

HERITAGE PROPERTY RESEARCH AND EVALUATION REPORT



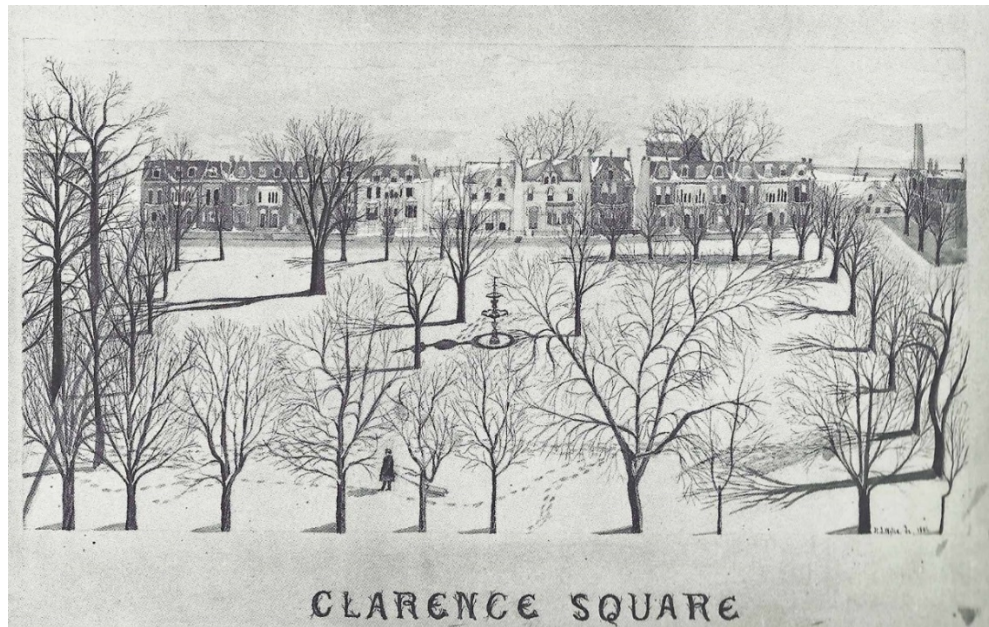
CLARENCE SQUARE, TORONTO

Prepared by:

Heritage Preservation Services
City Planning Division
City of Toronto

March 2016

1. DESCRIPTION



Above: illustration of Clarence Square, 1886 (Firth, 76); cover: archival photograph, Clarence Square, 1913 (City of Toronto Archives, Series 372, Item 98)

Clarence Square, Toronto	
ADDRESS	Clarence Square (northeast of Spadina Avenue and Front Street West)
WARD	Ward 20 (Trinity-Spadina)
LEGAL DESCRIPTION	Not applicable
NEIGHBOURHOOD/COMMUNITY	King-Spadina
HISTORICAL NAME	Clarence Square
CONSTRUCTION DATE	See Section 2
ORIGINAL OWNER	City of Toronto ¹
ORIGINAL USE	Public (public square)
CURRENT USE*	Public (City park) * This does not refer to permitted use(s) as defined by the Zoning By-law
ARCHITECT/BUILDER/DESIGNER	Not identified
DESIGN/CONSTRUCTION	See Section 2
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE	Not Applicable
ADDITIONS/ALTERATIONS	See Section 2
CRITERIA	Design/Physical, Historical/Associative and Contextual
HERITAGE STATUS	Cultural Heritage Evaluation
RECORDER	Heritage Preservation Services: Kathryn Anderson
REPORT DATE	March 2016

¹ The property was conveyed to the City of Toronto in 1860; the overall history of the ownership and development of the site is outlined in Section 2 below

2. BACKGROUND

This research and evaluation report describes the history, architecture and context of the property known as Clarence Square, and applies evaluation criteria to determine whether it merits inclusion on the City of Toronto’s Heritage Register and designation under Part IV, Section 29 of the Ontario Heritage Act. The conclusions of the research and evaluation are found in Section 4 (Summary).

i. HISTORICAL TIMELINE

Key Date	Historical Event
1793	Following the founding of the Town of York, the area west of the townsite is set aside as the Military Reserve where (Old) Fort York is built
1833	The sale of part of the Military Reserve is authorized, resulting in the subdivision of over 200 acres for primarily residential development in the area bounded by Lake Ontario, Peter Street, Niagara Street and present-day Queen Street West
1834	A plan showing the subject property identifies it as “site of new Government House” (a reference to the Lieutenant Governor’s official residence)
1837	The final plan for the area subdivided from the Military Reserve includes a wide boulevard named Wellington Place (now Wellington Street West) connecting two public squares, one of which is labelled “Clarence Square”
1851	A map illustrating Toronto’s military installations indicates that the subject property is “reserved for the public”; a separate topographical map for Clarence Square depicts the trees on the site
1858	Boulton’s Atlas, the first fire insurance atlas for Toronto, shows the private roadways along the north, east and south edges of Clarence Square
1859	Clarence Square is seeded, with gravelled paths, trees and a painted fence added to the site
1860	A Crown grant conveys Clarence Square to the City, along with a restrictive covenant to maintain it as a public square
1876	A bird’s eye view of the area illustrates the circular plan with radiating paths and a central fountain (the fountain is later reduced in height and removed in the 1920s)
1879	The land adjoining the square is developed with private dwellings, followed by the replacement of the original fence with an iron one
1880	25 elm trees are removed
1884	A City by-law funds cedar-block pavements and wood curbs at Clarence Square (in place by 1898), and the property is depicted on the first Goad’s fire insurance atlas for this part of Toronto
1890	Wood sidewalks are built along the north side of Clarence Square
1913	An archival photograph (shown on the cover of this report) depicts the square with the fountain, which was removed in the early 1920s
1926	An aerial photograph shows a different layout at Clarence Square, with a trio of pathways extending from the west end and the northwest and southwest corners of the site to converge near the east end
1943	A planting plan, revised from 1923, depicts the trees at Clarence Square
1947	An aerial photograph shows the layout of Clarence Square with the axial paths and tree cover

1966	A provincial heritage plaque is unveiled in Clarence Square, commemorating Alexander Dunn, Canada's first recipient of the Victoria Cross (1854) and a former resident of a house adjoining the park
1968	The restrictive covenant is removed to dedicate the roads around Clarence Square as public highways
1973	The surviving row houses (1879, and numbered 5-16) along the north edge of Clarence Square, and the Steele Briggs Seed Company Building (1911, at 49 Spadina Avenue) on the south edge are included on the City of Toronto's Heritage Inventory (now known as the Heritage Register)
1996	In the King-Spadina Secondary Plan, Clarence Square is identified as an "Area of Special Identity"
2012	City Council authorizes the King-Spadina area, including Clarence Square, for a Heritage Conservation District study

ii. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The history of Clarence Square is documented in numerous sources, including those referenced in Section 5 of this report. The images in Section 6 below, with historical maps, atlases and plans, trace the development of Clarence Square.

Military Reserve and King-Spadina

Clarence Square is located in today's King-Spadina neighbourhood, but it originated as part of the Military Reserve west of the Town of York (Toronto) that was set aside for military uses following the founding of the community as the new capital of Upper Canada (Ontario) in 1793.² The Reserve extended from Lake Ontario to Lot Street (Queen Street), and west to the Humber River, with (Old) Fort York strategically placed at the mouth of Garrison Creek to guard the entrance to the harbour (Image 2). With the rapid growth of Old Town, as early as 1797 a New Town extended west to Peter Street near the boundary of the Military Reserve (Image 3).

In the early 1830s and coinciding with the incorporation of the City of Toronto, part of the Military Reserve was sold, opening the area for residential development. Two years prior to the first land auction in 1833, Chewett prepared a plan for the subdivision and sale of part of the military lands along the shoreline between Peter and present-day Niagara Street (Image 4). Although this plan was not fully executed, it exhibited British town planning principles in laying out Wellington Place (now part of Wellington Street West) as a wide boulevard connecting two unnamed squares.³ At its west end, a six-acre parcel encompassed the "military burying ground of 1794 [that] formed a significant,

² The capital was relocated to York from Newark (Niagara-on-the-Lake) to take advantage of the protected harbour on the north shore of Lake Ontario

³ This was inspired, in part, by the early-19th century design by English architect John Nash of Regent Street, Regent's Park and the surrounding neighbourhood in London, England

immovable feature” in the design of the area.⁴ When the subdivision plan was formalized by Bonnycastle in 1834, the subject property was shown as a large tract terminating the vista east on Wellington Place to Brock Street (Spadina Avenue) that was set aside for a future Government House, the Lieutenant Governor’s official residence (Image 5).⁵ When the final plan for the area was approved in 1837, the latter open space was identified as “Clarence Square” (Image 6). Historical sources conclude that its name recognizes the Duke of Clarence, who had assumed the British throne as King William IV. At the opposite end of Wellington Place, the square containing the military cemetery was named for the King’s niece and heir, the future Queen Victoria.

Clarence Square

In 1851, Clarence Square was labelled “reversed for public use” on a map, indicating that the plans to build Government House in this location had been abandoned (Image 7). That same year, Fleming’s topographical plan of the city illustrated the location of the trees in Clarence Square (Image 8).⁶ During this decade, while the square was seeded, trees planted, gravel walks laid out, and a wood fence erected, the property was surrounded on three sides by a private road (Image 9). The City of Toronto was granted Clarence Square in 1860, accompanied by a restrictive covenant to maintain it as a public space.⁷ A map including the square, dating to 1872, shows the design with a central circle surrounded by and containing trees (Image 10). In 1876, a bird’s eye view of the city provides details on the appearance of Clarence Square at that time, including the symmetrical layout where radiating pathways converged on a central circle containing a recently unveiled fountain (Image 11). A decade later, another illustration shows the canopy of trees marking Clarence Square, as well as the residential buildings around its edges in (Image 13). The surviving row houses (or terrace) at 5-16 Clarence Square (1879) along the north side of the park are recognized on the City’s Heritage Register (Image 19).⁸ One of the former residences adjoining the square (which is no longer extant) was the family home of Alexander Dunn (1833-68). Dunn was acclaimed as the first native-born Canadian to receive the Victoria Cross for his valour during the Crimea

⁴ <http://fortyorkmaps.blogspot.ca/2013/02/east-of-garrison-creek.html> The cemetery was used until 1863 and among its c.500 burials are soldiers and others, including the infant daughter of Lieutenant-Governor Simcoe

⁵ When the Provincial Legislature moved to New Town in the 1830s, Chief Justice Elmsley’s former mansion on the southwest corner of King and Graves (Simcoe) streets served this purpose. It was replaced in 1874 by a purpose-built residence that was purportedly the first residential example of Second Empire styling in Toronto (the building was demolished during the World War I era)

⁶ Although as early as 1818 a Walks and Gardens Trust was established to oversee this land, in the second half of the 19th century this body concentrated on the acquisition of public parks

⁷ The covenant was released in 1968 and legislation enacted to dedicate the road along the north, east and south edges of Clarence Square as a public highway

⁸ Among the first residents in the town houses was Charles Massey, son of industrialist Hart Massey of the Massey-Harris industrial implements conglomerate, whose untimely death inspired the building of Massey (Music) Hall as a memorial. The Clarence Square Row Houses are among the small number of properties in Toronto with consecutive street numbering, and the western units at 1,2, 3 and 4 Clarence Square were removed in the 1960s

War (1854), and his story is told in the commemorative plaque erected at the west end of Clarence Square (Image 20).⁹

In the early 20th century, the cedar-block pavement on the north, east and south sides of the Clarence Square was replaced with asphalt, and permanent walls were built around the site. The central fountain was removed in the 1920s, prior to the recording of Clarence Square in an aerial photograph (1926) that showed the dramatic transformation of its surroundings (Image 15).¹⁰ While the extension of the railway lines across the area in the mid-19th century had attracted early industries, the Great Fire of 1904 that destroyed Toronto's central manufacturing district resulted in its relocation to this neighbourhood adjoining the cross-roads of King Street West and Spadina Avenue. Many of the residential buildings that characterized the area were replaced by factories and warehouses, including the Steele Briggs Seed Company's building at the south end of Clarence Square (Image 18).

The 1926 photograph of Clarence Square also revealed the change to its layout, where the symmetrical design illustrated as late as 1886 (Image 13) had been replaced with a trio of pathways that originated at the west, northwest and southwest entrances to the park and converged at a point toward the east end of the space. Near the centre of this arrangement, a pair of ovals was designed for groves of trees. These alterations reflected the late 19th century evolution in landscape design, in particularly the work of American landscape architect, Frederick Law Olmsted, who created pastoral settings with meandering paths in city parks across North America, including the famed Mount Royal Park (1874-81) in Montreal. The layout of Clarence Square is shown in a planting plan from the City of Toronto's Parks Department, which was made in 1923 and updated two decades later (Image 16), as well as in an aerial photograph dated 1947 (Image 17). This configuration remained intact until 2012.¹¹

During the second half of the 20th century, the King-Spadina neighbourhood declined as many manufacturers moved to Toronto's suburbs. The evolution of the area to a mixed-use community began after 1996 when the adoption of the King-Spadina Secondary Plan removed the restrictive industrial zoning. Clarence Square was identified as an "Area of Special Identity" in the Secondary Plan.¹² In 2012, City Council authorized the study of King-Spadina as a potential Heritage Conservation District under Part V, Section 29 of the Ontario Heritage Act, with Clarence Square included within the study boundaries.¹³

¹⁰ Although reduced in height sometime after the illustration in Section 2 of this report was made (1886), the fountain remained in place in 1913 according to an archival photograph shown on the cover of this report and annotated in Image 14

¹¹ www.google.ca/maps. The layout with the central pathway aligned with Wellington Street West (west of Spadina) was illustrated on these maps in April 2012, but had been removed by May 2013 with the reconfiguration of part of the park for a dog run

¹² <https://www1.toronto.ca/planning/16-king-spadina.pdf>

¹³ In 2014, the Study concluded that the King-Spadina area (as defined in the Study) merited designation as a Heritage Conservation District. However, the area had not been designated under Part V, Section 29 of the Ontario Heritage Act at the time of the research and writing of this report

Throughout the transformation of the neighbourhood, Clarence Square remains an oasis of open green space and a local destination in King-Spadina.

iii. PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Photographs of Clarence Square showing the park in various seasons are found in Image 22. The property is outlined by a roadway named “Clarence Square” that curves around the north, east and west edges of the park.¹⁴ Within the boundaries of the park, axial pathways are entered from the west end at Wellington Street West, as well as from the northwest and southwest corners of the property, and converge in the open space near the centre of the park. The hard-surface pathways separate areas with grass. Trees are located throughout the park and, according to a tree inventory, the species include red maples, honey locusts and red oaks, as well as a horseshoe chestnut and an apple tree. Collectively, Clarence Square has a mature deciduous tree cover. At the west end of the property near Spadina Avenue, a historical plaque commemorates Canada’s first Victoria Cross winner, who was affiliated with Clarence Square.

iv. CONTEXT

The location map attached as Image 1 shows the location of Clarence Square on the east side of Spadina Avenue, north of Front Street West. Clarence Square retains its historical boundaries of Spadina Avenue on the west and the roadways now known as “Clarence Square” on the north, east and south.¹⁵ Adjoining the north end of the park, the surviving row houses (1879) at 5-16 Clarence Square were recognized on the inaugural City of Toronto Inventory of Heritage Properties (now known as the Heritage Register) in 1973. At the opposite (south) end of the square, the Steele Briggs Seed Company Building (1911), which is numbered at 49 Spadina Avenue, is another listed heritage property that represents the transformation of the area in the early 20th century as King-Spadina became Toronto’s manufacturing centre.

The entire breadth of Clarence Square is viewed from Spadina Avenue and Wellington Street West, where it terminates the vista looking east along Wellington from Victoria Square (now known as Victoria Memorial Square). Representing the earliest development of the King-Spadina neighbourhood, Clarence Square and Victoria Memorial Square anchor the ends of the view corridor along Wellington Street West between Spadina Avenue (east) and Portland Street (west).

Clarence Square is recognized in the City of Toronto’s Official Plan as an Area of Special Identity in the King-Spadina Secondary Plan. It is described as “visually connected to Victoria Square by Wellington Street, which serves as an axis between the two parks [and] despite the introduction of industrial uses to the area, the Square’s spatial pattern remains intact, and is unique in Toronto.”¹⁶

¹⁴ In 1970, the road along the south end of Clarence Square was renamed as a westward extension of Wellington Street West, west of Blue Jays Way (formerly Peter Street)

¹⁵ Since its layout as “Brock Street”, Spadina Avenue has been widened

¹⁶ http://www1.toronto.ca/city_of_toronto/city_planning/urban_design/files/pdf/15kingspadina.pdf

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

Rare and Early Example of a Type - Clarence Square has cultural heritage value for its design as one of the earliest public parks in Toronto. Originating as part of the Military Reserve west of the Town of York that was opened for development in the 1830s, Clarence Square was originally laid out according to British planning principles as an open space that, with Victoria Square to the west, bookended Wellington Place (Wellington Street West), an expansive treed boulevard and a focal point of the exclusive residential enclave. Granted to the City of Toronto in 1860, Clarence Square was opened as a public park with a formal symmetrically-organized design that was replaced in the 1920s by the layout with axial linear pathways. In the City of Toronto’s Official Plan, Clarence Square is recognized for its “spatial pattern [that] remains intact, and is unique in Toronto.”

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	X
iii. demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, artist, builder, designer or theorist who is significant to a community	N/A

Community - The associative value of Clarence Square is linked to its role in contributing to an understanding of the development of the King-Spadina neighbourhood, which originated in the early 19th century as an institutional enclave where landmarks such as the Third Provincial Parliament Buildings and Upper Canada College were adjoined by upscale housing. Coinciding with the incorporation of the Town of York as the City of Toronto and purportedly named for the Duke of Clarence (King William IV), Clarence Square was laid out in the 1830s as part of the first residential subdivision in the former Military Reserve. Originally set aside for a purpose-built Government House for

the Lieutenant-Governor, instead Clarence Square was reserved for public uses and, following its transfer to the City of Toronto in 1860, designed as a public park. As the surrounding area underwent a dramatic transformation after the Great Fire of 1904 when Toronto’s manufacturing district relocated to the King-Spadina cross-roads, Clarence Square remained as open space and a treed oasis amidst the factories and warehouses. A century later, with the regeneration of King-Spadina as a mixed-use community, Clarence Square is a visual reminder of the historic origins of the neighbourhood and the city.

Designer – No specific designer has been identified at the time of the researching and writing of this report.

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

Character and Surroundings – Contextually, Clarence Square maintains the historic character of the King-Spadina neighbourhood as it was first established as an institutional and residential enclave in the early 1800s, and evolved with the development of Clarence Square as part of a planned residential subdivision that represented the westward growth of the community. The square is also historically, visually and functionally linked to its setting in open space organized by the series of pathways beneath a mature tree canopy. It is overlooked on the north by the Clarence Square Row Houses (1879), the lone survivors of the residential buildings that once lined Clarence Square on three sides.

Landmark – Identified as an area of special identity within the King-Spadina neighbourhood in the City of Toronto’s Official Plan, Clarence Square remains a local landmark.

4. SUMMARY

Following research and evaluation according to Regulation 9/06, it has been determined that the property known as Clarence Square has design, associative and contextual values. Located on the east side of Spadina Avenue, north of Front Street West, Clarence Square has design, associative and contextual values. As an early example of urban design in Toronto that became one of the City’s earliest parks, Clarence Square is associated historically with the development and evolution of King-Spadina from an institutional and residential enclave in the 19th century, to the city’s manufacturing centre in the 20th century, and a mixed-use neighbourhood in the 21st century. Contextually, Clarence Square supports the historical character of the King-Spadina neighbourhood where it is historically linked to its setting and a local landmark in the community. The view of Clarence Square from the west, as it terminates the vista along Wellington Street West from Victoria (Memorial) Square is significant, as well as those views from the centre of Clarence Square through the tree canopy west across Spadina Avenue and Wellington Street West to Victoria (Memorial) Square, and north to the surviving late 19th century row houses at 5-16 Clarence Square (Images 23-24).

5. SOURCES

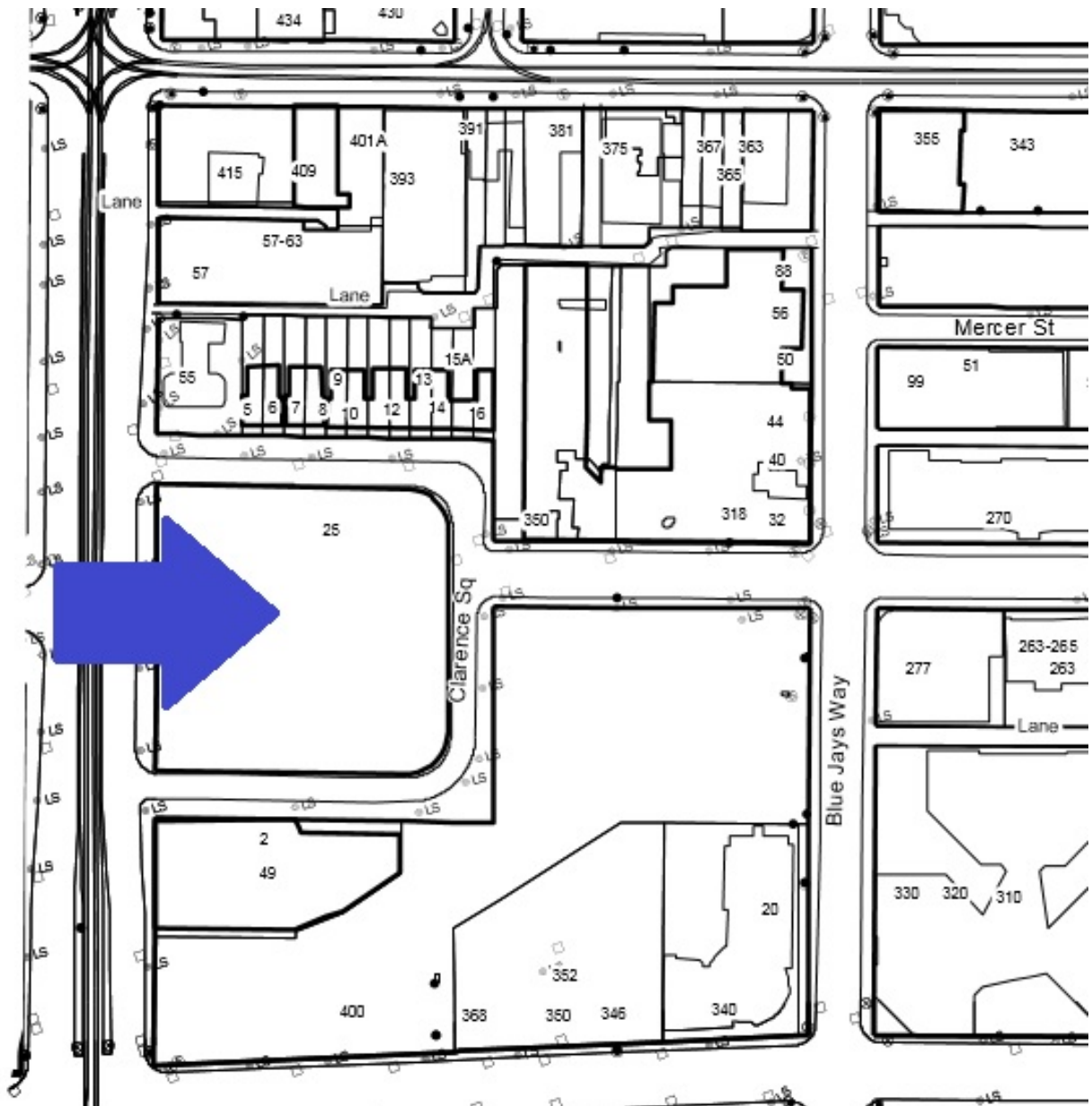
Archival Maps and Photographs

Archival Photographs: City of Toronto Archives, Toronto Historical Board and <http://fortyorkmaps.blogspot.ca/2013/08/1926-fairchild-aerial-views-of-fort.html> (individual citations in Section 6)
Historical Atlases, Maps and Plans: <http://fortyorkmaps.blogspot.ca/p/sitemap.html>, and <http://oldtorontomaps.blogspot.ca/p/index-of-maps.html>

Secondary Sources

Benn, Carl, Historic Fort York, 1793-1993, 1993
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Ganton, Isabel, The Development of the Military Reserve Toronto, 1792-1862, 1975
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Spittal, David, “Clarence Square,” Appendix A to Heritage Assessment: Clarence Square Landscape Revitalization Strategy, August 28, 2006
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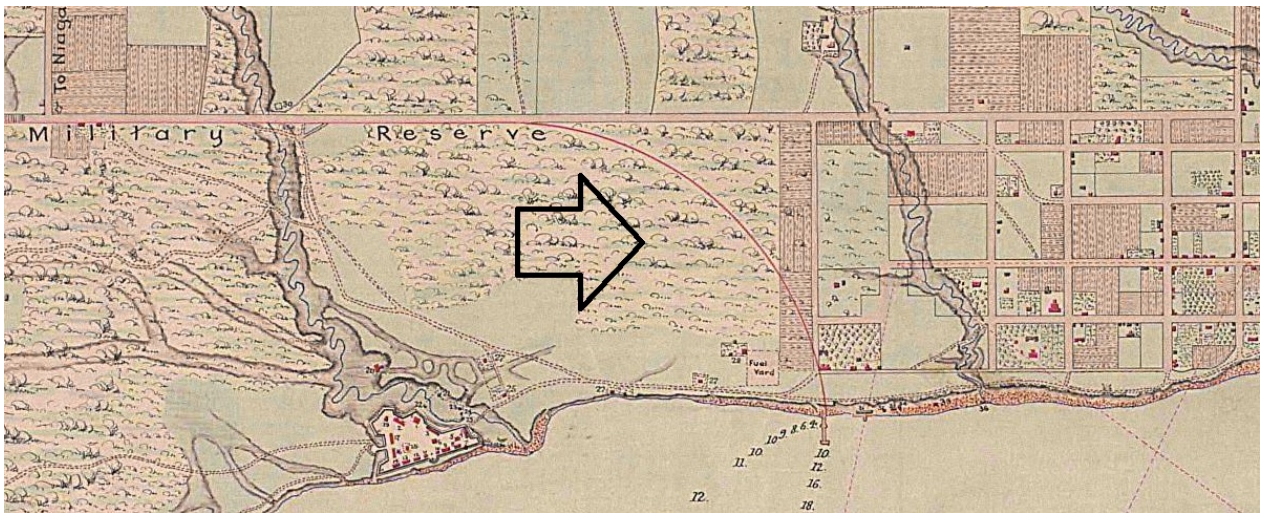
6. IMAGES – **arrows** mark the location of Clarence Square on the maps and atlases below. All maps are oriented with north on the top.



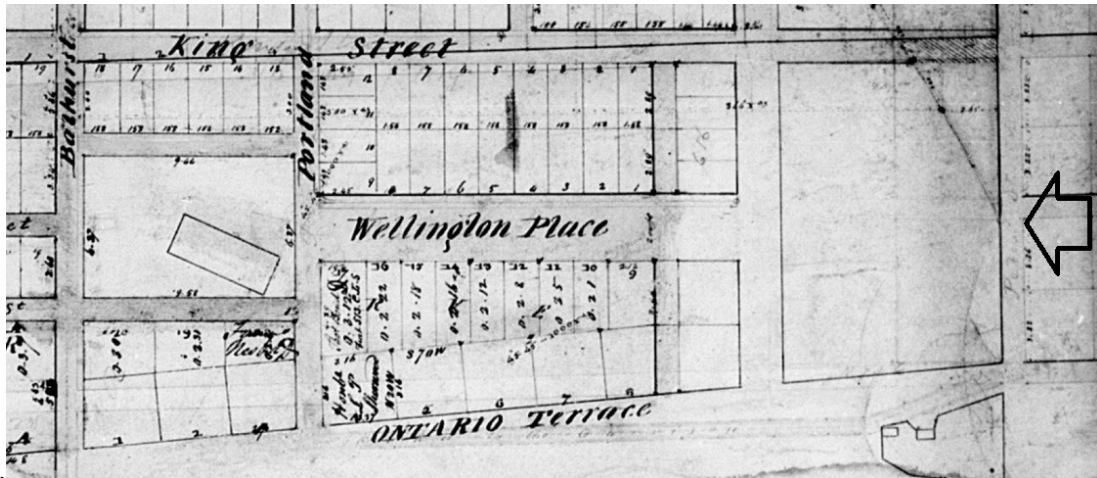
1. Property Data Map: showing the location of Clarence Square on the east side of Spadina Avenue, north of Front Street West.



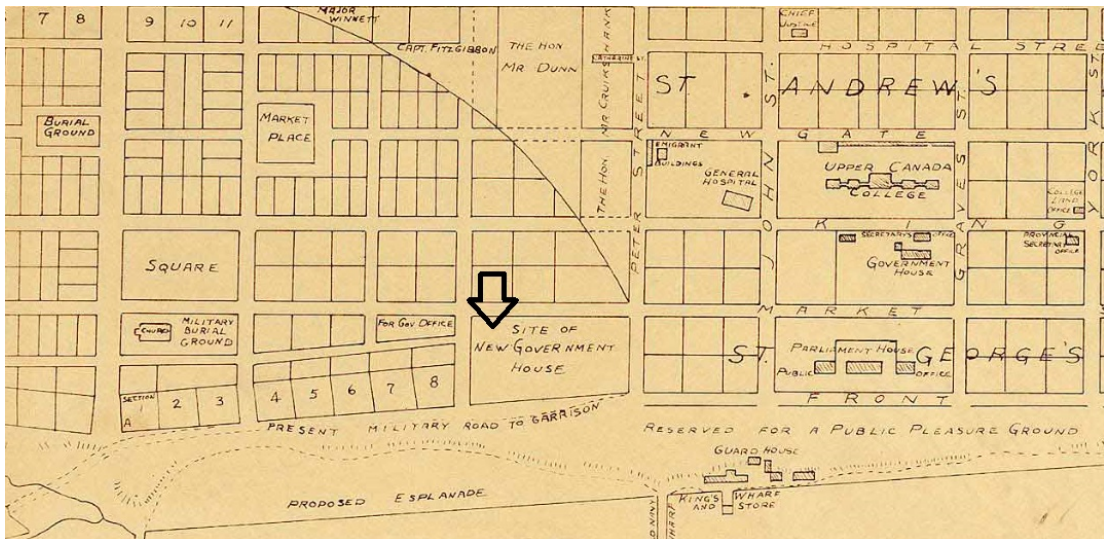
2. Bouchette's Plan of York Harbour, 1797: showing the townsite (right) and part of the area to the west (left) that was set aside as the Military Reserve.



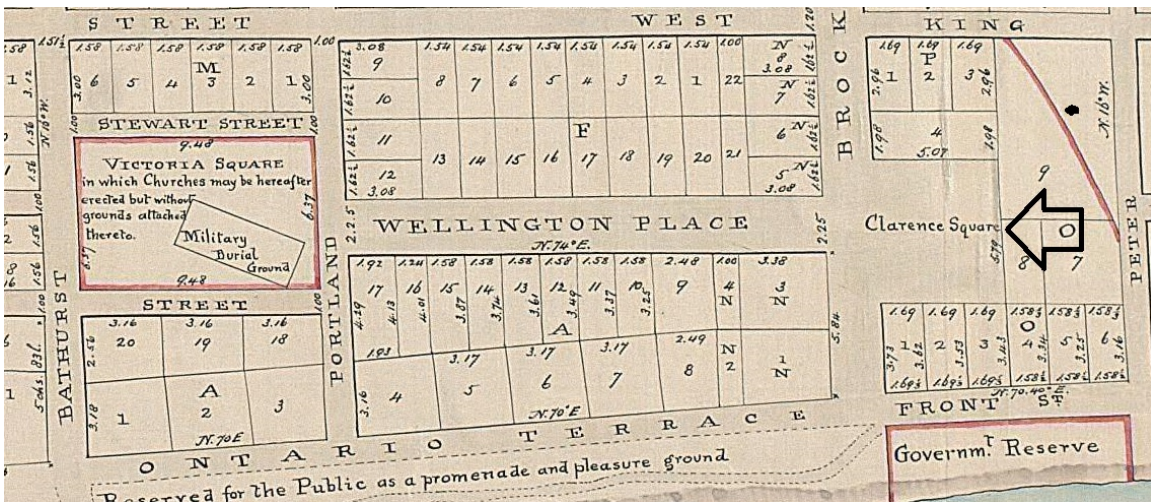
3. Phillpott's Plan of the Town of York, 1818: by this date, the Town of York (right) had expanded to the edge of the Military Reserve as New Town.



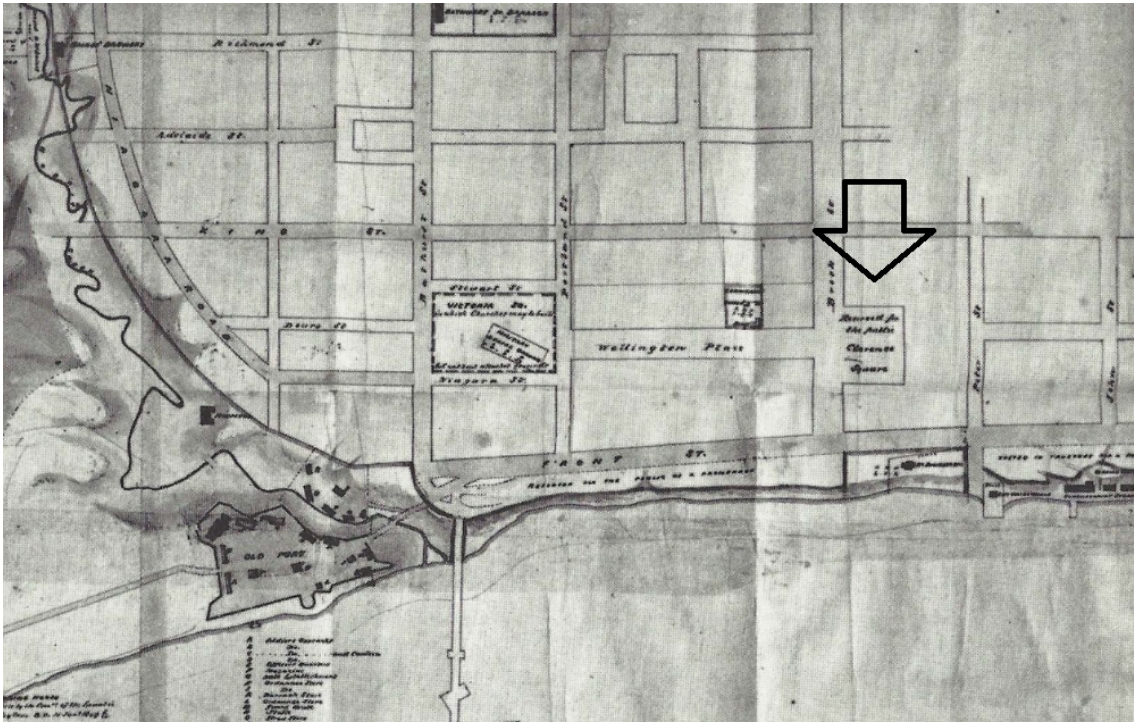
4. Chewett's Plan of Survey of Land for Lease to the York Garrison, 1831: showing the layout of the lands adjoining Brock Street (Spadina Avenue), north of Ontario Terrace (Front Street West), where Wellington Place (Wellington Street West) was surveyed as a wide boulevard leading west to the military cemetery in present-day Victoria Memorial Square (left). The future Clarence Square occupied part of the open space identified by the arrow.



5. Bonnycastle's Map of the City of Toronto, 1834: with the relocation of the Parliament Buildings to Simcoe Place (lower right) in the previous decade, Chief Justice Elmsley's former mansion on the southwest corner of King and Graves (Simcoe) Street (centre right) was used as the Lieutenant-Governor's official residence. This maps identifies the subject property as the future "site of new Government House".



6. Hawkin's Map of the Toronto Military Reserve, 1837: the final plan for the area labels "Clarence Square," showing the reduced size of the parcel (compared to Image 5) with the adjoining residential building lots. To the west (left), the area surrounding the military burial ground at the west end of Wellington Place has been named "Victoria Square."



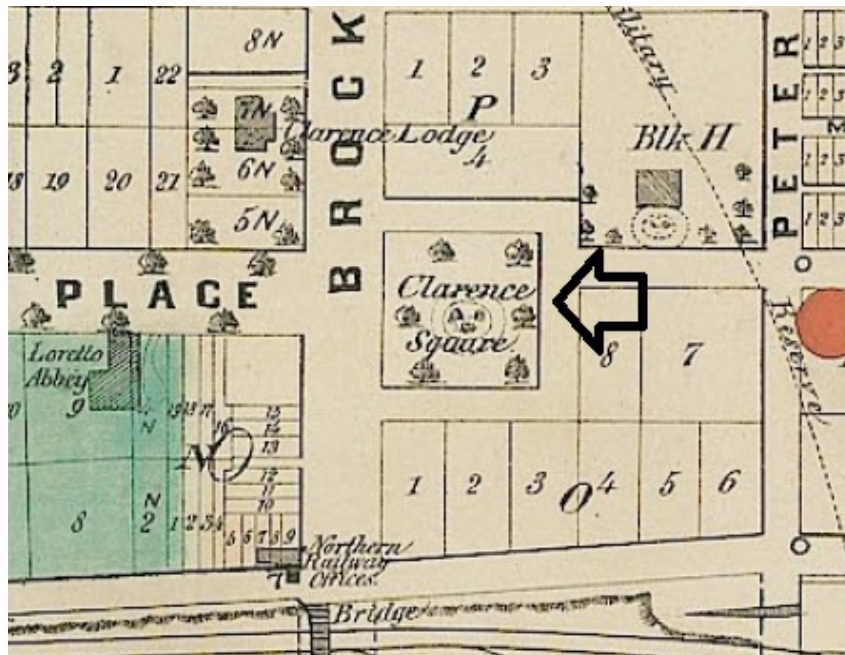
7. Map of the Old and New Forts, Toronto, 1851: this map indicates that Clarence Square is “reserved for the public” (Benn, 117).



8. Fleming’s Topographical Plan of the City of Toronto, 1851: while Clarence Square is not labelled on the image, it shows the placement of trees within the square.



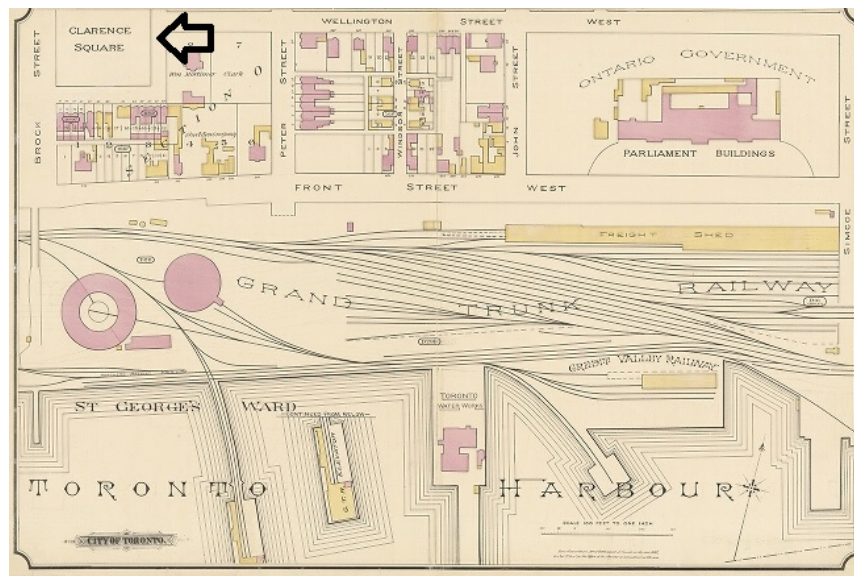
9. Boulton's Atlas of the City of Toronto and Vicinity, 1858: the first fire insurance atlas produced for Toronto shows the development to date of the neighbourhood adjoining Clarence Square and the roadway around three sides of the property. To the east, the former Market Street has been extended to the square as the continuation of Wellington Street West.



10. Unwin and Wadsworth's Map of the City of Toronto, 1872: this extract shows Clarence Square with the formal plan containing a central circle surrounded by and containing trees.



11. Gross's Bird's Eye View of Toronto, 1876: Clarence Square is shown with a symmetrical plan containing a fountain in a central circle, with radiating pathways extending to the corners of the site, as well as to Spadina Avenue (left) and Wellington Street West (right).



12. Goad's Atlas, 1884; the first Goad's atlas covering this area shows Clarence Square and its proximity to the Grand Trunk Railway's extensive yard and tracks along the waterfront, which contributed to the transition of the neighbourhood from an institutional and residential enclave to an industrial sector (subsequent updates to Goad's atlases do not provide any details of Clarence Square itself, but show the development of the surrounding properties).



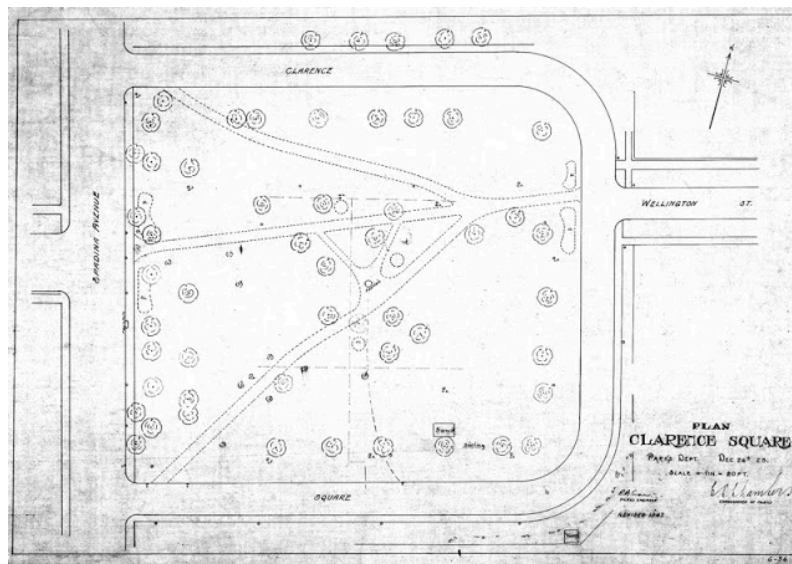
13. Wesbroom's Bird's Eye View of the City of Toronto, 1886: the illustration shows the tree cover in Clarence Square with the central fountain. To the west (left) at the end of Wellington Place (where Robert Jamieson's estate, later Loretto Abbey, occupies most of the south side of the street), Victoria Square is depicted with the military burial ground in place (the surviving monuments were later relocated).



14. Archival Photograph, Clarence Square, 1913: showing the configuration of the park with the central fountain still in place (City of Toronto Archives, Series 372, Item 198).



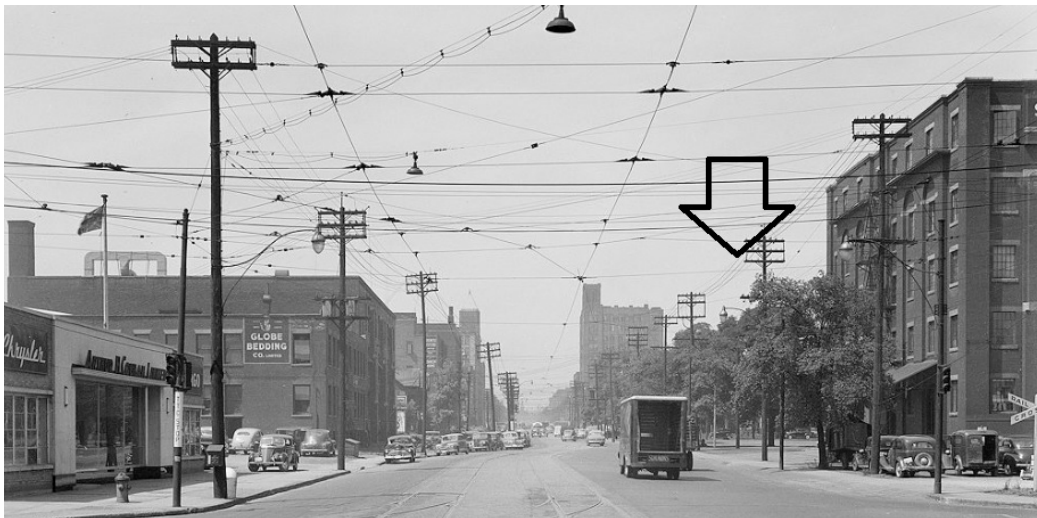
15. Fairchild, Aerial View of Clarence Square, 1926: showing Clarence Square with the axial pathways converging at a point near the east end of the site. The adjoining neighbourhood was transformed after the Great Fire of 1904 as Toronto's manufacturing centre (<http://fortyorkmaps.blogspot.ca/2013/08/1926-fairchild-aerial-views-of-fort.html>).



16. Park's Department, Plan [of] Clarence Square, 1923 revised to 1943: the arrangement of the park is shown, with the placement of trees and the series of paths that are aligned with Wellington Street West to the east (formerly Market Street) and west (formerly Wellington Place), and also lead to the northwest and southwest corners on Spadina Avenue (formerly Brock Street) (<http://fortyorkmaps.blogspot.ca/2013/03/1923-city-parks-dept-plan-of-clarence.html>).



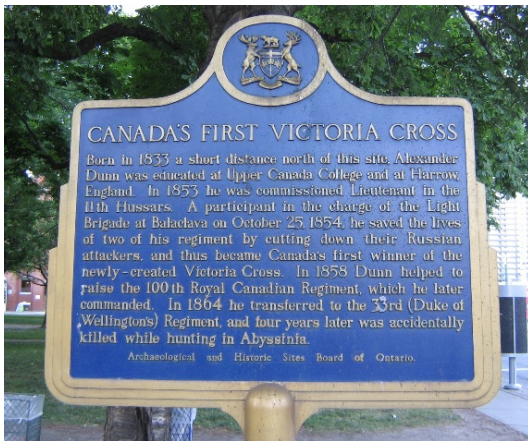
17. Aerial Photograph, 1947: the layout of the pathways in Clarence Square is evident in this image (City of Toronto Archives, Series 12).



18. Archival Photograph, Spadina Avenue, north of Front Street West, 1949: showing Clarence Square on the east side of Spadina where the Steele Briggs Seed Company Building (1911) on the right is identified as 49 Spadina Avenue and listed on the City of Toronto's Heritage Register (City of Toronto Archives, Series 372, Item 1946).



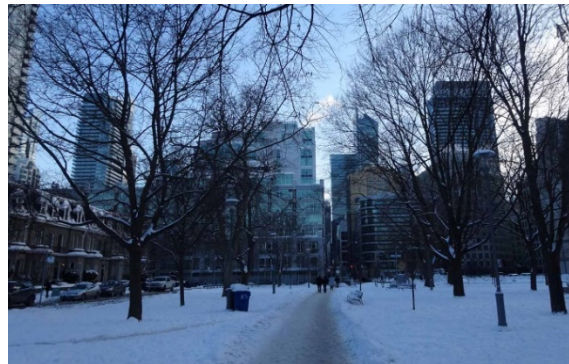
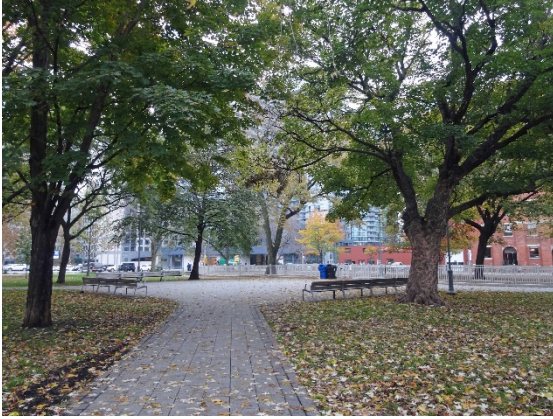
19. Archival Photograph, 5-16 Clarence Square, 1971: the surviving section of the row houses (terrace) is shown overlooking the north end of Clarence Square. The houses date to the late 1870s and are recognized on the City of Toronto's Heritage Register (City of Toronto Archives, Fonds 1526, Item 91).



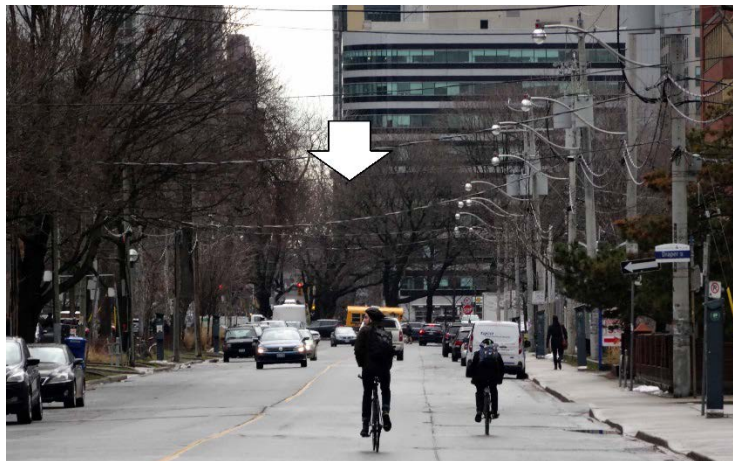
20. Commemorative Plaque, Clarence Square, 2012: showing the provincial plaque recognizing Alexander Dunn, who was raised in a house adjoining Clarence Square and became the first native-born Canadian awarded the Victoria Cross for his heroism during the Crimean War. The plaque is placed near the west entrance to the park (http://torontoplaques.com/Pages/Canadas_First_Victoria_Cross.html).



21. Aerial Photograph, 2015: showing the current status of the King-Spadina neighbourhood where Clarence Square and Victoria Square (above, left) stand out as open green spaces with canopies of mature trees. (www.bing.com).



22. Seasonal Photographs, Clarence Square: looking southeast on an axial pathway to the centre of the square (top left); the view south across the park, with the grove of trees, to the Steele Briggs Seed Company Building (top right); the view west from the centre of the square and showing the axial pathway to the southwest, as well as the view west to Wellington Street that terminates at Victoria Square (bottom left); and, the view east across the path toward the city centre with the Clarence Square row houses on the north (left) edge of the square (bottom right) (Heritage Preservation Services).



23. Clarence Square Views: map and photographs of the views to Clarence Square from the park at Victoria (Memorial) Square (above) and west along Wellington Street West (below) (Heritage Preservation Services).



24. Clarence Square Views: map and photographs of the views from near the centre of Clarence Square west along Wellington Street West to Victoria Square (top and centre) and north to the row houses at 5-16 Clarence Square (bottom) (Heritage Preservation Services).