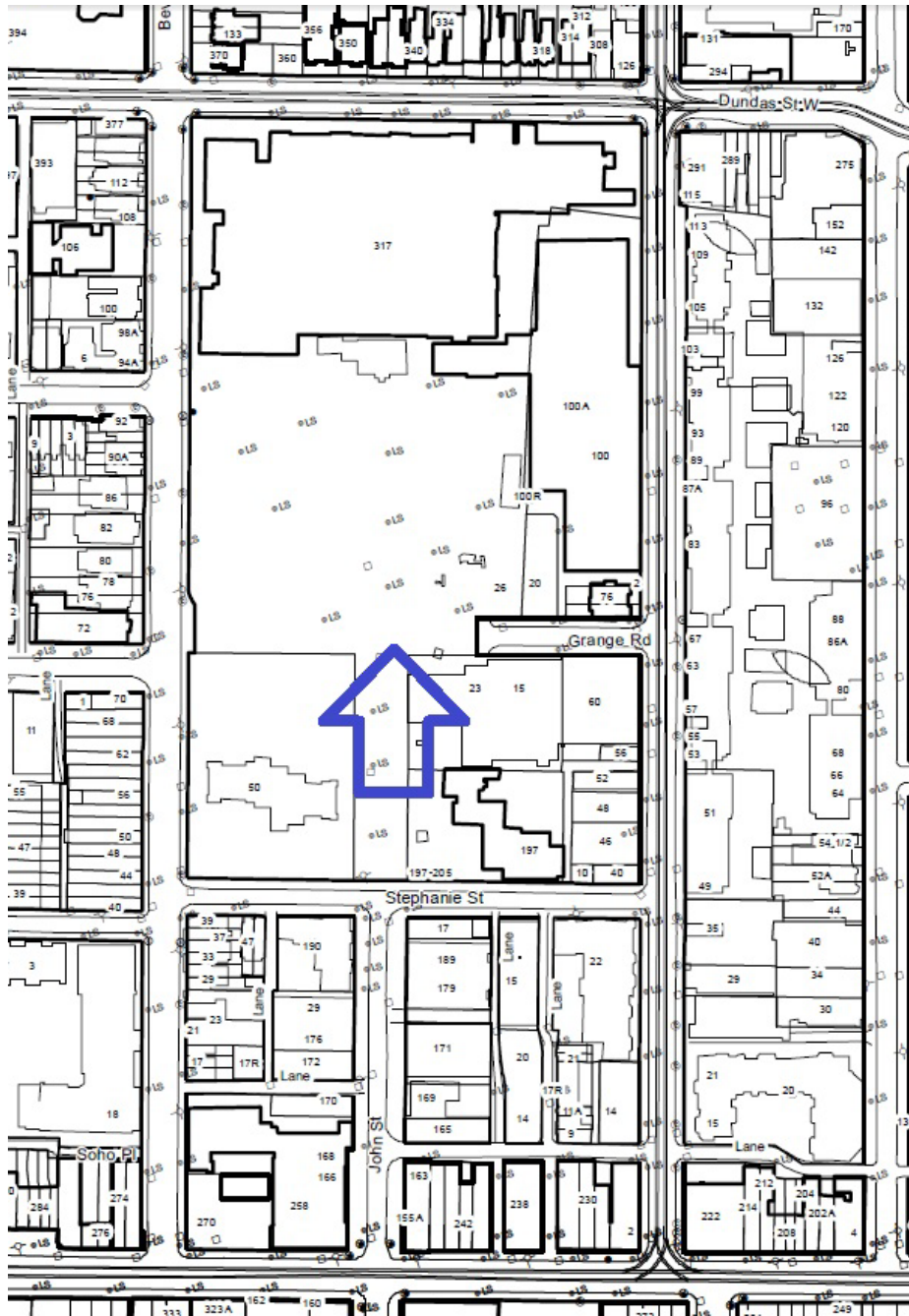


LOCATION MAP: 317 DUNDAS STREET WEST
(THE GRANGE AND GRANGE PARK)

ATTACHMENT NO. 1



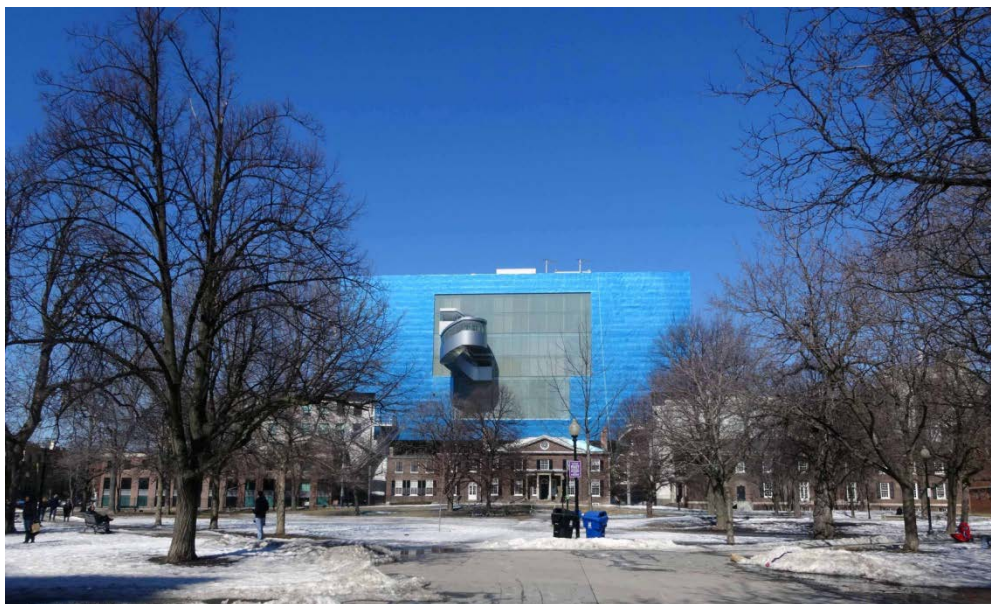
This map is for information purposes only;
the exact boundaries of the property are not shown.

The **arrow** marks the site.



City of Toronto Archives, Fonds 1244, Item 2153

The Grange and Grange Park, 1909 (City of Toronto Archives)



The Grange and Grange Park, 2015 (Heritage Preservation Services)

The following Short Statement of Reasons for Designation is included in City of Toronto By-law 1990-0130, designating the property at 317 Dundas Street West under Part IV, Section 29 of the Ontario Heritage Act in 1990:

Short Statement of Reasons for Designation: The Grange, 317 Dundas Street West and Grange Park

The property known as the Grange located at 317 Dundas Street West, and including the original Boulton lands to the south now known as Grange Park, is recommended for designation for architectural and historical reasons. The Grange was constructed in 1817-20 for D'Arcy Boulton, Jr., the son of a former Solicitor General of Upper Canada. The property was inherited by William Henry Boulton, a four-term Mayor of Toronto. His widow, Harriet Dixon, and her second husband, the internationally famous author, Goldwin Smith, willed the property to the "Art Museum of Toronto". In 1967-71, the Grange was restored and interpreted as a period house museum by the Art Gallery of Toronto (now the Art Gallery of Ontario).

The 2½-storey red brick residence was built in the Neoclassical style based on 18th century Georgian tradition. The main structure has symmetrical openings and a shallow hip roof with four brick chimneys. On the facade (south), the three centre bays project as a pedimented frontispiece with modillions and a round light, and the wall is divided by a brick string course. The principal entrance has a moulded reveal and a semi-circular fanlight, with separate sidelights in the Georgian manner. Double-hung windows, with brick lintels and louvered wooden shutters, have 12-over-12 sash in the tall first storey, and are slightly reduced in the upper floor with 8-over-8 sash. Wings were added to the west elevation about 1843 and in 1885 in a compatible Neoclassical style. The stone portico was added in the latter year.

Significant interior rooms are the entrance hall, the drawing room, the breakfast parlour, the dining room, and the library on the ground floor, the music room and two bedrooms on the second floor, and the subterranean kitchen. Significant interior features are the plasterwork, door and window mouldings, and fireplace mantels in the first-floor rooms and the music room, and the wood panelling and tiled fireplace surround in the library.

The Grange is separated from the art gallery building, and the south facade is viewed across landscaped grounds. The Grange is historically important as Toronto's earliest surviving brick house, as the centre of social and political activity for the 19th century elite, and as the original exhibit space for the Art Gallery of Toronto. The building is a nationally recognized example of early 19th century Neoclassical architecture.