



Cabbagetown Preservation Association NEWSLETTER

Celebrating the architectural integrity and historic character of our neighbourhood



CPA's AGM Join us!

Monday, May 31
7:00PM
via Zoom

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Letter from the Chair

Friends and neighbours,

Welcome to the Spring 2021 issue of the CPA Newsletter. It's beautiful these days in Cabbagetown with an abundance of flowering trees, shrubs and spring flowers brightening daily walks, and inviting us to look closely as new shoots and flowers appear daily. And this year, in addition to the flora, there's more fauna than ever in the neighbourhood — coyote sightings in the cemetery, foxes showing up in surprising places, and even a bunny running down Carlton Street, perhaps trying to escape from the hawks visible in the trees before the leaves emerged. And, of course, there's bird song, and the especially enchanting call of the cardinals.

The past winter was a relatively mild one — with only one day I can recall that icy streets kept me housebound — but the lingering virus continues to keep us in and apart. The CPA Board has adapted to these new conditions, learning more about Zoom and other technologies than many may have cared to, but enabling us to meet regularly, and to work on a number of projects. We're especially proud to bring you a revision of our Constitution. We will be presenting this for the approval of the membership at the Spring AGM. The document is posted on the website where you will also find the Agenda for the meeting and a number of documents, including the Chair's Report and Committee Reports (we've been busy!), the 2020-2021 Financial Statement, and the slate of nominations to the Board.

Alas, we will once again meet on Zoom, but we hope that despite growing screen fatigue, the ease of connecting from home will encourage you to attend. We are presenting the 2021 awards for the Peggy Kurtin Program — a strong competition this year, and a fascinating look at the history of this area told through old maps by Gilles Huot.

The latest lockdown has prevented us from holding the 2nd Annual Plant Sharing Day on May 16th, but COVID-19 can't stop Streetscapes in Bloom. Nominations are open and the nomination period has been extended to June 15th. Why don't you nominate your favourite garden, or use the list of nominations that will be posted to guide your own walks over the next several months?

The uncertainty at this time precludes a Fall 2021 Tour of Homes. However, we are continuing to work towards a future tour as well as the 2022 Hidden Gardens & Private Spaces tour. Volunteers for these activities are needed. Please contact us if you are interested.

The theme of this issue is The Winchester Hotel — from its illustrious origins to its at times shady past, its decline and recovery. How exciting it is to see the lantern back in place atop the cupola after so many years.

I hope you enjoy this issue. As always, we'd love to hear from you, and a reminder that if you enjoy our programming and wish to vote at the AGM, please support us by taking out a membership — only \$20 for a household of up to 4 members.

Join us on Monday, May 31st at 7:00 pm as we present our revised constitution, and as always, celebrate heritage in Cabbagetown.

Gale Moore, PhD
Chair, Cabbagetown Preservation Association

p.s. If you're not on our mailing list and need the Zoom address, please join, subscribe or drop us a line.

Join us for the CPA's Annual General Meeting
Monday, May 31, 7:00PM, via Zoom

Please contact us if you are not on our mailing list and need the
Zoom Login & Passcode information. For more information hit click [HERE](#)

Agenda

Business

1. Welcome by the Chair of the CPA
2. Minutes of the 2019-2020 Annual General Meeting
3. Treasurer's Report
4. Chair's Report & Committee Reports
5. Nominations to the CPA Board of Directors
6. Presentation for approval by the membership of the revised CPA Constitution (To read the constitution click [HERE](#))
7. Closing of the AGM

Presentations

1. The 2021 Peggy Kurtin Program Awards
2. Cabbagetown Through Time:

Follow the evolution of our neighbourhood with Gilles Huot as he traces Cabbagetown's birth and development through maps and pictures. From its beginnings as a rural woodlot through its growth as a suburb and medical centre, its decline through the depression and its resurgence to the urban village we live in today.

Below: A stroll through Riverdale Zoo, 1907.



Nominations To Board Of Directors

(3 year term ending 2024)

David Pretlove Cabbagetown, M4X 1B4

Gale Moore Cabbagetown, M5A 3G3

George Rust D'Eye Cabbagetown, M4X 1S5

Current Directors

(2 Years remaining of a 3 year term ending 2023)

Gilles Huot, Cabbagetown, M4X 1R6

Stephen Yeates, Cabbagetown, M5A 3G5

Sarah Currie, Cabbagetown, M4X 1E8

Rosie Shephard, Cabbagetown, M4X 1A4

Current Directors

(1 Year Remaining Of A 3 Year Term Ending 2022)

Mary Martin, Cabbagetown, M4X 1B1

Virginia Van Vliet, Cabbagetown, M5A 3G2

Daniel Bloch, Cabbagetown, M5A 2V9

If you would like to be considered for a seat on the Board of the Cabbagetown Preservation Association, please send us a note at info@cabbagetownpa.ca. Let us know why you are interested and what kind of skills you would bring to the Board. Only residents of Cabbagetown will be considered.



Until the mid-2000s hundreds of lanes in Toronto were unnamed. Primarily for navigation by emergency vehicles, the city launched a program to name the lanes and invited neighbourhood groups to submit names. Residents, the CPA and the Aberdeen Avenue Residents Association responded.

The CPA's submission noted many advantages of the program in addition to safety, maintenance, utilities and navigation. The laneways are unique heritage elements of the Victorian plan and existing historic streetscapes. Naming allows heritage resource identification, heritage resource protection, education through historic references, and more.

The Criteria For Name Selection were set out in City Council's street naming policy:

1. to honour and commemorate noteworthy persons associated with the City of Toronto
2. to commemorate local history, places, events or culture
3. to strengthen neighbourhood identity
4. to recognize native flora, fauna or natural features related to the community and the City of Toronto

McNamara Lane was named after the McNamara family who operated the market store located on the southeast corner of Sackville and Carlton Streets. While not a formal lending institution, the general stores of Cabbagetown responded to the challenging economic circumstances under which many Cabbagetowners lived and supported their clientele in a variety of ways.

Preserving Architectural Heritage

The Peggy Kurtin Awards Program for Excellence in Renovation

Since 1992, this award has rewarded the efforts of home owners, architects, designers and builders in preserving Cabbagetown's architectural heritage.

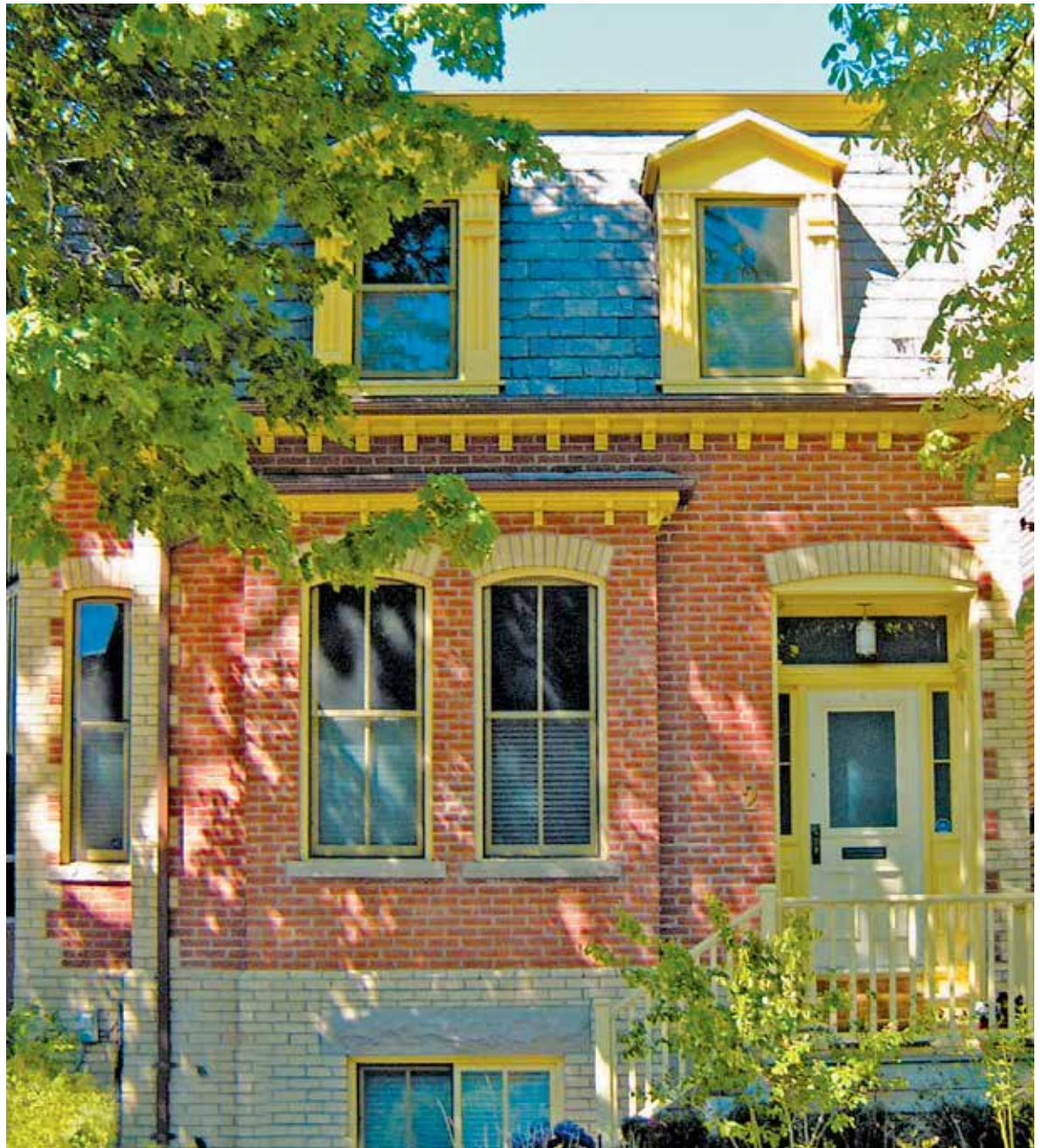
The objectives of the award are:

- To recognize efforts to maintain the historic context of Cabbagetown
- To encourage individual homeowners to support the quality of our community's streetscapes
- To bring public awareness to the efforts of homeowners and architects to enhance the architectural integrity of Cabbagetown



Peggy Kurtin Restoration Award winner 2005:

This 1872 Second Empire House is a surprise when you realize that it was built in 2004. When it was examined for restoration, 2 Bowman Street was found to have become unrestorable. It was demolished in September 2002 and rebuilt as a replica. The dedication to building a fine replacement home for the one that was originally on the site was remarkable. Most of the facade was carefully reproduced to replicate the original materials and scale. Architect: Monica Kuhn.
monica@mekarch.ca



Preserving Architectural Heritage

The Winchester Gets its Top



The Winchester Hotel, né The Lakeview, was built in 1888, crowned with a splendid lantern. As the hotel aged into a shabby decline, the lantern disappeared. A 1941 renovation in the Art Moderne style was applied to the building as well as a new sign: however, deterioration continued through the following decades, while the hotel's popular and colourful bar contributed to Cabbagetown's character. Paint was added, paint eroded. Within the last twenty years the hotel has been restored in several stages. This winter, after an exceptional restoration of the brick, the lantern was added, returning the building to the beacon it had been.

To celebrate the final restoration of the building (after the two previous partial restorations), and the return of the lantern, The Winchester will be presented with a Special CPA Restoration Award at the CPA's Annual General Meeting on May 31, honouring the owners who had the vision, the architects, [Goldsmith Borgal & Company Ltd.](#) and the lead contractor, [Hunt Heritage](#).

In Dave LeBlanc's January 19th Globe and Mail column, the Architourist, he gives a detailed account of the remarkable work that was done by all parties:

Finding ample evidence of original tuckpointing on the brick, Hunt Heritage embarked on the painstaking, months-long journey of recreating the lost art (of tuckpointing). Developed in England in the 18th century and all the rage by the 19th, tuckpointing, through a multi-stage process which includes a colour-wash that involves beer, was meant to mimic the tight joints of expensive brick on buildings with poorer/irregular brick via a sort of trompe l'oeil caused by the final layer: a raised, lime putty ribbon precisely laid and trimmed for a sharp and geometric look.

One of the few firms in Canada trained in this method, the team from Hunt Heritage was surprised, however, that while the low rise portion of the building (i.e., Winchester Hall, built in 1880) contained white ribbons, the larger building sported black. "It was done at a time, apparently, when somebody important died in Britain, so the masons then switched to black to mourn the loss," Mr. Hunt says. And, since most of the masons working in Canada in the late-19th century came from England, it's only natural that they adopted the practice.

6,000 bricks were replaced and two square metres of tuckpointing were completed daily. In addition to the brick facing, windows, doors, millwork and metal elements were replicated. A tile apron reading "Lakeview," was repaired using broken tiles; the surface was ground down to restore the colours and an epoxy was used to protect it.

The lantern and its roof were built on site. It was replicated from photographs by the heritage experts at Goldsmith Borgal & Company Associates (who are also working on the restoration of Massey Hall). After the lantern's slate shingles were added, its weight was roughly 7,000 pounds, requiring that the cupola be reinforced.

As a grace note, a cast aluminium rose was made to house the new flagpole.



Preserving Architectural Heritage



Renovating?

What You Need to Know in an HCD



Owning a property in one of our four Heritage Conservation Districts (HCDs) gives you the advantage of living in a beautiful historic neighbourhood of leafy, human-scaled streets, Victorian era architecture and a tangible connection to Toronto's past. These characteristics that we find so attractive are protected by the Ontario Heritage Act and the Guidelines of each district's HCD Plan.

Most property owners in Cabbagetown know that when they make changes to parts of their homes that are visible from the street, a Heritage Permit needs to be obtained from the City of Toronto's Heritage Preservation Services. However, those who are new to the neighbourhood may not be aware of the protocol or may be confused about what approach to take, what to consider, or where to find help.

A Heritage Permit Is Required For:

- Any renovations, alterations or additions that are visible from the street (this includes: windows, doors, porches, siding, and brick).
- Repairs using a material other than the original or the existing material.
- Renovations that have an impact on the building's heritage attributes. If a renovation involves demolition, property owners will need to submit an application to secure a permit.

Note that to secure a Building Permit in an HCD, even if the work does not have any heritage aspects, will require review and approval from the City's Heritage Preservation Services.

Considerations:

- New additions, including items such as skylights, will need to be located to the rear and side, away from the main elevation.
- New garages and parking spaces will need to be located in unobtrusive areas, normally to the rear and side yards.
- Additions must be sensitive to the character of their neighbours in size and height.

A Heritage Permit Is Not Required For:

- Painting of wood, existing stucco or metal finishes.
- Repair of existing features, including roofs, wall cladding, dormers, cresting, cupolas, cornices, brackets, columns, balustrades, porches as well as steps, entrances, windows, foundations, and decorative wood, metal, stone or terra cotta, provided that the same type of materials are used.

Your Home's History

Many Cabbagetowners have tried out the Property Search that is available on the Cabbagetown Heritage District Advisory Committee (HDC) website. It enables you to view details of your home's origin. Since the late nineties, the Cabbagetown HCD has been surveying the homes of the current HCD area and, recently, the proposed HCD area southwest of Carlton/Parliament.

For over a decade, volunteers have photographed each home in the area and researched its history. The information includes, where it is available, the home's date of construction, date of occupation, the original and later owners, the home's architectural style and more. The information is required by the City as part of the process of establishing the area as heritage.

Most of this material had been stored as paper documents and has been digitized so that all of the material can be presented online. Half of the \$3000 cost of organizing the information into a searchable data base has been covered by the CPA; the other major donor is local realtor Norman Hathaway (norman@bostokhathaway.com), also one of this paper's sponsors and a donor is being sought to complete the sum.

In the thousands of pages of hand written, typed and computer input material, there were inaccuracies and transpositions. If you find something in the Compendium that you know to be in error, please contact the Cabbagetown HCD at

info@cabbagetownhcd.ca

The circus comes to town! Riverdale Park looking toward the Don Jail. 1930s. *Toronto Public Library*



Streetscapes in Bloom (SSB) 2021 Award

“To plant a garden
is to believe in tomorrow.”

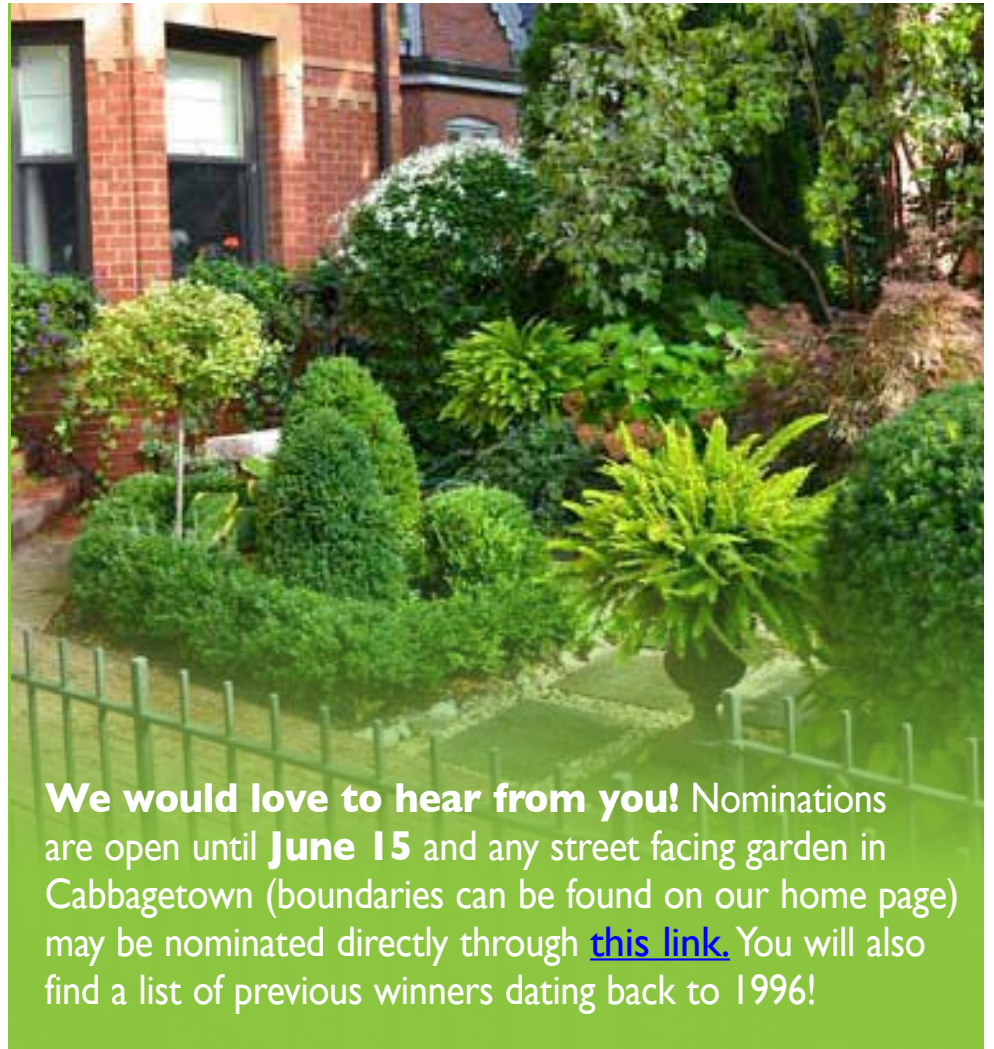
Audrey Hepburn

Over the last year, homeowners nationwide turned to gardening to beautify their surroundings and add a little joy to their lives. Cabbagetowners certainly embraced the opportunity to play in the dirt and this year's Streetscapes in Bloom committee is excited to see the fruits of their labour!

The beautiful and diverse front gardens of Cabbagetown contribute to the charm of our neighbourhood and every year the Streetscapes in Bloom Award recognizes one truly spectacular garden. The winner of this award receives a unique art glass medallion from Kitras Glass in Elora designed by our graphic designer Steve Yeates, and a water-colour portrait of the garden by local artist Rosie Shephard.

Front gardens are judged using specific criteria (<https://cabbagetownpa.ca/awards/streetscapes-in-bloom/>) and a panel of judges visits the nominated gardens once monthly from June to September. They then tabulate the results of these visits and select the winning garden. The award is presented at our public meeting in the Fall.

Happy gardening!
Sarah Currie



We would love to hear from you! Nominations are open until **June 15** and any street facing garden in Cabbagetown (boundaries can be found on our home page) may be nominated directly through [this link](#). You will also find a list of previous winners dating back to 1996!



Cabbages & Cocktails

By Tory Gzebb

Despite its later reputation as Toronto The Good, the city has had a somewhat checkered history when it comes to intoxicating spirits. Victorian Toronto was awash with unregulated booze, with

remain dry under local option until 2000! The spread of liquor bans was made possible by the growth of an organized, centralized temperance movement led by groups such as Dominion Alliance and the Canadian arm of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, or WCTU. They argued that drunkenness was at the root of many of the era's social ills, destroying homes and dragging families into poverty and violence. As Letitia Youmans, founder of the WCTU wrote:



Photo by Duncan Mc.duncanmclarenphotography.ca

some estimates claiming there was a bar for every 150 residents. Gooderham and Worts at the foot of Parliament was one of the country's largest distilleries, where they paid workers on a sliding scale depending on their level of intoxication. If you wanted something milder, you could opt for the product of one of the city's numerous breweries such as the Dominion Brewery based at Queen and Sumach. But though the movement to ban alcohol wouldn't come to a head until the 20th century, the rumblings of dissent against liquor were already present.

The temperance movement emerged from the dissenting Protestant religions and gained traction in the 1830s and 40s. Their advocacy resulted in the Dunkin Act being passed in the Province of Canada (Quebec and Ontario) in 1864. It created what became known as the "local option" which enabled any county or municipality to ban retail liquor sales by majority vote. Following Confederation, the local option was extended across the new country under the Canada Temperance Act, or Scott Act, in 1878.

The local option was incredibly popular, and 240 places in Ontario were under local option prohibition by 1912. Indeed, the Junction would

You men look at the temperance question in its financial aspect. We women look at it as a bartering in souls and the temporal and eternal welfare of our husbands, brothers and sons. We look at it as an evil spirit devastating our homes and dragging our loved ones to perdition.

It would take until the First World War, however, to see prohibition become a reality. Following the election of 1917 the federal government introduced national prohibition that went into effect on April 1, 1918. It prohibited the importation of alcohol of more than 2.5 percent, the inter-provincial trade of alcohol, and included a ban on production. Many provinces had already enacted prohibition laws on the grounds that prohibition would benefit the war effort by preventing waste and inefficiency and create a Canadian society worthy of the sacrifices of soldiers overseas. Some also considered the barroom a place where "foreigners" congregated and "plotted" against the British Empire, and therefore the war effort.

The Federal wartime restrictions were due to expire a year after the war's end, and Quebec went wet again immediately. Most provinces, however,

opted to continue the wartime ban, with PEI only going wet again in 1948. And in some respects, prohibition achieved what its advocates hoped for; the number of convictions for offenses associated with drink declined from 17,413 in 1914 to 5,413 in 1921, and drunkenness cases dropped from 16,590 in 1915 to 6,766 in 1921. By the end of prohibition, nearly three quarters of beer breweries had closed.

However, there was one key difference between prohibition in Canada and the US; Canadian breweries, distilleries, and wineries were permitted to continue production for export. An estimated 75% of the alcohol consumed in the supposedly 'bone-dry' United States was shipped openly out of Canadian ports and smuggled across the borders by rum-runners. This traffic was controlled by the mob, both home-grown and American. [Al Capone](#) was said to be a frequent visitor to Toronto, and legend has it that while conducting business at Gooderham and Worts' distillery, he would stay at the Winchester Hotel, even going so far as to commission an escape staircase to be built.

The expansion of organized crime in the province and the violence that accompanied it began to change people's opinions on prohibition, along with the fact that too many people were ignoring the law and drinking illegally. Homebrewing and bootleg liquor were commonplace, and you could even get a medical prescription for alcohol. Rather than total prohibition, people began to argue for moderation and government regulation, and in 1926 the Conservatives ran on the promise of repealing prohibition. In 1927 they passed the Liquor Control Act of 1927 which established the LCBO to sell alcoholic beverages for individual purchase.

So what was a thirsty Torontonion flapper to drink? Well, according to Robert Vermeire's 1922 edition of *Cocktails: How to Mix Them* the Fernet Cocktail "is much appreciated by the Canadians of Toronto". By 1930 the drink was officially named the Toronto Cocktail in *'Cocktail' Bill Boothby's World Drinks And How To Mix Them*. The Italian liqueur Fernet-Branca seems an odd ingredient to have at the heart of a Canadian cocktail, but it had originally been marketed as a medicinal drink, a cure for everything from cholera to cramps, and was still legally available in Ontario from your local pharmacy. Blend that with some Canadian rye fallen off the back of a Gooderham and Worts van, and you've got a jazzy little drink.

Toronto Cocktail

½ oz Rye

½ oz Fernet Branca

2 drops Bitters

2 dashes Simple Syrup

Stir well with ice, strain into chilled cocktail glass,



Jack Nichols 1921-2009.
Canada's Pre-eminent World War II Artist,
Plaque Located at 395A Sackville Street.



In his lifetime Jack Nichols wore many hats: deckhand, painter, printmaker, draftsman, and educator.

He lived among us, unnoticed and uncelebrated. Some who knew him even called him mysterious. But you may have come across him on walks through the Cabbagetown neighbourhood without knowing it.

But, in art circles, he was well known. His work appears in the Art Gallery of Ontario, The Montreal Museum of Fine Arts, The National Gallery of Canada, The National War Museum and in many private collections.

Born in Montreal, and as many artists, he was largely self-taught. In his early years in Montreal, he worked with Fredrick Varley and Louis Muhlstock.

During the summer in the early 1940's, he worked as a deckhand on cargo boats plying the Great Lakes.

World War II drew him to enlist in the Merchant Navy in 1943. Shortly thereafter, the National Gallery of Canada, realizing his talent, commissioned him to produce drawings of shipboard life.

Jack Nichols' big break came when the Royal Canadian Reserve appointed him "official war artist," and this gave him the rank of Lieutenant, and put him to work on a number of Canadian warships.

He witnessed the D-Day landing, the destruction of a German warship convoy and other horrific acts of war.

Out of this came some of his best known works; Men on the H.M.C.S., Iroquois, Actions on His Majesty's Canadian Ship, Drowning Sailor, Taking Survivors on Board, and many others. These artistic depictions of Canadian bravery in battle did not go unnoticed.

In 1947 he was awarded a prestigious Guggenheim Fellowship, which, at last, gave him the means to formally study fine lithography, printmaking and to paint in the United States.

In 1948 Jack Nichols went on to teach at the Vancouver School of Art. Shortly thereafter he went on to be a prizewinner at the Second International Exhibition of Drawing and Engraving in Lugano, Switzerland, and then on to display at the Venice Biennale. He has had exhibitions at The Ellen Gallery and The McCord Museum in Montreal, The MacKenzie Gallery in Saskatchewan, the Vancouver Art Gallery, the Canadian War Records Collection in Ottawa and in Canada's most prestigious venue, The Canadian War Museum.

His friends talk of his intensity and his charm. They have described Jack Nichols as prodigiously talented, a painter who Goya himself might have envied.

Jack Nichols never advertised his accomplishments. He just walked the streets of Cabbagetown unnoticed in his own mysterious way

John Fillion, a contemporary Canadian sculptor says of him, "he's the finest draftsman in Canada."

The Ingram Gallery invites you to share your memories of Jack Nichols. We live on in the memories of others. As such, visit often, spend time with Nichols' works and publications, and delight in the legacy of a great Canadian artist and neighbourhood friend. www.ingramgallery.com/artists/jack-nichols/index.html



The Winchester Has A Past

The space currently occupied by Tim Horton's used to be one of the toughest drinking spots in the city, so tough that it's nickname was "The Bucket of Blood". Featherweight boxing champion and Cabbagetowner Albert "Frenchy" Bélanger once worked there as a waiter/bouncer. Al Capone also gave colour to the hotel, as described in *Cabbages and Cocktails* on page 8.

Winchester Hall, at the back (east) of the hotel once housed a very popular jazz establishment where greats such as Billie Holiday and Charlie Parker entertained the crowds.





On the Don River near Toronto, Canada.



Cabbagetown Regent Park Museum

Lost Times Discovered and Collected

by Carol Moore-Ede

I am nostalgic for the days when postcards were *de rigueur*. It was a quick, economical, and colourful writing alternative to a lengthy letter. There was something wonderful about looking in the mail for the promised postcard from a friend visiting England, Africa, or other parts of the world.

It is all too easy these days. Have a thought? Tweet. Enjoy a trip? Put it on Facebook. Social media offers instant gratification for the person 'posting' - no mailing required. To be fair, however, the arrival of the postcard became the social media of its time. By 1913 the Canadian post office recorded approximately 60 million mailed cards, which was roughly equal to seven cards per Canadian man, woman and child for the year! We can credit deltiologists – those who study



Cabbagetown Regent Park Museum

and collect postcards – for preserving those moments in history, particularly from the Golden Age (ca. 1890 to 1915) when postcards flourished as a swift and easy way of communicating. This communiqué might take the form of a personal note to a friend; an advertisement, a political and/or patriotic statement, or a souvenir. These records of natural landscapes, buildings, people and events are a reflection of the social world at particular points in time. The craze enjoyed worldwide popularity.

Postcard images developed over time from etchings and sketches, black & white photos (taken on 8" x 10" negatives), whimsical paintings, hand tinted black & white photos, and finally to colour photographs.

At first Canadian postcards were produced elsewhere. Nevertheless, the images produced were Canadian in content and character. A depiction of a scene from the Don Valley, for example, might be produced in several countries in Europe and then printed in the United Kingdom.



The postcard (detail) of *Yonge and King Street, Toronto* was painted by the English artist Charles Edwin Flower (1871-1951). He studied at the Royal College of Art in London. He was a painter, illustrator, graphic artist and wood engraver. By 1902 he had painted scenes in Toronto, Montreal, Ottawa and Quebec; as well as Buenos Aires, Rio de Janeiro, and throughout the US. From 1906 onwards he spent most of his time in Germany, but continued to paint all over Europe and England. He became best known for illustrations he created over a period of 40 years for the London prolific postcard publisher Raphael Tuck & Sons.



The Valentine and Sons Publishing Co. Limited was a United Kingdom postcard company. A Canadian division of the firm was formed in 1909. These cards are identified by the initials JV placed within in a circle on the picture side of the card. The numbers beside it identify the year, and sometime the month in which the card was produced. The number referred to the image, not the individual card. (<https://torontopostcardclub.com/>)

Many mass-produced cards were individually hand tinted, such as those of Riverdale Farm. This resulted in a lovely range of colour interpretation. If you line up several postcards of an identical scene, you will soon notice that a little girl who is wearing a yellow dress in one version may be wearing a pink dress in another; or that flowerbeds sport a different array of colours on their petals from card to card.



Riverdale Park, Toronto reminds me of *Le Déjeuner sur l'herbe* by Édouard Manet, although the woman in the postcard is discretely clad in a Victorian skirt and blouse, and topped off with a bonnet. Among the group is a soldier in uniform smoking a cigarette, a shirt-sleeved fellow reading a book, a couple of men sporting bowler caps, and a figure on the left in full suit and tie. The Don Jail can be seen in the background.

A Scene at the Exhibition, Toronto, is an example of a 1906 souvenir postcard. It is alive with detail as in Claude Monet's *Boulevard des Capucines*, or more recently reminiscent of the *Where's Waldo?* book that took British illustrator Martin Handford two years to create. It shows a wide-angle view of the CNE with a sightseeing car packed with visitors, horse drawn carriages, and hundreds of figures strolling in their finest outfits.



Cabbagetown Atlanta

cabbagetown.com

Domestic Architecture in a Parallel Universe

We have a doppelganger Cabbagetown in the alternate universe of Atlanta, Georgia. Occasionally the Newsletter circles back to this reminder of how events, economy and geography can produce similar outcomes in different settings. The history and character of Atlanta's Cabbagetown was detailed in the November 2015 and both 2016 Newsletters. Its story of community, flood, tornado and recovery as detailed in the website is well worth a read.

Much of this will sound familiar to us. And there are differences. What is in common are the people who moved into the area for industrial work fleeing deep poverty, the workers' housing and the community that developed. They were mostly Scots/Irish, which parallels our Irish. Very different is the benevolence of the owners of the Mill and a greater homogeneity of the population than existed in our Cabbagetown as it developed into the 20th Century.

The name is another similarity. From the Cabbagetown.com website:

{One} explanation {for the name} is the mostly transplanted poor Appalachian residents (largely of Scottish-Irish descent) who worked in the nearby Fulton Bag and Cotton Mill, would grow cabbages in the front yards of their shotgun houses and one could distinctly smell the odor of cooking cabbage coming from the neighborhood. People outside the neighborhood said "Cabbagetown," with derision, but it soon became a label of pride for the people who lived there.

The houses are another parallel. Like ours, they are mostly of Victorian and some later vintage and there are some are protection as Cabbagetown is designated a historic district. There are fewer styles and they are dominated by workers cottages; namely, the shotgun style, which is long and narrow and, conveniently, allows a shot to be fired from the front door out the back. In recent years, after economic setbacks in the 1970s, the area has been revived. The community is strong, the arts are active and Shotgun houses have been restored. Some are featured in the community's Cabbagetown Tour of Homes. For more information go to cabbagetown.com.

The shotgun house:

Right: A street of early 1900s shotgun houses in the 1970s before an influx of artists sparked a revival.

Restored and renovated houses today.



Loving the 'hood

Jeanne Dufour lives in Atlanta Cabbagetown and makes tiny replicas of the historic homes and businesses in the neighborhood. She says "It has been such fun work and it brings great pleasure to the owners who all share a special pride in their spaces". Jeanne charges from \$250 to \$700 depending on the scope of work. jeannedufour@comcast.net



The CPA Board 2020-2021

Gale Moore – Chair
Steve Yeates – Vice Chair
Virginia Van Vliet – Secretary
Mary Martin – Treasurer
David Pretlove
Gilles Huot
Rosie Shephard
George Rust-D'Eye
Sarah Currie
Daniel Bloch

Comments? Contact us at info@cabbagetownpa.ca

CPA: Who We Are

Founded in 1988 to encourage the preservation of the architectural integrity and historic character of Cabbagetown, the CPA does that and more:

Cabbagetown Walks

Scheduled historical and architectural walking tours.
Tours on demand.

Cabbagetown Talks

Lively discussions about Cabbagetown's past, present and future

Cabbagetown People

Celebrating the lives of remarkable people.

Garden and Home Tours

The Hidden Gardens & Private Spaces Tour
The Cabbagetown Tour of Homes

Award Programs

The Peggy Kurtin Awards Program
The Streetscapes in Bloom Award
The CPA Recognition Award

For more information go to cabbagetownpa.ca

Join us! Become a member of the CPA.

(from p. 7, Cabbages & Cocktails) If you happen to be a member of the WCTU as both my great-grannies were, you can always opt for a temperance cocktail - what today we would call a mocktail. This recipe comes from What to Drink; the blue book of beverages; recipes and directions for making and serving non-alcoholic drinks for all occasions by Bertha E. L. Stockbridge, which was published in 1920.

ORANGE BLOSSOM COCKTAIL

1 cupful of orange juice,
1 cupful of pineapple juice,
1 teaspoonful of orange flower water,
1 tablespoonful of plain syrup,
1 cupful of cracked ice.

Place all the ingredients into a cocktail shaker; shake hard for two minutes, strain into chilled cocktail glasses and serve at once. This amount should be sufficient for four cocktails.

Cheers!



St. James Cemetery Scavenger Hunt

This scavenger hunt was designed to help people discover St. James Cemetery. Toronto's oldest operating cemetery, opened in July of 1844, is blessed with a rich history, beautiful grounds and the lovely and historic Chapel of St.-James-the-Less.

From the Historic Sites & Monuments Board of Canada:

In its vigorous, harmonious composition, this small funeral chapel is a splendid example of High Victorian Gothic design. Its sense of strength and spirituality is derived from the subtle contrast of its stone walls, enveloping roofs, and soaring spire...

There is no "prize" to win other than some knowledge of our history. St. James is an open history book, being the final resting place of a number of remarkable people whose lives had an impact on the city, the country and, sometimes, the world.

To find the scavenger hunt click [HERE](#) to go to the Cabbagetown People website. We are working on more scavenger hunts, come back regularly to that page.



Cabbagetownpa
is now on [Instagram](#)

