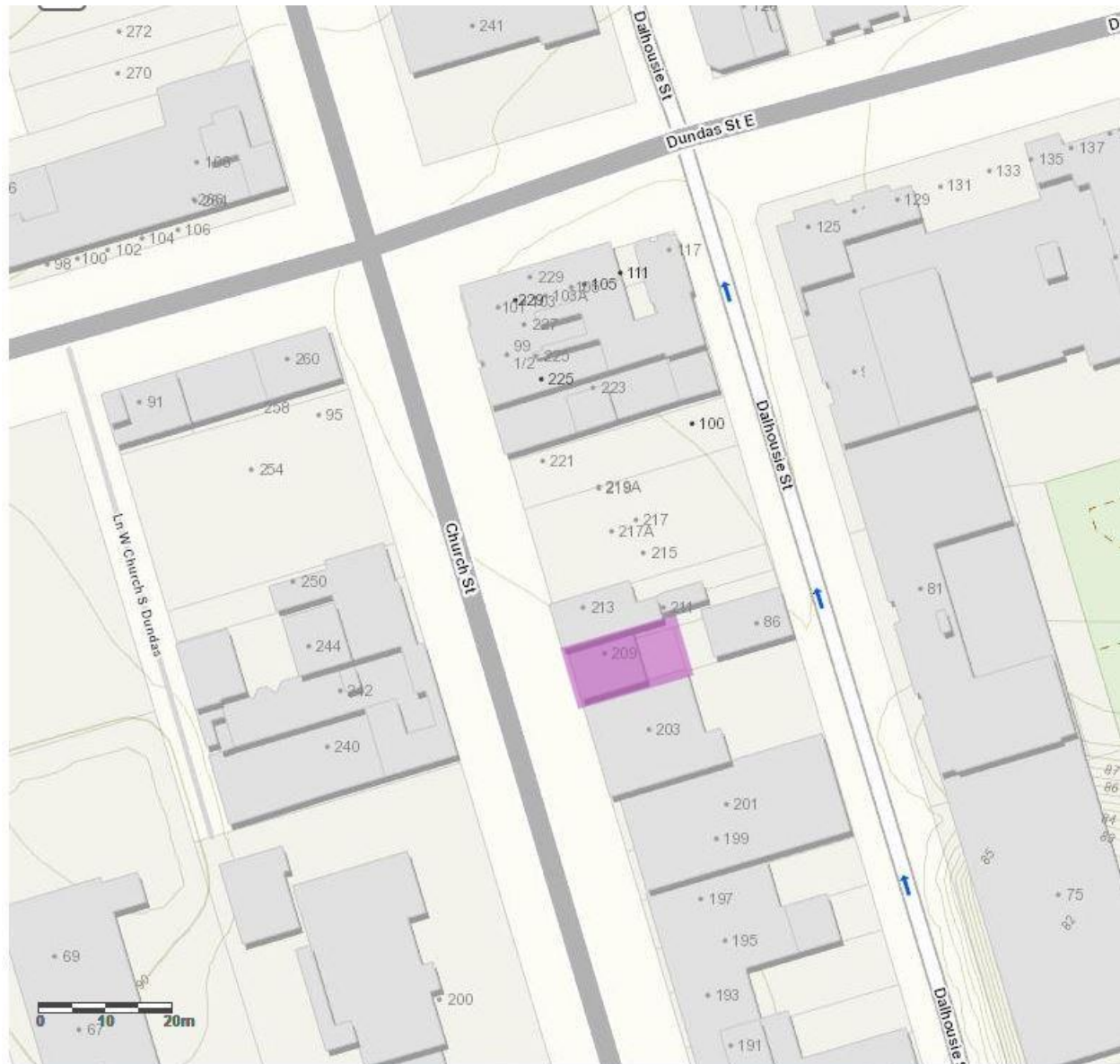
Hostels: In the late 1980s and 1990s, 209 Church Street was home to hostel-related offices, including the *Canadian Hostelling Association* and *Hostelling International – Great Lakes*.

Present Day: 209 Church Street, Toronto is presently used as a private residence.

Appendix B - Maps and Photographs:

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

https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1Ks2mVtuYnsAwEFPJWQm1HbIv9UuiuV_S?usp=sharing



Appendix B, Figure 1

Above: The location of 209 Church Street, Toronto (highlighted in purple).

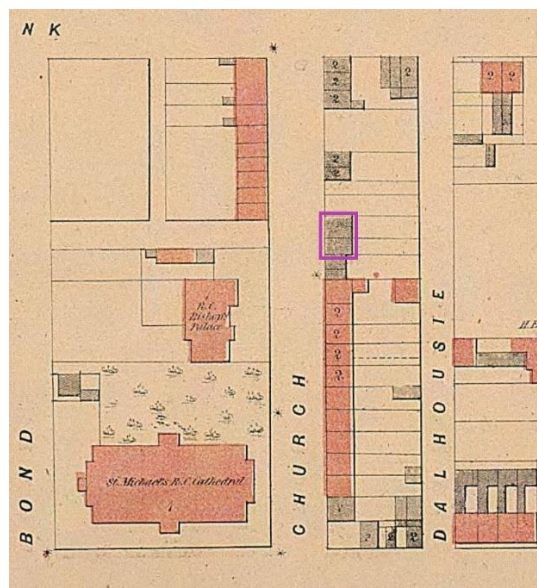
Source: City of Toronto Interactive Map, annotated by Adam Wynne.



Appendix B, Figure 2

Above: The approximate location of 209 Church Street, Toronto (highlighted in purple) in 1851. North is towards the top of the map.

Source: 1851 Fleming *Topographical Plan of the City of Toronto*, annotated by Adam Wynne.



Appendix B, Figure 3

Above: The approximate location of 209 Church Street, Toronto (highlighted in purple) in 1858. North is towards the top of the map.

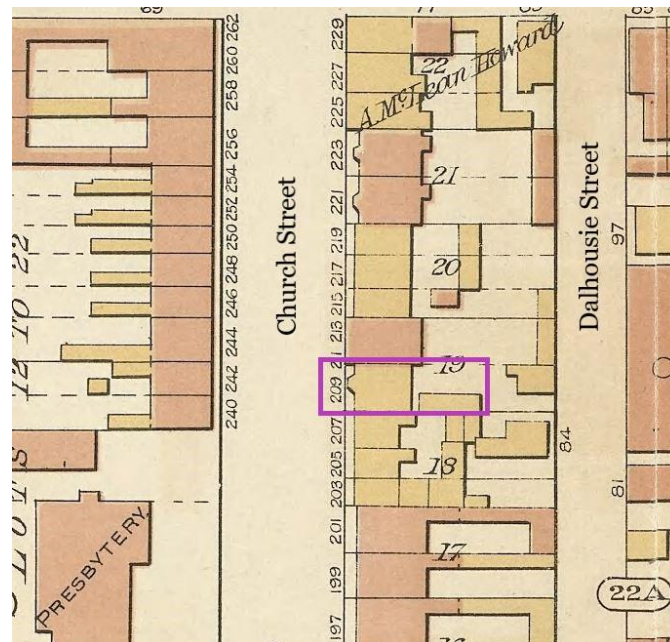
Source: William Somerville Boulton's 1858 *Atlas of the City of Toronto and Vicinity*, annotated by Adam Wynne.



Appendix B, Figure 4

Above: The location of 209 Church Street, Toronto (highlighted in purple) in 1880. North is to the top-right of the map.

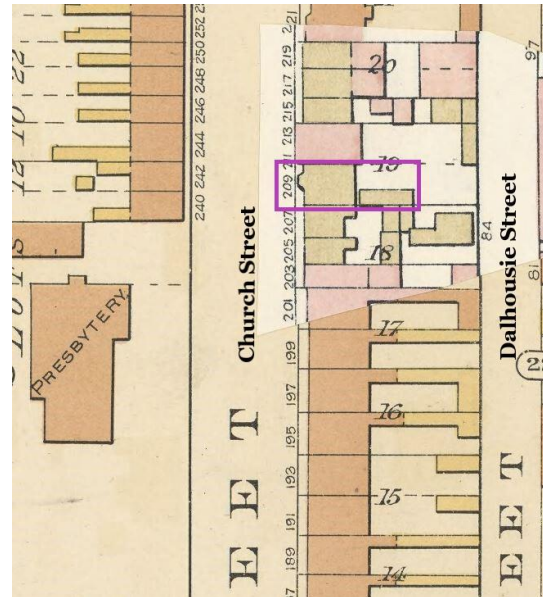
Source: 1880 Edition of Goad's Fire Insurance Plans, Plate 38 - annotated by Adam Wynne.



Appendix B, Figure 5

Above: The location of 209 Church Street, Toronto (highlighted in purple) in 1890. North is to the top of the map.

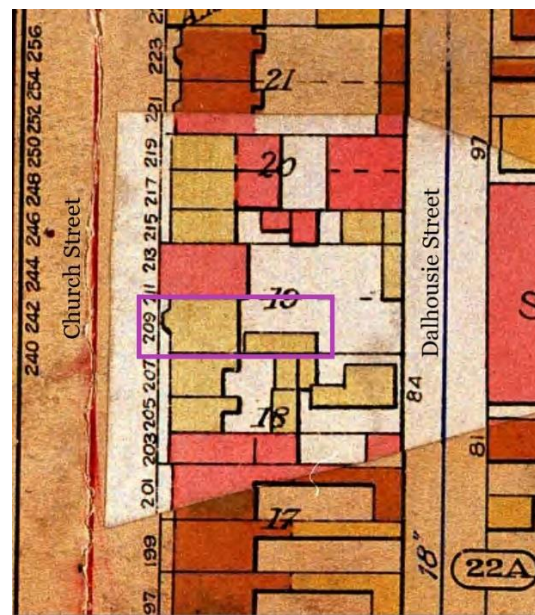
Source: 1890 Edition of Goad's Fire Insurance Plans, Plate 10 - annotated by Adam Wynne.



Appendix B, Figure 6

Above: The location of 209 Church Street, Toronto (highlighted in purple) in 1899. North is to the top of the map.

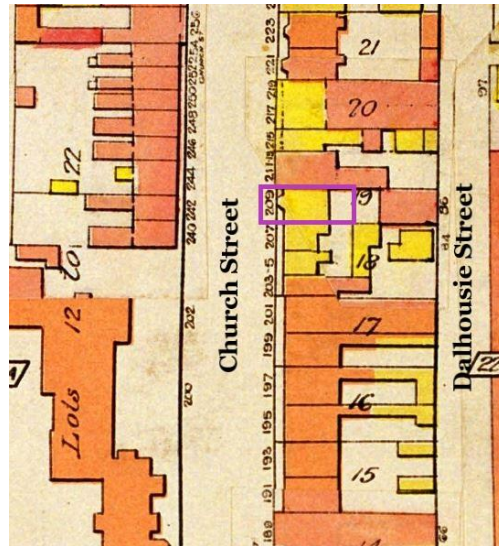
Source: 1899 Fire Insurance Plans, Plate 10 – annotated by Adam Wynne.



Appendix B, Figure 7

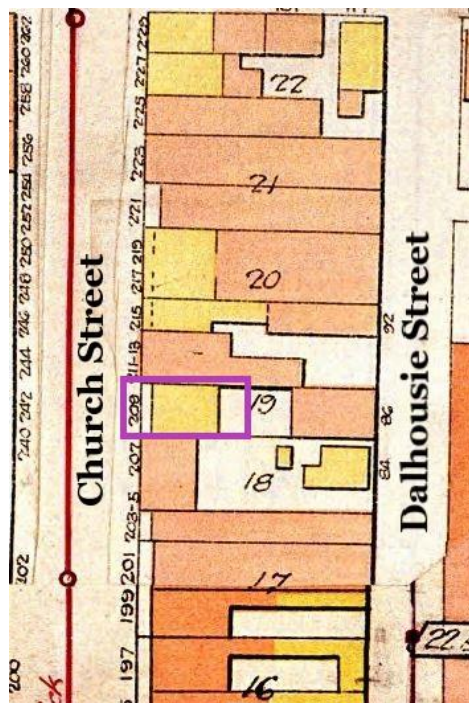
Above: The location of 209 Church Street, Toronto (highlighted in purple) in 1903. North is to the top of the map.

Source: 1903 Edition of Goad's Fire Insurance Plans, Plate 10 - annotated by Adam Wynne.



Appendix B, Figure 8

Above: The location of 209 Church Street, Toronto (highlighted in purple) in 1913. North is to the top of the map.



Appendix B, Figure 9

Above: The location of 209 Church Street, Toronto (highlighted in purple) in 1924. North is to the top of the map. Note the alterations to the property depicting the removal of the bay window, as well as alterations to adjacent buildings.

Source: 1924 Edition of Goad's Fire Insurance Plans, Plate 10 - annotated by Adam Wynne.



Appendix B, Figure 10

Above: The primary (west) elevation of 209 Church Street, Toronto on 8 November 2020.

Source: Photograph by Adam Wynne.



Appendix B, Figure 11

Above: The primary (west) elevation of 209 Church Street, Toronto on 5 December 2020.

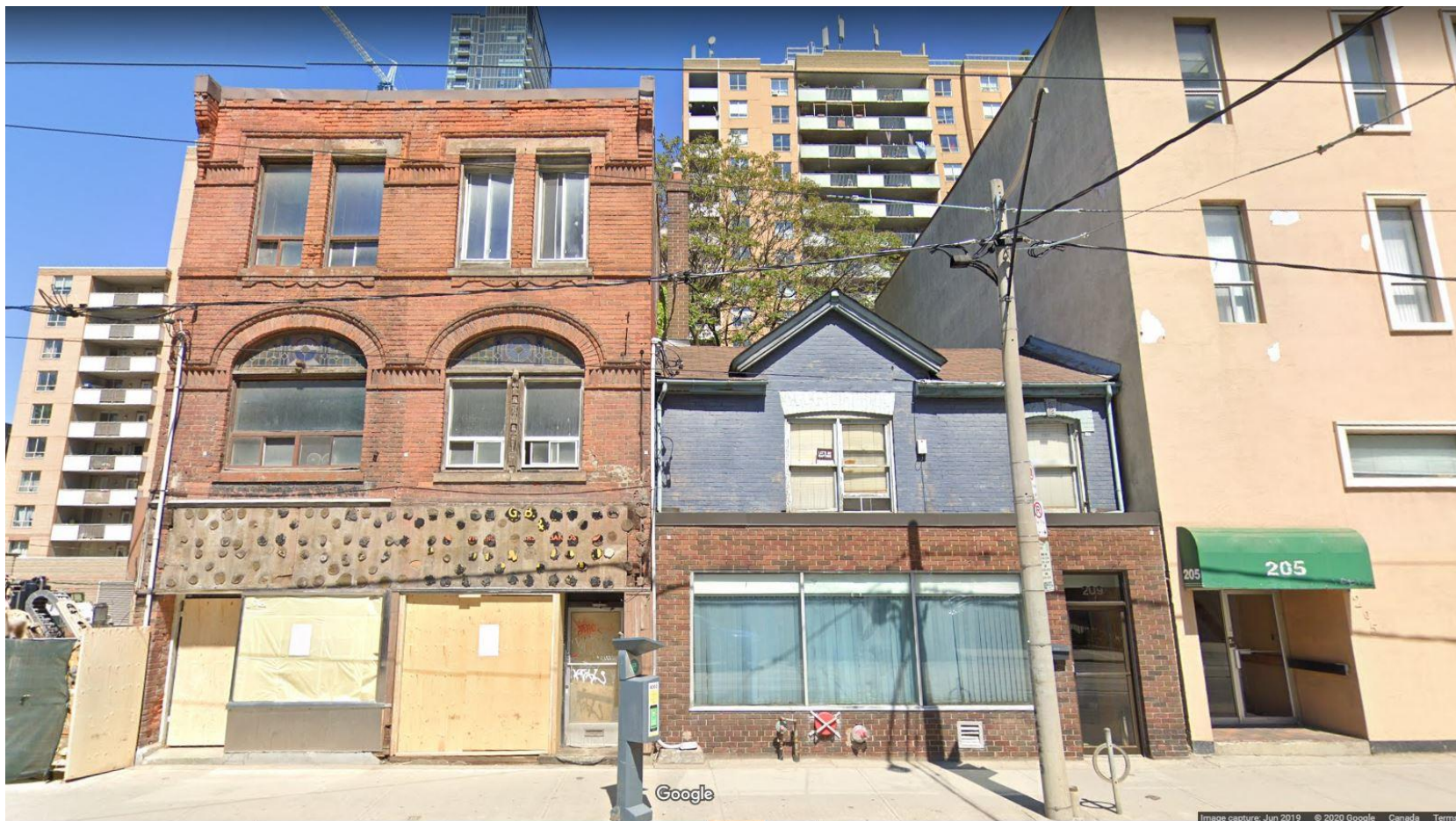
Source: Photograph by Adam Wynne.



Appendix B, Figure 12

Above: 209 Church Street, Toronto and surrounding properties on 5 December 2020.

Source: Photograph by Adam Wynne.



Appendix B, Figure 13

Above: 209 Church Street, Toronto and surrounding properties in June 2019. 211-213 Church Street (on the left side of this image) dated to the mid-1860s and was demolished in early 2020 to create a parking and staging area for construction vehicles.

Source: Image via Google Streetview.



Appendix B, Figure 14

Above: Looking southeast at 209 Church Street, Toronto on 5 December 2020. Note the wooden siding on the north (side) elevation of the property. This wooden siding – potentially original to the structure - was revealed after the demolition of adjacent 211-213 Church Street (which was built in the mid-1860s) during early 2020.

Source: Photograph by Adam Wynne.



Appendix B, Figure 15

Above: Looking southwest at 209 Church Street, Toronto from Dalhousie Street on 5 December 2020. The construction zone in the foreground is part of the future 52-storey *Social Condominiums* building.

Source: Photograph by Adam Wynne.



Appendix B, Figure 16

Above: Looking west from Dalhousie Street at the rear and side elevation of 209 Church Street. The construction zone in the foreground is part of the future 52-storey *Social Condominiums* building.

Source: Photograph by Adam Wynne.



Appendix B, Figure 17

Above: Rendering of the 37-storey condominium project proposed for 191-201 Church Street. 209 Church Street is visible near the bottom left corner of the image and is marked by the purple arrow.

Source: Rendering via Urban Toronto, annotated by Adam Wynne.



City of Toronto Archives, Fonds 2032, Series 841, File 51, Item 17

Appendix B, Figure 18

Above: The southeast corner of Church Street and Dundas Street East in 1972. Almost all of the buildings visible in this image have since been demolished. This corner is slated for a 52-storey building known as *Social Condominiums*.

Source: City of Toronto Archives.



City of Toronto Archives, Fonds 1526, File 8, Item 72

Appendix B, Figure 19

Above: The east side of Church Street just south of Dundas Street East on 3 December 1975. 209 Church Street is visible behind the red truck near the righthand side of the image. Many of the buildings in this image have since been demolished.

Source: City of Toronto Archives.



City of Toronto Archives, Fonds 1526, File 8, Item 81

Appendix B, Figure 20

Above: Looking south on Church Street from Dundas Street East on 21 July 1982. 209 Church Street is visible in this image, roughly near the centre, although much of the building is obscured due to its setback from the street. Many of the buildings in this image have since been demolished.

Source: City of Toronto Archives.

Schools (Boarding and Day).

Baker, Parsons, & Seitz, Misses, 287 King-street west.
 Brown, Hannah C., Jarvis-street, Yorkville.
 Butler, Sarah, 90 Shuter-street.
 Campbell, Mrs. T. D., 16 Grenville-street.
 Cleveland, J. Pierce, M.D., 133 Victoria-street.
 Denham, Mrs. E., M. A., 5 Bloor-street east.
 Ditty, Henry, 40 Albert-street.
 Franck, John, 20 Front-street west.
 Griebel, Madame Johanna, 158 Adelaide-street west.
 Hackett, John, 87 Queen-street west.
 Holiwell, Mrs. Charles, 52 Spadina Avenue.
 Humphries, Miss Harriet, 18 Magill-street.
 Lee, Patrick, 29 Frederick-street.
 McPhie, Gertrude, 187 Church-street.
 Mair, James R., Jarvis, cor. Isabella-street.
 Marshall, Kenric, 299 Church-street.

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Noverre, Misses, 19 Windsor-street.
 Reeve, Miss Fanny, 45 Cruikshank-street.
 Small, Mrs. J. W., 84 Adelaide-street west.
 Warrington, Misses, 6 Bond-street.

Appendix B, Figure 21

Above: List of Toronto Boarding and Day Schools in 1865. Note that the McPhie's operated a private school at 209 Church Street (then known as 187 Church Street) during the 1860s.

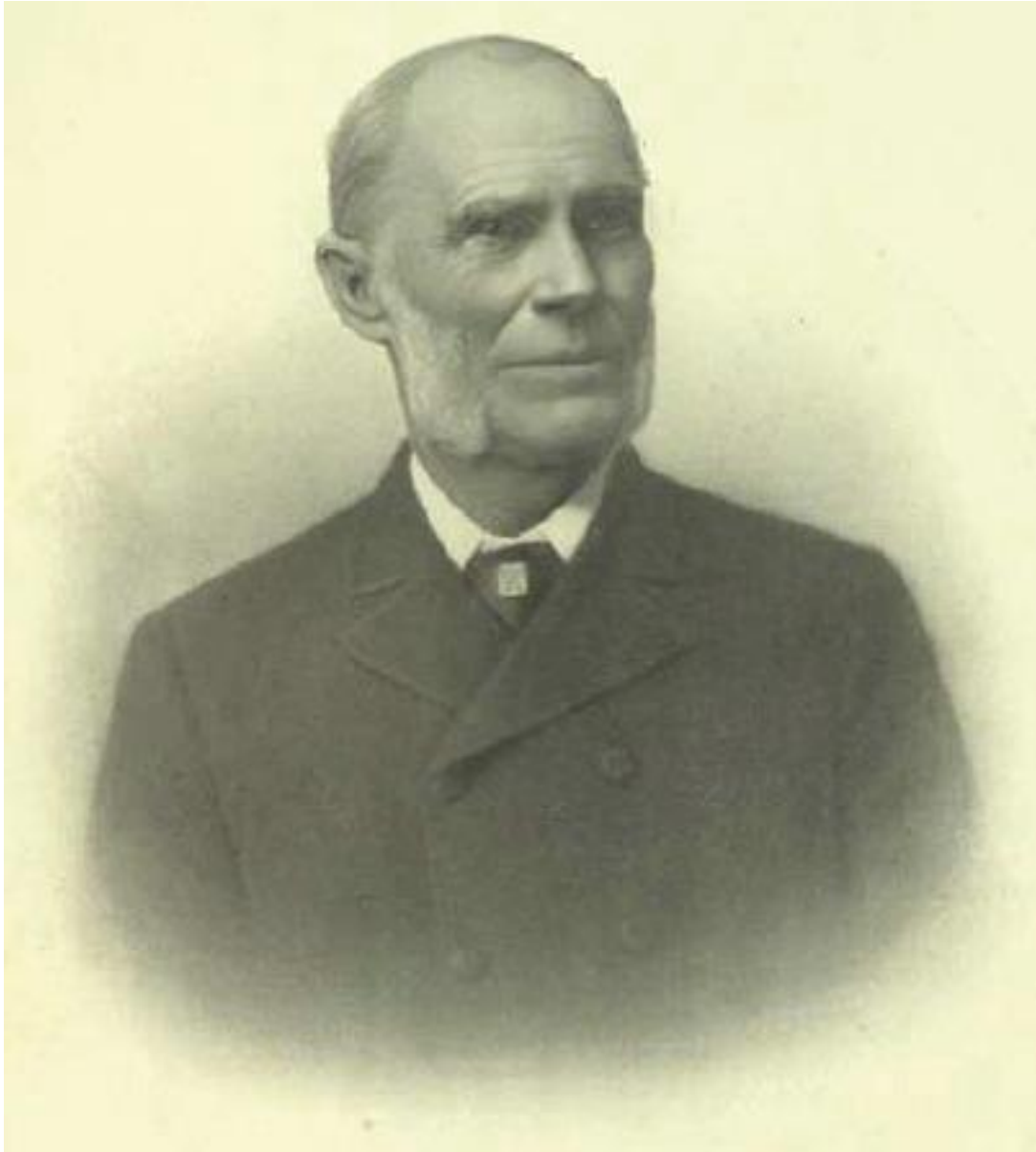
Source: 1865 City of Toronto Directory, Pages 105-106.



Appendix B, Figure 22

Above: *Heintzman & Co.* at 115-117 King Street West in 1874. Theodore August Heintzman (1817-1899) – the well-known German-Canadian inventor, piano manufacturer, and founder of *Heintzman & Co.* – resided at 209 Church Street (then known as 187 Church Street) between 1870 and 1872.

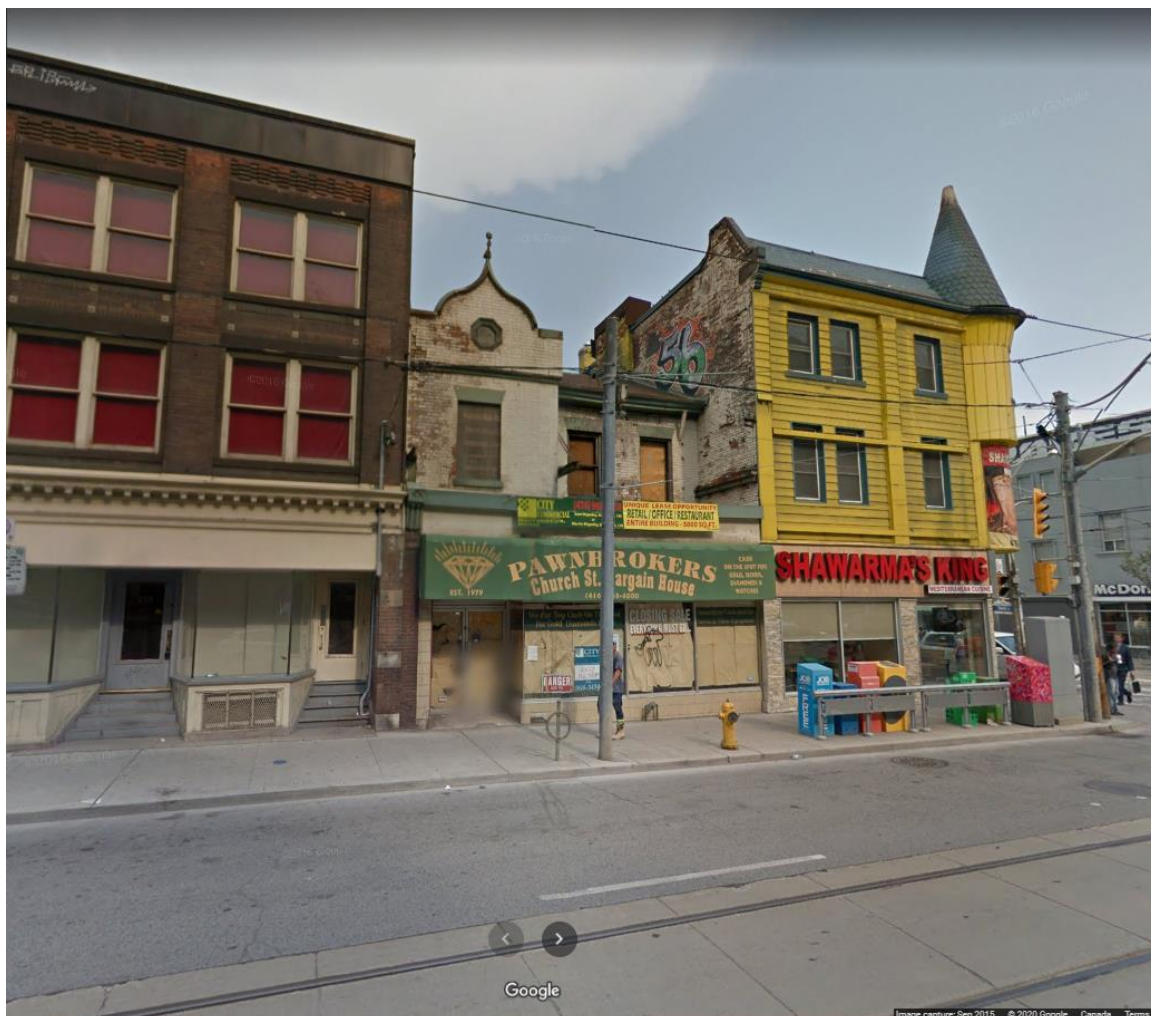
Source: Toronto Public Library Digital Archive Collection.



Appendix B, Figure 23

Above: Theodore August Heintzman (1817-1899) in the late 19th century. Heintzman – the well-known German-Canadian inventor, piano manufacturer, and founder of *Heintzman & Co.* – resided at 209 Church Street (then known as 187 Church Street) between 1870 and 1872.

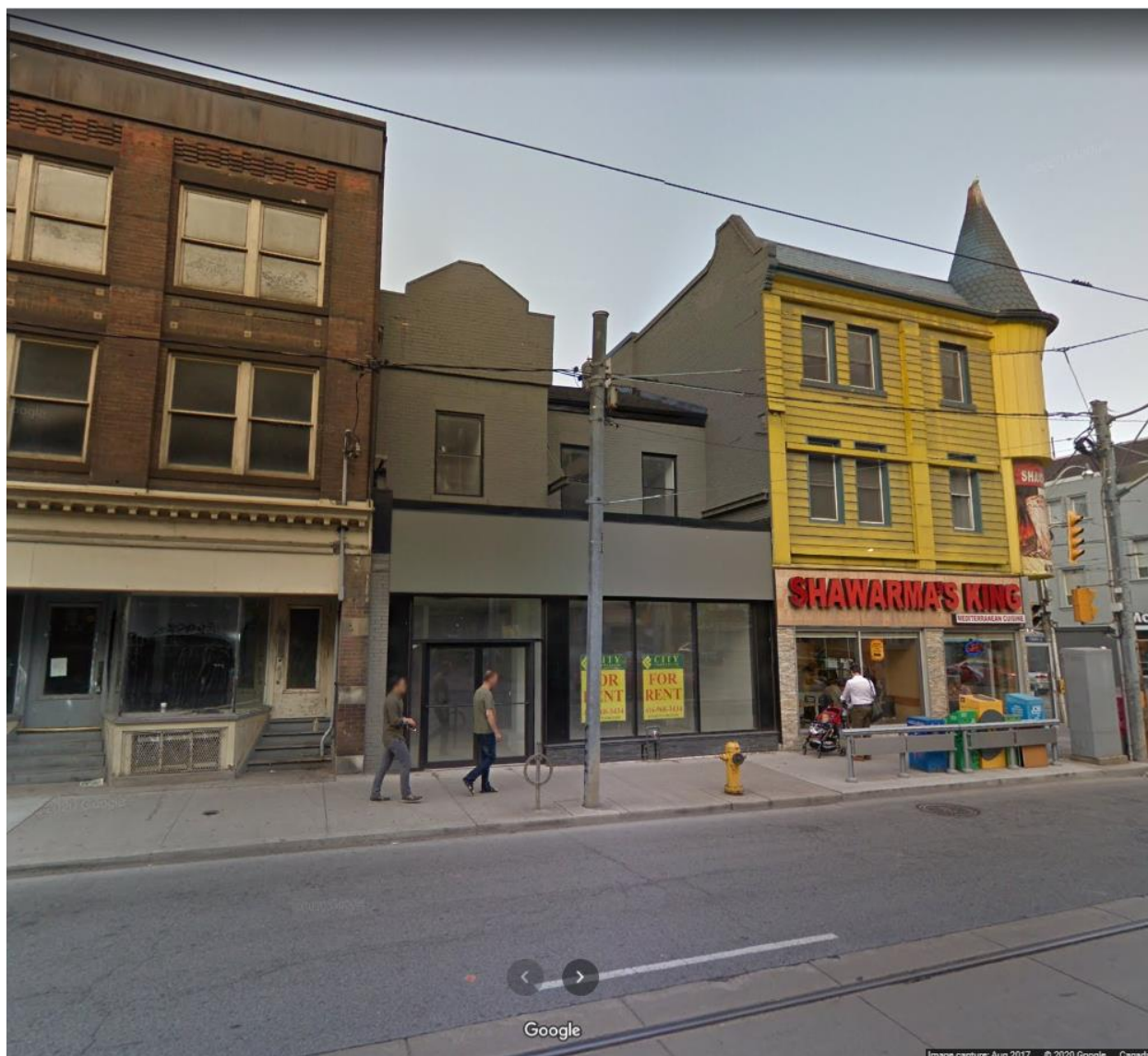
Source: Dictionary of Canadian Biography, 1990.



Appendix B, Figure 24

Above: The Heritage Designated 131 Church Street (painted white in this image) in September 2015. 131 Church Street (circa. 1848) and 209 Church Street (circa. 1850) share some historical and contextual similarities, such as being from the same period of mid-19th century Church Street residential development, as well as both properties now being surrounded by more modern structures. Note that 131 Church Street has a distinct Ogee Gable, whereas 209 Church Street has a plainer gable.

Source: Image via Google Streetview.



Appendix B, Figure 25

Above: The Heritage Designated 131 Church Street (painted white in this image) in August 2017. 131 Church Street (circa. 1848) and 209 Church Street (circa. 1850) share some historical and contextual similarities, such as being from the same period of mid-19th century Church Street residential development, as well as both properties now being surrounded by more modern structures. Note that 131 Church Street has a distinct Ogee Gable, whereas 209 Church Street has a plainer gable. The Ogee Gable of 131 Church Street was unfortunately removed around 2016, although is slated for restoration as part of an upcoming 54 storey mixed-use (primarily condominium) project proposed for the northeast corner of Church Street and Queen Street East.

Source: Image via Google Streetview.

Appendix C - Sources:

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

Fleming's 1851 *Topographical Plan of the City of Toronto* 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 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.

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