



STAFF REPORT ACTION REQUIRED

Intention to Designate under Part IV, Section 29 of the Ontario Heritage Act – Lansdowne and Powerhouse Properties

Date:	October 4, 2011
To:	Toronto Preservation Board Etobicoke York Community Council
From:	Acting Director, Policy and Research, City Planning Division
Wards:	Davenport – Ward 17
Reference Number:	P:\2012\Cluster B\PLN\HPS\EYCC\January 10 2012\eyHPS05

SUMMARY

This report recommends that City Council state its intention to designate under Part IV, Section 29 of the Ontario Heritage Act the property at 30 Powerhouse Avenue (Canada Foundry Company Office Building) and the properties known municipally in the year 2011 as 980 Lansdowne Avenue and 20 Foundry Avenue (Canada Foundry Company Powerhouse). The properties were listed on the City of Toronto Inventory of Heritage Properties in 2004.

As part of the development agreement for the site, the owners have agreed to the designation of the properties. The adjoining property at 1100 Lansdowne Avenue, containing the Canada Foundry Company Warehouse, was designated under Part IV, Section 29 of the Ontario Heritage Act in 2008 and is also protected by a Heritage Easement Agreement secured between the City of Toronto and the property owners in 2005.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The City Planning Division recommends that:

1. City Council state its intention to designate the property at 30 Powerhouse Avenue (Canada Foundry Company Office Building) under Part IV, Section 29 of the Ontario Heritage Act.

2. City Council state its intention to designate the properties known municipally in the year 2011 as 980 Lansdowne Avenue and 20 Foundry Avenue (Canada Foundry Company Powerhouse) under Part IV, Section 29 of the Ontario Heritage Act.
3. If there are no objections to the designations in accordance with Section 29(6) of the Ontario Heritage Act, City Council authorize the City Solicitor to introduce the bills in Council designating the properties under Part IV, Section 29 of the Ontario Heritage Act.
4. If there are objections in accordance with Section 29(7) of the Ontario Heritage Act, City Council direct the City Clerk to refer the designations to the Conservation Review Board.
5. If the designations are referred to the Conservation Review Board, City Council authorize the City Solicitor and appropriate staff to attend any hearing held by the Conservation Review Board in support of Council's decision on the designations of the properties.

Financial Impact

There are no financial implications resulting from the adoption of this report.

DECISION HISTORY

In July 2004, City Council listed the properties at 940-1100 Lansdowne Avenue on the City of Toronto Inventory of Heritage Properties. As part of the redevelopment of the former GE Canada lands at the southwest corner of Lansdowne Avenue and Davenport Road, the former Canada Foundry Company Warehouse at 1100 Lansdowne Avenue was designated under Part IV, Section 29 of the Ontario Heritage Act by By-law No. 258-2008 in March 2008. The property is also protected by a Heritage Easement Agreement signed in 2005.

ISSUE BACKGROUND

The properties at the southwest corner of Lansdowne Avenue and Davenport Road were originally developed for the Canada Foundry Company, which became a subsidiary of the Canadian General Electric Company and the site of the company's Davenport Works. Canada Square Developments acquired the properties in 1985. The former warehouse at 1100 Lansdowne has been converted to a residential condominium, while the northwest quadrant of the site has been redeveloped with townhouses. With the current demolition of a second large-scale warehouse at 940 Lansdowne and the planned redevelopment of the south part of the properties, the Canada Foundry Company Office Building at 30 Powerhouse Lane and the Canada Foundry Company Powerhouse on the south side of Powerhouse Lane (where in 2011 it is part of the lands identified as 980 Lansdowne Avenue and 20 Foundry Avenue) remain surviving heritage buildings from the original Canada Foundry Company complex. The owners have agreed to their designation as part of the development agreement for the site. When the development is completed, the powerhouse will be assigned a permanent street number.

COMMENTS

Staff have completed the attached Heritage Property Research and Evaluation Report (Attachment No. 5) for the properties. As a result of this assessment, staff have determined that the properties identified in Recommendations Nos. 1 and 2 of this report meet Ontario Regulation 9/06, the criteria prescribed for municipal designation.

A Location Map (Attachment No. 1) and photographs (Attachment No. 2) are attached. The Reasons for Designation for the property at 30 Powerhouse Avenue (Attachment No. 3) and the properties known municipally in the year 2011 as 980 Lansdowne Avenue and 20 Foundry Avenue (Attachment No. 4) are attached. The sites are worthy of designation under Part IV, Section 29 of the Ontario Heritage Act for their cultural heritage value, and meet the criteria for municipal designation prescribed by the Province of Ontario under the three categories of design, associative and contextual values. Located west of Lansdowne Avenue and south of Davenport Road where they adjoin the Canada Foundry Company Warehouse at 1100 Lansdowne Avenue, the Canada Foundry Company Office Building and Powerhouse are the remaining components of the industrial complex that was associated with the Canadian General Electric Company for most of the 20th century. The Reasons for Designation (Statements of Significance), which are the public Notices of Intention to Designate, will be advertised on the City of Toronto's web site in accordance with the City of Toronto Act provisions and served on the property owners and on the Ontario Heritage Trust according to the provisions of the Ontario Heritage Act.

CONTACT

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SIGNATURE

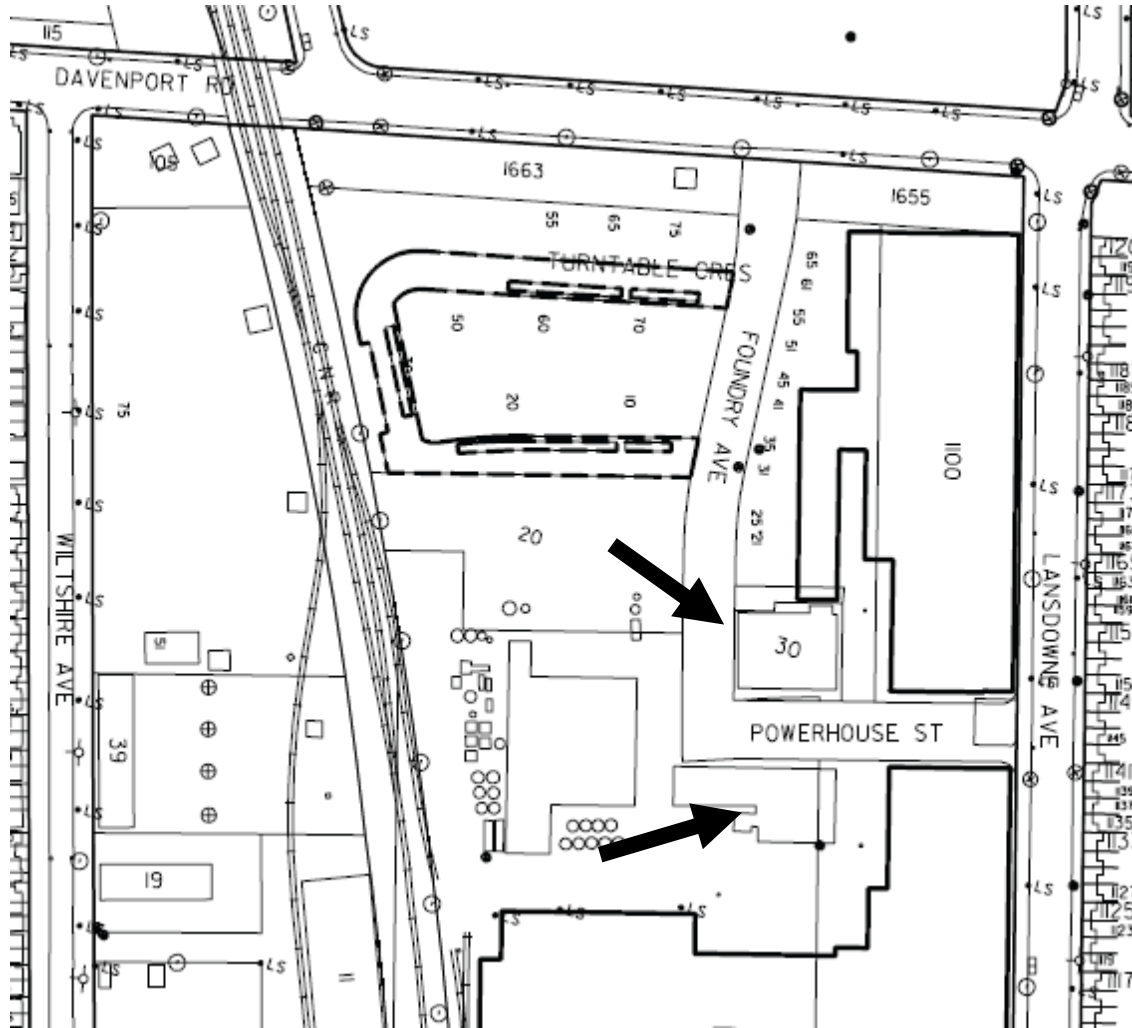
Kerri A. Voumvakis, Acting Director
Policy and Research
City Planning Division

ATTACHMENTS

Attachment No. 1 – Location Map
Attachment No. 2 – Photographs
Attachment No. 3 – Reasons for Designation, 30 Powerhouse Avenue

Attachment No. 4 – Reasons for Designation, 980 Lansdowne Avenue (20 Foundry Avenue)

Attachment No. 5 – Heritage Property Research and Evaluation Report



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

Arrows mark the location of the Canada Foundry Company Office Building at 30 Powerhouse Street and the Canada Foundry Company Powerhouse on the opposite site of Powerhouse Street (where it has temporary addresses of 980 Lansdowne Avenue and 20 Foundry Avenue)



Canada Foundry Company Office Building, 30 Powerhouse Avenue
(Heritage Preservation Services, September 2011)



Canada Foundry Company Powerhouse, 980 Lansdowne Avenue (20 Foundry Avenue)
(Heritage Preservation Services, September 2011)

REASONS FOR DESIGNATION (STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE)

30 Powerhouse Avenue: Canada Foundry Company Office Building

Descriptive Information

The property at 30 Powerhouse Avenue is worthy of designation under Part IV, Section 29 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, associative and contextual values. Located on the northeast corner of Powerhouse Avenue and Foundry Avenue, the Canada Foundry Company Office Building (1902) is a four-storey industrial building. The site was listed on the City of Toronto Inventory of Heritage Properties in 2004.

Statement of Cultural Heritage Value

The Canada Foundry Company Office Building has design value as a representative example of an early 20th century industrial building that forms part of a surviving collection of structures associated with the manufacturing site.

The Office Building is associated with the Canada Foundry Company, a subsidiary of the Canadian General Electric Company, which constructed the building on its 60-acre (25-hectare) tract to manufacture a range of steel and cast iron products, including steam locomotives, railway tracks and turntables, bridge components, elevator cages, fences, staircases and architectural ornaments. Known as the Davenport works, CGE produced electrical transformers on the site for nearly 60 years.

Contextually, the Canada Foundry Company Office Building is historically and visually related to its surroundings where, with the adjoining Canada Foundry Company Warehouse and Powerhouse, it is a surviving example of the industrial complex that filled the area southwest of Davenport Road and Lansdowne Avenue for most of the 20th century.

Heritage Attributes

The heritage attributes of the property at 30 Powerhouse Avenue are:

- The four-storey office building
- The scale, form and massing of the structure with its rectangular-shaped plan
- The materials, with brick cladding and detailing
- The flat roofline that is decorated with corbelled brickwork
- The brick piers that symmetrically organize the segmental-arched window openings with voussoirs and sills

REASONS FOR DESIGNATION (STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE)

980 Lansdowne Avenue and 20 Foundry Lane: Canada Foundry Company Powerhouse

Descriptive Information

The properties known municipally in the year 2011 as 980 Lansdowne Avenue and 20 Foundry Lane containing the Canada Foundry Company Powerhouse is worthy of designation under Part IV, Section 29 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, associative and contextual values. Located on the south side of Powerhouse Avenue between Lansdowne Avenue and Foundry Avenue, the Canada Foundry Company Powerhouse (1902) is a 2½-storey industrial building. The site was listed on the City of Toronto Inventory of Heritage Properties in 2004. The landmark smokestack on the west side of the powerhouse was demolished in 2010.

Statement of Cultural Heritage Value

The Canada Foundry Company Powerhouse has design value as a representative example of an early 20th century industrial building that forms part of a surviving collection of structures associated with the manufacturing site.

The Powerhouse is associated with the Canada Foundry Company, a subsidiary of the Canadian General Electric Company, which constructed the building on its 60-acre (25-hectare) tract to manufacture a range of steel and cast iron products, including steam locomotives, railway tracks and turntables, bridge components, elevator cages, fences, staircases and architectural ornaments. Known as the Davenport works, CGE produced electrical transformers on the site for nearly 60 years.

Contextually, the Canada Foundry Company Powerhouse is historically and visually related to its surroundings where, with the adjoining Canada Foundry Company Warehouse and Office Building, it is a surviving example of the industrial complex that filled the area southwest of Davenport Road and Lansdowne Avenue for most of the 20th century.

Heritage Attributes

The heritage attributes of the property at 948 Lansdowne Avenue (also known as 20 Foundry Avenue) are:

- The 2½-storey powerhouse
- The scale, form and massing of the structure with the near square-shaped plan
- The materials, with brick cladding and brick and wood detailing
- The truncated gable roof with parapets at the north and south ends

- On the principal (north) façade, the three-part frontispiece with corbelled brickwork
- On the north, east and south elevations, the piers that organize round-arched openings that rise the equivalent of two-stories and contain door and window openings
- The west wall that originally adjoined the landmark smokestack (now demolished)

HERITAGE PROPERTY RESEARCH AND EVALUATION REPORT



**CANADA FOUNDRY COMPANY OFFICE BUILDING AND POWERHOUSE
LANSDOWNE AND POWERHOUSE AVENUES, TORONTO**

Prepared by:

Heritage Preservation Services
City Planning Division
City of Toronto

September 2011

1. DESCRIPTION



Above: Canada Foundry Company Office Building, 30 Powerhouse Avenue
 Cover: Canada Foundry Company Powerhouse, south side of Powerhouse Avenue,
 west of Lansdowne Avenue (Heritage Preservation Services, September 2011)

Lansdowne and Powerhouse Avenues: Canada Foundry Company Office Building and Powerhouse	
ADDRESS	30 Powerhouse Avenue (office building), north side of Powerhouse Avenue, west of Lansdowne Avenue; 980 Lansdowne Avenue & 20 Foundry Avenue (powerhouse), south side of Powerhouse Avenue, west of Lansdowne Avenue ¹
WARD	17 (Davenport)
LEGAL DESCRIPTION	Plan M208, Part Block O
NEIGHBOURHOOD/COMMUNITY	Davenport
HISTORICAL NAME	Canada Foundry Company Office Building & Powerhouse
CONSTRUCTION DATE	1902
ORIGINAL OWNER	Canada Foundry Company
ORIGINAL USE	Industrial
CURRENT USE*	Residential * This does not refer to permitted use(s) as defined by the Zoning By-law
ARCHITECT/BUILDER/DESIGNER	Burke, Horwood and White (attribution) ²

¹ As of September 2011, the Canada Foundry Company Powerhouse is part of a parcel under the addresses of 980 Lansdowne Avenue and 20 Foundry Avenue. When the development of the south part of the site is completed, the Powerhouse will be assigned a permanent street number. This process does not affect the designation of the land upon which the Powerhouse sits, which will be set out in a legal description and survey to be attached to the designating by-law

² The architectural plans for the Canada Foundry Company's "iron plant" (1903) are housed in the Horwood Collection at the Archives of Ontario. Projects on the site by the successor firm of Horwood and White are documented in this collection and in architectural periodicals. No building permits were found

DESIGN/CONSTRUCTION	Brick cladding with brick, stone and wood detailing
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE	Edwardian Classicism
ADDITIONS/ALTERATIONS	1936: two stories added to Office Building 2010: chimney attached to Powerhouse demolished
CRITERIA	Design/Physical, Historical/Associative & Contextual
HERITAGE STATUS	Listed on City of Toronto Inventory of Heritage Properties
RECORDER	Heritage Preservation Services: Kathryn Anderson
REPORT DATE	September 2011

2. BACKGROUND

This research and evaluation report describes the history, architecture and context of the Canada Foundry Company Office Building and Powerhouse, and applies evaluation criteria to determine whether they merit designation under Part IV, Section 29 of the Ontario Heritage Act. The conclusions of the research and evaluation are found in Section 4 (Summary).

i. HISTORICAL TIMELINE

Key Date	Historical Event
1901	Plan M208 registered on the lands on the west side of Lansdowne Avenue, south of Davenport Road
1901	The Canada Foundry Company's works are located on Front Street East, according to the City Directory of 1902 (with information compiled in 1901)
1901 March	The planned development of the site by the Canadian General Electric Company is announced in the newspaper, with the complex scheduled for completion by the next year
1902	The Canada Foundry Company has relocated to "West Toronto Junction"
1903	The Canada Foundry Company is listed in the city directory on the west side of Lansdowne Avenue
1911	Following the annexation of Dovercourt by the City of Toronto, the Canada Foundry Company is first recorded in the tax assessment rolls
1912	A new plant for the Architectural Bronze and Metal Works is the first of a series of additional buildings added to the site through to the 1950s
1922	The Canadian General Electric Company is first recorded at this address in place of the Canada Foundry Company
1936	Two stories are added to Building 15, converting the former pattern vault to offices (City of Toronto Building Records) ³
1985	Canada Square Development acquires the lands from the GE Canada Company
2004	The properties at 940-1100 Lansdowne Avenue, with the Canada Foundry Company Warehouse, Office Building and Powerhouse, are listed on the City of Toronto Inventory of Heritage Properties
2008	The Canada Foundry Company Warehouse at #1100 Lansdowne Avenue is designated under Part IV, Section 29 of the Ontario Heritage Act

for the initial development of the property, which occurred prior to the annexation of Dovercourt by the City of Toronto

³ No architect nor contractor is identified on the application

ii. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Davenport

The Canada Foundry Company Office Building and Powerhouse were constructed on lands located in the suburban community of Davenport. The origins of Davenport date to the mid 1800s and the construction of the Ontario, Simcoe and Huron Railway, the first passenger line in the province that extended north from Toronto in a route that crossed Davenport Road.⁴ An unincorporated village developed around the crossing where a station was erected (as shown on the 1884 edition of Goad's Atlas attached as Image 2). The arrival of other railway companies, including the Canadian Pacific Railway in the 1870s, attracted industries to the area and resulted in residential growth. Davenport was annexed by the Village of West Toronto Junction in 1888, which was incorporated as the Town of West Toronto Junction one year later and the City of West Toronto in 1908. Following its development as a leading industrial and railway hub, West Toronto was annexed by the City of Toronto in 1909.

Canada Foundry Company

Prior to the turn of the 20th century, the Land Security Company registered plans of subdivision on former farmland southwest of Davenport Road and present-day Lansdowne Avenue (not yet extended north of Dupont Street) where streets and building lots were laid out. This tract, which was bounded by railway lines on the west and south, was illustrated on Goad's Atlas for 1899 (appended as Image 3). The lands remained undeveloped in 1901, when the Land Security Company and the Canadian General Electric Company registered Plan M208 as a joint plan of subdivision amending the earlier plans.

In March 1901, the Toronto Daily Star reported that the Canadian General Electric Company planned to develop its Lansdowne and Davenport property with “works for the manufacture of electrical supplies on a more modern and extensive scale than anything now existing in Canada” and that “building will be started in the early summer and will continue for a year.”⁵ At that time, two-thirds of the lands lay outside the municipal boundary of Toronto, a situation that was not rectified until the annexation of West Toronto in 1909.⁶ CGE developed the 60-acre (25-hectare) tract with an industrial complex housing its subsidiary, the Canada Foundry Company.

The Canada Foundry Company was founded in the 1870s as the St. Lawrence Foundry, which manufactured railway cars, cast iron water pipes and other metalwork on Front Street East. Sold and renamed in 1900, the company was incorporated the following year

⁴ Extending north to Collingwood, the line was subsequently operated by the Canadian Northern Railway, followed by the Grand Trunk Railway and today's Canadian National Railways

⁵ Toronto Daily Star, March 20, 1901

⁶ Toronto Daily Star, March 30, 1901. The subject properties were first included on the City of Toronto's tax assessment rolls in May 1911 as part of Ward 6

by the Canadian General Electric Company.⁷ CGE was founded in 1892 to consolidate the Canadian operations of a number of international conglomerates that generated and supplied electricity and produced electrical equipment. By 1895, the company's Canadian investors had assumed majority ownership and continued to acquire related businesses.

The Canada Foundry Company's Davenport Works was designed to "meet the country's increasing demand for all classes of iron products,"⁸ which included beams, columns and pipes, fire hydrants and elevator cages, fences and staircases, and architectural ornaments. Between 1904 and 1918, the company produced nearly 200 steam engines for Canadian railway companies, as well as railway bridges and turntables.⁹ The extent of the Davenport Works is shown in illustrations of the site dating to 1907 and circa 1930, which are attached as Images 7 and 8, as well as archival photographs of the property in 1916 (Images 9 and 10). Updates to Goad's Atlases in 1903, 1912 and 1923 are appended as Images 4-6.

In the 1920s, the Canadian General Electric began producing "power, distribution, welding, furnace, instrument, control and street-lighting transformers" at the Davenport Works.¹⁰ A decade later, the company had acquired land on both sides of Lansdowne Avenue, as well as the tract at the south end of the original site between the CPR tracks and Dupont Street where additional buildings were constructed. The property is shown in an aerial photograph taken in 1947 (Image 11) and plans for the site from the same period the locations and purposes of the structures (Images 12 and 13).

Prior to the renaming of Canadian General Electric as GE Canada in 1987, the company sold the Davenport Works, including the original Canada Foundry Company buildings. Several of the structures were rented for various uses until the early 21st century when the redevelopment of the site for residential purposes began. The warehouse building, which was built as a foundry known as Building #13, has been converted to a residential condominium at present-day 1100 Lansdowne Avenue where it is designated under Part IV, Section 29 of the Ontario Heritage Act. The warehouse, office building and powerhouse are the sole remaining components of the original Canada Foundry Company complex.

Architects

The design of the Canada Foundry Company complex, including the Office Building and Powerhouse, may have been executed by the Toronto architectural firm of Burke and Horwood. The practice was founded in 1895 when Edmund Burke entered into a partnership with fellow architect J. M. B. Horwood after training with his two uncles in

⁷ By the World War I era, the Canada Foundry Company's offices were located at 212 King Street West, beside other buildings owned by the Canadian General Electric Company, all of which are designated under Part IV, Section 29 of the Ontario Heritage Act

⁸ Toronto: an illustrated tour through its highways and byways, c. 1930

⁹ Boyles, 59

¹⁰ Holden, unpagged

the firm of Langley, Langley and Burke and embarking on a successful solo career. Horwood began his architectural career articling with Henry Langley and Edmund Burke before pursuing additional training in New York City. The architects' plans for the Canada Foundry Company's "iron plant" are filed in the Horwood Collection at the Archives of Ontario, with drawings for a boiler shop dated 1903 and additional plans circa 1910-1912. Chicago-trained architect Murray White joined the practice in 1908 when it was renamed Burke, Horwood and White. The successor firm of Horwood and White's involvement with the Davenport Works continued in the 1930s and 1940s when the partnership designed a glyptal plant building, an addition to the latter structure, and a gate house. Murray White had an association with the Canada Foundry Company through his brother, Melville P. White, who was the manager of the Architectural Iron Department beginning in 1907.¹¹

iii. ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

The Canada Foundry Company Office Building and Powerhouse are shown in photographs on the cover and descriptive page of this report, as well as in Images 14 to 17. The structures display features of Edwardian Classicism applied to early 20th century industrial buildings. Following the architectural embellishments of the Victorian era, Edwardian Classical designs became the most popular style in Canada during the pre-World War I period when the typical red brickwork, symmetry and restrained classical elements were favoured for residential, commercial and industrial buildings.

The Canada Foundry Company Office Building is clad with red brick and trimmed with brick and stone. The four-storey rectangular plan is covered by a flat roof and segmental-arched openings with brick voussoirs and sills mark all of the elevations. Although the structure is utilitarian, the design is enlivened by the classical detailing with corbelled brickwork along the roofline and the organization of the fenestration by piers.

Opposite the Office Building, the Canada Foundry Company Powerhouse rises the equivalent of 2½-stories beneath a truncated gable roof with corbelled brickwork and, at the north and south ends, stepped parapets. The structure is clad with red brick and trimmed with brick and stone. The north façade on Powerhouse Avenue displays a projecting frontispiece with a roundel. Piers organize two-storey round-arched window openings, which are repeated on the east elevation (which has been altered). The landmark smokestack that adjoined the west wall was removed in 2010 (its relationship to the Powerhouse is shown in Image 14).

iv. CONTEXT

The Canada Foundry Company Office Building and Powerhouse are shown on the location map attached as Image 1 below. The buildings are located on the north and south sides of Powerhouse Avenue, west of Lansdowne Avenue, with the Office Building standing next to the Canada Foundry Company Warehouse at present-day #1100

¹¹ Carr, 192

Lansdowne. The placement of the buildings is shown in the photograph attached as Image 15. The three structures are the sole remaining components connected to the historical development of the site for the Canada Foundry Company in the early 20th century.

3. EVALUATION CHECKLIST

The following evaluation applies Ontario Regulation 9/06 made under the Ontario Heritage Act: Criteria for Determining Cultural Heritage Value or Interest. While the criteria are prescribed for municipal designation under Part IV, Section 29 of the Ontario Heritage Act, the City of Toronto uses it when assessing properties for inclusion on the City of Toronto Inventory of Heritage Properties. The evaluation table is marked “N/A” if the criterion is “not applicable” to the property or X if it is applicable, with explanatory text below.

Design or Physical Value	
i. rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method	X
ii. displays high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit	N/A
iii. demonstrates high degree of scientific or technical achievement	N/A

Representative Example of a Style and Type – The Canada Foundry Company Office Building and Powerhouse are representative examples of early 20th century Edwardian Classicism applied to industrial structures. While the buildings were designed for utilitarian purposes as part of a large manufacturing complex, the designs are enlivened by their shared red brick cladding and the application of classical elements with corbelled brickwork and symmetrically placed piers organizing the openings. The buildings, with the neighbouring Canada Foundry Company Warehouse at #1100 Lansdowne, present a trio of cohesive buildings originally designed for industrial uses.

Historical or Associative Value	
i. direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community	X
ii. yields, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture	N/A
iii. demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, artist, builder, designer or theorist who is significant to a community	N/A

Organization – The Canada Foundry Company Office Building and Powerhouse are associated with the former industrial complex developed for a subsidiary of the Canadian General Electric Company. Producing a variety of structural steel products and electrical supplies at its Davenport Works, the Canada Foundry Company and CGE were major employers in the Davenport and West Toronto communities for most of the 20th century.

Contextual Value	
i. important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area	N/A
ii. physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings	X
iii. landmark	N/A

Surroundings – The Canada Foundry Company Office Building and Powerhouse are visually and historically linked to their surroundings on Powerhouse Avenue in the neighbourhood southwest of Davenport Road and Lansdowne Avenue. With the neighbouring Canada Foundry Company Warehouse, the buildings form a trio of industrial buildings that represent the nucleus of the site as it was developed in the early 20th century and remain visible reminders of the industrial character of Davenport and West Toronto during this period.

4. SUMMARY

Following research and evaluation according to Regulation 9/06, it has been determined that the Canada Foundry Company Office Building and Powerhouse have cultural heritage values as representative examples of early 20th century industrial structures that are historically associated with the Canadian General Electric Company, an important manufacturing conglomerate. Together with the neighbouring Canada Foundry Company Warehouse at #1100 Lansdowne Avenue, the buildings are historically and visually linked to their surroundings as the nucleus of the former manufacturing complex in the area southwest of Lansdowne Avenue and Davenport Road. The Office Building and Powerhouse retain their integrity as former industrial buildings that continue to communicate their cultural heritage values.

5. SOURCES

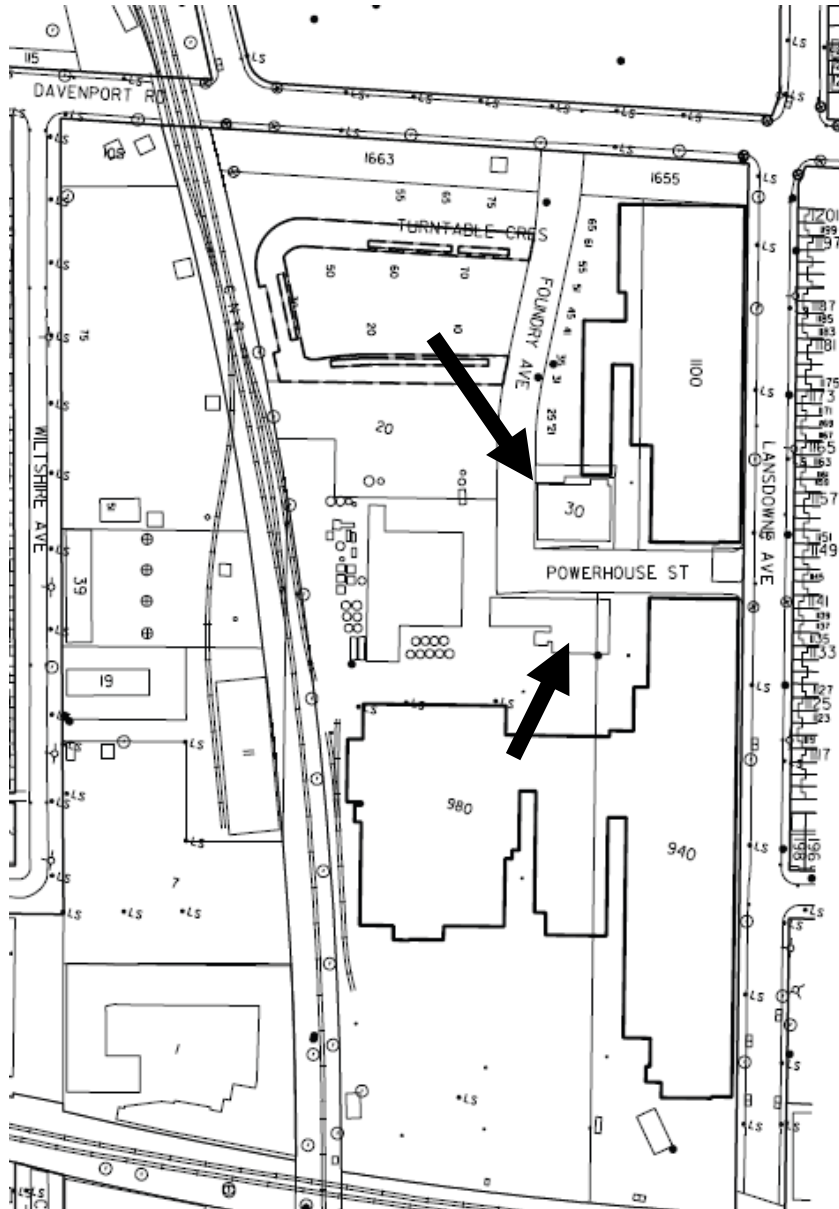
Archival Sources

Plans M208, Toronto Land Registry Office
Aerial Map, City of Toronto, 1947
Assessment Rolls, City of Toronto, Ward 6, 1911 ff.
Building Records, City of Toronto Archives, 1918-1941
Building Records, City of Toronto, Toronto and East York, 1937-1969
City of Toronto Directories, 1900 ff.
Goad's Atlases, 1884-1923
Photographs, Lansdowne Avenue, between Dupont Street and Davenport Road,
City of Toronto Archives, Fonds 1231, items 1410 and 1830
Plans, Davenport Works, Canadian General Electric, 1943 and 1948

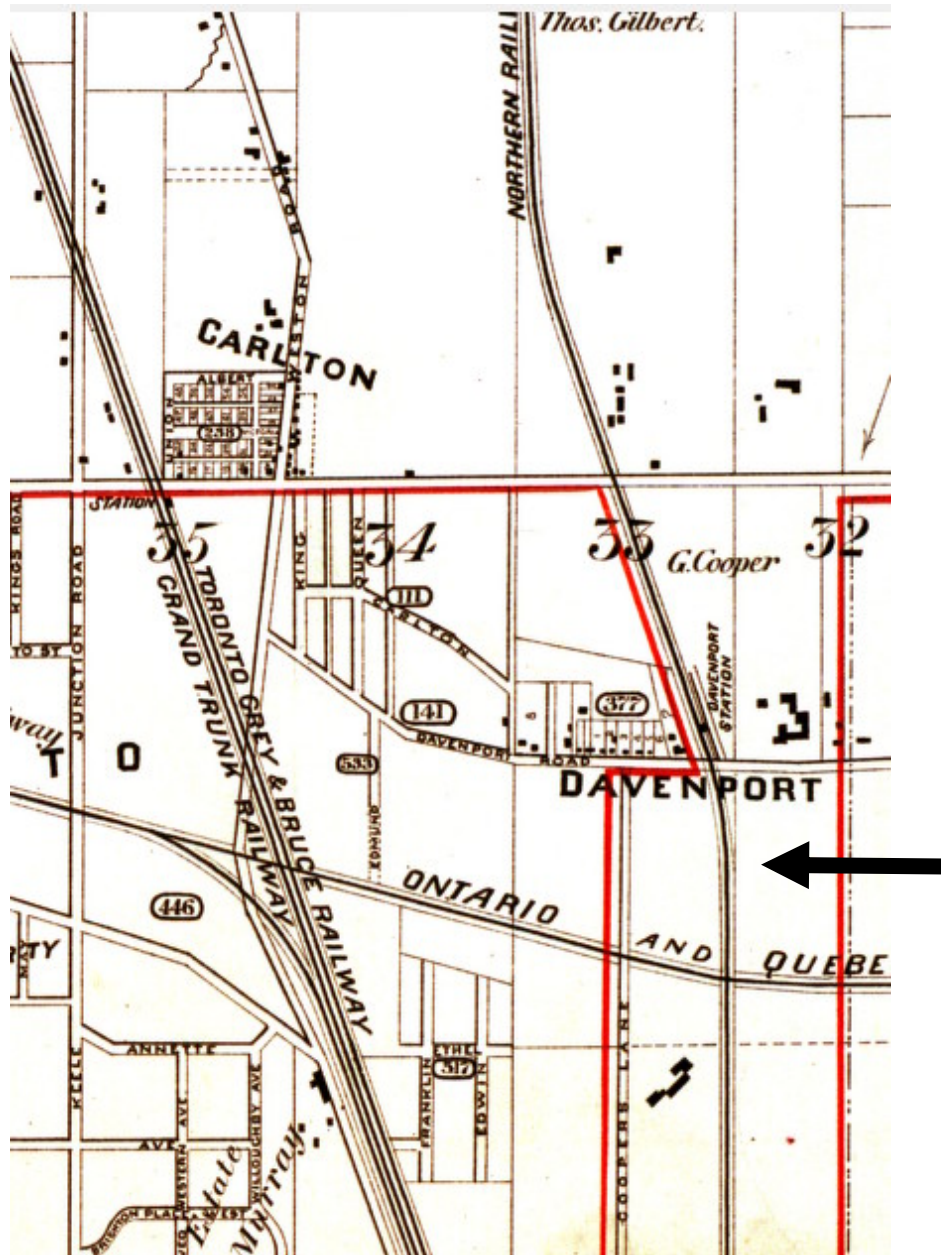
Secondary Sources

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- Boyles, Derek, Toronto's Railway Heritage, 2009
- Bright Lights, Big City, City of Toronto Archives, 1991
- Byers, Nancy, and Barbara Mryvold, St. Clair West in Pictures, 2nd ed., 1999
- "Canadian General Electric Company to build a big factory in northwestern Toronto," Toronto Daily Star, March 20, 1901
- Carr, Angela, Toronto Architect Edmund Burke, 1995
- "Frederic Thomas Nicholls," entry in Dictionary of Canadian Biography, Vol. XV, www.biogoraphi.ca
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- "J. C. B. Horwood," entry in Biographical Dictionary of Architects in Canada, 1800-1950, www.dictionarofarchitectsincanada.org
- "Lansdowne and Davenport, Canadian Allis-Chalmers Company foundry, addition to Cost \$70,000," Contract Record, 16 December 1918, 1009
- "Lansdowne and Royce, Canada Foundry warehouse, permit issued for alterations and additions, to cost \$12,000," Contract Record, 22 December 1909, 24, and 16 November 1910, 50
- Report, Canadian General Electric Company Limited, 1985
- Toronto: an illustrated tour through its highways and byways, c. 1930
- Toronto: favoured field for factories, Canada's Century Company, 1907
- "Want Free Privileges," Toronto Daily Star, March 30, 1901

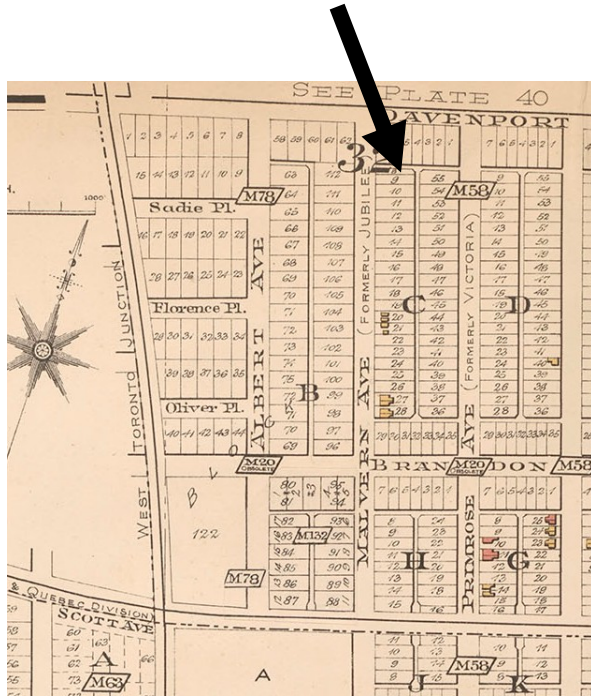
6. IMAGES: **arrows** mark the locations of the subject properties and buildings



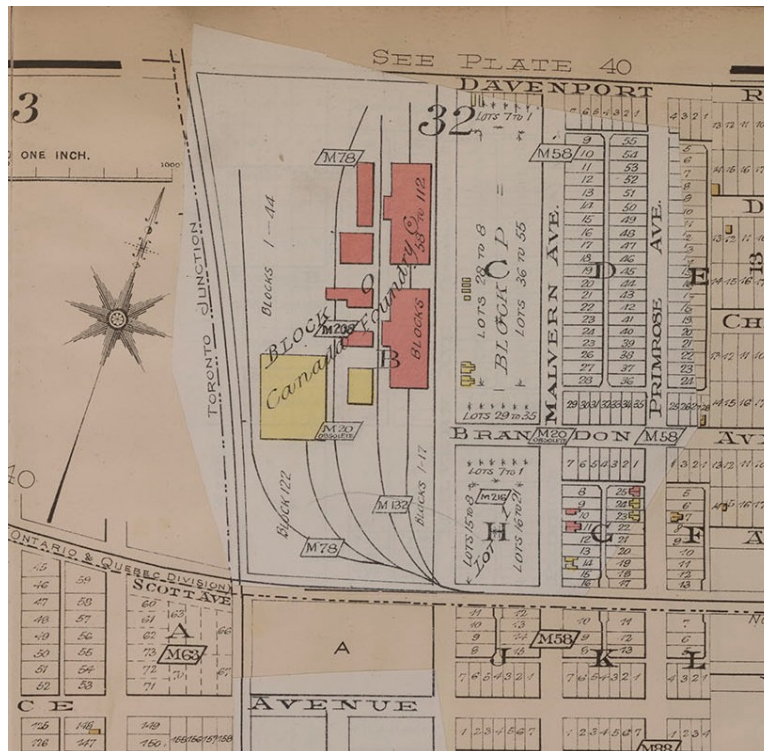
1. City of Toronto Property Data Map: showing the Canada Foundry Company Office Building at 30 Powerhouse Avenue (above) and the Canada Foundry Company Powerhouse on the south side of Powerhouse Avenue (below)



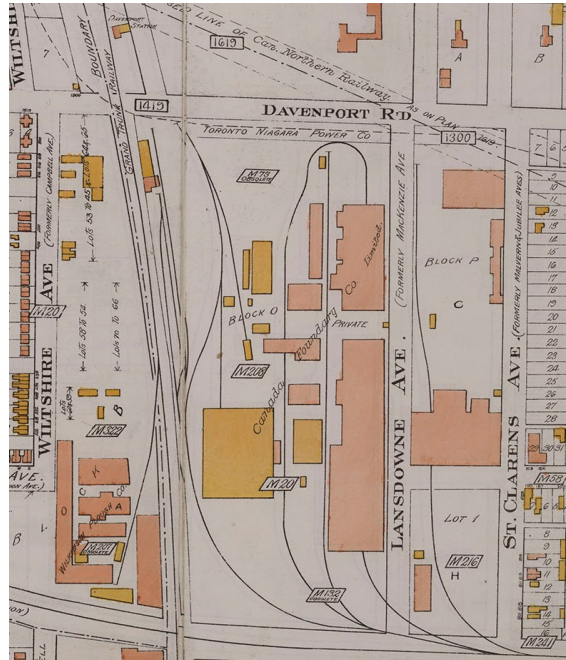
2. Goad's Atlas, 1884: showing the future location of the Canada Foundry Company complex on the south side of Davenport Road adjoining two railway lines



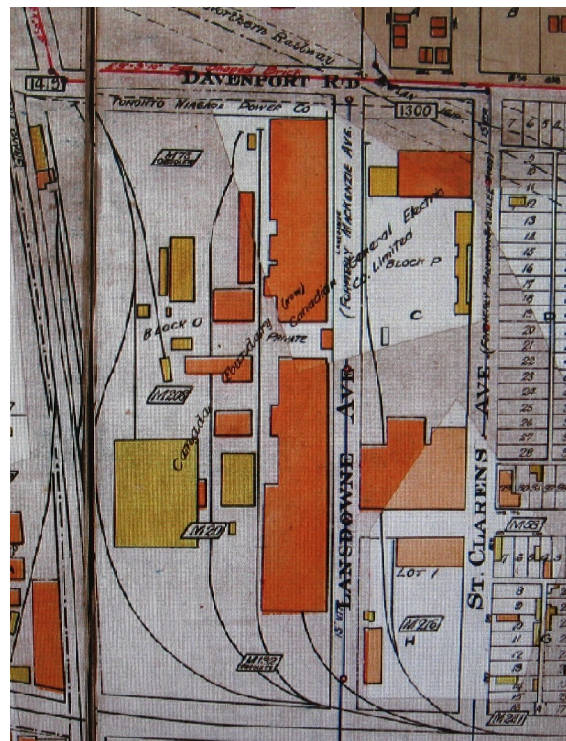
3. Goad's Atlas, 1899: showing the plan of subdivision marking the future location of the Canada Foundry Company complex



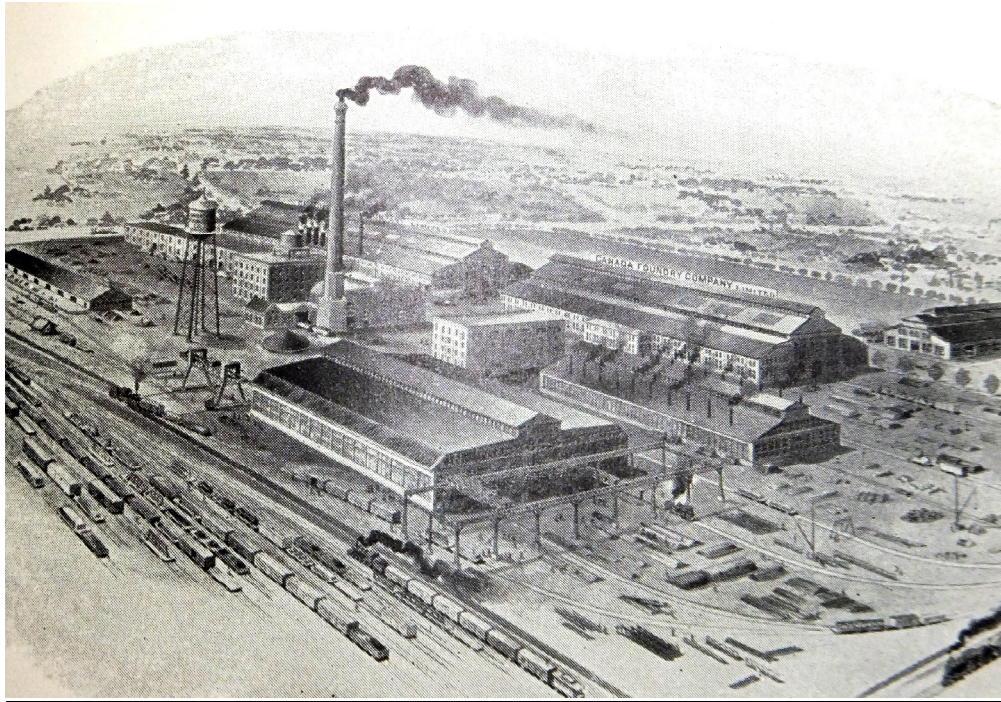
4. Goad's Atlas, 1903: showing the first buildings constructed for the Canada Foundry Company, including the warehouse at present-day 1100 Lansdowne Avenue, the office building and the powerhouse



5. Goad's Atlas, 1910 revised to 1912: showing the expansion of the Canada Foundry Company on the south end of the site, as well as the east side of Lansdowne Avenue



6. Goad's Atlas, 1910 revised to 1923: showing the status of the property after World War I



7. Illustration, 1907: showing the Canada Foundry Company complex where the Office Building and Powerhouse are placed on either side of the landmark smokestack (Toronto: favoured field for factories)



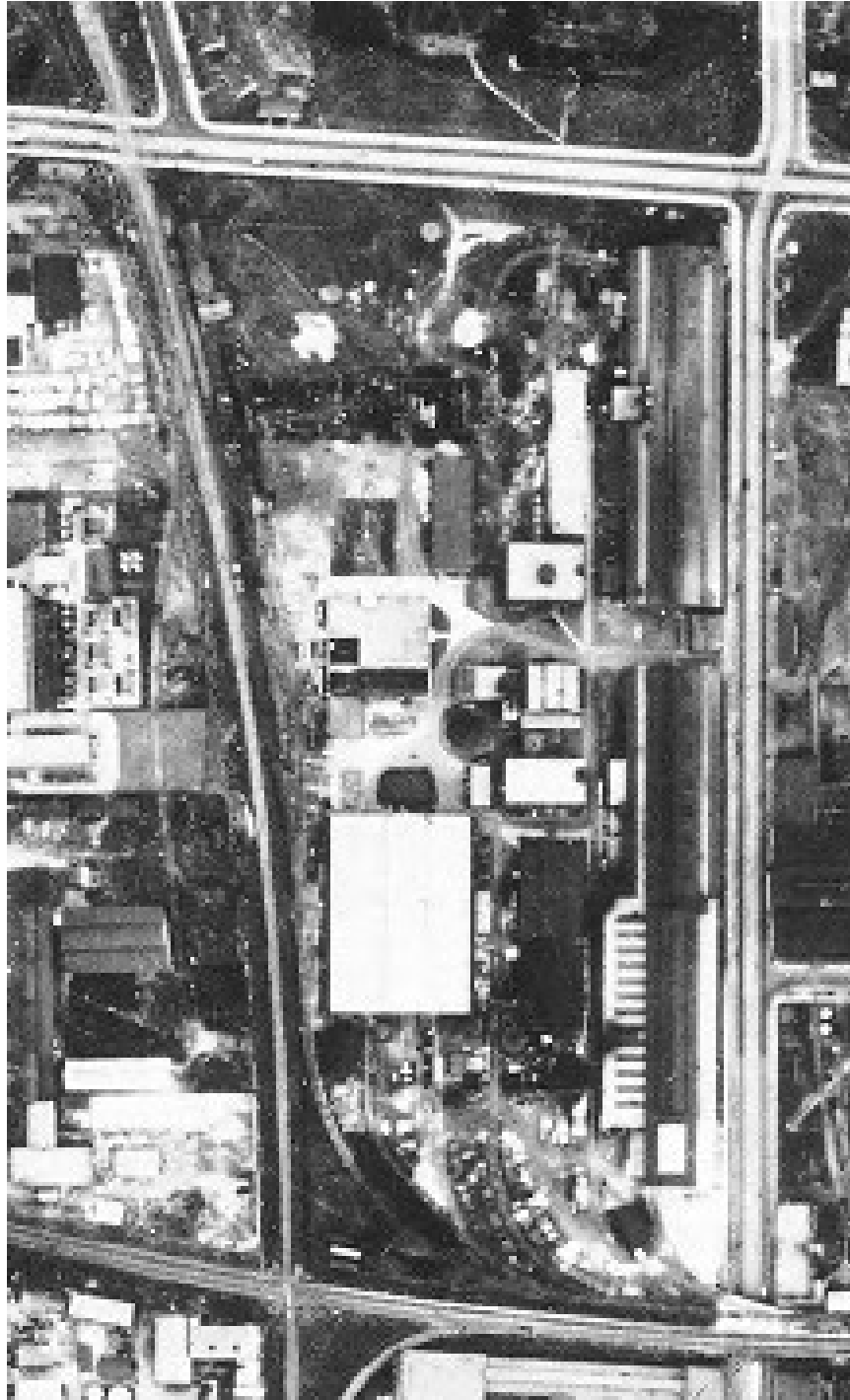
8. Illustration, c. 1930: showing the Canada Foundry Company complex, including the Office Building and Powerhouse adjoining the landmark smokestack (Toronto: an illustrated tour through its highways and byways)



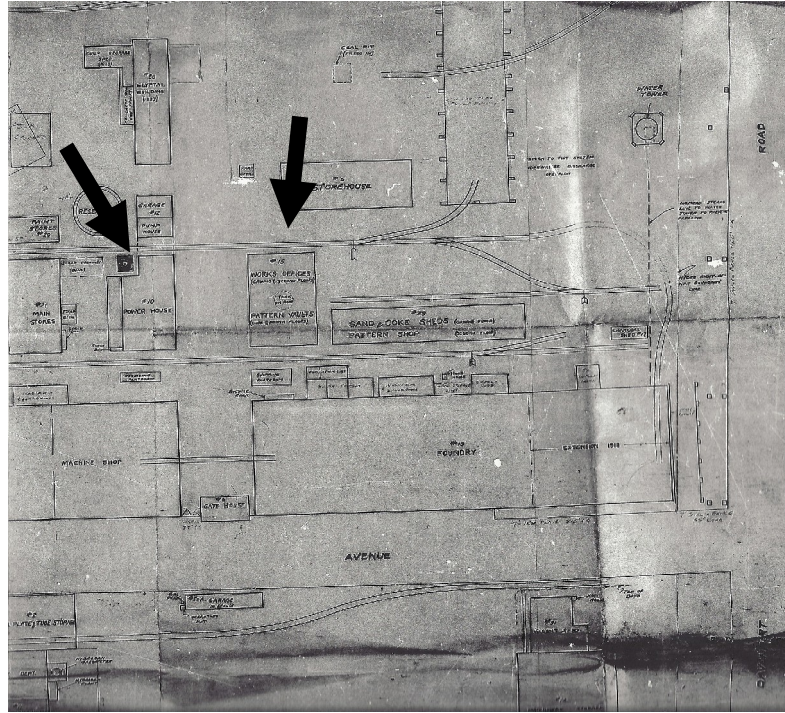
9. Archival Photograph, 1916: showing the southwest corner of Lansdowne Avenue and Davenport Road with the Canada Foundry Company Warehouse at present-day #1100 Lansdowne (City of Toronto Archives, Fonds 1231, Item 1830)



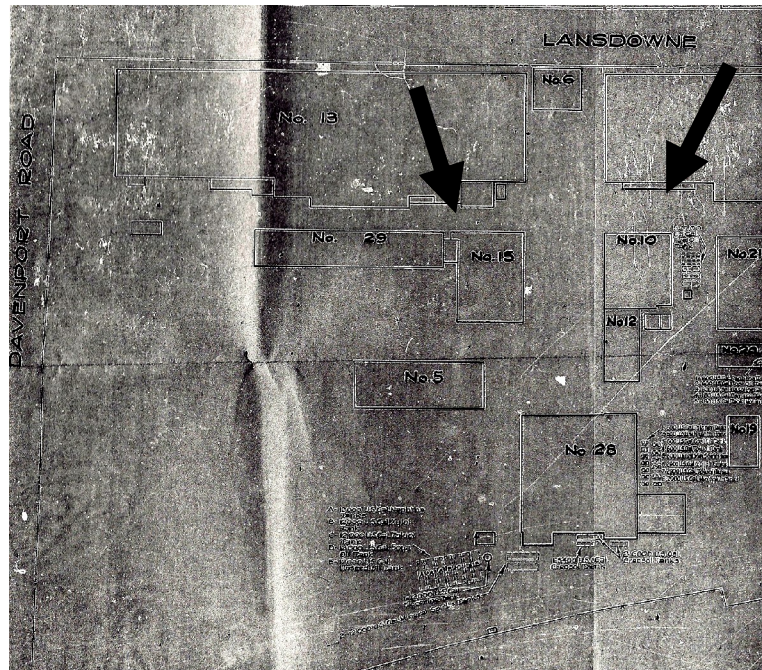
10. Archival Photograph, 1916: looking north on Lansdowne Avenue from Dupont Street and showing the Canada Foundry Company complex on both sides of the street (City of Toronto Archives, Fonds 1231, #1410)



11. Aerial Photograph, 1947: showing the site bounded by Davenport Road (north), Lansdowne Avenue (east), Canadian Pacific Railway line (south) and Canadian National Railway line (west) (City of Toronto Archives)



12. Site Plan, 1943: showing the property with the Canada Foundry Company Office Building (right) and Powerhouse (left). Lansdowne Avenue is at the bottom of the image (City of Toronto Building Records, Toronto and East York)



13. Site Plan, 1948: showing the Canada Foundry Company Office Building labeled “No. 15” and the Powerhouse “No. 10”, with Lansdowne Avenue at the top of the image (City of Toronto Building Records, Toronto and East York)



14. Photograph, Canada Foundry Company Powerhouse: prior to the demolition of the landmark smokestack in 2010 (Heritage Preservation Services)



15. Photograph, Canada Foundry Company complex: looking west along Powerhouse Avenue from Lansdowne Avenue and showing the Powerhouse (left), the Office Building (centre right) and the Warehouse (right). The three structures are the sole surviving components of the Canada Foundry Company complex that formed the nucleus of the Canadian General Electric Company's Davenport Works (Heritage Preservation Services, September 2011)



16. Photograph, Canada Foundry Company Powerhouse: showing the north façade on Powerhouse Avenue (Heritage Preservation Services, September 2011)



17. Photograph, Canada Foundry Company Office Building: showing the west (right) and rear or north (left) elevations, with Foundry Avenue on the right (Heritage Preservation Services, September 2011)