·Re items 5 & 6 [on the inaccessibility of city and corporate decision-making processes]: It's the **quality** of decisions that counts. Foreign investors are a scapegoat - the problem is civic government inability to channel development pressures toward community-benefitting ends. - MJ, Toronto

·1. Retention of park space, open space, and urban wilderness. 2. Avoiding pseudo-historicism (e.g. downtown Unionville). 3. ''Educating'' politicians. - JRC, Toronto

·Toronto is so overbuilt downtown, which area can only be approached from the north, [that] traffic will soon be impossible, unless there is another north-south subway and another east-west subway, more parking at outlying subway stations (i.e. York Mills and on the Bloor line), and **more frequent** bus service. The pollution is harming buildings and is bak for people - public transportation **is essential** and it **is inadequate** now. The GO-train parking lots, in Brampton, Pickering and Rouge are now filled before 8 a.m. - so people are forced to drive - York Mills is filled by 8 a.m. - AH

·Lack of strong laws to protect heritage buildings and the heritage streetscape. I would also suggest

·Preservation and renovation. Tax credits to corporations and developers re: making conservation a positive thing to decision making in land development and urbanization. - NM, Toronto

·Preservation and development of good surface transit systems as [an] essential part of overall healthy cities (buildings stand, people **move**!). - PW, Toronto

·Funding incentives for preservation like many states in the U.S.A., where tax incentives and grants act as a ''carrot''. In Ontario, our ''stick'' is weak (the Ontario Heritage Act), and our ''carrot'' for domestic preservation - $3000 - is laughable. - JB, North York

·[I am] primarily interested in a) theatre buildings, b) maintaining main-street flavour in small towns. - BW, Toronto

·Bureaucratic obtuseness and obstruction together with token co-operation in heritage program development by city officials, particularly professional engineers. - JAC, Castlegar, BC

·Preservation of cultural landscapes in suburban areas, i.e. Scarborough, or making preservation meaningful in Metropolitan areas outside but adjacent to Toronto. Private sectorcontributions to presevation through develpment agreements, i.e. a ''user pays'' concept. - MT, Toronto

·Maintaining [a] healthy human scale - the importance of street-level vitality. - PT, Toronto

·Simplistic solutions to traffic/transit problems, such as one-way Bay and Yonge [streets], and the refusal to expand public transit. - MDG, Toronto

·It is difficult to pick out the most important [issues] when all issues need to be treated. Renovating for reuse could be a profitable topic. - Anon.

·Scale of the street, [and the] use of ''street furniture''. - MP, Toronto

·I am a member of the Architectural Conservancy and interested in preserving a beautiful Canada and **maintaining its traditional character!** - KP, York

·I am very concerned with replacement of ''nice older homes'' on old streets by mega houses and abysmally ugly terraces. This alteration in streetscape has happened repeatedly on my street. - MES, Toronto

## Future of Briarly In Doubt

The fate of Briarly, one of Etobicoke's oldest homes, remains uncertain following a recent decision of Etobicoke City Council. The site of the house is slated for condominium development, and a proposal to save the historic structure involved moving it to a city-owned site and restoring it there. Etobicoke council refused to vote the required funds, casting the rescue plan into doubt. Stay tuned.

A.C.T. Newsletter of the Toronto Region Architectural Conservancy
May, 1989

# Lecture

## Where Have All the Churches Gone?

Date: Sunday, May 28, at 3:00 p.m.

Place: Hydro Auditorium, Hydro Place at College and University.

Lecturer: Margaret Baily, staff member at the Toronto Historical Board

Unlike Twentieth Century Toronto, which has put much of its collective disposable income, energy and architectural innovation into office towers and commercial development, Toronto in the 19th Century was called ''the City of Churches''. It was in church design and construction that many of the most prominent architectural firms expressed their creativity and engineering skills.

Religious structures gave Toronto many of its most prominent landmarks. Today, with the high price of land and the declining importance of collective worship, many of these monuments have disappeared. Using slides of past and present churches and synagogues, Margaret Baily will cast a backward glance at a ''kinder, gentler'' Toronto of yesterday.

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## Toronto Region Architectural Conservancy

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947-1066

A branch of the Architectural Conservancy of Ontario Inc.

All services such as tours, lectures, written communications, etc., originate at the branch level. The cost of printing the Acorn, the official publication of the A.C.O. Provincial Council, is underwritten by a surcharge of $7.00 per household which the branches donate to the council.

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## Bad News: Redevelopment at "Parkwood"

Parkwood, the former home of the late Colonel Robert Samuel McLaughlin, President of General Motors of Canada, is widely known as one of the most lavish and beautifully developed estates in Canada.

Located in Oshawa, this estate contains 12 acres of grounds designed by H.B. and L.A. Dunington-Grubb during the 1920s around a 55-room mansion designed by Darling And Pearson in 1916-17.

In addition to the numerous individual gardens laid out by the Dunington-Grubbs, such as a sunken garden, an Italian garden, rose gardens, and an orchard, the grounds also contain the unique formal water gardens designed in 1935-36 by Toronto architect John Lyle. These gardens, containing a 225 foot reflecting pool, fountains and formal flowerbeds, were hailed as an achievement not only nationally but internationally when they were developed.

Since the death of Colonel McLaughlin in 1972, the estate has been open to the public. Its owner, the Oshawa General Hospital, is now apparently developing a hospital expansion plan which would jeopardize as much as half of the estate, including the Lyle formal garden. We will keep you informed on the status of this threatened landscape.
--Robert Hunter

Article reprinted from: Pollen Vol. 1 No. 3 March 1989

## The Art of Wychwood

To celebrate the 100th Anniversary of Wychwood Park, Conservancy member Albert Fulton has written a book which traces the artistic development of the Park. Originally conceived as an artists' colony, Wychwood was and is home to many creative people, and ''The Art of Wychwood'' outlines the artistic and architectural pursuits of some 25 residents, past and present. The 302-page book contains more than 300 photographs and illustrations, including 10 colour prints of work by Wychwood artists. It is available from Albert or Emily Fulton at 96 Wychwood Park (537-5006). A copy may be examined at the Conservancy office in the Heritage Centre (10 Adelaide St. E.) or at the Wychwood Library (1431 Bathurst St., just south of St. Clair). The price of $30 includes a $5 donation to the A.C.T. and a $5 donation toward the restoration of a portrait of the artist Marmaduke Matthews (the founder of Wychwood Park) painted by George A. Reid (founder of the Ontario College of Art and long-time trustee of Wychwood Park). The restored painting will hang in the Wychwood Library.



# 899-905 Queen Street West

*A very interesting document has come to light regarding these neighbouring houses on Queen Street, which were built along the route of long-buried Garrison Creek. It is a petition by James Farr, a brewer and the first owner of 899, to build a brewery on what were then the garrison lands. The very early date of this petition strongly supports the contention of T.R.A.C. that at least parts of these houses may be the oldest in Toronto, and thus even more worthy of preservation from redevelopment.*

B 12 Petition of John Farr
[P.A.C., Upper Canada Sundries, v 49)

''The Petition of John Farr, now of the town of York, brewer.

Humbly Showeth,

That your Petitioner is a native of Hertfordshire in England; that he has resided in this Province about three years; that he purchased a Piece of ground close to the Town of York, and carried on his Business as a Brewer for some months thereon; that while water which was usually running thereon was in a great measure dried up by the clearing of the adjoining Lands; that is exceedingly difficult to procure any Situation in or near the Town of York fit for the establishment of a Brewery; that there is but one Brewery in the Town; that there is a spot on the Garrison or Military Reserve whereon such business might be conveniently carried on; that Your Petitioner is desirous to make an Establishment thereon, should Your Excellency be pleased to obtain for him any description of title for about two acres thereof; that Your Excellency's Petitioner would accept a Licence of Occupation of that quantity during pleasure; that the spot he wishes for adjoins to the Main Road on the Northerly limit of the Reserve; in the Ravine above where the Military Hospital stands, and is above one thousand yards distant from the Garrison.

Your Petitioner therefore prays that Your Excellency may be pleased to obtain for him a Licence of Occupation during pleasure of the said piece of land, subject to any conditions Your Excellency may be pleased to direct; or any other title which may be more approved of.

York
7th October 1820

John Farr (1782-1874) was given the licence of occupation he asked for,and was a brewer in York and Toronto for many years. His brewery stood on the south side of modern Queen Street just west of Bellwoods Avenue.''

899-905 Queen Street

Edith Firth, Town of York 1793-1815

# Preservation Action Survey

*We are grateful for the response to the Preservation Action survey that was enclosed with the November '88 newsletter. For those that didn't fill it out and send it in, there is another enclosed with this issue. We hope to print a summary of the responses in a future issue, but in the meantime here is a sampling of the comments made under the ''other ideas'' category:*

- Guidelines regarding foreign investors - BS, Toronto.
- Not enough focus on greeen space, valleys, trees, rivers, pollution of air, water, soil (acid rain). - LJ, Markham
- We should have an awards program like the AIA 25 year award. we could have a 5 year, 10 year, 20 year and 50 year award each year for buildings of these ages to show that buildings need not be ancient to warrant respect and protection. - AM, Toronto
- Institutions teaching architecture and planning (by any name) need to be re-educated. Heritage organizations require drastic improvement in government funding (at all levels). - JB, Toronto

# Orillia Citizens Group Fights to Save Leacock Property

One of Canada's literary landmarks, the Stephen Leacock Memorial Home on Old Brewery Bay in Orillia, is about to have its natural setting despoiled by an enormous, encroaching, private development, if Orillia's city council has its way.

However, a group of Orillia residents, the Committee To Protect the Stephen Leacock Home, is appealing the city's decision to the Ontario Municipal Board. This committee is now seeking support locally, across Canada and abroad.

The historic home, Canada's only literary museum, sits on 26.14 acres of city-owned land that was once part of Leacock's estate. Built by Leacock in 1928, this beautiful summer residence is now maintained as a public museum by the city of Orillia. It is surrounded by lawns and gardens carefully groomed to capture the time when the world-renowned humourist composed such masterpieces as Sunshine Sketches of a Little Town.

Since Leacock's day the Home has retained the character of a summer retreat. With Brewery Bay on the North, Barnstable Bay on the east, acres of woodland to the south and wetlands to the west, the Home and its grounds have remained an undisturbed sanctuary, reflecting Leacock's idea of a ''land of hope and sunshine''.

In 1987 the City of Orillia invited development proposals for 17.74 of the 26.14 acres. The proposed development, a private retirement community to be owned and operated by Versa Care Ltd., contains 52 double duplexes, 38 row houses, 20 maisonettes, 200 "leisure living units" and a 100 unit nursing home.

Orillia city council has sold part of the Leacock lawns to allow construction of a double duplex in the Home's backyard. It is also permitting the closest line of row houses in the development to be 100 feet from Leacock's kitchen door. Should this development proceed, all the woodland to the south of the Home will disappear, and the Home, to all intents and purposes will be incorporated into the private development.

The committee is now soliciting support from all concerned Canadians and friends of Leacock abroad to fight this proposed development.

If you can help, contact: Committee to Protect the Stephen Leacock Home
129 Coldwater Road West, Orillia L3V 3L5
(705) 325-9033
Excerpts from The Orillia Sun, January 4, 1989:

''... since the home's humble beginnings three decades ago, senior governments have moved to protect historic properties from encroachment by non-complementary development. In 1985, Culture and Communication Minister Lily Munro secured an injunction to halt a subdivider from constructing homes on a hillside behind the Rockwood Academy, a property owned by the Ontario Heritage Foundation. In another instance, an injunction was obtained halting a subdivision in the Don Valley because it would endanger an important geological site.

Both injunctions were obtained long after developers had secured zoning adjustments and other municipal okays. What has been overlooked in both cases was the public interest, the ''aesthetics'', in the case of the Academy, the geological environment in the case of the Don Valley.''
--J.A. Pete McGarvey

A retention pond to collect storm sewer drainage from the development will occupy the approximate site of Leacock's ''to be restored boathouse''; a large paved parking lot will surround the gift shop some 40 feet from the shores of Brewery Bay; about 100 feet of a double row of cedars planted by Leacock in 1927 will disappear and a quadruplex will be built on Leacock's lawn.

The historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada will refer the Leacock Home to the Board, possibly as early as June on ''possible national architectural significance of the house''

As we go to press the group fighting to save the Leacock home are appealing to the O.M.B.



# Runnymede Theatre

## Cinematic Landmark Comes Under the Gun

It's been a West Toronto landmark since 1928. But time may be running out on the Runnymede Theatre. The theatre, which is one of only two 1920s era architectural landmarks left in West Toronto, sits on the south side of Bloor Street west of Runnymede Road. It also sits under the oppressive cloud of a demolition permit, duly issued on December 14, 1987.

As far as the city is concerned, the permit is still valid. Until December 31, 1988, the building was owned by the Famous Players movie threatre chain. But recently, the building, which incorporates street addresses from 2223 to 2229 Bloor Street West, was sold.

According to Famous Players, the new owner of the building is Louis Goodman, a businessman who owns several other Bloor Street West properties. A spokesman for Famous Players said their contact for dealing with Goodman was lawyer Martin Kaplan.

In a brief interview Kaplan told the Villager he had ''no comment'' on the building's owner, or whether he even represented Goodman. Now rumours of plans to demolish the building and put up a two storey mall are running rampant.

While the rumours are unsubstantiated, one thing is certain. Any plans to demolish the building will be met with fierce opposition from area residents, specifically the West Toronto-Junction and Swansea Historical Societies. The theatre lies on the boundary between the two groups, and is therefore of great interest to both, according to West Toronto-Junction Historical Society president Joan Miles.

''Every effort should be made, even at the eleventh hour, to retain the building,'' Miles said. ''It and the Runnymede Library are the two historical structures of the 1920s in the area.''

Miles said her group, along with the Swansea Historical Society, will be making a joint submission to the Toronto Historical board in early April to have the building 'listed' - the first step towards having it declared a historic site.

The theatre was built during the wave of prosperity that marked the late 1920s. It was designed by the firm of Chapman and Oxley, who also designed the unique Sunnyside Bathing Pavilion. Alfred Chapman also designed the original Old Mill Bridge and Old Mill tea rooms.

Runnymede's sister theatre, designed by the same firm and built in Cornwall in 1929, has been declared an historic site by Heritage Cornwall, but has not been used as a theatre for three years. According to Huguette Burroughs, a reporter with Journal De Cornwall, there are plans to incorporate the building into a large downtown hotel complex.

Meanwhile, the Villager has learned an architect will be meeting with Ward 1 City Councillor Bill Boytchuk on April 12, to discuss plans for the site. Boytchuk said that he didn't know the details of the plans or on whose behalf the architect was working.

According to Miles, the Runnymede is one of the early ''atmosphere theatres,'' with a domed ceiling onto which images of clouds and stars were projected. A book on cinemas entitled ''Turn Out the Stars Before Leaving'' takes its title from a sign which used to hang inside the Runnymede Theatre.

Local historical groups may get some tepid support from the building former owners. A spokesman for Famous Players said, while their lease is expiring ''soon'', they would like to remain in the building.

By Ken Winlaw - reprinted from the April 1989 issue of the Villager community newspaper.

Coming in a future issue:
The Spirit and the Word
St. Michael's College:
Too Close For Comfort?

# Historic Buildings In Newmarket Threatened

by Terry Carter

Some of the finest examples of Newmarket's residential and industrial architectural heritage have come under threat of the wrecker's ball this year. The two early 19th century Yonge St. manor houses, Dawson Manor and Bonshaw, have recently been sold to developers and their farms will soon be the subject of subdivision applications.

Dixon Pencil, once the Cane woodworking factory, also has new owners and we can expect a development proposal for that property in the near future. The surviving Office Specialty building, which along with the Cane factory is the major surviving industrial building from the last century, is now owned by the town but may not be designated as an historical structure, the mayor said recently, because in a few years it may be demolished to make way for housing.

The loss of any of these four buildings would be a tragedy for the community. There are few enough of Newmarket's early buildings surviving in the sea of ticky-tacky subdivision development which is lapping all around us.

These are the buildings which give the town its distinctiveness, its character, and like the old town hall which the same mayor was all in favour of tearing down a few years ago, must be retained, put to new uses and allowed to continue to impart their flavour to our historic community.

## Dawson Manor

Dawson Manor is one of the best colonial homes of Yonge St. Built during the 1830s by a wealthy English colonist in the Georgian style, it passed out of his family only in recent months when his descendants sold house and farm.

Dawson Manor was built by Squire John Dawson, one of Newmarket's first doctors, and it witnessed many a joyous occasion in the community because the good doctor was also a marryin' man--a justice of the peace.

Located on the rise of ground immediately north of Upper Canada Mall, the Manor still has its original trim, carvings and woodwork, its hand-blown glass and many of its original fixtures. It remains a gracious home on part of its original 400-

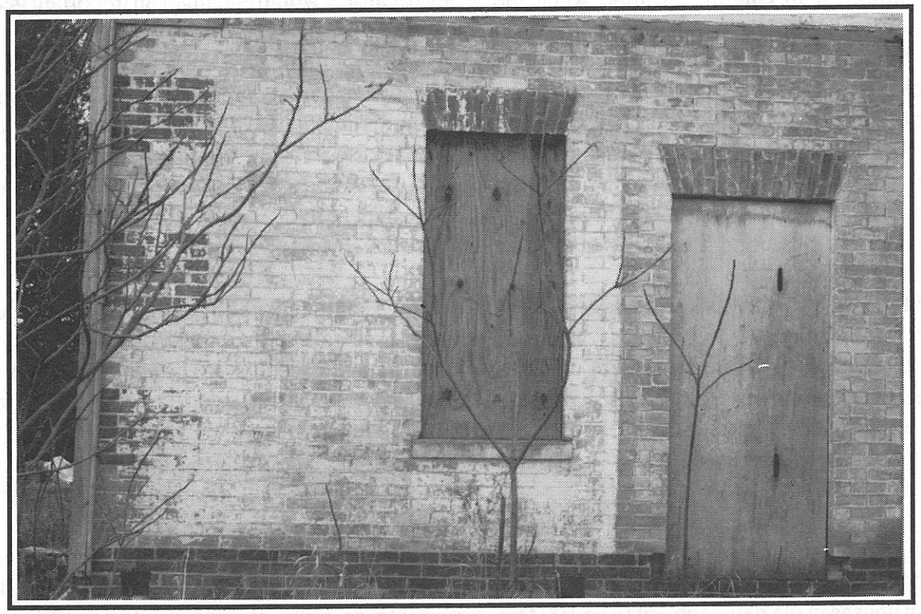
Dawson Manor on Yonge Street, Newmarket - photo courtesy Terry Carter.



1893 around an earlier core, which consists of a single storey, board and batten cottage. It is thought that the original house was built by James Pearse, the son of an English settler of the same name, in the 1860s.

What appears at first to be a rather severely plain structure becomes very interesting when examined more closely. Significant architectural features include a dramatic roofline, enlivened with multiple gables (there is a centre gable on 3 out of 4 elevations), an ornate front verandah with spoolwork posts, fretwork brackets and pierced frieze and, most notably, an unusual patterned brick treatment. Unfortunately, the patterned brick is presently concealed beneath a coat of white paint, except for a small section on the kitchen wing. On a background of white brick, red brick is used in a projecting plinth, flat-arched voussoirs, cross-patterned banding below the eaves, and twice usual size, non-alternating, non-continuous quoining. The quoining is of particular interest because it differs significantly from the usual type seen in Southern Ontario.

The future of the Pearse House is far from secure at this time. Vacant except for storage use for a number of years, the building is a maintenance problem for the Zoo. Although the Metro Zoo supports the project, the house will be demolished if sufficient funding is not raised for the restoration/ renovation. For more information, please contact the Save the Rouge Valley System at (416) 288-8730.



Twice usual size, non-alternating, non-continuous quoining exposed on a small area of the kitchen wing. G. Duncan photo.

# Pearse House

## Movement to Preserve Rouge Valley Landmark

by George W. J. Duncan

Pearse House: A threatened Rouge Valley landmark. White paint hides an unusual patterned brick treatment. G. Duncan photo.

The Save the Rouge Valley System (SVRS) organization, well-known for its effective lobbying to preserve a nationally significant wilderness area on the eastern fringe of Metro Toronto, is currently undertaking a major project to establish a Rouge Valley Conservation and Environmental Resource Centre. The focus of the project is the preservation of the historic Pearse House, a late Victorian farmhouse ideally located on Meadowvale Road on the Metro Zoo property.

In addition to its efforts to preserve the Rouge Valley and increase public awareness of its natural heritage resources, the SRVS is also concerned with the protection of historic and prehistoric sites. The Pearse House project, due to the building's high visibility and potential for public access, presents Scarborough preservationists with a valuable opportunity to promote a strong heritage conservation presence in this community.

A sub-committee of the SRVS is preparing a feasibility study for the project, which will address the complete restoration of missing interior trim, and an addition to house a large meeting room and exhibit area. The estimated cost of this work is $350,000, to be raised through private, corporate and government sources. One of the funding proposals is the sale of a limited edition colour print of the Pearse House in its 'prime', by Scarborough-based artist Roy Henry Wright.

The Pearse House is essentially a balloon-framed, brick-veneered Classic Ontario Farmhouse. A rather late example, it was constructed in



acre farm.

Dr. John Dawson chartered a sailing vessel in 1830 and left Stokesley, Yorkshire to come to Canada with his family. Obviously a man of means, Dawson brought with him his servants, farm animals and implements, glass, wrought iron and household goods.

It took three attempts before his ship succeeded in crossing the Atlantic and even then they made harbour much farther south that anticipated--putting in well below New York City, according to family history.

Undaunted, Dawson set out by road and then pioneer settlers' trails to reach his goal, the York County frontier.

Purchasing the 400 acres on Yonge St., enough to leave 100 to each of his four sons, family and servants constructed a log house and outbuildings to serve until a proper manor house could be built.

It took until 1837 to finish the Manor. Bricks for the 14-inch thick walls and three chimneys were made from clay found on the property and baked in a kiln nearby. Enoch Rogers, a Newmarket builder, did the carpentry work.

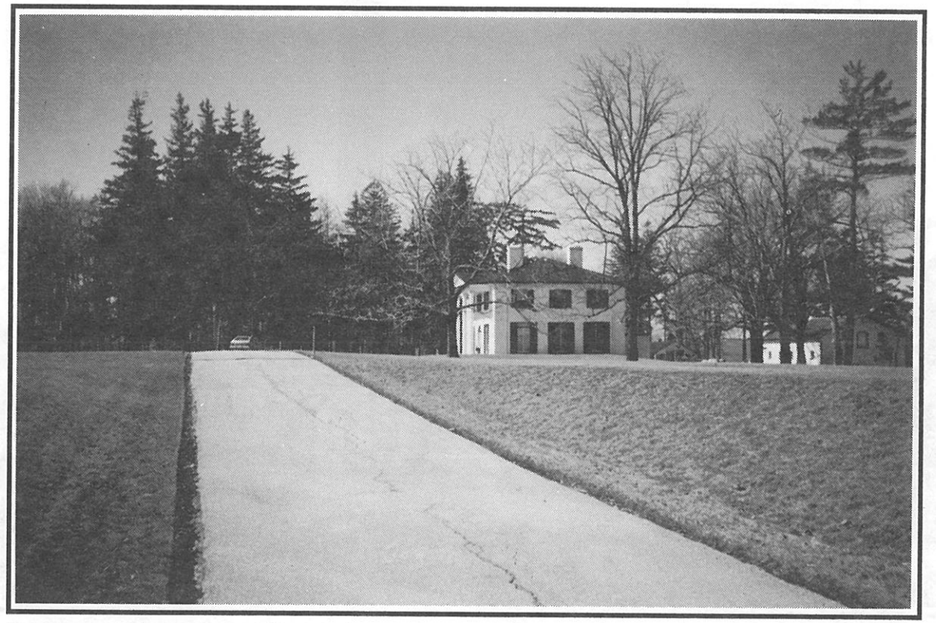
The house may have been the first in the area to have central heating--a wood-burning furnace was installed during construction.

Dawson moved in in 1837, the year the Rebellion broke out. As a doctor, he often ministered to the Indians and was well-liked and much-admired by them. The squire was also known as a staunch supporter of the government.

Knowing Newmarket was a centre of rebel activity and fearing Dawson Manor might be attacked, the Indians took measures to protect it. A party pitched teepees on the Manor's front lawn, serving notice to the neighbourhood that Dawson Manor was under their protection.

Rumours were already rampant in the community that the governor was gathering Indian war parties from the north to sweep through the rebellious York County settlements, and so the sight of teepees was no doubt enough to keep the rebels away.

As was the custom, Dawson ran his own dispensary at the Manor in which he filled his own prescriptions, and so although it was well out of town in those days, the Manor no doubt was often a



Bonshaw on Yonge Street, Newmarket - photo courtesy Terry Carter

busy place as patients came to see the doctor, get their medicine and do business with or get married by Dawson the justice of the peace.

Squire Dawson died in 1851.

## Bonshaw

Bonshaw, a white, pillared mansion with a strong resemblance to a southern U.S. plantation house, crowns the Yonge St. hill leading north from the town.

The plantation flavour is no coincidence, for Bonshaw's builder, Jacob Aemilius Irving was born in Charleston, South Carolina.

The Irving family left Bonshaw, Dumfrieshire, Scotland, in the early 1700s, settling first in Jamaica and then in Bermuda and South Carolina.

Jacob chose a military career in the British army. He was wounded while serving under Wellington at Waterloo with the 13th Light Dragoons and remained in the army with the rank of lieutenant until 1834, when he decided to emigrate to the United States.

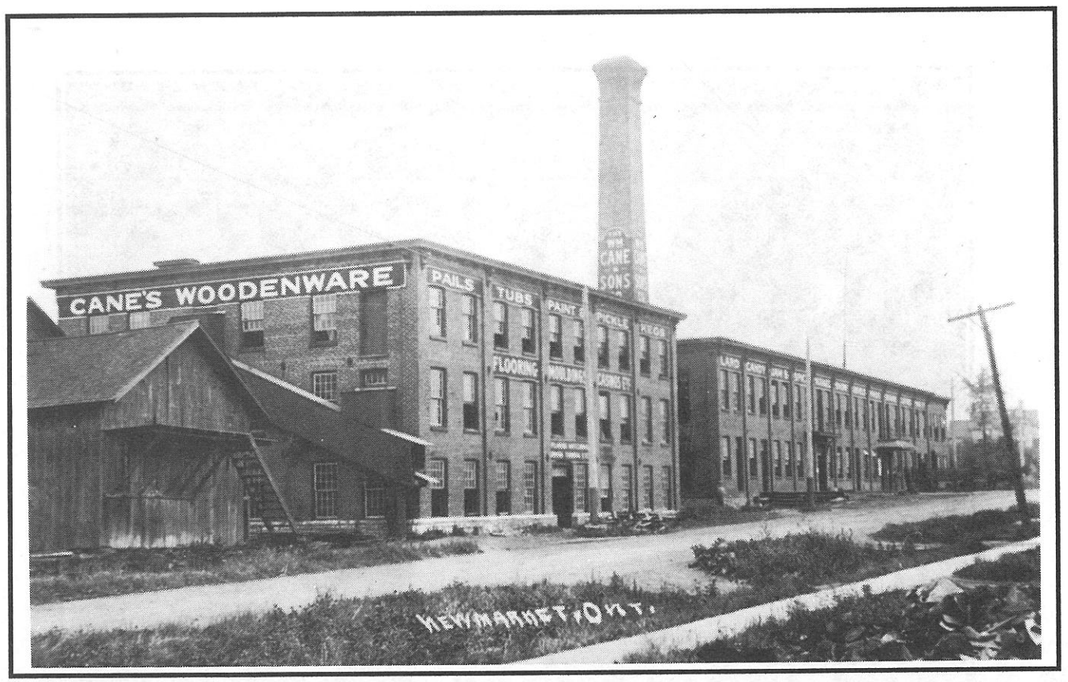
In 1839, following a stay in England where he lost three daughters to scarlet fever, Jacob Aemilius came to Newmarket, where he purchased the lot north of Dawson Manor for $6,048 from Theodore Huntley. The farm was already cleared and had a two-storey house, barn an sheds on it, but Irving felt the house was not adequate.

In 1841 he erected the fine southern-style mansion which he named Bonshaw. Based on the plan of his brother's home in Charleston, it is of brick made on the site and local stone and timber.

Jacob Aemilius Irving moved in influential circles in the colony and was closely connected with Family Compact members, including the Robinson family of Newmarket and Toronto. Irving was appointed the first warden of Simcoe County in 1843 (Bonshaw was then in Simcoe County) and was called to the Legislative Council the same year.

## Dixon Pencil Factory

Today's Dixon Pencil factory was built by William Cane for his woodenwares business on the ashes of his earlier factory on the site which burned in 1885.




A rare photograph showing the original Cane's Woodenware factory - courtesy Terry Carter.



# Another "Carbuncle Upon the Nose"

## Proposed Expansion At Osgoode Hall

At the Annual General Meeting of the A.C.O. Advisory Board, Friday April 28, 1989, there was some discussion about the Law Society of Ontario's proposed additions to their Osgoode Hall complex. Sufficient concern was expressed by some members to merit the striking of a special committee of the Board to deal with this matter. Subsequently, the Toronto Region Conservancy requested that the Toronto Historical Board refer this contentious issue back to their staff, to allow time for a thorough investigation of all options. After a preliminary analysis of the site we are convinced that additions should be considered only when **no** other option is possible. As we can see below, as far back as 1906 individuals with an interest in the property were alarmed at the lack of consistency in the overall design.

### Renovations to Osgoode Hall: A 1906 Point of View

"As early as 1906, plans were being made for the renovations made to Osgoode Hall in 1911. These were the last major renovations before those which have now just got under way. The following letter was written by Mr. Justice R.W. Meredith to Mr. Whitney who was at the time the Premier of Ontario. The handwriting of the letter is neat and uniform but the heavy down strokes of a blunt nib often make it all but impossible to read. The letter is written on the letterhead of the Court of Appeal of Ontario, Osgoode Hall but written in England where he was at the time. It reads:

*London*
*7 June '06*

*My dear Mr. Whitney:*

*I am afraid that I have given you a great deal of trouble; and that is one of the last things I could desire to do; with one having so great a burden on his shoulders ... any additional straw must count with you.*

*I feel too that I have done ... of good. Architects, and especially government architects, like judges, are so knowledgeable and so obstinate that it is quite labour lost to seek to change their opinions however erroneous they may be. We are all too opinionated to learn or to listen even when ... we have come to any conclusion. But it is a relief to know that all men are not so-politicians for instance.*

*So I shall not send my plans and specifications, but would like to state as shortly as I can my views, feeling that one has but to really listen to be convinced that very nearly $30,000 may be saved, without any sort of loss but rather a gain in other results. I am very glad it is not a questionof $700,000 as I was informed by one of the chief judges.*

*In the first place I would like to relieve myself by saying that I never come in sight of Osgoode Hall without a sigh that it has not been my lot to send to the penitentiary the Government Architect who perpetrated that monstrosity the law school, as unsightly upon Osgoode Hall as a carbuncle upon a man's nose. It is extraordinary that being unable to construct with any architectural beauty in these days, architects should be ever ready to destroy the beauty of the architecture of their predecessors. ..."*

Reprinted from the Gazette of the Law Society of Upper Canada, Volume IV: Number 3; September 1970

I. L. Robson
B. Roden
S. Roden
M. Roebuck
M. Roelofson
W. Rosart
A. Ross
C. Rossi
I. Roth
C.D. Rouillard
M. Ruderman
A. F. Ruffo
E. Rush
M. Rutlegde
J. Rydall
S. Sabean
E. Sabourin
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B. Shephard
E. Sheppard
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N. T. Sheppard
P. A. Sheppard
V. Sheppard
J. Sherritt
N. Sheuden
J. Shiels
M. Shortt
R. Silver
G. G. Simonds
E. Simone
D. Simpson-Ray
M. Simpson-Ray
E. Skerritt
C. Skouronek?
H. Slocombe
D. Sloggett
C. Smijak

M. Smillie
E. Smith
H. Smith
M. Smith
M. Smith
Prof.& Mrs. R. Smith
R. H. Smith
S. Smith
G. Smitherman
N. Snelgrove
B. Snitman
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J. So
B. Sobkow
D. Sombach
L. de Sony
C. J. South
L. R. South
M. Southcott
Z. Southcott
J. Sowby
G. Speigel
R. Spencer
L. Spittal
D. Stacey
D. Stainton
E. Stanley
J. Stanley
R. Stanton
A. Steacy
C. Steele
M. Steele
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J. Steinberg
M. Stephens
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F. Stephenson
C. Stewart
G. Stewart
C. Stokes
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J. Stovel
P. Strachan
K. L. Stuppard
A. Suddon
M. Suddon
T. Suddon
S. Summerhays
M. Sutherland
H. Swann
A. Takacs
G. Tanner
J. Tatarnic
T. L. Temple
D. Templeton
J. R. Tennyson
L. Teoli
S. Tetlow
A. Thoburn
D.P. Thomas
M. Thomas
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S. Thomas
D. Thompson
E. Thompson
R. Thompson
S. Thompson
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M. Thomson
D. Thurston
M. Tilley

D. Tilt
L. Tomlinson
L. M. Toole
M. Topham
M. Trepanier
F. G. Trimble
K. Trimble
M. Tuck
A. Tudor
D. Tudor
D. Turbide
P. Ulmanis
N. Underwood
G. Upjohn
C. Upton
H. M. Upton
T. J. Uranowski
A. Urquhart
D. Urquhart
J. de Valence
D. Vallieres
M. Vantol
M. Varriano
I. Vasiloff
E. Veale
B. Vegso
M. Vellekoop
R. Vervoort
D. Vichar
P. Vickery
M. M. Vieira
M. L. Vieira
A. Vince
V. Vine
W.E. Vine
J. Vodden
F. Voss
T. Vuong
D. Wagner
G. Wagner
A. Walker
G. Walker
J. A. Walker
A. I. Wallace
B. Wallace
B. Ward
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G. Warkentin
J. Warkentin
M. Warrack
A. Warren
H. Watson
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R. Watson
F. Watts
J. Wearing
K. Webb
P. Webb
I. Weber
G. Wegg
E. W. Weir
M. C. Weir
K. Welds
B. Wellman
L. Wells
C. Weston
N. Weston
S. Weston
Mr. & Mrs. J. Westwood
A. Wetherald
G. Wevers
J. Wevers

W. G. Wheatley
F. J. Whilsmith
S. Whipp
N. White
S. White
V. White
M. Whitehead
H. Whittaker
J. Whittaker
J. Whitten
S. Wigoda
I. Wikes
D. Willard
C. Willett
V. Williamosn
B. Williams
P. Williams
B. Wilson
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E. Wilson
S. Wing
S. Wiseman
S. Wissmar
G. Woelfl
J. Wollenberg
T. Wollfrey
P. Woloszyn
M. Wood
B. Worden
S. Worley
B. E. Worsley
M. Wowchuk
B. Wrighel?
V. Wronski
W. A. Wylie
D. Wyrick
Y. Yamaoka
P. Young
S. Young
V. Young
L. Youston
J. Yudolman
J. A. Zachariou
V. Zarrillo
F. Zinatelli



For many years this factory, along with the Office Specialty and the Davis Leather Co. tannery, was one of the three pillars of Newmarket's industrial community.

Cane, who became Newmarket's first mayor upon the village's incorporation as a town in 1881, founded his business in Queensville when he was 18 years old. In 1874, Cane's Mills, by then a thriving complex consisting of a sawmill, boardinghouse and other buildings on the 5th Concession south of Queensville, burned to the ground. Williams rebuilt, only to see everything destroyed by fire again.

He relocated to Newmarket, purchased the Sykes foundry and engine works on Huron St. (now Davis Dr.) and then lost that to fire. It was the woodenware, sash, trim and door mill and factory he then built which burned in 1885. At the time it was Newmarket's largest employer.

The new buildings employed 250 workers and was the biggest and most important business in the town's economy.

Ethel Trewhella writes of interviewing town residents who remembered the long lines of horse-drawn sleighs carrying huge loads of logs arriving on winter days at Cane's. Sometimes as many as 500 logs a day came in.

Daily output at the factory, she says, included 40 dozen pails and eight to 10 dozen tubs in the booming 1880s.

But the timberline gradually receded, the huge virgin-growth trees disappeared from the remaining forests, and of course, the market for wooden buckets, jugs, clothespins and other items made at the factory shrank as other better and cheaper products became available.

About 1920 the firm installed pencil-making machines and became the first manufacturer of lead pencils in Canada. In 1931 a U.S. firm Dixon Pencil Co., acquired the firm.

The Dixon Pencil factory as it appears today - photo courtesy Terry Carter.

# Land Title Documents

by Alec Keefer

In 1984 the heritage community throughout Ontario was informed by the Ontario Historical Society, of the intention of the Provincial Ministry of Consumer & Commercial Relations to convert all the data held by all the Registry Offices into a paperless format, meaning microfilm. For the purposes of the Real Estate Business once the deeds had been microfilmed the original pieces of paper were redundant and the Ministry sought to dispose of them. The province requires that government documents be evaluated by the Archives of Ontario before they can be discarded.

Until 1984 the registry offices held all original deeds, memorials and instruments. These pieces of paper recognized as legal tender by the courts contain a record of contracts between individuals with respect to the holding and transfer of property. Many parcels of land and their associated document go directly back to John Graves Simcoe's surveys of the 1790's. In a very real sense this 200 year old trail of paper is the best single series of document to explain the society that evolved north of the great lakes. For it was the right to own the roof over your head along with other essential freedoms, religion, etc. that were to form the most powerful magnets to attracting immigrants from nations where these basic rights were not commonplace.

In 1976 our organization initiated the Rosedale Project. A group of volunteers have been working continually since that date. They have documented the architectural history of **every** building in that district.

This Committee is chaired by the Past President of the Toronto Region Architectural Conservancy, Mrs. C. Neal. It is in the final edit stage prior to publication. Their work will soon be going to the press. When completed, this monumental undertaking will serve as the prototype for organizations such as ourselves throughout North America. The hallmark of their work; extremely accurate research and thoughtful analysis of structure design, communicated in a clear expressive manner.

We contacted Mrs. Neal when we first heard of the microfilming and disposal campaign. We asked her how this policy, regarding original instruments and memorials, would have impacted the Rosedale project. Mrs. Neal responded that if they were starting their work now using only microfilm they would be unable to complete the project. The originals were crucial.

On November 8, 1984 the then Director of Real Property Mr. V.S. McCutcheon, in reaction to the public outcry, stated ''... I have instructed my Toronto Registry Offices to refrain from discarding any document that is more than 25 years old. ...'' Further the director informed historical groups that, ''... In the near future, we hope to provide a forum whereby the archivist and others such as yourself can determine more definitively as to the historical worth of documents no longer required by this Ministry. ...''

You well can imagine the shock we at the Toronto Region Conservancy felt when we learned from a researcher (ACT Newsletter Sept. 88) that all original deeds dating from 1868 to 1947 for York County had been shredded and the paper sold to Domtar to be recycled as the skin on wallboard.

When reminded of their commitments of 1984 Mr. R. Logan, Mr. V. S. McCutcheon's successor, informed the heritage community that ''... the decision to destroy these documents was made after consultation between staff of this Ministry and the Archivist's office. It is the responsibility of the Archivist to determine the historical value of such documents.''

In a large part as a response to communiques exchanged and meetings held between the Architectural Conservancy Toronto Region and the Ministry of Commerce and Commercial Relations in July of 1988, the Minister of Culture and Communications the Honourable Lily Oddie-Munro has invited the heritage community to form a committee to advise her on how to proceed with this important matter.

Thousands of cubic meters of original land title documents for York County dating from 1868 to 1947 have been shredded.



S. Johnson
E. L. Johnston
C. Jones
C. Jones
W. Jones
G. de Jong
N. de Jong
R. Jordon
M. Jose
M. Junke
T. P. Kalman
M. Karowich
B. Katz
B. Katz
V. Keast
C. Keeble
R. Keene
D. Keenleside
R. Kelam
L. Kelly
J. Kelman
L. Kennedy
S. Kennedy
C. Kerr
K. Kerr
D. Ketcheson
E. Ketchum
P. Ketecheson
A. Khosla
A. Kilbourne
A. Killin
J. Kim
N. Kinach
H. King
R. King
C. Kirby
A. L. Kirk
R. Kirk
J. Kjellbesg?
J. Knox
Y. Kohm
I. H. Koroknay
F. Kotarski
M. Kowallink
N. Kraft
S. D. Kreis
E. Kunycia
R. Kusch
L. Kushner
S. Kyriakakis
M. Laborte
G. Lackenbauer
D. Lambermont
P. Lamy
R. Lane
M. Lang
B. Langpon
M. L. Langton
P. Lanouette
L. Lapointe
L. Lareau
R. G. Lareau
M. Larkin
E. Lau
E. Lazar
C. Lea
J. Leach
D. Lebrun-Reid
M. G. Leckey
R. Leckey
D. A. Lee
F. A. Lee

M. Lee
N. Legris?
J. M. Lehmann
W. Leistra
L. Leite
K. Lenman
R. Lepegrwas?
G. Leroux
J. Leslie
D. Lewis
J. Lewis
J.G. Leworthy
A. Liberis
G. Liddell
M. Liliefeldt
M. Lillew
D. Lillico
R. Liss
I. A. Litvak
M. Litvak
D. Livingston
C. Llewellyn
B. Lloyd
S. Lloyd
D. Loch
K. Loch
K. V. Logan
P. Long
F. Longstaff
M. Lourim
S. Low
C. Lubczak
K. Lui
P. MacCallum
J. MacDonald
M. MacDonald
A. MacEwen
K. MacFadyen
A. MacFarlane
B. MacGregor
M. Macina
A. Macklem
A. MacLean
T. MacLean
E. MacLeod
D. MacNab
D. MacPherson
E. MaCrea
G. Mais
N. Mallory
D. MaNeil
O. J. Mardall
A. Marr
A. Marr
M. Marr
D. K. Marsen
M. Marshall
G. Marshland
E. L. Martin
T. Martin
F. Martins
J. Martins
M. Martins
M. Masella
K. Masters
J. Matthews
J. Maybank
A. Mazchetti
F. Mc?
I. McAdam
J. McAdam
H. McArdle

C. McBey
M. McBride
M. McBurney
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P. McClelland
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M. McLean
Z. McLellan
J. McLelland
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M. McMaster
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A. McQuillan
I. Meadowcroft
D. Megan
K. Meiklejohn
A. Melville
A. de Fort Menares
E. J. Mercer
T. Mets
A. Metzlar
W. Michalewicz
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M. Mikulecka
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T. Millar
M. Millard
Dr. M. E. Miller
E. Miller
H. Miller
H. Miller
K. Miller
M. C. W. Miller
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R. Mitchell
E. Mithcell
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D. Moggridge
D. H. G. Molesworth
L. Moon
H. M. Moore
H. Mavor Moore
K. Moore

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A. Moriarty
M. Morin
C. Morris
J. Morrison
D. Morriss
H. F. Morriss
S. Morriss
D. J. F. Morrow
C. W. Mullins
M. Mulrooney
J. Munn
R. E. Munn
N. Munro
C. Murphy
P. Murphy
R. Murphy
J. Murray
W. Murray
H. Myronuk
C. Nasmith
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A. Nevels
A. Nevitt
B. Newell
J. Newll
L. Newmarch
D. Newson
H. Nicholls
T. Nichols
B. Nicholson
Prof.& Mrs. F. Nicholson
R. Nickel
M. Nicolson
M. Niklaus
J. Nix
J. Noble
W. Noble
E. Noftall
K. Norman
J. Van Nostrand
B. O'Connor
A. Offman
D. Ogilvie
N. Onen
S. Onen
G. Opreff
V. Orok
P. Oswald
C. S. Ouchterlony
W. Oul?
G. Owen
R. Packham
G. Page
H. Page
J. Pakulak
N. Papazian
J. Paradine
A. Paradis
D.K. Park
G. Parker
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P. Parker
R. Partridge
N. Pashley
M. E. Patreak
H. Patterson
M. Patterson
E. Payton
M. Pedrotti

P. D. Penna
E. Pentek
A. Perks
C. J. Peteherych
G. Petite
M. Pettem
B. Petzke
K. Pezzack
E. Phillips
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L. Phillips
S. Phillips
R. Pickering
R. Piht?
D. Pilkington
L. Pilon
J. Pimentel
F. Piminella
L. Pinero
J. Pinkney
D. N. Piocta
R. Pitre
E. Plain
E. Podoliak
P. Popovich
S. Posen
F. Pospisil
K. Potapczyk
R. Powell
S. Preece
D. Price
I. E. Price
J. Prichard
M. Pringle
F. Proctor
L. Purcell
G. Purmal
L. Putnam
C. Pyne
J. A. Pynn
I. Quaggin
A. Quiggin
A. M. Quinn
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E. Radley
D. Rahkola
M. Rainbow
M. Ramano
C. Ramsay
S. Ransom
D. Raymer
E. Read
V. Reh
Z. Reive
J. Renyolds
L. Reynolds
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C. Richardson
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K. D. Riddell
C.C. Ridsdale
P. Roberston
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G. Robinson
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L. Chock
J. M. Christensen
A. L. Christie
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B. Chu
B. G. Cilliers
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P. Cilson?
C. Clark
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B. Clayton
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E. A. H. Clifford
W. H. Clifford
R. Clown
K. A. Coates
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J. Cole
W. Colhoun
L. Collier
P. Conlin
D. Cook
D. Cooke
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D. Copeman
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R. Corelli
M. Cormack
R. Cornfield
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W. Cousintine
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G. Cranston
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W. Creighton
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M. G. Crich
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R. Cumming
A. D. Cummings
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R. O. Cunningham
U. Cuplinskas
D. Curwain
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H. Davidson
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J. Dean
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J. Deeley
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D. DeRoos-Poole
J. Devaney
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T. Diamant
K. Dills
P. Dilse
D. Dilworth
S. Dimmoik?
A. Dominguez
H. Donaldson
H. K. Dorse
D. K. Dorward
B. Doug
R. Drago
C. Droganes
D. Dudley
A. Duff
D. Duffy
M. Duffy
D. Duncan
G. F. Duncan
M. G. Dunford
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J. Duorak
J. Dursley
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V. Dwyer
J. Dyson
P. Eades
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B. Edwards
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A. Elliott
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B. Esbrusen
M. Evans
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A. Evasuk
S. Ewart
R. Fairweather
D. Falconer
F. Falconer
J. Falconer
R. Farb-Eckler
T. Farebrothe
M. Farmani
C.B. Farrar
A. Faulkener
S. Fawcett

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A. Feilding
T. Fennell
J. Fenton
C. Ferguson
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J. File
E. M. Findlay
T. Fischer
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J. Fitzgerald
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J. C. Fleming
R. L. Fleming
S. Fleming
L. Flood
K. Folerson?
D. Forrest
J. Forsythe
C. Fothergill
W. Foulds
D. Fox
A. Frammartino
S. Franfort
R. Franklin
W. Frankling
B. Fraser
J. Fraser
T. Frederick
T. Frederick
A. Freeburn
F. Freeman
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N. Freeman
R. Freeman
R. C. Freeman
M. de Freitas
C. Frenkel-Schogt
L. Freyburger
J. Fulford
A. Fulton
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A. Furgiuele
J. Gadsby
D. Gale
A. E. Gallagher
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D. Gammon
S. Gardiner
A. M. Gardner
G. Garlock
E. Garsonnin
J. Garsonnin
E. Gear
M. George
T. Gerritsen
M. Geuerin
A. Gibson
M. Gibson
V. Gill
A. Gillis
D. Gilmore
O. Givelas
I. Glenday
K. Godden
S. Godfrey

G. Goering
I. Goode
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S. Goodwin
A. Gordon
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J. E. Gore
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A. Gorny
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V. Gow
D. M. Graham
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B. Greggains
S. Gregor
A. Grenzebach
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R. Grieco
I. Grieve
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R. Grover
H. Guillet
K. Gullidge
J. A. Gulliford
J. Gunn
A. Hagan
M. Haist
M. Hales
K. Hall
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W. Hall
C. Hallett
S. Hankinson
B. Hanson
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T. R. Hanson
K. Harper
R. Harper
E. Harris
G. E. Harris
G. Harris
J. Harris
L. Hartman
P. Harvie
H. Haslam
L. Hastings
B. Havsner
T. Hawkins
S. Hayes
N. Heakes
V. Healy
f. Hebert
I. Hedman
G. Helbig
R. Hemp
M. Hemphill

A. Henderson
H. Henderson
K. Henning
L. Herzberg
P. Herzberg
N. Hethrington
B. Heyland
C. Heyland
J. Higgins
M. Highfield
J. Hinrichs
R. Hintz
D. Hipwell
C. H. R. Hitch
E. Hitchcock
P. Hluchy
C. Hobar
A. Hofstader
N. J. Holloway
C. Hollyer
B. Holt
A. Hong
J. Honley
K. Horiszany
K. Horiszny
M. Horiszny
Prof. S. Horstein-Rabinovich
A. Howes
H. Howes
Mrs. D.L. Howes
D. Howey
J. Hoz
J. Hughes
J. Hughes
W. P. Hughes
J. Huhtanen
M. E. Hunt
H. Hunter
J. Hunter
J. Hutcheon
A. Hutcheson
R. Hyatt
B. Hyland
L. Ingolfsrud
F. Ingraham
H. Ingraham
M. Innes
T. Innes
M. Irvine
G. Irwin
L. J.Norrby
L. Jabobsen
D. Jackson
E. Jackson
L. Jackson
L. Jackson
W. Jacobson
G. F. James
I. M. James
K. Jedrezczau
V. Jenkinson
N. Jennings
K. Joaquim
T. Joel
A. Johnson
D. Johnson
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E. Johnson
I. Johnson
M. Johnson
N. Johnson
P. Johnson



As a way of amplifying our concerns we here reprint a piece from Currently - Ontario Museum News April 1989, volume 12 number 2

# Dust to dust, ashes to ashes ... Archives to shredder ?!?!

by Steve Neufeld

"Recent coverage in the media has raised public awareness of the plight of material housed in archives throughout Ontario - facts which have long been apparent to all of us involved in museums since we too must deal with the issues of preservation and conservation in the face of limited resources. Museums have had to develop well defined policies and procedures for acquisitions, and terms and conditions for the conservation or disposal of items from their collections.

Archives must respond to different pressures, due to the very nature of the material they collect. Traditionally the decision of what to keep has always been the sole responsibility of the archivist. This is not an easy job, especially when faced with these decisions on a day-to-day basis while being confronted with seemingly infinite demands on limited resources.

What happens when there is no more room to accommodate incoming materials? What class of materials gets priority? What should be done with items that are deemed to be disposable? How can one be confident that material which today does not seem to be significant will not be in the future?

All of these are concerns that also affect museums in making judgements on acquisitions or de-accessions. However, with archives it can be argued that the original material is not **as important as the information contained in it**. Indeed, in many instances, the information is copied or reproduced in order to make it more accessible to researchers and to save the original material from wear and tear. But how long should original material be kept, and how should concerns over the preservation of unwieldy, seldom used and deteriorating masses of paper be weighed against handling the day-today operating costs, administration and delivery of services to the public?

In the final analysis, these are the decisions that must be made by archivists. In the Archives of Ontario, under the Archives Act, this heavy burden rests on the shoulders of the Archivist of Ontario.

## The POLARIS Solution

The philosophical issues of the nature of museums and archives can lead to lively debates, but the real heart of the matter comes to the fore when practical realities require action. The case in point that has led to the recent controversary has been the handling of Land Registry Office records.

These records contain the original instruments and deeds of property transactions throughout the history of Ontario. the procedure at one time was to copy all the transactions into bound volumes of uniform size. The intention was to create a more manageable duplicate of the original records. Obviously the accuracy and completeness of these copy books were dependent on the dedication and skill of the copier, and the time left at the end of the day! The Archives of Ontario assumed responsibility of the original instruments and deeds and the original copy books from the Ministry of Consumer and Commercial Relations. These holdings were vast, and it was recognized that the Archives of Ontario did not have the appropriate storage facilities and human resources to keep all the material and have it accessible to title searchers and historical researchers. The decision was made to retain all the original copy books, since they were in much better condition and easier to handle and copy all the original instruments and deeds onto microfilm. The original Land Registry Office instruments and deeds dated 1868-1947 would then be destroyed. This process became part of POLARIS (**P**rovince of **O**ntario **L**and **R**egistration **I**nformation **S**ystem) - which is in essence a programme to achieve the complete automation of the property registration

system in Ontario. What is implicit in the programme is the eventual destruction of the original Land Registry Office documents.

## It's Our Problem Now

While POLARIS looks good on paper, and the intention of making information more easily available is laudable, there are some fundamental issues - beyond the normal desire for historical research - underlying concern about the destruction of the instruments and deeds.

What happens when in some unforeseen circumstance the microfilm is damaged in processing? What if the microfilm camera was not in focus, and on the particular day in history relating to those records the copy assistant went fishing and no transactions were recorded in the copy book? What happens when some crucial evidence was written on the bottom of a document and carried over on the reverse, and only the one side was microfilmed? What is going to happen when you are researching the history of your community for an exhibit and find that important details about an historic house cannot be deciphered on the microfilm and the original deed has long since been shredded? What is the legal status of a microfilm copy of a deed? What will happen to other records like birth and death certificates when the space runs out?

Is society willing to pay the price to preserve its documentary heritage?

Is the problem unique to Ontario, or is this the ''normal'' way that archives in the rest of Canada or North America deal with such problems?

Sad to say that while these issues are being debated, the process of copying and shredding the original Land Registry documents had been going on regardless.

By July 1988, when the full implication of POLARIS became realized, and the extent of the destruction of the original documents known to the public, the Archivist of Ontario, Ian E. Wilson, and the Ministry of Consumer and Commercial Relations halted all further destruction of the instruments and deeds pending full consultation and review of the programme. To conclude the review process, representatives of several provincial heritage groups, the Ontario Museum Association being one, were invited by Minister of Culture and Communication Lily Munro, to participate with the Archivist of Ontario on an Advisory Committee on Historical Land Registry Records.

The terms of reference for the advisory committee were:

1) to review the existing plans for the preservation, duplication or destruction of land registration records in the custody of the Land Registry Offices or the Archives of Ontario.

2) to review issues related to the condition of accessibility of these records and of microfilm copies of the records;

3) to identify and review options for the preservation, duplication, distribution or destruction of these records and to identify the implications of these options, including necessary resources.

4) to make any recommendations which seem appropriate concerning any of these issues to the Minister of Culture and Communications and the Minister of Consumer and Commercial Relations.

All destruction of land registry office records will remain halted until the advisory group's recommendations are considered by Ms. Munro and Minister of Consumer and Commercial Relations William Wrye.

## Solidarity of Heritage Organizations

The Heritage Co-ordinating Committee, consisting of representatives of all the provincial heritage service organizations, met on 6 February to discuss the issue of POLARIS. In an unprecedented show of solidarity the members of the committee that had been asked to participate on the Advisory Committee agreed not to nominate a representative until the concerns of the Heritage Co-ordinating Committee could be presented to the Minister of Culture and Communications.

The committee discussed various objectives and agreed on the following position statement:

1) The Heritage Co-ordinating Committee is committed to the preservation of original archival material.

2) The Committee encourages continued reproduction of original documents for routine use,with the provision that a set of standards for reproduction and a quality assurance programme



K. Wolff
R. Hamplen
D. Amer
B. Reed
T. Macloed
T. Vartanian
S. Lecker
L. Scancan
R. Benmergui
-
C.B.C. Television
E. Lipka
H. Flower
R. Andrvsiak
M. Bowman
K. Lansel
R. Wright
D. Redwood
D. Carter
B. Borsch
A. Wordsworth
M. Legrow
N. Kent
N. DiNunzio
A.Z. Zarils?
B. Gola
W. Kirschner
N. Andrews
J. E. Burns
J. North
S. Strang
R. Brent
L. M. Gosnell
L. Lore
J. Widerman
P. Smith-Strom
D. Mustos
T. MaCartney-Filgate
K. Harris
C. Underwood
D. Anderson
J. Mannock
J. L. McAuley-Biasi
M. Dunn
J. Teska
C. Dexter
G. Stewart
G. Mondou
J. Grindon
C. Frolak
M. Sidran
J. Locke
T. Jensen
M. Asselting
A. Sutton
N. Campbell
D. Zuckerbrat
J. Dunn
K. Tessier
B. Dler?
R. Longley
J. Garfen
J. Kelly
J. Bassett
G. Bueche
G. Pearson
J. R. Hall
D. J. Classey
B. Brunke
W. M. Currie
M. Harris
H. Corbett

D. Lavitt
K. Gibson
T. Moe
M. F. Streater
D. Pizzacalla
C. McLaren
S. Lisanti
M. Brandon
R. Kellar
M. Nadia
P. Razmofsky
Wm. H. Zaharuk
D. Richter
A. Sgrignuoli
B. Gordon
E. Roders
L. Gal
H. Morency
J. M. Parcher
G. L. Bryck
S. de Montmollin
W. Cordier
E. M. Garces
M. Sampson
T. Powell
K. Druce
D. E. Rocheleau
E. J. Kotanen
Wm. Schmuck
T. Nicholls
J. Muise
G. Benjamin
L. Barnett
B. Highgate
D. Owen
S. Finnie
J. L. Pothier
J. D. Tiller
M. Jauton
M. Wainwright
C. Vitiello
A. Laurie
T. Lipp-Leppik
D. Maynard
J. Carroll
R. Highgate
R. Bosiloff
N. Taylor
D. McKillop
-
The Colbourne
Architectural Group
S. C. Quigley
P. J. Nevins
J. Cameron
R. Cadeau
D. Wainman-Wood
R. Williams
M. E. Eddenden
G. Kostuik
B. Perrin
M. Hychar
H. Materne -
William G. Grierson
Architects
W. G. Grierson
J. Grierson
K. Hoorn
A. Belcher
S. Chamberlain
B. M. Ross
-

Jerome Markson Architects
J. Markson
E. S. Ruppert
P. Sai-Chew
M. R. Delean
R. Williamson
S. Sederavicius
L. VanAlstine
A. Pinguelo
J. Mayer
K. Yee
B. Regoczi
S. Ginsberg
-
Alan. S. Zeegen & Associates
A. Zeegen
S. Zeegen
W. Poon
W. Cheung
F. Lam
V. Mair
-
Windsor Ontario Friends
J. Robson
Dr. T. B. Robson
K. Saltmarche
M.M. Westgate
B. J. McWilliams
S. M. Cowan
P. Kingston
J. A. Woods
-
Yabu Publishing
George Yabu
G. Pushelberg
J. Smith
K. Petraghenko
S. Sachs
M. Cesari
J. Materne
M. Leger
K. Sterry
M. A. Fraser
D. Man
D. L. Hayashida
C. K. Clancey
A. C. K. Tey
L. Kohlman
D. Hopper
R. Colman
E. Smigielski
D. Dorsay
J. Chow
A. Carr
K. Chalmers
H. C. Chui
J. Yoshnoa
P. Pudjo
-
K. Adachi
T. Adams
J. Aizersztein
J. Alexander
S. G. Alexander
C. L. Allen
E. Allen
E. V. Allen
H. Allen
V. Allen
J. Alley
T. Alley
P. Ambursley

A. Anderson
J. Anderson
K. Anderson
M. Andkade
F. Andrighetti
L. Anglin
M. Anglin
J. Aparicio
M. Appleby
D. Appleyard
M. Appppleby
J. Armitage
J. E. Armstrong
C. Arundel
M. Ash
A. Athanassokey
R. Atherley
R. R. Atkins
J. Atkinson
R. Atkinson
Prof. C. Atwood
N. Aweida
M. Ayoue
L. Bailey
F. Bain
P. Baker
O. Bakken
C. Barber
M. J. Barber
E. Barnard
R. E. Barnett
I. Barrer
C. Barrett
S. Barrett
C. Barrick
E. Barrick
G. Barrick
M. Barrow
G. Barry
J. Bartlett
W. Bastedo
S.A. Bata
T.G. Bata
H. Bates
S. Bates
E. Batson
J. Bauer
W. E. Beam
D. Beaton
W. Beattie
L. Beck
J. Beecroft
J. Beecroft
E. Bell
I. Bell
M. Bellamy
J. Belshaw
F. Benett
A. Bennett
D. Bennett
J. Bennett
J. Bentley
Mr. & Mrs. R.C. Berndt
C. Berry
J. Berry
J. Berry
V. Bettridge
J. Bishop
C. Black
K. Blackledge
C. Blair
K. Blasko

B. Bloemendal
C. Bloemendal
J. Blostarch
T. Bottomley
L. Boulet
L. Bourne
H. Bower
B. Boyd
B. H. Boyd
H. Bradfield
L. Bradshaw
D. Braithwaite
R. Brammeyer
C. Bremaiomhe
W. Bremer
B. Brener
E. Briggs
J. C. Brock
J. Broeksma
D. Bromley
E. Brooke
D. E. Brown
D. Brown
H. Brown
S. Brown
W. Brown
M. Bruce
B. J. Brunet
M. Buckley
M. L. Bull
Mr. & Mrs. C. Bull
J. Bullbrook
J. Buller
Z. Bunga
J. Bunting
T. Bunting
R. Burgar
A. Burke
D. Burne
B. Burns
M. C. Burns
T. Burns
H. Burt-Urquhart
P. Burton
J. Bush
A. Butler
I. Butters
M. Byers
W. M. Caesar
N. A. Cairns
M. P. Callagaan
A. Calleja
J. Calleja
A. R. Campbell
A. Campbell
D. Campbell
J. Campbell
J. Campey
P. Carey
N. Carrier
I. Carrow
K. Cartwright
J. Case
G. Cassie
M. Chalupka
B. Chandorkar
P. Chansel
E. Charney
A. Cherwinski
M. Cheung
E. Chish
R. Chmiel

# Open the Seventh Floor!

*Below is a complete, up to date list of signatories of the petition to restore the public spaces on the seventh floor of the former Eaton's College Street store. Thank you to all who signed--your voices will be heard! (If you missed it, there is another copy of the petition enclosed with this issue.)*

The 7th Floor of the former Eaton's College Street Store -- housing the Art-Deco-style Eaton Auditorium and the Round Room Restaurant -- is rapidly deteriorating. The present owners, Toronto College Street Centre Ltd., are not permitted to demolish the interiors. However, in 1976, when developing the College Park Complex, they made legal promises to restore them.

This petition will be presented to Mayor Arthur Eggleton's special committee studying the Eaton Auditorium situation, demonstrating that they must inisit upon the speedy restoration of these tremendoulsy important architectural interiors that have played such an important role in the cultural history of Toronto.

**"I agree that the 7th floor of the former Eaton College Street Store must be restored to its original condition as soon as possible, for the benefit of all Torontonians."**

The Honourable
Pauline McGibbon
-
J. Beckwith
H. Freedman
H. Summers
A. Kuerti
-
Toronto Region
Architectural Conservancy
Executive
A. Keefer
M. Tucker
H. Wilson
B. Millar
D. McGavin
E. Ingolfsrud
P. McFarland
G. Onen
H. Levine
A. Carr
P. Razgatis
-
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Board Members
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C. Caroppo
L. Uba
P. Sheppard
S. Domagola
L. Budd
W. Barnett
R. Roy
D. Conacher
S. Otto
R. Myers
-
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Board Staff
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A. Nokes
C. Lawlor
R. Mikel
R. Stromberg
M. McClelland
W. Greer
M. Cuthbert

M. Singh
L. Quick
S. James
L. Ardoino
D. Ting
J. Wardleworth
M. Ward
-
Etobicoke Historical Society
J. Baker
L. Sutherland
E. Strathdee
M. Smyth
C. Sykes
I. Hamer
M. Thomson
W. Joyce
S. Walsh
M. Fleming
E. Links
D. Dunker
M. Cross
J. Berry
G. Dolson
H. Kolisnyk
E. Sivers
J. McMahon
M. Boag
G. Ross
K. Heaman
M. Strain
R. Reid
B. Hykel
S. Roach
C. Brown
N. Luno
J. Turner
M. Hykel
P. Heroux
J. Heroux
Mr. & Mrs. C. VanNes
C. Willoughby
P. Willoughby
I. King
A. McFall
L. Payne
G. Saunders

J. Given
R. Given
Dr. M. Quentin
D. Bristow
B. Jarvis
B. Tancock
W. Fleming
L. South
D. May
C. MacFarlane
M. McNamara
G. Rushbrook
-
Friends from Peterborough
D. Atkins
C.M. Greene
J.D. Amer
K.S. Ramsden
C. McGrath
M.S. Thomas
N.G. Belfry
J.W.B. Hamilton
J. Fialkowski
R.E. Haley
A. Bonner
W. Bonner
-
Heritage Belleville
D. Bentley
K. M. Mills
R. Midlane
C. R. Flavell
D. Thompson
M. Midlane
J. A. Ogilvy
B. Green
J. Jenkins
M. Gibson
N. Otterway
J. Batt
-
Heritage East Gwillimbury
D. Glover
M. Urbach
B. Sanderson
D. Siemiesz
C. Moorhead

R. Zaryski-Jackson
H. Martin
B. Cowieson
-
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B. Chapman
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L. Dabin
J. Salk
D. Hall
L. McNeice
B. Michel
B. Hayne
-
Faculty of Education - Visual
Arts
Prof. & Mrs. J. Emerson
M. A. Birrell
H. Driver Kerslake
T. O'Connor
H. Haneef
H. Stooshinoff
I. Faiz
J. Clark
K. H. Potgieter
M. Arnold
F. Hannan
-
Women's Musical Club of
Toronto -
Executive Members
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P. MacKenzie
M. Roberts
J. Greenland
E. McNeil
R. Brickenden
D. Allison
A. Litherland
J. Payne
O. Grenning
N. Dawson
M. Dennys
-

Alter & Assoicates
L. Alter
P. Oberest
M. Dorion
L. Bate
D. Freeman
-
Bregman & Hammann
Architects
N. Gubins
R. Howell
S. Kay
S. Zerafa
T. Altasaar
V. Nacevska
A. Cyr
W. Stassen
B. Lobb?
N. Glirprasad
B. Rewko
S. Ubaldino
A. Vermes
K. Serlin
G. Iaquinta
D. Cashen
A. Jenkins
R. Cowan
A. Nolting
A. Verdicchio
H. Lofty
G. Korulis
M. Dabir
-
John Robert Carley
& Associates
J. Carley
S. Browne
A. Pruss
M. Lillepold
L. Foreman
S. Phillips
H. Portelance
-
C.B.C. Radio
H. Cook
J. F. Cargill
A. Hopton
T. Jokinen



satisfactory to the committee be developed and monitored on an ongoing basis.

3) The Committee identified the need for a comprehensive policy regarding storage, access and handling of original documents.

The Committee met with David Silcox, Deputy Minister of Culture and Communications, and Ian Wilson, Archivist of Ontario, on 9 March 1989 and discussed the concerns of the heritage community regarding the preservation of original archival material. The Committee has been invited to meet with Ms Lily Munro in the near future. The resolve of the Heritage Co-ordinating Committee remains firm - and none of the members will participate in a select Advisory Committee on Historical Land Registry Records until the Minister of Culture and Communications has had an oppourtunity to meet with the Heritage Co-ordinating Committee and respond directly to our position statement.

## Is There a Future For the Past?

There are no easy answers, but at least there is now a focus on the following problems:

1) The Archives of Ontario is under-funded, even after support for the archives has been twice mentioned in Throne speeches. Monetary support for archives in Ontario is the lowest per capita in Canada. (unofficial estimates guess that Ontario spends about half as much on its provincial archives as Quebec).

2) Preservation and **not** conservation should be the priority when dealing with original archival material - an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure. Justifying the destruction of original documents because it is too costly to conserve them to the ultimate standards in vogue today is not a valid argument. Resources spent in destruction might just as effectively be spent in building repositories for the long term safe-keeping of archival materials.

3) The function and role of archivists in general are not understood, and as a result the needs of the archival community have been neglected.

4) The burden placed on the Archives of Ontario is unmanageable; alternatives should be examined such as a system of regional archives co-sponsored by the regions and the Province.

5) The copying of original documents seems to be the norm in North American archival practice, but the destruction of originals is not.

Our efforts to improve the lot of museums and museum workers in the Province of Ontario has been a struggle, and with pressures on our funding from Bill C119 the challenge will certainly not lessen. However, we cannot afford to ignore the plight of our colleagues in the heritage community - we are all stewards of a heritage resource which must be managed for generations to come. Is there a future for our past?''

*We at the Conservancy are grateful to the OMA and to Mr. Neufeld for this thoughtful exposition of the facts as they see them. Although we building fanatics may not entirely share the museum community's perspective, we look forward to working with the OMA and the other members of the Heritage co-ordinating committee to arrive at a satisfactory solution to the impasse we now face.*

## Craigleith House Demolished

We are deeply sorry to inform our readers that Craigleith House near Collingwood, the subject of an article in a recent newsletter, was demolished on February 11 of this year by its Toronto developer owner.

Craigleith House was built by Sir Sandford Fleming in the 1850s as a home for his parents. It stood at one of the most historic locations in Ontario, near the site of two Petun Indian villages and some of the earliest French Jesuit missions in the province.

Its loss makes one more black mark against our society, which time and again turns its back on its heritage in favour of the short-term profits of real estate development.

# "Oaklands"

336 Annette Street, north-west corner Annette and Laws Streets
circa 1910
residence of Robert L. McCormack
former owner/occupant, William Stewart
Members of McCormack family last resided there in the early 1920s.
The Jewish Children's Home occupied the site from 1922 until the 1930s.
Dates of construction, demolition and identity of original architect are all unknown.
Photo: West Toronto Junction Historical Society
courtesy Mary Draper, nee McCormack (who was born here.)

In response to the photographs of Edgewater House on Fallingbrook Road, Scarborough, a member came forward with the above excellent panorama of "Oaklands". Keeping in touch with our past is important--maybe **you** have pictures of homes your family has owned. Why don't you share them with us, so we can all enjoy them?

Readers should not confuse this house, now demolished, with the one of the same name still standing on the de La Salle College campus on Avenue Road, south of St. Clair Avenue.