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| TO: | CHAIR AND MEMBERS PLANNING & ENVIRONMENT COMMITTEE MEETING ON MONDAY JANUARY 22, 2018 |
| FROM: | JOHN M. FLEMING MANAGING DIRECTOR, PLANNING AND CITY PLANNER |
| SUBJECT: | REQUEST FOR DEMOLITION OF HERITAGE DESIGNATED PROPERTY AT 467-469 DUFFERIN AVENUE, EAST WOODFIELD HERITAGE CONSERVATION DISTRICT BY: MARIGOLD HOMES INC. |

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| RECOMMENDATION |
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That, on the recommendation of the Managing Director, Planning & City Planner, with the advice of the Heritage Planner, with respect to the request for the demolition of a heritage designated property located at 467-469 Dufferin Avenue, within the East Woodfield Heritage Conservation District, the following report **BE RECEIVED** and that the following actions **BE TAKEN**:

- A. That the demolition request **BE REFUSED**; and,
- B. That the Chief Building Official **BE ADVISED** of Municipal Council's intention in this matter.

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| PREVIOUS REPORTS PERTINENT TO THIS MATTER |
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May 13, 1998: 5th Report of the LACH. Demolition Request for 467-469 Dufferin Avenue.

July 21, 2004: Report to the LACH: Application By: Paul Angelini, 467-469 Dufferin Avenue.

July 21, 2004: 10th Report of the LACH. Heritage Alteration Permit – 467-469 Dufferin Avenue.

August 30, 2004: Report to the Planning Committee: Application By: Paul Angelini, Application for Demolition Permit, 467 & 469 Dufferin Ave., Public Participation Meeting on August 30, 2004 at 5:15pm (File DE03-033).

December 4, 2017: Report to the PEC: Application By: Marigold Homes Ltd., 467-469 Dufferin Avenue, Public Participation Meeting on December 4, 2017 (File OZ-8804).

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| PURPOSE AND EFFECT OF RECOMMENDED ACTION |
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The purpose and effect of the recommended action is to refuse the demolition request for the heritage designated property at 467-469 Dufferin Avenue, located within the East Woodfield Heritage Conservation District.

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BACKGROUND

Location

The property at 467-469 Dufferin Avenue is located on the south side of Dufferin Avenue, near the southwest corner of Dufferin Avenue and Maitland Street (Appendix A). 467-469 Dufferin Avenue is located at the terminating vista of the block of Maitland Street between Princess Avenue and Dufferin Avenue. The property is located within the East Woodfield Heritage Conservation District, London’s first Heritage Conservation District designated under Part V of the *Ontario Heritage Act* in 1993 by By-law No. L.S.P.-3179-68.

Description

The building located on the property is a single storey semi-detached structure with rear wings – one for each of the two units (Appendix B). The building does not have a basement; it is a slab on grade. The building has six bays across the façade; three bays in each unit. An entry door is located in the outermost bays of the building, with sash windows located in the remaining four middle bays. Each entry door is accessed via two or three concrete steps. The building is clad in horizontal vinyl siding, however evidence on other façades of the building suggests it was originally clad in wooden clapboard (see Appendix B, Image 6). Additionally, a two-over-two wooden sash window is located on the west façade which suggests this may have been a previous window fenestration pattern for the building (see Appendix B, Image 9); however, the other windows appear to have been replaced with vinyl windows. Similarly, the front doors appear to have been replaced with steel doors. A simple gable roof covers the building, with cross gable roofs over the rear wings. The roof also features returns, particularly visible on the west façade. A single stack brick chimney articulates the west half of the roof, accompanied by a vent pipe on the east half. A portion of the front yard is used as parking for the property.

Historical Research

The Municipal Property Assessment Corporation (MPAC) dates the structure located on the subject property as having been constructed in 1874. However, comments during the demolition request in 2004 suggested that the building was constructed earlier than the 1874 date ascribed to the building, with the report of the London Advisory Committee on Heritage (LACH) reiterating the comments of the Stewardship Sub-Committee,

Some members note, base do [sic.] on specific features that they observed on the house, that it could very well be mistakenly dated and that it probably dates earlier, c. 1845. With that age, the house would rate a higher priority and it places in a very rare category. Observers commented that the house appears to be in a very good condition and it could be restored carefully to bring out and enhance its heritage features making it a rare example of early London homes. It certainly does not rate a demolition (Report to Planning Committee, Application by Paul Angelini Application for Demolition Permit 467 & 469 Dufferin Ave Public Meeting on August 30, 2004 at 5:15pm, DE-03-33).

Several theories have emerged related to the origin of the building, its date of construction, and potential historical significance. Evidence is require to prove or disprove these theories.

1874 is a significant year in the history and evolution of the Woodfield area. In 1874, the City of London acquired the Ordnance Lands which once housed the British Garrison at what is now Victoria Park. Buildings from the site were sold at a public action on July 24, 1874.^a The form and style, including massing and proportions, of the building located at

^a Dr. Edwin Seaborn reported on this auction in his book, *The March of Medicine in Western Ontario* (1944). A detailed account of the action sale should have been reported in *The Advertiser* newspaper,

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467-469 Dufferin Avenue suggest origins earlier than 1874. Its surreptitious date of “construction” prompt consideration that the building may have been relocated from the British Garrison to its present location. Community-based research has been undertaken to identify potential links or origins of the building, however no definitive evidence has been presented to either prove or disprove this theory. Further research and evaluation is necessary to make such a determination.

Later historical associations of the subject property have been documented through publically-accessible research. The United Labor Hall was located at 467 Dufferin Avenue in 1891 until about 1895, as recorded by the City Directory. The United Labor Hall was established by Joseph T. Marks (1858-1932), a late nineteenth century labour activist, union organizer, and newspaper editor. Rapid industrialization in the later part of the nineteenth century resulted in immense social, cultural, political, and economic changes in London. When working class dissatisfaction with existing conditions began to percolate in social unrest, local activist organizations began to form. In 1881, the Noble and Holy Order of the Knights of Labor was introduced to Canada as an early, major labour organization. An economic downturn at the end of the 1880s diminished the efficacy of the Knights of Labor and the London and District Trades and Labor Council. As a local labour leader, Joseph T. Marks reorganized the old Knights of Labor into the Industrial Brotherhood in 1891. The Industrial Brotherhood found its home at the United Labor Hall at 467 Dufferin Avenue.

In his article, “London’s Forgotten Visionary: The Life and Times of Joseph T. Marks” in the London & Middlesex Historical Society’ *Historian* (Volume XIX, 1992), David R. Spencer described the Industrial Brotherhood as,

...much more than the typical Victorian trade union which measured success by winning economic issues. Inspired by his familiarity with the Knights of Labor platform, Marks opened its membership to all kinds of workers, not just specialized craftsmen. Skilled and elitist craftsmen and common day labourers were given equal status. Marks insisted that the Industrial Brotherhood not tolerate gender or race discrimination. He saw the Industrial Brotherhood as an organization devoted to raising working-class pride and thus the individual self-esteem of its members. It sponsored lectures and courses in democratic theory, law, and monetary management. In other ways, it acted like a fraternal society, offering sickness, disability, and death benefits to its members (p.26).

In addition to his role organizing the Industrial Brotherhood and the United Labor Hall, Joseph T. Marks founded the *Industrial Banner* with Henry Brinsmead Ashplant, Frank Henry Plant, and Rudolph Russell (London Public Library 2009). The *Industrial Banner* was Canada’s first and longest-running labour newspaper (1891-1923). Distinct from existing Liberal and Conservative voices in the media, *The Industrial Banner* provided a voice for unionists, and promoted late-nineteenth and early-twentieth century radical thought including liberalism, agrarian populism, and Christian and ethical socialism (Brushett 2016). Emily Marks, wife of Joseph T. Marks, help to feed the printing press for the *Industrial Banner* (Brushett 2016). By 1912, the *Industrial Banner* had a monthly circulation of 6,000 (Spencer 1992, 29).

Joseph T. Marks was also politically active. In 1896, he and Frank Plant founded the Independent Labour Party with four candidates running in that year (Spencer 2010). While all lost, Frank Plant was the first member of the Independent Labour Party elected to Municipal Council in 1899. In 1917, the *Industrial Banner* became the newspaper of the Independent Labour Party (Spencer 1992, 29). The Independent Labour Party joined the United Farmers of Ontario to form a coalition government in Ontario in 1919. Although

however no copies of the newspaper can be located. Due to political division in the media, the *London Free Press* did not report on the auction sale.

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the coalition was not re-elected in the 1923 election, it was part of the social movement that led to the formation of the Co-Operative Commonwealth Federation (CCF) in 1933 (Spencer 1992, 30). The CCF was succeeded by the New Democratic Party (NDP) in 1961.

The United Labor Hall (first established at 467 Dufferin Avenue) was a political venue, the printing studio for the *Industrial Banner*, and a library/reading room known as the Workingmen’s Free Library. It was an alternative to the subscription library at the Mechanic’s Institute (located at 229-231 Dundas Street). Joseph T. Marks and other labour leaders felt the Mechanic’s Institute’s subscription library reflected the biases of the upper classes who ran the organization (Spencer 1992, 30-31). To combat these biases and in response to a defeated 1893 referendum for a publically-funded library system, the Workingmen’s Free Library was established at the United Labor Hall. It was London’s first free library. The efforts of Joseph T. Marks led, in part, to the establishment of the London Public Library Board in 1895 and a publically-funded library system.

In addition to providing a home for the Industrial Brotherhood, the *Industrial Banner*, and the Workingmen’s Free Library the United Labor Hall was home to the First Strict Baptist Church (1891-1892), the Court Wellington (No. 7134) of the Ancient Order of Foresters (1892-1895, then relocated with the United Labor Hall to 465 Dufferin Avenue), and London Council No. 203 of the Canadian Order of Chosen Friends (1894-1895, then relocated with the United Labor Hall to 465 Dufferin Avenue).

The property at 467-469 Dufferin Avenue has layers of significant cultural heritage value or interest. Firstly, it is part of the East Woodfield Heritage Conservation District and contributes to its cultural heritage value and heritage character. Secondly, the built heritage resource has direct associations with London’s early labour movement, Joseph T. Marks, the United Labor Hall, the Workingmen’s Free Library, and the *Industrial Banner*. “Joseph T. Marks was a major actor in inspiring national debates in which participants attempted to determine an economic, social, and political place for working people in a maturing industrial society” (Spencer 1992, 32). And thirdly, the built heritage resource may be associated with the British Garrison once located at Victoria Park, or other origins that may be of potential cultural heritage value or interest.

PLANNING HISTORY

Previous Demolition Requests

There have been two previous demolition requests for the building located at 467-469 Dufferin Avenue. The outcome of the previous demolition request is summarized below.

A request to demolish the building located at 467-469 Dufferin Avenue was received on March 30, 1998. At its meeting held on June 1, 1998, Municipal Council resolved,

“That, on the recommendation of the London Advisory Committee on Heritage, the application for demolition of the properties at 467-469 Dufferin Avenue NOT BE APPROVED until such a time as the owner of the properties submits to the City of London a drawing of a new replacement building to be constructed on the site that conforms to the requirements of the East Woodfield Heritage Conservation District Plan.”

In 2004, a similar request for demolition for the building located at 467-469 Dufferin Avenue was made. The LACH was consulted on July 21, 2004. The LACH recommended that the request be denied. A public participation meeting was held on August 30, 2004, and at its meeting held on September 7, 2004, Municipal Council resolved,

“That, applications submitted by Paul Angelini for a demolition permit and a

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heritage alteration permit for the residential building located at 467/469 Dufferin Avenue BE REFERRED to staff for further review of the condition and age of the building and report back to a future meeting of the Planning Committee.”

With regard to the information requested through this Municipal Council resolution, the outcome of additional research undertaken on the age of the structure is presented further above in this report and, noted below, an engineer’s report regarding the current condition of the structure has been received.

Demolition Request

The demolition request from the current property owner of 467-469 Dufferin Avenue was received on November 13, 2017. Per Section 42(4) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, Municipal Council must respond to the demolition request by February 11, 2018 or the demolition request is deemed permitted. No additional information was provided by the property owner for the demolition request of 467-469 Dufferin Avenue; a Heritage Impact Assessment (May 2017) accompanied the Official Plan Amendment/Zoning By-law Amendment application (OZ-8804).

LACH Comments on Official Plan Amendment/Zoning By-law Amendment (OZ-8804)

At its meeting on September 13, 2017, the LACH was circulated the Notice of Application and Heritage Impact Assessment for an Official Plan Amendment/Zoning By-law Amendment application for 467-469 Dufferin Avenue (OZ-8804). The LACH provided the following recommendation,

- a) *The following actions be taken with respect to the notice of application to amend the Official Plan and Zoning By-law, dated August 2, 2017, by Marigold Homes Inc. related to the properties located at 467-469 Dufferin Avenue:*
 - i. *M. Campbell, Planner II, BE ADVISED that the London Advisory Committee on Heritage (LACH) supports the above-noted notice of application;*
 - ii. *M. Campbell, Planner II, BE ADVISED that the LACH feels that the Heritage Impact Assessment included with the notice of application is not sufficient to make a determination as to the true age or the cultural heritage value of the building and therefore the LACH would not support demolition of the building at this time; and,*
 - iii. *M. Campbell, Planner II, BE ADVISED that the LACH supports that the design and materials of the proposed new structure should be in keeping with the East Woodfield Heritage Conservation District;*

It being noted that the LACH heard verbal delegations from G. Warren, Woodfield Community Association and B. Lansink, L. Lansink and D. Lansink, Marigold Homes Inc. related to this matter.

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| LEGISLATIVE/POLICY FRAMEWORK |
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Provincial Policy Statement

Heritage conservation is a matter of provincial interest (Section 2.d, *Planning Act*). The *Provincial Policy Statement* (2014) promotes the wise use and management of cultural heritage resources and directs that “significant built heritage resources and significant cultural heritage landscapes shall be conserved.”

“Significant” means “resources that have been determined to have cultural heritage value or interest for the important contributions they make to our understanding of the history

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or a place, an event or a people” (PPS 2014). “Built heritage resource” means “a building, structure, monument, installation or any manufactured remnant that contributes to a property’s cultural heritage value or interest as identified by a community, including an Aboriginal community. Built heritage resources are generally located on property that has been designated under Parts IV or V of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, or included on local, provincial and/or federal registers’ (PPS 2014). “Conserved” means “the identification, protection, management and use of built heritage resources, cultural heritage landscapes, and archaeological resources in a manner that ensures their cultural heritage value or interest is retained under the *Ontario Heritage Act*. This may be achieved by the implementation of recommendations set out in a conservation plan, archaeological assessment, and/or heritage impact assessment. Mitigative measures and/or alternative development approaches can be included in these plans and assessments” (PPS 2014).

Ontario Heritage Act

Revisions to the *Ontario Heritage Act* strengthened its protection of Ontario’s cultural heritage resources. While the pre-2005 *Ontario Heritage Act* could only delay the demolition of a building located on a heritage designated property for 180 days, revisions to the *Ontario Heritage Act* in 2005 enabled municipalities to refuse demolition requests of buildings located on heritage designated properties.

In requests for demolition of a building located on a heritage designated property, the Ontario Heritage Act enables municipalities to give the applicant:

- a) The permit applied for;
- b) Notice that the council is refusing the application for the permit; or,
- c) The permit applied for, with terms and conditions attached (Section 42(4), Ontario Heritage Act).

Municipal Council must respond within 90 days after receipt of a demolition request. Consultation with the municipality’s municipal heritage committee (the London Advisory Committee on Heritage) is required. Non-decision within 90-days, the refusal, or terms and conditions on the approval of a demolition request may be appealed to the Ontario Municipal Board (OMB).

Official Plan/The London Plan

Consistent with the PPS, there is an underlying preference by the *Official Plan* (1989 as amended) and *The London Plan* (approved 2016) policies that cultural heritage resources be conserved and protected, and that the removal of these resources is the least desirable course of action and should be discouraged.

Chapter 13, Heritage, of the *Official Plan* includes objectives which support the “protection, enhancement, restoration, maintenance, and utilization of buildings, structures, areas, or sites within London which are considered to be of cultural heritage value or interest to the community” (Section 13.1.i, *Official Plan*). Section 13.3.6 of the *Official Plan*, speaking generally to Heritage Conservation Districts, states that “the character of the District shall be maintained by encouraging the retention of existing structures and landscape features.” The policies of our *Official Plan* discourage the demolition of existing buildings within our Heritage Conservation Districts.

The policies of *The London Plan* are consistent with the *Official Plan* policies cited above and support the conservation of London’s cultural heritage resources. In addition to the policies of the *Official Plan*, *The London Plan* states, “Relocation of cultural heritage resources is discouraged. All options for on-site retention must be exhausted before relocation may be considered” (Policy 566).

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East Woodfield Heritage Conservation District

Policies specific to the East Woodfield Heritage Conservation District can be found within Section 13.3.8.1 of the *Official Plan*. It states Council’s intention to “maintain, protect and conserve the East Woodfield Heritage Conservation Area” (Section 13.3.8.1.ii, *Official Plan*). To achieve this conservation, Section 13.3.8.1.iii.a states, “the residential character of the area shall be maintained by encouraging the preservation of existing dwellings, grass boulevards, individual street trees and tree lines.”

Within the Statement of Intent (Section 1, Part I) articulated within the *East Woodfield Heritage Conservation District Plan*, it is clear that designation as a Heritage Conservation District cannot compel property owners to restore a property, but does enable a mechanism for municipal review of applications for change within the East Woodfield Heritage Conservation District. It also states that Municipal Council anticipates continuing change within East Woodfield Heritage Conservation District, but that change “must be carefully managed in a manner that does not adversely affect this special environment,” with a disposition to the conservation and protection of the unique residential heritage character of the area.

Principles for the East Woodfield Heritage Conservation District are stated in Section 1.3, Part II of the *East Woodfield Heritage Conservation District Plan*. Notably:

- “Heritage features are to be retained and re-used wherever possible and the demolition of heritage buildings shall be actively discouraged.”
- “There shall be a presumption in favour of retaining the distinguishing characteristics of a heritage property and the destruction, alteration or removal of historic fabric or distinguishing architectural features and the landscape shall be considered as the least desirable course of action.”

Goals and objectives of the designation of East Woodfield as a Heritage Conservation District under Part V of the *Ontario Heritage Act* are stated in Section 2, Part II of the *East Woodfield Heritage Conservation District Plan* and include:

- “To maintain the residential character of East Woodfield heritage conservation district.”
- “To protect and enhance the existing heritage residential buildings.”
- “To avoid the destruction of East Woodfield’s heritage buildings and landscape fabric and to encourage only those changes that are undertaken in a manner that if such alteration or additions were removed in the future, the essential form and integrity of the heritage property would remain unimpaired.”

Additional goals and objectives relate to the repair and maintenance of heritage buildings, maintaining the existing residential environment, supporting adaptive reuse, and discouraging the demolition of existing heritage buildings and their replacement by new development. Guidelines are provided to ensure that alterations, additions, and new development complement the heritage character of East Woodfield Heritage Conservation District.

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| ANALYSIS |
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Historical research has confirmed significant cultural heritage value of the subject property through its role in supporting the heritage character of the East Woodfield Heritage Conservation District and its direct associations with London’s early labour movement, Joseph T. Marks, the United Labor Hall, the Workingmen’s Free Library, and the *Industrial Banner*. The subject property may have further historical associations that have not yet fully proven or disproven.

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The heritage policy framework applicable to the subject property at 467-469 Dufferin Avenue does not support demolition. The policies of the *PPS*, the *Official Plan/The London Plan*, and the *East Woodfield Heritage Conservation District Plan* support the protection and conservation of cultural heritage resources. Demolition of the building at 467-469 Dufferin Avenue would be contrary to the heritage policy framework for this property.

Demolition of the building at 467-469 Dufferin Avenue would have a significant adverse impact on the cultural heritage value or interest of the property and the East Woodfield Heritage Conservation District. Demolition would not conserve this cultural heritage resource and would destroy a tangible link to our understanding of the history of the labour movement in London, as well as a loss to the built heritage of the East Woodfield Heritage Conservation District. While submitted under a separate application, the Heritage Impact Assessment for 467-469 Dufferin Avenue (May 2017) did not recommend any appropriate mitigation measures to ensure the conservation of this cultural heritage resource.

Integrity

Integrity is understood to be whether the surviving physical features of the property continue to represent or support the cultural heritage value or interest of the property. The qualities of the existing built heritage resource at 467-469 Dufferin Avenue continue to maintain this integrity, as articulated in its form, scale, and massing which are the origin of theories related to its potential historical associations and unconfirmed date of construction.

Other Matters

A *Condition Assessment Report for 467 Dufferin Ave, London, Ontario* (Strik, Baldinelli, Moniz, December 11, 2015) was previously submitted. This *Condition Assessment* was forwarded to the Building Division. The *Condition Assessment* found that,

The existing structure is generally in poor condition, and is no longer safe for occupancy. Access to the building should be restricted without delay. Due to the extensive level of deterioration observed, it is our opinion that the costs to reinforce the existing structure, as well as to update it to meet current building standards (insulation, services, replacing cladding and finishes, etc.) would far exceed the value of the finished project. SBM recommends the building be demolished, and replaced with a new structure that would meet today's building code provisions and energy-efficiency guidelines.

The opinion of the professional engineer did not appear to take any consideration of the cultural heritage value or interest of the property, nor a recognition of the property's designation as part of the East Woodfield Heritage Conservation District.

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| CONCLUSION |
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The current demolition request is the third received for the building at 467-469 Dufferin Avenue, since the establishment of the East Woodfield Heritage Conservation District. It is contrary to the heritage policy framework for the subject property including the *PPS*, the *Official Plan/The London Plan*, and the *East Woodfield Heritage Conservation District Plan* and should be refused. There is no policy basis to support the demolition request for this heritage designated property.

Our cultural heritage resources are non-renewable. Once demolished, they are gone forever. The subject property may have cultural heritage value or interest beyond what is presently known. Several theories have emerged related to the origin of the built heritage resource at 467-469 Dufferin Avenue, its date of construction, and potential historical

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significance. Evidence is require to prove or disprove these theories. Should the building be demolished, there would be no opportunity to determine the validity, through forensic investigation, of any of the theories of the building's origin.

The property at 467-469 Dufferin Avenue is a significant cultural heritage resource with direct associations with London's early labour movement, Joseph T. Marks, the United Labor Hall, and the *Industrial Banner*. The demolition request should be refused and this significant cultural heritage resource be conserved as an important landmark of London's social history.

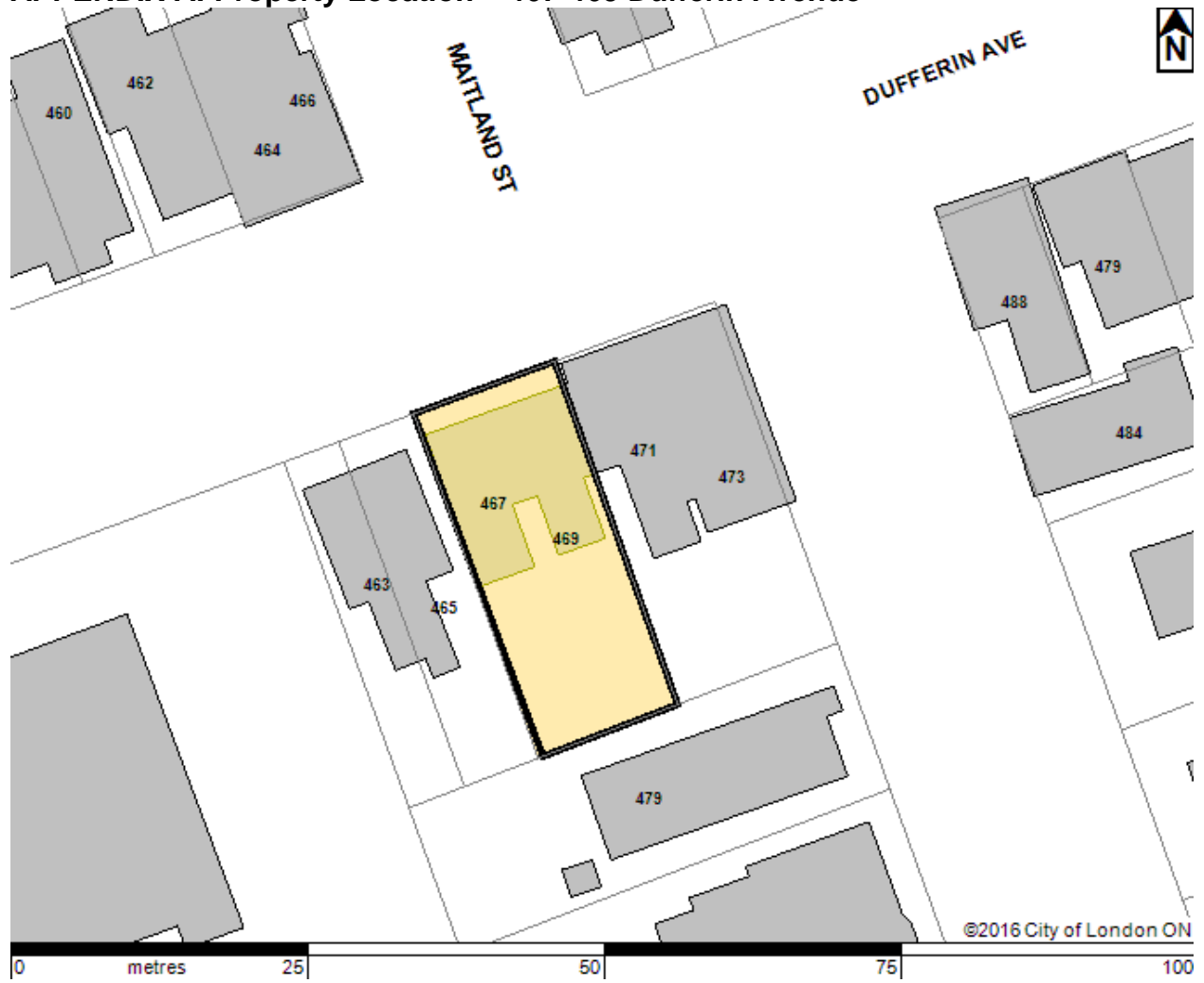
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| PREPARED BY: | SUBMITTED BY: |
| | |
| KYLE GONYOU, CAHP HERITAGE PLANNER URBAN REGENERATION | JIM YANCHULA, MCIP, RPP MANAGER URBAN REGENERATION |
| RECOMMENDED BY: | |
| | |
| JOHN M. FLEMING, MCIP, RPP MANAGING DIRECTOR, PLANNING AND CITY PLANNER | |

Attach:

- Appendix A: Property Location – 467-469 Dufferin Avenue
- Appendix B: Property Photographs – 467-469 Dufferin Avenue
- Appendix C: Historical Research
 - Transcription of article from the London Free Press on April 11, 1959 regarding the “First Free Library in London Opened by Trades and Labour Council in 1889”
 - David R. Spencer. “London’s Forgotten Visionary: The Life and Times of Joseph T. Marks.” *Historian*. Volume XIX, Autumn 1992. pp. 23-33. London & Middlesex Historical Society, re: 467-469 Dufferin Avenue (April 1, 1998)
 - Kevin Brusett. “Marks, Joseph Taylor.” *Dictionary of Canadian Biography*, vol. 16. University of Toronto/Universite Laval, 2003. 2016. Accessed October 10, 2017, http://www.biographi.ca/en/bio/marks_joseph_taylor_16E.html.
 - “The Industrial Banner” – plaque of the Historical Sites Committee of the London Public Library. Retrieved from www.londonpubliclibrary.ca/research/local-historic-sites/industrial-banner
 - Joe Marks | London Culture. Retried from <http://www.londonculture.ca/things-we-do/culture-directory/historic-favourites/joe-marks>.
 - “The Industrial Banner.” Local Historic Sites. London Public Library. Accessed December 8, 2017, <http://www.londonpubliclibrary.ca/research/local-history/local-historic-sites/industrial-banner>.
 - City Directory (1888-1903).

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APPENDIX A: Property Location – 467-469 Dufferin Avenue



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Appendix B: Property Photographs – 467-469 Dufferin Avenue



Image 1: 467-469 Dufferin Avenue (*East Woodfield HCD, 1992*).



Image 2: Terminating vista at 467-469 Dufferin Avenue along Maitland Street (*East Woodfield HCD, 1992*).



Image 3: 467-469 Dufferin Avenue (2014-08-01).



Image 4: 467-469 Dufferin Avenue (2015-08-20).



Image 5: Rear of the building at 467-469 Dufferin Avenue (2015-11-05).



Image 6: Wood clapboard on the east façade of 469 Dufferin Avenue (2015-11-05).

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Image 7: Interior of 467 Dufferin Avenue (2015-12-11).



Image 8: Interior detail of drop ceiling of 467 Dufferin Avenue (2015-12-11).



Image 9: Detail of window on west wall of 467 Dufferin Avenue (2015-12-11).



Image 10: Detail of juncture between main house and kitchen wing (2015-12-11).



Image 11: Detail of trim profile (2015-12-11).



Image 12: 467-469 Dufferin Avenue (2017-12-20)



Appendix C: Historical Research

Transcription of article from the *London Free Press* on April 11, 1959 regarding the "First Free Library in London opened by the Trades and Labour Council in 1889."

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| <p style="text-align: center;">FIRST FREE LIBRARY IN LONDON OPENED BY TRADES AND LABOUR COUNCIL IN 1889</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(The following article appeared in the <i>London Free Press</i> on April 11, 1959)</p> <p>The first free library in the City of London was established by the Trades and Labour Council. Thwarted in attempts to have one established under civic auspices, the members decided to provide one themselves and thus benefit not only their own body, but the citizens generally.</p> <p>This Workingmen's Free Library, as it was called, was begun late in 1889, and was housed in the Labour Hall on Dufferin Avenue. Liberal sums were contributed by the various unions, whose members also gave what books they could spare from their own libraries. In addition, books and money were given by a number of other Londoners.</p> <p>Each of the following bodies appointed two delegates to the Workingmen's Free Library Board: Trades and Labour Council, United Labour Building Association, Typographical Union, Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, Amalgamated Engineers, Ancient Order of Foresters, Bricklayers' and Masons' Union, Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, and the Industrial Brotherhood of Canada.</p> <p>The whole of the very considerable amount of work involved in operating the library was performed free of charge by the members of the board, and all money received was spent on books. A set of bylaws was prepared, catalogues were printed and library methods in Toronto and elsewhere were examined. By 1893 about 1000 volumes had been assembled, a good collection for the most part, which included many of the standard works in all classes of literature.</p> <p>Since the work was performed gratuitously, the library could be opened only once a week (Saturday evening) and on that night as many as six of the board members would gather to attend the needs of the patrons. The library was open to all citizens and its books could be borrowed free of charge, a nominal charge of 10 cents being made for a membership card.</p> <p>By January, 1892, there were nearly 300 regular readers and the number was increasing constantly. In May, 1892, it was recorded that the book circulation in the preceding year had been 6,000.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">40</p> | <p>On May 13, 1892, a petition for a grant of \$500 was presented by the Board to the city council on the ground that since the library was open to and used by the citizens, it should receive some civic support. The board also suggested that if the grants were given, the council should appoint two representatives to the board. A director of the Mechanics Institute appeared at the same meeting and declared that "if the council had any money to spend in this line, it should be used for the benefit of the Institute".</p> <p>A few days later the London Ministerial Association passed a resolution to the effect that they were not in favour of a grant to the Workingmen's Free Library. The money, some of the members said, if given at all, should go to the Mechanics Institute, which should be turned into a public library. The Workingmen's Free Library Board, they declared, allowed, "infidel" books on the shelves, some of their members were atheists, and they met on Sunday to discuss social problems.</p> <p>There now ensued about a 10-day correspondence in the newspapers between the Ministerial Association and the Workingmen's Free Library Board, in which some of the other citizens also joined. The charges of atheism and Sunday meetings were emphatically denied and the contents of the Free Library bookshelves stoutly defended. (The books objected to were certain scientific works, such as those of Darwin, a few other volumes, notably Volney's "Ruins" and a work by Charles Bradlaugh, and some books on Socialism.) Finally the Advertiser published a complete list of the books in the Workingmen's Free Library and it was seen that the number of volumes to which exception could be taken by any citizen, was exceedingly small.</p> <p>At the close of the 10 days' discussion, an editorial in the same paper said: "We agree with those of our correspondents, who take the ground that if consideration of this question brings about a well sustained agitation for the establishment of a public library on a popular basis, such as is to be found in every progressive city in North America and in Great Britain, the discussion begun by the Workingmen's Library Board, and the Ministerial Association will have far-reaching and beneficial results.</p> <p>The upshot of the matter was that on June 4 the city council granted to the Workingmen's Free Library Board, and appointed a committee to interview both the latter and the Mechanics Institute concerning amalgamation, with the object of establishing a public library. It was the general opinion that in these two book collections, London possessed a splendid nucleus for a good civic library. There proved to be too many difficulties in the way, however, and the amalgamation did not take place.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">41</p> |
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David R. Spencer. "London's Forgotten Visionary: The Life and Times of Joseph T. Marks." *Historian*. Volume XIX, Autumn 1992. pp. 23-33.

London's Forgotten Visionary: The Life and Times of Joseph T. Marks

David R. Spencer

Introduction

Of the nations of the world, Canada has been less celebratory of its heroes than most. This explains in part our confused and often conflict-driven sense of national identity. Yes, we have had our contributors and we have noted some of them in the many multi-coloured plaques which dot the countryside. But, at the same time, many of our nation builders remain ignored, especially those whose visions stood in contrast to the leaders who shaped our economic and political destinies in those decades immediately following Confederation. Of course, one cannot and should not dismiss the historical importance of Sir John A. Macdonald, Sir Oliver Mowat, and locally, Sir Adam Beck. Yet, they are only part of a much larger tale which begs to be told, stories which tell of struggle, dedication and sacrifice, of men and women whose thoughts and ideas survive in modern day manifestations.

In this respect, a long forgotten son of the city of London, Joseph T. Marks, deserves historical resurrection. He was not an industrial entrepreneur. He was not a financial success, nor did he leave a grand estate, art collections or the like for contemporary generations to revere. Yet, contemporary social democrats are indebted to Joseph Marks whose ideas for working class political action were propagated through his newspaper in the late Victorian period. In London's Mount Pleasant Cemetery, Joseph Marks now rests beneath a simple, black and gray marble monument. There are

no accompanying, officially sanctioned metal plaques to honour his deeds.

London and Organized Labour

Joseph T. Marks toiled as non-conformist journalist in a period of great industrial and agricultural turmoil. Like many other cities and towns in Ontario, London was experiencing the growing pains associated with rapid industrialization in the years following 1850. As factory after factory sprang up on the local landscape, more and more young men left the farm in search of steady employment in the city. This seemingly irreversible and unmanageable phenomenon produced a new, urban industrial working class which quickly perceived that it was not sharing equitably in the wealth created by its labour.¹ At the same time, the urbanization of labour resulted in greater uncertainty in an increasingly volatile farm economy, the combination of which drove large numbers of Canadians engaged in agriculture into bankruptcy. By the mid-point of the nineteenth century, farm desertion combined with proletarianization was producing a nation of haves and have-nots. The situation was a recipe for social disaster.

Evidence of urban, working class dissatisfaction with the status quo can be found in London as early as 1872. A southwestern Ontario edition of Toronto's first labour newspaper, the *Ontario Workman*, which emerged in the tumult of a bitter strike against Toronto publisher George Brown, appeared here under

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Paul Montboscqette, London From *Templar Quarterly* (Hamilton, Ont.), Jul.-Aug.-Sep., 1886
Joseph T. Marks was the founder of the Industrial Brotherhood, the Labor Educational Association, and the Industrial Banner. This likeness is based on an original photograph which was published in 1896.

the banner the *Western Workman* when Joe Marks was just 14 years of age. Unfortunately, no copies of this newspaper have survived. However, the *Ontario Workman* published several columns which had originally appeared in the London newspaper, although no bylines were included. One article announced the electoral platform of the Workingmen's Political Party which was founded at a London convention the same year. This organization was

chartered to fight for electoral reform with a manifesto demanding the secret ballot and the elimination of gender and property qualifications for enfranchisement.²

Working-class social unrest resulted in a rapid growth in local activist organizations, just as it did in other Canadian cities. Although it is possible that a shoemaker's guild called the Knights of St. Crispin and the Iron Moulders Union operated here as early as the 1860s,³ the

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most reliable evidence suggests that local trades unionism established its lasting presence with the formation of a local in the Burrige and Company Shoe Factory in 1874. The principle organizers were three skilled and daring tradesmen, William Row, Peter Donaldson, and George Pearce. They organized their group in the cellars of their homes to avoid detection, persecution, and prosecution. During the next six years, chapters of the Brick and Stone Masons, the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, and the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters all set up shop in the Forest City.⁴ As important as this activity was, it was eclipsed with the introduction in Canada in 1881 of the Noble and Holy Order of the Knights of Labor, a mystical and secretive organization with roots in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. It was the Knights of Labor that propelled a young Joseph T. Marks to prominence as one of Victorian Canada's most respected working-class intellectual leaders.⁵

London was precisely the type of industrial town in which the Knights prospered. Geographically, the City was critically situated on railroad links to Toronto, Detroit, and a busy Lake Erie harbour at Port Stanley. By the early 1880s, large locally-based industrial enterprises were engaged in biscuit and bread baking, brewing, petrochemicals, tanning, iron moulding, and tobacco processing, supported by a host of critically-linked secondary production activities. London, like Toronto, had 14 of the province's 82 breweries and the two cities produced, by value, half of Ontario's beers and ales. Nationally, London, second only to Montreal, was well known as the home of the five-cent cigar. The city's tobacco processing industry attracted a young and ambitious Adam Beck who saw London as a lucrative place for a cigar box manufacturing enterprise.⁶

Joseph Marks and the Rise of Labour Politics

Before the locally-born and raised Marks moved to Toronto in 1912, his name was associated with a number of trades union organizations as well as his most visible contribution, Canada's longest running labour newspaper, the *Industrial Banner*. The journal which was written and published in what was

then a relatively small community became a nationally recognized voice for those who desired a more equitable and caring society.

Marks, who was born on October 15, 1858, was practising his tinsmithing trade with the Grand Trunk Railway by the early 1880s. It does not appear that he played a significant role in the organizing efforts conducted by the Knights of Labor in this period. Organizing unions was the prime occupation of one John R. Brown, who headed Local Assembly 3305.⁷ While such an occupation was by no means easy, Brown's efforts were not in vain. By 1884, two more Local Assemblies, 3502 and 3558 were active making London, along with Toronto, Hamilton, and Montreal, the only Canadian cities with more than one Local Assembly.⁸

In 1887, the Knights reached the zenith of their power. Local residents were given a graphic illustration of their influence in the federal elections of that year. Local Assemblies combined with other unionists to back the Liberal candidate Charles S. Hyman, owner of a local tannery and boot and shoe factory, who enjoyed good relations with his organized labour force. He ran against a pillar of London society, brewer John Carling, whose major concession to his workforce was to offer his labourers "75 cents a day and all the beer they want to drink."⁹ The election went to the wire, and it was only when the final polls were counted that Carling knew he would be returning to Ottawa.

In the following year Joe Marks joined with other local activists to found the London and District Trades and Labor Council.¹⁰ In spite of what appeared to be a great leap forward, all was not well with the union movement in this city. A fatal decay, caused by an economic slump and organized employer hostilities, had begun to eat away at the heart of the Local Assemblies, which were the backbone of the Knights of Labor. Nonetheless, London, along with Peterborough and Kingston, managed to reverse the trend by increasing their memberships. This was accomplished in part by the efforts of Marks who assumed his first executive position as Recording Secretary of Local Assembly 7110. Marks was handed the unenviable task of collecting overdue membership

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fees, a constant problem directly related to marginal working class incomes. His powers of persuasion were effective and that year he reported to Knights of Labor headquarters in Philadelphia that "we have gained considerable ground" in increasing membership and collecting back fees.¹¹

Still, by 1890, local membership continued to decline. Marks assumed greater leadership responsibilities in the movement, all with the hope of reviving workers' interest. He became District Master Workman of District Assembly 138, the umbrella organization for Knights of Labor Local Assemblies in both London and St. Thomas. Hoping to bring membership rolls up to 900, he embarked on a speaking tour of most local assemblies in the area. The quest was fruitless. The organization was disintegrating across the English-speaking world and London and district was not immune. Disillusioned, he eventually left the organization. In 1891, he attempted to launch his first trades union newspaper and a workers' educational society called the Radical Club. Both efforts proved to be temporary, yet Marks, the determined visionary, was undaunted. Late in 1891, he reorganized many old Knights of Labor activists into the Industrial Brotherhood.¹²

The Industrial Brotherhood was much more than the typical Victorian trade union which measured success by winning economic issues. Inspired by his familiarity with the Knights of Labor platform, Marks opened its membership to all kinds of workers, not just specialized craftsmen. Skilled and elitist craftsmen and common day labourers were given equal status. Marks insisted that the Industrial Brotherhood not tolerate gender or race discrimination. He saw the Industrial Brotherhood as an organization devoted to raising working-class pride and thus the individual self-esteem of its members. It sponsored lectures and courses in democratic theory, law, and monetary management. In other ways, it acted like a fraternal society, offering sickness, disability, and death benefits to its members.

While addressing the needs of London's working class, the Industrial Brotherhood was clearly created to provide the inspiration for independent working-class political action.¹³ Throughout the late Victorian period, Marks

had watched as many well-meaning labour leaders were elected to various legislative chambers intending to defend working-class interests. All eventually clashed with the existing power structure and were rendered ineffective as labour's voice in parliament. Many, such as Ottawa independent Daniel O'Donoghue, were co-opted by one of the two major parties. Those who refused to play the game found themselves fighting two-way contests against either a Liberal or Conservative opponent in the next election. Since nearly all labour members were elected as the result of a split vote, two way contests spelled inevitable defeat. It was a situation Marks was determined to change.

The time for independent political action was ripe in the last decade of the nineteenth century. The bond that had held working people to the existing political structure, namely Sir John A. Macdonald's 1872 legalization of trades unions, had been slowly eroding. By the late 1880s, many trades union leaders were convinced that Macdonald no longer had their interests at heart. Complaints about land grant policies, economic exploitation, and unsafe and unhealthy working conditions seemed to go unnoticed.¹⁴ With his death, the old Conservative Party trades union alliance was shattered for all time. Although Ontario's premier, Sir Oliver Mowat, had responded to working-class demands with a host of labour legislation, unionists were troubled by the spectre of a Liberal party haunted by the Social Darwinist ghost of George Brown. Consequently, sympathy for an independent third party began to take root.

The late Victorian period produced a constant stream of social malcontents spouting an equally constant stream of social reconstruction theories ranging from anarchism to Marxism. Many were published in the *Industrial Banner*. Although he often equated industrial capitalism with legalized robbery, Marks' writings reveal the thoughts of a man primarily interested in tempering the excesses of the free enterprise system. He sympathized with the platform of the American-based People's Party, an organization which had brought farmers, unionists, middle-class intellectuals, and prohibitionists into a coalition arguing for

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government-imposed regulation on the activities of industrial robber barons and unfettered cowboy capitalism.¹⁵

The Industrial Brotherhood was to be the Canadian expression of the People's Party. Its voice would be the *Industrial Banner*, in which Marks published numerous appeals for the formation of a social-democratic labour party. In a special 1898 edition, which paid tribute to the London Street Railway unionists who were in the process of losing a long, bitter, and often violent strike, Marks wrote:

It is the independent who counts every time: his vote often decides the fate of the battle, and with the ever growing number of non-partisan votes, in the future they will decide the outcome of every election. Reader, if you are in reality a Grit or Tory, for heaven's sake respect yourself. Keep your mouth shut, and don't proclaim your ignorance.¹⁶

In 1896, Marks put his beliefs into action. The tinsmith-turned-editor and four others ran for aldermanic seats for the newly-formed municipal independent labour party which had been founded by Marks and his fellow labour activist Frank Plant. The party was independent in the sense that it refused any affiliation with either the Liberals or the Conservatives. All lost. Londoners were unwilling to shed partisan colours in a province where all persons were born into one of the two major parties. Among the defeated was Henry B. Ashplant, a London accountant, who later became the city's chief auditor. Frank Plant, who had been unsuccessful in 1896, became the first labour candidate to sit on London city council three years later.¹⁷

In spite of Plant's victory, the coalition of trades unionists and socialists who put him in power, started to fragment. Ashplant, always a declared socialist and one of the founders of the *Industrial Banner*, chose to move even farther to the left. He joined the New York-based Socialist Labor Party which pushed for what it called "pure socialism," a thin guise for a rigid Marxist fundamentalism. The party believed that the trades union movement was a hindrance to the coming of the classless society and that labour parties were capitalist collaborators. Ashplant assumed his new role

which he subscribed to with venom. In the summer of 1899, he wrote a number of vitriolic letters to newspapers in Toronto and London accusing Marks and the trades union politicians of subverting the socialist cause. In the July issue of the journal, Marks responded:

Mr. Ashplant asks "is Joseph T. Marks a bulwark against socialism?" In answer we might say that we think the biggest bulwark against socialism in London today is to be found in the person of H. B. Ashplant[,] who should exercise better sense and not seek to create unnecessary friction at a moment when all differences should be dropped and the forces of Labor united.¹⁸

The schism between Marks and Ashplant hindered the emergence of social democratic politics in London for nearly two decades. Despite a constant flow of extremist outbursts, Marks continued to outline his platform for independent political action. He argued for both direct legislation and proportional representation, which he believed represented the pinnacle of democratic action. He argued that if five per cent of the voters petitioned government for legislative action on an issue, that Parliament should be obliged to put the question to a referendum. He also wanted all legislation held for six weeks before Royal Assent and proclamation. During this period, if five per cent of those on the voting list demanded that the legislation be put to a referendum, the government should be compelled to agree. Marks also wrote that proportional representation would end "disenfranchisement, plutocratic rule, gerrymandering, bribery, lying, corruption, crookedness, party hatred, and kindred political evils."¹⁹

Marks' ideas were attracting attention where they counted — in the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada. In 1899, he and his allies succeeded in convincing the Trades and Labour Congress to hold a referendum on independent political action. When the votes were counted, the majority of Canadian trades unionists agreed with the labour leader from London, Ontario. At the 1903 Trades and Labour Congress convention, Marks rose to speak. He told the gathered assembly that "the various organizations are hereby advised to place in-

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dependent labour candidates in the field wherever possible.²⁰ In 1904, candidates were offered in Vancouver, Berlin (Kitchener) and in Winnipeg, where unionists and radical preachers succeeded in re-electing labour journalist Arthur Puttee to the House of Commons.

These federal campaigns had relied on the experiences and organizational capacities of labour parties at the municipal level. Inspired and driven by modest successes such as Plant's election in London, the Independent Labour Party tasted the sweetness of its first provincial success in December, 1906. In Hamilton, Allen Studholme was elected to the Ontario House in a byelection in East Hamilton by a clear majority of 900 votes.²¹ Marks, who had offered his services as secretary of the Studholme election organization, was overjoyed by the victory.

The success in Hamilton convinced Marks that the municipally-based parties should form a provincial organization. He persuaded his colleagues in the Ontario division of the Trades

and Labour Congress of Canada to meet in convention and discuss the question at the Church Street Labor Temple in Toronto on Good Friday, March 29, 1907. The delegates voted to investigate the possibility. Marks was elected as a member of the organizing committee.²²

In 1912, the focus of Joe Marks' life shifted from London, where he had been president of the city's Trades and Labor Council to Toronto where his dream of a provincial independent labour party was taking shape. He took his newspaper with him. When he left London, his journal's circulation reached nearly 6,000 Ontario working class families.²³ Five years later, the *Industrial Banner*, then located in its Toronto home, became the official organ of the Ontario Independent Labour Party.²⁴

Those years prior to and during the First World War were a tough time for would-be trades union politicians. Successes were few and far between. As London labour activist Arthur Mould recorded in his memoirs.



Paul Mombourquette, London

In December of 1898 striking London Street Railway workers assembled in front of the United Labor Hall on Dufferin Avenue, near Maitland Street. This drawing was made from the original picture which appeared in a special strike edition of the *Industrial Banner*.

From *Industrial Banner*, Dec., 1898

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Some incidents stood out, such as electing Alan [sic] Studholme of Hamilton to the Ontario House, here and there, a labour alderman, and a socialist running for Parliament such as Harry [sic] Ashplant in London, but on the whole, there was no concerted effort.²⁵

On October 21, 1919, Ontario newspapers carried the story of the free-fall to political oblivion of the Ontario Conservative government of Sir William Hearst. After 14 years in office, Tory after prominent Tory felt the sting of defeat including the premier himself and Sir Adam Beck. The latter lost his London seat to Joe Marks' Independent Labour Party candidate, Dr. Hugh Allen Stevenson, who had been mayor from 1915 to 1917. Twelve members had been elected to the Ontario House on the Independent Labour Party ticket. They soon joined with the United Farmers of Ontario to form a coalition which ruled the province for the next four years.²⁶

Joe Marks was not among the elected. After several unsuccessful attempts at public office in his home town of London, he chose to remain behind the scenes, drafting policy and organizing campaigns. On Good Friday, 1920, following the formation of the United Farmers-Independent Labour Party government, he was elected secretary of the Ontario Independent Labour Party. He gave up the editor's position at the *Industrial Banner* the same year, although he still exercised editorial influence as an officer of the party. His successor, future Toronto mayor Jimmy Simpson, changed its name to the *Labor Star*. According to Arthur Mould, the journal ceased publishing in 1923 due to Simpson's mismanagement and his constant feuds with Marks over its editorial direction.²⁷ Fellow Londoner Henry Ashplant had returned to labour politics on the Independent Labour Party executive. His term was short. He was forced to leave active politics by his employer, the George White Implement Company, after only two weeks in office.²⁸

Despite his personal electoral failures, Joe Marks' political dreams which he began formulating with the publication of his newspaper in 1892 had been partially realized. Working people were in power and exercising authority as members of Premier Ernest Drury's govern-

ment. Although the party was wiped out together with Drury's United Farmers of Ontario in 1923, many familiar faces associated with Canada's first social-democratic government resurfaced in Regina in 1933 to give rise to the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation.

The Labor Educational Association

Early in his life as a social activist, Joseph Marks came to understand the value of education for a working person. During his London period, the impact of Ontario's 1872 compulsory school attendance legislation was only beginning to show limited results and they were restricted to the sons and daughters of the workers whose causes Marks had assumed. The older workers who were the backbone of Canada's industrial proletariat, possessed only marginal reading, writing, and debating skills. As a consequence, Marks was dedicated to the creation of a literate working-class society. The pages of the *Industrial Banner* consistently reveal the link Marks saw between an educated person and the legitimate exercise of democratic power.

The focal point of Marks' educational mission was the United Labor Hall which still stands at 465-467 Dufferin Avenue, not far from Maitland Street. The United Labor Hall became the setting for numerous public debates which presented "the other side" of late Victorian political and economic issues.²⁹ It was also the place where Henry B. Ashplant, Frank Plant, and Rudolph Hessel had watched Joe Marks run off the first edition of his *Industrial Banner* on an antiquated hand press in 1892.³⁰ The journal was to be the link between the educator and his followers, just as other non-conformist presses had served the educational mandates of earlier, revolutionary movements such as Britain's Chartists.

Joe Marks also believed that an educated society which wished to be a literate society needed access to literature. Both in his early days in the Knights of Labor and later in the Industrial Brotherhood, Marks became a tireless campaigner for a public library system and free textbooks for London school children. Marks and fellow labour leaders believed that the Mechanics' Institutes which served the

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city as educational and recreational centres, often reflected the biases of the upper-class socialites who ran them.²¹ To combat what they regarded as inherent class biases, in 1893 Marks and other members of the London Trades and Labor Council opened a section of the United Labor Hall as a free reading room and library, in part to counteract the defeat of a public library proposal that same year. In late 1894, Marks and the Industrial Brotherhood organized yet one more campaign for a publicly-funded library system. Finally, in 1895, city ratepayers approved a by-law to build a public library at Wellington Street and Queen's Avenue. Joseph T. Marks took a seat on its board of directors.²²

In trade union circles, Marks is best remembered as the founder of the Labor Educational Association of Western Ontario which he established in Berlin, Ontario in 1903. That year, the Labor Educational Association assumed responsibility for the publication of the *Industrial Banner* with the intention of turning it into a provincial journal. In his April, 1903 editorial, Marks declared that

"the paper will be run not as a financial venture but as an educational enterprise. The paper will have a press committee in every centre and will contain full, complete and original news of the movement."²³

The organization rapidly exceeded its original Sarnia to Guelph jurisdictions. Members, who paid no dues or assessments, fanned out across the province making speeches, organizing locals, and lobbying political bodies. Volunteers were drawn from every rank of organized labour in Ontario. They wrote their own material and personally paid for their own travelling and accommodation expenses while delivering the message of working-class education and political organization.²⁴ Although a board of directors was elected at the Labor Educational Association's often sporadic conventions, Joseph T. Marks remained its secretary and its soul until his death in Toronto in 1932.

It is highly likely that Marks drew the inspiration for the Labor Educational Association from British models such as the Ruskin Hall College in Oxford. Marks was well known to

another local activist, the roofer Arthur Mould, and Mould had firsthand knowledge of the Ruskin experiments. Mould told Marks, and anyone else who would listen, numerous tales of working people who took courses in politics, law, and literacy at Oxford. It was Ruskin Hall that eventually led to the formation of the Victorian British institution known as the Workers' Educational Association, an organization which bore an uncanny resemblance to Marks' Labor Educational Association.²⁵

The Labour Co-Operative

Marks' constant concern for working-class improvement resulted in one of the city's first co-operative manufacturing adventures, which was patterned after earlier Knights of Labor adventures. Frustrated by chronic unemployment and the failure of established businesses to do anything about it, Marks and well-meaning trades unionists went into business themselves manufacturing toys. The factory operated six hours a day, supervised by a management committee chosen by the workers. The March, 1909 edition of the *Industrial Banner* described the enterprise in these words.

The management has started to manufacture 500 toy locomotives. The length is two feet. It is a high-grade toy. One placed on exhibition in a prominent window in the business centre of the city was a revelation to the public, and many were the expressions of praise passed upon its handsome appearance. The management are also manufacturing 500 locomotives and cars of smaller and cheaper grade as well as 500 miniature stoves. Other smaller and cheaper toys will also be turned out. As supply of ironing boards and hangers manufactured are selling very satisfactorily and have brought a good price.²⁶

In spite of their good intentions, the labour leadership proved less than adroit at business. Within a few months, it ceased to exist.

Conclusion

Joseph T. Marks' funeral was held in Toronto and his committal service took place in London on November 17, 1932, conducted by Rev. J. H. Dudgeon of Wellington Street United

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Church. Arthur Mould remembered Marks as a gentle, but disorganized soul, an innovator, but not an administrator. Marks ran his many organizations out of his pockets. He carried his life and his organization on bits of paper. Still, no union organization ever fell short when it dealt with Joseph Marks. He covered any financial shortfalls with his own money.²⁷

By the time of his passing, his old rival Henry Ashplant had become London's city auditor. Rudolph Hessel had left the labour wars behind and Frank Plant, London's first elected labour politician, had died in Ottawa. For a few years thereafter, London's labour establishment placed a wreath on the grave of this man, who in his own humble way, left an indelible mark on this history of this province and this country. Today, his contribution to labour's political role, the education of Canada's working class, and his dedication to improving literacy is nearly all but forgotten.

Joseph T. Marks was a major actor in in-

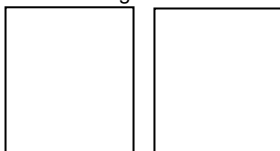
spiring the national debates in which participants attempted to determine an economic, social, and political place for working people in a maturing industrial society. Marks and like-minded activists attempted to influence the overall direction of the new Canadian state and its public and private philosophy. Although the social significance of Joseph T. Marks has generally been consigned to the obscuring tendencies of time, we continue to enjoy the legacy of the institutions he so ably helped to create. The passion and dedication of this Londoner played an influential role in Canada's social history, namely the creation of a society committed to helping those who cannot help themselves.

Yet the only constant visitors to the tombstone headed by the name "Ellis," in honour of his wife Emily, in Mount Pleasant Cemetery are the wind, rain, and snow. His memory deserves a better fate.



Stephen Harding, London

This tombstone commemorates the last resting place of Joseph T. Marks, in section C of the Mount Pleasant Cemetery in London, Ontario.



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Endnotes

- The reader will notice two spellings for labour in this text, one British, the other American. Victorian trade union journalists were not sticklers for spelling and thus the two versions were interchanged, sometimes in the same text. As a result, the British spelling will be used for other than official spellings.
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 - Industrial Banner*, Apr., 1903.
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 - Industrial Banner*, Mar., 1909.
 - Mould, "Arthur Mould," p. 79.

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London & Middlesex Historical Society, re: 467-469 Dufferin Avenue (April 1, 1998)

Note: handwritten note "incorrect 465 Dufferin" refers to the home of Joseph T. Marks at 465 Dufferin Avenue, rather than the location of the United Labor Hall at 467 Dufferin Avenue. The United Labor Hall was located at 465 Dufferin Avenue in 1895-1901.



The London and Middlesex Historical Society

Box 303, Station B, London, Ontario, Canada, N6A 4W1
(519) 645-2842


incorrect
465 Dufferin

467- 469 Dufferin Avenue
Joseph T. Marks.

Presented to the Stewardship Sub-Committee of the London Advisory Committee on Heritage

April 1, 1998
Re: 467-469 Dufferin Avenue

Excerpts from:
London's Forgotten Visionary:
The Life and Times of Joseph T. Marks
by David R. Spencer
Published in The London and Middlesex
Historian, Autumn 1992,
Pages 23 - 33



Joseph T. Marks, tinsmith at the Grand Trunk Railways, born on October 15, 1858, was the founder of the Industrial Brotherhood, the Labour Education Association, and the *Industrial Banner*. Marks was one of Victorian Canada's most respected working-class intellectual leaders. His most visible contribution: Canada's longest running labour newspapers: *The Industrial Banner*. *The Banner* was published in the Dufferin Avenue house from 1892 - 1912, on an antiquated hand press. In 1912, he gave up the editorship of the *Industrial Banner* to future Toronto mayor, Jimmy Simpson.

The Industrial Brotherhood:
The Industrial Brotherhood was much more than a typical Victorian Trade Union. Its membership was opened to all kinds of workers, not just specialized craftsmen. Skilled and elitist craftsmen and common day labourers were given equal status. Marks insisted that the Industrial Brotherhood not tolerate gender or race discrimination. It was devoted to raising working-class pride and individual self-esteem of its members. It sponsored lectures and courses in democratic theory, law and monetary management. In other ways it acted like a fraternal society, offering sickness, disability and death benefits to its members.

Independent Labour party candidates from the Brotherhood, defeated the premier and Sir Adam Beck. Twelve members of the party were elected to the Ontario House. They later joined with the United Farmers of Ontario to form a coalition which ruled the province for the next four

Preserving local history since 1901

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years.

The Labour Educational Association:

Marks was dedicated to the creation of a literate working-class-society.

The focal point of Mark's educational mission was the United Labour Hall, which still stands on Dufferin Avenue. The hall became the setting for numerous public debates which presented *the other side* of the late Victorian political and economic issues.

Marks also believed that an educated society which wished to be a literate society needed access to literature. He became a tireless campaigner for a public library system and free textbooks for London school children.

Marks and fellow labour leaders, believed that the Mechanics' Institutes which served the city as educational and recreational centres, often reflected the biases of the upper-class socialites who ran them. In 1893 he opened a section of the Labour Hall as a free reading room and library.

In late 1894 Marks and the Industrial Brotherhood organized yet one more campaign for a publically funded library system. Finally, in 1895, city rate payers approved a by-law to build a public library and Wellington and Queens. Marks took a seat on its Board of Directors.

In trade union circles, Marks is best remembered as the founder of the Labour Educational Association of Western Ontario, which he established in m Berlin, Ontario in 1903.

The Labour Co-operative:

Marks's constant concern for working-class improvement resulted in one of the city's first co-operative manufacturing adventures. Marks and well meaning trade unionists went into business manufacturing toys.

Summary:

Joseph T. Marks was a major player in inspiring the national debates in which participants attempted to determine an economic, social and political place for working people in a maturing industrial society.

Marks and like-minded activists attempted to influence the overall direction of the new Canadian state and its public and private philosophy. Although the social significance of Joseph T. Marks has generally been consigned to the obscuring tendencies of time, we continue to enjoy the legacy of the institutions he so ably helped to create. The passion and dedication of this Londoner played an influential role in Canada's social history, namely the creation of a society committed to helping those who cannot help themselves.

Marks died in Toronto and was buried in London's Mount Pleasant cemetery on November 17, 1932. For the following 10 - 15 years, on Labour day, an annual parade to his grave site and the placement of flowers marked this man's contribution to our country.

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Kevin Brusett. "Marks, Joseph Taylor." *Dictionary of Canadian Biography*, vol. 16. University of Toronto/Universite Laval, 2003. Accessed October 10, 2017, http://www.biographi.ca/en/bio/marks_joseph_taylor_16E.html.

10/10/2017 Biography – MARKS, JOSEPH TAYLOR – Volume XVI (1931-1940) – Dictionary of Canadian Biography

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From the Red River Settlement to

MARKS, JOSEPH TAYLOR, tinsmith, labour organizer, and newspaper editor; b. probably on 15 Oct. 1858 in Windsor, Upper Canada, son of George Marks and Mary Henrietta Ducker; m. 9 March 1887 Emily Ada Ellis in London, Ont.; they had no children; d. 14 Nov. 1932 in Toronto.

Joseph Marks devoted his life to the cause of labour. As a tinsmith in the Grand Trunk Railway shops in London, he was a member of the sheet-metal workers' union; he helped found the London Trades and Labor Council in 1884 and, later in the decade, the Workingman's Legislative Club. He joined the rising Knights of Labor [see Alexander Whyte *Wright**], becoming recording secretary for Local Assembly 7110 in 1888 and district master workman of District Association 138 the following year. Marks assumed these leadership roles, however, just as the organization began to decline, and despite his vigorous attempts to rebuild, the Knights disappeared from southwestern Ontario in 1890. Undeterred, he laid the groundwork for the Industrial Brotherhood at Woodstock in May 1891. Modelled on the People's Party, an emerging populist movement in the United States, the IB sought to promote social reforms and transfer power from the "monopolists, money brokers and titled idlers" to the workers. Though the organization was swallowed up in 1902 by the American Federation of Labor, the brotherhood's most significant progeny, an independent newspaper, would live on.

The *Industrial Banner* had been started in 1892 by Marks, Henry Brinsmead *Ashplant**, Frank Henry Plant, and Rudolph Russell. Although neither a journalist nor a printer by trade, Marks helped turn the *Banner* into one of the most successful and widely distributed workers' papers in Canada; he would move with it to Toronto in 1912 to try to attract a broader audience. He acted as both editor and chief writer, authoring pieces on issues of relevance to unions and workers in Canada and abroad, as well as choosing news articles and editorials from other North American pro-labour papers. His wife, Emily, helped feed the printing press, allowing Marks to rest before his shift at the Grand Trunk yard. He hoped that workers would use the monthly to become informed so that they could "overcome the deadweight of partyism" and defend themselves against the power of established interests. The *Banner* presented a diverse melange of late-19th- and early-20th-century radical thought, including liberalism, the ideas of American author Edward Bellamy, the single tax proposed by Henry George [see John Wilson *Bengough**], agrarian populism, and Christian and ethical socialism. In his work on the *Banner* and in most of his other activities, Marks saw himself as an organizer, uniting diverse factions on the left in pursuit of a common goal.

The paper and its editor espoused labourism, an ideology that dominated working-class politics in central and eastern Canada until the 1920s. A form of populism, it envisioned a world in which social, economic, and political power were widely accessible, citizens enjoyed social and legal equality, and voluntary association and mutual assistance (through cooperative institutions, for example) were valued. It aimed to achieve these goals through the ballot box. Labourism held that proletarian concerns could only be advanced through the election of

http://www.biographi.ca/en/bio/marks_joseph_taylor_16E.html 1/5

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- [Sir Wilfrid Laurier](#)
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workers – as workers, not as members of the existing parties – to public office, but did not otherwise set out a clear ideological program. In this way, it was able to serve as an important bridge between the two ends of the labour spectrum, from socialists on the left to more conservative craft unionists on the right. Marks's support for direct working-class representation led him to stump on behalf of the Patrons of Industry [see George Weston [Wrisley](#)] during the 1890s; he also ran as an independent labour candidate in the 1894 provincial election but pulled out owing to a lack of support. Over the years he was regularly courted by the Liberal Party to run for federal and provincial office, yet he always refused. Instead, he would help form the Ontario branch of the Canadian Labor Party, which would become known as the Independent Labor Party of Ontario, one of Canada's first workers' parties, in 1907.

Marks was also behind the establishment of another long-standing institution of the Ontario labour movement. With socialist James [Simpson](#) and Laura [Hughes](#), niece of Conservative politician Samuel [Hughes](#), he set up the Labor Educational Association of Ontario in June 1903 (it was originally focused on western Ontario but it quickly became a provincial body). A forum for the exchange of ideas between trade-union organizations across the province, it published educational material and sponsored speaking tours. The group lobbied the provincial government on labour matters, spearheading, for example, the successful campaign that led to the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Act, which was passed under Premier Sir James Phin [Whitner](#) in 1914.

Like many on the left, Marks initially opposed World War I, believing it to be the result of capitalist imperialism. Nevertheless, the hope that the conflict's end would usher in the so-called new democracy at home and abroad led him and many other labourists to support the Allied cause, and he used the *Banner* to advocate the conscription of men and wealth. He also promoted the organization of factory workers, especially women, into unions and the nationalization of industries and utilities; in addition, he urged the government of Sir Robert Laird [Egerton](#) to implement fair-wage clauses in its munitions contracts. Feeling that the time was ripe for the formation of a new labour party, Marks and others increased their efforts to bring together workers from a wide spectrum of political views: "Social-Democrats, Independent Labor men, social and economic reformers, people who believe in direct legislation, proportional representation, votes for women, and the nationalization of the railroads and all the national sources of wealth." The Greater Toronto Labour Party was created, and Marks was named secretary at the founding convention in April 1917; a provincial organization with the same objectives, the Independent Labor Party of Ontario, was established on 1 July, reviving the group formed in 1907. Though he campaigned extensively (while continuing to manage and write for the *Banner* on trains and in hotel rooms), the party did not fare well in the federal contest of 1917. Marks's efforts were finally rewarded on 20 Oct. 1919, when 11 ILP candidates were elected to the Ontario legislature. He helped broker a coalition with the United Farmers of Ontario, and under Ernest Charles [Drury](#), a third party took power for the first time in the province's history.

Unity within labour's ranks began to come apart during the strike wave that rocked the immediate post-war period, and the conflict sometimes played out in the pages of the *Industrial Banner*. Marks found himself being challenged for editorial control, particularly by James Simpson, who had joined the publication in 1912 and staged a successful coup in February 1919. By the next year Marks had severed his connections with the newspaper, citing Simpson's poor management, but the two men's ideological differences, particularly over support

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for the Bolshevik revolution in Russia, were also important factors. On 24 Feb. 1922, less than two years after his exit, the once proud "banner" of Ontario labour printed its last edition. Similarly, the ILP was being torn apart by infighting between moderates and radicals. When Marks asked the latter to abandon extremist platforms or leave the party, he was denounced as a reactionary, and he resigned after the 1921 convention. By the time of the 1923 provincial election the ILP lay in tatters (only three members were elected), and it disappeared from the political map in 1927 when its last remaining MPP, Karl Kenneth Homuth, crossed the floor to join George Howard Ferguson's Conservatives.

Having spent a good part of the late 1920s trying to establish an independent labour newspaper to replace the *Banner* and to resurrect the ILP, Marks, the "Grand-dad of the Ontario labour movement," as he was described in the *Labor Leader*, died of heart failure at his home in Toronto on 14 Nov. 1932. He had worked for the cause of labour without fanfare, glory, or the expectation of personal rewards. Like reformers Thomas Phillips THOMPSON, James Simpson, and Allan Studholme, he had a profound impact on both the organizational and cultural history of trade unionism and labour politics in Canada. His death in many respects represented the end of a working-class culture centred on the notions of voluntarism and self-help.

KEVIN BRUSHETT

LAC, MG 28, I 54; R174-45-6, vol.568, file 170 G1 and vol.612, file 379-37; R2803-0-5, Toronto Dist. Labor Council minute-books, 1912-26; R4023-0-9, TRL, Special Coll., S 18 (John Warburton Buckley scrapbooks); S 72 (James Simpson papers). Univ. of Toronto Libraries, Thomas Fisher Rare Book Library, MS coll. 00035 (Woodsworth memorial coll.); MS coll. 00179 (Robert S. Kenny papers). *Industrial Banner* (London, Ont., and Toronto), 1895-1922. *Labor Leader* (Toronto), 25 Nov. 1932. *People's Cause* (Toronto), 1925-28. K. T. Brushett, "Labour's forward movement: Joseph Marks, the *Industrial Banner* and the Ontario working-class, 1890-1930" (MA thesis, Queen's Univ., Kingston, Ont., 1994). Craig Heron, "Labourism and the Canadian working class," *Labour* (St John's), 13 (1984): 45-75. G. H. Home, "Fading beams of the nineteenth century: radicalism and early socialism in Canada's 1890s," *Labour* (Halifax), 5 (1980): 7-32. G. S. Kealey and B. D. Palmer, *Dreaming of what might be: the Knights of Labor in Ontario, 1880-1900* (Toronto, 1987). J. Myers, "The Independent Labor Party of Ontario - labour in politics, 1907-1923" (MA thesis, Univ. of Toronto, 1962) (copy in R4023-0-9 at LAC). James Naylor, *The new democracy: challenging the social order in industrial Ontario, 1914-25* (Toronto, 1991). Trades and Labor Congress of Can., *Report of the proc. of the annual convention* ([Ottawa]), 1896-1930. Ron Vezuh, *Radical rag: the pioneer labour press in Canada* (Ottawa, 1988). *The workers' revolt in Canada, 1917-1925*, ed. Craig Heron (Toronto, 1998).

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“The Industrial Banner” – plaque of the Historical Sites Committee of the London Public Library. Retrieved from www.londonpubliclibrary.ca/research/local-historic-sites/industrial-banner

Currently, 420 Richmond Street [3] is a Scotiabank branch, but at one time the land adjoining it belonged to the *London Advertiser Printing and Publishing Company*. The *London Advertiser* is significant to the city because a newspaper of the same name was printed at that location and, perhaps even more importantly, because Canada’s first and longest-running labour newspaper was also printed there, *The Industrial Banner*.

For its first issue in 1891, the *Industrial Banner* was printed at the *United Labour Hall*. Original editor Joseph T. Marks, along with his colleagues Rudolph Hessel, Henry Ashplant and Frank Plant, thought it was time for London to have a paper that was devoted to championing the rights of the Canadian working class, and so this monthly newspaper was born.

Through the *Banner*, the editors provided a voice for unionists in the city and even went on to create their own political party, distinct from the existing Liberals and Conservatives. From this the “Independent Labour Party of Ontario” was created. It met with some success over the years, including the election of Frank Plant to council in 1899.

Aside from the part the paper played in politics, the editors had another aim – to promote education for workers and literacy in the entire community. Most important to them were the creation of a public library and the provision of free textbooks to schoolchildren. Both of these eventually did occur in the city in later years, but the first referendum on creating a public library did not pass. After this the editors of the newspaper, along with their sponsors, decided that they should take upon themselves the responsibility of improving literacy.

To do so, they founded a reading room at the *United Labour Hall*. This proved that there was enough interest in literacy and that people in London were serious about the issue. In 1895 – two years after the opening of the reading room – a second referendum was held on whether to open a library and this one, fortunately, passed. Joseph Marks, as one of the strongest proponents of the idea, became a founding member of the London Public Library Board.

For approximately twenty years *The Industrial Banner* was printed in London at the *Advertiser* location. Around 1913, production moved to Toronto, where editor Marks and the Independent Labour Party of Ontario hoped to make their own mark on the political stage. After ten years in this location, the paper folded.

Though *The Industrial Banner* saw its end in Toronto, it clearly had its greatest impact in London. Through the ideas of Joseph Marks and his colleagues, it provided a voice for the working class when they needed it most. Their influence is still felt through the introduction of a proper public library system – one that still serves London to this day.

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Joe Marks | London Culture. Retrieved from <http://www.londonculture.ca/things-we-do/culture-directory/historic-favourites/joe-marks>.

Note: David Spencer published other articles on Joseph T. Marks, including “Crusader slipped through history’s cracks” special to the *London Free Press* on January 30, 2010.


Joe Marks

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| Organization | London Heritage Council |
| Culture | North American |
| Region | London |
| Description | <p>(1858–1932)</p> <p>Late Victorian Canada saw great industrial progress but also great industrial turmoil. The Philadelphia-based Knights of Labor targeted London for their activities. Among their enthusiastic recruits was a young tinsmith on the Great Western Railway named Joseph Marks. Marks was a founder of the London District Trades and Labour Council and of the Industrial Brotherhood in 1891.</p> <p>The following year he launched the <i>Industrial Banner</i>, a monthly broadsheet devoted to union causes. Marks was always interested in educating the working class and leading unionists and encouraged them to enter into political fields. He opened the United Labour Hall at 465–467 Dufferin Avenue so that issues critical to labour could be discussed. In 1896, Marks and four colleagues ran for city council. None was elected, but three years later, unionist Frank Plant won a seat. In 1906, Marks managed a provincial by-election for Allen Studholme, who won a seat for the Independent Labour Party (ILP) in Hamilton.</p> <p>In 1912, Marks moved to Toronto, where he remained active in radical politics. In 1919, twelve ILP candidates were elected to the Ontario Legislature. They joined with a larger group of members elected by the United Farmers of Ontario to form the government. Marks, now a government supporter, was elected secretary of the ILP.</p> <p>At his death in November 1932, Marks was laid to rest in London's Mount Pleasant Cemetery. His grave for many years was the site of Labour Day celebrations.</p> <p>David Spencer.</p> |

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“The Industrial Banner.” Local Historic Sites. London Public Library. Accessed December 8, 2017, <http://www.londonpubliclibrary.ca/research/local-history/local-historic-sites/industrial-banner>.

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The Industrial Banner

The Industrial Banner

Find location on Google Maps: **420 Richmond Street, London** (south facade of Scotiabank Building)

Plaque installed on November 17, 2009




Photo credit: masthead from April 1909 issue, courtesy of Hilary Bates Neary

Click on image to see larger size image.

History

Currently, **420 Richmond Street** is a Scotiabank branch, but at one time the land adjoining it belonged to the *London Advertiser Printing and Publishing Company*. The *London Advertiser* is significant to the city because a newspaper of the same name was printed at that location and, perhaps even more importantly, because Canada's first and longest-running labour newspaper was also printed there, *The Industrial Banner*.

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<http://www.londonpubliclibrary.ca/research/local-history/local-historic-sites/industrial-banner>
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12/8/2017

The Industrial Banner | London Public Library

Labour Party of Ontario” was created. It met with some success over the years, including the election of Frank Plant to council in 1899.

Aside from the part the paper played in politics, the editors had another aim – to promote education for workers and literacy in the entire community. Most important to them were the creation of a public library and the provision of free textbooks to schoolchildren. Both of these eventually did occur in the city in later years, but the first referendum on creating a public library did not pass. After this the editors of the newspaper, along with their sponsors, decided that they should take upon themselves the responsibility of improving literacy.

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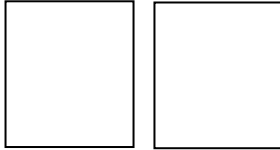
For approximately twenty years *The Industrial Banner* was printed in London at the *Advertiser* location. Around 1913, production moved to Toronto, where editor Marks and the Independent Labour Party of Ontario hoped to make their own mark on the political stage. After ten years in this location, the paper folded.

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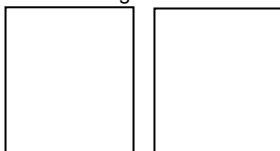
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City Directory 1888-1889 (page 28) – Street Directory, Dufferin Avenue, south side

| J. H. Chapman & Co. FOR STYLISH MILLINERY & MANTLES 126 Dundas Street. | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 28 | DUF | DUF |
| 410 Claghorn Andrew Private grounds | <i>Elizabeth st. intersects.</i> | 371 Vacant Private grounds |
| 428 Cannon Thos W | <i>Not open to Ontario st.</i> | 379 Fisher C E |
| 430 Edy Wm E | <i>Ontario st. intersects.</i> | 381 Buckle Wm D |
| 434 Vacant | 882 Rickard Nicholas | 385 Taylor Mrs H |
| <i>Cartwright st. commences.</i> | 886 Clayton John | 387 Devaney Patrick |
| House, s e | 890 Fring Robert | 389 Corrigan C S |
| 460 Graham Archibald | Private grounds | House, s e |
| 462 Smith Samuel | 896 Bloomer James | <i>Colborne st. intersects.</i> |
| 464 Smith Saml, butcher | 900 Moore Wm | House, s e |
| 468 Unfinished store | 604 Pugh Mrs Mrs M A | 415 Brown Chas |
| <i>Maitland st. intersects.</i> | Private grounds | 419 Glavin John |
| 468 Green Charles | 910 Arthur Wm | 421 Morphy Andrew |
| 470 Wilcox James | Private grounds | 423 Gillean Alex |
| 472 Rose J A | 916 Woodridge W H | 427 Haydon Miss G A |
| 474 Wortman S S | 920 Richards Walter | 433 Glas S Frank |
| 476 Morrow Cornelius | 922 Martin Richard | 437 Sweet E J |
| 478 Carter Mrs Jennie | Private grounds | 439 Chapman Robert |
| 480 Vacant | 928 Russell John | 441 Wilkinson John |
| 482 Mathewson George A | Private grounds | 443 Thomas Geo H |
| <i>Prospect ave. commences.</i> | 934 Murch Phillip | 447 Dunn Jas |
| 500 Laing Geo | Private grounds | 451 Kough Miss Ann |
| 506 Ellis Andrew | 944 Rodger David | 455 Long James |
| Private grounds | Private grounds | 461 Shannon John |
| 510 Smibert Alex | 952 Martin James T | 465 Marks Joseph |
| 512 Gillean Thos | Vacant lots | 467 Salmene Alex |
| Private grounds | 964 Vacant | 469 Lawson Wm |
| 518 Russell John | South Side. | 471 Butler Wm |
| 524 Anstie Frank L | Store, s e | 473 Hopper Robt, grocer |
| 526 Tackaberry Wm | <i>A lane commences.</i> | <i>Maitland st. intersects.</i> |
| 532 Miller R D | 181 Ferguson Robert | Store, s e |
| <i>William st. intersects.</i> | 183 Ferguson J H | Stables |
| 536 Graydon Mrs Margaret | 189 Ferguson John | 485 Walker J A |
| Private grounds | 195 McMullen Alfred L | 487 Malloch Wm |
| 562 Wortman W H | House, s e | 491 Vacant |
| 566 Lamb Wm | <i>Park Ave. intersects.</i> | Private grounds |
| 570 Marshall John | Presbyterian church | 499 Leonard Louis C |
| 574 Munro Christopher | 245 Little J W | <i>Peter st. ends.</i> |
| 578 Bird Michael | 263 McDonough Wm | 517 Bowman John |
| 580 Winnett Edw S | 259 Gibbons George C | Private grounds |
| 582 Watson S J | Private grounds | 521 Robinson Alfred |
| 588 Smith Henry T | <i>Wellington st. intersects.</i> | 523 Gourly Mrs Jesse |
| 492 Peters Arthur | Hotel, s e | 525 Bartlett Walter |
| 594 Fitzgerald Ernest | 279 Fitzgibbons Edward | Private grounds |
| 596 Drader Joseph | 281 Dale Andrew | 531 Edge Wm T |
| House, s e | 283 Strong Henry | <i>William st. intersects.</i> |
| <i>Adelaide st. intersects.</i> | 289 Strong Wm T | Skating Rink |
| House, s e | Private grounds | 565 Cook A B |
| Private grounds | 295 Andrus G W | 567 Mackintosh J R |
| 620 Freeman S J | <i>Picton st. ends.</i> | 569 Taylor James |
| 622 Ealey George | 307 Rae Mrs Margaret | 571 O'Dwyer Miss M |
| 628 Oldbridge Mrs C | Private grounds | 577 Hulbert Wm |
| 630 Quick Mrs M A | 315 Cameron Mrs Jane | Stables |
| Private grounds | Private grounds | House, s e |
| 634 Cambridge Mrs Clara | 321 Shopland John | <i>Adelaide st. intersects.</i> |
| 638 Castle Mrs E | Stables | House, s e |
| 642 Finch G H | House, s e | Stables |
| 646 Gray Richmun | <i>Waterloo st. intersects.</i> | 621 Miles John |
| 650 Vacant | House, s e | 623 Bayles Thos |
| 652 Proctor Charles | Barn | Private grounds |
| 656 Rice Edward | 359 Benson W D | 629 Harrison Geo H |
| Private grounds | 361 Cody Chas G | 631 Brown Martin, r |
| 672 Nixon Isaac | Private grounds | 633 Brown Wm |
| House, s e | 367 Cookson Mrs Annie | 637 Holman Samuel |
| | 369 Blackstock G A | |

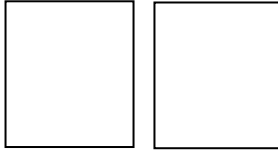
- 465 Dufferin Avenue: Joseph T. Marks (tinsmith, Grand Trunk Railway) [note: Joseph T. Marks lived at 866 Queens Avenue as noted in City Directory 1887]
- 467 Dufferin Avenue: Alex Salmene (plasterer) [note: Alexander Salmene lived at 402 Princess Avenue, as noted in the City Directory 1887]
- 469 Dufferin Avenue: William Lawson (not listed in Alphabetical Directory)



City Directory 1890 (page 39) – Street Directory, Dufferin Avenue, south side

| London Brush Factory | | MANUFACTURE KALSOMINE AND WHITE-WASH BRUSHES. | THOS. BRYAN. |
|----------------------|---------------------------------|---|----------------------------------|
| DUF | STREET DIRECTORY. | DUN | 39 |
| | <i>Park ave intersects</i> | 469 Tucker Frank | 927 Little James |
| | Presbyterian church | 471 Butler Richard | Private grounds |
| 245 | Little John W | 473 Hopper Robt, grocer | 939 Barter Mrs Sarah L |
| | Private grounds | <i>Maitland st intersects</i> | Vacant lots |
| 253 | McDonough Wm | Store, s e | |
| | Private grounds | Stables | Dundas, runs east from |
| 259 | Gibbons George C | 485 Walker John A | the river to eastern city |
| | Private grounds | 487 Malloch Wm | limits. |
| | <i>Wellington st intersects</i> | 491 Daykin Wm H, fancygds | North Side |
| | Hotel, s e | Private grounds | Massie A G, pleasure |
| | Private grounds | 499 Ingram Lemuel H | boats |
| 279 | Wagner Peter | <i>Peter st ends</i> | Vacant lot |
| 281 | Dale Andrew | 517 Dunn John P | 12 Anderson Mrs Agnes |
| 283 | Strong Henry | Private grounds | 14 Maendlen Wm |
| | Private grounds | 521 Robinson Alfred | 16 Vacant |
| 289 | Strong Wm T | 523 Gourlay Mrs Jessie | 18 Fisher Andrew |
| | Private grounds | 525 Bartlett Walter | 20 Fleming John |
| 295 | Andrus Charles W | Private grounds | Vacant lot |
| | <i>Picton st ends</i> | 531 Edge Wm T | 28 Hughes J R, marble wks |
| 307 | Rae Mrs Margaret | <i>William st intersects</i> | 30 Elliott J H, hides |
| | Private grounds | Skating Rink | Private grounds |
| 315 | Cameron Mrs Jane | 565 Cook Abraham B | House, s e |
| | Private grounds | 567 Mackintosh James R | <i>Ridout st intersects</i> |
| 321 | Power Thomas A | 569 Taylor James | 56 Osborne W W, grocer |
| | Stables | 571 O'Dwyer Miss Mary | 58 Schram H R, high con- |
| | House, s e | 577 Hulbert Wm | stable |
| | <i>Waterloo st intersects</i> | Stables | Graham J A, detective |
| | House, s e | House, s e | Mason Wm, detective |
| | Barn | <i>Adelaide st intersects</i> | 60 Toothe R M C, barr |
| 339 | Benson W D, piano tuner | Store, s e | 60½ Garavella B, shoemkr |
| 361 | Cody Charles G | Stables | 62 Jefferys Arthur, prop |
| | Private grounds | 621 Miles John | Mansion house |
| 367 | Woodworth C E, contr | 623 McFadyen John | 64-66 Ward Wm, cigar mnfr |
| 369 | Wright Franklin | Private grounds | 68-70 Marshall John & Co, |
| 371 | Howden David H | 629 Harrison George H | wholesale hats, etc |
| | Private grounds | Brown Martin, r | 70½ Macmillan & Cameron, |
| 379 | Dagan John N | 633 Brown Wm | barrs |
| 381 | Buckle Wm D | 637 Mawson Thomas | 72 Meredith L & Co, land |
| | Private grounds | 639 Crocker James V | office |
| 385 | Blackwell Robert | 641 Long Miss Christina | 74 Meredith, Fisher & Beas- |
| 387 | Devaney Patrick | 643 Hazard Robert | tie, barrs |
| 389 | Vacant | 645 Grant Nicholas | 74½ Macbeth & Macpherson, |
| | House, s e | Private grounds | barrs |
| | <i>Colborne st intersects</i> | 649 Crosbie Christopher H | 76 Coe Wm C, short hand |
| | House, s e | Private grounds | 78 Tennent, Johnston & Mac- |
| 315 | Brown Charles | 655 Morrice Wm | beth, barrs |
| | Private grounds | Private grounds | 78½ Middlenex Real Est & |
| 319 | Glavin M, express | <i>Elizabeth st intersects</i> | Loan Assn |
| 321 | Morphy Andrew | <i>Not open to Ontario st</i> | 80 Hendershot P & Co, box |
| 323 | Gillean Alexander | <i>Ontario st intersects</i> | mnfrs |
| 327 | Coldrick Miss Mary | 881 Liddicott E L, grocer | 82-86 Ferrin D S & Co, confrs |
| | Private grounds | 885 McLean David | 88 Proudfoot Wm A, barr |
| 333 | Glass Samuel T | Private grounds | Milne J & J R, real estate |
| 337 | Sweet Edward J | 891 Nicholas Wm | 90 Weld & Bowman, barr |
| 339 | Chapman Robert | Private grounds | Webb Wesley |
| 341 | Smith Robert | 897 Carr Henry | 92 Beech Henry, pat atty |
| 343 | Wilkinson John | Private grounds | 94-96 Masuret M & Co, whole- |
| 347 | Dunn James | 905 Stapleton Charles O | sale grocers |
| 351 | Kough Miss Ann | Private grounds | 98 Thomas & Chisholm, |
| 355 | Long James | 909 Evans Wm | barrs |
| | Private grounds | Private grounds | Ellis Wm, hardware |
| 361 | McGuffin Wm | 917 Gould James A | 100 London Drug Co |
| 365 | Marks Joseph T | 921 Matthews John A | 102 Vacant store |
| 367 | Salmene Alexander | Private grounds | |

- 465 Dufferin Avenue: Joseph T. Marks (tinsmith, Grand Trunk Railway)
- 467 Dufferin Avenue: Alexander Salmene (plasterer)
- 469 Dufferin Avenue: Frank Tucker (bartender, Ontario House)

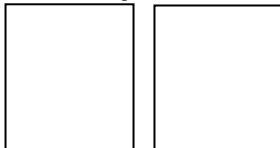


City Directory 1891 (page 50) – Street Directory, Dufferin Avenue, south side

| CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE CO. H. E. GATES, Agent | |
|---|---------------------------------|
| A purely Canadian Institution Forty-four years old. 398, RICHMOND STREET. | |
| 50 | DUF STREET DIRECTORY. DUF |
| 620 Doolittle Cury | 259 Gibbons George C |
| 622 Humeston Mrs L | Private grounds |
| Private grounds | <i>Wellington at intersects</i> |
| 628 Aldridge Mrs C | Hotel, s e |
| 630 Quick Mrs Mary A | 279 Carr John |
| Private grounds | 281 Dale Andrew |
| 634 Scott W B | 283 Strong Henry |
| Private grounds | Private grounds |
| 638 Castle Mrs Elizabeth | 289 Strong Wm T |
| Private grounds | Private grounds |
| 642 Lane John | 295 Andrus Charles W |
| 646 Brennan John | <i>Picton at ends</i> |
| Private grounds | 307 Rae Mrs Margaret |
| 650 McCorkindale Mrs E | Private grounds |
| 652 Addison Austen | 315 Findlay O A |
| 656 Rice Edward | 321 Power Thomas A |
| Private grounds | House, s e |
| 672 Nixon Isaac | <i>Waterloo at intersects</i> |
| House, s e | House, s e |
| <i>Elizabeth at intersects</i> | 359 Benson W D, piano tuner |
| <i>Not open to Ontario at</i> | 361 Marr John |
| <i>Ontario at intersects</i> | Private grounds |
| 882 Dutton Wm D | 367 Griffith A E |
| Private grounds | 369 Wright Franklin |
| 886 Cairns James | 371 Howden David H |
| Private grounds | Private grounds |
| 890 Pring Robert | 379 Dagan John N |
| Private grounds | 381 Buckle Wm D |
| 896 Boomer James | 385 Blackwell Robert |
| 900 Rogers John E | 387 Deveney Patrick |
| 904 Vanstone James | 389 Green John C |
| Private grounds | House, s e |
| 910 Herbert Henry E | <i>Colborne at intersects</i> |
| Private grounds | House, s e |
| 916 Tuxford Thomas S | 415 Vacant |
| 920 Richards Walter | 419 Wright Thomas |
| 922 Martin Richard J | 421 Morphy Andrew |
| Private grounds | 423 Gillean Alexander |
| 928 Russell John | 427 Coldrick Mrs Mary |
| Private grounds | Private grounds |
| 934 Murch Phillip | 433 Vacant |
| Private grounds | 437 Sweet Edward J |
| 944 Rodger David | 439 Chapman Robert |
| Private grounds | 441 Brown John |
| 952 Martin James T | 443 Wilkinson John |
| Private grounds | 447 Dunn John |
| 954 Beach George | 451 Keough Miss Ann |
| South Side | 455 Long James |
| Store, s e | Private grounds |
| <i>A lane</i> | 461 McGuffin Wm |
| 181 Ferguson Robert E | <i>A lane</i> |
| 183 Ferguson James H | 465 Marks John T |
| Private grounds | 467 Salmene Alexander |
| 189 Ferguson John | United Labor Hall |
| Private grounds | 469 Percy Frederick |
| 195 Wishart John W, M D | 471 Vacant |
| House, s e | 473 Hopper Robt, grocer |
| <i>Park at intersects</i> | <i>Midland at intersects</i> |
| First Presbyterian Ch | Store, s e |
| 245 Little John W | 485 Walker John A |
| Private grounds | 487 Malloch Wm |
| 253 McDonough Wm | 491 Lilley Frank |
| Private grounds | Private grounds |
| | 499 Ingram Lemuel H |
| | <i>Peter at ends</i> |
| | 517 Vacant |
| | Private grounds |
| | 521 Robinson Alfred |
| | 523 Gourlay Mrs Jessie |
| | 525 Bartlett Walter |
| | Private grounds |
| | 531 Edge Wm T |
| | <i>William at intersects</i> |
| | Vacant lots |
| | 565 Cook Abraham B |
| | 567 Hunt John P |
| | 569 Taylor James |
| | 571 O'Dwyer Miss Mary |
| | Private grounds |
| | 577 Hulbert Wm |
| | Private grounds |
| | House, s e |
| | <i>Adelaide at intersects</i> |
| | Store, s e |
| | 621 Thomas George |
| | 623 Vacant |
| | Private grounds |
| | 629 Harrison George H |
| | Brown Martin r |
| | 633 Vacant |
| | 637 Mawson Thomas |
| | 639 Crocker James V |
| | 641 Long Miss Christina |
| | 643 Hopkins Mrs Alice |
| | 645 Hazard Robert |
| | 649 Barnett Alfred |
| | Private grounds |
| | 655 Morrice Wm |
| | Private grounds |
| | <i>Elizabeth at intersects</i> |
| | <i>Not open to Ontario at</i> |
| | <i>Ontario at intersects</i> |
| | 881 Hooper Jesse, grocer |
| | Private grounds |
| | 885 Freeman Mrs Alice |
| | Private grounds |
| | 891 Nicholas Wm |
| | Private grounds |
| | 897 Carr Henry |
| | Private grounds |
| | 905 Stapleton Charles O |
| | 909 Evans Wm |
| | Private grounds |
| | 917 Gauld James A |
| | Private grounds |
| | 921 Matthews John A |
| | Private grounds |
| | 927 Little James |
| | Private grounds |
| | Vacant house |
| | Private grounds |
| | 939 Barter Mrs Sarah L |
| | Vacant lots |
| | <i>Quebec at</i> |

465 Dufferin Avenue: John T. Marks (tinsmith, Grand Trunk Railway)
 467 Dufferin Avenue: Alexander Salmene (plasterer), United Labor Hall
 469 Dufferin Avenue: Frederick Percy (painter, Grand Trunk Railway); Margaret Percy (widow Thomas)

Note: United Labor Hall listed at 467 Dufferin Avenue under Public Halls and in the Alphabetical Directory

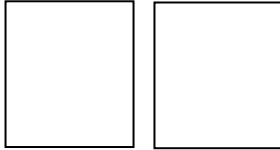


City Directory 1892 (page 42) – Street Directory, Dufferin Avenue, south side

| E. B. SMITH, Wholesale and Retail Groceries, Wines and Liquors. 125 Dundas Street and 9 & 12 Market Square. | | |
|---|--|---|
| 42 | DUF STREET DIRECTORY. DUN | |
| <p>389 Miller John A House, s e <i>Colborne at intersects</i> House, s e 417 Gillean Thomas 419 Coon Stephen B 421 Murphy Andrew 423 Gillean Alexander 427 Colerick Mrs Mary 434 Burgess James 437 Sweet Edward J 439 Chapman Robert 441 Brown John 443 Harper Mrs R 447 Dunn John 451 Keough Wm 455 Long James 461 McGuffin Wm</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>A lane</i></p> <p>465 Marks Joseph United Labor Hall 467 Rouson Willoughby 469 Percy Frederick 471 Marr John 473 Hopper Robt, grocer <i>Maitland at intersects</i> Store, s e 485 Walker John A 487 Malloch Wm 491 Lilley Frank 499 Ingram Lemuel H <i>Peter at ends</i> 517 Kellan George 521 Robinson Alfred 523 Gourlay Mrs Jessie 525 Bartlett Walter 531 Edge Wm T <i>William at intersects</i> Vacant lots 565 Cook James B 567 Goulding Robert 569 Taylor James 571 O'Dwyer Miss Mary 577 Halbert Wm Private grounds House, s e <i>Adelaide at intersects</i> Store, s e 621 Madge Wm 623 Southorpe Isaac 629 Barnett Arthur G 633 Cannaba Mrs Catherine 667 Mawson Thomas 639 Taylor Richard 641 Vacant 643 Brennan J W 645 Lane John 649 Barnett Alfred 655 Rockett Arthur Private grounds <i>Elizabeth at intersects</i> <i>Not open to English st,</i> <i>which intersects here</i> Vacant lots</p> | <p>Martin John T Vacant lots <i>Ontario at intersects</i> 881 Flannagan Wm, grocer 885 Lane John 891 Nicholas Wm 897 Carr Mrs Matilda 905 Stapleton Charles O 909 Evans Wm 917 Gauld James A 921 Matthews John A 927 Little James 931 Donoghue Timothy Unfinished house 939 Barter Mrs Sarah L Vacant lots</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Quebec at</i></p> <p>Dufferin, runs west from Wharncliffe rd, second north of Ox- ford, London West. Not built on</p> <p>Dundas, runs east from the river to city limits, Wards 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.</p> <p>NORTH SIDE Abram Isaac, boats Vacant lot 12 Vacant 14 Maendlen Wm 16 Vacant 18 Fisher Andrew 20 Fleming John Vacant lots 28 Vacant 30 Vacant</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>A lane</i></p> <p>Private grounds <i>Ridout at intersects</i> 56 Osborne W W, grocer 58 Dominion Detective Agency J A Graham, manager Jarvis E S, J P 60 Toothie & McDonald, barristers 60½ Lee Jim, laundry 62 Jefferys Arthur, bdg hse 64-66 Ward Wm, cigarmnfr 68-70 Marshall John & Co, wholesale hats, etc 70½ Macmillan Duncan, barr 72 Meredith L & Co, real estate 74 Meredith, Fisher & Beut- tie, barristers 74½ Macbeth & Macpher- son barristers 76 Western Ontario Short- hand Academy and</p> | <p>Business College, Wm C Co, prin 78 Tennent D H, barrister Fawcett S W, broker Francis G W, valuator 78½ Thomas & Chisholm, barristers Hobbs T P, ins agent Bice Jesse 80 Hendershot P & Co, box manufacturers 82-86 Parrin D S & Co, confectioners 88 Milne J & J R, real estate 90 Weld Edmund, barr Newcombe John 92 Macbeth Herbert, barr 94-96 Masuret M & Co, wholesale grocers 98 O'Neill J D, barrister Scandrett T W, barr Ellis Wm, hardware 100 London Drug Co 102 Vacant 104 Stephenson J T, under- taker 106-108 London House <i>Falbot at intersects</i> 110 Somerville & Co, grocers Marsh & Marsh, barrs McGill Bros, nursery Fraser & Stirton, cigar mnfrs Flood & Campbell, ins Proudfoot Wm A, barr 112 Wilson N & Co, mer tailors 114 Mitchell B A, drugs 116 Birtwistle Peter, jeweler Gidley B, tailor Anderson George 118 Reid James & Co, hard- ware 120 Sharp Archibald, dry goods 122 Empire Tea Co 124 Murray R S & Co, dry goods 126-128 Chapman J E & Co, dry goods 130 Kingsmill T F, dry goods 132 Wright J & Co, hard- ware 134 Peddie & Co, dry goods 136 London Bargain House, dry goods 138 Greene & Co, clothing 140 Poccock Bros, boots and shoes London Shoe Co 142 Young R J & Co, dry goods Ellwood Miss M C, dress maker</p> |

465 Dufferin Avenue: Joseph Marks (tinsmith, Grand Trunk Railway), United Labor Hall
 467 Dufferin Avenue: Willoughby Rouson (labourer, Grand Trunk Railway)
 469 Dufferin Avenue: Frederick Percy (painter); Margaret Percy (widow Thomas)

Note: United Labor Hall is listed in the Street Directory at 465 Dufferin Avenue, whereas
 the United Labor Hall is listed under Public Halls and in the Alphabetical Directory at
 467 Dufferin Avenue

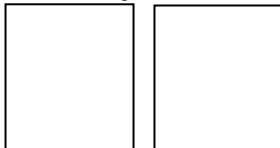


City Directory 1893 (page 41) – Street Directory, Dufferin Avenue, south side

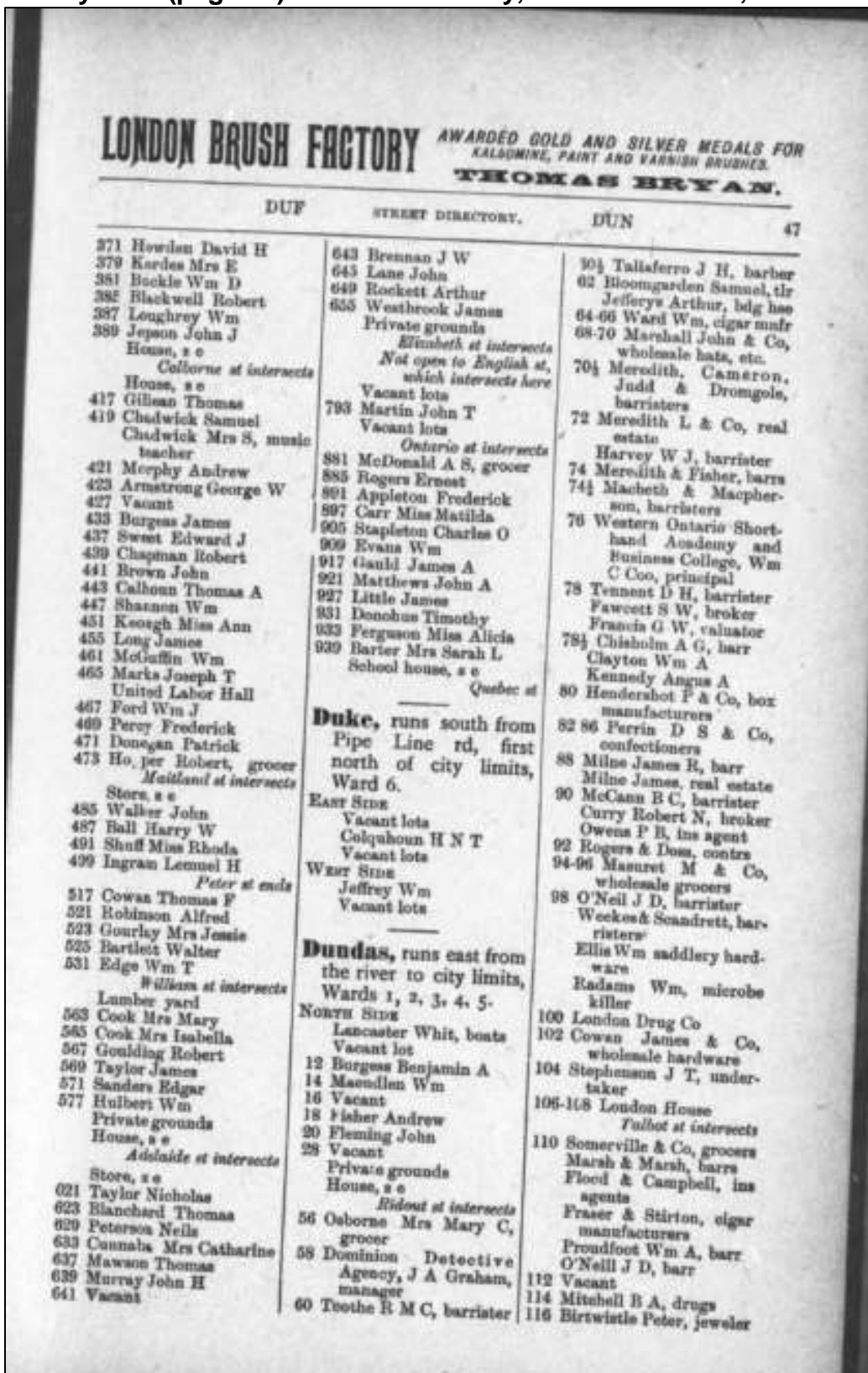
| THE SUN LIFE | | Office: Fitzgerald Block, 169 Dundas Street | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|---|----|
| IS A CANADIAN COMPANY. | | A. S. MACGREGOR, Mgr London District. | |
| DUF | STREET DIRECTORY. | DUF | 41 |
| <i>Wellington st intersects</i> | | | |
| 280 Bowman John | 566 Lamb William | 253 McDonough Wm | |
| 286 Mattinson James | 570 LaCourse Anthony | 259 Gibbons George C | |
| 288 Vacant | 574 Munro Christopher | Private grounds | |
| 294 Wilson James | 578 Bird Michael H | <i>Wellington st intersects</i> | |
| 298 McCormick George G | 580 Bowey John | House, s e | |
| 300 Spencer Wm M | 582 Robinson W H | 279 McLaren Miss L | |
| Collagiate Institute | 588 Smith Henry T | 281 Dale Andrew | |
| Jury James, janitor | 592 Anundson G | 283 Strong Henry | |
| <i>Waterloo st intersects</i> | 594 Fitzgerald Ernest | 289 Strong Wm T | |
| Unfinished house, s e | 596 Richards Obadiah | 295 Rumball Frederick G | |
| 340-348 Lockhart John, pntr | Private grounds | <i>Pictou st ends</i> | |
| Lockhart Mrs J, bdg hse | House, s e | 307 Ras Mrs Margaret | |
| 352 Matthews Richard F | <i>Adelaide st intersects</i> | 316 Collins Wm E | |
| 354 Logan G E | House, s e | 321 Powers Thomas A | |
| 356 Maddock P C | Private grounds | House, s e | |
| 358 McGarvey T A | 620 Gilbert Charles | <i>Waterloo st intersects</i> | |
| <i>A lane</i> | 622 Armitage Miss M, dress- | House, s e | |
| 362 Murray Peter | maker | 359 Benson W D, piano tuner | |
| 366 McLean Mrs Mary A | 628 Aldridge Mrs C | 361 MacMillan John | |
| 368 Craig Samuel H | 630 Quick Mrs Mary A | 367 Taylor Edward | |
| 370 Irvine Mrs Helen | 634 Graham Francis | 369 Spry Abraham W | |
| 376 Irvine Alexander | 638 Donoughy Thomas | 371 Howden David H | |
| 380 Stevenson John | 642 Pitt Thomas | 379 Korde Mrs E | |
| 386 Freer Cortlandt | 646 Smith James | 381 Buckle Wm D | |
| 388 Vining James B | 650 Castle Mrs E | 385 Blackwell Robert | |
| Private grounds | 652 Vacant | 387 Loughrey Wm | |
| 400 Elliot Wm | 656 Rice Edward | 389 Jepson John J | |
| <i>Colborne st intersects</i> | Private grounds | House, s e | |
| Private grounds | 672 Nixon Isaac | <i>Colborne st intersects</i> | |
| 410 Claghorn Edward A | House, s e | House, s e | |
| Private grounds | <i>Elmtheth st intersects</i> | 417 Gillean Thomas | |
| 428 Cannon Thomas W | <i>Not open to English st,</i> | 419 Coon Stephen B | |
| 430 Smith James | <i>which intersects here</i> | 421 Morphy Andrew | |
| 434 Bapty Harry | <i>Ontario st intersects</i> | 423 Gillean Alexander | |
| <i>Cartwright st commences</i> | 882 Thompson Samuel | 427 Haydon Miss Grace | |
| House, s e | 886 Cairnes Alfred | 433 Burgess James | |
| Private grounds | 890 Pring Robert | 437 Sweet Edward J | |
| 466 Graham Archibald | 896 Bloomer James | 439 Chapman Robert | |
| 464 Vacant | 900 Fair Mrs M A | 441 Brown John | |
| 466 Fitzgerald James, grocer | 904 Evans Robert | 443 Lashbrook Wm | |
| <i>Maitland st intersects</i> | 910 Herbert Henry E | 447 Steele Mrs Harry | |
| 468 Rhyoard Wm S | 916 Tuxford Thomas | 451 Keough Miss Ann | |
| 470 Wilcox James | 920 Richards Walter | 455 Long James | |
| 472 Rose John A | 922 Martin Richard J | 461 McGuffin Wm | |
| 474 McConehy Mrs E | 928 Rogers John E | 465 Marks Joseph T | |
| 478 Ashton H E | 934 Murch Philip | 467 United Labor Hall | |
| 478 Vacant | Private grounds | Ford Wm J | |
| 480 McLaren J D | 944 Rodger David | 469 Percy Frederick | |
| 484 Mathewson George A | Private grounds | 471 Marr John | |
| <i>Prospect av commences</i> | 952 Martin James T | 473 Hopper Robt, grocer | |
| 500 Mayell Ibrl M | Private grounds | <i>Maitland st intersects</i> | |
| 506 Luscombe Thomas H | 964 Beach George | Store, s e | |
| 510 Wood Frederick L | South Side | 485 Taylor Hedley V | |
| 512 Dillon Wm C | Store, s e | 487 Malloch Wm | |
| 518 Russell John | <i>A lane</i> | 491 Caldwell Spencer W | |
| 524 Anstie Frank L | 181 Ferguson Robert R | 499 Ingram Lemuel H | |
| 526 Tackaberry Wm | 183 Ferguson James H | <i>Peter st ends</i> | |
| 532 Millar Robert D | 189 Ferguson John | 517 Cowan Thomas F | |
| <i>William st intersects</i> | 195 Wishart John, M D | 521 Robinson Alfred | |
| 536 Daly Edward | House, s e | 523 Gourlay Mrs Jessie | |
| Private grounds | <i>Park av intersects</i> | 525 Bartlett Walter | |
| 562 Whiting Wm H E | First Presbyterian Ch | 531 Edge Wm T | |
| 4 | 245 Little John W | <i>William st intersects</i> | |
| | | Vacant lots | |

- 465 Dufferin Avenue: Joseph T. Marks (tinsmith, Grand Trunk Railway)
- 467 Dufferin Avenue: United Labor Hall, William J. Ford (confectioner, D. S. Perrin & Co.)
- 469 Dufferin Avenue: Frederick Percy (painter); James Percy (baker, D. S. Perrin & Co.); John (jeweler, F. T. Treblicock); Margaret Percy (widow Thomas)

Note: United Labor Hall listed at 467 Dufferin Avenue under Public Halls and in the Alphabetical Directory.

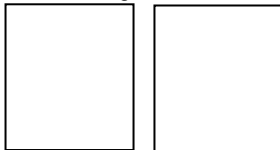


City Directory 1894 (page 47) – Street Directory, Dufferin Avenue, south side



465 Dufferin Avenue: Joseph Marks (tinsmith, Grand Trunk Railway), United Labor Hall
 467 Dufferin Avenue: William J. Ford (confectioner, D. S. Perrin & Co.)
 469 Dufferin Avenue: Frederick Percy (painter, Grand Trunk Railway); James Percy (cutter, Adam Beck); Margaret Percy (widow Thomas); Miss Margaret E. Percy (dressmaker)

Note: United Labor Hall is listed in the Street Directory at 465 Dufferin Avenue, whereas the United Labor Hall is listed under Public Halls and in the Alphabetical Directory at 467 Dufferin Avenue



City Directory 1895 (page 61) – Street Directory, Dufferin Avenue, south side

JOS. DAMBRA, Merchant Tailor Latest Designs for Fine Trade always in Stock. 262 1/2 DUNDAS ST.

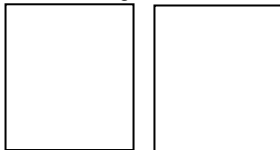
Dufferin AV STREET DIRECTORY. Duke 61

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| <p>534 Fitzgerald Ernest 536 Leevens Edwin Private grounds House, s e Adelaide st intersects House, s e Private grounds 539 Gilbert Charles 542 Arnultage Miss M, dressmaker 545 Akridge Mrs C 550 Quick Mrs Mary A 554 Elliott Charles 558 Donoughy Thomas 562 Buckle James 566 Smith James 569 Adams John 572 Coffham Charles W 576 Rice Edward Private grounds 579 Nixon Isaac House, s e Elizabeth st intersects Not open to English st which intersects here Ontario st intersects 582 Flinton Thomas 586 Cairnes James 590 Pring Robert 594 Appleton Frederick 598 Pugh John 602 Keast Frederick 606 Herbert Henry E 610 Tuxford Thomas 614 Richards Walter 618 Martin Richard J 622 Rogers John E 626 Blakhorn George Private grounds 630 Rodger David Private grounds 634 Martin James T Private grounds 638 Beach George 642 Side Store, s e A lane Ferguson Robert R Ferguson James H Ferguson John Wishart John, phy House, s e Park st intersects First Presbyterian Ch Little John W McDonough Wm Gibbons George C Private grounds</p> | <p>Wellington st intersects Unfinished church 281 Dale Andrew 283 Strong Henry 289 Strong Wm T 295 Rumball Fred G Picton st ends 307 Rae Mrs Margaret 315 Collins Wm E 321 Brown Samuel J House, s e Waterloo st intersects House, s e 339 Benson W D, piano tuner 361 McMillan John 367 Benson Oren O 369 Spry Abraham W 371 Howden David H 379 Kordes Mrs Elizabeth 381 Buckle Wm D 385 Blackwell Mrs E 387 Loughrey Wm 389 Jepsen John J House, s e Colborne st intersects House, s e 417 Gillean Thomas 419 Chadwick Samuel Chadwick Mrs S, mus teacher 421 Morphy Andrew 423 Armstrong Geo W 427 Vacant 433 Burgess James 437 Sweet Edward J 439 Chapman Robert 441 Brown John E 443 Marhan Charles 447 Reilly Wm R 451 Kough Miss Ann 455 Long James 461 McGuffin Wm 465 Marshall Alexander United Labor Hall 467 Sinclair Miss M 469 Percy Frederick 471 Donegan Patrick 473 Hopper Robert, gro Maitland st intersects Store, s e 485 Walker John A 487 Ball Harry W 491 Hope Frederick 499 Ingram Lemuel H Peter st ends 517 Cowan Thomas F</p> | <p>521 Robinson Alfred 523 Cousins Mrs Fanny 525 Bartlett Walter 531 Edge Wm T William st intersects Lumber yard 563 Cook Mrs Mary 565 Saunders Fred W Saunders Miss Belle, music teacher 567 Goulding Robert R 569 Taylor James 571 McClary Mrs Annie 577 Hulbert Wm Private grounds House, s e Adelaide st intersects Store, s e 621 Taylor Nicholas 623 Blanchard Thomas 629 Littleton Thomas Brown Wm, rear 633 Cunnaba Mrs Cath 637 Mawson Thomas 639 Perkin Josiah 641 Joslin Samuel 643 McNamara Albert 645 Lane John 649 Rockett Arthur 655 Westbrook James Private grounds Elizabeth st intersects Not open to English st, which intersects here Private grounds 793 Martin John T Vacant lots Ontario st intersects 881 Falkner Jas, grocer 885 Rogers Ernest 891 Heatherly Wm 897 Carr Miss Matilda 905 Stapleton Chas O 909 Evans Wm 917 Gauld James A 921 Matthews John A 927 Snowden Wm 931 Donohue Timothy 933 Ferguson Miss A 939 Crocker James School house, s e Quebec st</p> |
|---|---|---|

DUKE, runs south from Pipe Line rd, first east of the city limits, Ward 6.

- 465 Dufferin Avenue: Alexander Marshall (printer, *The Advertiser*), United Labor Hall [note: Joseph T. Marks moved to 427 Grey Street]
- 467 Dufferin Avenue: Miss M. Sinclair; Miss Edith Sinclair
- 469 Dufferin Avenue: Frederick Percy (painter); James Percy (cutter, Adam Beck); Margaret Percy (widow Thomas); Miss Margaret E. Percy (dressmaker)

Note: United Labor Hall listed at 465 Dufferin Avenue under Public Halls and in the Alphabetical Directory.



City Directory 1896-1897 (page 62) – Street Directory, Dufferin Avenue, south side

FRANK COOPER, Artistic Photographer.
 The Reputation of this Studio for
GOOD WORK is well known.

62 **Dufferin Av** STREET DIRECTORY. **Dundas**

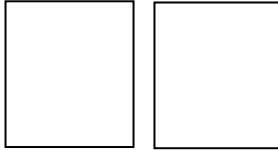
| | |
|--|---|
| <p>189 Ferguson John 195 Wishart John, physician House, s e Park av intersects First Presbyterian Church 245 Little John W 253 McDonough William 257 Gibbons George C Wellington st intersects Unfinished church 281 Dale Andrew 283 Strong Henry 289 Strong William T 295 Rumball Frederick G Picton st ends 307 Rae Mrs Margaret 315 Collins William E 321 Brown Samuel J House, s e Waterloo st intersects House, s e 359 Benson W D, piano tuner 361 McMillan John 367 Benson Oren O 369 Spry Mrs Emeline 371 Howden David H 379 Kordes Mrs Elizabeth H 381 Buckle William D 385 Vacant 387 Loughrey William 389 Jepson John J House, s e Colborne st intersects House, s e 417 Gillean Thomas 419 Chadwick Samuel 421 Morphy Andrew 423 Armstrong George W 427 Dibbs David A 433 McCullough Mrs Annie 437 Sweet Edward J 439 Chapman Robert 441 Irwin Thomas 443 Marhan Charles H 447 Loranger Miss Jessie 451 Keough Miss Ann 455 Long James 461 McGuffin William 465 Marshall Alexander United Labor Hall 467 Sinclair Miss Margaret 469 Percy Robert F 471 Donegan Patrick J 473 Hooper Robert Maitland st intersects Store, s e 485 Macgregor Alexander S 487 Ball John G 491 Johnson John E 499 Ingram Lemuel H Peter st ends 517 Vacant 521 Robinson Alfred 523 Cousies Mrs Fanny 525 Bartlett Walter 531 Edge William T William st intersects Lumber yard, s e 563 Cook Mrs Isabella</p> | <p>565 Hallam Thomas 567 Goulding Robert R 569 Taylor James 571 McClary Mrs Annie 577 Hulbert William House, s e Adelaide st intersects Store, s e 621 Taylor Nicholas 623 Blanchard Thomas 629 Williams Charles Brown Mrs Mary, rear 633 Dewstow William L 637 Mawson Thomas 639 Perkin Josiah 641 Joslin Samuel 643 McNamara Albert 645 Lane John F 649 Rockett Arthur 655 Vacant Elizabeth st intersects Not open to English st 797 Martin John T Ontario st intersects 881 Ferguson Alex, grocer 885 Webber William H, drayman 891 Heatherley William 897 Carr Mrs Matilda 905 Stapleton Charles O 909 Evans William 917 Gauld James A 921 Matthews John A 927 Snowden William 931 Bowers Mansell F 933 Ferguson Miss Alicia 939 Crocker James V School house, s e</p> <hr/> <p>Duke runs south from Pipe Line rd, first east of the city limits, Ward 6.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">EAST SIDE.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Colquhoun Horatio N T, nursery</p> <p style="text-align: center;">NORTH SIDE.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">House, s e Vacant house</p> <hr/> <p>Dundas runs east from the river, Wards 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">NORTH SIDE</p> <p>Lancaster Whitfield, boats 12 Burgess Benjamin A 14 Maendlen William 16-18 Fisher Andrew 20 Grayson John H 28 Jury R Edward, wagonmaker House, s e Ridout st intersects 58 Armstrong George, grocer 58 Jeffries Mrs Luke, grocer Jeffries Luke, taxidermist 60 Lenox James, tailor 60½ Hallaferro Juan H, barber</p> |
|--|---|

465 Dufferin Avenue: Alexander Marshall (comp., *London Daily News*), United Labor Hall

467 Dufferin Avenue: Miss Margaret Sinclair; Miss Edith Sinclair (clerk, Woods' Fair)

469 Dufferin Avenue: Robert F. Percy (painter, Grand Trunk Railway); James S. Percy (sawyer, Adam Beck); Margaret Percy (widow Thomas); Miss Margaret E. Percy (dressmaker)

Note: United Labor Hall listed at 465 Dufferin Avenue under Public Halls and in the Alphabetical Directory.



City Directory 1897-1898 (page 62) – Street Directory, Dufferin Avenue, south side

Heintzman & Co. Pianos.

Warerooms, 236 Dundas Street. Telephone 1639.

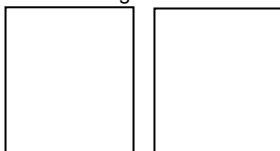
62 Dufferin Av STREET DIRECTORY. Dufferin Av

| | |
|--|---|
| <p>578 Bird Mrs Mary 580 Bower John 582 Robinson William H 588 Smith Henry T 592 Wallace James A 594 Pace & Fitzgerald, painters Fitzgerald Ernest 596 Stapleton Charles O House, s e Adelaide st intersects House, s e 620 Gilbert Charles 622 Hardy Edward J 626 Aldridge Mrs Catherine 630 Quick Mrs Mary A 634 Ackroyd George E 638 Donoghue Thomas 642 Beares Mrs Annie 646 Smith James 650 Cunnaha Mrs Catherine 652 Cadham Charles W 656 Backhouse Mrs Johanna S 672 Nixon Isaac House, s e Elizabeth st intersects Not open to English at Ontario st intersects 382 Filinton Thomas 386 Cairnes Miss Margaret 390 Pring Robert 396 Bloomer Mrs Alice 400 Snowden William 404 Landley John H 410 Herbert Henry E 416 Tuxford Thomas 420 Richards Walter 422 Martin Richard J 428 Heatherley William 434 Vincent Charles L 444 Rodger David 452 Martin James T 464 Guest Thomas G</p> <p style="text-align: center;">SOUTH SIDE.</p> <p>115 Hinks Charles E 181 Ferguson Robert R 183 Ferguson James H 189 Ferguson John 195 Wishart John, physician House, s e Park av intersects First Presbyterian Church 245 Little John W 253 McDonough William 257 Gibbons George C Wellington st intersects First Methodist Church 281 Dale Andrew 283 Strong Henry 289 Strong William T 295 Rumball Frederick G Pleton st ends 307 Rae Mrs Margaret 315 Collins William E 321 Brown Samuel J T House, s e Waterloo st intersects</p> | <p>358 Benson W D, piano tuner 361 McMillan John 367 Benson Oren O 369 Spry Mrs Emeline 371 Howden David H 379 Korde Mrs Elizabeth H 381 Buckle William D 385 Vacant 387 Loughrey William Holman Benjamin 389 Miller Mrs Mary A House, s e Colborne st intersects House, s e 417 Gillen Thomas 419 Chadwick Samuel 421 Morphy Andrew 423 Armstrong George W 427 Dible David A 433 McCullough Mrs Annie 437 Sweet Edward J 439 Chapman Robert 441 Irwin Thomas 443 Marham Charles H 447 Loranger Miss Jessie 451 Keough Miss Ann 455 Long James 461 McGuffin William 465 Marshall Alexander United Labor Hall 467 Sinclair Miss Margaret 469 Percy Robert F 471 Hopper Robert 473 Armitage Mrs Sarah Maitland st intersects Store, s e 485 Macgregor Alexander S 487 Fairbairn James 491 Johnson John E 499 Ingram Lemuel H Peter st ends 517 Grogan Charles W 521 Robinson Alfred 523 Case Miss Sarah 525 Bartlett Walter 531 Edge William T William st intersects Lumber yard, s e 563 Cook Mrs Isabella 565 Hallam Thomas 567 Goulding Robert R 569 Taylor James 571 McClary Mrs Annie 577 Hulbert William House, s e Adelaide st intersects Store, s e 619 McBride John W 623 Blanchard Thomas 629 Hassett Michael Duquette Mrs Clara, rear 633 Curtin Daniel 637 Mawson Thomas 639 Perkin Josiah F 641 Joslin Samuel 643 Prampton Charles F 645 Lane John F</p> |
|--|---|

LONDON BRUSH FACTORY Are Importers of Foreign Toilet
 Brushes; also all kinds of Artists'
 THOMAS BRYAN. Brushes. Ask for New Price List.

465 Dufferin Avenue: Alexander Marshall (printer, Reid Bros. & Co.), United Labor Hall
 467 Dufferin Avenue: Miss Margaret Sinclair; Miss Edith Sinclair (clerk, Woods' Fair)
 469 Dufferin Avenue: Robert F. Percy (painter, Grand Trunk Railway); James S. Percy (mach hd, Hourd & Co.); Margaret Percy (widow Thomas); Miss Margaret A. Percy (dressmaker)

Note: United Labor Hall listed at 465 Dufferin Avenue under Public Halls and in the Alphabetical Directory.



City Directory 1898-1899 (page 57) – Street Directory, Dufferin Avenue, south side

Smith Bros. & Co., Plumbers and Steamfitters' Supplies, 'Phone 538.
265 DUNDAS STREET.

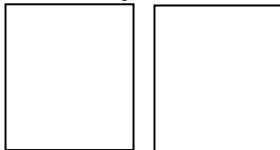
| Dufferin Av | STREET DIRECTORY. | Dundas | 57 |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|--|----|
| 183 Ferguson James H | | 571 McClary Mrs Annie | |
| 189 Ferguson John | | 577 Ross Charles | |
| 195 Wishart John, physician | | Adelaide st intersects | |
| Park av intersects | | 619 McDonald William H | |
| First Presbyterian Church | | 623 Blanchard Thomas | |
| 245 Little John W | | 629 Hassett Michael | |
| 253 McDonough William | | Duquette Mrs Clara, rear | |
| 257 Gibbons George C | | 633 Thompson John | |
| Wellington st intersects | | 637 Mawson Thomas | |
| First Methodist Church | | 639 Perkin Josiah F | |
| 281 Dale Andrew | | 641 Joslin Samuel F | |
| 283 Strong Henry | | 643 Frampton Charles F | |
| 289 Strong William T | | 645 Lane John F | |
| 295 Rumball Frederick G | | 649 Rockett Arthur | |
| Picton st ends | | 655 Ackerman George L | |
| 307 Rac Mrs Margaret | | Elizabeth st intersects | |
| 315 Collins William E | | Not open to English at | |
| 321 Green E Clement | | 787 Martin John T | |
| Waterloo st intersects | | Ontario st intersects | |
| 355 Andrus Charles W | | 881 O'Neil Uri, grocer | |
| 359 Benson W D, piano tuner | | 885 Payer George S | |
| 361 McMillan John | | 887 Vacant | |
| 367 Lindsay Mrs Euphemia | | 891 McLaughlin William | |
| 369 Perkin Mrs Elizabeth | | 897 Potter Wm | |
| 371 Howden David H | | 905 Patrick Mrs Sarah | |
| 379 Perry Robert H | | Payer William J | |
| 381 Buckle William D | | 909 Evans William | |
| 385 Vacant | | 917 Gault James A | |
| 387 Loughrey William | | 921 Matthews John A, contr | |
| 389 Miller Mrs Mary A | | 927 Potter Robert | |
| Colborne st intersects | | 931 Bowers Mansell F | |
| 417 Gillean Thomas | | 933 Grace Patrick | |
| 419 Brown Samuel J T | | 939 Crocker James V | |
| 421 Morphy Andrew | | Duke runs south from Pipe Line rd, bet the covers, ward 4 | |
| 423 Armstrong George W | | EAST SIDE | |
| 427 Dibb David A | | Colquhoun Horatio N T, nursery | |
| 433 Northey Charles | | WEST SIDE | |
| 437 Sweet Edward J | | Abel George, Jr | |
| 439 Chapman Mrs Laura | | Dundas runs east from the river, wards 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 | |
| 441 Irwin Thomas | | NORTH SIDE | |
| 443 Marham Charles H | | Lancaster Whitfield, boats | |
| 447 Loranger Miss Jessie S | | 12 Donaldson James | |
| 451 Keough Wm | | 14 Masndlen William | |
| 451a Keough Miss Ann | | 16-18 Fisher Andrew | |
| 455 Long James | | 20 Burgess Benjamin A | |
| 461 McGuffin William | | 28 Jury R Edward, wagonmaker | |
| 465 Marshall Alexander | | 22 Campbell John A, marble wks | |
| United Labor Hall | | Ridout st intersects | |
| 467 Sinclair Miss Margaret | | 36 Johnston Bros, grocers | |
| 469 Percy Robert F | | 58 Armstrong Mrs Geo, grocer | |
| 471 Hayne Thomas | | 58½ Graham John A, detective | |
| 473 Hopper Robert | | 60 McLeod & Dunn, barbers | |
| Maitland st intersects | | 69½ Vacant | |
| 485 Vacant | | 62 Fisher Bros, barbers | |
| 487 Fairbairn James | | Jefferys Mrs Rebecca, boarding | |
| 491 Butler Richard | | 64-66 Ward William, cigar mnfr | |
| 499 Ingram Lemuel H | | 68-70 Marshall John & Co, whol hats | |
| Peter st ends | | 79½ Vacant | |
| 517 Grogan Charles W | | 72 Meredith L & Co, real estate | |
| 521 Robinson Alfred | | 74 Meredith & Fisher, barristers | |
| 525 Abbott Charles | | 74½ Macbeth & Macpherson, barrs | |
| 525 Bartlett Walter | | 76 Western Ontario Shorthand & Business Academy | |
| 531 Vacant | | Coo Wm C, stenographer | |
| William st intersects | | | |
| 563 Cook Mrs Isabella | | | |
| 565 Mallam Thomas | | | |
| 567 Goulding Robert R | | | |
| 569 Taylor Mrs Abigail | | | |

CANDIES

Our goods are made fresh daily.
A fine variety.
F. A. & F. M. SMITH,
140 Wortley Rd.

465 Dufferin Avenue: Alexander Marshall (printer), United Labor Hall
 467 Dufferin Avenue: Miss Margaret Sinclair; Edith Sinclair (clerk, Woods' Fair)
 469 Dufferin Avenue: Robert F. Percy (painter); Charles Percy (music teacher); James S. (mach hd); Margaret Percy (widow Thomas); Margaret A. Percy (dressmaker)

Note: United Labor Hall listed at 465 Dufferin Avenue under Public Halls and in the Alphabetical Directory



City Directory 1900 (page 58) – Street Directory, Dufferin Avenue, south side

THE GENUINE HEINTZMAN & CO. Pianos are sold in LONDON only at 217 Dundas Street.

58 Dufferin Av STREET DIRECTORY. Dundas

| | |
|---|---|
| <p>928 Arbuckle Samuel 934 Roberts Robert J 944 Rodger David 952 Deveney Thomas H 964 Fitzgerald Edward</p> <p style="text-align: center;">SOUTH SIDE</p> <p>175 Hinks Charles E 181 Ferguson Robert R 183 Ferguson James H 189 Ferguson John 195 Wishart John, physician Park av intersects</p> <p style="text-align: center;">First Presbyterian Church</p> <p>245 Little John W 253 McDonough William 257 Gibbons George C Wellington st intersects</p> <p style="text-align: center;">First Methodist Church</p> <p>281 Dale Andrew 283 Strong Henry 289 Strong William T 295 Rumball Frederick G Picton st ends</p> <p>367 Rae Mrs Margaret 375 Collins William E 381 Coldham Harry E Waterloo at intersects</p> <p>353 Carrick John A 365 Andrus Charles W 359 Benson William D 361 McMillan John 367 Brock George S 369 Vacant 371 Howden David H 379 Pinchamp Herbert 381 Buckle William D 385 Vacant 387 Traher John C 389 Talbot Oscar H Colborne at intersects</p> <p>417 Gillean Thomas 419 Brown Samuel J T 421 Morphy Andrew 423 Armstrong George W 427 Crawford Andrew 433 Stephenson John 437 Sweet Edward J 439 Chapman Mrs Laura 441 Irwin Mrs Jane T 442 Marham Charles H 447 Snell Alfred E 451 Pierce Ernest A 451a Keough Miss Ann 455 Long James 461 McGuffin William 465 Marshall Alexander United Labor Hall 467 Sinclair Miss Margaret 469 Crawford James T 471 Macdonald Mrs Harriet A 473 Hopper Robert Dillon Miss Mary Maitland at intersects</p> <p>485 Winnett John W G 487 Paine John C 491 Butler Richard 499 Ingram Lemuel H</p> | <p>Peter st ends</p> <p>517 Burdon Frederick L 521 Robinson Alfred 523 Abbott Charles 525 Bartlett Walter 531 Spencer Charles N William st intersects</p> <p>563 Cook Mrs Isabella 565 Clarke Charles 567 Goulding Robert R 569 Taylor Mrs Abigail 571 Harrison Alfred A 577 Ross Charles Adelaide st intersects</p> <p>619 Mains Duncan 623 Blanchard Thomas 629 Hasnett Michael Duquette Mrs Clara, rear 633 O'Neill Mrs Jessie 637 Mawson Thomas 639 Perkin Josiah 643 Newell Hugh 645 Lane John F 649 Rockett Arthur 655 Ackerman George L 657 Thompson John Elizabeth st intersects Not open to English at</p> <p>797 Martin John T Ontario st intersects</p> <p>881 Pugh Mrs Jane, grocer Shosbottom E Albert 883 Payer George S 887 Lampkin George W 891 Evans William H 897 Potter Wm 905 Patrick Mrs Sarah Payer William J 909 Evans William 917 Gault James A 921 Mathews John A, contractor 927 McLaughlin William 931 Bowers Mansell F 933 Grace Patrick 939 Crocker James V</p> <p>Duke runs south from Pipe Line rd, bet the coves, ward 6. EAST SIDE Colquhoun Horatio N T, nursery WEST SIDE McDougall Joseph</p> <p>Dundas runs east from the river, wards 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. NORTH SIDE Lancaster Whitfield, boats 12 Donaldson James 14 Macenden William 16-18 Fisher Andrew 20 Burgess Benjamin A 28 Jury R Edward, wagonmaker 32 Campbell John A, marble works Ridout st intersects 26 Johnston Bros, grocers 38-54½ Armstrong Mrs Geo, grocer</p> |
|---|---|

LONDON BRUSH FACTORY All our Paint Brushes have Jenkins' Celebrated Patent Bristle Catches attached.
THOMAS BRYAN.

- 465 Dufferin Avenue: Alexander Marshall (printer, News), United Labor Hall
- 467 Dufferin Avenue: Miss Margaret Sinclair
- 469 Dufferin Avenue: James T. Crawford (carpenter)

Note: United Labor Hall listed at 465 Dufferin Avenue under Public Halls

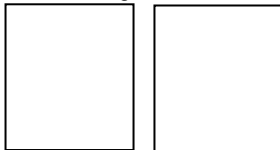


City Directory 1901 (page 57) – Street Directory, Dufferin Avenue, south side

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| MERCHANTS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. Dufferin Av STREET DIRECTORY. Dundas 57 | | LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID AGENT W. H. FERGUSON, 399 Richmond St. |
| 417 Gillean Thomas 419 Brown Samuel J T 421 Murphy Andrew 423 Armstrong George W 427 Herner Matthew 431 Stephenson John 437 Sweet Edward J 439 Chapman Mrs Laura 441 Irwin Mrs Jane T 443 Sneli Alfred E 447 Allison William T 451 Pierce Ernest A 451a Keough Miss Ann 455 Long James 461 McGuffin William 465 Marshall Alexander United Labor Hall 467 Sinclair Miss Margaret 469 Crawford James T 471 Vacant 473 Hopper Robert Dillon Miss Mary Matiland st intersects 485 Winnett John W G 487 Paine John C 491 Butler Richard 499 Ingram Lemuel H Peter at ends 517 Burdon Dr Frederick L. 521 Robinson Alfred 523 Ayers Harold Fraleigh Thomas 525 Bartlett Walter 531 Spencer Charles N William at intersects 563 Cook Mrs Isabella 565 Symons John 567 Gouthing Robert R 569 Taylor Mrs Abigail 571 Bruck Frederick M 577 Ross Charles Adelaide st intersects 619 Mains Duncan 623 Blanchard Thomas 629 Dunn Miss Alice Duquette Mrs Clara, rear 633 O'Neill Mrs Jessie 637 Mawson Thomas 639 Perkin Josiah 643 Newell Hugh 645 Lane John F 649 Rockett Arthur 655 Ackerman George L 657 Thompson John Elizabeth at intersects Not open to English st 797 Martin John T Ontario at intersects 881 Pugh Mrs Jane, grocer 885 Vacant 887 Lampkin George W 891 Evans William H 897 Potter Wm 903 Patrick Mrs Sarah 909 Evans William 917 Gaud James A 921 Mathews John A, contractor 925 Beattie John C 927 McLaughlin William | 931 Bowers Mansell F 933 McComb George A 939 Crocker James V <hr/> DUKE, south from Pipe Line rd, bet the coves, ward 6. EAST SIDE. Colquhoun Horatio N T, nursery WEST SIDE. McDougall Joseph <hr/> DUNDAS, east from the river, wards 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. NORTH SIDE. Lancaster Whitfield, boats 12 Campbell Mrs Margaret 14 Maendlen William McNeil Miss Elsie 16-18 Finber Andrew 20 Donaldson James 28 Jury R Edward, waggonmaker 32 Campbell John A, marble works 44 The Electrical Construction Co of London, Ltd Ridout st intersects 56 Diprose John, grocer 58-58 1/2 Armstrong Mrs Geo, grocer 60 McLeod Oscar F, barber 62 Frank Charles H, laundry 62 Jefferys Mrs Rebecca, boarding 64-66 Ward William, cigar mnfr 68, 70 and 70 1/2 Marshall John & Co, wholesale hats, caps and furs 72 Meredith L & Co, real estate 74 Meredith & Fisher, barristers 74 1/2 Weid Edmund, barrister, solicitor Graham Mrs Elizabeth, upstairs 76 Western Ontario Shorthand & Business Academy Coe Wm C, stenographer 78 Tennent, McDonough & Cotteridge, barristers, solicitors, notaries, etc 78 1/2 Western Real Estate Exchange Economist Printing Co Lancaster Charles Ward Mrs Mary E Jenkins Mrs Mary A Quilt John 80 Reason H T & Co, paper box mnfrs 82-86 Perrin D S & Co, mnfg confs 88 Vacant Milne James, real estate Milne Alexander, plumber 90 Red Star News Co Johnston & Casey, barristers Francis George W, broker McLellan David 92 Lewis Charles M, barber 94-96 Masuret M & Co, whol grocers 98 Scandrett T W, barrister Ellis Wm, saddlery hardware 100 Kerry, Watson & Co, whol drug- gists and druggists' sundries 102 Cowan James & Co's warehouse 104 Stephenson John T, undertaker 106-108 London House, J P Evans, prop Talbot at intersects 110 Vacant store Proudfoot Wm A, barrister Douglass H M, real estate | |
| Wire Window Guards, Wire and Iron Fences, Railings, Wire Goods, Metal Work, Electro Plating. | | DENNIS WIRE AND IRON CO. |

- 465 Dufferin Avenue: Alexander Marshall (printer), United Labor Hall
- 467 Dufferin Avenue: Miss Margaret Sinclair
- 469 Dufferin Avenue: James T. Crawford (carpenter)

Note: United Labor Hall listed at 465 Dufferin Avenue under Public Halls



City Directory 1902 (page 60) – Street Directory, Dufferin Avenue, south side

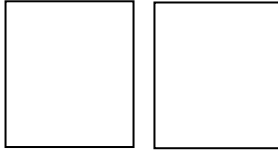
W. H. HEARD & CO. SPRAY PUMPS
68 AND 70 KING ST.

| 60 | Dufferin Av | STREET DIRECTORY. | Dundas | |
|-----|------------------------------|-------------------|--------|--|
| 185 | Wisehart John, physician | | 577 | Ross Charles |
| | Park av intersects | | | Adelaide st intersects |
| | First Presbyterian Church | | 610 | Mains Duncan |
| 345 | Little John W | | 625 | Blanchard Thomas |
| 373 | McDonough William | | 629 | Dunn Miss Alice |
| 387 | Gibbins George C, K C | | | Dunsmuir Mrs Clara, rear |
| | Washington st intersects | | 633 | Wellbourn Edward |
| | First Methodist Church | | 637 | Mawson Thomas |
| 281 | Dale Andrew | | 639 | Perkin Josiah |
| 282 | Strach Henry | | 643 | O'Neill Jessie (wid Wm) |
| 284 | Strong William T | | 645 | Rogers Arthur |
| 285 | Bunball Frederick G | | 649 | Hockett Arthur |
| | Piston st ends | | 655 | Mount Janson |
| 307 | Rae Mrs Margaret | | 657 | Thompson John |
| 315 | Chapin William E | | | Elizabeth st intersects |
| 321 | Jacobs George | | | Not open to English st |
| | Waterloo st intersects | | 707 | Martin John T |
| 350 | Carrick John A | | | Ontario st intersects |
| 355 | Andrus Charles W | | 881 | Wakeling Mrs Martha, grocer |
| 359 | Benson William D | | 885 | Haylock Frederick |
| 361 | McMillan John | | 887 | Wray William |
| 367 | Quinn Jennie C (wid H H) | | 891 | Evans William H |
| 369 | Allen Frederick N | | 897 | Hines William F |
| 371 | Howden David H | | 899 | Patrick Mrs Sarah |
| 379 | Nick Josephine (wid Charles) | | 899 | Evans William |
| 381 | Buckle William D | | 917 | Bands Arthur E |
| 385 | Vacant | | 921 | Vacant |
| 387 | Traber John C | | 925 | Dores Oliver E |
| 389 | Talbot Oscar H | | 927 | Dyer Benjamin L |
| | Colborne st intersects | | 931 | Bowers Marshall F |
| 417 | Gibson Thomas | | 933 | McComb George A |
| 419 | Brown Samuel J T | | 939 | Crocker James V |
| 421 | Murphy Miss Margaret A | | | DUKE, south from Pipe Line |
| 423 | Armstrong George W | | | rd, bet the covers, ward 6. |
| 427 | Durke Victoria (wid Henry) | | | EAST SIDE. |
| 433 | Stephenson John | | | Cuthbertson Hertha N T, nursery |
| 437 | Scott Edward J | | | Unfinished house |
| 439 | Chapman Mrs Laura | | | WEST SIDE. |
| 441 | Irwin Mrs Jane T | | | McDonnell Joseph |
| 443 | Trebbick Ann (wid Louis) | | | DUNDAS, east from the river, |
| 447 | Atkinson William T | | | wards 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. |
| 451 | Plater Ernest A | | | NORTH SIDE. |
| 453 | Kearney Miss Ann | | | Lanester Whitehead, boots |
| 455 | Long James | | | 12 Campbell Mrs Margaret |
| 463 | McGuinn William | | | 14 Macdonell William |
| 465 | Marshall Alexander | | | McNeil Miss Eliza |
| | United Labor Hall | | | 16-18 Fisher Andrew |
| 467 | Sinclair Miss Margaret | | | 20 Fleming John E |
| 469 | Crawford James T | | | 24 Jure G Edward, wagonmaker |
| 471 | McLean Donald | | | 30 Vacant |
| 473 | Rogers Robert | | | 32-40 The Electrical Construction Co |
| | Madison st intersects | | | of London, Limited |
| 485 | Hannah Richard W | | | Kelly George & Co, cigar mfrs |
| 487 | Peine John C | | | Hiboult st intersects |
| 491 | Butler Richard | | | 56 Dupree John, grocer |
| 493 | Unfinished | | | 58-59 Armstrong Mrs Geo, grocer |
| 499 | Ingram Elizabeth J (wid L H) | | | 65 McLeod Oscar F, barber |
| | Pater st ends | | | 66 Frank Charles H, laundry |
| 517 | Baerton Dr Frederick L | | | 68 Jefferys Mrs Rebecca, boarding |
| 521 | Hobson Alfred | | | 68-69 Ward William, cigar mfr |
| 523 | Miller Thomas B | | | 68, 70 and 70 1/2 Marshall John & Co, |
| 525 | Harbell Walter | | | wholesale hats, caps and furs |
| 531 | Spencer Charles N | | | 72 Meredith L & Co, real estate |
| | William st intersects | | | 74 Meredith & Fisher, barristers |
| 565 | Cook Mrs Isabella | | | 74 1/2 West Edmund, barretter, solicitor |
| 567 | Macdonald Peter | | | Graham Mrs Elizabeth, upstairs |
| 567 | Nugent Martin E | | | |
| 569 | Taylor Mrs Abigail | | | |
| 571 | Brack Frederick M | | | |

WAGON ROAD MAP For part of this Map see Colored Page end of book.

- 465 Dufferin Avenue: Alexander Marshall (printer), United Labor Hall
- 467 Dufferin Avenue: Miss Margaret Sinclair
- 469 Dufferin Avenue: James T. Crawford (carpenter)

Note: United Labor Hall listed at 465 Dufferin Avenue under Public Halls



City Directory 1903 (page 61) – Street Directory, Dufferin Avenue, south side

BIRKBECK LOAN CO.'S WEEKLY PAYMENT STOCKS.
 Write for Circulars. MASONIC TEMPLE, London, Ont.
 Dufferin Av STREET DIRECTORY Dufferin Av 61

| | |
|---|--|
| <p>628 Aldridge Mrs Catherine 630 Beaupre Charles A 634 Fligg William I 638 Donoughy Abigail (wid Thos) 642 Buckle James 646 Smith James 650 Drummond Alexander 652 Cadham Charles W 656 Oldridge Thomas 672 Nixon Isaac 674 Anderson Robert A 676 Clark Lewis Elizabeth st intersects 780 Le Seellour Thomas J, contractor Ontario st intersects 882 Downey Samuel J 886 Inch Thomas K 890 Pring Mrs Mary 896 Simpson Thomas W 900 Taylor Francis 904 Pope William J 910 White Wm J 916 Tuxford Thomas 920 Richards Walter, jr 922 Martin Richard J 928 Laing Thomas M 934 Inch James 944 Rodger David 952 Arbuckle Samuel 964 Singleton George W</p> <p>SOUTH SIDE.</p> <p>175 Binks Charles E 181 Ferguson Robert R 183 Ferguson Jennie (wid James H) 189 Ferguson John 195 Wishart John, physician Park av intersects First Presbyterian Church 245 Little John W 253 McDonough William 267 Gibbons George C, K C Wellington st intersects First Methodist Church 281 Dale Andrew 283 Strong Henry 289 Strong William T 295 Rumball Frederick G Picton st ends 307 Durkin Miss Nellie 315 Collins William E 321 Jacobs George Waterloo st intersects 353 Carrick John A 355 Andrus Charles W 359 Benson William D 361 McMillan Jenn 367 Forsythe Mary (wid George) 369 Allen Frederick N 371 Howden David H 379 O'Mell Leonard 381 Buskie William D 385 Vacant 387 Traher Hubert G 389 Talbot Oscar H Colborne st intersects</p> | <p>417 Gillean Thomas 419 Brown Samuel J T 421 Heighway Gavin H 423 Vacant 427 Buckle Victoria (wid Henry) 431 Stephenson John 437 Payne J Douglas 439 Chapman Mrs Laura 441 Ogilvie Frederick W 445 Dunlap Winfield M 447 Allinson William T 451 Jamieson Robert 451a Keough Miss Ann 455 Long James 461 Milligan Henry L 465 Jenks Henry J 467 Sinclair Miss Margaret 469 Crawford James T 471 McLean Donald 473 Hopper Robert Mattland st intersects 485 Hannah Richard S 487 Paine John C 491 Butler Richard 493 Barron W Caven 499 Ingram Elizabeth J (wid L H) Peter st ends 517 Burdon Dr Frederick L 521 Robinson Alfred 523 Millar Thomas B 525 Bartlett Walter 531 Spencer Charles N William st intersects 561 Cook Mrs Isabella 565 Macdonald Peter 567 Bowey John 569 Taylor Mrs Abigail 571 Brock Fr Jerick M 577 Hooper Frederick J Adelaide st intersects 619 Russell John 623 Blanchard Thomas 629 Dunn Miss Alice Duquette Mrs Clara, rear 633 Vacant 637 Cole William E 639 Perkin Josiah 643 Jones Henry 645 Rogers Arthur 649 Rockett Arthur 656 Coles Nora I (wid Robert) 657 Thompson John Elizabeth st intersects Not open to English st 797 Martin John T Ontario st intersects 881 Birchmore James 885 Haylock Frederick 887 Ram Edward J 891 Evans William H 897 Tisdale Walker C 905 Patrick Mrs Sarah 909 Evans William 917 Sands Arthur E 921 McLam Noble P 925 Wanless Norval K</p> |
|---|--|

SLATER BROS. TAILORS, 360
 HAVE REMOVED TO PHONE 844, Richmond St.

- 465 Dufferin Avenue: Henry J. Jenks
- 467 Dufferin Avenue: Miss Margaret Sinclair
- 469 Dufferin Avenue: James T. Crawford (carpenter)

Note 1: United Labor Hall is listed at 465 Dufferin Avenue under Public Halls

Note 2: The United Labor Hall is not listed in the City Directory 1904.