

HERITAGE PROPERTY RESEARCH AND EVALUATION REPORT



**R. G. MCLEAN BUILDING AND
BARCLAY, CLARK AND COMPANY BUILDING
26 LOMBARD STREET, TORONTO**

Prepared by:

Heritage Preservation Services
City Planning Division
City of Toronto

November 2014

1. DESCRIPTION



Above: contextual view looking east on Lombard Street from Victoria Street toward Church Street and showing the properties at 26 Lombard Street on the north side; cover: south elevations, R. G. McLean Building (right) and Barclay, Clark and Company Building (left) (Heritage Preservation Services, December 2014)

26 Lombard Street: R. G. McLean Building and Barclay, Clark and Company Building	
ADDRESS	26 Lombard Street (north side, east of Victoria Street) ¹
WARD	Ward 27 - Toronto Centre-Rosedale
LEGAL DESCRIPTION	Plan 8A, Part Lots 4-6
NEIGHBOURHOOD/COMMUNITY	Yonge Street Neighbourhood
HISTORICAL NAME	R. G. McLean Building (east) Barclay, Clark and Company Building (west)
CONSTRUCTION DATE	R. G. McLean Building, 1890 Barclay, Clark and Company Building, 1894
ORIGINAL OWNER	Robert G. McLean, printer
ORIGINAL USE	Industrial
CURRENT USE*	Commercial * This does not refer to permitted use(s) as defined by the Zoning By-law
ARCHITECT/BUILDER/DESIGNER	None identified
DESIGN/CONSTRUCTION/MATERIALS	Brick cladding with brick, stone, metal and wood detailing
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE	Romanesque Revival
ADDITIONS/ALTERATIONS	See Section 2.ii
CRITERIA	Design/Physical, Historical/Associative & Contextual
HERITAGE STATUS	Listed on City of Toronto Inventory of Heritage Properties (1973) & designated under Part IV, Section 29 of the Ontario Heritage Act (1982), former City of Toronto By-law 531-82
RECORDER	Heritage Preservation Services: Kathryn Anderson
REPORT DATE	November 2014

¹ The City of Toronto identifies the subject buildings under the single address of 26 Lombard; however, the Barclay, Clark and Company Building is also identified for convenience purposes as 20 Lombard Street (as marked on the property data map attached as Image 1)

2. BACKGROUND

This research and evaluation report describes the history, architecture and context of the properties at 26 Lombard Street, which were designated under Part IV, Section 29 of the Ontario Heritage Act in 1982 by former City of Toronto By-law 531-82. The report includes an evaluation of the properties according to Ontario Regulation 9/06, the criteria for municipal designation prescribed by the Province of Ontario following the 2005 amendments to the Ontario Heritage Act. The conclusions of the research and evaluation are found in Section 4 (Summary).

i. HISTORICAL TIMELINE

Key Date	Historical Event
1797	Smith's Plan for the expansion of the Town of York reserves blocks for public uses, including a hospital (Image 2)
1819 Apr	The patent for the Hospital (Block C) is issued to the hospital trustees
c. 1819 ²	Plan 8A is registered, subdividing Block C between present-day Adelaide, Church, Richmond and Victoria Streets (Image 3)
1819	The trustees begin selling lots on the north side of present-day Lombard Street
1827	Chewett's Plan of the Town of York shows the subdivision of Plan 8A on present-day Lombard Street (Image 4)
1881-87	The Ontario Industrial Loan Company (OILC) acquires parts of Lots 4-6 under Plan 8A
1889 Sept	The OILC owns vacant land on the north side of Lombard Street according to the tax assessment rolls
1890 Feb	Robert Grant McLean acquires parts of the OILC's Lombard Street frontage
1890 Mar	Building permit #45 is issued to McLean for a four-storey "printing house" on Lombard near Victoria Street (the architect is not identified) (Image 10)
1890 Sept	When the assessment roll is recorded, an "unfinished building" valued at \$2500 is noted on McLean's Lombard Street property
1890	The building is complete at the end of the year when information is recorded for the City Directory of 1891, listing printer R. G. McLean at "32-34 Lombard" (the east part of present-day 26 Lombard) along with book binder George T. Steward ³
1891 Sept	The assessment roll identifies McLean's building on Lombard, with Barclay, Clay and Company, lithographers, located "over 32" and book binder Steward in the third storey, as well as McLean's vacant lot to the west
1894 May	Building permit #1624 is issued to Barclay, Clark and Company for a five-storey brick "warehouse" valued at \$14,000 ⁴ (Image 10)
1894 Sept	Robert McLean owns an "unfinished building" valued at \$6000 west of his Lombard Street printing plant according to the assessment rolls
1894	The Barclay, Clark and Company Building (then identified at 26-30 Lombard) is completed by the end of 1894 when information is compiled for the 1895

² The registration date is unclear, but transactions for the land began in 1819

³ McLean's neighbours included Barclay, Clark and Company, lithographers at "36 Lombard" to the east

⁴ No architect was listed on the building permit; in this case, the permit was issued to the property's tenant rather than the owner (McLean). An entry in the May 24, 1894 issue of Contract Record described the building as a "lithographing plant"

	City Directory
1894	When Goad's Atlas is updated, both of McLean's buildings are illustrated (Image 9)
1895 Sept	According to the assessment rolls, Barclay, Clark and Company occupies 26-30 Lombard in premises valued at \$13,000, with the Grip Printing and Publishing Company located in the upper stories of the building ⁵
1898	The R. G. McLean Building is photographed for <u>Toronto, Canada</u> , the Board of Trade publication printed on-site (Image 11)
1905	Robert G. McLean dies
1937	Title to the properties is passed from R. G. McLean Limited to McLean's widow
1940	Alice J. McLean transfers the Lombard Street properties to Robert and James McLean
1961	R. G. McLean Limited reacquires the properties
1973	The properties at 26 Lombard Street are listed on the inaugural City of Toronto Inventory of Heritage Properties
1976	Following the demise of R. G. McLean Limited, the bankruptcy trustee sells the properties
1982	The properties at 26 Lombard Street are designated under Part IV, Section 29 of the Ontario Heritage Act by former City of Toronto By-law 531-82

ii. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Yonge Street Neighbourhood

The properties at 26 Lombard Street are located in the neighbourhood southeast of Yonge Street and Queen Street East in downtown Toronto. After Toronto was founded as the Town of York in 1793, the townsite was placed in a ten-block area along King Street East with the surrounding acres reserved for the government (east), military (west) and gentry (north). In 1797, Smith's Plan for the Enlargement of York designated certain lands adjoining the community for future development, while reserving large blocks for public uses (Image 2). This included the area south and east of Yonge Street and Lot Street (Queen), the latter representing the northern limit of the municipality, where a site was identified for the hospital.

Between the War of 1812 and the incorporation of the City of Toronto in 1834, the increase in population led to the westward and northward expansion of the community. King Street remained the city's "main street" until the end of the 19th century when Yonge Street took precedence.⁶ By this time, the unveiling of Toronto's first "department stores" brought increased traffic and development to Yonge and Queen with a mixture of new uses that included entertainment venues and light manufacturing, the latter evidenced by the smoke stacks visible in a bird's eye illustration of the area in 1886 (Image 7).

⁵ Robert G. McLean's printing complex at 32-34 Lombard is identically valued at \$13,000, and publisher James Acton is recorded as a tenant in the upper floors

⁶ Surveyed in 1796, the street south of present-day Queen Street remained impassible for many years

The development of the area adjoining Yonge and Queen in the late 1800s can be traced visually on surviving maps and atlases, including those illustrated in Section 6 below.

26 Lombard Street

The properties at 26 Lombard Street were developed on part of the land that was designated as the hospital site (Block C) on the expanded plan of York (Image 2). When the community's first hospital opened instead in New Town (at present-day King Street West and John Street), the appointed trustees authorized the division of Block C under Plan 8A, including the layout of future Lombard Street (Image 3).⁷ After the first sale of land in Block C in 1819, modest buildings appeared on Lombard Street, which were depicted on Boulton's Atlas of 1858 (Image 5). By the late 19th century, this land was owned by the Ontario Industrial Loan and Investment Company, which sold parts of Lots 4-6 under Plan 8A to printer Robert Grant McLean (1853-1905) in early 1890.

While R. G. McLean founded his printing company in 1879, the origins of the printing industry in Toronto dated to the early 19th century when presses were imported to produce newspapers. The community's first book binder was working in the 1820s, a period when religious publications became widely available. Eight printing offices were identified in the municipality in 1834, the year the City of Toronto was incorporated. Through the mid 1800s while the printing industry continued to centre on newspapers, the first lithographers were producing illustrations for different media, including government publications, school books and atlases. By the time R. G. McLean started his business, the array of print materials ranged from popular periodicals and trade journals to sheet music. The availability of new typesetting machines in Toronto near the close of the 19th century had a dramatic impact on the industry, with the city surpassing Halifax, Quebec City and Montreal to become the "printing and publishing capital of Canada."⁸ When the Decennial Census of Canada was compiled for 1891, 74 printing plants with 2400 employees were identified in Toronto, including the one headed by R. G. McLean.

By the end of 1890 when R. G. McLean's purpose-built "printing house" opened on the east part of present-day 26 Lombard Street, it housed a "job and book" printing enterprise, with part of the premises rented to George T. Steward, a book binder and account book manufacturer.⁹ The next year, McLean rented space in the complex to Barclay, Clark and Company, engravers and lithographers, who moved here from the neighbouring location.¹⁰ The linked interests of the companies proved profitable, resulting in McLean commissioning a separate building for Barclay, Clark and Company at 26-30 Lombard Street (the west part of present-day 26 Lombard) in 1894. Additional room in the latter complex was occupied from 1894 to 1895 by the Grip Printing and Publishing Company, which was founded in 1882 based on the success of "Grip" (1873),

⁷ The subdivision was illustrated by Chewett in 1827 (Image 4)

⁸ Hulse, x (introduction)

⁹ Steward, who established a solo business in 1888, remained McLean's tenant until 1895

¹⁰ Founded by David Spence Barclay and Thomas James Clark in 1889, the company was later renamed the Clark Lithographing Company and, following mergers with other lithographers, operated as Rolph-Clark-Stone Limited beginning in 1917

an earlier satirical and literary paper that achieved fame for its political cartoons lampooning Canadian Prime Minister John A. Macdonald.¹¹ Grip's occupancy of the Lombard Street site coincided with its transition from a company involved in publishing, printing, book binding, engraving and lithography, to one specializing in the latter industry only.

Amongst the printing jobs undertaken by R. G. McLean Limited in its new complex was the Toronto Board of Trade's 1898 publication Toronto, Canada, which included a photograph of the proprietor and his Lombard Street premises (Image 11). While McLean's company continued to occupy the site throughout most of the 20th century, parts of the complex were tenanted by a variety of publishing and lithographing companies, book binders, typesetters and stationers, as well as other businesses unrelated to the printing trade. With the bankruptcy of the company in the early 1970s, the premises were converted to recreational and commercial functions including restaurants and fitness facilities. The properties at 26 Lombard Street were recognized on the inaugural City of Toronto Inventory of Heritage Properties in 1973 and designated under Part IV, Section 29 of the Ontario Heritage Act in 1982.

iii. ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

Current photographs of the properties at 26 Lombard Street are found on the cover and in Sections 2 and 6 of this report. The R. G. McLean Building and the neighbouring Barclay, Clark and Company Building complement one another in their application of features of the Romanesque Revival, one of the most prevalent architectural styles in Toronto at the close of the Victorian era. Identified by its heavy stonework (often employing different colours and textures) and the use of the round-arched motif, the popularity of the style at this time was credited to American architect H. H. Richardson, whose interpretation of features of European architecture from the 9th to 11th centuries was named "Richardsonian Romanesque."¹² His influence in North America was immediate, given that "his architecture, and even that of his imitators, stood out like rocks in the urban sea of insincere and trivial building that characterized his period."¹³ When R. G. McLean planned his Lombard Street complex, influential buildings exhibiting Romanesque Revival details were unveiled in Toronto, beginning with the Ontario Legislative Building (1886) at Queen's Park. However, perhaps the most famous local application of the style was (Old) Toronto City Hall, which officially opened in 1899 after a much publicized decade-long construction period. Executed by noted local architect, E. J. Lennox, its design closely followed Richardson's Alleghany County Courthouse in Pittsburgh. While the latter project was ongoing, architects Langley and Burke's Army and Navy Store (1887-89) at 129-135 King Street East showed the application of the Romanesque Revival to a commercial complex. In even closer

¹¹ Grip Printing and Publishing relocated to 26-28 Adelaide Street West in 1896 where the company was renamed Grip Limited in 1901 and afterward engaged such celebrated Canadian artists as Tom Thomson and future members of the Group of Seven as illustrators

¹² The style was seen earlier in Toronto when University College at the University of Toronto was unveiled (completed in 1859, it was restored after a 1890 fire)

¹³ Arthur, 169

proximity to Lombard Street, in 1892 the Confederation Life Company completed its massive headquarters at Yonge Street and Richmond Street East, which remains a prototype of Romanesque Revival architecture in downtown Toronto (Image 8).¹⁴

The R. G. McLean Building displays the round arches and rugged stonework that are hallmarks of Romanesque Revival design. Rising four stories, the building is clad and trimmed with red brick, limestone, both red and buff sandstone, metal and wood. The principal elevation faces south onto Lombard Street where it is organized into four bays. The main entrance is set in the west bay on the first (ground) floor in the arcade of monumental round-arched openings that spring from arches and columns with polychromatic stone detailing. The latter openings have continuous labels beneath a cornice with decorative stonework and bartizans (miniature turrets). Brick band courses separate the upper stories where the second and third floors contain flat-headed openings with the original wood sash and wood detailing. These openings are separated by brick piers with incised mouldings and stone trim that extends to the lintels and continuous sills. The round-arch motif is repeated in the fourth storey in the arcade of window openings with brick and stone embellishments and continuous sills. The intricately detailed brick parapet with the metal cornice is interspersed with bartizans. The exposed east side wall extends two bays with flat-headed openings. It is attached to, but distinguished from the factory wing (north), which features brick cladding and symmetrically-placed flat-headed openings on the east wall (some of which have been altered). The west wall abuts the neighbouring Barclay, Clark and Company Building.

Adjoining the R. G. McLean Building on the west, the Barclay, Clark and Company Building shares its predecessor's scale, setback, cladding and decorative elements with complementary Romanesque Revival detailing. The first (ground) floor has been altered over time, but the archival photographs attached as Images 11 and 15 reveal the flat-headed openings. Above, the second and fourth stories feature recessed flat-headed window openings with stone lintels and continuous sills, which are separated by brick piers with stone keystones (the fourth-floor openings are reduced in height). The third storey has an arcade of round-arched openings with brick and stone detailing. Wood windows survive on this wall. Along the flat roofline, the metal cornice with an incised pattern marks the brick parapet with stone detailing and bartizans (which have been altered). On the exposed west elevation that extends two bays, the openings have been filled in, and the rear (north) brick-clad factory wing has symmetrically-placed flat-headed openings on the west wall (some of which have been altered). The east elevation adjoins the R. G. McLean Building.

iv. CONTEXT

The location of the properties at 26 Lombard Street is shown on the property data map attached as Image 1. Situated on the north side of the street midway between Church Street (east) and Victoria Street (west), the R. G. McLean Building and the Barclay,

¹⁴ All of the latter buildings were the result of design competitions and the properties are recognized heritage sites

Clark and Company Building are currently flanked by vacant land on the west and a high-rise building to the east. The principal (south) elevations of the buildings overlook the north face of the Revenue Canada Building (1958) at 36 Adelaide Street East.¹⁵ At the west end of the block, the Comstock Building (1890) at the corner of Lombard and Victoria Street, and the neighbouring Strand Hotel (1908) at 81 Victoria Street are recognized on the City’s heritage register. The Comstock Building, in particular, complements the R. G. McLean Company and Barclay, Clark and Company Buildings with its Romanesque Revival styling, as does the Lombard Street Fire Hall (1886) at 110 Lombard, which is located further east along with the former City Morgue (1907) at 86 Lombard. The latter buildings are identified as heritage sites and shown in Image 18.

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

Well-crafted Example of a Style and Type – The R. G. McLean Building and the adjoining Barclay, Clark and Company Building have cultural heritage value as complementary examples of Romanesque Revival architecture, which was among the most popular styles during the late Victorian era in Toronto. The designs share the hallmarks of the style with the repetition of the round-arch motif, the application of roughly-textured stone, and the attention to detailing inspired by the architecture of the 9th through 11th centuries.

Historical or Associative Value	
i. direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community	N/A
ii. yields, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture	N/A
iii. demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, artist, builder, designer or theorist who is significant to a community	N/A

¹⁵ This complex replaced the former General Post Office (1869-1958), which is illustrated in Image 7

Organization - The associative value of the properties is related to the Barclay, Clark and Company Building, which following its completion in 1894 attracted as a tenant the famous Toronto lithography company, Grip Printing and Publishing Limited (forerunner to Grip Limited).

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

Surroundings – Contextually, the adjoining R. G. McLean Building and Barclay, Clark and Company Building are historically and visually linked to their surroundings on Lombard Street where, with the neighbouring Comstock Building (1890) at the northeast corner of Lombard and Victoria Streets and the former City Morgue (1907) and Lombard Street Fire Hall (1886) to the east, they remain important surviving reminders of the appearance of the area around the turn of the 20th century. With the replacement of most of the historic streetscape, the R. G. McLean Building and Barclay, Clark and Company Building are valued for their relationship to one another and with the other recognized heritage sites on Lombard Street.

4. SUMMARY

Following research and evaluation according to Ontario Regulation 9/06, it has been determined that the properties at 26 Lombard Street have cultural heritage values. The R. G. McLean Building (1890) and the adjoining Barclay, Clark and Company Building (1894), both of which were commissioned by Robert Grant McLean for his printing factory and related businesses, have design and contextual values as a pair of well-crafted late Victorian industrial buildings with Romanesque Revival styling that are historically and visually linked to their surroundings where they reflect the appearance of the Lombard Street around the turn of the 20th century. The Barclay, Clark and Company Building is also valued historically as the location in 1894-1895 of the famed Toronto lithographers, which was then known as The Grip Printing and Publishing Company and later renamed Grip Limited.

5. SOURCES

Archival Sources

Abstract Indices of Deeds, Plan 8A, Part Lots 4-6

Archival Photographs, City of Toronto Archives, Toronto Historical Board, and

http://www.blogto.com/city/2013/06/a_brief_history_of_the_first_shopping_mall_in_toronto/ (individual citations in Section 6)

Assessment Rolls, City of Toronto, St James Ward, 1890-1892, and Ward 3, Division 1, 1893-96

Boulton, Atlas of the City of Toronto and Vicinity, 1858

Building Permits #45 (March 20, 1890) and #1624 (May 16, 1894), City of Toronto Archives

Chewett, Plan of the Town of York, 1827

City of Toronto Directories, 1886 ff.

Decennial Censuses of Canada, 1881-1901

Goad's Atlases, 1880-1923

Smith, Plan for the Enlargement of York, 1797

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Wesbroom, Bird's Eye View of the City of Toronto, 1886

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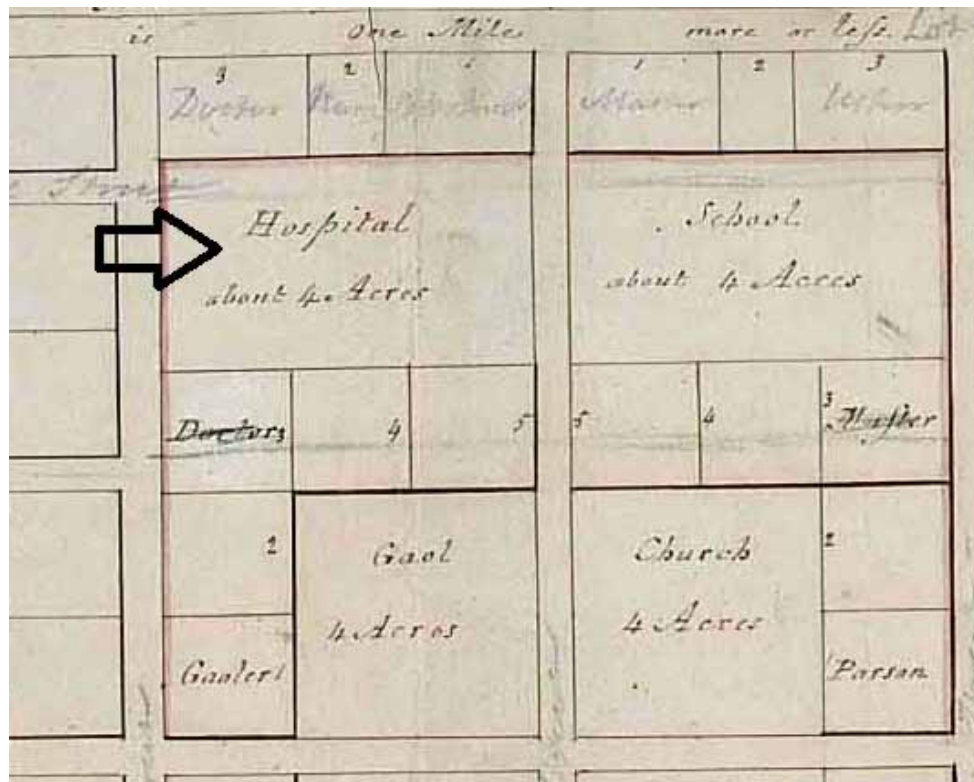
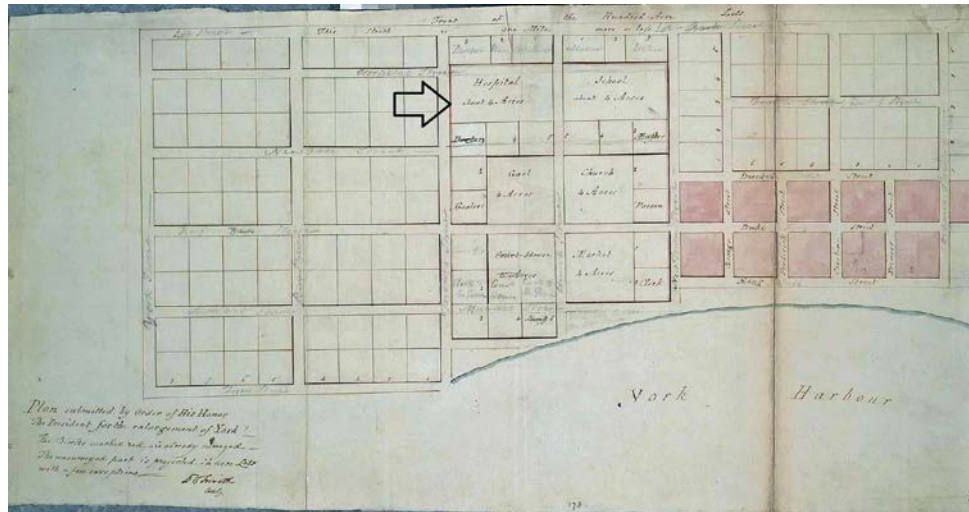
Toronto in Print: a celebration of 200 years of the printing press in Toronto, 1798-1998, University of Toronto, 1998

Utting, Gerald, Toronto the Good, 1978

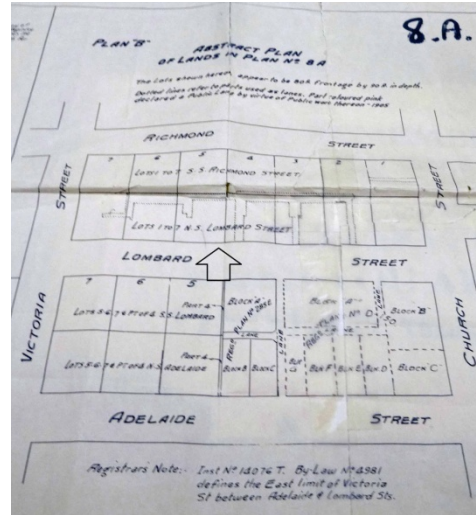
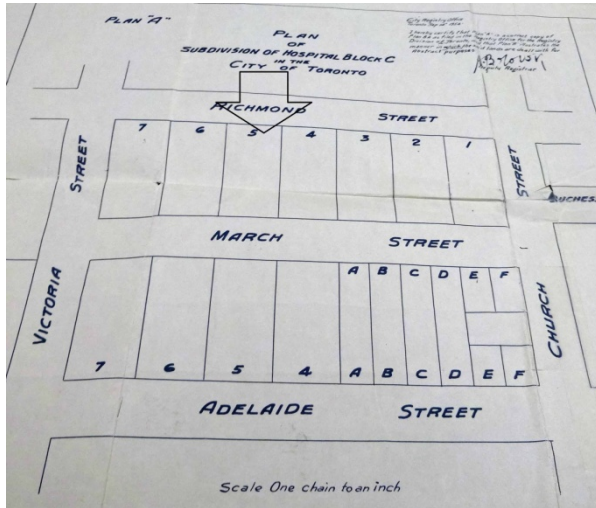
6. IMAGES - the **arrows** mark the location of the properties at 26 Lombard Street



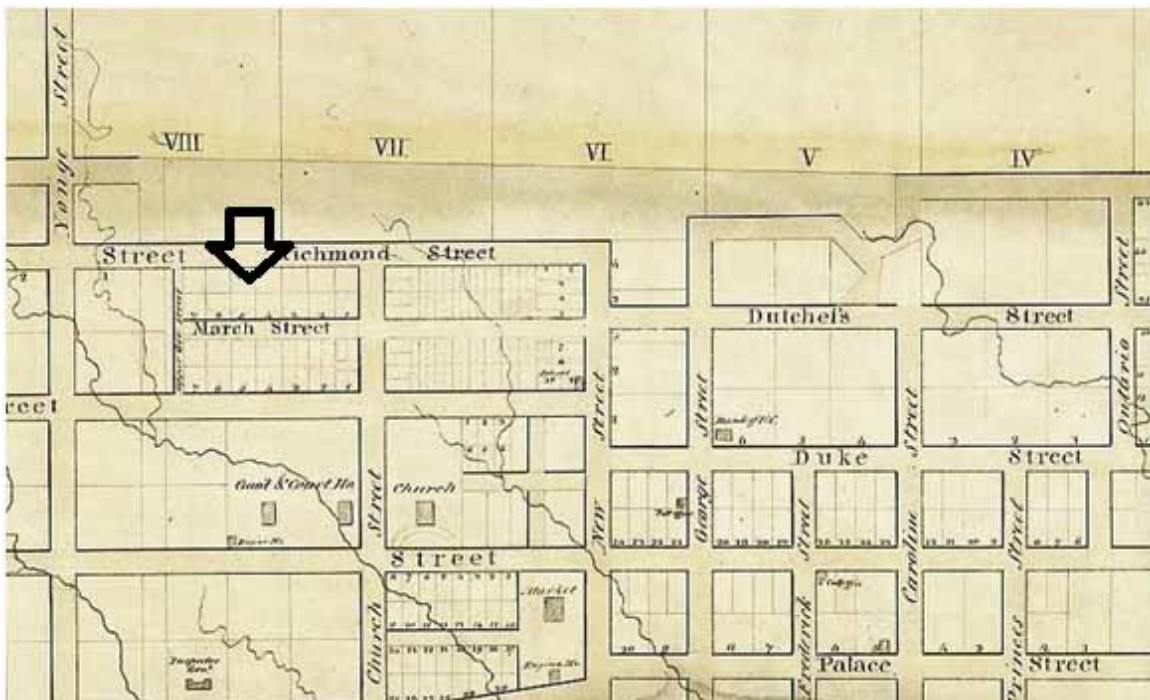
1. City of Toronto Property Data Map: showing the location of the subject properties on the north side of Lombard Street, east of Victoria Street. The R. G. McLean Building is labeled “26”, with the adjoining Barclay, Clark and Company Building at 20 Lombard



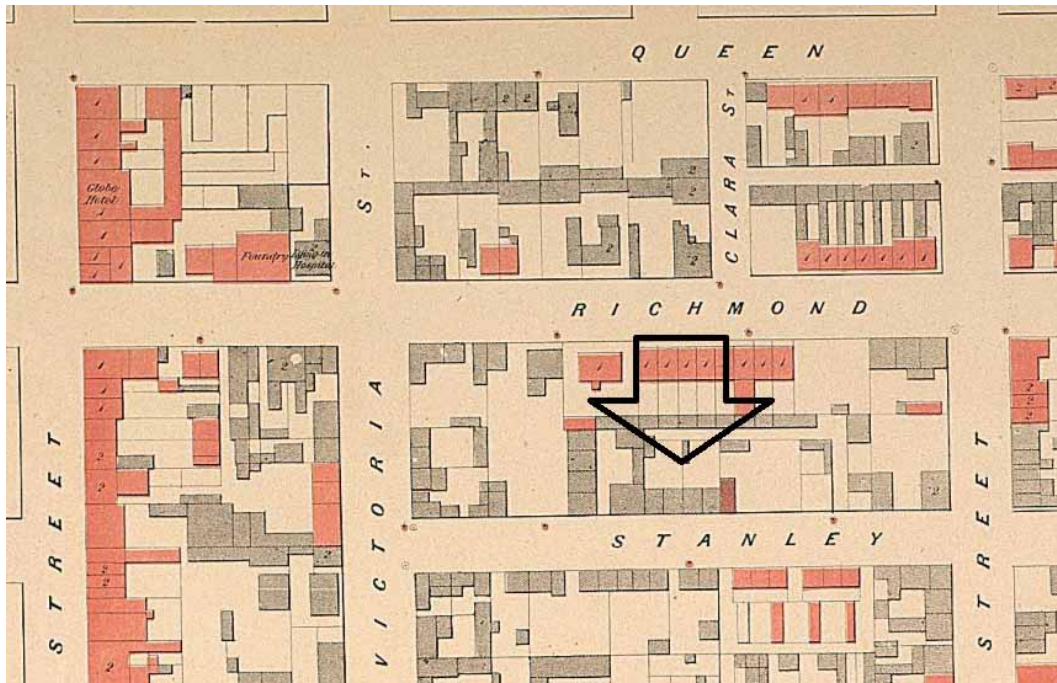
2. **Smith's Plan, 1797:** extracts showing the planned expansion of the Town of York (beyond the 10-block Old Town, dating to 1873, which is shown on the right in the larger image), with the Hospital Block reserved in the area southeast of present-day Richmond Street East and Victoria Street



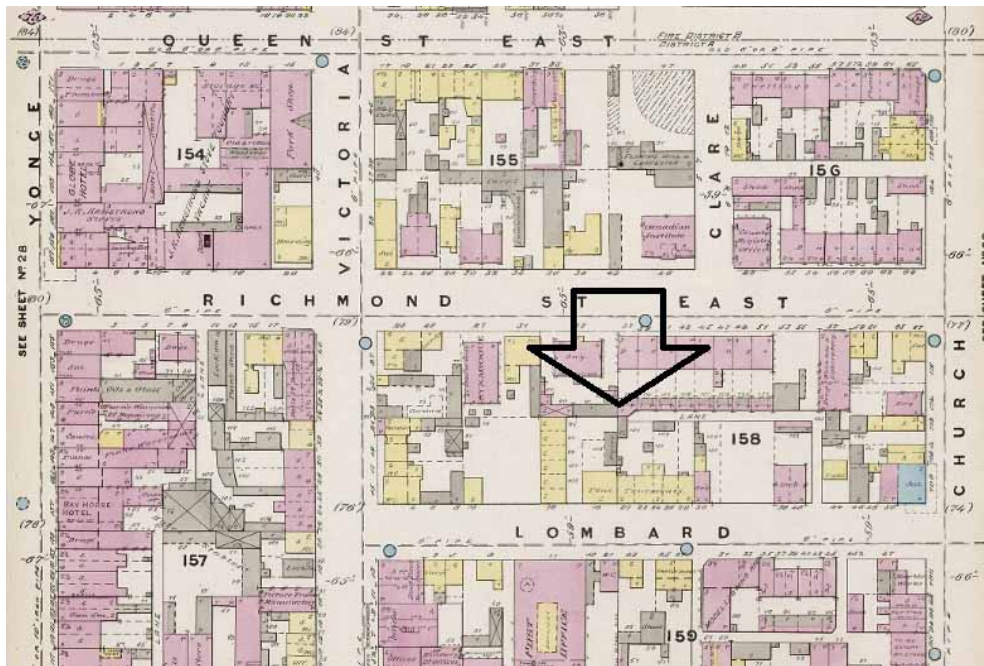
3. Plan 8A, Plans "A" and "B": showing part of the subdivision of Hospital Block C where March Street was later renamed Lombard Street and the subject properties were developed on parts of Lots 4-6 (Toronto Land Registry Office)



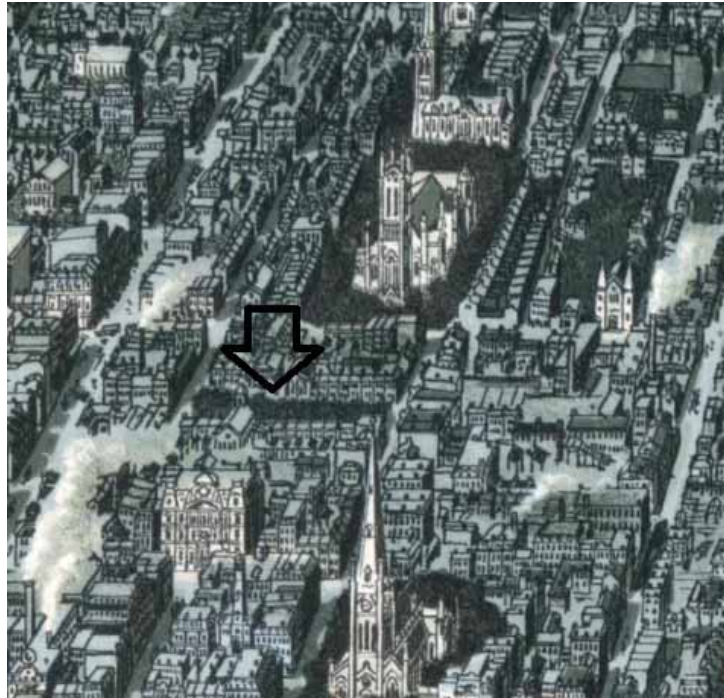
4. Chewett's Plan of the Town of York, 1827: the extract shows the subdivision of Plan 8A on Lombard Street (then known as March Street), as well as the development of some of the other blocks reserved for public uses, including St. James' Church at King and Church Streets (rebuilt after the Great Fire of 1849 and later known as St. James' Cathedral), the Courthouse and Jail on the same street, and the market to the southeast



5. Boulton's Atlas, 1858: showing the initial development of the lands along the north side of present-day Lombard Street (then named Stanley Street) after the sale of the lots by the hospital trustees in the early 1850s



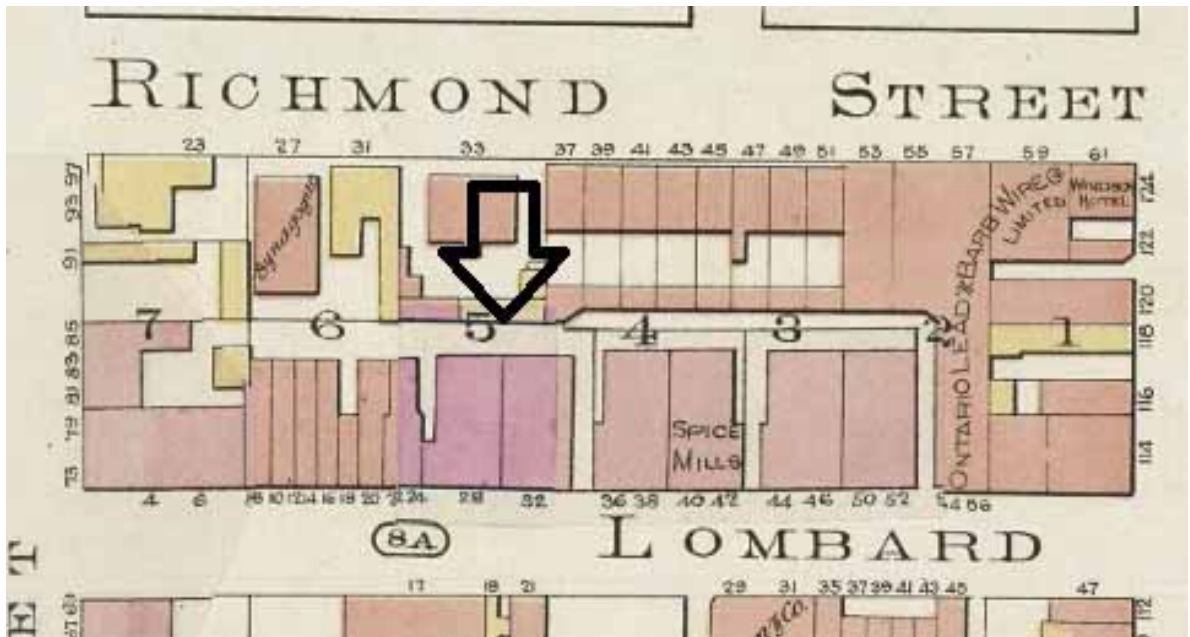
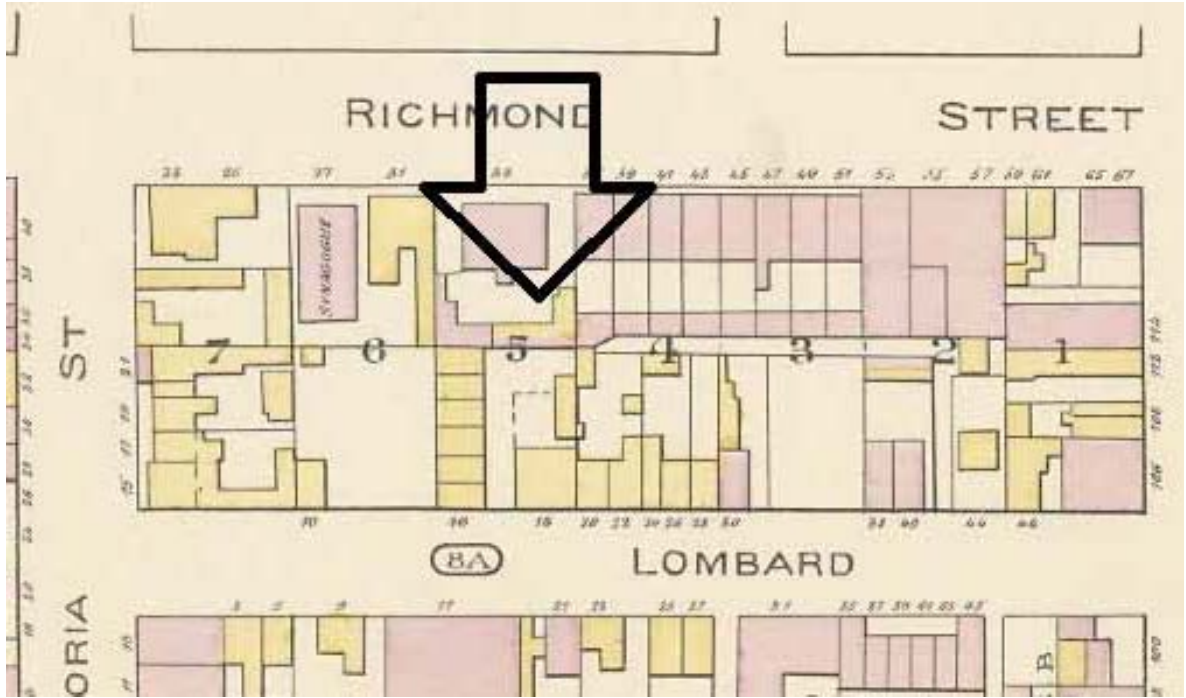
6. Goad's Atlas, 1880: the first Goad's Atlas for Toronto shows the future location of the subject buildings on the north side of Lombard Street and the development to date of the area southeast of Yonge Street and Queen Street East



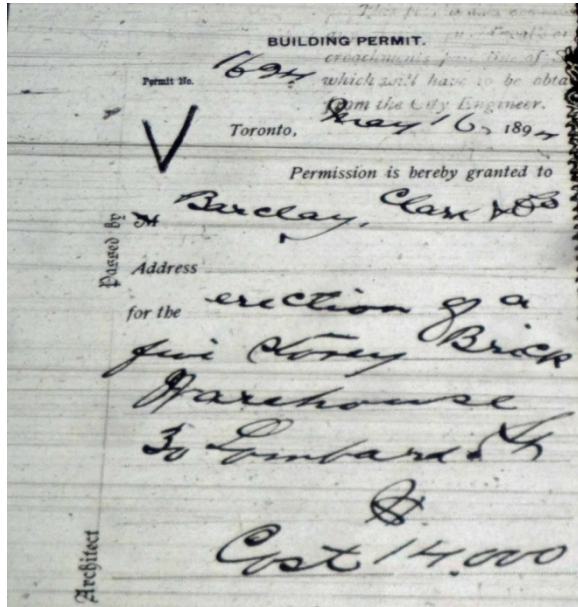
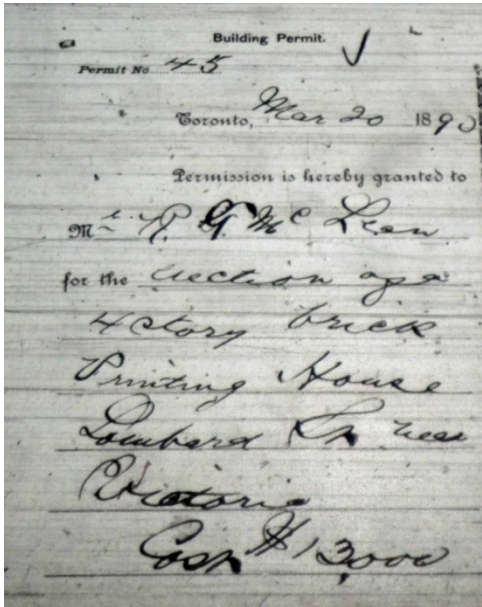
7. Wesbroom's Lithograph of the City of Toronto, 1886: showing Lombard Street before the development of the subject properties, and the proximity of the sites to downtown Toronto (Yonge Street is on the left side of the image, and the General Post Office (1869-1958) is the large mansard-roofed building on Adelaide Street East)



8. Confederation Life Building, 20 Richmond Street East, c. 1890: the engraving shows one of Toronto's landmark buildings designed in the Romanesque Revival style that influenced institutional, residential, commercial and industrial architecture in the city



9. Goad's Atlases, 1890 (above) and 1894 (below): showing the modest structures along the north side of Lombard Street that were replaced by the subject buildings in 1890 and 1894 (identified on the atlas as 28 and 32 Lombard, but labelled in directories and assessment rolls as 26-28 and 30-32 Lombard)



10. Building Permits, 1890 (left) and 1894 (right): #45 issued March 1890 for the R. G. McLean Company's "Printing House" (left) and #1694 issued May 1894 for the Barclay, Clark and Company warehouse (right) (City of Toronto Archives)

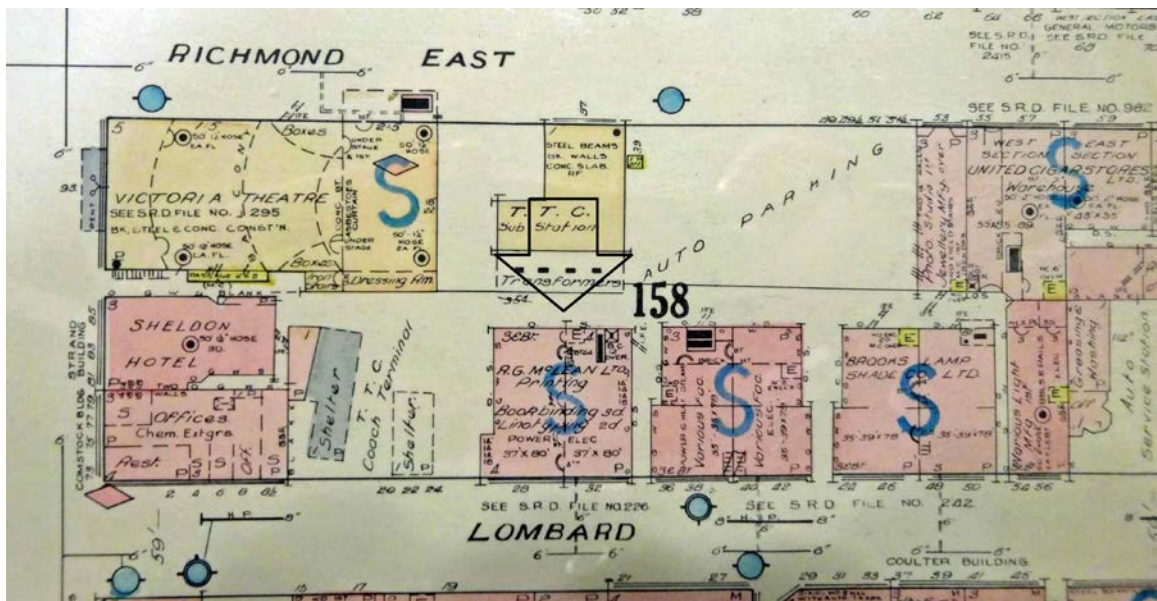


11. Illustrations, "Toronto, Canada", 1898: Images of R. G. McLean and his company's premises where the Board of Trade's publication was printed (part of

the neighbouring Barclay, Clark and Company Building is glimpsed on the left side of the photograph)



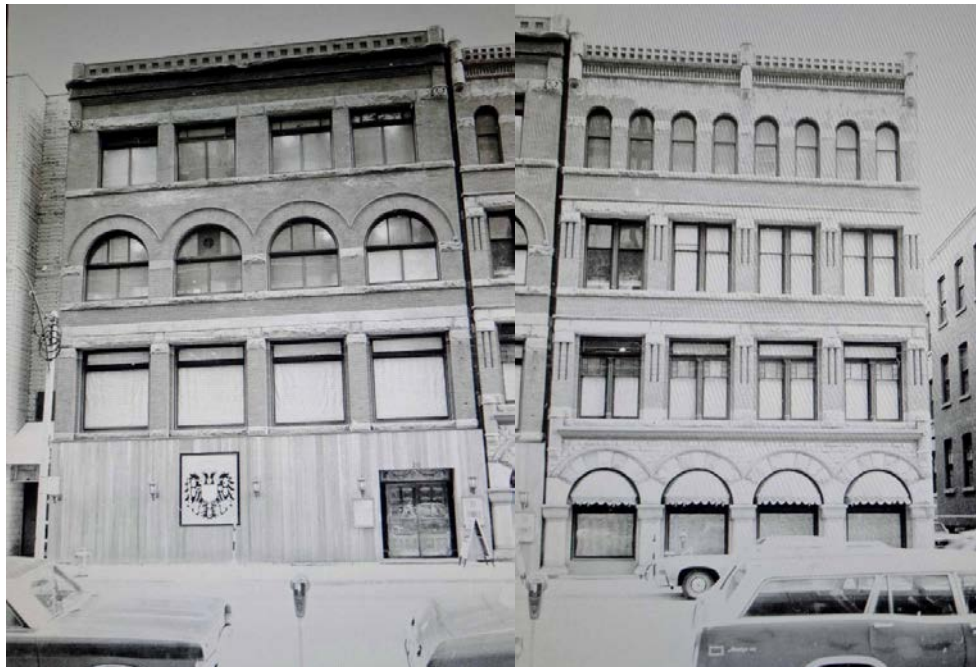
12. Archival Photograph, View Northeast from Yonge and King Streets, 1915: showing the subject properties on Lombard Street prior to the demolition of the adjoining buildings (City of Toronto Archives, Fonds 1231, Item 987)



13. Underwriters' Survey Bureau Atlas, 1954: showing the subject buildings and their changing surroundings after World War II



14. Archival Photograph, Lombard Street, 1967: looking east from Yonge Street (following the demolition of the Yonge Arcade) and showing the location of the subject buildings on Lombard near Victoria Street (the Comstock Building anchors the corner)
(http://www.blogto.com/city/2013/06/a_brief_history_of_the_first_shopping_mall_in_toronto/)



15. Archival Photographs, 26 Lombard Street, 1973: showing the R. G. McLean Building (right) and the Barclay, Clark and Company Building (left) at the time of their inclusion on the City's inaugural heritage inventory (City of Toronto Archives, Fonds 2043, File 18)



16. Archival Photographs, 26 Lombard Street, 1974 (above) and 1984 (below) : showing the placement of the subject properties on the north side of Lombard Street between Victoria and Church Streets (the former City Morgue and Lombard Street Fire Hall are visible in the distance, above), and the south elevations (below) (Toronto Historical Board)



17. Archival Photograph, 1991: showing the properties at 26 Lombard Street, including the first (ground) floor openings on the Barclay, Clark and Company Building (below left) that were subsequently altered (Toronto Historical Board)



18. Current Photographs, 2014: showing the south elevations of the properties at 26 Lombard Street (Heritage Preservation Services)



19. Current Photographs, 26 Lombard Street, 2014: showing the west elevation of the Barclay, Clark and Company Building (above), the east elevation of the R. G. McLean Building (centre), and the context of the properties on Lombard Street (below) (Heritage Preservation Services)



18. Photographs, Heritage Resources, Lombard Street and Area: showing the Comstock Building (1890) at 73-75 Victoria Street at the northeast corner of Lombard Street (top), the Strand Hotel (1908) adjoining the Comstock Building (1890) at 81 Victoria Street, north of Lombard Street (centre), the former City Morgue (1907) at 86 Lombard Street, east of Church Street (below left), and the Lombard Street Fire Hall (1886) at 110 Lombard Street (below right). The Comstock Building and Fire Hall display Romanesque Revival detailing, complementing the subject properties at 26 Lombard (current photographs, Heritage Preservation Services, December 2014; archival photographs, Toronto Historical Board, 1976)