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**IN THE MATTER OF THE ONTARIO HERITAGE ACT  
R.S.O. 1990 CHAPTER O.18 AND  
99-113 MAITLAND STREET  
CITY OF TORONTO, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO**

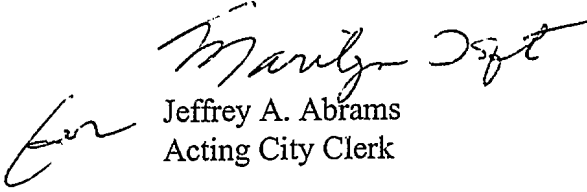
**NOTICE OF PASSING OF BY-LAW**

To: National Ballet School  
99-113 Maitland Street  
Toronto, Ontario  
M4Y 1E4

Ontario Heritage Foundation  
10 Adelaide Street East  
Toronto, Ontario  
M5C 1J3

Take notice that the Council of the City of Toronto has passed By-law No. 688-2001 to amend former City of Toronto By-law No. 507-78 to designate 99-113 Maitland Street as being of architectural and historical value or interest.

Dated at Toronto this 13th day of August, 2001.

  
Jeffrey A. Abrams  
Acting City Clerk  
KT

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Authority: Toronto East York Community Council Report No. 6, Clause No. 45,  
as adopted by City of Toronto Council on July 24, 25 and 26, 2001  
Enacted by Council: July 26, 2001

## CITY OF TORONTO

### BY-LAW No. 688-2001

*79-105 Maitland St. of National Ballet School*  
**To amend former City of Toronto By-law No. 507-78 to designate the property at  
99-113 Maitland Street (National Ballet School) as being of architectural and historical  
value or interest.**

WHEREAS, on July 17, 1978, the Council of the former City of Toronto passed By-law No. 507-78, being "A By-law to designate the Property at No. 111 Maitland Street of architectural value"; and

WHEREAS the Council of the City of Toronto has granted authority to amend By-law No. 507-78 to expand the property designated under the By-law so that all of the property at 99-113 Maitland Street (National Ballet School) is designated as being of architectural and historical value or interest; and

WHEREAS the *Ontario Heritage Act* authorizes the Council of a municipality to enact by-laws to designate real property, including all the buildings and structures thereon, to be of historical or architectural value or interest; and

WHEREAS the Council of the City of Toronto has caused to be served upon the owners of the land and premises known as 99-113 Maitland Street and upon the Ontario Heritage Foundation, Notice of Intention to designate the property and has caused the Notice of Intention to be published in a newspaper having a general circulation in the municipality as required by the *Ontario Heritage Act*; and

WHEREAS the reasons for designation are set out in Schedule "B" to this by-law; and

WHEREAS no notice of objection to the proposed designation was served upon the Clerk of the municipality; and

WHEREAS the City Surveyor advises that 101, 103, 105, 111 and 113 Maitland Street are entrance addresses for premises 99 Maitland Street;

The Council of the City of Toronto HEREBY ENACTS as follows:

1. By-law No. 507-78 of the former City of Toronto, being "A By-law to designate the Property at No. 111 Maitland Street of architectural value", is amended by:
  - A. Deleting the words "No. 111 Maitland Street" from the title and replacing them with "99-113 Maitland Street", and deleting the word "value" from the title and replacing it with "and historical value or interest".

- B. Deleting section 1 in its entirety and replacing it with the following:
- “1. The property at 99-113 Maitland Street, more particularly described in Schedule “A” and shown on Schedule “C” attached to this by-law, is designated as being of architectural and historical value or interest”.
- C. Deleting Schedule “A” and replacing it with the schedule attached as Schedule “A” to this by-law.
- D. Deleting Schedule “B” and replacing it with the schedule attached as Schedule “B” to this by-law.
- E. Adding as Schedule “C” the schedule attached as Schedule “C” to this by-law.
2. The City Solicitor is authorized to cause a copy of this by-law to be registered against the property described in Schedule “A” to this by-law in the proper Land Registry Office.
3. The City Clerk is authorized to cause a copy of this by-law to be served upon the owners of the property at 99-113 Maitland Street and upon the Ontario Heritage Foundation and to cause notice of this by-law to be published in a newspaper having general circulation in the City of Toronto as required by the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

ENACTED AND PASSED this 26th day of July, A.D. 2001.

CASE OOTES,  
Deputy Mayor

JEFFREY A. ABRAMS,  
Acting City Clerk

(Corporate Seal)

Subject:	By-law:	Designation of premises 99 Maitland Street (National Ballet School) under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act (Ward 27 –Toronto Centre-Rosedale)
	File:	M41-H1

#### **SCHEDULE "A"**

In the City of Toronto and Province of Ontario, being composed of Lots 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227 and 228 on the south side of Maitland Street on Plan 34 registered in the Land Registry Office for the Metropolitan Toronto Registry Division (No. 64).

The hereinbefore described land being delineated by heavy outline on Sketch No. PS-2001-042 dated July 10, 2001, as set out in Schedule "C".

## SCHEDULE "B" HERITAGE PROPERTY REPORT

### 1.1 INTRODUCTION

This report is the "Long Statement of Reasons for Designation" for the designation of the properties at 99-113 Maitland Street (National Ballet School) under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. It contains the Heritage Property Profile, as well as sections on the Historical Occupancy, Architectural Description and Significance of the properties. The introduction, below, forms the "Short Statement of Reasons for Designation", intended for publication.

The properties at 99-101, 103, 105, 111 and 113 Maitland Street are recommended for designation for architectural reasons. The semi-detached houses at 99-101 Maitland Street were constructed in 1888 for William J. Hill. Patrick McBrine commissioned the detached houses at 103 and 105 Maitland Street, dating to 1872 and 1871, respectively. The detached house at 113 Maitland Street was completed in 1871 for Alexander Crombie, a partner in Ridout, Aikenhead and Crombie, hardware merchants. In 1911, architect J. A. McKenzie designed the Society of Friends Meeting House at 111 Maitland Street. Founded in 1959 for the training of professional dancers, the National Ballet School acquired the Meeting House and houses for office, academic and residential uses.

The William J. Hill Houses at 99-101 Maitland Street are designed in the Queen Anne Revival style. Rising 2½ stories from a stone base with window openings, the semi-detached houses feature brick construction with brick, stone and wood trim. Cross-gabled roofs have three dormers on the north and west slopes and two tall brick chimneys on the west end. On the principal (north) facades, the houses are designed as mirror images with raised central entrances flanked by bay windows. Open round-arched porches have flat roofs supported on brick piers. Inside the porches, single panelled doors incorporate glass inserts and flat transoms (the glass has been removed from the transom at 99 Maitland Street). A pair of segmental-headed window openings surmounts the porches. Gables with carved bargeboard, brackets and braces with sunburst motifs protect the 2½-storey bay windows. In the first floor, the bay windows have flat-headed window openings, flat transoms with stained glass, and stone lintels. The first and second stories are separated by brick corbelling and band courses. The segmental-headed window openings in the second storey have brick voussoirs linked by string courses that extend across the façade. In the half-storey, single round-arched window openings display brick voussoirs and string courses. All of the windows have stone sills. The west wall of 99 Maitland Street faces Alexander Place and features a 2½-storey bay window at the south end and flat-headed window openings in the first and second floors. There are no openings on the east wall of 101 Maitland Street. The houses are extended by a two-storey rear (south) addition with brick detailing. The south wall is concealed by the 1978 addition for the National Ballet School that is not included in the Reasons for Designation.

The Patrick McBrine House at 103 Maitland Street is designed in the Romanesque Revival style. Rising 2½-stories above a stone base with a window opening, the house features brick construction and brick and stone trim beneath a cross-gable roof. The principal (north) façade is organized into two bays. The main entrance is elevated in the west (right) bay where a single wood door with glass inserts is flanked by sidelights (now altered) and surmounted by a flat transom with stained glass. A gabled overdoor supported on wood brackets protects the entry. A single segmental-headed

window opening with brick voussoirs, a floriated sandstone keystone, and a stone sill is placed above the entrance. In the east (left) bay, a two-storey bay window has a flat roof. In each storey, the bay window displays segmental-headed window openings with brick voussoirs and stone sills. Corbelled brick panels are placed beneath the first-floor openings, and floriated sandstone panels separate the first and second stories. A pair of round-arched window openings lights the attic level. The west wall is clad with stucco, while the east wall abuts the neighbouring house at 105 Maitland Street. The rear (south) wall joins the 1978 addition.

The Patrick McBrine House at 105 Maitland Street displays features of the Gothic Revival style. Rising 1½-stories, the structure is covered by a gambrel roof with a gable on the north face, a tall brick chimney at the east end, and a gabled dormer on the north slope. The gable on the north façade features bargeboard and a king post with a tie beam. Rising from a stone base with window openings, the principal (north) façade is clad with brick. The main entrance is elevated in the east (left) bay. A single wood door is placed in a wood surround with a segmental-headed transom. In the west (right) bay, a pair of segmental-headed window openings are found in the first floor, while a pair of round-arched window openings mark the half-storey. The latter openings have stone stills and brick voussoirs. The east wall is clad with stucco, while the west wall abuts the neighbouring building at 103 Maitland Street. The 1978 addition conceals the rear (south) wall.

The Society of Friends Meeting House at 111 Maitland Street displays Classical detailing inspired by Beaux-Arts styling. Rising one extended storey above a base with openings, the building features brick construction. Brick is applied for the window surrounds, while stone is used for the band course, cornice and the detailing on the entrance, window openings and roofs. Low-pitched gable roofs with extended eaves, modillion blocks, and triangular pediments cover the T-shaped plan. Each pediment contains a single segmental-headed window opening with a stone keystone and sill. The principal (north) façade has a temple front with four monumental Doric columns. Steps lead to the central entrance where a stone doorcase with a bracketed entablature contains double wood doors and a fanlight. The entrance and the flanking window openings are organized by stone piers. Large round-headed window openings with multi-paned windows are set in brick surrounds with stone keystones, corbel stops and sills. The pattern and detailing of the window openings continues on the remaining elevations where they are separated by brick pilasters. The west and part of the rear (south) walls abut the 1978 addition.

The Alexander Crombie House at 113 Maitland Street is designed in the Gothic Revival style. A cross-gable roof covers the 2½-storey ell-shaped plan. A tall brick chimney and a dormer mark the west end of the roof. The gable on the north face retains its carved bargeboard with a king post. The principal (north) façade is clad with brick, while the remaining walls have stucco finishes. The north wall is organized into two bays. In the first floor, a round-arched entrance porch is placed beside a single-storey bay window. The door opening features a wood surround with a panelled door (converted to a window) with inserts, sidelights and a fanlight beneath a carved cornice. The bay window is similarly detailed, with round-arched windows with transoms, pilasters, and a decorated cornice. In the second storey, a segmental-arched window opening is placed in the east (left) bay, while a pair of round-arched window openings is positioned above the bay window. A single round-arched window opening marks the half-storey. The window openings display stone sills and brick voussoirs. The remaining walls are clad with stucco. There are no openings on the west wall. On the east elevation facing Mutual Street, two flat-headed window openings are placed in the

second floor and the half-storey. The rear (south) wall displays a flat-headed window opening in the attic level. The south wall is extended by two additions. A 1½-storey gable-roofed wing has an entrance in the first floor beneath an oriel window with a tent roof. A shed-roofed addition is placed on the east side of the wing and extends along the east wall of the house.

The properties at 99-101, 103, 105 and 113 Maitland Street comprise a group of house form buildings on the south side of Maitland Street between Alexander Place and Mutual Street. With the former Society of Friends Meeting House at 111 Maitland Street, the buildings form the nucleus of the National Ballet School's facilities on Maitland Street east of Church Street.

## 1.2 HERITAGE PROPERTY PROFILE

### NATIONAL BALLET SCHOOL, MAITLAND STREET

ADDRESS:	99-113 Maitland Street (south side of Maitland Street, between Alexander Place and Mutual Street)
WARD:	27 (Toronto Centre-Rosedale)
NEIGHBOURHOOD/COMMUNITY:	Church Street Neighbourhood
HISTORICAL NAME:	99-101: William J. Hill Houses; 103: Patrick McBrine House (1872); 105: Patrick McBrine House (1871); 111: Society of Friends Meeting House; 113: Alexander Crombie House
CONSTRUCTION DATE:	99-101: 1888; 103: 1872; 105: 1871; 111: 1911; 113: 1871
ORIGINAL OWNER:	99-101: William J. Hill; 103 & 105: Patrick McBrine; 111: Society of Friends; 113: Alexander Crombie
ORIGINAL USE:	99-101: residential (semi-detached houses); 103, 105 and 113: residential (detached houses); 111: religious (meeting house)
CURRENT USE: *	Educational (National Ballet School offices, classrooms and residences) (* <i>this does not refer to permitted use(s) defined by the Zoning By-law</i> )
ARCHITECT/BUILDER/CRAFTSMAN:	111: J. A. MacKenzie, architect
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE:	99-101: Queen Anne Revival; 103: Romanesque Revival; 105: Gothic Revival; 111: Classical; 113: Gothic Revival
DESIGN/CONSTRUCTION:	Brick construction with brick and stone trim
ALTERATIONS:	Various (described below)
HERITAGE CATEGORY:	Category C (Neighbourhood Heritage Properties)
RECORDER:	Kathryn Anderson, Heritage Preservation Services:
REPORT DATE:	February 2001



## 2.0 HISTORICAL OCCUPANCY AND SIGNIFICANCE:

### 2.1 CHURCH STREET NEIGHBOURHOOD

Following the establishment of the Town of York in 1793, Lieutenant-Governor John Graves Simcoe divided the lands north of the townsite and east of the Don River into a series of park lots. The allotments were awarded to political and military officials as the location of country estates.

Park lot 7, west of present-day Jarvis Street, was awarded to Captain John McGill. After serving with Simcoe and the Queen's York Rangers, McGill relocated to York where he was appointed to various positions, including the Commissary General and the Receiver General of Upper Canada. McGill commissioned a house named "McGill Cottage" on his park lot. Following McGill's death in 1834, his holdings were inherited by his nephew, Peter McCutcheon, under the condition that he change his surname to McGill.

Peter McCutcheon McGill began dispersing the McGill lands in 1836, establishing one of the first subdivisions in York. New streets were opened, including Mutual Street along the border of park lots 6 and 7. According to Toronto Architecture: A City Guide, by the mid-19th century, "these thoroughfares (Church, Jarvis and Sherbourne) and their side streets began to borrow from the expansive catalogue of evocative Victorian styles: Gothic manor houses, Italianate villas, Second empire palaces, Queen Anne cottages, and Romanesque abbeys. Often houses were an eclectic mix of several styles. They were by no means all architect-designed; by mid (19th) century, many Toronto housewrights were making use of American and British pattern books to guide and inspire them" (McHugh, 151).

### 2.2 NATIONAL BALLET SCHOOL PROPERTIES

Maitland Street, named for Sir Peregrine Maitland, Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada from 1818 to 1928, was opened for development between Church and Jarvis Streets in 1870. The house form buildings at 103, 105 and 113 Maitland Street were completed in the early 1870s in the first phase of building along the street. Patrick McBrine (sometimes spelled McBride), who developed but never lived in the houses at 103 and 105 Maitland Street, owned large tracts of land in the vicinity. Alexander Crombie owned and occupied the property at 113 Maitland Street from 1871 until 1897. Crombie was a partner in the firm of Ridout, Aikenhead and Crombie. The business originated in 1830 as Ridout Brothers Hardware before T. E. Aikenhead and Alexander Crombie joined the enterprise. In the 1890s, the company was renamed Aikenhead Hardware and remained a fixture in Toronto for another century. The semi-detached houses at 99-103 Maitland Street were constructed in 1888 on the site of a detached house formerly owned by Patrick McBrine.

In 1911, the Society of Friends Meeting House was built on a previously undeveloped "garden lot" belonging to Alexander Crombie. The Society of Friends, or Quakers, are a Christian community originally identified by "a distinctive faith and form of worship, and by special marriage customs, dress, forms of speech and "testimonies" against slavery, capital punishment and war" (Newlands, 1792). The Quakers relocated to the Miller Lash House at 60 Lowther Avenue.

In 1959, the National Ballet School acquired the former Society of Friends Meeting House at 111 Maitland Street as its training centre, using the neighbouring house at 105 Maitland Street as offices. The adjoining houses at 99-101, 103 and 113 Maitland Street were incorporated into the facility for academic and residential purposes. In 1978, an underground concourse joined the historical buildings to an addition containing new studios and a girls' residence.

The National Ballet School was founded in 1959 by Celia Franca, artistic director of the National Ballet of Canada, with Betty Oliphant as its founding principal. The school was established as a residential and day facility to provide academic and dance training for young students. In 1961, the school received its own charter as an independent institution.

The William J. Hill Houses at 99-101 Maitland Street are used as a boys' residence. The Patrick McBrine Houses at 103 and 105 Maitland Street serve as offices and classrooms. The former Society of Friends Meeting House at 113 Maitland Street contains two dance studios on the main floor, with the school library and staff lounge in the basement. The Alexander Crombie House, 113 Maitland Street, has classrooms and offices.

### 3.0 ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION AND SIGNIFICANCE:

#### 3.1 ARCHITECTURAL STYLE

The house form buildings at 99-101, 103, 105 and 113 Maitland Street display elements of the prevailing architectural styles at the end of the 19th century. The earliest houses at 105 and 113 Maitland Street display the detailing identified with the Gothic Revival style, particularly the wood trim found in the gable ends that was inspired by medieval architecture. At 103 Maitland Street, the house incorporates the round-arched motifs and sandstone trim applied in the Romanesque Revival style. The last houses completed in the group, at 99-101 Maitland Street, blend the varied forms and materials found in the Queen Anne Revival style.

The Society of Friends Meeting House features Classical detailing inspired by Beaux Arts styling. At the turn of the 20th century, architects rebelling against the decorated architecture of the Victoria era introduced Beaux-Arts Classicism. The movement was inspired by the training of North American architects at the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris and the appearance of the hallmarks of the style – monumental scale, rational planning and Classical references-- in the exhibition buildings at the Chicago Exposition of 1893.

#### 3.2 ARCHITECT/BUILDER/CRAFTSMAN

No architects, builders or craftsmen have been identified for the house form buildings at 99-101, 103, 105 and 113 Maitland Street. The Society of Friends Meeting House at 111 Maitland Street was designed by Toronto architect John A. MacKenzie. In Toronto, MacKenzie prepared the plans for the Lumsden Building at 113 Yonge Street (1908), noted for its unique concrete detailing. The latter property is designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

### 3.3 ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER: DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION

The interior areas of the buildings at 99-101, 103, 105, 111 and 113 Maitland Street are not included in the Reasons for Designation.

#### 3.3.1 WILLIAM J. HILL HOUSES, 99-101 MAITLAND STREET:

The William J. Hill Houses at 99-101 Maitland Street are designed in the Queen Anne Revival style. Rising 2½ stories from a stone base with window openings, the semi-detached houses feature brick construction with brick, stone and wood trim. Cross-gabled roofs have three dormers on the north and west slopes and two tall brick chimneys on the west end. On the principal (north) facades, the houses are designed as mirror images with raised central entrances flanked by bay windows. Open round-arched porches have flat roofs supported on brick piers. Inside the porches, single panelled doors incorporate glass inserts and flat transoms (the glass has been removed from the transom at 99 Maitland Street). A pair of segmental-headed window openings surmounts the porches. These openings, and the others throughout, retain the original wood sash windows. Gables with carved bargeboard, brackets and braces with sunburst motifs protect the 2½-storey bay windows. In the first floor, the bay windows have flat-headed window openings, flat transoms with stained glass, and stone lintels. The first and second stories are separated by brick corbelling and band courses. The segmental-headed window openings in the second storey have brick voussoirs linked by string courses that extend across the façade. In the half-storey, single round-arched window openings display brick voussoirs and string courses. All of the windows have stone sills. The west wall of 99 Maitland Street faces Alexander Place and features a 2½-storey bay window at the south end and flat-headed window openings in the first and second floors. There are no openings on the east wall of 101 Maitland Street. The houses are extended by a two-storey rear (south) addition with brick detailing. The south wall is concealed by the 1978 addition for the National Ballet School that is not included in the Reasons for Designation.

#### 3.3.2 PATRICK MCBRINE HOUSE (1872), 103 MAITLAND STREET

The Patrick McBrine House at 103 Maitland Street is designed in the Romanesque Revival style. Rising 2½-stories above a stone base with a window opening, the house features brick construction and brick and stone trim beneath a cross-gable roof. The principal (north) façade is organized into two bays. The main entrance is elevated in the west (right) bay where a single wood door with glass inserts is flanked by sidelights (now altered) and surmounted by a flat transom with stained glass. A gabled overdoor supported on wood brackets protects the entry. A single segmental-headed window opening with brick voussoirs, a floriated sandstone keystone, and a stone sill is placed above the entrance. In the east (left) bay, a two-storey bay window has a flat roof. In each storey, the bay window displays segmental-headed window openings with brick voussoirs and stone sills. Corbelled brick panels are placed beneath the first-floor openings, and floriated sandstone panels separate the first and second stories. A pair of round-arched window openings lights the attic level. The west wall is clad with stucco, while the east wall abuts the neighbouring house at 105 Maitland Street. The rear (south) wall joins the 1978 addition.

### 3.3.3 PATRICK MCBRINE HOUSE (1871), 105 MAITLAND STREET

The Patrick McBrine House at 105 Maitland Street displays features of the Gothic Revival style. Rising 1½-stories, the structure is covered by a gambrel roof with a gable on the north face, a tall brick chimney at the east end, and a gabled dormer on the north slope. The gable on the north façade features bargeboard and a king post with a tie beam. Rising from a stone base with window openings, the principal (north) façade is clad with brick. The main entrance is elevated in the east (left) bay. A single wood door is placed in a wood surround with a segmental-headed transom. In the west (right) bay, a pair of segmental-headed window openings are found in the first floor, while a pair of round-arched window openings mark the half-storey. The latter openings have stone stills and brick voussoirs. The east wall is clad with stucco, while the west wall abuts the neighbouring building at 103 Maitland Street. The 1978 addition conceals the rear (south) wall. Alterations to the building involved the application of stucco on some exterior walls and the removal of interior features.

### 3.3.4 SOCIETY OF FRIENDS MEETING HOUSE, 111 MAITLAND STREET

The Society of Friends Meeting House at 111 Maitland Street displays Classical detailing inspired by Beaux-Arts styling. Rising one extended storey above a base with openings, the building features brick construction. Brick is applied for the window surrounds, while stone is used for the band course, cornice and the detailing on the entrance, window openings and roofs. Low-pitched gable roofs with extended eaves, modillion blocks, and triangular pediments cover the T-shaped plan. Each pediment contains a single segmental-headed window opening with a stone keystone and sill. The principal (north) façade has a temple front with four monumental Doric columns. Steps lead to the central entrance where a stone doorcase with a bracketed entablature contains double wood doors and a fanlight. The entrance and the flanking window openings are organized by stone piers. Large round-headed window openings with multi-paned windows are set in brick surrounds with stone keystones, corbel stops and sills. The pattern and detailing of the window openings continues on the remaining elevations where they are separated by brick pilasters. The west and part of the rear (south) walls abut the 1978 addition.

### 3.3.5 ALEXANDER CROMBIE HOUSE, 113 MAITLAND STREET

The Alexander Crombie House at 113 Maitland Street is designed in the Gothic Revival style. A cross-gable roof covers the 2½-storey ell-shaped plan. A tall brick chimney and a dormer mark the west end of the roof. The gable on the north face retains its carved bargeboard with a king post. The brick cladding is disguised by stucco finishes. The north principal (north) facade is organized into two bays. In the first floor, a round-arched entrance porch is placed beside a single-storey bay window. The door opening features a wood surround with a panelled door (converted to a window) with inserts, sidelights and a fanlight beneath a carved cornice. The bay window is similarly detailed, with round-arched windows with transoms, pilasters, and a decorated cornice. In the second storey, a segmental-arched window opening is placed in the east (left) bay, while a pair of round-arched window openings is positioned above the bay window. A single round-arched window opening marks the half-storey. The window openings display stone sills and brick voussoirs. There are no openings on the west wall. On the east elevation facing Mutual Street, two flat-headed window openings are placed in the second floor and the half-storey. The rear (south) wall displays

a flat-headed window opening in the attic level. The south wall is extended by two additions. A 1½-storey gable-roofed wing has an entrance in the first floor beneath an oriel window with a tent roof. A shed-roofed addition is placed on the east side of the wing and extends along the east wall of the house.

### 3.4 ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

The house form buildings at 99-101, 103, 105 and 113 Maitland Street are good examples of late 19th century residential architecture. At 111 Maitland Street, the Society of Friends Meeting House is a well-designed early 20th century building with Classical features reflecting Beaux-Arts inspired styling.

## 4.0 CONTEXT

### 4.1 CONTEXT AND SETTING

The properties at 99-113 Maitland Street fill the short block on the south side of Maitland Street from Alexander Place (a laneway) to Mutual Street. Contextually, the buildings are part of the residential neighbourhood located between the Church Street commercial blocks and the mansions that lined Jarvis Street in the later 19th century.

To the southeast, the National Ballet School's Jarvis Street complex consists of a pair of semi-detached houses (1891) at 305-307 and 309-311 Mutual Street, the semi-detached houses (1863) at 406 Jarvis Street, and Ivy House (former Jennie Irish House, 1900) at 404 Jarvis Street. The latter properties are included on the City of Toronto Inventory of Heritage Properties.

### 4.2 CONTEXTUAL SIGNIFICANCE

The properties at 99-113 Maitland Street are contextually important in retaining the late 19th century residential character of the street while anchoring the Society of Friends Meeting House, a landmark in the block.

## 5.0 SUMMARY

The properties at 99-101, 103, 105, and 113 Maitland Street are architecturally significant as good examples of late 19th century residential buildings that flank the Society of Friends Meeting House, a well-designed religious structure.

## 6.0 SOURCES

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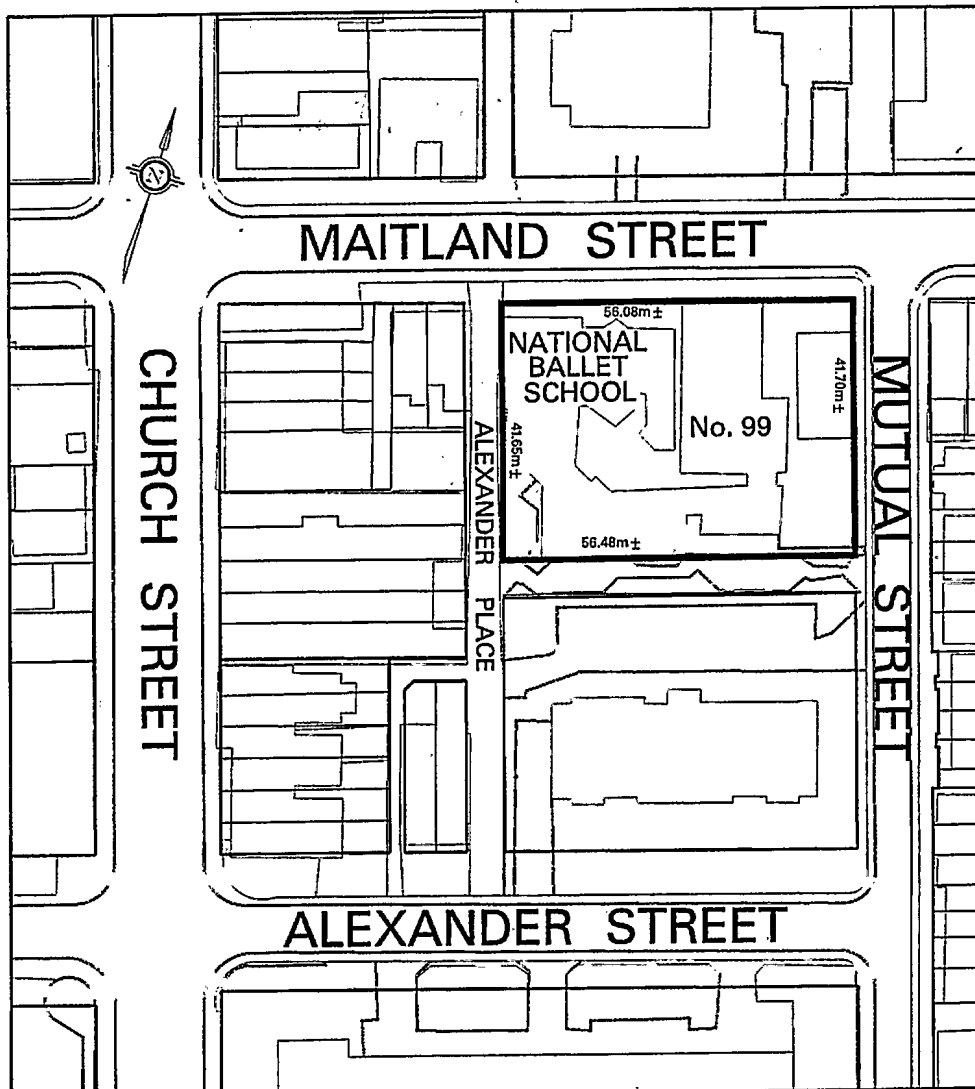
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## SCHEDULE "C"

**Toronto**WORKS & EMERGENCY SERVICES  
TECHNICAL SERVICES DIVISION  
SURVEY & MAPPING

NOTE:  
THIS SKETCH IS NOT  
A PLAN OF SURVEY  
AND HAS BEEN COMPILED  
FROM SURVEY NOTES AND  
OFFICE RECORDS. IT SHALL  
NOT BE USED EXCEPT FOR  
THE PURPOSE INDICATED  
IN THE TITLE BLOCK

## PROPERTY INFORMATION SHEET

No. 99 MAITLAND STREET  
(NATIONAL BALLET SCHOOL),  
LAND DESIGNATED AS BEING OF  
ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL  
VALUE AND INTEREST  
(NOT TO SCALE)

WARD 27 TORONTO CENTRE-ROSEDALE

DATE: JULY 10, 2001

SKETCH No. PS-2001-042