



# NORTH TORONTO HISTORICAL SOCIETY

# NEWSLETTER

North Toronto Town Hall

VOL. 45 NO. 1

SPRING 2021



Bookmark, 1920 TPL

## Spring Zoom Programme



Wednesday, 28 April, 7:30 p.m.  
COLLEGE STREET

There's a wide variety of building types and architectural styles on this long east-west street that passes through several neighbourhoods. Learn about the many churches, schools, commercial buildings, and academic structures between Yonge Street and Lansdowne Avenue.

Architectural historian **Marta O'Brien** will cover these plus several remarkable University of Toronto buildings.

### REGISTER NOW—SPACE LIMITED:

Email: [membership@northtorontohistoricalsociety.org](mailto:membership@northtorontohistoricalsociety.org)  
We will send you an invitation with details of how to join the online meeting. You can join us on Zoom by internet or phone.



Wednesday, 26 May, 7:30 p.m.

### JEAN LUMB: A WOMAN OF MANY FIRSTS

Jean Lumb, C.M., was the first restaurateur and first Chinese Canadian woman invested into the Order of Canada. She and her husband owned Kwong Chow Restaurant that introduced Chinese food to the who's who of Toronto. A trailblazer and community spokesperson whose legacy lives on today, Jean played a pivotal role in changing immigration laws that separated families and in saving Chinatowns in Toronto and across Canada. Her daughter, author **Arlene Chan** will tell Jean's remarkable story.

REGISTER AFTER 1 MAY: send email to:  
[membership@northtorontohistoricalsociety.org](mailto:membership@northtorontohistoricalsociety.org)

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The Society meets at the Northern District Library, 40 Orchard View Boulevard (one block north of Eglinton, just west of Yonge) at 7:30 pm on the last Wednesday of each month from September to November & January to May. Programmes are free and are open to the public. Our co-sponsor is the Northern District Branch of the Toronto Public Library.

# Heritage News

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## Protecting Toronto's Heritage Sites *(from Heritage Toronto website)*

by Richard Moorhouse, Chair, Board of Directors, Heritage Toronto, 4 Feb. 2021.

The last few weeks have been a disturbing and troubling time for many involved in the protection of heritage sites in Toronto. Two sites in particular stand out; the Dominion Foundry Buildings, located within the West Donlands and the First Parliament Site located at the intersection of Front Street East and Parliament Street.

At the Foundry site, the Province began a unilateral demolition to enable the construction of a high-rise residential development with affordable housing and at First Parliament, the Province indicated its intent to expropriate lands owned by the City to assist with the development of the new Ontario Line.

Much is underway by the City and by heritage and community groups to stop or put a hold on these projects to encourage consultation and alternative solutions. Currently, a court injunction has stayed the demolition of the Foundry buildings until late February. In the meantime, please make your opinions heard, write to your local councillor and MPP or sign the petition to stop the demolition of the Foundry Buildings.

**The Dominion Wheel and Foundries Company**, which made railway equipment, first established operations on the Eastern Ave. property in 1914 and the buildings were built between 1917 and 1929, according to a City of Toronto report. City staff recommended adding the property to the municipal inventory of heritage properties, calling the buildings "architecturally significant as a good example of an industrial enclave in the area."

**Read the HT Chair's full statement here:**

<https://tinyurl.com/uwy7f>

**Friends of the Foundry petition and news:**

<https://www.respectlocalplanning.com>

**Built Heritage News**, the latest on the heritage building front:

[https://www.builtheritageneews.ca/c\\_newsletter.php](https://www.builtheritageneews.ca/c_newsletter.php)

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## IN MEMORIAM

### Derek Boles

We were saddened to learn of the death in February, 2021, of Derek Boles at the age of 71.

Formerly a teacher, Derek is best known in heritage circles as one of the founders of the Toronto Railway Historical Association and later the Toronto Railway Museum. In 2008, he chaired the Union Station Revitalization Public Advisory Group.

For seven years Derek was a board member of Heritage Toronto. He initiated the installation of several plaques recognizing historic sites in Toronto, and led many popular railway-themed walks. In 2015, Derek received the Canadian Railroad Historical Association's Lifetime Achievement Award.

Derek last spoke to NTHS in 2018, giving a fascinating illustrated talk about railway development in the Don Valley, and the building of the Don Station.

He will be missed by the heritage community. We extend our sympathy to his family.



**Derek in one of his favourite places: Union Station.** For six years he led monthly tours of Union Station and hosted the annual Doors Open event there.

## Good News!

### Congratulations, Heritage Toronto!

Winner of the 2021 Lieutenant Governor's Ontario Heritage Award for Excellence in Conservation



In 2020, HT pivoted from in-person programmes to content delivered through a variety of digital platforms. *Heritage at Home* offers live streaming, self-guided tours, and registered online events to allow us to explore Toronto's heritage safely.

<https://www.heritagetoronto.org/explore-learn/>

### Government Apology Promised to No. 2 Construction Battalion

On 28 March, 2021, the Government of Canada confirmed its intent to apologize for the treatment that more than 600 members of No. 2 Construction Battalion endured before, during, and after their service to Canada during the First World War.

Loyal black Canadians applied repeatedly to join the army to fight for Britain, but were rejected because of their race. Finally, in 1916 black men were allowed to enlist in a segregated unit: the No. 2 Construction Battalion, based in Pictou, Nova Scotia. They served at the front, facing the dangers of gunfire and gas, sustaining casualties like other battalions, but were never allowed to fight.

"Today, more than one hundred years after the No. 2 Construction Battalion was disbanded, we are ever grateful for their bravery and resilience in the face of hate and adversity. But more than our gratitude, we owe these members, their families, and their community an apology for the racism and discrimination they endured in their service to our country." - The Honourable Harjit S. Sajjan, Minister of National Defence.

#### **Read about the No. 2 Construction Battalion:**

Calvin W. Ruck, *Canada's Black Battalion : No. 2 Construction, 1916-1920* (Halifax : Society for the Protection and Preservation of Black Culture in Nova Scotia, 1986.)

Digital copy available to read online at UCalgary:

<https://tinyurl.com/46czfbfc>

Or borrow the book from TPL.

### Emancipation Day Recognised Nationally

On 24 March, 2021, MPs in the House of Commons voted unanimously to designate Aug. 1 as Emancipation Day across Canada. In addition, the House recognised that slavery existed in British North America before abolition.

The date marks the anniversary of when the British Imperial Emancipation Act came into effect on 1 August, 1834: enslaved people in most of the British Empire were free. (In the West Indies, wily plantation owners managed to squeeze another four years of unpaid labour out of their former possessions.)

One of the earliest Emancipation Days celebrations in Canada was in Montreal on 1 August, 1834, the day the Act came into effect. In Toronto in 1839, black residents walked in procession to a church service, and celebrated with a dinner at George Carter's inn on Front Street.

#### **Read about Emancipation Day:**

Natasha L. Henry, *Emancipation Day: Celebrating Freedom in Canada* (Toronto: Dundurn, 2010)



Emancipation Day parade in Toronto, July 29, 1961, *Toronto Telegram*.



In 2016 the service of the No. 2 Construction Battalion was celebrated on a Canada Post stamp.

**FEBRUARY: Alex Grenzebach**

## ***A Photographic Tour of North Toronto Past, Present and In Between***

In this *Zoom* presentation, Alex used archival photos [see sidebar for sources] and some from his own collection to take us on a virtual walk up Yonge Street in the Town of North Toronto, with occasional side trips to places of interest.

In 1890, the Village of North Toronto, which had been formed from the villages of Davisville and Eglinton, was incorporated as a town. In 1892 the village of Bedford Park joined, extending the Town of North Toronto to the top of the Hogg's Hollow hill, where Loblaws now stands. North Toronto was annexed by the City of Toronto in 1912.

As communities in North Toronto grew, they were anchored by a general store (sometimes with a post office). Schools and churches were added, and later movie theatres and gas stations.

We began our tour at North Toronto's southern limit, just below the Belt Line bridge over Yonge Street, south of Merton Street. The Belt Line Railway was a loop which served suburban commuters from 1892 to 1894. (Part is now the Kay Gardner Beltline Trail.) It encouraged real estate speculation and interest in development in our area.

Our first excursion took us along Merton St., past the Dominion Coal and Wood silos (served by a remnant of the Belt Line), to the Merton Street Gospel Mission (1890-1970), a non-denominational worship centre founded by Dr. Emma Skinner Gordon. She was also instrumental in the establishing of Women's College Hospital.

Back on Yonge Street, we headed north to the heart of Davisville. On the northeast corner of Yonge and Davisville Ave. stands the general store built in 1894 by the Davis family, where they also ran the post office. In 1845 John Davis had established a pottery on the east side of Yonge about where Millwood Rd. is now. It later moved to Merton St. where the Pottery Playground at 601 Merton St. commemorates its final location.

In 1860, Davisville Public School started as a two-room building on the north side of Davisville, east of Yonge. Growing eventually to eleven classrooms, it was replaced in 1962 and is currently

being replaced a second time. John Davis served as a trustee for many years.

On the east side of Yonge St. north of Davisville Ave. a large tract of Glebe (church-owned) land slowed development. Augustus G. C. Dinnick (older brother of Wilfrid who developed Lawrence Park) negotiated the purchase of 148 acres of this Clergy Reserve in 1911. Streets in the Glebe area are named after Dinnick family members, like his brother Wilfrid Servington Dinnick.

Continuing up Yonge Street, we arrived at Eglinton. In the 1880s, George E. Coon's grocery store stood at the northwest corner. We took a detour along Eglinton West, past James Pears' house and his brickyard. Clay was extracted from the hillside on the west side of what is now Eglinton Park. West of the park at 592 Oriole Parkway stands "Willowbank", the residence built by businessman John Gartshore in the 1880s. It served as a clubhouse for the Eglinton Hunt Club until one was built on their property on the east side of Avenue Road just south of Roselawn Avenue.



The highest land in North Toronto is at the northwest corner of Avenue Road and Roselawn. Indigenous people settled in this area, attracted by the freshwater springs. Centuries later, this was the location of North Toronto's water tower. Looking southeast from high above the water tower, this photo from 1920 shows North Toronto's mixture of residential development at the top left, the industry of the James Pears & Son brickyards, and country recreation at the Eglinton Hunt Club with its oval track and stables. Among the trees at upper right is Willowbank, used as the Hunt clubhouse.

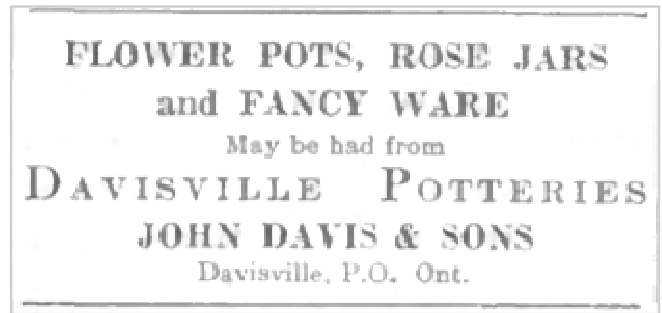
*Photographic Tour continues on page 5*



Returning along Roselawn to Yonge St. we passed W. J. Lawrence's extensive greenhouses and Harry Hook's Candy Factory at the corner of Duplex. At the corner of Roselawn and Yonge stood the stately 1907 Bank of Montreal, sneakily demolished by a developer early one morning in 2017.

Between Montgomery Ave. and Helendale stands Postal Station K, now incorporated into a new development. It is one of the few buildings in the Commonwealth to bear the insignia of Edward VIII, who abdicated before his coronation. Before the post office, the site was home to Oulcott's Hotel, and before that, Montgomery's Tavern, burned during the 1837 Mackenzie uprising. North of Oulcott's stood the North Toronto Town Hall. The building housed the Masonic Lodge, the police station, and the first classes of North Toronto Collegiate.

North of Lawrence Ave. on Bedford Park Ave. is the unusual Houle House with its beehive dome. It was built about 1885, and is listed on the City's Heritage Register. In the early 1900s it was owned by florist Albert J. Houle.



Advertisement from *Might's Directory*, 1908

At the top of Hoggs Hollow we arrived at the Glen Echo streetcar terminal (now Loblaws). We can complete our journey by rail. Radial cars from Newmarket turn in at the north side of the waiting room building, before returning down the Hoggs Hollow hill for those of us heading north.

TTC streetcars turn in south of the building, and can take us back to our starting point.



Car to Newmarket, Glen Echo terminal, Yonge St. east side, north. of Glen Echo Rd., 1920s TPL

**WHERE ALEX FOUND HIS PHOTOS & MORE**

**Toronto Public Library** [tinyurl.com/de4rn73m](http://tinyurl.com/de4rn73m)  
*Directory and Map of North Toronto* (1908)

**City of Toronto Archives** [tinyurl.com/2fx6cm56](http://tinyurl.com/2fx6cm56)

**Vintage Toronto** [tinyurl.com/zu24bfmy](http://tinyurl.com/zu24bfmy)

**Old TO: Mapping Historical photographs**  
<https://oldto.sidewalklabs.com>

*Alex was inspired by Henry Scadding's tour up Yonge Street published in his 1873 book Toronto of Old.* It can be read online or downloaded here:

[tinyurl.com/4puhctum](http://tinyurl.com/4puhctum)  
Yorkville to Hogg's Hollow begins on page 411

*"Town of North Toronto; Toronto's healthiest and most beautiful suburb described and illustrated by John M. Letsche," The Toronto World, 15 Sept. 1907:* <https://tinyurl.com/htn82x2e>

# Meet the Neighbours: North Toronto in 1921

by Hilary J. Dawson

*The Canadian census records information about every resident and their whereabouts on a given night. In 1921, it was 1 June. We get a snapshot of all households in North Toronto and can answer questions like, “Where were they from?” “What did they do?”*

The 1921 Census shows Max Laddon, his wife Esther and their 14 year old daughter Ora living at 132 Lytton Boulevard. Max and Esther had been born in Russia, and Ora in the USA. The parents had American citizenship, and the family came to Canada in 1910. They were Jewish. Max was a travelling salesman, selling (he told the enumerator) “anything”.

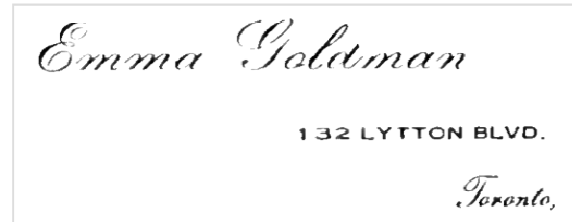
A little more digging uncovered that Max was born in Chorol, Ukraine, and Esther in Kremenchuk, Ukraine. Max had come to the US in 1888. He and Esther were married in 1892. They had two daughters and two sons. Ora was the youngest, and was still living at home when the census was taken. She enjoyed drama, and organised plays for Purim celebrations with the Goel Tzedec Synagogue youth group. She went on to perform at Hart House theatre, and later in New York.

The Laddons seem to have had financial problems. During the summer of 1924, Esther got a job as manager of the Hamill’s Point Hotel on Lake Joseph in Muskoka. In 1924 and 1925, the family moved temporarily to 260 Keewatin, a small house at the corner of Mount Pleasant Road.

They rented 132 Lytton to Edward M. Ashworth, General Manager of Toronto Hydro. The Ashworths were having a house built on Glencairn Avenue, and it was not completed until 1926.

When Max, Esther and Ora returned to 132 Lytton, they rented out rooms to make ends meet. Their lodger recommended that Ora apply to the Provincetown Players in Greenwich Village, an experimental theatre company. Ora’s letter of introduction was written by none other than the notorious anarchist Emma Goldman! Deported from the United States and disillusioned with post-

revolution Russia, she made Toronto a temporary home to be closer to her friends and family in the US. *[More about E.G.’s earlier life in sidebar.]*



Emma Goldman arrived in Toronto at the end of 1926. Through 1927, her base of operations was 132 Lytton Blvd. This was where she wrote her articles and arranged her speaking tours. Emma saw Toronto as something of an intellectual desert, but Esther was an exception, and introduced Emma to many progressive thinkers and dedicated anarchists in Toronto.

Although Emma’s appearances sometimes raised good sums of money, it was needed for the defence of political prisoners, paying fines, hall rental, advertising and propaganda. She kept very little for her personal use. She trusted Esther Laddon to look after her finances when she was away.

When arranging her travels to Europe and Britain, Emma sometimes used her married name to avoid problems with border officials. She had been married twice; the second time was a marriage-of-convenience to secure a British passport. In 1939, as she booked her return passage she was asked to provide the address of a relative in Canada. She gave Esther Laddon’s name, describing her as “closer than a relative.”

In Toronto Emma spoke most often at the Labour Lyceum on Spadina, and Hygeia Hall (the former Elm Street Methodist Church). Other venues were the Oddfellows Hall on College and the Heliconian Club in Yorkville. Her topics were wide ranging, from literature to politics. Believing that “ideas are the greatest of bombs,” she gave many lectures on contemporary drama. A *Toronto Star* reporter was wowed by Emma’s “brilliant disquisition on Ibsen,” writing that she had “helped to emancipate women from their Doll’s House.”

Other topics were more controversial: “The Menace of Military Preparedness”; “The Child and its

*Neighbours continues on page 7*

Enemies”; “Why I am an Anarchist” - these were just three of the eighteen lectures by Emma offered at Hygeia Hall in the winter of 1927. Her opposition to violence extended to the classroom, and in her 1929 talk, “The New Approach to the Child,” she condemned the use of the strap in Toronto schools and started a movement to ban it.

In Toronto, Emma gave the same talk on birth control for which she had been imprisoned in the US. It was a subject whose time had come, and had audiences in excess of 700 who paid to hear her. Other speakers in different Toronto venues held forth both for and against the idea: priests, feminists, doctors. The City’s Medical Officer of Health, Dr. Charles Hastings, was a supporter.

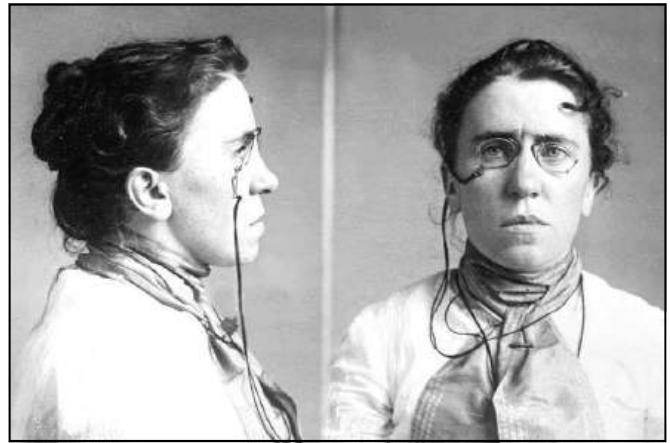
By the time she was 70, Emma was exhausted from travelling thousands of miles every year, giving a dozen speeches a week and living out of a suitcase. She needed her own space. In 1939, she moved into an apartment on her own, in the Vaughan Road house of her friend Thomas Meelis. It was the first time in her life that she was completely independent.

Yet she spoke fondly of her times living on Lytton Blvd, “the first home with other people I ever had.” She wrote, “The dear woman, Esther Laddon, was about my own age, but she mothered me as if I were her child. She fretted about my health, worried about my meals, and buttonholed everybody to warn them not to dare miss hearing the great orator E.G. Indeed, my luck exceeded my deserts.”

Sadly, she did not have long to enjoy her new freedom. Emma Goldman died of a stroke in May, 1940. Her body was taken to the Labour Lyceum so all could pay their last respects, and crowds lined the sidewalks along Spadina. A tribute in the *Toronto Star* said, “No woman of her generation was more widely known or lived more fully than Emma Goldman. None clung more staunchly, through adversity, to her ideals.”

In the eulogy at her interment in Chicago, the ideals of once-dangerous Emma Goldman were summed up:

“a world without war, a world without poverty, a world with hope and the brotherhood of man.”



**Police photo of Emma Goldman, taken in 1901 when she was wrongly implicated in the assassination of President William McKinley.**

*Emma Goldman Papers. U.C. Berkeley Library*

### **RED EMMA**

Emma Goldman was born in 1869 in Lithuania, at that time a province of Tsarist Russia. Her father insisted she marry at 16, so she left for the USA, and joined her sister in Rochester.

Working in a garment factory, she experienced long hours, unsafe conditions and poor pay. Emma joined the growing anarchist and socialist movements and was enraged by the violence that met peaceful protest marches. By 1890 she was on the speakers’ circuit, advocating violence when necessary. Her first lectures were in German or Yiddish. It would be a while before she was confident in English.

While “Red Emma” was considered “the most dangerous woman in America” in her day, most of her goals would not be considered radical today. She believed in the equality of all humanity, and the right to freedom of speech and expression. She saw poverty as at the root of crime. She demanded independence for women in politics and education. In time, she became a pacifist, abhorring violence.

Emma ran afoul of the law several times in the United States. She was arrested frequently, and served time in jail. When the US joined the First World War in 1917, Emma urged Philadelphia mothers to prevent their sons from enlisting. She was arrested, found guilty of conspiring to violate the Draft Act, and jailed for two years. On her release in 1919 she was deported to Russia.

Idealistic Emma had hoped to find a workers’ paradise in post-revolution Russia. Under a new government she saw the same repression and inequity. She went to Europe, but decided that her American family and friends could visit her more easily in Toronto. She travelled widely in Canada, Europe and Britain over the years, but would always return to Toronto, to stay with Esther Laddon or other comrades.

## 130 Years Ago

North Toronto advertisements from The Recorder, 1892, contributed by Alex. Grenzbach.

NORTH TORONTO  
**MEAT MARKET**  
COR. DAVISVILLE AVE. & YONGE ST.  
**G. H. BROWN**  
—DEALER IN  
**Fresh and Salt Meats**  
Vegetables in Season  
ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED  
YOUR PATRONAGE SOLICITE

**ROBERT DREWRY**  
**PRACTICAL HORSESHOER**  
AND GENERAL BLACKSMITH  
Buggies, Sleighs and Waggon made to order on short notice.  
ALL KINDS OF REPAIRING DONE.  
DAVISVILLE, P.O.

**GEO. W. JACKES, M. D.,**  
GENERAL PRACTITIONER  
In Medicine, Surgery, Midwifery, and Diseases of Children.  
Office and Residence: Yonge Street, Eglinton East Ward.  
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**PETER S. GIBSON,**  
**Dominion and Provincial Land Surveyor.**  
Civil Engineer and member of Board of Examiners for Provincial Land Surveyors.

## BEDFORD PARK AND CITY EXPRESS.

Residents of North Toronto and Deer Park should avail themselves of the regular daily express calling daily at Deer Park, Davisville, Eglinton and Bedford Park Post Offices between 7 and 9 a. m.  
Parcels conveyed to or from the city at the moderate charge of 10 cts. Order at the above Post Offices or of J. HENDRY, 35 Lombard St. Telephone 526.)

**J. M. JOHNSTON, M. B.,**  
Physician, Surgeon, Accoucheur.  
Fellow by examination Trinity Medical College, Graduate of Trinity University, Member of College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario.  
Calls promptly attended day night. Special attention to diseases of women.  
Office and Residence:—Opposite Davisville, Methodist Church, Yonge St.  
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A PRACTICAL TYPEWRITER FOR \$3.00.  
**THE SIMPLEST THING IN THE WORLD.**  
**THE SIMPLEX TYPEWRITER.**  
The only really Practical Cheap Typewriter ever put on the Market.  
Is Rapid and Does Good Work  
Is Easy to Operate.  


NEW YORK PATENT  
SIMPLEX TYPEWRITER  
GEN. PAT.  
WILL PRINT A LINE 8 INCHES LONG

Is Handsome, Weighs One Pound.  
Can be carried in the Coat Pocket

**GEO. AMES,**  
**MERCHANT TAILOR,**  
**EGLINTON**  
Low Prices and Good Work.  
Fine Work a Specialty.  
A Call Solicited.  
**J. J. FAREWELL**  
has a fine stock of  
**GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS**  
Good in quality, Cheap in price.  
Yonge Street, Corner of Eglinton Ave

# Bits & Bobs & Blogs

## Grocery Empire Growing

Longo's grocery chain was in the news recently, when 51% of the company was bought by Empire Co., owners of Sobeys' and other supermarkets. Did you know that Longo's started in North Toronto?

In 1950, the Longo family immigrated to Toronto from Sicily. In 1956 brothers Tommy and Joe opened Broadway Fruit Market at 2497 Yonge Street, opposite Castlefield. Soon they were joined by brother Gus. When the lease at the Yonge Street location expired in 1962, they moved the store to Scarborough. It is still a family-run business.



## Blogs

**Library & Archives Canada** most recent blog  
*Inuit of the 1975 Canadian \$2 bill.*  
<https://thediscoverblog.com/>



**Toronto Public Library** most recent blog  
*Laura Secord (and Chocolate):  
Historical Books, Photos, Paintings and  
Ads from Our Special Collections*  
<https://tinyurl.com/55dz28vf>



## Online Exhibits

**Uncovering Union: Four Stations, One City**  
Toronto Railway Museum: a brief glimpse into nine stories from the social history of Union Station.  
<https://www.uncoveringuniontrm.com>

**The Discovery of Insulin at the University of Toronto**  
An Exhibition in Celebration of the 100th Anniversary  
<https://tinyurl.com/3r6tcb4w>

**General Eclectic: Oral Histories from Kensington Market**  
<https://tinyurl.com/kamyykm5>

**City Builders: Immigrant Construction Workers in Postwar Toronto**  
YorkU; LiUNA Local 183; Mariano A. Elia Chair in Italian-Canadian Studies: a website dedicated to the history of immigrant construction workers and their labour struggles in postwar Toronto. Audio, video, oral histories, artefacts.  
<https://toronto-city-builders.org>

**Dressing Toronto**  
Jonathan Walford, Fashion History Museum: a survey of how Torontonians acquired their clothes from around the time of Confederation in 1867 until the end of the 20th century.  
<https://tinyurl.com/3f9pskww>  
More Fashion History Museum online exhibits:  
<https://tinyurl.com/u3w46u2z>

**Digital Doors Open Toronto**  
Explore some traditional Doors Open Toronto sites without having to leave home.  
<https://www.doorsopentoronto.on.ca/en/toronto>

**Genealogy from home**  
<https://tinyurl.com/yyvur4tc>  
Toronto Public Library has Genealogy Resource Guides as well as Local History & Genealogy, including educational webinars, and a blog devoted to local history and genealogy.

TPL is offering free access from home to the following genealogy sites until the end of June:

- Ancestry Library Edition
- Heritage Quest (USA content)
- Fold3 (military)



*Above, Yonge Street, c.1910.*

**Billboard advertises Glebe Manor.**

*CTA*

**Below, Plan of Glebe Manor Estate, 1912.**

**The shaded properties had been sold.**

*TPL*



## Help us keep in touch.

Please send us your email address so you can find out about NTHS presentations on *Zoom*.



You will receive the occasional NTHS UPDATER from Alex. Grenzebach with information and reminders of upcoming *Zoom* meetings and other heritage news.

### CONTACT:

[Alex@northtorontohistoricalsociety.org](mailto:Alex@northtorontohistoricalsociety.org)

*We will never share your email address.*

*You can unsubscribe at any time.*

## University of Toronto online

Architectural historian and popular NTHS speaker **Marta O'Brien** presents an online non-credit course.

### *Inside Toronto's Architectural Treasures*

Many of Toronto's significant buildings have spectacular interior spaces and intricate architectural details – some not seen by most Torontonians. In this course, you'll discover beautifully crafted wood, plaster, and stone ornament while learning about interior architectural elements and the layout of spaces. Explore elaborate former mansions, a unique University of Toronto college complex, stunning worship spaces, historical banks, a luxurious former department store with restaurant, and grand civic buildings. Marta has gained access and will share hundreds of photographs of these remarkable spaces.

**TIME:** online Thursdays 6:30 - 7:30 pm live session + additional 1-hour lecture posted for viewing any time

**DATE:** May 6 - June 24, 2021

**FEE:** \$325

**TO ENROLL:** go to [learn.utoronto.ca](http://learn.utoronto.ca) & enter 3471 in Search box on right.



**Bank of Montreal at Yonge & Front**

*Photo: Marta O'Brien*

## North Toronto Historical Society

An affiliate of the Ontario Historical Society, and a non-profit charitable organization.

% 283 Deloraine Avenue, Toronto, Ontario M5M 2B2

[www.northtorontohistoricalsociety.org](http://www.northtorontohistoricalsociety.org)

*Annual Memberships:* Seniors & Students \$5, Adults \$7, Families \$10

[membership@northtorontohistoricalsociety.org](mailto:membership@northtorontohistoricalsociety.org)

### 2021 Executive (\*Directors)

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*Past President:* John Hutchinson

*Membership Co-ordinator:* \*Brian Dunfield, 416-484-9304

*Newsletter Editor:* \*Hilary Dawson

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*Research:* Hilary Dawson

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