

GOODERHAM & WORTS  
HERITAGE PLAN



REPORT NO. 7- LANDSCAPE HISTORY, INVENTORY AND GUIDELINES

## Gooderham & Worts Heritage Plan

### LIST OF REPORTS

This is Report No. 7 of the Gooderham & Worts Heritage Plan which is composed of a series of co-ordinated reports as listed below.

#### HISTORY / ARCHAEOLOGY

1. Aboriginal and Early European Settlement  
*Stephen A. Otto/du Toit Allsopp Hillier, 1994*
2. Gooderham & Worts Distillery  
*Stephen A. Otto, 1988*
3. Oral History  
*Historica Research Limited, 1994*

#### ARCHIVAL RECORD

4. Inventory of Archival Sources  
*Stephen A. Otto, 1994*

#### INDUSTRIAL ARCHAEOLOGY AND INTERPRETATION

5. Heritage Equipment Registry  
*David Nasby & Associates, 1994*
6. Industrial Heritage Assessment and Interpretation Programme  
*Historica Research Limited/David Nasby & Associates, 1994*

#### LANDSCAPE

7. Landscape History, Inventory and Guidelines  
*du Toit Allsopp Hillier, 1994*

#### ARCHITECTURE

8. Photographic Record  
*Spencer R. Higgins, Architect Incorporated, 1994*
9. Architectural Description  
*Spencer R. Higgins, Architect Incorporated, 1994*
10. Architectural Drawings  
*Roger du Toit Architects Limited, 1989 -1994*
11. Conservation and Adaptive Re-use Guidelines  
*Reprinted from Polymath and Thaumaturge Inc., 1990*
12. Schematics for Adaptive Re-use  
*Roger du Toit Architects Limited, 1994*

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## 1.0 STUDY PURPOSE AND METHOD

This landscape heritage report focuses primarily upon the post settlement history of the site landscape. Since the site landscape is influenced by various stages of industrial development, the study also makes reference to building development as a significant characteristic of the site landscape and its exterior spaces. For the purposes of this report, the term "landscape" includes vegetation, pavements, exterior lighting, exterior signage and remnant building or site development traces.

### *Study Purpose*

The purpose of this study is summarized below:

1. To record the post-settlement landscape history.
2. To examine the primary open spaces and to identify significant traces or past features of the landscape.
3. To identify and assess the heritage value of existing landscape features such as vegetation, pavement, exterior lighting, signage and other miscellaneous exterior features.
4. To establish design guidelines for future site development with regard to the landscape heritage.

### *Method*

Historical records research was undertaken by du Toit Allsopp Hillier, assisted by Chris Andreae and Stephen Otto. Site inventories of existing vegetation, pavements, lighting, utilities and signage were undertaken by du Toit Allsopp Hillier during the fall of 1993.

### *Report Organization*

The study findings are organized as follows:

**Site Evolution**—a brief chronology of site and shoreline development based upon record drawings and photographs.

**Open Spaces**—a review of the remaining open spaces to locate significant past features or traces of landscape or built features.

**Inventory**—an inventory of existing vegetation, pavements, signage, and lighting.

**Design Guidelines**—design guidelines for landscape heritage elements.

**Appendices**—detailed inventory of site lighting and signage and the proposed landscape plan.



## 2.0 SITE EVOLUTION

This section of the report provides an overview of the evolutionary stages of site development as recorded by record drawings and photographs. The development stages are presented chronologically and are followed by a mapping overlay of shoreline changes. An interpretation of the source plan is provided at a common scale at each development stage.

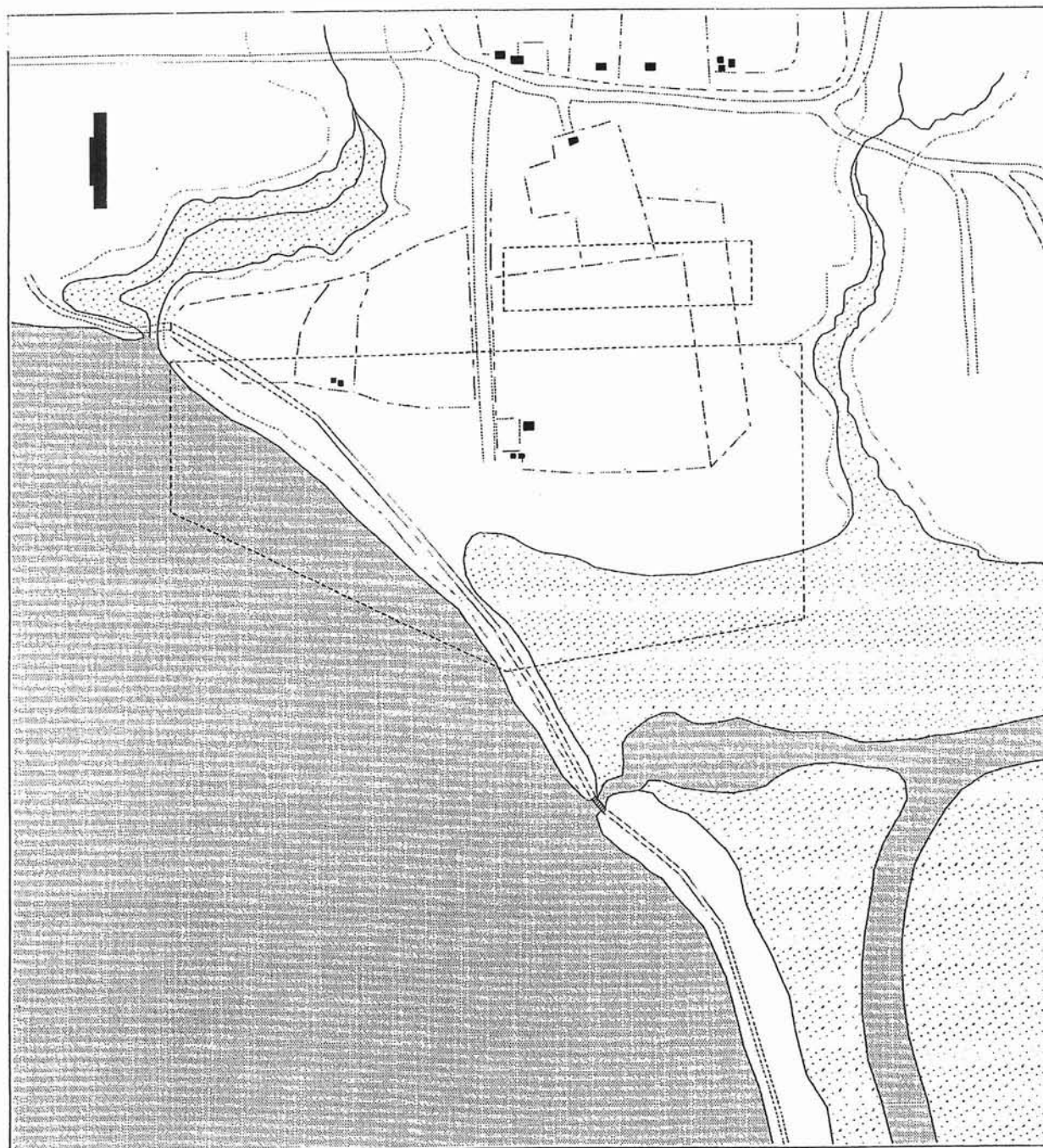


Fig. 1 1830

1830

- the site is surveyed with road alignments for Mill Street and Trinity Street laid out
- the water's edge runs diagonally northwest to southeast to the mouth of the Don River which is spanned by a small bridge
- an embankment, close to the water's edge near Parliament Street diverges to form a beach near the foot of Trinity Street and widens into a meadow in the lower Don flood plain
- two small ice storage houses appear on the westerly portion of the site near Mill Street
- a brickyard is shown on the east side of Trinity Street
- fencing subdivides the site

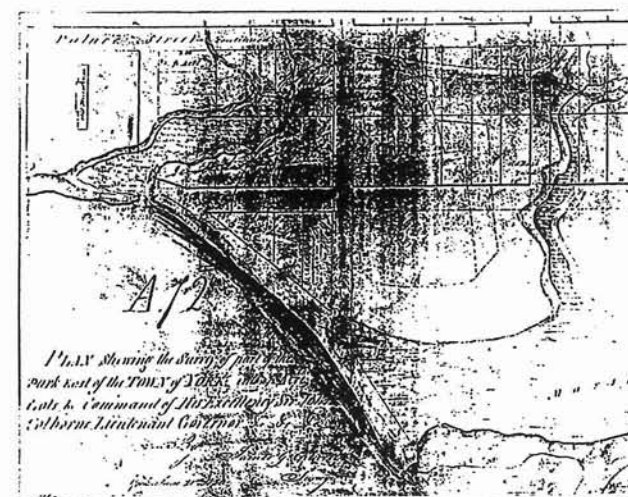


Fig. 2 James G. Chewett, Part of Survey, June 21, 1830

1835

- the windmill is constructed west of the Trinity Street at the top of the embankment
- a subdivision of the block on the east side of Trinity Street shows three lots
- a log house is built east of Trinity Street straddling the street alignment survey line
- a log house appears on Mill Street at Trinity Street

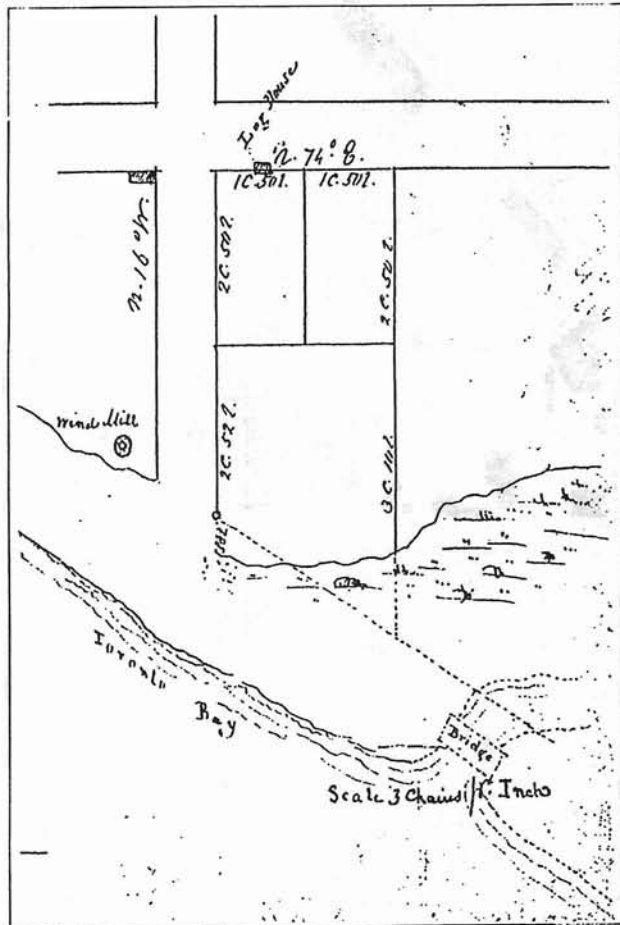


Fig. 3 William Hawking, *Trop. of York*, May 11, 1835, Detail

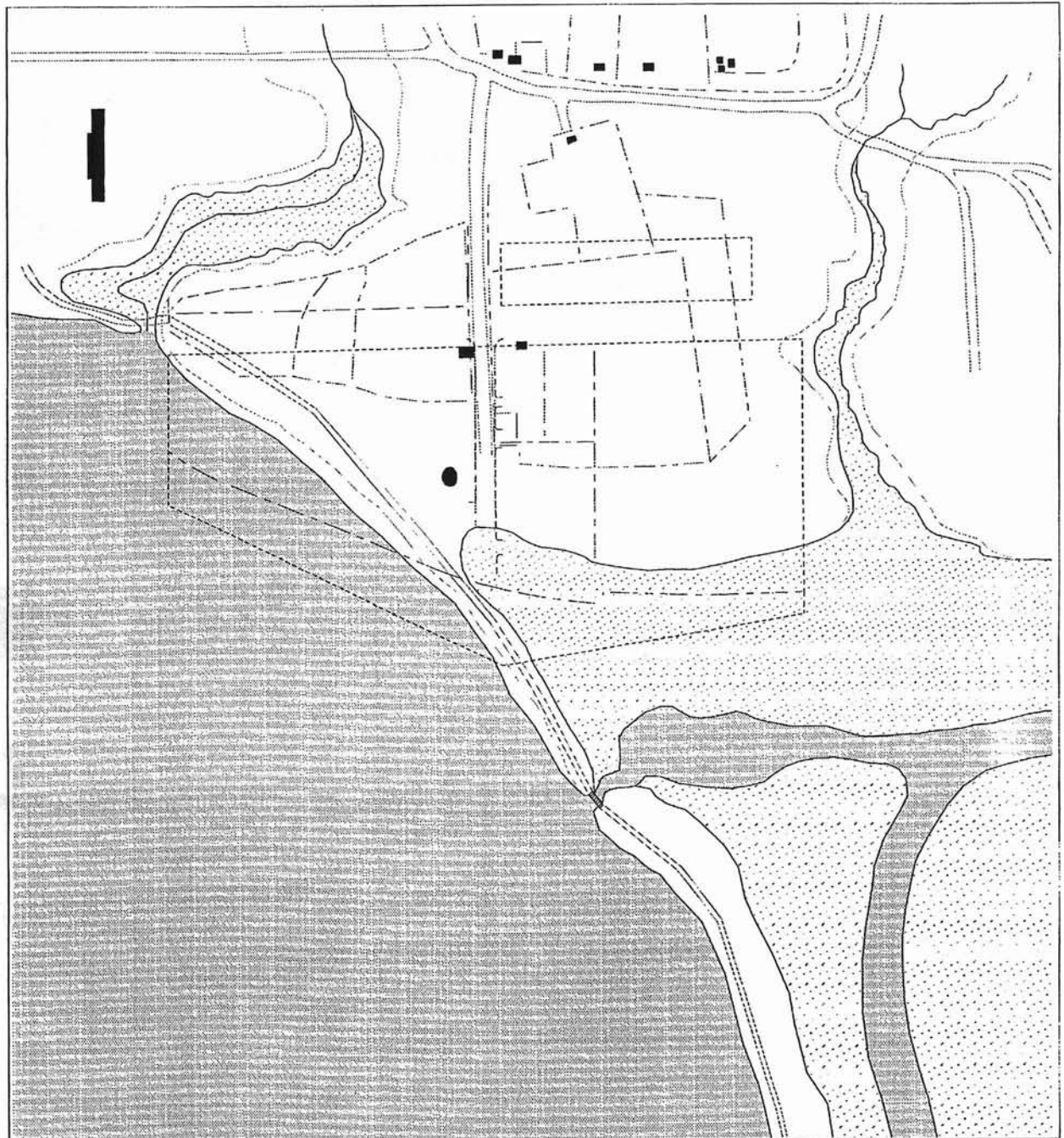


Fig. 4 1835

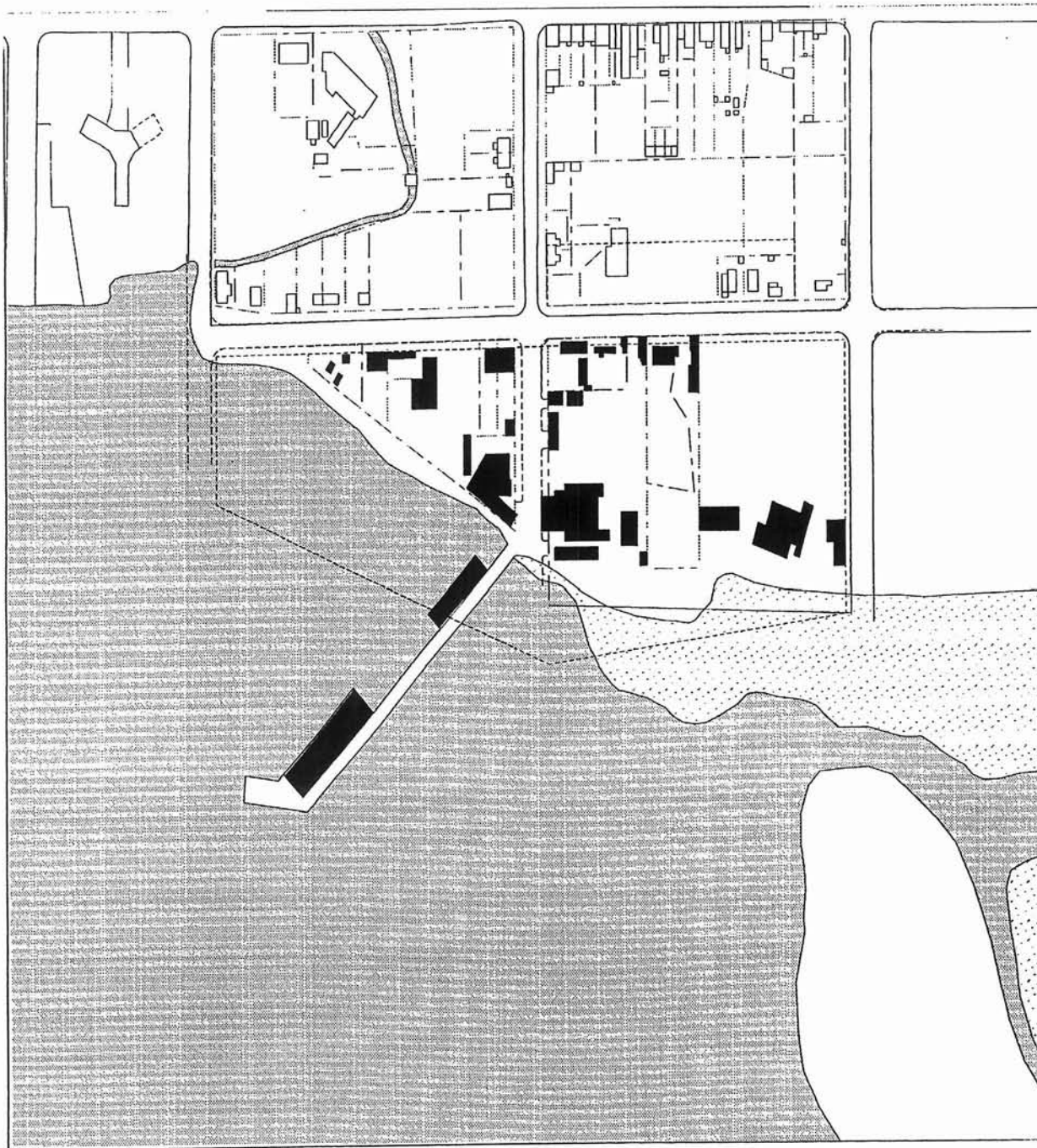


Fig. 5 1855

1855

- the windmill is surrounded by additional mill buildings
- the Gooderham's wharf projects into Toronto bay (drawings of the period show the wharf to be wood crib and stone construction)
- the block west of Trinity Street is subdivided with small agricultural and residential buildings
- cattle byres have been built on the east of Trinity Street to use the waste grain from the milling process
- the top of bank has shifted with what appears to be the first sign of landfill jutting out into the Don River meadow
- this map was prepared for a proposed route of the Grand Trunk Railway running on the Mill Street alignment (this alignment was discarded in favour of an alignment which ran diagonally across the front of the Gooderham & Worts site)

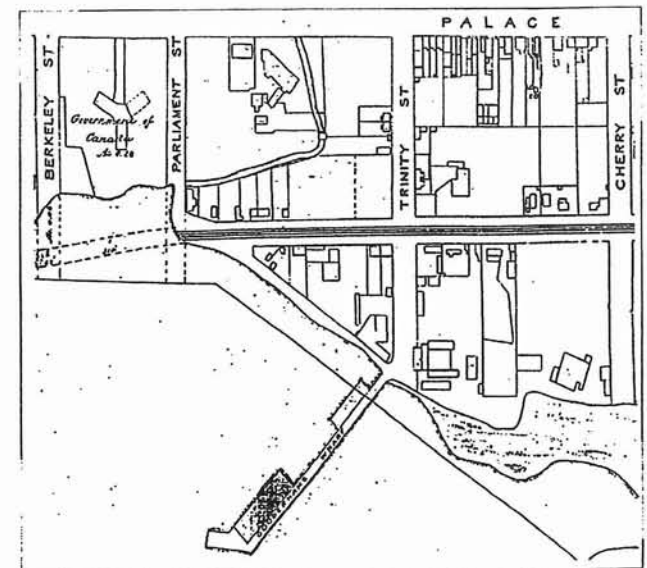


Fig. 6 William Kingsford, Nov. 13, 1855, Detail



1858

- the windmill has fallen into disuse and imbedded in newer construction (shown in drawings of the time with the sails removed)
- the Gooderham house occupies a prominent location in the middle of the westerly parcel of the site
- large rectangular cattle byres occupy the lower east side of Trinity Street
- small buildings face onto Mill Street, west of Trinity Street
- the water's edge appears to be cribbed to support the first railway line across the front of the site
- the Gooderham's wharf expands with coal and grain handling facilities
- Consumers Gas site to the north expands with gas holder towers
- lower Don meadow appears to be dredged for a dock, east of Trinity St.

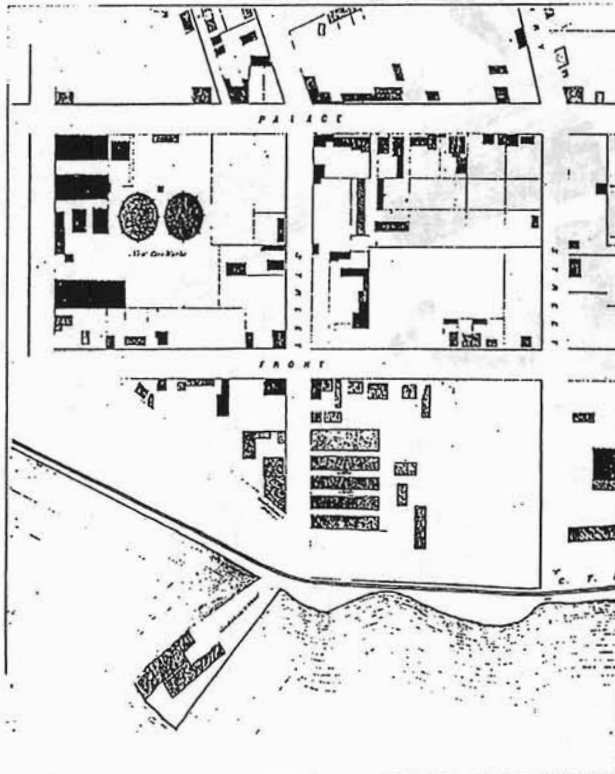


Fig. 7 Atlas of the City of Toronto, W.S. & H.C. Boulton, Detail

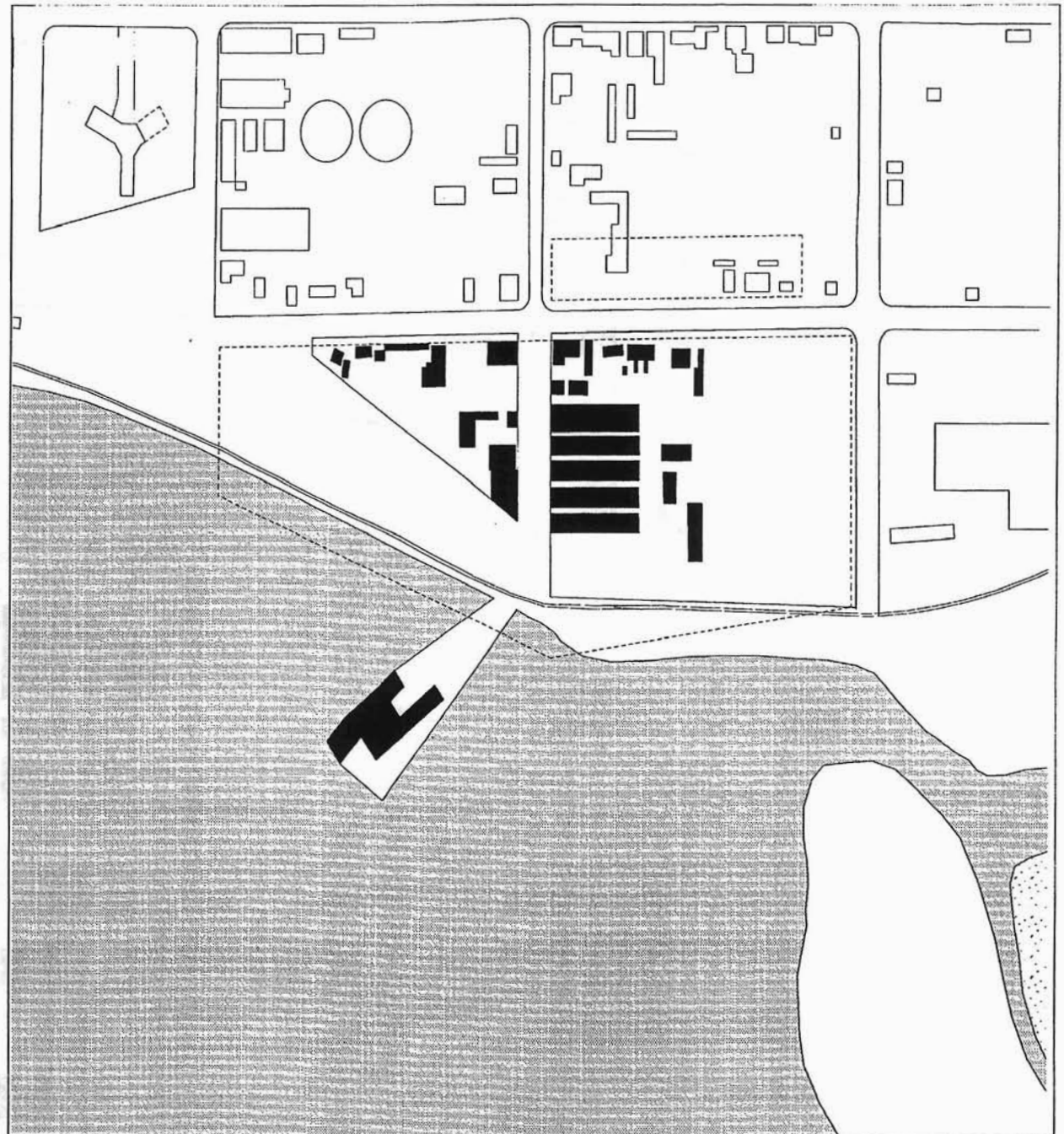


Fig. 8 1858



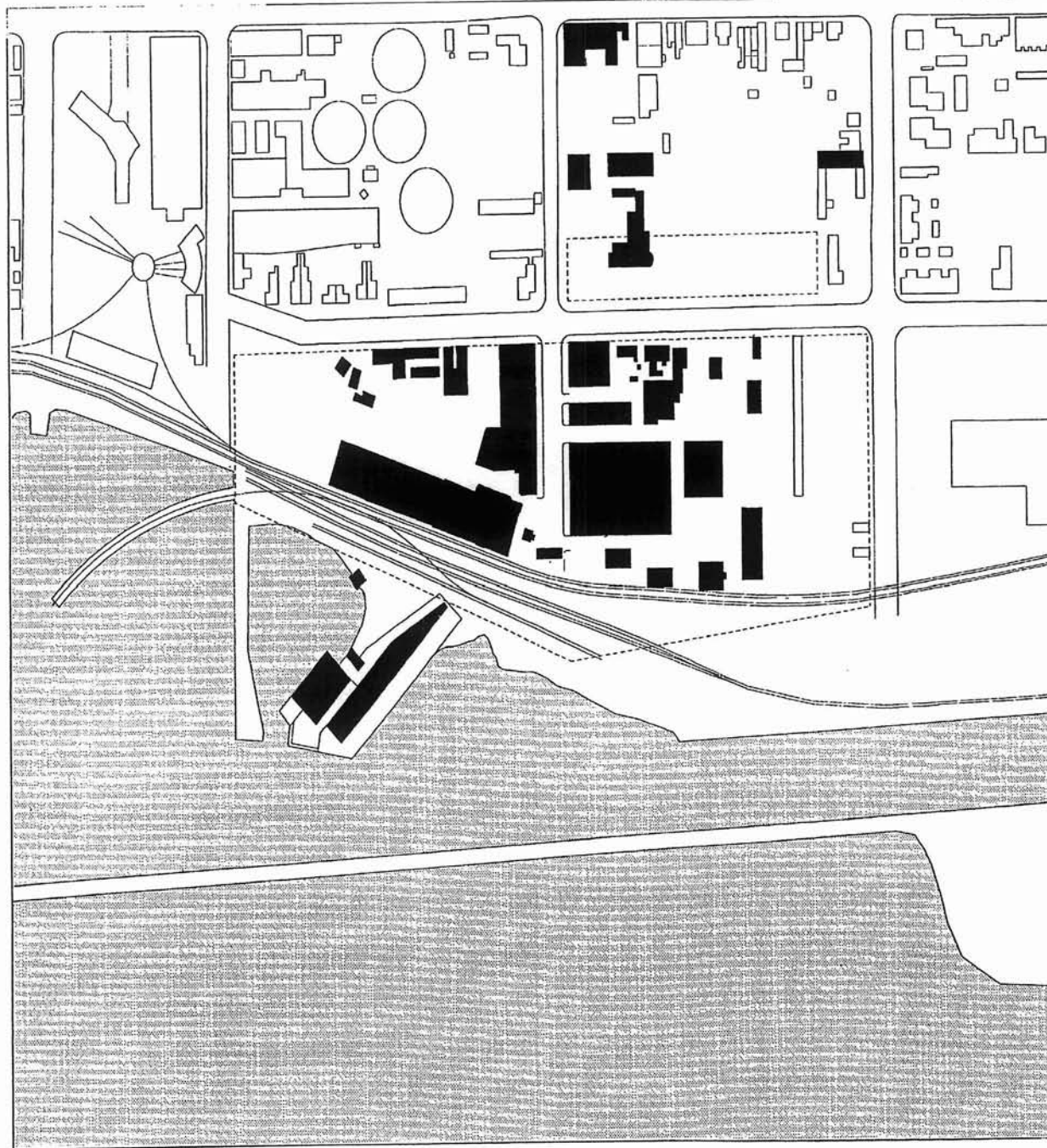


Fig. 9 1884

1884

- 1859-60: the Stone Distillery is built south of the windmill on a line parallel to the embankment
- 1863-64: the Maltings and Gooderham & Worts offices are expanded with the Cooperage and Barrel Wash House
- the Maltings buildings are built on the west side of Trinity Street
- residential buildings remain on the Mill St. frontage, west of Trinity St.
- 1873: the cattle byres have been replaced by the Bottling Plant of the Pure Spirits complex, a Tankhouse, Ice House and Coopersmith Shop
- 1877-80: the Cart House is built facing Trinity Street, north of the Pure Spirits complex
- 1867: the Worts residence is built on the northeast corner of Mill and Trinity Streets
- the harbor facilities continue to expand with a larger coal facility and grain elevator
- the Parliament Street jetty forms an enclosure for the Gooderham's harbour
- the Don River has been straightened into a channel and protected by a jetty
- 1877-80: the Stone Distillery group of buildings is extended with the fermenting buildings at the westerly end

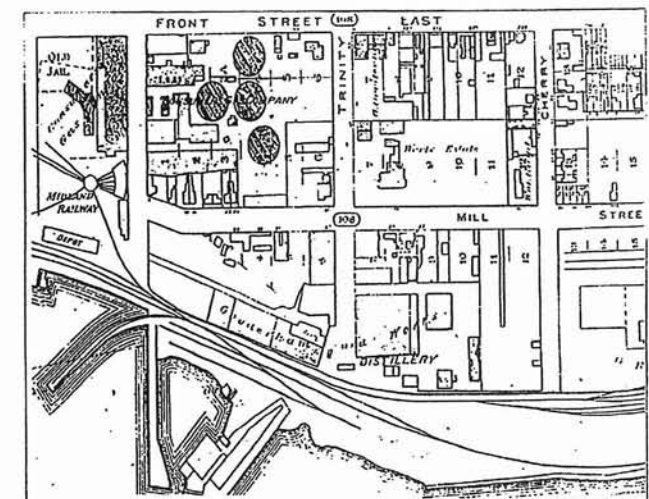


Fig. 10 Good Insurance Plan of Toronto

1889

- 1886: a new boiler house is constructed east of Trinity Street along with a carpentry and pipe fitters shop
- 1888: rack and tank buildings fill out the site to the north and east corners of the block
- 1890-91: the Worts residence north of Trinity Street is taken down and replaced by Rack House 'D', 'H' and 'I'
- the rail corridor continues to expand
- a large new elevator is built on the southwest corner and coal shed parallel to the water's edge
- the land filling extends to a square headline
- a "slop house" appears at the foot of Trinity Street to provide a retail outlet in addition to the cattle barns
- lake filling appears south and east of the site
- two tank houses occupy frontage on Mill Street west of Trinity Street

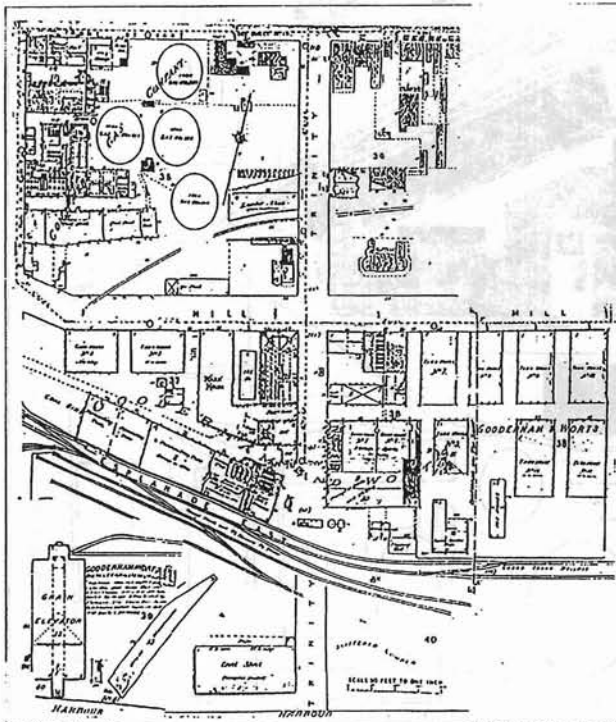


Fig. 11 Goad Insurance Plan of Toronto

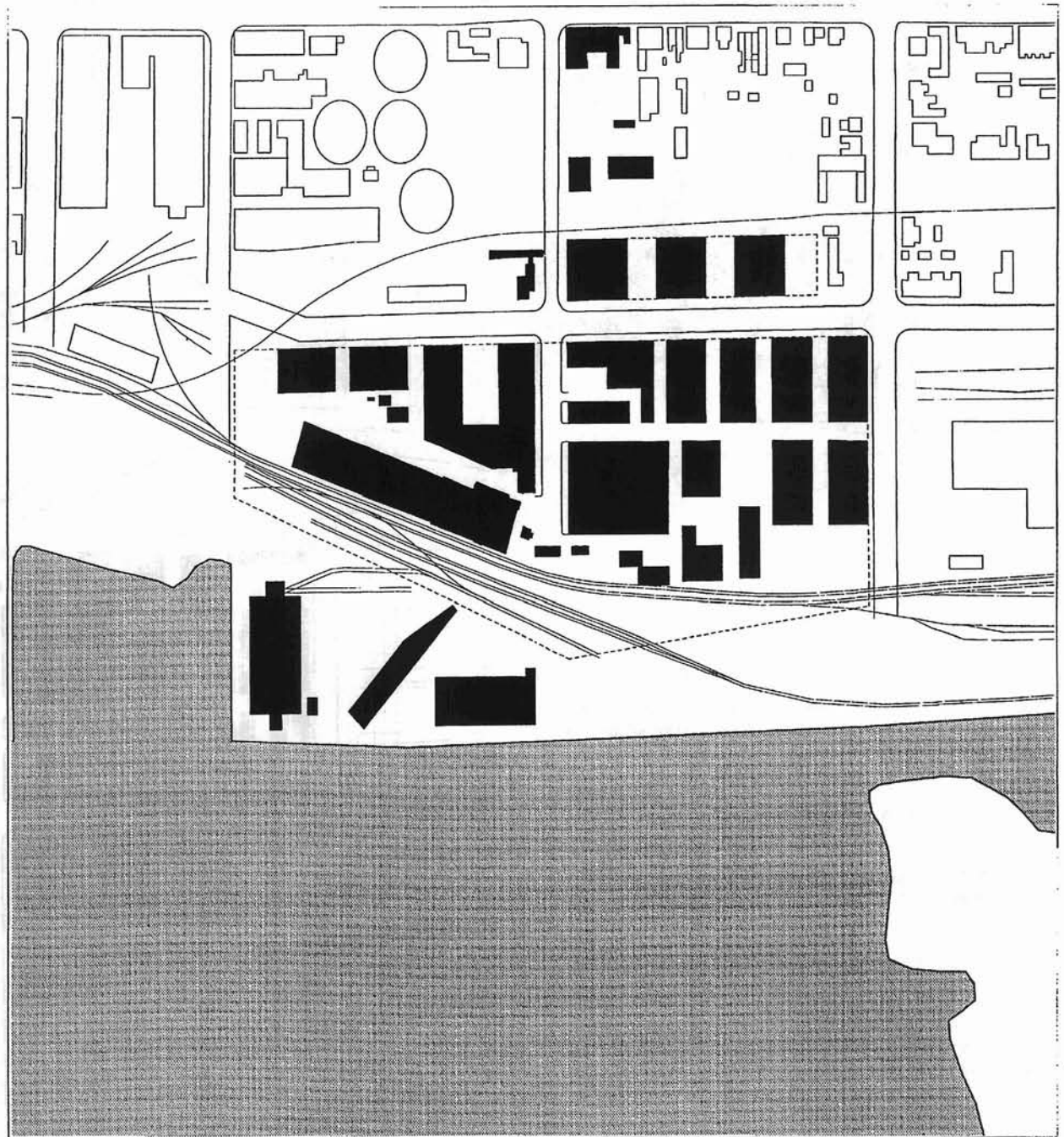


Fig. 12 1889

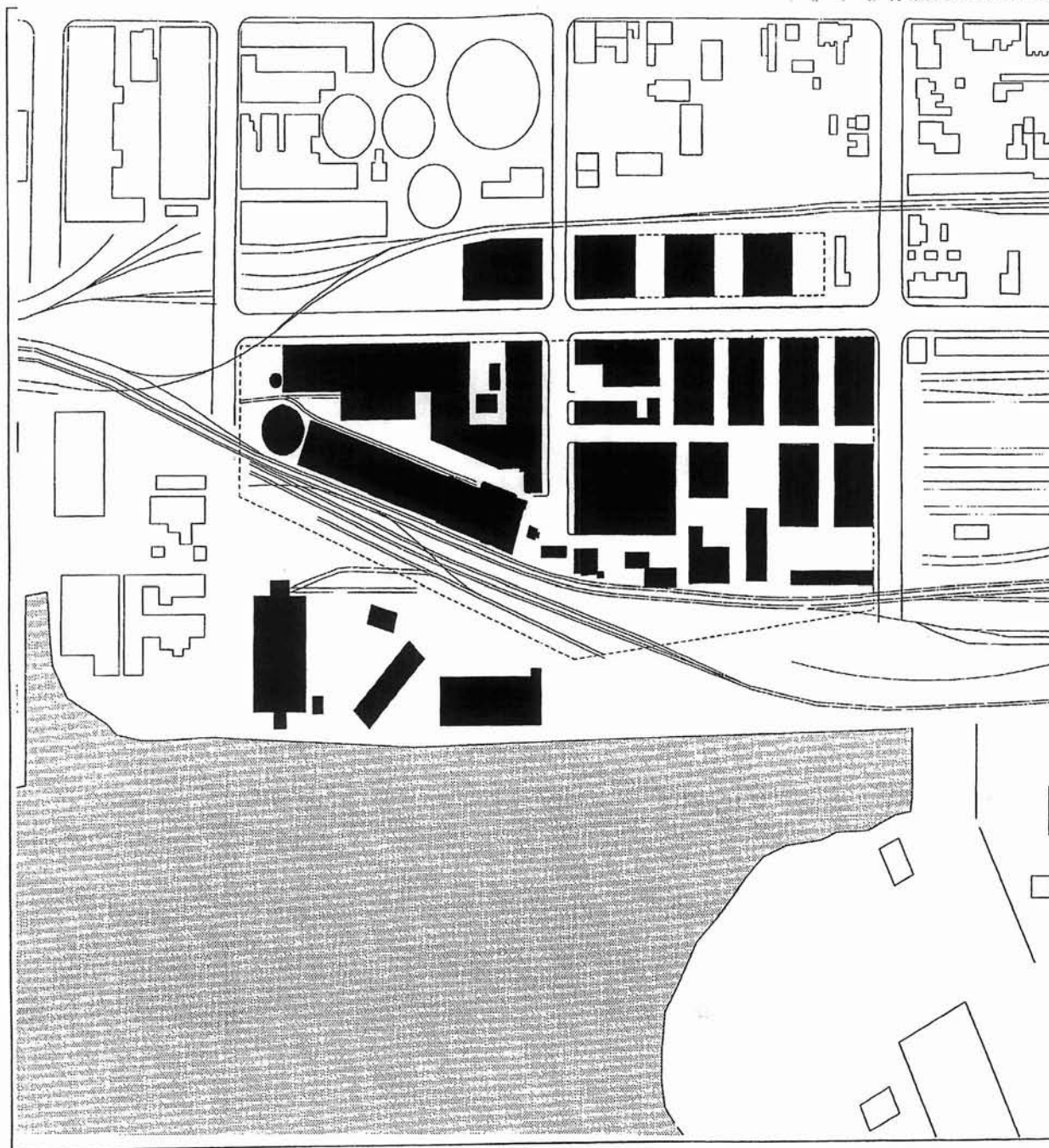


Fig. 13 1917

1917

- 1902: the General Distilling Company infills buildings on the west side of Trinity Street including the round molasses tank, a power house, a still house, a rectifying room and the fermenting buildings
- 1916: this complex as well as Gooderham & Worts Distillery was taken over by the British Acetones Company; this coincided with the prohibition
- British Acetones also built a new still building on the northwest corner of Mill and Trinity Streets and take over the barrel wash house for the manufacture of sulfuric acid
- there appears to be little new construction east of Trinity Street between 1899 and 1917
- 1913: closure of the Don River channel which has been relocated to the Keating Channel formed south of the Dominion Steel Corporation the harbour configuration shows some lake filling west of Parliament Street
- the 1917 plan is the first reference to the present day numbering system

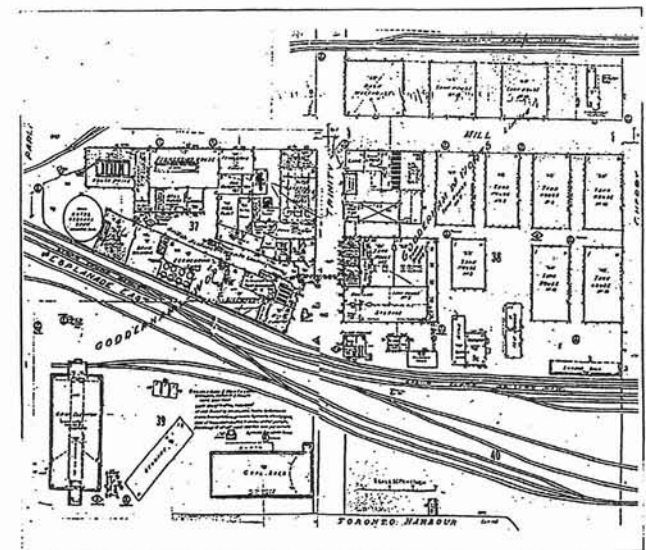


Fig. 14 1917 Insurance Underwriters



1923

- 1918: a small lumber shed is built at the southeast corner of the site
- after 1918: the following British Acetones buildings are demolished:  
 Bldg. No. 15, Machine Shop  
 Bldg. No. 16, Tin Smith  
 Bldg. No. 17, Fermenting House  
 Bldg. No. 18, Still House  
 Bldg. No. 19, Fermenting Tank  
 Bldg. No. 20, Laboratory  
 Bldg. No. 21, Acid Concentration  
 Bldg. No. 23, Methyl Ethyl Keytone Plant  
 Bldg. No. 24, Catalytic Room  
 Bldg. No. 26, Furnace Room  
 Bldg. No. 29, Switch House
- the British Acetones and General Distilling Company complex has been demolished on the west side of Trinity Street leaving only the westerly Building No. 14 Boiler House standing
- the buildings on the east side of Trinity Street remain largely unchanged

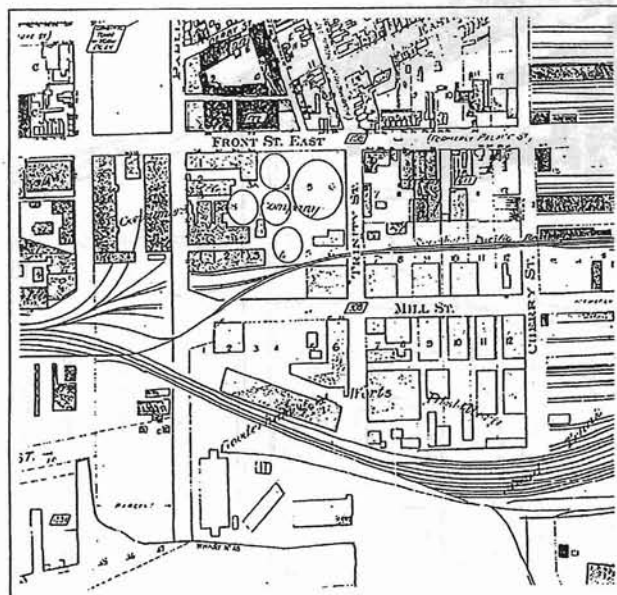


Fig. 15 Good Insurance Plan of Toronto

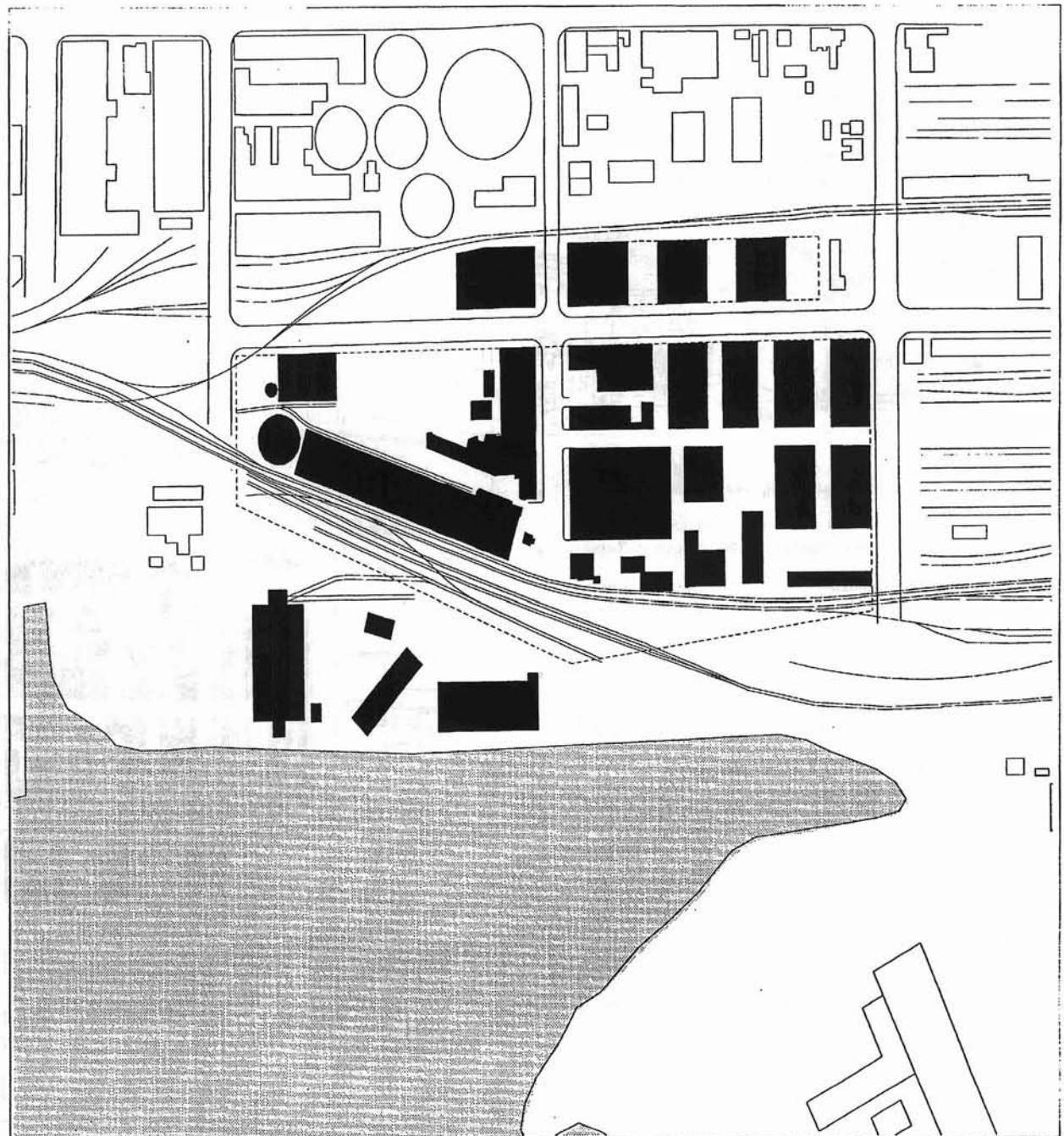


Fig. 16 1923

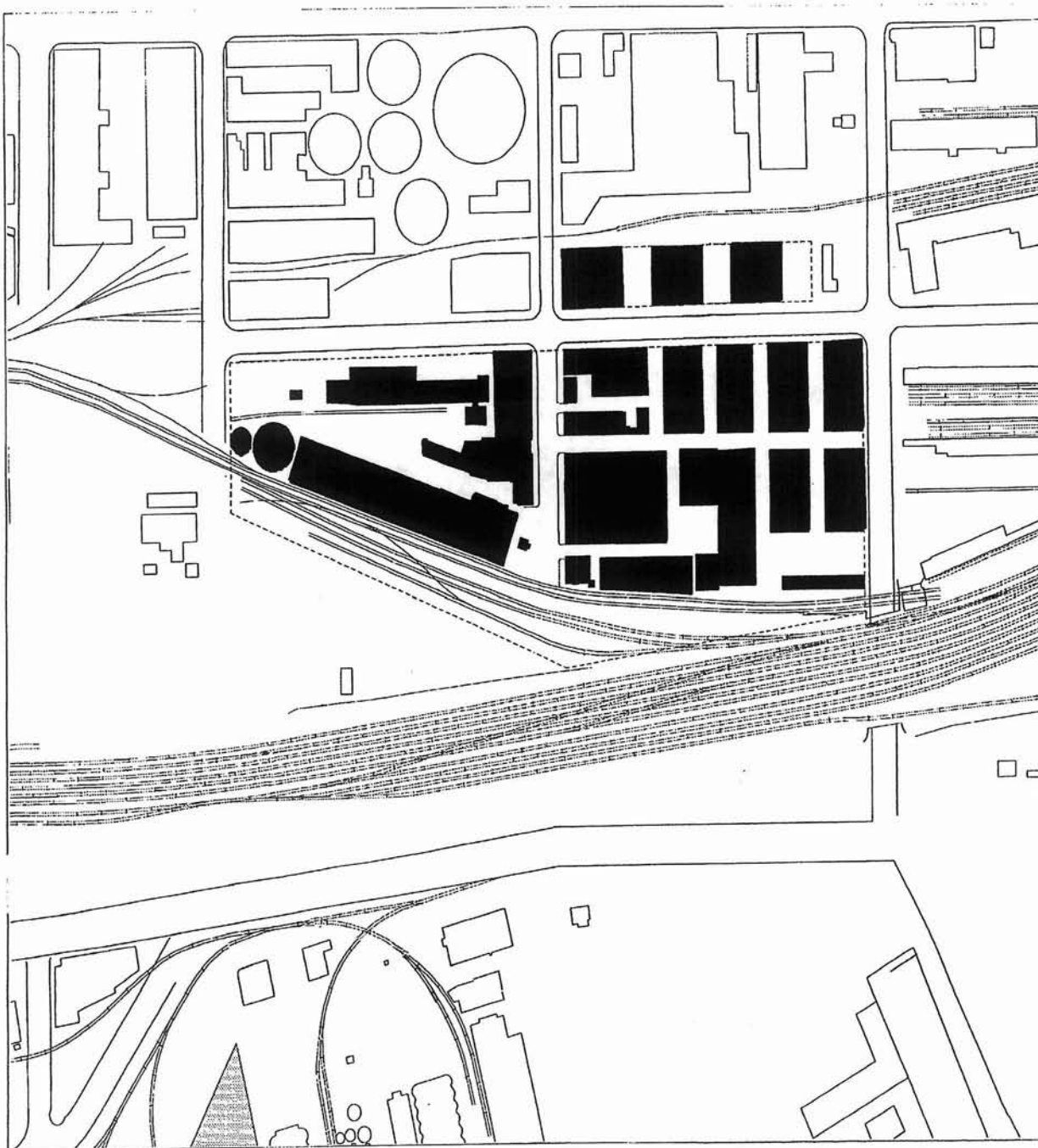


Fig. 17 1954

## 1954

- 1923 -1927: the railway viaduct is constructed across the south of the site
- the harbour has been filled to the current harbour headline
- Gooderham & Worts maintained wharfage on the Parliament Street slip for the supply of molasses by pipeline to the site
- the glycol tank for the storage of anti-freeze appears on the southwest corner of the site
- Rack House 'M' is built on the east side of Trinity Street in a north-south alignment in the middle of the block
- 1926: Building 66 the Ice House, Building 67 the Tool House, Storage Building 68, Shipping Building 69, and the Coppersmith Storage Building 70 are all demolished to make way for Buildings 74 and 75
- 1926: the Gooderham Elevator Building 10, Grain Stable Bldg 12 and Coal Shed Bldg are demolished to make room for the railway viaduct
- 1927: a new Case Goods warehouse parallels the railway corridor just to the east of Trinity Street
- 1932: the Liquid Carbonic Corp. builds a plant for processing carbon dioxide which is a by-product of the fermentation process
- Building 22 Acid Storage is demolished and Building 30 Transformer House is incorporated into the Liquid Carbonic Plant
- 1945: the Parliament Street slip is finished with the construction of the Victory Soya Mills

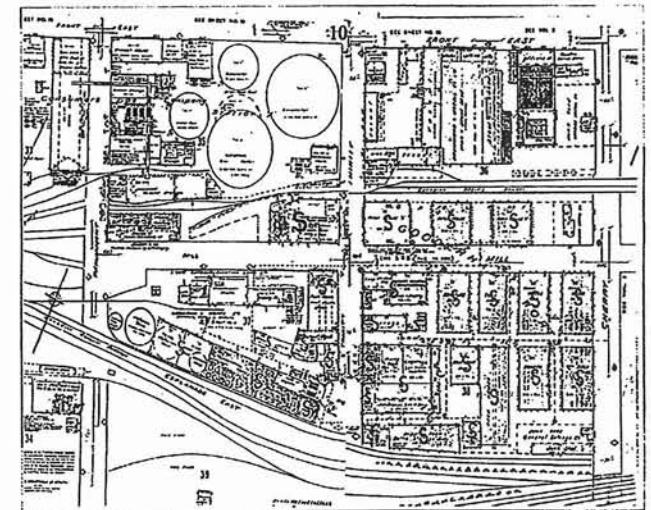


Fig. 18 Underwriters Survey Bureau



## 1990 (SHUTDOWN)

- 1964: Gardiner Expressway is completed
- St. Lawrence neighbourhood extends to Parliament Street
- the Liquid Carbonic plant along with Building 30 were demolished in 1968, west of Trinity Street
- the Weigh Scales Building 1 is removed along with the archway joining the Stone Distillery to the Gooderham & Worts offices to facilitate turning tank trucks
- the lumber shed Building 73 which had become the General Salvage Company is demolished at the south-east corner of the site
- 1977: the Copper shops Building No. 72 in the middle of the block at the south property line are demolished
- the St. Lawrence residential neighbourhood is completed to Parliament Street replacing industrial uses
- 1986: the Gooderham & Worts offices and Cart Shop Stables are renovated

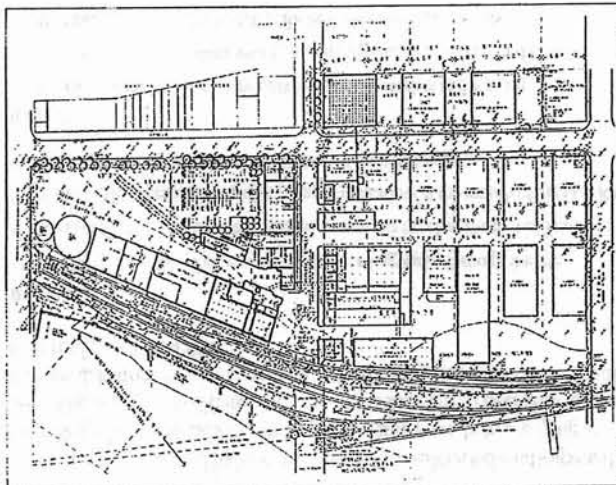


Fig. 19 Speight Van Nostrand Survey, 1988 and 1993

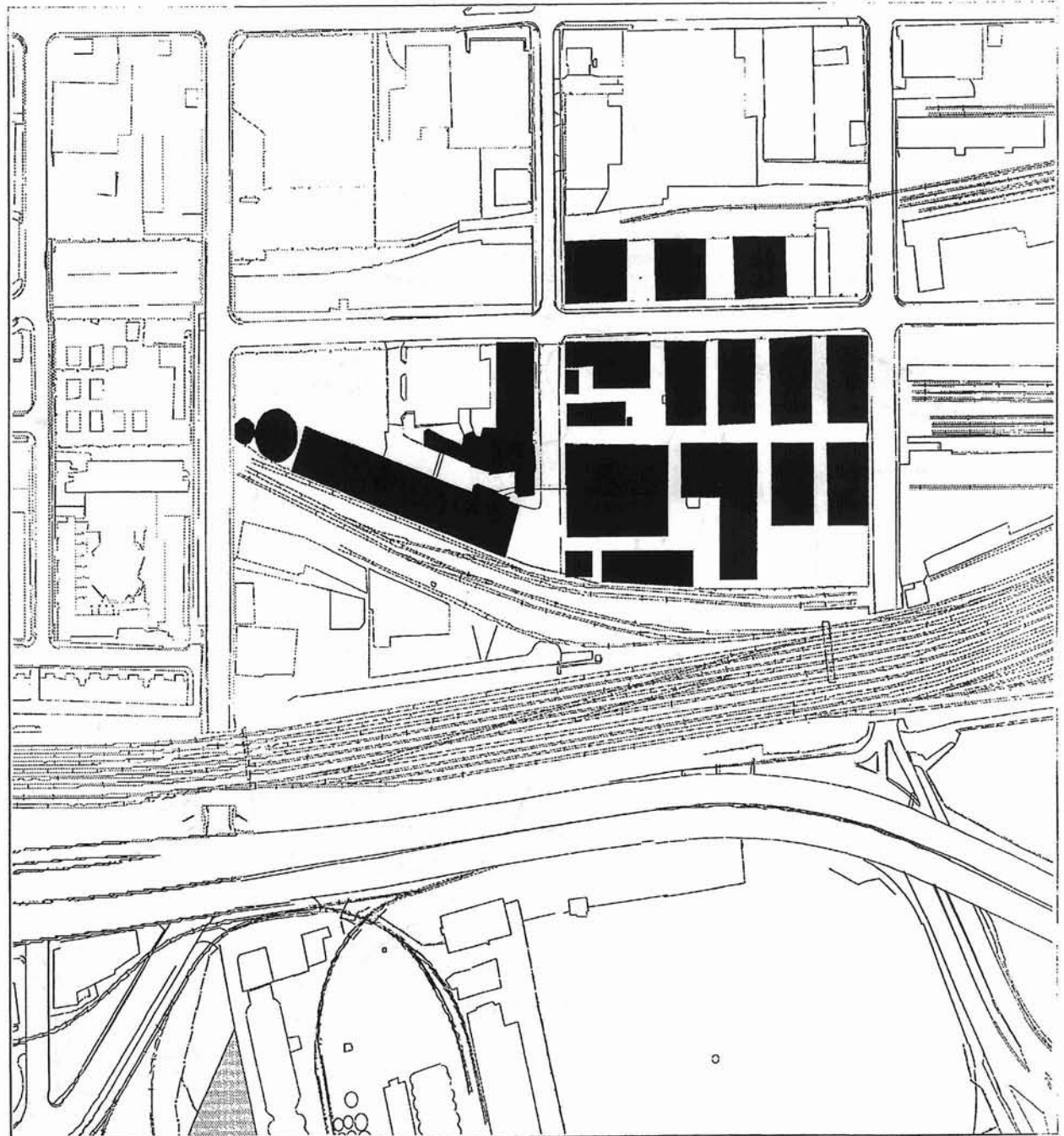


Fig. 20 1990

## CONSOLIDATED SHORELINES PLAN

Shorelines were changed by both dredging, which subtracted landscape and lakefilling which extended the landscape. In some years, both dredging and lakefilling occurred on different portions of the shoreline. The earliest known changes date from 1835 and continue to the completion of the harbour headline to its configuration in 1955.

### By 1835

- a 15-20 ft. natural earthen embankment runs diagonally through the site
- the shoreline and bank diverge easterly, to form a beach at the foot of Trinity St.
- the bank diverges further forming a grassy meadow at the mouth of the Don River
- the windmill was built south of Mill St. just west of Trinity St.

### By 1855

- the embankment becomes the survey line for waterlots to the south
- a wood cribbing and stone jetty is built for a granary at the end of the pier
- the beach area is dredged back to the embankment for dock space

### By 1884

- the Stone Distillery is built on the former beach at the foot of Trinity St.
- a new crib wall is built in front of the Stone Distillery
- in 1856 Toronto's Grand Trunk Railway line is built across this crib wall
- the Gooderham's wharf is expanded with storage and grain elevators
- the harbour is built with a small jetty on the Parliament St. alignment
- the lower Don meadow area is dredged and the Don River channelized

### By 1894

- the slip west of the site and the Gooderham's wharf and harbour are filled in
- a narrow jetty is built to protect the Don Channel
- south of the jetty, the Don Marsh is dredged to a new headline further east
- additional rail lines are built south of G&W
- lakefilling is extended beyond the National Iron Works site southeast of G&W

### By 1897

- the new Keating Channel is begun south of the old Don River Channel
- further lakefilling is extended out beyond the National Iron Works site

### By 1910

- further lakefilling occurs in the Parliament St. slip
- large scale lakefilling extends west of the National Iron Works

### By 1939

- the Keating Channel and the new Parliament St. slip are completed

### By 1955

- west of Parliament St. docking facilities are started for the St. Lawrence Seaway
- Canada Malting and the Victory Soya Mills are built east of the Parliament St. slip
- G&W maintains space on the Parliament St. slip for molasses shipments

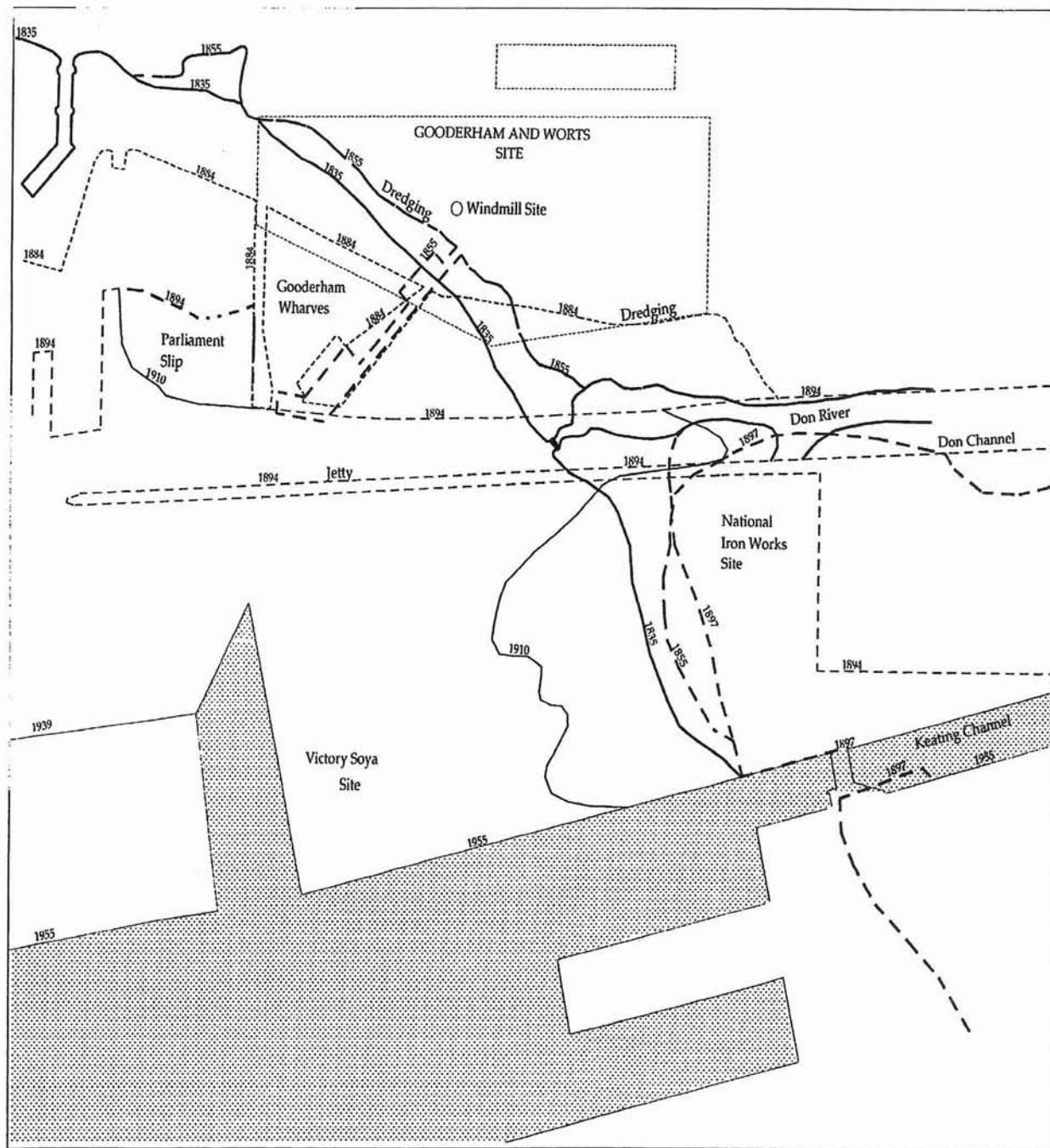


Fig. 21 Consolidated Shorelines

### 3.0 OPEN SPACES

This section of the report examines each of the existing open spaces within and surrounding the Gooderham & Worts site and identifies significant landscape or remnant built features which may be useful for archaeological purposes, for possible future interpretation, or to simply inform the future landscape plan. "Trace" features are those which are visible or evident on site while "past features" are those which may be generally located on the basis of record photographs, plans, bore hole data, or upon the advice of Gooderham & Worts staff.



### 3.1 MILL STREET

Mill Street is a public right-of-way extending between Parliament and Cherry Streets and currently provides the primary public front to both the north and south site parcels. The 66 foot (one chain measure) right-of-way dates back to the Town of York lotting and street grid first appearing in an 1810 survey. The street is spatially defined at the Trinity Street intersection by Rack House 'D', the Maltings and the Boiler House Maintenance Building. To the east, the street is uniformly flanked by rack houses on the north and tank houses to the south. To the west, Trinity Street flanks a parking lot next to the Maltings and an open yard opposite the storage tanks. Boulevard areas feature some sidewalks, street trees, lawns and asphalt pavements. The treatment of boulevards is not uniform throughout its length.

#### *Street Trees*

An 1894 photograph locates street trees on Mill Street between Cherry and Parliament Streets. The trees appear to be elms, approximately 17 metres high and therefore about 50 years old. A later 1918 photograph shows the trees just east and west of Trinity Street while another 1918 photograph shows the trees removed west of the Maltings Building. A Hydro line on the south side of Mill Street also shown in the photograph may have been a reason for their removal in this location.

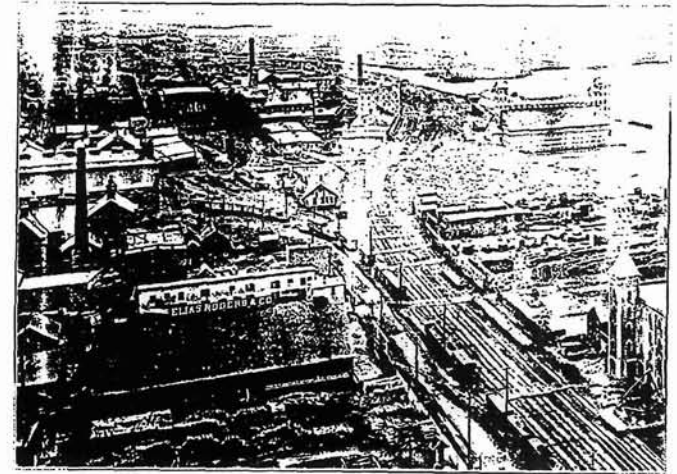


Fig. 22 Looking east along the Esplanade in 1894 shows street trees along Mill Street  
CTA C'm Eng. 376-1-66

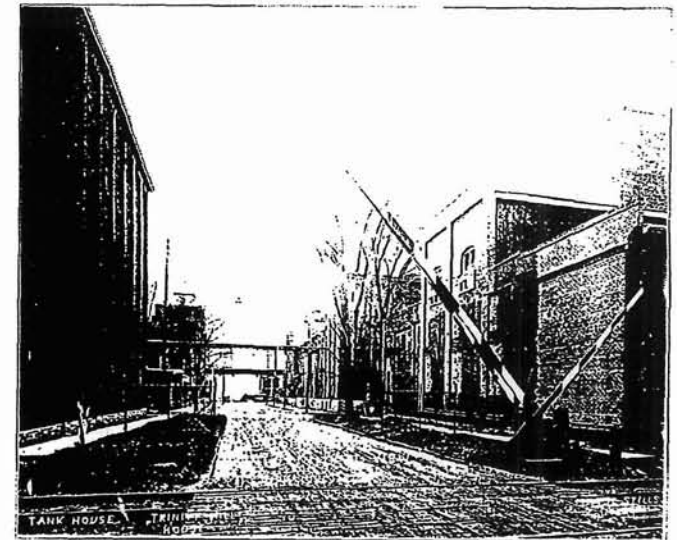
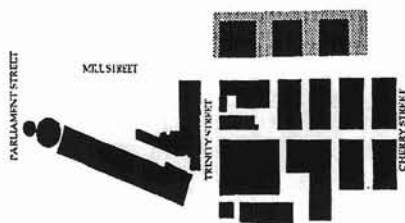


Fig. 23 Looking south on Trinity Street in 1918 shows several remaining street trees on Mill Street



### 3.2 NORTH PARCEL

This area, bounded by Trinity and Mill Streets currently has three pavilion-like rack houses dating from the early 1890s. Between the rack houses are mown lawns contained by fences. According to early site surveys, a former Worts residence pre-dates the construction of the rack houses. This site is bordered to the north by an abandoned railway right-of-way which separated the Gooderham & Worts site from former Consumers Gas.

#### *Worts Residence*

Soil tests at the north property line beside Rack House 'D' indicate shallow fill in the form of cinders which may reflect prior activity related to the former James Worts residence in this location.



### 3.3 WEST YARD

This site, now a parking lot and storage yard, was partly recently resurfaced and landscaped in part as part of the 1986 renovation of the Hiram Walker sales office and Gooderham & Worts site offices. The storage yard is bounded by the Stone Distillery, storage tanks and fencing along Parliament and Mill Streets and features traces of former buildings within a mixed gravel, rubble, lawn and weed ground surface. The Mill Street frontage is flanked by street trees while the storage tanks are surrounded by taller weeds and small self-seeded trees.

The site was most recently occupied by the Liquid Carbonic Plant. This plant converted by-product carbon dioxide to bottled gas and dried ice from the fermentation process in the Stone Distillery. Prior to the Liquid Carbonic facility, this site was occupied by the British Acetone's complex. Tank houses dating from the 1890s were incorporated into both the General Distilling Company of 1902 and then the British Acetone's complex in 1916.

#### *Original Shoreline*

The original shoreline top-of-bank, running more or less along the north side of the Stone Distillery and storage tanks, can be generally located by early site surveys and bore hole logs.

#### *Work Yard and Entrance*

A 1918 photograph shows a small work yard just to the east of the Maltings, probably surfaced in oiled gravel. At this time the site was enclosed with a board fence and a sentry box for war time security.

#### *Liquid Carbonic Plant and Boiler House Chimney*

Concrete slabs and rubble piles remain from the demolition of the Liquid Carbonic Plant at the westerly corner of the site. Outlines in the lawn also mark the site of the westerly Boiler House chimney of the former General Distilling Plant.

#### *Rail Spur*

A rail spur in the westerly yard area dates from 1935 and served the Liquid Carbonic Plant.

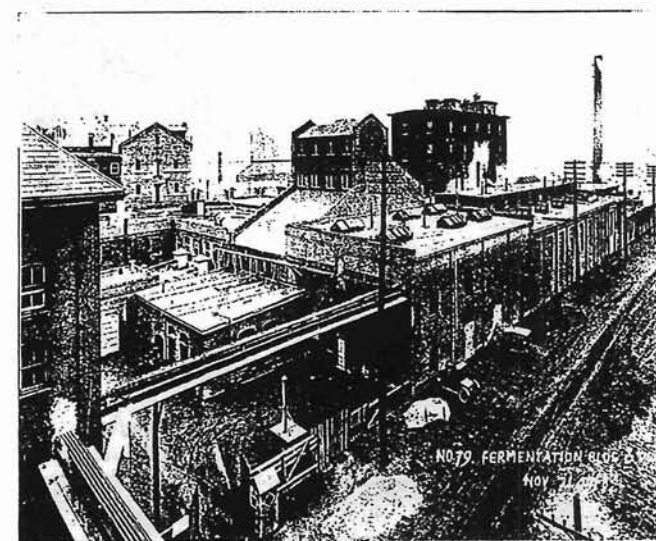
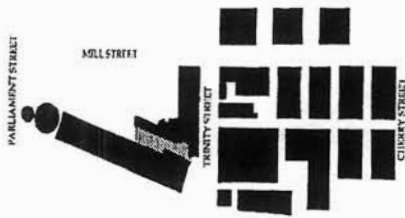


Fig. 24 Looking southwest along Mill Street in 1918 shows street trees removed, the installation of Hydro, board fencing and a sentry hut





### 3.4 STONE DISTILLERY ALLEY

This corridor dates back to the original shoreline top-of-bank and the former windmill site near Trinity Street. The space is well defined by the Stone Distillery and the former Hiram Walker offices. Although currently paved in asphalt, brick paving reportedly lies beneath indicating an earlier need to support vehicle access from Trinity Street to the west portion of the site.

#### *Windmill Site*

In the corner between Buildings No. 31 and No. 32 (most recently the Hiram Walker offices), it is reputed that the stone foundations for the original windmill lie just below grade.

#### *Brick Paving*

Photographs taken in 1918 in the British Acetone collection indicate that brick paving extended between Trinity Street and Building No. 25. Gooderham & Worts staff also report that asphalt covers the brick paving in this general vicinity.



Fig. 26 The windmill tower, by William Armstrong, c. 1855 shows the shoreline and a wharf at the foot of Trinity Street

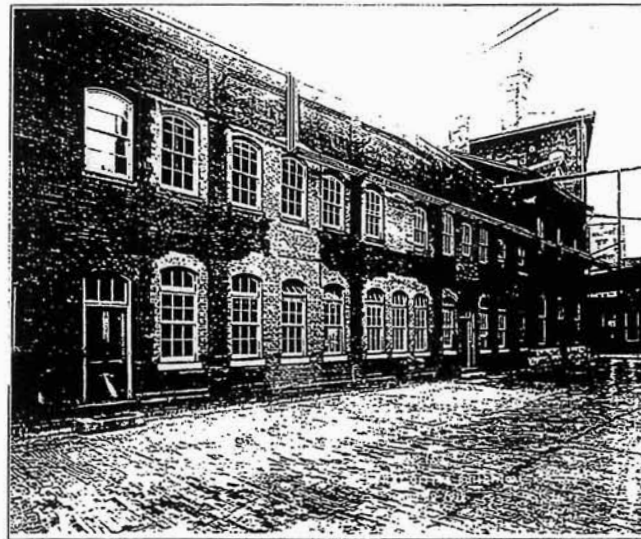


Fig. 25 Looking east along Stone Distillery Alley in 1918 shows brick paving

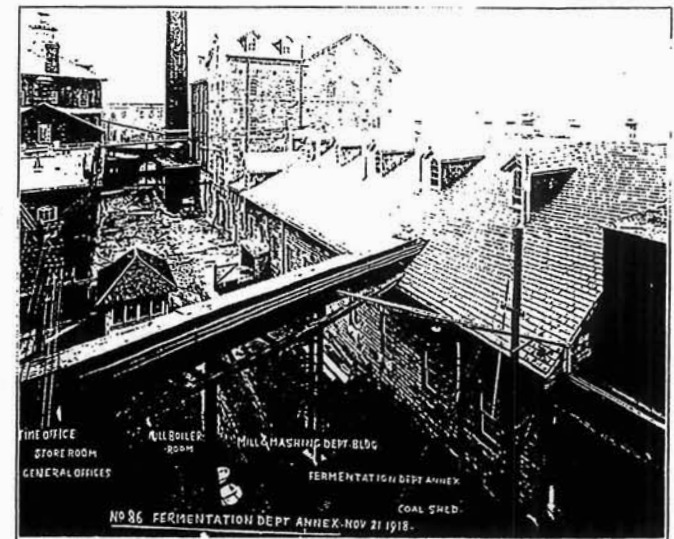


Fig. 27 Looking east along Stone Distillery Alley in 1918 shows extent of brick paving



### 3.5 TRINITY STREET

Prior to 1979, Trinity Street was a public right-of-way and the primary public address for the Gooderham & Worts site. The 66 foot street right-of-way dates back to the original Town of York lotting and right-of-way plan and was once a primary access to the waterfront. This street is defined by well-preserved buildings on both the east and west sides, including the Maltings, the Cooperage, the Stone Distillery, the Pump House, the Pure Spirits complex, the Plant office, the Boiler House and Maintenance building. The street features brick paving, concrete sidewalks and has security fencing with gates at both ends.

#### *Original Shoreline*

A monitoring well indicates about two meters of sand and rubble fill which suggests that the south end of Trinity Street is beyond the original shoreline top-of-bank. Earlier site surveys also generally locate the original shoreline top-of-bank in this location.

#### *Brick Paving*

Brick paving is visible between Mill Street and the Railway corridor. A Public Works drawing dated October 27, 1910 indicates Trinity Street was laid with red brick lug pavers on a sand bed over a six inch concrete slab. Bore hole tests do not confirm the existence of the concrete slab.

#### *Concrete Sidewalk and Boulevard Landscape*

A 1918 photograph indicates concrete sidewalks with landscape areas adjacent to the building frontages along Trinity Street. While the planting strip remains on the west side, the east side has been paved with concrete.

#### *Weigh Scales Building*

The southwest side of Trinity Street in front of the Stone Distillery is the site of the original platform Weigh Scales building. The foundation is visible between the asphalt patches. The Weigh Scales building was removed in the 1970s.

#### *Security Gates*

A 1918 photograph shows board fence gates providing plant security to lane-ways and alleys along the Trinity Street frontage. Trinity Street remained open as a city street until it was closed in September 1978 according to PUC Records.

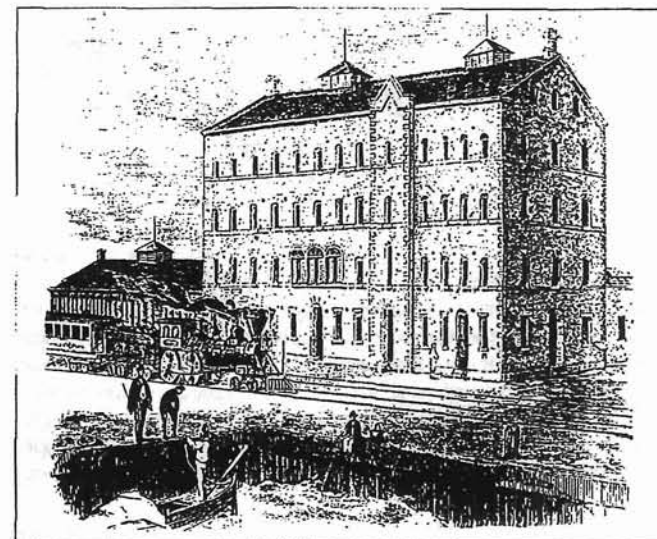


Fig. 28 The Distillery, from the Canadian Illustrated News, April 25, 1863 shows wharf at the foot of Trinity Street

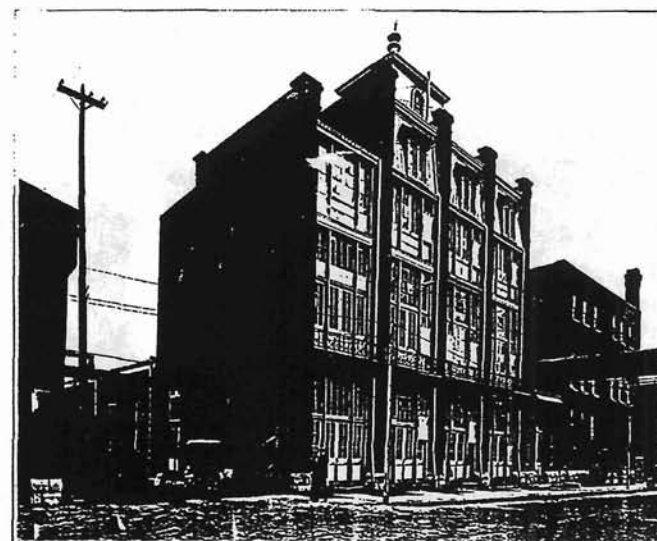
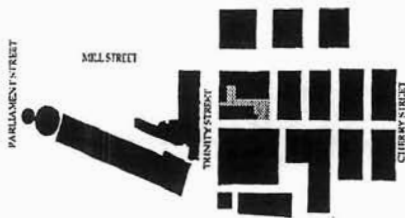


Fig. 29 Looking southeast along Trinity Street in 1918 shows brick paving, alley security gate, and remnant planting beds



### 3.6 BOILER HOUSE COURTYARD

This courtyard has been in its current configuration since the Lunch Room Building facing Trinity Street was added between 1910 and 1917. The other buildings in the group include the carpenter and plumbing shop, the Boiler House and stack, the coach house and stable building date back to 1889. A drive shed or cart storage and wall in the court area were removed in the 1970s. The court is currently paved with asphalt.

#### *Cart Storage and Wall*

The former drive shed or cart storage and wall related to the former coach house and stable building are evident by cracking in the asphalt surface, presumably over foundations to these structures.

#### *Brick paving*

The asphalt pavement in this courtyard also reportedly covers clay brick according to Gooderham & Worts maintenance staff.



### 3.7 RACK AND TANK HOUSE ALLEYS

These narrow five metre alleys were laid out when the barrack-like Tank and Rack Houses were all built between 1884 and 1889. The brick and wood frame construction as well as the regular building separations resulted from fire controls. The alleys were finished with a gravel surface except for a concrete walk on the north side of Tank House Lane, to permit access for workers. Presumably the alleys were not paved since the storage of alcohol either in tank form or aging in rack form is a long term process requiring little access by either vehicles or workers. Little has changed in the Rack and Tank House alleys since their construction except for the invasion of weeds and lawn within the gravel areas. The alleys are secured by chain link fencing along both Mill and Cherry Streets.

#### *Pavements*

Fragments of the concrete walk on the north side of Tank House Lane still remain between the Boiler House courtyard and Cherry Street.



### 3.8 YARD AND COPPERSMITH SHOP SITE

This space is formed by the Long Room on the west, the Paint Shop with its outdoor storage to the north, Rack House 'M' to the east, and the Case Goods Warehouse to the west. Two alleys adjoining the yard are currently surfaced in asphalt. The Coppersmith Shop occupied this site from 1873 to 1977.

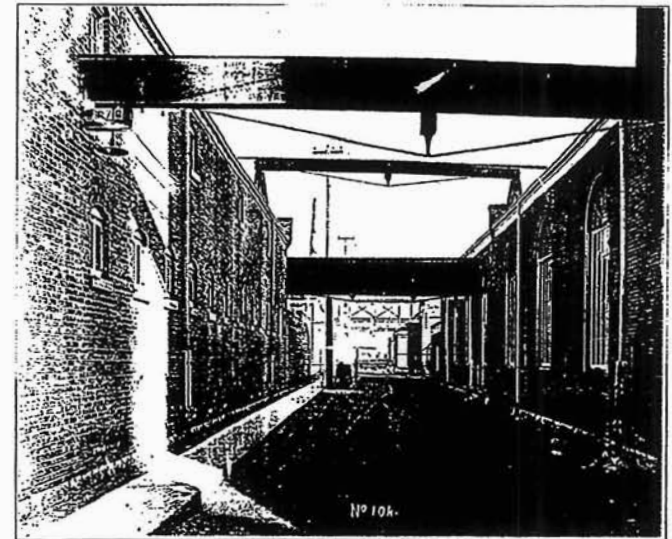


Fig. 30 Looking east along Tank House Lane in 1918 shows gravel and concrete paving and steel reflector lamps

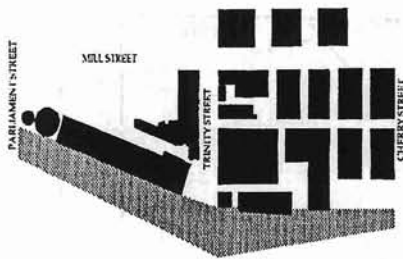
#### *Coppersmith Shop Foundations*

Rubble foundations of the former Copper Smith Shop are evident breaking through asphalt patches.

### 3.9 STORAGE YARD

This site faces Cherry Street on the east, Rack Houses 'G' and 'J' to the north, Rack House 'M' to the west and the railway spur lines and railway viaduct to the south. This site has been a storage yard since 1910 when a wood shed building was built on the south and east property lines. This building remained in use for storage until the early 1970s. Replacement building bricks are currently placed against Rack House 'M' and barrel are stored against the southern faces of Rack House 'G'. This site is now contained by chainlink fencing and has been invaded by weeds and some small self-seeded trees. The ground surface is a mix of gravel, rubble and asphalt.





### 3.10 RAILWAY SIDING

This site is a tapering parcel of land extending from Parliament Street to Cherry Street and is bordered to the east by the Pump House, the Case Warehouse and Rack Houses 'M', 'G' and 'J', and by the Stone Distillery and storage tanks to the west.

Initially, the area south of Trinity Street was the site of successive wharf constructions for lake access. With the introduction of rail activity and relocation of the shoreline further south, the immediate relationship between the site and the waterfront diminished.

The site currently has two tracks adjacent to the south edge of the Gooderham & Worts site and two tracks ramping up to the active rail corridor. A third slope track which served the Triangle Lands to the south, also rises up to the rail corridor. The flat portion of land with two and sometimes three tracks immediately adjacent to the Gooderham & Worts site is on the original grade of the first railway activity in Toronto. Beginning with the 1850s Grand Trunk Railway, the line served as part of the Toronto-Montreal corridor leading to the former Union Station via the Esplanade. The Railway viaduct constructed between 1920 and 1930 leading to the current Union Station dramatically altered the grade along the south face of the site and effectively severed any direct linkage with the waterfront. The lower lines were then converted to sidings and terminated at Parliament Street when the St. Lawrence area was converted to a residential neighbourhood. More recently the railway corridor has become overgrown with weeds and self-seeded trees. According to Goads Atlas, no buildings were ever constructed in this area.

#### Former Waterfront

Successive cribs and wharf constructions may exist below the rail lines. Early illustrations and site surveys indicate the general locations of former waterfront edges and wharfs.

#### Lower Railway Line

The flat portion of land with two and sometimes three tracks immediately adjacent to the Gooderham & Worts site is on the original grade of the first railway activity in Toronto. A 1918 photograph shows boardwalks across the lower railway tracks at the foot of Trinity Street leading to the coal and grain elevator wharf.

#### Upper Railway

The railway embankment constructed between 1920 and 1930 remains in current use.

#### Railway Scale and Grain Chute

Traces of the railway scales dating from 1928 remain in the form of a concrete footing at the end of the Stone Distillery. The grain chute is also visible on the Stone Distillery, next to the Weigh Scales.

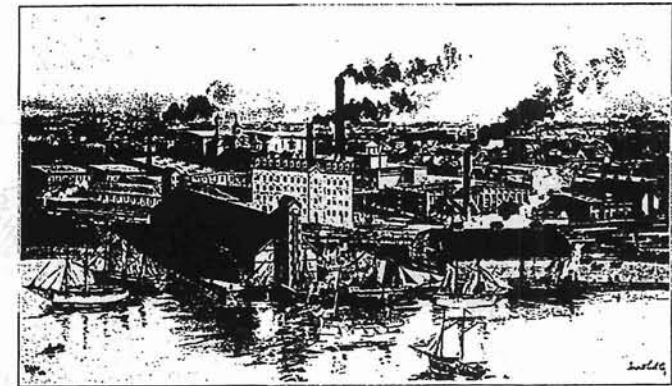


Fig. 31 Chromolithograph from a view by A.H. Hider, 1896 shows rail and waterfront activity

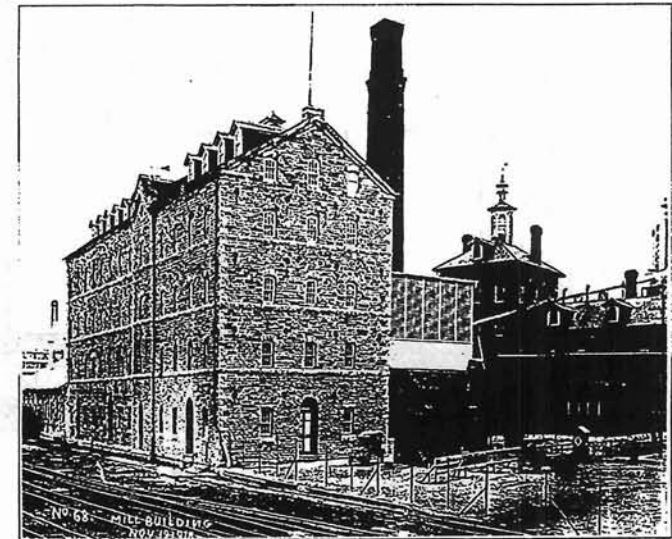
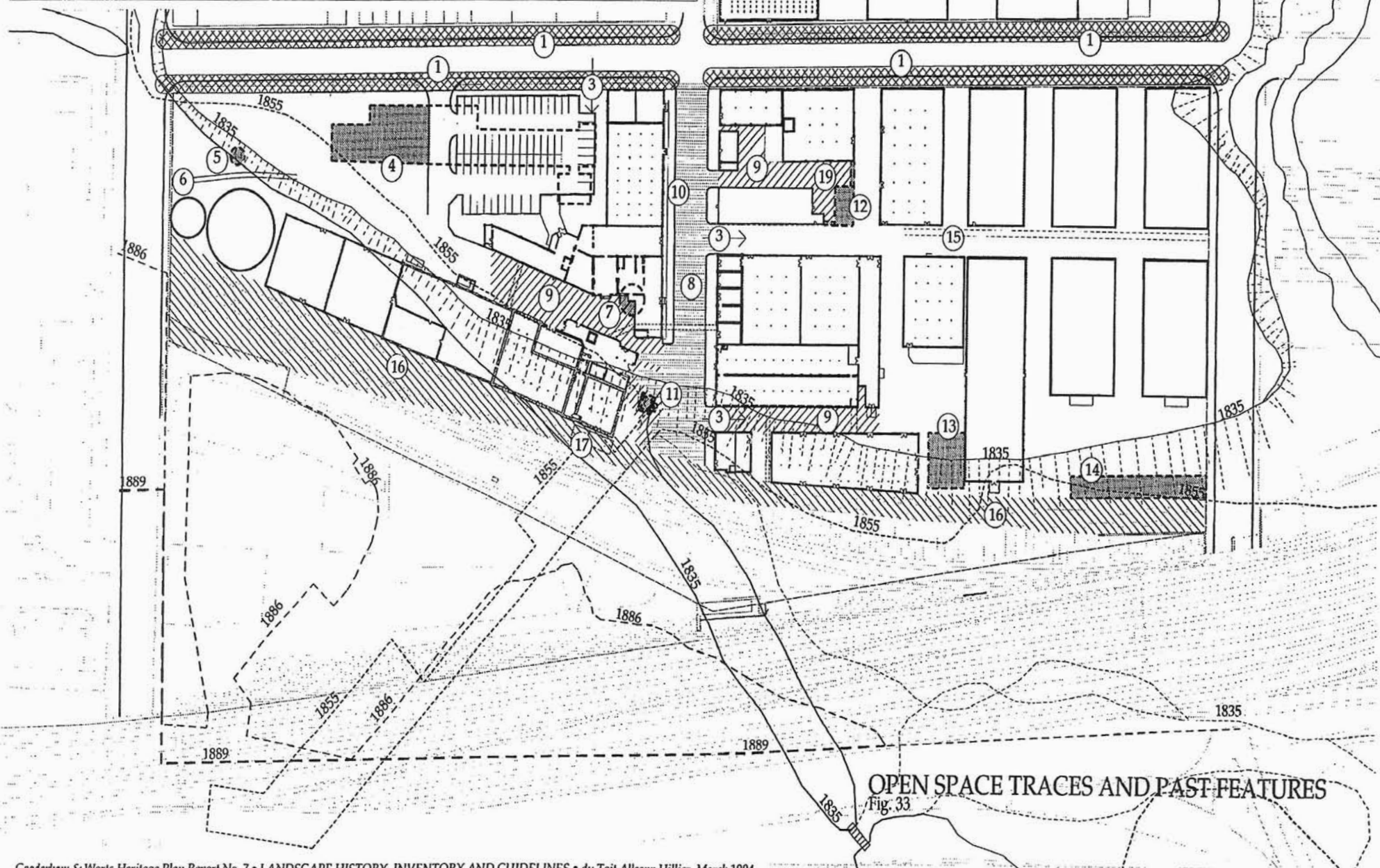


Fig. 32 Looking west at the Stone Distillery in 1918 shows the rail weigh scales and chute, the Weigh Scales Building, brick paving and board rail crossing



# LEGEND

- |   |   |                                     |
|---|---|-------------------------------------|
| 1 former street trees (site)                | 8 brick pavement                              | 15 concrete walk (fragments)        |
| 2 former Worts residence (site)             | 9 brick pavement below asphalt (assumed)      | 16 Railway (original grade)         |
| 3 former gate                               | 10 planting bed                               | 17 Railway Scales (remnants)        |
| 4 former Liquid Carbonic Plant (rubble)     | 11 former Weigh Scales Building (foundations) | 1835 Shorelines (successive stages) |
| 5 former Boiler House Chimney (foundations) | 12 former Cart Storage and Wall (foundations) | 1886                                |
| 6 rail spur                                 | 13 former Coppersmith Shop (foundations)      | 1889                                |
| 7 former Windmill site (foundations)        | 14 former Storage Sheds (foundations)         |                                     |





## 4.0 INVENTORY

This section of the report includes an inventory of the existing vegetation, pavements, site lighting and signage.

## 4.1 VEGETATION

Figure 34 identifies and records the existing site vegetation. The site landscape can be categorized into the following character areas:

- street boulevards
- laneways and yards
- railway corridor
- building and parking lot landscaping

### *Street Boulevards*

The street boulevards are generally characterized by lawn and, in some instances, street trees. Sidewalks are also provided on roughly half of the boulevards. Recent street tree planting along the south side of Mill Street extend the St. Lawrence Neighbourhood allée between Parliament and Trinity Streets. The inner row of the allée is located in the Gooderham & Worts property. These trees have been planted within the last decade and are generally in good health. Street trees are also located in the boulevard on the east side of Mill Street next to Rack house 'D', as well as one large chestnut tree (in poor condition) on the north side of Mill Street near Cherry Street.

### *Laneways and Yards*

The vegetation of the lanes and yards vary in character in accordance with recent maintenance practices, vehicular traffic, storage use and soil characteristics. Where not paved, lanes and yards are predominately mown grass or weeds, gravel and occasionally small trees. Generally the plant types are common pioneer species associated with disturbed sites, varying in successional regeneration depending upon the factors mentioned above. The trees found in the yards and lanes are self-seeded and are probably less than ten years old. Presumably most have taken hold as a result of reduced site maintenance. The majority of these trees occur along building edges, often with a southern exposure.

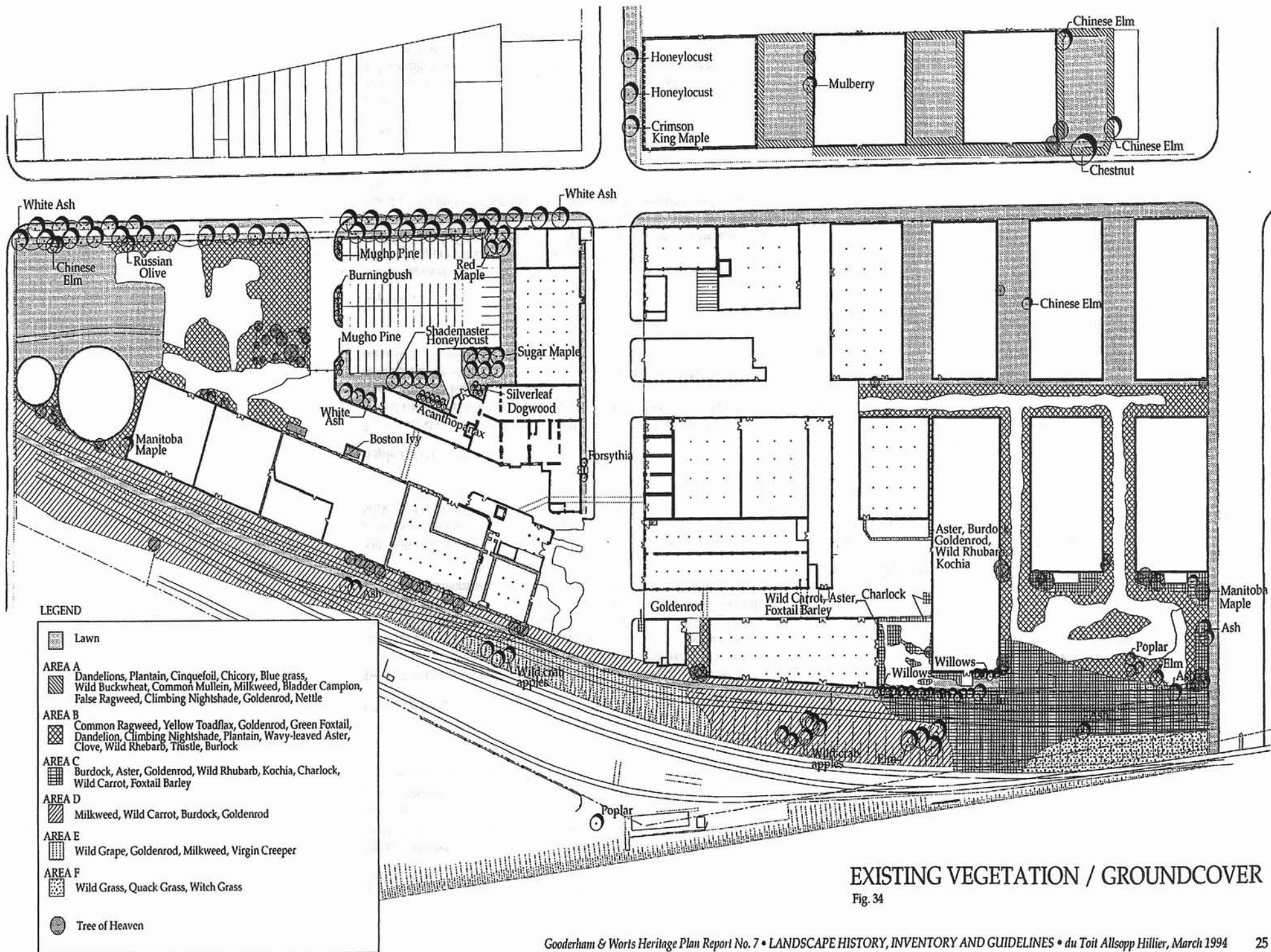
### *Railway Corridor*

The railway embankment and right-of-way vegetation is again pioneer herbaceous species with occasional groupings of small trees common to disturbed industrial or railway sites. The railway spur lines and embankments like the laneways and yards have become overgrown as a result of reduced maintenance and discontinued use. Although unconfirmed, it is likely that vegetation in the spur lines and upper embankment areas was cut back periodically or possibly sprayed with defoliant during years of active use.

### *Building and Parking Lot Landscaping*

Landscaping was undertaken in 1986 in relation to the more recent renovation of the Hiram Walker and Gooderham & Worts offices. A variety of common trees and shrubbery were placed around the parking lot and in the rear Hiram Walker building forecourt. This vegetation is generally in good health.

A strip of lawn and a few shrubs are located adjacent to the Trinity Street frontage of the Hiram Walker offices Cooperage and Maltings buildings. This planting strip was established in 1910 and has remained since that time.



## 4.2 PAVING MATERIALS/SURFACES

Figure 35 identifies the existing paving materials or ground surfaces in the Gooderham & Worts property. Pavement surfaces for vehicles and/or pedestrians are generally concentrated around the Trinity Street core and in the lanes and yards immediately adjacent to this area. This section focuses primarily on the paved surfaces, but also makes note of vegetated areas in association with gravel and/or rubble.

### *Clay Lug Pavers*

Trinity Street between Mill Street and the railway corridor is paved with clay lug pavers. The pavers are generally laid in a running bond pattern with courses running east/west. Their installation dates back to 1910. More recent repairs with a lighter yellow/gold clay paver are visible adjacent to the Maltings building. Also, asphalt repairs, presumably over pavers and the former Weigh Scales building foundations can be found east of the Stone Distillery building.

Although many pavers are broken or chipped and the surface grade is uneven in some areas due to settlement, the heritage value and visual characteristics of the brick street is a significant landscape asset of the site.

### *Asphalt Over Clay Pavers*

The lanes and yards immediately adjacent to Trinity Street are paved with asphalt which reportedly cover brick pavers below finished grade. The full extent of the clay lug pavers below the asphalt is unknown and is based upon record drawings, photographs and the advice of Gooderham & Worts maintenance staff. Likewise, the condition of the pavers is unknown.

### *Asphalt*

Two locations of remnant asphalt paving, presumably in relation to former building sites are found in the northwest and southeast portions of the site. The north boulevard of Mill Street between the sidewalk and the Rack Houses is also paved with asphalt. The parking lot located adjacent to the Hiram Walker offices was also recently paved in association with other site improvements for the reuse of this building.

### *Concrete*

Poured-in-place concrete sidewalks are found within and adjacent to the site. Trinity Street has more or less continuous concrete sidewalks between Mill Street and the railway corridor, adjacent to the building frontages on the east and next to a planting strip along the west.

A fragmented concrete sidewalk dating to approximately 1910 extends along the northern edge of Tank House Lane from the Farewell Court to Cherry Street.

An impressed concrete pad is located adjacent to the east entrance of the Pump House.

All sidewalks in the public rights-of-way surrounding the site are poured-in-place concrete to a standard City of Toronto detail.

### *Unit Paving*

Concrete unit pavers are located at the rear entrance of the former Hiram Walker offices and were installed with other site and parking lot improvements in relation to the reuse of this building.

### *Limestone Paving*

A small area of Warton limestone was recently installed at the corner of Mill and Trinity Streets to surround an historic plaque.

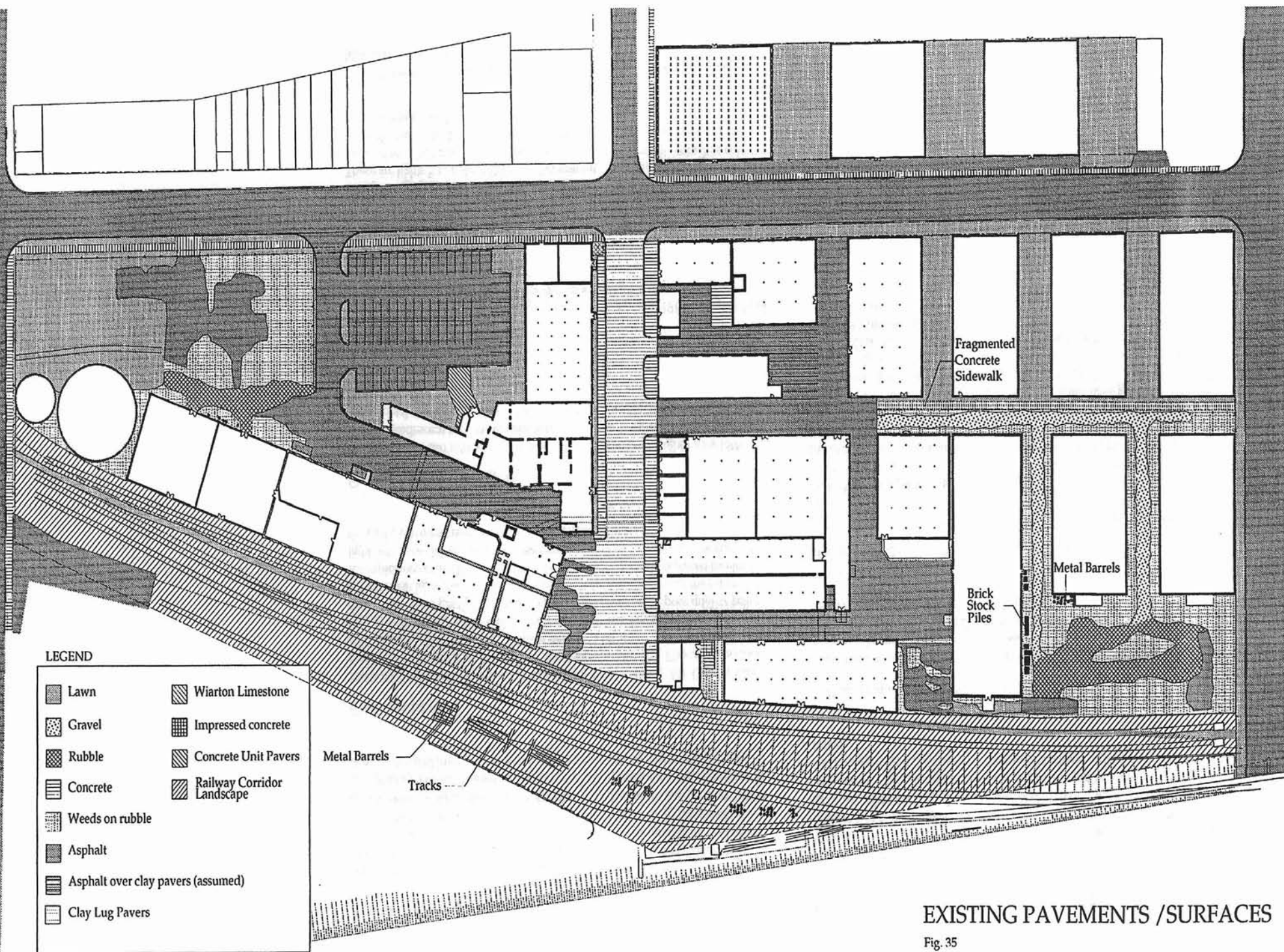
### *Gravel*

Tank House Lane and adjoining lanes linking to the southeast yard are paved with gravel which in turn have been invaded by weeds against the building edges.

### *Vegetation*

The remaining areas of the site are either lawn or weed areas. Some of the weed areas are in association with graded or low piles of rubble.





## EXISTING PAVEMENTS /SURFACES

Fig. 35

### 4.3 EXTERIOR LIGHTING

Site lighting was an important aspect of the industrial process since the plant often operated 24 hours a day, six days a week. The type of site illumination evolved over the years from coal gas, to arc lighting, to incandescent, and more recently to mercury vapour lighting. Traces of incandescent lighting and mercury vapour lighting remain. Photographic records confirm coal gas and carbon arc lighting. The following is an overview of both past and present site lighting. A more detailed inventory of fixture types is included in the report appendix.

#### *Coal Gas Lamps*

1840s texts refer to the site's use of coal gas for street lighting. Mr. Gooderham purchased coal gas from the nearby Consumers Gas facility. Photographs from 1907 show gas lamps on Trinity Street north of Mill Street. Due to the site's long hours of operation, outdoor visibility for workers was key to safe working conditions. Coal gas lighting had very low light levels and a poor quality yellowish-greenish light colour. With coal gas fixtures there was always the potential for explosions caused by the open flame and they were soon replaced by electric light, when available. None of these lamps remain on site although vestiges of the coal gas lamps are evident inside the Malting House.

#### *Shaded Incandescent Lights*

According to Goad's Atlas, the site was refitted with electric lighting by 1889. Early incandescent luminaires simply had a bare bulb and a large spun porcelain finish metal shade to protect the lamp. One incandescent luminaire of this type remains on site.

#### *Standard Lantern Street Light*

The Standard Lantern or "beer mug" light fixture appears in 1917 photographs of Trinity Street, mounted on square concrete poles. These fixtures replaced gas street lighting. None remain on site.

#### *Carbon Arc Lights*

1907 photographs show arc lights suspended from davit arms over intersections. These arc lights had a short (100 hour) operating life requiring the lamps to be lowered and the arcs replaced. Carbon arcs produced a bright, hot white colour and a characteristic buzzing sound. Luminaires were switched on during the early evening and shut off late at night.

By 1917, a new smaller arc light replaced the 1907 luminaire over the Trinity and Mill Street intersection.

#### *Holophane "Yard Light" and "Wide-spread" Lights*

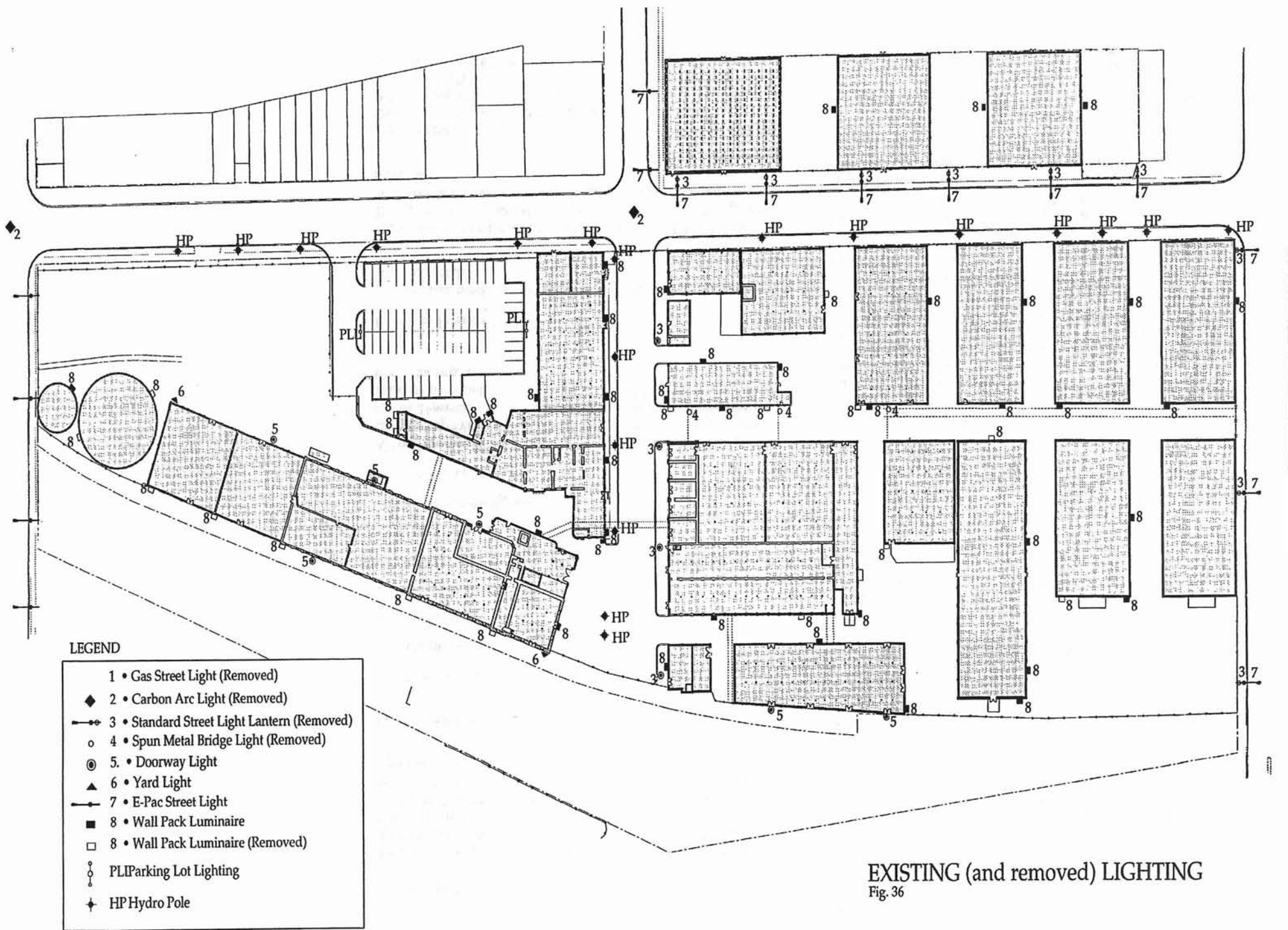
The 1941 engineering plans show the proposed installation of yard and doorway lights throughout the Gooderham & Worts complex. According to the circa 1937 Holophane catalogue, they were "yard lights" and "wide-spread" lights. These fixtures had superior glass optics which gave a long oval light distribution to improve light uniformity between the fixtures. These lights were extremely robust with a cast aluminum housing and shade, and two layers of glass optics for improved light distribution. About eight remain on site in various states of repair.

#### *E-PAC Incandescent Street Lights*

These luminaires, first introduced in 1946, were mounted on square concrete poles at a 7.6 metre mounting height; almost twice the height of the Standard Lantern fixtures they replaced. Fourteen luminaires remain as street lighting for Trinity, Mill, Parliament and Cherry Streets.

#### *Holophane Mercury Vapour Wallpack Lights*

Following the closure of Trinity Street in 1977 and its incorporation within the Gooderham & Worts property, site lighting was upgraded with mercury vapour Holophane Wallpack luminaires. These luminaires were industry standard security lighting. The mercury vapour lights provide a bluish-green light resulting in a poor quality colour rendition. However, the lamps yield about a 3:1 improvement in energy efficiency over incandescent lamps. Also, the light source has a lamp life of approximately 20,000 hours as opposed to the 1,000 hours of the incandescent lights. The Wallpack lights have glass refractors for light distribution, but the high energy light source produces a glary light quality. These Wallpack units were installed near the yard light power points of the 1941 plan. This final shift from industrial task lighting to security lighting significantly altered the illumination characteristics of the night lighting. Thirty-four Wallpack lights remain.





## 4.4 SIGNAGE

The earliest photographic records of the site at the turn of the century indicate the significance of site signage to the image and character of Gooderham & Worts. Site signs generally fall into two categories, those signs which are aimed outward to announce both company presence and advertising; and those signs which are faced inwards for employee information. With the exception of a few handmade signs, most were remarkably consistent.

Existing signage can be grouped into the following general categories:

- Company Presence Signage
- Advertising Signage
- Building Names and Numbers
- Customs and Excise Signage
- Stencilled Signage
- Generic Safety and Site Signage
- Commemorative Signage
- Post Shutdown Signage

Although the Gooderham & Worts site has had numerous smaller company enterprises operating within the larger site, few signs from these companies remain. However, faint traces of the anti-freeze storage and canning operation marketed under the labels of "Hot-Shot" and "Maple Leaf Anti-Freeze" can still be seen on the large storage tanks.

### *Company Presence Signage*

Company presence signage is located on Rack House 'M', the Stone Distillery Tank House and the Trinity Street overhead bridge.

The white and brown painted brick sign on Rack House 'M' dates back to 1927. The sign faces to the south and east. It is interesting to note that this sign faces away from the downtown which would suggest that it was oriented towards the rail corridor.

The long rectangular signage on the Stone Distillery, the Tank House at Mill and Cherry Streets, and on both sides of the bridge over Trinity Street first appear in 1928 photographs. One of these long rectangular signs also appears on the lumber shed or Building No. 73 which used to parallel the rail corridor. These signs have been repainted and are maintained. Additional versions of this type

of sign are stored in the Stone Distillery, presumably from buildings which were demolished.

An earlier example of company presence signage is the brass plaque on Building No. 52, the former Cart House and more recently the Gooderham & Worts site office. The brass plaque was removed from the original Gooderham & Worts site office (Building No. 31 on west side of Trinity Street).

### *Advertising Signage*

The first generation of billboard with a G&W thermometer appeared on the roof of Rack House 'M' facing south to the rail corridor and west to the downtown. This sign advertised company presence and further that Gooderham & Worts was Canada's oldest distillery. This sign first appears in 1948 photographic records. The second generation of billboards on Rack House 'M' probably dates from the construction of the Gardiner Expressway. Lake Shore Boulevard and the Gardiner Expressway, constructed in the late 1950s, provided a large daily audience for advertisements of various company brands. This sign survives to this day.

A 1953 photographic record shows a large wooden billboard on the west wall of The Maltings building facing downtown, although somewhat obscured by the presence of the Liquid Carbonic plant just to the west.

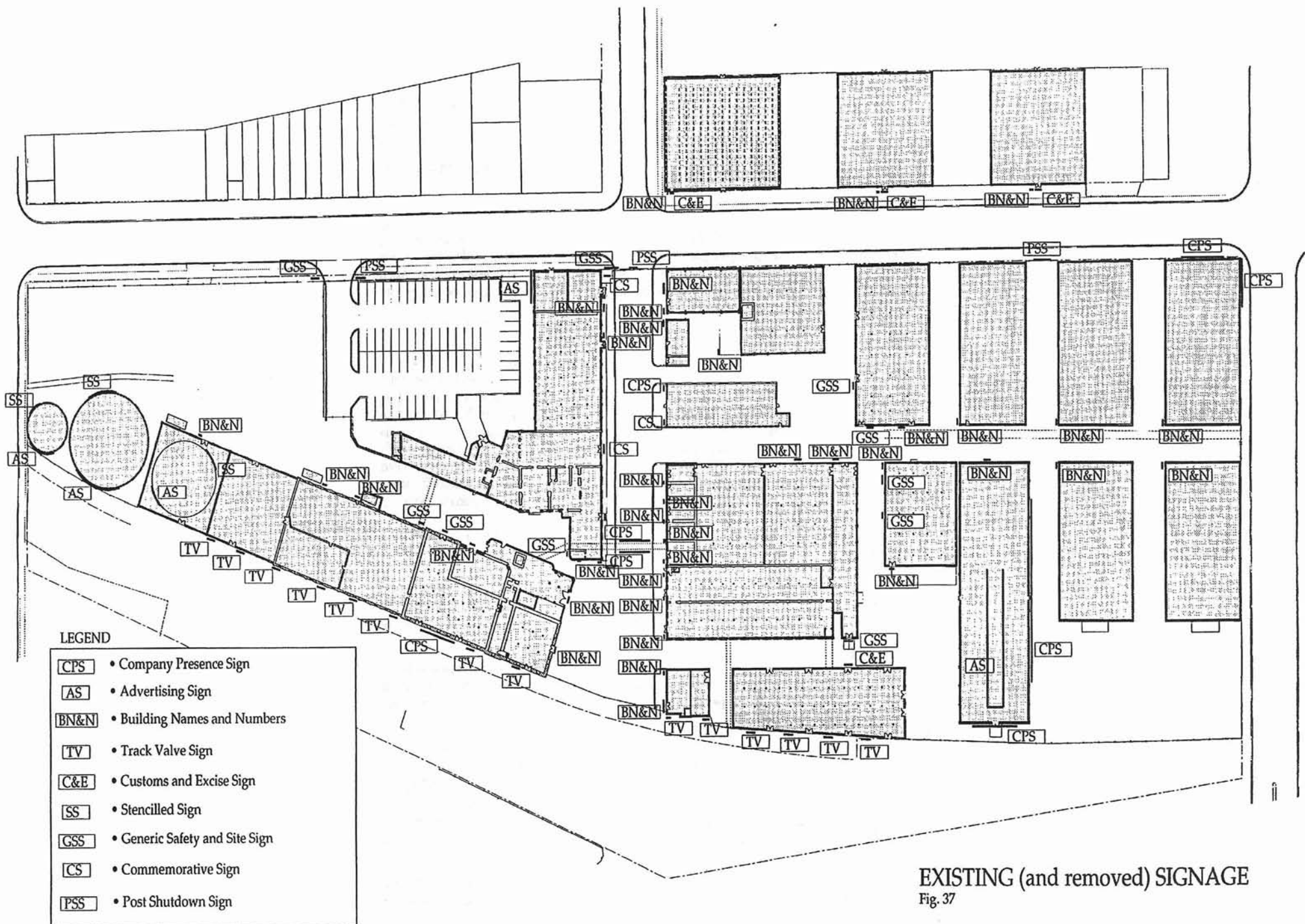
### *Building Names and Numbers*

Building names and numbers have undergone many changes. Buildings have generally been named according to their use. However, over the years with technological advances and changes in the distilling process, building functions often changed. As a result, buildings are known by a variety of assignments including the current numbering system dating from 1917; municipal address; historic building names; names by current usage; letter designations (for rack houses); number designations (for tank houses); and names according to building group.

The current building inventory dating from 1917 numbers up to the last buildings to be constructed (i.e. numbers 1-75). This numbering system overcame earlier problems associated with tank houses having numbers and then upon conversion having letters as a rack house designation.

The current number signs on all buildings date from 1988. These painted sheet metal signs are white with black lettering and a black border. These signs are affixed either to pilasters or wall faces. An earlier sign which is of almost identical typography dates from the construction of the Case Goods warehouse in 1927. According to site staff, the original number signs had yellow stencilled





letters on a green background. These signs were constructed of wood and were about 100 mm square.

Building signage orientation varies. The building signs on the east side of the site face towards Trinity Street and are close to Tank House Lane. Building signs on the west side of the site face the lane behind the Stone Distillery. Trinity Street building numbers have largely been taken down at the request of movie crews and stored, particularly in front of the Pure Spirits Building, the Cannery and the Stone Distillery.

Other number signs which appear on buildings adjacent to the railway indicate various track valves. These galvanized sheet metal signs have printed black letters on a white background and date from about 1927.

Buildings which have name signs include the office and the Pump House. These signs are similar to the building number signs in typography and colour but are slightly larger.

#### *Customs and Excise Signage*

According to company staff, the customs and excise signage was dictated by the Federal government. Remaining customs and excise signs appear to predate a bilingual requirement. The building designation appears to be by letter on specific buildings. A customs and excise sign dating from a 1917 photograph shows a black background with white lettering (reversed colour system) indicating an excise designation for The Maltings Group of buildings. The early signs also carried a G.R. designation for George Rex. A number of wood signs from this period remain in storage.

#### *Stencilled Signage*

Stencil signs were commonly used by plant workers to identify storage tank and barrel contents, capacity and other required information. The stencils appear in a variety of sizes, presumably in accordance with importance and reading distance. Purpose made stencils and stencil kits are stored in Building 52, the Carpenter's Shop.

#### *Generic Safety and Site Signage*

Generic site and safety signage provides messages for parking, smoking and other prohibitions. These signs are generally more recent and are supplied by the Safety Supply Company.

#### *Commemorative Signage*

There are two commemorative plaques. One is the bronze plaque on the mill stone on the west side of Trinity Street dated from 1953. The other plaque is the Government of Canada Historic Sites and Monuments Board commemorative plaque describing the Gooderham & Worts distillery as a national historic site.

#### *Post Shutdown Signage*

Post shutdown signage is generally positive and helpful, providing information related to leasing or site access.

#### *Typography*

Company presence signage and advertising signage have a common, traditional typography. Gooderham & Worts is spelled out in a serif type with references to company brands like "Canadian Club" in a traditional script form. This contrasts with property signage which is unadorned, black Gothic type on a white background. The other common typography is the stencil used for industrial information.

## 5.0 DESIGN GUIDELINES

This section of the report presents design guidelines for both historic and new landscape elements including vegetation, pavements, lighting and signage. Guidelines are also provided for the further investigation, interpretation or influence of past features or traces of the site's remaining open spaces.

## 5.1 VEGETATION

### *Landscape Heritage*

Since this site's importance relates primarily to its industrial heritage, it is recommended that the future landscape design reflect the landscape of this era. Guidelines relating to this aspect are as follows:

- respect the general principle that there was little vegetation within the industrial compound and that this landscape character should predominate while having regard for new site uses;
- new landscape species should reflect those plant materials commonly used during the active industrial era of this site; and
- re-establish street trees in the Mill Street Boulevards between Parliament and Cherry Streets.

### *Existing Vegetation*

Existing vegetation which has horticultural value includes the following:

- the white ash tree allée along the south side of Mill Street;
- the Red maple, Honey locust, Sugar maple and White ash trees and associated shrubs recently installed next to the Hiram Walker offices; and
- the street trees in the public right-of-way adjacent to the Rack houses.

The above noted trees and shrubbery are worthy of retention if compatible with future development proposals. Conversely, none of the above noted vegetation is of "significant" horticultural value and therefore should not be seen as a major constraint to redevelopment. Some of this plant material may be suitable for relocation to the proposed south perimeter open spaces.

The invasive pioneer trees and weeds which now occupy the site provide a potential for the interpretation of industrial site regeneration. One can also observe the softening counterpoint of site vegetation, albeit sparse, to the densely built industrial site. Although largely unintentional, the existing vegetation provides an understated green carpet or backdrop to many of the site's buildings and spaces. This landscape characteristic should be considered in the redevelopment of the site.

### *New Vegetation*

Guidelines for new vegetation include the following:

- street trees should be considered for boulevard areas including Parliament and Cherry Streets (in addition to Mill Street) and that these street trees be of a size and species which will enable the crown of the tree to rise above heritage facades thereby minimizing visual obstruction of the site's heritage buildings;
- the size, species and placement of trees within the industrial compound should be carefully considered so as to minimize visual obstruction to primary elevations of heritage buildings and to generally respect the predominantly built rather than vegetated character of the site;
- the south perimeter open space should be considered the primary opportunity for a more natural landscape area in contrast to the industrial compound and further that this south perimeter landscape character be compatible with possible interpretation of the former railway corridor; and
- proposed trees along the south perimeter open space and park should allow for views of the Distillery and up Trinity Street from key vantage points along the rail corridor while also having regard for the provision of tree planting in this open space area for park and passive recreation purposes. Tree planting in this area should also be primarily deciduous to maximize views to historic buildings from the rail corridor in the late fall, winter and early spring seasons.

## 5.2 PAVEMENTS

### *Heritage Pavements*

Other than former building foundations or slabs, the clay lug pavers are the only significant existing heritage resource among the existing paved surfaces. This feature should be retained and repaired as part of a future redevelopment plan. Many of the clay lug pavers on Trinity Street are broken and there are areas of asphalt pavement patches, areas of recent repair with a paver of a different colour, and areas where there is an uneven grade due to settlement. Therefore, further technical investigation as to the appropriate manner for repair should be undertaken at the time of redevelopment.

The technical investigation should determine the feasibility of the following:

- replacement of damaged pavers with either other pavers found on site (possibly cleaned pavers recovered from areas which are now covered with asphalt paving) or offsite in Ataratini lands; or
- replacement of broken pavers with a similar new clay lug paver; and
- resetting the pavers on a more stable and even base to eliminate existing areas of settlement and to provide a solid base for future use.

In areas where it is suspected that existing lug pavers are below asphalt paving, it is recommended that further technical investigations establish the following:



- the extent and condition of the pavers;
- determine if pavers can be salvaged, cleaned and reset; or
- if the pavers cannot be salvaged, consider replacement in areas where pavers existed or in a manner complementary to the site and future redevelopment plan.

Although not actually pavements, remains of former building foundations or slabs are visible on site. Guidelines for further investigation, interpretation or re-use of these elements are addressed in the Past Features and Traces section of this guideline summary.

### *New Pavements*

New pavements for the site should be complementary to the site's historic pavements while having regard for future uses. Guidelines for future pavements include the following:

- retain and re-use existing clay lug pavers as noted above;
- the new pavement palette should be cohesive and uniform throughout the entire site while allowing for minor variations in relation to specific site features;
- either retain or replace the concrete sidewalks along Trinity Street adjacent to the building frontages; and along perimeter street boulevards while also having regard for City standard curbside paving;
- except for pavement restorations, introduced pavements should contrast and complement rather than imitate heritage pavements;
- introduced pavements should reflect both the historic and proposed role of lanes and courtyards as serving both pedestrians and occasional vehicles; and
- consider unique paving highlights as an interpretive device for various past site features (i.e., former building sites, shoreline, etc.).

## 5.3 LIGHTING

### *Historic Lighting*

Site lighting has evolved in accordance with technological advances paralleling the years of industrial activity. Light sources have included coal gas, arc lighting, carbon filament lamps, incandescent and mercury vapour. The range of past and existing historic fixtures may be categorized as follows:

- gas street lights

- carbon arc lights
- spun metal bridge lights
- standard lantern street lights
- bridge and doorway lights
- yard lights
- E-PAC street lights
- Wallpack luminaires

Figure 38 summarizes the location (if remaining), condition, manufacturer, light source and recommendations for refitting or replacement of the above noted historic fixtures.

### *General Design Guidelines for Historic Lighting*

- historic lighting should be interpreted as part of the overall site narrative;
- representative samples of each historic fixture type should be incorporated into the overall lighting plan;
- while it is important to have at least one sample of a particular historic fixture, it is also important to provide a cohesive lighting plan for the entire site and therefore the following is recommended:
  - restore and refurbish the historic circa 1941 Holophane yard lights and reinstall on light points on Trinity Street;
  - remove the circa 1970 mercury vapour lamps except for one as representative of late 20th century industrial lighting;
  - reinstall the circa 1917 bridge lighting with metal pan shades and carbon filament or early mazda lamps;
  - reinstall circa 1917 Standard Lantern "beer mug" type fixtures on perimeter streets; and
  - locate and install one or two representative gas lights from the earliest available street lighting; and
- reinstall historic luminaires in verified historic locations and mounting heights.

### *New Lighting*

New lighting will be required to supplement historic lighting, to provide illumination in areas where no historic lighting existed, and to light new areas.

Figure 39 provides guidelines for proposed generic light fixtures in relation to fixture types, locations, light sources and other general conditions. In summary, these fixture types include the following:

- bracketed pedestrian scale light
- post-mounted pedestrian light
- eave-mounted flood light
- roof-mounted spot lights
- special purpose outdoor fixtures
- upper level indoor lights with outdoor effect
- lower level indoor lighting with outdoor effect

#### *General Design Guidelines for New Lighting*

- Lighting should be modified in situ to achieve the desired lighting guideline design objectives during implementation.
- Lighting should achieve a balance between feature illumination and general illumination, without projecting a cute or film set image.
- New lighting should complement rather than imitate historic lighting.
- New lighting should provide a **layered approach** to complement historic lighting.
  - infill lighting should have similar scale and silhouette but should not imitate historic luminaires
  - new lighting should improve lighting levels and provide a safe and secure night environment
  - new infill lighting should have good colour rendition and low glare properties
  - infill lighting should be installed in a reversible fashion
  - new light levels should be kept to a minimum of the IES (Illuminating Engineers Society) standards so as to not overpower the historic lighting character
- Lighting on new buildings and in parks and open spaces should complement the historic lighting character
  - new building lighting should have a similar scale, mounting height, spacing and industrial character reminiscent of the historic lighting
  - new open space lighting should be similar in scale and mounting height, spacing and industrial character to the historic lighting

- new open space lighting should have an informal layout in open spaces so as to not imitate street lighting where none had existed (avoid rows of lights)
- posts and lamps for new open space lighting should be simple and unadorned
- Street lighting should complement the character of the G&W site and set the example for the lower Don area, rather than an extension of the St. Lawrence historic district.
  - reinstall examples of arc lighting refurbished with a metal halide source at the Trinity Street and Mill Street intersection
  - refurbish the historic E-PAC type luminaires as per Toronto Hydro street light program
  - refurbish and reinstall the historic standard lantern luminaire for pedestrian scale lighting on the perimeter streets
  - consider historic square concrete lighting poles
- Overall lighting character should be cohesive and express the historic building form and character.
  - gently flood light building faces from unobtrusive locations to improve light levels and feature building facade character
  - install new industrial lights in the gaps left in the historic lighting plan
  - reinstall circa 1917 bridge lighting
  - install specialty lighting for delicate building features like the ironwork railing on the Pure Spirits building
  - install gentle spot lighting to feature cupolas, rooftops and chimneys
  - install good quality lighting (incandescent) just inside buildings facing on the Trinity Street core where lighting will spill out on the street
  - install soft lighting in unoccupied cupolas and dormers to draw the eye to the rooftops at night

Figure 40 illustrates some of the above noted design guidelines as applied to Trinity Street. This example may also serve as guideline for other laneways and open spaces within the site.

Figure 38  
Historic Lighting - Guidelines

FIXTURE NAME	CONDITION/TYPE	MANUFACTURER	LOCATION	LIGHT SOURCE	COMMENTS
Gas Street Light	none found on site; replace with replica	not known; typical circa 1907; typical fixture available	3m pole mount Trinity Street north of Mill St.	gas light	Circa 1907 photographs show pole mounted gas street lights on Trinity Street north of Mill Street. No record has been found of exterior gas lights on the G&W site. One historic gas light should be installed on the G&W site.
Carbon Arc Light	none found on site; replace with replica	not known; typical circa 1917; typical fixtures available	5m suspended over Trinity and Mill Streets intersection (typical)	carbon arc (refurbish with metal halide)	Circa 1907 photographs show a suspended fixture over the Trinity and Mill Streets intersection. A replacement luminaire should be reinstalled at Mill and Trinity Streets.
Standard Lantern ("Beer Mug") Street Light	no surviving on site artifact; replace with replica	Toronto Hydro standard lantern; Toronto Fabricating Company	3.8m Trinity Street pole-mounted light as per circa 1917 photographic record (30m spacing typical)	100 watt incandescent ; refurbish with 70 watt metal halide	Circa 1917 City of Toronto street light used in conjunction with arc lights suspended over intersections. These lights should be used for pedestrian scale lighting on the site's perimeter.
Spun Metal Bridge Light	only one artifact sample survives; replace with replica	replacement luminaire by Abolite available	5m mounted under bridges according to circa 1917 photographic record	150 watt incandescent	Circa 1917 photographic record is a good example of early 20th century industrial lighting. Should be reinstalled.
"Wide-Spred" Light	refurbish	Holophane	4.5m wall-mounted above doorways and under bridge with gooseneck bracket	150 watt incandescent	Circa 1937 luminaire installed in 1941 should be reinstalled.
"Yard Light"	refurbish	Holophane	4.5m wall mounted gooseneck bracket (22m spacing irregular)	150 watt incandescent	Circa 1937 luminaire installed in 1941. The luminaire with refractor and photometrics is a good example of mid-20th century industrial lighting. These luminaires should be reinstalled according to the 1971 plan.
E-Pac Street Light	typical surviving street light; replace with Toronto Hydro replica	E-Pac original; new light by Cooper Lighting	7.6m pole mounted on perimeter streets (30m staggered spacing typical)	500 watt incandescent; refurbish with 150 watt metal halide	Circa 1946 Toronto Hydro will upgrade this fixture with a metal halide light source.
Wall Pack Luminaire	good/operating	Holophane	4.5m wall mounted typical site light	250 watt mercury vapour	Remove except for one representative luminaire.

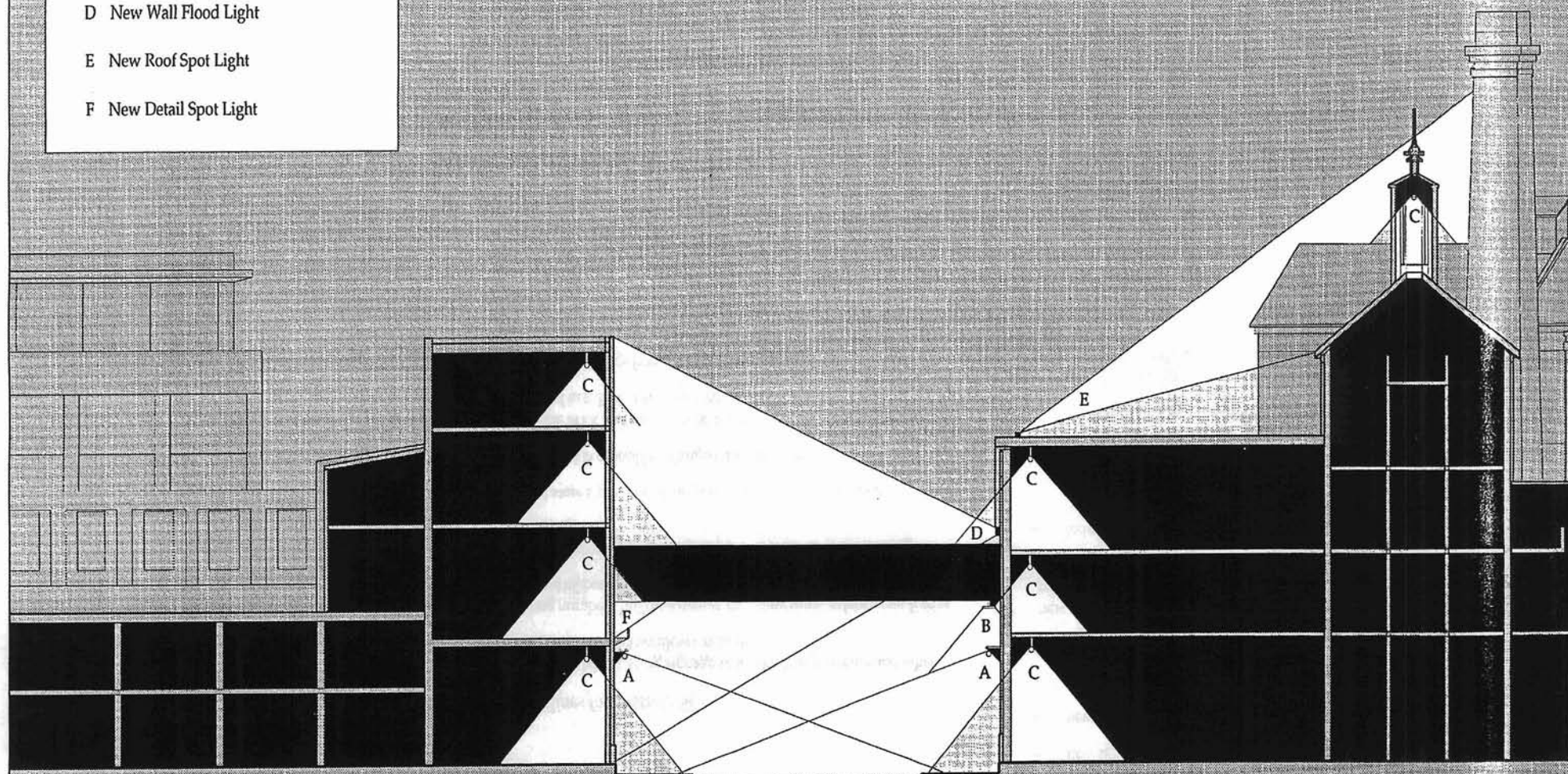
**Figure 39**  
**New Lighting - Guidelines**

FIXTURE NAME	CONDITION/TYPE	MANUFACTURER	LOCATION	LIGHT SOURCE	COMMENTS
Bracketed Pedestrian Scale Light	new, similar in size and silhouette to the historic yard light; replace with replica	various	wall bracket (walls & doorways); ceiling (arcade lighting)	metal halide (70 watt/150 watt)	The luminaire should be the typical or prime example of outdoor light fixtures designed to augment the historic fixtures. This luminaire should complement the historic yard light.
Post-Mounted Pedestrian Light	new; same luminaire as wall mounted	various	4.5m mounting on poles; park and site open spaces not lighted by wall-mounted luminaires	metal halide (70 or 150 watt)	This light in park spaces should have an informal staggered layout. It is important not to emulate linear street lighting where lights have never historically been found.
Eave-Mounted Flood Light	new; discrete fixtures; cast aluminum flood or micro flood light	various	under eaves for minimum daylight visibility and low night time glare	quartz or metal halide	These lights would illuminate building facades for night time interest and augment pedestrian scale light levels.
Roof-Mounted Spot Lights	new; cast aluminum spot lights	various	roof-mounted lights invisible for day time view with glare cut off for night time comfort.	quartz, or metal halide	These lights would feature building elements such as: roofs, chimneys, cupolas, and signs.
Special Purpose Outdoor Fixtures	new	various	special small scale features like wrought iron railings on the Pure Spirits building	various: – quartz; – metal halide	These luminaires highlight the idiosyncrasies of building detail and require careful design layout in detail.
Upper Level Indoor Lights with outdoor effect (Special)	new; industrial type robust long-lasting light sources	various	dormers and cupolas (inside and in occupied attic windows)	metal halide	These lights give signs of occupancy in unused spaces and act to draw the eyes up to the rooftops at night.
Lower Floor Indoor Lighting with outdoor effect	new; industrial type fixtures	various	within the first structural bay adjacent to windows	incandescent	These lights which spill outdoors may be of an economical industrial type fixture placed so that interior light is visible from the outside



# LEGEND

- A Historic Yard Light
- B Historic Bridge Light
- C New Indoor Light
- D New Wall Flood Light
- E New Roof Spot Light
- F New Detail Spot Light



## TRINITY STREET LIGHTING GUIDELINES

Fig. 40

## 5.4 SIGNAGE

### *Historic Signage*

Figure 41 summarizes the existing historic signage types making note of the typography, colour, size, location and general recommendations for retention and/or re-use.

### *General Guidelines for Historic Signage*

- restore and maintain existing signage where buildings remain and where signage does not obstruct windows, notably:
    - building numbers, building names, company signs, safety signs, Excise signs and billboards
    - maintain and operate billboard on Rack House 'M' until building is demolished
  - remove and store signs on buildings which are to be demolished
  - record signs which cannot be salvaged in demolition
    - record the brick and roof signs on Rack House 'M' including its size, method of installation and brick type
  - re-create historic signage from records where appropriate:
    - Excise sign for Maltings Building circa 1917 as part of the interpretive program
    - research signage for other site companies including British Acetones Toronto Ltd., Barclay & Co., Consolidated Alcohols Ltd., Liquid Carbonic Corp., Corby Distilleries, General Distilling Co. Ltd. for interpretive program.
- new signs should be subtly differentiated in typography, colour and character
  - new signs should be co-ordinated with the architectural aspects of both historic and new buildings in the following ways:
    - new signs should not obscure historic signs
    - new signs should not cover windows or architectural features
    - new signs should not extend over panels and pilasters
    - new signs should fit on a pilaster without overhanging
    - new signs should sit above sills and below cornices
  - new exterior signs should identify building groups rather than individual retail establishments, i.e. for example the Maltings market, Wine & Spirits Centre
    - individual stores should be identified by store directories with the following exceptions:
      - individual cafés and restaurants can be identified singly
      - stores which occupy whole buildings like the Cart House or whole shop fronts in the Pure Spirits may be identified singly
      - interior signs may be visible from outside if they are neon, or face lit painted signs

### *General Design Guidelines for New Signage*

Figure 42 summarizes guidelines for various new signage types. General guidelines follow below:

- a cohesive program for new signage should be established for sign types including but not limited to the following: wayfinding, interpretive plaques, site maps, safety and security, parking and other prohibitions, loading, building names, building entrances, building groups, and new commercial signage
- new signage should not overpower retained historic signage
- new signage should be complementary and derivative of the historic signage characteristics while at the same time not replicating historic signage:

**Figure 41**  
**Historic Signage - Guidelines**

SIGN TYPE	MESSAGE	TYPOGRAPHY	COLOUR	MATERIAL	SIZE	LOCATION	RECOMMENDATIONS
1917 Company Plaque	Gooderham & Worts (Limited)	Gothic condensed	black lettering on bronze	stamped bronze plaque	22cm x 47cm	Stables Building 51	move plaque to original location on Building 31
1927 Company Presence (Brick)	Gooderham & Worts Distillers since 1832	brick course bit map	white lettering on brown brick	glazed white brick with brown brick	3.3m x 46m	Rack House 'M' south and east wall	record and maintain until demolition
c. 1927 Older Building Numbers	Buildings 58, 59, and 60	Gothic	black numbers on white background	paint on galvanized sheet metal	17cm x 60cm	south wall of Building 59	stabilize and maintain in place
1927 Track Valve Numbers	1 - 17	Gothic	black numbers on white background	paint on sheet metal	20cm x 20cm	4m walls on south rail spur	stabilize and maintain
1929 Wall	Gooderham & Worts Distillers of Fine Whiskies since 1832	Times fat, regular, and italics	white lettering on black with red outline	paint on sheet metal	5.23m x 8.05m	Stone Distillery; Trinity bridge; Building 50	restore and maintain
1953 Bridge	Gooderham & Worts Distillers of Fine Whiskies since 1832	Times fat and italics	white lettering on black with red trim	painted metal on wood	1.04m x 10.75m	north and south side of pipe bridge on Trinity St.	restore and maintain in place
1953 Tank	Home of Hot-Shot Anti-Freeze	Gothic fat	white and red lettering on black background	paint on steel	5.7m x 18.5m; 4.2m x 6.2m	south side of storage tanks	record prior to demolition
1953 Billboard	G&W Gooderham & Worts Limited Distillers of Fine Whiskies since 1832	script, Times fat, and Gothic	white lettering on black and red background with red and white borders	painted plywood and wood frame	7.8m x 6.5m	west side of Building 36	record and remove with restoration of Building 36
1960 Rooftop Billboard (3)	Gooderham's since 1832, Kahlua, Canadian Club C.C.	various	various	painted metal slats, neon fluorescent flood lights, steel superstructure and catwalks	9.6m x 9.7m x 33.5m	roof of Rack House 'M'	maintain and operate until building demolished
1970 Tank Stencil	No. 4 Glycol Storage Tank 312.172 IMP.GAL.	Serif stencil	white stencil on black	paint on steel	1.69m x 3.67m	north side of storage tanks	record prior to demolition
1988 Building Numbers	Building Identification	Gothic condensed	black lettering on white	paint on galvanized sheet metal	17cm x varies	1.5m mounting on building face	keep and use for primary building identification
1988 Excise	Customs & Excise Bonding Warehouse D	Gothic condensed	black lettering on white background	paint on sheet metal	56cm x 78cm	4m mounting on rack and tank houses	maintain in current locations
1988 Process Information	Breakdown Valve 8 Feet 9 Inches West From Wall	Gothic	black lettering on white	paint on sheet metal	35cm x 56cm	Building 63	maintain in place
Generic Safety	various	various	various	various	various	pedestrian level	stabilize and maintain
1989 Historic Plaque	Historic Sites and Monuments Board message	Times Roman	brass and burgundy	cast brass with paint background	69cm x 77cm	Trinity St. at Mill St. west side	maintain; consider improved location
Unknown Excise	Canadian Government Excise D Bonding Warehouse	Gothic stencil	white lettering on black background	paint on wood boards	43cm x 100cm	taken down from Rack House 'D'	replace existing 1988 sign with historic sign

Figure 42  
New Signage - Guidelines

SIGN TYPE	MESSAGE	TYPOGRAPHY	COLOUR	MATERIAL	SIZE	LOCATION	RECOMMENDATIONS
Wayfinding	various	Pictograms	white on colour	paint or porcelain on steel	(small) 15cm x varies	eye-level	design a wayfinding program for the whole site to be implemented over time
Historic Building Plaque	building history: text including uses, character, architects (one per building)	Gill Sans (modern San Serif type)	white on colour	paint or porcelain on steel	30cm x varies	eye-level	co-ordinate with wayfinding
Building Group	building group name: Maltings; Pure Spirits	Gill Sans	white on colour	paint or porcelain on steel	45cm x varies	above doors, wall panels or pilasters	co-ordinate with wayfinding to mark major entrances
New Building Office and Industrial	simple: word mark; trademark	various	various	neon or face lit metal sign	various	rooftop mechanical facing outward; commercial and industrial buildings	in spirit of rooftop sign on Rack House 'M'
Store Directories Inside Buildings	tenant list	various	white on colour	metal/wood	1mx 2m vertical	vestibules	co-ordinate with wayfinding
Site Map Directories	maps & legend	Gill Sans	white on colour	paint or porcelain on steel	60cm x 90cm	discrete locations	co-ordinate with site interpretation
Whole Building Signs	company names	various	various	metal/wood (not plastic)	60cm x 4m	fascia above windows on pilasters	sign should be simple and rectangular and not obscure architectural detail
Analog Signs	pictogram	none	various	metal/wood (not plastic)	1m x 3m	projecting above doorways	may be used instead of flat wall signs
Bar/Restaurant	various	neon or various	various	neon or metal/wood	60cm x 1m	above doorways; behind windows	to identify individual restaurants and bars



## 5.5 OPEN SPACE PAST FEATURES AND TRACES

The open space past features and traces which are identified in Section 2 of this report may be considered as either archaeological resources or opportunities, interpretive features, or simply opportunities to influence the future landscape plan. In the case of archaeological resources or opportunities, further investigation is required to establish whether or not trace features remain and further whether a particular feature is worthy of future site interpretation and/or incorporation into the future landscape plans. Recommendations for the past features and traces follow in accordance with the categories identified above.

### *Archaeological Resources or Opportunities*

The following archaeological resources or opportunities should be investigated further to establish the extent, condition and value of the remaining feature (if found) for retention and/or interpretation within the future site development landscape plan. These include the following:

- the Worts residence site;
- waterfront constructions (various locations); and
- the windmill foundations.

### *Interpretative Features*

The following should be considered for inclusion within the future interpretation plan:

- all of the items listed above;
- the Weigh Scales Building foundations;
- the rail scale;
- former fencing and security gates;
- the original grade-level rail corridor;
- the upper level railway corridor;
- the Drive Shed Building and wall foundations; and
- the Coppersmith Shop site.

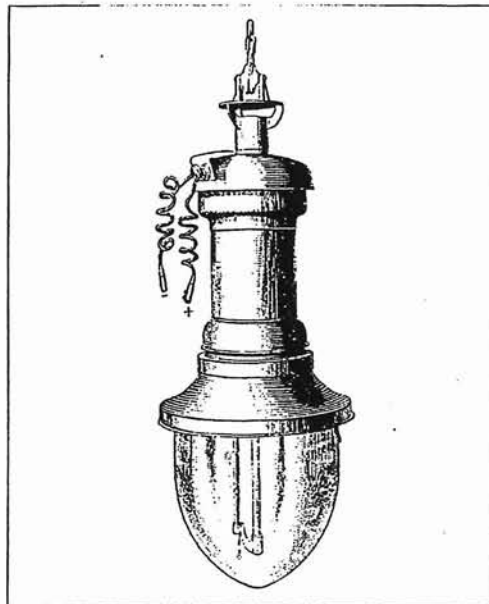
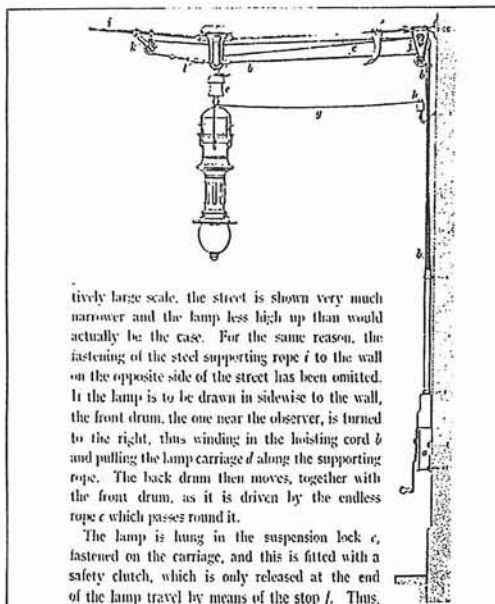
### *Landscape Plan Features or Influences*

The following features should be considered as potential influences to the future site development landscape plan but may not be considered as significant elements for future site interpretation:

- Mill Street street trees; and
- brick pavements.

## APPENDIX A

### Historic Lighting Inventory



## CIRCA 1907 CARBON ARC STREET LIGHT

Fixture Make:	unknown (Union Electric, G.E.?)
Fixture Location:	at intersection of Mill Street and Trinity Street and at intersection of Mill Street and Parliament Street
Light Source:	carbon arc
Luminaire Body & Finish:	tall chimney-like painted steel body
Shade Type & Finish:	small spun metal shade
Lamp Enclosure & Optics:	clear or opal glass globe
Mounting:	cedar with pole, davit arm and lowering apparatus and cable suspension over centre of the street intersection
Spacing:	intersections only and used in conjunction with standard lantern street lights spaced at 30m intervals between
Dimensions:	approx. 20cm dia. globe, 1m high
Record:	
- remaining fixtures	none found, museum of Science & Technology
- photographic record	1907 Baldwin Room collection

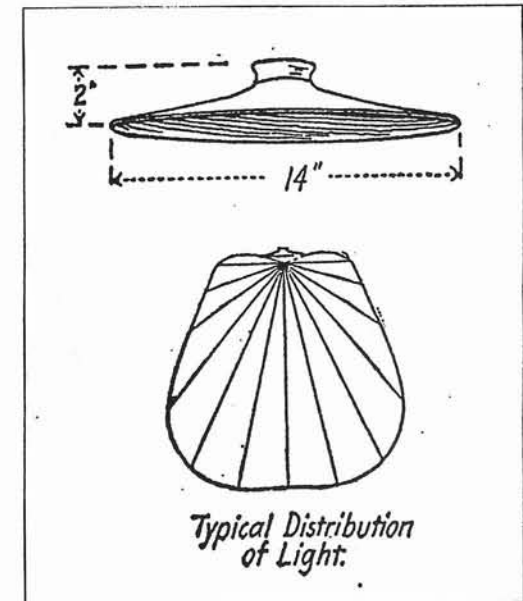
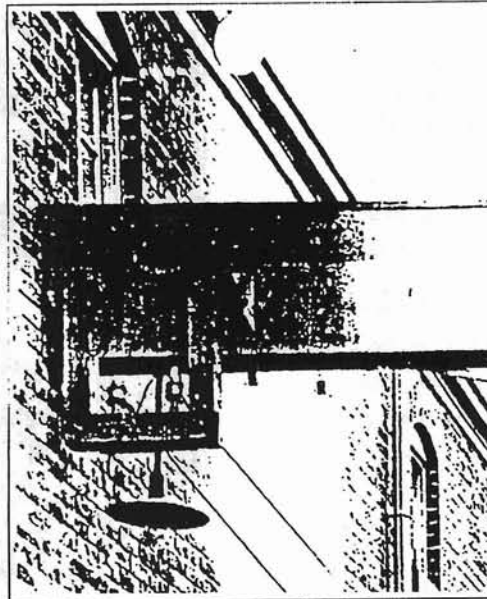


## CIRCA 1907 GAS STREET LIGHT

Fixture Make:	unknown
Fixture Location:	Trinity Street North of Mill Street, similar installation at St. Lawrence Hall
Light Source:	coal gas (open flame) (3 jets typical)
Luminaire Body & Finish:	metal
Shade Type & Finish:	faceted metal
Lamp Enclosure & Optics:	clear flat panes
Mounting:	pole cast iron 3.5m pole
- height	3.5m
Spacing:	none found
Dimensions:	
Record:	
- photographic record	Baldwin Room

## CIRCA 1917 OUTDOOR SHADED LUMINAIRE

Fixture Make:	Benjamin socket (incandescent)
Fixture Location:	may be example from bridge mounting
Light Source:	incandescent (medium base)
Luminaire Body & Finish:	no body
Shade Type & Finish:	spun metal, body and shade white enamel finish
Lamp Enclosure & Optics:	bare lamp and reflector
Mounting:	wall and bridge
- height	5m
Spacing:	according to bridge locations and building corners
Dimensions:	40cm dia., 15cm high
Record:	
- remaining fixtures	1 sample and 6 in use in Boiler House Bldg. No. 46
- photographic record	British acetones photographs, City Archives
Condition:	serviceable, reproducible

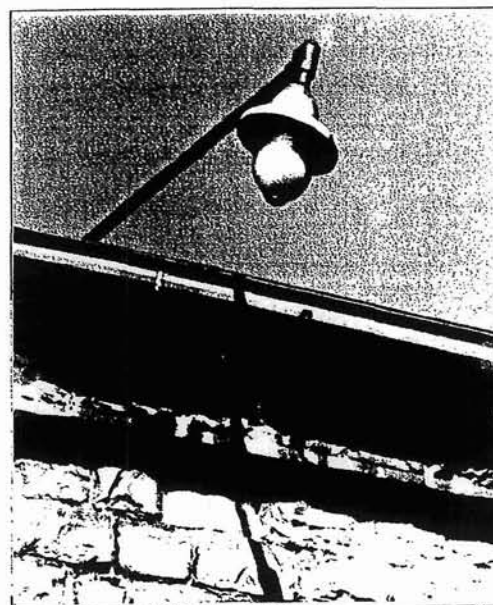
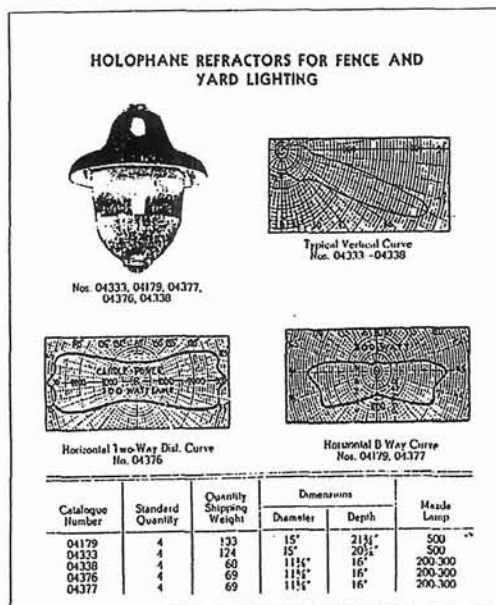


## CIRCA 1917 INCANDESCENT STANDARD LANTERN ("BEER MUG") STREET LIGHT

Fixture Make:	unknown
Fixture Location:	Trinity Street and Mill Street
Light Source:	incandescent 100 watt
Luminaire Body & Finish:	galvanized iron
Shade Type & Finish:	
Lamp Enclosure & Optics:	cylindrical opal glass enclosure
Mounting:	bracketed onto square concrete poles or round cedar poles
- height	3.7m
Spacing:	30m according to Toronto Hydro
Dimensions:	20cm dia., 24cm wide x 45cm high
Record:	
- remaining fixtures	none on site, other examples in City (Toronto Island, Wychwood Park)
- photographic record	British Acetones, City of Toronto Archives
- drawing	Toronto Hydro electric system drawing dated May 2, 1922

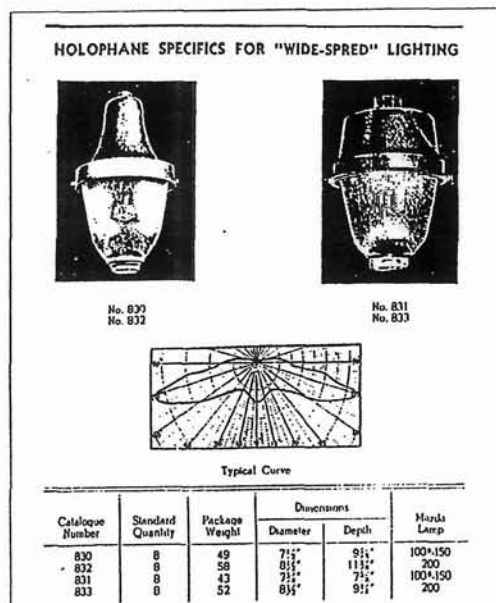






## CIRCA 1941 INCANDESCENT "YARD LIGHT"

Fixture Make:	Holophane Cat. No. 04338
Fixture Location:	south face of Stone Distillery, Fermentation Room and around Molasses tank
Light Source:	incandescent clear 200 watt (medium base)
Luminaire Body & Finish:	sand cast aluminum shade and body, no finish
Shade Type & Finish:	pressed aluminum reflector
Lamp Enclosure & Optics:	cast glass refractors 2 part held in with caskets and hinged aluminum ring
Mounting:	wall mounted goose neck pipe with flange
- height	5m-8m varies
Spacing:	22m varies
Dimensions:	shade: 32cm dia. x 19cm high overall: 32cm dia. x 38cm high
Record:	
- remaining fixtures	6
- photographic record	1993
- product literature	1937
- mapping	electrical layout plan dated 1941
Condition:	broken refractors, serviceable body (refractor replacements may be available)

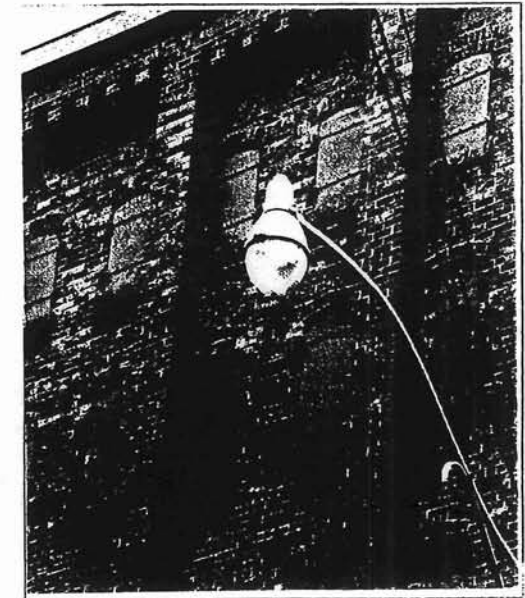


## CIRCA 1941 OUTDOOR "WIDE-SPRED" INCANDESCENT

Fixture Make:	Holophane Cat. No. 832
Fixture Location:	north side of Stone Distillery and under adjacent bridge
Light Source:	clear incandescent
Luminaire Body & Finish:	cast aluminum
Shade Type & Finish:	none
Lamp Enclosure & Optics:	glass refractor (2 piece)
Mounting:	wall and bridge mount with goose neck
- height	5.2m (eave)
Spacing:	10m
Dimensions:	22cm dia x 29cm high
Record:	
- remaining fixtures	7
- photographic record	1993
- product literature	1937
- mapping, record	electrical layout plan dated 1941
Condition:	partially dissembled but operable, one recent replacement

## CIRCA 1946 INCANDESCENT STREET LIGHT

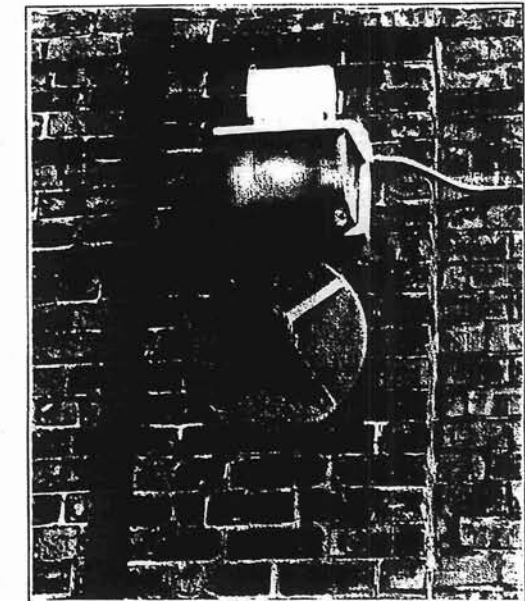
Fixture Make:	E-PAC, C&M
Fixture Location:	perimeter street lighting
Light Source:	500 watt clear incandescent (mogul base)
Luminaire Body & Finish:	sand cast aluminum unfinished
Shade Type & Finish:	spun aluminum Alzac-type (polished & coated)
Lamp Enclosure & Optics:	Holophane cast glass refractor/enclosure
Mounting:	wood light pole with davit arm
- height	7.3m
Spacing:	30m. staggered spacing on Mill, Cherry, Parliament, and Trinity north of Mill St.
Dimensions:	refractor: 34cm dia. x 20cm overall: 34cm dia. x 60cm. high
Record:	
- remaining fixtures	typical
- photographic record	1993
- mapping	Toronto Hydro, P.U.C.C.
Condition:	serviceable, scheduled for replacement with identical luminaire with metal halide light source and new davit arm

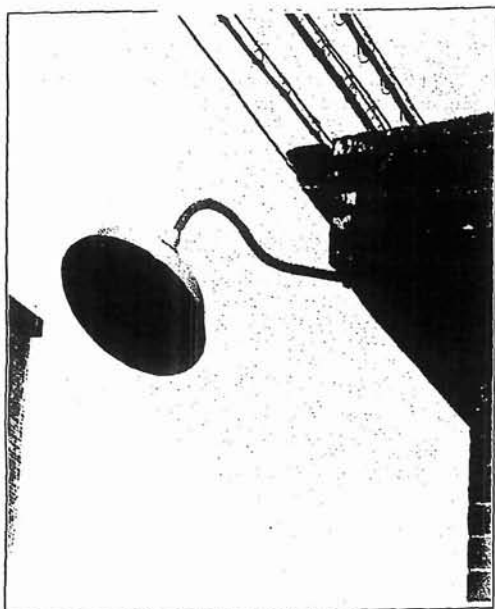


## CIRCA 1970 MERCURY VAPOUR WALLPACK

Fixture Make:	Holophane
Fixture Location:	throughout site
Light Source:	mercury vapour lamp, mogul base, 200w. top mounted ballast container
Luminaire Body & Finish:	sand cast aluminum (hinged) with stamped aluminum reflector
Shade Type & Finish:	none
Lamp Enclosure & Optics:	cast glass refractor
Mounting:	typical (lead expansion plug into brick) and bracketed pole (south end of Long Room)
- height:	5.3m
Spacing:	22m varies; near locations as previous incandescent fixtures
Dimensions:	body: 42cm wide x 19cm high x 20cm deep overall: 72cm wide x 76cm high
Record:	
- remaining fixtures	typical site fixtures
- photographic record	1993
- product literature	1988
Condition:	good (still in manufacture)

Ordering data.			Mechanical performance.	
How to construct a catalogue number				
Example:	WL1K	15AHP 12 GR UPR		
Step	Catalogue No.	Description		
1. Luminaire	WL1K	Wallpack		
2. Source and wattage	270HP 100HP 150HP 150HP 250HP	200W HPS 100W HPS 150W 55V HPS 150W 100V HPS 250W HPS (for remote ballast operation only)		
3. Voltage	125V 250V 277V 347V	120V 250V 277V 347V		
4. Finish	GR BZ BL	Grey Bronze Black		
5. Options	U PR PS	For special uncracked refractor Preconnector Pre-wired drain		
Accessories (order separately)				
Catalogue No.	Description			
WL1KGR	Cast aluminum protective cage - grey			
WL1KGRBZ	Cast aluminum protective cage - bronze			
WL1KGRBL	Cast aluminum protective cage - black			
WL1KGR	Wire protective grid			
SP00RZ	Surface outlet - grey			
SP00RZ	Surface outlet - bronze			
SP00RBL	Surface outlet - black			
			Dimension	Inches
			A	7 1/2
			B	13 1/4
			C	15 1/4
			D	8 1/4
			E	10
			F	8 1/4
			G	4 1/4
			H	5
			I	12



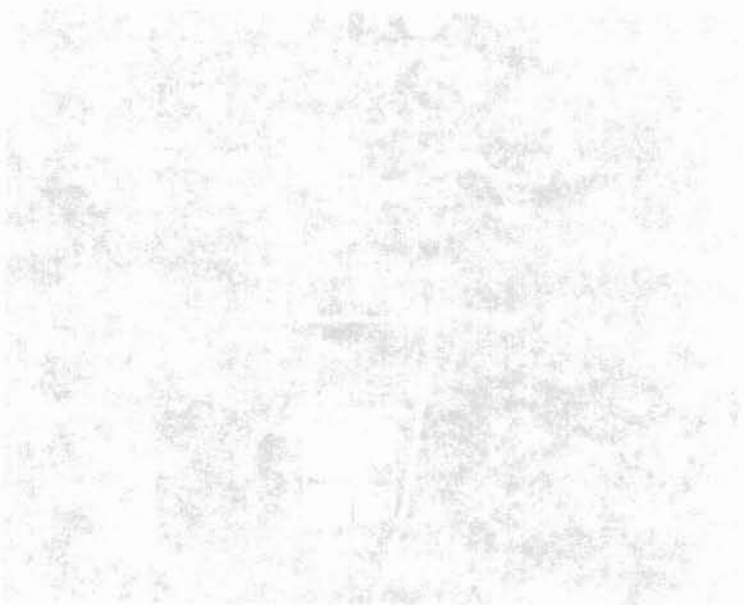


## OUTDOOR SHADED INCANDESCENT LUMINAIRE

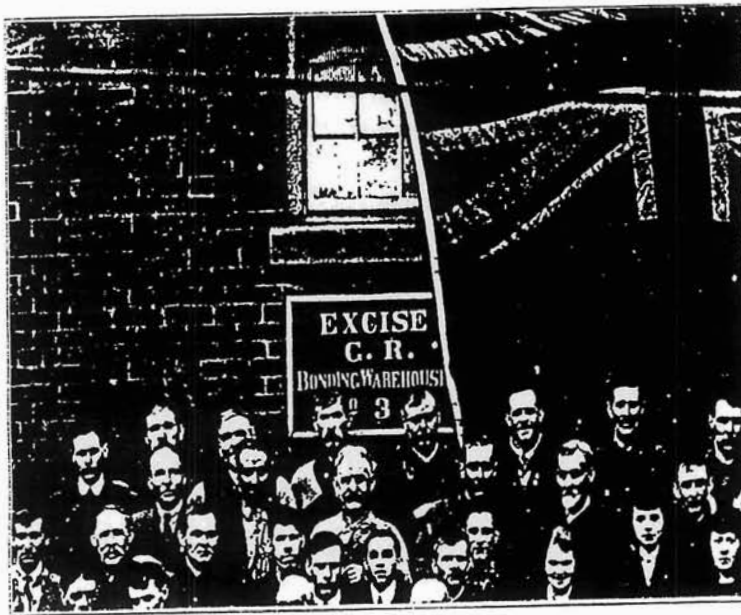
Fixture Make:	unknown
Fixture Location:	southeast corner of Mill St. and Trinity St.
Light Source:	incandescent
Luminaire Body & Finish:	no body
Shade Type & Finish:	spun metal, porcelain finish
Lamp Enclosure & Optics:	none
Mounting:	wallmounted goose neck (bent) and flange
- height	4m
Spacing:	none
Dimensions:	56.5m dia x 30cm high
Record:	
- remaining fixtures	1
- photographic record	1993
- mapping, record	none found

## APPENDIX B

### Historic Signage Inventory

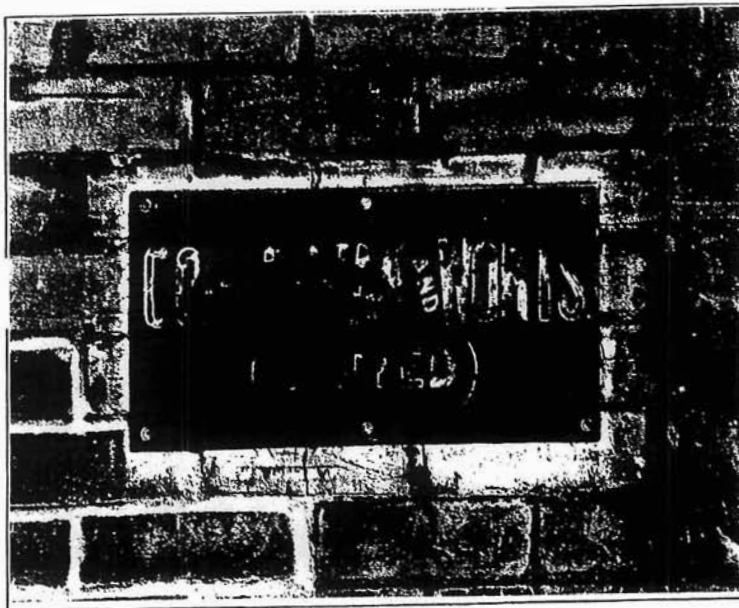






## 1917 EXCISE SIGN

Sign Message:	EXCISE G.R. (George Rex) BONDING WAREHOUSE NO. 3
Sign Location:	Maltings Building No. 35
Mounting Height:	3.2m
Materials:	black (or dark colour) with white (or light colour) lettering and border
Dimensions:	various 60cm x 90cm (approx.)
Photographic Record:	British Acetones; City of Toronto
Comments:	removed; reversed (white on black) from current excise signage

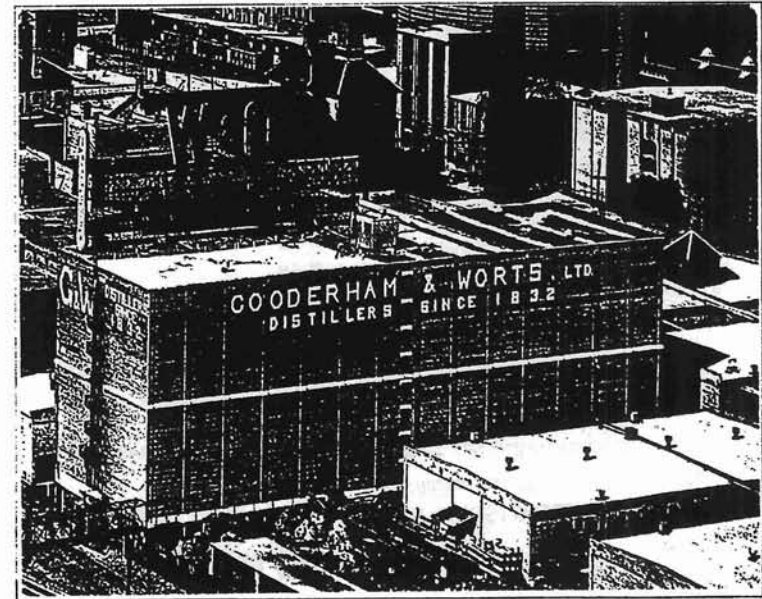


## CIRCA 1917 COMPANY PLAQUE

Sign Message:	GOODERHAM AND WORTS (LIMITED)
Sign Location:	Gooderham & Worts Plant office
Mounting Height:	1.43m
Materials:	debossed brass and black paint
Dimensions:	22cm x 47cm
Photographic Record:	1994
Comments:	the plaque was moved in 1986 to Building No. 51; previously located on Building No. 31 (the old office)

## 1927 INSITU BRICK SIGNS (2)

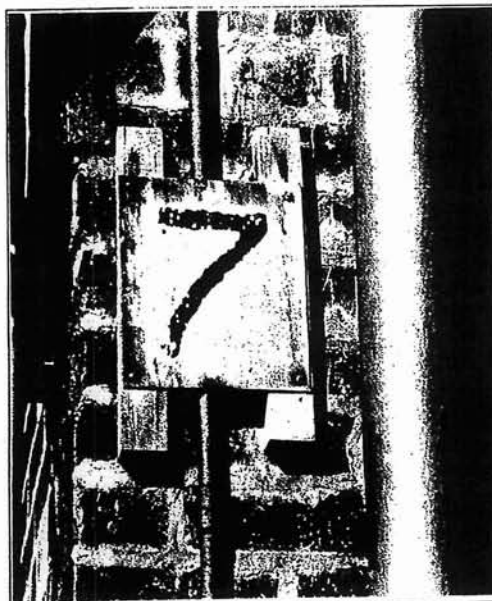
Sign Message:	GOODERHAM & WORTS LTD. DISTILLERS- SINCE 1832 (east side) GOODERHAM & WORTS LTD. DISTILLERS- SINCE 1832 (west side)
Sign Location:	south and east wall of Rack House 'M'
Mounting Height:	wall 15.8m
Materials:	contrasting glazed white brick built into brick wall
Dimensions:	46m wide x 3.3m 3.2m x 2.0m
Photographic Record:	1994
Comments:	signs likely built to face the heavily travelled railway corridor located immediately south of Rack House 'M'



## CIRCA 1927 OLDER BUILDINGS NUMBERS

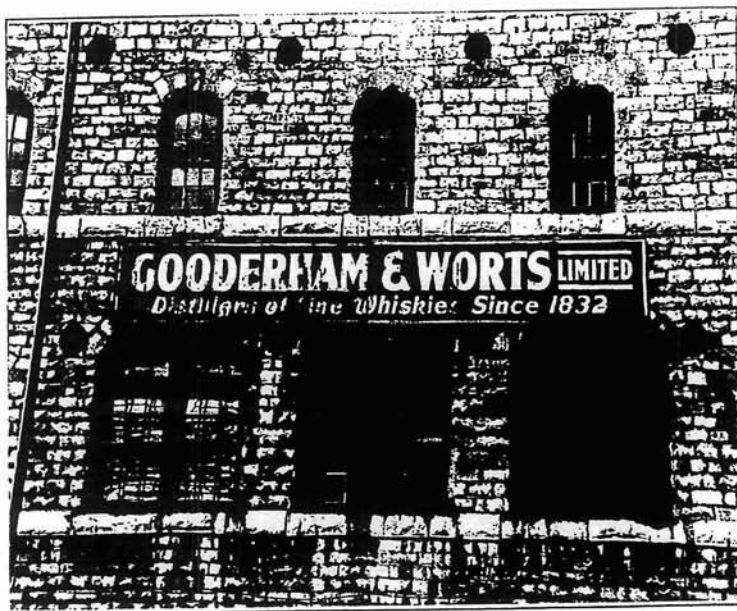
Sign Message:	BLDGS 58 59-60
Sign Location:	north building face in alley
Mounting Height:	120cm
Materials:	white paint and black lettering on galvanized sheet metal
Dimensions:	15cm x 46cm
Photographic Record:	1994
Comments:	building number predates current typical building numbers (i.e. pre-1988) and may date from building constructed in 1927





## CIRCA 1927 TRACK VALVE SIGNS

Sign Message:	1-17
Sign Location:	mounted below pipe valves on south rail siding
Mounting Height:	5m
Materials:	painted white paint with black numbers on galvanized sheet metal
Dimensions:	20xcm x 20cm
Photographic Record:	1994
Comments:	signs marked supply valves for tank cars; white paint has washed off and rust showing on edges; may date from first building numbering circa 1925

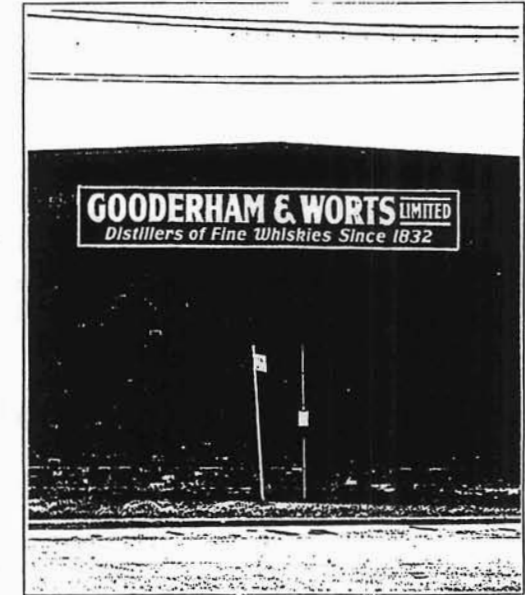
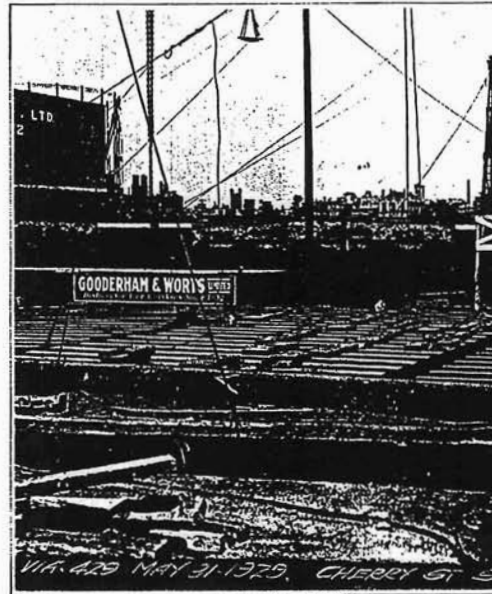


## CIRCA 1929 WALL SIGNS (3)

Sign Message:	GOODERHAM & WORTS LIMITED <i>Distillers of Fine Whiskies since 1832</i>
Sign Location:	Cherry at Mill Street: east wall of Building No. 50; north wall of Building No. 50 centered; and south wall of Stone Distillery
Mounting Height:	3.8m on Building No. 50 9.3m on Stone Distillery
Materials:	red outlined white letters on a black background with a white border, metal
Dimensions:	8.96m x 31.19m
Photographic Record:	1994; 1928 James Photographs of railway viaduct construction
Comments:	sign on Stone Distillery moved from 1st floor to 2nd floor between 1948 and 1952 photographs; similar sign on Lum- ber Shed Building No. 73 confirmed by 1928 and 1930 photographs; by 1943 the yard was leased to General Salvage Company at which time the sign probably came down

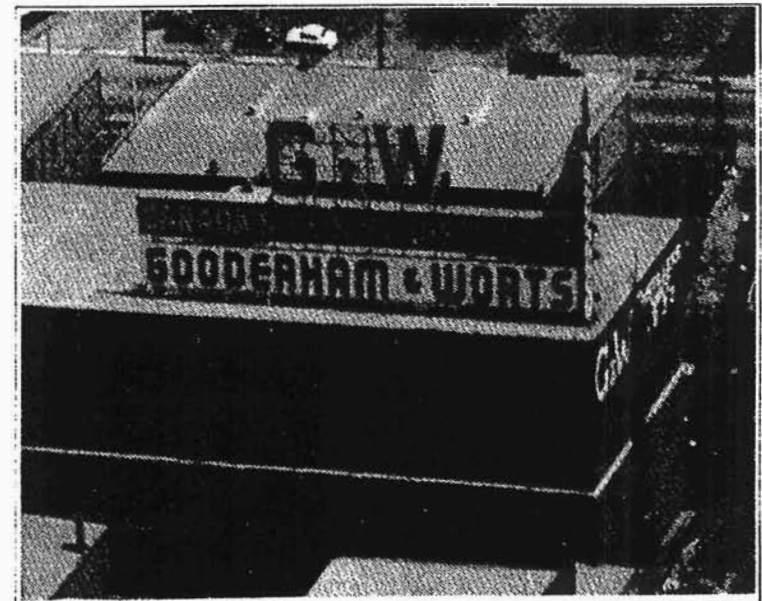
## CIRCA 1929 WALL SIGN

Sign Message:	GOODERHAM & WORTS LIMITED <i>Distillers of Fine Whiskies since 1832</i>
Sign Location:	Mill St. on Maltings Building No. 36, west wall at north end
Mounting Height:	wall 15.6m
Materials:	painted white lettering on black background with red and white border; this appears to be painted on 120cm x 240cm plywood panels
Dimensions:	5.23m x 8.053m
Photographic Record:	1994 and 1952
Comments:	sign was aimed at downtown along with the rooftop billboard and is large enough to be readable at 0.5km distance



## CIRCA 1948 ROOFTOP BILLBOARD FACES

Sign Message:	G&W CANADA'S OLDEST DISTILLERY GOODERHAM & WORTS (west side) G&W and thermometer (south side)
Sign Location:	rooftop of Rackhouse 'M'
Mounting Height:	roof 20.05m
Materials:	painted metal neon tube rectangular steelframe superstructure and catwalk
Dimensions:	superstructure: 33.5m (west); 18m x 3m (south)
Photographic Record:	circa 1948 site aerial oblique photograph (Gooderham & Worts on site collection)
Comments:	sign faced west to the downtown and the thermometer faced south

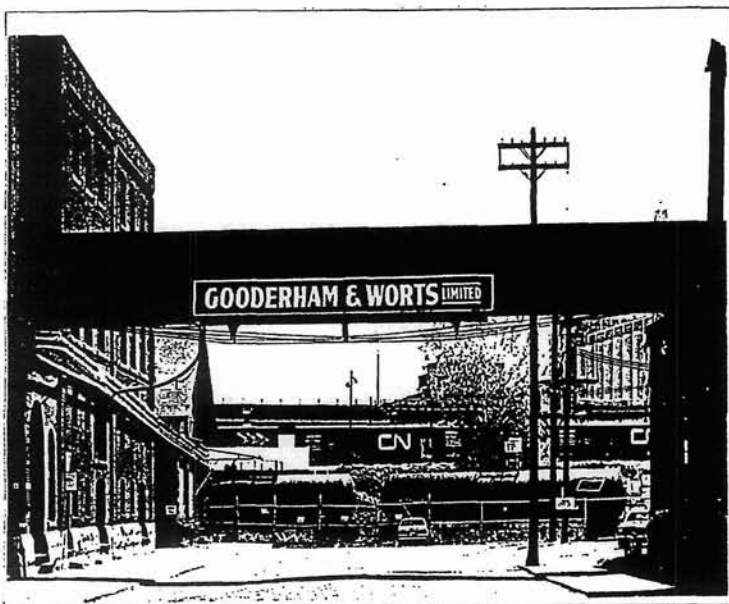






## CIRCA 1950 HAND PAINTED SIGN

Sign Message:	PRESS DOWN TO RING BELL FOR SHIPPER DRUMS ONLY (arrow)
Sign Location:	south door of Long Room Building No. 62A
Mounting Height:	door 3.46m
Materials:	black letters on white background plywood
Dimensions:	49cm wide x 31 cm high
Photographic Record:	1994
Comments:	probably painted by loading dock staff
Condition:	delapidated

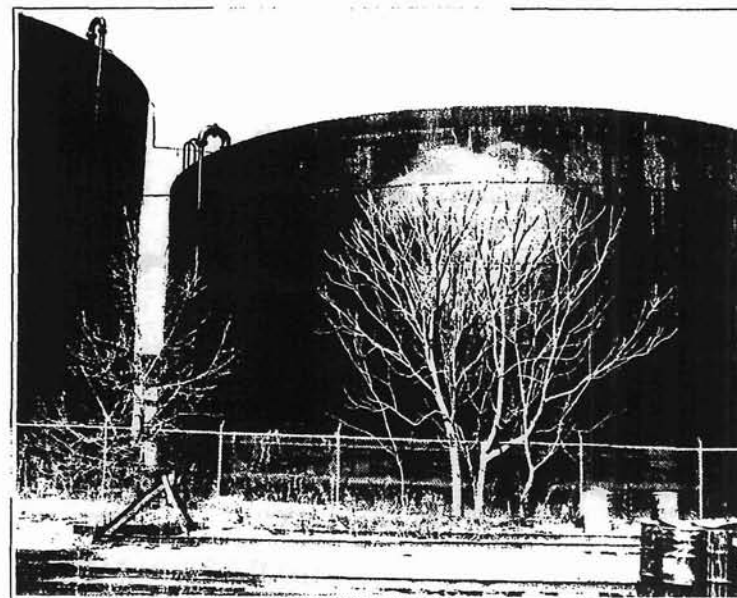


## CIRCA 1953 BRIDGE SIGN (2)

Sign Message:	GOODERHAM & WORTS LIMITED (north & south side)
Sign Location:	main bridge over Trinity St. between Building Nos. 57 & 31
Mounting Height:	6.21m centered at bottom of bridge
Materials:	painted red outlined white letters on a black background and white border on plywood
Dimensions:	1.04m x 10.75m
Photographic Record:	1994 and 1952
Comments:	these signs over a public street were probably unique in Toronto at the time

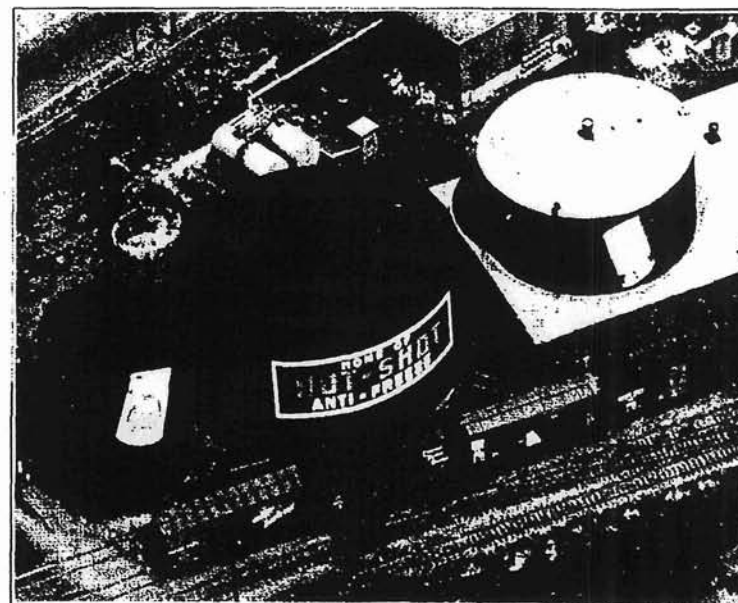
### CIRCA 1953 PAINTED TANK SIGN (2 of 3)

Sign Message:	HOT-SHOT ANTI-FREEZE (Antifreeze tin in perspective)
Sign Location:	south side of Glycol Tank No. 4 and Molasses Tank No. 2
Mounting Height:	6.2m
Materials:	paint on steel tank probably black background with red and white topography
Dimensions:	4.2m x 6.2m
Photographic Record:	circa 1953 aerial oblique, Northway Gestalt Collection (Provincial Archives)
Comments:	painted over



### CIRCA 1953 TANK SIGN (1 of 3)

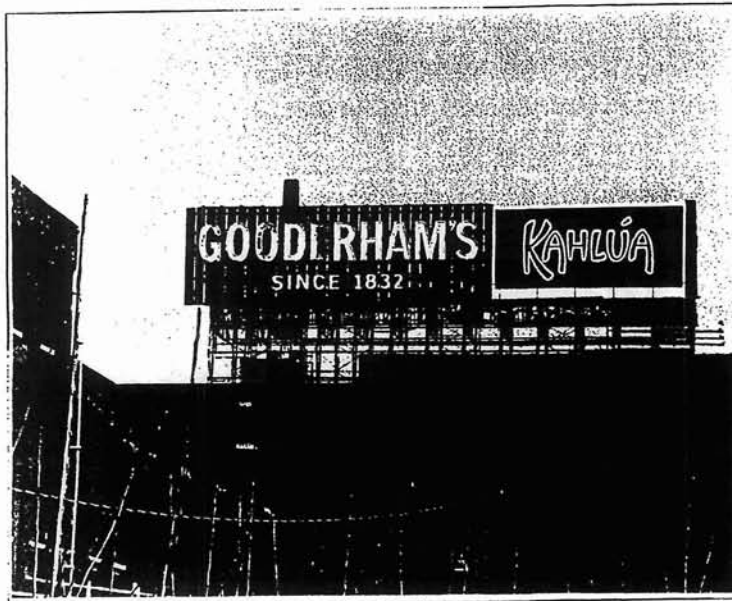
Sign Message:	HOME OF HOT-SHOT ANTI-FREEZE
Sign Location:	southside of Molasses Tank
Mounting Height:	3.7m
Materials:	coloured paint probably red and white lettering on a steel tank
Dimensions:	5.7m x 18.5m (curved)
Photographic Record:	aerial oblique, Provincial Archives
Comments:	painted over; traces of signs remain





## CIRCA 1953 BILLBOARD

Sign Message:	G&W GOODERHAM & WORTS LIMITED Distillers of FINE WHISKIES Since 1832
Sign Location:	west face of Bldg. 36
Mounting Height:	7.4m
Materials:	painted plywood (12 sheets) with wood frame border, white painted lettering on red and black background
Dimensions:	4.8m x 6.5m
Photographic Record:	1994 aerial oblique Ontario Archives
Comments:	advertising aimed toward downtown



## CIRCA 1960 ROOFTOP BILLBOARD (3)

Sign Message:	GOODERHAM'S SINCE 1832, KAHLUA (west side); CANADIAN CLUB C.C. (east side); C.C. (south side)
Sign Location:	roof of Rack House 'M'
Mounting Height:	roof 20.05m
Materials:	painted metal slats, neon tube, fluorescent tube, metal halide flood lights, rectangular steel frame superstructure and catwalks
Dimensions:	superstructure: 9.6m x 9.7m (south) x 33.5m (east & west)
Photographic Record:	1994
Comments:	Billboard likely built to take advantage of the motorists view from the Gardiner Expressway; replacing an earlier billboard of 1948 vintage.
Condition:	operating and maintained by Neon Art

### CIRCA 1963 SECURITY SIGNAGE (3)

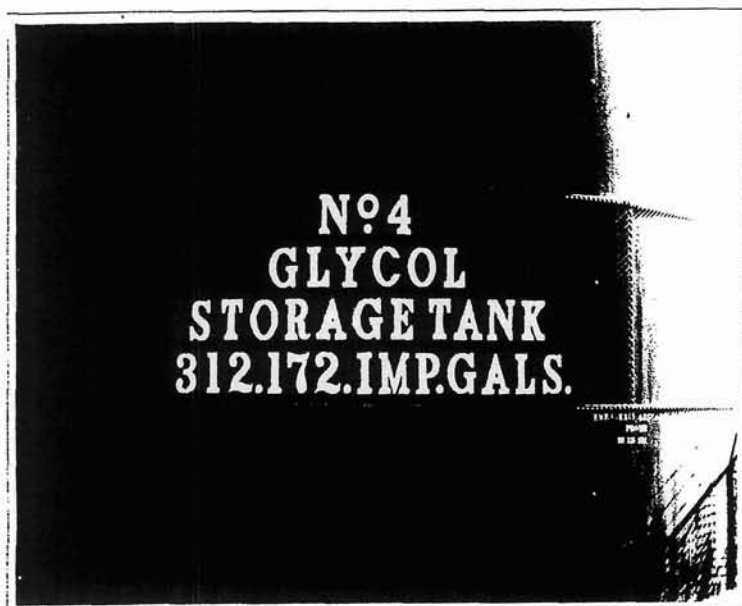
Sign Message:	GOODERHAM & WORTS LIMITED LICENSED DISTILLERS CONSOLIDATED ALCOHOLS LIMITED LICENSED DISTILLERS
Sign Location:	north door, Stone Distillery
Mounting Height:	2.5m
Materials:	black painted on white, white paint on black on steel sheet
Dimensions:	G&W 2m x 10cm (1m radius); Consolidated Alcohols 2m x 10cm
Photographic Record:	1994
Comments:	site specific, curved sign and rare sign other than that of Gooderham & Worts



### CIRCA 1963

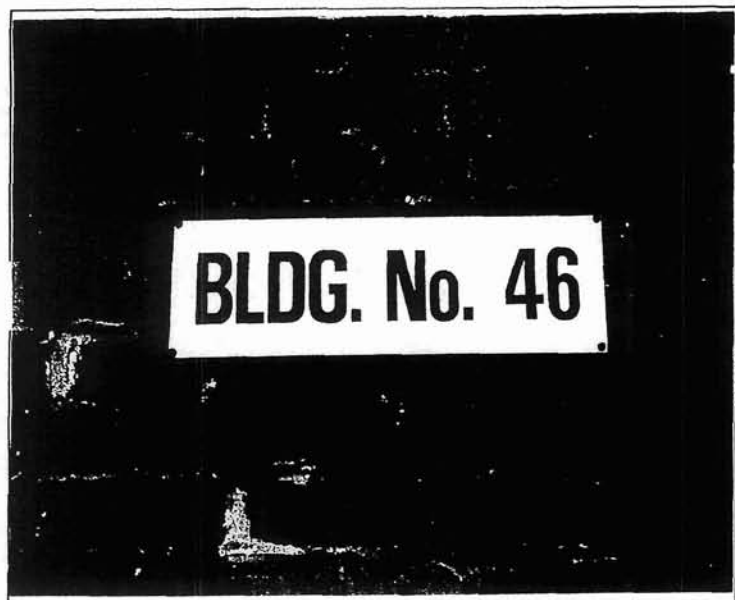
Sign Message:	CONSOLIDATED ALCHOLS LIMITED LICENSED DISTILLERS
Sign Location:	unknown
Mounting Height:	unkown
Materials:	metal on plywood with wood frame black lettering on white background
Dimensions:	50cm x 1260cm
Photographic Record:	1994
Comments:	replaced by 1988 signage





### CIRCA 1970 TANK STENCIL SIGN

Sign Message:	No. 4 GLYCOL STORAGE TANK 312.172.IMP.GALS. emergency response phone (519) 339-3711 (Dow Chemical emergency response number, still operable)
Sign Location:	west end of site
Mounting Height:	1.7m
Materials:	white paint on black steel tank
Dimensions:	1.69m x 3.67m
Photographic Record:	1994
Comments:	6 figure Imperial measure idiosyncratic accuracy



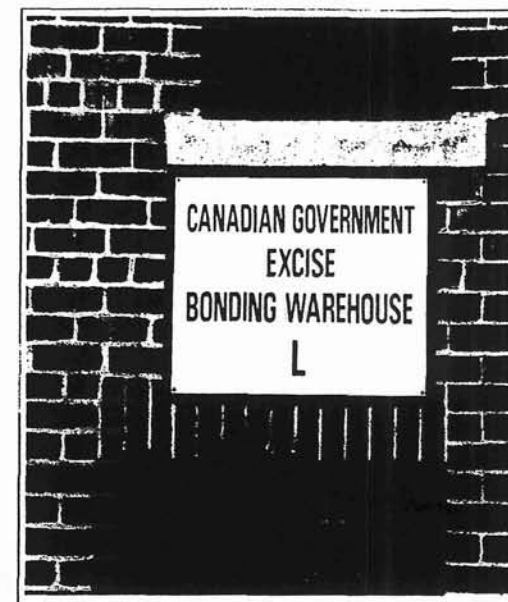
### 1988 BUILDING NUMBERS (typical, about 30)

Sign Message:	e.g. BLDG No. 46
Sign Location:	brick pilaster or wall of main facade; generally, one sign per building.
Mounting Height:	1.46m wall and pilaster
Materials:	black letters, black border on white background on galva- nized steel
Dimensions:	61m x 18cm varies in length
Photographic Record:	1994
Comments:	replaced small 10cm x 10cm building numbers



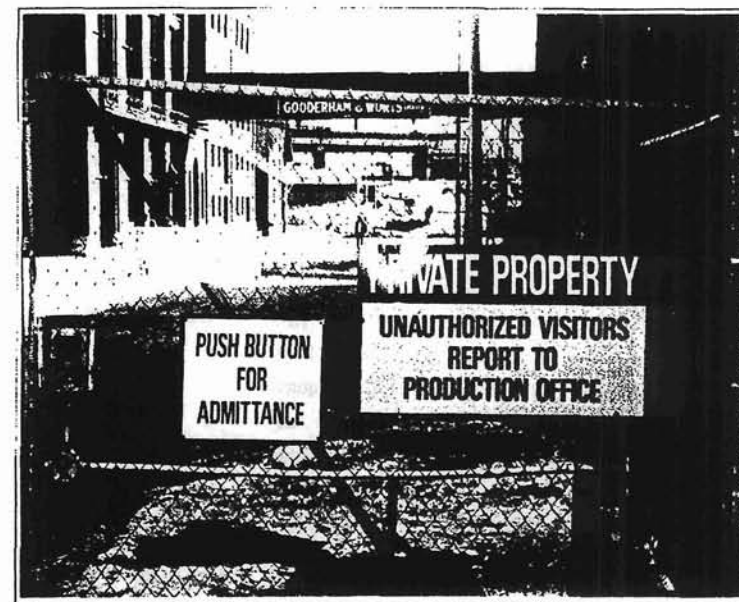
## CIRCA 1988 EXCISE SIGN

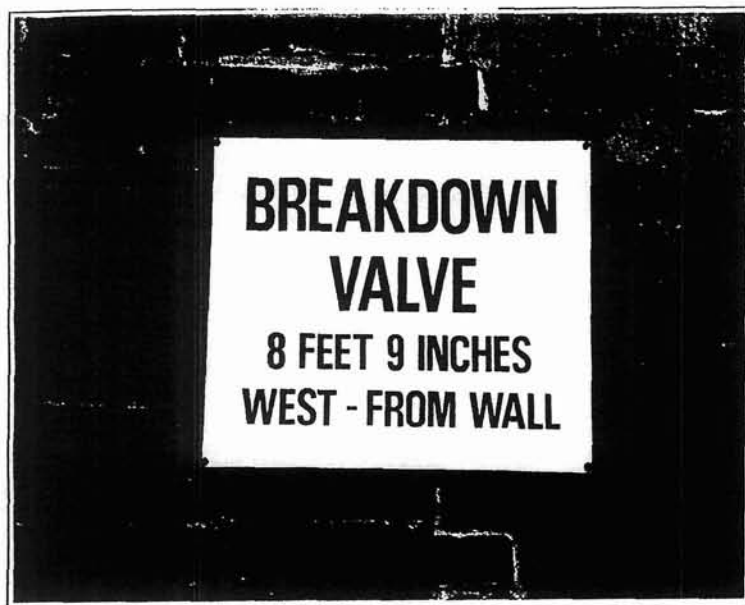
Sign Message:	CANADIAN GOVERNMENT EXCISE BONDING WAREHOUSE 'L'
Sign Location:	typical Rack House 'H' & 'T' and Bldg. No. 74, right side of centre door mounted onto brick panel
Mounting Height:	3.25m
Materials:	painted red lettering, black border, white background on plywood
Dimensions:	78cm x 56cm
Photographic Record:	1994
Comments:	no reference to royalty (G.R.) as in 1917 excise sign; reversed lettering from historic 1917 sign



## CIRCA 1988 SECURITY SIGNAGE (3)

Sign Message:	PUSH BUTTON FOR ADMITTANCE; PRIVATE PROPERTY UNAUTHORIZED VISITORS REPORT TO PRODUCTION OFFICE;
Sign Location:	main gate fence, Trinity at Mill St.
Mounting Height:	gate fence 90cm varies
Materials:	painted metal black letters and border on white background; painted metal yellow letters on black; black letters on yellow with black border
Dimensions:	45cm x 60cm; 60cm x 120cm
Photographic Record:	1994
Comments:	signs and gates installed after street closure in 1979





## CIRCA 1988 PROCESS INFORMATION SIGN

Sign Message:	BREAKDOWN VALVE 8 FEET 9 INCHES WEST - FROM WALL
Sign Location:	west side of Paint Shop, Building No. 63
Mounting Height:	2m
Materials:	painted black letters and border on white background
Dimensions:	35cm x 56cm
Photographic Record:	1994

### *Gooderham and Worts Distillery Complex La Distillerie Gooderham and Worts*

The seeds of Canada's largest 19th-century distilling firm were sown in 1837 when a still was set up on this site to convert surplus grain from an 1832 grist mill into whisky. Exploiting new technologies and commercial opportunities, Gooderham and Worts grew steadily, paralleling Toronto's rise as a manufacturing centre. With the large stone distillery erected in 1859-61 and brick malthouse, kilns, warehouses, shops and offices built before 1900, this complex is an outstanding example of Victorian industrial design in terms of integrity, historical associations and aesthetic qualities.

L'origine de la plus grande distillerie canadienne du XIXe siècle remonte à un moulin érigé en 1832 et auquel on ajouta un alambic en 1837. Exploitant des techniques nouvelles et de nouveaux débouchés, Gooderham and Worts connut un rythme constant de croissance, parallèle à celui qui éleva Toronto au rang de centre manufacturier. L'édifice de pierre, érigé en 1859-1861 pour les alambics, et les bâtiments de brique construits avant 1900 pour les malteries, fours, entrepôts, ateliers et bureaux, forment un ensemble industriel victorien remarquable par son intégrité, son esthétique et ses liens avec l'histoire.

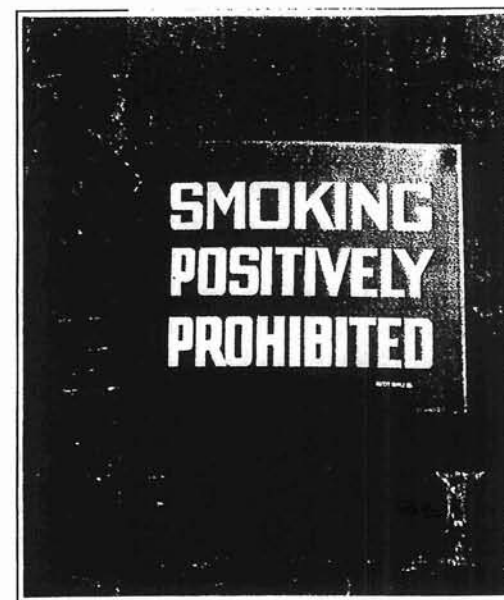
HISTORIC SITES AND MONUMENTS BOARD OF CANADA  
COMMISSION DES LIEUX ET MONUMENTS HISTORIQUES DU CANADA  
GOVERNMENT OF CANADA - GOUVERNEMENT DU CANADA

## 1989 HISTORIC PLAQUE

Sign Message:	see photograph
Sign Location:	on Trinity Street at Mill Street beside Building No. 36
Mounting Height:	post mounted 1.2m
Materials:	brass painted and polished
Dimensions:	69cm x 77 cm
Photographic Record:	1994
Comments:	Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada

## GENERIC SAFETY AND PARKING SIGNAGE

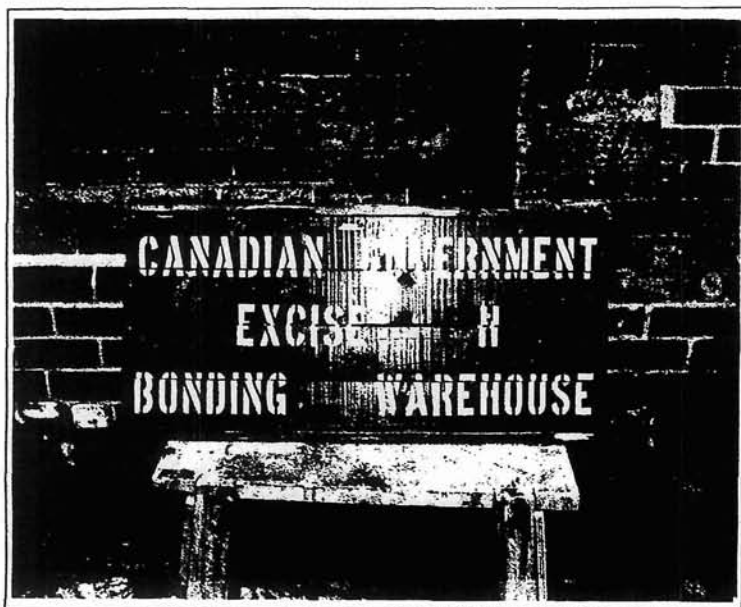
Sign Message:	NO SMOKING; SAFETY SHOWER; STOP PROCEED WITH CAUTION; NO PARKING THIS SIDE OF POST; SMOKING POSITIVELY PROHIBITED
Sign Location:	various
Mounting Height:	various
Materials:	various vacuum-formed plastic, painted metal
Dimensions:	various
Photographic Record:	1994
Comments:	typical signage available at the Safety Supply Company



## 1992 LEASING SIGN

Sign Message:	THIS SITE IS MANAGED BY DRIVERS JONAS FOR INFORMATION CALL 362-2637 SPACE AVAILABLE FOR LEASING
Sign Location:	perimeter fence between Bldg. Nos. 48 & 49 facing Mill St.
Mounting Height:	120cm
Materials:	masonite, blue and purple lettering on white background
Dimensions:	90cm x 90cm
Photographic Record:	1994
Comments:	post plant closure signage





## UNKNOWN EXCISE

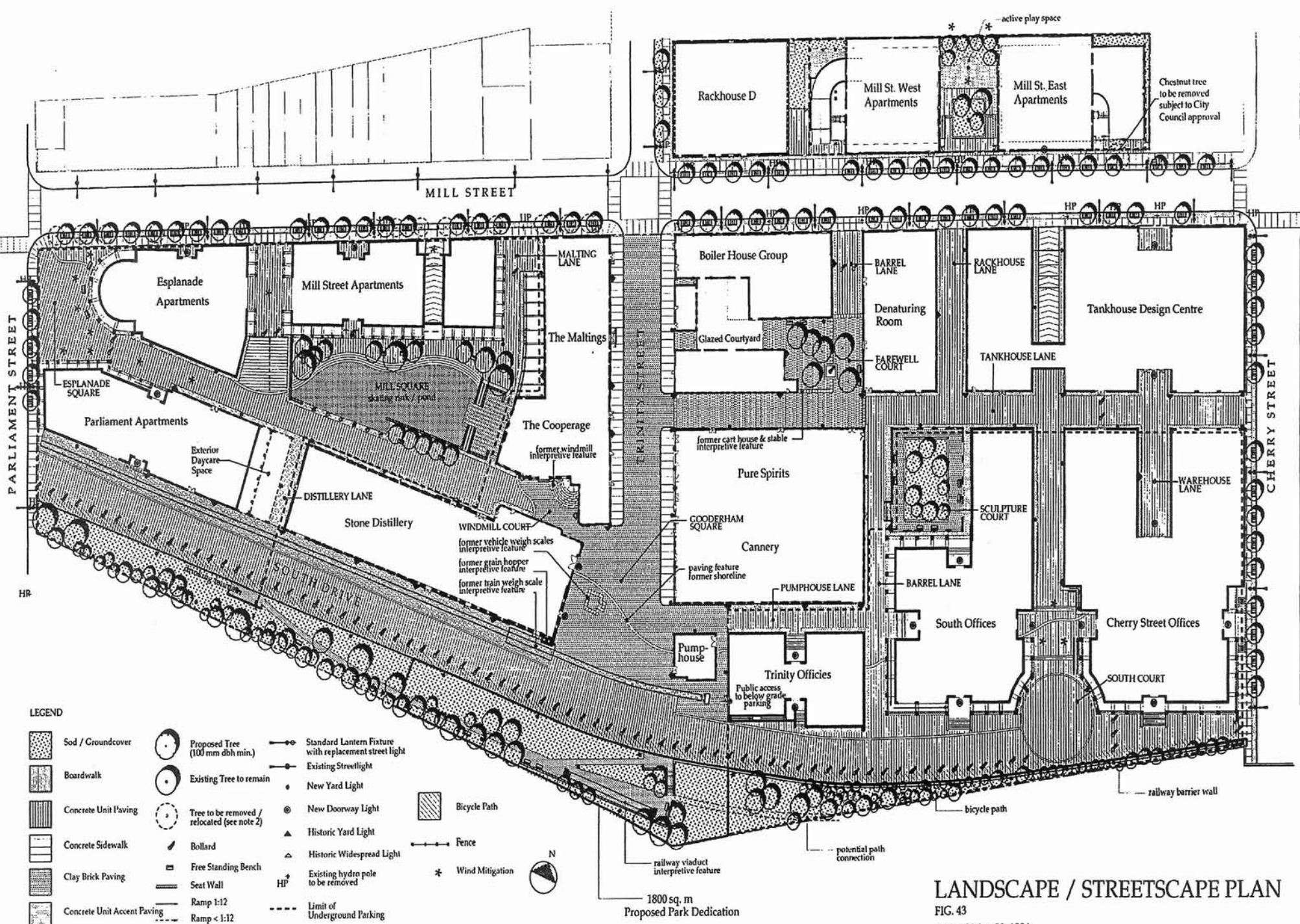
Sign Message:	CANDIAN GOVERNMENT EXCISE H BONDING WAREHOUSE
Sign Location:	Warehouse H (Building 44)
Mounting Height:	unkown
Materials:	white stencil on black painted background 2cm x 9cm resawn wood baords and frame
Dimensions:	43cm x 110cm
Photographic Record:	1994
Comments:	taken down & replaced by 1988 signage similar to Excise D (Rack House 'D') sign

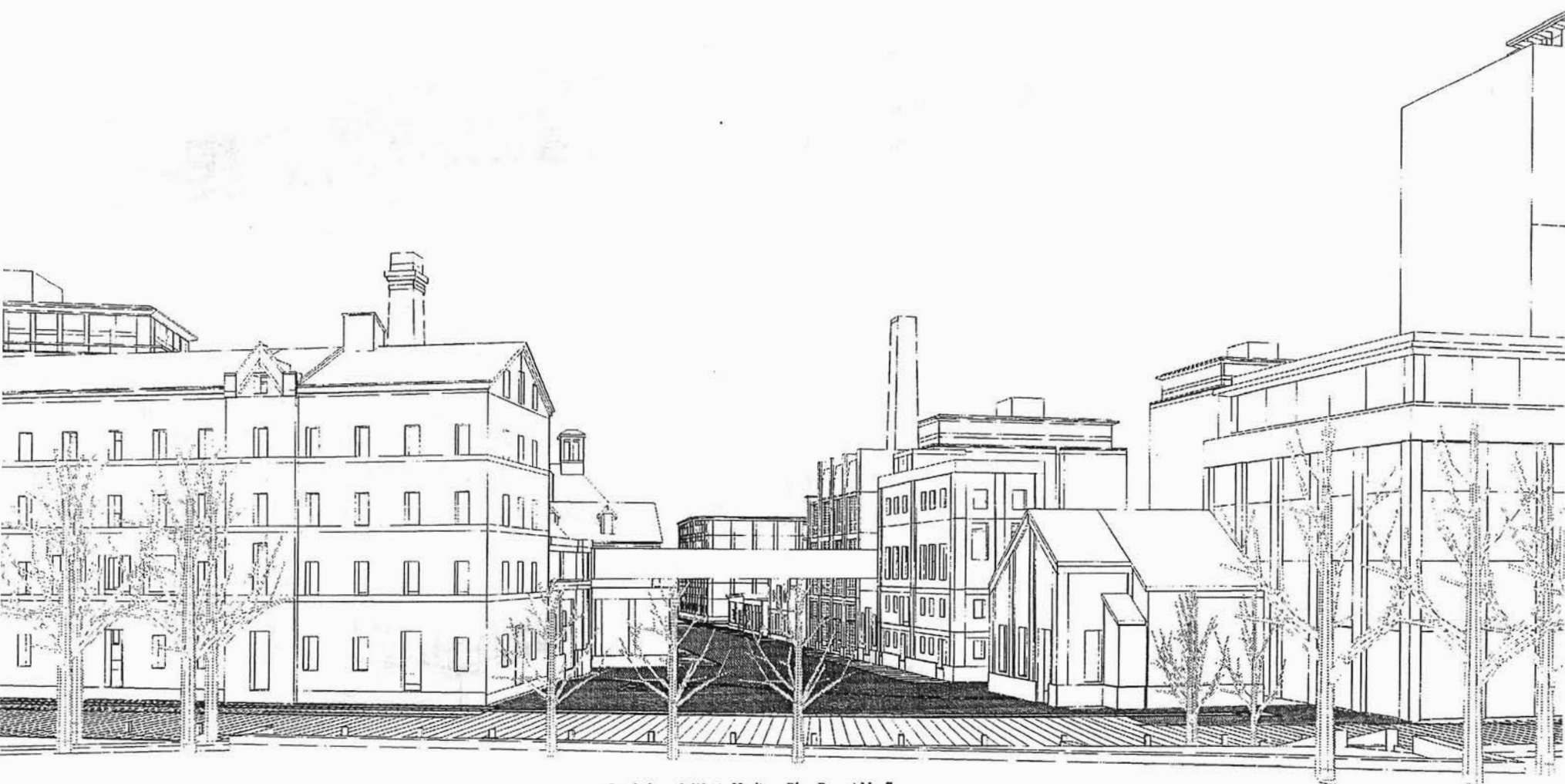
## APPENDIX C

### Landscape/Streetscape Plan

The proposed landscape/streetscape plan illustrates an approach to the landscape heritage guidelines.



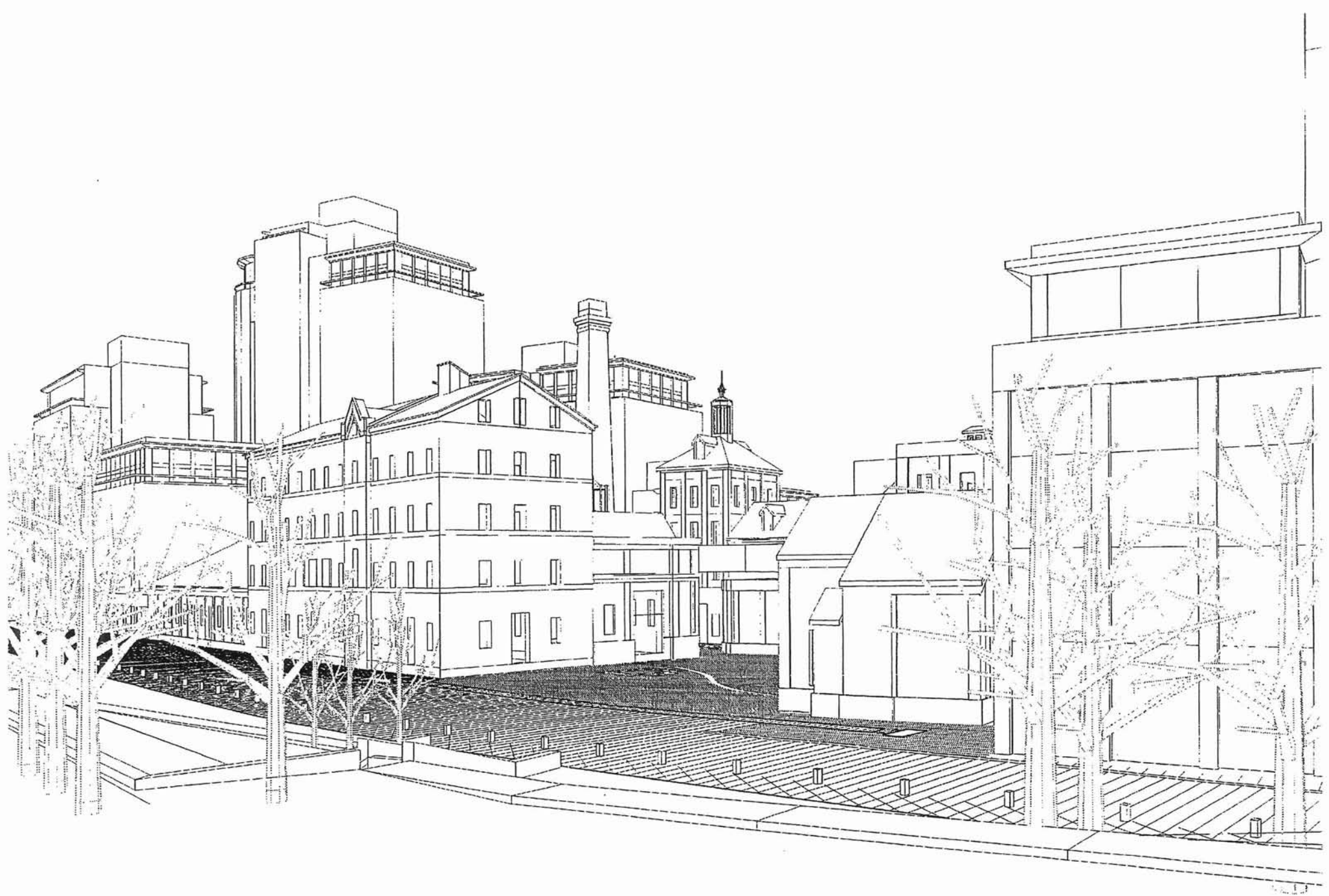




*Gooderham & Worts Heritage Plan Report No. 7*  
LANDSCAPE HISTORY, INVENTORY AND GUIDELINES

Report Revisions Addendum, May 18, 1994  
*du Toit Allsopp Hillier*

View 1 – View from rail corridor up Trinity Street



*Gooderham & Worts Heritage Plan Report No. 7*  
LANDSCAPE HISTORY, INVENTORY AND GUIDELINES

Report Revisions Addendum, May 18, 1994  
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View 2 - From rail corridor to Distillery