

HERITAGE PROPERTY RESEARCH AND EVALUATION REPORT



SMITH BLOCK
639, 641, 643, 651, 653 and 655 QUEEN STREET EAST, TORONTO

Prepared by:

Heritage Preservation Services
City Planning Division
City of Toronto

January, 2016

1. DESCRIPTION



Smith Block, 651-655 Queen Street East and 643-639 Queen Street East: showing the remaining sections of the Smith Block on the south side of Queen Street East
(*Heritage Preservation Services, 2015 [HPS]*)

Address: Name	
ADDRESS	639, 641, 643, 651, 653 and 655 Queen Street East, Toronto, M4M 1G4
WARD	30
LEGAL DESCRIPTION	639 - CON BF PT LOT 15 641 - CON BF PT LOT 15 643 - RP63R2775 PART 2 651 - CON BF PT LOT 15 653 - CON 1 FB PT LOT 15 655 - CON BF PT LOT 15
NEIGHBOURHOOD/COMMUNITY	Riverdale
HISTORICAL NAME	Smith Block
CONSTRUCTION DATE	1889-1890
ORIGINAL OWNER	John Smith
ORIGINAL USE	Mixed Use: Commercial and Residential
CURRENT USE*	Mixed Use: Commercial and Residential * This does not refer to permitted use(s) as defined by the Zoning By-law
ARCHITECT/BUILDER/DESIGNER	John W. Mallory and Frank S. Mallory Sr., architects
DESIGN/CONSTRUCTION/MATERIALS	Brick, stone and terracotta cladding
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE	Richardsonian Romanesque
ADDITIONS/ALTERATIONS	Central portion of the Smith Block is destroyed by fire in 1961
CRITERIA	Design/Physical, Historical/Associative and Contextual
HERITAGE STATUS	n/a
RECORDER	Marybeth McTeague
REPORT DATE	January 2016

2. BACKGROUND

This research and evaluation report describes the history, architecture and context of the Smith Block properties at 639, 641, 643, 651, 653 and 655 Queen Street East, and applies evaluation criteria to determine whether they merit inclusion on the City of Toronto Inventory of Heritage Properties and 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
1793	John Scadding and William Smith arrive with Lieutenant Governor John Graves Simcoe at the site for the town of York. Scadding is granted Lot 15 which stretches from the Bay to the First Concession and beyond to the Second Concession.
1794	Smith assists with the construction of Scadding's log cabin on the edge of the Don River, south of the First Concession (later known as the Kingston Road and now Queen Street East) on Lot 15.
1796	Simcoe returns to England, and Scadding, his estate manager, goes with him.
1814	William Smith's son, William Jr. (1781-1839) purchases Lot 14 to the east of Scadding's holdings.
1819	Scadding has returned to York and sells the portion of Lot 15 south of the First Concession to William Smith Jr.
1820	William Smith Jr. establishes a tannery on Lot 15, on the Don River.
1857	By this date, John Smith (1811-1890) son and heir of William Smith Jr., has divided Lot 15 on its north-south axis with Pioneer Avenue later known as Baseball Place. The property to the east of the avenue is subdivided under Plan 105.
1879	John Smith donates the Scadding Cabin to the York Pioneers Association who relocate the cabin to the Canadian National Exhibition grounds.
1884	Riverdale is annexed to the City of Toronto. Kingston Road is renamed Queen Street East and properties are renumbered.
1886	The Toronto Baseball Grounds, the city's first baseball stadium, is completed on the east half of Smith's portion of Lot 15.
1889	John Smith engages the architects John W. Mallory and Frank S. Mallory to design the Smith Block at 639-655 Queen St. E.
1890	The Smith Block is complete by September.
1906	The baseball grounds have been sold and the Conboy Carriage Company factory is built behind the Smith Block on the East Don Roadway.
1960	Gilbert & Son, printers and owners of four units in the Smith Block at 643-649 Queen St. E. apply for a permit to store solvents for building contractors. (BP 62520)
1961	Building Permit application indicates that a fire has resulted in the loss of the central section of the Smith Block at 645-649 Queen St. E. (BP 64301)
2013	The Queen Street East Heritage Conservation District Study, including the properties at 639, 641, 643, 651, 653 and 655 Queen St. E., commences.

ii. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Don Mount - Riverdale Neighbourhood

The properties at 639-655 Queen Street East (formerly known as the Smith Block) are located on the south side of Queen Street East between the East Don Roadway and Broadview Avenue, in the neighbourhood originally identified as Don Mount and now known as Riverdale. (Image 1) The property is part of Lot 15, one of the many parcels of land granted by Lieutenant Governor Simcoe to reward loyalty to the British Crown and encourage settlement after the founding of the Town of York in 1793. Lot 15 included 270 acres and stretched along the east side of the Don River from Ashbridges Bay to the first concession known as Lot Street/the Kingston Road (now Queen Street East) and beyond to the second concession now identified as Danforth Avenue. (Image 2)

Lot 15 was granted to John Scadding (1754-1824), Lieutenant Governor Simcoe's former Devonshire estate manager, who had joined Simcoe in his migration from England to Canada in 1792, arriving with Simcoe at York in 1793. When Simcoe returned to England in 1796, Scadding went with him. Simcoe died in 1806 and Scadding returned to York in 1818. In 1819, he sold the portion of Lot 15, south of Queen Street East, which included the famous Scadding cabin to William Smith Jr. (1781-1839)

When Simcoe and Scadding sailed to York in 1793, they were accompanied by William Smith (1760-1819). It was recorded that after Smith arrived, he found "three Indian wigwams east of the Don on the river banks (lot 15) one of which contained the Chief Kashago."¹ It was an auspicious beginning as over the next hundred years Smith and his family would contribute significantly to the development of the town of York and the Don Mount/Riverdale neighbourhood and Lot 15. In writing Smith's biography, Robinson declared: "His life was a long and useful one as well as eventful, and he lived long enough to see the muddy little York, at whose birth it may be said he presided, growing into life and vitality."² A master carpenter and surveyor, William Smith contributed to the building of many of York's early public and private buildings. He built Scadding's cabin in 1793 as well as "Scadding's Bridge" in 1803, which crossed the Don River where King and Queen streets converged on the west bank and continued eastwards as the Kingston Road. (Image 3) Other projects included Castle Frank, the residence for William Jarvis, the first Anglican Church, and a lighthouse for the Toronto Islands. Both William Smith (Sr.) and his son, William Smith (Jr.) volunteered in the War of 1812. (Image 4)

In 1814, William Smith Jr. purchased Lot 14, to the east of Scadding's holdings. In 1819, he also purchased, as noted above, the portion of Lot 15 extending south of Queen St. E. to the bay. There he erected a tannery on the banks of the Don in 1820. After the death of his wife Julianne in 1827, he relocated a one-and-a-half storey house built for labourers from the north side of Queen to the south, near Scadding's cabin. He extended it and lived there until his death in 1839. (Images 5 and 6)

¹ Robertson, Vol. II, p 148.

² Robertson, Vol. II, p 148.

John Smith (1811-1890) joined his father, William Smith Jr., to live on Lot 15 in 1832. He is noted to have been present on the bridge during the Mackenzie Rebellion in 1837.³ He managed the family portfolio of properties and leased portions of Lot 15 for a race track, pottery and for Gooderham and Worts' cattle sheds. He sold a portion to the Grand Trunk Railway in the 1850s. He subdivided Lot 15 along its north-south axis. The land west of the road later known as Pioneer Avenue and then Baseball Place was reserved for Smith and his family. That area to the east, along with Lot 14, was subdivided under Plan 105 with lots for sale along Queen Street and the north-south streets perpendicular to Queen. These streets were named to record the original families associated with the lots including Scadding Street (formerly South Mill Road), Smith Street and Lewis Street for the family of John's wife, Mary. (Image 7)

By 1878, a post office, identified for the village of Don Mount, was located on the north-east corner of Smith's property, at the intersection of today's Queen St. E. and Broadview Avenue. William J. Smith, John's son, worked there as a clerk. In 1879, John Smith presented Scadding's cabin to the York Pioneers Association, who dismantled it and moved it to the Canadian National Exhibition grounds.

In 1884, Riverdale was annexed to the City of Toronto, bringing municipal services to the neighbourhood and providing new impetus for development. By 1886, Toronto's first baseball team found its home at the Toronto Baseball Grounds, the city's first professional baseball stadium constructed on the Smith properties identified as Plan 105, south of Queen St. on the east side of Baseball Place. The Toronto team won their first international title here in 1897 against Newark, New Jersey, by which time the grounds were known as Sunlight Park after W. H. Lever opened the Sunlight Soap Works south of the Park in 1893.⁴ The Toronto Baseball League later moved to Hanlan's Point, but local teams continued to use the grounds. With the arrival of the Sunlight Soap Factory south of Eastern Avenue, the baseball grounds were known as Sunlight Park, until they were sold in 1906. (Image 8)

In 1889, Smith engaged the architect brothers, John Wesley Mallory and Frank Scott Mallory Sr.⁵ to design the three-storey, eight-unit commercial Smith Block on the south-west corner of Queen Street East and Baseball Place.⁶ The building provided a prominent marker on Queen St. E. indicating where the baseball stadium was located.

John Smith died in 1890 when the Smith Block was only partially completed. Following his death, the units in the Smith Block were leased to a variety of tenants including a billiard hall and a gospel hall, as well as grocers, a variety store and a laundry with a

³ Sauriol, p 51.

⁴ Heritage Toronto, 1999.

⁵ This information was found in John Smith's account books for 1889 and provided by Barbara Myrvold of the Toronto Reference Library on November 24, 2015.

⁶ Although the original block was known to contain 8 units and this is clear on Goad's Atlases, the numbers 639-655 indicate 9 addresses. The first four units stretched from 639-645 and the last four from 649-655. 647, in the centre of the block, was recorded as a "hallway" in the assessment rolls.

range of tenants residing on the upper two floors. The mix of commercial as well as benevolent purposes continued throughout the early history of the properties known as 639 and 641 Queen St. E. The gospel hall was augmented by the Home for Girls and the Lend-a-Hand Mission. In the early 1900s, 643 and 645 Queen St. E. were owned by George Gooderham and rented out to "Evangelin House." In 1897, 655 Queen St. E. was rented Dr. John B. Fraser, who would build the house and consulting rooms at 685 Queen St. E. where he moved in 1904.

In 1906, the Conboy Carriage Company built an extensive factory on the land just south of the Smith Block extending from the East Don Roadway to Baseball Place. By 1913, Baseball Place and Smith Street had been eradicated. Railway spurs had been extended to the new industrial property at the Conboy Carriage Co. (Images 9 and 10)

In the 130 years since its completion, the Smith Block has shifted between mixing small-scale, ground floor, commercial purposes with residences above, to being used for light industrial purposes. 639 and 641 Queen St. E. retained their mission purposes with both community facilities and residential accommodation⁷ into the 1950s. Building permits issued in the 1930s and 1940s indicate light industrial use. Goodyear Knitting occupied the properties at 651-653 Queen St. E.

Following World War II, the properties at 643-649 Queen St. E. were consolidated into a single ownership of the Luzura Tea Company and by this date a large single storey warehouse has been constructed at the rear of these properties. In 1959, the premises were owned by the printing company, Gilbert & Son. In 1960, the company submitted a building permit application⁸ to store solvents at the rear of their property.

The following year, 1961, a building permit⁹ to "demolish and repair fire damage to front portion of office, printing plant, dwelling and warehouse building" reveals the date and cause of the demolition of the central block. The permit proposed a replacement structure but this was never built. The single storey addition at the rear of the property at 645-649 Queen St. E. remains standing and retains its connections with light industrial use as it functions as an auto repair facility, known as S&S Motors.

The original end units 639-643 and 651-655 Queen St. E. still survive. By the 1980s, building permits indicate a general return to retail use at grade with small bachelor and single bedroom apartments at the upper storeys. During the 1990s, 639 Queen St. E. underwent a variety of combinations including ground floor galleries, artist studios, and residential accommodation. Currently, the retail features independent businesses such as Mary MacLeod's Short Bread (639), Cannonball Coffee and Bar (641), Big Dawgs Promotions (643) (business and greeting cards which combine innovative audio features), Switchback Cyclery (651) which is associated with the Sanctuary Community, thus retaining some of the social/mission aspects of the earliest occupants of the Smith Block.

⁷ Building Permit 45767 grants permission to alter a pair of attached mission and dwelling buildings.

⁸ Building Permit 62520

⁹ Building Permit 64301

653 Queen St. E. was occupied by Kalamkaar Furniture but is now empty. 655 Queen St. E. has no identified business.

Architects: John W. Mallory and Frank S. Mallory Sr.

The designers of the Smith Block, the architects and brothers, John Wesley Mallory (1858-1904) and Frank Scott Mallory Sr. (1860-1932) were part of an architectural dynasty beginning with their father William Henry Mallory Sr. (1830-1886) who moved to Toronto in 1881. He formed a company, Mallory & Son, later known as Mallory & Company. Following his death in 1886, his sons John and Frank inherited the practice. Frank's son Frank S. Mallory Jr. (1887-1930) and William Henry Mallory Jr. (1884-1958) were also architects. At the time of the construction of the Smith Block, the Mallory Brothers also designed a number of buildings in Riverdale including the First Avenue Baptist Church (1887-8), the E. A. McDonald House on Broadview Avenue at Langley (1889), and the Noel G. Marshall house (1889) at 98 Riverdale Avenue which was included in the section featuring Toronto's finest homes in *Toronto Old & New*.¹⁰ Following the dissolution of the partnership in 1896, John Mallory moved to Vancouver. Frank joined F. H. Herbert (1865-1914), taking over his practice in 1914.

iii. ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

The Smith Block, constructed in 1889-1890 originally included 9 properties: eight three-storey units and a central hallway.¹¹ Archival photographs with oblique views show parts of the original building (Images 11, 12, and 13) and provide a record of the building's design. (Image 14) The original composition was symmetrical, with 4 units of three storeys, flanking the central hallway. This central hallway bay extended upwards into a fourth storey, which featured a window, flanked by a broken pediment with a raised pediment above. During the fire in 1961, the hallway and two flanking units were destroyed. The two outer sections of the block remain including the properties, or units, at 639-643 Queen St. E and at 651-655 Queen St. E. on either side of the now central vacant lot with the rear warehouse at 645-649 Queen St. E. (Images 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19) The two remaining sections maintain the three-storey height, with parapets and flat roofs clad in red brick with red sandstone elements and richly detailed ground floor shop fronts. Originally situated on south-west corner of Queen St. E. and the former Baseball Place, there were two principal facades (north and east) which survive today.

When construction was completed in 1890 the rear area of the properties contained an open space between the Smith Block and parallel stables. Since then, various additions have been built behind the remaining sections of the Smith Block and a large single-storey warehouse dating as early as 1945 sits at the back of the vacant lot at 645-649 Queen St. E. (Images 20, 21 and 22) These are not identified as heritage attributes for inclusion on the Heritage Inventory or for Part IV designation.

¹⁰ Adam, p 148, 151.

¹¹ The function of the central hallway has not been determined but it could be that it provided a passageway to the stables at the rear of the building.

The style of the building is Richardsonian Romanesque, named for the American architect Henry Hobson Richardson (1838-1886) who reinterpreted the Romanesque style originally built in Europe c.1000-1150. Richardson's work was much admired by architects of his generation resulting in widespread adaptation of the style for a variety of building types including the new City Hall (1885-1899) and the Ontario Legislature Building (1886-1892). In the late 1880s, the style provided a fresh alternative to the previous hundred years of repeated revivals of the Gothic and Classic styles. In contrast to these styles, which had typically relied on a combination of red and/or buff brick with pale stone trim, Toronto's Richardsonian Romanesque was characterized by a preference for materials with contrasting textures and colour, including sandstone, granite, brick and richly patterned terracotta. Instead of classical order, symmetry and regularity, Richardsonian Romanesque featured variety and diverse rhythms of elements. In terms of composition, its most distinctive features were a general sense of mass and heaviness, conveyed in the materials, great, broad-arched openings contrasting with rows of smaller arched openings all terminated by a lively skyline.

The Richardsonian Romanesque style is featured throughout in the composition, materials and details of the Smith Block. It is evident, in its composition and massing which would have been especially prominent at the corner of Queen St. E. and Baseball Place with the large, two-storey brick arches on both elevations which, with the rough-hewn stone bands, lintels and sills, would have conveyed the typical sense of mass and grand scale. (Image 15 as above) Another characteristic feature were the different types of window openings, rectangular and arched, set in a variety of combinations and playful rhythms. This is especially seen in the third floor arched windows that pop up higher than their neighbours, and were filled in with a semi-circular terracotta panel. (Image 23) All of these elements are part of the visual complexity of the style. Brick has been laid to create a rich surface texture evident in the brick corbels of the parapets, the checkerboards within the arches, and the projecting moulded profiles around the arches. Providing a finer texture are the terracotta panels with sculpted reliefs featuring human faces and lush vegetation. (Images 24 and 13, 15 and 19, as above) The picturesque silhouette of the style was also present in the dramatic skyline of its north elevation composed of the small pediment rising out of the broken pediment, flanked by the corresponding higher end units (639 and 655 Queen St. E.), all terminated with elaborately profiled finials. (Images 11, 13 and 14, above)

At grade, the shop fronts featured densely detailed, wood store fronts with substantial entablatures, many of which are still intact retaining the original details. (Images 25 and 26) The shop entries were recessed with angled glass windows providing an opportunity for half bay-windows to show-case shop wares. (Image 27) Entrances to the upper apartments were accessed through paneled doors set on the opposite side of the unit and arranged in pairs. This rhythm was broken with the two central units, 645 and 649 where a wider recess provided access to the shop and the flat above. (Image 16 above)

CONTEXT

As discussed above, the Richardsonian Romanesque Style was often used for significant institutions and landmark buildings. Dingman's Hall, a nearby neighbour at 704 Queen St. E., marks the corner of the important intersection of Broadview Avenue and Queen, with its five-storey corner which literally towered over the adjacent two-three storey building. Within a short distance, the earlier Smith Block, also contributed to the urban design of the neighbourhood and was a landmark in terms of both its site and design. It was originally situated at the corner of Queen St. E. and Baseball Place (no longer extant); a significant junction which marked the route to Toronto's first baseball stadium opened just three years earlier in 1886. It was also set on axis with Carroll Street, originally known as High Street, which was part of the subdivision north of Queen St. E. (Image 28) The central point of the façade marked by the double pediments would have provided a handsome termination of Carroll Street. (Image 29) The termination of streets with landmark buildings had been a typical pattern in the town of York in houses such as Campbell House (at Frederick Street), and the Grange (at John Street) and it persisted with institutions such as Osgood Hall, the Normal School, Knox College, the Legislature and City Hall all of which terminated axial street views. At the neighbourhood scale, the Smith Block played a similar urban role repeating this 19th century Toronto pattern.

The surviving sections of the Smith Block are important landmarks in the historic Riverdale community. They continue to be important contributors to the Queen Street East streetscape, which is generally characterized by 19th and early 20th century, two-three storey mixed-use commercial buildings. They maintain scale and historic character as well as, in their materials and building elements, a high quality of architectural design and detail which contributes to the character of the neighbourhood.

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	X
iii. demonstrates high degree of scientific or technical achievement	N/A

The Smith Block has cultural heritage value as a late 19th century, mixed-use, commercial blocks representing the Richardsonian Romanesque style popular in Toronto from the late 1880s. Combining great large arches with smaller ones, a palette of red brick, sandstone and terracotta, as well as various surfaces textures, including rough-hewn stone and intricately detailed terracotta panels, the essential elements of the style are presented. The wood, shop fronts with their well-preserved moulded cornices and pilasters further contribute to the integrity of the remaining buildings.

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

The Smith Block is valued for its association with the Smith family. Having arrived at York with Lieutenant Governor Simcoe in 1793, William Smith Sr., his son William and grandson John contributed to the growth of the Town of York and Riverdale as surveyors, contractors and entrepreneurs throughout the 19th century. Amongst their numerous contributions was the construction of Scadding Cabin, Castle Frank, the 1803 bridge over the Don at Queen Street as well as Toronto's first professional baseball stadium in 1886. They were associated with the development of Don Mount/Riverdale neighbourhood from its earliest days as a string of rural settlements on the Kingston Road to its annexation with the City of Toronto in 1884. The Smith Block was an important part of the transformation of Riverdale post-annexation.

The Smith Block is also valued for its association with the Mallory Brothers' architectural practice. The two brothers, John and Frank Mallory Sr, were part of a second generation of a family of architects, following their father, William Henry, and including brother, William Henry Jr. and grandson, Frank S. Mallory Jr. The Mallory Brothers' partnership designed several other Riverdale buildings including the First Avenue Baptist Church (1887-8) and the Noel G. Marshall House (1889).

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	X

Contextually, the remaining properties of the Smith Block have cultural heritage value as they maintain and support the historic character of Riverdale. Situated at the corner of Baseball Place and on axis with Carroll Street, the Smith Block was designed as a landmark building within its neighbourhood. With its richly detailed shop fronts and upper elevations, the remaining blocks continue to be important contributors to the heritage character of the area defined and currently under study as the Queen Street East Heritage Conservation District.

4. SUMMARY

Following research and evaluation according to Regulation 9/06, it has been determined that the former Smith Block properties at 639, 641, 643, 651, 653 and 655 Queen Street East have design, associative and contextual values.

The design values of the remaining properties of the Smith Block are evident in their representation of the Richardsonian Romanesque style, the defining architectural style for Toronto in the 1880s and 1890s. Constructed between 1889 and 1890, these properties are valued for their association with John Smith, who arrived with Lieutenant Governor John Graves Simcoe and Henry Scadding at York in 1793, and subsequent generations of the Smith Family, who contributed to the development of the Town of York and to the Don Mount/Riverdale neighbourhood for a century. They are also valued for their association with the Mallory Brothers architectural partnership. Located on the south side of Queen Street East, the properties are landmarks and continue to contribute to the heritage character of the Queen Street East/Riverside commercial area.

5. SOURCES

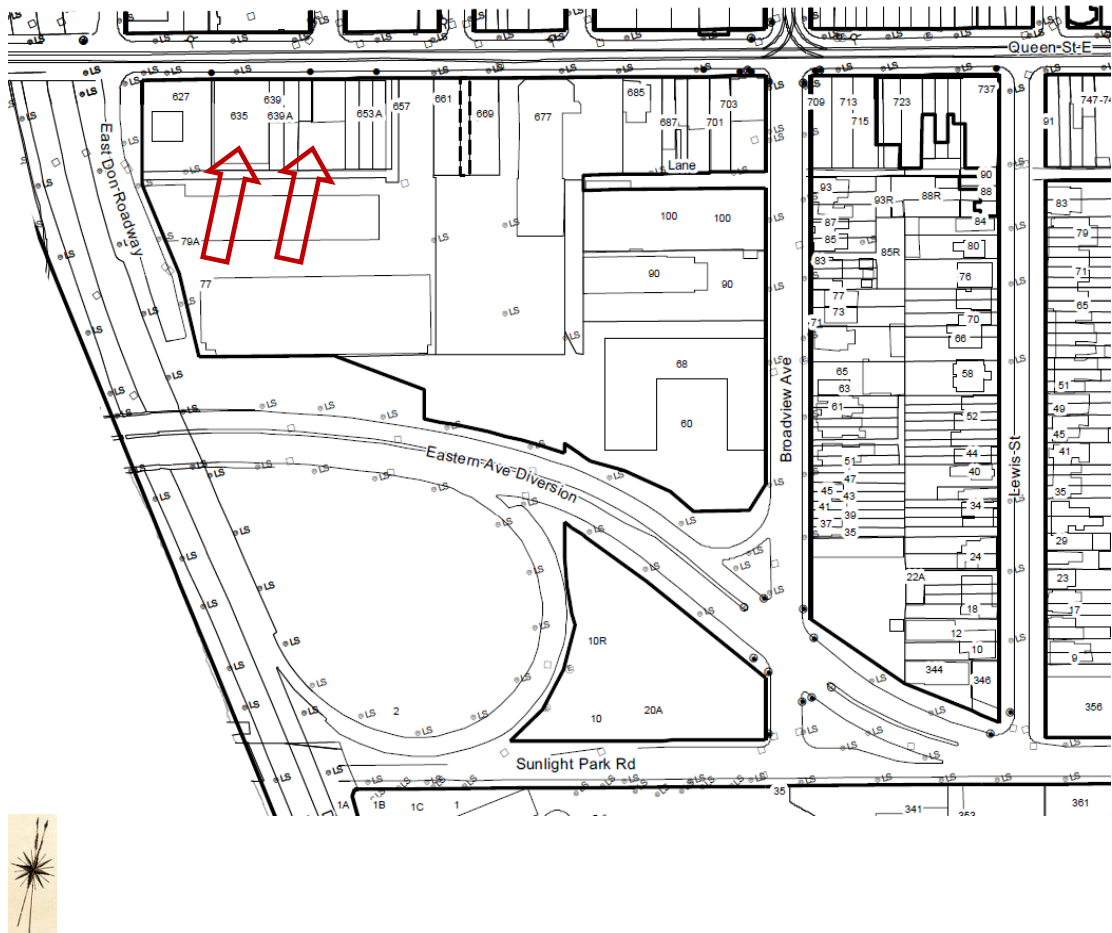
Archival Sources

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- Whyte Gerald Arthur, *The Streets of Riverdale*. 2012

6. IMAGES



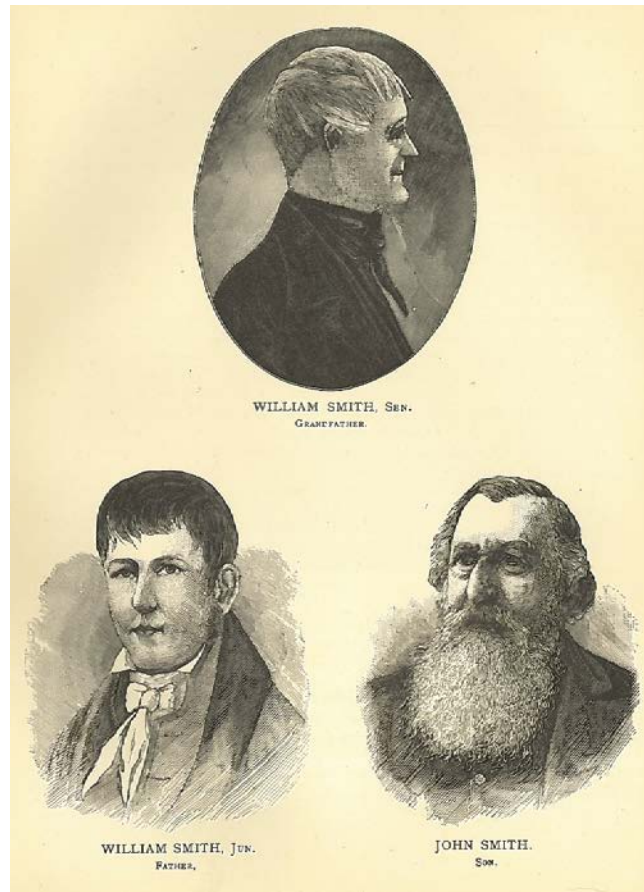
1. City of Toronto Property Data Map: showing the location of the subject properties on the south side of Queen Street East between East Don Roadway and Broadview Avenue. 639-655 Queen St. E are marked with the arrow at the left and 651-655 Queen St. E. are marked by the arrow at the right.



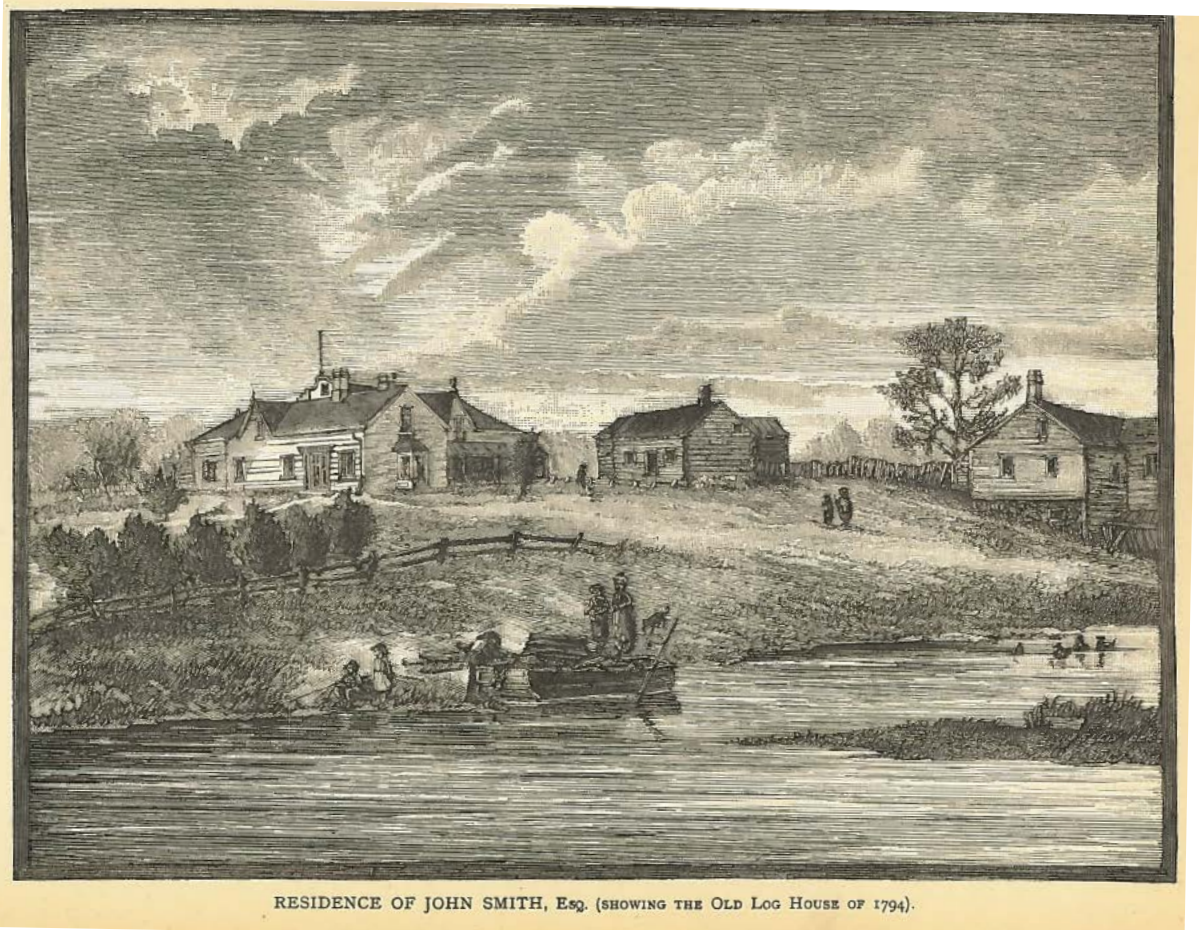
2. Map of the Township of York, J. O Browne, 1851: showing Lot 15 on the east side of the Don River and stretching from Concession 2 (Danforth Avenue) south to Concession 1 (Lot Street/Kingston Road). Scadding's holding extended to the bay south of Concession 1. King and Queen streets are shown converging on the west side of the Don Bridge. Broadview Avenue today marks the boundary between Lot 15 and Lot 14. The arrow indicates the approximate future location of the Smith Block at 639-655 Queen St. E. (Ng)



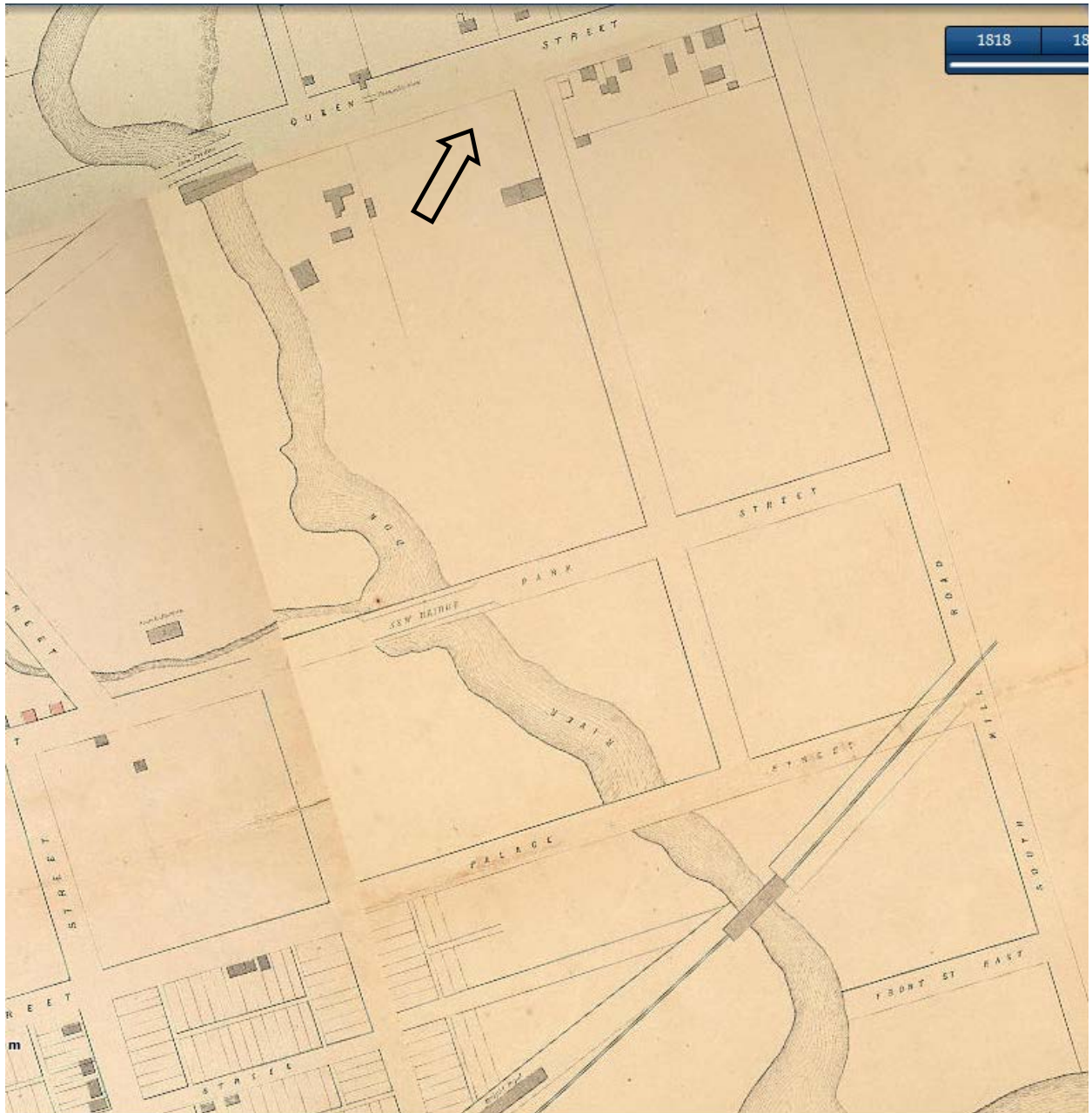
3. Bridge over Don River (built 1803) watercolour attributed to Owen Staples, year unknown: watercolour depicting the original "Scadding's" bridge over the Don River at Queen Street as constructed by John Smith in 1803. (Toronto Public Library [TPL])



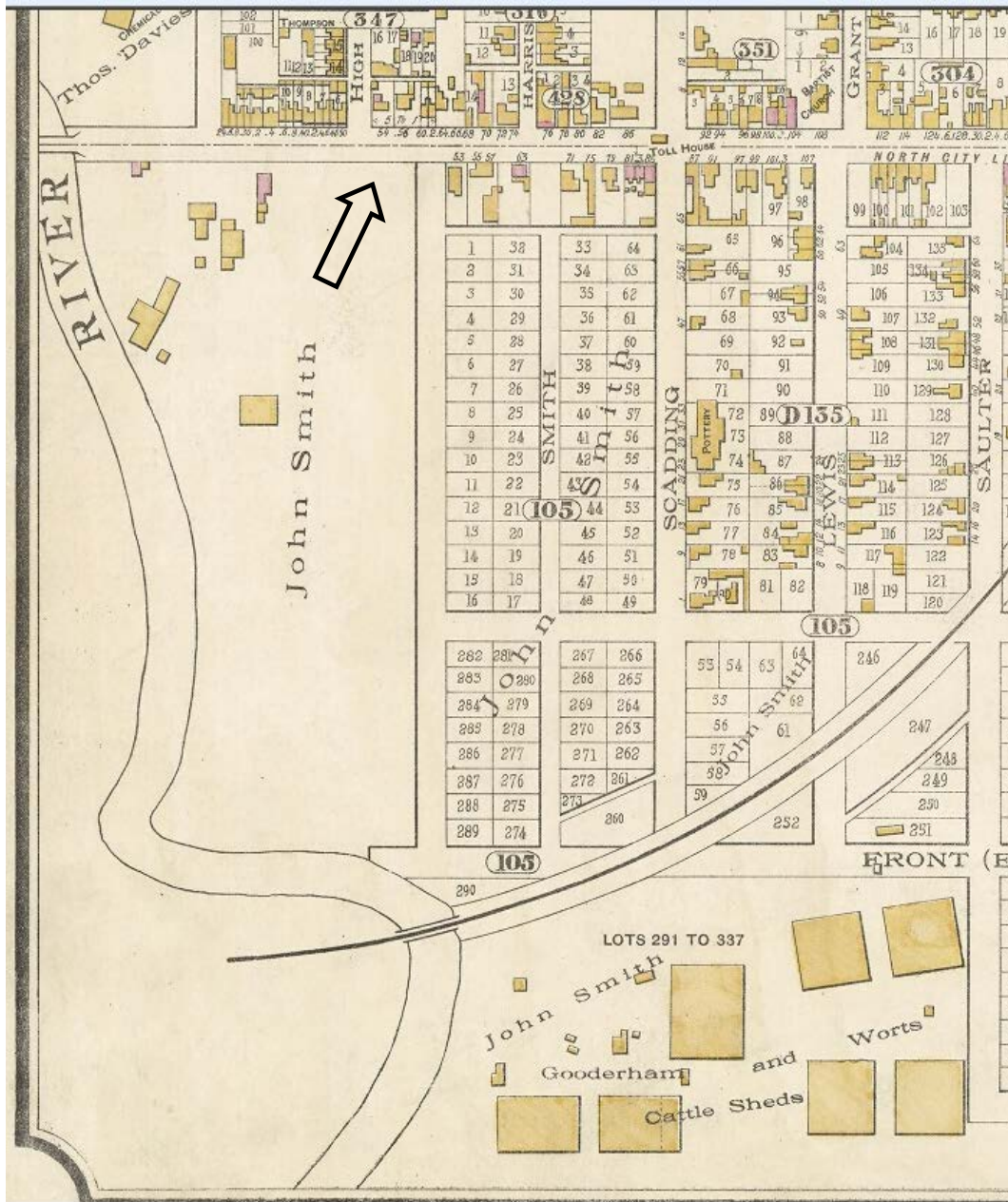
4. Three Generations of the Smith Family: showing William Smith Sr. (1760-1819) his son William Smith Jr. (1781-1839) and grandson John Smith (1811-1890) (Robinson)



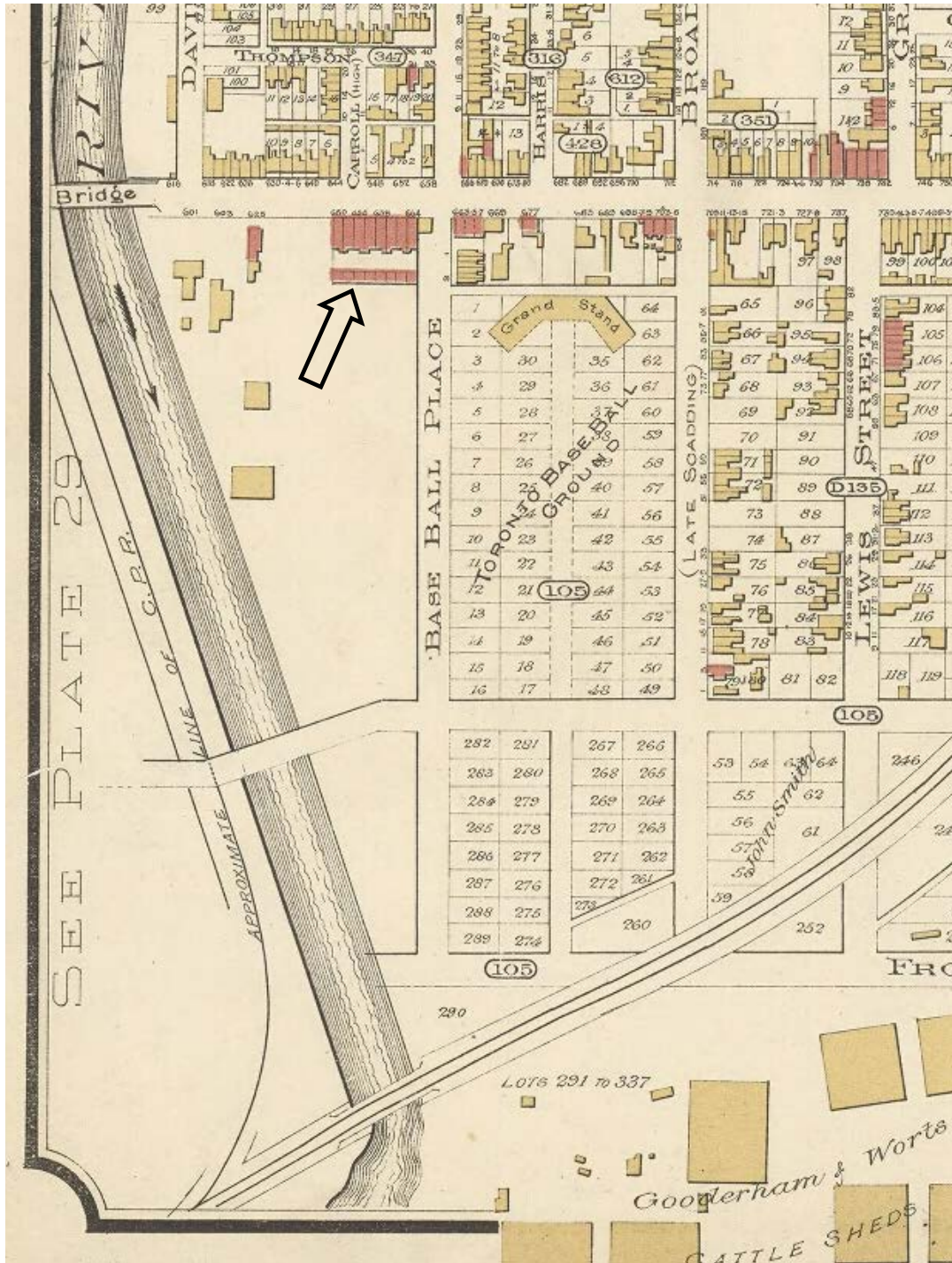
5. John Smith's estate, Lot 15, south of today's Queen Street East: showing, at left, the worker's house that was relocated from north of Queen St. E. and later extended, that served as Smith's residence, Scadding's Cabin, in the centre, and on the right, the tannery. (*Robinson*)



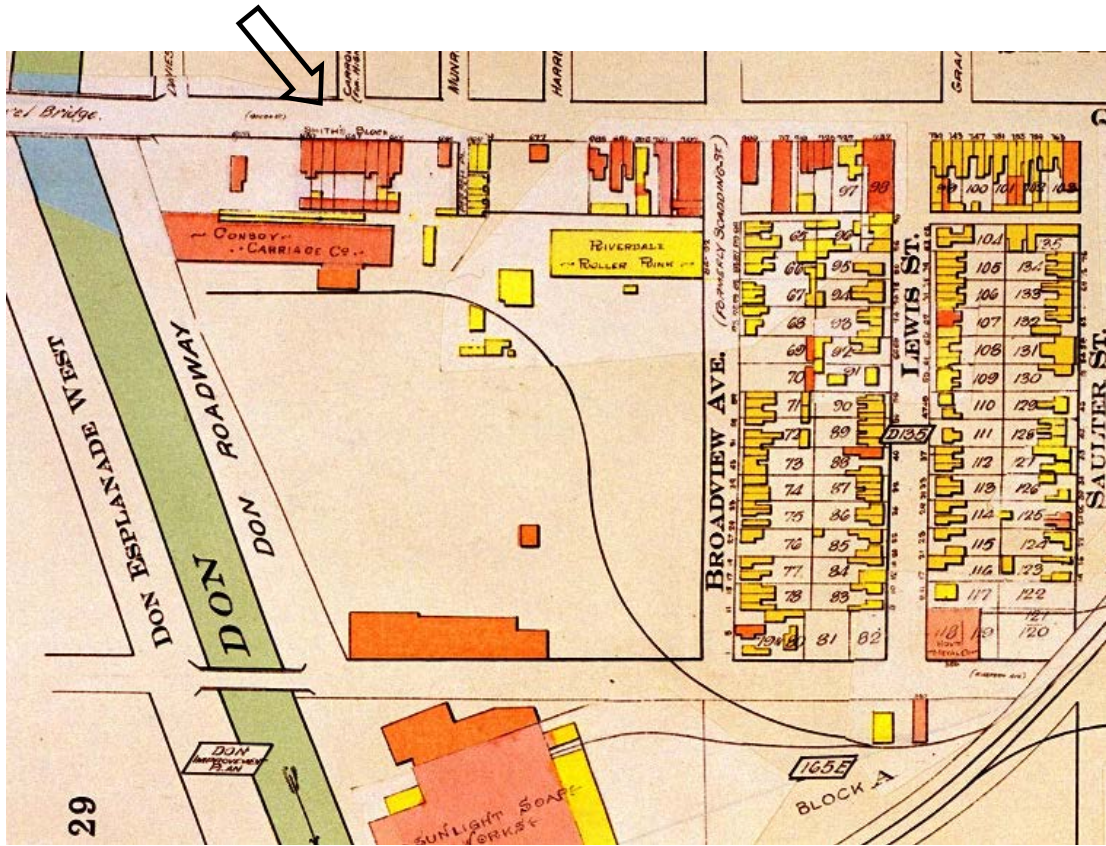
6. W. S. Boulton, Atlas of the City of Toronto and Vicinity, (detail) 1858: showing the location on Lot 15, south of Queen St. E. up to South Mill Road (later Scadding and now Broadview Avenue) of John Smith's buildings adjacent to the Don River including (from left to right) the tannery, Scadding's Cabin and the T-plan 'workers house' that was relocated and served as Smith's residence. The un-named road was known as Pioneer Avenue before it was renamed Baseball Place. At the south end of the property the Grand Trunk Railway line is shown. A "new bridge" crosses the Don at Park St., now Sunlight Park Rd./Eastern Avenue. (TPL)



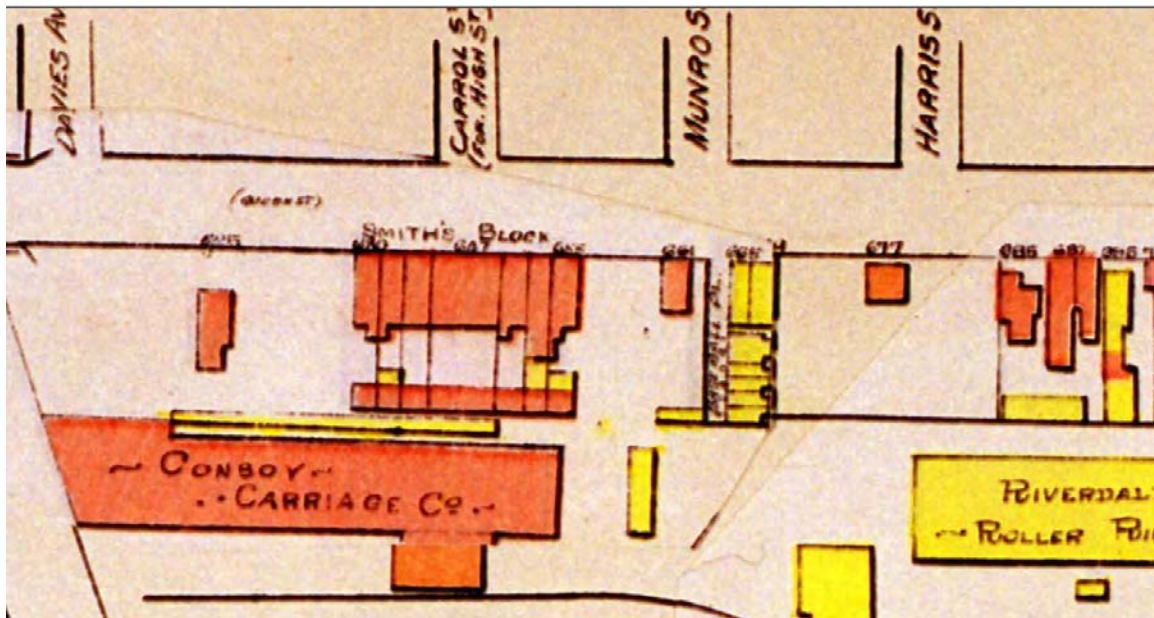
7. Goad's Atlas (detail) 1884: showing the landholdings of John Smith and the naming of the streets – Lewis and Smith . South Mill Rd. is now Scadding (later Broadview Ave.) The Scadding Cabin has been removed. The red brick building (closest to the arrow) was the house built by John's son, William J. Smith. Baseball Place, between Smith's holding and Plan 105 remains un-named. (*City of Toronto Archives [CTA]*)



8. Goad's Atlas (detail) 1890: showing the Smith Block completed at the corner of Queen Street East and 'Base Ball Place.' The Toronto Baseball Grounds (1886) are also shown as complete. Smith's property has been expropriated for the straightening of the Don River. Following the Annexation of Riverdale to the City of Toronto, Kingston Road is now known as Queen Street East and new street numbers allocated. N.b. The Smith Block is mis-numbered with even numbers: 650, 654, and 664. (CTA)



9. Goad's Atlas (detail) 1913: showing the subsequent development of the Smith Family Lot 15, the removal of Baseball Place and the demolition of the Toronto Baseball Grounds stadium by 1903. The Conboy Carriage Factory was added to property south of the Smith Block and a railway spur created. (CTA)



10. Goad's Atlas (detail) 1913: showing the Smith Block with numbers 639, 647 and 655. (CTA)



11. Smith Block, 639-647 Queen Street East: showing a detail of a 1910 photograph with a portion of the Smith Block on the south side of the street with the 4 units 639, 641, 643 and 645 and the door to the 'entry hall' at 647 on the far left. Note the treatment of the parapet including the pediment whose apex would be centered on 647 Queen St. E. and the window in the pediment at the fourth storey. (CTA, Fonds 1231, Item 0024)



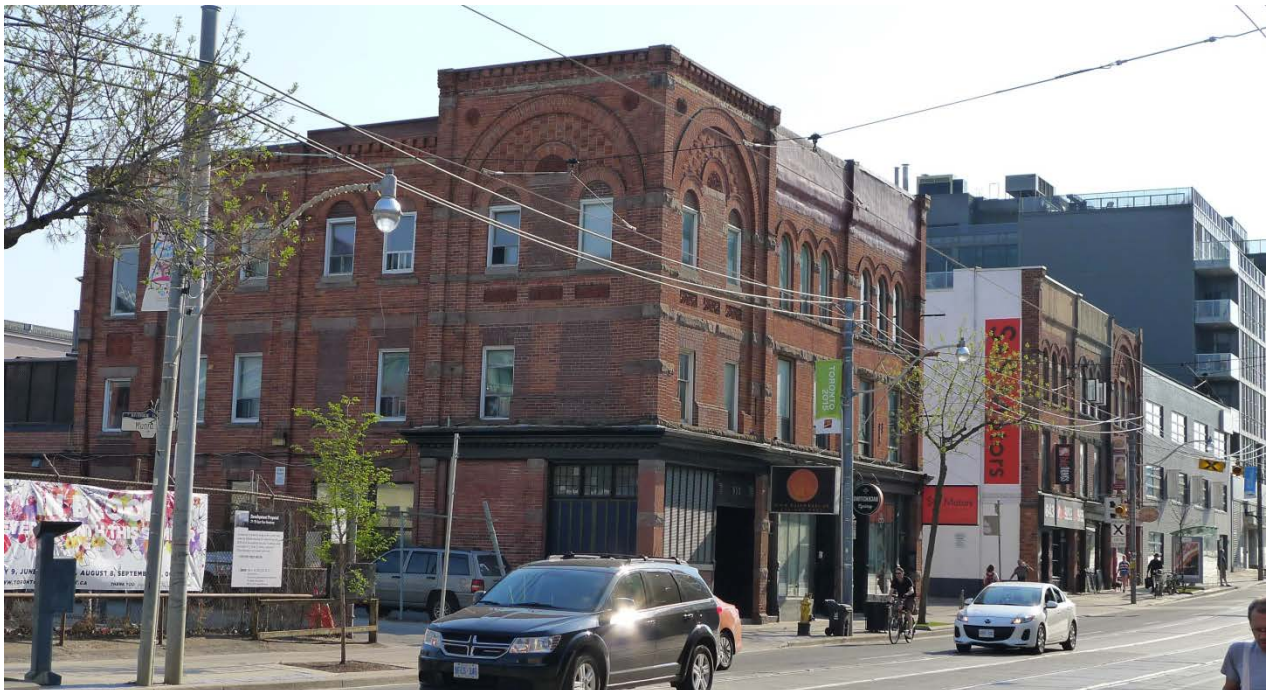
12. "East Abutment, Queen Street Bridge over the Don, December 4, 1899": Photograph of the Don with the Smith Block in the distance. See detail below. (CTA, Fonds 200, Series 376, Item 37)



13. Detail of "East Abutment, Queen Street Bridge over the Don, December 4, 1899": showing the Smith Block. Note the central 'broken' pediment with the higher pediment emerging at above. The side wall is blank perhaps in anticipation of future development on the block. (CTA, Fonds 200, Series 376, Item 37)



14. Drawing visualizing the original Smith Block: showing in a lighter tone the missing central units at 645, 647, 649 Queen St. E. (Michael Sakalauskas, *Graphics & Visualisation, City Planning, City of Toronto, 2015*)



15. Smith Block, 651-655 Queen St. E. and 643-639 Queen St. E: showing a view of the complex with the missing central section and the east elevation facing towards the former Baseball Place. (Heritage Preservation Services, 2015 [HPS])



16. Drawing visualizing the original north elevation of the Smith Block, 2015: showing the middle section (highlighted in a paler tone) at 645, 647 and 649 Queen St. E. which was lost in a fire in 1961, as well as restored parapets and finials on the adjacent sections. (Sakalauskas)



17. 645-649 Queen S. E.: Showing the vacant space with one storey warehouse addition at the rear of the properties between the two remaining portion of the Smith Block at 639-643 Queen St. E (right) and 651-655 Queen St. E. (left). (HPS)



18. Smith Block, 651-655 Queen St. E.: showing the north elevations of the remaining 3 units at the east end of the original block. (HPS)



19. Smith Block, 639-643 Queen St. E.: showing the north elevations of the remaining three blocks at the west end of the original block. (HPS)



20. Smith Block, 639-643 Queen St. E.: showing the rear, south, elevations with some original window configurations and buff brick cladding still intact and the single storey warehouse at the right. N.B. These rear elevations and additions are not identified as heritage attributes. (HPS)



21. Smith Block, 643-649 Queen St. E.: showing the rear, south, elevation of 643 Queen St. E. and the single storey warehouse block. N.B. These rear elevations and additions are not identified as heritage attributes. (HPS)



22. Smith Block, 655 Queen St. E.: showing the side, east, elevation and the rear additions. N.B. These rear additions are not identified as heritage attributes. (HPS)



23. Third Floor, End Bay at 639 Queen St. E.: showing the large scale arch surrounding the three, smaller, arched opening within, with the central one raised above the other two and featuring a flat-headed window opening with a stone lintel. Note also the checkerboard pattern created by rough-textured bricks, the intricate terracotta panels featured in the central arch and the two circular bosses at the corners, as well as the stone string course which doubles as impost blocks for the arched window openings. (HPS)



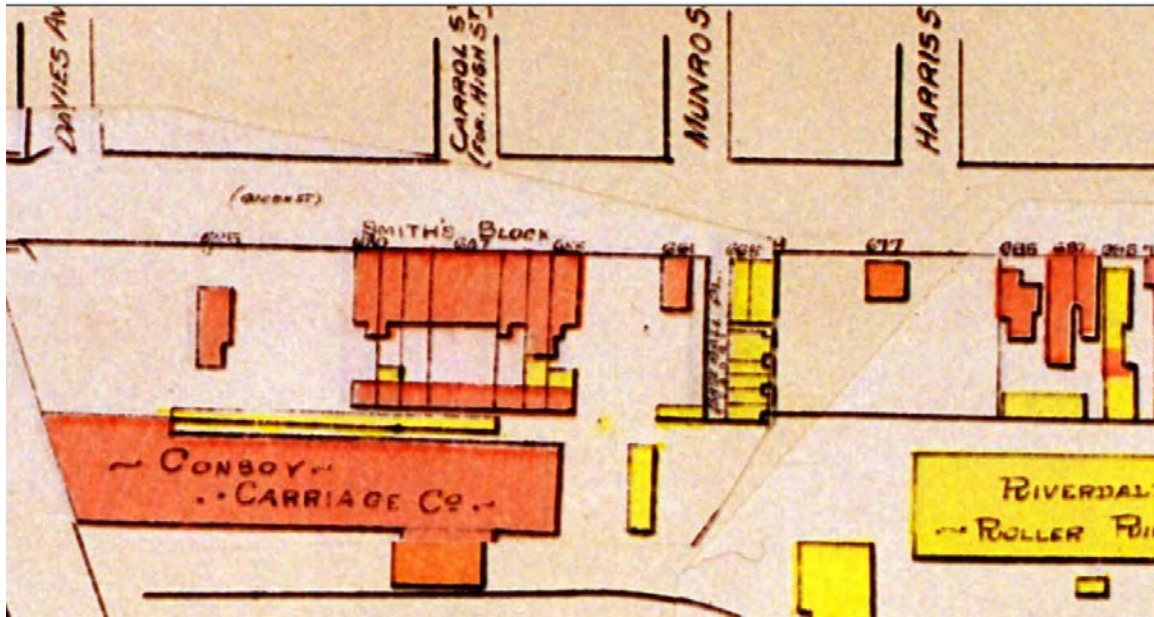
24. End Bay at 639 Queen St. E.: showing the terracotta panels beneath the third floor windows, the second floor windows with their sandstone lintels/string courses and the third floor stone sills which also extend as stone string courses. The ground floor shop details include the details of the wood cornice and the decorative friezes above the window openings. (HPS)



25. Shop fronts at 641-639 Queen St. E. (left): showing the substantial cornice and wood piers and frieze above the windows. The door at 639 is not in its original configuration. (HPS)
26. Shop front at 651 Queen St. E. (right): showing the remaining cornice and frieze and pattern with the door to the upper flats. Although the lower windows and base have been altered, previous owners kept the original details. (HPS)



27. Shop front at 641 Queen St. E.: showing the original pattern of the shop front with the angled bay window leading to the recessed shop entry and door on the left and the entry to the upper apartments on the right. (HPS)



28. Goad's Atlas (detail) 1913: showing the Smith Block set on axis with Carrol Street, formerly High Street. (CTA)



29. Drawing Visualizing the view looking south on Carroll Street towards the Smith Block: included to show the original architectural conception and the termination of the view down Carroll Street by the Smith Block. The drawing includes the current existing building on the left on the north-east corner of Queen and Carroll streets, and the massing of the original Victorian building which occupied the north-west corner of Queen and Carroll streets (as seen in the Image on page 1). (Sakalauskas)