



STAFF REPORT ACTION REQUIRED

Intention to Designate under Part IV, Section 29 of the Ontario Heritage Act – 30 Bond Street

Date:	August 21, 2013
To:	Toronto Preservation Board Toronto and East York Community Council
From:	Acting Director, Urban Design, City Planning Division
Wards:	Toronto Centre-Rosedale – Ward 27
Reference Number:	P:\2013\Cluster B\PLN\HPS\TEYCC\October 17 2013\teHPS27

SUMMARY

This report recommends that City Council state its intention to designate the property at 30 Bond Street under Part IV, Section 29 of the Ontario Heritage Act for its cultural heritage value. The entrance wing (east) of the E-wing of St. Michael's Hospital is included in the Reasons for Designation.

The property at 30 Bond Street, specifically the E-wing dating to 1937, was listed on the City of Toronto Inventory of Heritage Properties in January 1985. St. Michael's Hospital has submitted a development application to alter the hospital campus, including the infill of the landscaped courtyards along Bond Street flanking the E-wing.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The City Planning Division recommends that

1. City Council state its intention to designate the property at 30 Bond Street (E-wing, St. Michael's Hospital) 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.

Financial Impact

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

ISSUE BACKGROUND

A planning application for St. Michael's Hospital proposes to infill the landscaped open courtyards on Bond Street flanking the E-wing with one-storey additions to provide a new accessible entrance and an expansion of the existing emergency room. Because of the heritage status of the E-wing, it is important that the values and attributes on the exterior and interior of the building be identified and preserved.

Following consultation with the owner's representatives, the Statement of Significance (Reasons for Designation) found in Attachment No. 3 indicates that the cultural heritage values and attributes of the property at 30 Bond Street are found exclusively on the entrance wing (east part) of the E-wing, St. Michael's Hospital.

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 30 Bond Street (E-wing, St. Michael's Hospital) meets Ontario Regulation 9/06, the criteria prescribed for municipal designation.

The property at 30 Bond Street 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. The east portion of the E-wing of St. Michael's Hospital has cultural heritage value as an excellent example of Art Deco styling with a high degree of craftsmanship applied to both the exterior and interior of an institutional building. Associated with architect W. L. Somerville who collaborated with the significant Canadian sculptor, Frances Loring on the distinctive sculpted figure of St. Michael that marks the east facade, the E-wing of St. Michael's Hospital is historically and visually related to its surroundings in the institutional neighbourhood along Bond Street near Yonge and Queen Streets where it stands as a local landmark.

The Statement of Significance (Attachment No. 3) comprises the Reasons for Designation, which is the Public Notice of Intention to Designate and 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

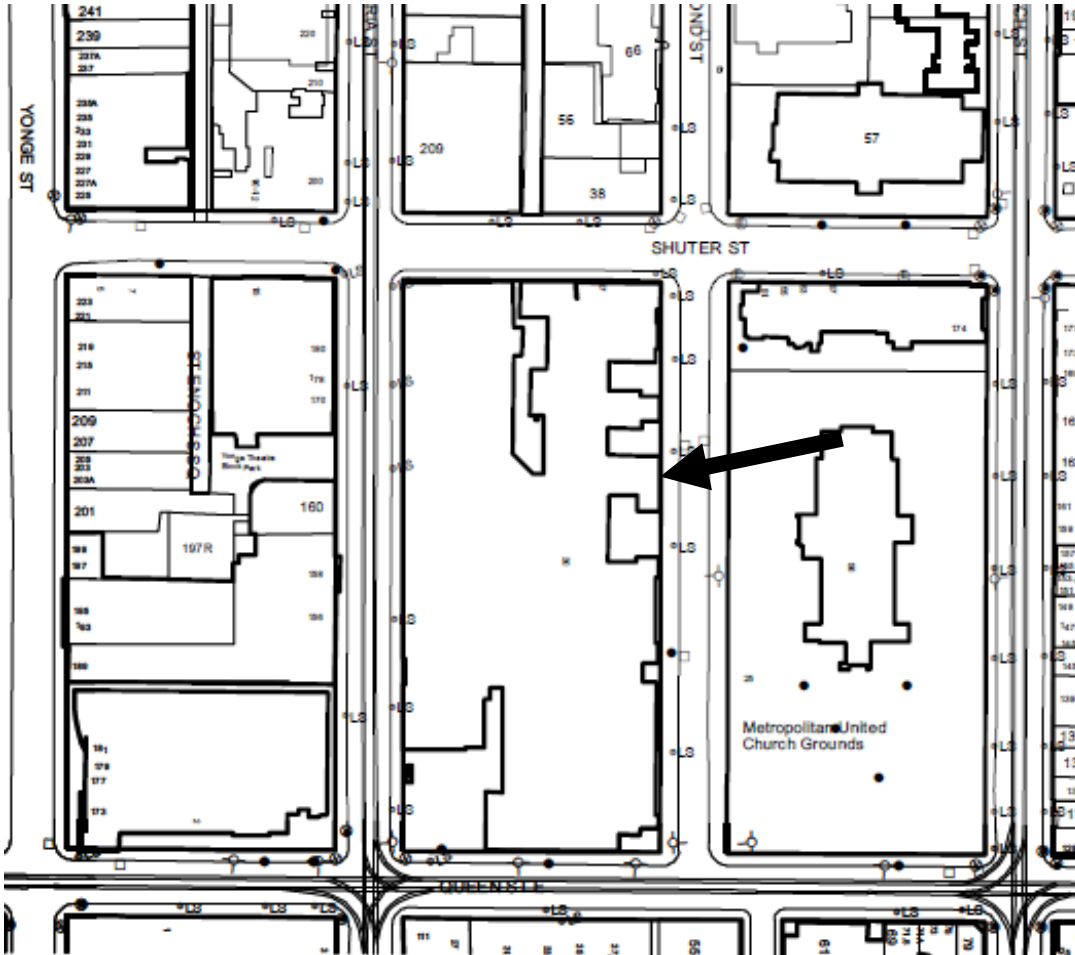
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SIGNATURE

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Acting Director, Urban Design
City Planning Division

ATTACHMENTS

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



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

The **arrow** marks the location of the site



East façade of the E-wing, St. Michael's Hospital (above)
and interior entrance lobby in the east part of the E-wing (below)

(Heritage Preservation Services, July 2013)

E-wing, St. Michael's Hospital

Description

The property at 30 Bond Street is worthy of designation under Part IV, Section 29 of the Ontario Heritage Act for its cultural heritage values, and it 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 west side of Bond Street, south of Shuter Street, the E-wing (1937) of St. Michael's Hospital is an eight-storey L-shaped building, with heritage features found on the exterior and interior of the entrance wing (east). The property was listed on the City of Toronto Inventory of Heritage Properties in 1984.

Statement of Cultural Heritage Value

The E-wing entrance wing at St. Michael's Hospital is valued as a rare hospital building in Toronto designed in the Art Deco style with a high degree of craftsmanship inside and out. Its design is particularly distinguished by the religious iconography on the exterior, with the giant cross motif created by the extended two-sided bay window intersecting with the stone band at the roofline, the incised crosses in the window surrounds on the chapel, and the niche over the entrance to the Bond Street lobby with the distinctive sculpted figure of St. Michael, patron saint of both the hospital and the neighbouring Cathedral. In the entrance wing (east) of the E-wing, the ground-floor vestibule, lobby and corridor west of the lobby, and the chapel above the lobby display well-crafted interiors with the original materials and details.

Historically, the E-wing of St. Michael's Hospital is an integral part of the medical complex that is significant in Toronto for its deep-rooted and long-standing associations in the city. Founded in response to a health crisis in 1892, the hospital grew to become a cornerstone of medical care in the downtown core and beyond. During its more than a century of service as a research and teaching hospital, St. Michael's has introduced innumerable advances in medicine at this location. Among its achievements are the first blood transfusion in Canada (1917), the first successful Canadian heart transplant (1968), the first muscle transplant in North America (1973) and the first sciatic nerve transplant in the world (1988). St. Michael's Hospital also oversaw the first live-donor kidney retrieval in Ontario and opened the first haemodialysis centre in Toronto. Working in partnership with local social service agencies, the hospital has specialized in the provision of compassionate care for the homeless and disadvantaged in downtown Toronto. The E-wing stands as the ceremonial and historical face of St. Michael's Hospital where all these initiatives occurred.

The E-wing for St. Michael's Hospital has cultural heritage value as the first documented institutional work in Toronto by architect W. L. Somerville, who collaborated with the significant Canadian sculptor Frances Loring on the entrance sculpture of S. Michael on

the east wing of the E-wing. The success of this project led to their joint commission for the famous Lion Monument (1939) that marked the east entrance to the Queen Elizabeth Way (QEW) between Toronto and Niagara Falls.

The E-wing of St. Michael's Hospital is valued contextually because it is visually and historically linked to its surroundings on Bond Street. Placed midway in the block between Queen and Shuter Streets on the site where the hospital was founded, the entrance wing (east) of the E-wing forms part of a significant institutional enclave of recognized heritage properties that includes Metropolitan United Church on the east and St. Michael's Cathedral to the north.

The entrance wing (east) of the E-wing of St. Michael's Hospital, with its presence on Bond Street, the distinctive Art Deco styling, and dramatic sculpture, is a local landmark in the institutional neighbourhood northeast of Yonge Street and Queen Street East in the downtown core of Toronto.

Heritage Attributes

The heritage attributes of the property at 30 Bond Street are:

- The E-wing entrance wing of St. Michael's Hospital
- The scale, form and massing of the eight-storey plan of the entrance wing, with heritage attributes on the exterior and interior of the east portion of the wing that fronts on Bond Street
- The materials of the entrance wing, with brick and stone cladding and detailing, and stone, tile, metal and glass trim
- On the principal (east) façade of the entrance wing, the placement of the entry at the base of the wall in a stone surround with rounded and incised piers terminating in cross motifs
- The entry, with the bronze doors and transom recessed in an oversized round-arched opening with quoins and flanked by lanterns
- Above the entry, the niche with the sculpted stone figure of St. Michael wearing armour and carrying weaponry
- The two-sided bay window set in a stone surround that extends up the centre of the east wall between the entrance and to meet the stone band at the flat roofline, creating a giant cross motif
- The brick and stone banding, applied in different widths, on the east façade and side elevations (north and south) of the entrance wing
- On the east façade and side elevations (north and south) above the first floor of the entrance wing, the narrow rectangular window openings that are set in stone surrounds with incised cross motifs and contain stained glass windows that illuminate the interior chapel
- On the north and south elevations of the entrance wing, the oversized round window that is placed in the east bay of the first floor on each wall to light the interior vestibule

- The remaining fenestration on the east, north and south walls of the entrance wing
- On the interior of the entrance wing, the first-floor vestibule, lobby and corridor west of the lobby, with the terrazzo floors, marble wall finishes and detailing (including the fireplace on the east wall of the lobby), metal grille work and stair railings, light fixtures and, in the lobby, the panelled ceiling
- The chapel on the second floor of the entrance wing, which rises two stories above a patterned floor and beneath a Gothic-arched ceiling, with the three recessed niches on the east wall and the double doors at the west end

HERITAGE PROPERTY RESEARCH AND EVALUATION REPORT



**E-WING, ST. MICHAEL'S HOSPITAL
30 BOND STREET, TORONTO**

Prepared by:

Heritage Preservation Services
City Planning Division
City of Toronto

July 2013

1. DESCRIPTION



Above: illustration of sculpture by Frances Loring over the entrance to the E-wing, St. Michael's Hospital (Archives of Ontario);
cover: principal (east) facade of the E-wing, St. Michael's Hospital, 2013 (Heritage Preservation Services)

30 Bond Street: E-wing, St. Michael's Hospital	
ADDRESS	30 Bond Street (west side, between Queen Street East and Shuter Street)
WARD	27 (Toronto Centre-Rosedale)
LEGAL DESCRIPTION	Plan 22A, Lots 6-7 and part Lot 5
NEIGHBOURHOOD/COMMUNITY	Church Street Neighbourhood
HISTORICAL NAME	E-wing, St. Michael's Hospital
CONSTRUCTION DATE	1937 (completed)
ORIGINAL OWNER	Congregation of the Sisters of St. Joseph (CSJ)
ORIGINAL USE	Institutional (hospital)
CURRENT USE*	Institutional (hospital) * This does not refer to permitted use(s) as defined by the Zoning By-law
ARCHITECT/BUILDER/DESIGNER	W. L. Somerville, architect; Frances Loring, sculptor
DESIGN/CONSTRUCTION	Brick cladding with brick, stone, metals, glass and terrazzo detailing
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE	Art Deco
ADDITIONS/ALTERATIONS	See Section 3
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	July 2013

2. BACKGROUND

This research and evaluation report describes the history, architecture and context of the property at 30 Bond Street, 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
1836	Plan 22A is registered on parts of Park Lots 7 and 8, including a range of lots on the west side of Bond Street between present-day Queen Street East and Shuter Street
1848	Bond Street Baptist Church opens on the west side of Bond Street ¹
1876	The trustees of Bond Street Baptist Church sell the church property to the Roman Catholic Episcopal Corporation for \$120,500
1884	The subject property is transferred to the Sisters of St. Joseph as the new location of Notre Dame des Angés , a refuge for girls ²
1892	The Sisters turn part of the former church into a hospital to treat patients from a diphtheria outbreak
1894	The Hugh Ryan Wing opens as the first purpose-built hospital facility at St. Michael's Hospital (it was followed by additions to the complex before and after World War I, altering the original church building)
1936 May	Architect W. L. Somerville applies for a building permit for the superstructure of a new hospital building known as the E-wing
1936 Oct	Building inspectors report that the penthouse roof is under construction and the stone and brick front of the E-wing completed ³
1937 Apr-Aug	Building inspectors track the finishing of the interior
1937 Sept	The E-wing is officially opened by Dr. Herbert Bruce, Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario and a former staff surgeon at St. Michael's Hospital
1938 Oct	The E-wing is illustrated in plans and photographs in the Journal of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada
1951	Somerville designs another addition to the hospital (identified as the A-wing South)
1985	The property is included on the City of Toronto Inventory of Heritage Properties with the E-wing identified in the reasons for listing

¹ According to land records, the subject property was not legally acquired by trustees of the Baptist Church until 1854

² The Sisters received Lots 2-10 on the west side of Bond Street under Plan 22A in transactions between 1893 and 1949. While archival photographs in Section 6 illustrate some of the early buildings in the hospital complex, only the E-wing is discussed in detail in this report

³ In October 1936 and January 1938, St. Michael's Hospital entered into agreements with the City of Toronto concerning the encroachment of the E-wing on Bond Street, created by the projecting two-sided bay window in the centre of the east wall above the sculpted statue of St. Michael

ii. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Church Street Neighbourhood

The property at 30 Bond Street is located in the neighbourhood adjoining Church Street north of present-day Queen Street East on lands that originated as Park Lot 8. As one of the 100-acre allotments adjoining the Town of York that were awarded to associates of the provincial government, Park Lot 8 was granted to Captain George Playter in 1796. The next year, Playter transferred the southerly part of the acreage to John McGill, who owned adjoining Park Lot 7 to the east. McGill's nephew and heir, Peter McCutcheon McGill surveyed the lands bounded by Yonge, Lot (Queen), Mutual and north of Gerrard Street East as Plan 22A in 1836 (Image 12). The layout of McGill's subdivision and its development during the late 19th and early 20th centuries can be traced on the maps and atlases found in Section 6. The blocks were gradually filled in with residential housing for both the working and middle classes, apart from large tracts devoted to the churches and synagogues they worshipped in. The Roman Catholic Diocese of Toronto was among the first to acquire land in the neighbourhood where St. Michael's Cathedral opened at Bond and Shuter Streets in 1848.

A more modest church was constructed for Baptists on Bond Street a block south of the Cathedral under the direction of Toronto industrialist and philanthropist William McMaster and other trustees (Image 13). After worshipping for over 25 years in this location, the congregation of Bond Street Baptist Church relocated to the larger Jarvis Street Baptist Church. The Bond Street property was purchased by the Roman Catholic Diocese of Toronto in 1875 and transferred to the Sisters of St. Joseph nine years later.

St. Michael's Hospital

St. Michael's Hospital was founded in 1892, but its origins date to 1851 when four members of the Congregation of the Sisters of St. Joseph (CSJ) arrived in Toronto during a typhus and cholera outbreak to operate an existing orphanage. The congregation was founded in 17th century France and in 1836 established a teaching mission in St. Louis, Missouri as its introduction to North America. In Toronto, the Sisters soon became involved in Catholic education. Among their projects was "Notre Dame des Angés", an industrial school that turned into a refuge for girls. It was relocated in 1884 after the Sisters "purchased the Baptist Church on Bond Street, near our Cathedral, for Catholic purposes - a children's church, a lecture hall, reading rooms..."⁴ In response to a diphtheria outbreak in Toronto, part of this facility was converted to a hospital in 1892. The first Catholic nursing school in Canada opened on-site, and the institution subsequently affiliated with the Medical School at the University of Toronto. The hospital was named in honour of the patron saint of the Toronto Diocese and the Cathedral that stood directly north.

⁴ McDonald, 17

With the completion of the first purpose-built addition in 1894, St. Michael's Hospital began an ongoing building and rebuilding campaign that continued through the 20th century (with the results illustrated on archival maps and photographs, some of which are found in Section 6). The original church building was retained and expanded in the early additions to the hospital complex (Images 14-15). In 1936, with the plans approved for "a new central wing, fronting on Bond Street...the old church was demolished..."⁵ The eight-storey E-wing was designed to contain administrative offices, operating theatres, a chapel, and accommodations for medical staff and the Sisters assigned to the hospital.⁶

W. L. Somerville, Architect

The E-wing at St. Michael's Hospital was designed by W. L. Somerville (1886-1965), a Toronto-based architect. William Lyon Somerville was born in Hamilton where he received his early architectural training before relocating to New York City. Establishing a practice in Ontario in 1919, Somerville accepted typical commissions for a range of building types, but also undertook a number of specialized projects, assisting with the restoration of historic forts in Kingston, Fort Erie and Niagara-on-the-Lake and designing the Clifton Gate and Gardens, the Oakes Garden Theatre, and the plaza and buildings for the Rainbow International Bridge in Niagara Falls. Among his best known work was the library and student residences at McMaster University. He also prepared the plans for numerous hospitals in Ontario, Quebec and Alberta, and received two commissions at St. Michael's Hospital in Toronto, with the E-wing in 1936 and the A-wing South 13 years later.⁷

Frances Loring, Sculptor

Somerville worked closely with the notable Toronto sculptor Frances Loring, who produced the dramatic figure of St. Michael that surmounts the entrance to the E-wing. Frances Norma Loring (1887-1968) was born in Idaho and studied in Europe, Chicago and New York before establishing a studio in the latter city. Relocating to Canada during World War I, she was a co-founder of the Sculptors' Society of Canada along with many prominent artists, including her partner Florence Wylie. After completing the commission for the E-wing at St. Michael's Hospital, she again worked in association with its architect on her best known work, the Lion Monument. Marking the east end of the new Queen Elizabeth Way (QEW) in 1939, the sculpture was relocated to Sir Casimir Gzowski Park in 1974. Among her late works was the "Mother and Children" (1959), a wall-mounted sculpture on the Queen Elizabeth Building at Exhibition Place, which is a recognized heritage property.

⁵ McDonald, 139

⁶ Prior to World War I, the wings of the complex were identified by initials, with D-wing (1910) and A- and B-wings (1924) flanking the E-wing to the north and south, respectively

⁷ The A-wing South (AS-wing) extended the hospital complex along Bond Street to Queen Street East and included patients' rooms, physiotherapy facilities and the first cafeteria at St. Michael's

iii. ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

Current photographs of the property at 30 Bond Street are found on the cover and in Sections 2 and 6 of this report. The location of the E-wing within the current St. Michael's Hospital complex is shown in the block plan in Image 3 below.

The E-wing at St. Michael's Hospital was designed with Art Deco features. Unlike other styles, the Art Deco was not confined to architecture, but applied to all manner of decorative objects. Its origins date to post-World War I France when designs inspired by such diverse influences as ancient Egyptian artifacts, African prints and Japanese wood blocks were showcased at the "Exposition des arts décoratifs" in Paris in 1925. The event influenced architectural design throughout Europe, Britain and North America where the exotic and flamboyant nature of the Art Deco style was particularly popular for movie theatres and skyscrapers, which remained novelties in the interwar era. However, Art Deco elements were interpreted in other building types, including institutional architecture where decoration associated with nature, new technologies (such as airplanes and ocean lines) and colourful geometrical shapes was scaled back. Exterior Art Deco detailing " was generally found around the main entry, at the roofline, at the corners, and around or between vertical strips of windows..." and continued inside on "light fixtures, entrance foyer directories, elevator doors and grilles, as well as floor patterns and decorative mouldings..."⁸ In 1929, the opening of Eaton's College Street Store with interior design by Jacques Carlu introduced the Art Deco style to Toronto, and its influence continued through the Great Depression as it evolved into the Art Moderne.

The E-wing of St. Michael's Hospital rises eight stories on a L-shaped plan, where the short arm of the "L" faces east on to Bond Street. Its design displays key architectural features of the late Art Deco period: the mixture of materials (with red brick, stone and brass on the exterior and marble, stainless steel, brass and terrazzo inside), the tripartite organization of the east, north and south walls by wide stone bands and the setback of the upper stories, and the tension between the vertical (the tall and narrow east facade) and horizontal (the brick and stone banding in different widths). The design of the E-wing is set apart from other institutional buildings of this period by the exterior motifs that identify it as a Roman Catholic hospital. On the east facade, the unusual two-sided bay window continues up the centre of the wall to meet the wide band along the roofline, thereby forming a giant cross motif. The stone surrounds on the two-storey windows (that light the interior chapel) incorporate incised crosses, and this motif also terminates the rounded and incised pilasters flanking the main entrance. This entry sets brass doors and a transom in a stone surround that features a monumental round-arched opening with quoins (which appears as a stylized interpretation of a classic Gibbs surround) flanked by brass lamps. Above the entry, the highlight of the exterior is a niche containing the sculpted figure of St. Michael, portrayed with the uniform and weapons of a warrior, who represents the patron saint of the Toronto Archdiocese, as well as the neighbouring Cathedral.

⁸ Morawetz, 4

The visible side walls (north and south) display the same red brick cladding with brick and stone trim and flat-headed fenestration. Of particular interest are the oversized round window openings in the first storey of the east bay on the north and south elevations, which light the interior entrance vestibule. The Art Deco theme continues inside the east entry, where the vestibule, lobby and corridor are placed on three ascending levels from east to west. The vestibule boasts marble and metal finishes, and sets of stairs at either end (north and south) lead to the double lobby doors with transoms. Inside, the lobby displays patterned terrazzo floors, marble baseboards, dado and pilasters, and metal grillwork beneath a panelled ceiling with brass fixtures. A marble fireplace is set against the east wall while, at the opposite (west) end, three steps lead to a corridor with similar decoration and finishes that connects the lobby to the west parts of the complex. Above the lobby where it is entered through a pair of wood doors with circular glass inserts, the chapel displays marble-clad floors and rises two stories under a ceiling composed of Neo-Gothic arches with three arched niches on the east wall. Historical plaques are mounted on the exterior adjoining the entry and in the lobby.

The architectural appearance of the E-wing has been described as more than "a splendid example of the Art Deco style", but as "more grandly conceived, more tastefully decorated, more expressive of the status St. Michael's was in the process of assuming among the teaching hospitals of Canada, and more evocative of pride and renewed commitment within the hospital community."⁹

iv. CONTEXT

The location of the property at 30 Bond Street is shown on the map appended as Image 1. The E-wing of St. Michael's Hospital contains the Bond Street entrance to the institution that overlooks the west elevation of Metropolitan United Church (which faces south onto Queen Street East). While adjoining other parts of the hospital complex, which fill most of the city block bounded by Bond, Queen, Victoria and Shuter Streets, the E-wing is viewed from different vantage points along Bond Street.

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.

⁹ McDonald 139-140

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

Rare Example of a Style and Type with a High Degree of Craftsmanship –The E-wing at St. Michael's Hospital is valued as a rare hospital building in Toronto designed in the Art Deco style with a high degree of craftsmanship inside and out.¹⁰ Its design is particularly distinguished by the religious iconography on the exterior, with the giant cross motif created by the extended two-sided bay window intersecting with the stone band at the roofline, the incised crosses in the window surrounds on the chapel, and the niche over the entrance to the Bond Street lobby with the distinctive sculpted figure of St. Michael, patron saint of both the hospital and the neighbouring Cathedral. The ground-floor vestibule, lobby and corridor west of the lobby, and the chapel above the lobby display are significant well-crafted interiors with the original materials and details.

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 - Historically, the E-wing of St. Michael's Hospital is an integral part of the medical complex that is significant in Toronto for its deep-rooted and long-standing associations in the city. Founded in response to a health crisis in 1892, the hospital grew to become a cornerstone of medical care in the downtown core and beyond. During its more than a century of service as a research and teaching hospital, St. Michael's has introduced innumerable advances in medicine at this location. Among its achievements are the first blood transfusion in Canada (1917), the first successful Canadian heart transplant (1968), the first muscle transplant in North America (1973) and the first sciatic nerve transplant in the world (1988). St. Michael's Hospital also oversaw the first live-donor kidney retrieval in Ontario and opened the first haemodialysis centre in Toronto. Working in partnership with local social service agencies, the hospital has specialized in the provision of compassionate care for the homeless and disadvantaged in downtown Toronto. The E-wing stands as the ceremonial and historical face of St. Michael's Hospital where all these initiatives occurred.

Architect and Designer - The E-wing for St. Michael's Hospital has cultural heritage value as the first documented institutional work in Toronto by architect W. L. Somerville,

¹⁰ Our Lady of Mercy Hospital (1938-39) at St. Joseph's Health Centre in Parkdale was another significant example in Toronto from the same period. Demolished in 2007, it had a very different appearance from the E-wing with a lower scale that emphasized horizontal lines and curves

who collaborated with the significant Canadian sculptor Frances Loring on the design of the entrance sculpture of St. Michael. The success of this project led to their joint commission for famous Lion Monument (1939) that marked the east entrance to the Queen Elizabeth Way (QEW) between Toronto and Niagara Falls.

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	X

Surroundings – The E-wing of St. Michael's Hospital is valued contextually because it is visually and historically linked to its surroundings on Bond Street. Placed midway in the block between Queen and Shuter Streets on the site where the hospital was founded, the E-wing forms part of a significant institutional enclave of recognized heritage properties that includes Metropolitan United Church on the east and St. Michael's Cathedral to the north.

Landmark - With its presence on Bond Street, distinctive Art Deco styling, and dramatic sculpture, the E-wing of St. Michael's Hospital is a local landmark in the institutional neighbourhood northeast of Yonge Street and Queen Street East in the downtown core of Toronto.

4. SUMMARY

Following research and evaluation according to Regulation 9/06, it has been determined that E-wing of St. Michael's Hospital on the property at 30 Bond Street has cultural heritage value as an excellent example of Art Deco styling with a high degree of craftsmanship applied to both the exterior and interior of an institutional building. Associated with architect W. L. Somerville who collaborated with the significant Canadian sculptor, Frances Loring on the distinctive sculpted figure of St. Michael that marks the east facade, the E-wing of St. Michael's Hospital is historically and visually related to its surroundings in the institutional neighbourhood along Bond Street near Yonge and Queen Streets where it stands as a local landmark.

5. SOURCES

Archival Sources

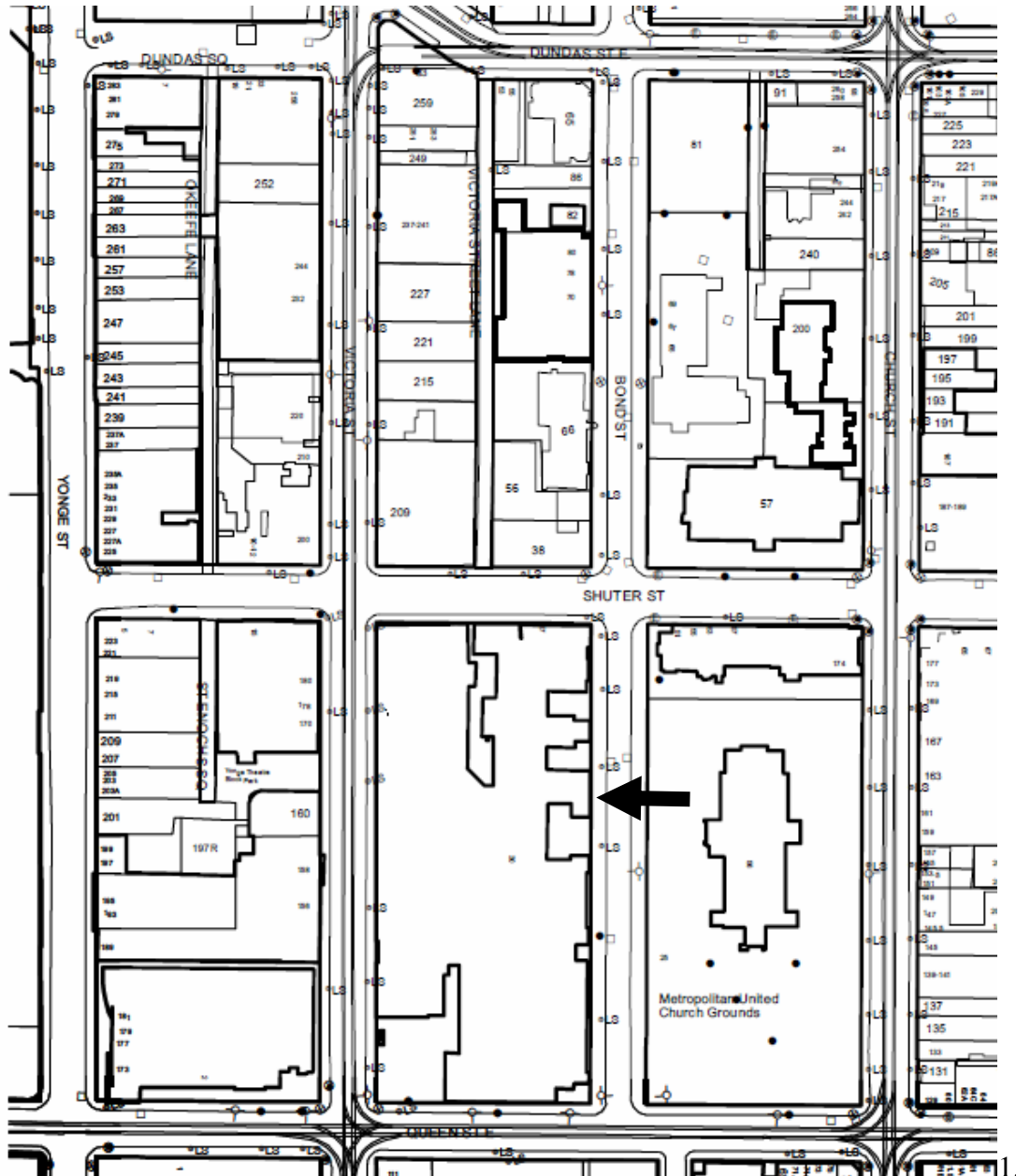
Abstract Indices of Deeds, Plan 22A, Lots 2-10
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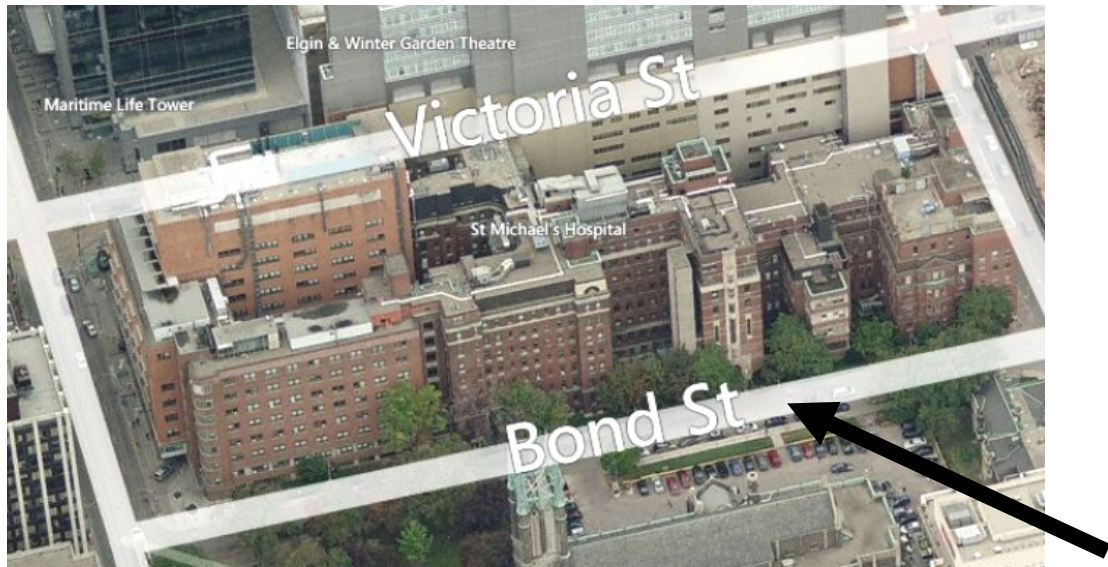
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<http://dictionaryofarchitectsincanada.org/architects/view/1316>

6. IMAGES – Historical maps and atlases are followed by other archival images. **Arrows** mark the location of the E-wing of St. Michael's Hospital at 30 Bond Street

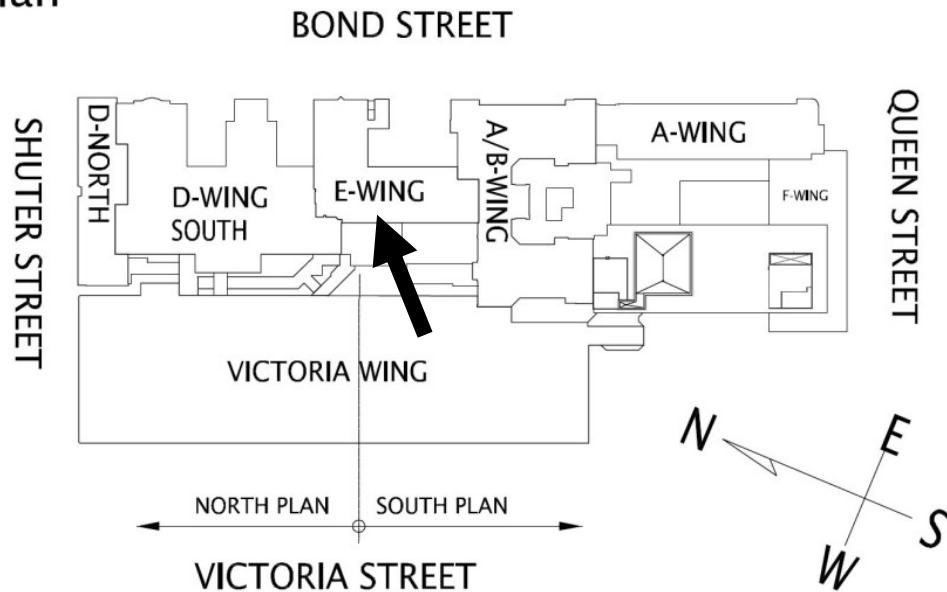


1. City of Toronto Property Data Map: showing the location of the property at 30 Bond Street where St. Michael's Hospital fills the city block bounded by Queen Street East (south), Victoria Street (west), Shuter Street (north) and Bond Street (east). The E-wing is located midway in the block along Bond Street.

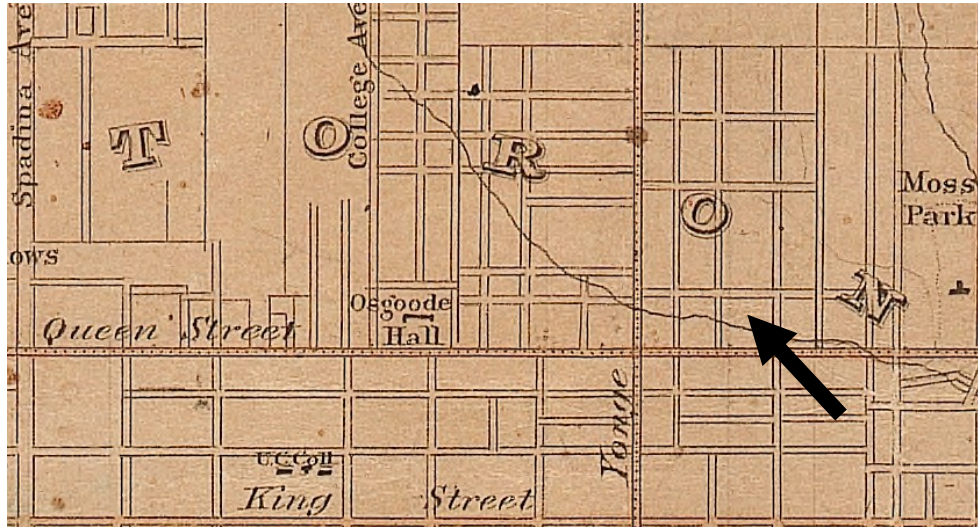


2. Bing Maps: showing the current St. Michael's Hospital complex. The E-wing is flanked on the north (right) by the D-wing South (1910) and its 1950 additions, and on the south (left) by the A- and B-wings (1924). Far left, at the northwest corner of Queen and Bond Streets, the A-wing South (AS-wing, 1949) was also designed by architect W. L. Somerville

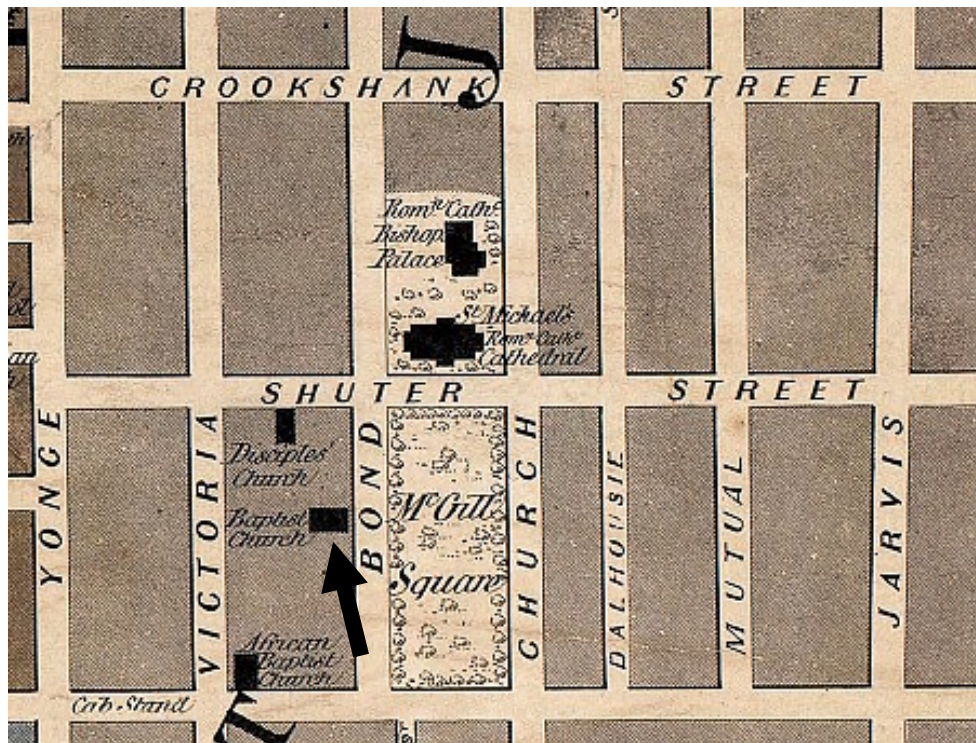
Keyplan



3. Key Plan, 2013: showing St. Michael's Hospital complex, with the L-shaped E-wing where the Art Deco exterior and interior attributes described in Section 3 are located in the east part of the wing (City of Toronto Building Permit Application #2013 21540 BLD00 BA)



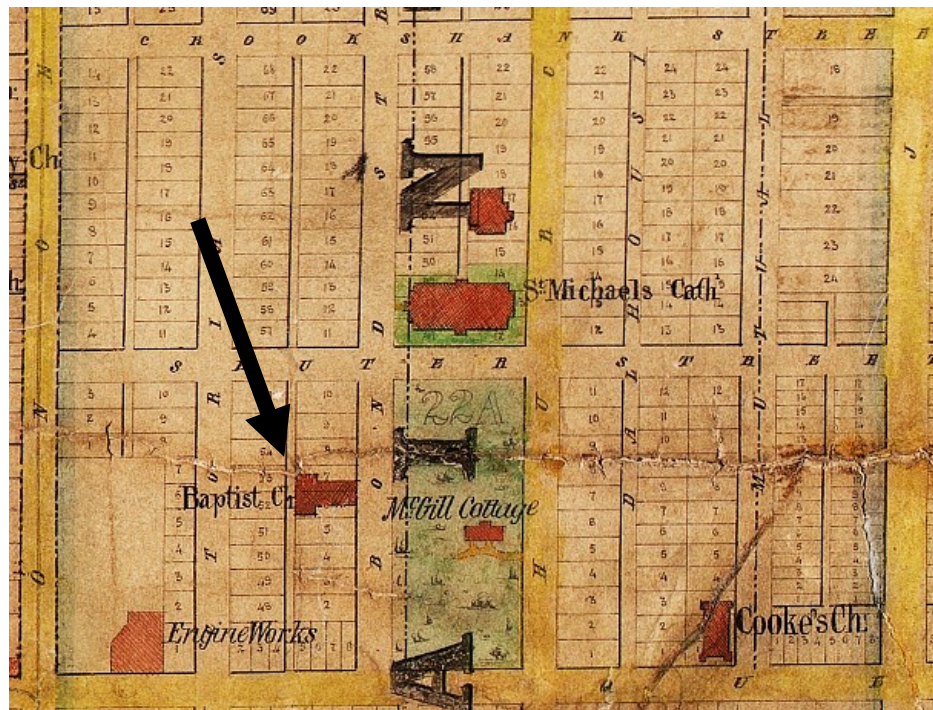
4. Browne's Plan of the Township of York, 1851: showing the layout of the neighbourhood northeast of Yonge and Queen Streets, including Shuter, Victoria and Bond Streets



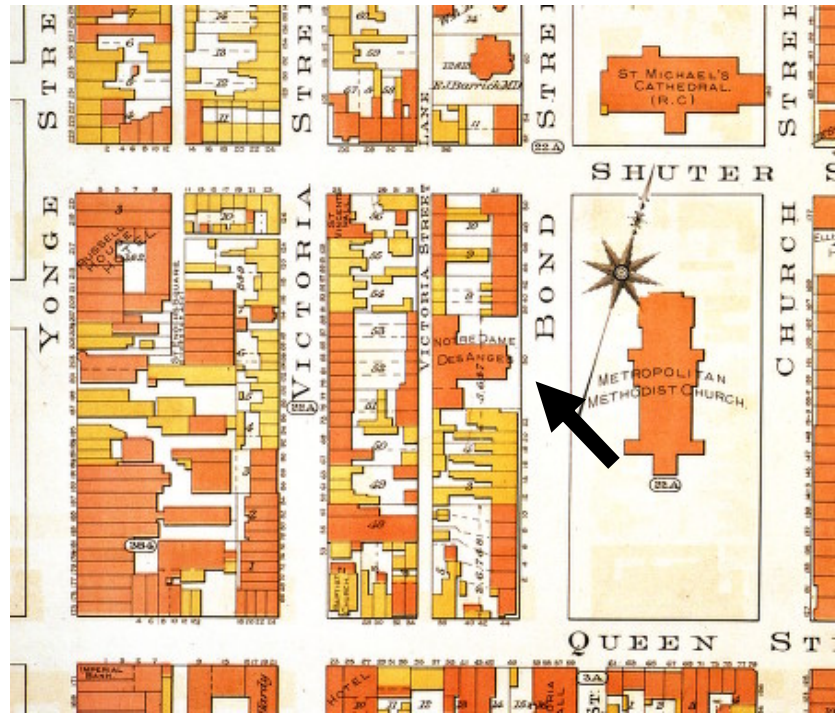
5. Fleming, Ridout and Schreiber's Plan of the City of Toronto, 1857: showing the subject property occupied by Bond Street Baptist Church (St. Michael's Cathedral is in place on the northeast corner of Bond and Shuter Streets)



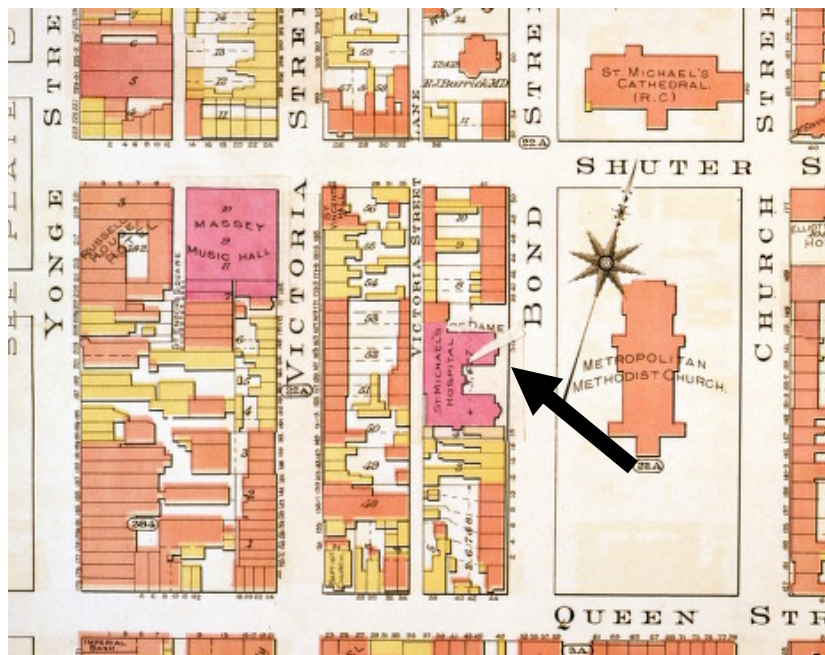
6. Boulton's Atlas of the City of Toronto, 1858: the Baptist Church that became the first location of St. Michael's Hospital is illustrated



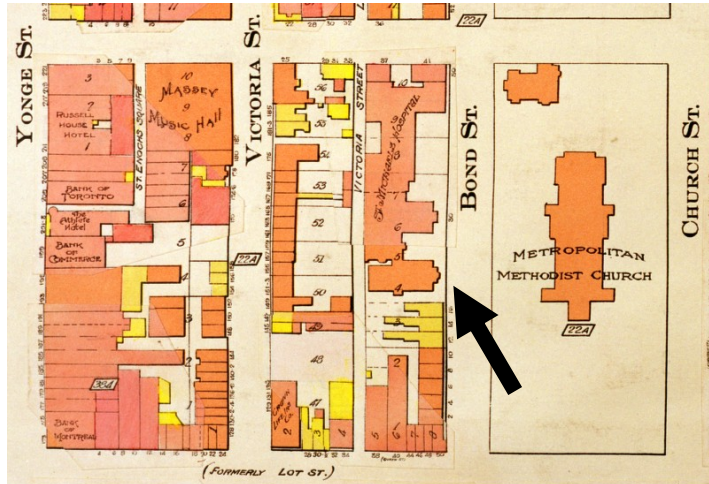
7. Browne's Plan of the City of Toronto, 1862: showing the subdivision of the west side of Bond Street under Plan 22A where Bond Street Baptist Church first occupied Lots 6 and 7 (future site of the E-wing of St. Michael's Hospital)



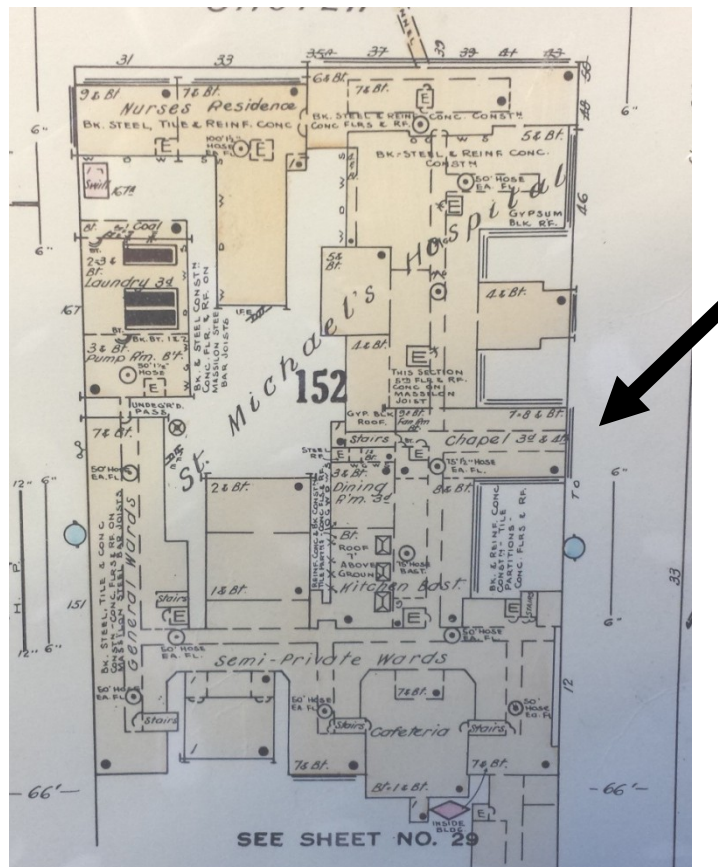
8. Goad's Atlas, 1890: showing the former Baptist church during the period it was operated as Notre Dame Des Angés by the Sisters of St. Joseph



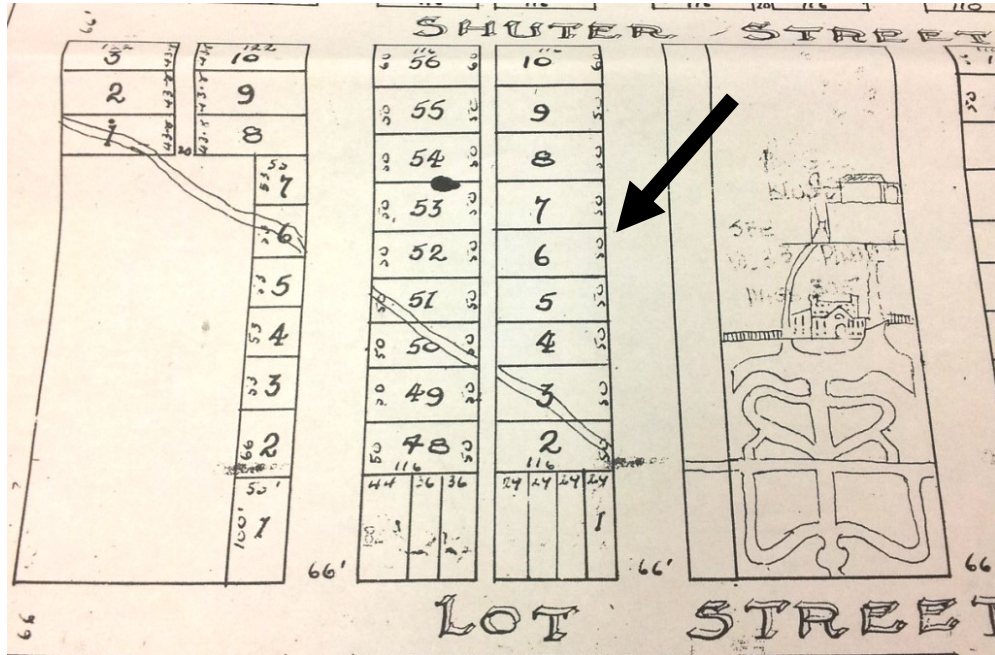
9. Goad's Atlas 1894: the next update to the atlas shows the 1894 addition to the property, now labeled "St. Michael's Hospital" (no changes are shown on the 1899 and 1903 updates)



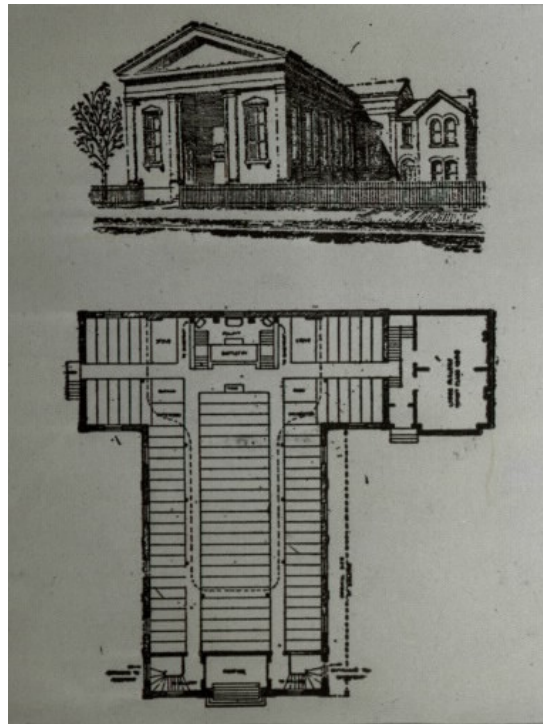
10. Goad's Atlas, 1910 revised to 1912: showing the expansion of the hospital along Bond Street to the north (no further additions are shown on the 1923 update to the atlas)



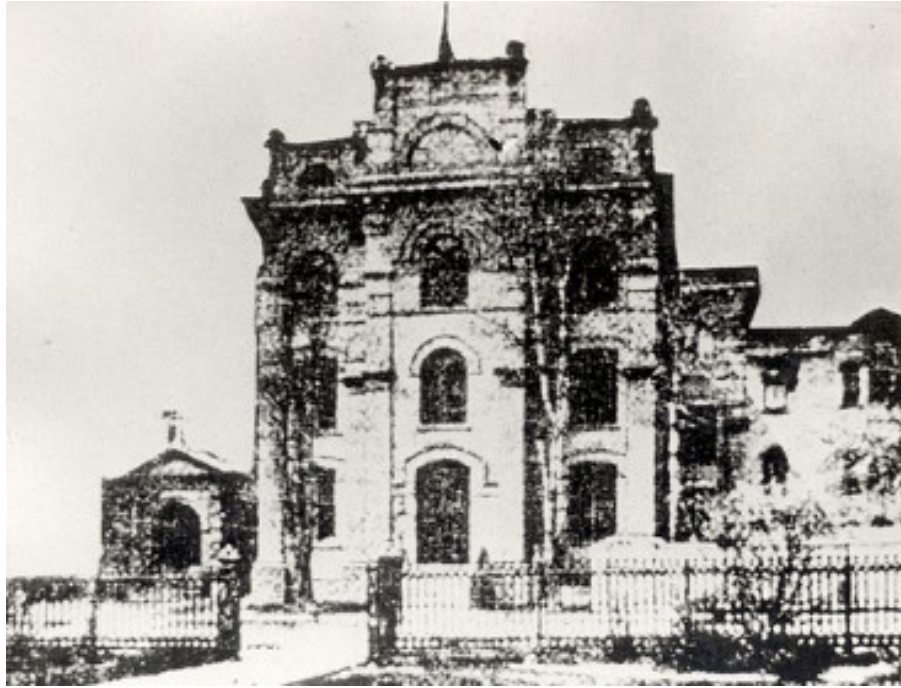
11. Underwriters' Survey Bureau Atlas, July 1954: showing the development of the St. Michael's Hospital campus, including the E-wing on Bond Street where the "Chapel" is labeled



12. Registered Plan 22A: extract showing the layout of lots on the west side of Bond Street where the E-wing of St. Michael's Hospital now occupies Lots 6-7 and part of Lot 5



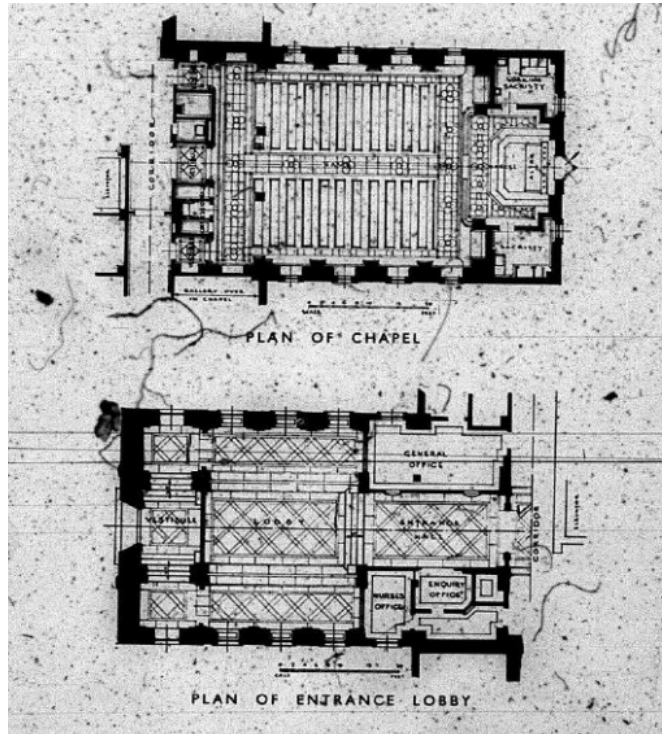
13. Illustration, Bond Street Baptist Church, 1848: on the site of the E-wing, the structure was the first building occupied in 1892 in the St. Michael's Hospital complex (Toronto Reference Library, Item 3509)



14. Archival Image, St. Michael's Hospital, 1892: showing the former Bond Street Baptist Church on the left that formed the first section of the hospital and later was replaced by the E-wing (St. Michael's Hospital Archives)



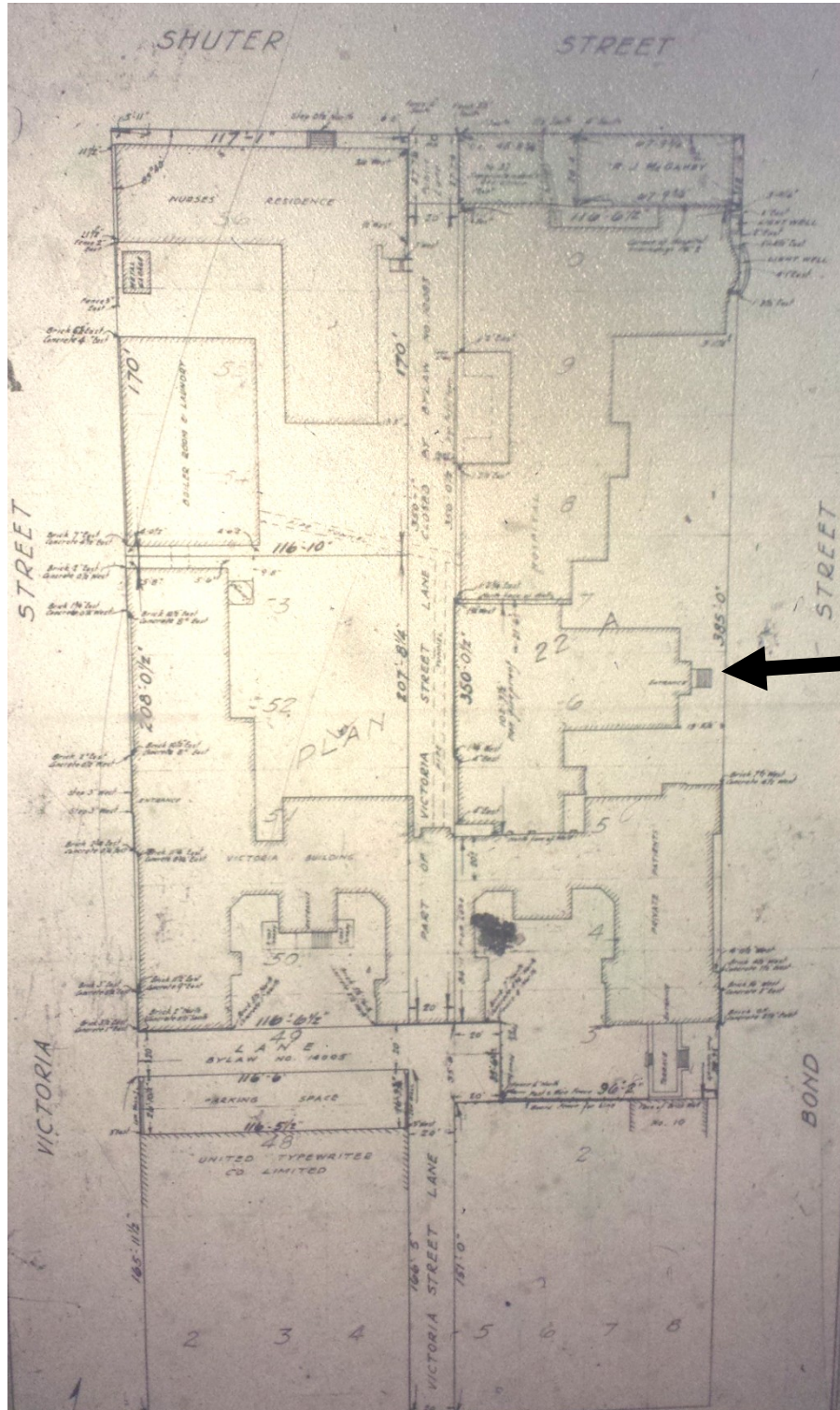
15. Archival Photograph, St. Michael's Hospital, post-1910: showing the development of the hospital complex along the west side of Bond Street where the E-wing was later built to replace the renovated church that stands as the second building from the left (Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Toronto Archives)



16. Architectural Drawings, E-wing, St. Michael's Hospital: showing the floor plans for the entrance lobby and chapel of the E-wing. The remainder of wing, which formed an L-shaped plan, was not illustrated (Journal, RAIC, October 1938)



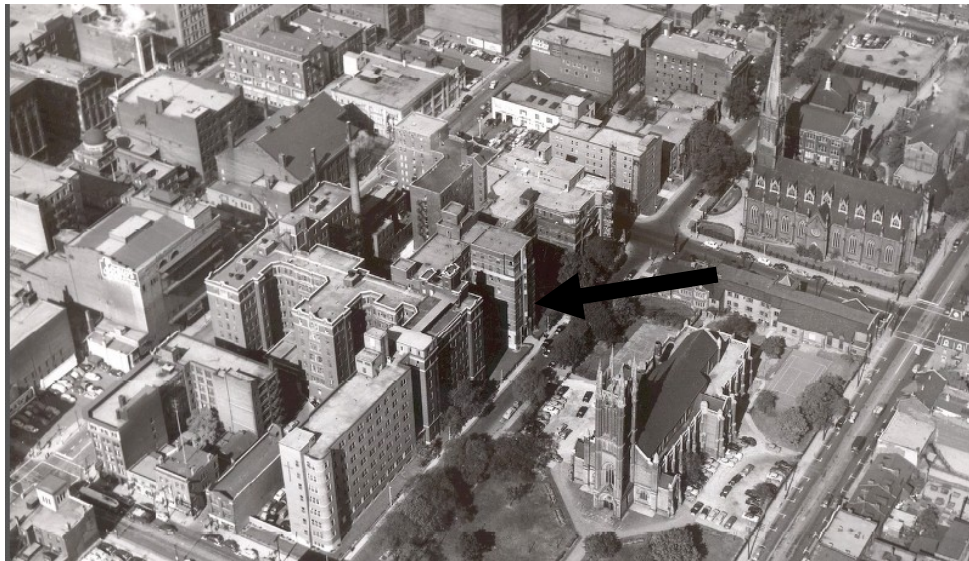
17. Archival Photograph, St. Michael's Hospital, 1936: showing the construction of the E-wing before the completion of the sculpture above the east entrance (City of Toronto Archives, Fonds 1231, Item 4202)



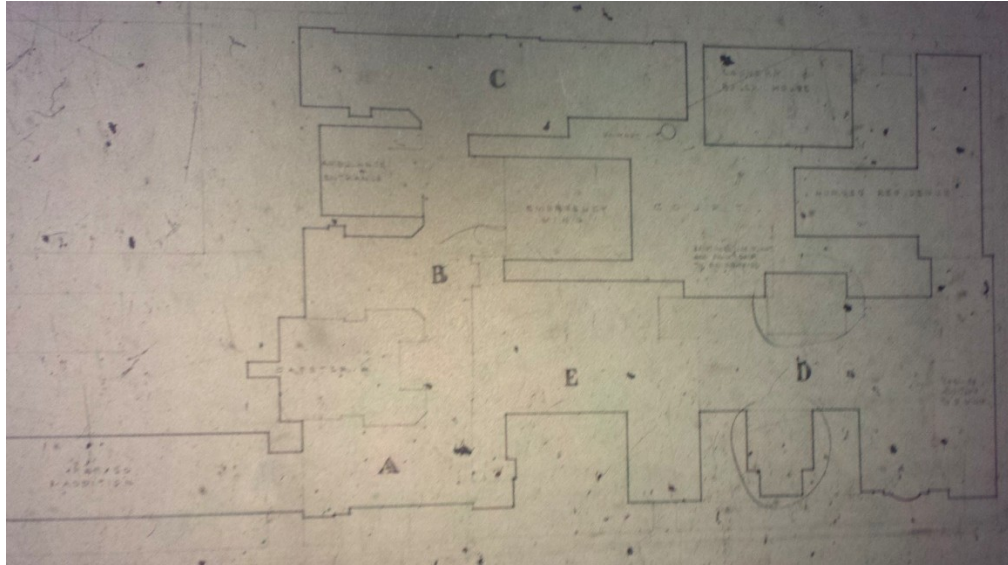
18. Block Plan, St. Michael's Hospital, 1936: showing the location of the E-wing in the existing hospital complex (City of Toronto Building Records, Toronto and East York)



19. Archival Photograph, Red Cross Lodge, Sunnybrook Hospital, 1945: apart from the E-wing and A-Wing South at St. Michael's Hospital, this was the only other documented commission for a hospital in Toronto by architect W. L. Somerville (Poldre, 28)



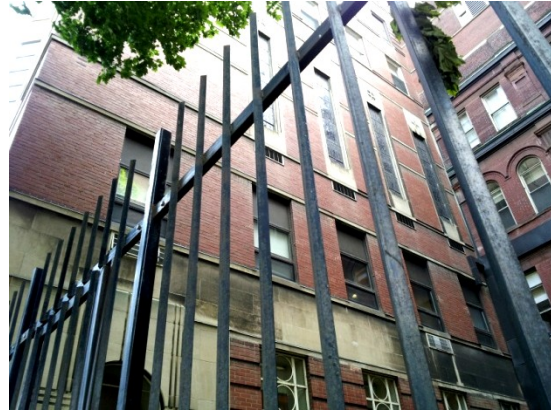
20. Archival Photograph, 1952: showing the development of St. Michael's Hospital with the E-wing and, at the northwest corner of Queen Street East and Bond Street, the AS-wing, both designed by architect W. L. Somerville. The E-wing overlooks the west elevation of Metropolitan United Church and, to the northeast, St. Michael's Cathedral (St. Michael's Hospital Archives)



21. Block Plan, St. Michael's Hospital, 1958: showing the development of the hospital complex to date, with the A-wing South (lower left) designed by the same architect as the E-wing (City of Toronto Building Records, Toronto and East York)



22. Archival Photographs, E-wing, St. Michael's Hospital, c.1985: showing the east facade (left) and the entrance (right) at the time the site was recognized on the City of Toronto Inventory of Heritage Properties (Toronto Historical Board)



23. Photographs, E-wing, St. Michael's Hospital, 2013: showing the lower (left) and upper (right) sections of the north elevation with the detailing and fenestration, including the oversized round window in the east bay (Heritage Preservation Services)



24. Photographs, Interior, E-wing, St. Michael's Hospital, 2013: showing the vestibule inside the east entrance (left) and the west side of the lobby (right) (Heritage Preservation Services)



25. Photograph, Lobby, E-wing, St. Michael's Hospital, 2013: showing the east end of the lobby with the entrance vestibule beyond (above) and south side of the lobby (below) (Heritage Preservation Services)



26. Photograph, Lobby, E-wing, St. Michael's Hospital, 2013: looking north and showing the stairs and corridor at the north end of the lobby, which continues the decorative detailing and materials (Heritage Preservation Services)



27. Photograph, Chapel, E-wing, St. Michael's Hospital, no date: showing the interior design and finishes of the chapel, which occupies the two stories above the entrance lobby (http://www.flickr.com/photos/stmichaelshospital_archives/)