

HERITAGE PROPERTY RESEARCH AND EVALUATION REPORT



**SOUTHAM PRESS BUILDING
15 DUNCAN STREET, TORONTO**

Prepared by:

Heritage Preservation Services
City Planning Division
City of Toronto

May 2016

1. DESCRIPTION



Above: view of the Southam Press Building, showing the north elevation on Adelaide Street West (right) and the east elevation (left); cover: showing the corner of Duncan and Adelaide streets with the principal or west elevation (right) and the north elevation of the Southam Press Building (Heritage Preservation Services, 2016)

| 19 Duncan Street: Southam Press Building | |
|---|---|
| ADDRESS | 19 Duncan Street (southeast corner of Adelaide Street West) |
| WARD | Ward 20 (Trinity-Spadina) |
| LEGAL DESCRIPTION | Plan 223E, Part Block C |
| NEIGHBOURHOOD/COMMUNITY | King-Spadina |
| HISTORICAL NAME | Southam Press Building |
| CONSTRUCTION DATE | 1908 |
| ORIGINAL OWNER | Southam Press Limited |
| ORIGINAL USE | Industrial (printing plant) |
| CURRENT USE* | Commercial * This does not refer to permitted use(s) as defined by the Zoning By-law |
| ARCHITECT/BUILDER/DESIGNER | Sproatt and Rolph, architects |
| DESIGN/CONSTRUCTION/MATERIALS | Red brick cladding with brick, stone, wood and terra cotta detailing |
| ARCHITECTURAL STYLE | Edwardian Classicism |
| ADDITIONS/ALTERATIONS | See Section 2 |
| CRITERIA | Design/Physical, Historical/Associative and Contextual |
| HERITAGE STATUS | Included on the City of Toronto's Heritage Register |
| RECORDER | Heritage Preservation Services: Kathryn Anderson |
| REPORT DATE | May 2016 |

2. BACKGROUND

This research and evaluation report describes the history, architecture and context of the property at 19 Duncan Street, and applies evaluation criteria to determine whether it merits 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 |
|-----------|---|
| 1831 | Upper Canada College (UCC) establishes its first campus on King Street West, remaining in this location until 1891 |
| 1871 | William Southam purchases a newspaper in Hamilton, Ontario as the beginning of his family's business empire ¹ |
| 1880 | Southam acquires the Mail Job Printing Company in Toronto |
| 1894 | Richard Southam, one of William's six sons, is placed in charge of the Mail Job Printing Company |
| 1902 Apr | The former UCC lands are subdivided under Plan 223E |
| 1903 | The update to Goad's Atlas shows the initial development of the former UCC campus |
| 1904 | Southam Limited is incorporated, with Richard Southam named one of its directors |
| 1905 Mar | Richard Southam buys land in Plan 223E, Block C |
| 1906 Aug | The subject property remains vacant according to the tax assessment rolls |
| 1906 Nov | Richard Southam acquires additional land in Block C |
| 1908 June | Architects Sproatt and Rolph prepare the plans for the Mail Job Printing Company's new factory on the southeast corner of Adelaide and Duncan streets |
| 1908 July | Building permit #11823 is issued for a "five-storey brick warehouse" valued at \$85,000 on the subject property |
| 1909 Jan | Richard Southam conveys the subject property to Southam Press Limited, the new name of the Mail Job Printing Company |
| 1909 Feb | The company mortgages the subject property for \$95,000 |
| 1909 May | The Southam Press Building is profiled in "Construction" magazine |
| 1909 Sept | The tax assessment roll records the Southam Press Building, identifying additional tenants that include printers and clothing manufacturers |
| 1910 Jan | The Southam Press Building is listed at 19 Duncan Street in the city directory |
| 1912 | The update to Goad's Atlas illustrates the Southam Press Building |
| 1916 July | Building permit #8432 is issued for a one-storey brick stockroom on the east end of the factory ² |
| 1919 | Southam Press Limited acquires additional land to increase the size of the subject property |
| 1923 | The last Goad's Atlas shows the east addition to the Southam Press Building |

¹ Southam's company and its subsidiaries underwent many name changes during the 20th century, which are chronicled in Parry's *A Century of Southam*, 1977 and other sources

² While archival records name J. H. Stanford as the architect for this addition, it would have been designed prior to World War I when he suspended his practice for the duration of the conflict

| | |
|------|---|
| 1937 | Richard Southam dies |
| 1958 | An application is made for the bridge connecting the building to the adjoining Canada Printing Ink Building at 15 Duncan Street, where Southam's has office space ³ |
| 1965 | The Southam Press Building is depicted on the Underwriters' Survey Bureau Atlas |
| 1966 | After Southam Press Limited purchases Murray Printing and Gravure in Weston (doubling its printing capacity), the subject property is sold and afterward leased to Canadian General Electric |
| 2005 | The property at 19 Duncan Street is listed on the City of Toronto Inventory of Heritage Properties (now known as the Heritage Register) |
| 2012 | City Council authorizes the study of the King-Spadina neighbourhood as a potential Heritage Conservation District under Part V of the Ontario Heritage Act, with the property at 19 Duncan Street included within the study area boundaries |

ii. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

King-Spadina Neighbourhood

The property at 19 Duncan Street is located in the King-Spadina neighbourhood. After the founding of Toronto as the Town of York in 1793, the area between the townsite and the Humber River was set aside as the Military Reserve where (Old) Fort York guarded the entrance to the harbour. As early as 1797, the rapid growth of the community led to its westward expansion to the boundary of the military lands near Peter Street where "New Town" was the setting of the Third Parliament Buildings and Upper Canada College. After the City of Toronto was incorporated in 1834, parts of the Military Reserve were sold, opening the area for residential development. The inaugural steam railways in Toronto transversed the Military Reserve in the mid-19th century, attracting the first industries to the area. By the end of the 19th century when Upper Canada College and the provincial legislature were relocated to Deer Park and Queen's Park, respectively, the large tracts of land they had occupied were developed with factories and warehouses. The Great Fire of 1904, which destroyed Toronto's manufacturing district adjoining Front and Bay streets, hastened the industrial growth of King-Spadina, which was named in recognition of the area's major cross-roads. King-Spadina remained the city's manufacturing centre until the post-World War II era when large-scale industries were drawn to the suburbs, leaving many buildings vacant. The revitalization of King-Spadina began in the 1960s, when famed entrepreneur Edwin "Honest Ed" Mirvish restored the Royal Alexandra Theatre and converted the neighbouring warehouses to restaurants as the nucleus of the "Entertainment District." In 1996, the City of Toronto adopted the King-Spadina Secondary Plan, which removed the restrictive industrial zoning and encouraged the adaptive reuse of existing buildings. Today, the transformation of King-Spadina continues as a sought-after mixed-use community.

³ The property at 15 Duncan Street is included on the City of Toronto's Heritage Register

The historical development of King-Spadina can be traced on archival maps and atlases, including those attached in Section 6 of this report.

Southam Press Building

The subject property at 19 Duncan Street is located on land originally subdivided for Russell Square, the former Upper Canada College (UCC) campus on King Street West. When the boys' school moved to Deer Park in the 1890s, representatives of the University of Toronto (which formed the College's Board of Governors) originally rented out the premises to various businesses before registering a plan of subdivision in 1902. Beginning in 1905, part of the former UCC lands was acquired by Richard Southam.

Richard Southam (c.1863-1937) was the son of William Southam, who began the family's business empire in 1871 with the purchase of his first newspaper in Hamilton, Ontario, followed by the acquisition (in partnership) of the "Hamilton Spectator", other newspapers, and investments in Canada's industrial sector. In the early 1880s, William Southam acquired the Mail Job Printing Company in Toronto, which produced a range of paper products from railway timetables and theatre posters to "shredded paper flakes for theatrical snow storms."⁴ Heading Southam's printing enterprise, Richard Southam commissioned the new printing plant in 1908. The next year, and coinciding with the renaming of the Mail Job Printing Company as Southam Press Limited, the Southam Press Building was completed at Adelaide and Duncan streets. The new building was profiled in the May 1909 issue of "Construction" magazine, which lauded its application of Canadian materials and its fire-proofed reinforced-concrete structure.

Supported by the printing factory in this location, Southam's "...grew and expanded until it became one of the largest publishing houses in the Dominion, with offices in principal cities."⁵ Southam's enlarged its complex at 19 Duncan Street with additions during the World War I era. While the company initially rented space in the factory to other industries, by the late 20th century Southam's acquired office space in the adjoining Canada Printing Ink Building (1903) at 15 Duncan Street. In 1966, a year after the company relocated its printing factory from King-Spadina to Weston, Southam's sold the property at 19 Duncan Street. It was listed on the City of Toronto's Inventory of Heritage Properties (now known as the Heritage Register) in 2005.

Sproatt and Rolph, Architects

The Southam Press Building was designed by the notable Toronto architectural firm of Sproatt and Rolph. Henry Sproatt (1866-1934) received training in the office of architect A. R. Denison and, after working in New York City, became a member of the firm of Darling, Sproatt and Pearson. Ernest Rolph (1871-1958) was a draughtsman for the latter practice before he and Sproatt began "one of the most important architectural

⁴ Parry, 7

⁵ Globe, April 28, 1937

partnerships in Canada after 1900.”⁶ Sproatt and Rolph are best remembered for their design of landmark buildings, including Hart House at the University of Toronto (which popularized the Collegiate Gothic style in Canada after its completion in 1919), Eaton’s College Street Store (1930, in association with architects Ross and Macdonald), and the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission’s office building (1935) on University Avenue. Before preparing the plans for the Southam Press Building in 1908, Sproatt and Rolph’s projects in the King-Spadina neighbourhood included the Rolph and Clark Company Building (1904) at Pearl and Simcoe streets and, in 1909, the first of the two additions the firm designed for the Reid Building at 266 King Street West. In the mid 1920s, Richard Southam engaged the firm for his private residence, “Gray Manor”, on Teddington Park Avenue in Toronto. In his capacity as engineer for Sproatt and Rolph, Walter Moorhouse (1884-1977) had an important role in the design and construction of the Southam Press Building, and “wrote a lengthy paper on the construction of the building in 1912.”⁷

iii. ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

Current photographs of the property at 19 Duncan Street are found on the cover and in Sections 2 and 6 of this report. The Southam Press Building was designed with features of Edwardian Classicism, the most popular style for a range of architectural types after 1900. Identified by its sombre brick surfaces with stone detailing, the symmetrical placement of the openings, and the application of classically-inspired decorative elements, the style is apparent on the Southam Press Building where the west and north elevations face Duncan and Adelaide streets, respectively. The edifice was profiled in Construction magazine, which noted the fire-proofed concrete construction. According to the article, “a feature of the building is the employment, in nearly all of the trades, of materials of Canadian production,” including the “Canadian art stone” applied for the window detailing and the Indiana limestone highlighting the main (west) entrance on Duncan Street.⁸

With an L-shaped plan that extends five stories above a raised base with window openings, the Southam Press Building is clad with red brick and decorated with brick, stone, wood and terra cotta. The flat roofline is marked by a terra cotta cornice (which has been altered) and a chimney on the south elevation where one of the semi-elliptical parapets remains. Other parapets were removed, but are documented in archival images, including those attached as Images 9-12.

The elevation of the Southam Press Building on Duncan Street is arranged in four bays by oversized pilasters. The entrance on this elevation is found at the base of the southernmost bay in a classically-detailed surround with semi-engaged columns, an

⁶ “Ernest Ross Rolph,” entry in <http://www.dictionaryofarchitectsincanada.org/node/579>, unpag

⁷ “Walter Norwood Moorhouse,” entry in <http://www.dictionaryofarchitectsincanada.org/node/1863>, unpag. In 1913, Moorhouse left Sproatt and Rolph and formed a partnership with architect Allan George (after World War I, the firm was renamed Moorhouse, George and King after Cecil C. King joined the practice)

⁸ Construction, May 1909, 62

entablature with triglyphs, and a triangular pediment with modillion blocks. The remaining bays on the west elevation contain large flat-headed window openings with stone detailing, with two-part windows set in stone surrounds with quoins and mullions in the southernmost bay and the second bay from the north end. The other two bays have three-part window openings with continuous stone lintels and sills and brick mullions. The decorative detailing includes the triangular motifs beneath the west roofline.

On Adelaide Street West, pilasters divide the long north elevation into eleven bays. The corner bays (east and west) project slightly and mix single round- and segmental-arched window openings with brick and stone detailing, with the openings in the fifth storey set in corbelled brick reveals. In the centre bays, brick buttresses with stone coping organize the flat-headed window openings with continuous stone lintels and sills. In the easternmost bay, an entrance is set in a round-arched stone surround with radiating voussoirs and has a separate round-arched transom with voussoirs and multiple keystones. Viewed from the laneway separating the property from its neighbour at 15 Duncan Street, the long south elevation of the Southam Press Building has similar fenestration, and incorporates a setback that forms the L-shape of the building, with a projecting elevator shaft at the juncture. At the west end of this elevation, where it is viewed from Duncan Street, a painted sign identifying "Southam Press" is placed beneath the parapet. The east elevation, which is viewed from Adelaide Street, is partly blank, with the south portion of this wall marked by flat-headed window openings with minimal detailing. Separated from the east wall by a loading bay, the single-storey brick addition has a long rectangular plan where the segmental-arched window openings have been filled in (this alteration was made after 1991, as shown in the archival photograph attached as Image 14). The east addition is not identified as a heritage attribute.

iv. CONTEXT

The location of the property at 19 Duncan Street is shown in Image 1. The Southam Press Building anchors the southeast corner of Adelaide Street West. It adjoins to the south the Canada Printing Ink Building (1903) at 15 Duncan Street and the White Swan Mills Building (1903) at 158 Pearl Street.⁹ In the surrounding King-Spadina neighbourhood, numerous industrial and commercial buildings are included on the City of Toronto's Heritage Register, and others have been identified as having potential heritage value as part of the King-Spadina Heritage Conservation Study Area. Opposite (west of) the Southam Press Building on the southwest corner of Duncan and Adelaide streets, one of the former Boarding Houses built in the 1830s for Upper Canada College survives at 20 Duncan Street, where it was afterward converted for industrial and commercial uses and recognized on the City's Heritage Register.

⁹ The property at 15 Duncan is included on the City of Toronto's Heritage Register and, at the time of the writing of this report, its neighbour at 158 Pearl has been identified for potential inclusion on the City of Toronto's Heritage Register

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 | N/A |
| iii. demonstrates high degree of scientific or technical achievement | |

Well Crafted Example of a Style and Type – The property at 19 Duncan Street has design value as a fine example of an industrial building with features of Edwardian Classicism, the most popular style for all types of architecture in the early 20th century. The Southam Press Building is particularly distinguished by its scale and corner location with principal elevations on both Duncan and Adelaide streets, the distinctive fenestration, and the special features that include the terra cotta finishes, the classically-detailed surround on the west entrance, and the segmental-arched pediment on the south elevation where painted signage reading “Southam Press” survives.

| Historical or Associative Value | |
|--|----------|
| i. direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community | X |
| 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 | X |

Organization – The Southam Press Building is valued historically for its associations with the company founded by William Southam in 1871 that became one of the largest publishing enterprises in Canada. In the late 19th century, Southam acquired the Mail Job Printing Company in Toronto as part of his business empire, and afterward appointed his son, Richard, to oversee the enterprise. This subsidiary was renamed Southam Press Limited in conjunction with the completion of the Southam Press Building at 19 Duncan Street, which was occupied by the company until the 1960s.

Community - The property with the Southam Press Building is associated historically with the development and evolution of the King-Spadina neighbourhood where it is situated. From its origins in the 19th century as an institutional and residential enclave,

King-Spadina became Toronto’s manufacturing centre after the Great Fire of 1904 when the area was filled with new factories and warehouses, including the Southam Press Building.

Architect - The associative value of the property at 19 Duncan Street is also through its connection to the notable Toronto architectural partnership of Sproatt and Rolph, which designed the printing factory. Identified as one of the most important architectural firms in Canada in the early 20th century, Sproatt and Rolph are associated with many landmark projects in Toronto, among them the firm’s renowned Collegiate Gothic designs at the University of Toronto. Sproatt and Rolph’s portfolio included the Southam Press Building and other commissions in the King-Spadina neighbourhood.

| 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 | N/A |

Character – Contextually, the property at 19 Duncan Street is valued for supporting the character of the King-Spadina neighbourhood as it developed in the early 20th century when the area was transformed from a residential and institutional enclave to Toronto’s manufacturing centre after the Great Fire of 1904. The industrial character of the neighbourhood is drawn from the large-scale factories and warehouses that line the streets, including those adjoining the King-Spadina cross-roads and along Adelaide Street West where the Southam Press Building is found.

Surroundings – The contextual value of the property at 19 Duncan Street is also through its historical, visual and physical links to its setting in King-Spadina where it anchors the southeast corner of Duncan and Adelaide streets. With the adjoining Canada Printing Ink Building at 15 Duncan Street and the White Swan Mills Building at 158 Pearl Street, the Southam Press Building is part of an enclave of industrial buildings at the east end of the King-Spadina neighbourhood.

4. SUMMARY

Following research and evaluation according to Regulation 9/06, it has been determined that the property at 19 Duncan Street has design, associative and contextual values as an industrial building dating to 1908 that was designed by the notable Toronto architectural firm of Sproatt and Rolph and occupied by Southam Press Limited, one of the largest publishing enterprises in Canada during the 20th century. The Southam Press Building is historically associated with the development and evolution of the King-Spadina neighbourhood where it supports the character of the area and is linked to its highly visible setting and corner location adjoining Adelaide Street West.

5. SOURCES

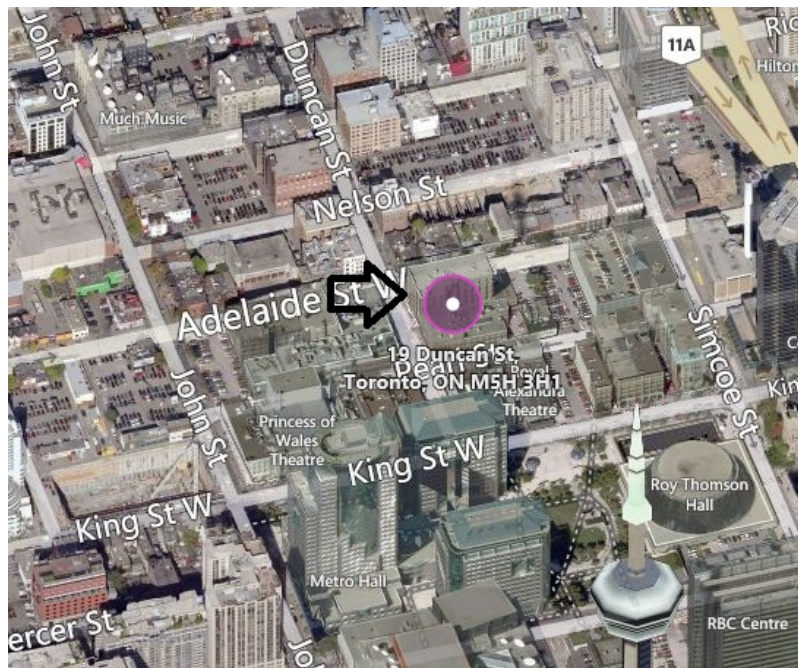
Archival Sources

Abstract Index of Deeds, Plan 223E, Block C, Toronto Land Registry Office
Archival Photographs, City of Toronto Archives and Toronto Historical Board
(individual citations in Section 6)
Assessment Rolls, City of Toronto, Ward 4, Division 1, 1900 ff.
Building Permits #11823, July 14, 1908, and #8432, July 19, 1916, City of Toronto
Archives
Building Records, Toronto and East York, 1916-1966
City of Toronto Directories, 1903 ff.
Goad's Atlases, 1884-1923
Underwriters' Survey Bureau Atlas, 1965

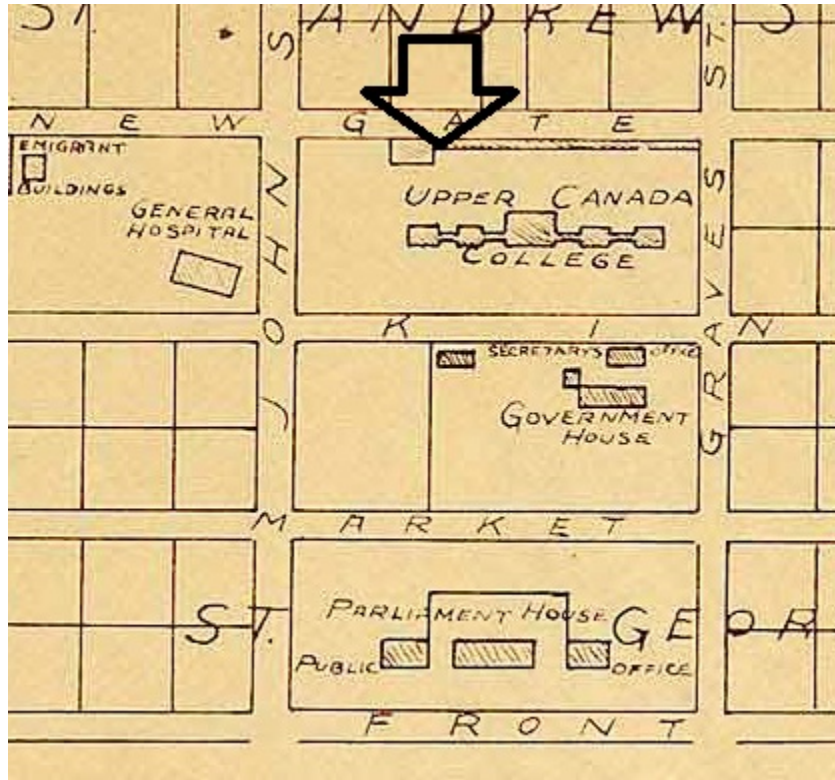
Secondary Sources

Arthur, Eric, Toronto: No Mean City, 3rd ed., revised and edited by Stephen A. Otto, 1986
Blumenson, John, Ontario Architecture, 1990
Bonnycastle and Tazewell, Map of the City of Toronto, 1834
"Death Takes Head of Firm of Publishers," Globe, April 28, 1937
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"Ernest Rolph", entry in Biographical Dictionary of Architects in Canada, 1800-1950,
<http://www.dictionaryofarchitectsincanada.org/node/579>
"Henry Sproutt," entry in Biographical Dictionary of Architects in Canada, 1800-1950,
<http://www.dictionaryofarchitectsincanada.org/node/1322>
McHugh, Patricia, Toronto Architecture: a City Guide, 2nd ed., 1989
Parry, David, A Century of Southam, 1977
"Southam Inc. History,"
<http://www.fundinguniverse.com/company-histories/southam-inc-history/>
"Southam Press Building," Construction, May 1909
"Walter Norwood Moorhouse," entry in Biographical Dictionary of Architects in Canada, 1800-1950,
<http://www.dictionaryofarchitectsincanada.org/node/1863>
"William Southam," entry in Dictionary of Canadian Biography,
http://www.biographi.ca/en/bio/southam_william_16E.html

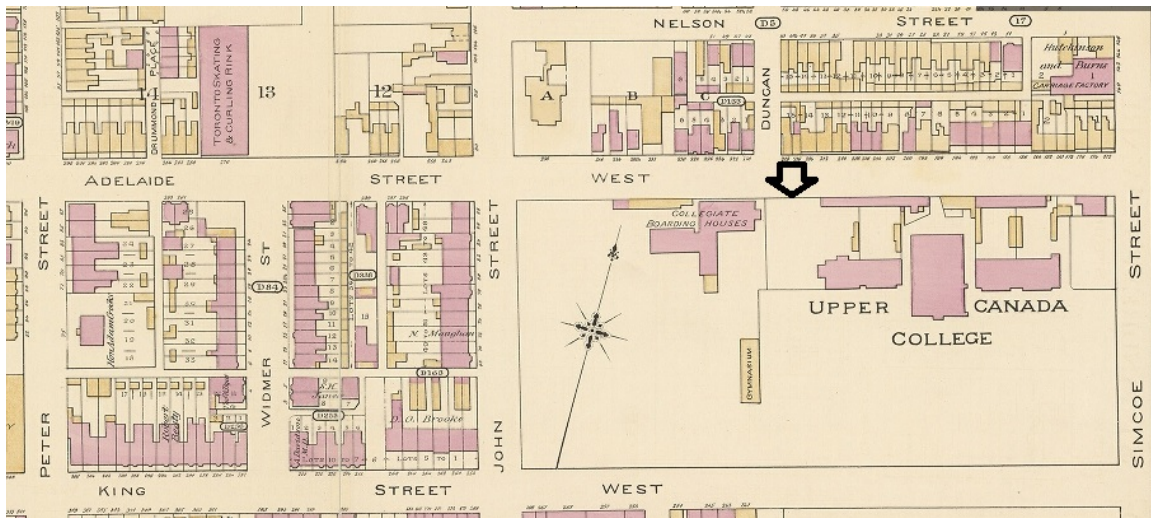
6. IMAGES – maps and atlases are followed by archival images and current photographs. The **arrows** mark the location of the property at 19 Duncan Street. All maps are oriented with north on the top.



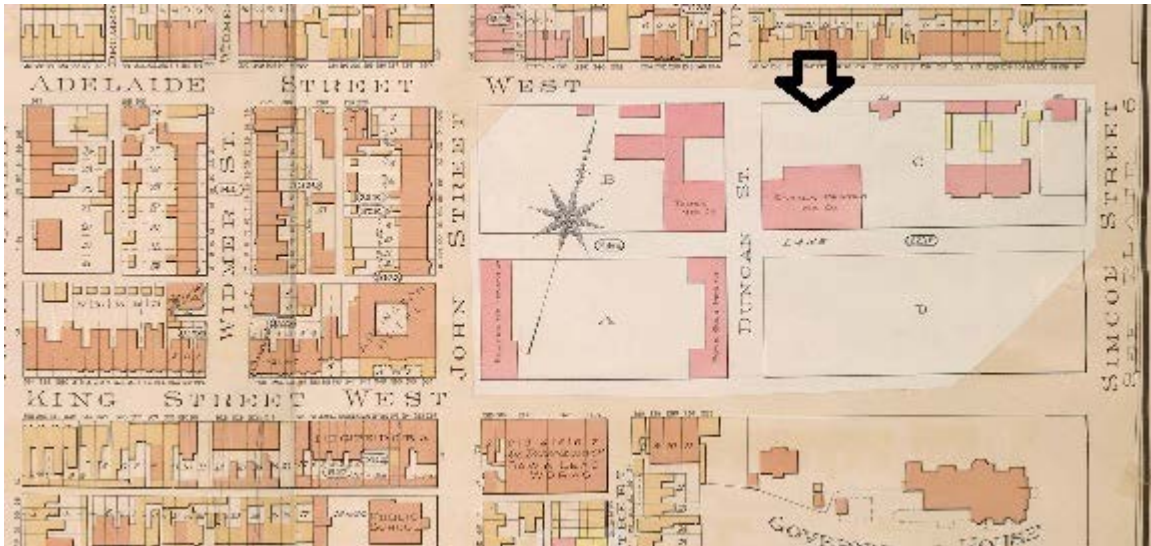
1. Location Maps, 19 Duncan Street: showing the location of the property anchoring the southeast corner of Duncan Street and Adelaide Street (above), and at the east end of the King-Spadina neighbourhood (below) (City of Toronto Property Data Map and www.bing.com/maps).



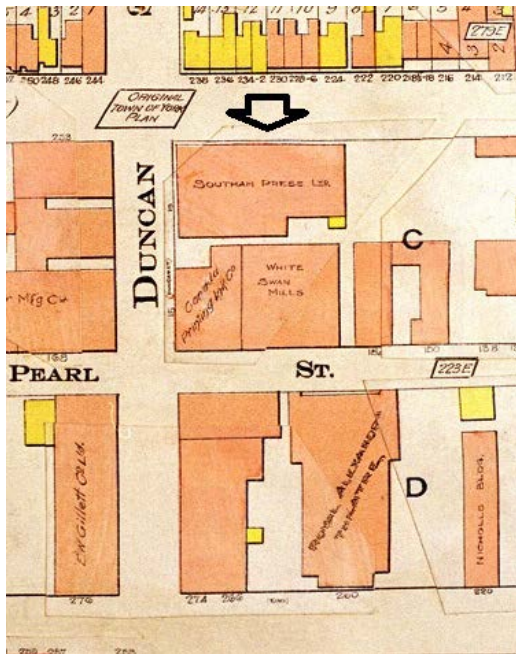
2. Bonnycastle and Tazewell, Map of the City of Toronto, 1834: at this time, the subject property was part of the original campus of Upper Canada College.



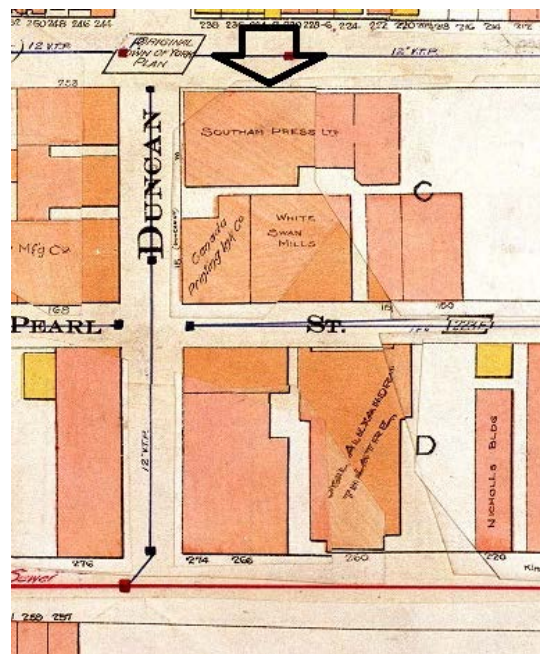
3. Goad's Atlas, 1884: the first Goad's fire insurance atlas depicting the area shows the Upper Canada College campus prior to the institution's relocation to Deer Park in 1891.



4. Goad's Atlas, 1903: the update to the fire insurance atlas shows the redevelopment of the former Upper Canada College campus where the Canada Printing Ink Building and the White Swan Mills Building (which is not labeled) occupied the northeast corner of Duncan and Pearl streets, directly south of the subject property (which remained vacant).

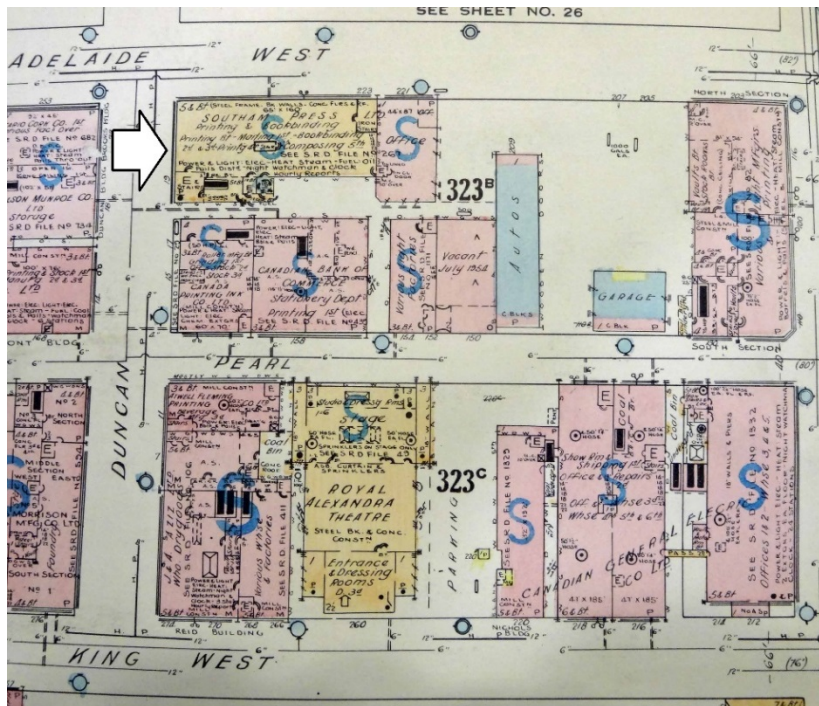


1912

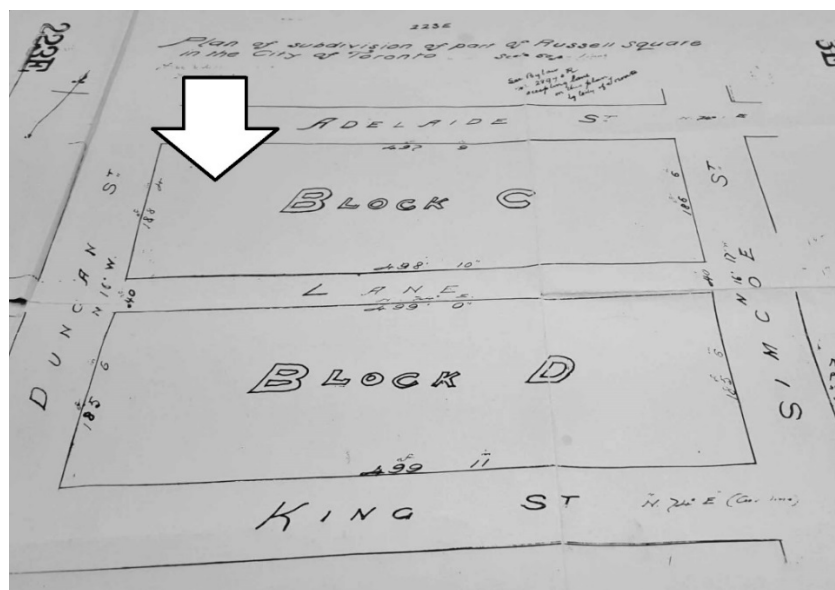


1923

5. Goad's Atlases, 1910 revised to 1912 (left) and 1923 (right): showing the subject property following the construction of the Southam Press Building (left) and the eastward extension of the complex (right).



6. Underwriters' Survey Bureau Atlas, 1965: showing the Southam Press Building prior to the relocation of the printing operation to Weston (the yellow colouring of the structure on the map indicates its concrete construction).



7. Plan 223E, 1902: showing the subdivision of the former Upper Canada College campus for industrial development where the Southam Press Building was constructed on part of Block C (Toronto Land Registry Office).

Percentage to sidewalk or across-house, past line of Street

BUILDING PERMIT

No. 11823 Plan No. _____
Lot No. _____

Toronto, JUL 14 1908 190

Permit granted to

Mr. Mail Job Printing Co. York St.

To erect a 5-story Brick Warehouse

on S. E. on Duncan & Adelaide Sts.

Architect Spratt & Pepler

Builder Wickett Bros

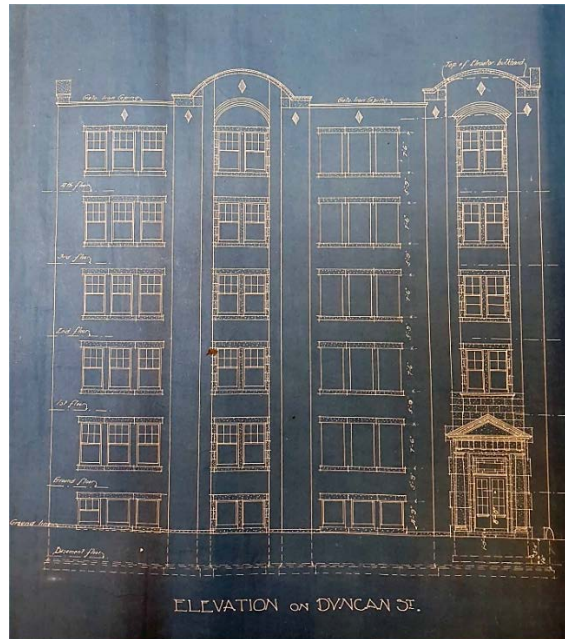
Cost of Building, \$ 85,000

Plans and Specifications approved by _____

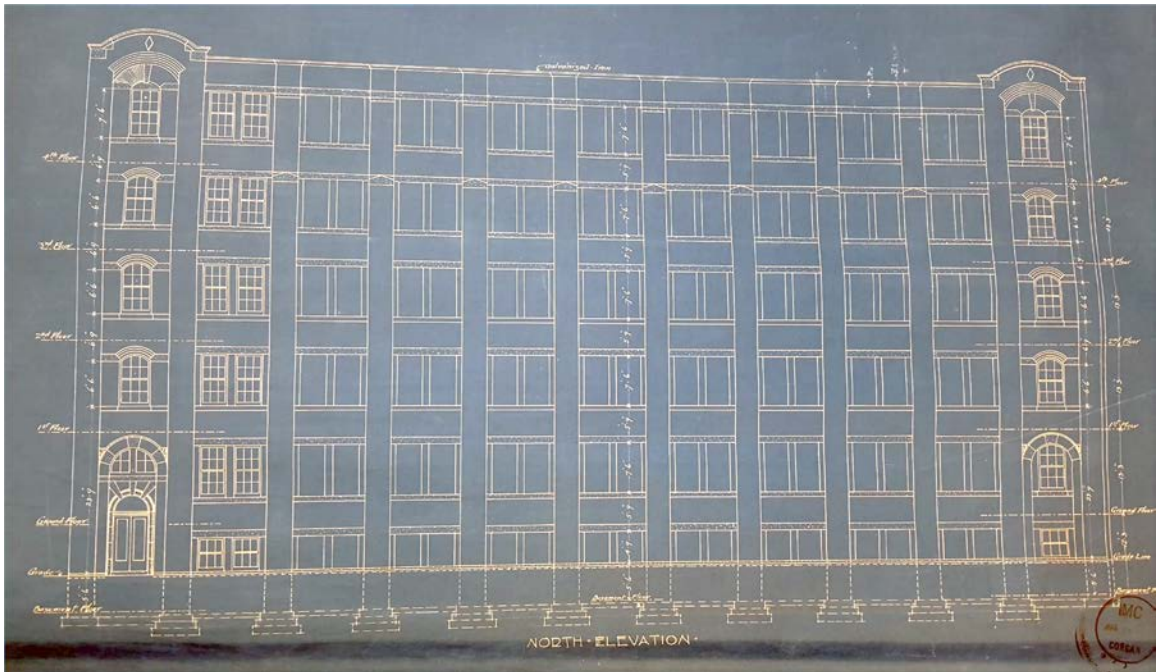
No. of Block Plan _____

Limit a Water, \$ _____

8. Building Permit #11823, July 14, 1908: issued to the Mail Job Printing Company, which was renamed Southam Press Limited the next year (City of Toronto Archives).



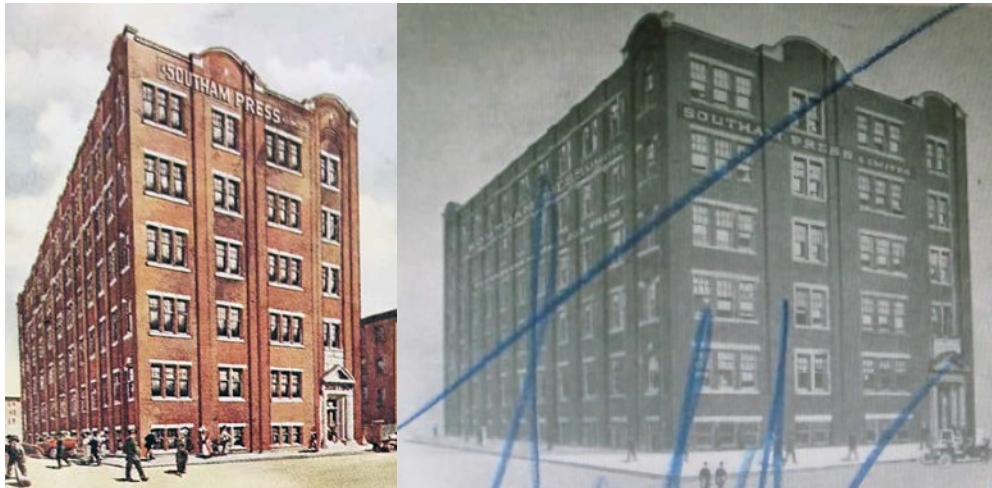
9. Architectural Drawing, 19 Duncan Street, 1908: showing the principal (west) elevation of the printing factory with the segmental-arched pediments along the roof (City of Toronto Archives, Fonds 200, File 1730).



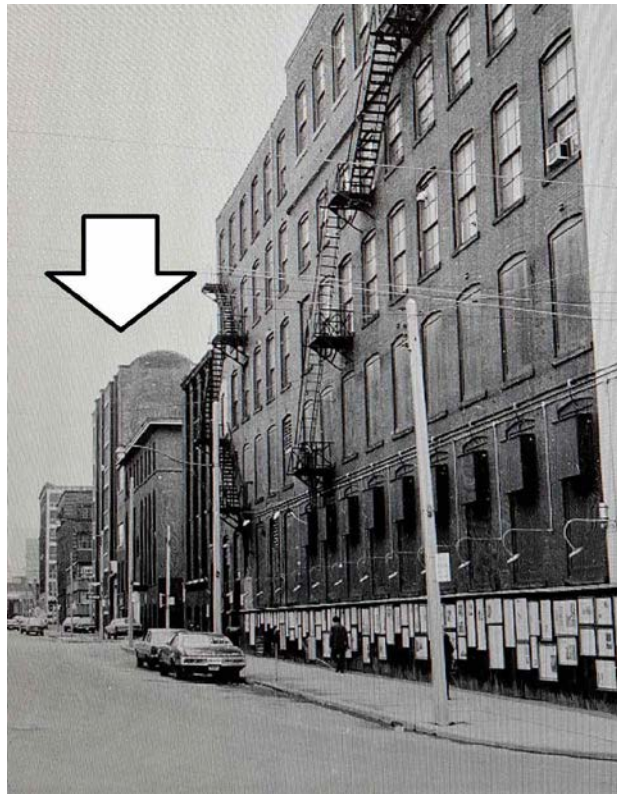
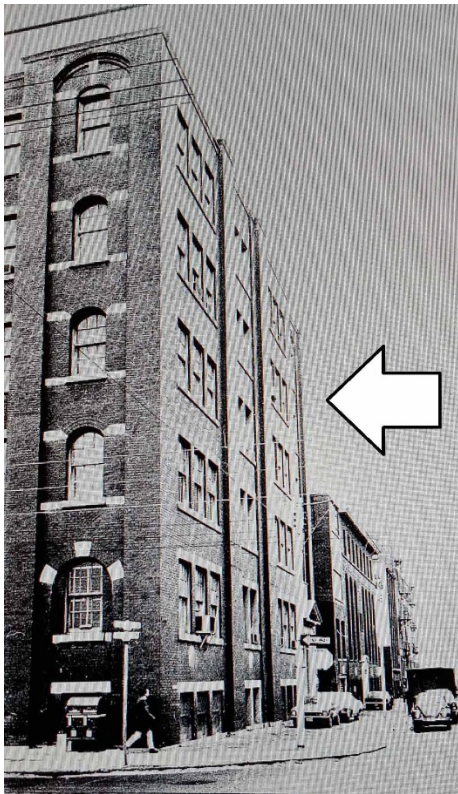
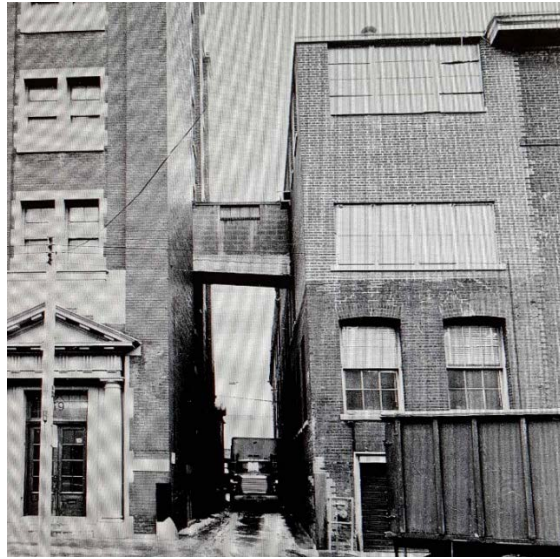
10. Architectural Drawings, 19 Duncan Street, 1908: showing the extended side elevations on the north (above) and south (below), with the secondary entrance to the complex at the east end of the north elevation (City of Toronto Archives, Fonds 200, File 1730).



11. Archival Photograph, “Construction” Magazine, May 1909: showing the Southam Press Building on the southeast corner of Duncan Street (right) and Adelaide Street West (left) following its construction, with the semi-elliptical pediments in place on the rooflines.



12. Archival Images, Southam Press Building, 1909 and 1912: an illustration of the new building (left) and the archival photograph (right) includes signage reading “Southam Press Limited” (A Century of Southam, 13, and City of Toronto Directory).



13. Archival Photographs, 19 Duncan Street, 1973: showing the Southam Press Building with the west elevation (above left), the bridge connecting it to the Canada Printing Ink Building at 15 Duncan Street, which Southam's used for offices (above right), and the views of the building from Adelaide Street West (below left) and King Street West (below right) (City of Toronto Archives, Fonds 2043, File 79).



14. Archival Photographs, 19 Duncan Street, 1991: showing the context of the Southam Press Building looking east (above) and west (below) along Adelaide Street West to Duncan Street (Toronto Historical Board).



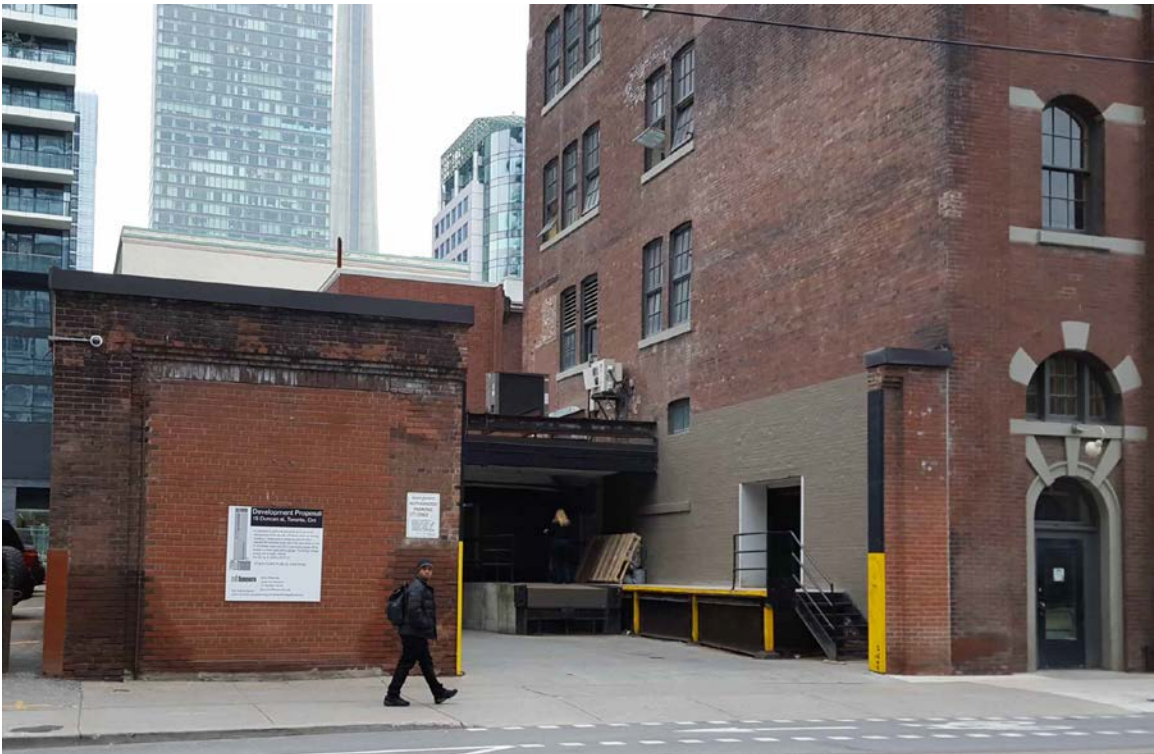
15. Archival Photographs, 19 Duncan Street, 1991: showing the principal (west) and south elevations of the Southam Press Building (left) with its printed signage on the south wall, and the entrance and detailing on the west entrance (right) (Toronto Historical Board).



16. Photographs, 19 Duncan Street, 2005: the Southam Press Building is shown from both directions on Adelaide Street West at the time the property was included on the City's Heritage Inventory (now known as the Heritage Register) (Heritage Preservation Services).



17. Current Photographs, 19 Duncan Street, 2016: showing the west elevation on Duncan Street and part of the south elevation with the painted signage (above), and the view of the east elevation and part of the rear (south) elevation from Pearl Street (below) (Heritage Preservation Services).



18. Current Photographs, 19 Duncan Street, 2016: showing details of the east elevation with the addition (Heritage Preservation Services).