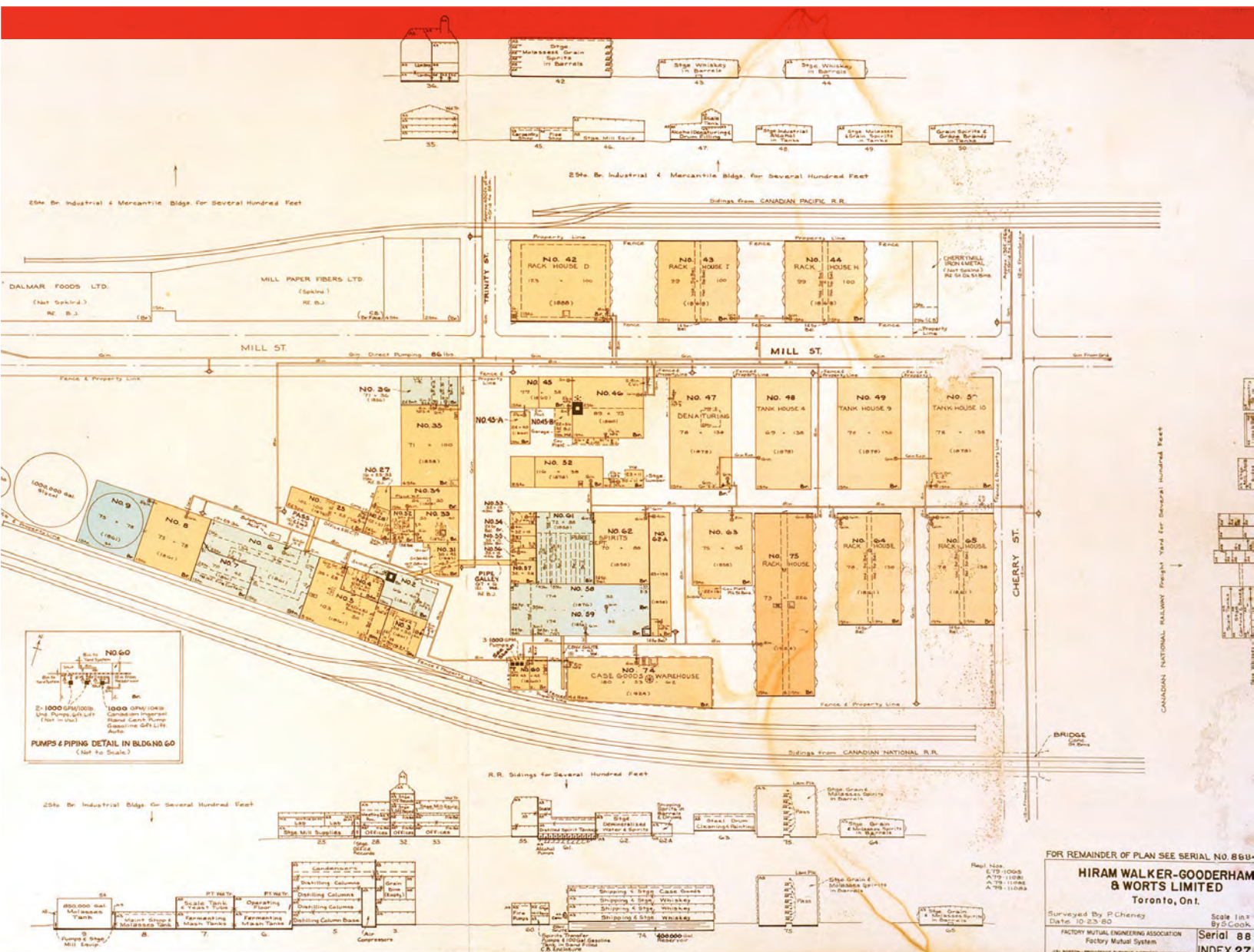
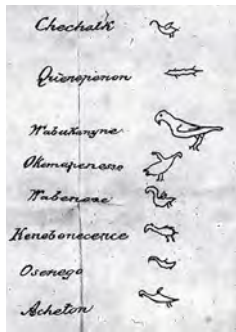


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HISTORIC TIMELINE



The Mississaugas surrender the Toronto area to the British Crown in the Toronto Purchase.

English miller James Worts arrives at York and establishes a wind-powered flour mill at the mouth of Don River. One year later William Gooderham emigrates to Canada, and the partnership of Gooderham and Worts is formed.

Gooderham adds a distillery to the flour mill and begins producing spirits for the Toronto market under the name William Gooderham Company.



A dairy farm is established on four acres of land between Trinity and Cherry Streets.

Grand Trunk Railway opens between Sarnia and Montreal.

1787

1831

1837

1843

1856

186

1793

1797

1841

1845

1859

Four parcels of land near the mouth of the Don River are used for York's first Parliament Buildings and other key government administrative buildings.



Town of York founded with the boundaries King St. (now Front), George St, Dutchess St. (now Adelaide) and Berkely St.



James Gooderham Worts, son of James Worts, joins the firm. Plant name changed to Toronto City Steam Mills and Distillery; firm name changed to Gooderham & Worts.

Plant converted to steam power, and gas lighting is introduced.



Major expansion begins to meet demand for spirits, with new mill and distillery





Facilities are expanded to satisfy new Federal requirements that Canadian whisky be aged at least two years. New warehouses support the production of two and seven-year old whisky.



Three residential condominiums are completed, at 70 Mill Street; 80 Mill Street and 39 Parliament Street.

DISTILLERY MERGER RECEIVES SANCTION

Walker Shareholders Vote to Consolidate With Gooderham & Worts

Windsor, Nov. 15.—Stockholders of the Walker & Sons Distillery at their annual meeting held in the Walker offices at Walkerville today voted unanimously in favor of consolidating with the firm of Gooderham & Worts. While negotiations looking toward the merger have been in progress for some time, the official action necessary to sanction the deal has awaited the formality of approval of the stockholders. By the arrangement agreed to today

Harry Hatch purchases Hiram Walker and merges it with Gooderham & Worts.

18 Trinity Street is designated under the Ontario Heritage Act.

Gooderham & Worts Distillery National Historic Site is recognized.

destroys several buildings, and the interior of the stone distillery.



Gooderham & Worts creates General Distilleries Limited to produce industrial spirits from molasses.

The distillery complex, identified as 2 Trinity Street, is designated under the Ontario Heritage Act.

Cityscape Holdings purchases the entire district.

Gooderham & Worts Distillery ceases operations.

Construction of the new waterfront viaduct commences, extending the shoreline and creating a raised viaduct for the rail corridor.

General Distilleries Limited enters into an agreement with the British Government to produce acetone.

ns to meet increasing with the construction of a and a railway siding.



APPENDIX B: BIBLIOGRAPHY



BIBLIOGRAPHY

SOURCES

The history of the Study Area is very well documented in the archival record through early maps, archival records, business accounts, newspaper articles and early Toronto histories. The Study Area has also been the subject of multiple research projects, including numerous heritage studies for the commemoration of the Gooderham & Worts Distillery as a National Historic Site of Canada and in advance of the property's redevelopment. Toronto historian Stephen A. Otto reported on the history of the site in numerous books and articles before preparing historical reports and a detailed list of sources in 1994. Sally Gibson's well-illustrated book *Distillery District: History by the Lake* (2004) adds to the volume of authoritative and useful documentation about the site. Many contemporary and historic images are available online through the Distillery District website at www.thedistillerydistrict.com/photo-gallery/. Heritage studies from 1994 onwards, including a set of recent building descriptions, can be accessed online through the Cityscape Holdings Inc. website "Distillery District Heritage Website" at www.distilleryheritage.com/.

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APPENDIX C: PART IV DESIGNATIONS



No. 154—76. A BY-LAW

*To designate the Gooderham & Worts Complex at
2 Trinity Street of architectural value.*

[Passed April 14, 1976.]

Whereas The Ontario Heritage Act, 1974, authorizes the Council of a municipality to enact by-laws to designate real property, including all the buildings and structures thereon, to be of historic value or interest; and

Whereas notice of intention to designate the Gooderham & Worts Complex at 2 Trinity Street having been duly published and served and a notice of objection to such designation having been received, the Council of The Corporation of the City of Toronto referred the matter to the Conservation Review Board for hearing and report; and

Whereas the Conservation Review Board, after due notice, conducted a public hearing, and made a report to the aforesaid Council in which it recommended that the Gooderham & Worts Complex at 2 Trinity Street be duly designated by By-law of the City of Toronto pursuant to the provisions of The Ontario Heritage Act, 1974; and

Whereas the aforesaid Council has considered the said report and

Whereas the reasons for the designation are set out as Schedule 'B' hereto;

Therefore, the Council of The Corporation of the City of Toronto enacts as follows:

1. There is designated as being of architectural value or interest the real property, more particularly described in Schedule 'A' hereto, known as the Gooderham & Worts Complex at 2 Trinity Street.

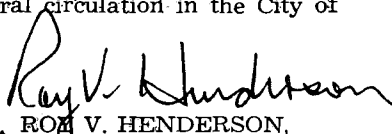
2. The City Solicitor is hereby authorized to cause a copy of this by-law to be registered against the property described in Schedule 'A' hereto in the proper land registry office.

3. The City Clerk is hereby authorized to cause a copy of this by-law to be served upon the owner of the aforesaid property and upon the Ontario Heritage Foundation and to cause notice of this by-law to be published in a newspaper having general circulation in the City of Toronto.

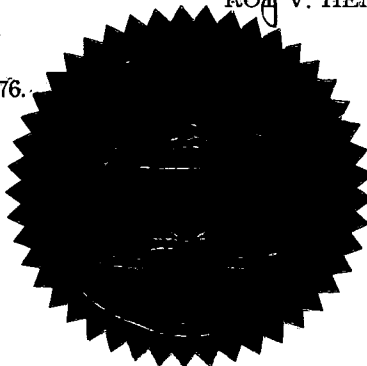

DAVID CROMBIE,

Mayor.

COUNCIL CHAMBER,
Toronto, April 14, 1976.
(L.S.)


ROY V. HENDERSON,

City Clerk.



SCHEDULE 'A'

All and singular those certain parcels of land situate in the City of Toronto, in the Municipality of Metropolitan Toronto (formerly in the County of York) and Province of Ontario, being composed of *firstly* parts of lots Two, Three, Four, Five and Six on the south side of Mill Street (formerly Front Street) according to a plan registered in the Registry Office for the Registry Division of Toronto as Plan 108 and parts of water lots "A" and water lots in front of lots Four, Five and Six described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the southerly limit of Mill Street with the westerly limit of Trinity Street; thence southerly along the westerly limit of Trinity Street to the lands of the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada; thence in a westerly direction following the northerly boundary of the lands of the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada to Parliament Street; thence northerly along the easterly limit of Parliament Street to a point one hundred feet southerly from the southerly limit of Mill Street being the southerly limit of the lands heretofore conveyed to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company; thence in a north-easterly direction along the southerly limit of the said lands one hundred feet six inches more or less to a point on the westerly face of a tank house standing in the year 1902 on part of said lands thirty-eight feet six inches southerly from Mill Street; thence northerly along the westerly limit of the said tank house thirty-eight feet six inches more or less to Mill Street; thence easterly along the southerly limit of Mill Street five hundred feet more or less to the place of beginning; *Secondly* parts of lots Seven, Eight, Nine, Ten, Eleven and Twelve on the south side of Mill Street and lots in rear of lots Seven and Eight and part of water lots in front of said lots in rear of Lots Seven and Eight according to Plan 108 registered in the Registry Office for the Registry Division of Toronto described as follows: Commencing at a point in the southerly limit of Mill Street where the same is intersected by the easterly limit of Trinity Street; thence southerly along the easterly limit of Trinity Street to the lands of the Grand Trunk Railway Company; thence easterly along the northerly boundary of the lands of the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada to Cherry Street; thence northerly along the westerly limit of Cherry Street to where the same is intersected by the southerly limit of Mill Street thence westerly along the southerly limit of Mill Street to the place of beginning; *thirdly* parts of Lots Seven, Eight, Nine, Ten and Eleven on the north side of Mill Street according to a plan registered in the Registry Office for the Registry Division of Toronto as Plan 108 described as follows: Commencing at a point in the northerly limit of Mill Street where the same is intersected by the easterly limit of Trinity Street; thence northerly along the easterly limit of Trinity Street one hundred feet more or less to the lands of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company; thence easterly along the southerly limit of the lands of the Canadian

Pacific Railway Company four hundred and ninety-seven feet more or less to the easterly limit of said lot Eleven one hundred feet more or less to the northerly limit of Mill Street; thence southerly along the easterly limit of said lot eleven one hundred feet more or less to the northerly limit of Mill Street; thence westerly along the northerly limit of Mill Street four hundred and ninety-seven feet more or less to the place of beginning.

SCHEDULE "B"

Reasons for the designation of "The
Gooderham & Worts Complex" at
2 Trinity Street.

The Gooderham & Worts Complex, 2 Trinity Street at Mill Street; 1860s and later by David Roberts and others is designated on architectural grounds.

The Gooderham Complex is of outstanding architectural importance as one of the best preserved, if not the best preserved, nineteenth century industrial complex in Canada. Industrial operations have been continuous on this site since the early nineteenth century and the buildings are symbolic of much of Toronto's development. The complex itself, by being a self-contained unit, forms an extremely important streetscape, the character of which is not equalled elsewhere in Toronto.



TORONTO
BY-LAW NUMBER

1997-0301

BOX NUMBER

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No.1997-0301. A BY-LAW

To designate the property at 18 Trinity Street as being of architectural and historical interest.

(Passed June 23, 1997.)

WHEREAS by Clause 7 of Neighbourhoods Committee Report No. 4, adopted by Council at its meeting held on February 24, 1997, authority was granted to designate the property at 18 Trinity Street as being of architectural and historical interest;

AND WHEREAS the *Ontario Heritage Act* authorizes the Council of a municipality to enact by-laws to designate real property, including all the buildings and structures thereon, to be of historical or architectural value or interest;

AND WHEREAS the Council of The Corporation of the City of Toronto has caused to be served upon the owners of the land and premises known as No. 18 Trinity Street and upon the Ontario Heritage Foundation Notice of Intention to designate the property and has caused the Notice of Intention to be published in a newspaper having a general circulation in the municipality as required by the *Ontario Heritage Act*;

AND WHEREAS the reasons for designation are set out in Schedule "B" to this by-law;

AND WHEREAS no notice of objection to the proposed designation has been served upon the Clerk of the municipality;

THEREFORE the Council of The Corporation of the City of Toronto enacts as follows:

1. The property at 18 Trinity Street, more particularly described and shown on Schedule "A" to this by-law, is being designated as being of architectural and historical interest.
2. The City Solicitor is authorized to cause a copy of this by-law to be registered against the property described in Schedules "A" and "C" to this by-law in the proper Land Registry Office.
3. The City Clerk is authorized to cause a copy of this by-law to be served upon the owner of the property at 18 Trinity Street and upon the Ontario Heritage Foundation and to cause notice of this by-law to be published in a newspaper having general circulation in the City of Toronto as required by the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

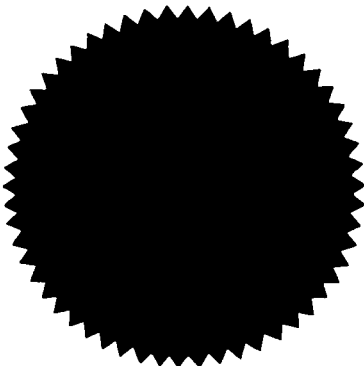


BARBARA HALL,
Mayor.



SYDNEY K. BAXTER
City Clerk.

Council Chamber,
Toronto, June 23, 1997.
(L.S.)



SCHEDULE "A"

Part of Parcel 4-2 in the Register for Section A-108.

Being parts of Lots 5 and 6 on the north side of Front Street, now Mill Street, on Plan 108 registered in the Land Registry Office for the Metropolitan Toronto Registry Division (No. 64) designated as PART 1 on Plan 66R-17609 deposited in the Land Registry Office for the Land Titles Division of Metropolitan Toronto (No. 66).

City of Toronto, in the Municipality of Metropolitan Toronto and Province of Ontario.

The herein before described land being delineated by heavy outline on Plan SYE2835 dated June 17, 1997 as set out in Schedule "C".

SCHEDULE "B"

Heritage Property Report

Basic Building Data:

| | |
|------------------------|--|
| Address: | 18 Trinity Street (northwest corner of Trinity and Mill Streets) |
| Ward: | 7 |
| Current Name: | not applicable |
| Historical Name: | General Distilling Company Building |
| Construction Date: | 1902 |
| Architect: | David Roberts, Jr. |
| Contractor/Builder: | none found |
| Additions/Alterations: | window and door openings altered |
| Original Owner: | Gooderham and Worts |
| Original Use: | industrial (still house and warehouses) |
| Current Use*: | vacant |
| Heritage Category: | Notable Heritage Property (Category B) |
| Recording Date: | September 1996 |
| Recorder: | HPD:KA |

* this does not refer to permitted use(s) as defined in the Zoning By-law

Historical Background:

In 1793, Alexander Aitken surveyed the "Plan of York Harbour", laying out the Town of York and setting aside the area between the future Parliament Street and the Don River for government purposes. The First and Second Parliament Buildings for the Province of Upper Canada were constructed near the southeast corner of Front and Berkeley Streets (following the destruction of the second complex by a fire in 1824, the site became the location of the third City Jail, completed in 1838 and replaced in 1887 by a Consumers' Gas complex). In the early 1800s, the area southeast of Front and Parliament Street was marked on contemporary maps as "The Park" (a name later reserved for the district northeast of Queen and Parliament Streets and the Don River). During this period, the neighbourhood was settled by Irish immigrants who provided unskilled labour for early industry. Protestant Irish from Northern Ireland worshipped at Little Trinity Church, built on the southwest corner of King and Trinity Streets in 1843-1845 with financial support from the Gooderham and Worts families (the property is included on the City of Toronto Inventory of Heritage Properties). In 1848, a local brewer provided funds for the construction of the Enoch Turner Schoolhouse on Trinity Street, south of King Street East (also listed on the Inventory of Heritage Properties).

The future character of the area was determined in 1832 when James Worts established a wind-powered flour mill south of present day Mill Street. Joined in business by his brother-in-law, William Gooderham, the partners used surplus grain to expand their business into distilling and malting. By the 1850s, the site grew to include a grist mill, feed sheds, granary, pier and Grand Trunk Railway siding. During the next decade, the stone distillery was rebuilt following a fire, while a malt house and malt kilns (1863-1864) and pure spirits complex (1869) were added. The distilling and storage facilities were expanded in the early 1870s in response to federal regulations requiring the aging of beverage alcohols prior to sale. The complex grew substantially in the late 1880s, with the building of rack houses and tank houses for the aging of spirits. Additional rack houses appeared on the north side of Mill Street in the 1890s.

In 1902, Gooderham and Worts formed a subsidiary called the General Distilling Company to manufacture industrial alcohol from molasses. A building complex was constructed on the northwest corner of Mill and Trinity Street for the production line. Between 1916 and 1918, the company produced acetone as a solvent for cordite, used for munitions during World War I. Other buildings related to the industrial alcohol operation were built along the south side of Mill Street, opposite, between 1902 and 1909.

The aftermath of World War I and prohibition (which ended in Ontario in 1916) weakened the distillery industry. In 1923, when prohibition in the United States bolstered Canadian alcohol production for export, Gooderham and Worts sold the business to a group headed by Harry and Herbert Hatch. Three years later, the Hatch Brothers purchased Hiram Walker and Sons of Windsor, soon merging the distilleries to create Hiram Walker-Gooderham and Worts Limited. While most of the distillery operations were moved to Walkerville after the merger, Gooderham and Worts continued to operate as an independent unit, producing its own brand of whiskey and run, as well as antifreeze. In 1991, following the acquisition of Hiram Walker by Allied Vintners Limited, the distillery function was shut down.

The design of the General Distilling Company Building is attributed to architect David Roberts, Jr. (Harris, 378). The son and namesake of Irish-born civil engineer David Roberts, Sr., he received his early architectural training with his father. After apprenticing with a Toronto architectural firm, possibly Gundry and Langley (Arthur, 257), Roberts practiced alone, apart from a one-year partnership with George Shaw in the late 1860s. The architect followed in his father's footsteps in receiving the patronage of the Gooderham and Worts Company. Among his commissions were the George Gooderham House (built in 1889 and now the York Club) on the corner of Bloor Street West and St. George Street, the George H. Gooderham House (1891) at 504 Jarvis Street, and the Gooderham Building (1892), dubbed the "Flat Iron Building" for its distinctive shape, at 49 Wellington Street East. The latter properties are designated under the Ontario Heritage Act. The General Distilling Company Building was one of Robert's last projects prior to his death in 1907.

The General Distilling Company operation ceased around 1922. From 1930 until the 1960s, the company's buildings on the south side of Mill Street housed the Liquid Carbonic Company, a firm affiliated with Hiram Walker-Gooderham and Worts (the latter structures were demolished for a parking lot). In the 1940s, the former General Distilling Company Building at 18 Trinity Street became a paper-recycling plant.

Architectural Description:

The General Distilling Company Building displays the red brick surfaces and Classical details associated with industrial architecture during the early 20th century. Facing south onto Mill Street, the building is organized into three sections. A centre portion, originally used as a still house, rises the equivalent of three stories. It is flanked by two-storey wings, built as warehouses.

On the principal (south) facade, the centre block is divided into three bays by brick piers. In the lower storey, three loading bays are punched into the wall. The upper surface of the facade is devoid of openings, and the wall terminates in a projecting cornice. The side walls (east and west) have extended parapets. On the west end, a painted sign, marked "Mill Paper Fibres Limited", appears on the upper surface of the wall.

On both wings, the south facade rises two stories and is divided horizontally by a brick cornice. In the lower floor, brick piers divide the wall into four bays where openings are organized according to the interior functions. In the upper floor, four flat-headed window openings, with stone sills and multi-paned industrial sash windows, are placed beneath a projecting cornice. A single-storey industrial building (not included in the Reasons for Designation) adjoins the west wall of the west wing. Above this attachment, the second floor of the wing is visible, with the piers, window openings and cornice introduced on the principal facade. The south wall of the east wing mirrors the detailing on the west wing, apart from the arrangement of some openings in the lower floor. The east wall of the east wing extends 10 bays along Trinity Street, where flat-headed window openings (some are altered) are divided by brick piers beneath a parapet wall with corbelling. On the rear (north) wall of the east wing, a painted vertical sign, marked "Mill Paper Fibres Limited" survives.

The General Distilling Company Building shares the red brick surfaces, with piers and cornice, found on earlier structures in the Gooderham and Worts complex. The height of the centre block in relation to the wings recalls the design of the Still Houses (dated 1873), part of the Pure Spirits Building Group on the east side of Trinity Street, south of Mill Street.

Context:

The General Distilling Company Building is located on the northwest corner of Trinity and Mill Streets. On the southwest corner, the Malt Kilns Building, part of the Cooperage and Maltings Building Group of the Gooderham and Worts complex, dates to 1863. Rising 4½ stories, the Malt Kilns is a visible feature of the Gooderham and Worts site, with its distinctive hipped roof topped by a lantern. On the opposite side of Trinity Street, Rack House 'D' anchors the northeast corner of Trinity and Mill Streets along the northern edge of the Gooderham and Worts complex. Constructed in 1895 on the site of the James Worts House, Rack House 'D' rises six stories. On the southeast corner of Trinity and Mill Streets, the two attached buildings were constructed in 1886 and 1887 as a single-storey workshop with a two-storey boiler house. The Boiler House Building Group is noted for its large truncated brick chimney, which is a prominent neighbourhood feature. The bulk of the Gooderham and Worts complex extends south of Mill Street along both sides of Trinity Street, where buildings range in date from 1859 to 1927. Two additional storage facilities, identified as Rack Houses 'H' and 'I' and dating to 1891, are located on the north side of Mill Street, east of Rack House 'D'.

North of the General Distilling Company Building, the house form buildings along Trinity Street between King and Front Streets, and on the adjoining residential streets, provided workers' housing for labourers employed at local industries, including Gooderham and Worts and the Consumers' Gas Company's Purifying House on the northeast corner of Front and Parliament Streets (the latter property is designated under the Ontario Heritage Act). In addition to the institutional buildings (church and school) on King and Trinity Streets, the former Palace Street

School survives at 409 Front Street East (built in 1859 and, in 1906, altered as the Cherry Street Hotel). That property is included on the Inventory of Heritage Properties.

Summary:

The General Distilling Company Building at 18 Trinity Street was constructed in 1902 according to the designs of the important Toronto architect, David Roberts, Jr., whose practice was linked to the Gooderham family. The complex housed a still house and warehouses for a subsidiary of Gooderham and Worts which made acetone, a product required for munitions during World War I. Although substantially altered, the building is the last surviving remnant of the General Distilling Company. It anchors the northwest corner of Trinity and Mill Streets on the north edge of the Gooderham and Worts complex. The General Distilling Company Building is related in height, materials and setback to other buildings associated with Gooderham and Worts, Canada's oldest surviving distillery complex. The Gooderham and Worts site, with the exception of the building at 18 Trinity Street, is designated under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act and recognized by the Government of Canada as a National Historic Site.

Sources Consulted:

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Kathryn Anderson
September 1996

Short Statement of Reasons for Designation

General Distilling Company Building
18 Trinity Street

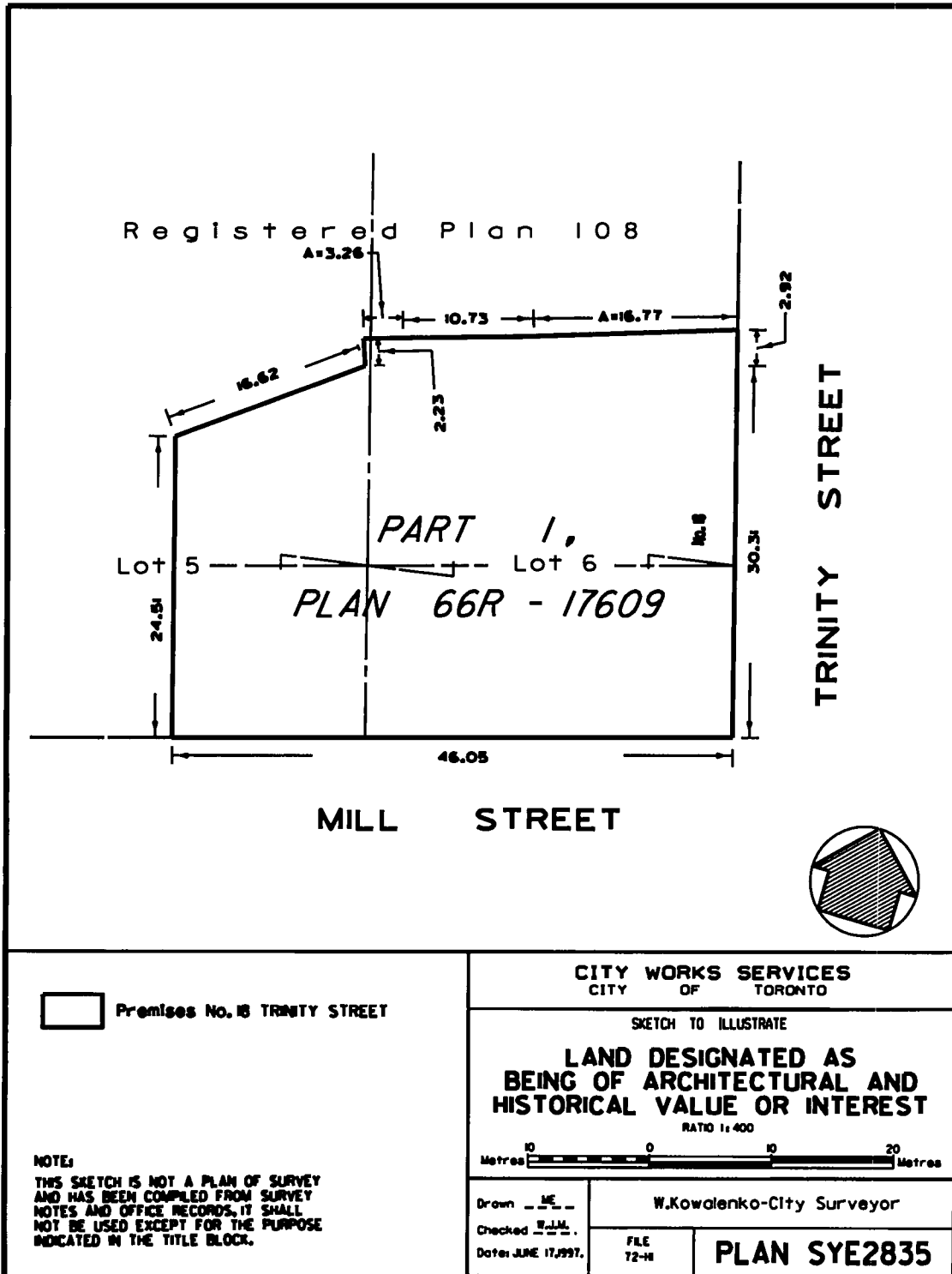
The property at 18 Trinity Street is recommended for designation for architectural and historical reasons. The General Distilling Company Building was constructed in 1902 according to the designs of the important Toronto architect, David Roberts, Jr. The building housed a still house and warehouses for the industrial-alcohol subsidiary of Gooderham and Worts, which produced acetone for munitions during World War I.

The General Distilling Company Building typifies the industrial architecture of the early 20th century with its red brick surfaces and Classical detailing. Important exterior features are the arrangement of the 3-storey centre block flanked by 2-storey wings and the Classical detailing.

The General Distilling Company Building anchors the northwest corner of the Gooderham and Worts complex at Trinity and Mill Streets at the south end of the Trinity Street neighbourhood. As the last surviving remnant of the General Distilling Company, the building is related historically and architecturally to the Gooderham and Worts complex, Canada's oldest distillery.

SCHEDULE "C"

MAP AREA 50-23



No. 1997-0301

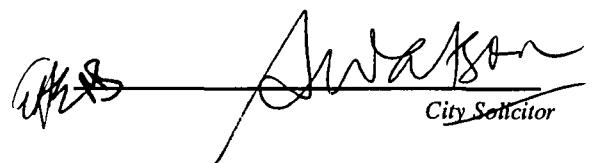
A By-law

*To designate the property at 18 Trinity Street
as being of architectural and historical
interest.*

Passed June 23 19 97

City Clerk

Certified as to form and legality and as being
within the powers of Council to enact,



City Solicitor

Cl. 7

Mhe. 4

Cncl. Feb. 24, 1997



Memorandum

TO: Pat Pizzuto, Records Unit, Administrative Services Section, 17th West

FROM: Angelina Macrí, Legal Services Division, 14th West
Telephone #392-00079 Fax #392-0005

DATE: August 19, 1997

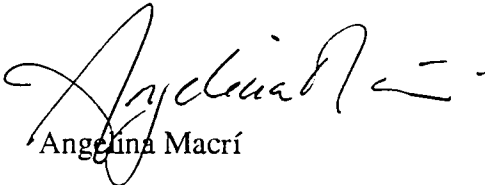
RE: Registration of By-laws

Enclosed herewith for filing in your Division are the following By-laws, which were registered on title:

| <u>BY-LAW</u> | <u>REG'N DATE</u> | <u>INSTRUMENT NO.</u> | <u>PREMISES</u> |
|---------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|--|
| 1997-0298 | July 28, 1997 | CA486954 | To repeal By-law No. 566-79, being "A By-law To designate the Property at No. 121 Avenue Road, of architectural value." |
| ✓ 1997-0301 | July 29, 1997 | E101309 | To designate the property at 18 Trinity Street as being of architectural and historical interest |
| 1997-0302 | July 29, 1997 | E101310 | To acquire all easements, rights-of-way and other interests for a public highway system in the block bounded by Queen Street West, John Street, Stephanie Street and McCaul Street |
| 1997-0304 | July 28, 1997 | CA486955 | To provide for a limited exemption of the lands known in 1996 as 210 Victoria Street and 10 Shuter Street from the provisions of subsection 50(5) of the Planning Act |
| 1997-0307 | July 29, 1997 | E101311 | To lay out and dedicate for public lane purposes certain land to form part of the public lane east of Yonge Street, extending from Roslin Avenue to Bowood Avenue |
| 1997-0308 | July 28, 1997 | CA486956 | To lay out and dedicate for public lane purposes certain land to form part of the public lane west of George Street, extending northerly from Shuter Street |
| 1997-0309 | July 28, 1997 | CA486958 | To lay out and dedicate for public lane purposes certain land to form part of the public lane south of Burgess Avenue, extending easterly from Golfview Avenue |
| 1997-0310 | July 28, 1997 | CA486957 | To lay out and dedicate for public lane purposes certain land to form part of the public lane east of Uxbridge Avenue, extending southerly from the lane south of Davenport Road, then westerly to Uxbridge Avenue |
| 1997-0311 | July 28, 1997 | CA486959 | To lay out and dedicate for public lane purposes certain land to |

form part of the public lane north of Wellington Street West extending easterly from Portland Street

| | | | |
|-----------|-----------------|---------------------|---|
| 1997-0322 | August 8, 1997 | E104745 CA489862 | To lay out and dedicate for public highway purposes certain land to form part of Queens Quay West between Lower Spadina Avenue and Bathurst Street |
| 1997-0323 | July 28, 1997 | CA486960 | To lay out and dedicate for public highway purposes certain land between Queens Quay West and Lake Shore Boulevard West and to name that land Lower Portland Street |
| 1997-0324 | July 29, 1997 | E101312 | To lay out and dedicate for public highway purposes certain land between Queens Quay West and Lake Shore Boulevard West to form part of Lower Simcoe Street |
| 1997-0344 | August 11, 1997 | CA489863 | To designate the property at 542 College Street as being of architectural value or interest |
| 1997-0348 | August 11, 1997 | CA489864 | To lay out and dedicate for public lane purposes certain land to form part of the public lane system in the block bounded by Yonge Street, Cumberland Street, Bay Street and Yorkville Avenue |


Angelina Macri

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Enclosures

- c. City Works Services
Attn: Survey & Mapping (277 Victoria Street)(letter only)
L. Milne, Infrastructure Planning & Transportation (25th East) (letter only)
Corporate Services
Attn: Archives Division (Basement) (letter only)