

HERITAGE PROPERTY RESEARCH AND EVALUATION REPORT



**ALLAN SCHOOL
349 GEORGE STREET, TORONTO**

Prepared by:

Heritage Preservation Services
City Planning Division
City of Toronto

November 2015

1. DESCRIPTION



above: archival photograph, 1955, showing the principal (south) elevation of the Allan School (right) and the west wall facing George Street (left) (Toronto Public Library, Item 5678);
cover: current photograph, 349 George Street

349 George Street: Allan School	
ADDRESS	349 George Street (southeast corner of Glenholme Place)
WARD	Ward 28 (Toronto Centre-Rosedale)
LEGAL DESCRIPTION	Plan 150, Part Lot 19
NEIGHBOURHOOD/COMMUNITY	Garden District
HISTORICAL NAME	Allan School
CONSTRUCTION DATE	1910 (completed)
ORIGINAL OWNER	Toronto Board of Education
ORIGINAL USE	Educational (school)
CURRENT USE*	Institutional (shelter) * This does not refer to permitted use(s) as defined by the Zoning By-law
ARCHITECT/BUILDER/DESIGNER	C. H. Bishop, architect
DESIGN/CONSTRUCTION/MATERIALS	Brick cladding with brick, stone and wood trim
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE	See Section 2.iii
ADDITIONS/ALTERATIONS	See Section 2.iii
CRITERIA	Design/Physical, Historical/Associative and Contextual
HERITAGE STATUS	Cultural Heritage Evaluation
RECORDER	Heritage Preservation Services: Kathryn Anderson
REPORT DATE	November 2015

2. BACKGROUND

This research and evaluation report describes the history, architecture and context of the property at 349 George Street, 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
1798	Park Lot 5 is patented to David William Smith
1819	William Allan purchases Park Lot 5 where he establishes his Moss Park estate
1845	The north part of Park Lot 5 is transferred to George William Allan
1853	George William Allan inherits the balance of his father's estate, retaining the private gardens (the future publically-owned Allan Gardens) while subdividing other parts of the property
1855	Allan registers Plan 150 on the land bounded by present-day Dundas Street East, Sherbourne Street, Gerrard Street East and George Street
1858	The subject property remains vacant as shown on Boulton's Atlas
1863	Trustees of the Toronto Boys' Home acquire Lots 16-19 under Plan 150
1880	When the first Goad's Atlas is illustrated, the subject site is shown as vacant land beside (north of) the Boys' Home (and remains vacant on the 1903 update to Goad's)
1909 Apr	The Toronto Board of Education purchases part of Lot 19
1909 Nov	A building permit is issued for a two-storey school
1910 July	The "unfinished school" is recorded in the tax assessment roll
1911 July	The school is valued at \$12,000, with Anach (sic) Griffith identified as the first teacher at the "Allan School" in the tax assessment roll
1912	The Allan School is first listed in the city directory for 1913 (with information compiled the previous year)
1912	The Goad's Atlas for 1910 and updated to 1912 shows the Allan School
1925	When the Joseph Workman School (associated with the Protestant Orphans' Home) closes, its junior students are transferred to the "Allan School for Boys"
1932	The Allan School becomes the Annex for the Junior Vocational School on Jarvis Street
1935	The site is renamed the Jarvis School for Boys Annex
1948	The Board of Education remodels the Allan School for its Teaching Aids Centre
1958	The Boys' Home is demolished as the new location for Seaton House
1977	The City of Toronto purchases the subject property, which afterward becomes a men's shelter beside Seaton House
2012	The closing of the School House Shelter is announced
2012	City Council authorizes a Heritage Conservation District Study for the Garden District, which includes the property at 349 George Street ¹

¹ <http://www.toronto.ca/legdocs/mmis/2012/te/bgrd/backgroundfile-49461.pdf>

ii. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Garden District

The property at 349 George Street is located in the Toronto neighbourhood now known as the Garden District for its proximity to the City-owned park at Allan Gardens. The area was originally subdivided as part of the series of 100-acre "Park Lots" surveyed between present-day Queen and Bloor Streets after the founding of the Town of York (1793) and awarded to associates of the provincial government as the setting of country estates. In 1819, the York merchant and post master, William Allan acquired Park Lot 5 where Allan's Lane (the future Sherbourne Street) was opened to access his Moss Park estate. In a series of transactions, Park Lot 5 was inherited by George William Allan, who retained the private Allan Gardens (which were afterward donated to the Toronto Horticultural Society as a public park), while severing the remainder of his property for residential development. The adjoining Park Lot 6 to the west was developed for Samuel Jarvis's Hazelburn estate, which was subdivided in the mid 19th century by architect John Howard, who laid out Jarvis Street and extended George Street northward.

Historical maps and atlases (including those reproduced in Section 6 below) trace the development of Park Lots 5 and 6 along the north/south corridors of Jarvis and Sherbourne streets. The upscale houses that appeared along the latter streets and in the adjoining neighbourhoods were interspersed with schools, institutional buildings and places of worship, including "the big Victorian churches for which the city was becoming famous" (Image 16).² Once the most fashionable residential district in Toronto, during the 20th century the Garden District underwent a period of decline, with innumerable buildings demolished as the result of urban renewal schemes. Throughout this transition, one of the surviving reminders of the development of the Garden District was the Allan School at 349 George Street.

Allan School

The subject property at 349 George Street is located on the part of Park Lot 5 bounded by present-day Dundas Street East and Sherbourne, Gerrard and George streets that was registered under Plan 150 in 1855 (Image 4). On this section of George Street, the first buildings were detached dwellings, including in 1860 the extant Thomas Meredith House at present-day 305 George (Image 17). George Street was chosen as the new location of the Toronto Boys' Home, whose trustees acquired a series of lots on the east side near Gerrard in 1863. Founded in 1859 by a group of benevolent Protestant women for "the training and maintenance of destitute boys not convicted of crime" who were between the ages of five and 14, in 1864 a purpose-built facility for the Boys' Home opened on George Street where it remained, bolstered by a series of additions, until the 1950s

² McHugh, 151. Among the prominent buildings was All Saints Church (1874) at 223 Sherbourne Street (at the intersection of present-day Dundas Street East) with its distinctive pattern brick detailing, which is designated under Part IV, Section 29 of the Ontario Heritage Act

(Images 12 and 13).³ The oldest social agency of its type in Ontario, the Boys' Home assisted hundreds of children in this location for nearly a century. The proximity of the Boys' Home drew other social institutions to the area, including the Salvation Army and the Fegan Boys' Home (the latter for impoverished and orphaned youth arriving from England to work on Canadian farms) that established residences on George Street near Dundas in the 1880s.

While the Boy's Home contained its own school, beginning in 1878 it was placed under the jurisdiction of Toronto's public school board. An addition to the Boys' Home was converted for a kindergarten room in 1895 after Toronto became the first community in Canada to introduce kindergarten classes to its public schools. However, in the early 1900s "more schooling took place outside the (Boys') home" after the Board of Education for the City of Toronto purchased vacant land at the north end of the property for a new school house serving the institution's residents.⁴ This was part of a larger building campaign undertaken by the Board in response to the dramatic increase in both the birth rate and immigration, combined with the ongoing annexation of smaller municipalities and unincorporated areas by the City that overwhelmed the public school system.⁵ In less than a decade, the number of public elementary and secondary schools in Toronto jumped from 52 to 82, including the subject building.

Following the issuance of a building permit in 1909 (Image 8), the new facility on George Street remained unfinished in the summer of 1910. It was named the "Allan School" after the neighbouring Allan Gardens and to distinguish it from the George Street School further south.⁶ It was first listed in the city directory in 1912 and, a year later the classrooms in the Boys' Home were closed. After World War I, the Allan School was identified by the Board of Education among the dozen elementary schools in Toronto with fewer than five rooms and headed by a female principal.⁷ Following the closure of the school serving the Protestant Orphans' Home in 1925, its junior male students were transferred to the "Allan School for Boys."⁸ The Allan School became an annex for the Junior Vocational School on Jarvis Street (afterward the Jarvis Boys' School) beginning in 1932. The Allan School was remodelled in 1948 for the Board's Teaching Aids Centre, including a studio and control room for sound recordings. Following the

³ The Boys' Home was complemented by the nearby Girls' Home (dating to the 1860s) on Gerrard Street, east of Sherbourne

⁴ The Board of Education was created in 1903 with the amalgamation of the Collegiate Institute Board, the Technical Schools Board and the Toronto Public School Board, with the latter founded in 1850

⁵ Between 1904 and 1910, Toronto's population rose from 219,000 to 325,000, while school attendance grew from 28,500 to over 41,000. The demand for new educational facilities was also accelerated by widely publicized school fires in Montreal and Cleveland that resulted in improved health and safety measures in school designs

⁶ The George Street School was one of the original six schools opened by the public school board in 1850, and stood on the west side of the street between Duke and Duchess (Adelaide and Richmond) until the 1880s when it moved to a new building on the opposite side, south of Wilton (Dundas). The George Street School was demolished after the Duke of York Public School (1929, now the École Gabrielle-Roy) was built on neighbouring Pembroke Street where it is listed on the City's Heritage Register

⁷ Toronto Board of Education *Handbook*, 1919, unpagged

⁸ Toronto Board of Education Minutes, as quoted in *Plans for Education*, 4

demolition of the neighbouring Boys' Home, Seaton House (the men's shelter founded in 1931) opened a large complex on the site in 1959. The City of Toronto acquired the property with the Allan School in 1977, and the building has more recently served as the School House Shelter for men operated by Dixon Hall.

C. H. Bishop, Architect

The Allan School was designed and constructed when architect Charles Hartnoll Bishop (1851-1924) served as the Superintendent of Buildings for the Toronto Board of Education. Born and educated in England, Bishop practiced architecture in Yorkville and assumed his new position after serving as a member of Toronto's public school board in 1887-88. During his three decades as Superintendant, Bishop oversaw the completion of nearly 75 elementary and secondary schools in the city, as well as the Board's headquarters on College Street.⁹

After 1900, when Bishop received the support of additional staff, he developed a new design approach to address the demand for new and larger elementary and secondary schools throughout the city.¹⁰ This period of "experiment and transition" resulted in the "Ogden Plan" (named for its first application on the Ogden Public School, 1909), where "its plan in the shape of a wide, short "T" became the parent of all schools built from that time to the beginning of World War I."¹¹ However, during this era Bishop continued to produce smaller facilities (with fewer than five rooms) to address specific circumstances and sites, including the Allan School.¹²

iii. ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

Current photographs of the property at 349 George Street are found on the cover and in Section 6 of this report. The Allan School is distinguished by its unique design that paid homage stylistically to the adjoining Boy's Home while incorporating standard elements developed for public schools in Toronto. The Allan School was oriented to face south towards the Boys' Home and shared its narrow 2½-storey rectangular-shaped plan under a gable roof with flared eaves, corbelled brackets and corbelled brickwork, as well as the mixture of single flat-headed and arched window openings and a central frontispiece containing the main entrance (Image 12).¹³ On the red brick surfaces, the buff (yellow)

⁹ With the Administration Building (1912) relocated to 263 McCaul Street, the property was listed on the City of Toronto Inventory of Heritage Properties (now known as the Heritage Register) in 2002

¹⁰ Cochrane (113) indicates that when the Bishop moved to (Old) City Hall in 1900, his department had "a staff of two and their own telephone." During this period, architects A. D. Waste and H. R. Barber (the latter joining the Department as a draftsman) were identified as architects assisting Bishop

¹¹ Plans for Education, 2. The Ogden Plan enabled the addition of wings to the three ends of the "T"

¹² Another example is the Lee School (1910), which survives in altered form at 386 Ontario Street and originally accommodated students from the neighbouring Girls' Home. Other diminutive schools were afterward later according to the "Ogden Plan", including the Roden Public School (1907) as shown in http://torontoplaques.com/Pages/Roden_Public_School.html

¹³ The frontispiece was a familiar feature on many public elementary and secondary schools during the 19th century (including those shown in Image 14 and 15)

brick used for the band course, quoins, door and window surrounds and roof detailing, was inspired by the original section of the Boys' Home, rather than by current fashion. While dichromatic brickwork was associated with the Gothic Revival and other ornate styles in the 19th century and adopted on some public schools in Toronto, by the early 1900s it was no longer popular for educational buildings (Image 14-15).¹⁴ However, the Allan School was linked to contemporary Board of Education designs by the fenestration on the side walls (east and west) where the oversized window openings with cast stone lintels and five-part windows offered increased light and ventilation.¹⁵ On the east wall of the Allan School, the large bay window in the lower storey was a typical feature of public school designs after the introduction of kindergarten classes in 1883.¹⁶ The rear (north) wall of the Allan School is viewed from Glenholme Place and displays a shallow frontispiece with window openings beneath the cross-gable.

The archival photograph of the Allan School in 1955 (reproduced in Section 1 above) captured the alteration of the first-floor window opening on the west wall to create an entrance and the addition of openings on the principal (south) elevation for a fire escape.¹⁷ More recently, a skylight was introduced on the north slope of the roof (Image 20).

iv. CONTEXT

The property data map attached as Image 1 shows the location of the property at 349 George Street on the east side of the street in the extended block between Dundas Street East and Gerrard Street East. With the replacement of the Boys' Home by Seaton House in the 1950s, and the removal of the former residential buildings on the opposite (west) side of the street, the properties at 295-311 George, south of the Allan School remain as an important surviving collection of 19th century house form buildings that are designated under Part IV, Section 29 of the Ontario Heritage Act. North of the Allan School, Allan Gardens is a designated heritage property on Gerrard Street East, while the adjoining residential neighbourhood contains many properties that are listed on the City's Heritage Register. In 2012, City Council authorized a Heritage Conservation District Study for the Garden City neighbourhood within the area bounded by Gerrard Street East and Jarvis, Shuter and Sherbourne streets to determine if it merits designation under Part V of the Ontario Heritage Act.

¹⁴ Gothic-inspired detailing on schools was revived during the World War II era, beginning with Hart House at the University of Toronto and applied to Central Technical School and other Board of Education buildings, but used contrasting stone rather than dichromatic brick

¹⁵ Cochrane, 98. Bishop's new approach for school designs replaced smaller openings containing opaque glass with expansive ones protected by interior blinds

¹⁶ Cochrane, 89. By 1890, nearly half of all public schools in Toronto had a kindergarten class, and the oversized bay window is often referred to as the "kindergarten window", regardless of whether the interior room was used for that purpose. The Hester How School on Elizabeth Street, which was designed at the same time as the Allan School and later demolished, had similar bands of windows surmounting a bay window (Image 15)

¹⁷ Building records indicate that interior alterations were made and the fire escape added in the late 1940s, with the latter shown in the archival photograph reproduced in Section 1 of this report

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's Heritage Register. 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

Representative and Well-Crafted Example of a Type – The Allan School has design value as a rare and well-crafted example of school building that blends stylistic details from the Boys’ Home (1864-1958) that once adjoined it with architectural elements identified with contemporary schools in early 20th century Toronto. The unique composition combines the plan, roof detailing, frontispiece and two-tone pattern brickwork from the Boys’ Home, with the oversized window openings and distinctive bay window that became standard features in schools built by the Toronto Board of Education during this era.

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

Institution – The associative value of the Allan School is drawn, in part, from its close historical ties to the Boys’ Home, which was an institution of importance in Toronto for nearly a century. Founded by a group of benevolent Protestant women to provide housing and education for destitute boys temporarily removed from their families, the Boys’ Home on George Street contained its own school until the Board of Education opened the purpose-built Allan School to educate its residents.

Community – The Allan School is also valued for its historical association with the neighbourhood now known as the Garden District for its location adjoining Allan Gardens, for which the school was named. In the mid 19th century, the subdivision of the original Park Lots for upscale housing was followed by schools, places of worship

and other institutions serving the community, including the Boys' Home on George Street. The Allan School opened as part of the Boys' Home campus, and continued its support of local students and service to the Board of Education until the late 20th century when it became a men's shelter adjoining Seaton House.

Architect - The Allan School is linked historically to architect C. H. Bishop through his role as Superintendent of Buildings for the Board of Education during the period when the school was designed and constructed. Bishop is credited with dozens of elementary and secondary schools in Toronto during his thirty-year career, and developed standardized plans for the Board of Education to address the demand for new and larger schools in the early 20th century. However, as part of this portfolio Bishop continued to design smaller edifices for special requirements and settings, including the Allan School beside the Toronto Boys' Home.

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

Character - Contextually, the Allan School is valued as a property that supports the character of the Garden District as it developed around Allan Gardens following the subdivision in the mid 19th century of country estates established by the Allan and Jarvis families. The area outlined by Jarvis, Gerrard, Sherbourne and Shuter streets evolved as an upscale enclave where fine residential buildings were interspersed with places of worship, schools and social institutions, including the Allan School on George Street, which is an important surviving reminder of the evolution of the community in the 20th century.

Surroundings – The contextual value of the Allan School is also drawn from its historical, visual and functional links to its surroundings on George Street. In place since 1910, the Allan School complements in vintage, scale and detailing the surviving group of late 19th and early 20th century house form buildings that form a heritage enclave at 295-311 George Street, particularly the Thomas Meredith House at 305 George with its complementary pattern brick detailing. Functionally, after its acquisition by the City of Toronto and conversion as the School House Shelter, the Allan School is related to the adjoining Seaton House (founded in 1931 and replacing the Boys' Home in 1959) as institutional buildings on George Street.

Landmark - The Allan School, with its location at the corner of George Street and Glenholme Place and its distinctive appearance that includes two-tone pattern brickwork, is a local landmark on George Street in the Garden District.

4. SUMMARY

Following research and evaluation according to Ontario Regulation 9/06, it has been determined that the property at 349 George Street has design, associative and contextual

values. Located on the southeast corner of George Street and Glenholme Place, the Allan School (1910) is an early 20th century school building commissioned by the Toronto Board of Education and designed under the direction of the Superintendent of Buildings, C. H. Bishop for the education of students from the adjoining Boys' Home. The Allan School features a unique design that complemented the Boys' Home (1864-1958) while incorporating standard elements identified with public schools in Toronto in the 19th and early 20th centuries. It is associated historically with the Boys' Home, an institution of significance in 19th century Toronto, as well as the Garden District neighbourhood as it developed around Allan Gardens. Contextually, the Allan School supports the character of the Garden District as a residential community interspersed with institutional buildings, and is linked to its setting on George Street where it stands as a local landmark.

5. SOURCES

Archival Sources

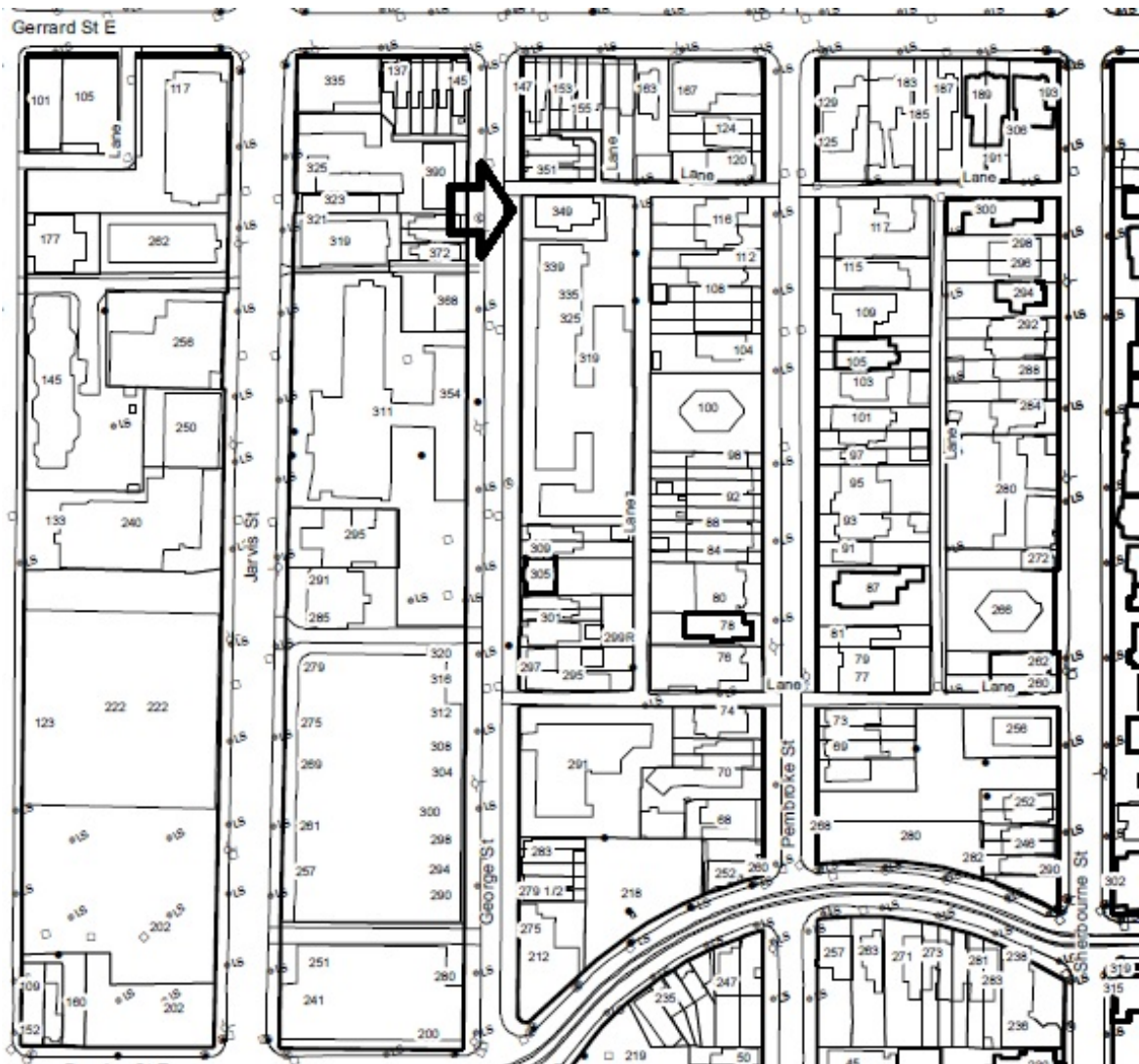
Abstract Indices of Deeds, Park Lots 5 and 6, and Plan 150, Lot 19
Archival Photographs, City of Toronto Archives and Toronto Public Library (individual citations in Section 6)
Assessment Rolls, City of Toronto, Ward 2, Division 1A, 1908 ff.
Boulton, Atlas of the City of Toronto and Vicinity, 1858
Browne, Plan of the City of Toronto, 1862
Building Permit #18008. November 3, 1909
Building Records, Toronto and East York Division, City of Toronto, 1949 ff.
City of Toronto Directories, 1905 ff.
Goad's Atlases, 1880-1923
Gross, Bird's Eye View of Toronto, 1876
Magnus, City of Toronto, ca. 1855
Underwriters Survey Bureau Atlases, 1921 revised to 1943, and 1954
Wadsworth and Unwin, Map of the City of Toronto, 1872

Secondary Sources

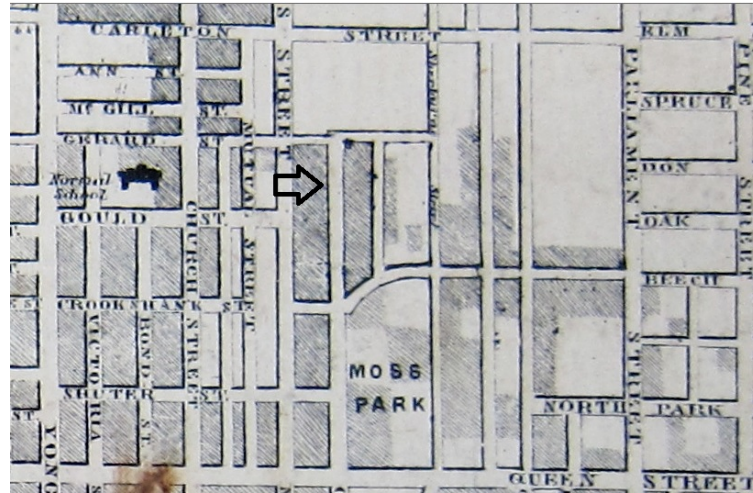
"A. D. Waste," entry in The Biographical Dictionary of Architects in Canada, 1800-1950, <http://www.dictionaryofarchitectsincanada.org/node/2173>
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"Hiram Robert Barber," entry in The Biographical Dictionary of Architects in Canada, 1800-1950, <http://dictionaryofarchitectsincanada.org/node/1035>
Lundell, Liz, The Estates of Old Toronto, 1997
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McHugh, Patricia, Toronto Architecture: a city guide, 2nd ed., 1989
McIlwraith, Thomas F., Looking for Old Ontario, 1997
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Second Annual Report of the Committee of Management of the Boys' Home for the
Training and Maintenance of Destitute Boys Not Convicted of Crime, 1861
Thompson, Austin Seton, Jarvis Street, 1980
Toronto Board of Education, Handbooks, 1910 ff.
Toronto Board of Education, Plans for Education, 1987
Toronto Boys' Home, 135 Years of Caring: the Boys' Home 1859-1994, 1994
"Toronto's Historical Plaques," <http://torontoplaques.com/>

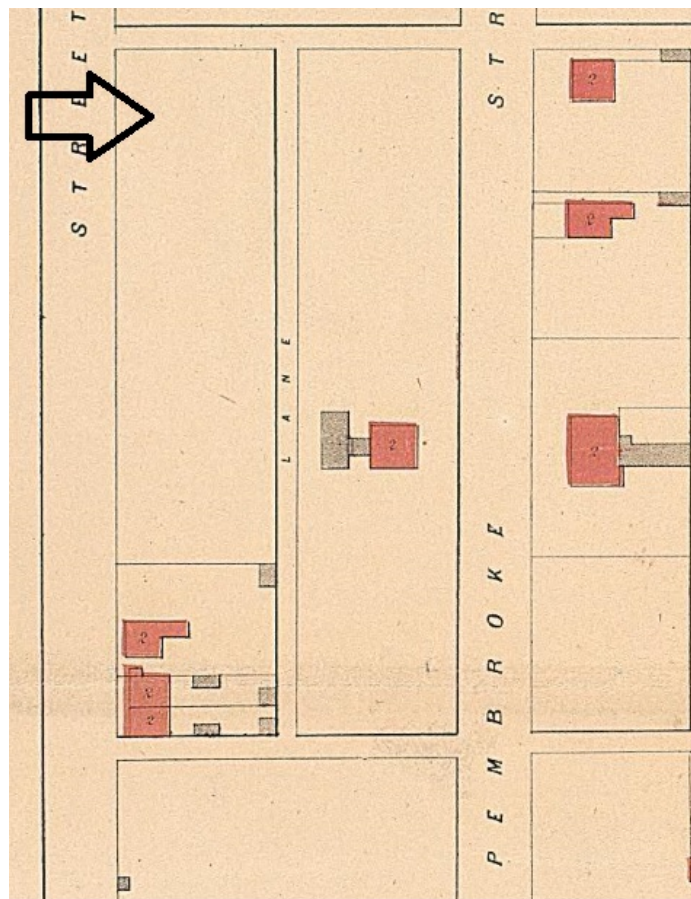
6. IMAGES – historical maps and atlases are followed by other archival and current images. The **arrows** mark the location of the property at 349 George Street. All maps are oriented with north on the top unless indicated in the captions.



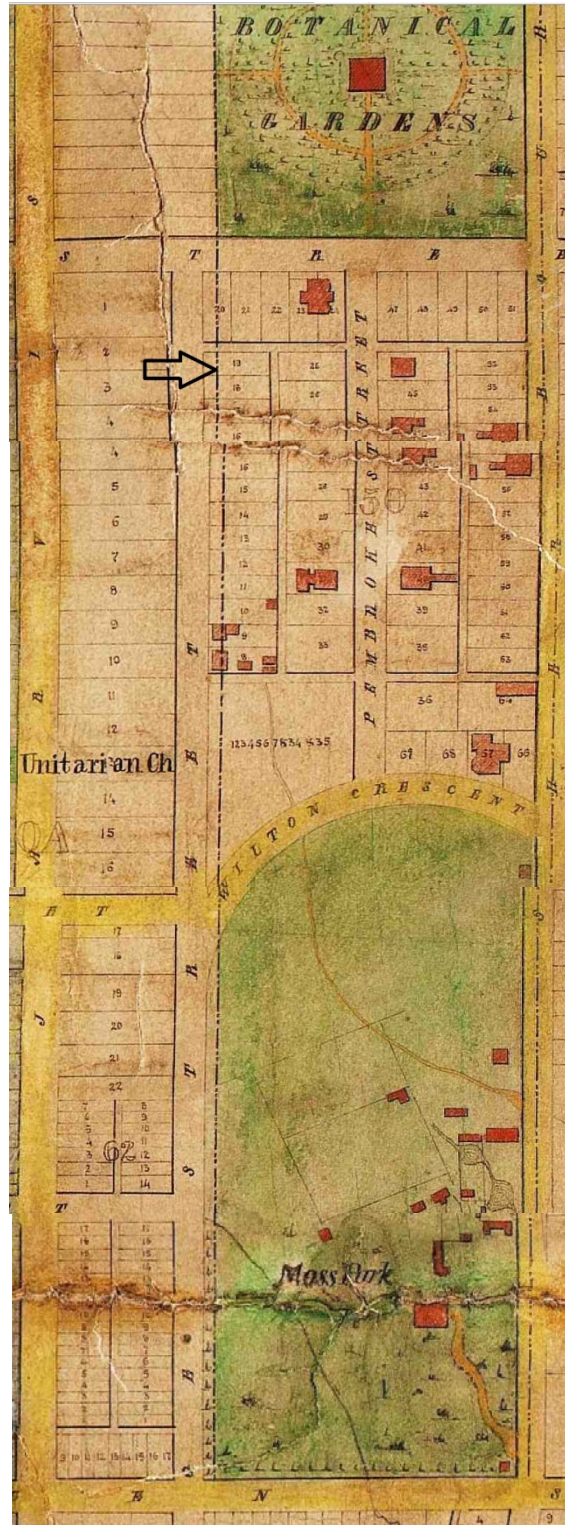
1. Property Data Map, City of Toronto: showing the location of the Allan School at 349 George Street on the west side of the street between Dundas Street East (south) and Gerrard Street East (north) in the Garden District neighbourhood.



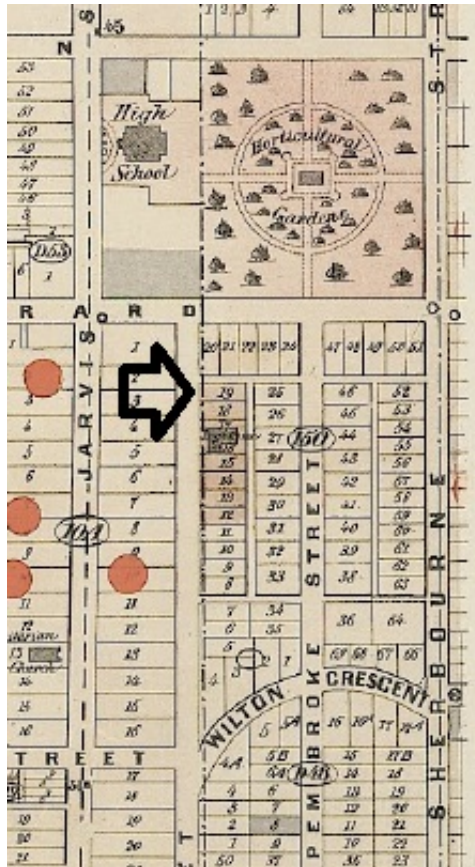
2. Magnus, City of Toronto, ca. 1855: showing the subdivision of parts of Park Lots 5 and 6, north of Queen Street East.



3. Boulton, Atlas of the City of Toronto and Vicinity, 1858: when Boulton illustrated George Street, the subject property remained vacant (the house form buildings shown at the south end of the block survive at present-day 295 and 297 George).



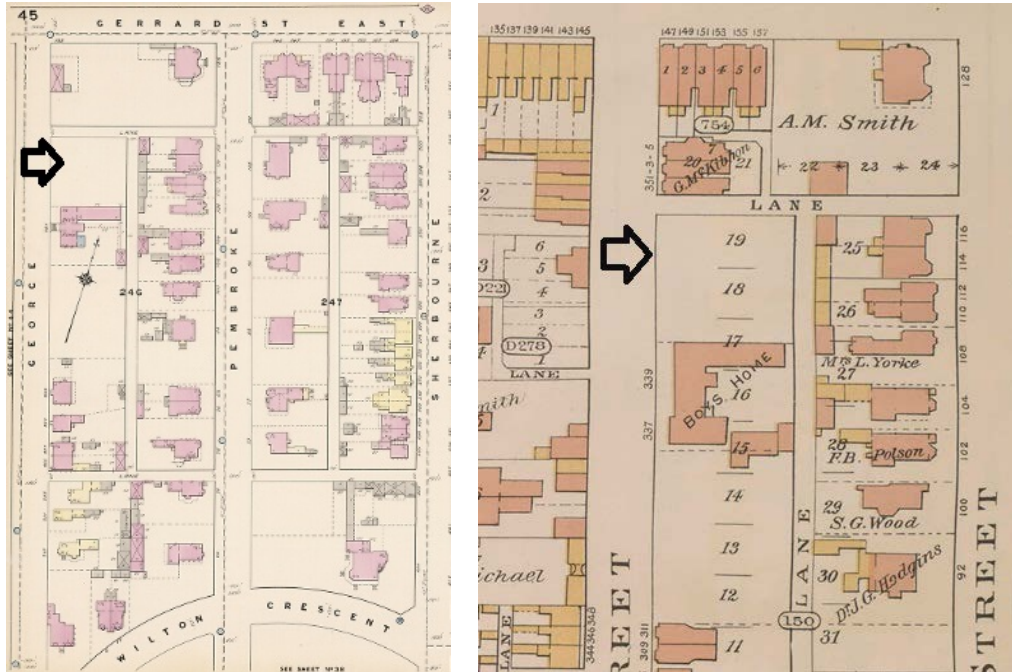
4. Browne, *City of Toronto*, 1862: showing the layout of Plan 150 on the former Moss Park Estate east of George Street and between Wilton Crescent (Dundas Street East) and Gerrard Street East where the Allan School was later built on Lot 19 on George Street.



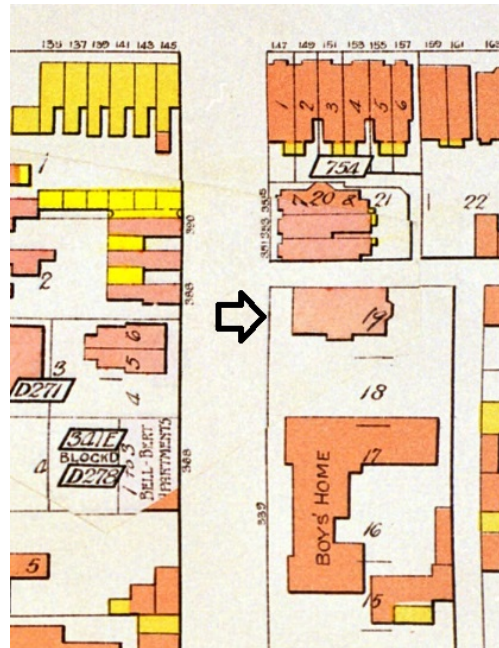
5. Wadsworth and Unwin, Map of the City of Toronto, 1872: the Boys' Home (1864) is outlined on the east side of George Street, south of the subject property.



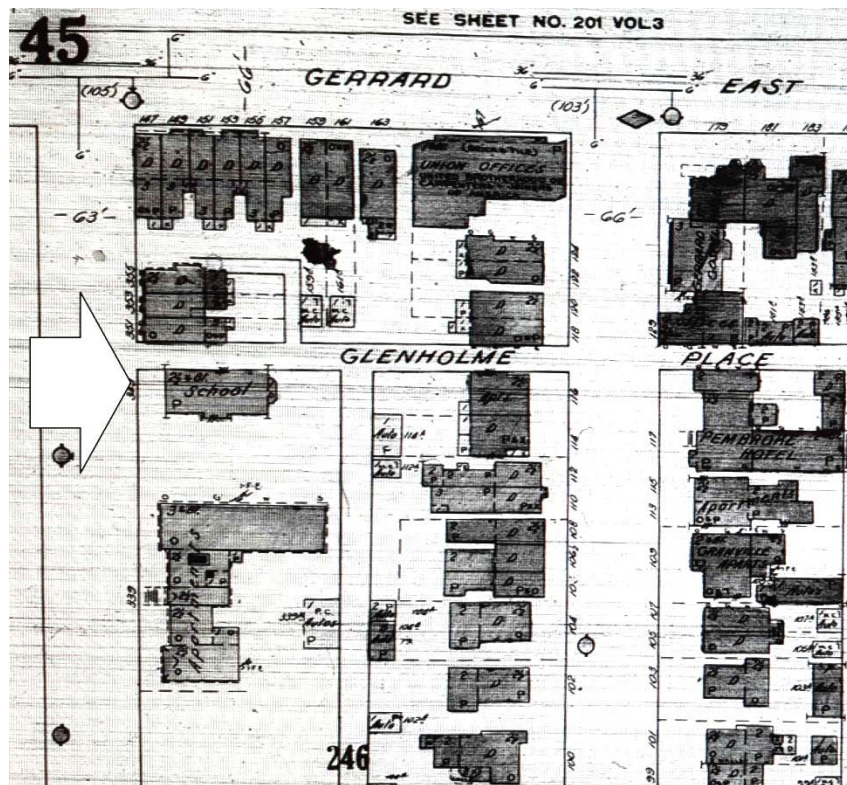
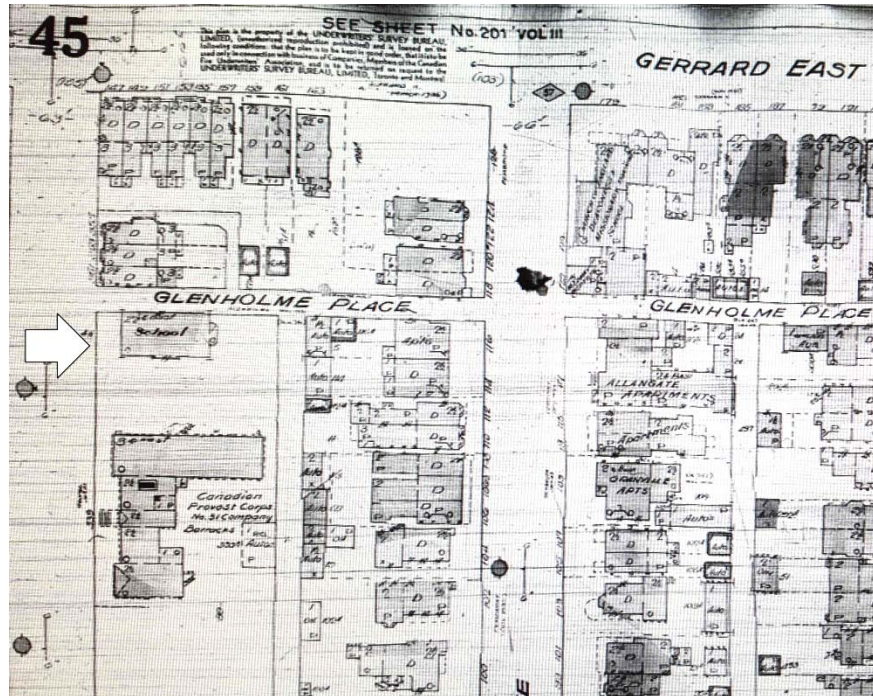
6. Gross, Bird's Eye View of Toronto, 1876: showing the subject property north of the Boys' Home and south of Allan Gardens (top right, where the garden pavilion is illustrated).



7. Goad's Atlases, 1880 (left) and 1903 (right): the first Goad's atlas for Toronto in 1880 shows the vacant lot at the north end of the Boys' Home site, and the 1903 update illustrates the late 19th century additions to the Boys' Home complex.



8. Goad's Atlas, 1910 revised to 1912: showing the Allán School in place at the north end of the Boys' Home campus, where the projecting frontispiece on the principal (south) elevation and the bay window on the east wall (right) are outlined.



9. Underwriters' Survey Bureau Atlases, 1921 revised to 1943 (above) and 1954 (below): showing the subject property and its surroundings in the mid 20th century.

BUILDING PERMIT

No. 18008

Plan No. _____
Lot No. _____

Toronto, Nov. 3,
1909

Permit granted to

Mr. The Board of Education City Hall
To erect a 2 story Public School
near Spadina St. Wilton Cres.
on 339 George St.
Architect G. N. Bishop
Builder Self Bns.
Cost of Building, \$ 13,000
Plans and Specifications approved by _____
No. of Block Plan _____
Limit B Water, \$ A.6.
This Permit does not include any openings in sidewalks or encroachment past line of Street.

10. Building Permit #18008, November 3, 1909: issued for the unnamed school on George Street (City of Toronto Archives).

TORONTO. Chief Inspector—R. H. Cowley, M.A. Toronto.

N. S. MacDonald, B.A., D.Paed.
W. H. Elliott, B.A.
Walter Bryce, B.A.
Inspectors J. W. Rogers, M.A.
G. H. Armstrong, M.A., B.Paed.
D. B. Moshier, B.A., B.Paed.
Henry Ward, B.A.

Secretary-Treasurer of Board of Education—W. C. Wilkinson, City Hall.

Classification of certificates—		I.	II.	K.	M.T.	H.S.	Special.	Totals.
Men.	126	26	0	14	0	2		168
Women.	143	1,085	203	0	17	7		1,455

Name of Teacher.	Certificates.	Salary.	Name of Teacher.	Certificates.	Salary.
Alexander Muir School.					
Woodward, Jno. A., Principal	I	2,200	Thomson, Sara B.	II	1,300
MacGregor, Christine, P. Asst.	II	1,350	Craig, Mary	II	800
Camerson, Charles	I	1,800	Pulford, Walterine	II	650
Giffen, Robert J.	I	1,300	McGill, Effie	II	900
Bempsey, Lulu G.	II	1,050	Orr, Margaret	II	750
Lewis, Elsie	II	650	Hessack, Annie	K D	800
Donogh, Sara M.	II	1,100	Matthews, Constance	K D	550
Younans, Mary E.	II	1,250	Shannon, Helen M.	K P	550
Hope, Ida D.	II	1,050	Wright, Helen M.	II, H.S.	950
Tolman, Hazelene	II	850	Closs, James O.	MT	1,400
Coomes, Mergot	II	1,300	Balsley Beach School.		
Ritzkie, Wilhelmine	II	1,150	Yeo, N. Jennie, Principal	II	2,200
Bickell, E. Grace	II	1,500	Gray, O. Beryl, P. Asst.	II	900
Osborne, Lyla	II	850	McLellan, Norman A.	I	1,500
Loeming, Jean	II	1,250	Beers, Annie E., B.A.	I	750
Whitfield, Mabel E.	II	750	Hutchinson, Elsie M.	II	650
Stephens, Ethel A.	II	1,250	Mullan, Victoria	II	750
McKay, Lottie G.	II	1,300	Walker, Annie E.	I	1,100
Lowe, Edythe H.	II	900	Shuchts, Bertha M.	II	1,200
Jowett, Eva M.	K D	1,300	Hodgson, Isabella E.	II	750
Robinson, Rosa	K A	625	Sergison, Annie E.	II	1,050
Allan School.					
Shppard, Helen A., Principal	II	1,500	Rain, Frances	K D	1,300
Jackson, Charlotte G.	K D	725	Patterson, Frances M.	K D	550
Annette Street School.					
Lamon, Thos. A., Principal					
Murray, Mary M.					
McFaddin, Florence					

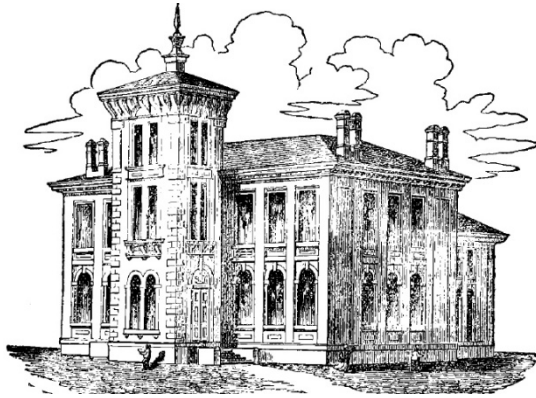
11. Handbook, Toronto Board of Education, 1910: showing the Allan School with its staff of two among the listings for the Toronto Board of Education's facilities (City of Toronto Archives, Fonds 70, File 1).



12. Archival Photograph, Toronto Boys Home, 1867: showing the original building (1864) with the rectangular plan, gable roof with flared eaves, pattern brickwork, and central frontispiece containing the main entrance that are reflected in the design for the Allan School (Toronto Public Library, Item 11781).



13. Archival Photograph, Boys' Home, 1954: the institution is shown with its original building (centre), flanked by the late 19th century additions and prior to its replacement by Seaton House (Toronto Public Library, Item 764).



14. Archival Image and Photograph, Toronto Public School Board, 1800s: the illustration (left) for the first six identical elementary schools built in the early 1850s included Louisa Street School, which was replaced with a design with a shallow frontispiece, corbelled brickwork and pattern brick detailing (right). The latter features were included on the Allan School (Cochrane, Centennial Story, frontispiece; City of Toronto Archives, Fonds 1568, Item 498).



15. Archival Photographs, Sackville School (left) and Hester How School (right), 1952: the extant Sackville School (1887) in Corktown displays some of the architectural features later repeated on the Allan School, including the narrow rectangular gable-roofed plan and the frontispiece containing the main entrance. Designed during the same period as the Allan School, the Hester How School (1912 and no longer extant) shared its oversized window openings and bay (kindergarten) window, but had the classical detailing and stone trim associated with early 20th century schools (Toronto Public Library, Items 2826 and 5689).



16. Archival Photograph, All Saints Church, 223 Sherbourne Street, 1972: showing the neighbouring church at present-day Dundas and Sherbourne streets with the pattern brick detailing popular for all types of buildings in the Garden District neighbourhood as it developed during the late 19th century, which was copied on the Allan School in the early 1900s (City of Toronto Archives, Fonds 124, Item 72).



17. Photograph, 305 George Street, 2012: located closer to Dundas Street East where it pre-dates the former Boys' Home and the Allan School, the Thomas Meredith House (1860) complements the latter building with its pattern brickwork, which remains visible on the rear (east) elevation (Heritage Preservation Services).



18. Photograph, Allan School, 2012: showing the west end of the property at the time the proposed closure of the School House Shelter was announced (Toronto Sun, May 12, 2012).



19. Current Photograph, 349 George Street, 2015: on the left, the rear (north) wall under the cross gable has a shallow frontispiece with window openings, and the decorative brickwork is continued from the adjoining elevations.



20. Google Earth View, 349 George Street: looking west toward George Street and showing the east wall of the Allan School with the large bay window in the first (ground) floor beneath the extended window opening in the second storey (<https://www.google.ca/maps>).



21. Bird's Eye View, 349 George Street: showing the current context of the property in the Garden District south of Allan Gardens (www.bing.com/maps).