

Gooderham & Worts
Heritage Plan
Report No. 2

GOODERHAM & WORTS' DISTILLERY



A Report by
Stephen A. Otto
March 1988

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A REPORT ON THE BUILDINGS AT
GOODERHAM & WORTS' DISTILLERY
AND AN ASSESSMENT OF
THEIR HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

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LIST OF REPORTS

This is Report No. 2 of the Gooderham & Worts Heritage Plan which is composed of a series of co-ordinated reports as listed below.

HISTORY/ARCHEOLOGY

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

ARCHIVAL RECORD

4. Inventory of Archival Sources
Stephen Otto, 1994

INDUSTRIAL ARCHEOLOGY AND INTERPRETATION

5. Heritage Equipment Registry
David Nasby & Associates, 1994
6. Industrial Heritage Assessment and Interpretation Programme
Historica Research/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 Thematurge Inc-. 1990
12. Schematics for Adaptive Re-use
Roger du Toit Architects Limited, 1994

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Gooderham & Worts distillery is the finest surviving group of 19th century industrial buildings in Ontario, perhaps in Canada, and has national historical importance.

It is the result of three distinct phases of development. The first, including the mill-distillery and malting house, took place between 1858 and 1868 on the west side of Trinity Street following architectural and engineering plans by David Roberts, Senior. The second phase in the 1870s saw distillery operations spread to the east side of Trinity Street and included the Pure Spirits building, whose architect is unknown. The last phase between 1884 and 1895 saw several buildings, mostly tank and rack houses, built on the eastern and northern parts of the site to designs by David Roberts, Junior.

Milling and distilling operations have taken place on this site without interruption since 1832, a record of continuity that can be matched by only a few other companies, such as the Hudson's Bay Company and the Bank of Montreal. From the 1860s the distillery was by far the largest in Canada, producing up to one-third of the country's proof spirits in some years and paying more to the municipal and national governments than any other taxpayer. Its processes were notably progressive, making it an industrial showpiece.

Profits from the distillery allowed the Gooderhams to play prominent roles in the development of other Canadian companies, particularly the Bank of Toronto and two regional railways. Wealth enabled them also to erect the Gooderham office building and several fine houses that remain some of the most important in the city. David Roberts, Junior, was the architect for many of these.

Coherence and integrity distinguish the Gooderham & Worts site today. Although the elder and younger Roberts worked at separate times, as a result of their designing most buildings there is a coherence of appearance here that is seldom seen on such a large scale. With minor exceptions, all structures that were standing in 1900 remain today and are in excellent condition, thanks to an exemplary program of maintenance by the company. The few that have been added this century have been sited with great sensitivity and do not intrude upon the 19th century character of the ensemble. The preservation of history is seldom as complete or as authentic as here.

THE EARLY YEARS OF THE ENTERPRISE

It is beyond the scope of this report to recount the history of Gooderham & Worts Ltd. To do so even briefly would be difficult when the full story remains to be written. Instead, some background will be provided in the following few pages--a bare outline of the growth of the company--to give context to the more particular study of the heritage buildings on the distillery site today.

The early history of Gooderham & Worts is known, thanks to E.B. Shuttleworth's book, The Windmill and Its Times, which was published in a limited edition in 1924. He had the advantage of access to the company's account books back to 1832, 'in a room over the present offices of Messrs. Gooderham,' and of co-operation from family members involved in the business. The records may still survive, but they are not part of any public collection and their whereabouts are unknown. Thus, any account of how the company began, such as the one that follows, depends more or less on Shuttleworth.

The story begins with James Worts (c1792-1834), proprietor of a mill in Suffolk, immigrating in May 1831 to York [Toronto], Upper Canada. Immediately upon arrival he acquired low-lying land on the lakeshore near the mouth of the Don River and set about building a windmill in red brick. The tower was over seventy feet high when the masonry was finished on November 26, 1831. Another ten months passed, however, before the machinery and sails were installed and the first flour was ground in October 1832, (Ill.1)

Meanwhile, in July 1832 Worts' brother-in-law and partner in this enterprise, William Gooderham (1790-1881), arrived in York. He is said to have come, like the lead in some Gilbert & Sullivan scenario, at the head of a party of fifty four people, including his own wife and children, most of Worts' family, their servants, and no fewer than eleven orphans. Happily, Gooderham also brought with him a large part of the capital needed by the firm as well as a generous amount of business acumen to compliment his partners' practical talents.

Undoubtedly Worts' experience in England explains his choice of windpower. As he travelled up the St. Lawrence, he may have felt reassured by the sight along the way of several great mill towers with their slowly-turning sails extending more than a hundred feet from tip to tip, for example George Longley's operation at Maitland a few miles above Prescott. But appearances were deceiving. By the early 1830s steam was steadily replacing waterpower and wind for large-scale milling in Upper Canada.

Although Canada lagged behind Britain and the U.S. in the use of steam during the first quarter of the 19th century, by the mid-1820s imported marine steam engines had become common in freshwater shipping. Soon other uses were attempted too, and local engine factories were established. In 1823 the first steam mill in Upper Canada began grinding at Chippewa; by 1831 there were perhaps half a dozen others.

Worts and Gooderham's tower was probably the last big working windmill built in this province. As soon as it was finished it became a landmark--the CN Tower of its day--and in June 1834 was used to establish the Windmill Line, a benchmark for harbour development. This ran from the tower in the east to old Fort Rouille Point in the west and defined the limit to which wharves could extend into the harbour.

To the partners, credit, they soon realized the error of having wind as their primary power. Barely ten months after the windmill went into operation, a York newspaper reported that the firm had ordered a steam engine from a local manufacturer. When installed later in 1833, it did not work well and may have provided only auxiliary power for the mill. until it was replaced.

Tragedy struck early in 1834 when Worts' wife, who was also Gooderham's sister, died in childbirth; two weeks later Worts drowned himself in a well at the mill. Gooderham was left to carry on the business alone and also to raise Worts' children besides his own thirteen offspring. A lesser man might have given it all up, but he was determined, talented and lucky.

The province enjoyed record growth through immigration in the 1830s. As new lands were opened, Upper Canada's production of grain increased. In addition, the recently-opened Welland Canal made it possible to bring grain by water from the U.S. midwest. In 1837 Gooderham decided to use some of this plentiful supply to make liquor and produced his first whisky only a month before Mackenzie's Rebellion. Not that political unrest seemed to affect his business--perhaps it was even helped as people gathered in taverns to weight the news. Selling through shopkeepers, he gradually broadened his markets. By the mid-1840s he was well-established and had been joined in business by his sons and his nephew, James G. Worts. At this point, the firm was renamed Gooderham & Worts.

Probably in the late 1830s, the sails were removed from the tower. Almost nothing is known in this period about how the mill and distillery looked or functioned. It is safe to say, however, that during the booming 1840s and 1850s the growth in the company's business could not have been managed without several new buildings. Indeed, it is strange that the new mill and distillery were not built sooner than 1859.

When this building was begun in April 1858, the country had been in deep economic depression for eighteen months from which there was no marked recovery for several years. Yet this period coincided with a wave of major development on the company's property that saw the limestone mill as well as several other large structures erected. By Confederation in 1867, thanks to a considerable per-capita consumption of liquor at home and growing export markets in Britain, Gooderham & Worts was almost certainly the country's largest distiller, capable of producing some two million gallons of spirits annually. The Gooderhams gave evidence of their success by investing in a variety of other enterprises, including a woollen mill and the fledgling Bank of Toronto.

Additional profits came from a sideline to distilling—the fattening of cattle on swill or spent mash. Large barns for the company's herds stood on the east side of Trinity Street until removed to the other side of the Don in the 1860s. What was not needed to feed these cattle was sold to William Lumbers, for resale to local milkmen and stockkeepers.

By 1877 the company was Toronto's and Canada's leading taxpayer, and local boosters said the distillery was the largest in the world. The 1870s were a decade, however, when slightly fewer improvements made to the distillery. After rebuilding it following a fire in late 1869 the Gooderhams seemed more interested in putting their capital into narrow-gauge railways. All this changed the next decade with the emergence of two fundamental challenges to the business: the desires of drinkers for purer whisky and the growing power of the Temperance Movement.

Early travellers in Canada almost unfailingly remarked on the number of taverns and the abundance of cheap whisky. In the 1860s 'common' or straight whisky was preferred in Ontario, while the more expensive redistilled 'old rye' and 'toddy' whisky found more favour in Quebec and in the export markets. Gooderham & Worts made both straight and redistilled products. In the 1880s the balance between them changed as it became common knowledge that straight whisky contained harmful proportions of fusel oil that could be removed by redistilling and rectification. This change and growing U.S. markets likely prompted the major buildup of spirits on hand and tank-house storage facilities that occurred from 1886-91.

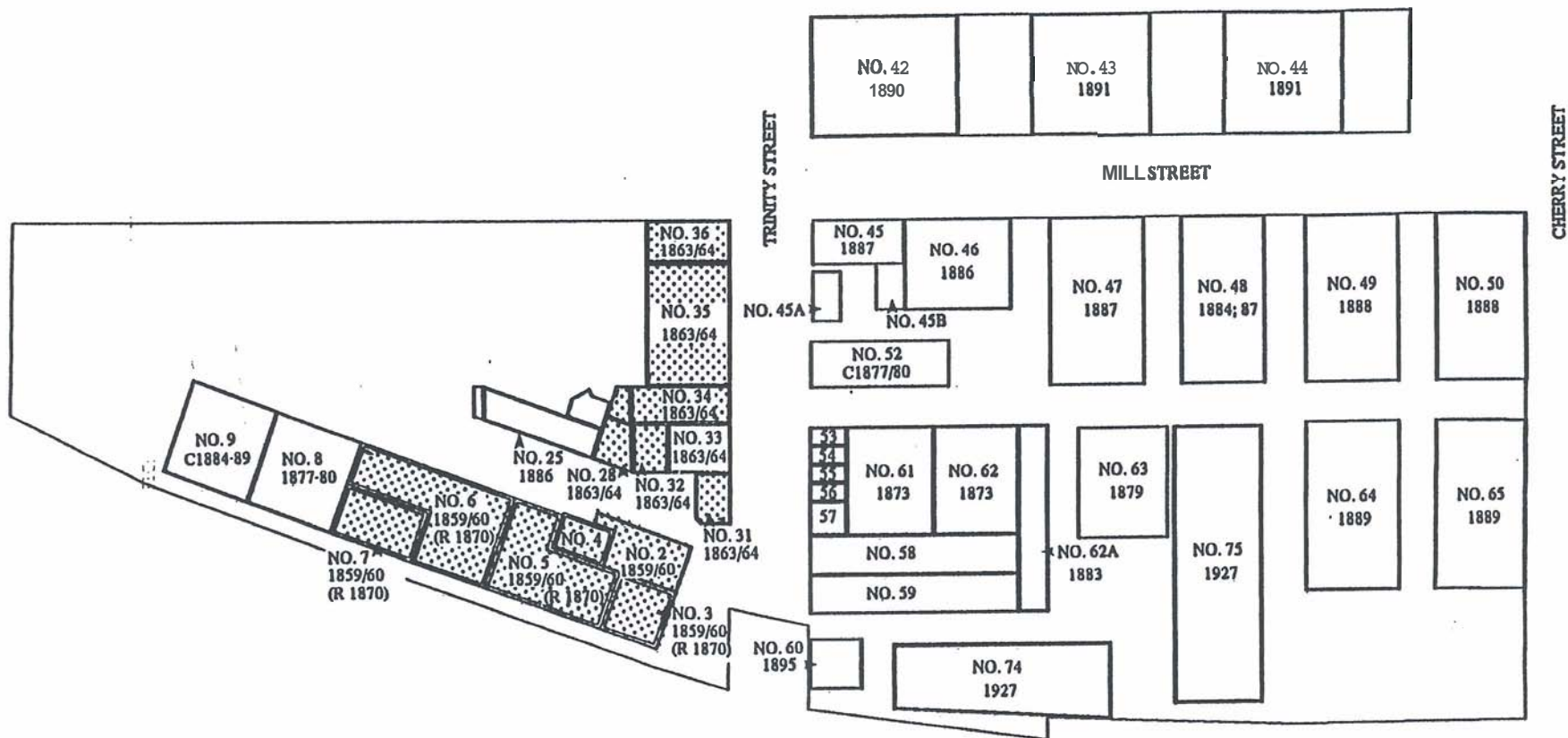
The Temperance Movement was not so easily dealt with. The Canada Temperance Act of 1878 created local option and made the sale of liquor a political issue as well as a moral one. Its supporters gained strength gradually and might never have succeeded in damaging the distilling industry as they did without the unexpected outbreak of World War One.

In 1915-16 the Great War for Civilization provided the excuse or the **justification for** all provinces but Quebec to prohibit the retail sale of alcohol. It was needed for the war effort. Nowhere was this **connection** made more directly than at Gooderham & Worts. In 1916 when the British forces were suffering heavy losses, in part because quantities of high explosives were unavailable, the British Government contracted to take over the Toronto distillery to produce acetone, a component in smokeless explosive cordite. For the duration of the war, Gooderham & Worts plant was operated by British Acetone. So was the plant of the **G&W** affiliate, General Distilling, which had been established shortly after the turn of the century in partnership with Hiram Walker & Sons to serve the industrial market. It operated in buildings along both sides of Mill Street west of Trinity Street.

When the conflict ended, those in favour of outright Prohibition seized the moment to have new laws enacted that resulted in a virtual ban on liquor. Although Prohibition did not last as long in Canada as in the U.S., before various provinces repealed their laws the industry was in a shambles. British Columbia led the way with repeal in 1920 but Ontario lagged until 1927.

Whether it was the **dim** prospect of a return to better times, or the conflicts posed by the smuggling of **liquor** to keep the distillery operating, the **Gooderhams** decided in 1923 to sell their controlling interest in the company to Harry C. Hatch and his associates. No report of the event was found in the Financial Post for that year; the date comes from **Hatch's** **enrty** in a Who's Who of the 1930s. Similar obscurity clouds the date when Hatch acquired **Hiram** Walker & Sons. According to the Epilogue of Francis X. **Chauvin's** unpublished story of the early days of the Walker companies, the takeover occurred about February 1, 1927.

In the following pages, the physical growth of the distillery is chronicled with particular attention to the buildings remaining on the **site** today. By dating the construction of each 19th century building more accurately, as documented in Appendix A, a logical picture of site development has **emerged. Moreover**, the names of the architects responsible for at least two of these phases can be stated with confidence, and the endless confusion between David Roberts the elder and David Roberts the younger cleared up.



NOTE: "R" dates in parentheses denote date of reconstruction of buildings gutted by fire.

COODERHAM & WORTS
55 MILL STREET, TORONTO

DEVELOPMENT BEFORE CONFEDERATION

The first phase in the construction of the buildings found on the site today took place in the decade before Confederation. It included the construction of a new mill and distillery in 1859-61; a malting house, shops, offices and rectifying tower in 1863-4; and new cattle sheds in 1866-8.

As highlighted on the plan opposite, these new buildings were located on the west side of Trinity Street, except for the cattle sheds which were built about a mile away on the east side of the Don River. The old sheds stood across Trinity Street from the distillery until their removal, which cleared this land for the second phase of development described in a later section.

William Gooderham, in his late 60s but still active in the affairs of the company, may have been persuaded to embark on such a far-reaching plan of expansion by his sons, including George (1820-1905) who would succeed him eventually as president both of Gooderham & Worts and the Bank of Toronto. In any event, some time in 1858 they asked the Toronto architect and engineer, 'David Roberts, Senior, (1810/11-1881) to prepare plans for the most ambitious industrial building erected in the city to that time.

Roberts obliged with a proposal for a structure 80 feet wide by 300 feet long, half of which would be five storeys high and the balance a storey and a half, accommodating both the mill and the distillery. It incorporated the latest milling machinery and distilling equipment, much of it of Roberts own design, to permit a production of over two million gallons a year with greatly reduced handling of the materials in process.

Work began on the building in April 1859 and was finished twenty-one months later. (Ill. 2) It is said that four schooners were kept busy transporting limestone for the walls from a quarry five miles below Kingston, and from 400 to 500 men were employed on the project. Roberts supervised every aspect himself. The builders were Godson & Kestevan; the carpenters, Smith & Burke; James Good supplied the millstones and machinery; and Booth & Son were responsible for the copper and brass work. The final cost was about \$150,000. Even today the distillery cannot fail to impress by its monumental scale and handsome proportions. It is a simple and direct structure designed to be functional, which succeeds in being superbly architectural at the same time.

On arriving in Toronto from Ireland in 1844, David Roberts, Senior called himself a millwright and engineer. He claimed

to have experience in putting up between thirty and forty mills in England and Ireland; he was familiar as well with steam technology, which may have been his introduction to Gooderham & Worts. There is some evidence he worked for them as early as 1845, but not much more is known about any of his projects before 1858 when he was commissioned to design his masterpiece.

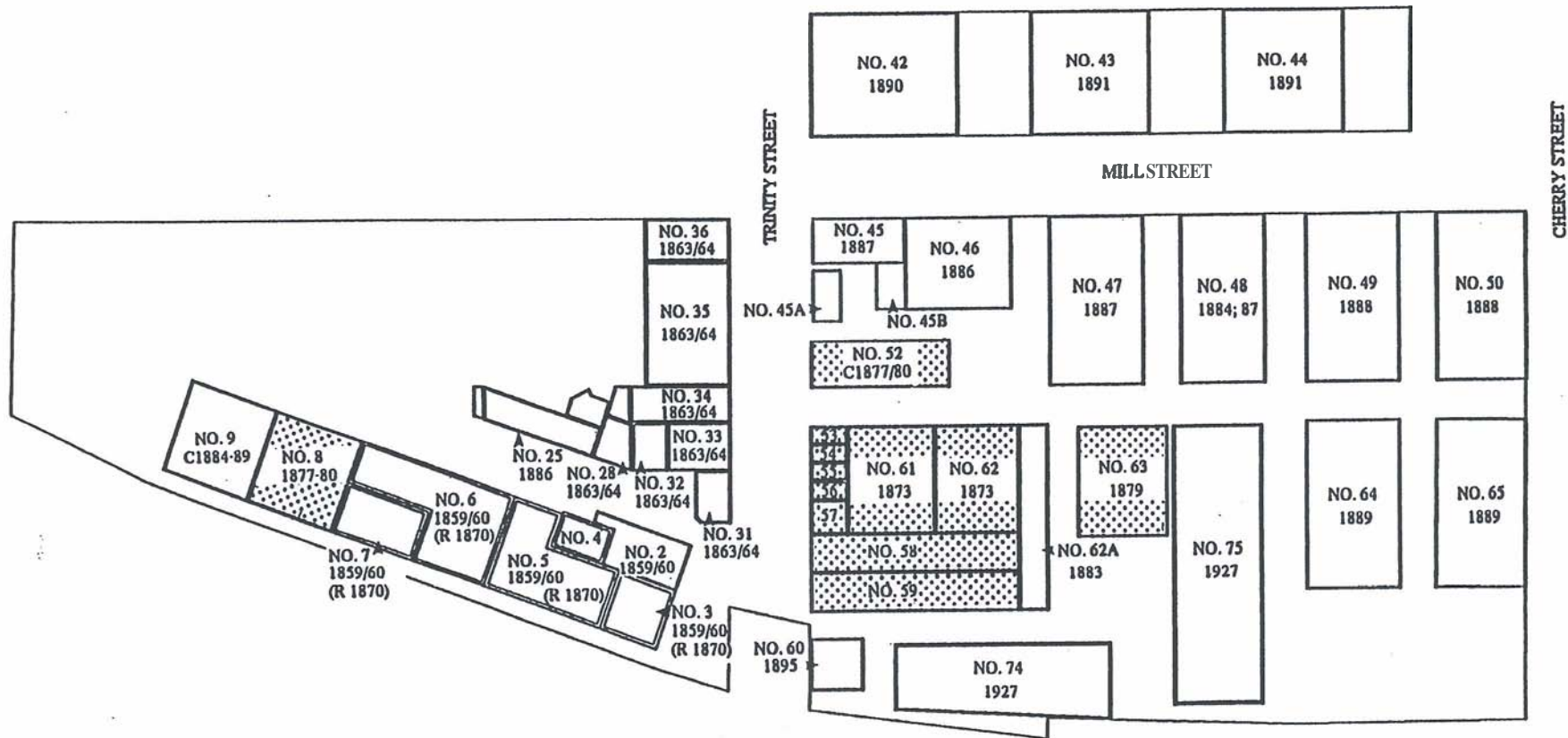
In view of its success, however, it is not surprising that in 1862/3 Roberts would be asked to produce plans for the next addition to the operation, a malting house north of the new building. (Ill. 3) Some of the contract drawings for the malting house survive. They are signed by David Roberts and dated April 1863, shortly after The Globe reported on March 26 that plans for the malting house as well as other buildings were being prepared by the Toronto architects Gundry & Langley. (Appendix B)

It appears that The Globe erred and that David Roberts, Sr. was responsible for designing all of the structures north of the distillery: the malting house as well as the storehouse, shops, office and rectifying tower. Besides the signed plans for the malting house, the Rosetta stone that leads to this conclusion is a single drawing in Roberts' hand found among other plans of his in the ownership of the Roberts family today. (Ill. 4) At first glance it might be taken for a preliminary sketch for the malting house, but the ceilings are much higher than needed for that building. Instead it seems to be a drawing for a storehouse, never built, to match the malting house. It incorporated, however, many of the elements found in those buildings erected instead of this storehouse: an arcaded cornice of corbelled brickwork, segmental-headed windows and even a large Italianate doorway beneath the tower that is the south entrance to the offices today. (Ill. 5)

A secondary piece of evidence for these buildings being designed by David Roberts, Sr. may exist in another drawing thought to be the work of his son and also found among the Roberts family collection. (Ill. 6)

It may be that Roberts and Gundry & Langley were co-operating in some way. It is known that in 1863 Roberts was building himself a house on land he had purchased in Elgin County with a view to moving there to live. He may have had some arrangement for Gundry & Langley to supervise construction at Gooderham & Worts in his absence.

The last commission that David Roberts, Sr. is known to have undertaken for Gooderham & Worts was the design of the cattle barns that were built over the Don. Signed plans for these dated April 1864 are in the company's collections today.



NOTE: "R" dates in parentheses denote date of reconstruction of buildings gutted by fire.

GOODERHAM & WORTS
55 MILL STREET, TORONTO

DEVELOPMENT IN THE 1870s

The second phase of development included the rebuilding of the mill and distillery after the disastrous fire of 26 October 1869. It continued with the erection of a new cooperage on Front Street east of Cherry Street in 1871; the Pure Spirits building and adjacent storehouses and tank houses in 1873; Bldg. 63 (Tank House No. 3) in 1879; and the Cart House and Stables in c1877-80. As highlighted on the plan opposite, all these buildings except the cooperage and the mill-distillery are on the east side of Trinity Street where the cattle sheds used to be. The long-established swill-selling operations of William Lumbers were north of this on the southeast corner of Trinity and Mill.

After the fire, it is clear the mill and distillery were rebuilt almost exactly as before. The work was carried out in such a short period of time that major changes were out of the question. Fortunately, the walls of the building, which were three and a half feet thick, had not been damaged much by the heat, and rebuilding probably was limited to the gables. The 100-foot chimney and boiler house were nearly untouched by the flames, being outside the main structure. As well, by some near-miracle described in The Leader, all the grindstones and milling machinery survived--'their preservation having been effected by being embedded in the large quantity of grain which fell upon them from the upper floors.' Two days after the fire building tenders were called for roofing, flooring and enclosing the fermenting wing; a month later the debris had been cleared from the main part and the work of replacing the floor joists was half completed. Operations resumed within about four months; the label on an oil painting of the period in the Boardroom at the distillery says the building was restored by 1 May 1870.

It is likely David Roberts, Sr. was consulted in connection with the restoration, but it was by no means essential that he leave home in Elgin County to come to Toronto to supervise it. Whether he took a hand in it, or not, is unknown. So too is any involvement he had in the next major expansion of facilities at the distillery--the Pure Spirits building, tank houses and spirits storehouse of 1873. These buildings have none of the design hallmarks used by him or by his son, and nothing concrete has come to light to link them with this project. They were begun at the same time as the new Carlings' brewery in London for which David Roberts, Sr. was architect and engineer, and he may have been too busy to undertake both. (Ill. 7)

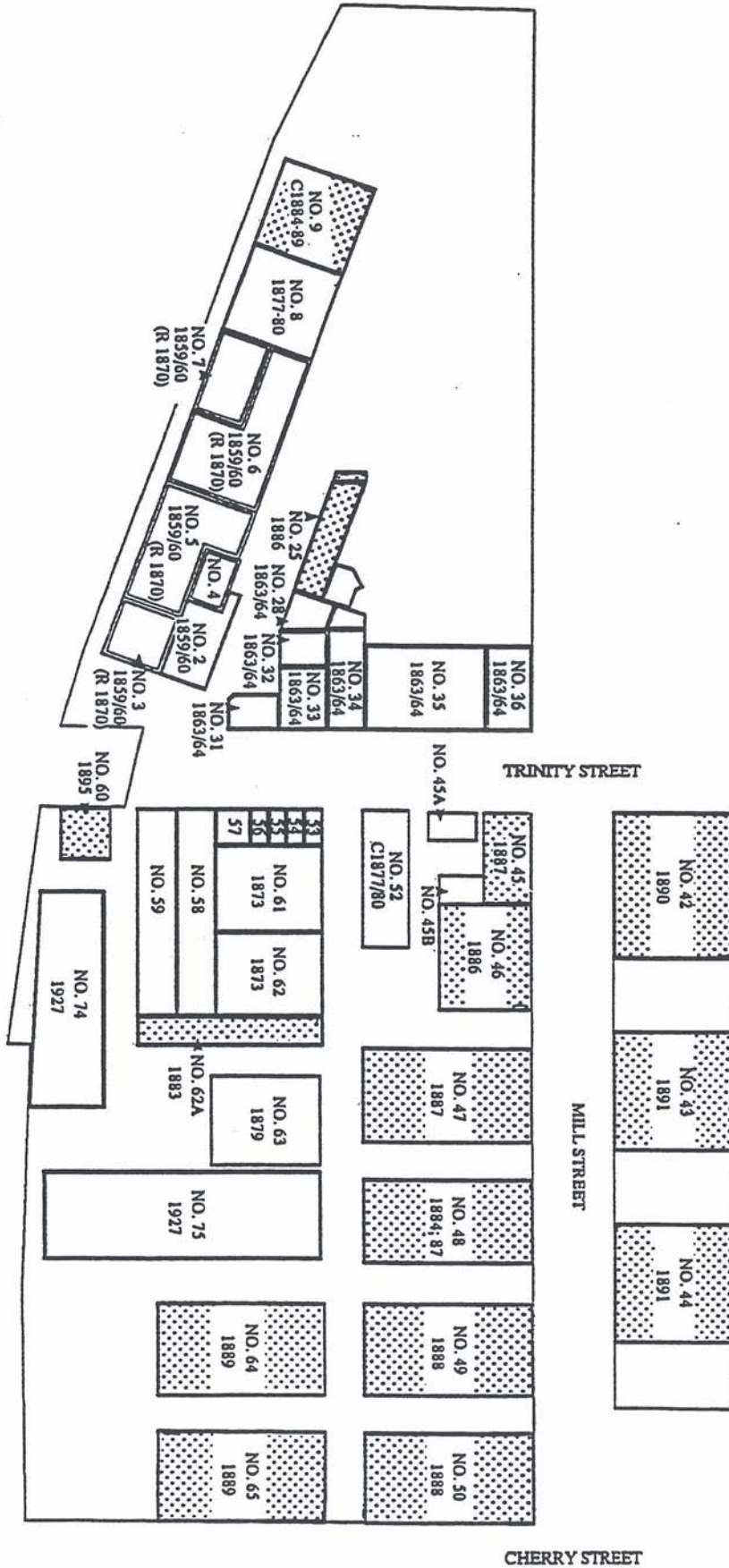
Besides, if he was not to be involved, there were plenty of other architects waiting in the wings and hoping for a commission. To recall those who were designing houses for

the Gooderhams or the Worts's in the 1870s (as evidenced by architectural plans in the hands of Gooderham & Worts), they included Smith & Gemmell and Stewart & Strickland. At the end of the decade in 1880 a successor to this latter firm, Stewart & Denison, was asked to prepare plans and specifications for a grain elevator for Gooderham & Worts that also are in the company's collection. It has not been determined yet whether or not this elevator was actually built.

Whether or not the person responsible for designing the facade of the Pure Spirits building is known, the outcome remains a most impressive achievement of Victorian industrial architecture. (Ill. 8). Combining large expanses of glass in well-proportioned sashes with strong vertical brick piers and a lacy iron balcony front, it bears the mark of a master of both materials and design. The top storey was added in stages several years later, possibly in accordance with the original plans. (Ills. 9 and 10)

The rear portion of the Pure Spirits building contained tank houses number 1 and 2. A third tank house was put up in 1879 just to the east, foreshadowing the large number of buildings of this type erected after the mid-1880s.

NOTE: "R" data in parentheses denote date of reconstruction of buildings gutted by fire.



GOODERHAM & WORTS
55 MILL STREET, TORONTO

THE THIRD WAVE: 1884-1895

The last phase of 19th century development on the site, which brought the operations of Gooderham & Worts near to their zenith, took place in the eleven years between 1884-95. It was marked by the construction of Tank Houses and Rack Houses--some eleven in all--as well as shops, a second large boiler house, a fire pump house, and a new elevator on the wharf at the foot of Parliament Street. (Ill. 10)

These buildings, most of which are highlighted on the plan opposite, surrounded the older core of buildings. On the west along Mill Street, where employed parking exists today, two tank houses and a barrel house were built on the site of the Gooderham family homestead within months after the death in, 1885 of William Gooderham's widow, Harriet. William himself had died in 1881.

William Lumbers' s will business left the southeast corner of Trinity and Mill Streets about 1882. Following the demolition of a few tenant houses further along Mill Street, the boiler house, shops and two tank houses were erected there between 1884-87. The momentum of this expansion continued through 1888-89 with the construction of four tank houses on Mill Street at the east end where the Grand Trunk Railway s ockyards had been. Also in 1888 Gooderham & Worts replaced the elevator on their wharf with a new one that according to the building permit (No. 100, Apr. 21, 1888) was to be galvanized iron and expected to cost \$25,000. In 1890-91 three rack houses were erected along the north side of Mill Street on the former Worts estate. Finally, a Fire Pump House was completed in 1895.

More than most other buildings, the tank and rack houses put up in this period give the site a unique character. All are a uniform one storey in height, with the splendid exception of Rack House "D" at Trinity and Mill. The walls are recessed panels of brick between piers, decorated only by a sawtooth or dentilled course of brickwork along the top of the panels. Most walls lack windows or doors. These structures march across the site with a regularity that is impressive and may have more to do with function and fire risk than aesthetics. but is artful nonetheless. David Roberts, Junior, as the likely architect, deserves some of the credit.

David Roberts, father and son, have been confused with one another for so long that this study is the first to sort out who did which work for Gooderham & Worts. The reasons for the confusion are understandable: not only did the Roberts share the same name, but it is likely they practiced together for a decade. The younger man was born in 1845 soon after his

parents^s arrival in Toronto. He attended school here until he was twenty before beginning his architectural training. It is not known whether his apprenticeship included some time in the offices of a Toronto firm like Gundry & Langley or took place solely under his father, who had moved to Elgin County in 1863 but undertook a limited number of large commissions from there. When David Roberts, Jr. was qualified to practice he worked briefly in Toronto in 1868-9 and then probably returned home to work with his father on jobs like Carlings^s brewery in London.

Two years before the senior Roberts died in 1881, his son returned to live in Toronto. It was not long before he too enjoyed the Gooderhams^s patronage. His first work for them. may be a design for a pair of semi-detached houses for W.G. Gooderham prepared in September 1884; the drawings for this building are held by Gooderham & Worts. This commission coincided with the building of Tank House No 4.

Although the municipal building records are incomplete and David Roberts, Jr. left few papers or signed drawings, what documents remain suggest that he was the architect for the, whole of the development at the distillery from 1884 until his death in 1907, perhaps excepting the grain elevator. The number of structures approaches twenty when those erected along Mill Street after 1902 for the General Distillers, a Gooderham-affiliated company are included. (Ill. 11) In addition, the younger Roberts is credited with designing the Gooderham ('Flatiron') Building at Wellington and Church Streets as well as houses for several members of the family. Best-known of these is the York Club at St. George and Bloor Streets, the home of George Gooderham, president of the company until he died in 1905.

The close relationship between David Roberts and his father accounts for the remarkable continuity of design that is evident on the site. This has been sustained by the entirely praiseworthy level of maintenance carried out by the company, and its sensitivity to the importance of these structures. No unsightly additions exist to break the harmony and coherence of the site, but equally important, there are no gaps in the fabric even where buildings have not been in use for some time and might have been demolished by a more short-sighted owner.

THE TWENTIETH CENTURY BUILDINGS

Apart from the stills and storehouses of the General Distilling Co. mentioned above, there are only two buildings of size and significance that have been erected on the site this century. These are the Case Warehouse and Rack House "M" both constructed in 1927 shortly after the formation of Hiram Walker-Gooderham & Worts. They are large but unobtrusive structures, slipped into the fabric of the distillery in such a way as to support its operations without requiring the demolition of any important early buildings. Such sensitivity was admirable and perhaps typical of the understanding and vision of Harry C. Hatch as he assumed the helm of two of Canada's proudest and most historic companies.

APPENDIX A

BRIEF BACKGROUND INFORMATION FOR BUILDINGS ON THE SITE TODAY

The buildings are listed below with their current numbers and names or uses, as well as their historic purposes. Architects and contractors are identified where known or likely. Most construction dates are derived from assessment rolls in the absence of architectural drawings, building permit records or other documentary sources. Because the annual assessment rolls were prepared at varying times of the year, the convention is followed here of assuming construction in the year preceding the first appearance on the rolls, where no other data exist.

- 2 BOILER HOUSE Still in use for its original purpose. Built in 1859-60 as a one-storey building, which then included structure No. 4 as well, to provide steam for the distilling process and to power a large engine. David Roberts, Senior, was the architect and engineer. Because the boiler house was outside the main walls of the distillery it survived the 1869 fire. Paradoxically, it has changed beyond recognition since. In 1880 there were six boilers generating 600 horsepower in what was still a one-storey building, but by 1889 the boiler house had been substantially rebuilt to accommodate four boilers capable of generating 560 horsepower in Bldg. 2 and four boilers producing hot water in Bldg. 4
- 3 STORAGE now, but formerly a five storey grist mill. A steam engine occupied the western bay. Built 1859-60 to designs and under supervision of David Roberts, Senior; Godston & Kestevan, masonry contractors; Smith & Burke, carpenters. A rare drawing of the layout of the first, second and third floors of this building is in the hands of Gooderham & Worts. Dormer windows were added to the building between 1870 and 1877.
- 4 BOILER HOUSE See history for Bldg. 2 above
- 5 DISTILLERY. Built 1859-60 to designs of David Roberts, Senior. Several early sectional drawings exist among the company's records related to distilling processes and equipment here. In the early 1860s, many coopering, rectifying and storage functions also were located here.
- 6 FERMENTING HOUSE AND LABORATORY. This lower wing was part of the distillery erected in 1859-60 to plans by David Roberts, Senior. The storage and bonded storage that used to exist in the attic have given way to a laboratory, but fermenting still takes place here.

- 7 SCALE TANKS, YEAST TUBS AND FERMENTING TANKS. See history for Bldg. 6 above.

For buildings 2 through 7, the most **informative** sources are The Globe (Toronto), 11 July 1859; The Globe, 7 Feb. 1862; The Canadian Illustrated News supplement, 25 Apr. 1863; The Globe, 27 Oct. 1869; and The Leader (Toronto), 27 Oct. 1869.

- 8 MAINTENANCE SHOP. Built between 1877 and 1880. Fermenting tanks were located here then.
- 9 GLYCOL SHIPPING AND MOLASSES TANK. This structure was added to the west end of the distillery between 1880-89, likely to the designs of David Roberts, Junior.
- 25 OFFICES. Built 1886 and listed as '**unfinished**' in 1886 assessments; first assessed in 1887 as part of a barrel or wash house on the former garden of William Gooderham, Sr. David Roberts, Junior, was likely the architect. Before most of this building was demolished, it extended northward into the present parking area.
- 27 OFFICES. Built 1863-4 and originally part of a storehouse 85 x 32 feet. Likely architect was David Roberts, Sr. In 1880s it became the Paint Shop.
- 28 OFFICES. Built 1863-4 as part of a cooper shop that occupied part of a 78 x 26 foot area on the ground floor; storage for whisky and spirits above; rectifiers in the tower. David Roberts, Sr. was likely the architect.
- 31 OFFICES. Built 1863-4 as **office**; much altered since. David Roberts, Sr. was likely the architect.
- 32 OFFICES. See history for Bldg. 28 above
- 33 OFFICES. Built 1863-4 as a carpenter shop that occupied part of a 78 x 26 foot area on the ground floor. storage for whisky and spirits above; rectifiers in the tower. Likely architects was David Roberts, Sr.
- 34 OFFICES. See history' for Bldg. 27 above.
- 35 NOT IN USE at present. Built 1863-4 as a malting house and kilns 141 x 70 feet. David Roberts, Sr, architect; Thomas Storm, **builder**. Some original **construction** drawings dated April 1863 survive and have been copied by **Ontario Archives (acc. #11597)**. In 1889 the first floor was used for spirits storage and the attic as a granary for barley.

- 36 WOOD STORAGE AREA. Built 1863-4 as part of the malting house. David Roberts, Sr., architect; Thomas Storm, .builder. The drawings copied by Ontario Archives and referred to above show that originally the kilns were the same height as the malting house; the roof over the kilns was raised between 1877-84 and the unmatched ventilators were added.

For buildings 27 through 36, the most informative primary source, besides the architectural drawing of the malting house, is The Globe (Toronto), 26 March 1863, and Goad's Fire Insurance Atlases for 1880 and 1889.

- 42 RACK WAREHOUSE "D" Built in 1890 and first assessed in 1891. The architect was David Roberts, Junior, who signed six sheets of original drawings watermarked 1888 that are held by Gooderham & Worts. A. Weller & Co. of Toronto were the contractors.
- 43 RACK WAREHOUSE "I" Built in 1891 and first assessed 1892. David Roberts, Jr., was likely the architect.
- 44 RACK WAREHOUSE "H" Same history as Bldg. 43 above.
- 45 MAINTENANCE-CARPENTRY AND MACHINE SHOPS. Built in 1887 and first assessed in 1888 as a 'fitting shop' 77 x 38 feet. David Roberts, Jr., was likely the architect.
- 45A PLANT LUNCHROOM AND FIRST AID STATION. Possibly 1920s
- 45B STORAGE SHED. Possibly 1920s
- 46 STORAGE. Originally a boiler house. Built 1886 and first assessed in 1887 as an 'engine house' 88.6 x 75 feet. Likely David Roberts, Jr. was the architect.
- 47 DENATURED ALCOHOL MIXING, drumming, shipping and storage Originally Tank House No. 7. Built in 1887 and first assessed in 1888 as a one-storey brick building 78 x 140 feet. David Roberts, Jr., was likely the architect.
- 48 TANK HOUSE NO. 4. Now used for industrial alcohol storage. North half was built in 1884 and first assessed in 1885 as a one-storey brick building 69 x 140 feet. Enlarged in 1887 and shown on 1888 assessment roll as being 69 x 140 feet. This change is confirmed by visual inspection of the brickwork. David Roberts, Jr. was the likely architect.

- 49 TANK HOUSE NO. 9 Now used for molasses spirits storage, Built 188 and first assessed in 1889 as one of a pair of one-storey brick buildings 77 x 140 feet. Likely David Roberts, Jr., was the architect.
- 50 TANK HOUSE NO. 10 Same history as Bldg. 49 above.
- 51- PLANT PRODUCTION OFFICE. **Formerly** the cart house and
52 horse stables. Later used as a garage. Built probably between 1877-80
- 53 ENTRANCE AREA TO PURE SPIRITS DEPT. Built 1873 and may have been intended originally to be four storeys, as described in The Globe, 5 June 1873 (See Appendix B). The architect **is** unknown.
- 54 AQUA AMMONIA STORAGE. The Globe, 5 June 1873, said this structure was being **built for** the reception of kettles. (See Appendix B) A still was located here in 1889. It was raised from three to four storeys between 1887-84. The architect is unknown.
- 55 NOT USED at present. Same history as Bldg. 54 above.
- 56 NOT USED at present. Same history as Bldgs. 54 and 55 except that the fourth storey **seems** to have been added between 1896 and 1918.
- 57 GLYCOL ANTIFREEZE TANK. In 1889 was used for the storage of alcohol, and **fusel** oil., Built 1873 as part of Bldgs. 53-59 and 61-62; has always been one storey.
- 58 STORAGE AREA. In 1889 **it** was used for storage of spirits and whisky, probably in cases. Built in 1873, **it** was first assessed that year as a three-storey brick building 66 x 176 feet, which included Bldg. 59 as well. The top floor was rebuilt and a fourth storey added at the Trinity-Street end between 1896 and 1918. The architect is unknown.
- 59 STORAGE AREA. Same history as Bldg. 58
- 60 FIRE PUMP HOUSE. Permit No. 1986 was issued 23 July 1895 for its construction at an estimated cost of \$1000, but no plans were **submitted with** the application. David Roberts, Jr., likely was the architect,
- 61 STORAGE. Original **designation** was Tank House No. 1. Built 1873 concurrent with Bldgs. 53-59 and first assessed that year as a one-storey brick building 88 x 144 feet, which included Bldg. 62 as well. The architect is unknown.

- 62 STORAGE. Original designation was Tank House No. 2. Same history as Bldg. 61.
- 62A STORAGE AND SHIPPING. Built 1883 and first assessed as new addition 24 x 90 feet.
- 63 INDUSTRIAL ALCOHOL DRUM RECONDITIONING. Originally was Tank House No. 3. Built 1879 and first assessed in 1880 as 90 x 75 feet building. The architect is unknown
- 64 RACK WAREHOUSE "G" Originally Tank House No. 12. It was one of a pair completed in 1889 and first assessed in 1890 as a one-storey brick building 77 x 140 feet. David Roberts, Jr. was likely the architect.
- 65 RACK WAREHOUSE "J" Originally Tank House No. 11. Same history as Bldg. 64 above.
- 74 CASE WAREHOUSE. Built in 1927 to designs of architect V.L. Gladman of Toronto at an estimated cost of \$72,000. Blueprint copies of plans are held in the City's Central Records, filed under Bldg. Permit no. 95536 for 1927. The building stands where the coppersmith shop, copper storage and shipping sheds were located. For references to construction of this building, see Contract Record, 41 (19 Jan. 1927) 48; ibid. 41 (16 Feb. 1927) 47.
- 75 RACK HOUSE "M" Built in 1927, it was designed by T. Pringle & Sons of Montreal. It was estimated to cost \$120,000 on the building permit application. Plans dated Mar. 7, 1927, were filed for a drainage permit issued as #128247. Blueprint copies of the building plans are filed in the City's Central Records under permit no. 95894 for 1927. It stands where the Ice House was located before. For references to the construction of the building, see Contract Record, 41 (6 Apr. 1927) 54

APPENDIX B

The Globe (Toronto)
11 July 1859

NEW STEAM MILLS AND DISTILLERY.

A substantial and extensive stone building in course of erection in the eastern part of the city, between Parliament and Trinity-streets, a little north of the Grand Trunk Railway track, fronting the Bay; The owners are Messrs. Gooderham & Worts, and it is designed for steam mills and a distillery. The premises are 300 feet long, by a width of 80 feet, and the principal building will be five stories from the ground floor, and between 70 and 80 feet in height. The chimney will be 100 feet high, and the walls 3 ft. 6 in. thick. The stone is from the Kingston quarries, and in its carriage four schooners are constantly employed. The first story is to be fire-proof throughout. Like the building, the machinery is to be of the best description and on the most approved principle. It will be entirely of wrought and cut iron, no wood whatever being used. There will be a low pressure steam engine of 160-horse power, built by Messrs. Barclay & Gilbert, of Montreal. The boilers, six in number, will be constructed so as to withstand double the pressure which will be ordinarily brought to bear upon them. There will be eight run of stones, capable of producing 150 barrels of flour daily, besides which the operatives in the distillery will be enabled to mash in the same time 1,500 bushels of grain. Elevators will be used for hoisting grain into the building from the railway waggons, which can be run close up to the front. Messrs. Rasteren and Godston execute the stone work; Messrs. Smith, Burke & Co., the wood work; Messrs. Fox & Co. the slating; and Mr. James Goss the foundry work. The architect and engineer is Mr. D. Roberts, under whose immediate superintendence the building is being erected, and under whose direction it will be fitted up with the machinery, &c. Though it was late in the month of April when the foundation stone was laid, yet it is anticipated that the work will be finished throughout before the end of the year. The estimated cost £25,000. Not less than from 400 to 500 labourers and mechanics are employed either on or in connection with the building.

The Globe (Toronto)
26 March 1863

NEW MALT HOUSE, &c., FOR MESSRS. GOODERHAM & WORTS.

This firm are about erecting another mass of buildings in connection with and adjacent to their extensive mills and distillery. The new block will cover an area of over 15,000 square feet, and will comprise a malting house 141 feet by 70 feet, a cooper's shop 70 feet by 26 feet, a storehouse 85 feet by 32 feet, an alcohol tower 32 feet by 16 feet, and an office 20 feet by 25 ft. The malting house will consist of two malting floors and a granary, each 106 feet by 67 feet, and two kilns 88 feet square. The storehouse will be two stories in height, and the alcohol tower will rise to the height of 45 feet. The whole are to be built in the strongest possible manner, with red brick and stone. The floors will rest upon heavy art-11-08 columns. The roofs will be covered with slate. The heads and bases of pilasters, and the window sills, will be of Georgetown stone. Messrs. Gundry & Langley are preparing the plans for these buildings.

The Globe (Toronto)
5 June 1873

Messrs. Gooderham & Worts are making large additions to their distillery. They are putting up a massive Kingston stone and brick building for the reception of "ket. kilns." It will have a frontage of 89 feet on Trinity-street, and will be 203 feet deep. The front portion, to the depth of 32 feet, will be four stories high, and the latter portion one story only. Estimated cost, \$20,000.

ILLUSTRATION 1

General View of the City of Toronto, U.C. (detail), 1835.
Drawn by Thomas Young; lithographed by Nathaniel Currier.
Metropolitan Toronto Library Board.

This detail appears at the right margin of the lithograph. It is the earliest picture of Gooderham & Worts' windmill, and is likely to be the most accurate. The artist, Thomas Young, was one of the city's first professional architects and he also taught drawing.

The sails of the mill revolve around a windshaft extending from the tower cap--the pyramidal structure seen here. The cap is mounted on rollers so it can turn and the sails can always face into the wind. Rotation is controlled by the fantail, a sort of pinwheel on the other side of the cap from the sails, connected by chains to gearing around the rim of the tower. Adjusting and trimming the sails could be done from the balcony part way up the tower.

Smoke pours from a chimney stack behind the mill, evidence of the steam engine installed in 1833. All milling operations were contained within the tower. The other buildings around its base are likely to be storehouses.

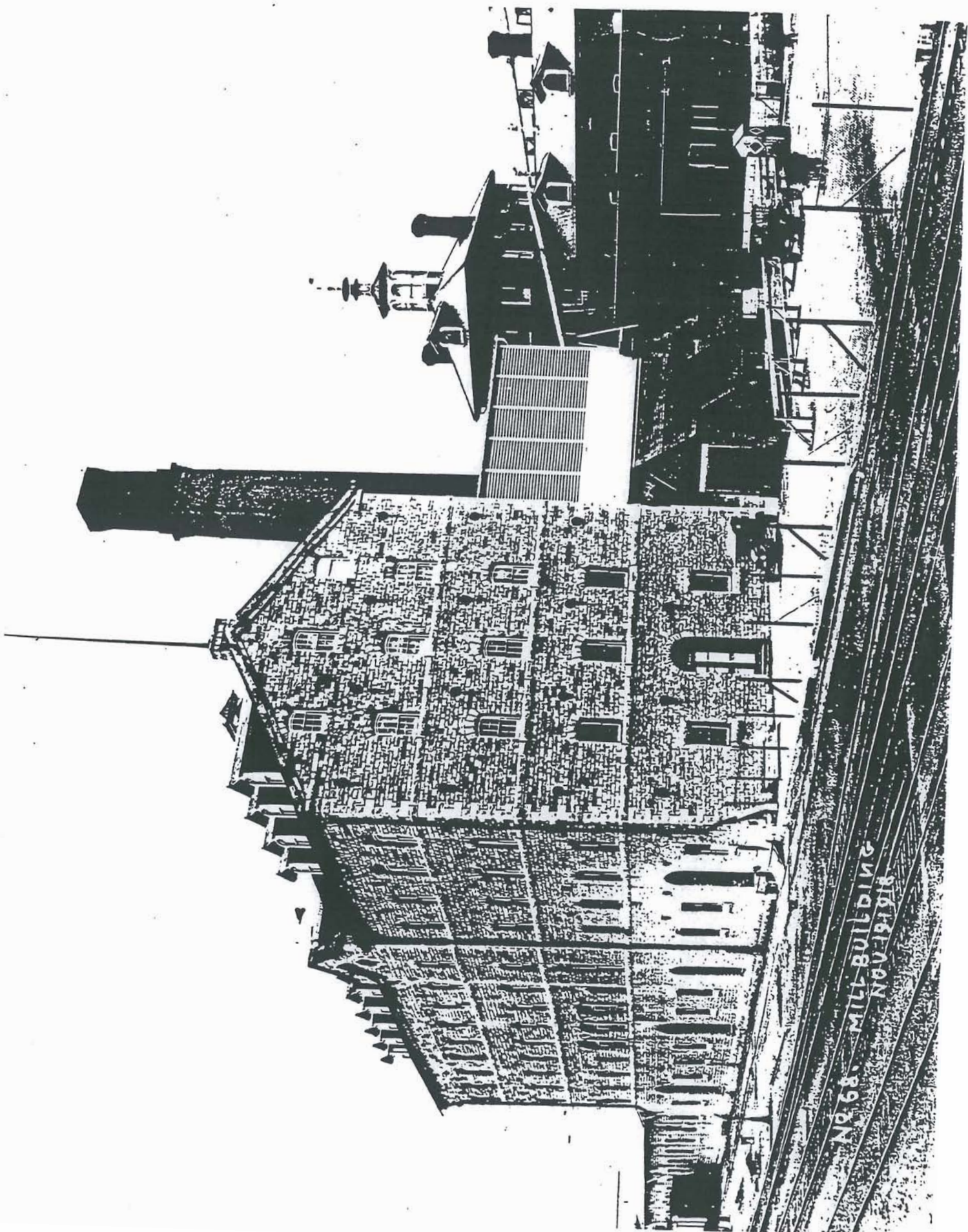
The windmill was demolished in 1863.



IIUSTRATION 2

No. 68, Mill Building, Nov. 19, 1918. From a series of photographs for British Acetone. City of Toronto Archives, SC 583.

The appearance of the mill seems to have changed little in the seventy years since this photograph was taken. In the foreground, the small building was a weigh house.



No 68. MILL BUILDING
NOV-1918

ILLUSTRATION 3

Distillery; Malting House; old Windmill; View of North Side,
sketched by D.D. Robertson for the Canadian Illustrated News
supplement, Vol. I, 25 April 1863. Metropolitan Toronto
Library.

This illustration prepared only three weeks after the architect **David** Roberts, Sr. **finished** his drawings for the malting house show the projected building standing much closer to the distillery than it was constructed.

particularly interesting is that the sketch confirms the windmill tower was still standing in 1863, four years after usually reliable sources like John Ross Robertson say that it had been demolished. Here it is shown as incorporated within the malting house, but in fact the tower was taken down a few months later to make way for the group of buildings south of the malting house that contain offices today.

Note the chimney stack stands outside the boiler house. A horse and cart filled with coal are being backed into the bunker.



ILLUSTRATION 4

Side elevation and section: End elevation and section
Scale: 4 feet to inch. Ontario Archives, Roberts
architectural collection, **acc.** 11597

This drawing, unsigned but **from** the hand of the senior David Roberts--the printing matches that on his signed drawings for the malting house--is the most conclusive piece of evidence that he was the architect for all the new buildings erected **in 1863-4**. It is for a storehouse to match the malting house but was not carried out like **this**. However, elements like the arcaded cornice, segmental-headed windows and even the large **Italianate** doorway were included in the final design for the building that now houses offices (Bldgs. 28, 32 and 33) but was originally occupied by shops, offices and a rectifying tower.

This drawing is part of a collection borrowed from the Roberts family and copied by Ontario Archives. **Three** others in **the** collection are contract drawings for the malting house signed by David Roberts, Sr. and also by Thomas Storm, a well-known Toronto builder. These are:

- Plan of Details for Caps, Bases, Side-plates & Columns
- End Sections & Elevations of South Side; Ground Plan
- [End and side elevations with sections; floor plan]

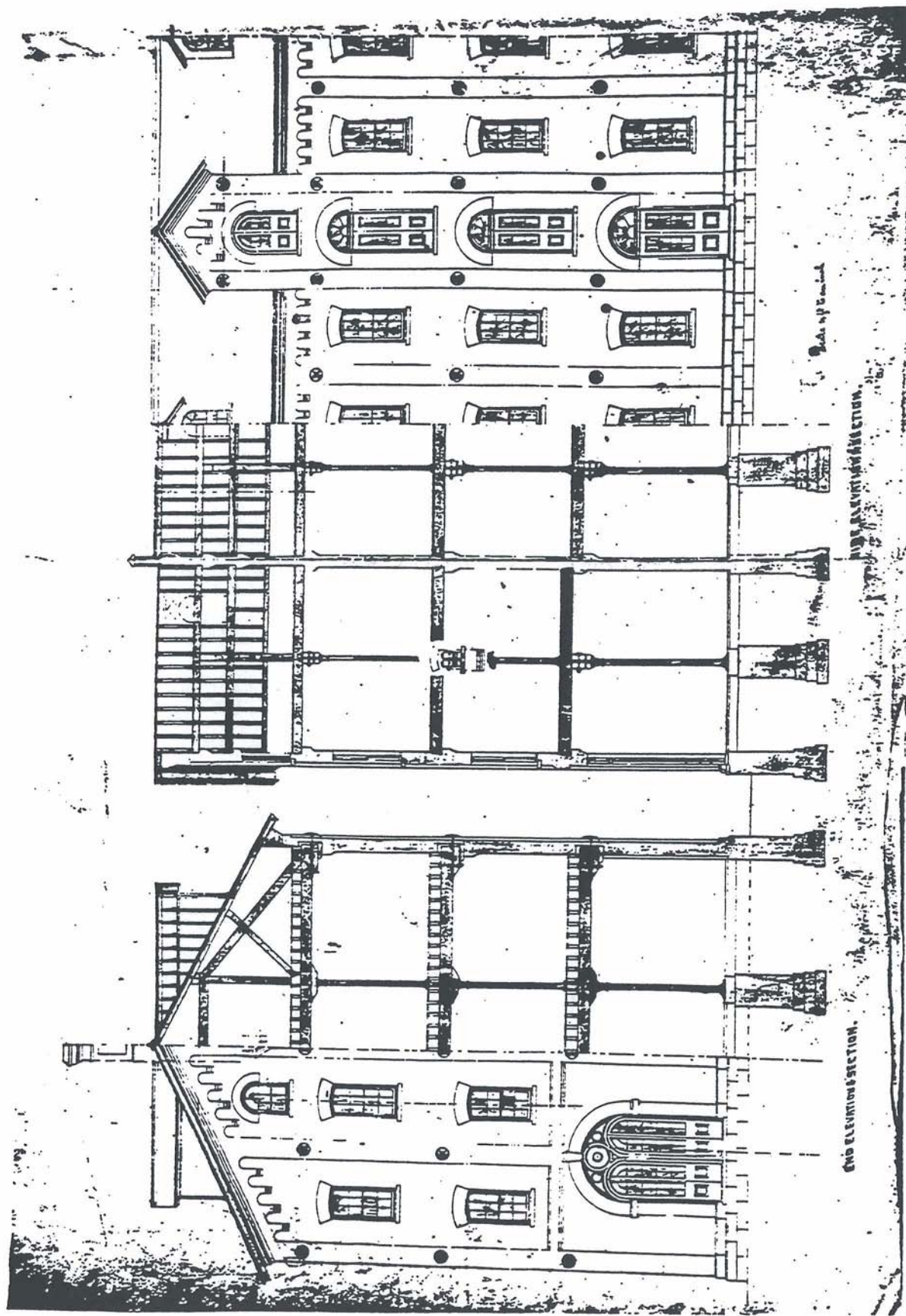


ILLUSTRATION 5

No. 143, Time Office Entrance, Nov. 18, 1918. From a series of photographs for British Acetones. City of Toronto Archives, SC 583.

This view looks west across the face of buildings constructed in 1863-4 on the site of the old windmill to accommodate shops, storage, offices and rectifiers.

The Globe, 26 March 1863, reported that the Toronto architects Gundry & Langley were responsible for the designs of these buildings as well as the malting house. For reasons discussed in the text this attribution is considered to be in error. They may have been responsible for supervising' construction if for some reason David Roberts, Sr. was unable to do so.

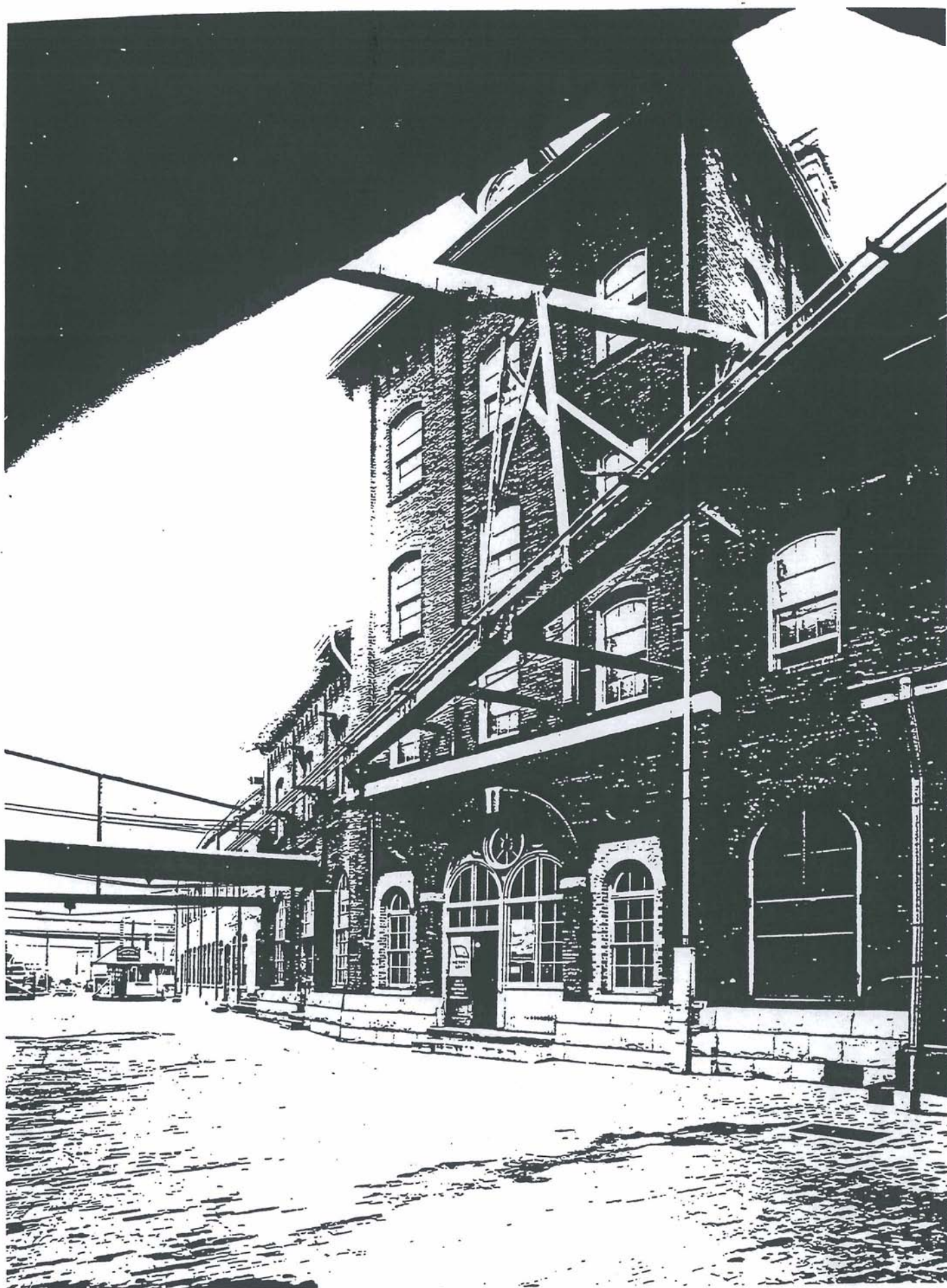


ILLUSTRATION 6

Untitled and undated drawing for the Front Elevation of a Building. Ontario Archives, Roberts architectural collection, acc. 11597

This **drawing** resembles the buildings erected north of the distillery in 1863-4, and is found among papers left by David Roberts, father and son, which are treasured still today in the **Roberts** family.

Because the printing of the title does not resemble that on drawings signed by David Roberts, Sr., this is thought to be a sketch by David Roberts, Junior, done perhaps in the 1870s. The round headed windows are identical to those at **Carlings'** Brewery, London, of 1873-75. (see Illustration 7) **Segmental-**headed windows are standard at Gooderham & Worts. Further, the treatment of the low wings here have much in common with the way the rear wing of **Carlings'** was handled. The younger Roberts probably worked with his father on the **Carling** commission.

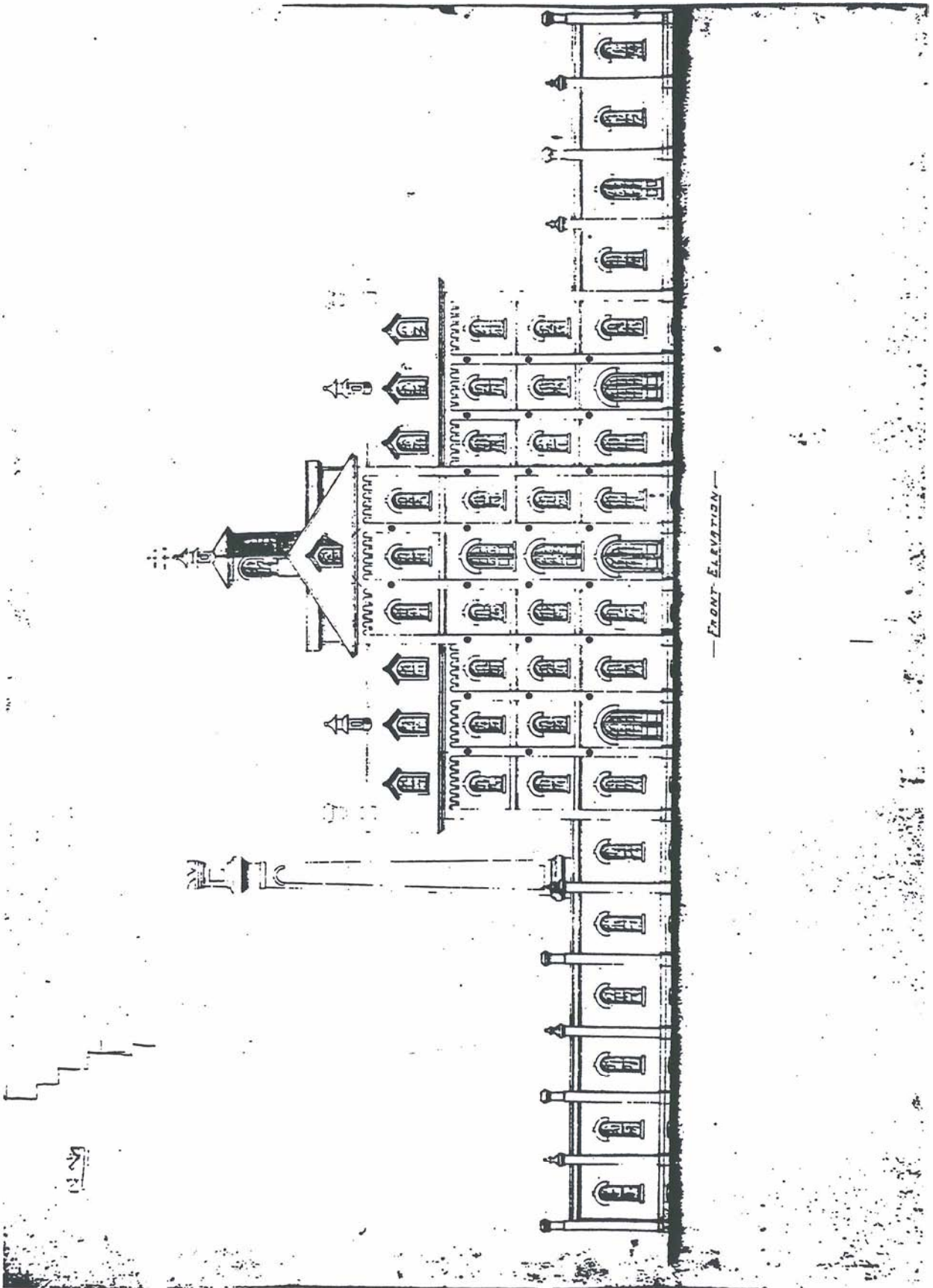


ILLUSTRATION 7

Carlings' New Brewery, London, Ontario. London Centennial
Museum, #I-122A

Erected in 1873-5 to plans by David Roberts, Sr., this building has similarities to the malting house constructed by Gooderham & Worts a decade before.

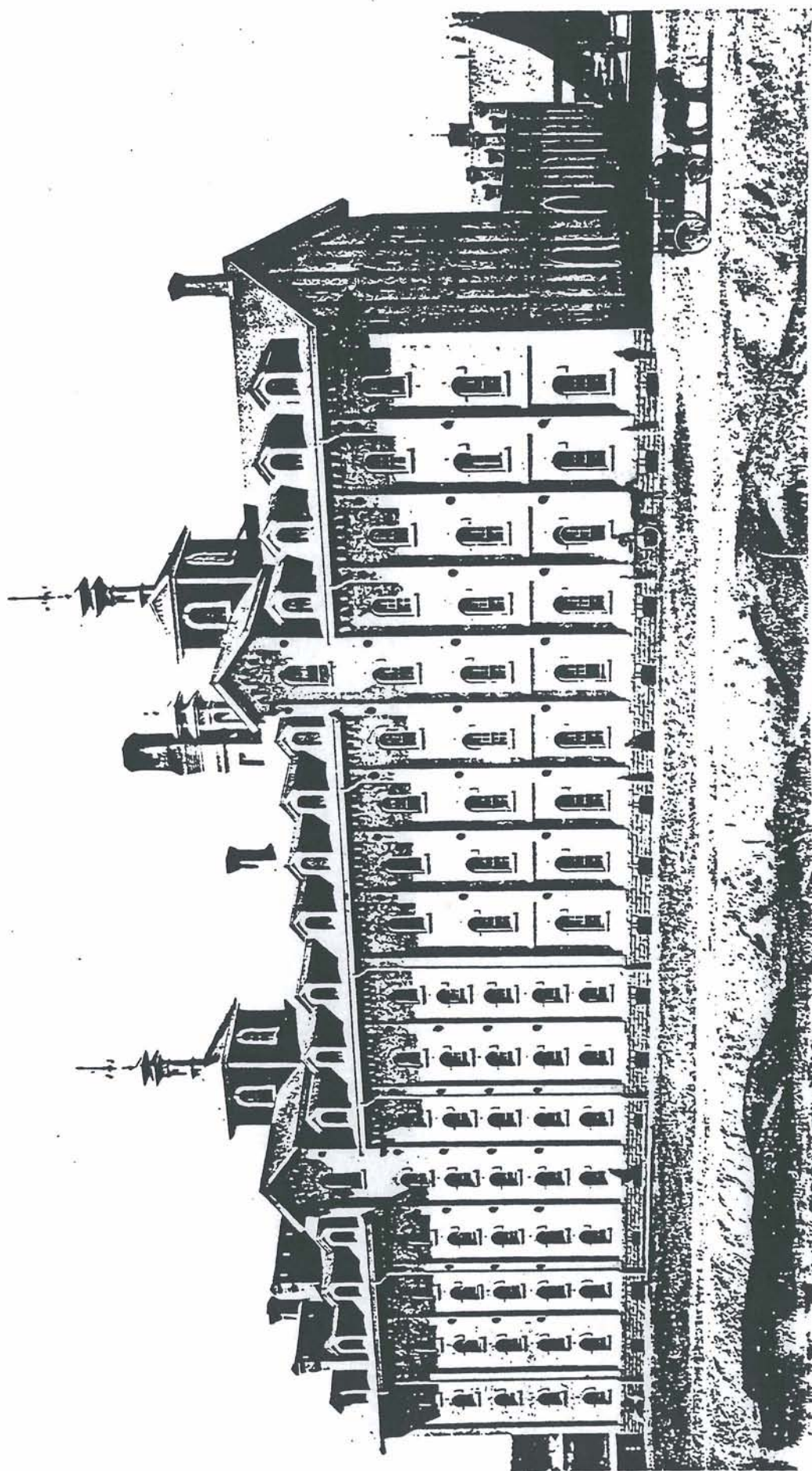


ILLUSTRATION 8

No. 101, Butyl Rectification Dept., Trinity Still Bldg.,
Nov. 19, 1918. From a series of photographs for British
Acetones. City of Toronto Archives, SC 583

Known also as the Pure Spirits building, this imposing structure of 1873 is seen with the Cannery or Spirits storehouse beyond it and, in the distance, the Fire Pump House.

The Pure Spirits building was originally a uniform three storeys in height except for the bay under the conduit, which has always been one storey. The second and third bays from the left were raised to their present height between 1877 and 1884; the fourth bay from the left was altered between 1896 and 1918. A cupola seen here on the roof in 1918 no longer is there.

Although the building is a most impressive piece of industrial design, it is not attributed to either David Roberts, Sr. or his son, David Roberts, Jr. It includes none of the signatures they used, such as brick in a sawtooth or dentilled pattern along the top of recessed wall panels. Moreover, as we have seen in the preceding illustrations of Carlings' brewery, in 1873 the Roberts were still enamoured of Italianate designs, but there is nothing of Tuscany or Lombardy here.

The wrought iron balcony railing is a masterpiece of subtle counterpoint to the building's vertical lines and its non-nonsense purpose. Were the employees tempted occasionally to open the double doors behind the railing and enjoy the afternoon sunshine and fresh air?

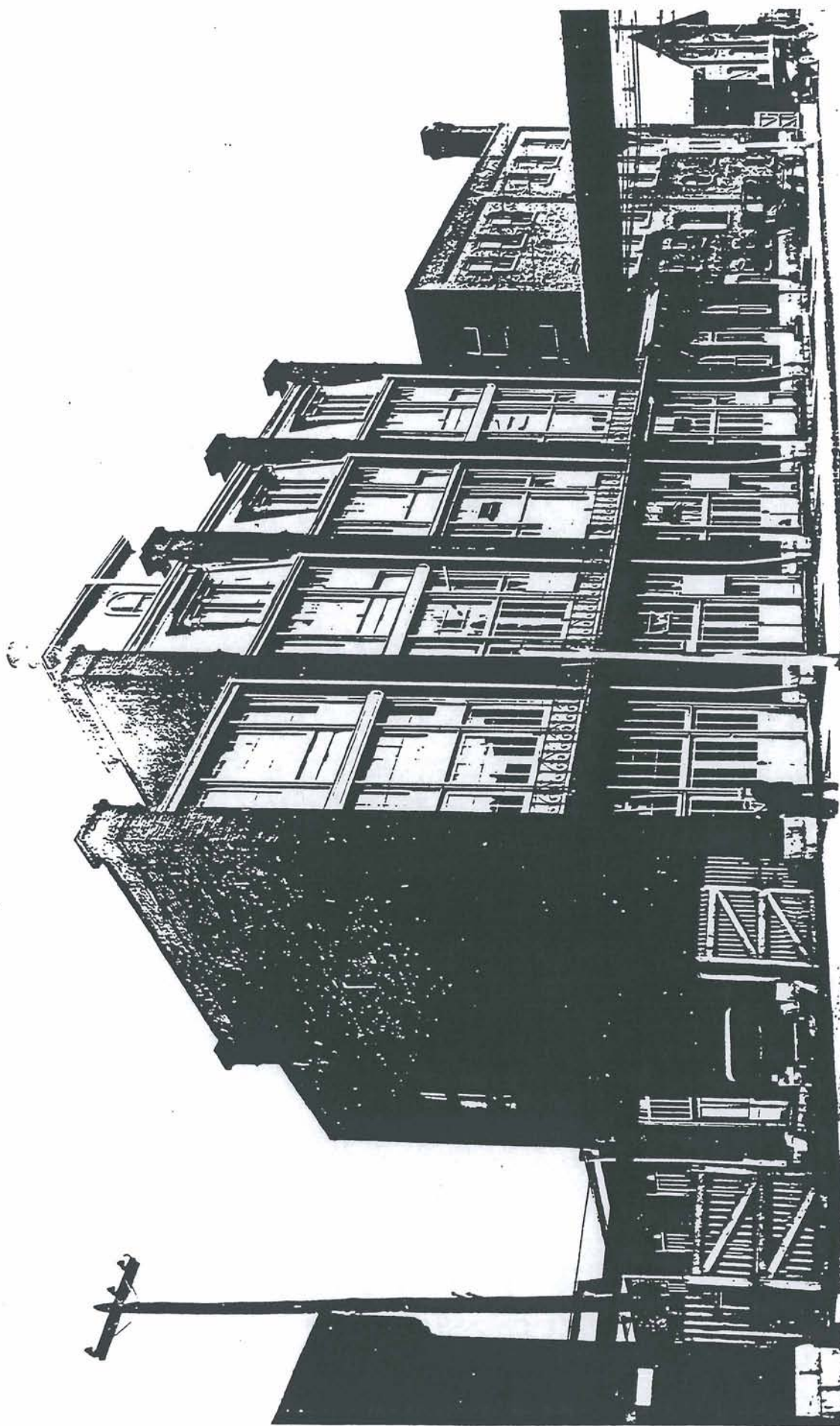
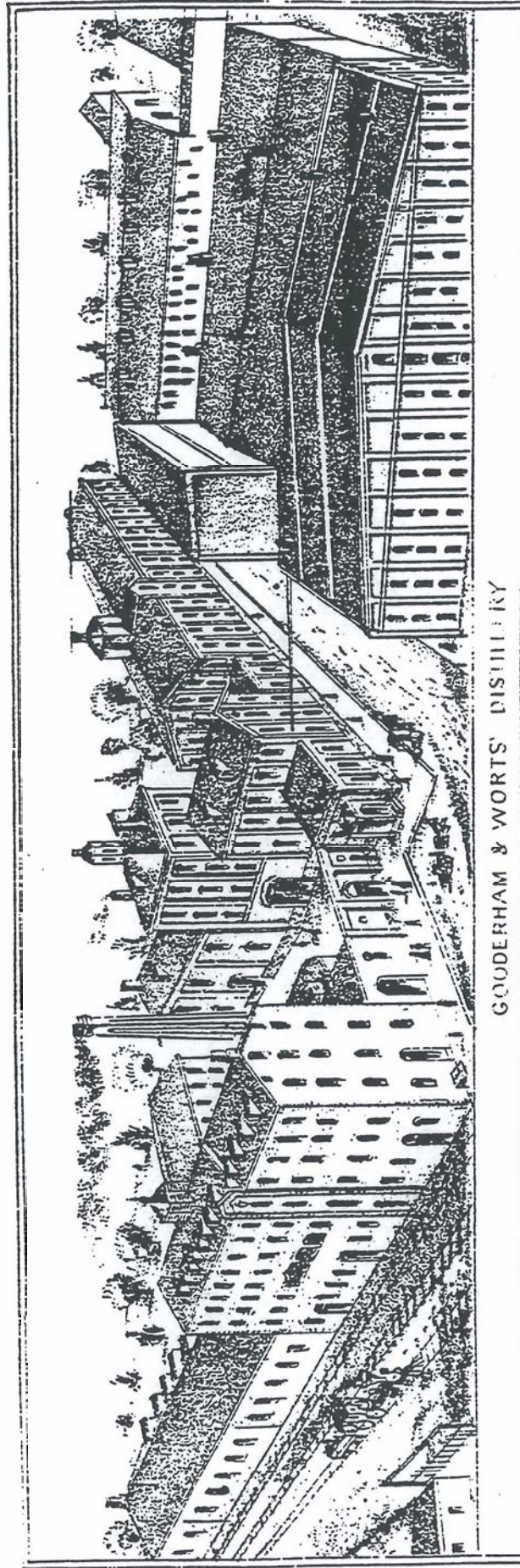


ILLUSTRATION 9

Gooderham & Worts' Distillery. From Timperlake, Illustrated Toronto: Past and Present, Toronto: P. Gross, 1877, plate 74, opp. p348. Metropolitan Toronto Library.

This birdseye view shows the extent of the mill and distillery ca. 1877, and apart from William Lumbers cattle barn in the upper right, includes no building that is not standing today, although some have been altered.

Note the Pure Spirits building seen here from the rear is a uniform three storeys in height--not four as today. The kilns at the north end of the malting house have not yet been raised, and there is no building west of the fermenting house attached to the distillery. The distillery has acquired . dormer windows, which it did not have originally. In the right foreground, the Spirits Storehouse (later the Cannery) has a roof notably pitched. It was altered to a flat roof some time early this century.



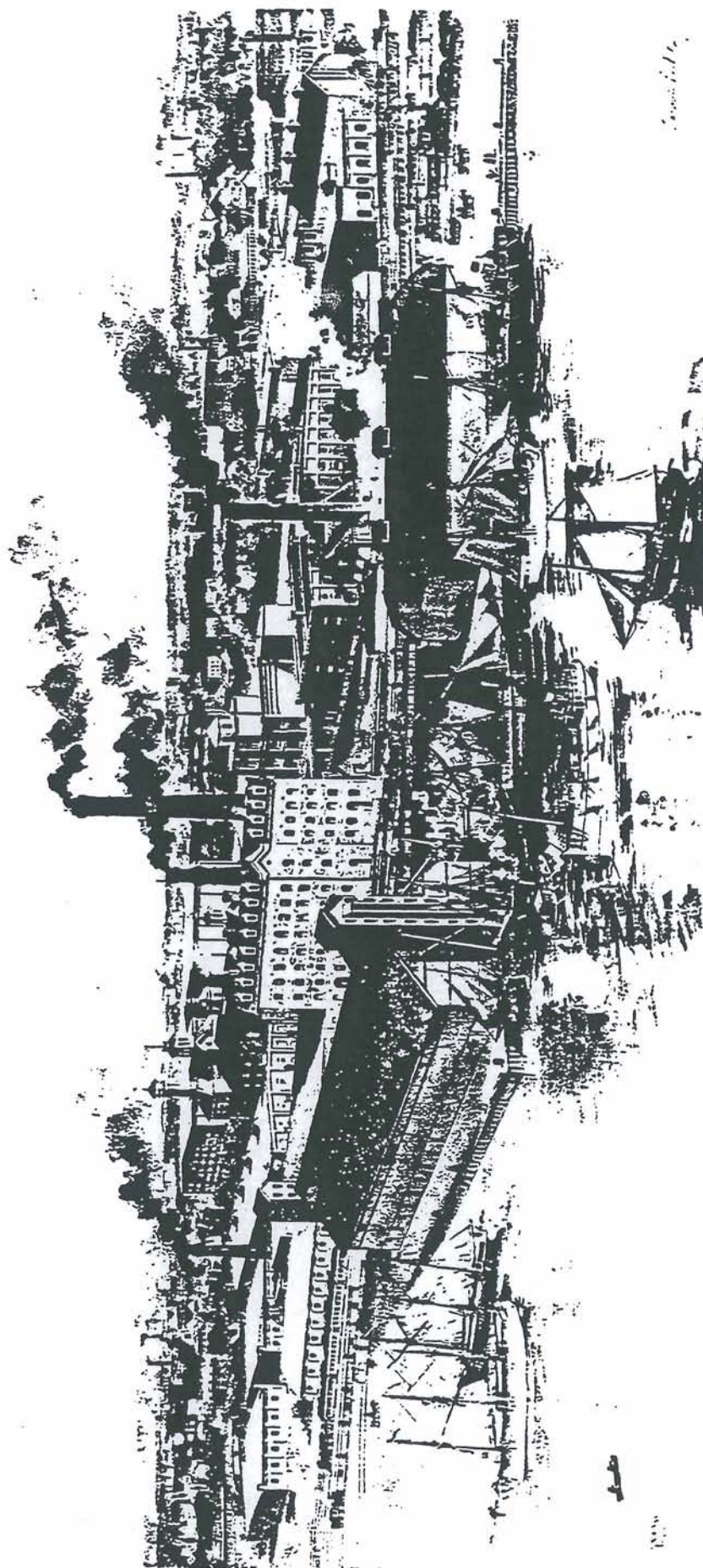
GOODERHAM & WORTS' DISTILLERY

ILLUSTRATION 10

Gooderham & Worts, Ltd. Toronto, Canada. Canadian Rye Whisky.
Arthur Hider, 1896. Metropolitan Toronto Library

Approximately twenty years later than illustration 9, this panoramic view shows the distillery at its zenith. The artist even may have added one or two structures that were projected but had not actually been built, like the second 6-storey rack house on the north side of Mill Street.

In the foreground on the water are the 'galvanized iron, elevator of 1888 and a large storehouse. Tank houses are on the south side of Mill Street near Parliament, which had been the site of the late William Gooderham's house and garden. until 1885. A one-storey brick building for fermenting tanks has been added to the west end of the distillery, and the malting kilns have been increased in height, The east end of the property is now covered by one-storey tank houses.



GOODELLIAN & WORTS, LTD.
TORONTO, CANADA.

CANADIAN RYE WHISKY

ILLUSTRATION 11

~~No. 79.~~ Fermentation Bldg. & Plant. Nov. 21, 1918. From a series of photographs for British Acetones. City of Toronto Archives, SC 583.

This view, looking west along the south side of Mill Street towards Parliament, takes in the buildings built or enlarged after 1902 to accommodate the General Distilling Co. Ltd., in which both Gooderham & Worts and Hiram Walker & Sons had an interest. General Distilling was wound up about 1922 and some of these buildings then were taken down. From about 1930 until the 1960s the Liquid Carbonic Co., a company affiliated with Hiram Walker-Gooderham & Worts, was located here. Today it is the parking lot for office employees.

