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FEB 27 1997

IN THE MATTER OF THE ONTARIO HERITAGE ACT
R.S.O. 1990, CHAPTER O.18 AND
1001 QUEEN STREET WEST
CITY OF TORONTO, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

NOTICE OF PASSING OF BY-LAW


To: Crown In Right of Ontario
As represented by:
Minister of Government Services
777 Bay Street
12th Floor
Toronto, Ontario
M5G 2E5

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

Queen Street Mental Health Center
1001 Queen Street West
Toronto, Ontario
M6J 1H4
Attn: Allison J. Stuart

Take notice that the Council of the Corporation of the City of Toronto has passed
By-law No. 1997-0085 to designate 1001 Queen Street West as being of architectural and historical
interest.

Dated at Toronto this 26th day of February, 1997.


Sydney K. Baxter
City Clerk

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No. 1997-0085. A BY-LAW

*To designate the property at 1001 Queen Street West as
being of architectural and historical interest.*

(Passed February 3, 1997.)

WHEREAS by Clause 11 of Neighbourhoods Committee Report No. 3, adopted by Council at its meeting held on February 3, 1997, authority was granted, at the request of the representative of the owner, to designate the property at 1001 Queen Street West as being of architectural and historical 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 Corporation of the City of Toronto has caused to be served upon the owners of the land and premises known as No. 1001 Queen Street West 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 has been served upon the Clerk of the municipality;

THEREFORE the Council of The Corporation of the City of Toronto enacts as follows:

1. The property at 1001 Queen Street West, more particularly described and shown on Schedule "A" to this by-law, is being designated as being of architectural and historical interest.
2. The City Solicitor is authorized to cause a copy of this by-law to be registered against the property described in Schedules "A" and "C" 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 owner of the property at 1001 Queen Street West 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*.

BARBARA HALL,
Mayor.

SYDNEY K. BAXTER
City Clerk.

Council Chamber,
Toronto, February 3, 1997.
(L.S.)

SCHEDULE "A"

In the City of Toronto, in the Municipality of Metropolitan Toronto and Province of Ontario, being composed of part of the Toronto Asylum Grounds according to the Plan of the Ordnance Reserve prepared by Dennis and Gossage, Provincial Land Surveyors, dated January, 1857, registered in the Land Registry Office for the Metropolitan Toronto Registry Division (No. 64), the boundaries of the land being described as follows:

PREMISING that the northerly limit of Sudbury Street has an astronomic bearing of North 87 degrees, 18 minutes and 30 seconds West according to Plan of Survey 394-4L by the Department of Public Works, Ontario, dated November 26, 1964, and relating all bearings herein, thereto, then;

COMMENCING at a point in the southerly limit of Queen Street West, being the north-easterly angle of Block G according to Plan 878 registered in the said Land Registry Office;

THENCE North 74 degrees 24 minutes and 50 seconds East along said southerly limit of Queen Street East, 1.00 metres;

THENCE South 15 degrees 37 minutes and 10 seconds West, a distance of 237.17 metres;

THENCE South 82 degrees 10 minutes and 20 seconds East, a distance of 13.17 metres;

THENCE North 74 degrees 27 minutes and 20 seconds East, a distance of 434.10 metres;

THENCE North 15 degrees 43 minutes and 10 seconds West, a distance of 236.02 metres more or less to a point in the southerly limit of Queen Street West as widened by City of Toronto By-law 1995-0021;

THENCE South 77 degrees 18 minutes and 00 seconds East along said widened limit of Queen Street West, 1.14 metres more or less to the intersection with the westerly limit of Shaw Street;

THENCE South 15 degrees 43 minutes and 10 seconds East along said westerly limit of Shaw Street, 236.49 metres;

THENCE South 74 degrees 27 minutes and 20 seconds West, a distance of 435.31 metres;

THENCE North 82 degrees 10 minutes and 20 seconds West, a distance of 14.58 metres;

THENCE North 15 degrees 33 minutes and 50 seconds East, a distance of 8.53 metres;

THENCE North 15 degrees 37 minutes and 10 seconds East, being along the easterly limit of said Plan 878, a distance of 229.30 metres more or less to the point of commencement.

The hereinbefore described land being delineated by heavy outline on Plan SYE2831 dated January 28, 1997, as set out in Schedule "C".

SCHEDULE "B"

Heritage Property Report

Basic Building Data:

Address:	1001 Queen Street West (south side of Queen Street West, between Shaw Street and Dovercourt Road)
Ward:	4
Current Name:	Queen Street Mental Health Centre: Walls
Historical Name:	Provincial Lunatic Asylum: Walls
Construction Date:	1851
Architect:	Cumberland and Ridout
Contractor/Builder:	none found
Additions/Alterations:	gates bricked in on east and west walls; portions of wall removed on east, south and west; brick and stone deteriorated
Original Owner:	Province of Ontario
Original Use:	walls
Current Use*:	walls
Heritage Category:	Notable Heritage Property (Category B)
Recording Date:	September 1996
Recorder:	HPD:KA

* this does not refer to permitted use(s) as defined in the Zoning By-law

Historical Background:

Following the founding of the Town of York in 1793, the lands west of the townsite to the Humber River were reserved for the military. With the westward extension of the town, beginning in 1797, incursion into the Garrison Common began. The military prepared plans in 1836 to open up more Garrison land for public uses. In 1844, 78 acres in the Ordnance Reserve were donated for a mental asylum.

In 1820, the provincial government passed a statute allowing the incarceration of the insane in common jails. By 1839, the government authorized the establishment of a proper mental asylum. While plans were underway, patients were housed in the vacated Toronto Jail (built 1824), at the northeast corner of King Street East and Toronto Street.

In 1840, architect John Howard won a limited competition to design the Provincial Lunatic Asylum. The project was delayed for lack of funds, but revived in 1844 when Howard was named the "Architect to the Asylum". In refining his plans, Howard toured facilities in the United States. While the interior planning welcomed the most up-to-date facilities for patient care, the exterior arrangement with a centre block flanked by pavilions was

modelled on the National Gallery in London (completed 1832), designed by architect William Wilkin. The first phase of the Provincial Lunatic Asylum opened in 1850.

In 1851, the Toronto architectural firm of Cumberland and Ridout was engaged to design a precinct wall with lodges and an entrance gate. Frederick William Cumberland (1820-1880) was born in London, the son of a civil servant and the great-grandson of the 17th-century Classicist, Richard Bentley. After a formal education at King's College, London, Cumberland served a five-year apprenticeship with William Tress, a civil engineer. Cumberland worked for two railway companies before joining the Engineering Department of the British Admiralty where he designed dockyards in Chatham and Portsmouth. Armed with a letter of recommendation from Charles Barry, architect of the Parliament Buildings at Westminster, Cumberland immigrated to Canada West in 1847. His favourable reception in Toronto was bolstered by his connection, through marriage, to the prominent banker, Thomas Gibbs Ridout. Following his appointment as engineer for York County (1848-1851), Cumberland laid out the intersection of Yonge and Bloor Streets. Cumberland also served as the engineer for the United Counties of Ontario and Peel in 1852-1853 and the United Counties of York and Peel in 1854, while continuing a private architectural practice.

In 1848, Cumberland entered into a partnership with Thomas Gibbs Ridout, Jr., a civil engineer who trained at King's College, London. The following year, Cumberland and Ridout were chosen over 10 other firms to design a new Cathedral of St. James', replacing the third cathedral which was destroyed during the Great Fire of 1849. In 1851, the firm prepared plans for the Normal and Model Schools on St. James Square (the entrance is preserved as a folly at 50 Gould Street on the campus of Ryerson Polytechnical University). During that year, Cumberland and Ridout designed the 7th Post Office on Toronto Street (now the Argus Corporation), the York County Court House on Adelaide Street East, and the walls surrounding the Provincial Lunatic Asylum. All of the above-noted properties are included on the Inventory of Heritage Properties. After Cumberland and Ridout dissolved their partnership in 1852, Frederick Cumberland formed a new practice with architect William Storm (1826-1892). Cumberland and Storm became the best known architectural firm in mid-19th century Toronto, designing landmarks such as University College (1856).

Designed to house about 500 patients, the Provincial Lunatic Asylum was overcrowded from the outset, a condition that only worsened as the 19th century closed. The asylum was expanded in the 1850s with the completion of wings and various outbuildings by architect Kivas Tully. Another prominent architect, William Thomas, landscaped the grounds and provided gardens and farm buildings. As early as 1856, a branch of the asylum opened in the former Parliament Buildings at Simcoe Place (built in 1829-1831, Upper Canada's third legislative buildings were demolished in 1900). That same year, a department for female patients opened in the former King's College at Queen's Park (now the site of the fourth and current Ontario Legislative Buildings). By the late 1880s, the asylum property was reduced from 78 to 50 acres when lands at the east and west ends of the block were severed. The residential streets to the north -- Lisgar, Dovercourt, Shaw and Crawford -- were extended south through former asylum lands.

Plans to build a new asylum outside the City of Toronto were interrupted by World War I. To reflect an enlightened approach to the treatment of the mentally ill, the facility was renamed the Queen Street Mental Health Centre in the 1950s. The complex was remodelled with the extension of the administration block, the replacement of Tully's wings with multi-storied pavilions, and the construction of a community centre. Following a concerted effort by local preservationists to save the historic core of the complex, the main block was demolished in 1976. The remaining portions of the walls are the surviving remnants of the Provincial Lunatic Asylum.

Architectural Description:

The wall of the Provincial Lunatic Asylum are constructed of red brick on a parged rubble stone base with a brick base course and stone coping. Where the walls rise to a height of approximately 4.5 metres, two brick string courses run along the upper portions. Brick piers on stone bases with a brick base course and stone coping are placed at approximately 3-metre intervals along the exterior of the east and west walls, and on both sides of the south wall.

On the east boundary of the site, a 3-metre-high wall extends to a point midway down Shaw Street where an opening (formerly containing a gate) is bricked in. The wall then rises to a height of approximately 15 feet and extends east to the rear (south) property line. Two elongated openings in this wall provide access to the 20th-century landscaped grounds (north) and the service entrance (south) of the Queen Street Mental Health Centre).

The south wall runs west from Shaw Street on a line parallel to and midway between Adelaide Street West and Shank Street (the convergence of the east and south walls form a sheltered area, currently the location of a small greenhouse). The south wall extends westward along one-third of the lot.

The west wall extends south from Queen Street West to a point approximately 6 metres short of the rear property line. At Queen Street, the wall abuts the commercial building at 1075 Queen Street West. It forms the rear (east) lot line for the residential buildings along the east side of Dovercourt Road. About one-third of the distance from Queen Street, an opening is bricked in.

Context:

The brick walls outline portions of the east, south and west ends of the grounds of the former Provincial Lunatic Asylum. The large property contains a complex of 20th century structures built for the Queen Street Mental Health Centre. The site is surrounded by a mixture of commercial (north), residential (east and west), and industrial (south) properties.

Summary:

The portions of the brick walls are the surviving remnants of the former Provincial Lunatic Asylum, a facility that opened in 1850, with additions through that decade. Dating to 1851, the walls are one of the few extant structures designed by the important Toronto architect and engineer, Frederick Cumberland, during his brief partnership with Thomas Ridout. The design of the walls, using brick with stone trim, mirrors the materials of the main block of the Asylum, designed by John Howard and lost to demolition in 1976. The property is associated with the social and architectural history of Toronto.

Sources Consulted:

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Jones, Donald. "Making a dazzling architectural splash". Toronto Star (25 April 1987).

McHugh, Patricia. Toronto Architecture. A City Guide. 2nd ed. McClelland and Stewart, 1989.

McLeod, Wallace. "Great Architects of the University." The Philalethes (February 1992), 6-9.

Robertson, J. R. Landmarks of Toronto. Vol. 3. 1898.

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Kathryn Anderson
September 1996

SCHEDULE "C"

