

Toronto To 1918 An Illustrated History

Considered one of the finest of Canada's early poets, the raw intellect and emotional appeal of Isabella Valancy Crawford's poetry drew author Elizabeth McNeill Galvin on a personal journey that traced Isabella's life which began in Dublin, Ireland, and ended in Toronto, Canada. Isabella emigrated to Canada with her family around the year of 1858. After settling first in Paisley, Ontario, the family later lived in Lakefield and Peterborough. As a young woman, Isabella became fascinated by backwoods life and Indian legends. Following her father's death, she and her mother moved to Toronto where Isabella took on another pioneering role, that of a "modern working woman," by earning meager wages from light verse and "formula fiction" that appeared in Canadian and American newspapers. Not afraid to approach social criticism often deemed the domain of male poets, her poetic sensitivity quivers with imagery and is admired for its evocative portrayal of life in its entirety. Isabella's work symbolizes the emerging of Canadian maturity as its population was shifting from life in the wilderness, to the creation of urban centres such as Toronto. "A good sense of the social background of Crawford's life." - Gordon Johnston, Master of Otonabee College at Trent University and Professor of Canadian Literature.

This comprehensive survey also traces how the Americas have in turn influenced contemporary Britain from the Americanization of language and politics to the impact of music and migration from the West Indies. Complete with an extensive introduction and a chronology of key events, this two-volume encyclopedia contains introductory essays focusing on the four prime areas of British Atlantic engagement-Canada, the Caribbean, the United States, and Latin America. Students of a wide range of disciplines, as well as the lay reader, will appreciate this exhaustive survey, which traces the common themes of British policy and influence throughout the Americas and highlights how Britain has in benefited from the influence of American democracy, technology, culture and politics.

This is an annually updated presentation of Canada past and present.

With a landmass of approximately 7000 square kilometres and a population of roughly five million, the Greater Toronto Area is Canada's largest metropolitan centre. How did a small nineteenth-century colonial capital become this sprawling urban giant, and how did government policies shape the contours of its landscape? In *Toronto Sprawls*, Lawrence Solomon examines the great migration from farms to the city that occurred in the last half of the nineteenth century. During this period, a disproportionate number of single women came to Toronto while, at the same time, immigration from abroad was swelling the city's urban boundaries. Labour unions were increasingly successful in recruiting urban workers in these years. Governments responded to these perceived threats with a series of policies designed to foster order. To promote single family dwellings conducive to the traditional family, buildings in high-density areas were razed and apartment buildings banned. To discourage returning First World War veterans

from settling in cities, the government offered grants to spur rural settlement. These policies and others dispersed the city's population and promoted sprawl. An illuminating read, *Toronto Sprawls* makes a convincing case that urban sprawl in Toronto was caused not by market forces, but rather by policies and programs designed to disperse Toronto's urban population.

Canadian women have worked, individually and collectively, at home and abroad, as creators of historical memory. This engaging collection of essays seeks to create an awareness of the contributions made by women to history and the historical profession from 1870 to 1970 in English Canada. *Creating Historical Memory* explores the wide range of careers that women have forged for themselves as writers and preservers of history within, outside, and on the margins of the academy. The authors suggest some of the institutional and intellectual locations from which English Canadian women have worked as historians and attempt to problematize in different ways and to varying degrees, the relationship between women and historical practice.

Patterns of the Past has been published to commemorate the one hundredth anniversary of the founding of the Ontario Historical Society. Organized on 4 Sept 1888 as the Pioneer Association of Ontario, the Society adopted its current name in 1898. Its objectives, for a century, have been to promote and develop the study of Ontario's past. The purpose of this book is both to commemorate and to carry on that worthy tradition. Introduced by Ian Wilson, Archivist of Ontario, and edited by Roger Hall, William Westfall and Laurel Sefton MacDowell, this distinctive volume is a landmark not only in the Society's history but in the province's historiography. Eighteen scholars have pooled their talents to fashion a volume of fresh interpretive essays that chronicle and analyze the whole scope of Ontario's rich and varied past. New light is thrown on our understanding of early native peoples, rural life in Upper Canada, the opening of the North, the impact of railways, and the growth of businesses and institutions. And there is much social study here too, especially of the new roles for women in industrial society, of working class experience, of ethnic groups, and of children in our society's past. As well, there are innovative treatments of the conservation movement, of science's role in provincial society, and of the relationship between society and culture in small towns. Anyone with an interest in the history of Canada's most populous province will find much in this comprehensive collection.

"William Henry Jackson was born an Anglo-Saxon Methodist in Southern Ontario. Leaving behind that identity, he served as Louis Riel's secretary during the 1885 Resistance, narrowly avoiding lengthy imprisonment. Escaping an asylum for the insane, he went on to become a prominent labour leader in Chicago, finally trying his hand as a real estate developer in New York City. Along the way, he adopted the name Honore Jaxon, and assumed a prairie Metis identity." -- from publisher. In ten original studies, former students and colleagues of Maurice Careless, one of Canada's most distinguished historians, explore both traditional and hitherto neglected

topics in the development of nineteenth-century Ontario. Their papers incorporate the three themes that characterize their mentor's scholarly efforts: metropolitan-hinterland relations; urban development; and the impact of 'limited identities' -- gender, class, ethnicity and regionalism -- that shaped the lives of Old Ontarians. Traditional topics -- colonial-imperial tension and the growth of Canadian autonomy in the Union period, the making of a 'compact' in early York, politics in pre-Rebellion Toronto, and the social vision of the late Upper Canadian elites -- are re-examined with fresh sensitivity and new sources. Matters about which little has been written -- urban perspectives on rural and Northern Ontario, Protestant revivals, an Ontario style in church architecture, the late-nineteenth-century ready-made clothing industry, Native-Newcomer conflict to the 1860s, and the separate and unequal experiences of women and men student teachers at the Provincial Normal school -- receive equally insightful treatment. An appreciative biography of Careless, an analysis of the relativism underpinning his approach to national and Ontario history, and a listing of Careless's publications, complete this stimulating collection.

Ontario was known as "Upper Canada" from 1791 to 1841.

As clerk of the House of Commons, Bourinot advised the speaker and other members of the house on parliamentary procedure; he also wrote the standard Canadian work on the subject. A founding member of the Royal Society of Canada, he played a leading role during the Society's first twenty years. Ahead of his time in writing intellectual history, Bourinot was also an early supporter of higher education for women. He was a man of contrasts, an early Canadian nationalist as well as an imperialist. In spite of the constitutional changes of 1982, there is still much in Bourinot's writing that is relevant today.

In this completely revised and updated second edition of *Canadian Cities in Transition*, 36 urban geographers, political scientists, sociologists, city planners, and civil engineers from across Canada examine the inherently complex and dynamic nature of Canadian cities, historically, in the present, and in planning for the future."--BOOK JACKET.

Toronto to 1918An Illustrated HistoryJames Lorimer & Company

It is widely believed that only the growth of mass suburbs after World War II brought suburban living within reach of blue-collar workers, immigrants, and racial minorities. But in this original and intensive study of Toronto, Richard Harris shows that even prewar suburbs were socially and ethnically diverse, with a significant number of lower-income North American families making their homes on the urban fringe. In the United States and Canada, lack of planning set the stage for a uniquely North American tragedy. *Unplanned Suburbs* serves as a reminder of the dangers of unchecked suburban growth.

For more than a century, Toronto's Health Department has served as a model of evolving municipal public health services in Canada and beyond. From horse manure to hippies and small pox to AIDS, the Department's staff have established and maintained standards of environmental cleanliness and communicable disease control procedures that have made the city a healthy place to live. This centennial history analyzes the complex interaction of politics, patronage and professional aspirations which determine the success or failure of specific policies and programs. As such, it fills a long neglected gap in our understanding of the development of local health services. Using Toronto's

changing circumstances as a backdrop, the book details the evolution of the international public health movement through its various phases culminating in the modern emphasis on health promotion and health advocacy. By so doing, it demonstrates the significant contribution of preventive medicine and public health activities to Canadian life

At the beginning of 1793 Toronto was the gateway to a distant portage to the Upper Great Lakes, its permanent population a lone fur trader. One hundred and twenty-five years later it was a solid, vibrant metropolis, an industrial powerhouse supporting half a million residents. Toronto is a city built by its people, from the original colonial aristocracy of the Family Compact, to the masses of British and Irish migrants who forged its profound links with Empire, to the polyglot flow of international migration that would ultimately transform the city in the twentieth century. This book recounts their stories, and their stories are the history of Toronto's emergence as a world-class city. In *Toronto to 1918*, distinguished historian J.M.S. Careless expertly draws Toronto's stories together, creating an illuminating and entertaining portrait of the city. The text is complemented with more than 150 historical illustrations.

With *Reclaiming the Don*, Jennifer L. Bonnell unearths the missing story of the relationship between the river, the valley, and the city, from the establishment of the town of York in the 1790s to the construction of the Don Valley Parkway in the 1960s. This is an annually updated presentation of Canada past and present. The contents in this volume are organized into sections dealing with Canada's culture; Geography; people; history (from New France to the constitutional debates in the late 20th century); political system (including the constitution, monarchy, parliament, legal and court system, federalism and the provinces, provincial governments, parties and elections); defense; economy; the future; and a comprehensive bibliography. The combination of factual accuracy and up-to-date detail along with its informed projections make this an outstanding resource for researchers, practitioners in international development, media professionals, government officials, potential investors and students. Now in its 32nd edition, the content is thorough yet perfect for a one-semester introductory course or general library reference. Available in both print and e-book formats and priced low to fit student and library budgets.

In port cities around the world, waterfront development projects have been hailed both as spaces of promise and as crucial territorial wedges in twenty-first century competitive growth strategies. Frequently, these mega-projects have been intended to transform derelict docklands into communities of hope with sustainable urban economies—economies intended to both compete in and support globally-networked hierarchies of cities. This collection engages with major theoretical debates and empirical findings on the ways waterfronts transform and have been transformed in port-cities in North and South America, Europe, the Caribbean. It is organized around the themes of fixities (built environments, institutional and regulatory structures, and cultural practices) and flows (information, labor, capital, energy, and knowledge), which are key categories for understanding processes of change. By focusing on these fixities and flows, the contributors to this volume develop new insights for understanding both historical and current cases of change on urban waterfronts, those special areas of cities where land and water meet. As such, it will be a valuable resource for teaching faculty, students, and any audience interested in a broad scope of issues within the

field of urban studies.

"In these two volumes, which replace the Reader's Guide to Canadian History, experts provide a select and critical guide to historical writing about pre- and post-Confederation Canada, with an emphasis on the most recent scholarship" -- Cover.

Publishes in-depth articles on labor subjects, current labor statistics, information about current labor contracts, and book reviews.

Suburb, Slum, Urban Village examines the relationship between image and reality for one city neighbourhood – Toronto's Parkdale. Carolyn Whitzman tracks Parkdale's story across three eras: its early decades as a politically independent suburb of the industrial city; its half-century of ostensible decline toward becoming a slum; and its post-industrial period of transformation into a revitalized urban village. This book also shows how Parkdale's image influenced planning policy for the neighbourhood.

Whitzman demonstrates that image and reality have not always correlated for Parkdale. Parkdale's changing image stood in stark contrast to its real social conditions.

Nevertheless, this image became a self-fulfilling prophecy, as it contributed to increasingly discriminatory planning practices for Parkdale in the late twentieth century. This is an annually updated presentation of Canada past and present. It is broken down into sections dealing with Canada's culture, geography, people, history (from New France to the constitutional debates in the late 20th century), political system (including the constitution, monarchy, executive, parliament, legal and court system, federalism and the provinces, provincial governments, parties and elections), defense, economy, future and bibliography."

Health crises such as the SARS epidemic and H1N1 have rekindled interest in the 1918 influenza pandemic, which swept the globe after the First World War and killed approximately fifty million people. Epidemic Encounters examines the pandemic in Canada, where one-third of the population took ill and fifty-five thousand people died. What role did social inequalities play in determining who survived? How did the authorities, health care workers, and ordinary citizens respond? Contributors answer these questions as they pertained to both local and national contexts. In the process, they offer new insights into medical history's usefulness in the struggle against epidemic disease.

Looking beyond the smoke screen of Toronto's rapid and costly growth to re-envision sustainable planning in Ontario's neglected regions.

Copy 1 - English.

Our Glory and Our Grief offers a fresh look at the First World War's effect on Canada's second largest city. What happened in Toronto? What did citizens know about the front? How were the enormous sacrifices of the war rationalized?

This is a coherent and integrated set of essays around the theme of governance addressing a wide range of questions on the organisation and legitimation of authority. At the heart of the book is a set of topics which have long attracted the attention of urbanists and urban historians all over the world: the growth and reform of urban local government, local-centre relationships, public health and pollution, local government finance, the nature of local social elites and of participation in local government.

Approaching these topics through the concept of governance not only raises a series of new questions but also extends the scope of enquiry for the historian seeking to understand towns and cities all over the world in a period of rapid change. Questions of

governance must be central to a variety of enquiries into the nature of the urban place. There are questions about the setting of agendas, about when a localised or neighbourhood issue becomes a big city or even national political issue, about what makes a 'problem'. Public health and related matters form a central part of the 'issues' especially for the British; in North America fire and the development of urban real estate have dominated; in India the security of the colonial government had a prominent place. The historical dynamic of these essays follows the change from the chartered governments of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries towards the representative regimes of the nineteenth and twentieth. However, such historical change is not regarded as inevitable, and the effects of bureaucratic growth, regulatory regimes, the legitimating role of rational and scientific knowledge as well as the innovatory use of ritual and space are all dealt with at length.

During the twentieth century Torontonians have gone from pitying Cabbagetowners to envying them, from watching Lionel Conacher at a sandlot to watching the Blue Jays at the SkyDome. This book chronicles the immense changes that Canada's largest city has undergone in this frenetic period. In 1918 Toronto was a provincial city with a half-million inhabitants, overwhelmingly British, Protestant and Tory. Today the city is undeniably world-class, its three million inhabitants gathered from all over the polyglot globe. Despite this metamorphosis, however, Toronto's resilient social fabric endures. Urban planners consider Toronto "the city that works"; other Canadians know it works, sometimes perhaps too hard and too well. *Toronto Since 1918* gathers the manifold strands of this great urban tapestry, bringing the city to life with an incisive, engaging text illustrated with more than 150 historical photographs.

In 1998 Toronto's Mount Sinai Hospital celebrates its seventy-fifth anniversary. A fine and innovative proponent of patient care and a leader in the field of medical research, it marks this milestone secure in the knowledge that it is undisputedly one of the jewels of the Canadian health-care system. However, writes Lesley Marrus Barsky, Mount Sinai's rise from its humble beginnings in a small house on Yorkville Avenue to its present pre-eminence is a story as rare as it is astonishing - and as much the story of a community as of an institution. In the early decades of this century, a massive exodus of Jewish immigrants from eastern Europe, fleeing persecution in their homelands, changed the face of Toronto's Jewish community forever. From 1900 to 1921, the Jewish population grew from 3,000 to almost 35,000, and many of these newcomers were destitute. Struggling to survive, often unable to communicate in English, and crowded into city-centre slums, they suffered on many fronts, and not the least of these was the lack of adequate health care that respected and took into account their specialized needs. At the same time, Jewish doctors, sidelined by antisemitism, were prevented from interning or attending patients in Toronto hospitals. Clearly, what was needed was a Jewish hospital, and in May 1922, a charitable women's group, the "Ezras Noshem, purchased a building at 100 Yorkville Avenue. Concerned about the scope of treatment expected of a general hospital, the group named the new institution the Toronto Jewish Maternity and Convalescent Hospital, but support from the community was forthcoming, and less than a year

later the hospital took on broader duties and was renamed Mount Sinai. At first crowded and often makeshift, the hospital was nonetheless blessed with loyal doctors, nurses, volunteers, and community supporters, who laboured tirelessly to raise money, improvise equipment, and meet an ever-shifting variety of needs. This dedication often became literally a family concern. To this day there are families in which service to Mount Sinai has been a tradition from generation to generation. Lesley Marrus Barsky has done justice to this human history, recording the rise of a state-of-the-art hospital (now on university Avenue) that meets the needs of patients with foresight and ingenuity while maintaining an outstanding reputation in the international field of medical research. Friends of Mount Sinai, as well as anyone interested in health care, medical research, or Toronto history, are sure to enjoy this affectionate and informed look at a great institution as it celebrates its seventy-fifth year of service.

Large-scale development is once again putting Toronto's waterfront at the leading edge of change. As in other cities around the world, policymakers, planners, and developers are envisioning the waterfront as a space of promise and a prime location for massive investments. Currently, the waterfront is being marketed as a crucial territorial wedge for economic ascendancy in globally competitive urban areas. *Reshaping Toronto's Waterfront* analyses how and why 'problem spaces' on the waterfront have become 'opportunity spaces' during the past hundred and fifty years. Contributors with diverse areas of expertise illuminate processes of development and provide fresh analyses of the intermingling of nature and society as they appear in both physical forms and institutional arrangements, which define and produce change. *Reshaping Toronto's Waterfront* is a fundamental resource for understanding the waterfront as a dynamic space that is neither fully tamed nor wholly uncontrolled.

Making a Global City critically examines the themes of diversity and community in a single primary school, the Clinton Street Public School in Toronto, between 1920 and 1990.

Using a rich array of archival and quantitative sources, and oral testimony from ex-students across Canada, Axelrod explores the characteristics and significance of university life during a trying decade. He describes who went to university, what they were taught, how they amused themselves, how they responded to the pressing political issues of the day, and what became of them after graduation. Axelrod argues that these students shared the aspirations of middle-class communities elsewhere. Dreading the prospect of downward social mobility, they craved the status a university degree and professional credentials might produce. Accordingly, they forged an associational life on campus that challenged the control of paternalistic authorities, perpetuated the values of middle-class culture, and helped them cope with the stresses of the time. Women composed almost one-quarter of the student population -- and faced discrimination inside and outside the classroom. How they coped with this, how they adapted their own expectations, and how they contributed to campus and community culture are

extensively discussed. Through the prism of the student experience, *Making a Middle Class* furnishes fresh insights into the social history of higher education, the history of youth, the history of the middle class, and the history of the Depression.

Extending a hundred miles across south-central Ontario, Toronto is the fifth largest metropolitan area in North America, with the highest population density and the busiest expressway. At its core old Toronto consists of walkable neighborhoods and a financial district deeply connected to the global economy. Newer parts of the region have downtown centers linked by networks of arterial roads and expressways, employment districts with most of the region's jobs, and ethnically diverse suburbs where English is a minority language. About half the population is foreign-born—the highest proportion in the developed world. Population growth because of immigration—almost three million in thirty years—shows few signs of abating, but recently implemented regional strategies aim to contain future urban expansion within a greenbelt and to accommodate growth by increasing densities in designated urban centers served by public transit. *Toronto: Transformations in a City and Its Region* traces the city's development from a British colonial outpost established in 1793 to the multicultural, polycentric metropolitan region of today. Though the original grid survey and much of the streetcar city created a century ago have endured, they have been supplemented by remarkable changes over the past fifty years in the context of economic and social globalization. Geographer Edward Relph's broad-stroke portrait of the urban region draws on the ideas of two renowned Torontonians—Jane Jacobs and Marshall McLuhan—to provide an interpretation of how its current forms and landscapes came to be as they are, the values they embody, and how they may change once again.

[Copyright: da99ac30a145b2a6500b4e6f9d1f89d4](#)