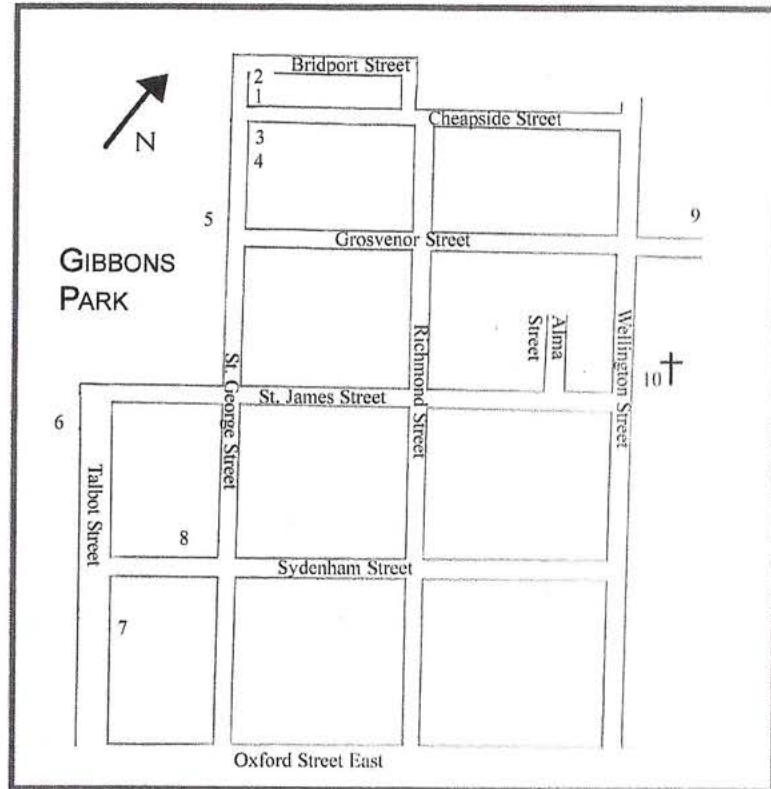




A house with a potted geranium in the front lawn is open for viewing.



LEGEND

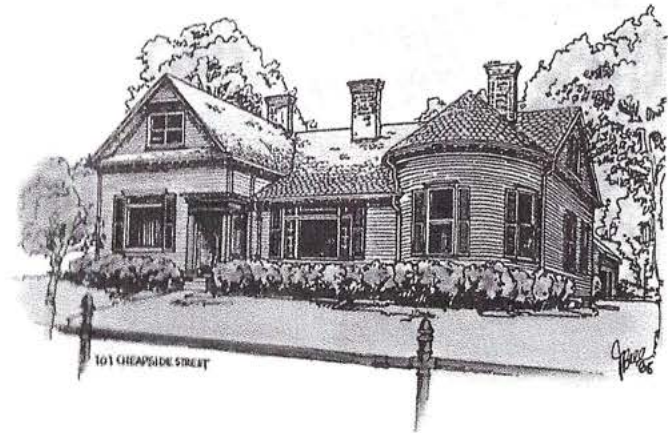
- 1 100 Cheapside Street
- 2 428 St. George Street
- 3 101 Cheapside Street
- 4 332 St. George Street
- 5 319 St. George Street
- 6 831 Talbot Street
- 7 812 Talbot Street
- 8 148 Sydenham Street
- 9 276 Grosvenor Street
- 10 St. John the Evangelist Church



**ACO's 30th Anniversary
Geranium Walk**



**From
Cottages to MANSIONS**



Sunday June 1, 2003

1:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m.

Walk commences at
100 Cheapside Street
and ends at St. John the Evangelist Church
(280 St. James Street)
where tea will be served from 2:30 p.m. - 5:00 p.m.

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



30th Anniversary Geranium Walk

From
Cottages to **MANSIONS**

We wish to thank all of those who make the annual Geranium Walk possible. In particular, our thanks go to the owners who graciously opened their homes, to our church guides and house volunteers. Without them this event would not be possible.

We would also like to thank the following individuals for their contributions.

House Captains: Michael Brown
Glen Curnoe
Cindy Evans
Shirley Gladwell
George Goodlet
Paul Kershaw
Mary Lake-Collins
Steve Liggett
Janice Thielenhaus

Sketches: Cheryl Jennings
J. Bell

Photographs: Bob Gladwell

Editing and Design: Advance Imaging - Cindy Evans

Organization: Shirley Gladwell
Marlyn Loft
Don Menard

Special thanks to Julia Beck, Anne McKillop
and Betty Spicer.



London
CANADA

Partial funding for this Geranium Walk has
been received from Landmarks London.



Introduction

This area of old North London began as part of a Crown Reserve, set aside by Lieut-Governor John Graves Simcoe in 1796. Then, London was considered a future site for the capital of Upper Canada. It was not to be and its population of 1816 in 1840 indicates that development was slow.

More recently this area developed a residential character. Institutions like university colleges and a hospital (1888) co-existed well with the varied residences. Grosvenor Gate apartments were constructed on the original home of Huron College. Early country estates like "Thornwood", "Headley", "Elliston" among others were constructed during the years beginning in 1845 and continuing to 1854. Tragically, only "Thornwood" remains. Their appearance encouraged the development of varied housing including solid brick cottages and two storey houses.

Artist Marion Cumming wrote, "At every turn one encounters soaring turrets, ornate finials and chimneys, belvederes and cupolas, weather vanes, intricately carved cornices and brackets...and scalloped slate, art nouveau windows of glowing stained glass, gingerbread and fanciful cast iron fences." (London Heritage, p. iv.)



100 Cheapside Street



Priority Listing **1**

We begin today's Walk at 100 Cheapside Street. Built circa 1898 for Cy Warman (1855-1914), it features the strong influence of the American Shingle Style of architecture popularized in the United States by H. H. Richardson. Look at the gables and walls of the upper storey for this element.

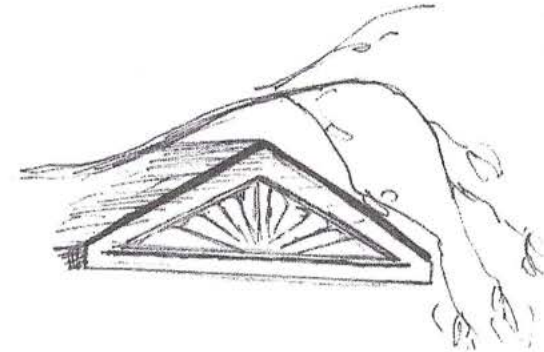
Nancy Tausky and Lynne DiStefano write, "The Queen Anne origins of the Shingle Style are evident in the hints of both Old English and classical trim. The row of small paned windows in the front gables and the proposed half-timbering above the porch are Elizabethan in character. The stylized shell motif on the side gable gives the window com-

plex Palladian contours." (Victorian Architecture in London and Southwestern Ontario, p.414.)

Note the sympathetic addition, designed and built by Frank White on the east side. It was completed in 1960. This addition provided a study room for the members of Kappa Alpha Theta Fraternity, the first Greek letter society for women in North America. It has owned the house since 1948.

When you have viewed the exterior, step through the front door for a walk-through to the back door.

Exit the back door and turn right to visit 428 St. George Street.





428 St. George Street

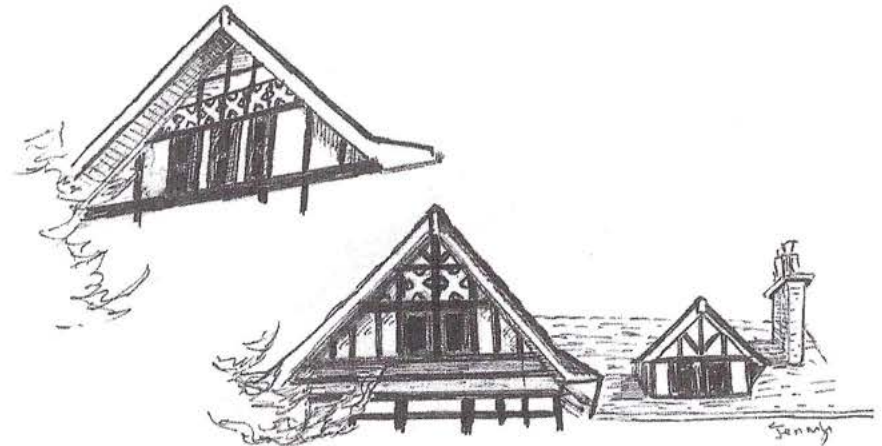


Priority Listing **1**

A corner lot raised by the falling away of both streets gives this house additional prominence. When built the house would have looked out over Gibbons Park as the houses across the street are considerably later.

The Tudor Revival style was inspired by medieval buildings in England and can be seen in this house in the half-timbering, the heavily textured stucco, the tall chimney with its three clay chimney pots and the tall narrow windows with leaded glass panes which have a different design on each floor. Rusticated stone is used for the foundation, window sills and lintels. The pattern of light and dark bricks is unusual. Note that some of the darker bricks have a ceramic finish.

The exterior also has features of the Arts and Crafts style, seen in the rafter extensions under the eaves and the large porch with its pillars and heavy supporting brackets. As you approach along the attractively curved path look for the original storm windows on the first floor.



Internally the house shows very successful renovation. The lower part of the staircase, the door and moulding to the small washroom in the entrance hall, the french doors in the dining room and the fireplace surround in the den are not original. Although the floorboards on the first floor are not original they follow the original pattern. As you move around note the very plain baseboards and mouldings in the Arts and Crafts style and the old style radiators.

In the entrance hall look at the plain but elegant staircase and the small washroom. Turn to the right and go through the pocket doors to the living room. The arched

ceiling directs your eye to the carved marble fireplace. Note the casement windows on your right.

Move into the dining room through a second set of pocket doors. The mirror on the wall is dated as 1830 and was made in England. The light fixture is not original but is appropriate for the room and the furniture. Leave the dining room by the door on the left and look into the very modern kitchen. As you head towards the stairs look into the den and note the fireplace surround and the original ceiling light fixture.

There is an attractive stained glass window on the staircase landing. On the second floor look into the bedroom on your right with its adjoining dressing room. Outside the bedroom is a very attractive antique bookcase which came from England via Nova Scotia. The bathroom has original tiling on the floor and walls and the original bathtub. The separate toilet can be entered from the bathroom or from the hallway. All door handles on this floor are original.

Go back downstairs and exit by the side door on to Bridport Street. Note the flared eaves formed by the angle in the roof line. The modern extension at the rear blends in with the original building. Note also that the house was designed specifically for a corner lot since the side is more elaborate than it would have been with another house alongside.

Turn left from the property and proceed to 101 Cheapside Street.



101 Cheapside Street



Priority Listing (1)

This Queen Anne style one and a half storey house was first occupied by Colonel Peter W.D. Broderick, manager of the London branch of the Molson bank.

The various elements of the building, such as the tongue and groove siding and the corner tower, set it apart from its neighbours on the street.

Originally an open porch joined the gable and the tower. A later alteration enclosed the porch and installed the large window. The shingle style of the slate roof is repeated in the fish scale shingle design in the gable giving a sense of continuity to the structure. Modillions support the cornice.

On entering this home through the vestibule into the

wide long hall you will be pleasantly surprised by the sense of size and space. Take time to study the details of the mouldings and woodwork which are repeated in the very large living room. The light fixture in the hall is the original gas fixture converted to electricity. To the left is the very large living room enhanced by its high ceiling, and large windows. In the east wall is a French door with transom that once led to an awning-covered porch.

To the right of the hall is the library which was enlarged when the porch was enclosed. The fireplace in this room is a replica of the original as is the fireplace in the living room. The beamed ceiling is consistent with the purpose of the room. Note the curved wall and the doorframe leading to the dining room from the library.

Proceed down the hall and enter the bathroom and go through into the master bedroom. The previous owner created these two rooms from three smaller rooms. On exiting the bedroom you are in an extension of the hall with the door added to reach the porch and garden. Retrace your steps to the short hall on the left at the stairs. The closet and bathroom on the left are original.

Just beyond the stairs to the right is the beautiful tower dining room with its original fireplace. The woodwork here is simpler than the living room, library and hall. Note the details of the doors in this room. At the end of the hall is a pantry and entrance to the kitchen (not on the viewing). Proceed out the rear door through the garden to a wooden gate by the garage. On reaching St. George Street pause to look at the original stable carriage house with its large door to the south.

Walk along to 332 St. George Street.



332 St. George Street



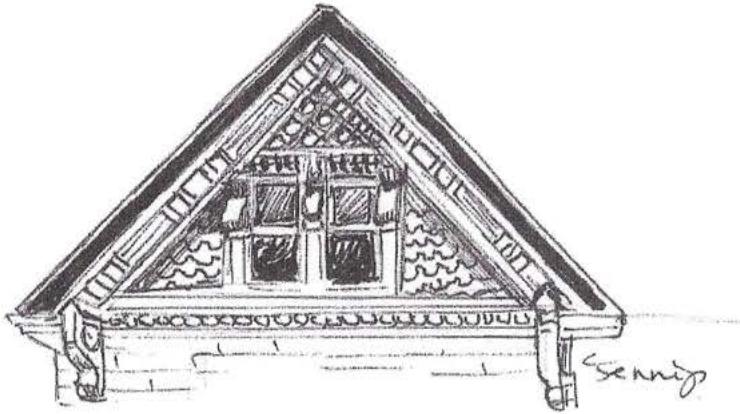
Priority Listing (2)

This storey and a half white brick home was built in 1896 for William McLoud, High Constable for the county of Middlesex, who lived here for forty-five years.

Like many Queen Anne Revival style buildings it has a bay window, gables and decorative woodwork. By the late 1800s people wanted geometric design for their exterior wood trim and here we see it in the front gable, with beading at the base, and the small projecting brackets.

30th Anniversary Geranium Walk

Enter the foyer through a storm door and double leaf door which is an exact copy of the original. Above the front door the multi-paned transom (which matches that over the large front window) allowed cold drafts inside. The present owners had it brought forward and installed a single paned sash behind it for comfort, without compromising the external appearance.



The gracious and inviting double parlour, with its vibrant colours, has eleven and a half foot ceilings, high baseboards and floors of white oak. The owners closed a door from the front hall directly into the front parlour, thus allowing space for built-in book cases and cabinets beneath. Note the fine white marble fireplace with unusual sawtooth edging detail, which could be from the John Peel Marble Works. (father of painter Paul Peel).

From the second parlour you may proceed directly into the dining room or you may take an alternate route to the

From Cottages to MANSIONS

dining room through the bedroom, bathroom and study. The second choice allows you to see the 1920s tub and the restoration, to the same period, of the tile and floor in the bathroom. Notice the beautiful chandeliers in the parlours and dining room which complement the features of the house.

The kitchen is a later addition and the breakfast sun-room was added in 1983. Decorating the walls there are pewter miniature replicas of historic buildings in Cobourg and Port Hope. In their amazingly accurate detail, they were designed and sold by a family member in that area who worked closely with our sister branches of ACO and produced three series for collectors.

Exit from the kitchen, turn right and walk through the walled garden, around the side of the house, and back to the street.

Walk along to 319 St. George Street.



329 St. George Street



Priority Listing **1**

(PLEASE DO NOT GO ONTO THIS PROPERTY)

As you walk south on St. George, note 329 St. George Street, "Thornwood". Built by Henry Becher in 1852 after the original was badly fire damaged, it remains one of the few remaining grand houses of London. Waverly Mansion, in excellent condition is another. And "Locust Mount", 699 Talbot Street, an essential part of our built heritage, languishes under continued threat of demolition.

"Thornwood is a Victorian Gothic house of great charm and simplicity with uniform architectural treatment"

(London Heritage, 5). From the street, you can see a number of its Gothic features: gables, raised and pendentive (hanging) finials, some with decorative supports, posts and arches on the verandah. The square-headed windows with their hooded lintels are a Tudor touch. Look at the bargeboard on the coach house; it matches that found on the houses.





319 St. George Street



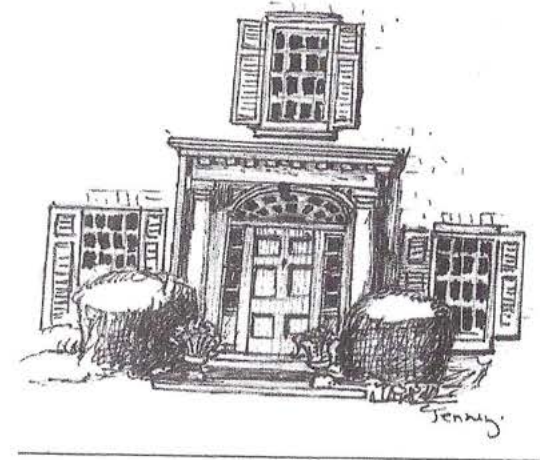
Priority Listing **1**

The house at 319 St. George Street, built in 1929, is an excellent example of Georgian Revival architecture. This style revived the form and details of houses, described as “Georgian”, which were built in England and its colonies in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. It was used for some of the finest houses built in London between the two World Wars

The exterior features of this two-storey house are not only good examples of Georgian Revival architecture; most of them could have been lifted from a Georgian pattern book. The house is symmetrical about a central doorway; the small-paned windows have horizontal headings;

the porch has classical details; a semi-elliptical window with radiating muntins crowns the front door; and the south side of the house exposes the steeply pitched side gable roof and returned eaves. Note the two massive chimneys on the north side of the house. Even the red bricks with white woodwork recall Georgian houses although red bricks were not traditionally used for Georgian houses in London, Ontario, where the local clays, used for early buildings, produced only white “yellow” or, occasionally, pink bricks

In 74 years the house has had only three owners. It was built for Grant Fisher whose family owned it until 1986. The present owners purchased it in 1991.



On entering the house one is immediately impressed by the feeling of spaciousness, a feeling which continues throughout the house. The wide centre hall, panelled walls, deep baseboard and the staircase with an elaborate baluster which continues unchanged to the third floor are Georgian Revival features. The wide staircase is most unusual. Note the simple trim with mitred corners round the doors. The marble floor replaced an original hardwood floor about 1990.

30th Anniversary Geranium Walk

Turn right into the living room. Note the grey marble fireplace and note, too, that the trim round the doors and windows and the baseboard are identical with these details in the entrance hall.

Continue into the library. This beautiful room may have been part of an addition to the house in 1935: the woodwork (baseboard and trim) is quite different from the woodwork in the living room. Note the green marble fireplace but the outstanding features of the room are the window and door on the south side of the house. The glass panels and, the muntins separating the glass panels are gently curved.

The closets occupying the full wall of the wash room next door are believed to be part of the original house. The baseboard in this room is similar to the one in the living room.

Return to the entrance hall and go upstairs where two rooms are open to view. The bedroom is remarkable for its extensive built-in cupboards, its spaciousness and its view over Gibbons Park. The room next door was a porch when the present owners purchased the house; they converted it to an office.

Return to the main floor and take the door to the right into the kitchen. Most of the cupboards are original but some were moved or modified when the kitchen was renovated. Extra space was obtained by removing the servants' staircase which led to the third floor.

Leave the house by the side door.

From
Cottages ^{to} **MANSIONS**

St. George Street Streetscape

230-238 St. George Street

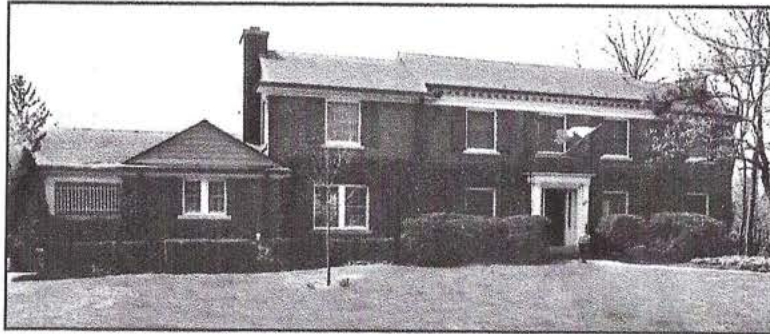
This attractive streetscape presents five houses similar in style but showing various exterior details, pleasant verandahs and wood trim. If you cross to the opposite side, you will see a group of one-and-half storey brick residences with gable roofs and plain or decorated bargeboards. Look for the two houses with double-leaf doors and four that have lattice work at the foundations.

When you reach the intersection of St. George and St. James Streets, turn right onto St. James and follow it to the end where you will find yourself on Talbot Street.

Much of the land in this area of Talbot Street was owned by the Foreman family, related by marriage to the Harvey family. The grandfather of Dr. John Foreman termed the area on Talbot Street from Oxford to St. James, "Greater Talbot Street". The newly-opened Hospice at 837 Talbot Street formerly owned by Robert Reid of the London Life Insurance Company, was a Foreman house as was the house next door, 831 Talbot Street. That house was given to Thomas and Mary Escott by grandfather Foreman.



831 Talbot Street



Priority Listing (2)

831 Talbot Street is a gracious, two storey, Colonial Revival house designed by the architectural firm of O. Roy Moore in 1938. The house was featured in the 1942 January/February edition of *Canadian Homes and Gardens* magazine in which the gardens were attributed to the landscape architect Gordon L. Culhan. The rear gardens, which are attractively terraced, slope down to the Thames River flats. At the request of the previous owner, the house was awarded a heritage designation in 1992.

The layout is very simple in plan and is basically of a single room depth, with the length of the house facing Talbot Street. The main entrance hall, containing an elegantly balustraded stair, opens onto the living room to the north and to the dining room to the south; each room has windows looking both onto the street and onto the garden, providing good cross ventilation for those pre air conditioning days. A library extends west behind the entrance hall and overlooks

the garden and the river. Beyond the dining room, to the south, is the kitchen which has been enlarged by incorporating a single storey wing which at one time contained a small apartment.

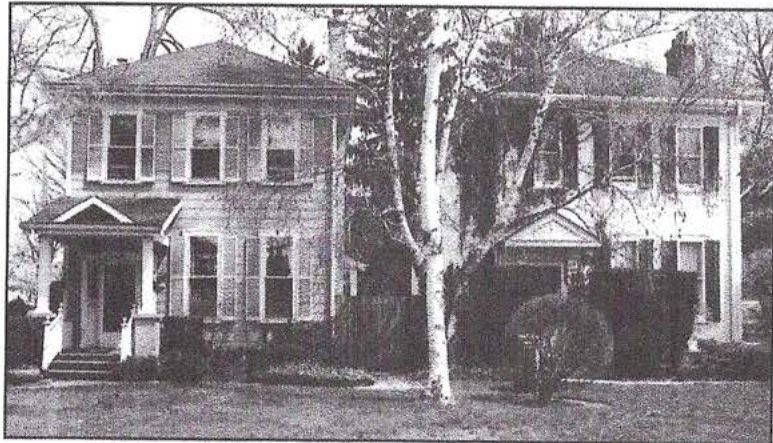
The renovated kitchen also includes what was once a butler's pantry, now with french doors giving access to the rear garden. The design of house is a conscientious revival of the Georgian architecture adapted by the early North American colonists and it is notable for the care and importance given to the selected details which are appropriate to the style of the architecture. These details are simple, consistent and well crafted, features that are often missing in houses of this stature, such as are built today and may stand as a lesson in how attention to small items can improve the architectural quality of a house.

For instance, the central portion of the house façade- the front entrance, its two flanking ground floor windows and the three second floor windows above- is subtly defined by being slightly recessed and by having its roof eaves line raised and accented by the use of plain modillions or brackets, under the soffit, above the frieze. The gabled roof is an easy pitch, appropriate to the Italian origins of the architectural style, with chimneys on each gable end.

The front entrance door is paneled, and has narrow sidelights while the canopy above is crowned by a decorative wrought iron balustrade. The window shutters are hung on working hinges and generally sized so that they would actually cover the window if closed. The interior wainscoting is solid and well detailed. Such small elements as the down spouts, which are often ignored, are substantial and decoratively anchored to the walls. The garage is situated below the house at basement level and so avoids compromising the street elevation.



812 Talbot Street



Priority Listing **3**

Alexander Harvey Sr. built two houses, now 810 and 812 Talbot Street in 1883 in the Italianate style. Later, Alexander Harvey Jr. restored the two houses for Rhoda and Elizabeth Harvey, his daughters who married in the same year.

The Italianate influence can be seen in the large size of the house and its rectangular windows, rounded at the top. Note the splendid hipped roof. The porch at 812 Talbot has been changed, probably sometime during the 1920s.

The exterior is asbestos shingle, popular in the 1940s. It was, as 810 Talbot still is, a tongue and groove exterior. Note the beautiful blue glass in the front door carried through to windows in the dining room. These windows are sympathetic to the original house, and were installed in the

1990s by stained glass expert, Tim Kelly. The front shutters are original and provide symmetry across the façade of the house. The long, tall windows on the first floor were necessary for light. The second storey windows are shorter.

As you enter the house, you walk on red tiles that date from the 1920s. As you pass by the living room, note the ten foot ceilings, and the bulls eye cover for the electrical fitting in the ceiling. The window mouldings with mitred corners are probably original; the door mouldings are not. While the marble fireplace is original, the surround is not. Sarah Green's ornaments decorate the hallway as well as the garden.

The round arch separating the living and dining rooms could be original, although it has a 1920s look. This leads you into the den/kitchen with its large and dramatic overhead window. As you exit by the back door, look at the semi circular headed window at the side of 810 Talbot. The same window in the same place is present on the Sydenham Street side of 812 Talbot.

These are certainly sister houses in more than one respect.

Exit the house and return to Talbot Street. Immediately make a right turn onto Sydenham Street.

The Sydenham block between Talbot and St. George Streets could be termed cottage country. Several have been renovated and restored. Remember that these family homes became "part of the standard repertoire of vernacular domestic building in Ontario" in the late nineteenth century. (Architecture of the Picturesque in Canada, Wright, p77). Such cottages are part of the built heritage in North London. We are visiting 148 Sydenham Street.



148 Sydenham Street



Priority Listing **3**

This charming house was built c1868 and is one of the oldest houses on the street. It is a typical Ontario cottage with a hipped roof and a central doorway flanked by two symmetrically placed windows, which are well proportioned and with original storms.

Before you enter notice the projecting brick frame under the eaves, (even up the peak) and at the corners of the front façade. The rounded windows are enhanced by the radiating brick voussoirs above them. There is evidence that an early porch has been removed.

As you walk into the front hall, you will be struck by the original features which include deep baseboards, high

ceilings and pine floors. Observe the unusual corner blocks of the ceiling moulding and the wainscoting in the dining room. Such details illustrate the pride the workmen took in the construction of a relatively modest home.

The present owner made the beautiful stained glass which augments the features of this house.

Some architecturally sympathetic changes have been made. Three small bedrooms on the east side of the house have been rearranged to make one large bedroom and one smaller. The original kitchen is now a bathroom and hall and a comfy family room overlooking the garden has been added.

Exit the cottage from the family room, pass through the gate to your right and along the driveway to the street.

Turn left at St. George Street. Walk along until you reach St. James Street. Turn right. Continue walking to Richmond Street. Cross Richmond Street (very carefully) and continue walking along St. James.

An outstanding example of California Spanish-style architecture in London is located at **834 Richmond Street**. The wide overhang of the red tile roof provides summer shade. The low pitch of the roof reminds us of the early designs of Frank Lloyd Wright. Presently it is unoccupied, a dangerous state for an historic site in London. Its unique features make it an essential site in the architectural history of London.

Listed as Priority **1** in the Inventory.

30th Anniversary Geranium Walk

220 St. James Street, now the site of the James A. Harris Funeral Home, was first built upon in 1872 by George Robinson who partnered with Colonel J. W. Little to found Robinson, Little and Company. This elegant replacement (1920) features many fine details such as the Doric columns of the porch, the wide overhang and the eaves brackets and frieze with dentil details.

Listed as Priority **1** in the Inventory.

Alma Street Streetscape: a charming byway

The name "Alma" recognizes a victory in the 1854-56 Crimean War. Many housing styles are apparent, although there are new buildings (condominiums) on the west side. **26 Alma Street** (c1880) dominates with its size. Paired-eaves brackets and brick coursing separate the lower and upper storeys. The supply of early pinkish brick had dried up. The second storey therefore is another colour. The extensive verandah, no longer there, ran along the front and south sides of the house. **36 Alma Street** is one of a group of three cottages built prior to the 1870s. The cottage's light double brick is stuccoed in the 1920s fashion. Note the two, Doric columns supporting the porch.

40 Alma Street shows an interesting doorway and decorated downspouts. The roof line of **50 Alma** and its second floor oriel are worth noting.

Return to St. James Street. Turn left on Wellington and proceed to Grosvenor Street. Turn right on Grosvenor to 276 Grosvenor Street.

From
Cottages to **MANSIONS**



276 Grosvenor Street



Priority Listing **2**

The Bishop Hellmuth Heritage Conservation District was officially designated under the Ontario Heritage Act in January 2003. Thanks to the dedication and hard work of the neighbourhood and its supporters, during a process spanning four years, the unique architectural integrity, historic character and natural beauty of the district will be preserved. It even guarantees a way of life. The significance of this preservation cannot be overstated.

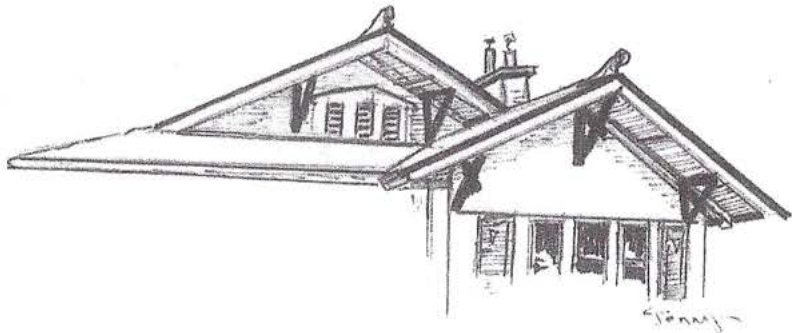
The neighbourhood proudly celebrated the designation on Sunday, May 25, 2003 with a tour, children's activities, Victorian tea, official ceremony and barbecue.

30th Anniversary Geranium Walk

276 Grosvenor Street is on the edge of the District and serves as an example of the type of housing so popular in this area.

Many architectural styles have been assigned to the house. It shows elements of the California style bungalow with its stucco finish. It has also been termed an Arts and Crafts style, with its fireplace made of local stone.

Built in 1926, its three owners have all been women.



The exterior is a decorative delight with much of it original. The finials on the roof and gables, the brackets which give the house a Mission look, the cobblestone chimney are all original. The attractive shutters, while not original, are a sympathetic addition. As you cross the flagstone porch, note the original light made of tin and the house number enclosed in a craft-made wooden frame.

Enter through a practical hall upon which the front door opens, and walk immediately through another doorway

From Cottages to MANSIONS

which protects against drafts. The living room has mouldings that continue through the rest of the house. Look to your right and see a well-lighted music room that contains a copy of an eighteenth century harpsichord. To the left is the dining room. Note the beautiful light fixtures, original to the house, as you walk through the living room. Look down the hall to see the mouldings. The door hardware is original—keys, locks and doorknobs remind us of earlier times.

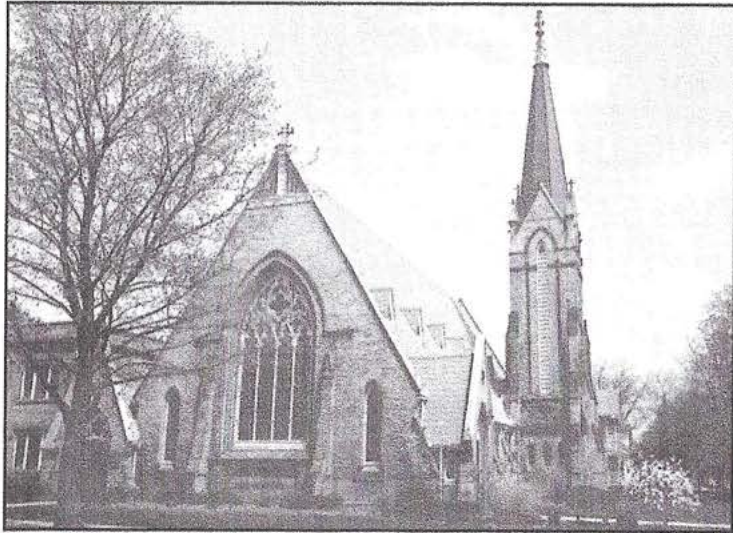
At the back of the property is a fine stone wall, built to separate the Grosvenor properties from the Anthistle quarry. The quarry supplied gravel and stone not only to the neighbourhood, but to the city of London as well. The land now is Doidge Park.

Balance and symmetry make this an excellent example of a snug, comfortable cottage so characteristic of the Hellmuth area.

Retrace your steps along Wellington Street to St. John the Evangelist Church. Congregation members will be pleased to guide you through a most attractive and interesting interior.



St. John the Evangelist Church



Priority Listing **1**

The church at the corner of St. James and Wellington Streets is the third home of the St. John's parish. The St. John's congregation began its history of worship in 1864, in a chapel on the grounds of the old Huron College near the west end of St. James Street. This chapel had been donated to the College by its principal, Isaac Hellmuth, who later became the second Bishop of Huron and, in both positions, headed an extensive ecclesiastical and educational building scheme.

Hellmuth's architectural aspirations are reflected in the parish history. In 1873, the St. John's congregation began to meet in the elegant chapter house, since demolished, that

Hellmuth intended as the first stage of a massive cathedral situated near the corner of Piccadilly and Richmond Streets. In 1888, the congregation moved into the present church, then sitting directly in front of Hellmuth Boys' College.

Hellmuth Boys' College was an extraordinarily ambitious venture. Costing an astronomical \$66,000 when it was erected in 1865, the school boasted state-of-the-art laboratory facilities, central heating, indoor plumbing, gas lighting, and a variety of sports facilities, including a swimming pond and a skating rink.

After its demise as a boys' school, the building became the first home of the University of Western Ontario. But the financial burden imposed by the structure's original cost constantly plagued the institutions connected with it, with the result that the Boys' College building was demolished only three decades after its inception. Bricks from the Boy's College/University building were used to build the Sunday School added to St. John's in 1895.

The present Church building was designed by a member of its 1887 congregation, Charles F. Cox. Cox drew on a concept strongly advocated by the contemporary Anglican Church, especially in Britain, that the best models for a church were the fourteenth-century parish churches of the British Isles. St. John's is in the recommended Gothic Revival style, with Decorated windows, a south porch, prominent buttresses, and clearly defined liturgical spaces. These ideas are interpreted in keeping with late Victorian concepts of massing. In London: *From Site to City*, Nancy Tausky observes that the most striking feature of the design is the balance between the long sweep of the deep roof and the soaring tower.

30th Anniversary Geranium Walk

The tower, part of the original design though built later, soars 128 feet above its heavy base in a column unbroken by stages and string courses; the roof comprises most of the visible face of the south facade. The overall design gains its effectiveness from the way in which these images of massiveness are balanced by the finer and more intimate details: the picturesque shape of the porch and vestry, for example, or the piling of elements at the chancel end of the church.

The roof is broken only by a row of small dormer windows, six on each side of the nave, each window containing a trefoil with the original stained glass and a wooden surround. Supported by high stepped buttresses, the tower terminates in parapet gables, surmounted by a slate-covered spire. Metal finials decorated the top of the spire, the four corners of the tower itself, and the peak of each parapet gable.

A single, tall, narrow louvered arch, surmounted by a trefoil, adorns each side of the tower. It is flanked by vertical grooves and outlined on top by a hood-mould in the shape of a pointed arch. Note the corbels in the form of faces that support each of the drip-moulds. A horizontal groove near the top of the tower wall corresponds with the ridgeline of the church, and a row of coggled brickwork runs across the upper part of each parapet gable.

At the base of the tower is a porch that echoes the shape and features of the porch at the west end of the St. James Street facade. Both have a gable roof and a doorway defined by superimposed pointed arches in different shades of red and buff brick, shaped to form the sculptured

From

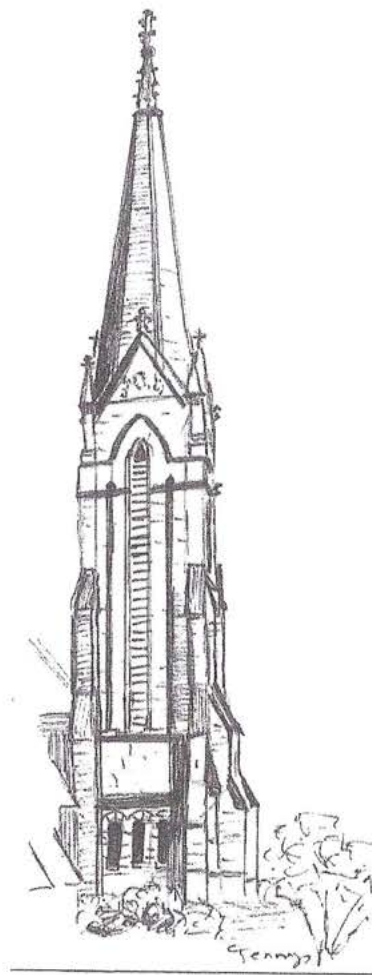
Cottages to MANSIONS

entranceway; the upper part of each entrance way is filled with a stained glass transom. A stone roundel containing a trefoil sits in the gable above each doorway. Iron lanterns above each door are attached to the arch by iron chains.

Small lancet windows pierce the base of the tower and the sides of the porch. Between the tower and south porches are four sets of paired lancet windows, each pair situated between low, stepped buttresses.

The west facade, facing Wellington Street, is dominated by a large window with Decorated tracery in the centre, flanked by a lancet window on each side.

A brick panel outlined in shaped and coggled bricks sits under the main window. Open ventilation grooves, a wooden strut design incorporating a fluted column and a capital, and a metal cross add visual interest at the peak of the west gable.



The church walls are formed of local buff-coloured brick, generally laid in English garden wall bond, with every fourth row consisting of headers and the intervening three of stretchers; in some areas, such as the porch and tower walls, the rows of headers may be separated by as many as six rows of stretchers. The foundation is of very light-coloured, rusticated, stone blocks. The buttresses, on the tower and around the rest of the building, are of brick, capped by red sandstone.

Inside the church, as outside, the most dominant feature is the roof, clad in narrow tongued and grooved boards and supported with hammer beams and a series of arches, which gracefully enfold and reflect each other. Note that the trefoil, a symbol of the Trinity often repeated in the exterior decoration, is also a prominent motif in the decoration of the arches.

Original coloured glass, in geometrical designs, can still be found in the windows of the clerestory that pierce the roof and in the windows of the south porch and tower, while other windows feature a variety of pictorial designs dating from different, later periods. The richly carved rood screen is a memorial to the church's architect, Charles Cox.

There have been several additions to the church, mainly to the north and east of the original structure. As mentioned above, a church school building was erected to the north of the church in 1895; Cox's original design was completed when the tower was built in 1898. In 1927, an octagonal apse was added east of the chancel and a chapel just to its north. In the same year, a two-storey parish hall, in a Tudor style, was erected facing Wellington Street, forming a front addition to the earlier church school building.

Both the enclosed rectangular porch and the main building terminate in stone-capped parapet walls, interrupted by small crenels and highlighted by centre crests containing, respectively, an armorial shield and a stone panel with the words "Parish Hall" in bas relief. The windows are clustered in groups of three, with a Tudor hood-mould projecting over each group.

Over the doorway is a pointed arch with Perpendicular tracery. High, shallow, stone-capped buttresses terminate in gablets holding a trefoil, similar to those in the metal caps of the church.

In 1955, a north aisle and narthex were built between the parish hall and the original church, and a substantial addition containing more classroom and office space was erected east of the church school building.

Ron Murphy and Jack Patterson, the architects who designed the 1955 additions to the church, carefully modelled the facade added between the old church and the parish hall on the original church building, repeating the old features in a slightly simplified way.

One enters the narthex through a doorway surrounded by superimposed red and buff brick arches. An iron lantern hangs above the doorway, in a parapet gable also containing a trefoil in a red stone roundel.

A metal cap terminating in trefoil designs protects the top of the gable wall, while a metal finial adorns its peak. Small lancet windows, containing stained glass, pierce the sides of the porch and the cloakroom wall. The walls are built of recycled buff-coloured brick, laid in the English

30th Anniversary Geranium Walk

garden wall bond found elsewhere, and the foundation and buttress caps are of red sandstone. The wooden doors, with chamfered panels, are copies of the original doors in the south facade.

You are probably ready now for afternoon tea. It is served at the Church by St. John's members and their families. We thank them for their hospitality.



From Cottages^{to} MANSIONS

Glossary

- Baluster (banister):** one of a series of small upright members that support a handrail.
- Balustrade:** a row of balusters with rail used on a terrace or balcony.
- Bracket:** projecting wall member that supports elements which are independent of the wall.
- Course:** continuous row of masonry units or bricks
- Finial:** ornament ending the top of a gable, pinnacle spire etc.
- Lintel:** horizontal structural member at the top of a door or window
- Modillion:** horizontal bracket either scrolled or block-shaped, that helps to support a cornice
- Mullions:** vertical separations between windows in a series window
- Rusticated:** tooled, as the surface of stone.
- Surround:** decoration around a door or window opening
- Voussoir:** one of a series of wedge-shaped stones or bricks used to form an arch over a window or opening.

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The Architectural Conservancy of Ontario

Founded in 1933

Aims

- To preserve the finest examples of architecture in the province.
- To protect its places of natural beauty.
- To preserve significant buildings regardless of age, style and size.
- To protect such building from unsympathetic alteration.
- To preserve the architectural integrity of streetscapes.
- To protect places of natural beauty from destructive uses.

The London Region Branch

Founded in 1966

When faced with the probable loss of the buildings in London's earliest banking and professional areas on Ridout Street, concerned citizens and groups combined to form the London Region Branch of the ACO. As a branch of the Provincial ACO it serves to further the *aims* of the parent organization in the London Region.

Its *activities* consist of

- Organizing walking tours, lectures, bus trips and work shops.
- Providing financial assistance to owners of selected properties.
- Influencing public policy at local and provincial levels.
- Holding an annual Architectural tour - the Geranium Walk - on the first Sunday in June.
- Appointing the Built Heritage representative to the London Advisory Committee on Heritage (LACH).

Designation

Some of the buildings described or noted in this booklet are on the City of London's *Inventory of Heritage Resources*. The *Inventory* is a list, compiled to date by LACH (London Advisory Committee on Heritage), of nearly 2,000 buildings and structures located throughout the city which have architectural or historical significance. Many of them are eligible for designation under the provisions of the Ontario Heritage Act.

Owners of any property can request designation by City Council through LACH and the City of London's Heritage Planner. Designation, which is done through the passage of a by-law, provides some protection for buildings against alterations and demolition. Copies of the *Inventory* can be viewed at the City Clerk's office and in Libraries.

The preservation of historically and architecturally important structures provides all citizens with an understanding of how their community has developed. ACO London offers grants for the restoration of suitable buildings provided the owner agrees to designate. This walk is one way which the ACO has of raising funds for this important work.

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