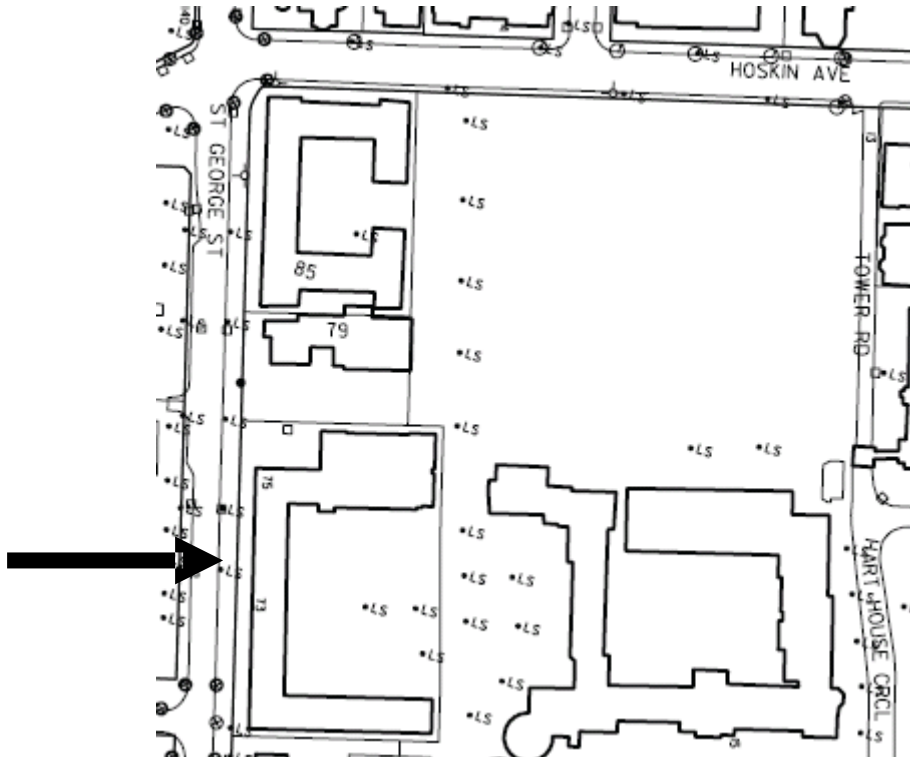


LOCATION MAP AND PHOTOGRAPH: 73 ST. GEORGE ST ATTACHMENT NO. 13A



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



View of the principal (west) façade of
the Sir Daniel Wilson Residence, University College

Sir Daniel Wilson Residence, University College

Description

The property at 73 St. George 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 east side of St. George Street, south of Hoskin Avenue and documented in historical records, the Sir Daniel Wilson Residence (1954) is a 2½-storey residential complex originally designed to house male students at University College (the residence is now co-ed). The property was included on the City of Toronto Inventory of Heritage Properties in 1976, and a Heritage Easement Agreement was registered in 2004. A contemporary addition at the north end of the complex resulted in alterations to the north wing and Howard Ferguson Hall. The heritage attributes described below include the centre block and south wing, with portions of the north wing and Howard Ferguson Hall.

Statement of Cultural Heritage Value

The Sir Daniel Wilson Residence is architecturally significant as a good example of 20th century Georgian Revival, the style favoured on the campus from the 1920s through the 1950s and identified by its symmetry and Classical detailing.

Historically, the Sir Daniel Wilson Residence is an integral part of the University of Toronto campus as it continued to evolve throughout the 20th century. The building was named in honour of the Scottish-born artist who was the head of University College before serving as the president of the federated University of Toronto from 1887 until his death in 1892. The residence was designed with nearly 200 individual rooms, as well as six dons' suites named for the past heads of University College. At the north end of the building, a wing with a dining hall and auditorium was named Howard Ferguson Hall in recognition of the former Ontario premier and member of the college's board of governors.

The Sir Daniel Wilson Residence is associated with the practice of the Toronto architectural firm of Mathers and Haldenby. Founded in 1921, the partnership designed numerous buildings on the University of Toronto campus, ranging from the Botany Building and Greenhouse (now relocated) in the 1930s to the Robarts Library (in association with other architects) in the 1960s.

With its location on St. George Street, the Sir Daniel Wilson Residence is important in context with the neighbouring buildings, particularly University College to the east and, on the north, the University College Union and Whitney Hall. Along St. George Street, the residence is set back behind an iron fence with brick posts and stone finials at the main entrance and north and south corners.

Heritage Attributes

The heritage attributes of the Sir Daniel Wilson Residence related to its cultural heritage value as a good example of 20th century Georgian Revival styling are found on the exterior walls and roofs of the main block (west) and south wing, as well as the portions of the north wing and Howard Ferguson Hall described below, consisting of:

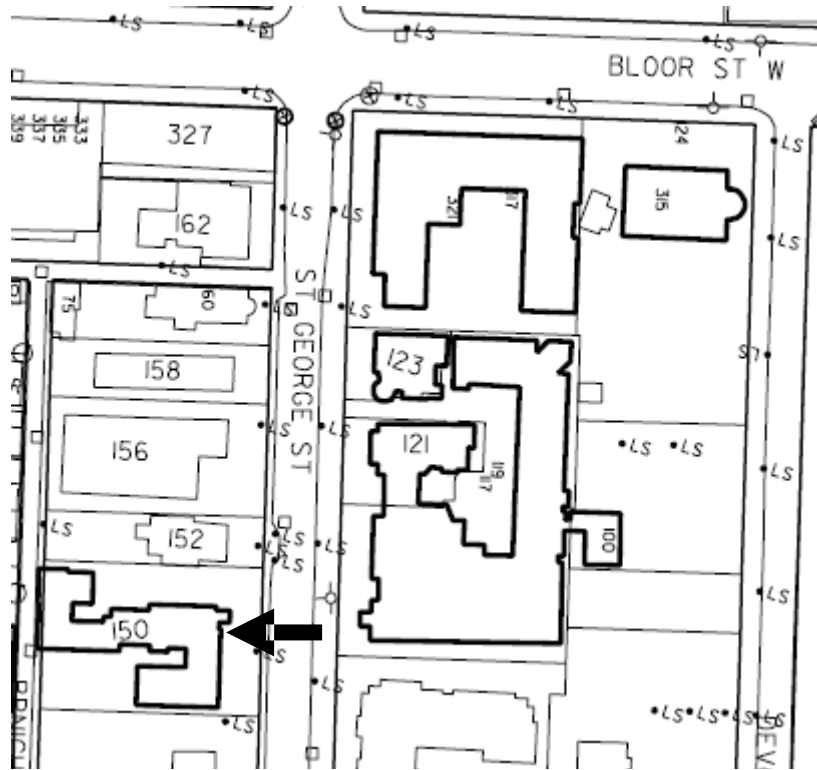
Centre Block and South and North Wings:

- The U-shaped plan, featuring a main block rising 2½ stories above a base with window openings that extends along St. George Street with two wings to the east (across the landscaped open space, University College visually forms the east side of the 'quadrangle')
- The buff brick cladding, with brick band courses and voussoirs, and stone cornices, sills, keystones and swags
- The mansard roof, displaying shed roof dormers with multi-paned sash windows that are mixed with gabled wall dormers with pediments and piers
- On the roof, the single brick chimneys that are placed near the centre and inset from the north and south ends
- The organization of the principal (west) facade with its central clock tower
- The clock tower, extending from a square base with four clock faces and crowned by a copper-clad dome with a finial
- Beneath the tower, the west wall with a Classical temple front where piers support a portico incorporating the University College crest
- At the base of the tower, the open archway flanked by entries with panelled wood doors and surmounted by window openings in different heights
- The two stories on either side of the entrance block where the pattern of flat-headed openings with multi-paned sash windows continues
- The long expanse of the west wall, which is interrupted by the placement of two frontispieces, each with a panelled wood door at the base, an oversized window above and, over a swag motif, a pediment that is broken to incorporate a wall dormer
- The rear courtyard, flanked by the north and south wings, which is accessed through the central archway that leads into a covered passage with two entries, a series of fanlights and a vaulted ceiling.
- Facing the courtyard, the east wall of the centre block that repeats the temple front beneath the clock tower
- On the east wall of the centre block, and on the walls of the south and north wings facing the courtyard, the six raised entrances containing inset paneled wood doors with flat transoms
- The fenestration on the east wall of the centre block and the walls of the south and north wings facing the courtyard with single and tripartite flat-headed openings, as well as six distinctive bow windows
- The south elevation of the south wing, which repeats the openings, detailing, and frontispieces introduced on the west façade

Howard Ferguson Hall:

- At the east end of the north wing, the single-storey brick-clad Howard Ferguson Hall where the south slope of the gable roof, the south elevation and the east facade are included in the Reasons for Designation
- On the south wall, the brick piers organizing five oversized flat-headed openings with multi-paned windows, and the round-arched opening with a pair of panelled wood doors and a fanlight beneath the triangular pediment with a nameplate
- The principal (east) facade, where the main entrance is centered between two round-arched openings with multi-paned windows and under a pediment with a round window

LOCATION MAP AND PHOTOGRAPHS: 150 ST. GEORGE ST ATTACHMENT NO. 14A



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



View of the William Crowther House (right) and the South Wing (left).

William Crowther House

Description

The property at 150 St. George 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 west side of St. George Street, south of Bloor Street West, the 2½-storey house form building was completed in 1889 and converted for institutional uses in the 20th century. The property was included on the City of Toronto Inventory of Heritage Properties in 2005, and authority has been granted for a Heritage Easement Agreement. The Reasons for Designation include the William Crowther House and the portions of the south wing (1960) described in the heritage attributes below. The carriage house originally attached to the rear (west) wall of the house has been demolished.

Statement of Cultural Heritage Value

The William Crowther House is architecturally significant as a good example of a late 19th century house with Queen Anne Revival styling that typifies the large-scale residential buildings that were constructed along St. George Street when it was part of a prosperous residential neighbourhood between Bloor Street West and the core of the University of Toronto campus. The Queen Anne Revival style is identified by its mixture of materials and details, typical of the blending of architectural influences at the close of the 1800s.

Historically, the property is associated with the development of the University of Toronto, which gradually acquired the late 19th century houses along St. George Street and converted them for institutional uses. The house form building was completed in 1889 for William Crowther, a Toronto merchant who resided there until 1926. The following year, the China Inland Mission, an international organization formed in the mid 19th century to spread Christianity throughout China, occupied the premises. The Canadian Medical Association, a national organization of Canadian physicians, purchased the site in 1955 as the location of “CMA House” and commissioned Toronto architects Allward and Gouinlock to design the south wing in 1960. The property currently houses the University of Toronto’s Department of Economics.

The William Crowther House has contextual importance as it reflects the evolution of St. George Street, south of Bloor Street West, from a late 19th century residential enclave to a major corridor through the University of Toronto campus lined with important buildings that are recognized on the City’s heritage inventory.

Heritage Attributes

The heritage attributes of the William Crowther House related to its design value as a good example of Queen Anne Revival styling are found on the exterior walls and roof, consisting of:

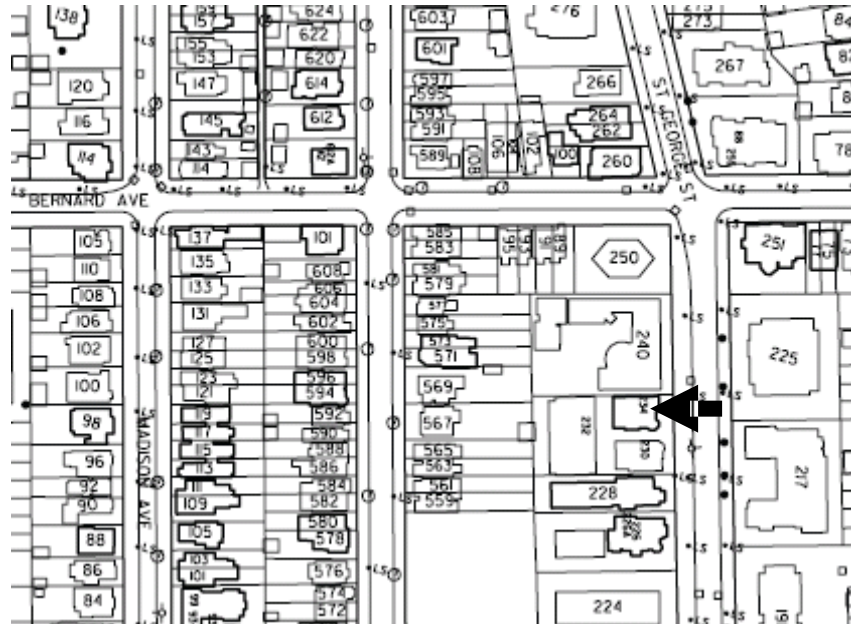
- The 2½-storey plan under a hipped gable roof with gabled dormers and gables with elaborate woodwork (the brick chimneys have been altered)
- The red brick cladding with brick, sandstone and wood trim
- The principal (east) façade, with the two-storey bay window, the open wood porch with intricate detailing that protects the main entrance, and the single flat-headed window opening surmounting the entry
- On the side (north and south) elevations, the fenestration consisting of segmentally-arched and flat-headed window openings placed according to the interior arrangement

The rear (west) wall of the William Crowther House is not included in the Reasons for Designation.

Designed in the Georgian Revival style, the heritage attributes of the south wing are related to its historical value in reflecting the 20th century evolution of the property for institutional use. The heritage attributes are found on the remaining portions of the principal (east) and south facades, consisting of:

- On the south three bays of the principal (east) façade and on the south elevation, the two-storey walls under a flat roof with a parapet and a cornice with dentils
- The red brick cladding, with brick, stone and wood trim
- The flat-headed window openings with voussoirs, keystones and multi-paned sash

LOCATION MAP AND PHOTOGRAPH: 234 ST. GEORGE ST. ATTACHMENT NO. 15A



This location map is for information purposes only.
The location of the property at 234 St. George Street is indicated by the arrow.



View of the east façade (right) and south elevation (left) of the Robert Watson House.

Robert Watson House

Description

The property at 234 St. George Street is worthy of designation under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act* for its cultural heritage value, 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 west side of St. George Street between Lowther Avenue and Bernard Avenue, the 2½-storey house form building was commissioned by candy manufacturer Robert Watson and, according to historical records, completed in 1903. The property was listed on the City of Toronto Inventory of Heritage Properties in 1974, and a Heritage Easement Agreement was registered in 1995.

Statement of Cultural Heritage Value

The Robert Watson House is a well-designed example of the Queen Anne Revival style, distinguished by its asymmetrical massing, variety of forms, and mixture of materials. Its appearance reflects the quality of the residential designs found in the Annex neighbourhood. Historically, the Robert Watson House is associated with E. J. Lennox, one of the most prolific and successful architects of the late 19th and early 20th centuries in Toronto. Practicing alone, Lennox produced the plans for many local landmarks, with Toronto's Old City Hall and Casa Loma among his best known commissions. The Robert Watson House supports the character of the Annex neighbourhood north of Bloor Street, where the residential buildings complement one another through their shared scale, setback, and stylistic value.

Heritage Attributes

The heritage attributes of the Robert Watson House related to its cultural heritage value as a well-designed example of Queen Anne Revival styling are found on the principal (east) façade, side elevations (east and west), and the roof, consisting of:

- The plan, rising 2½ stories above a coursed sandstone foundation with flat-headed window openings with stone lintels on the south elevation
- The red brick cladding trimmed with brick, stone and wood
- The steeply-pitched hip roof with extended eaves and brackets, hip roof dormers on the north slope, and tall chimneys on the north and south slopes
- The organization of the east façade into three bays, with the centre bay slightly recessed between a three-storey polygonal tower to the left (south) and a projecting bay with a stepped gable with stone coping on the right (north)
- The stone quoins, and the stone band courses that form continuous sills for the window openings
- The main entrance, slightly offset in the centre section and protected by a brick porch with round-arch openings, stone bands and, on the flat roof, a wrought iron balcony

- Left of the entrance, the placement of an oval window with stone keystones
- In the second storey above the entry, the flat-headed opening with a sash window and voussoirs, and a balcony door with a transom
- Left of the centre bay, the tower that rises three stories from a coursed stone base to terminate beneath a tent roof with brackets
- The flat-headed openings with sash windows in the first two floors, and casement style windows in the attic level
- To the right of the centre bay, the projecting wall that terminates in a stepped gable with a segmental-headed tripartite opening with sash windows in the first storey, an oriel window with wood strapwork and a bracketed hood in the second floor, and an oval window with keystones in the attic level
- On the south elevation, the flat-headed window openings with brick voussoirs and stone sills, a three-sided three-storey bay window under a dormer with a hip roof and brackets, and a single-storey enclosed sunporch with a stone base, brick walls, a continuous band of windows, and a curved and ribbed roof with a monitor
- The north wall of the house, with its symmetrically-arranged flat-headed window openings and, in the first floor, an oriel window with a moulded cornice