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Submitted By:

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106 Huron Street, Toronto – Heritage Property Nomination:

I am writing to your offices to nominate 106 Huron Street (Toronto) for a Heritage Evaluation and to advocate for its designation under the *Ontario Heritage Act*. Dating to 1872/1873, 106 Huron Street (Toronto) is a 2-storey house representative of the Queen Anne Revival style of architecture with Gothic Revival elements. 106 Huron Street (Toronto) was one of the first properties built on Huron Street and is one of the oldest extant properties on Huron Street. Huron Street first appears in City of Toronto Maps in the late 1840s and early 1850s, although it was not built on for residential purposes until 1872. 106 Huron Street is located on the west side of Huron Street between Baldwin Street and D'Arcy Street in the Baldwin Village – Chinatown neighbourhood of Toronto and immediately abuts the public laneway known as LN S

Baldwin W Huron. The property was originally home to Thomas Smith Carré (c. 1841 – 1880/1881) and family. Thomas Smith Carré was a bricklayer (mason), builder, and foreman by trade. This was likely reflected in the high degree of architectural details and craftsmanship originally present on the home. Other former occupants include Frank Lever Blake (1853/1854 - 1935) – a surveyor with the *Dominion Land Survey* and an astronomical assistant to the *Meteorological Service of Canada* and George Alfred Lowe (1867/1868 - 1942) – a prominent philatelist and stamp dealer, who operated the *Toronto Philatelic Company* from 106 Huron Street – among others. In 1926, Michael Barkensky (Barchinski) moved into the property.¹ Real estate advertisements indicate that the property’s sale in Fall 2016 was the first time the property was on the public market in almost a century (Zolo 2016) and that it may have been owned by the same family and/or individuals connected to the Barkensky (Barchinski) family since the 1920s. Since its sale in November 2016, the property has fallen into disrepair and several architectural elements – such as the intricate chimneys and decorative metal trim – were removed (See Appendix B, Figures 18, 19, & 23). The present condition of 106 Huron Street (Toronto) is of concern. Despite this, I would like to advocate for this property having architectural, contextual, and historic importance within the surrounding neighbourhood. It is also quite unique and has become a well-known facet of the Baldwin Village-Chinatown neighbourhood and has been featured on several online architectural forums and photography blogs. 106 Huron Street (Toronto) would make an interesting candidate property for preservation and restoration. A restored version of 106 Huron Street (Toronto) would bring back-to-life an important and interesting heritage property of the Baldwin Village – Chinatown neighbourhood and Huron Street streetscape. A Zoning Review Application for an 8-storey apartment building at 106 Huron Street (Toronto) was applied for in January 2019, though this Zoning Review Application file was closed by March 2019. As of 26 August 2020, no “pre-application discussions for [106 Huron Street [Toronto]]” have occurred with the City of Toronto’s area planner (Wong and Layton 2020). However, the 2019 Zoning Review Application is indicative of a potential interest of the present owner(s) in re-

¹ Please refer to Appendix B (commencing on Page 21) for further details on past occupants and residents of 106 Huron Street.

developing the site and simultaneously indicates that the pre-existing house at 106 Huron Street (Toronto) is at increased and/or significant risk of demolition.

Prior to the 1850s, the area overlaying the present-day Baldwin Village – Chinatown neighbourhood was largely undeveloped, although Spadina Avenue and a short section of College Street had been created by this point in time. Between 1841 and 1845 the area of the present-day Baldwin Village - Chinatown neighbourhood was predominantly used by the *St. Leger Race Course / Union Race Course*. The *St. Leger Race Course / Union Race Course* “occupied most of the width of Park Lot 13 and was bounded on the west by Spadina Avenue and Russell Creek, on the east by Taddle Creek and bush adjoining Queen’s Park” (Toronto Historical Association 2020). The race course would have essentially been bisected by present-day Baldwin Street. Lasting only 4 years, its manager was Bill Boulton (1812-1874) (Canadian Horse Racing Hall of Fame 2020). Bill Boulton was a member of the Boulton family – a prominent family in the history of Toronto. He later became the Mayor of Toronto between 1845 and 1847. The Boulton family notably constructed the nearby The Grange in 1817 (Art Gallery of Ontario 2020). This racecourse venue appears in the 1842 Cane *Topographical Plan of the City and Liberties of Toronto*. A small segment of modern-day Huron Street – near its intersection with College Street – also appears in this 1842 map. Subsequently, Huron Street appears more mapped out in the 1851 S. Fleming *Topographical Plan of the City of Toronto* – though does not have a label identifying a street name. The name Huron Street does appear in the 1857 Fleming, Ridout, and Schreiber *Plan of the City of Toronto*.² Furthermore, in William Somerville Boulton’s 1858 *Atlas of the City of Toronto and Vicinity*, the site of 106 Huron Street (Toronto) corresponds to a large, vacant property listed as belonging to William Warren (W. W.) Baldwin (25 April 1775 – 8 January 1844). It is unclear at present whether this data was outdated in 1858, as William Warren Baldwin died in 1844; whether his estate still managed this portion of land as of 1858; or whether a relative of his had the same name³ (See Appendix B,

² The use of Huron Street in the 1857 Fleming, Ridout, and Schreiber Plan of the City of Toronto appears to be the first documented usage of Huron Street in a map.

³ None of William Warren Baldwin’s (1775-1844) children shared the same name – although it is possible a member of his extended family had the same name.

Figure 3). The Furniss Works / St. George's Reservoir – Toronto's first municipal (though privately operated) waterworks company – established in 1843 by Albert Furniss (unknown - 1872) – had a major site located at the southeast corner of D'Arcy Street and Huron Street – approximately 60 meters southeast of the site of 106 Huron Street (Toronto). As of 1858, this waterworks facility spanned an entire block south to present day Dundas Street West.⁴ The Toronto Water Works / St. George's Reservoir also provided public baths on Phoebe Street and a wintertime skating rink near D'Arcy Street. The City of Toronto acquired Furniss Works in 1873 and became known as the *Toronto Waterworks Company* (Canadian Fire Hydrant & Waterworks Museum 2016). No buildings other than one associated with the waterworks are built on Huron Street as of 1858 – although 2 clusters of buildings (all since demolished and/or relocated) appear on Huron Street North⁵ in 1858. The abovementioned waterworks facility was demolished by the late 19th century. Despite appearing in maps of Toronto as early as the 1840s-1850s, Huron Street does not appear in City of Toronto Directories until 1872. Dating to 1872/1873, 106 Huron Street was one of the first houses built on and is one of the oldest extant properties on Huron Street. Of note is that prior to 1873, houses on Huron Street do not have definitive address numbers assigned to them. In the 1872 City of Toronto Directory, 11 residents appear on Huron Street – including a Thomas N. Smith (bricklayer).⁶ Address numbering first appears on Huron Street in 1873, with 106 Huron Street (Toronto) being assigned its present address the same year. Further examination is required to determine how many of these early Huron Street properties are still extant as of 2020. Regardless, 106 Huron Street (Toronto) is quite unique within the surrounding streetscape and neighbourhood. 106 Huron Street (Toronto) is 55 meters southeast of 123-125 Baldwin Street (Toronto) which are a pair of semi-

⁴ A significant focus of the Furniss Works / St. George's Reservoir during its early years was to supply water in the event of a fire (Niven 2002).

⁵ In 1858, Huron Street North was the name given to Huron Street north of College Street. The name Huron Street was used for both Huron Street and Huron Street North by 1872.

⁶ Thomas Neal Smith may be Thomas Smith Carré. Some historical documents – such as Sidney (Sydney) Herbert Smith Carrey's marriage certificate reference – his name being Thomas Neal Smith, whereas most historical documents reference it being Thomas Smith Carré. As noted in a subsequent section of this document, members of the Carré family appear to have multiple names and spelling variations across time and place.

detached houses dating to 1873. 123-125 Baldwin Street are from the same era of early neighbourhood development⁷ and have been Heritage Listed Properties on the City of Toronto Heritage Register since 9 June 1976. Several other Heritage Properties exist in the Baldwin Village-Chinatown neighbourhood, with almost all of these Heritage Listings and Heritage Designations dating to the 1970s. The Kensington Market Heritage Conservation District (Under Study) boundary is located 165 meters west of 106 Huron Street. 106 Huron Street is additionally immediately across the street from First Baptist Church (101 Huron Street, Toronto) – which is Toronto’s oldest Black Church Congregation and Toronto’s oldest Black institution. First Baptist Church was founded in 1826 “by fugitive slaves [from the southern United States] who were drawn to Upper Canada by the promise of freedom” (First Baptist Church 2020). Its first leader was Elder Washington Christian (c. 1776-1850)⁸ (First Baptist Church 2020). *First Baptist Church* has been at its present location – at the northeast corner of D’Arcy Street and Huron Street – since 1955 (First Baptist Church 2020). On the same block is *The Paint Store (Reingewirtz Paints)*. *The Paint Store (Reingewirtz Paints)* opened at 107 Baldwin Street (Toronto) – at the southeast corner of Baldwin Street and Huron Street – in March 1929 (Paint Store 2020). *The Paint Store (Reingewirtz Paints)* – is now a 3rd generation family business and has since become Toronto’s longest operating paint store (Paint Store 2020). Since 1998, a large mural depicting Vincent Van Gogh’s *Starry Night* has been painted on the West Elevation of 107 Baldwin Street (Toronto) (Paint Store 2020).

106 Huron Street (Toronto) was potentially designed and built by Thomas Smith Carré – the original occupant who was a bricklayer (mason), builder, and foreman by

⁷ Some residences had been constructed on Beverley Street across from the Grange (between modern day Sullivan Street and Dundas Street West) by 1858. This includes Esten House (1855) – a Heritage Listed property at 106 Beverley Street.

⁸ Elder Washington Christian (1776-1844) founded a number of churches in Canada. *The Dictionary of Canadian Biography Project notes* – in addition to the founding of Toronto’s First Baptist Church in 1826 – that “in Upper Canada [Christian] was markedly successful in the formation of Baptist congregations among the Black communities of the Niagara peninsula, notably in St Catharines (1838) and Hamilton (1847). In 1847 he made an extensive tour of the black settlements between Chatham and Sandwich (Windsor). Few would dispute the statement of historian Dorothy Shadd Shreve that he “founded more Canadian Baptist Churches than any other coloured Baptist minister”” (Dictionary of Canadian Biography 1988).

trade. 106 Huron Street (Toronto) has been painted a white colour and/or whitewashed. However, fading paint and/or whitewash displays a vibrant red brick colour with potential polychrome brickwork (yellow brick) elements above the windows and along the edges of the house. The north elevation of the property – specifically the sections west of the front door – are clad in a metal siding with an ornate, fish scale pattern. Prior to 2017, the property had 3 chimneys – 2 of which had intricate masonry details (see Appendix B, Figures 18 & 19). These chimneys – alongside other architectural details – were unfortunately removed between November 2016 and August 2017.⁹ Ornate metal trim work also previously existed on the top of the box bay window and above the front entryway (See Appendix, Figure 23), but was unfortunately removed at the same time as the chimneys. The 2 enclosed porches on the east elevation of the property may have originally been open-air porches. The south porch structure contains a number of original woodworking details, including dentils, pillars, and railings – though is in a poor state of repair at present. William Kimber - a photographer of the property in 2009 - described 106 Huron Street (Toronto) as being reminiscent of “a homemade farmhouse” (Kimber 2009). Further comments by other individuals on Kimber’s 2009 photograph of 106 Huron Street (Toronto) indicate that “old houses with these kinds of architectural details are usually much larger” (Kimber 2009). Patrick Cummins – a prominent Toronto urban photographer who has photographed 106 Huron Street (Toronto) on multiple occasions from the 1980s onwards – described it in 2009 as “a house of many mysteries [...] it has changed very little over the years”¹⁰ (Cummins 2009). Interestingly, with the exception of the front yard, 106 Huron Street (Toronto) occupies almost the entire lot – due to a large addition which has been added to the rear the property. These additions appears to include a garage, stable, or workshop-like element and including a sliding access door facing the laneway known as LN S Baldwin W Huron. Whether these additions would constitute part of a potential heritage property is unclear at present. Hedges and flowering shrubs – including lilacs – previously existed in the front yard, though most were removed in 2019 and 2020.

⁹ Unfortunately, I have been unable to locate a building permit for the removal of the chimneys.

¹⁰ This is notably prior to the sale of the property in November 2016. Since the sale – as noted above – the property has fallen into disrepair.

The internal condition of the property is unknown at present – although the property appeared to have an active resident as of August 2011. It was still relatively well maintained between 2011 and 2016. Its rapid fall into disrepair after November 2016 is potentially indicative of an attempted *Demolition by Deterioration* by the new owners. As noted above, a Zoning Review Application for an 8-storey apartment building at 106 Huron Street (Toronto) was applied for in January 2019, though this Zoning Review Application file was closed by March 2019. As of 26 August 2020, no “pre-application discussions for [106 Huron Street [Toronto]]” have occurred with the City of Toronto’s area planner (Wong and Layton 2020). However, the 2019 Zoning Review Applications are indicative of a potential interest of the present owners in re-developing the site and simultaneously indicates that the pre-existing house at 106 Huron Street (Toronto) is at increased and/or significant risk of demolition.

Contextually, 106 Huron Street (Toronto) is surrounded by the following:

To the East: To the east of 106 Huron Street, is the site of the *First Baptist Church*. *First Baptist Church* is Toronto’s oldest Black Church Congregation. *First Baptist Church* was founded in 1826 “by fugitive slaves [from the southern United States] who were drawn to Upper Canada by the promise of freedom” (First Baptist Church 2020). Its first leader was Elder Washington Christian (c. 1776-1850) (First Baptist Church 2020). *First Baptist Church* has been at its present location – at the northeast corner of D’Arcy Street and Huron Street – since 1955 (First Baptist Church 2020). Additionally, to the east is a dead-end laneway known as LN S Baldwin E Huron. To the north of this laneway is a 2-storey row house – dating to the mid-to-late 1870s - known as 107-111 Huron Street. Of note is that George A. Lowe (see Appendix A) moved across the street to 109 Huron Street (Toronto) between 1894-1899, while apparently renting 106 Huron Street (Toronto) to Thomas F. Butler and Edmund C. Neff.

To the North: To the north of 106 Huron Street (Toronto) is the laneway known as LN S Baldwin W Huron. To the north of this laneway are 2, semi-detached Workers

Cottages in the Ontario House (Ontario Gothic Revival Cottage) style, known as 108-110 Huron Street (Toronto). These appear to date to the mid-to-late 1870s. A small, private parking lot additionally exists to the north of 106 Huron Street (Toronto) – known as 117R Baldwin Street – and accessed via LN S Baldwin W Huron.

To the South: To the south of 106 Huron Street (Toronto) are 2, semi-detached Edwardian houses known as 102-104 Huron Street (Toronto). 102-104 Huron Street date to the early 20th century. 104 Huron Street (Toronto) is primarily used as student housing at present. Several rooms in the house overlook 106 Huron Street (Toronto) (see Appendix B, Figure 24).

To the West: To the west of 106 Huron Street (Toronto) is a bicycle repair shop known as *Cyclopedia Bicycle Repair*. *Cyclopedia Bicycle Repair* operates out of the garage of 120 D’Arcy Street (Toronto). Several murals dot the exterior of the shop. West of *Cyclopedia Bicycle Repair* are several other garages and yards of homes fronting D’Arcy Street.

Appendix A - Former Occupants and Residents:

Thomas Smith Carré and Family: Thomas Smith Carré (c. 1841 -1880/1881) and family – surname also spelled as Carey, Carie, Carr, Carre, Carrie, and/or Carry¹¹ - were

¹¹ Members of the Carré family notably have various spellings of their names. This may indicate potential shifts towards more Anglicized forms of both their surname and the children’s given names. As noted above, Thomas Smith Carré was originally from France, whereas Anne (Annie) Amelia Smith was originally from England. The spelling of their surname also changes between the 1871 and 1881 Canadian Census, with the spelling appearing as Carre (Carré) in 1871 and Carrie in 1881. Carie is used as the spelling of the surname in the 1875-1876 City of Toronto Directories. Interestingly, Adiline and Sidney are listed as French origin – the same as their father – in the 1871 Canadian Census, though this changes to English origin – the same as their mother – in the 1881 Canadian Census. The 1881 census was taken around the time of the death of their father. The spelling of the children’s given names also changes from Adiline to Adeline B. and Sidney to Sydney between 1871 and 1881. However, Sidney is spelled Sydney in his December 1870 birth registration. Anne (Annie) Amelia Smith also appears to have never used any surname other than her maiden name in official documents (even while married).

the first residents of 106 Huron Street (Toronto), appearing in City of Toronto Directories as early as 1872/1873. The Carré family resided at 106 Huron Street between 1872/1873-1877 and 1879-1880. Some historical documents – such as the 1872 City of Toronto Directory and 1 of Sidney (Sydney) Herbert Smith Carrey’s marriage certificate - list Thomas Smith Carré as Thomas N. (Neal) Smith, however, most historical documents refer to him as Thomas Smith Carré. Thomas Smith Carré was born in France around 1841, though had moved to England by the 1860s.¹² Thomas Smith Carré (c. 1841 -1880/1881) and Anne (Annie) Amelia Smith (c. 1844 - 1924) were married on 7 July 1868 at Saint George’s Hanover Square Church, in London, England, United Kingdom. Anne (Annie) Amelia Smith was born in England around 1844. Anne (Annie) Amelia Smith’s father was Dennis Neal Smith – a builder by trade – though unfortunately her mother’s name is unknown at present. Thomas Smith Carré was a bricklayer (mason), builder, and foreman by trade, potentially indicative of him being the builder of 106 Huron Street (Toronto). His profession may also have been reflected by the intricate architectural and masonry details of 106 Huron Street (Toronto) – some of which were unfortunately removed after the sale of the property in 2016/2017. The couple may have emigrated to the United States of America in 1869. By 1870, the couple had immigrated to Toronto (Canada) and were living at 33 Nassau Street in Kensington Market. Thomas Smith Carré and Anne (Annie) Amelia Smith had 3 children: Adeline Blanche Carré¹³ (30 July 1869 – 5 August 1951); Sydney Herbert Smith Carré (6 December 1870 – 22 February 1937); and Florence Amelia Carré (25 March 1873 – 30 January 1936). Florence Amelia Carré is noted in her birth registration to have been born at 106 Huron Street (Toronto).¹⁴ Thomas Smith Carré died around 1880 or 1881. Subsequently, Anne (Annie) Amelia Smith and her 3 children moved to 180 Saint Patrick Street (Toronto) in 1881. From 1881 onward, Anne (Annie) Amelia Smith is listed as a widow in the City of Toronto Directories. Anne (Annie) Amelia Smith appears

¹² The January 1936 death certificate for Florence Amelia Rutter (née Carré) lists Thomas Smith Carrey (Carré) as being born in England, whereas the 1871 Canadian Census lists Thomas Smith Carré (Carrey) as being born in France.

¹³ In most historical documents her name is listed as Blanche Adeline Fraser (née Carré).

¹⁴ Interestingly, in her death certificate, Florence Amelie Rutter (née Carré)’s year of birth is listed as 1877, not 1873.

to have later moved to the Lakefield, Peterborough, Ontario region, re-marrying on 15 May 1889. Her second husband was Arscott Hern (1829 - 1910). Anne (Annie) Amelia Smith died in Toronto on 25 January 1924.

Henry Walker: Henry Walker – a stonemason – is listed in the City of Toronto Directories as residing at 106 Huron Street in 1878. It is unclear at present if Walker was renting the property while the Carré (Carrie) family resided elsewhere and/or whether Walker was working on the property. The Carré (Carrie) family are noted to have been residing at 106 Huron Street (Toronto) between 1873-1877 and 1879-1880. Unfortunately, Walker's date of birth and date of death is unknown at present.

John Hocking: John Hocking – a labourer – is listed in the City of Toronto Directories as residing at 106 Huron Street (Toronto) between 1881 and 1882. Hocking is later noted to have moved to nearby 102 Huron Street (Toronto) by the mid-1880s. Unfortunately, John Hocking's date of birth and date of death is unknown at present.

Frank Lever Blake: Frank Lever Blake (c. 1853/1854 - 7 May 1935) - a surveyor – is listed in the City of Toronto Directories as residing at 106 Huron Street (Toronto) between 1883 and 1885. Frank L. Blake was born in England around 1853/1854 and later emigrated to Canada. He was licensed as a land surveyor in Ontario on 31 October 1875 (Ontario Department of Crown Lands 1875, Appendix 34, Page 45). In 1882, Frank Lever Blake – employed by the Dominion Land Survey – was working alongside the Meteorological Service of Canada on the 6 December 1882 *Canadian Transit of Venus Campaign* (Royal Astronomical Society of Canada 2019). Blake was in charge of conducting the observations of the transit of Venus at the Nepean Point Observatory near Ottawa (Royal Astronomical Society of Canada 2019). In 1883, Blake is listed as having been a surveyor for the Dominion Land Survey and had conducted the Original Temperance Colony Survey (July 1883) and Townsite Survey (July 1883) of Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, Canada (Saskatoon Public Library 1883/2020, Saskatoon Public Library

1883/2020, The Winnipeg Evening Tribune 1925, 4). The Dominion Land Survey – commissioned by the Dominion Lands Office in Ottawa – was a foundational land survey for Western and North-Western Canada. The survey began in 1871 and sought to divide over 800 000 km² of Western Canada into 2.6 km² (1 mi²) mapped sections. An article describing Frank L. Blake’s experience in the Dominion Land Survey was published by his son Harry Moore Blake - titled *The Great Survey: The Opening of the North-West* in *The Imperial Oil Review* in 1935 and additionally identifies – that alongside Saskatoon - Frank L. Blake was also involved in the surveying of Moose Jaw, Regina, and other Canadian prairie cities (H. M. Blake 1935, 25). This article also notes that Frank L. Blake later became an astronomical assistant to the Meteorological Service of Canada – after his employment at the Dominion Land Survey (H. M. Blake 1935, 25). Frank L. Blake – while working at the Toronto Observatory - published an article titled *Mars and Jupiter* in *The Canadian Magazine of Politics, Science, Art, and Literature* in 1895 (F. L. Blake 1895). Frank L. Blake published an additional article in September 1929 describing the decline of the Exchange Street Station in Buffalo, New York (USA) – which was previously an important hub for traveling by rail in the Great Lakes Region. This article was titled *As Silence Reigns in Old Exchange Street* and published in the *Buffalo Times* on 1 September 1929 (Buffalo Public Library 1929-1931, 47, Keppel 2016). Frank Lever Blake died in Parkdale, Toronto on 7 May 1935 (Toronto Daily Star 1935, 33).

John Pine: John Pine – a labourer – is also listed as residing at 106 Huron Street (Toronto) in 1885. Unfortunately, John Pine’s date of birth and date of death is unknown at present.

W. H. Jordan, Jr: W. H. Jordan, Jr. - a moulder at *J. R. Armstrong & Company* - is listed in the City of Toronto Directories as residing at 106 Huron Street (Toronto) between 1886 and 1887. *J. R. Armstrong & Company* was established in Toronto in the 1840s and was a foundry that specialized in the manufacturing of stoves. The company

is no longer active. Unfortunately, W. H. Jordan, Jr's date of birth and date of death is unknown at present.

George Alfred Lowe and Family: George Alfred Lowe (1867/1868 - 24 May 1942) and his family resided at 106 Huron Street (Toronto) between late 1887 to 1894 and 1900 to 1913. Lowe was born in Heaton Norris, Lancashire, England (United Kingdom) in 1867 or 1868. The Lowe family immigrated to North America during the late 1860s or early 1870s. The Lowe family were initially living in Providence, Rhode Island (USA) by 1870/1871 and had moved to St. Patrick's Ward, Toronto, Ontario (Canada) by 1881. Lowe was a barrister clerk at *Blake, Kerr, Lash, & Cassels* and a merchant, who opened a fancy goods business known as *George A. Lowe* and/or *Lowe and Lewis* in the 1880s. Per City of Toronto Directory the store had moved into a storefront on Adelaide Street East near Victoria Street by the mid-1890s. This fancy goods business offered services such as tailoring, as well as the dealing of coins; fancy, foreign, and rare stamps; and watches.¹⁵ The store relocated several times in the late 19th century through mid-20th century although remained within the general area of the present-day Financial District. By 1926, the store was named *George Lowe and Son* (The Collectors Club Philatelist 1926). By the time of Lowe's death in 1942, the store was located on Victoria Street near Adelaide Street East (The Globe and Mail 1942, 5). *Toronto Stamp Dealers of Another Generation* - an article by Max Rosenthal¹⁶ published in *BNA Topics: The Official Journal of the British North America Philatelic Society* in August 1973 identifies that Lowe was an influential and prominent individual within Canadian philately. This is further reflected in Lowe's 1942 obituary which states that he was a "well known philatelist [... who] was engaged in business in Toronto as a collector and seller of rare stamps and coins for over 50 years" (The Globe and Mail 1942). Rosenthal (1973) also

¹⁵ Interestingly, an old clothing store sign was hanging on the north elevation of 106 Huron Street until 2019. It is unclear at present if this was originally connected to Lowe's store.

¹⁶ Max Rosenthal (c. 1907 or 1909 - 1995) was a historian of postal history and a prominent North American philatelist who was active between the 1950s and 1990s. The *Max Rosenthal Award* was created in his honour for the Best Postal History Exhibit at the annual Canadian National Postage Stamp & Coin Show. Rosenthal was a regular contributor to *The Canadian Philatelist* - a journal of The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada - during the mid-to-late 20th century.

identifies that several pioneers within the Canadian philatelic community all lived within a short distance of McCaul Street (Toronto) in the late 19th century and early 20th century (Rosenthal 1973). Fancy, foreign, and rare stamps were sold from 106 Huron Street (Toronto) during the late 1880s by George A. Lowe and Edward Y. Parker¹⁷ prior to the establishment of Lowe's store on King Street West (Rosenthal 1973, 172). Lowe and Parker are noted to have specifically operated under the name *The Toronto Philatelic Company* while selling stamps from 106 Huron Street (Toronto) (The Agassiz Journal for Curiosity Collectors 1885, 74, Rosenthal 1973, 172)- located 400 meters west of McCaul Street. In March 1885, Lowe and Parker began publishing the *Toronto Philatelic Journal* from Lowe's and Parker's residences on Orde Street in Toronto (Rosenthal 1973, 172). However, allegations against Lowe arose in June 1885 which accused George A. Lowe, the *Toronto Philatelic Company*, and *Toronto Philatelic Journal* of being "a fraud of the blackest kind" (The Agassiz Journal for Curiosity Collectors 1885, 74). These allegations – which were published in *The Agassiz Journal for Curiosity Collectors* - accused Lowe of only distributing *The Toronto Philatelic Journal* – which had a circulation of approximately 200 copies – to stamp dealers who provided Lowe with paid advertisements (The Agassiz Journal for Curiosity Collectors 1885, 74). The accusations further alleged that Lowe accused stamp dealers who wanted copies of the journal without providing their own paid advertisements as being fraudulent (The Agassiz Journal for Curiosity Collectors 1885, 74). Despite this, Parker claimed *The Toronto Philatelic Journal* had the "greatest success of any stamp magazine ever published in Canada" (Rosenthal 1973, 172). In July 1885, an announcement was made in the *Toronto Philatelic Journal* which indicates that the *Toronto Philatelic Company* and Lowe's entire stock was bought out by *Morell & Parker* – a stamp dealing company – which was based at 76 Baldwin Street (Toronto) (Toronto Philatelic Journal 1885). By October 1885, Lowe had regained ownership of *The Toronto Philatelic Journal*, although Morrell was publishing it again as of December

¹⁷ Edward Y. Parker (1868-1912) was another influential Toronto-based philatelist and stamp dealer who was an associate of Lowe's. Parker was based on McCaul Street during the mid-1880s. By 1895, Parker was living at 37 Huron Street and by 1899, Parker had moved to 457 Euclid Avenue. Parker was involved in both the *Toronto Philatelic Journal* and the *Toronto Philatelic Society*. In 1899, Parker published *The Pocket Standard Catalogue of the Revenue Stamps of Canada*. Parker also contributed material used in Clifton A. Howe's *Canada, Its Postage Stamps and Postal Stationery* (1911) book.

1885 while Lowe was visiting England (*Toronto Philatelic Journal* 1885, 42, Lowe Family Tree (Ancestry Library) 2020), with Lowe later re-assuming control of it in October 1887. Lowe additionally oversaw the formation of the *Toronto Philatelic Society* in 1885 (*Toronto Philatelic Journal* 1885, 14). Of note is that the fictional *Toronto Philately Society* - featured in the 2009 *The Philately Fatality* episode of *Murdoch Mysteries* (this episode is set in 1907) – was potentially based off the Toronto Philatelic Society. During the 1880s and 1890s, at least 3 different national philatelic societies were established in Canada – with overlapping foci and mandates – though they all had become inactive by 1903 (Rowe 1969, 7). A number of regional philatelic societies also existed during this era.¹⁸ A resurgence in national philatelic organizations and societies later resulted in the establishment of the *Winnipeg Stamp Society* in 1919, which evolved into the national *Canadian Philatelic Association* in 1920 (Rowe 1969, 7). The *Canadian Philatelic Association* later became the *Royal Philatelic Society of Canada* in 1959 (Rowe 1969, 9). Regarding the *Toronto Philatelic Journal*, the journal temporarily ceased publication in June 1886 allegedly due to the publisher “not having sufficient time to devote to it” (Rosenthal 1973, 172). In October 1887, the *Toronto Philatelic Journal* resumed publication as the *Toronto Philatelic and Numismatic Journal*¹⁹ and was re-branded in February 1888 as the “Official Organ of Canadian Philatelic Association”²⁰ (*Toronto Philatelic Journal* 1888, 39).²¹ By October 1887, the journal had a circulation of 2000 copies per month (*Toronto Philatelic Journal* 1887, 39). Excerpts from the *Toronto Philatelic Journal* in connection to 106 Huron Street (Toronto) have been included in Appendix B, Figures 26 – 30). It is unclear at present what ultimately happened to this publication after June 1888 (its 25th issue) and further

¹⁸ Interestingly, the *Toronto Philatelic Journal* notes in the April 1885 issue (Volume 1, Issue 2) that “quite a number of the stamp collectors of this city [Toronto] are deaf-mutes” (*Toronto Philatelic Journal* 1885, 6)

¹⁹ This full title is only shown on the last page of the journal issues and is strangely not included on the header of pages or the front title page of each issue.

²⁰ Prior to this, the *Toronto Philatelic Journal* was branded as “Devoted to the Interest of Stamp Collectors” (*Toronto Philatelic Journal* 1885, 5).

²¹ The first official session of the Canadian Philatelic Association was not until mid-September 1888, although the organization was in the process of being formed as early as 1887 (Rowe 1969, 7).

research is required to determine whether it was discontinued, merged with another publication, and/or re-named.²² In September 1886, Lowe also began publishing *The Canadian Philatelist* (Rosenthal 1973, 172).²³ Lowe also published *The British American Philatelist*; *The International Philatelist*; *Lowe's Standard Catalogue of the Stamps of British North America with Notes*; *Lowe's Price List*; and *British North America Stamps: Price List* at various points between the 1880s and 1930s (Toronto Philatelic Journal 1886, 8, Harry Sutherland Philatelic Library 2020). George Alfred Lowe's son Robert G. (Gorrie) Lowe (1902 -1967)^{24 25} also published the *Standard Catalogue of the Stamps of British North America* in the 1950s through 1970s (Harry Sutherland Philatelic Library 2020). In 1894, Lowe was also the Secretary-Treasurer of the Toronto Philatelic Club (established October 1892) and his business is listed as being at 49 Adelaide Street East (Toronto) (The Dominion Philatelist 1894, 21). Alongside McCaul Street, the intersection of Victoria Street and Adelaide Street East in Toronto – the final location of Lowe's store – was another important site in Canadian philatelic history (Young 1976, 211, Canadian Stamp News 2016). The intersection of Victoria Street and Adelaide Street East in Toronto had some form of stamp activity for over 130 years – from between the 1850s to the 1980s (Canadian Stamp News 2016). *Canadian Stamp News* (2016) notes that “many of Toronto's most active stamp dealers were locate within

²² It is possible Lowe ceased publishing the *Toronto Philatelist Journal* when the *Halifax Philatelist* was elected to take over the position of the “Official Organ of the Canadian Philatelic Association” in 1888/1889. *The Dominion Philatelist* journal – based in Peterborough ON – had taken over this role from the *Halifax Philatelist* by 1894. George Alfred Lowe was member 33 of the *Canadian Philatelic Association* and is noted to have resigned from the *Canadian Philatelic Association* in January 1889 (The *Halifax Philatelist* 1889, 11), though had re-applied for membership by November 1893 (The *Dominion Philatelist* 1893, 176).

²³ This is not the same *The Canadian Philatelist* now published by the *Royal Philatelic Society of Canada*. According to the *Vincent Graves Greene Philatelic Research Foundation*, approximately 7 publications have had some form of “*Canadian Philatelist*” in their name (Vincent Graves Greene Philatelic Research Foundation 2020).

²⁴ John Harry Robson Lowe (1905-1997) – known most often as Robson Lowe - was another extremely influential and prominent philatelist, stamp auctioneer, and stamp dealer who was based in the United Kingdom. Robson Lowe has been described as “the father of postal history” (Smillie 2020). Further research is required to determine if George Alfred Lowe and Robson Lowe are related.

²⁵ Lyman Haynes Low (1844-1924) was another influential numismatist and philatelist who was based in the United States. Low also published journals and materials pertaining to these fields, as well as dealt in coins and stamps (Lupia (III) 2020). Further research is required to determine if George Alfred Lowe and Lyman Haynes Low are related.

100 yards of this corner.” Period advertisements note a company by the name of the *York Stamp Company Ltd.* was the successor to *George Lowe & Son* (American Philatelic Association 1944, 144 & 381). However, *George S. Wegg Stamps, Ltd.* is also noted to have purchased Lowe’s stock and storefront – likely around the time of Lowe’s death in 1942 – and continued operating it at the same location until 1974 (Canadian Stamp News 2016). After 1974, the store moved across the street to a larger storefront (Canadian Stamp News 2016). Between the mid-1970s and mid-1980s, 13 stamp stores existed in the vicinity of Victoria Street and Adelaide Street East in Toronto (Canadian Stamp News 2016). One of the owners of *George S. Wegg Stamps Ltd.* later moved the store to Mirvish Village in the early 2010s, where it operated out of *Hollywood Canteen* (Canadian Stamp News 2016). *Hollywood Canteen* – which still maintains a stamp department – has since relocated to the Danforth due to the ongoing Mirvish Village redevelopment (Hollywood Canteen 2020).

Around 1888, George Alfred Lowe founded *Lowe’s Commercial Academy / G. A. Lowe Business College* which was based on Spadina Avenue (Toronto). This school taught bookkeeping and shorthand (The Philatelic Journal of Canada 1892, 20, Rosenthal 1973, 173). It was initially located at 278 Spadina Avenue (Toronto) in 1888-1890 (Rosenthal 1973, 173).²⁶ However, per the City of Toronto Directories it had relocated to 305 Spadina Avenue (Toronto) in 1890 and had relocated again to 349 Spadina Avenue (Toronto) in 1896. Lowe opened a second branch of the school on Parliament Street in 1890, though this Parliament Street branch was closed a year later (Rosenthal 1973, 173). Lowe additionally had a stamp business at 346 Spadina Avenue (Toronto) during the Summer and Fall of 1893 (The Queen City Philatelist 1893, 7), though had re-relocated to Victoria Street and Adelaide Street East (49 Adelaide Street East, Toronto) by December 1893. Further research is required to determine what ultimately happened to *Lowe’s Commercial Academy / G. A. Lowe Business College* after 1896. Further research is additionally required to determine whether Lowe had any affiliation or connection to William Henry Orr (1836-1927) – a prominent

²⁶ In 1890, a Maria J. Lowe (liquor merchant) and John Low are listed as being at 376-378 Spadina Avenue (Toronto) – near the modern-day intersection of Spadina Avenue and Saint Andrew Street. Further research is required to determine whether these are relatives of George Alfred Lowe.

communications theorist; publisher; and a strong advocate for shorthand – who was also living in Toronto during this period.

Regarding his personal life, the Lowe family emigrated from the United Kingdom to Providence, Rhode Island (USA) around 1870. George Alfred Lowe was born in Heaton Norris, Lancashire, England (United Kingdom) around 1867/1868. His father was a tailor; his mother was a housekeeper; and he had 2 siblings (an older sister and a younger brother). By 1881, the Lowes were living in Saint Patrick's Ward, Toronto, Ontario (Canada). George Alfred Lowe appears to have been married twice.²⁷ His first wife was Maggie Evelyn (Evilyn) Lowe (née White) (1869 – unknown) (married 26 December 1888 in London, Ontario) who was originally from Brooklyn, New York (USA). Further research is required to determine whether Maggie Evelyn (Evilyn) Lowe (née White) died or divorced George Alfred Lowe. His second wife was Margaret (Maggie) Susan Lowe (née Gorrie) (1869/1871 - 1948). Margaret (Maggie) Susan Lowe is listed as being Scotch-Canadian descent in the 1901 Census of Canada. The couple were living together as early as 1900/1901, but were not formally married until June 1920 (Toronto Daily Star 1930, 1). George Alfred Lowe and Margaret (Maggie) Susan Lowe (née Gorrie) divorced in October 1929 (Toronto Daily Star 1930, 1). Margaret later sued George for alimony in June 1930 on the basis of sustenance, alleging that George Alfred Lowe was mentally and physically violent towards her and did not provide her enough money to carry on housekeeping (Toronto Daily Star 1930, 1, Toronto Daily Star 1930, 1). George Alfred Lowe is noted to have “adopted a mercenary and money-grabbing attitude towards her” and routinely used bad language directed at her (Toronto Daily Star 1930, 1). George Alfred Lowe is also noted to have had alcohol and intoxication issues, including becoming intoxicated on the day of their child's funeral and on family gatherings (Toronto Daily Star 1930). Articles about this case also note that George kicked their eldest son out of the house (Toronto Daily Star 1930, 1) and prohibited Margaret (Maggie) from going on vacations despite frequently taking his own personal interest and pleasure trips (Toronto Daily Star 1930, 39). The family is also

²⁷ Note there are 2 George A. Lowe's living in Toronto during this period: George Alfred Lowe and George Albert Lowe. George Alfred Lowe was from England, though had immigrated to Canada via Rhode Island (USA); whereas George Albert Lowe was from Rockport, Massachusetts (USA).

noted to have lost money in stocks in 1929 and had experienced conflict between George and one of the sons on business-related matters (Toronto Daily Star 1930, 2). George Alfred Lowe died on 24 May 1942, whereas Margaret (Maggie) Susan Gorrie died in 1948.

George Alfred Lowe had at least 3 children: Cecil Dorothy Lowe (1901-1901); Robert (Bert) Gorrie Lowe (1902-1967)²⁸; and George Edward Lowe (1909-1959).²⁹ Robert G. (Gorrie) Lowe – as noted above – appears to have become involved in the fancy goods business by the mid-1920s – as the store name shifted from *George Lowe* to *George Lowe & Son*. Some conflict between George Alfred Lowe and his son regarding business-related matters is known to exist – though it is not clear which of the 2 sons this conflict was with (Toronto Daily Star 1930, 2). Robert G. (Gorrie) Lowe also published the *Standard Catalogue of the Stamps of British North America* between the 1950s and 1970s after the death of his father. Interestingly, between 1894 and 1899, George A. Lowe is listed as living across the street at 109 Huron Street, while Thomas F. Butler and Edmund C. Neff (see below) lived at 106 Huron Street. It is unclear at present why Lowe moved across the street for 5 years. After 1913, the Lowes moved to 36 Willcocks Street – immediately next door to Frances Esther How (1848-1915) – who was living at 34 Willcocks Street between 1911 and early 1915. By the early 1920s, George Alfred Lowe had moved to Castle Frank Road in the Rosedale neighbourhood of Toronto, where he died (at 46 Castle Frank Road) on 24 May 1942.

Copies of documents pertaining to the Lowe family are available in the album linked in Appendix B.

Thomas F. Butler: Thomas F. Butler resided at 106 Huron Street between 1894 and 1898. Thomas F. Butler was a clerk and salesman at *Butler Bros.* *Butler Bros.* was a

²⁸ Robert Gorrie Lowe married Elsie Jean McGowan (1906 - unknown) in Toronto on 10 October 1931.

²⁹ George Edward Lowe married Audrey Low Lowe (née Burn) (1906 - unknown) in Ottawa on 18 May 1937.

cigar and tobacconist shop run by John J. Butler, Michael J. Butler, and Richard M. Butler. It is unclear the relation of Thomas Butler the other Butlers. In 1894, *Butler Bros.* had 2 store locations in Toronto: 40 Church Street and 67 1/2 Yonge Street. Unfortunately, the date of birth and date of death of Thomas F. Butler is unknown at present.

Edmund C. Neff: Edmund C. Neff resided at 106 Huron Street in 1899. Edmund C. Neff was born in May 1857 in Ontario and died in 1926 in Leduc, Alberta (Canada). He was a salve manufacturer by trade.

Note: Between 1900 and 1913, the Lowes had moved back into 106 Huron Street.

John Andrews: John Andrews resided at 106 Huron Street (Toronto) in 1914. No further information about Andrews is available.

George Dickson: George Dickson – a painter – resided at 106 Huron Street (Toronto) in 1915. Unfortunately, the date of birth and date of death of Dickson is unknown at present.

Note: There is a slight error in one of the 1914-1915 Directories where Albert F. Offen is also listed as residing at 106 Huron Street, though the Offen family resided next door at 108 Huron Street (Toronto) during this period in time.

Mary Cooke: Mary Cooke resided at 106 Huron Street between 1918 and 1920. In the City of Toronto Directories, she is listed as the widow of Hugh Cooke. Further information is required to determine the former profession of Hugh Cook, as well as the date of birth and date of death of Hugh Cooke and Mary Cooke.

Charles F. Sheldrake: Charles F. Sheldrake resided at 106 Huron Street between 1921 and 1924. Sheldrake was a contractor and painter by trade. Further research is required to determine the date of birth and date of death of Charles F. Sheldrake.

The Barkensky (Barchinski) Family: Michael Barkensky, Sr. (1894-1946) is first listed as residing at 106 Huron Street (Toronto) in 1926. 106 Huron Street (Toronto) is listed as being vacant in 1925. In 1930, the surname spelling changed to Barchinski. Additionally, in 1930, Michael Barchinski Jr first appears as residing at 106 Huron Street. According to the City of Toronto Directories, Michael Barchinski Jr. was a kitchen worker and waiter. As of 1940, Michael Barchinski Jr. was listed in City of Toronto Directories as also being the owner of 106 Huron Street. Michael Barchinski Sr. served as an army cook in World War II and obtained the rank of Sergeant (Toronto Daily Star 1946, 8). He died in a car crash near the Holland Marsh in early October 1946, less than 4 months after being discharged from the Army (Toronto Daily Star 1946, 8) (See Appendix B, Figure 31 for a media article excerpt detailing the crash). By the late 1940s, Annie Barchinski, George Barchinski, and Jennie Barchinski are also listed as being residents of 106 Huron Street alongside Michael Barchinski Jr. George Barchinski worked a button maker at *Button Sales* in the 1940s and later became an assembler and draftsman at *Eastern Power Devices* in the 1950s. Further research is required to determine whether Annie Barchinski and Jennie Barchinski had employment. Further research is additionally required to determine the date of births and date of deaths of the Barkensky (Barchinski) family members. From 1957 to 1969, 106 Huron Street was vacant. Unfortunately, due to COVID-19, access to property records – as well as City of Toronto Directories post-1970 – is limited. However, the 2016 real estate listing for 106 Huron Street (Toronto) states that this sale of the property was the first time the property was on the market in almost a century (Zolo 2016). It is possible that 106 Huron Street (Toronto) remained in the ownership of the Barkensky (Barchinski) family and/or individuals connected to the family for the 90-

year period between 1926 and 2016. The property additionally appears to have had an occupant or occupant(s) as of the early 2010s.

Appendix B – Maps and Photos:

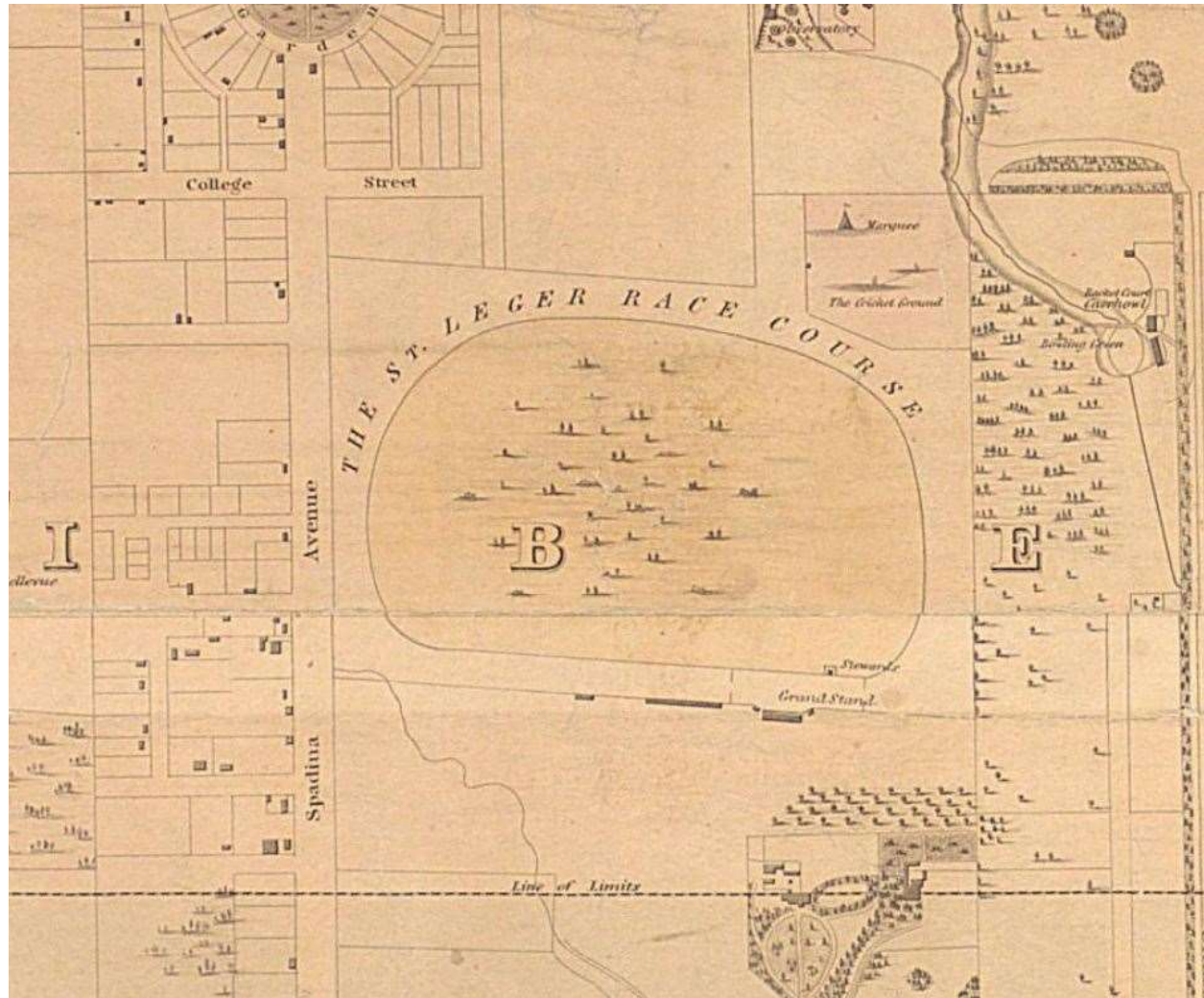
Additional, downloadable, and higher quality versions of photographs are available in this album link: <https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1HMpriXuTyMrVPNuhWJFkejky-BXTerz?usp=sharing>



Appendix B, Figure 1

Above: Location of 106 Huron Street, Toronto (highlighted in green).

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

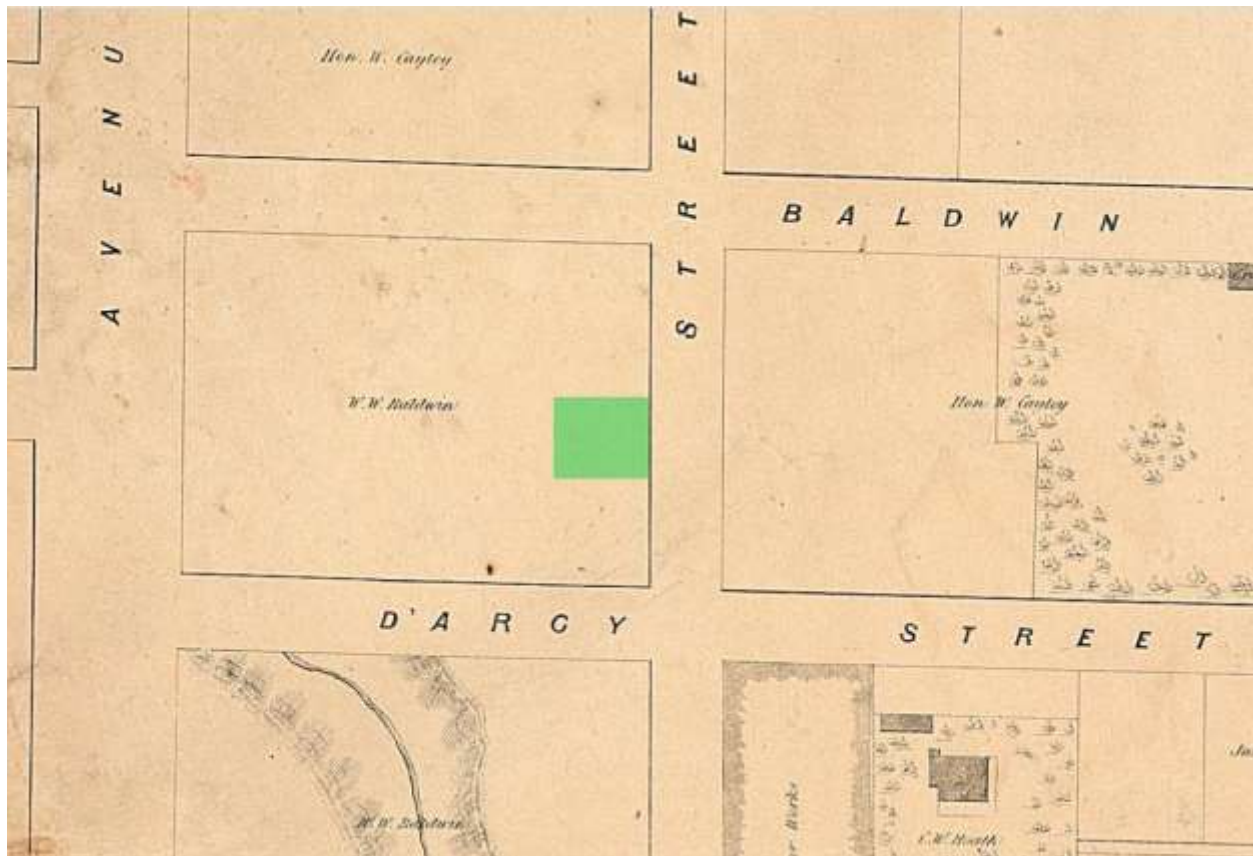


Appendix B, Figure 2

Above: Location of present-day Baldwin Village-Chinatown neighbourhood in 1842.

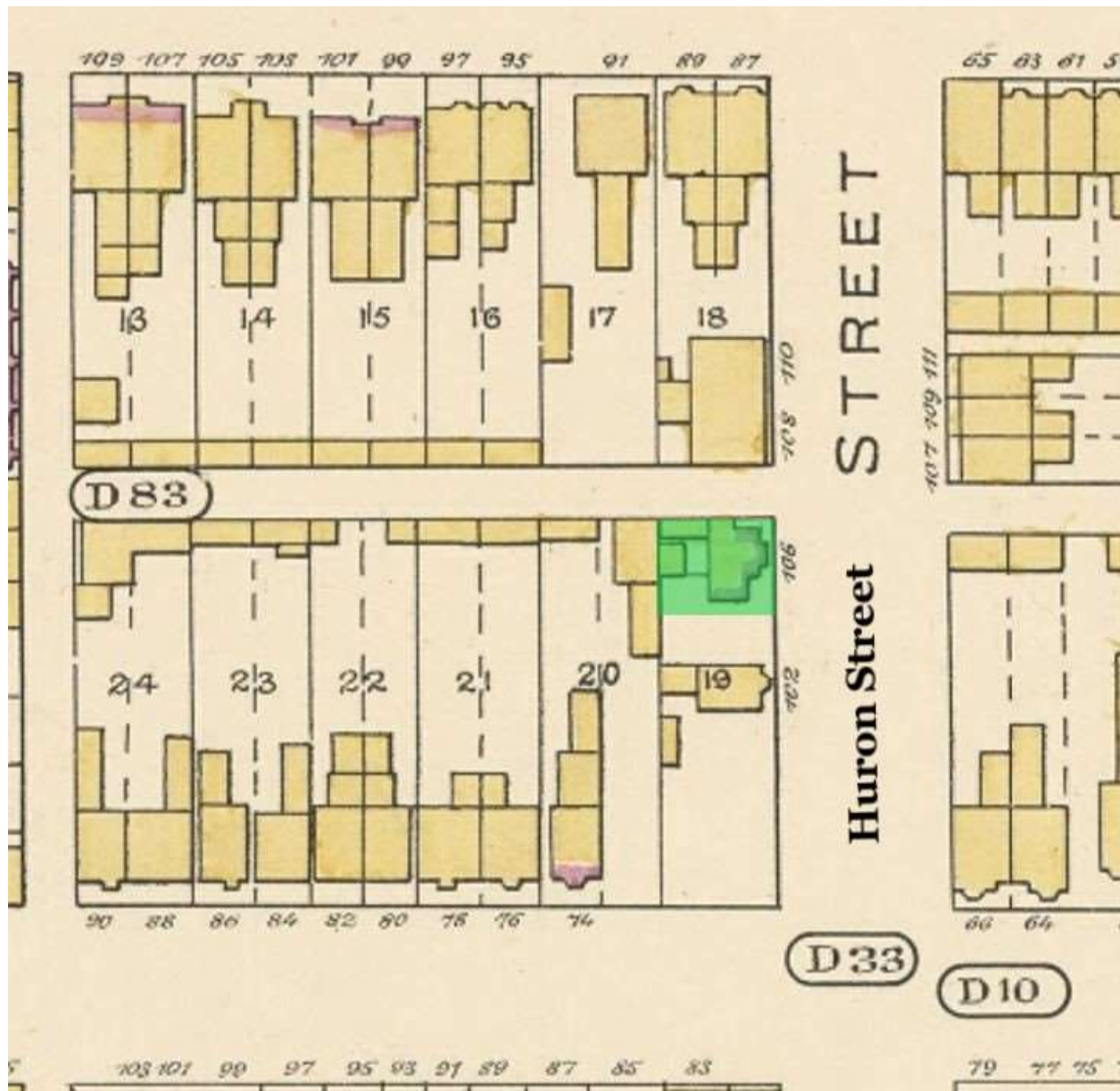
Note the St. Leger Race Course / Union Race Course.

Source: 1842 Cane Topographical Plan of the City and Liberties of Toronto (annotated by Adam Wynne).



Appendix B, Figure 3

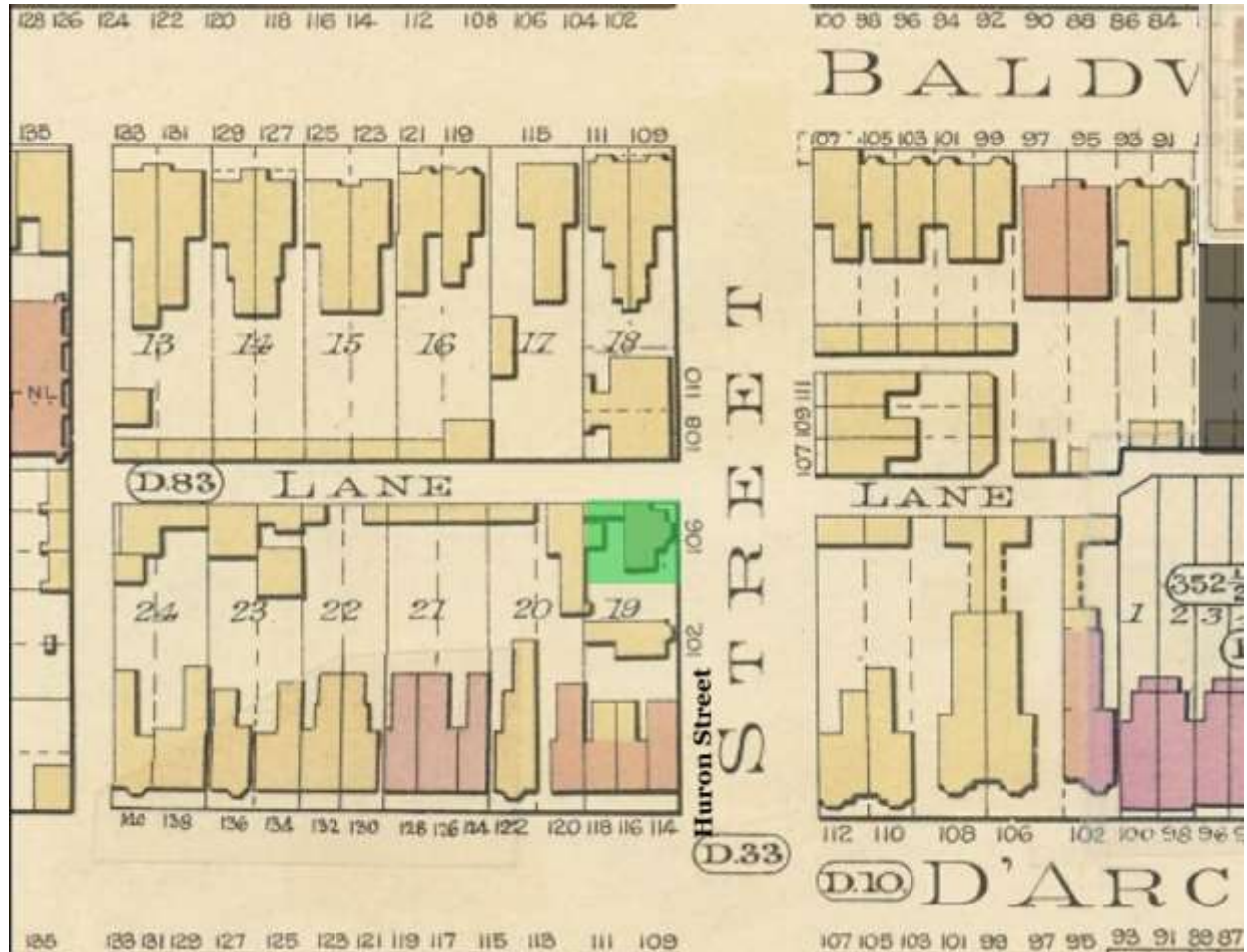
Above: Approximate location of 106 Huron Street in 1858, prior to the residential development of Huron Street. Site of 106 Huron Street is highlighted in green.
 Source: 1858 W. S. Boulton Atlas of the City of Toronto and Vicinity (annotated by Adam Wynne).



Appendix B, Figure 4

Above: Location of 106 Huron Street (Toronto) in 1884 – highlighted in green.

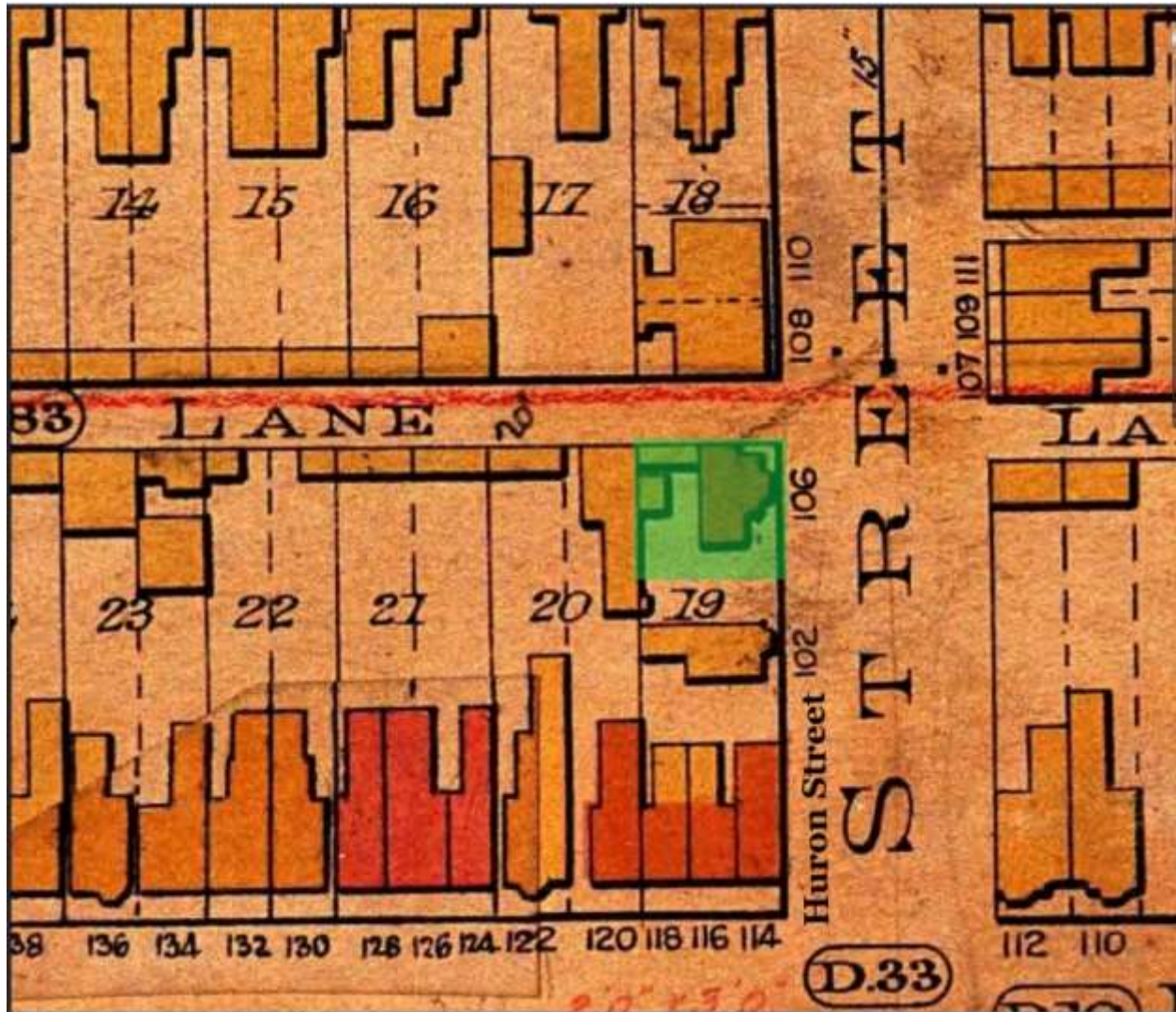
Source: Goad's Atlas of Toronto: Fire Insurance Plans (1884), Plate 11 (annotated by Adam Wynne).



Appendix B, Figure 5

Above: Location of 106 Huron Street (Toronto) in 1894 – highlighted in green.

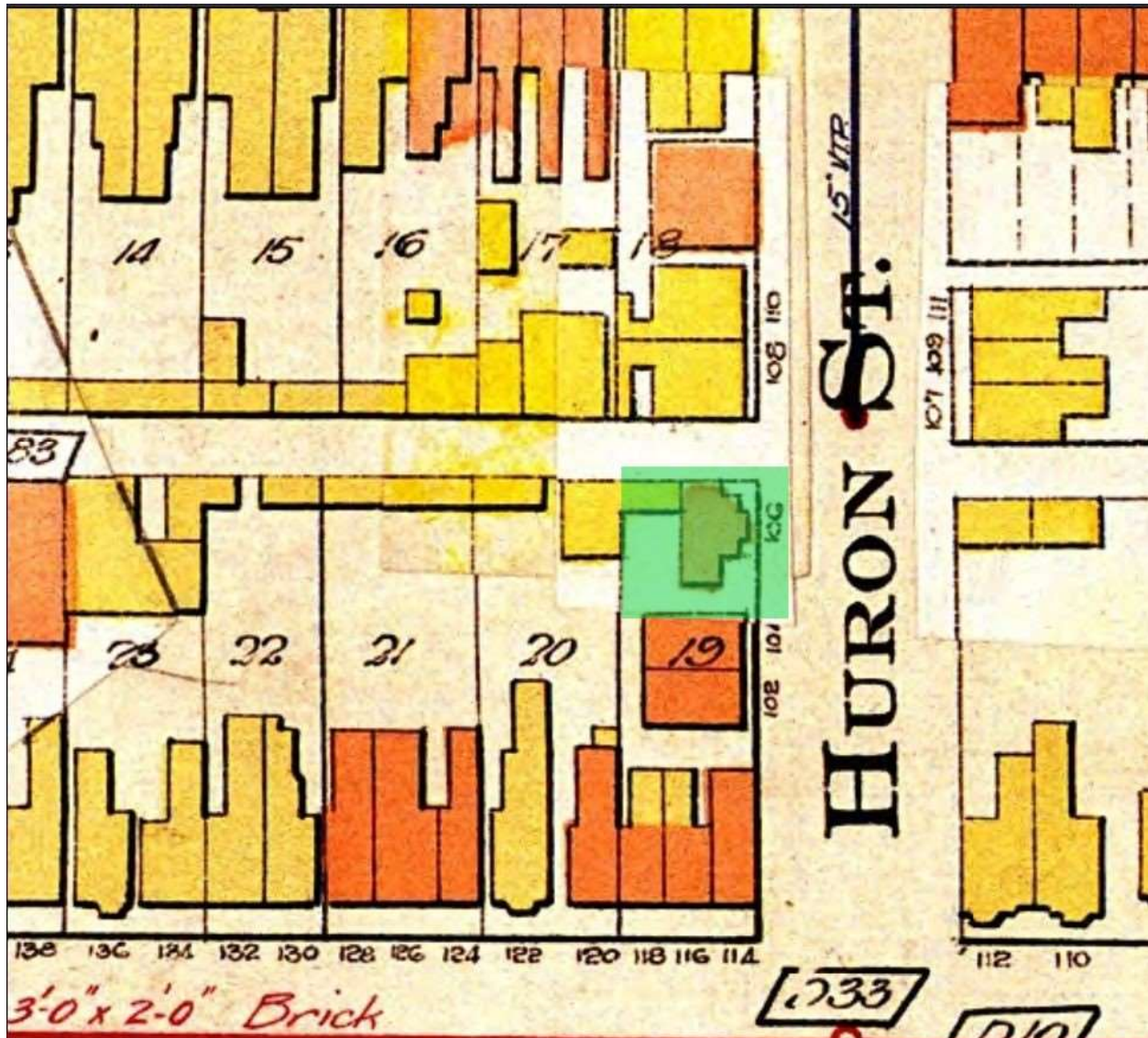
Source: Goad's Atlas of Toronto: Fire Insurance Plans (1894), Plate 11 (annotated by Adam Wynne).



Appendix B, Figure 6

Above: Location of 106 Huron Street (Toronto) in 1903 – highlighted in green.

Source: Goad's Atlas of Toronto: Fire Insurance Plans (1903), Plate 11 (annotated by Adam Wynne).



Appendix B, Figure 7

Above: Location of 106 Huron Street (Toronto) in 1924 – highlighted in green.

Source: Goad's Atlas of Toronto: Fire Insurance Plans (1924), Plate 11 (annotated by Adam Wynne).



Appendix B, Figure 8

Above: 106 Huron Street (Toronto) looking southwest at primary elevations prior to 2016.

Source: Bob Krawczyk via the Architectural Conservancy of Ontario website.



Appendix B, Figure 9

Above: 106 Huron Street (Toronto) looking west at primary elevations prior to 2016.

Source: Bob Krawczyk via the Architectural Conservancy of Ontario website.



Appendix B, Figure 10

Above: 106 Huron Street (Toronto) looking west at primary elevations in 2005.

Source: Scott Weir via Flickr.



Appendix B, Figure 11

Above: 106 Huron Street (Toronto) looking west at primary (Huron Street) elevation on 13 November 2000.

Source: Patrick Cummins via Flickr.



Appendix B, Figure 12

Above: 106 Huron Street (Toronto) looking west at primary elevations in 2009-2011.

Source: William Kimber via Flickr.



Appendix B, Figure 13

Above: 106 Huron Street (Toronto) looking southwest at primary elevations in February 2019. Note the removal of architectural details, such as the chimneys and metal trim.

Source: Adam Wynne.



Appendix B, Figure 14

Above: 106 Huron Street (Toronto) looking southwest at primary elevations in February. Note the removal of architectural details, such as the chimneys and metal trim.

Source: Adam Wynne.



Appendix B, Figure 15

Above: 106 Huron Street (Toronto) looking southeast at laneway and rear elevations in 2019.

Source: Adam Wynne.



Appendix B, Figure 16

Above: 106 Huron Street (Toronto) looking southwest at its primary elevations in August 2020. The property has been heavily graffitied due to its vacant state.

Source: Adam Wynne.



Appendix B, Figure 17

Above: 106 Huron Street (Toronto) looking northwest at its primary elevations in August 2020. The property has been heavily graffitied due to its vacant state. The porch roof is in a poor state of repair and several sections of brickwork are damaged, including a hole under the box bay window and along the top of the porch.

Source: Adam Wynne.



Appendix B, Figure 18

Above: Chimney details on north elevation of 106 Huron Street, circa June 2015.

Source: Donald McChristopher via Flickr.



Appendix B, Figure 19

Above: North elevation of 106 Huron Street circa June 2015. Note the fish scale, metal siding and chimney.

Source: Donald McChristopher via Flickr.



Appendix B, Figure 20

Above: Porch details on 106 Huron Street, Toronto circa July 2019. Note the dentils and pillars. Unfortunately, the porch has been boarded up. The eaves and roof of the porch are in a poor state of repair.

Source: Adam Wynne



Appendix B, Figure 21

Above: Porch details on 106 Huron Street, Toronto circa August 2020. Note the dentils and pillars. Unfortunately, the porch has been boarded up. The eaves and roof of the porch are in a poor state of repair.

Source: Adam Wynne



Appendix B, Figure 22

Above: The northeast corner of the boarded up porch in August 2020. Note that polychrome brickwork elements are visible on the edge of the brickwork.

Source: Adam Wynne



Appendix B, Figure 23

Above: Ornate metal trimwork above the box bay window on the primary (Huron Street) frontage of 106 Huron Street, circa August 2011 . Note this was removed after the property was sold in Fall 2016.

Source: Google Streetview.



Appendix B, Figure 24

Above: Roof details on the rear addition of 106 Huron Street. Photograph was taken from an adjacent room during an apartment viewing at 104 Huron Street (Toronto) in July 2019.

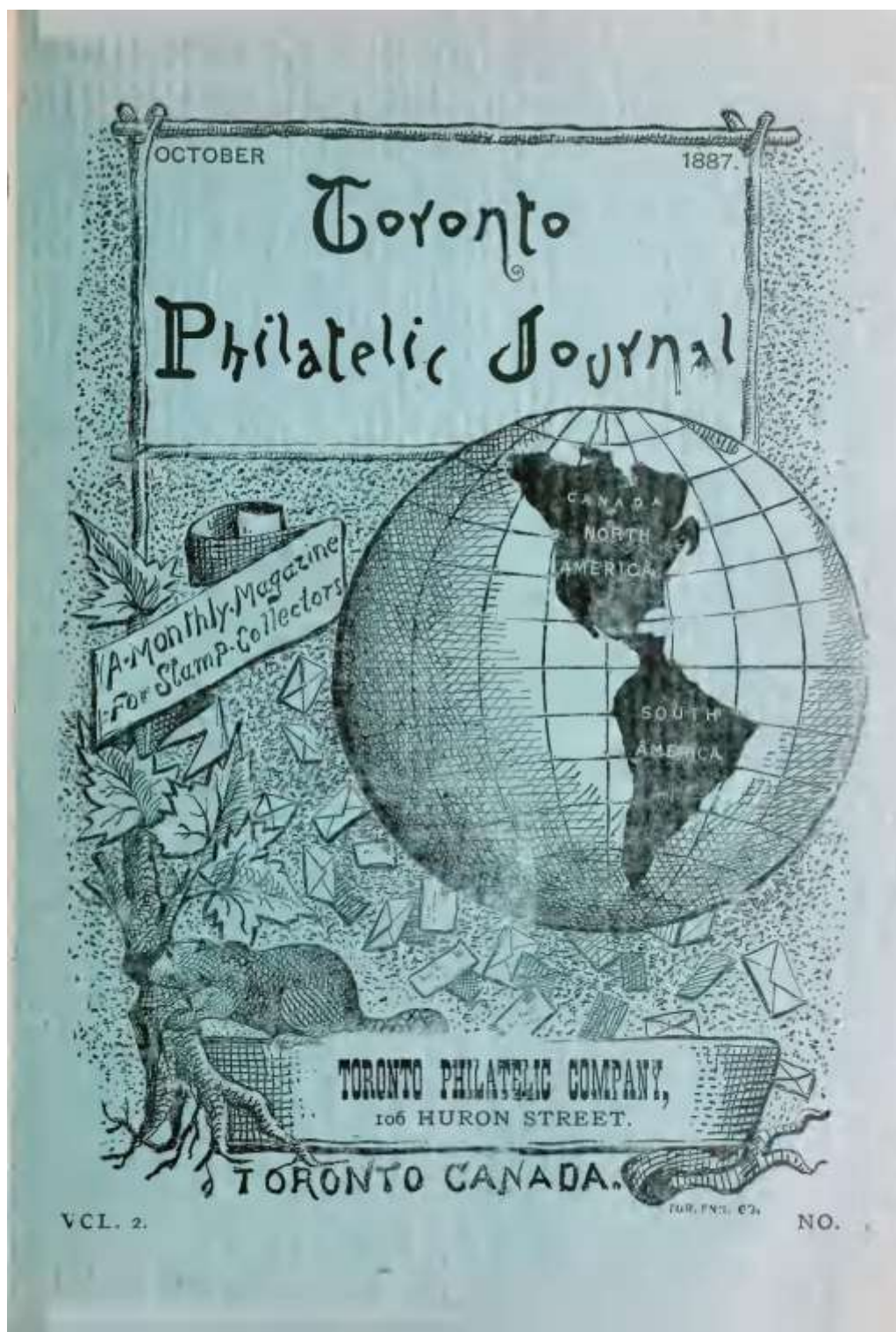
Source: Adam Wynne.



Appendix B, Figure 25

Above: Box Bay window on 106 Huron Street primary (east) elevation in September 2018. Note the hole underneath the window was reported to MLS, but has not been repaired as of 2020.

Source: Adam Wynne.



Appendix B, Figure 26

Above: Toronto Philatelic Journal Cover – October 1887 – published by the Toronto Philatelic Company at 106 Huron Street.

Source: Toronto Philatelic Company, October 1887.

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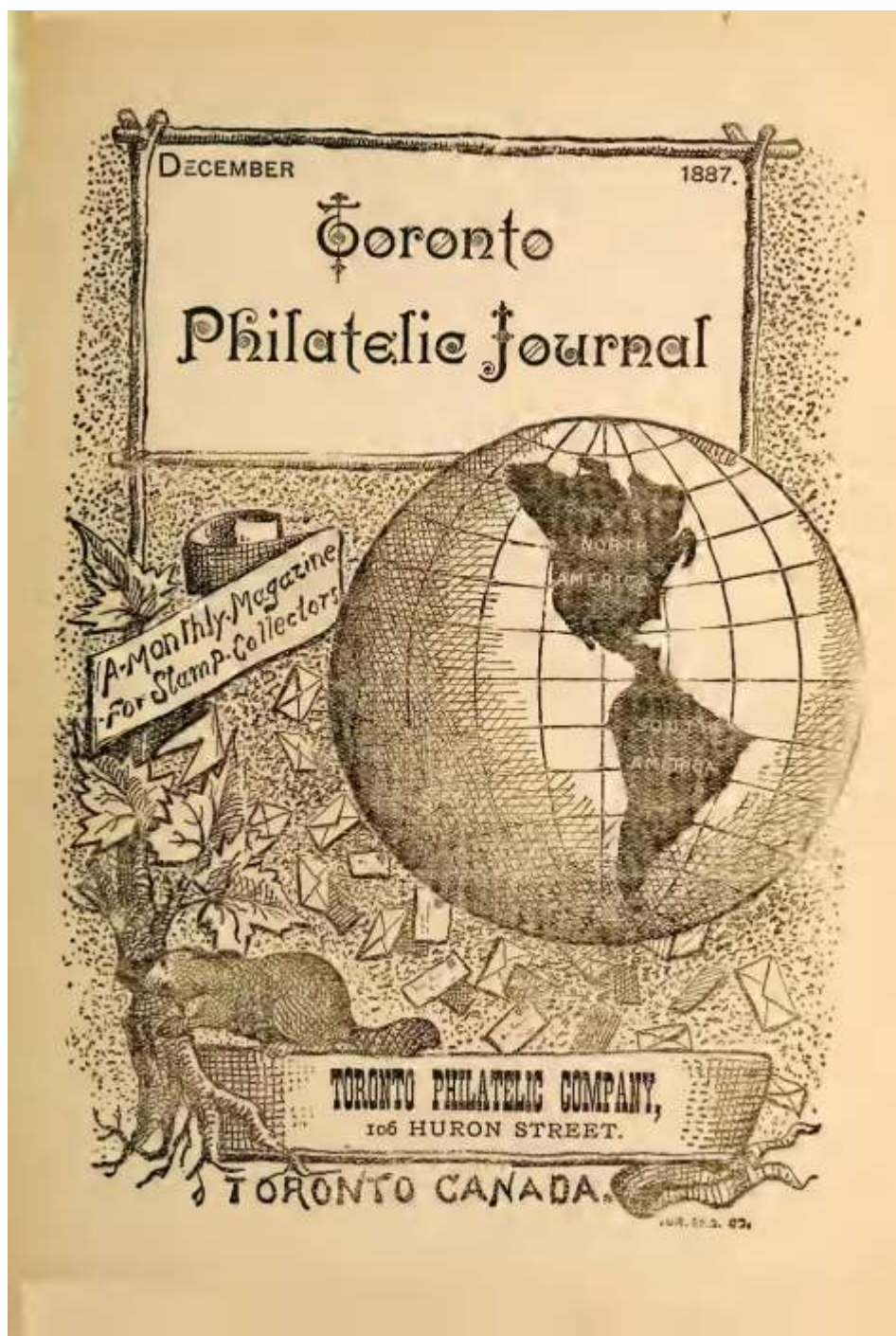
106 HURON STREET

TORONTO - - - - - CANADA.

Appendix B, Figure 27

Above: Toronto Philatelic Journal – 1887-1888.

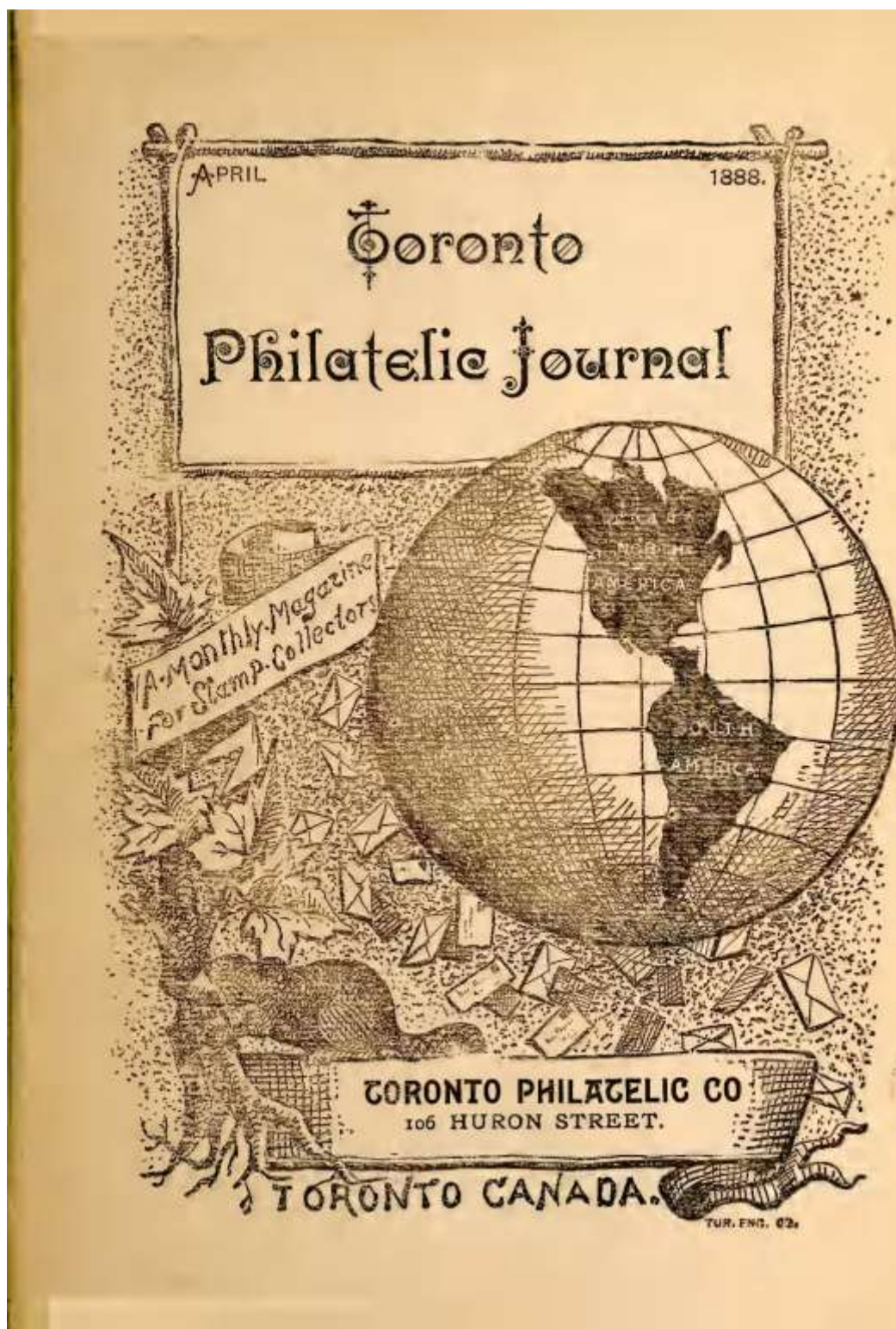
Source: Toronto Philatelic Company, 1887-1888.



Appendix B, Figure 28

Above: Toronto Philatelic Journal Cover – December 1887 – published by the Toronto Philatelic Company at 106 Huron Street.

Source: Toronto Philatelic Company, December 1887.



Appendix B, Figure 29

Above: Toronto Philatelic Journal Cover – April 1888 – published by the Toronto Philatelic Company at 106 Huron Street.

Source: Toronto Philatelic Company, April 1888.

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Publishers of philatelic magazines inserting the above, in one inch space, will receive equivalent in the "Toronto Philatelic Journal."

Appendix B, Figure 30

Above: Toronto Philatelic Company Ad – 1887/1888 – published by the Toronto Philatelic Company in the Toronto Philatelic Journal.

Source: Toronto Philatelic Company, 1887/1888.



Appendix B, Figure 31

Above: Article detailing the death of Mike Barchinski, a resident of 106 Huron Street, in 1946.

Source: Toronto Daily Star: 8 October 1946, Page 8.

The screenshot displays the City of Toronto Building Permit System interface. A 'Zoning Review Information' pop-up window is centered over a map of the area around 106 Huron Street. The window contains the following details:

- Application:** Zoning Review
- Status:** Re-Examined
- Location:** 106 HURON ST, TORONTO ON M5T 2B1, Ward 11: University-Rosedale
- Application#:** 15 110548 ZPR 00 ZR
- Accepted Date:** Jan 31, 2019
- Project:** Apartment Building
- Work:** New Building
- Description:** Proposal to construct a New Eight-Storey Apartment Building with 8-Dwelling Units, 1-Dwelling Unit at each Storey. Basement will be for the Tenant Storage Rooms and Utility Rooms including Mechanical & Electrical Rooms and a Garbage Room. No parking proposed.

Below the information is a 'Zoning Review Report' table:

Zoning Review	Date	Status
ZR - Zoning Review	Mar 5, 2019	Closed
ZR - Zoning Review	Feb 14, 2019	Closed

The background shows a map with a blue circle highlighting the location at 106 Huron Street. The City of Toronto logo is visible in the top left, and the system title 'Building Permit System' is partially visible. The bottom of the screen shows a Windows taskbar with various application icons and a system tray showing the time as 3:16 AM on 2020-06-21.

Appendix B, Figure 32

Above: Details of the 2019 Zoning Review Application for an 8-storey apartment building at 106 Huron Street, Toronto.

Source: City of Toronto – Development Application Database.

Appendix C – References:

City of Toronto Directories were consulted for between the years 1865 and 1969.

The City of Toronto Interactive Map; Goad's Fire Insurance Plans; Historical Maps of Toronto (via Old Toronto Maps' Blog – Archival Map Collection); and Google Maps & Google Streetview were consulted for cartographic data.

The City of Toronto Archives, the Toronto Public Library, the Architectural Conservancy of Ontario, Flickr, and additional online architectural forums and websites were consulted for historical images of the property.

I would like to additionally express my thanks to Willow at the Harry Sutherland Philatelic Library at the Vincent Graves Greene Philatelic Research Foundation for their assistance and sharing of their knowledge on Canadian philatelic history.

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