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05-05-2003

Corporate Records and Archives
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City Clerk

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IN THE MATTER OF THE ONTARIO HERITAGE ACT
R.S.O. 1990, CHAPTER 0.18 AND
100 MCCOUL STREET
CITY OF TORONTO, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO


NOTICE OF PASSING OF BY-LAW

Ontario School of Art
Attn: Peter Fraser, Director of Finance
100 McCaul Street
Toronto, Ontario
M5T 1W1

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. 279-2003 to designate 100 McCaul Street as being of cultural heritage value or interest.

Dated at Toronto this 30th day of April, 2003.


for Ulli S. Watkiss
City Clerk

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KT

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Authority: Toronto East York Community Council Report No. 10, Clause No. 73,
as adopted by City of Toronto Council on October 1, 2 and 3, 2002
Enacted by Council: April 16, 2003

CITY OF TORONTO

BY-LAW No. 279-2003

**To designate a portion of the property at 100 McCaul Street (George Reid Wing
of the Ontario College of Art & Design) as being of architectural and
historical value and interest.**

WHEREAS the Council of the City of Toronto has caused to be served upon the owners of the land and premises known as 100 McCaul Street and upon the Ontario Heritage Foundation, notice of intention to designate a portion of the property under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act* and has caused the notice to be published in a newspaper having a general circulation in the municipality as required by the Act; and

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

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

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

1. A portion of the property at 100 McCaul Street, more particularly described in Schedule "B" and shown on Schedule "C" attached to this by-law, is designated as being of architectural and historical value or interest under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.
2. The City Solicitor is authorized to cause a copy of this by-law to be registered against the property described in Schedule "B" 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 100 McCaul 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 16th day of April, A.D. 2003.

CASE OOTES,
Deputy Mayor

ULLI S. WATKISS
City Clerk

(Corporate Seal)

SCHEDULE "A"**HERITAGE PROPERTY REPORT****1.0 INTRODUCTION**

This report is the "Long Statement of Reasons for Designation" for the designation under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act* of the portion of the property at 100 McCaul Street containing the George Reid Wing of the Ontario College of Art & Design. It contains the Heritage Property Profile, as well as sections on the Historical Occupancy, Architectural Description and Significance of the property. The introduction, below, forms the "Short Statement of Reasons for Designation", as amended.

The portion of the property at 100 McCaul Street containing the George Reid Wing of the Ontario College of Art & Design is recommended for designation for architectural and historical reasons. Opening in 1921, the original wing of the Ontario College of Art (as it was known until 1996) was constructed in 1920 according to designs attributed to George Agnew Reid, principal of the college from 1912 to 1918 and a leading Toronto artist of the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Since the founding of the institution in 1876, the faculty and graduates of the Ontario College of Art & Design have included leading figures in Canadian art, from the Group of Seven to Jack Bush, Harold Town and Michael Snow.

The George Reid Wing of the Ontario College of Art & Design is designed in the Georgian Revival style. Rising 2½ stories above a raised base with window openings, a cross-gable roof covers the rectangular plan. Red brick is applied for the cladding and the window voussoirs. Stone is used for the base course, window sills and keystones, roof trim and portico. The long south façade features a tripartite arrangement with a centre block and wings. At the cross-gable, the centre block projects slightly under a triangular pediment with a bull's eye window. On the three-bay wall below, brick pilasters organize pairs of multi-paned French doors with transoms and iron balconies in the first floor beneath flat-headed openings containing eight-over-eight sash windows. The fenestration is repeated on the three-bay wings, where the first-storey openings are taller and contain twelve-over-twelve sash windows. A single door is elevated in the centre of the west wing. The window openings on the wings and the west wall have wood shutters. On the west elevation, the gabled end wall is enclosed as a triangular pediment with a bull's eye window. The principal entrance is centered in the first floor where steps lead to double doors (the original doors have been removed) beneath a stone nameplate reading "ONTARIO COLLEGE OF ART". A semi-circular portico supported by pairs of stone columns and pilasters protects the entry. Flat-headed window openings follow the placement, height and detailing introduced on the south wall. The east elevation abuts the 1957 wing of the Ontario College of Art & Design. The rear (north) wall, marked by a series of window openings, faces the 1970s extensions to the Art Gallery of Ontario. The additions to the George Reid Wing of the Ontario College of Art & Design are not included in the Reasons for Designation.

The portion of the property at 100 McCaul Street containing the George Reid Wing of the Ontario College of Art & Design is located west of McCaul Street, south of Dundas Street West, and faces south to overlook Grange Park. The George Reid Wing of the Ontario College of Art & Design is

historically significant as the first building in Canada to be built solely for art education. Architecturally, the George Reid Wing of the Ontario College of Art & Design is a good example of Georgian Revival styling, complementing the scale, setback and Classical detailing of the Grange, the neighbouring historical house to the west.

1.1 HERITAGE PROPERTY PROFILE

ONTARIO COLLEGE OF ART & DESIGN

ADDRESS:	100 McCaul Street (west side of McCaul Street, south of Dundas Street West)
WARD:	20 - Trinity-Spadina
NEIGHBOURHOOD/COMMUNITY:	Grange neighbourhood
HISTORICAL NAME:	Ontario College of Art (now known as George Reid Wing, Ontario College of Art & Design)
CONSTRUCTION DATE:	Built 1920; opened 1921
ORIGINAL OWNER:	Toronto Art Museum (now Art Gallery of Ontario)
ORIGINAL USE:	Educational (art school)
CURRENT USE: *	Educational (art school) (* <i>this does not refer to permitted use(s) defined by the Zoning By-law</i>)
ARCHITECT/BUILDER/CRAFTSMAN:	George Agnew Reid, artist and principal of the Ontario College of Art (as it was originally known)
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE:	Georgian Revival
DESIGN/CONSTRUCTION:	Brick cladding with brick, stone and wood detailing
ALTERATIONS:	1957, addition, Govan Ferguson Lindsay, Kaminker, Langley and Keenleyside, architects; 1962 and 1967, additions; 1980-1981, interior alterations, Moffat Moffat and Kinoshita, architects (the additions recorded above are <u>not</u> included in the Reasons for Designation)
HERITAGE CATEGORY:	Category B (Notable Heritage Property)
RECORDER:	Kathryn Anderson, Heritage Preservation Services
REPORT DATE:	April 2002

2.0 HISTORICAL OCCUPANCY AND SIGNIFICANCE:

2.1 GRANGE NEIGHBOURHOOD

Following the founding of the Town of York, the lands between present-day Queen and Bloor Streets were surveyed into a series of park lots. The awarding of the tracts to members and supporters of the provincial government was designed to create a landed gentry in Upper Canada. Park lot 13, now bounded by McCaul and Beverley Streets, remained undeveloped until 1808 when D'Arcy Boulton, Jr. purchased it along with adjoining property. The son of the province's Attorney General, Boulton was a successful merchant who designed a two-storey house on the site in 1817. Named "The Grange" after the Boulton family's ancestral home in England, it was the first residence constructed of brick in York, and remains the oldest intact house form building in its original location in Toronto. Boulton began subdividing and selling his estate as early as 1828,

transferring the north portion of his property to King's College, forerunner to the University of Toronto. The Grange and surrounding land was inherited by Boulton's daughter-in-law, Harriette (sic) Dixon Boulton, who resided on-site with her second husband, Professor Goldwin Smith. The couple willed the site to the Toronto Art Museum, founded in 1911 and renamed the Art Gallery of Toronto in 1918 and the Art Gallery of Ontario in 1965. The agreement stipulated that the Grange be preserved as a memorial to the family, the surrounding lands be maintained as a city park, and an art museum be constructed on the property. The Toronto Art Museum used the Grange for exhibitions and administrative space until 1918 when the first purpose-built wing of the art gallery opened behind it. Beginning in 1967, the Grange was restored and reopened as a historic house museum.

2.2 ONTARIO COLLEGE OF ART & DESIGN

In 1876, the Ontario Society of Artists founded a teaching institution named the Ontario School of Art with a training program for teachers and students based on the practices of the South Kensington Department of Science and Art in London. For a brief period in the 1880s, the Ontario Department of Education assumed jurisdiction over art education in the province and operated the Toronto Art School on the site of present-day Ryerson Polytechnical University. By 1890, the Ontario Society of Artists reestablished the facility as the Central Ontario School of Art and Design. After occupying a series of temporary locations in downtown Toronto, the school received accommodation in the Grange in 1911. Although the initial plans for the art museum included a wing for the school, it was not included in the Art Gallery of Toronto when it opened behind the Grange in 1918. Two years later, the gallery provided a site in Grange Park for the school, and the provincial and federal governments supplied the funding for its construction in 1920. The first permanent home of the Ontario College of Art (now known as the George Reid Wing of the Ontario College of Art & Design) opened in 1921. Containing 10 classrooms, it was "constructed in gray-red brick that will correspond with the old Grange building, and in architecture it will follow generally the Georgian character and be of similar height to correspond with the Grange" (*Globe*, 15 July 1920).

The McCaul Street facility was enlarged in 1957, 1962 and 1967, and its interior altered in the early 1980s. The latter wings are not included in the Reasons for Designation. In 1996, the college was renamed the Ontario College of Art & Design. Since its inception, the college's alumni and staff have included the major Canadian artists of the late 19th and 20th centuries, ranging from J. W. Beatty, C. W. Jefferys and members of the Group of Seven, to Jack Bush, Harold Town and Michael Snow. Overtime, the curriculum evolved from classes in painting and sculpture to embrace all aspects of art instruction and education, including photography and interior, industrial and environmental design.

The original building of the Ontario College of Art, now known as the George Reid Wing of the Ontario College of Art & Design, is included on the City of Toronto Inventory of Heritage Properties.

2.3 HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

The portion of the property at 100 McCaul Street containing the George Reid Wing of the Ontario College of Art & Design is historically significant as the location of the first building in Canada to

be constructed and used solely for art education (Foster, 1719).

3.0 ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION AND SIGNIFICANCE:

3.1 ARCHITECTURAL STYLE

The George Reid Wing of the Ontario College of Art & Design is designed in the Georgian Revival style. The style, inspired by the English and Dutch designs of the late 18th and early 19th centuries that were adopted in the American colonies, was fashionable in North America after World War I. Popular for domestic architecture, Georgian Revival designs are characterized by symmetrical facades, pitched roofs, multi-paned windows, and Classically-inspired entrances with porticoes and fanlights.

3.2 ARCHITECT, BUILDER OR CRAFTSMAN

Historical accounts indicate that artist George Agnew Reid (1860-1947) designed the Ontario College of Art (as it was originally known). Reid was born in Western Ontario where, at age 15, he apprenticed with a local architect. In 1875, Reid moved to Toronto to train at the Central Ontario School of Art. Following further studies at the Pennsylvania Academy in Philadelphia, Reid travelled to Paris where he pursued a new interest in large-scale narrative and mural painting. Unlike most artists of the period who favoured European subject matter, Reid routinely choose Canadian themes that reflected his childhood in rural Ontario. Returning to Toronto in 1889, Reid first gained attention as a painter with a work entitled "Mortgaging the Homestead". While working on private commissions, Reid sought opportunities to create large-scale murals with Canadian history themes. He designed those in the lobby of Toronto's Third City Hall (now known as Old City Hall, 1899) and in the auditorium of Jarvis Collegiate Institute (in two mural series beginning in the 1920s). After World War II, Reid donated over 400 of his paintings and drawings to the provincial government, which exhibited many of the works in the Ontario Legislature and circulated others to schools throughout the province.

Reid was elected a member of the Royal Canadian Academy of the Arts in 1889, and served as the president of the Ontario Society of Artists from 1896 to 1902. Under Reid's leadership, the Ontario Society of Artists oversaw the formation of the Civic Art Guild and convened a committee to create an art museum for the city. The Ontario Society of Artists also worked toward a permanent location for the reorganized Central Ontario School of Art and Design, where Reid had been an instructor since 1890 and the principal from 1912 to 1918. In 1920, Reid prepared the plans for the Ontario College of Art (as it was then known), possibly in association with the Toronto architectural firm of Horwood and White (Globe, 15 July 1920).

3.3 ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER: DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION

The George Reid Wing of the Ontario College of Art & Design is clad with red brick with brick, stone and wood trim. Above a raised base with window openings and a stone band course, a cross-gable roof covers the 2½-storey rectangular plan. The long south elevation features a Classically-inspired tripartite organization with a centre block flanked by wings. At the cross-gable, the centre block projects slightly under an enclosed triangular pediment with stone detailing and a

bull's eye window. Brick pilasters with stone trim organize the openings in the first and second floors. In the lower storey, three pairs of multi-paned French doors have transoms and iron balconies. Above, the second floor has three flat-headed window openings that contain eight-over-eight sash windows. The window openings, and those on the remaining walls, display brick voussoirs with stone keystones, and stone sills. The wings extend three bays on each side of the centre block. In each floor, the window openings display wood shutters. The openings in the first storey are taller and contain twelve-over-twelve sash windows. An entrance with a single door is positioned in the centre bay of the west wing.

On the three-bay west elevation, the gable end of the roof is enclosed as a triangular pediment with a bull's eye window. The principal entrance is raised and centered in the first floor. A stone nameplate reading "ONTARIO COLLEGE OF ART" surmounts a pair of doors (the original doors have been replaced). A semi-circular portico supported on pairs of columns and pilasters protects the entry. Flat-headed window openings with wood shutters are placed on either side of the entrance and in the second storey. The first-floor openings are taller and contain twelve-over-twelve sash windows, while the windows in the upper storey have eight-over-eight sash.

Historical photographs indicate that the east wall featured a first-floor entrance, evenly-spaced window openings, and a triangular pediment with a bull's eye window. This elevation now abuts the 1957 wing of the Ontario College Art & Design. The rear (north) wall, marked by a series of large window openings and, at the northeast corner, a chimney, faces the 1970s additions to the Art Gallery of Ontario. The additions to the George Reid Wing of the Ontario College of Art & Design are not included in the Reasons for Designation.

3.4 ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

The George Reid Wing of the Ontario College of Art & Design is a good example of Georgian Revival styling with symmetrical features and Classical detailing that were designed to complement the adjoining Grange. The plans for the building are attributed to George Agnew Reid, a leading Canadian artist of the late 19th and early 20th century who served as an instructor at and principal of the Ontario College of Art (as it was known prior to 1996).

4.0 CONTEXT

4.1 CONTEXT AND SETTING

The George Reid Wing is part of the Ontario College of Art & Design, which is located on the west side of McCaul Street, south of Dundas Street, and extends to the east edge of Grange Park. The George Reid Wing of the Ontario College of Art & Design is placed at the west end of the site and is concealed from McCaul Street by the subsequent additions to the school. The George Reid Wing is placed on a line parallel to the Grange, its neighbour to the west, and faces south to overlook Grange Park. Viewed from Beverley Street on the west and Grange Road on the south, the Grange and the George Reid Wing of the Ontario College of Art & Design mark the north edge of the park. In the vicinity, the Beverley Street Baptist Church (1866) at 72 Beverley Street, the Esten House (1855) at 106 Beverley Street and the tower of St. George the Martyr Church (1845) at 197 John Street are recognized on the City of Toronto Inventory of Heritage Properties.

4.2 CONTEXTUAL SIGNIFICANCE

The portion of the property at 100 McCaul Street containing the George Reid Wing of the Ontario College of Art & Design is contextually important in relationship to the Grange, and shares its scale, setback and position as an anchor at the north end of Grange Park.

5.0 SUMMARY

The portion of the property at 100 McCaul Street containing the George Reid Wing of the Ontario College of Art & Design is architecturally and historically significant. The forerunner to the Ontario College of Art & Design was founded in 1876 as the first school for the arts in the province. Opened in 1921, the George Reid Wing of the Ontario College of Art (as it was then known) is historically important as the first purpose-built art school in Canada. Architecturally, it is a well-designed example of Georgian Revival styling that complements the adjacent Grange (1817) in materials, proportions and classically-inspired features. The portion of the property at 100 McCaul Street containing the George Reid Wing of the Ontario College of Art & Design is contextually significant in association with the Grange with which it shares a prominent position overlooking Grange Park.

SCHEDULE "B"

In the City of Toronto and Province of Ontario in the Registry Division of the Toronto Registry Office (No. 66), being composed of part of Park Lot 13 in Concession 1 From the Bay, the boundaries of the land being described as follows:

PREMISING that the bearings hereinafter mentioned are grid and are referred to the Central Meridian 79 degrees and 30 minutes West Longitude through Zone 10 of the Ontario Co-ordinate System then;

COMMENCING at a point, the location of which may be arrived at as follows;

BEGINNING at the south westerly angle of Lot 24 on Plan 368, said point being in the easterly limit of PART 1 on Plan 63R-4343;

THENCE South 13 degrees 16 minutes and 40 seconds East along the said easterly limit of PART 1 on Plan 63R-4343 a distance of 13.01 metres to a point;

THENCE South 14 degrees 32 minutes and 10 seconds East along the said easterly limit of PART 1 on Plan 63R-4343 a distance of 4.96 metres to a point;

THENCE South 73 degrees 23 minutes and 30 seconds West a distance of 2.42 metres to a point;

THENCE North 16 degrees 36 minutes and 10 seconds West a distance of 1.00 metres to the point of commencement;

THENCE South 16 degrees 36 minutes and 10 seconds East a distance of 19.41 metres to a point;

THENCE South 73 degrees 22 minutes and 50 seconds West a distance of 13.20 metres to a point;

THENCE South 16 degrees 36 minutes and 10 seconds East a distance of 0.91 metres to a point;

THENCE South 73 degrees 22 minutes and 50 seconds West a distance of 13.23 metres to a point;

THENCE North 16 degrees 36 minutes and 20 seconds West a distance of 0.91 metres to a point;

THENCE South 73 degrees 22 minutes and 50 seconds West a distance of 14.20 metres to a point;

THENCE North 16 degrees 36 minutes and 20 seconds West a distance of 3.48 metres, more

or less to the beginning of curve to the right having a radius of 3.86 metres;

THENCE north westerly along a curve to the right having a radius of 3.86 metres, an arc distance of 10.41 metres, having a chord bearing of North 16 degrees 36 minutes and 20 seconds West a distance of 7.53 metres, to a point;

THENCE North 16 degrees 36 minutes and 20 seconds West a distance of 3.71 metres to a point;

THENCE North 73 degrees 13 minutes and 30 seconds East a distance of 28.43 metres to a point;

THENCE North 16 degrees 36 minutes and 20 seconds West a distance of 3.41 metres to a point;

THENCE North 73 degrees 23 minutes and 30 seconds East a distance of 2.06 metres to a point;

THENCE North 16 degrees 36 minutes and 30 seconds West a distance of 1.20 metres to a point;

THENCE North 73 degrees 23 minutes and 30 seconds East a distance of 10.14 metres to the point of commencement;

The hereinbefore described land being delineated by heavy outline on Sketch No. PS-2003-011 dated February 11, 2003, as set out in Schedule "C".

SCHEDULE "C"

