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In addition you receive communications of A.C.O. activities across Ontario and have contact with others who care about London and Ontario's rich heritage of History and Architecture.

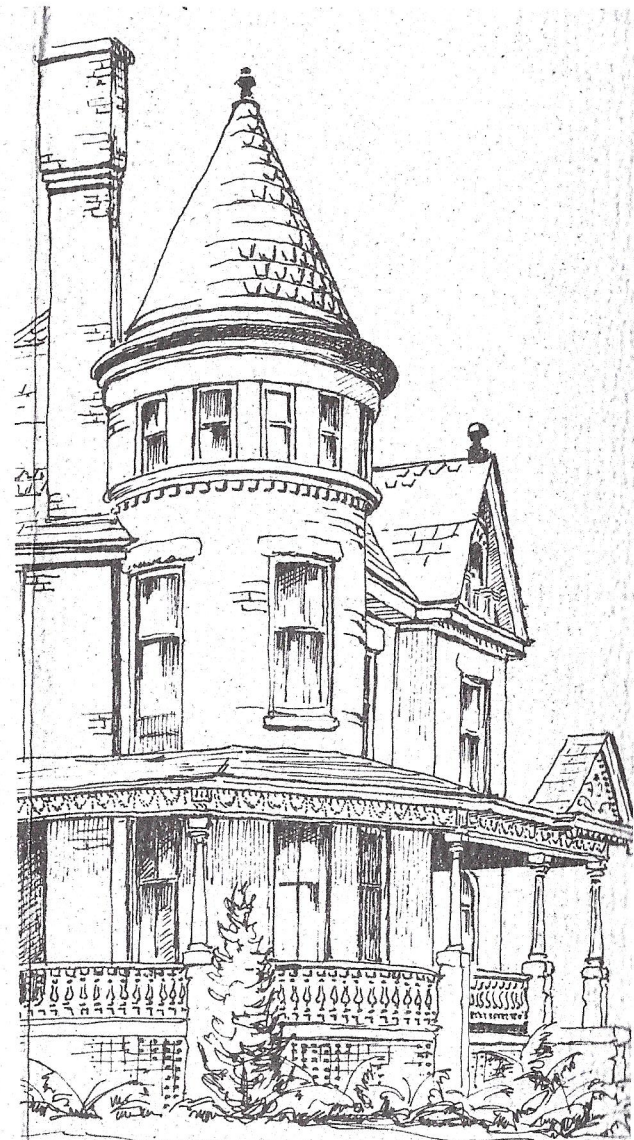
**Membership Application**

- new
  - renewal .....
- date

.....  
name please print

.....  
address

.....  
telephone no.



*Silvia Clark*

**THE TALBOT TOUR**

**Geranium Walk IV**

Sunday, June 5, 1977  
1:00 p.m. - 4:00 p.m.

Sponsored by

**The Architectural**  
Conservancy of Ont. London Region Branch

**London Region Branch  
Architectural Conservancy  
of Ontario.**

Just to the west of the squash club note Blackfriar's Bridge.

565 Ridout Street - another handsome house of the 'Twenties'. Compare it with No. 653 Talbot Street.

536 Ridout St. - One of our few houses of the Mansardic era. This example has been sadly stripped of much of its detail.

530 Ridout St. - a valuable house. Note the four windows in the north wall, of coloured glass, the glass in the front door, and the door itself and windows on the first floor.

30 Maple Street - (Lerner's) A handsome Twentieth Century design, well landscaped, that makes no attempt to rise above its neighbours!

Eldon House - Our invaluable, irreplaceable heritage.

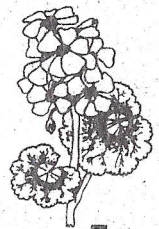
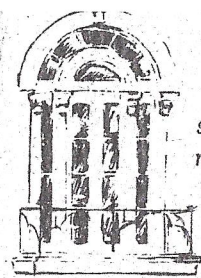
472 Ridout St. - Refurbished, and now an asset to the street.

The Labatt Restorations - of inestimable inspiration to many who consider preservation and restoration.

The Old Court House, The Old Middlesex County Building, and the Registry Office: Each one of a style, each one worthy of intense preservational activity.

Old buildings across from the Court House. Of much character and architectural merit, and will reward close scrutiny.

3 buildings beginning with No. 67 Dundas Street. Note the doorways, and look up as you are going along Dundas Street to see many pleasant surprises of architectural detail.



7.

**Talbot Inn**  
**105 Talbot Street, corner of Dundas**  
Talbot Inn was built in 1875. The human scale impressiveness has been retained in the recently refurbished Inn. The present Inn was built to replace an 1840 inn that was destroyed by fire in the 1870's. Note that each storey has its own style "window". The fine doorway on the second floor is explained in the early photograph of the Inn, hanging in the lobby of City Hall.

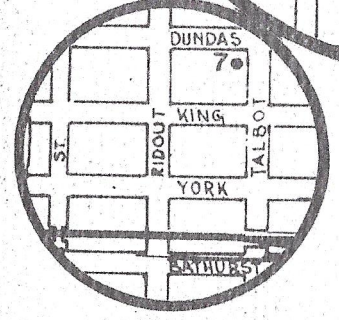
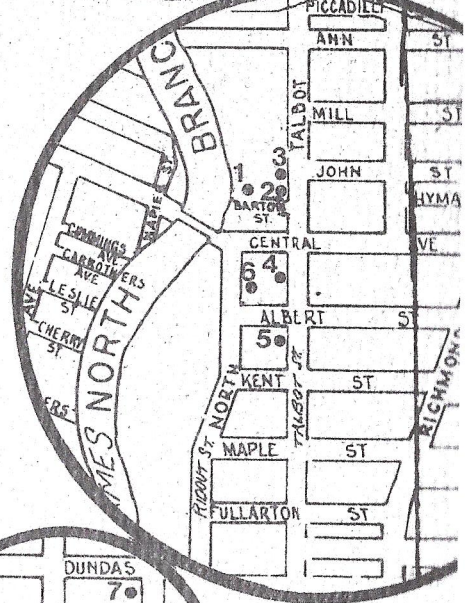
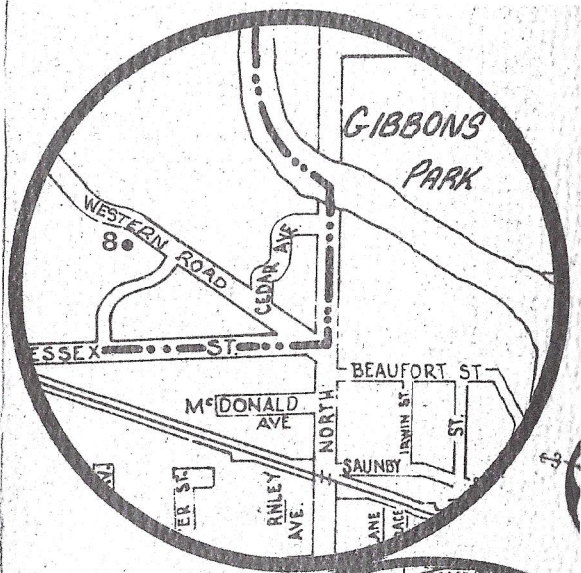
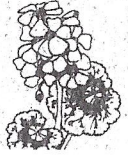
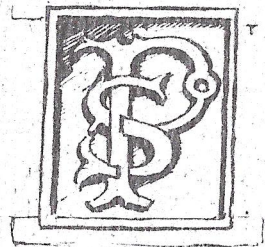
The ground floor contains a restaurant - The 'Cookery' - a bar - 'Mingles' - and a lounge - the "Judge's Chambers". The first has been decorated in early Canadiana. Into Mingles has been incorporated the railings and stained glass of the Mother House of St. Joseph's. The canopy over the dance floor is from an Eaton mansion, the pillars are from the old Aeolian Hall. In the Judge's Chambers are framed caricatures of the Chief Justices of the Supreme Court of Canada. Refreshments are in Mingles. Upon leaving Talbot Inn note the recent refurbishment of adjacent properties to the south. One of these, **BAYFIELD HOUSE**, an antique shop of the refurbished complex, has been opened for the Walkers.

**GROSVENOR LODGE**

In 1853 Samuel Pesters finished building this large white brick home with its lofty ceilinged-rooms and broad verandahs. Grosvenor Lodge is built in the Tudor Gothic style. The stonework on the gables, the finial and the headings of the windows are a continuing example of pioneer craftsmanship.

The lovely wide planked pine floors set off the fireplaces made of stone and black, white, and soft grey marble. The stained glass windows were designed by Robert Lewis, a local glazier. Note the attention to decorative detail in the door frame and side lights, and the plaster decoration continuing the design in glass.

Grosvenor Lodge will be the centre of a permanent display of the history of London, containing exhibition, education and Societies rooms + support services for the Museum System of the City. The facilities



**London Region Branch  
Architectural Conserva  
of Ontario.**

**GAMMA PHI BETA  
639 TALBOT STREET**

Date of Construction - pre 1856 . . . about 1868, one of the oldest constructed in the Talbot Area.

An excellent view of the Thames River, along with Blackfriar's Bridge on the right, can be seen at the front of this home, with the north side of Talbot or the Bishop's Palace in clear view.

This home has been occupied by the Gamma Phi Beta Sorority since the late 30's.

STYLE: Gothic Villa, 2½ storey buff-brick with multiple gables. Note the barge boards with pendants and the round gable attic windows. Note as well the centre pointed windows with gothic trim on the north side as well as the bay window with cresting.

INSIDE FEATURES: You are greeted in the hall by a five spindle oak stairway, with a newel post of the egg and dart pattern.

The coloured tile of the fireplace in the hall is worth noting. The room on your left facing the stairway was probably the library. Inspect the very elaborate pyramid style base board.

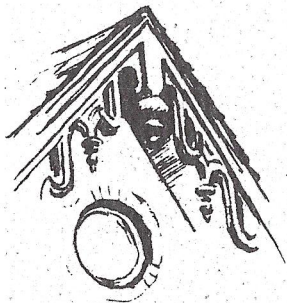
The solid cherry bookcases are of expert detail. The room is further enhanced by a black marble fireplace. The door to this room is of the four panel style. Opposite the fireplace in the hall is the spacious living room with a curved arched entrance. This room was probably a later addition. The butler's pantry is off the dining room and then the kitchen.

The room on your left next to the fireplace was probably the study, with its rich panelled ceiling with dentils.

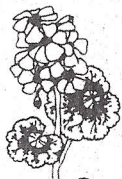
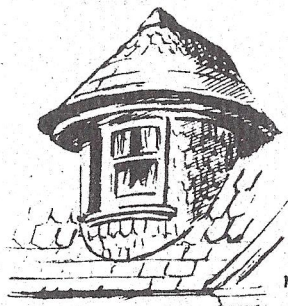
Next to the study is the very large and bright dining room, floor to ceiling windows with mirror. The medallion and moulding add to the elegance of this room.

"Blackfriars" - the Bishop's palace - details to notice are the smaller and larger Ionic columns, brick under the eaves, windows.

see next page



1.



2.

**651 TALBOT STREET**

This is an Edwardian House, built in 1905 by the McCormicks of biscuit fame, and now lovingly maintained by the Hysens.

This mansion, if studied in relation to Locust Mount and the Cowan residence [now Gamma Phi], provides an excellent example of the final style of domestic architecture as it developed in the Talbot area.

The exterior of the home is noteworthy for its many interesting details, such as the curved glass dormer and the Palladian style window at the third floor level, as well as the arched outer entrance and gracious porch on the first level.

As you move from the arched entrance through the rectangular entrance into the spacious hall a sense of elegant hospitality is created by the beautiful panelling, graceful staircase, and lovely stained-glass and coloured and painted glass window at the landing. In the rooms on either side of the hall note the careful restraint in the decoration of the fireplaces, the beautiful leaded glass and the variations in window details.

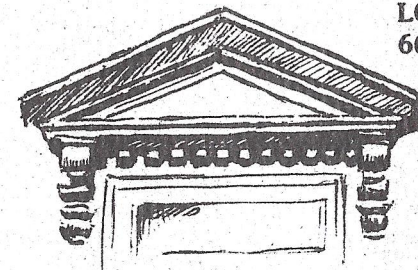
The dining room is an excellent example of formal elegance with its leaded glass cabinets and the door and window treatment.

As you leave the house note the great expanse of greenery, and the charming, whimsical garage.

653 Talbot - sited between Locust Mount and the Hysen House, completes the mini-streetscape historically. Congenial in size and quality. A home of the 1920's.

652 Talbot St. - notice the plaque . . . windows of 40 lights. Stuccoed as was Locust Mount.

619 to 601 Talbot St. - contains four individualistic cottages with an Italianate house in the centre of the group.

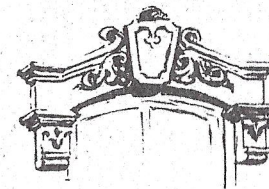


3.

**LOCUST MOUNT**  
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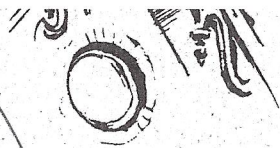
one of London's most important buildings his and architecturally. This late home is one of classic s The entrance is given special em the projection of the central portico facade with a classical pedime roof line. The double door is fr sidelights and a transom, with framing the entire pi The interior detail of this hom enhances the impression elegance. The dining room, to on entering the home, is noteworthy. The plasterwork m door frames, and windo excellent examples of craftsmanship found in London a ec

**The Lawrence Gibson Home (present own  
BROWNE & BURGARD, Barristers)**



whose home stood on the south-west corner Albert Streets, demolished in 1959 to make small apartment building the today. One of the Meredith C. Meredith, is commemorated of the "Victoria Boat Dis 1881, on a tablet in St. Paul The house was built in 18 Dalton possibly to a des Joanes architect of the B



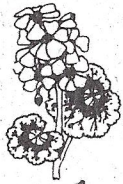


1850 . . . about 1800, one of the oldest constructed in the Talbot Area.

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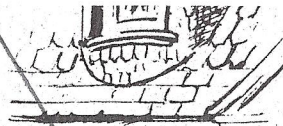


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"Blackfriars" - the Bishop's palace - details to notice are the smaller and larger Ionic columns, brick under the eaves, windows.

Cottage - 97 Barton Street - Entrance 4-panel door, sidelights, transom (Georgian style entrance)

Note the many double houses throughout the Talbot area with variations in design. No's. 593 - 595 has a curved verandah, similar to No. 607.



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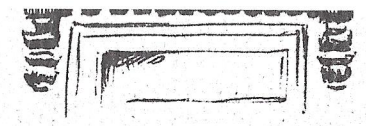
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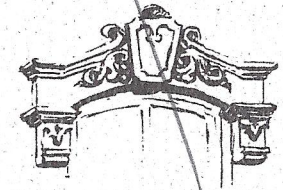
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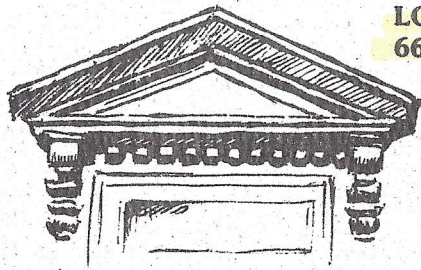


**The Lawrence Gibson Home (present BROWNE & BURGARD, Barrister)**



whose home stood on the south-west corner of Albert Streets, demolished in 1959 to make way for a small apartment building today. One of the Mercers, C. Meredith, is commemorated by the "Victoria Boat" 1881, on a tablet in St. Dalton possibly to a Joanes [architect of the Italianate Villa style of its construction is in common to this area in public buildings. This style is





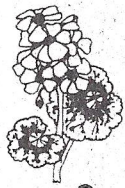
**LOCUST MOUNT**  
**661 Talbot Street**

LOCUST MOUNT, built in 1853-54 by Elijah Leonard, a pioneer London manufacturer, is

one of London's most important buildings historically and architecturally. This late Regency home is one of classic simplicity.

The entrance is given special emphasis by the projection of the central portion of the facade with a classical pediment at the roof line. The double door is framed by sidelights and a transom, with pilasters framing the entire projection.

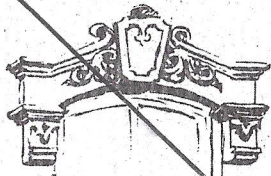
The interior detail of this home further enhances the impression of simple elegance. The dining room, to your right on entering the home, is especially noteworthy. The plasterwork mouldings, door frames, and windows are all excellent examples of the fine craftsmanship found in London during the early years.



3.

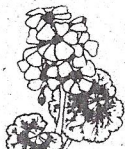
(see next page)

**The Lawrence Gibson Home (present owners: Messrs. BROWNE & BURGARD, Barristers & Solicitors)**



This house was built on land that at one time belonged to the Meredith family,

whose home stood on the south-west corner of Talbot and Albert Streets, demolished in 1959 to make way for the small apartment building that stands there today. One of the Meredith family, Col. J. C. Meredith, is commemorated as a victim of the "Victoria Boat Disaster" in May, 1881, on a tablet in St. Paul's Cathedral. The house was built in 1869 by Joshua Dalton possibly to a design of William Joanes [architect of the Bartram home].



deep, overhanging eaves with decorative double brackets. The windows have heavy stone semi-circular headings, with ornamental keystones and stone lintels.

The Portico has undergone alteration but the Entrance still has the panelled pine door, with the remains of gracefully etched and frosted lights and transom. The Hall: upon entering one sees a decorative Arch with two sculptured, allegorical busts at the Apex. Through the Arch is the curved, carved walnut Staircase to the upper floors; this has been well restored by the present occupants. From the Hall there are, in front, the two Reception rooms, one on the right and one to the left. These are now offices but still possess rich pine panelled doors and a cast-iron, decorative fireplace with Italian grey marble surrounds.

Upper Floor: The house possesses no basement but has ample space here for a large family home. The rooms are unremarkable and are much changed, used now as offices. The Attic is very large, in keeping with the house. An interesting feature of this floor at one time was that each room had its own chimney-piece!

584 Talbot St. - similar entrance project in to Locust Mount & 585.

(see next page)



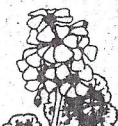
**First Christian Reform Church**  
**Architects TRACY & DURAND**

**Built 1881**

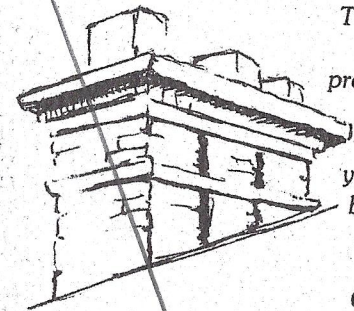
**Architects TRACY & DURAND**

The appearance of the church on Talbot Street has been altered very little since it was constructed in 1881 for London's Baptist congregation by the firm of Tracy and Durand.

Built in the gothic style popular at the time, the front is of buff brick with red brick sides and back. The only ornamentation was in the cut stone heads and sills, and the gothic-shaped decorative



90 Albert St. - two gables framing an interesting round attic windows in each of the gable



76 All

This is the former home of Josiah Blackfrank, proprietor, editor and proprietor of the London Standard. Note the historic building which is the former home of the London Standard.

On the northwest corner of the home there is a view of the Thames River and Blackfrank.

This Georgian style home of which is typical of the style favoured by the architect during the mid-1800's. The original of the house has been

As you enter the house the room on the left was probably the living room. It has a beautiful white marble fireplace with a delicately carved face and surrounded by wrought iron with an intricate and elaborate pattern. As you move from room to room notice the deep-seated and the six-p

The room on the right of the hall has interesting mouldings, the deep-seated and there is a graceful black-flecked marble fireplace on the east wall of the room. A picture of this home in its early condition before its renovations is hanging on the north wall of this room. Although there has been many alterations to this building many details

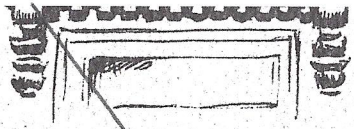
618 Talbot St. - the design suggests an interesting perhaps 1855. Note the oval window in the gable similar to the 'Doctor's House' at Upper Ca

611 Talbot St. - note brackets and doorway.

607 Talbot - the Templar Cottage - has a curved porch; beautiful proportioned doorway and pendule are still present in the gable.



6.



Elijah Leonard, a pioneer London manufacturer, is one of London's most important buildings historically and architecturally. This late Regency home is one of classic simplicity.

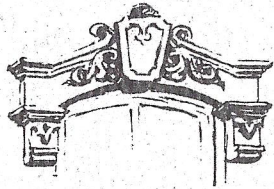
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The interior detail of this home further enhances the impression of simple elegance. The dining room, to your right on entering the home, is especially noteworthy. The plasterwork mouldings, door frames, and windows are all excellent examples of the fine craftsmanship found in London during the early years.



3.

**The Lawrence Gibson Home (present owners: Messrs. BROWNE & BURGARD, Barristers & Solicitors)**



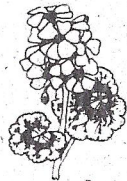
This house was built on land that at one time belonged to the Meredith family,

whose home stood on the south-west corner of Talbot and Albert Streets, demolished in 1959 to make way for the small apartment building that stands there today. One of the Meredith family, Col. J. C. Meredith, is commemorated as a victim

of the "Victoria Boat Disaster" in May, 1881, on a tablet in St. Paul's Cathedral.

The house was built in 1869 by Joshua Dalton possibly to a design of William Joanes [architect of the Bartram home], as a centre hall, two two-storey in the Italianate Villa style of this Victorian era.

Its construction is in yellow brick quite common to this area in pre-1900 domestic buildings. This style is characterized by



4.



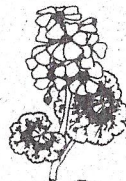
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It has been occupied by the First Christian Reform Church since 1954.

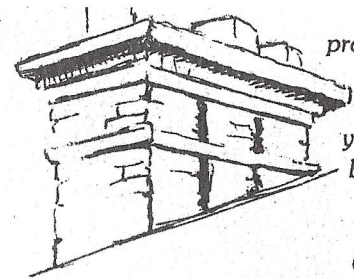


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601 Talbot St. - has a round window in the double doors. The porch is a later addition.

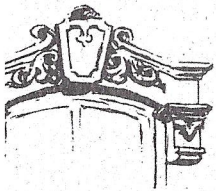
Talbot Street School - approximately polychrome brick pattern.

**LOCUST MOUNT**  
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This house was built on land that at one time belonged to the Meredith family,

located on the south-west corner of Talbot and ... demolished in 1959 to make way for the small apartment building that stands there today. One of the Meredith family, Col. J. C. Meredith, is commemorated as a victim of the "Victoria Boat Disaster" in May, 1881, on a tablet in St. Paul's Cathedral. The house was built in 1869 by Joshua Dalton possibly to a design of William Joanes [architect of the Bartram home], as a centre hall two storey in the

deep, overhanging eaves with decorative double brackets. The windows have heavy stone semi-circular headings, with ornamental keystones and stone lintels.

The Portico has undergone alteration but the Entrance still has the panelled pine door, with the remains of gracefully etched and frosted lights and transom.

The Hall: upon entering one sees a decorative Arch with two sculptured, allegorical busts at the Apex. Through the Arch is the curved, carved walnut Staircase to the upper floors; this has been well restored by the present occupants.

From the Hall there are, in front, the two Reception rooms, one on the right and one to the left. These are now offices but still possess rich pine panelled doors and a cast-iron, decorative fireplace with Italian grey marble surrounds.

Upper Floor: The house possesses no basement but has ample space here for a large family home. The rooms are unremarkable and are much changed, used now as offices. The Attic is very large, in keeping with the house. An interesting feature of this floor at one time was that each room had its own chimney-piece!

584 Talbot St. - similar entrance project in to Locust Mount & 585.

(see next page)

**First Christian Reform Church**  
Architects TRACY & DURAND  
Built 1881



Architects TRACY & DURAND

The appearance of the church on Talbot Street has been altered very little since it was constructed in 1881 for London's Baptist congregation by the firm of Tracy and Durand.

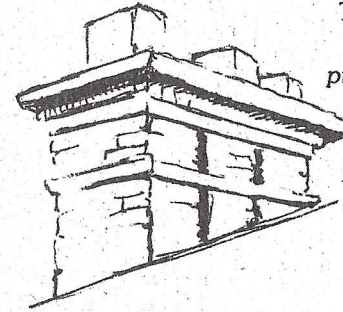
Built in the gothic style popular at the time, the front is of buff brick with red brick sides and back. The only ornamentation was in the cut stone heads and sills, and the gothic-shaped decorative stained glass windows made by A. T.



90 Albert St. - two gables framing an interesting entrance ... round attic windows in each of the gables.

**76 Albert Street**

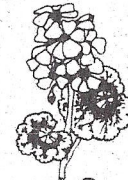
This is the former residence of Josiah Blackburn, the proprietor, editor and publisher of the London Free Press.



Note the historical plaque to your left as you approach this building which is now known as the London Squash Racquets Club.

On the northwest side of this home there is an excellent view of the Thames River and the historic Blackfriars Bridge.

This Georgian style home of white brick was typical of the style favoured by the well-to-do during the mid-1800's. The original verandah of the house has been removed.



6.

As you enter the house the room on your left was probably the living room, note the beautiful white marble fireplace adorned with a delicately carved face and the firehole surrounded by wrought iron with a delicate and elaborate pattern. As you move from room to room notice the deep-set windows and the six-panel doors.

The room on the right of the hallway has interesting mouldings, the deep-set windows and there is a graceful black-flecked with gold marble fireplace on the east wall of this room. A picture of this home in its early days before renovations is hanging on the north wall in this room. Although there has been some alterations to this building many of the fine details remain.

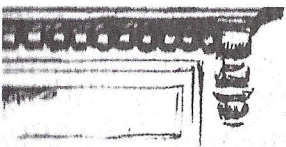
618 Talbot St. - the design suggests an early date, perhaps 1855. Note the oval window in the gable, similar to the 'Doctor's House' at Upper Canada Village.

611 Talbot St. - note brackets and doorway.

607 Talbot - the Templar Cottage - has a gracefully curved porch; beautiful proportioned doorway. The finial and pendule are still present in the gable.

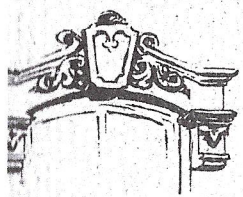
(see next page)

601 Talbot St. - has a round window in the gable, and



1853-54 by  
Elijah Leonard,  
a pioneer  
London  
manufacturer, is  
London's most important buildings historically  
and architecturally. This late Regency  
home is one of classic simplicity.  
The entrance is given special emphasis by  
the projection of the central portion of the  
facade with a classical pediment at the  
roof line. The double door is framed by  
sidelights and a transom, with pilasters  
framing the entire projection.  
The interior detail of this home further  
enhances the impression of simple  
elegance. The dining room, to your right  
on entering the home, is especially  
noteworthy. The plasterwork mouldings,  
door frames, and windows are all  
excellent examples of the fine  
craftsmanship found in London during the  
early years.

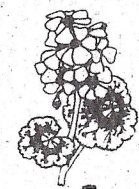
**ce Gibson Home (present owners: Messrs.  
WINE & BURGARD, Barristers & Solicitors)**



This house was  
built on land that  
at one time  
belonged to the  
Meredith family,  
stood on the south-west corner of Talbot and  
Streets, demolished in 1959 to make way for the  
small apartment building that stands there  
today. One of the Meredith family, Col. J.  
C. Meredith, is commemorated as a victim  
of the "Victoria Boat Disaster" in May,  
1881, on a tablet in St. Paul's Cathedral.  
The house was built in 1869 by Joshua  
Dalton possibly to a design of William  
Joanes [architect of the Bartram home],  
as a centre hall, two two-storey in the  
Italianate Villa style of this Victorian era.  
Its construction is in yellow brick quite  
common to this area in pre-1900 domestic  
buildings. This style is characterized by

lintels.  
The Portico has undergone alteration but  
the Entrance still has the panelled pine  
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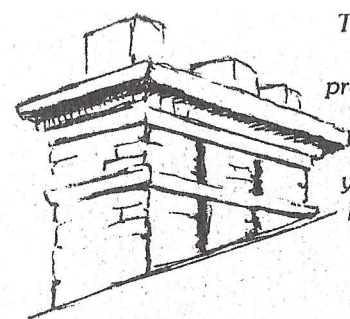
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Mount & 585.



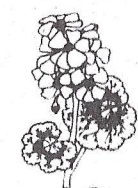
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**First Christian Reform Church  
Architects TRACY & DURAND  
Built 1881  
Architects TRACY & DURAND**

The appearance of the church on Talbot  
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was constructed in 1881 for London's  
Baptist congregation by the firm of Tracy  
and Durand.  
Built in the gothic style popular at the  
time, the front is of buff brick with red  
brick sides and back. The only  
ornamentation was in the cut stone heads  
and sills, and the gothic-shaped decorative  
stained glass windows made by A. T.  
Corp, a local painter and glazier.  
It has been occupied by the First Christian  
Reform Church since 1954.



This is the former residence of  
Josiah Blackburn, the  
proprietor, editor and publisher  
of the London Free Press.  
Note the historical plaque to  
your left as you approach this  
building which is now known  
as the London Squash  
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On the northwest side of this  
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and pendule are still present in the gable.

601 Talbot St. - has a round window in the gable, and  
double doors. The porch is a later addition.

Talbot Street School - approximately 1888 - note  
polychrome brick pattern.