



Queen's Park Tulip Beds, 8 May 1915

CTA

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Spring at Last! Grange Park, 1923

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Spring Programme

Join us at 7:10 for refreshments.



Wednesday, 30 April, 7:30 p.m.
WHO REALLY WAS ETIENNE BRULÉ?

Etienne Brûlé (c1592-1632) was the first European explorer to journey and live in what is today Ontario. He is the archetype of the Voyageur, those adventurous young men who took the lifestyle of the First Nations people, particularly the Hurons. Etienne Brûlé became what can arguably be described as the first self-made man in Ontario. **Christian Bode**, Vice-president of La Société d'histoire de Toronto, will give an illustrated presentation on this remarkable and colourful personality.

Wednesday, 28 May, 7:30 p.m.
YORKVILLE: COUNTER-CULTURE TO HAUTE COUTURE

Now a posh neighbourhood and shopping district, Yorkville was once a self-governed village north of Toronto. Later it became "The Village" base of 1960s counter-culture. In this illustrated talk, architectural historian **Marta O'Brien** will show that despite these changes and new condo development, Yorkville retains some of its original character.

Annual General Meeting

of the North Toronto Historical Society was held on 26 February, 2014. Directors elected: Doug Campbell, Hilary Dawson, Brian Dunfield, Alex Grenzebach and Lynda Moon.

(See back page for contact information.)

Heritage Plaques

Two new plaques have been unveiled by Heritage Toronto and the Riverdale Historical Society.

The Don Jail is recognized as one of the largest mid-nineteenth century reforming prisons in North America. The Gatehouse was built in conjunction with the Jail and was completed in 1865. The Governor's House was added to the Jail precinct in 1888, prior to which time the Governor (chief administrator) lived in an apartment in the central administration block of the Jail. The houses, which were designated under the Ontario Heritage Act in 2000, are currently part of the Philip Aziz Centre.

“Union” Station to go?

Should Union station be renamed in honour of Sir John A. McDonald? Heritage Toronto is interested in your opinion:

<http://heritagetoronto.org/>

Prix du XXe siècle

The Royal Architectural Institute of Canada and the Heritage Canada Foundation wish to promote public awareness about nationally significant architecture of the 20th century. One of the recipients is Toronto City Hall and Civic Square, honoured for enduring excellence as a nationally significant work of architecture. Designed by architects Viljo Revell and John B. Parkin Associates (now NORR Limited Architects Engineers Planners), the jury said, “Its lyrical forms, dignified materials and refined details serve as a constant reminder to citizens of the value of greater civic vision.”

Heritage Toronto Award Nominations

Accepting nominations for Heritage Toronto Awards in the categories of new books, short publications, architecture and craftsmanship, media, and community heritage volunteer efforts. Awards will be presented in October.

Anniversaries

125



Parkdale Collegiate Institute.

Alumni celebrations:

<http://association.parkdalecialumni.com/>

100

Royal Ontario Museum: 19 March 1914

<http://www.rom.on.ca/en/rom100>

Sinking of the *Empress of Ireland*: 29 May 1914, in the St. Lawrence River after a collision with a coal ship. 840 passengers lost their lives, including many Salvation Army members from Toronto. Memorial service Sunday, 25th May, 2014 in Mount Pleasant Cemetery. Info: The Salvation Headquarters at 1-800-725-2769.

World War 1: 4 Aug. 1914, Britain declared war on Germany. www.1914.org

Old Mill: 4 Aug. 1914, Robert Home Smith opened *The Old Mill Tea Garden*. <http://www.oldmilltoronto.com/>

Tea, Coffee, Etc.		
Pot of Tea .15	Pot of Coffee .15	Glass of Milk .10
Hot Chocolate .20	Cocon. .20	Malted Milk .15
Iced Tea or Coffee .20	Buttered or Dry Toast .15	
Cinnamon Toast .15	Milk Toast .25	

From
Old Mill
menu,
1930s

70 D-Day: 6 June 1944

Funding available for veterans:

<http://www.veterans.gc.ca/>

60 TTC Subway:

30 March 1954

see page 6



50 Yorkdale: 26 Feb. 1964

The Toronto *Star* reported:

100,000 crowd new plaza Yorkdale like Christmas.

The official opening was held at noon. Miss Canada, Carol Anne Balmer, cut an 18-inch-wide “ribbon” before an invited audience of 350 VIPs who sat down to a lobster lunch and cocktails.

It is the largest shopping centre ever built in Canada, and bigger than the original size of any other in the world.

Architect Ron Thom was unimpressed by the new plaza: “It is a gigantic compendium of follies, and it fails disastrously to answer up to the complex sociological conditions implicit in any such place, particularly one of this size.”

Winter Lecture Series

JANUARY: Mary Louise Ashbourne & Cheri Hurst *History of Weston*

Weston Historical Society members Mary Louise Ashbourne and Cheri Hurst presented an entertaining account of the history of Weston from the days of the native Carrying Place portage route (followed to some extent by Weston Road), through the growth of an agriculture-based village, to the industrial town at the time of the First World War.

The Humber River was a thoroughfare for native people, European explorers, fur traders and early settlers. Simcoe investigated the river valley for a road north to Lake Simcoe and Lake Huron, but instead chose the route of Yonge Street. However, he noted that the drop in the river had potential for water-powered industries, and reserved possible mill sites to the Crown.

Blacksmith Benjamin Davis, a veteran of Butler's Rangers, may have been the first settler in the area that would become Weston, taking up a grant of 400 acres in 1796. About 1806, surveyor John Countryman took advantage of the abundant timber, and built a sawmill on the west bank of the Humber (north of today's Lawrence Avenue West). His business was taken over by David Holley, who added a grist mill. The property was purchased by James Farr. It is Farr who is credited with naming the infant settlement Weston, for his birthplace Weston, Hertfordshire in England.

The community flourished on both sides of the Humber, attracting people from various occupations. The first physician, Dr. de la Hook, arrived in 1839. Churches were built early in the



The Toronto Carrying Place by C.W. Jefferies

life of Weston: the Wesleyan Methodist church in 1821, and the Methodist Episcopal about 1838. In 1828 the Musson brothers donated the land for St. Philip's Anglican church. (The current church was built in 1894.) In 1841, the Weston Plank Road Co. was established to sell shares in a road between Dundas St. and today's Wilson Avenue. Constructed of 3-inch clear pine plank, the road improved communication in the area. Two years later, Weston was awarded a post office.

A huge flood in 1850 wiped out most houses west of the Humber, and concentrated Weston's development on the east side. The construction of the Grand Trunk Railway encouraged the growth of industries, making distribution of products easier. In 1857, Weston County Grammar School was established; in 1871 it was renamed Weston High School. The first purpose-built public school, known affectionately as "Pro Bono Publico" for the inscription over the door, opened in 1860.



Pro Bono Publico, first public school, built c.1860 at Weston Rd. and Coulter Ave.

The community was incorporated as a village in 1881, and in 1915 as a town. Let's hope that Cheri and Mary Louise will produce a sequel, so we can find out what happened in Weston after the First World War!

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<p>KEYS & BULL, HARDWARE MERCHANTS, WESTON, - ONTARIO</p>	<p>J. Cruickshank & Sons WESTON, - ONTARIO</p>

Weston continues on page 4



William Tyrrell

Irishman William Tyrrell came to the Toronto area in 1836 as agent for a sponsor seeking land investments. He settled in Weston, married Elizabeth Burr, daughter of contractor and industrialist Rowland Burr, and built Grange Cottage, which still stands at 64 King Street, near Rosemount.

In 1837, Tyrrell was commissioned by William Gamble to build a mill on the Humber. When it burned down in 1840, Tyrrell built its successor. This remains as the Old Mill ruins, the victim of an 1881 fire. Weston buildings to Tyrrell’s credit include the Presbyterian church (1881), and the Town Hall (1883). He was the first Reeve of Weston, and served his community for many years.

MORE ABOUT WESTON

<http://www.heritageweston.com/> includes articles about Weston history, information about Weston Heritage Conservation Districts, and how to purchase a full-colour version of this poster.



FEBRUARY: Hilary Dawson

"This poor woman's husband died a prisoner." Personal Stories of the Coloured Corps and Their Families in the War of 1812.

Most writing about the War of 1812 has concentrated on military strategy and political repercussions. However, for two and a half years thousands of Upper Canadians were personally affected by the conflict. Some of these stories were the basis of *We Stand On Guard for Thee: The African Canadian Experience in the War of 1812*, a research project by the Harriet Tubman Institute at York University.

When US President James Madison declared war on Britain on 18 June, 1812, African Canadians feared that an American victory would bring with it American style slavery. Black Canadians quickly enlisted in their local militia units.

In Niagara (now Niagara-on-the-Lake), Richard Pierpoint, an African veteran of the American Revolution, petitioned the government to raise a "Corps of Men of Color on the Niagara Frontier." Born in Bondu, Africa, Pierpoint was kidnapped as a youth, and enslaved in North America. He fought on the British side during the American Revolution. For this service he received his freedom, and a Loyalist land grant in the area that is now St. Catharines. In 1812, at the age of 68, he still wanted to defend the British colony from American aggression, and to protect his own liberty.

Pierpoint’s request was granted. A Coloured Corps was established in August, training at Fort George under the 1st Lincoln Militia. Many members of the unit lived in the Niagara area, but some came from as far away as the Bay of Quinte. Fourteen men of colour transferred from the 3rd York Militia.

When the Americans attacked Queenston Heights on 13 October, 1812, the Coloured Corps fought alongside John Norton’s Native warriors and British regulars in the counter-offensive, after the deaths of Major-General Brock and his second-in-command, Lieutenant-Colonel John Macdonell. They successfully regained the Heights.

The Coloured Corps was at Fort George when the US mounted a major attack in the spring. The

1812 continues on page 5

defenders were outnumbered, and the Americans captured the fort. British Brigadier-General Vincent retreated to Burlington Heights with his troops and the Coloured Corps. In December, 1813, the Americans abandoned Fort George, damaging the defences and burning the town of Niagara as they retreated. The Coloured Corps returned in the capacity of artificers, and rebuilt the fortifications. In 1814, the unit was given the task of constructing a strategic new fort at the mouth of the Niagara River. Bricks for the central tower were scavenged from the debris of the town. Fort Mississauga still stands on the Niagara-on-the-Lake Golf Club.

Members of the Coloured Corps came from diverse backgrounds. Some had been enslaved in Upper Canada: one such was Private Henry Prince (sometimes called Prince Henry). In 1811, Provincial Secretary William Jarvis had charged “a negro boy and girl, his slaves” with theft. The boy “Henry, commonly called Prince” was sentenced to jail. Was enlisting a way to escape enslavement? Facing an armed enemy may have been preferable to living as a chattel of the Jarvis family. For the first time in his life, Henry would be paid. We do not know if this patriotic gesture by Henry and other enslaved men secured their freedom.

Private Robert Scott was the first Coloured Corps fatality. He was a free black man from the Town of York, where he owned a one-acre lot on the north side of Hospital Street (now Richmond), near York Street. Anticipating “the uncertainty of life,” Robert wrote his will before heading to the Niagara frontier. Sadly, like many hundreds more, Robert died of disease early in 1813. This was a bad year for sickness among both troops and civilians. Thomas Ridout, of the 3rd York Militia, wrote on September 4, 1813, “The army is getting very sickly 40 or 50 men are sent to the Hospitals every day. There are more than 400 sick and a great number of officers.”

Another Coloured Corps member who died of disease was Private Anthony Hulst. He was one of those captured on May 27, 1813, when the Americans took Fort George. He was imprisoned at Greenbush, New York, where he died leaving a widow. She received financial aid from *The Loyal & Patriotic Society*, a relief organisation founded

by York philanthropists, including Rev. John Strachan. Mrs. Hulst received 15/- (fifteen shillings), because “This poor woman’s husband died a prisoner.”

After the burning of Niagara, Reverend Robert Addison of the Niagara Anglican church assisted in distributing aid to families in need. Catharine Waters, wife of Private Humphrey Waters, Jr., was one of many wives and mothers who had to raise a family and run a farm while the men were away fighting. An entry in the report of the *The Loyal & Patriotic Society* gives a glimpse of her story:

That twenty five dollars be paid to Catherine Waters, wife of Humphrey Waters who lost almost all her clothes by the enemy, and his crop on Mrs. Thomas Buttler’s farm was lost; they have three children, and are poor. To be occasionally given by the Reverend Mr. Addison.

On March 10, 1814, Peter Lee, a private in the Coloured Corps, had an “Accident while on Fatigue Duty at Fort Niagara.” There was no pay without work, so the *Loyal & Patriotic Society*, awarded him £20, explaining, “Hurt his arm in the king’s works, which is disabled, has seven children in great distress.” Peter died of disease on January 1, 1817. His widow, Mary, claimed for items lost to the Americans. The mundane things she listed illustrate the Lee family’s “great distress”: 2 bedspreads, a blanket, 3 shirts, 2 coats, 2 jackets, 1 brass candlestick, 1 bed tick, crockery, 1 tea kettle and an iron pot.

When peace was declared in December 1814, very little had change politically. Yet for many people, life would never be the same again. Men who were now missing limbs had to find other occupations; widows had to find a way to support their families. The futility of war was expressed by a woman keeping vigil beside her dying husband in a makeshift hospital after the Battle of Lundy’s Lane:

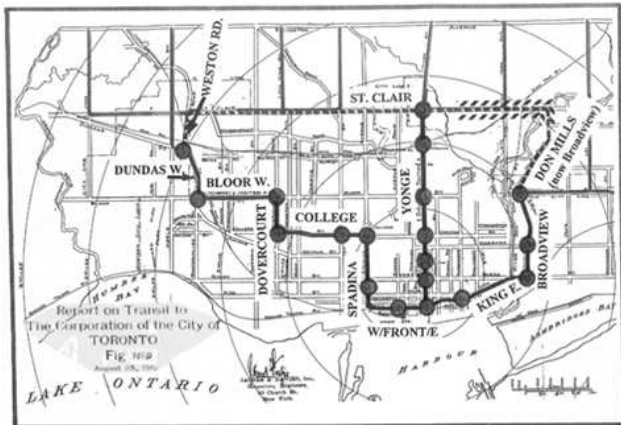
O that the King and the President were both here this moment to see the misery their quarrels lead to.

We Stand on Guard for Thee: the African Canadian Experience in the War of 1812
<http://tubman.info.yorku.ca/2013/06/war-of-1812-we-stand-on-guard-for-thee/>

MARCH: Ted Wickson

The 60th Anniversary of Canada's First Subway

Former TTC archivist Ted Wickson presented an illustrated chronicle of Canada's first subway. There were several subway plans of varying degrees of practicality before the first phase of our current system opened in 1954.



Jacobs and Davies Rapid Transit Report, August 1910 showing proposed below grade subway lines and stations

Between 1939 and 1945 TTC ridership nearly tripled and the streetcar system, particularly into the downtown, was overwhelmed. In a public ballot in 1946, 90% voted in favour of a proposed rapid transit system that included a subway under Yonge Street and another under Queen Street “provided that the Dominion Government assume one-fifth of the costs.” While funding from the Dominion Government never materialised, construction of the Yonge Street subway began in 1949. Construction used the “cut and cover” method, rather than tunnelling. This required that Yonge Street south of College Street be closed to traffic, section by section, for extended periods of time. Between College Street and Eglinton Avenue the subway was constructed beside Yonge Street, requiring the demolition of many buildings, but with less impact on the operation of Yonge Street itself during construction.

The new Yonge Street Subway line from Union Station to Eglinton opened in March 1954 with much fanfare, and was well used from opening day. The subway stimulated redevelopment around stations in the coming decades which has resulted in the distinctive clusters of taller buildings around



Yonge and Colborne, 1949

CTA

subway stations at St. Clair, Davisville and Eglinton. The original Toronto subway, and resulting effect of creating higher-density nodes of development around stations, became a model for transit-oriented urban planning in North America. The success of the Yonge Subway led to support for continuing to expand Toronto's subway system, with the University line opening in 1963, the east-west Bloor-Danforth line in 1966 and extensions to each of the lines being implemented in the following decades.

The growth of North Toronto, and to a great extent the City of Toronto itself, has been moulded by the introduction of successively more rapid transit services on Yonge Street and, in particular, with the opening of Canada's First Subway 60 years ago.



North Toronto before the subway.

TTC 415 awaits its next run, parked on one of the two tracks which formed the North Yonge side of the Glen Echo terminal. The North York Township Market in the background was formerly the Toronto & York Radial Railway car house, opened in 1922. [Site is now Loblaws.]

Julian Bernard

50 Years Ago

Items from the North Toronto Herald, 1964, contributed by Alex. Grenzebach. The Herald is available at Northern District Library.

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A fund-raising campaign to build North York General Hospital was announced. Estimated cost was \$8,681,000 for an initial 410 beds. Col Clifford Sifton, chairman of the Board, said, "that three years of planning had gone into the new hospital."

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 Seats Now: \$3.50, \$2.50, \$1.75

Coming Concerts:
 Betty Jean Hagen April 2
 Anton Kuerti April 30
 Series (3 Concerts)
 \$8.50, \$6.00, \$4.00

At Eaton Auditorium

In what was probably the "largest personal mailing ever undertaken in Ontario," the Ontario Ministry of Transport mailed 2½ million application forms for the new drivers licence required after 28 February.

Celebrating...
 ... 7 Years in our beautiful Church Home
EGLINTON BAPTIST CHURCH
 152 Roshampton Avenue
 11:00 a.m.—"Amazing Providences"
 7:00 p.m.—"Pilgrim's Progress"
 Dr. James Hunter will quote from memory much of John Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress"
LONG BRANCH MELODAIRES
 will be singing at this service.

Along the 17-mile section of 401 in Metro which was being widened to 12 lanes, 1,600 trees were lifted and replanted.



Pictured above is the newly remodelled Shaw School of Business of North Toronto. The new school is now located at 2436 Yonge Street, above Eglinton. To meet the increasing interest in education, both day and adult education evening courses are being held.

In his "Ramblings" column, Charles Sauriol recalled that there once were hop fields south of Pottery Road in the Don valley. The hops were "grown as a source of supply for Helliwell's brewery" which had opened in 1821. The Helliwell house is preserved at Todmorden Mills.

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Heritage Calendar

Doors Open Ontario

<http://www.doorsopenontario.on.ca/Events/2014-event-list.aspx>

Visit heritage locations across the province between May and October.

15th Annual Doors Open Toronto

DATES: Saturday 24 May - Sunday 25 May, 2014

Nir Bareket: My Eyes Have Seen. Celebrating 50 Years of Photography

Market Gallery, South St. Lawrence Market, 95 Front Street East

The photographs of Nir Bareket reflect a wide range of subjects and interests. One of Bareket's earliest series in Toronto, almost 40 years ago, documented the vacant Don Jail as it awaited its fate. This wide-ranging exhibition features images from various series: Theatre in Toronto (1967-2003), The Don Jail (1978, 1987), The Amsterdam Calendar (1978), The Toronto Calendar (1981), The 1982-2004 Homeless in Toronto, and The March of the Living (1994).

DATES: 26 April to 19 July, 2014

INFO: 416-392-7604

http://www.toronto.ca/culture/market_gallery



Receive the *NTHS UPDATER* by email!

Would you like us to remind you of upcoming meetings and heritage events with an electronic newsletter?

Email me at alexg@alumni.uwaterloo.ca and I will add you to the distribution list. *We will not give out your email address.*

Alex. Grenzebach

We welcome contributions from members: heritage events and achievements, brief articles and photographs of local history interest.



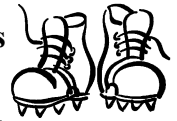
Submissions for the next *Newsletter* by

10 June to dawsonbh@rogers.com or call 416-481-6622.

Heritage Toronto Walking, Bike, Bus & Boutique Tours

INFO: 416-338-1338

<http://heritagetoronto.org/tours/2014-tours/>



Corktown

Featuring some of Toronto's oldest architecture, the Corktown neighbourhood was settled largely by working-class Irish immigrants in the 1800s, and became home to residents such as the Gooderham distillery magnates and Black community leaders Thornton and Lucie Blackburn. See how Corktown has adapted to new residents and uses while retaining its historical character.

TIME: Saturday, 26 April, 2014, 1:30 p.m.

MEET: St Paul's Basilica, 83 Power St at Queen St E

LEADER: Marta O'Brien

Jane's Walk

<http://janeswalk.org/canada/toronto/>

DATES: May 2nd, 3rd and 4th.

Jane's Walk is a walking conversation led by volunteers that creates a space for citizens to discuss what matters to them while learning more about their city and their neighbours.

A hundred or so to choose from, including:

Lawrence Park - the second century

We will view a number of the original houses in the western part of Lawrence Park and examine some of the re-development which is changing the nature of the area. How do we encourage restoration/renovation rather than tear-down? How can heritage legislation protect heritage resources? What are the problems with the City's current heritage preservation situation?

TIME: Saturday, 3 May, 2014, 2 p.m.

MEET: Locke Library at Yonge & Lawrence

LEADERS: Alex Grenzebach, Lynda Moon

ROM Walks, Travel and Bus Events

INFO: 416-586-8097; <http://www.rom.on.ca/en>

ROMwalks

Free walking tours of Toronto. Enjoy guided walking tours of the city's architectural and historic neighbourhoods. Download a copy of the ROMwalks brochure from the website.

North Toronto Historical Society

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

% 129 Blythwood Road, Toronto, Ontario M4N 1A5

www.northtorontohistoricalsociety.org

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

2014 Executive (*Directors)

President & Programmes: *Lynda Moon

Membership Co-ordinator: *Alex Grenzebach, 416-483-8475

Newsletter Editor: *Hilary Dawson

Treasurer: Bill Dawson

Members-at-large: *Doug Campbell, *Brian Dunfield, Ken Pon

Past President: John Hutchinson

Publicity:

Secretary:

Research: Hilary Dawson

Walks: