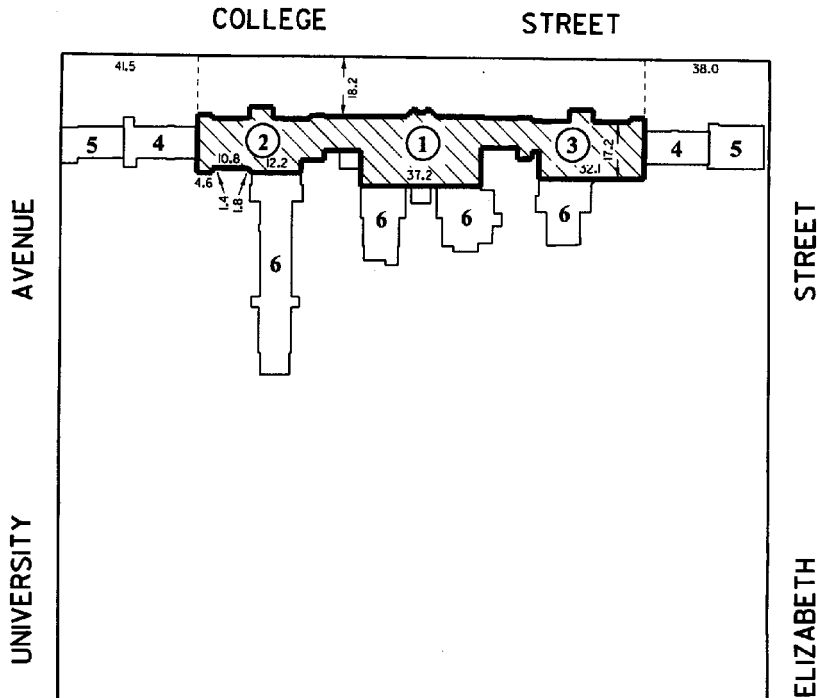
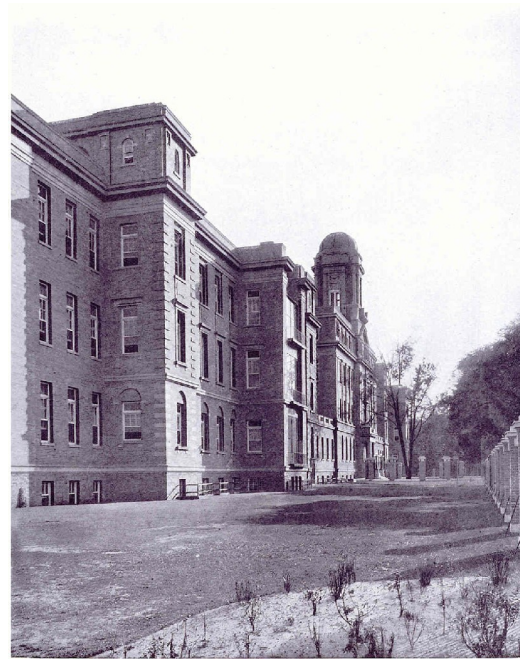


LOCATION MAP AND PHOTOGRAPHS: 101 COLLEGE STREET ATTACHMENT NO. 4A



Location map, showing the Main Block (#1) and the links to the West (#2) and East (#3) Wings that are included in the Reasons for Designation.



Centre Block of the College Street Wing (left), with a historical photograph of the Centre Block flanked by the East and West Wings and Link Buildings.

## College Street Wing, Toronto General Hospital

### Description

The property at 101 College Street is worthy of designation under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act* for its cultural heritage value or interest, and meets the criteria for municipal designation prescribed by the Province of Ontario under the three categories of design, historical and contextual value. Located on the south side of College Street, east of University Avenue, the College Street Wing of Toronto General Hospital was part of a complex that historical records indicate was completed in 1913. The College Street Wing consists of a four-storey central administrative block connected by three-storey links to three-storey east and west wings. Subsequent additions to the east, west and south ends of the College Street Wing, dating to 1927, have been demolished. The property was listed on the City of Toronto Inventory of Heritage Properties in 1976, and a Heritage Easement Agreement was registered in 2001. The portions of the College Street Wing described in the heritage attributes below were preserved as part of the redevelopment of the site for MaRS (Medical and Related Sciences), which is described as “a not-for-profit corporation founded by leaders from the business and public sectors to improve commercial outcomes from Canada’s foundation of science and technology innovation” ([www.marsdd.com](http://www.marsdd.com)).

### Statement of Cultural Heritage Value

The College Street Wing displays the monumentality, axial planning, and Classical features associated with early 20<sup>th</sup> century Beaux-Arts Classicism. The Beaux Arts influence is demonstrated in the organization of the long north façade into sections defined by different heights and setbacks and elaborated by Classically-inspired details.

Historically, the College Street Wing of the Toronto General Hospital opened as the focal point of a medical campus that developed south of College Street as the facility’s third location in the City. The College Street Wing was the centre for innovative medical and surgical procedures and early medical research, including the development of insulin as a treatment for diabetes.

The property is associated with the practice of the notable Toronto architectural firm of Darling and Pearson. In a partnership that lasted from 1897 until Pearson’s death in 1923, the pair designed numerous local landmarks, including the original buildings at the Royal Ontario Museum (1910-1914) and the Art Gallery of Ontario (1918), as well as the Canadian Bank of Commerce’s headquarters (now part of Commerce Court and completed in 1931).

Extending along College Street east of University Avenue, the College Street Wing is set back from the boulevard in landscaped open space that spans the entire frontage of the building. The area is defined by the partial fence (brick piers and iron railings), the

backdrop of the building and the green space. Contextually, the College Street Wing is the historical entrance to Toronto General Hospital and a landmark in Toronto.

### Heritage Attributes

#### **Exterior**

The heritage attributes on the exterior of the College Street Wing related to its cultural heritage value as an important example of Beaux Arts styling are found on the principal (north) façade, consisting of:

- The brick cladding trimmed with brick, stone and terra cotta
- The raised base, with flat-headed window openings with voussoirs and lightwells
- The north façade, which is symmetrically organized with a four-storey centre block connected to three-storey wings by three-storey links
- Along the flat roofline, a terra cotta cornice and a brick parapet
- Positioned above the centre of the north façade, a monumental cupola with French doors with transoms, balconies with iron railings, columns and piers, metal cornices, and a copper-clad dome

#### Centre Block:

- The organization of the centre block into nine bays, with the slight projection of the centre bay as a frontispiece
- The main entrance to the College Street Wing, which is placed at the base of the frontispiece in a fluted stone surround flanked by paired columns and piers on pedestals, surmounted by an entablature, containing double doors and an oversized transom, and protected by an elaborate stone porch with Tuscan detailing
- The band courses running above and below the first-storey window openings
- The first floor fenestration, displaying round-arched window openings with terra cotta applied for the voussoirs, keystones, corbel stops, and bracketed sills
- The second- and third-floor fenestration, organized by brick piers with terra cotta bases and capitals, with flat-headed window openings, six-over-six sliding sash windows, tripartite transoms, and voussoirs
- The fourth floor, extending above a terra cotta frieze and cornice, with segmental-headed window openings set in terra cotta surrounds with keystones and separated by terra cotta cartouches
- The exposed single-bay side walls of the centre block, which reflect the pattern of the window openings and detailing introduced on the north façade
- Above the central frontispiece, a triangular pediment with flat-headed window openings and cartouches

### Link Buildings:

- The three-storey buildings that link the centre block and the east and west wings, which are set back in the second and third floors and feature terra cotta window detailing, balustrades above the first floor, and corbelled brickwork under the flat roofs
- The flat-headed window openings in the first floor, round-arched openings (some with French doors) in the second storey, and square window openings in the top floor

### East and West Wings:

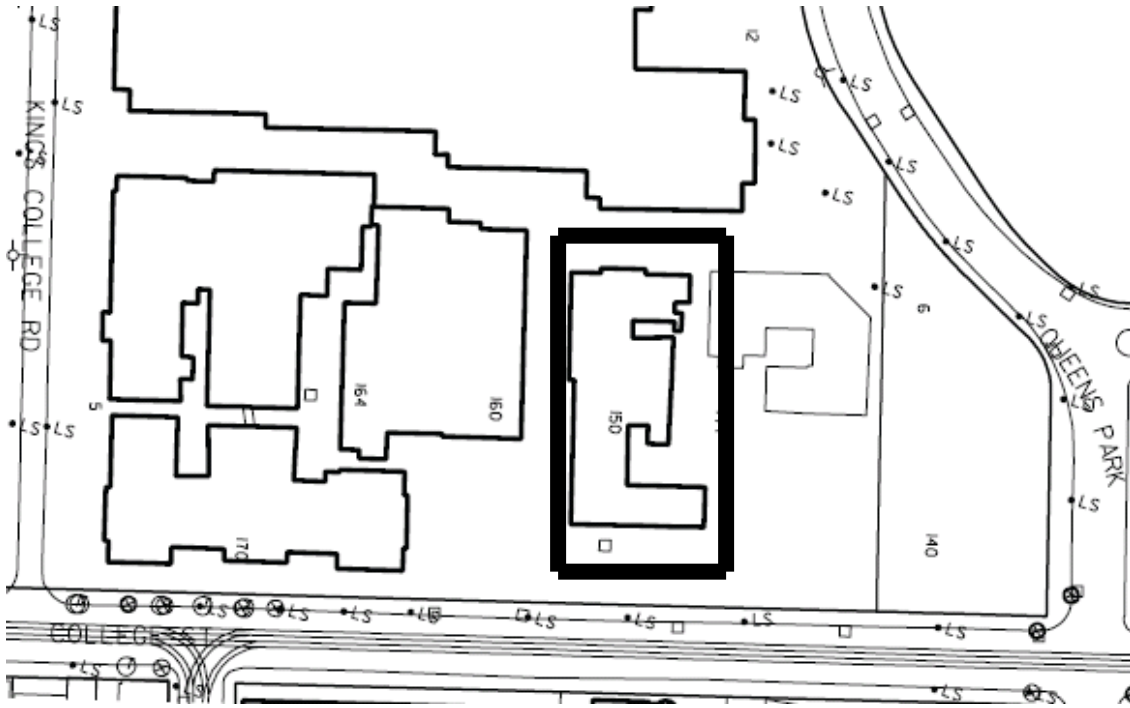
- The three-storey wings, extending 11 bays to the east and west, which repeat the band courses, cornices, and the pattern and terra cotta detailing of the window openings from the centre block
- On each wing, the three frontispieces, where the outer frontispieces have brick quoins with terra cotta detailing, round-headed openings and niches on the fourth storey, and flat roofs
- The central frontispiece on each wing, with terra cotta trim, brick piers, and flat-headed window openings with tripartite windows, a parapet on the east wing, and a triangular pediment on the west wing

### **Interior**

The heritage attributes on the interior of the College Street Wing are found in the entrance vestibule and foyer, consisting of:

- The pink and grey marble flooring and baseboards
- The foyer, accessed by steps leading from the vestibule, which is divided into three areas by pilasters and two freestanding piers in the Tuscan order, and features two coloured leaded glass panels
- The wall niches, with the niche on the south wall (opposite the entrance) containing a bronze bas-relief by Canadian sculptor Walter Allward commemorating Sir Joseph Flavelle, Chairman of the Board of Trustees of Toronto General Hospital from 1904 to 1921

LOCATION MAP AND PHOTOGRAPH: 150 COLLEGE STREET ATTACHMENT NO. 5A



This location map is for information purposes only.  
The exact boundaries of the property are not shown.



View of the west façade of the Fitzgerald Building, University of Toronto.

## **Fitzgerald Building, University of Toronto**

### Description

The property at 150 College Street (Fitzgerald Building) is worthy of designation under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act* for its cultural heritage value or interest, and meets the criteria for municipal designation prescribed by the Province of Ontario under the three categories of design, historical and contextual value. Located on the north side of College Street, west of Queen's Park Crescent West, historical records indicate that the original four-storey Fitzgerald Building was constructed in 1927. The property was listed on the inaugural City of Toronto Inventory of Heritage Properties in 1973, and a Heritage Easement Agreement was registered in 2003. The portions of the Fitzgerald Building described in the heritage attributes below now adjoin the Terrence Donnelly Centre for Cellular and Biomolecular Research (Donnelly CCBR), an interdisciplinary medical research facility.

### Statement of Cultural Heritage Value

The Fitzgerald Building is an excellent example of the Georgian Revival style of the early 20<sup>th</sup> century that marked a return to simpler forms, symmetry and Classical references. With its brick finishes, scale and Classical appearance, the Fitzgerald Building complemented other educational facilities on the University of Toronto campus.

Historically, the property is associated with innovations in medical education and research. The Fitzgerald Building opened in 1927 as the School of Hygiene at the University of Toronto. The school was an independent division of the university that housed the departments of hygiene, preventive medicine and public health nursing, as well as the College Division of Connaught Laboratories. The building housed the third Rockefeller School of Public Health founded in North America with funding from the Rockefeller Foundation. Through its connection with Connaught Laboratories, the Fitzgerald Building became the centre for insulin production in Canada from 1927 to 1969. After the School of Hygiene was absorbed into the Faculty of Medicine in 1975, the building was renamed in recognition of John Gerald Fitzgerald (1882-1940), co-founder of the school and a leading advocate for public health in Canada during the early 20<sup>th</sup> century.

The Fitzgerald Building is historically notable as an important example of the work of the Toronto architectural firm of Mathers and Haldenby, which received numerous commissions on the University of Toronto campus during the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The partnership designed the original building (1927) and prepared the plans for the complementary southeast wing (constructed in two parts in 1931 and 1937) and north addition (1931-1932).

Contextually, through its scale, setback, cladding and Classical detailing, the Fitzgerald Building contributes to the character of College Street, west of University Avenue, as it



developed as location of many prominent institutional edifices along the south boundary of the University of Toronto campus.

### Heritage Attributes

The heritage attributes of the Fitzgerald Building relating to its cultural heritage value as a good example of Georgian Revival design are found on the exposed walls and roofs of the original building (including those facing the east courtyard), the southeast wing, and the north addition, consisting of:

- On the original building, southeast wing and north addition, the four-storey plans (with penthouses) above raised bases with door and window openings
- The red brick cladding, with brick quoins, stone band courses dividing the stories and, beneath the third-floor window openings, a stone cornice with modillion blocks and ovolo moulding
- The flat roofs with brick chimneys and hip roofed penthouses set back behind parapets with balustrades

### Original Building (1927):

- The original building, which forms a U-shaped plan with the principal (west) façade facing Taddle Creek Road and two wings forming a courtyard at the rear (east)
- The organization of the west façade into three sections by a central frontispiece
- The main entrance, which is elevated in the first floor in a Classically-detailed stone surround with a pair of doors, flat transom and fanlight
- The second-storey window above the entry, which is distinguished by a stone surround, swan's neck pediment and iron balcony
- In the first and second floors, the frontispiece and flanking walls with flat-headed window openings set in stone surrounds with brick voussoirs and stone panels, brackets and keystones
- The third-storey window openings, which are similarly trimmed with brick and stone but slightly reduced in height
- The continuation of the pattern and detailing of the fenestration on the remaining walls
- On the rear (east) wall, the four-storey frontispiece with a hip roof that incorporates a Classically detailed entrance at the base and a four-storey round-arched surround above
- On the north wall, the round-arched window openings

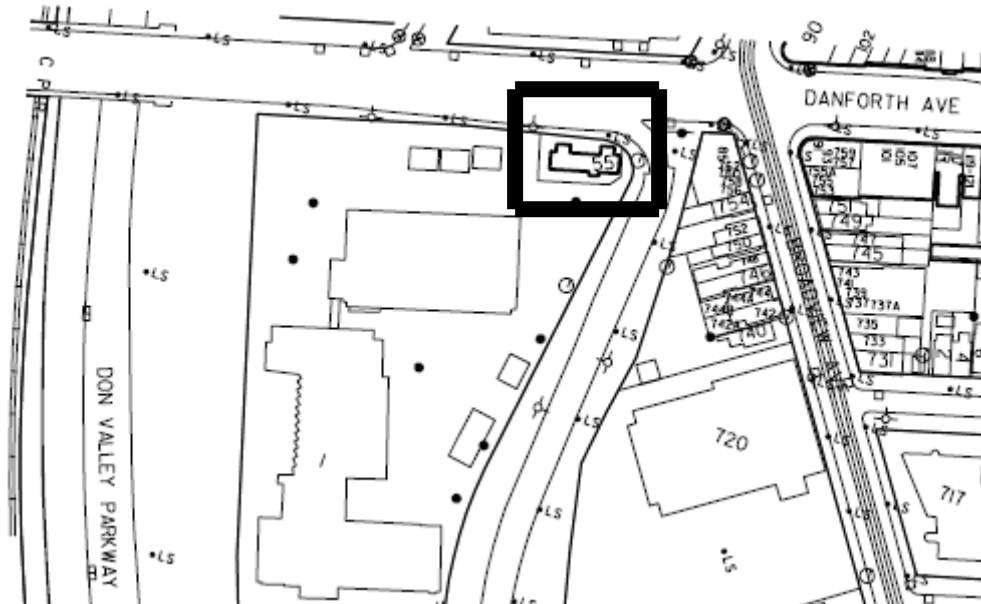
### Southeast Wing and North Addition:

- The southeast wing, which is recessed from the south wall of the original building to distinguish it as an addition, and adjoins one of the rear wings of the original building to extend one side of the rear courtyard

- The ell-shaped north addition, which conceals part of the north wall of the original building to create the overall E-shaped plan of the complex
- On the north addition, the four-storey frontispiece with a gabled roof centred on the north wall
- The pattern and placement of the fenestration on the wing and addition, which is continued from the original building



LOCATION MAP AND PHOTOGRAPH: 55 DANFORTH AVE ATTACHMENT NO. 6A



This location map is for information purposes only.  
The exact boundaries of the property are not shown.



East elevation (left) and principal (north) façade (right) of  
Prince Edward Viaduct Public Lavatory.

## **Prince Edward Viaduct Public Lavatory**

### Description

The property at 55 Danforth Avenue is worthy of designation under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act* for its cultural heritage value or interest, and meets the criteria for municipal designation prescribed by the Province of Ontario under the three categories of design, historical and contextual value. Located on the south side of Danforth Avenue, west of Broadview Avenue, historical records indicate that the 1½-storey house form building was completed in 1921 as the Prince Edward Viaduct Public Lavatory. The property was included on the City of Toronto Inventory of Heritage Properties in 1984, and a Heritage Easement Agreement was registered in 1996. The building currently houses a Greek cultural centre.

### Statement of Cultural Heritage Value

The Prince Edward Viaduct Public Lavatory is the only surviving example of the nine public washrooms constructed in Toronto in the 1920s. The building is distinguished by its Period Revival styling, popularized for residential buildings in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century and identified by its detailing inspired by Classical and Medieval prototypes. The lavatory was carefully designed in scale and appearance to complement the low-scale residential neighbourhood to the east.

The Public Lavatory is associated with the practice of City architect G. F. W. Price, during the era when the municipality employed in-house staff to design its edifices. During his tenure from 1920 to 1924, Price is perhaps best known for the Coliseum complex on the Canadian National Exhibition grounds (now Exhibition Place). With its position at the east end of the Prince Edward Viaduct near the corner of Broadview Avenue, the Public Lavatory is a local landmark.

### Heritage Attributes

The heritage attributes of the Prince Edward Viaduct Public Lavatory related to its cultural heritage value as a well-designed example of Period Revival styling are found on the exterior, roof and interior, consisting of:

- The rectangular plan, rising 1½ stories above a stone base
- The reddish-brown brick cladding trimmed with brick, stone and wood, including brick quoins
- The steeply-pitched gable roof with flared and extended eaves with corbels, the gables decorated with strapwork and mouldings, the shed-roof dormers and, on the rear (south) wall, the chimney
- The entrances on the east and west ends, which are protected by wood canopies
- The diminutive oriel windows marking the east and west ends
- On the north façade facing Danforth Avenue and the rear (south) wall overlooking

the Don Valley, the trios of windows, some set in segmental-headed surrounds, with multi-paned sash and stone sills

- On the interior, the vaulted ceilings, which are included in the Reasons for Designation