



STAFF REPORT ACTION REQUIRED

Intention to Designate under Part IV, Section 29 of the Ontario Heritage Act – 1006 Bloor Street West

| | |
|--------------------------|---|
| Date: | February 7, 2012 |
| To: | Toronto Preservation Board Toronto and East York Community Council |
| From: | Acting Director, Policy & Research, City Planning Division |
| Wards: | Davenport – Ward 18 |
| Reference Number: | P:\2012\Cluster B\PLN\HPS\TEYCC\February 14 2012\teHPS08A |

SUMMARY

This report recommends that City Council state its intention to designate the property at 1006 Bloor Street West (Paradise Theatre) under Part IV, Section 29 of the Ontario Heritage Act. Located on the northwest corner of Bloor Street West and Westmoreland Avenue, the property was listed on the City of Toronto Inventory of Heritage Properties on March 6, 2007.

On January 20, 2012, representatives of the property owners submitted a notice re: "Intent to Demolish a Listed Building under the Ontario Heritage Act." City Council must state its intention to designate the property under Part IV, Section 29 of the Ontario Heritage Act by March 25, 2012 in order to prevent the demolition of the Paradise Theatre.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The City Planning Division recommends that:

1. City Council state its intention to designate the property at 1006 Bloor Street West (Paradise Theatre) under Part IV, Section 29 of the Ontario Heritage Act.
2. If there are no objections to the designation in accordance with Section 29(6) of the Ontario Heritage Act, City Council authorize the City Solicitor to introduce the bills in Council designating the property under Part IV, Section 29 of the Ontario Heritage Act.

3. If there are objections in accordance with Section 29(7) of the Ontario Heritage Act, City Council direct the City Clerk to refer the designation to the Conservation Review Board.
4. If the designation is referred to the Conservation Review Board, City Council authorize the City Solicitor and appropriate staff to attend any hearing held by the Conservation Review Board in support of Council's decision on the designation of the property.

Financial Impact

There are no financial implications resulting from the adoption of this report.

DECISION HISTORY

City Council included the property at 1006 Bloor Street West on the City of Toronto Inventory of Heritage Properties in 2007. The heritage listing following the announcement in 2006 of the closing of a number of neighbourhood theatres in Toronto, which resulted in the inclusion of some on the City's heritage inventory and the designation of the previously listed properties under Part IV, Section 29 of the Ontario Heritage Act.

COMMENTS

On January 25, 2012, representatives of the owners of the property at 1006 Bloor Street West submitted a notice to demolish the Paradise Theatre under Part IV, Section 27 of the Ontario Heritage Act. The information provided with the notice has been deemed complete. City Council must state its intention to designate the property under Part IV, Section 29 of the Ontario Heritage Act by March 25, 2012 in order to prevent the demolition of the building.

A location map (Attachment No. 1) and photograph (Attachment No. 2) are attached. Staff have completed the attached Heritage Property Research and Evaluation Report (Attachment No. 4) and determined that the property at 1006 Bloor Street West meets Ontario Regulation 9/06, the criteria prescribed for municipal designation.

The property at 1006 Bloor Street West (Paradise Theatre) is worthy of designation under Part IV, Section 29 of the Ontario Heritage Act for its cultural heritage value, and meets the criteria for municipal designation prescribed by the Province of Ontario under the three categories of design, associative and contextual values. Located on the northwest corner of Bloor Street West and Westmoreland Avenue, the Paradise Theatre (1937) is a representative example of Art Deco styling by the notable Toronto architect Benjamin Brown that contextually supports the historical character of Bloor Street West in the Dovercourt neighbourhood where it stands as a significant local feature.

The Reasons for Designation (Statement of Significance), found in Attachment No. 3 are the Public Notice of Intention to Designate and will be advertised on the City of Toronto's web site in accordance with the City of Toronto Act provisions and served on the property owners and on the Ontario Heritage Trust according to the provisions of the Ontario Heritage Act.

CONTACT

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SIGNATURE

Kerri A. Voumvakis, Acting Director
Policy and Research
City Planning Division

ATTACHMENTS

Attachment No. 1 – Location Map
Attachment No. 2 – Photographs
Attachment No. 3 – Reasons for Designation (Statement of Significance)
Attachment No. 4 – Heritage Property Research and Evaluation Report



The **arrow** marks the location of the site

This location map is for information purposes only;
the exact boundaries of the site are not shown



South facade of the Paradise Theatre (Heritage Preservation Services, January 2012)



South facade of the Paradise Theatre on Bloor Street West (left) and the east elevation on Westmoreland Avenue (right) (Heritage Preservation Services, January 2012)

Paradise Theatre

Description

The property at 1006 Bloor Street West is worthy of designation under Part IV, Section 29 of the Ontario Heritage Act for its cultural heritage value, and it meets the criteria for municipal designation prescribed by the Province of Ontario under the three categories of design, associative and contextual values. Located on the northwest corner of Bloor Street West and Westmoreland Avenue, the Paradise Theatre (1937) is a two-storey movie theatre. The site was listed on the City of Toronto Inventory of Heritage Properties in 2007.

Statement of Cultural Heritage Value

The Paradise Theatre has cultural heritage value for its design value as a representative example of a World War II era movie theatre with Art Deco styling. The south façade displays the hallmarks of the Art Deco style with its abstracted classical and geometrical elements, and the projecting marquee is an important attribute that identifies the historical origins of the building.

The Paradise Theatre also has associative value as it reflects the work of Benjamin Brown, one of the earliest practicing Jewish architects in Toronto. While Brown gained prominence after World War I when he prepared the plans for a number of large-scale warehouses in the King-Spadina neighbourhood, in 1920 he also designed the Standard Theatre at Spadina Avenue and Dundas Street West as one of the earliest Yiddish theatres in North America.

The property at 1006 Bloor Street has contextual value as it supports the historical character of Bloor Street West as the "main street" in the Dovercourt neighbourhood east of Dufferin Street. With its prominent location between Dovercourt Road and Dufferin Street and its role as an anchor building on the corner of Bloor and Westmoreland Avenue, the Paradise Theatre forms part of a collection of commercial buildings that remains highly visible, along with the Bloor-Gladstone Library, another local landmark at #1101 Bloor.

Heritage Attributes

The heritage attributes of the Paradise Theatre are:

- The scale, form and massing
- The rectangular-shaped two-storey plan with the single-storey round-cornered wing along Westmoreland Avenue

- The materials, with buff brick cladding (with glazed brickwork on the south façade and east wing) and brick, cast stone, metal and glass detailing
- The flat roofs with stone coping, a brick chimney at the east end and, on the south facade, stylized cast stone pilaster strips that wrap over the central parapet
- On the south façade (where the lower floor has been refaced), the two sets of stainless steel and glass doors, the box office window on the east (right) side of the recess (the ticket office was removed), and the coloured and patterned tile work on the floor outside the entries
- Above the south entrances, the projecting marquee with rounded corners and a stepped parapet that is original, and the two-sided vertical sign reading "PARADISE" that is a replacement representing the evolution of the theatre
- The south façade, where the upper storey is organized into three sections with a projecting centre bay with stone quoins and five flat-headed window openings with stone detailing
- The placement of the building on a corner lot facing Bloor Street West and Westmoreland Avenue

HERITAGE PROPERTY RESEARCH AND EVALUATION REPORT



PARADISE THEATRE
1006 BLOOR STREET WEST, TORONTO

Prepared by:

Heritage Preservation Services
City Planning Division
City of Toronto

January 2012

1. DESCRIPTION



Cover: principal (south) facade; above: main entrance
(Heritage Preservation Services, January 2012)

| 1006 Bloor Street West: Paradise Theatre | |
|---|--|
| ADDRESS | 1006 Bloor Street West (northwest corner of Bloor Street West and Westmoreland Avenue) |
| WARD | 18 (Davenport) |
| LEGAL DESCRIPTION | Plan 622, Block F, Lot 1 |
| NEIGHBOURHOOD/COMMUNITY | Dovercourt |
| HISTORICAL NAME | Paradise Theatre |
| CONSTRUCTION DATE | 1937 |
| ORIGINAL OWNER | Louis Lee ¹ |
| ORIGINAL USE | Commercial (movie theatre & stores) |
| CURRENT USE* | Vacant * This does not refer to permitted use(s) as defined by the Zoning By-law |
| ARCHITECT/BUILDER/DESIGNER | Benjamin Brown, architect |
| DESIGN/CONSTRUCTION/MATERIALS | Brick cladding with brick, stone, metal & glass detailing |
| ARCHITECTURAL STYLE | Art Deco with Art Moderne east wing |
| ADDITIONS/ALTERATIONS | Original sign replaced & first storey of south façade refaced ² |
| CRITERIA | Design/Physical, Historical/Associative & Contextual |
| HERITAGE STATUS | Listed on City of Toronto Inventory of Heritage Properties |
| RECORDER | Heritage Preservation Services: Kathryn Anderson |
| REPORT DATE | January 2012 |

¹ Recorded in tax assessment rolls as "Louis Lee," land records refer to him as "Lee Leon, sometimes known as L. Lee". Lee leased the property during his 20-year ownership of the site

² Building records indicate that in 1981 new facings were installed

2. BACKGROUND

This research and evaluation report describes the history, architecture and context of the property at 1006 Bloor Street West and applies evaluation criteria to determine whether it merits designation under Part IV, Section 29 of the Ontario Heritage Act. The conclusions of the research and evaluation are found in Section 4 (Summary).

i. HISTORICAL TIMELINE

| Key Date | Historical Event |
|-----------------|--|
| 1909 Oct | Building permit #17927 is issued for a “one story brick theatorium” at 1008 (sic) Bloor Street West |
| 1910 May | An unnamed theatre at #1008 Bloor is identified in the tax assessment rolls |
| 1911 Jan | The City Directory records the “Palace Theatre” at 1008 Bloor |
| 1912 & 1923 | Goad’s Atlases, updated to 1912 and 1923, show the additions to the original theatre |
| 1937Apr | According to building records, an application is received for a motion picture theatre and three stores at #1006 Bloor |
| 1937 May | The existing building is valued at \$4000 according to the tax assessment rolls |
| 1937 May | Building inspection records report that construction is underway prior to the submission of the architect's specifications |
| 1937 June | Building permit #53754 is issued for a “ theatre and store building” according to the plans of architect Benjamin Brown for “owner Mr. Borlack” |
| 1937 Aug | Inspection reports note that the roof is in place |
| 1937 Dec | Building records indicate that the theatre and stores are completed |
| 1938 | The City Directory records the “Paradise Theatre” at 1006-1008 Bloor |
| 1938 May | As recorded in the tax assessment rolls, the theatre and store complex is now valued at \$26,000; building records indicate that the theatre is occupied |
| 2007 | The site is listed on the City of Toronto Inventory of Heritage Properties |
| 2012 | A notice of intention to demolish under the Ontario Heritage Act is submitted |

ii. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Dovercourt Neighbourhood

The property at present-day 1006 Bloor Street West originated as one of the 200-acre farm lots laid out in the late 18th century on the lands north of the Town of York. When the City of Toronto was incorporated in 1834, its west boundary was moved to Dufferin Street. Extracts from the 1878 Atlas of York County (Image 2) show the early subdivision of the lands adjoining the Bloor Street West and Dufferin Street intersection where the fledgling community of Dovercourt was then located. The area took its name from the “Dover Court” estate of one of the members of the prominent Denison family. “The hamlet of Dovercourt consisted of little more than a cluster of houses north of Bloor...”³ prior to 1888 when the area northeast of Bloor and Dufferin was annexed by the City.⁴ With horse-drawn streetcar service extended along Bloor Street West to

³ Patterson, 10

⁴ The City of Toronto annexed "Dovercourt" north of Davenport Road in 1910

Dufferin Street in 1890, annexation also brought road improvements, water service, sewers and lighting that accelerated the opening of residential subdivisions in Dovercourt.

The commercial development of Bloor Street West in Dovercourt began in earnest after 1913 when this section of the road was finally paved. As a result, “the street is still characterized by the line of two- and three-storey buildings, mostly erected in the 1910s, with stores on the street level catering to the daily needs of the community, and apartments above.”⁵ During this era, schools, churches, the Bloor-Gladstone branch of the Toronto Public Library, and movie theatres were added to the mix of building types along Bloor Street West.

Paradise Theatre

While the Paradise Theatre at 1006 Bloor Street dates to 1937, it was the second such establishment on the property. The site stood vacant when Goad’s Atlas was updated in 1903 (Image 3) but, in October 1909, “J. McLaughlin” was issued a building permit for a “1 story brick theatorium” (Image 6). The Palace Theatre was in operation under McLaughlin’s management by May 1910 when it was recorded in the tax assessment rolls. Also known as the Bloor Palace Theatre, the facility was renamed the Kitchener Theatre by 1918, purportedly in recognition of Field Marshall H. H. Kitchener, the British Secretary of State at the outset of World War I. The Palace Theatre and its northward extensions were illustrated on Goad’s Atlases revised to 1912 and 1923 (Images 4 and 5).

In March 1937, entrepreneurs David Bernholtz, Harry Garalick and Ben and David Borlack secured a 20-year lease on the property. Plans for a two-storey theatre with adjoining stores were dated May 1937 and approved the next month with the proviso that “all work called for on the plan to be completed by December 1937.”⁶ Building and inspection records trace the construction, with the pouring of the foundations in May, the addition of the roof in August, and the completion of the project in December, apart from an outstanding issue with the fire doors that was resolved prior to the occupancy of the premises in May 1938.⁷ Completed at an estimated cost of \$32,000, the facility was named the New Paradise Theatre (the name “New” was quickly dropped) and, with a balcony reserved for female customers, included 643 seats.⁸

Odeon Theatres (of Canada) Limited assumed the lease for the property in 1941, retaining it until 1957. During this period, inspection reports and photographs compiled by the Province of Ontario’s theatre inspections branch documented changes to the structure. The present owners acquired the site in 1966, initially screening Italian language films. As one of the few small-scale movie theatres remaining in the

⁵ Patterson, 20

⁶ City of Toronto Archives, Fonds 200, File 802

⁷ City of Toronto Building Records, Toronto and East York, 1937-1938

⁸ City of Toronto Building Records, April-June 1937, and City of Toronto Archives, Fonds 251, File 127

community, the Paradise Theatre was recognized on the City of Toronto's heritage inventory in 2007.

Benjamin Brown, Architect

Toronto architect Benjamin Brown (1890-1974) prepared the plans for the Paradise Theatre, which are housed at the City of Toronto Archives (with the drawing of the south façade reproduced as Image 7).⁹ A native of Lithuania, Brown graduated from the University of Toronto's Department of Architecture in 1913 and embarked on a solo career in the city. As one of the earliest practicing Jewish architects in Toronto, among Brown's best known commissions were the Tower Building (1927) and the Balfour Building (1930), large commercial warehouses designed for the garment trade that stand as local landmarks on Spadina Avenue, north of King Street West. His varied portfolio included other commercial buildings, apartment houses, and individual residences, as well as The Primrose Club (1920), Beth Jacob Synagogue (1922) and the Hebrew Institute (1924), which were closely identified with the history of the Jewish community in Toronto. Prior to designing the Paradise Theatre, in 1920 Brown devised the plans for the Standard Theatre at Dundas Street West and Spadina Avenue, which was one of the first Yiddish theatres in North America and is designated under the Ontario Heritage Act.

iii. ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

Photographs showing the Paradise Theatre today are found on the cover and in Sections 1 and 6 of this report, along with archival images (Images 8-11) that capture the building in the decades before and after World War II.

The Paradise Theatre displays features inspired by Art Deco styling. Named for the "Exposition de arts décoratifs" held in Paris in 1925 that showcased all aspects of contemporary design, the style was "characterized by a lavish and exotic application of materials with angular outlines" and the use of geometric, naturalistic and abstract motifs inspired by classical architecture, recently revealed Egyptian artifacts, and of-the-moment Cubist paintings.¹⁰ In the 1930s, "the rage for Art Deco continued, but on a more pragmatic and popular level" when the flamboyant elements of the style were deemed particularly well suited to movie theatres.¹¹

⁹ Sewart (124) suggests that the Toronto architectural partnership of Kaplan and Sprachman renovated the theatre's façade in 1939, information that is repeated in Morawetz (128). This attribution may originate in an "Inventory of Kaplan and Sprachman Theatre projects" included in the collection of Sprachman's son, Mandel Sprachman, and reproduced in the Spring/Summer 1996 Bulletin of the Historic Theatres' Trust. The Paradise bears some resemblance to the Bloordale (later State) Theatre at 1610 Bloor Street West (particularly in the original arrangement of the lower storey), which was designed by Kaplan and Sprachman in 1937. Any association that Kaplan and Sprachman may have had with the Paradise Theatre has not been confirmed at the time of the writing of this report

¹⁰ Blumenson, 192

¹¹ Blumenson, 192

A modest version of the style, the Art Deco features of the Paradise Theatre are found on the principal (south) façade on Bloor Street West and the east elevation facing Westmoreland Avenue. Rising two stories, the long rectangular plan is organized in three sections that are visible on Westmoreland where the wall gradually steps down from the lobby to the auditorium and the back stage areas. While buff brick clads most of the structure, the brickwork is glazed on the upper portion of the south façade and the east storefronts along Westmoreland. Brick and cast stone is applied for the detailing. The principal façade, while altered, retains the original organization in the first floor where two pairs of double doors with stainless steel and glass are placed between the flat-headed openings that mark the outer bays. The original ticket office was removed from its original location in the centre of the wall, but a box office window remains in the recess adjoining the entries on the east. The pavement outside the doors displays coloured patterned tile work. The lower floor of the south façade has been reclad, covering the bands of vitrolite visible in the archival photographs. The original projecting marquee with rounded corners and a stepped parapet survives while, in the upper wall, the two-sided vertical sign naming the “Paradise” is not original but represents the evolution of the building during the later 20th century. The second storey is organized in three parts, where the centre bay projects slightly. Single flat-headed window openings are found in the outer bays, while a trio of openings is placed in the centre. The bands of stone beneath the outer openings and the brick quoins in the centre provide geometric detailing that is typical of the Art Deco, as are the brick and stone band courses delineating the line of the flat roof. On the south wall, the trio of stylized cast stone pilaster strips rises above the central window openings and wraps over the parapet to offer an Art Deco flourish.

The east wing of the theatre complex, designed as a storefront, displays the rounded corner synonymous with the Art Moderne style, which is contemporaneous to the Art Deco but without its applied decoration. The wing is similarly clad with glazed brick and features brick banding above the door and window openings. The east storefront was excluded with the remainder of the east elevation from the Reasons for Listing as revised in 2006, but it is a key element of the design. No heritage attributes are identified on the interior, which is shown in the attached photographs in its mid-20th century condition (Images 9 and 10) and more recently (Images 15 and 16).

iv. CONTEXT

As shown on the location map attached as Image 1, the Paradise Theatre is located on the northwest corner of Bloor Street West and Westmoreland Avenue, four blocks east of Dufferin Street and one block west of Dovercourt Road. Anchoring the east end of a group of commercial buildings, with its marquee and decorative detailing the theatre stands out in the block. Directly north on Westmoreland Avenue, the Church of St. Mary the Virgin and St. Cyprian (1913) is another prominent feature in the Dovercourt neighbourhood that is designated under Part IV, Section 29 of the Ontario Heritage Act and further protected by a heritage easement agreement. On the opposite side of Bloor Street West and closer to Dufferin Street, the Bloor-Gladstone branch (1913) of the Toronto Public Library is recognized beyond the neighbourhood for its heritage value and

award-winning west addition (the latter property at #1101 Bloor is included on the City’s heritage inventory).

3. EVALUATION CHECKLIST

The following evaluation applies Ontario Regulation 9/06 made under the Ontario Heritage Act: Criteria for Determining Cultural Heritage Value or Interest. While the criteria are prescribed for municipal designation under Part IV, Section 29 of the Ontario Heritage Act, the City of Toronto uses it when assessing properties for inclusion on the City of Toronto Inventory of Heritage Properties. The evaluation table is marked “N/A” if the criterion is “not applicable” to the property or X if it is applicable, with explanatory text below.

| Design or Physical Value | |
|--|------------|
| i. rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method | X |
| ii. displays high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit | N/A |
| iii. demonstrates high degree of scientific or technical achievement | N/A |

Representative Example of a Style and Type – The Paradise Theatre is a representative example of a 20th century movie theatre from the interwar period that is distinguished by the Art Deco detailing on the exterior of the building. It is also an important surviving example of a neighbourhood theatre on Bloor Street West, which had emerged as a primary midtown city street by 1920 and (extended east of the Don River along Danforth Avenue) ultimately boasted 35 movie houses.¹² With most of the theatres closed and many demolished, the Paradise Theatre is a visual reminder of the site’s development as the setting of two consecutive theatres.¹³ It is one of the city’s surviving period cinemas profiled in the book, Art Deco Architecture in Toronto (2009).

| Historical or Associative Value | |
|--|------------|
| i. direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community | N/A |
| ii. yields, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture | N/A |
| iii. demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, artist, builder, designer or theorist who is significant to a community | X |

Architect - The Paradise Theatre is linked to the career of the important 20th century Toronto architect Benjamin Brown. While Brown “was not the first Jew to graduate in architecture from the University of Toronto, he was the first to pursue the profession...” and his “career and work represent an important resource for the social history of Toronto

¹² Morawetz, 125

¹³ The Bloor Cinema at 506 Bloor Street West near Bathurst Street continues to offer movies as of the writing of this report, while the Metro Theatre at #679 Bloor near Manning Avenue stood as one of the last remaining ‘porn theatres’ in North America prior to being offered for sale in December 2011

Jews.”¹⁴ With the Standard Theatre at 285 Spadina Avenue (which is designated under Part IV, Section 29 of the Ontario Heritage Act), the Paradise Theatre demonstrates Brown’s proficiency in designing building types beyond the commercial warehouses that are associated with his name.

| Contextual Value | |
|---|------------|
| i. important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area | X |
| ii. physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings | X |
| iii. landmark | N/A |

Character – Anchoring the northwest corner of Bloor Street West and Westmoreland Avenue, the Paradise Theatre supports the character of the neighbourhood as part of the low-rise collection of primarily commercial buildings that line Bloor Street West between Dovercourt Road and Dufferin Street in the Dovercourt neighbourhood.

Surroundings – The Paradise Theatre is historically and visually linked to its surroundings along Bloor Street West and the adjoining residential neighbourhoods where the majority of the buildings are low-rise in scale and date to the era before and after the First World War. While slightly later in date, the Paradise Theatre stands as the second theatre on its site and, with its height and setback, fits into the block and the Dovercourt neighbourhood.

Landmark – The site of a theatre for over a century, and a prominent anchor building at the corner of Bloor and Westmoreland, the Paradise Theatre is a local landmark in the Dovercourt community.

4. SUMMARY

Following research and evaluation according to Regulation 9/06, it has been determined that the property at 1006 Bloor Street West has design, associative and contextual values as a representative example of a local theatre from the pre-World War II period that is designed in the Art Deco Style and is historically associated with Benjamin Brown, one of Toronto’s earliest practicing Jewish architects. Contextually, the Paradise Theatre anchors the corner of Bloor Street West and Westmoreland Avenue where it contributes to the character of the commercial heart of the Dovercourt neighbourhood to which it is also historically and visually related.

5. SOURCES

Archival Sources

Abstract Indices of Deeds, Plan 622, Block F, Lot 1
 Aerial Map, City of Toronto, 1941
 Assessment Rolls, City of Toronto, Ward 6, Divisions 3 and 5, 1909 ff.

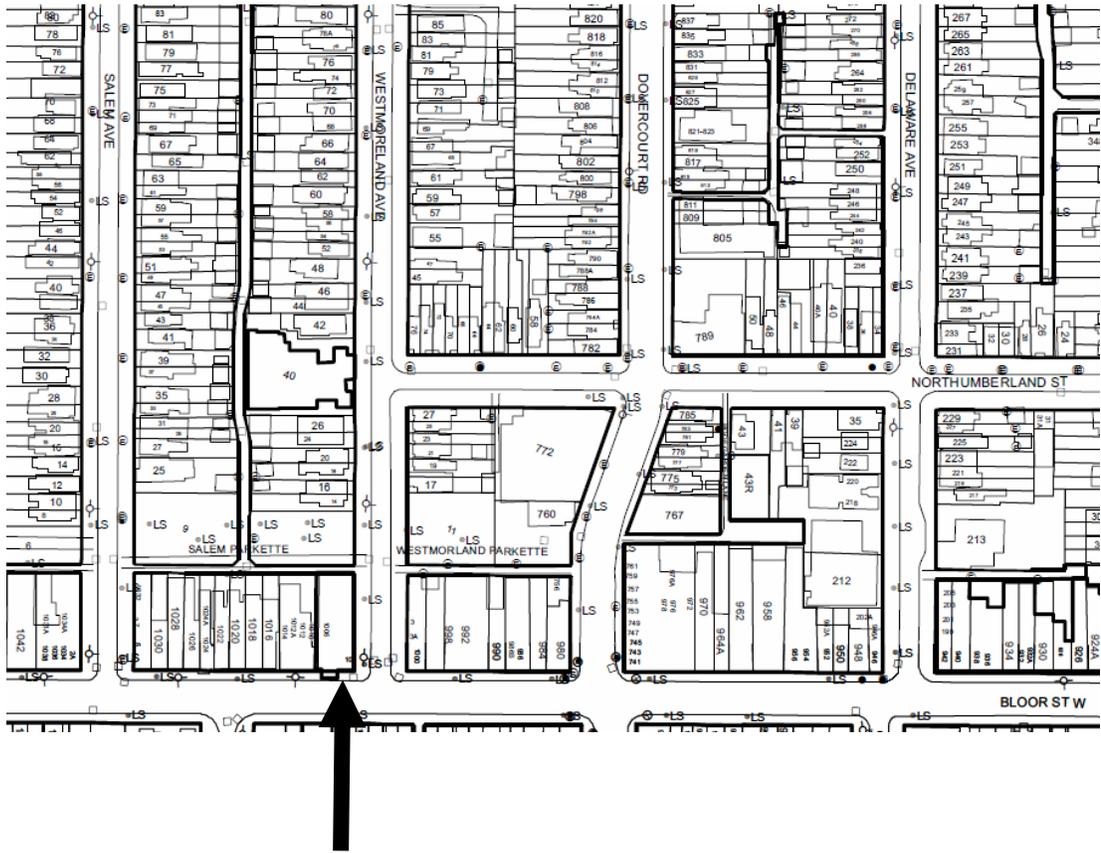
¹⁴ <http://www.archeion.ca/ontario-jewish-archives>, unpagged

Building Permit #17927, October 1909, City of Toronto Archives
Building Records, Toronto and East York, 1937 ff.
City of Toronto Directories, 1909 ff.
Goad's Atlases, 1903-1923
Historical Atlas of York County, 1878
Photographs, Archives of Ontario, RG56-C2/C4
Photographs, City of Toronto Archives, Fonds 251, File 127
Plans and specifications, 1006 Bloor Street West, June 17, 1937, City of Toronto
Archives, Fonds 200, File 802

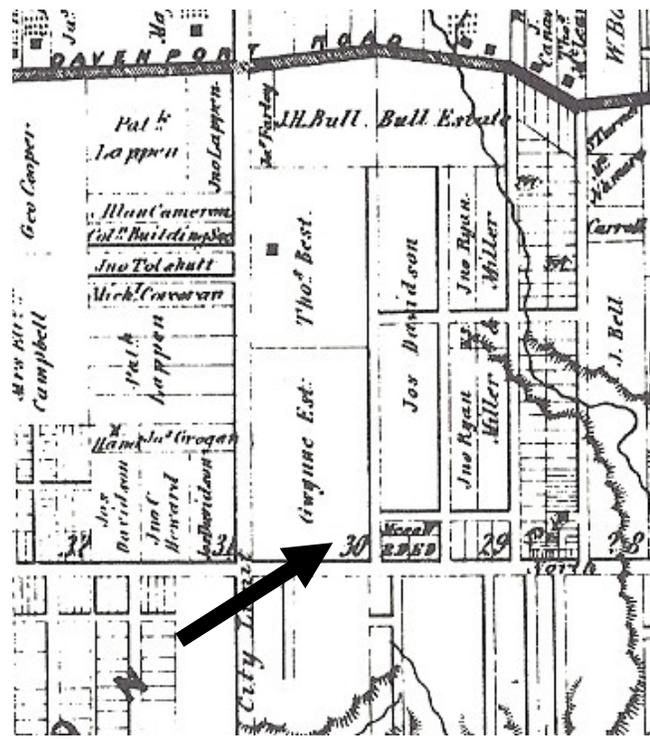
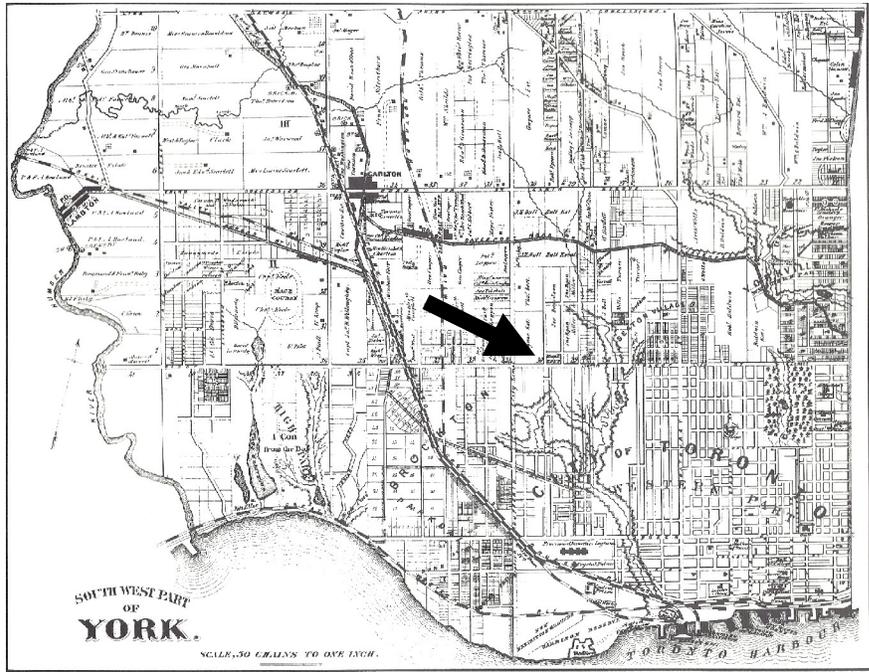
Secondary Sources

Art in Architecture: Toronto landmarks, 1920-1940, Department of the City Clerk, 1987
"Benjamin Brown," entry in The Biographical Dictionary of Architects in Canada, 1800-1950, <http://www.dictionarofarchitectsincanada.org/architects/view/1210>
"Benjamin Brown," Finding Aid, <http://www.archeion.ca/ontario-jewish-archives>
Blumenson, John, Ontario Architecture, 1990
Maitland, Leslie, Jacqueline Hucker and Shannon Ricketts, A Guide to Canadian Architectural Styles, 1992
Donegan, Rosemary, Spadina Avenue, 1985
Lundell, Liz, The Estates of Old Toronto, 1997
Morawetz, Tim, Art Deco Architecture in Toronto, 2009
Patterson, Cynthia, Carol McDougall and George Levin, Bloor-Dufferin in Pictures, 1986
Photographs, interior, <http://cinematreasures.org/theaters/886> and
<http://www.flickr.com/photos/theghostofgraingertown/595927908>
Sewart, John, The "Nabes": Toronto's wonderful neighbourhood movie houses, 2001

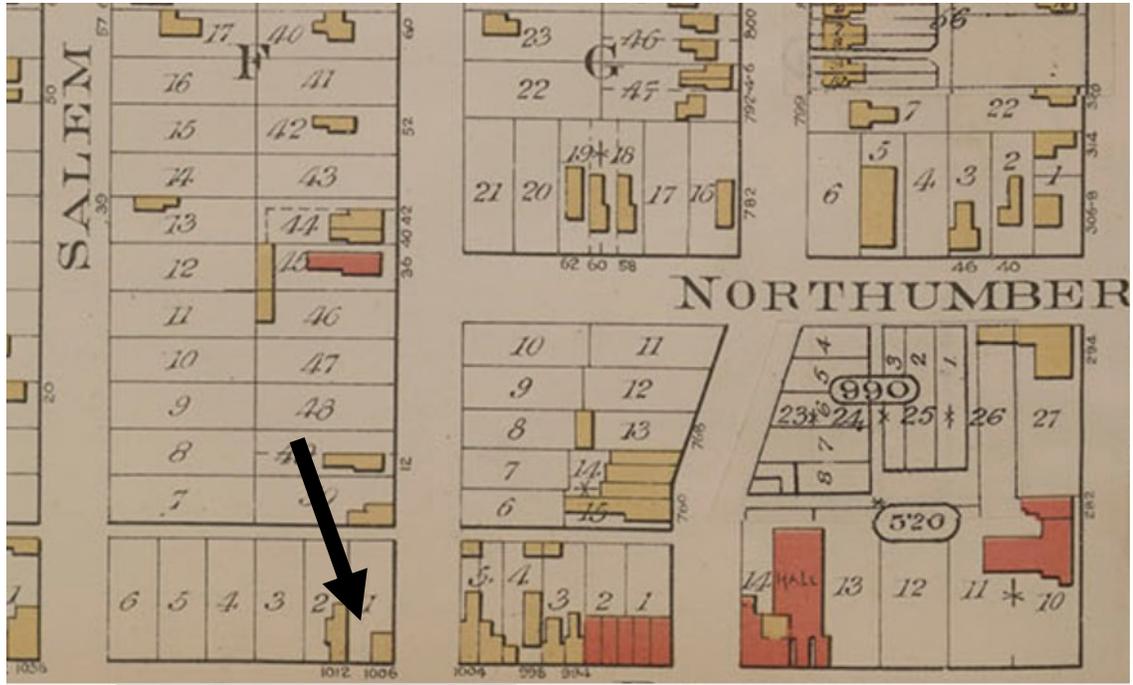
6. IMAGES: **arrows** mark the location of the property at 1006 Bloor Street West



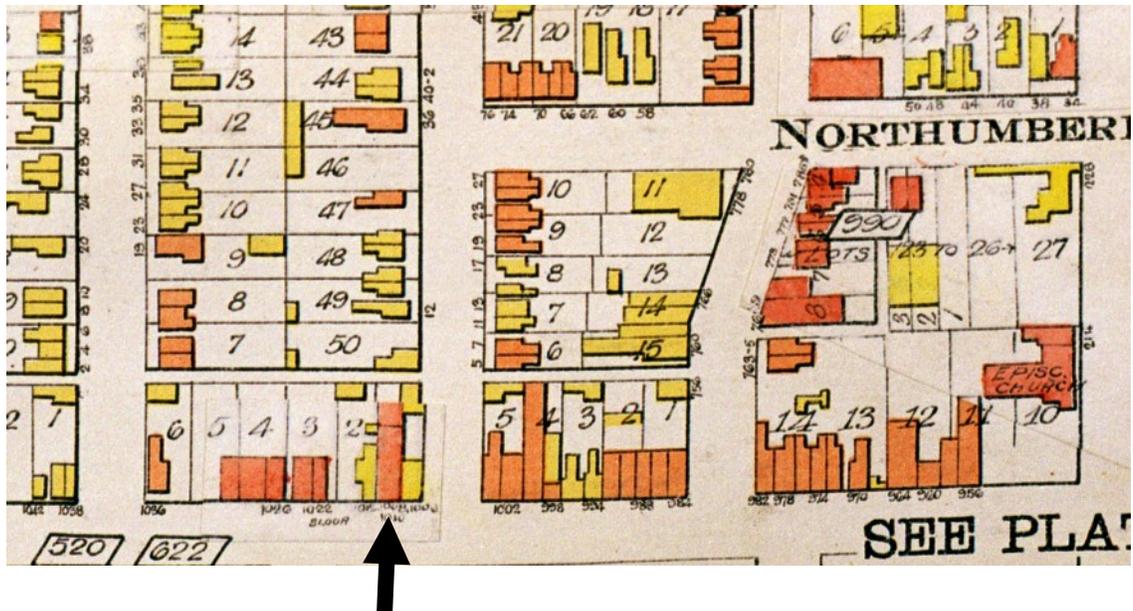
1. City of Toronto Property Data Map: showing the property at 1006 Bloor Street West



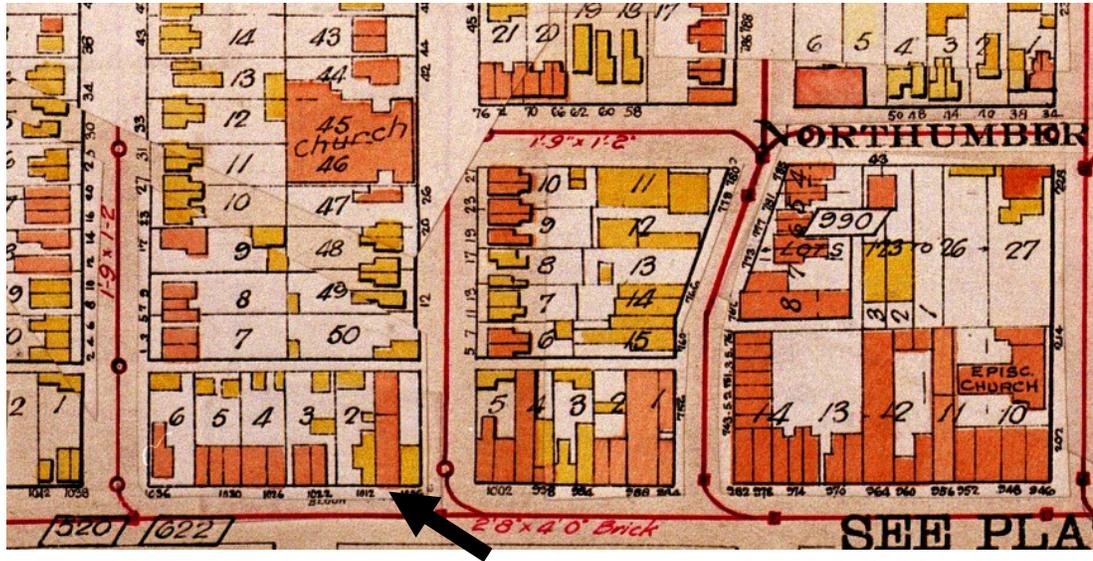
2. York County Atlas, 1878: extracts showing the Dovercourt neighbourhood (above) and the future location of the Paradise Theatre east of the Bloor Street West and Dufferin Street intersection (below)



3. Goad's Atlas, September 1903: showing the future site of the Paradise Theatre



4. Goad's Atlas, 1910 revised to 1912: showing the brick-clad Palace Theatre (1909) in place



5. Goad's Atlas, 1910 revised to 1923: showing the rear (north) extension to the first theatre building on the site

BUILDING PERMIT

No. 17927

Plan No. _____
Lot No. _____

Toronto, OCT 20 1909 19__

Permit granted to

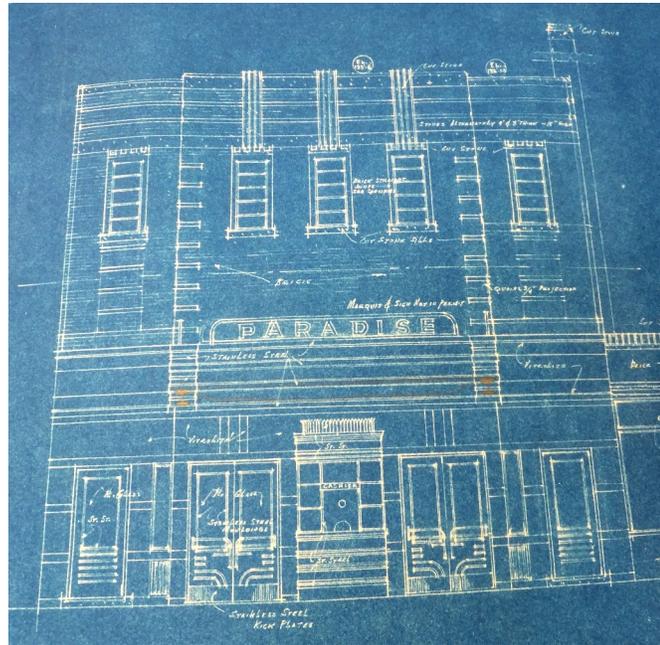
Mr. J. M. Laughlin 314 Clinton St.
To erect a 1 story brick Theatrum
near Westmoreland Ave.
on 1003 Bloor St.

Architect _____
Builder J. J. & Co.
Cost of Building, \$ 3000
Plans and Specifications approved by _____

No. of Block Plan _____
Limit B Water, \$ B

This Permit does not include any openings in sidewalks or encroachment past line of Street.

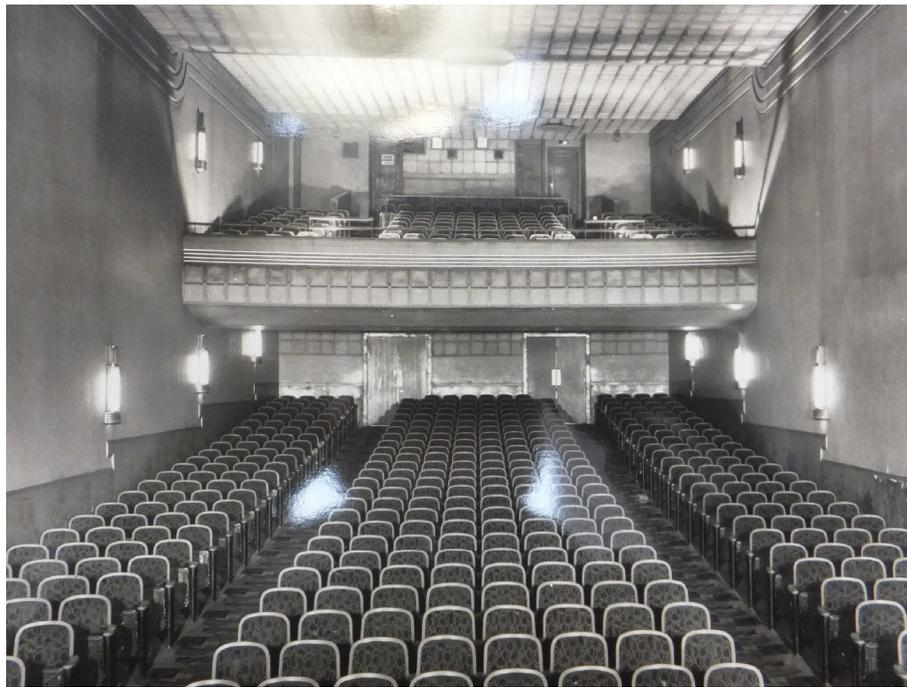
6. Building Permit 17927, Oct 1909: for the Palace Theatre, the first theatre on the property



7. Plan, Paradise Theatre, May 1937: showing the principal (south) façade (City of Toronto Archives, Fonds 200, File 802)



8. Archival Photograph, Paradise Theatre, no date: this appears to be the earliest image of the theatre following its completion in 1937 (the movies being shown were released in 1936) (City of Toronto Archives, Fonds 251, File 127)



9. and 10. Archival Photographs, Paradise Theatre, Interior, 1948: with views looking north toward the screen (above) and south toward the balcony and lobby (below) (Archives of Ontario, RG 56-11)



11. Archival Photograph, Paradise Theatre, 1948: showing slight modifications to the outer bays in the first storey (Archives of Ontario, RG56-11/6.41)



12. Archival Photograph, Paradise Theatre, November 1959: showing the principal (south) façade with the low-scale east wing on the right (City of Toronto Archives, Fonds 251, File 127)



13. Photograph, Paradise Theatre: showing the south façade (right) and the west elevation (left) (Heritage Preservation Services, January 2012)



14. Photograph, Paradise Theatre: showing the south façade (left) and the east elevation on Westmoreland Avenue (right). In the background, the Church of St. Mary the Virgin and St. Cyprian (1913) at 40 Westmoreland Avenue is designated under Part IV, Section 29 of the Ontario Heritage Act (Heritage Preservation Services, January 2012)



15. Photograph, 1006 Bloor Street West: showing the interior lobby of the Paradise Theatre, July 2011 (<http://www.flickr.com/photos/theghostofgraingertown/5959279081/in/photostream/>)



16. Photograph, 1006 Bloor Street West: showing the theatre auditorium in the Paradise Theatre (no date) (<http://cinematresures.org/theaters/886>)