



**STAFF REPORT
ACTION REQUIRED**

Intention to Designate under Part IV, Section 29 of the Ontario Heritage Act and Authority for a Heritage Easement Agreement – 1115 Queen Street West

Date:	May 10, 2012
To:	Toronto Preservation Board Toronto and East York Community Council
From:	Director, Urban Design, City Planning Division
Wards:	Davenport – Ward 18
Reference Number:	P:\2012\Cluster B\PLN\HPS\TEYCC\May 15 2012\teHPS20

SUMMARY

This report recommends that City Council state its intention to designate the property at 1115 Queen Street West (Queen and Lisgar Library) under Part IV, Section 29 of the Ontario Heritage Act for its cultural heritage value and grant authority for a heritage easement agreement. Located on the southeast corner of Queen Street West and Lisgar Street, the property was listed on the inaugural City of Toronto Inventory of Heritage Properties in June 1973. Since the closure of the library branch in 1964, the City of Toronto has used the building as a district public health office.

The City of Toronto is entering into an agreement with The Theatre Centre, a performing arts group established in 1979, to lease the former Queen and Lisgar Library as its new performance venue and administrative offices. The plans to adaptively reuse the site involve the preservation of the original library building and the construction of two additions to accommodate theatre uses.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The City Planning Division recommends that:

1. City Council state its intention to designate the property at 1115 Queen Street West (Queen and Lisgar Library) under Part IV, Section 29 of the Ontario Heritage Act.

2. If there are no objections to the designation in accordance with Section 29(6) of the Ontario Heritage Act, City Council authorize the City Solicitor to introduce the bill in Council designating the property under Part IV, Section 29 of the Ontario Heritage Act.
3. If there are objections in accordance with Section 29(7) of the Ontario Heritage Act, City Council direct the City Clerk to refer the designation to the Conservation Review Board.
4. If the designation is 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 designation of the property.
5. City Council grant authority for the execution of a Heritage Easement Agreement under Section 37 of the Ontario Heritage Act with the lease holders of the property at 1115 Queen Street West for the property at 1115 Queen Street West.
6. City Council authorize the City Solicitor to introduce the necessary bill in Council authorizing the entering into of a Heritage Easement Agreement.

Financial Impact

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

DECISION HISTORY

City Council listed the property at 1115 Queen Street West on the inaugural City of Toronto Inventory of Heritage Properties on June 20, 1973.

ISSUE BACKGROUND

The property at 1115 Queen Street West contains the former Queen and Lisgar Branch of the Toronto Public Library, which is owned by the City of Toronto and most recently housed the Beatrice Lillie Health Centre. The Theatre Centre, a performing arts group established in 1979, is leasing the premises and adaptively reusing the building as a performance venue and administrative space.

According to the policies in the Official Plan, "When a City-owned heritage property is sold, leased or transferred to another owner, a heritage easement agreement will be secured and public access maintained to areas with heritage value." The proposed designation would enable staff to monitor any applications affecting the site to ensure the preservation of its cultural heritage attributes and values.

COMMENTS

A location map (Attachment No. 1) and photographs (Attachment No. 2) are attached.

Staff have completed the attached Heritage Property Research and Evaluation Report (Attachment No. 4) and determined that the property at 1115 Queen Street West meets Ontario Regulation 9/06, the criteria prescribed for municipal designation.

The property at 1115 Queen Street West 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 all three categories of design, associative and contextual values. Located on the southeast corner of Queen Street West and Lisgar Street, the Queen and Lisgar Library (1908) is an individually crafted example of Edwardian Classicism that also has historical significance as one of the first Carnegie Libraries constructed in Toronto. Contextually, the Queen and Lisgar Library is historically and visually linked to its setting as an integral member of a group of recognized heritage buildings that contribute to the character of the revitalized neighbourhood now known as West Queen West.

CONTACT

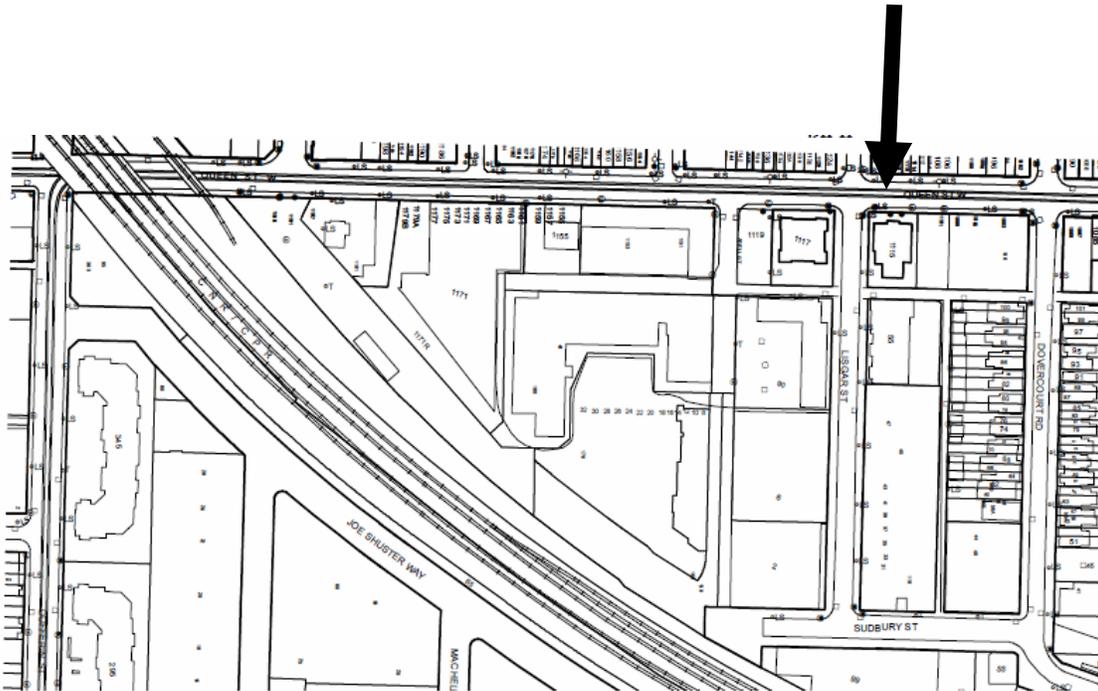
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SIGNATURE

Robert Freedman
Director, Urban Design
City Planning Division

ATTACHMENTS

Attachment No. 1 – Location Map
Attachment No. 2 – Photographs
Attachment No. 3 – Reasons for Designation (Statement of Significance)
Attachment No. 4 – Heritage Property Research and Evaluation Report



The **arrow** marks the location of the Queen and Lisgar Library

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



View of the principal (north) façade of the Queen and Lisgar Library
(Heritage Preservation Services, April 2012)



View of the east elevation (right) and rear additions (left) of the library building
(Heritage Preservation Services, April 2012)

Queen and Lisgar Library

Description

The property at 1115 Queen Street West 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 southeast corner of Queen Street West and Lisgar Street, the Queen and Lisgar Library (1908) is a single-storey institutional building. The site was listed on the first City of Toronto Inventory of Heritage Properties in 1973.

Statement of Cultural Heritage Value

The Queen and Lisgar Library is a highly-crafted example of Edwardian Classicism designed according to Beaux-Arts principles and applied to one of the first Carnegie libraries in Toronto. Its architectural elements, specifically the roof plan and classical detailing, were specifically designed for the building to distinguish it from other contemporary library branches and identify it as an important institutional edifice.

The site is historically associated with the development of the Toronto Public Library system, its expansion under the leadership of the first chief librarian, James Bain, and the construction of the original reference library and the first purpose-built branches (which included the Queen and Lisgar Library) with funding from American industrialist Andrew Carnegie.

The Queen and Lisgar Library was designed under the auspices of Robert McCallum in his role as City Architect for the municipality and followed his study tour of libraries in the northeastern United States. It remains part of a collection of significant institutional buildings, among which are the extant Palm House at Allan Gardens and the former City Morgue at 86 Lombard Street, that represent McCallum's decade-long tenure as City Architect between 1903 and 1913.

Contextually, the Queen and Lisgar Library is an integral part of a collection of buildings and structures along this section of Queen Street West, east of Dufferin Street to which it is historically and visually linked. The library stands with the adjoining Postal Station G, the Dovercourt YMCA, the surviving walls of the Provincial Lunatic Asylum, and the iconic Gladstone Hotel, as recognized heritage properties in the revitalized neighbourhood most recently known as West Queen West.

Heritage Attributes

The heritage attributes of the property at 1115 Queen Street West are:

- The single-storey library building
- The scale, form and massing on a T-shaped plan with a raised base with openings on the east and west sides
- The materials, with red brick cladding and brick, stone and wood detailing
- The truncated hipped roof with extended eaves and a dentilated cornice
- On the principal (north) façade, the symmetrical organization of the openings with a central frontispiece with a nameband and a parapet with a datestone
- The main (north) entrance, which is centered and elevated in the wall, with a pair of paneled wood doors with inserts and a flat transom set in a stone surround with classical detailing
- Flanking the north entry, the single flat-headed three-part window openings that are highlighted with multiple keystones
- On the side elevations (east and west), the trios of flat-headed window openings
- The classical detailing, which incorporates band courses, panels, quoins, piers with capitals, and swag motifs

HERITAGE PROPERTY RESEARCH AND EVALUATION REPORT



QUEEN AND LISGAR LIBRARY
1115 QUEEN STREET WEST, TORONTO

Prepared by:

Heritage Preservation Services
City Planning Division
City of Toronto

April 2012

1. DESCRIPTION



Cover: Principal (north) façade; above: north entrance
(Heritage Preservation Services, April 2012)

1115 Queen Street West: Queen and Lisgar Library	
ADDRESS	1115 Queen Street West (southeast corner of Lisgar Street)
WARD	Ward 18 (Davenport)
LEGAL DESCRIPTION	Plan 878, Part Block E
NEIGHBOURHOOD/COMMUNITY	Queen Street West
HISTORICAL NAME	Queen & Lisgar Branch, Toronto Public Library
CONSTRUCTION DATE	1908
ORIGINAL OWNER	City of Toronto
ORIGINAL USE	Institutional (library)
CURRENT USE*	Institutional (public health offices) * This does not refer to permitted use(s) as defined by the Zoning By-law
ARCHITECT/BUILDER/DESIGNER	Robert McCallum, City Architect
DESIGN/CONSTRUCTION/MATERIALS	Brick cladding with brick, stone & wood trim
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE	Edwardian Classicism
ADDITIONS/ALTERATIONS	1963-64: alterations for public health offices; 1990: rear (south) addition
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	April 2012

2. BACKGROUND

This research and evaluation report describes the history, architecture and context of the property at 1115 Queen Street West, and applies evaluation criteria to determine whether it merits 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
1905 Apr	City Council approves receipt of funding from philanthropist Andrew Carnegie for a “free public library building & three branch library buildings”
1905 Dec	Council authorizes the purchase of a site at Queen Street West & Lisgar Street for a “new West End Branch Public Library”
1906 Jan	City acquires additional land for the library
1907 Dec	City architect Robert McCallum is authorized to prepare the plans ¹
1908 Sept	An “unfinished building” is recorded in the tax assessment roll
1908 Dec	Building permit #13706 is issued for the library
1909 Apr	The library branch opens & is listed in the City of Toronto Directory
1957	The Toronto Public Library’s Foreign Literature Centre is located at the Queen & Lisgar branch
1963 Nov	The library is altered for a public health office, later named the Beatrice Lillie Health Centre
1964	The Queen & Lisgar Library’s collection is transferred to the new Parkdale Library
1973	The property is included on the first City of Toronto Inventory of Heritage Properties
1990	A building permit is issued for the rear (south) addition

ii. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Queen Street West

In 1793, when the Town of York was founded as the new capital of the Province of Upper Canada, the area north of present-day Queen Street between the Don and Humber Rivers was surveyed into a series of park lots and granted to supporters of the government. Members of the Denison family developed country estates along the north side of Queen Street West, east of Dufferin Street by the mid 1800s.² South of the park lots and west of the townsite, a vast tract of land was retained for military uses as the Ordnance Reserve or Garrison Common. With the growth of the municipality, portions of the military reserve were opened for development and, by the time the City of Toronto was incorporated in 1834, its west boundary was marked at Dufferin Street.

¹ Penman, 16

² Park lots 25-28 west of Dufferin Street (with lot 28 bordering the latter street) contained the country estates of John Denison and his sons, George Taylor Denison, Richard Lippincott Denison and grandson George Taylor Denison II, with John Denison’s mansion “Brookfield House” built near the northwest corner of Ossington Avenue

This section of Queen Street West near Dufferin Street remained relatively remote until the 1850s when the Provincial Lunatic Asylum opened on the south side of the thoroughfare and the Ontario, Simcoe and Huron Railway extended its tracks through the military reserve (Image 2).³ Industries vied to acquire land near the railway line, with the John Abell Company of Woodbridge, manufacturers of steam-powered agricultural equipment, occupying a key site in the triangle created by the intersection of the tracks with Queen Street West. Directly opposite, the Gladstone Hotel (1889, and shown in Image 18)) opened on the northeast corner of Queen and Gladstone to serve both the local community and the travellers brought by the railway. Parkdale Station was built beside the tracks in 1885 and named for the community west of Dufferin Street, which was incorporated as a village (1878) and a town (1885) before its annexation by the City of Toronto in 1889.⁴

In the 1880s, portions of the asylum grounds on Queen Street West were sold for development. Surveyed and registered as a subdivision under Plan 878, Blocks D through G were subdivided east of the railway tracks. The federal government established Postal Station G on the southwest corner of Lisgar Street in 1902 (Image 15), with the provincial government retaining land on the southeast corner. During the late 19th and early 20th centuries, Goad's Atlases illustrated the development along Queen Street West, with extracts from the 1903 and 1912 revisions attached as Images 3 and 4 in Section 6 below.

Queen and Lisgar Branch, Toronto Public Library

The Toronto Public Library opened a branch on the southeast corner of Queen Street West and Lisgar Street near Dufferin Street in 1909, but its origins are linked to the development of library service in the city three decades earlier. While the Mechanics' Institutes opened its libraries to the public beginning in the early 19th century, other collections were developed by and reserved for educational and government institutions. An article in an edition of the "Toronto Globe" in 1881 noted the lack of accessible libraries in the city, which "might as well be transferred to the moon for all the public ever sees them."⁵ In 1882, the provincial government passed the Ontario Free Libraries Act that enabled libraries to be supported from public funds, including municipal property taxes. The Toronto Public Library Board was established the following year when it acquired the property and collection of the Mechanics' Institute. The first "Central Library" opened in the former Mechanics' Institute at Church Street and

³ The railway company was absorbed by the Canadian Northern Railway, followed by the Grand Trunk Railway and Canadian National Railways. The GTR constructed the Parkdale Station at #1151 Queen, which was listed on the City's heritage inventory prior to its demolition following a fire in 1977. In 1897, the GTR built the massive underpass that diverted Queen Street beneath the tracks; the structure is recognized on the City's heritage inventory

⁴ Parkdale had established a library in 1880 and, following amalgamation with the City of Toronto, its collection was donated to the Dundas Street Library. The latter branch was replaced by the new Queen and Lisgar Library that was, in turn, usurped by a new Parkdale Library in 1964

⁵ Penman, 14

Adelaide Street East and was supported by western and northern branches.⁶ By 1900, four additional libraries served the community, with all of the facilities occupying donated or rented quarters.

The rapid expansion of the Toronto Public Library system was the result of the continuing growth of the city, the tireless work of the first chief librarian, James Bain, Jr., and the availability of grants for infrastructure from the American steel magnate, Andrew Carnegie and (after 1911) his philanthropic Carnegie Corporation. Carnegie was a self-made entrepreneur who provided the funding for libraries throughout the English-speaking world, including 125 in Canada.⁷ The Toronto Public Library Board began its quest for funding in 1901 and, two years later, received \$350,000 for a new central library (Image 10) and three branches, including the future Queen and Lisgar branch.⁸

In December 1905 and January 1906, City Council authorized the “purchase of a site for new West End Branch Public Library” on land owned by the Ontario government at Queen and Lisgar Streets. With its proximity to the Queen Street West streetcar line, the new library was intended to incorporate “the books previously housed in the Dundas Street Branch (funded in 1889) and those from the first Western Branch (opened in St. Andrew’s Market in 1884).”⁹ Robert McCallum, architect for the City of Toronto, was authorized to prepare the plans in December 1907 (Image 5) that, according to the terms of the funding arrangement, required the approval of Carnegie’s private secretary, James Bertram. Construction was underway the next year, with the building recorded as “unfinished” in the tax assessment rolls dated September 1908.¹⁰ The library was officially opened in 1909 (Image 7) by George H. Locke, the new chief librarian who approved its naming as the Queen and Lisgar Branch because he “wanted libraries named after the geographic names of Toronto to preserve the city’s heritage.”¹¹ Although the facility was intended to be the new “Western Branch”, that name was given instead to the former West Toronto Library, which was completed in 1909 with a Carnegie grant and acquired the same year by the City of Toronto through its annexation of the Town of West Toronto.¹²

⁶ The Western Branch occupied part of St. Andrew’s Market at 497 Richmond Street West, with the Northern Branch in St. Paul’s Hall (former Yorkville Town Hall) on Yonge Street (both buildings were later demolished)

⁷ In addition to the 10 Carnegie libraries that were commissioned by or later came under the direction of the Toronto Public Library, Victoria College (now Victoria University) at the University of Toronto also received a grant from the Carnegie Corporation for the Birge-Carnegie Library (1910)

⁸ The Toronto Public Library’s former Central Library at College Street and St. George Street was converted by the University of Toronto for the Kauffler Student Centre, which is designated under Part IV, Section 29 of the Ontario Heritage Act. Unlike the three branch libraries that were commissioned at the same time, a completion was held to determine its architects

⁹ Penman, 21

¹⁰ A building permit was issued in December 1908 when construction was nearing completion (Image 6)

¹¹ Forsyth, 14

¹² Listed on the City’s heritage inventory, the West Toronto Library (now the Annette Branch) was designed by the notable Toronto architect E. J. Lennox. Two additional Carnegie Libraries built in Mimico (later demolished) and Weston in 1914 were absorbed into the Toronto Public Library system when those municipalities joined the City of Toronto

By the time it celebrated its 50th anniversary in 1933, the Toronto Public Library system had grown to 19 branches (Image 13). The Queen and Lisgar Library remained in operation until 1964 when it was adapted as a district public health office for the Queen Street West neighbourhood. The facility was renamed following the death of the Toronto-born actress, Beatrice Lillie in 1989. The property at 1115 Queen Street West was listed on the inaugural edition of the City of Toronto Inventory of Heritage Properties in 1973.

Robert McCallum, City Architect

The Queen and Lisgar Branch library was designed by the office of City Architect Robert McCallum. Much of McCallum's career remains undocumented, although he trained as an engineer before accepting residential and commercial commissions in the late 1800s. However, he is best known as the principal architect for the City of Toronto, an appointment he accepted in 1903. Two years later, McCallum was named "City Architect and Superintendent of Building" in the newly created City Architect's Department.¹³ McCallum assumed the role at a difficult time following the Great Fire of 1904 that destroyed much of the warehouse district along Front and Wellington Streets. The massive rebuilding campaign that followed this disaster was accompanied by the City's adoption of a new building code. The limitations on the use of concrete was one of the most controversial issues considered in the document, with most of the criticism focused on the City Architect's office. As a result, McCallum left his post in July 1913 and was succeeded by W. W. Pearse the next year.

During McCallum's tenure as City Architect, he supervised the plans for numerous police stations, fire halls, hydro substations, park structures and pumping stations, as well as the Isolation Hospital on Gerrard Street East (later demolished) and the City Morgue on Lombard Street.¹⁴ Following the awarding of the initial Carnegie grants for the central and three branch libraries (including the subject site), McCallum accompanied representatives of the library board on a tour of the northeastern United States. While the Central Library was designed by the Toronto architectural firm of Wickson and Gregg working in conjunction with A. H. Chapman, McCallum oversaw the work for the Yorkville Public Library (completed 1907) and the Riverdale Library (completed 1910), as well as the Queen and Lisgar Branch.¹⁵ The construction of the latter facility was directed by the J. J. Woolnough, an architect on McCallum's staff who became City Architect in 1924.

¹³ The title was changed to "Commissioner of Buildings" in 1932

¹⁴ The former City Morgue and a selection of McCallum's other public buildings are recognized on the City of Toronto Inventory of Heritage Properties

¹⁵ Subsequent Carnegie-funded libraries in Toronto were not designed by the City Architect: Eden Smith's firm accepted the commissions for the three branches (High Park, the Beaches and Wychwood) that opened in 1916 to coincide with the Tercentenary of Shakespeare's death

iii. ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

The Queen and Lisgar Library is shown in contemporary photographs found on the cover and in Sections 1 and 6 of this report. The building was designed in the Edwardian Classical style favoured for most building types in the pre-World War I era that, in turn, was influenced by Beaux-Arts Classicism. Name for the famed *École des Beaux Arts* in Paris and introduced to North America on a vast scale with the “White City” at the Chicago Exposition of 1893, Beaux Arts Classicism was “based on formal rules of balance and symmetry, utilizing not only ancient Roman and Greek models but other Classical styles, including Italian and French Renaissance architecture.”¹⁶ Applied to public buildings, this approach to classicism was translated into a symmetrical layout of interior spaces, while the exterior detailing provided a sense of both grandeur and gravitas. Edwardian Classical designs influenced by Beaux-Arts Classicism were identified with the first generation of Carnegie libraries built in Toronto, including the Queen and Lisgar Library, its sister branches in Yorkville (Image 11) and Riverdale (Image 12), as well as those commissioned in Mimico, Weston and West Toronto that were subsequently transferred to the Toronto Public Library Board.¹⁷ Typical of Carnegie libraries throughout Ontario, the latter buildings “were single story with exposed basements, and had centrally located main entrances with classically columned porticos and a symmetrical arrangement of windows.”¹⁸ In appearance, while all shared red brick cladding (apart from the stone used for the Yorkville branch) with detailing applied in stone, each was distinguished by individualized roof plans and classical ornamentation.

Featuring a T-shaped plan, the Queen and Lisgar Library stands on a raised base that is faced with stone on the north façade and incorporates flat-headed basement window openings on the side walls of the main (north) building. Above the base, the walls are clad in red brick with stone detailing. The truncated hip roof has extended eaves with a dentilated cornice. The principal (north) facade is symmetrically organized with a central frontispiece containing the main entrance. Steps lead to the entry, where a pair of wood doors with glazed inserts is placed in a stone surround incorporating a flat transom. The frontispiece is marked by a name band reading “PUBLIC LIBRARY” and extended by a parapet that incorporates a date stone labeled “ERECTED A. D. 1908”. Flanking the entry, large three-part windows have multiple keystones. Trios of single flat-headed window openings are found on the side elevations (east and west). On the north, east and west walls, the classical detailing applied in stone incorporates band courses, panels, quoins, piers with capitals, and swag motifs on the north entry. The north building is extended to the rear (south) by two wings with flat roofs, similar materials and complementary detailing.

¹⁶ Blumenson, 123

¹⁷ The second group dating to 1916 employed Eden Smith’s interpretation of Period Revival styling with the architect’s signature Arts and Crafts detailing

¹⁸ Beckman, 117

iv. CONTEXT

The location of the Queen and Lisgar Library is shown on the map attached as Image 1 as well as in archival photographs (Images 8 and 9). The property at 1115 Queen Street West anchors the southeast corner of Lisgar Street, which is found east of the railway tracks and Gladstone Avenue. On the opposite (southwest) corner, Postal Station G (1903) shares its low scale, red brick cladding and classical appearance, although it is less embellished than the library building. Further east, the Dovercourt YMCA (1889 and shown in Image 16) stands at # 1089 Queen, while portions of the former walls marking the grounds of the Provincial Lunatic Asylum remain at #1001 Queen (Image 17). The latter properties are designated under Part IV, Section 29 of the Ontario Heritage Act, along with the Gladstone Hotel (1889), known as the oldest hotel in continuous operation in Toronto that stands as a local landmark at the northeast corner of Queen Street West and Gladstone Avenue. With the recent revitalization of the area as a gallery district, the Queen and Lisgar Library and its neighbours are part of the neighbourhood renamed West Queen West.

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	X
iii. demonstrates high degree of scientific or technical achievement	N/A

Representative Example of a Style and Type with a High Degree of Craftsmanship –

The Queen and Lisgar Library is an excellent representative example of a local library designed in the Edwardian Classical style according to Beaux Arts principles, which is distinguished by its individually crafted classical detailing. As one of the original Carnegie libraries in Toronto, special attention was given to the Queen and Lisgar Library with its unique appearance that complemented yet was distinguished from the two other branches designed at the same time. As one of a select number of Carnegie libraries in the city, the Queen and Lisgar Library is an integral part of an important collection of institutional buildings.

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	X

Institution – As one of the first three Carnegie library branches in downtown Toronto, the Queen and Lisgar Library is an institution of significance that is linked to the development of the Toronto Public Library system and its expansion under the direction of the first chief librarian, James Bain, Jr. After 65 years as a local library, the building continued to serve the Queen Street West neighbourhood for nearly half a century as a public health office most recently known as the Beatrice Lillie Health Centre.

Architect - The Queen and Lisgar Library is associated with the career of Robert McCallum, architect for the City of Toronto from 1903 to 1913. While McCallum oversaw the designs for some three dozen municipal buildings while in this position, the subject building was of special interest as one of the original three purpose-built Carnegie libraries in downtown Toronto that McCallum designed following his study tour of libraries in the northeastern United States.

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 Queen and Lisgar Library is historically and visually linked to its surroundings on Queen Street West where it contributes to an important collection of institutional buildings along this section of the street. With the neighbouring Postal Station G, the Dovercourt YMCA, the extant walls of the former Provincial Lunatic Asylum and the iconic Gladstone Hotel, the Queen and Lisgar Library is part of the revitalized gallery district in the neighbourhood most recently known as West Queen West.

4. SUMMARY

Following research and evaluation according to Regulation 9/06, it has been determined that the property at 1115 Queen Street West has design, associative and contextual values as a well-designed and individually crafted library branch that exhibits Edwardian Classical styling according to Beaux-Arts principles. As one of the first Carnegie Libraries commissioned by the Toronto Public Library, its design was customized according to the plans of City Architect Robert McCallum. Contextually, the property is historically and visually part of a group of institutional and commercial buildings from

the late 19th- and early 20th centuries on Queen Street West near Dufferin Street in the West Queen West neighbourhood.

5. SOURCES

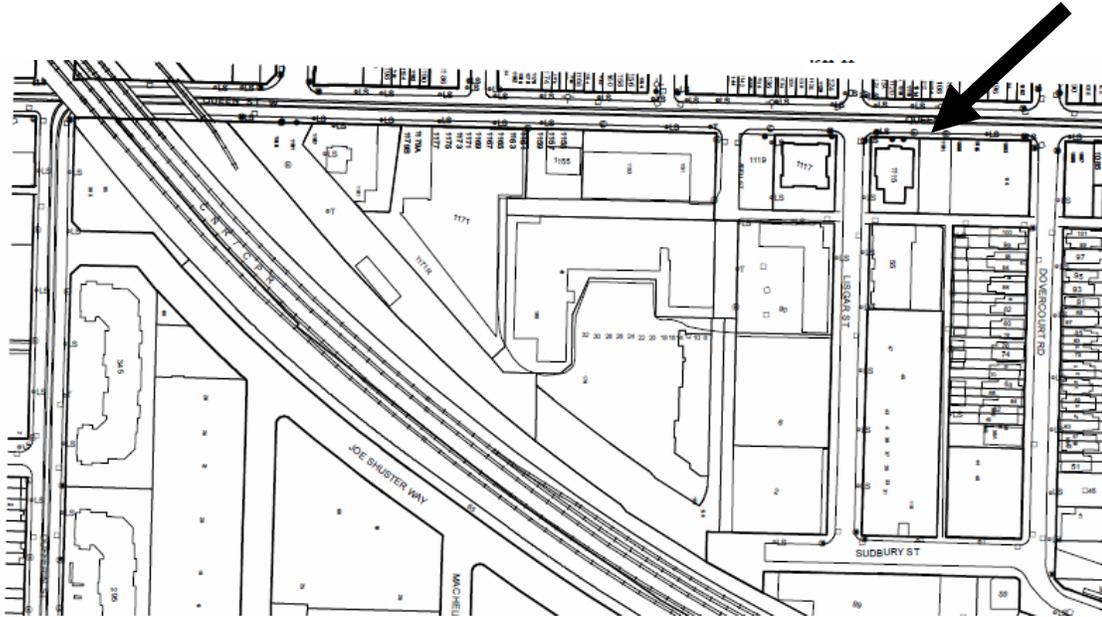
Archival Sources

Abstract Indices of Deeds, Plan 878, Part Block E
Aerial Map, City of Toronto, 1947
Archival photographs and drawings, City of Toronto Archives
Assessment Rolls, City of Toronto, Ward 6, Division 1, 1907 ff.
Building Permit #13706, December 31, 1908
Building Records, City of Toronto, Toronto and East York
City of Toronto Directories, 1908 ff.
Goad's Atlases, 1903-1923
Minutes, City of Toronto Council, 1905-1909
Photographs, Postcard and Drawing, Toronto Reference Library (citations in Section 6: Images)
Plan of the City of Toronto, Canada West, Fleming Ridout and Schreiber, 1857

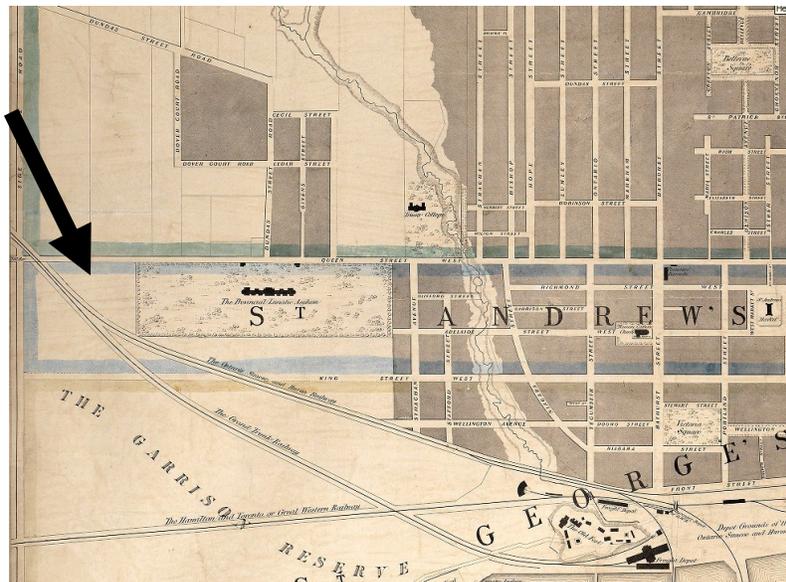
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Penman, Margaret, A Century of Service: Toronto Public Library, 1883-1983, 1983
"Robert McCallum," entry in Biographical Dictionary of Architects in Canada 1800-1950, <http://dictionaryofarchitectsincanada.org/architects/view/1474>

6. IMAGES - **arrows** mark the location of the property at 1115 Queen Street West



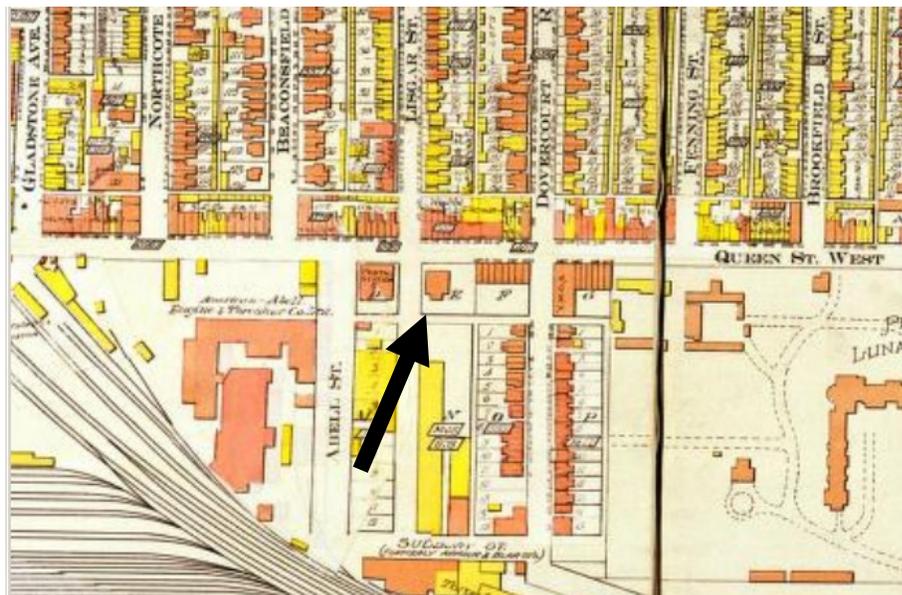
1. City of Toronto Property Data Map: showing the location of the site at the southeast corner of Queen Street West and Lisgar Street



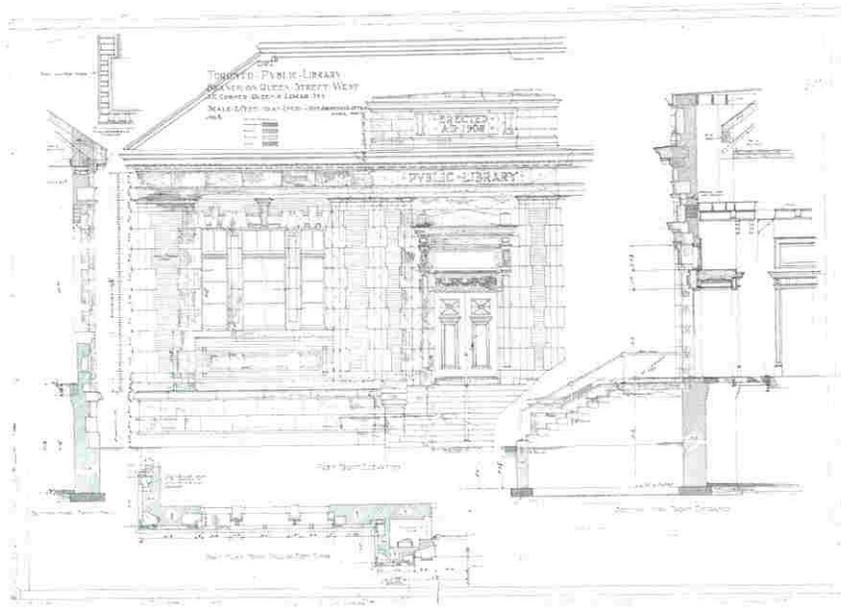
2. Plan of the City of Toronto, Canada West, 1857: showing the isolation of Queen Street West, east of Dufferin Street with the Provincial Lunatic Asylum and the first railway lines in place



3. Goad's Atlas, March 1890 revised to September 1903: showing the subject property vacant beside Postal Station G (1902) on the opposite corner of Queen Street West and Lisgar Street



4. Goad's Atlas, 1910 revised to 1912: the library branch is in place on this update to the fire insurance atlas



5. Plans, Queen Street West Branch, Toronto Public Library, April 1908: the plans were prepared by the City Architect's office, then headed by Robert McCallum (City of Toronto Building Records)

BUILDING PERMIT

No. 13706 Plan No. _____
Lot No. _____

Toronto, DEC 31 1908 190__

Permit granted to

Mr. City of Toronto (Library Board)
To erect a 1 story brick library

on Queen St W

Architect _____
Builder _____
Cost of Building, \$ 25,000
Plans and Specifications approved by _____

No. of Block Plan _____
Limit B Water, \$ B

This Permit does not include any openings in sidewalk or encroachment past line of Street.

INFORMATION DEPARTMENT
STAMPED FOR

6. Building Permit #13706, December 31, 1908: the permit was issued after the construction of the library branch had begun (City of Toronto Archives)



7. Photograph, Queen & Lisgar Branch, 1909: Described as "photo with touching up in opaque black and grey", the image was reproduced in the Toronto Public Library Board's Annual Report for 1908 (Toronto Reference Library, #30609)



8. Archival Photograph, Queen Street West at Lisgar Street, 1916: showing the location of the library branch and postal station (left) (City of Toronto Archives, Series 372, Item 612)



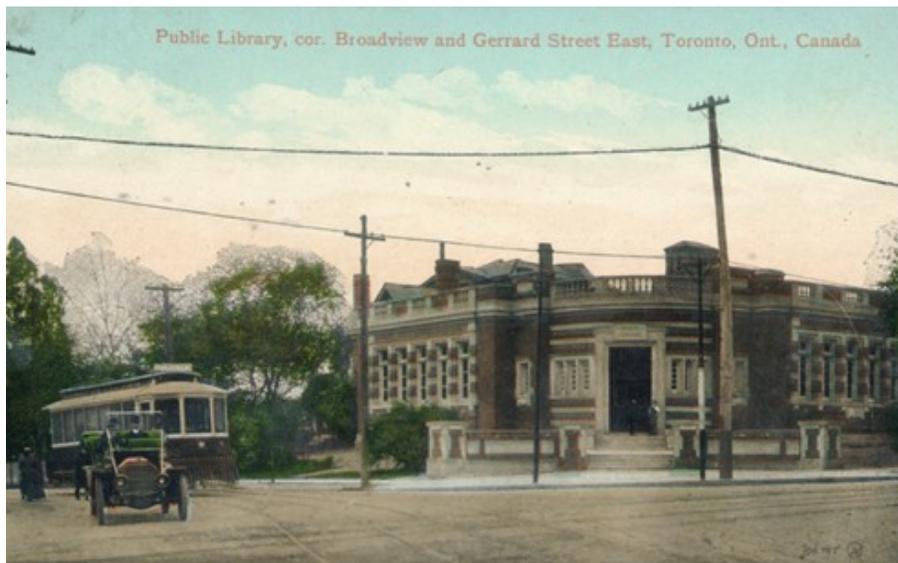
9. Aerial Photograph, 1947: showing the subject property on the south side of Queen Street West between the railway line (left) and the grounds of the Provincial Lunatic Asylum (right) (City of Toronto Archives)



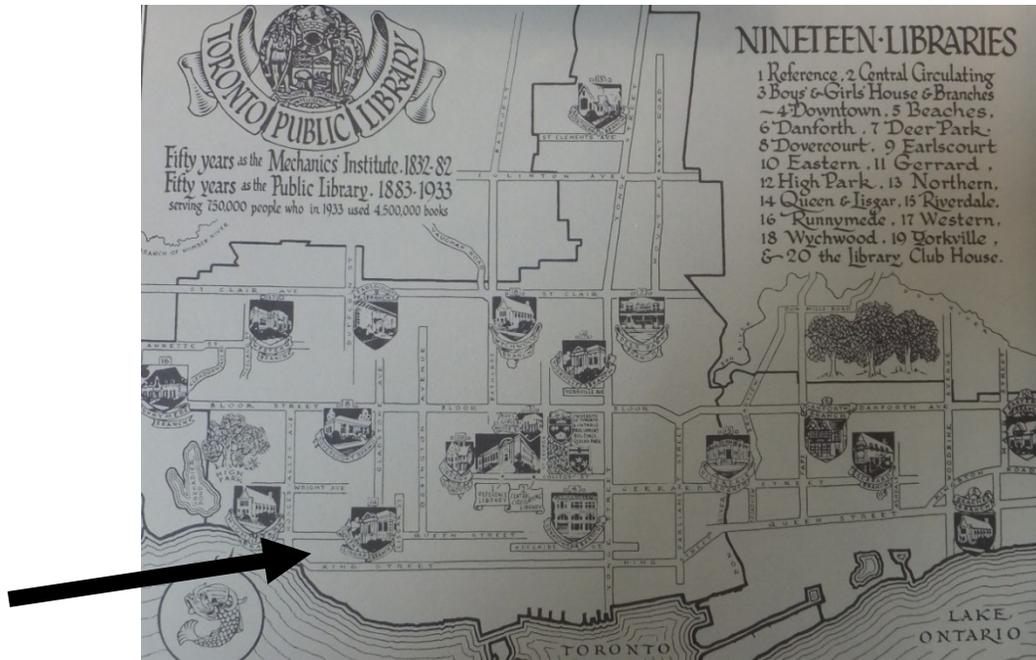
10. Archival Photograph, Central (Reference) Library, 1911: The Central Library at College and St. George Streets was constructed with the first funding received from Andrew Carnegie, along with three branch libraries that included the Queen and Lisgar location (Toronto Reference Library, #12138)



11. Archival Drawing, Yorkville Public Library, 1906: the first of the three Carnegie Libraries in Toronto, it shared the Queen and Lisgar branch's hipped roof but was clad with stone (<http://www.torontopubliclibrary.ca/about-the-library/library-history/carnegie-yorkville-1906.jsp>)



12. Historical Postcard, Riverdale Public Library, 1910: the last of the Toronto Public Library's three original Carnegie Libraries, it complemented the Queen and Lisgar branch with its red brick cladding and stone trim, but incorporated a curved corner entrance at Gerrard Street East and Broadview Avenue (<http://torontopubliclibrary.typepad.com>)



13. Illustration, Toronto Public Library Branches, 1933: showing the 19 facilities in place in 1933, including the Queen and Lisgar branch (Penman, A Century of Service, 1983)



14. Photograph, Queen and Lisgar Library, c.1973: showing the property when it was added to the City of Toronto Inventory of Heritage Properties (Toronto Historical Board)



15. Photograph, Queen Street West and Lisgar Street, 1991: showing the west elevation of the Queen and Lisgar Library and the rear (south) additions (left) with Postal Station G (right) (Toronto Historical Board)



16. Photograph, Dovercourt Y.M.C.A., 1089 Queen Street West, c.1973: showing the location of the building on the southeast corner of Dovercourt Road where it forms part of an institutional enclave along this section of Queen Street, east of Dufferin Street (Toronto Historical Board)



17. Archival Photograph, Provincial Lunatic Asylum, 1001 Queen Street West: showing the former institution where portions of the wall bordering the site are retained at CAMH, 1001 Queen Street West (Toronto Reference Library, #1467)



18. Photograph, Gladstone Hotel, 1204 Queen Street West, 2004: placed on the opposite side of the street from the Queen and Lisgar Library, the restored building contributes to the neighbourhood's ongoing cultural renaissance (Heritage Preservation Services)



19. Photographs, 1115 Queen Street West, April 2012: showing the east (above) and west (below) elevations with the rear (south) wings (Heritage Preservation Services)