

## **Intention to Designate under Part IV, Section 29 of the Ontario Heritage Act – 1755 Bayview Avenue**

**Date:** January 22, 2018

**To:** Toronto City Council

**From:** Acting Chief Planner and Executive Director

**Wards:** Ward 26

### **SUMMARY**

---

This report recommends that Toronto City Council state its intention to designate the property at 1755 Bayview Avenue (including 1757 Bayview Avenue, entry address for 1755 Bayview Avenue) under Part IV, Section 29 of the Ontario Heritage Act and include the property on the City of Toronto's Heritage Register.

The property contains a two-storey apartment building, comprising four units, constructed as part of a row of ten apartment buildings of similar design located on the east side of Bayview Avenue between Parkhurst Boulevard and Eglinton Avenue East in the Leaside neighbourhood. Constructed in 1936-7 by the well-known contractor and Mayor of Leaside, Henry Howard Talbot and designed by the architect W. Breden Galbraith, the apartment buildings represent the Arts and Crafts style which is characteristic of Leaside's residential architecture, and features Tudor Revival elements.

Following research and evaluation, it has been determined that the property at 1755 Bayview Avenue meets Ontario Regulation 9/06, the criteria prescribed for municipal designation under Part IV, Section 29 of the Ontario Heritage Act for its design, associative and contextual value.

The property at 1755 Bayview Avenue is proposed for demolition within the minor variance and consent applications B0011/17NY, A0162/17NY and A0162/17NY for 1755 Bayview Avenue. On or about July 5, 2017, Heritage Preservation Services wrote a report requesting that the Committee of Adjustment defer consideration of the Applications for six months to allow staff the time to research and evaluate the property for possible inclusion on the City's Heritage Register further to the property having been nominated for inclusion. The matter is currently under appeal at the Toronto Local Appeal Body.

Properties on the Heritage Register will be conserved and maintained in accordance with Official Plan Heritage Policies. Designation enables City Council to review alterations to the site, enforce heritage property standards and maintenance, and refuse demolition.

## **RECOMMENDATIONS**

---

The Acting Chief Planner and Executive Director, City Planning Division, recommends that:

1. City Council include the property at 1755 Bayview Avenue on the City of Toronto's Heritage Register.
2. City Council state its intention to designate the property at 1755 Bayview Avenue under Part IV, Section 29 of the Ontario Heritage Act, in accordance with the Statement of Significance: 1755 Bayview Avenue (Reasons for Designation) attached as Attachment 3 to the report (January 22, 2018) from the Acting Chief Planner and Executive Director, City Planning Division.
3. If there are no objections to the designation in accordance with the Ontario Heritage Act, City Council authorize the City Solicitor to introduce the necessary bill in Council.
4. If there are objections in accordance with the Ontario Heritage Act, City Council direct the City Clerk to refer the designation to the Conservation Review Board.
5. 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.

## **FINANCIAL IMPACT**

---

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

## **DECISION HISTORY**

---

At its meeting of December 5, 2017, City Council adopted Item MM35.37 "1755 Bayview Avenue - Request for Representation at the Toronto Local Appeal Body - Appeal of Committee of Adjustment decision (B0011/17NY and A0162/17NY) by Councillor Jon Burnside seconded by Councillor Josh Colle." The motion recommended that City Council direct the City Solicitor and any appropriate staff to attend the Toronto Local Appeal Body hearing for the appeal of the Committee of Adjustment files, B0011/17NY, A0162/17NY and A0162/17NY in order to oppose the minor variance and consent applications for 1755 Bayview Avenue. The motion noted that Heritage and Community Planning staff had requested a deferral of the applications. In particular Heritage staff requested a six month deferral to allow staff time to research and evaluate the property

for possible inclusion on the Heritage Register further to having received public nominations for consideration of the property on the Heritage Register.

<http://app.toronto.ca/tmmis/viewAgendaItemHistory.do?item=2017.MM35.37>

<https://www.toronto.ca/legdocs/mmis/2017/mm/bgrd/backgroundfile-109786.pdf>

At its meeting of September 30, 2011, the Toronto Preservation Board adopted a nomination for the inclusion of the ten properties at 1747-1785 Bayview Avenue on the City of Toronto's Heritage Inventory of Heritage Properties received from the North York Community Preservation Panel.

<https://www.toronto.ca/legdocs/mmis/2011/pb/bgrd/backgroundfile-41121.pdf>

## COMMENTS

---

A location map (Attachment 1) and photographs (Attachment 2) are attached. Staff have completed the Research and Evaluation Report (Attachment 4) for the property at 1755 Bayview Avenue and determined that the property meets Ontario Regulation 9/06, the criteria prescribed for municipal designation under Part IV, Section 29 of the Ontario Heritage Act under all three categories of design, associative and contextual values.

Constructed in 1936-37, the four-unit apartment block at 1755 Bayview Avenue has design value as a representative example of a Tudor Revival variation on the Arts and Crafts Style featuring half-timber roof gables, paired bay windows with stone bases and a stone front door surround of stone with a keystone and quoins. The design value of this property is amplified by its being one in a series of ten apartment buildings on Bayview Avenue of a similar design with subtle stylistic variations. The ten properties are valued for their historic association with the contractor Henry H. Talbot, who was prolific in the residential development of Leaside, as well as being a local councillor and Mayor of Leaside (1938-1947). Talbot's architect for the properties was W. Breden Galbraith, whose residential designs contributed to the development of Lawrence Park, Moore Park, Rosedale as well as Leaside. The ten apartment buildings represent the social inclusivity and diversity that characterized Leaside's housing in the 1930s which provided a range of housing types to accommodate different income levels and household types including single people, couples and families. These ten properties have contextual value as they maintain the original 1930s period character which typifies both the residential development of the Leaside Garden Suburb to the south and east as well as the commercial high street of Leaside on Bayview Avenue to the south.

The Statement of Significance (Attachment 3) for 1755 Bayview Avenue 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 Ontario Heritage Trust to the provisions of the Ontario Heritage Act.

## **CONTACT**

---

Mary L. MacDonald, MA, CAHP  
Senior Manager, Heritage Preservation Services  
Tel: 416-338-1079; Fax: 416-392-1973  
Email: [Mary.MacDonald@toronto.ca](mailto:Mary.MacDonald@toronto.ca)

## **SIGNATURE**

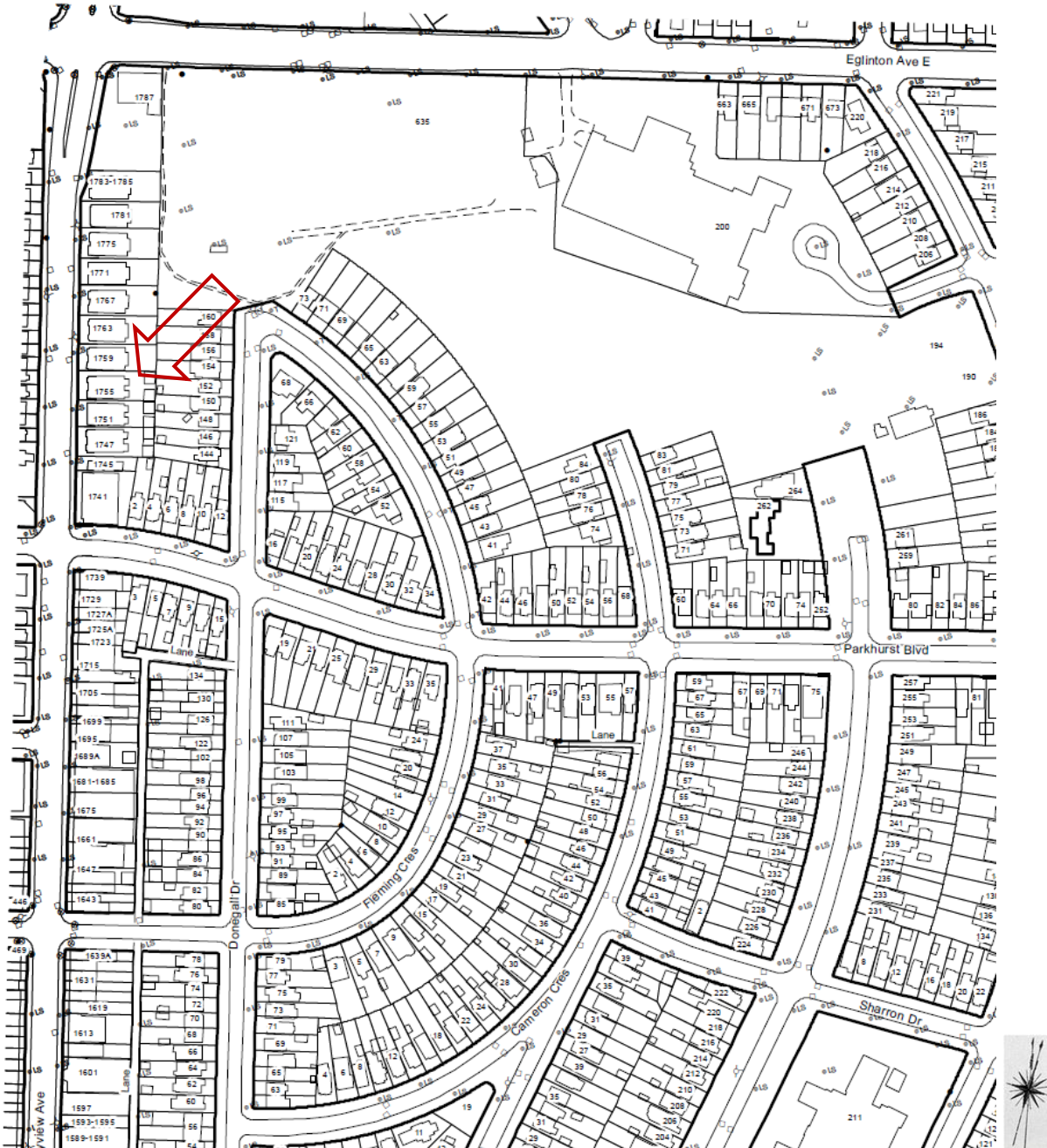
---

Gregg Lintern, MCIP, RPP  
Acting Chief Planner and Executive Director  
City Planning Division

## **ATTACHMENTS**

---

Attachment No. 1 – Location Map  
Attachment No. 2 – Photographs  
Attachment No. 3 – Statement of Significance (Reasons for Designation)  
1755 Bayview Avenue  
Attachment No. 4 – Heritage Property Research and Evaluation Report



This location map is for information purposes only; the exact boundaries of the properties are not shown. The arrow marks the site of the property at 1755 Bayview Avenue. (Please note this property also includes the entry address known as 1757 Bayview Avenue.)





Photograph of the principal (west) elevation at 1755 Bayview Avenue (Heritage Preservation Services (HPS), 2017)



Photograph looking south on the east side of Bayview from 1783 Bayview Avenue showing the set of 10 apartment buildings and their similarity in massing and variety in style. The arrow indicates the property at 1755 Bayview Avenue (HPS, 2017)

The property at 1755 Bayview Avenue (including the entry address at 1757 Bayview Avenue) is worthy of designation under Part IV, Section 29 of the Ontario Heritage Act for its cultural heritage value, and meets Ontario Regulation 9/06, the provincial criteria prescribed for municipal designation under all three categories of design, associative and contextual value.

#### Description

The property at 1755 Bayview Avenue contains a four-unit, two-storey brick and stone-clad apartment building, which is part of a unique set of ten properties of similar design, owned and developed by Henry H. Talbot, builder and Mayor of Leaside (1938-1947) and designed by the architect W. Breden Galbraith on the east side of Bayview Avenue between Parkhurst Boulevard and Eglinton Avenue East.

#### Statement of Cultural Heritage Value

Constructed in 1936-37, the four-unit apartment building with a single entrance at 1755 Bayview Avenue has design value as a representative example of a Tudor Revival variation on the Arts and Crafts, the style associated with the Garden Suburb aesthetic, featuring half-timber in the roof gables, paired bay windows with stone bases and long casement windows and a front door with an arched stone surround with a keystone and quoins. The design value of this property is amplified by its being one of the same four-unit apartment building typology with a variety of styles associated with the Arts and Crafts Style, constructed as a set on the east side of Bayview Avenue.

The property is valued for its association with the Leaside Garden Suburb developed in 1912 by the Canadian National Railway and designed by the landscape architect Frederick Todd Gage. It contributes to an understanding of the development and growth of Leaside in the 1930s which integrated a variety of housing typologies addressing various income levels and household types. It demonstrates the variety of the work undertaken by Henry H. Talbot, a locally-based builder and Mayor of Leaside (1938-1947) and it reflects the work and ideas of the well-known residential designer W. Breden Galbraith.

Contextually, the property at 1755 Bayview Avenue is important in defining and maintaining the consistent character created with the other nine, adjacent, four-unit apartment buildings. Their 1930s period detail, reflecting the Arts and Crafts influence, contributes to and maintains the overall character of the Leaside Garden Suburb. The four-unit apartment buildings maintain not only the period and architectural quality of scale and style but they also contribute to a distinctive social quality in Leaside's planning and built form which provided a wide range of housing typologies.

## Heritage Attributes

The heritage attributes of the building at 1755 Bayview Avenue are:

- The setback, placement and orientation of the building on the east side of Bayview Avenue between Parkhurst Boulevard and Eglinton Avenue East
- The scale, form and massing of the two-storey, four-unit apartment block built on a rectangular plan with projecting bay windows with a unifying roof and a hipped roof with three dormer gables on its principal west elevation
- The symmetrical arrangement of the bays on the principal (west) elevation with larger windows and gables flanking the smaller gable, central window and main door
- The cladding of the principal (west) elevation with its variegated red brick cladding, stone-clad bays and stone surrounds on the entrance door and half-timbering in the dormer gables with bargeboards with undulating profiles
- The windows on the principal (west) elevation with the ground floor bay windows, with five vertical lights divided into square upper sections and rectangular lower sections, the second storey windows with three vertical lights divided into square upper sections and rectangular lower sections and the central second storey window and the decorative pattern of muntin bars in the upper window sections
- Decorative wood trim at the eaves above the bay windows including paired wood brackets and a dentil course and the paired wood brackets featured at the second floor level
- The single main entrance with its segmentally-arched panelled door with glazed openings surrounded by stone quoins and a keystone
- The cladding of variegated red brick on the side elevations and the rusticated concrete block at the raised basement level



HERITAGE PROPERTY RESEARCH AND EVALUATION REPORT



1755 BAYVIEW AVENUE

Prepared by:

Heritage Preservation Services  
City Planning Division  
City of Toronto

January 2018

## 1. DESCRIPTION



Above: Photograph showing the principal (west) elevation and side (north) elevation of 1755 Bayview Avenue (Heritage Preservation Services [HPS], 2017)  
Cover: 1755 Bayview Avenue, principal (west) elevation (HPS 2017)

<b>1755 BAYVIEW AVENUE</b>	
ADDRESS	1755 Bayview Avenue
WARD	26 Don Valley West
LEGAL DESCRIPTION	PLAN 1908 PT LOT 382 PT LOT 381
NEIGHBOURHOOD/COMMUNITY	Leaside
HISTORICAL NAME	n/a
CONSTRUCTION DATE	1936-1937
ORIGINAL OWNER	Henry Howard Talbot
ORIGINAL USE	Four-unit residential apartment building
CURRENT USE*	Four-unit residential apartment building
ARCHITECT/BUILDER/DESIGNER	W. Breden Galbraith
DESIGN/CONSTRUCTION/MATERIALS	Brick and stone cladding
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE	Tudor Revival
ADDITIONS/ALTERATIONS	n/a
CRITERIA	Design, Associative and Contextual
HERITAGE STATUS	n/a
RECORDER	Heritage Preservation Services: Marybeth McTeague
REPORT DATE	January 2018

## 2. BACKGROUND

This research and evaluation report describes the history, architecture and context of the property at 1755 Bayview Avenue, (including the entry address at 1757 Bayview Avenue) and applies the evaluation criteria which determine that it merits designation under Part IV, Section 29 of the Ontario Heritage Act.

### i. HISTORICAL TIMELINE

Key Date	Historical Event
1912	The Canadian National Railway purchases over 1,000 acres of land adjacent to the Leaside Railway Station and commissions the landscape architect Frederick Todd to design the new Leaside Garden Suburb
1913	The Town of Leaside is incorporated
1928	Henry H. Talbot, moves to Leaside, buys property and begins constructing a variety of residential housing types
1936	Talbot submits plans drawn by the architect W. Breden Galbraith for a series of ten four-unit apartment block at 1747-1783 Bayview Avenue.
1936	Talbot is elected as a local councillor
1936-37	Planning approvals and inspections indicate that the buildings at 1747-1783 Bayview Avenue were constructed between 1936 and 1937
1938-47	Talbot serves as Mayor of Leaside.
2011	The Toronto Preservation Board endorses the North York Community Preservation Panel nomination of the ten properties, 1747-1783 for inclusion on the City's Heritage Register
2017	The owners of the property at 1755 Bayview Avenue apply for a demolition application along with an application to the Committee of Adjustment.
2017	City Council directs the City Solicitor to oppose the minor variance and consent applications
2017	Heritage Preservation Services requested a deferral to permit time for staff to evaluate the properties

### ii. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

#### Leaside

The property at 1755 Bayview Avenue is located in the Leaside neighbourhood. *(Image 1)* The name, Leaside, was originally given by William Lea (1814-1893) to the octagonal house he built for himself in the 1850s. Lea and his parents, John and Mary had emigrated from England in 1818 and settled in the Third Concession, east of Yonge Street between today's St. Clair and Eglinton avenues on Lot 13, a 200 acre parcel of land purchased by John. William later founded the village of Leaside and with his younger brother John Jr. eventually owned 400 acres of land. In 1881 the Canadian Pacific Railway (CPR) constructed a railway which crossed the Lea family land resulting

in the purchase of a portion of their holdings. The CPR established a junction in naming it Leaside in William's honour in 1894.

In the 1900s with their transcontinental line under construction, the Canadian National Railway intended to link with the CPR line and to finance this project purchased over 1,000 acres around the Leaside station and, in 1912, hired the landscape architect Frederick Todd (1876-1944) to layout a town on Garden Suburb principles that would include a residential and industrial area. This resulted in the curvilinear street pattern that characterizes Leaside between Bayview Avenue and Laird Drive. *(Image 2)* In 1913 Leaside was incorporated as a town.<sup>1</sup> With the beginning of World War 1 in 1914, the construction of the residential area was very slow, but the industrial side on the east side of Laird Drive developed more quickly with the arrival of the Canada Wire and Cable Company in 1912 and their subsequent expansion as the Leaside Munitions Company during the war. The additional establishment of an airfield to train pilots and a plane factory at the Leaside Aerodrome resulted in the employment of over 4,000 people during the war as well as the accommodation of up to 600 enlisted men. After the war, housing was built for employees and more industries located in Leaside so that by the outbreak of the Second World War over 50 industries had located in Leaside. The residential development of the garden suburb soon followed resulting in the cohesive built form which continues to characterize this neighbourhood. The ten apartment buildings at 1747-1783 Bayview Avenue including that at 1755 Bayview Avenue, were part of this growth and development.<sup>2</sup> *(Image 3)*

#### Henry Howard Talbot

Henry Howard Talbot, a carpenter by training who was born in Galt, Ontario, arrived in Leaside in 1928 and as both contractor and politician was instrumental in the growth and development of the town. Talbot started his own construction business and began acquiring property. In 1934 he moved into his own house at 8 Parkhurst Boulevard and is known to have constructed several other houses on, Bessborough Drive, Cameron Crescent, Donegal Drive, and Parkhurst Boulevard.<sup>3</sup> The ten apartment buildings at 1747-1785 Bayview Avenue were constructed between 1936 and 1937. In 1938-39 he completed the low-rise apartment complexes at 1325, 1351 and 1365 Bayview Avenue between McRae and Sutherland known as the Glen-Leven, Strathavon and Kelvingrove apartments, which were designated under the Ontario Heritage Act in 2009. Talbot was an active contributor to the local community, elected as a Councillor from 1936-1938 and then as Mayor of Leaside from 1938-1947. As mayor, Talbot is credited with many contributions to Leaside including initiating the construction of the Leaside Town Hall, completed in 1949 and included on the City's Inventory of Heritage Properties, and the creation of the Leaside Memorial Community Gardens. Howard Talbot Park is named in his honour.

---

1 Leaside was annexed to the township of East York in 1967 to form the Borough of East York and the railway station closed in 1970.

2 Please note, 1755 Bayview Avenue is the legal description of this property, however the building has two signs for the address 1755 and 1757 and this is a typical pattern for the other nine properties: each has two address numbers and sometimes both are referenced in various documents.

3 Taylor Hazell Architects, p.12.

Architect: W. Breden Galbraith

According to the *Biographical Dictionary of Architects in Canada*, William Breden Galbraith (1885-1937) was a "prolific designer of substantial private houses in a variety of eclectic styles, most often located in the neighbourhoods of Forest Hill, Lawrence Park, Moore Park and Rosedale." <sup>4</sup> Galbraith was born in Montreal and spent his early life working in a variety of jobs before joining the Canadian team and competing in the five-mile running event at the 1908 Summer Olympics. There is no evidence of any architectural training or apprenticeships and Galbraith may have been self-taught, but by 1911, City of Toronto directory entries indicate that he was working as a draughtsman and by 1913 used the title architect. His drawings bear the Ontario Association of Architects stamp indicating he was licensed and qualified to use the title. Galbraith wrote extensively on residential architecture publishing over 30 articles between 1925 and 1930 in *Saturday Night*, a weekly magazine. He published *A Canadian Home Plan Book* in 1930 which included many of his previous articles. Lists of his projects indicate that he produced not only large single-family dwellings but also apartment buildings and semi-detached houses. To date no information has been found relating to other projects that he might have undertaken in Leaside and in collaboration with Talbot. When he produced the designs for the four-unit apartment buildings at 1747-1755 Bayview Avenue, he was a well-experienced architect and given his untimely death in October 1937, these were among the last of his commissions. (Images 4-9)

### iii. ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

As the building at 1755 Bayview Avenue contains four separate units with a single entrance, it is defined as an apartment building rather than a quadruplex.<sup>5</sup> It is a fine representative of the four-unit apartment building type in a Tudor Revival Style variation on the Arts and Crafts style. (Images 10-11) The Arts and Crafts style emerged as the pre-eminent domestic style in England from the 1870s through to the 1880s and typically incorporated various historic styles and their elements including the Tudor, Queen Anne and Georgian. The style was adopted in the early Garden Suburbs dating to the early 1900s and continued to be widely applied in England and North America up until World War II. The style is evident in this well-designed and carefully crafted building with visual interest created through the variety in the massing of the building achieved through ground floor bay windows flanking the central entrance and united by a projecting roof, the main hipped roof which is modified by the addition of three dormers with a smaller central dormer and through the symmetry of the composition enhanced by the wider window bays flanking the narrower central bay of the entrance. Elements of the Tudor Revival style are present in the half timbering of the dormer gables, the undulating profile of the gable bargeboards and in the stone door surround with its segmentally-arched head, keystone and quoins. Further details which enhance the building are the decorative paired brackets and dentil courses at the eaves and the vertical composition of the windows with long narrow opening sections below upper square sections modified with decorative glazing bars. The cladding includes variegated

---

<sup>4</sup> Biographical information for Galbraith is found in Hill, ed. *Biographical Dictionary of Architects in Canada*

<sup>5</sup> Kalman, Vol.2, p 636.



brick in tones of red and a rusticated grey stone of coursed random rectangular buildings. The side elevations are clad in concrete block at the base which is also rusticated to correspond with the stone of the front elevation. *(Image 12)* All apartments had rear balconies with a view to the north-east of Howard Talbot Park.

#### iv. CONTEXT

The property at 1755 Bayview Avenue is located on the east side of Bayview Avenue between Parkhurst Boulevard and Eglinton Avenue East. To the north and south are the rest of the sequence of ten, four-unit apartment building development built by Talbot to which this property belongs. *(Images 13-22)* These nine other buildings are designed using the same plan and massing hipped roof and two bays flanking the front door but variety and visual interest is achieved by cladding in them in a variety of styles including Tudor and Georgian and through variations in the number of gables, the use of hipped roofs instead of gable dormers and through different colours or materials, door surrounds etc. Opposite, on the west side of Bayview are single family homes of the same period, scale, materials and details. *(Image 14)* Further to the south is a commercial main street which continues a consistent scale and detailing of 1930s development. *(Images 15-16)*

The contextual value of the ten properties is not restricted to this immediate context but relates to the whole of Leaside garden suburb as designed by Todd in 1912, but not completed until the 1930s. Two facets of this context are significant. The first is the architectural coherence of this development which was largely achieved in the 1930s and has a consistent architectural language which is rooted in the Arts and Crafts Style which revived Tudor, Georgian and other English styles creating a traditional domestic style. The second facet is the social aspect of providing a wide range of housing typologies to address various income levels and household types from the single occupant, couples and families. With the 'main street' commercial development and the low-rise apartment complexes on Bayview Avenue, the remaining 1930s industrial and commercial buildings on Laird Drive and the single family homes lining the curvilinear streets in between Bayview and Laird a remarkably consistent character predominates throughout the original garden suburb. 1755 Bayview Avenue, along with its nine adjacent apartment buildings contribute to this consistency while maintaining the characteristic variety of residential building typologies.

### 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

Constructed in 1936-37, the four-unit apartment building with a single entrance at 1755 Bayview Avenue has design value as a representative example of a Tudor Revival variation on the Arts and Crafts, the style associated with the Garden Suburb aesthetic, featuring half-timber in the roof gables, paired bay windows with stone bases and long casement windows and front door with an arched stone surround with a keystone and quoins. The design value of this property is amplified by its being one in a set ten of the same four-unit apartment building typology with a variety of styles associated with the Arts and Crafts Style constructed as a set on the east side of Bayview Avenue.

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	X
iii. demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, artist, builder, designer or theorist who is significant to a community	X

The property is valued for its association with the Leaside Garden Suburb developed in 1912 by the Canadian National Railway and designed by the landscape architect Frederick Todd Gage. It contributes to an understanding of the development and growth of Leaside in the 1930s which integrated a variety of housing typologies addressing various income levels and household types. It demonstrates the variety of the work undertaken by Henry H. Talbot, a locally-based builder and Mayor of Leaside (1938-1947), and it reflects the work and ideas of the well-known residential designer W. Breden Galbraith.

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

Contextually, the property at 1755 Bayview Avenue is important in defining and maintaining the consistent character created with the other nine, adjacent, four-unit apartment buildings. Their 1930s period detail, reflecting the Arts and Crafts influence, contributes to and maintains the overall character of the Leaside Garden Suburb. The four-unit apartment buildings maintain not only the period and architectural quality of scale and style but they also contribute to a distinctive social quality in Leaside's planning and built form which provided a wide range of housing typologies.

#### 4. SUMMARY

Following research and evaluation according to Regulation 9/06, it has been determined that the property at 1755 Bayview Avenue containing a four-unit apartment block has design, associative and contextual values.

Constructed in 1936-37, the four-unit apartment block at 1755 Bayview Avenue has design value as a representative example of a Tudor Revival variation on the Arts and Crafts Style featuring half-timber roof gables, paired bay windows with stone bases and a stone front door surround of stone with a keystone and quoins. The design value of this property is amplified by its being one in a series of ten apartment buildings on Bayview Avenue of a similar design with subtle stylistic variations. The ten properties are valued for their historic association with the contractor Henry H. Talbot, who was prolific in the residential development of Leaside, as well as being a local councillor and Mayor of Leaside (1938-1947). Talbot's architect for the properties was W. Breden Galbraith, whose residential designs have contributed to Lawrence Park, Moore Park, Rosedale as well as Leaside. The ten apartment buildings represent the social inclusivity and diversity that characterized Leaside's housing in the 1930s which provided a range of housing types to accommodate different income levels and household types including single people, couples and families. These ten properties have contextual value as they maintain the original 1930s period character which typifies both the residential development of the Leaside Garden Suburb to the east as well as the commercial high street of Leaside on Bayview Avenue to the south.

#### 5. SOURCES

##### Archival Sources

City of Toronto Building Records, 1747-1783 Bayview Avenue  
Goad, Charles E. *Atlas of the City of Toronto and Suburbs*, 1884-1924. (CTA).  
Miles & Co. *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of York*. 1878.  
<http://oldtorontomaps.blogspot.ca/2013/01/1878-illustrated-historical-atlas-of.html>  
George R. Tremaine. *Tremaine's Map of the County of York Canada West*, 1860.  
(Ng, Nathan. *Historical Maps of Toronto* web site:  
<http://oldtorontomaps.blogspot.ca/2013/02/1860-tremaines-map-of-county-of-york.html>

##### Secondary Sources

Brown, Ron. *Toronto's Lost Villages*. 1997.  
Dale, Clarice, North York Historical Society and Geoff Kettel, Chair of the North York Community Preservation Panel, "Talbot Duplexes, 1747-1749 to 1783-1785 Bayview Avenue: the Case for Listing and/or Designation" (background information prepared for the Toronto Preservation Board to endorse the nomination of the properties at 1747-1785 Bayview Avenue, 2011)  
Hill, Robert, ed. *Biographical Dictionary of Canadian Architects*, entry for William Breden Galbraith <http://www.dictionaryofarchitectsincanada.org/node/1580>  
Kalman, Harold. *A History of Canadian Architecture*, Vol. 2. 1994.

LeBlanc Dave, "Celebrating a Centennial with a walk through Leaside," *The Globe and Mail*, April 25, 2013, revised March 26, 2017.

Lundel, Liz. *The Estates of Old Toronto*. 1997.

Ng, Nathan. Historical Maps of Toronto.  
<http://oldtorontomaps.blogspot.ca/p/index-of-maps.html>

Pitfield, Jane, editor, *Leaside*, 1999.

Redway, Alan, "The developer who moulded our character" *Leaside Life News*, September 1, 2012  
<http://leaselifenews.com/the-developer-who-moulded-our-character/>

Ritchie, Don. *North Toronto*. 1992.

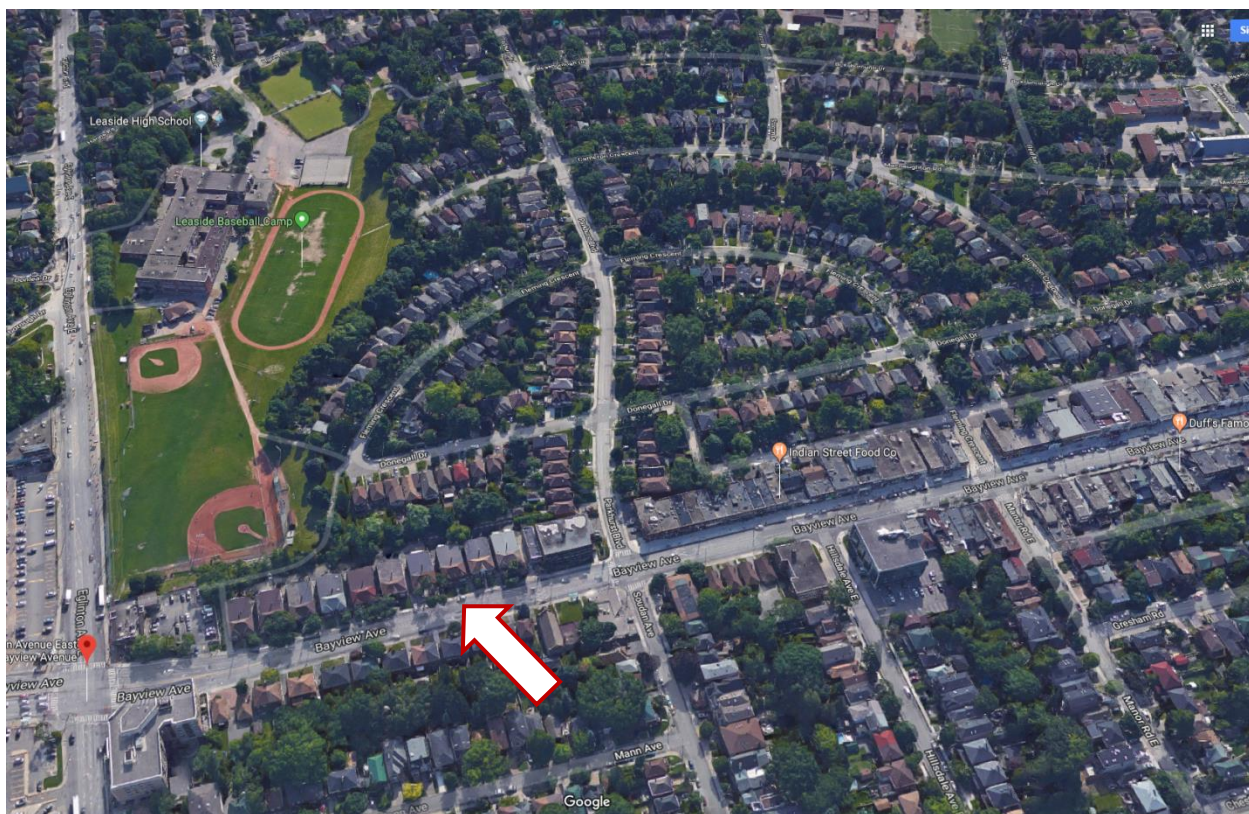
Taylor Hazel Architects, "1783-1785 Bayview Avenue Toronto: Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report for Metrolinx," draft, July 2015.

## 6. IMAGES:

The arrows mark the location of the property at 1755 Bayview Avenue.

*Please note:* all maps are oriented with north at the top, unless otherwise indicated.

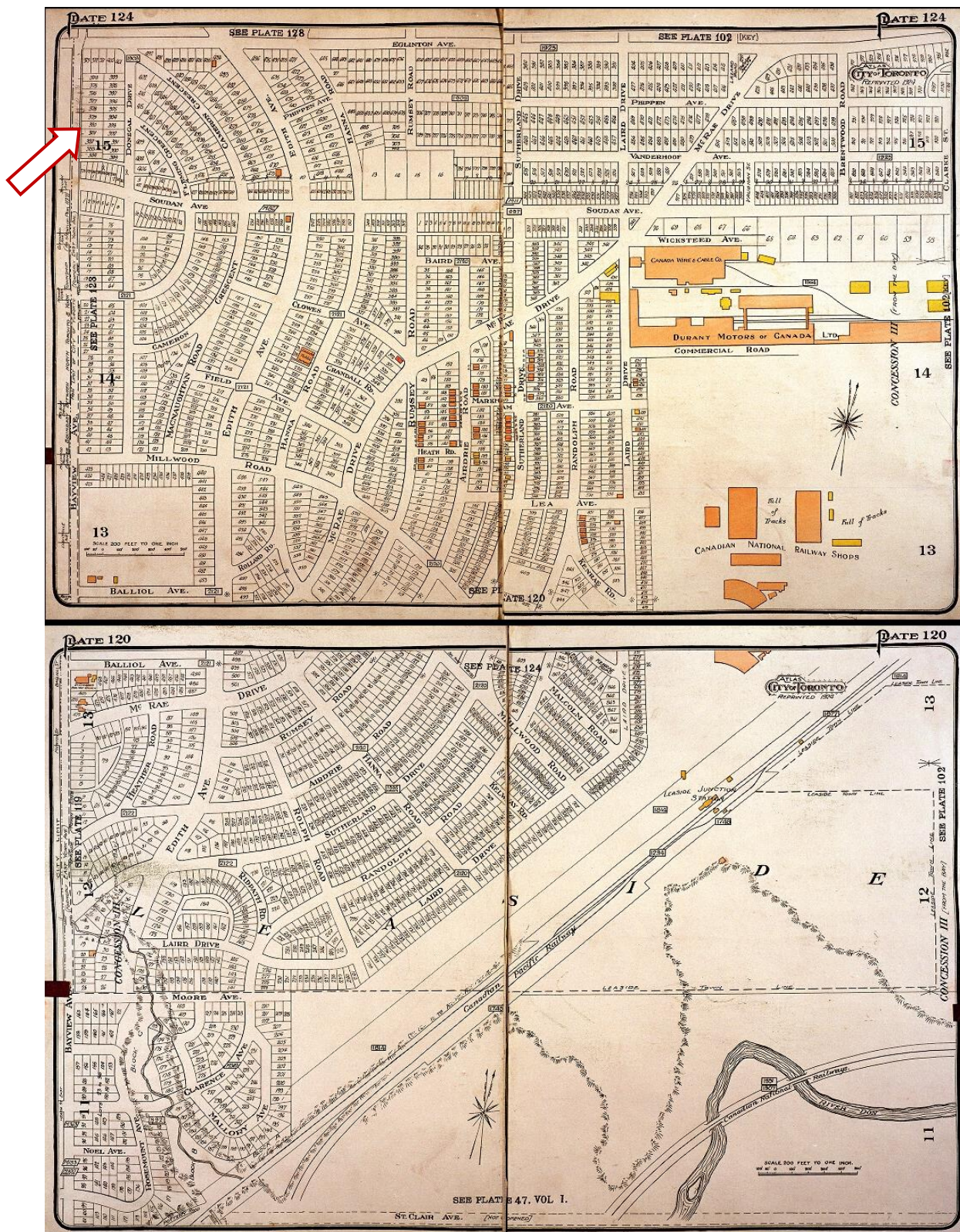




1. Aerial view of the property at 1755 Bayview Avenue, showing the nine adjacent similar apartment buildings and the Leaside Garden Suburb (Google Maps)

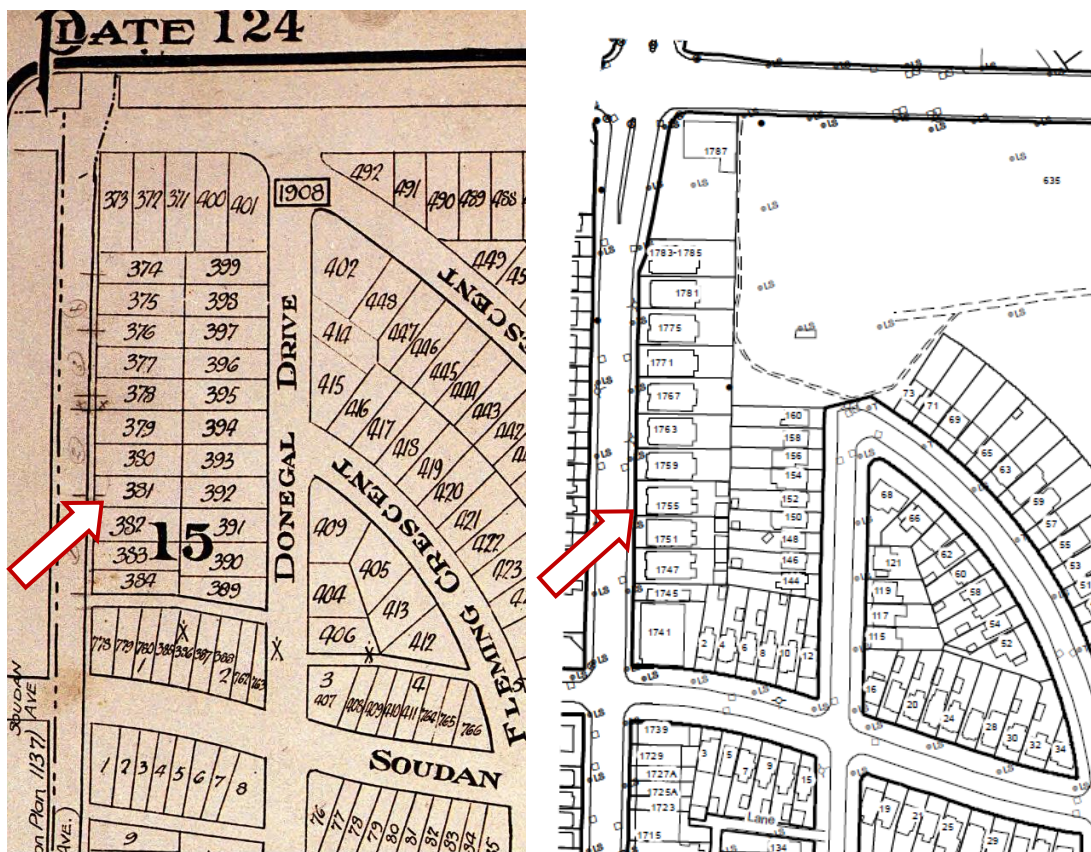




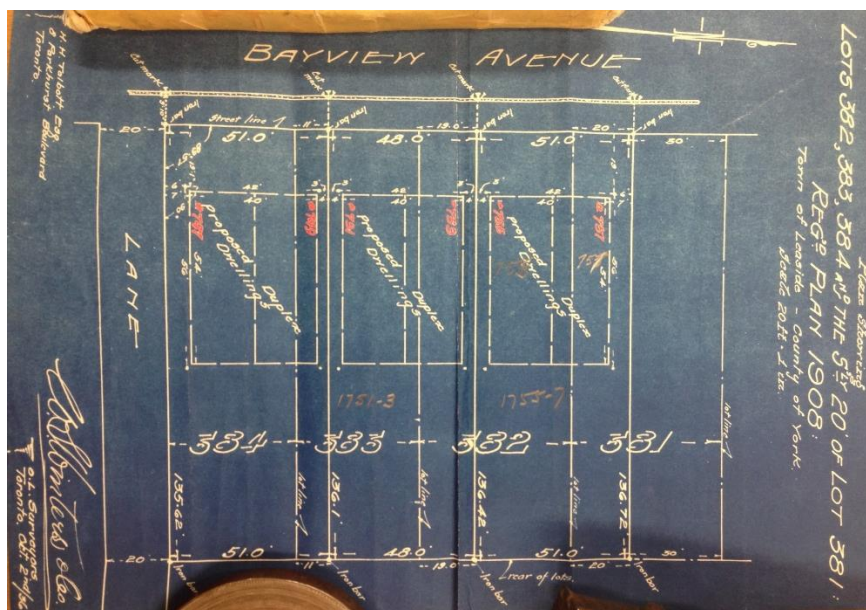


2. Goad's Atlas, 1924, Plates 124 and 120: showing the layout of the Leaside Garden Suburb and the location of 1755 Bayview Avenue (City of Toronto Archives, [CTA])





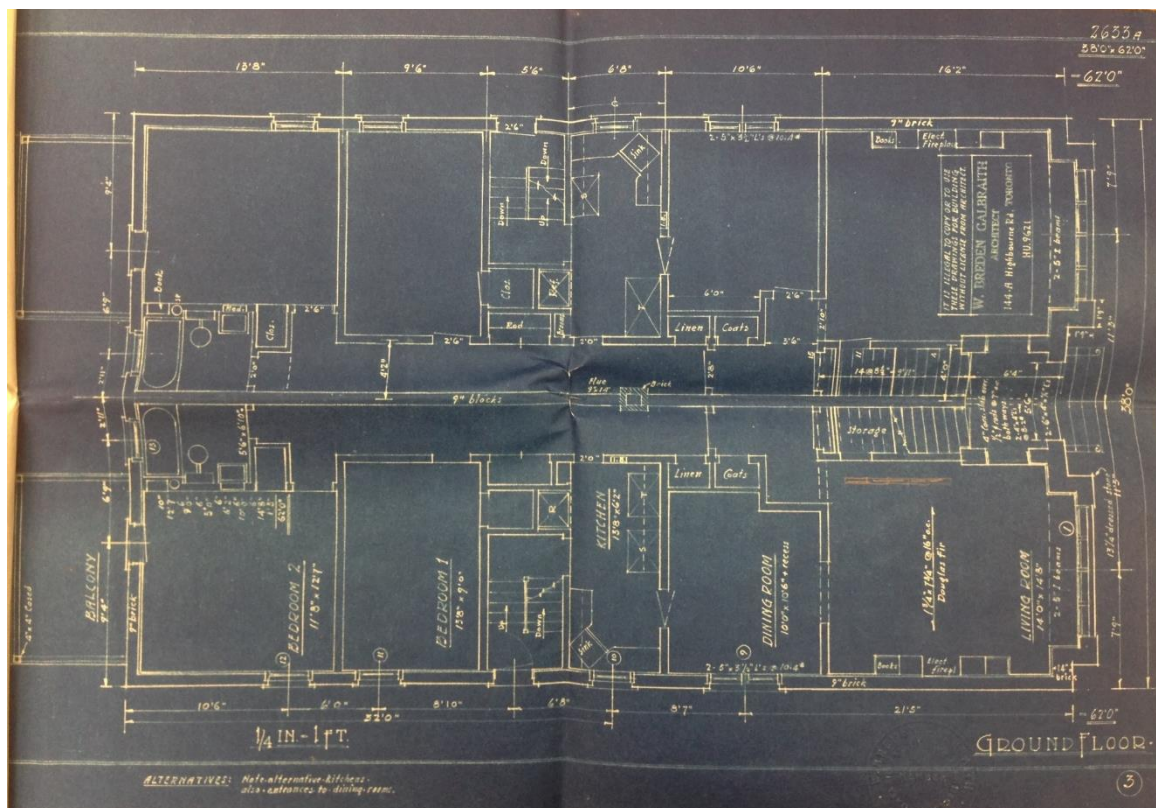
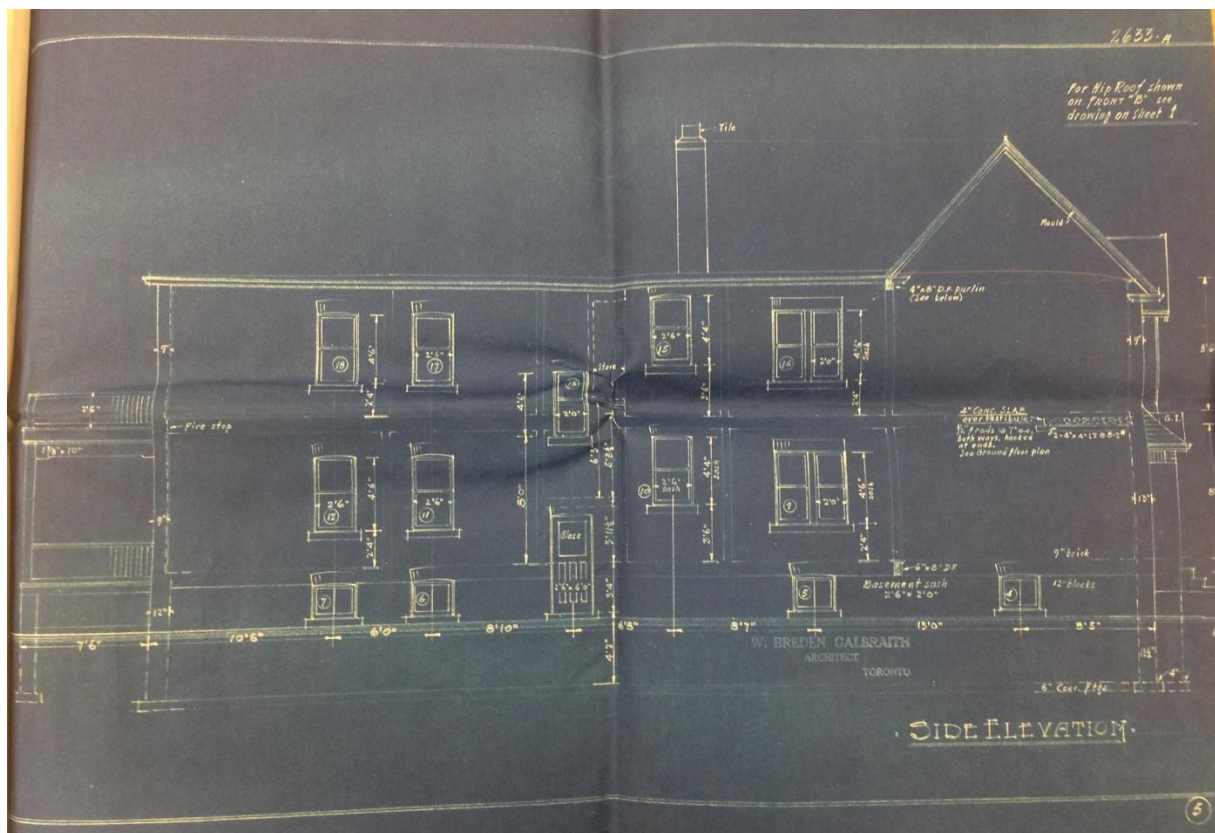
3. Goad's Atlas, 1924 (detail, left) showing the location of Lots 381 and 382, Plan 1908 and (right) City of Toronto Property Data Map, 2013 (52K-21) showing the footprint of the building at 1755 Bayview and the adjacent 9 apartment buildings from 1747-1785 Bayview Avenue (CTA/City of Toronto)



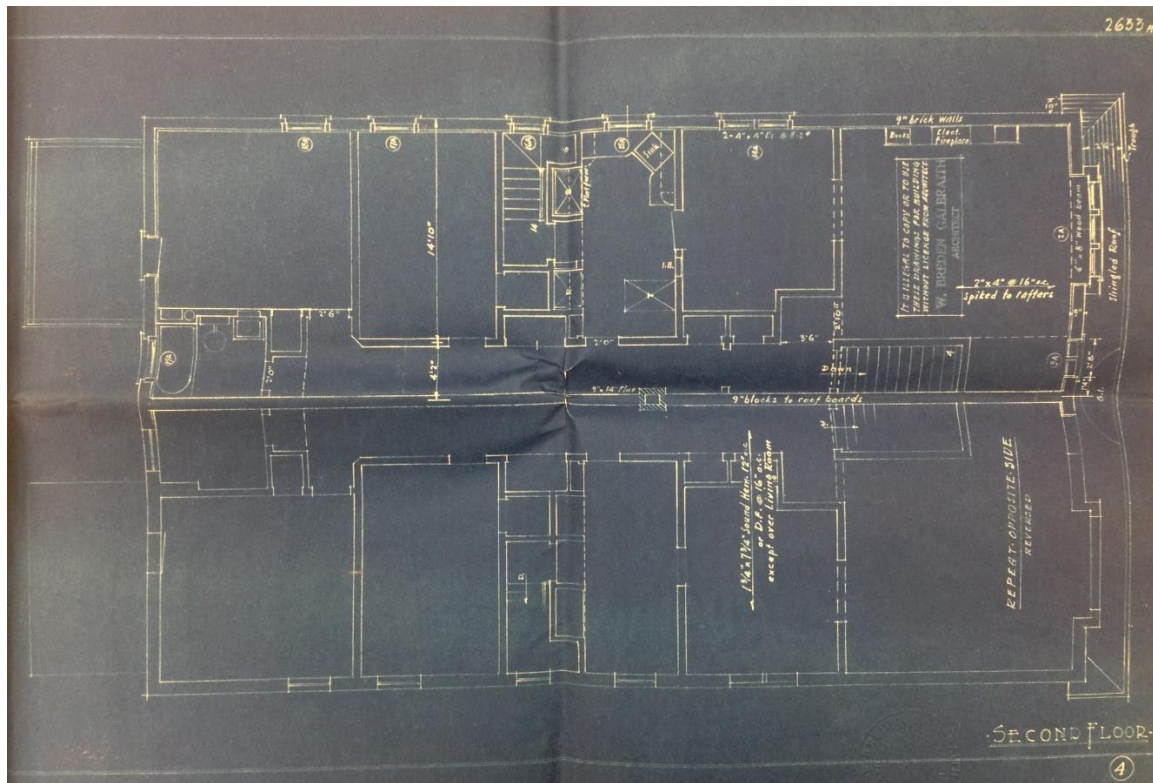
4. Survey Plans dated October 2, 1936 of the properties on Lots 381-384, Plan 1908 by for H. H. Talbot (Building Records, File for 1747-1785 Bayview Avenue)



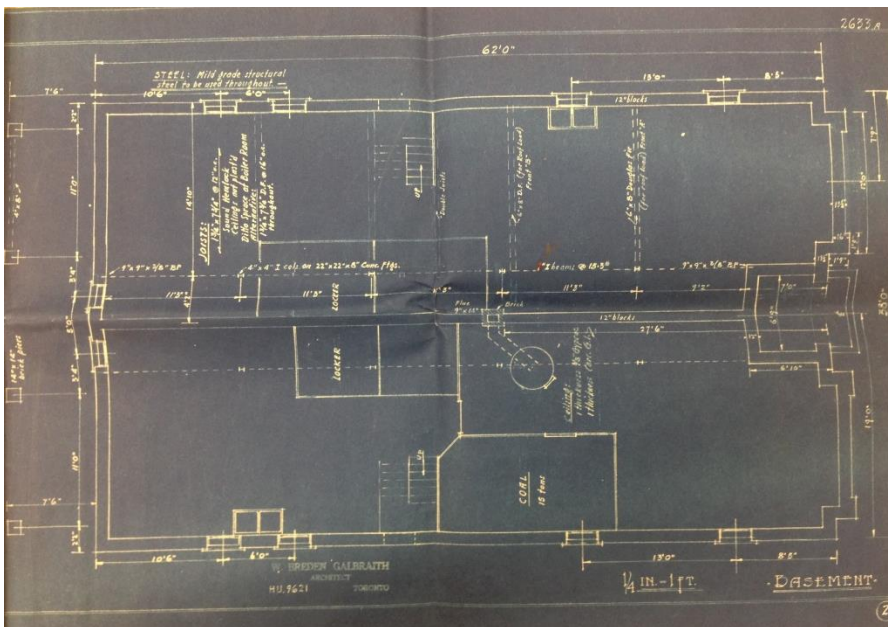








8. Second Floor Plan as above (Building Records)



9. Basement Plan, as above, of a block, such as those at 1747, 1751 and 1755 Bayview Avenue which did not include garages (Building Records)



10. 1755 Bayview Avenue, principal (west) elevation (HPS, 2017)



11. 1755 Bayview Avenue, north and west elevations (HPS, 2017)





12. Side wall and window at 1783 Bayview Avenue showing the use of rusticated concrete block also used at the building at 1755 Bayview Avenue and the other eight apartment blocks in the sequence. (HPS, 2017)



13. 1747 Bayview Avenue (HPS, 2017)





14. 1751 Bayview Avenue (HPS, 2017)



15. 1759 Bayview Avenue (HPS, 2017)



16. 1763 Bayview Avenue (HPS, 2017)



17. 1767 Bayview Avenue (HPS, 2017)



18. 1771 Bayview Avenue (HPS, 2017)



19. 1775 Bayview Avenue (HPS, 2017)

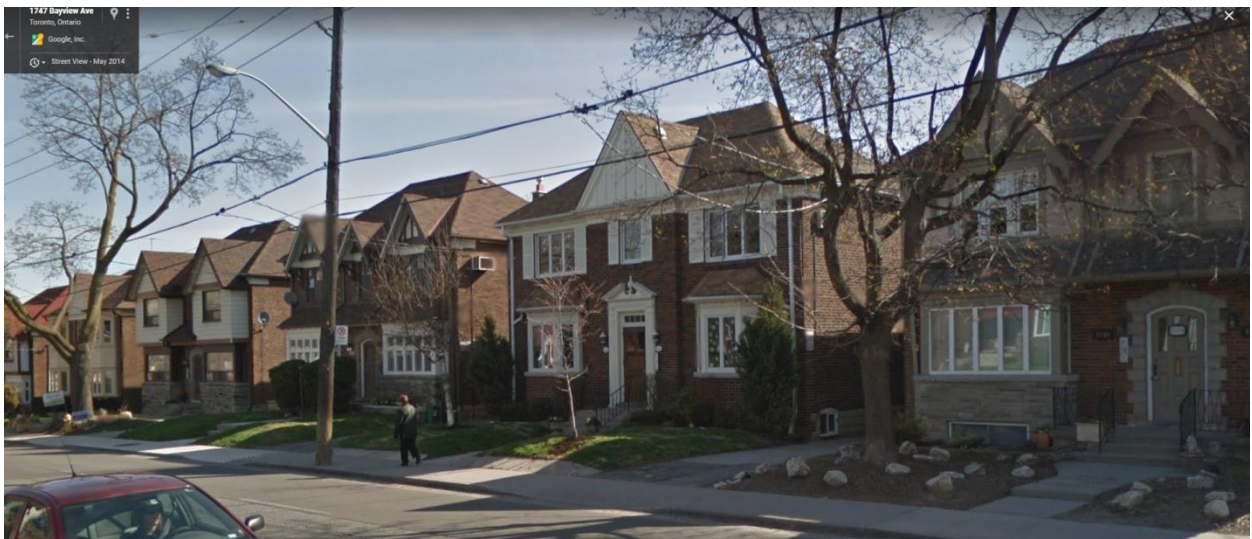




20. 1779 Bayview Avenue (HPS, 2017)



22. 1783 Bayview Avenue (HPS, 2017)



23. 1747-1765 Bayview Avenue, showing the consistency of form and variety of detail in the ten apartment buildings from 1747-1783 Bayview Avenue (Google Maps)



24. 1730-1744 Bayview Avenue, semi-detached houses opposite 1747-1783 Bayview Avenue (Google Maps)



25. Commercial stretch of Bayview Avenue to the south of 1755 Bayview showing the consistency of scale and 1930s character. (HPS, 2017)



26. As above. (HPS, 2017)





27. Glen Leven apartments at 1365 Bayview Avenue, also constructed by Talbot and representing consistent scale and period as well as demonstrating variety of housing types (HPS, 2017)



28. Single family homes in the adjacent residential streets of the Leaside Garden Suburb showing the variety of housing typology with the consistency of scale, style and period character. (HPS, 2017)