PATRICIA McHUGH and ALEX BOZIKOVIC

TORONTO ARCHITECTURE: A CITY GUIDE

THE DEFINITIVE WALKING TOUR GUIDE

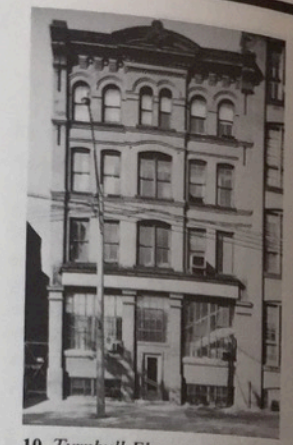
The definitive walking tour guide – now revised and expanded

TORONTO ARCHITECTURE

A City Guide

PATRICIA McHUGH

8 *355 King St. W.*



10 *Turnbull Elevator Co.*

6 Originally Warwick Bros. & Rutter Publishers, 401–409 King St. W. (factory), George W. Gouinlock, 1905; addition, 1913.

The ubiquitous Gouinlock, calmed down with an elegant composition using less flashy brownstone details on red brick in place of the bright white beloved of the Beaux-Arts. The 1913 addition is almost an exact copy, except it is two storeys too high. Warwick Bros. & Rutter were printers, bookbinders, and stationers.

7 Originally National Drug & Chemical of Canada Ltd., 388 King St. W. (factory), 1941; altered, 1986.

No. 388 was one of Toronto's rare low-slung Art Moderne buildings, suavely steering rounded corners, see-through glass blocks, smooth unornamented walls, and horizontal ribbons of windows into a streamlined whole (see photo, page 20). Sad to say, renovation has managed to mangle the flow. Those responsible for the new verticality—the three-part windows, for example—should be cited for building abuse.

8 Originally Canadian Westinghouse Ltd., 355 King St. W. (factory), Bernard H. Prack, 1927; addition, Prack & Prack, 1934.

This looks like a very daring design with

9 Originally Eclipse Whitewear, 322–324 King St. W. (factory), Gregg & Gregg, 1903; renovated, A. J. Diamond & Barton Myers, 1970.

Probably more and bigger window openings than Toronto had ever seen in 1903, fenestration *is* the design here. This building, wherein was first manufactured ladies' and children's underwear, was notable for its two-foot-thick brick bearing walls with very large interior timber supports and heavy mill-construction timber flooring (revealed afresh with the 1970s "exposed services" renovations). Someone should have told new owner Ed Mirvish that consistency—i.e., the feckless signature white paint—is the hobgoblin of little minds. Is his Royal Alex Theatre [3/7] next?

10 Turnbull Elevator Manufacturing Co./originally John Burns Carriage Works, 126–132 John St., 1886; addition, Wickson & Gregg, 1906; additions, 1909, 1919.

Turnbull Elevator moved into John Burns's factory building in 1900 when it consisted only of the smallish Renaissance Revival structure to the south, and they've been there ever since, now occupying several additions as well. This factory, with heavy base and weighty piers, seems more substantial than kindred

14 *Darling Building*

15 *Tower Building*

11 Manufacturers Building, 312–318 Adelaide St. W. (loft), Baldwin & Greene, 1927–28.

Hailed at the time as the "greatest year in the history of Canadian construction," 1928 saw hundreds of open-plan Commercial Style loft buildings spring up. Flat roofed and forthright, their primary feature was abundant light-giving windows. (In buildings where decorative fenestration seemed desirable, it usually appeared only on front or corner walls, with large industrial sash covering less conspicuous sides.) Stylistic touches were minimal, here no more than a streamlined steel and glass door and some Deco lettering.

12 Commodore Building, 317–325 Adelaide St. W. (loft), Benjamin Brown, 1929.

The metal-frame technology that made tall, many-windowed Commercial Style buildings possible, in large part determined their aesthetic as well—precise, regular, clean, and mechanistic. In the hands of the best architects, however, this characteristic façade was never less than human: the scale of the individual window was that of the worker inside; the base storeys that of the pedestrian on the street. Here Benjamin Brown has created a fine, inviting, vaguely historical—and thereby reassuring—ground storey and portal. A graduate in architecture at the University of Toronto in 1913 and

13 Capitol Building/originally Hobberlin Building, 366 Adelaide St. W. (loft), Yolles & Rotenberg, 1920.

In 1920, this seven-storey structure for the garment industry was one of the ten largest loft buildings ever constructed in Canada. It remains among the most outstanding. It used steel columns on side walls and the lightest possible brick bearing piers on front and rear to provide the absolute maximum of light—90 percent of the walls are glass. It also featured four high-speed elevators, a sprinkler system that lowered the insurance rate, one of the fastest construction periods on record—78 days—and terracotta Gothic detailing handsomely capping the top. (Sad to say, ghostly new glazing has taken some of the life out of it.)

14 Darling Building, 96–104 Spadina Ave. (loft), 1909.

One of the area's first lofts, this nine-storey Commercial Style building is remarkable for its balanced vertical/horizontal design with large regularly placed steel-sash windows and practically no ornament, not even a cornice. The battlemented projections at the corners might be rooks on an empty chess board.

15 Tower Building, 106–110 Spadina Ave. (loft), Benjamin Brown, 1928.

A carefully composed loft building with

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This looks like a very daring design with the building visually cut through the centre by the company name in lovely 1920s lettering. Actually, it was a case of necessity for the top three storeys were a later addition, but that should do nothing to diminish our admiration for the rich terracotta that separates the vertical banks of windows into shoes of picture frames.

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13 Capitol Building/originally Hobberlin Building, 366 Adelaide St. W. (loft), Yolles & Rotenberg, 1920.

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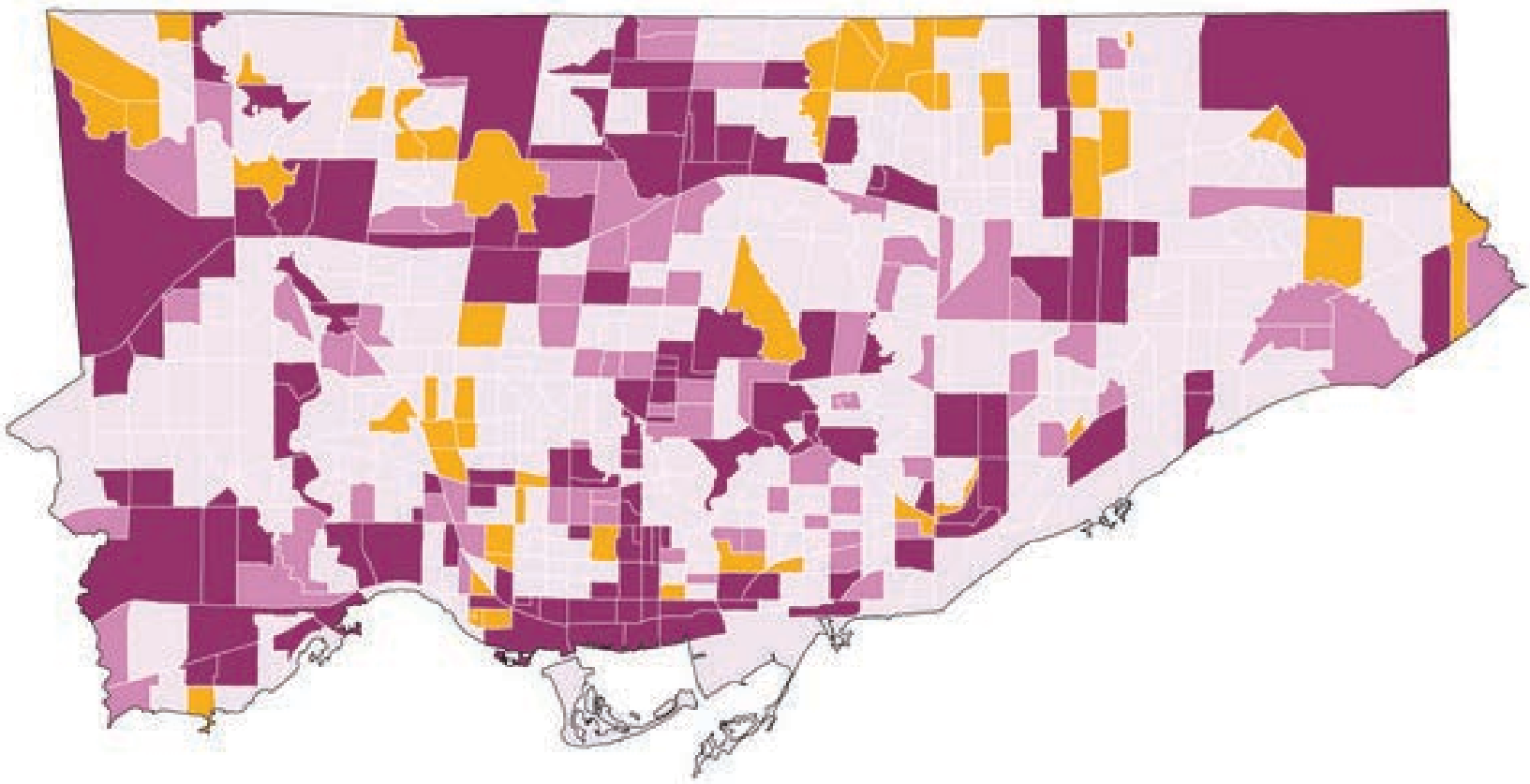
15 Tower Building, 106–110 Spadina Ave. (loft), Benjamin Brown, 1928.

A carefully composed loft building with design devices marshalled to accentuate the ten-storey height: tall windows with long narrow triple sash; shallow unbroken piers rising the height of the building; spikey Gothic ornament around the

// Downtown Development – *2025*

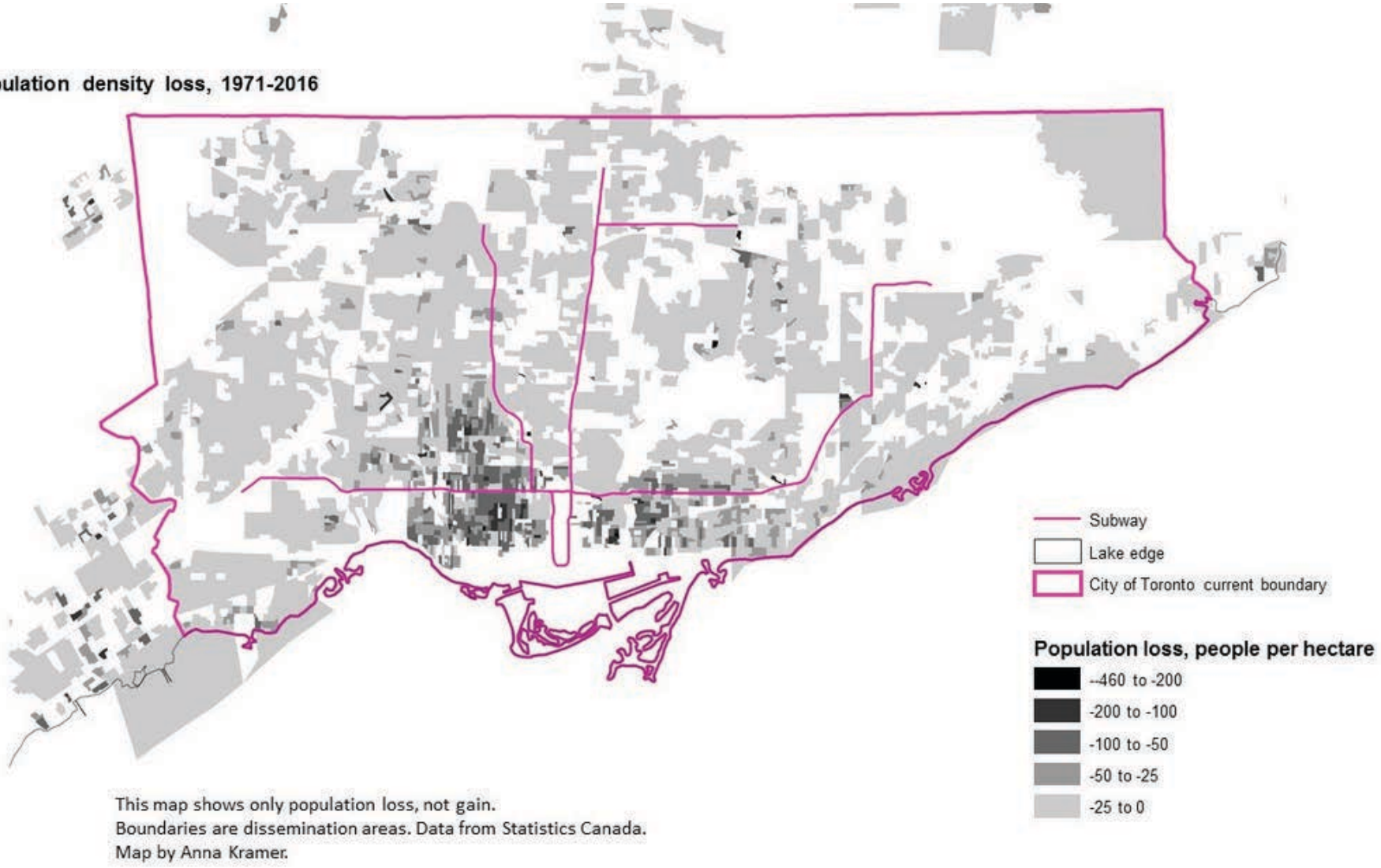
Population change for the City of Toronto, 2006 to 2016



Note: Change calculated using 2006 census tract boundaries.

THE GLOBE AND MAIL, SOURCE: NEIGHBOURHOOD CHANGE RESEARCH PARTNERSHIP

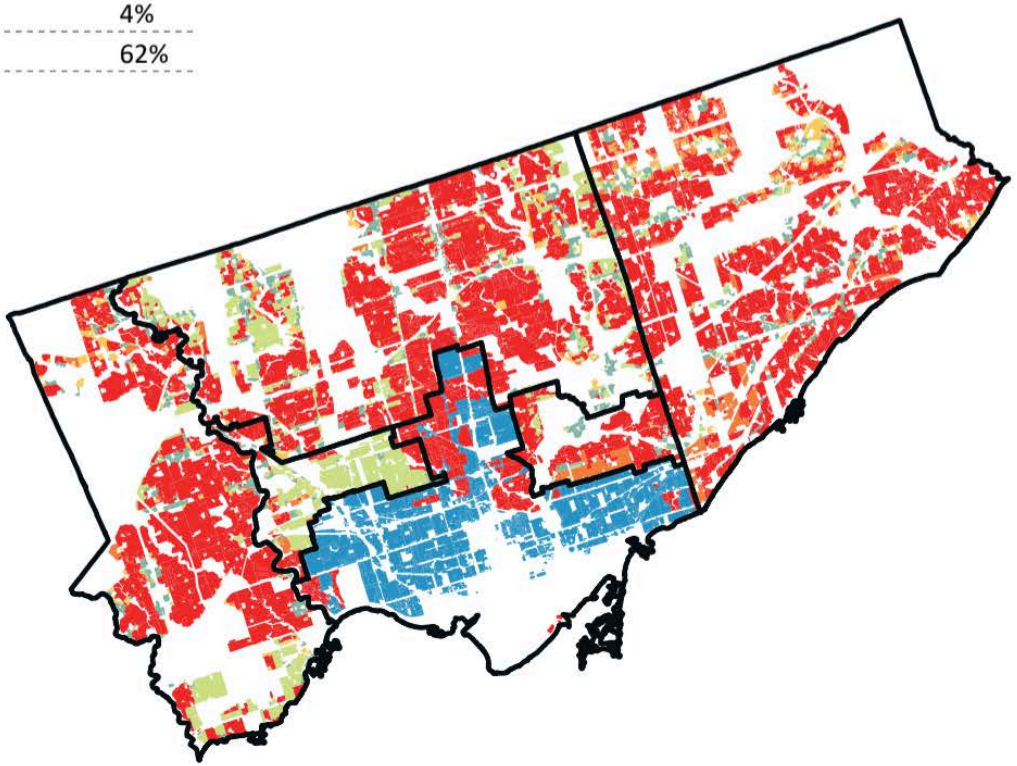
Population density loss, 1971-2016



This map shows only population loss, not gain.
Boundaries are dissemination areas. Data from Statistics Canada.
Map by Anna Kramer.

#yellowbelt

Zone Category	Area (KM²)	% of Residential Land
Residential (R)	42.24	13%
Residential Apartment (RA)	20.96	7%
Residential Multiple Unit (RM)	34.78	11%
Residential Town (RT)	9.45	3%
Residential Semi (RS)	13.54	4%
Residential Detached (RD)	200.46	62%
Former Municipal Boundary		



OPINION

Toronto has lots of room to grow. It's time to let that happen

ALEX BOZIKOVIC › ARCHITECTURE CRITIC
PUBLISHED JULY 26, 2018
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COMMENTS

Townhouses stand in front of condominium buildings near Humber Bay Shores, an area overwhelmed by condos, in the Etobicoke neighbourhood of Toronto on July 25, 2018.

MARK BLINCH/THE GLOBE AND MAIL

Toronto is running out of room to grow! The city is being swamped by new condos!

TRENDING

1 Canadian AI leaders win Turing Award for computer science

2 Theresa May says she'll quit if her Brexit deal passes

3 OPINION
From the comments: 'A gross, unprecedented mistake by the Trudeau government.' Readers react to leak over Supreme Court appointment
SHANNON BUSTA

4 OPINION
Sorry, Montreal, but Vancouver needs a Major League Baseball team more
DAVE BIDINI

5 Wilson-Raybould backed Manitoba's Joyal for Supreme Court chief justice as part of broader succession plan

HOUSE DIVIDED

HOW THE MISSING MIDDLE CAN SOLVE TORONTO'S HOUSING CRISIS

EDITED BY ALEX BOZIKOVIC, CHERYLL CASE,
JOHN LORINC, AND ANNABEL VAUGHAN


Yarmouth Rd
Clinton St
inton St


Foresters
5
4
3
2
1

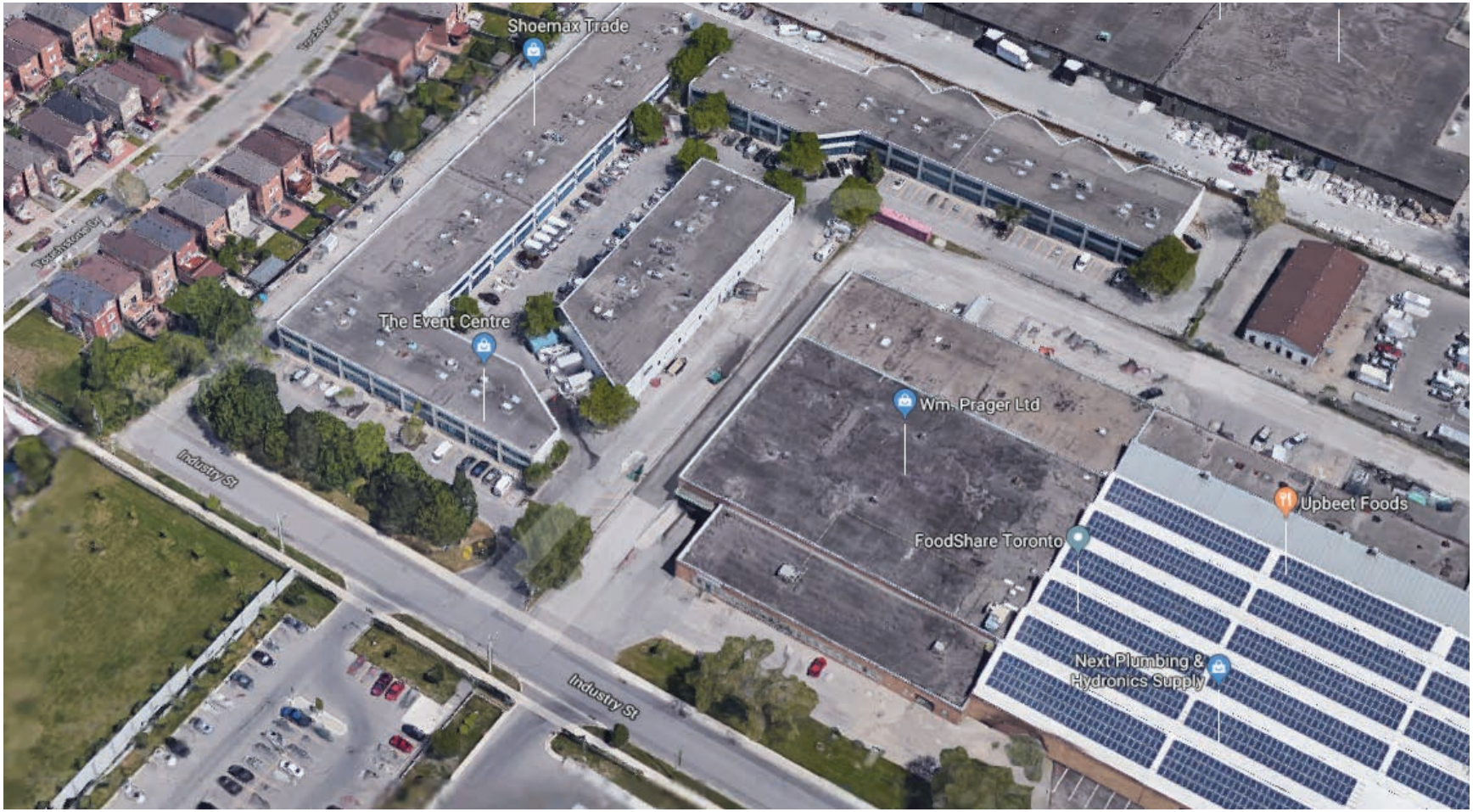
4. Retaining Key Buildings, and Introducing a New Typology

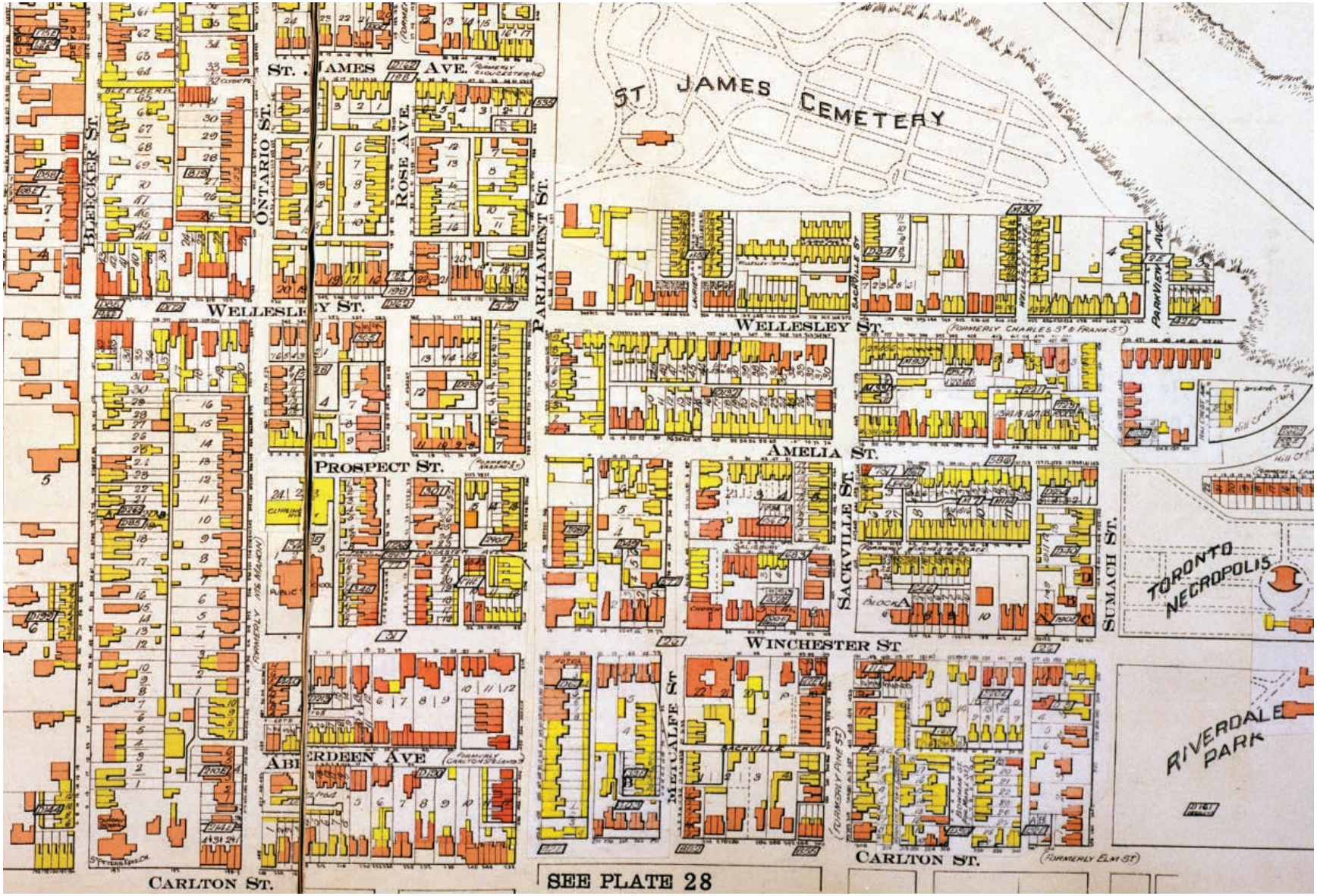
- important current uses are retained: schools, apartment buildings, seniors' residences, places of worship
- 'bar' building inserted at 80 Overlea Blvd., between two churches

5. Proposed Intensification

- 'bar' building type is applied across the site, in various heights and configurations
- flexible 'bar' can be used for a broad range of residential, work, live/work, retail and other uses, diversifying and unifying Thorncliffe Park at the same time


Crosstown Family Health Team
Weston Rd
UrbanArts
Ray Ave
15 Industry Street
Industry St
Touchstone Dr
Trethewey Dr
Vin Cassia Dr
FoodShare Toronto
Brookhaven Dr
Greek Orthodox Church of Saints...
Darul Arqam Islamic Centre
Corbrook
StorageMart
Abbott Giftware
Martha Eaton Way
Bertal Rd
The Redeemed Christian Church Of God
Metcap Living Management
MCM 2001 Inc office
Tim Hortons
Todd Bayliss Blvd
Black Creek Dr
Toronto Police 12 Division
Trethewey Park East
StorageMart
Google


Shoemax Trade
The Event Centre
Wm. Prager Ltd
Upbeet Foods
FoodShare Toronto
Next Plumbing & Hydronics Supply
Industry St
Industry St


ST JAMES CEMETERY
BLEECKER ST.
ONTARIO ST.
ROSE AVE.
PARLIAMENT ST.
PARKVIEW AVE
WELLESLEY ST.
PROSPECT ST.
AMELIA ST.
SACKVILLE ST.
SUMACH ST.
WINCHESTER ST
TORONTO NECROPOLIS
RIVERDALE PARK
METCALFE ST
CARLTON ST.
SEE PLATE 28


Syndicate Ave
Weston Rd
The Salvation Army
York Community Church
Tech Solutions
Brownville Ave
Barr Ave
Guestville Ave
Our Lady of
Victory Church
York Ave
Royal Canadian
Legion Branch 31
Empresas Amazonas
Elmhurst Ct
Zicas Hair Salon
Dragon Hou
Pegasus Electric
Company
Dennis Ave
Gladhurst Park
Astoria Ave
Dennis Avenue
Community School
Toronto Fire Station 421
Iglesia Ni Cristo
(Church Of Christ)
Bayliss Ave
Our Lady of
Victory School
Lambton Ave
Cliff St
Viele Bros Auto Body
Cashman Crescent
Arnold Ave
Bushey Ave
Lambton Daily Mart
Lambton's Dollar
& Convenience

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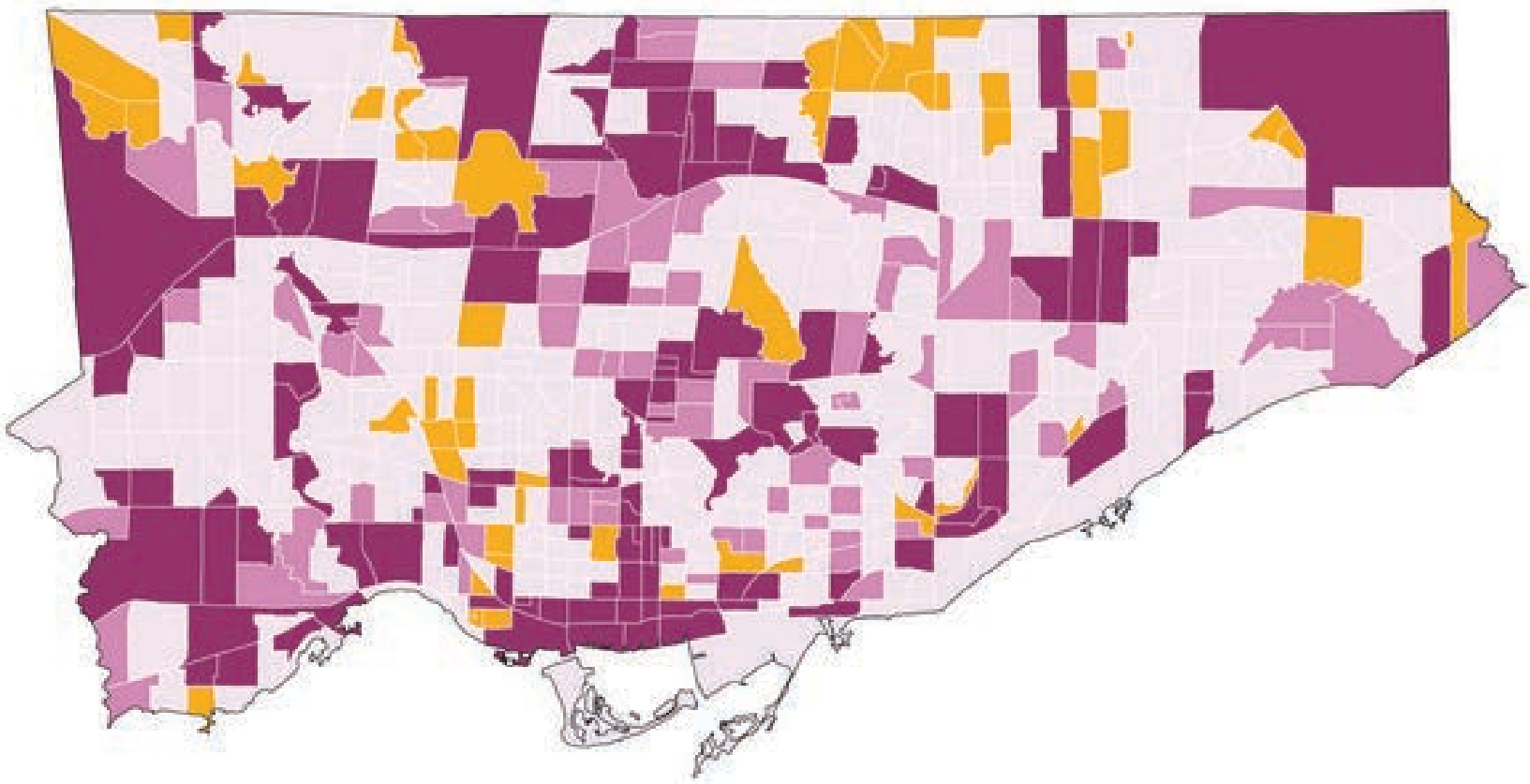

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