



TORONTO - 1982  
the meeting place

# CONGRESS OF NEUROLOGICAL SURGEONS

## A PERSONAL GUIDE BOOK

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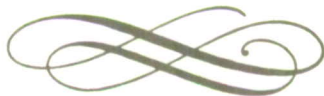
## **WELCOME TO TORONTO**

*The Neurosurgical community wishes to extend a very warm welcome to the Congress of Neurological Surgeons and their guests.*

*October is a delightful month to discover the many worlds of this city; its renovated neighbourhoods and glittering landmark skyscrapers encircled by a kaleidoscope of colours.*

*We hope this personal guide book, compiled from the experiences of the Neurosurgical wives of southern Ontario, will encourage you to stay, explore and enjoy our multicultural city.*

*Sincerely,  
Barbara Schutz*



## HISTORIC TORONTO

Our conference location on Queen Street at the Sheraton Centre marks the northern boundary of the Old Town of York. Its fine harbour, between the Humber and Don Rivers has attracted the Indian, the French Fur Trader, and the English colonizer. Remains of Indian Villages and camps have been found along the great portage of the Humber to the Upper Great Lakes. The French built a trading fort at the mouth of the Humber in 1720 and then constructed Fort Rouillé 3 miles to the east in 1750. This fort is under excavation in the present Exhibition Grounds.

The British were the architects of the Town which was to become Metropolitan Toronto. The French were forced to abandon their North American colonies in 1763. The pressure to develop this area was accelerated when the British lost their American Colonies 22 years later. The Brits set about providing land grants for the refugees from the American Revolutionary War.

The land was purchased from the Mississauga Indians and was quickly surveyed into townships. The new Governor, sent out in 1791 to the new Province of Upper Canada, was intent on founding a defensible capital to protect the infant settlement from American invasion. York was selected as a Naval and Garrison location and construction began in 1793. With the military, came the administrators, who built their homes and estates in the mud along the shores of the lake.

In the war of 1812, the town was captured and burned. It was quickly rebuilt and continued to grow. In 1834 it was incorporated as a city and changed its name back to the Indian word Toronto, "Meeting Place of the Waters". As the city grew, the fashionable neighbourhoods moved farther away from the core and were replaced with railroad tracks, warehouses and office towers. By the 1880's the boundaries were engulfing the surrounding villages of Yorkville, Brockton, Riverdale and Rosedale.

Tucked away in the modern city are examples of the earlier buildings. Most are within easy reach of the Hotel. The following are a few suggestions for a historic stroll.

## *A YORK STROLL WEST*

**Note:** Numbers on enclosed map correspond to following sites.

1. The Sheraton Centre stands on Queen Street. It was used as the survey line between the two acre Town lots to the south and the one hundred acre estate lots granted the town fathers to the north.
2. OSGOODE HALL (1829, 1844, 1857) The east Georgian section was built for the Law Society of Upper Canada on a 6 acre site. This was to be an Inns of Court for reading law as in the British system. Later additions enabled the Superior Courts to be located here. Note the cast iron fence of 1868 with cow gates.
3. CAMPBELL HOUSE (1822) An example of a Georgian Town house moved (1973) from its original site at the head of Frederick Street in the Old Town of York.
4. QUEEN'S PARK (1892) At the north end of University Avenue was originally the site of King's College. It is now the site of the fourth PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, built in Richardsonian (Romansque style) of Credit Valley sandstone.
5. QUEEN STREET WEST. A commercial district of the 1880's now renovated as specialty shops and restaurants.
6. ST. ANDREWS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (1873) It was built in the Norman Scottish style to best reflect the heritage of its members.
7. ROY THOMSON HALL (1982) It is our newest Concert Hall located on the former site of Government House. It stood here from 1798 to 1912 when it was demolished for the railroads.
8. ROYAL ALEXANDRA THEATRE (1907) It is on the site of the oldest boy's school, Upper Canada College, (1830) now located north of St. Clair.