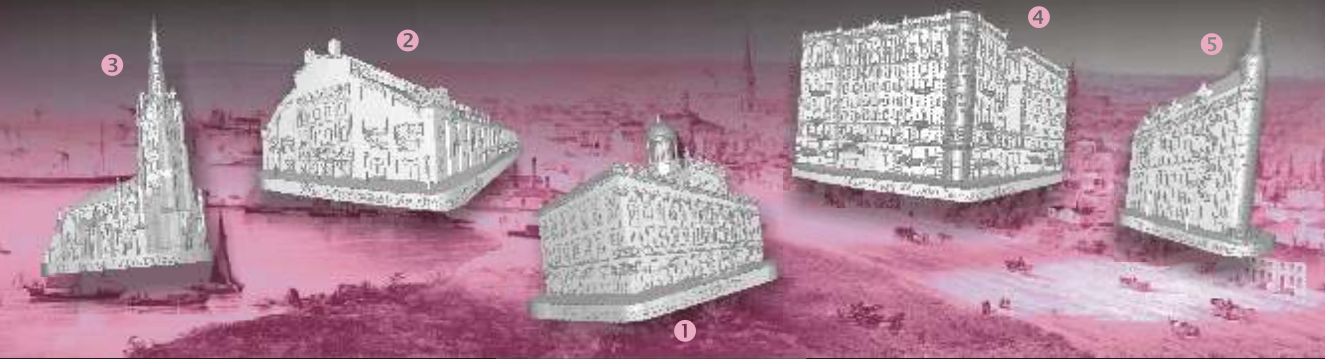


Take a Piece of Old Town Toronto Home with You



The first series of these Limited Edition Collector 3D Pewter Ornaments are available at the following locations:

**ART GALLERY OF
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317 Dundas Street West
416-979-6610

**THE CATHEDRAL
GIFT SHOP**

(in the Cathedral's west porch
at King & Church)
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**CHRISTMAS ON
THE BEACH**

1889 Queen Street East
(in the Beach at Queen & Woodbine)
416-698-0682

**THE DISTILLERY
VISITOR CENTRE**

55 Mill Street
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**FLATIRON
CHRISTMAS MARKET**

51 Front St. East
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**MACKENZIE
HOUSE MUSEUM**

82 Bond Street
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**THE SOUVENIR
MARKET**

South Market, Front & Jarvis
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**ST LAWRENCE CENTRE
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**TORONTO'S FIRST
POST OFFICE**

260 Adelaide Street East
416-865-1833

A St. Lawrence Market Neighbourhood Business Improvement Area Project

A HISTORY OF TORONTO'S LANDMARKS

1 ST. LAWRENCE HALL

The St. Lawrence Hall was built in 1850 to serve as the City's public meeting place. In its heyday it was a public gathering place for Torontonians. The Anti-Slavery Society of Canada held its meetings in the Hall, Jenny Lind, the Swedish Nightingale, sang here in 1851 and Tom Thumb packed the house. In the later 19th century it fell into disrepair and was restored in 1967 as a City of Toronto Centennial project. It is now used for social and business functions. The beautifully refurbished Great Hall features elaborate ornamental ceilings and an enormous gaslight chandelier.

2 ST. LAWRENCE MARKET

This site has been used continuously as a farmers market since approximately 1796 but was formally proclaimed the "Market Block" in 1803. In the heart of Old Town Toronto, the South Market was also home to Toronto's first City Hall and Police Station Number One (1845-1899). The jail was relocated because prisoners were often knee deep in water. The façade of the City Hall is incorporated in the present building dating from 1899. Open to the public, the original Council Chamber now houses the Market Gallery. The St. Lawrence Market has become world-renowned selling fresh produce, meat and cheese and continuing the tradition of the Saturday Farmers' Market into its third century.

3 ST. JAMES CATHEDRAL

In 1797, the colonial government of the time set aside land for the Church of England. In 1807 a wooden church was completed on the site and enlarged in 1818. It was dedicated in 1828. In 1832 a stone church was built but burnt down in 1839. A 3rd larger building was completed but it too burnt down in 1849. The present St. James Cathedral was opened in 1853 and the tower finished in 1865, and the spire in 1874. Today, St. James is the cathedral for the Anglican Diocese of Toronto. The 150th anniversary of the current building was in 2003.

4 THE ROYAL MERIDIEN KING EDWARD HOTEL

Built at a cost of 6 million dollars, The "King Eddie", was Toronto's first luxury hotel when it opened in 1903. George Gooderham of Gooderham & Worts Distillery, the richest man in Toronto at the time, originally owned it. Its architects, Henry Ives Cobb and E.J. Lennox, designed the vaulted ceilings, glasswork, and marble pillars, which are examples of the Edwardian period. In 1920-21 an 18-storey tower topped by the Crystal Ballroom was added. Over the years the King Edward's guests have included royalty, world leaders, movie and pop stars including the Beatles. It was designated as an historical site in 1975.

5 FLATIRON (GOODERHAM) BUILDING

This landmark building was designed by David Roberts Jr. and completed in 1892. The "Flatiron Building" housed the offices of George Gooderham of Gooderham and Worts Distillery. The wedge-shaped steel framed building (resembling an old-fashioned iron) is one of the most photographed buildings in Toronto. From his office on the 5th floor Mr. Gooderham overlooked his empire, the Bank of Toronto, the distillery, the ships in the harbour, the trains on the Esplanade, and the King Edward Hotel. One of its original features was a tunnel leading to the Bank of Toronto on the Northwest corner of Church and Wellington Streets. Although the bank is long gone, the tunnel remains buried under the road. The Gooderham building is a designated historical site.



ST. LAWRENCE MARKET
NEIGHBOURHOOD
Business Improvement Area