

**ACO's 35th Annual
Geranium Heritage House Tour**

NORTH SIDE STORY



Sunday, June 1, 2008
1:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m.

Walk begins at King's College
266 Epworth Ave.

*Refreshments are available at Ryerson Public School
from 2:30 to 5:00*

**Architectural Conservancy of Ontario—London
Region Branch
www.acolondon.ca**

“preserving London’s heritage”

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 buildings 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.

Activities

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



Introduction

Welcome to the 35th annual Geranium Heritage House Tour. This year's tour features the “North Side” of London – the area which formed the northern edge of the growing city for many generations. This neighbourhood, with its tree-lined streets and variety of architectural styles, developed over time and has retained its residential character to this day.

One of the main aims of the Architectural Conservancy of Ontario is “to preserve the finest examples of architecture in the province”. Our annual heritage house tour provides an opportunity for Londoners to appreciate the richness of our built heritage. To further the preservation of our built heritage, proceeds from today's tour will help fund two ongoing ACO heritage projects:

- a \$2000.00 grant to homeowners to help preserve or restore heritage features of their home
- a \$2000.00 grant to a student enrolled in a heritage trades program at Algonquin College

Enjoy your stroll through the lovely North Side today. You will find a map on the back cover of this booklet, but remember that the route shown there is just a suggestion. The sites are open from 1:00 to 5:00 (except Ryerson School which opens at 2:30), and they can be viewed in any order. To avoid long lineups you may wish to use a different route. A potted red geranium marks each house open for viewing (hence, the name of the tour!).

NOTE: As part of our commitment to residential property owners we would ask that tour participants be prepared to remove their shoes if asked. Our guides will provide shopping bags for you to carry them in as you tour the home.

Thank you for your participation.

North Side History

The remarkable fact about London North throughout its history is its consistent residential character. Its shady streets are home to charming cottages and elegant mansions, and its homogeneity has been disturbed only by the few institutions which have grown up discreetly in its midst.

London North's character was established in the mid-nineteenth century when four of London's wealthiest citizens located their mansions in the empty spaces north of Oxford Street. But, remarkably, not until the 1960's was the settlement of London North completed, over 120 years after its annexation to the town in 1840.

The earliest description of London North was given by the surveyor Abraham Iredell in 1796. He described it as "being an excellent tract of land; black rich soil; timber of all kinds, Black and White Walnut, Cherry, Bass, Elm, Sugar Maple, Hickory, Beech, White and Black Ash, etc. – and being well watered with springs, gravel bottom and pure water".

Mahlon Burwell's original survey for the town of London in 1826 placed its northern boundary at North Street (now Queen's Avenue). By 1840 the population was increasing to such an extent that the large piece of land north to Huron Street and east to Adelaide Street was surveyed for settlement. Much of the area remained heavily forested, however. Despite the anticipation of the survey that settlement would proceed northward, London grew more rapidly to the east.

Large segments of London North were held by land speculators and, although often subdivided at an early date, these holdings were not fully developed until much later. Single dwellings and clumps of houses were often bounded by lengthy sections of vacant lots. Even residents who were

not farmers had small back yard garden patches, possibly a cow or two, and many chickens.

Between the wars, much of the land in North London that had been subdivided by developers was finally built upon. Houses that had been formerly isolated were now part of neat rows of residential dwellings, in a mixture of architectural styles. An “Old London North” residence became an avidly sought after address.

- from *The North and the East of London*, by John H. Lutman and Christopher L. Hives



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**291 Epworth Avenue
Goodholme
(Dante Lenardon Hall)
(c. 1935)**



Designated

Priority 1

Goodholme, as this building was originally named, was built in 1935 for James Good, co-founder and vice president of Supertest Petroleum. The large, 2 ½ story, rambling Tudor Revival home reflects the wealth and social position of its owner. It boasted a theatre and indoor pool which was the first in a London and possibly a Canadian home. Tudor Revival style can be found on many homes in Old North London.

Good's substantial, fanciful mansion demonstrates the flexibility and vibrancy of the Revivalism of the 1930's. The north and east facades are particularly good examples of the cut stone facings, half timbering and window treatments of a country gentleman's residence of the period. The porte-cochere, with undeniably Tudor lines, is not an authentic Tudor feature but was a concession to guests' comfort as they alit from vehicles to attend the many social functions held

here.

Rusticated stonework and the sometimes buttressed base of the home gradually fade into rough stucco which gives the structure a medieval “ruined castle” effect. The two storey bay windows on the east and north with leaded multi-paned glass are enlivened by heraldic devices, one of which shows GOOD in entwined letters. Other Tudor features include half-timbering, carved balustrades, gables, dormer windows, irregular massing and a steep, mostly hipped, slate roof. At the back of the house, notice the copper downspouts, eavestroughing and oriel windows.

The north wing of the house concealed the garage. Epworth Place development to the west was the site of the Good family greenhouses. Imagine this estate in its heyday when a summerhouse stood to the south, connected to the main house by a secret passage from the basement. James Good was a noted philanthropist and often used the grounds of his estate to host large gatherings to support charitable causes.

After James Good's death in 1950, Goodholme was purchased by the University of Western Ontario. From 1951 until 1957 Western's School of Business occupied this site. In 1957, it became the A.E. Silverwood Music School, named in honour of another prominent Londoner and resident of Old North, A. E. Silverwood of Silverwood Dairies whose charitable foundation helped finance the establishment of Western's Music Faculty.

In 1975, King's University College purchased the property and originally rented it to the Law Society of Ontario. As enrollment increased, King's University College reclaimed the building for offices and classrooms in 1982. The original dining and living rooms have been converted to classrooms as have the pool and theatre.

In 1994, King's University College renamed the building Dante Lenardon Hall in honour of the much loved and accomplished professor of Italian and French. Notice the dedication scroll in the foyer. In a full circle, Lenardon whose office was the room where Mrs. Good used to take her breakfast remembers meeting the Good family descendants at the renaming ceremony.

Exit Dante Lenardon Hall and walk east past the G. Emmett Cardinal Library to Waterloo Street. Turn right (south) onto Waterloo Street.

1061 Waterloo Street, built one year later than Dante Lenardon Hall, has similar design features.

The white brick house at 1057 Waterloo Street was the home of Mr. Anthony Steels, master builder. Built in 1906 on an eight acre lot, the house became the focal point for a registered plan of a subdivision and Mr. Steels constructed cottages on Steele, Waterloo and Patricia Streets. Note the Ionic columns on the verandah and the fishscale and diamond detail in the gable.

The modest cottages at 1051 and 1053 Waterloo Street are dressed up by several attractive features: dentils on the cornice, the fishscale treatment and detail on the gable window. Note the extensions under the gable which increase interior space for entry.

When you reach 1043 Waterloo Street, cross the street and walk up Seminary Drive.



**1040 Waterloo Street
St. Peter's Seminary
(c. 1925)**



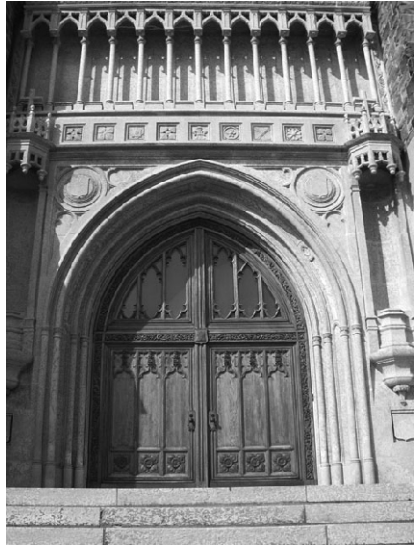
Designated

Priority 1

Founded in September 1912 by Bishop Michael Francis Fallon, St. Peter's is the major seminary of the Roman Catholic diocese of London. The outbreak of World War I postponed the original plans for the construction of the seminary and for the first 13 years of its existence, the theology faculty was housed in the Bishop's Residence (the rectory of St. Peter's Basilica). In 1923, with the cooperation of the University of Western Ontario, the seminary added a faculty of Philosophy and Arts to offer its students a broader range of undergraduate courses. Today, Huron College and St. Peter's jointly form the theology faculty of UWO.

The 25-acre riverside site on which the seminary stands was donated by Sir Philip Pocock, a member of a prominent

London Catholic family. The cornerstone of the present building was laid by Bishop Fallon on May 31, 1925, and the official opening of the new facility was solemnly celebrated on September 29, 1926. Built of Credit Valley stone, and designed by the firm of Pennington & Boyde, St. Peter's was built at a cost of almost \$1,000,000 by the Piggott & Healy Construction Company in the same Collegiate style as that used for Brescia College and many of the older university buildings.



The Seminary includes three floors of residences for up to 115 students and faculty members, classrooms, a gymnasium, dining facilities, two chapels and administration offices.

In 1957 a new wing was added, incorporating an auditorium and modern recreation facilities. In 1983 the open-air cloister was covered and renovated to provide adequate library facilities for the seminary's holdings which now number close to 60,000 books and periodicals.

Exit the Seminary and proceed to the parking lot. Walk south along the driveway to Huron Street and turn right (west) on Huron Street.

The group of houses along Huron Street, which were built for the upper middle class during the depression, reflects the social, economic stability of the growth of the city as London moved into the post World War II era.

385 Huron Street (c. 1935)



Priority 2

This home is listed on the London Inventory of Heritage Resources as a priority 2. It was built for a member of the Jeffery Family between 1933 and 1935. The building is an excellent example of the Tudor Revival Style. If you examine the surrounding homes you will see that this house is part of a Tudor streetscape.

The house has two additions, one to the east and one to the south. The Tudor Style can be seen on the original structure through such elements as the stone construction, casement style multi-paned windows with a diamond pattern, a massive chimney and a decorative entranceway with no porch. The roof contains a number of dormers. On the west elevation we find a large single pane window which is a replacement.

It is interesting that the most recognizable feature of this style,

the use of half-timbering, only appears on the eastern addition to the building. This allows it to blend in with the rest of the building without the need of a great deal of additional stonework. This new area includes a carport and more space on the second floor.



Half-timbering at 385 Huron Street

The final addition took place in the 1960's and can be seen at the back of the house. This was not in the Tudor Style as can be seen in the tall single pane windows and less elaborate doorway and chimney.

Exit the house and turn right (east) on Huron Street.



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401 Huron Street (c. 1937)



Designated

Priority 2

401 Huron Street is an excellent example of the Georgian Revival style, characterized by its symmetrical design, five bay façade and six paneled front door. It was built by Harry Sifton, founder of what is now Sifton Properties Ltd. It is a two storey, wide clapboard building centered by an impressive classical doorway with pilasters on the door surround. Horizontal fluting on the lintel & an entablature divided into an architrave, frieze & cornice complete this beautiful Georgian entrance.

The windows on the front façade are eight over eight, with the upper windows being shorter than the lower. Above the upper windows, there is a decorative molding extending the full width of the house.

The original garage has been converted into a den.



403 Huron Street (c. 1939)



Designated

Priority 3

This Georgian Revival home was built in 1939 by Harry L. Sifton as a custom home for J. Harold Gillies, vice president and treasurer of Silverwood Dairies. It was the second home built on this block of Huron Street.

Strong Georgian Revival elements can be seen in the symmetrical appearance of the home as well as the three bays on the main floor and five bays on the second storey. Romanesque Revival influence is seen in the rusticated stone facade while the remainder of the building is covered in variegated brick.

Note the gabled roof with modillions under the eaves. The two dormer windows with gable headings are in line with the windows on the main floor. Renovations of the dormers included installation of pilasters matching those at the front door. Windows on the second floor are rectangular with eight

over twelve panes.

On the main floor the windows are fifteen over fifteen small panes with wooden panels below each. Custom details are seen in the segmented heading with a single curved smooth stone on either side of a similar keystone.

A smooth curved stone tops the Romanesque doorway while the semi-circular area below the doorway arch is filled with radiating wood paneling. The pilasters on each side of the sidelights are decorated with horizontal bands below and on the capital. A band of dentils decorates the lintel and top of the sidelights.

Both the east and west facades include gables and turned eaves. Note the attached double car garage on the west facade which is an unusual original feature of the house.

Return (walk west) along Huron Street to Colborne Street and turn left (south).

As you stroll south note the interesting design features that are found in the homes. Each house is unique but the similar features complement each other and result in an attractive and cohesive streetscape.

The house at 1065 Colborne Street has an eyebrow window in the projecting gable and two arched windows to the right of the entrance and in the upper gable.

1063 Colborne Street also has an arched window in the gable. The arched verandah entrance is Romanesque and gives a sense of solidness.

1061 Colborne Street boasts three arched windows in the gable. It, too, has an arched verandah entrance.

1060 Colborne Street has a combination of the features you have just observed along the street.

The houses mentioned above have Arts and Crafts detail: the designs suggest handcraftmanship and the architecture is functional and of good quality.



1056 Colborne Street (c. 1937)



Priority 2

Built by architect Roy James in 1937, 1056 Colborne Street is an example of Tudor Revival architecture with its “olde English” feel. James built several houses in this neighbourhood including 1054 Colborne next door. His hallmark is the decorative diagonal brickwork found in the front gables of his houses. James lived in 1056 himself, probably while the house next door was being constructed. Little exterior detail has changed since the house was built; it still possesses original lead windows, such as those on either side of the front door, and an original garage at the rear. The back porch is a reproduction.

Tudor Revival was a style that became increasingly popular in the first half of the twentieth century. It revived the appearance of the houses of the late English Reformation period from the Tudors to the early Stuarts. This “manor

house” fashion may have represented the influence of the English upper classes and their lifestyle, powerful associations for the upwardly mobile early 20th century middle classes. Its most defining characteristic is the use of half-timbering as seen here, a decorative style which mimics the structural timber frame of Tudor houses. The space between the timbers was filled with stone, stucco, or in the case of 1056 Colborne, brick. Here the stone support contrasts nicely with the brick above.

Exit the house and continue south on Colborne Street.

When you reach Regent Street look east and west. Admire the mature trees that line the street. They provide coolness in the summer, a home for many birds and animals and are a beautiful background year round for the neighbourhood.

Regent Street (as well as some of the neighbouring streets) illustrates the varied architecture and age of houses in the area. Houses were originally constructed on large lots and then, later, a home of a different size and style would infill. Look carefully and you will notice everything from cottages to ranch style and even some small bungalows.

Turn right (west) on Regent Street.

The house at 394 Regent Street is a continuation of the style you have seen in the Colborne Street houses with its Romanesque arches and Arts and Crafts elements.

The Arts and Crafts house at 392 Regent Street has chimney detail that is fun.

375 Regent Street is an imposing Georgian Revival style house with an unusual side hall plan. Observe the modillions under the eaves.

The west facade of 320 Regent Street has some unusual

features. Note the heavy bracketing and the shed roof over the window in the gable.

315 Regent Street is an example of the Georgian Revival style. There is a projecting frontispiece with a classical doorway. The three bay façade is balanced. 312 Regent Street has the same basic design but also includes parapets.



315 Regent Street

310 Regent Street is a good example of Gothic Revival. This is especially obvious in its two story bays.

279 Regent Street is Tudor Revival. Note the decorative brick-work that is typical of the original Tudor style. Other Tudor Revival elements exhibited by this house are the steeply pitched roof lines and the prominent gable.

278 Regent Street is another Tudor Revival. It features a chimney that suggests a tower. Note the beautiful leaded glass.

276 Regent Street has strong Arts and Crafts elements.

Characteristics of this approach, which are present in this house, are a low pitched roof and the fact that it is covered in stucco and brick. Note the centre gable which projects outwards and creates a porch. 276 Regent provides a strong presence on the street.



275 and 277 Regent Street are two more examples of the Georgian Revival style. It is very prominent in this part of London and was very popular in the time between the wars.

Turn right (north) on Wellington Street.

1002 Wellington Street is an example of Prairie style, which was initiated by Frank Lloyd Wright. Notice the wide eaves, the modillions under the eaves and the grouping of windows. This house presents a four square look.

Features to notice at 1006 Wellington Street are the Dutch gable on the south side bay and the bracketing on the verandah.

The houses at 1012, 1014 and 1016 Wellington Street are the oldest on the block and illustrate an earlier architectural style. They were originally very similar. 1012 Wellington Street has been enlarged and reconstructed, 1014 has undergone considerable change and 1016 retains its original exterior features.



1016 Wellington Street (c. 1905)



This modest yellow brick house, circa 1905, was the last to be built of these three cottages in a row. Occupancy of these homes changed frequently in the beginning and the London City Directory indicates that they were the homes of the working class. In 1906 Joseph B. Jones, foreman, lived in the home for a short time. Staff Sergeant John Woodburn of the R.C.E. was a resident for two years. In 1910 Alex Fraser, carpenter, was listed as the occupant. The house at 1014 Wellington was the home of William S. Clark, labourer, for a number of years. Alexander Sutherland, tinsmith, was the first resident of this row of cottages. He is listed as the resident of 1012 Wellington from 1904 to 1906.

Queen Anne style cottages like this home are similar to larger Queen Anne houses built between 1870 and 1910 except that the style was adapted to a one storey home that included an attic. Homes like this with irregular silhouettes, gables and

elaborate details can also be found in Old East London. Note the sunburst detail at the apex of the front gable and the decorated bargeboard. The fish scale shingles on the gable are another reminder of the house's past. More elaborate details can be seen in the stained glass transom window above the front entrance door. Fluted pilasters which possibly are a later addition flank the front door. The simple stone foundation reflects the home's modest beginnings.

Exit the house, turn right, and walk the short distance to Huron Street.

Look across Huron Street to number 274 (1880) which is one of the original farmhouses of the area. The circular verandah, dark brick and gambrel roof with attractive second floor balcony present an appealing view as one travels up Wellington Street.



274 Huron Street

Cross Wellington Street and the boulevard.

Before turning left look across Huron Street again to number 270, which was designed by William Murray in 1909. The white brick construction has been veneered with stucco.

Walk south along Wellington Street.

The large stucco and stone dwelling at 1011 Wellington Street was built in 1927 for John M. Moore, a leading London

architect. It is a striking example of Tudor Revival style with the steeply pitched roof line that is copied at the entranceway. Note the very unusual green tile roof and the long narrow window fitted to the high roof line.

Many features combine to make 268 Regent Street (at the corner of Wellington Street) an attractive house: the variegated coloured roof made of stone slates that are reputed to weight 22 tons, the rusticated Credit Valley and local fieldstone that provide texture, the carved bargeboard and the casement windows. Look for the gargoyles who guard the front door and side garage and the brackets that are carved to look like Tudor heads.

268 Regent Street



The original owner of the property at 990 Wellington Street was A. J. Morgan. He transformed his 3 ½ acres into a spectacular garden showplace. The public was free to walk or drive through the area of terraces, fruit trees, flowering shrubs and perennial flowers. The present house was built in 1961 by Richard Ivey. With its circular driveway and the wall dividing the property from the street, it is reminiscent of French Country style. Note the symmetrical balance and the flat roof, bordered by a balustrade.

The Dutch Colonial frame house at 991 Wellington Street features an intriguing entranceway. Note the oriel window and semicircular window in the peak of the gable on the north side. The gambrel roof flares toward the eaves.

970 Wellington Street is Tudor Revival style with a remarkable chimney that is in keeping with the style. The recessed door and small side window of stained glass are attractive additions. Half-timbering completes the Tudor style.

The Georgian Revival house at 968 Wellington Street has some outstanding features. Observe the imposing front entrance, the Palladian window on the third story and the elegant stone window headings on the main floor windows.

270 Victoria Street (1928), beautifully situated on a corner lot, is of Spanish Revival and California Mission design. Its red tile roof, smooth stucco walls, cast iron balconets and fieldstone chimney are typical Spanish elements. The Mission style influence is evident in the broad eaves and heavy brackets. Note the deep wide window wells.

950 Wellington Street was built in 1924 and shows Arts and Crafts influence. Observe the red tile roof, interesting brickwork and the broad eaves.



950 Wellington Street

Turn left (east) at Victoria Street.

275 Victoria Street has a pleasing and rather unusual design with balanced porches at either end. The roofline extends over these porches and the main façade is somewhat recessed.



292 Victoria Street (c. 1924)



Priority 2

292 Victoria Street is a wonderful example of the Colonial Revival style. This 1924 home has an asymmetrical but balanced façade that differentiates it from the strictly horizontally and vertically symmetric façade of the complementary Georgian Revival style home. Signature Colonial Revival elements include a single, off-set chimney, a side sun porch, and a columned front porch. The three bay composition with unadorned flat-topped, triplicate windows treated as a single architectural unit further distinguishes this house from the Georgian Revival style. Other common Colonial Revival features include the six paneled door surrounded by sidelights and topped by a fanlight transom with voussoirs supporting the elliptical arch over the door and the single eyebrow dormer in the centre.

Note too the original six over one window sash configuration

as differentiated from the symmetrical nine over nine combination of the Georgian Revival style. The roof line on this particular house is also interesting in that it features an unusual hipped slate roof with wide overhangs and exposed rafter tails suggestive of an Arts and Craft influence.

Exit the house and continue east on Victoria Street.

321 Victoria Street is a Craftsman cottage which was built for Miss A. Boomer in 1926 at the time of her wedding. This wonderful house has several striking features. Observe how, on both sides of the house, the irregular stone veneer on the foundation continues into arches at the front and the rear. The front dormer is curved over three windows which follow the shape of the roof. The large tiled porch is formed by a deep overhang supported by stone arches at each end and by two pairs of large circular pillars. Note the oval windows on the upper west side.

The designated house at 325 Victoria Street is in the Tudor Revival style. The timbering and stucco in the upper gables, the modillions and the detail in the brick above the entranceway are typical of this style.





329 Victoria Street (c. 1930)



Priority 3

The Tudor Revival style home at 329 Victoria Street was built in 1930-31 after the lot it sits on had changed hands a few times. The house was first occupied by Burton Manning, a London bank manager, and his wife, Maude Domville. The Mannings only lived in the home a short time, as Maude sold it in 1934 after the untimely death of her husband of a heart attack at the age of 46.

The home was purchased by Herbert B. and Agnes Beal after H.B. retired as Principal Emeritus of the London Technical and Commercial High School, now named for H. B. Beal in recognition of the innovative vocational education he was instrumental in implementing in London. The idea of educating students by providing training for jobs became a model curriculum followed by other school boards. And,

offering adult evening classes proved effective in preparing soldiers for civilian life after the First World War. H. B. Beal died in 1956 and Agnes continued to live in the home until her death in 1961. The current owners bought the house in 1996.

The house itself is quite unique in several of its exterior features, but look closely to really appreciate them. One clearly noticeable feature is the location and style of the chimney in the centre of the front wall constructed of stone offsetting the variegated dark brown brick of the rest of the façade. Note, too, the hip or cottage roof over the main part of the house and the gabled wing with arched window in the attic at the right portion of the façade.

The garage which appears to be added later is original, including the metal containers of stones acting as counterweights for the overhead-opening garage door.

The shutters are original to the house including the iron hinges. Note the combination of solid upper panels and louvered lower panels. The hooks to hold the shutters open are ornamental and match a similar detail on the chimney. The exterior window framing is unusual with the wood trim overlapping the brick. The new galvanized eavestroughs have been made to match the original in both style and material.

Enter this modest home to learn more about why this house was an ideal home for “empty nesters” in their retirement, as well as for younger childless couples, and to view both original and current architectural features.

Exit the house and continue east on Victoria Street to Waterloo Street.



**940 Waterloo Street
(c. 1916)
Ryerson Public School**



Priority 1

“The Ryerson School” is an architectural gem in the heart of North London, with many intriguing stories to tell. Constructed in 1916 by John Hayman and Sons, its unique design was based on a school in Rochester, New York. The plans for the new school were drawn up by the team of Watt and Blackwell in the “Moderne” style, and featured a central gymnasium/auditorium surrounded by classrooms. Each classroom had a door to the outside, and skylights and large windows allowed for natural light and ventilation.

The school was named for Egerton Ryerson, father of public education in Ontario. It opened on March 16, 1916 with about 250 students from kindergarten to grade 5. The staff and students took formal possession of the school grounds by

marching around the property with drums and flags (a ceremony known as “beating the bounds”). Visitors came from all over Canada, the U.S., and from as far away as India and Persia to view the school's unique design.

Beginning in 1918, land across Victoria Street was leased for agricultural lessons at a cost of \$20.00 a year. Produce from the gardens were displayed at an annual fall fair.

In 1988 a new gymnasium was added to the school, and the original gym/auditorium was converted to an open library. It was renovated again in 1996, with walls added to close in the library. The architect for this project, Randy Wilson, can be credited for taking care to make the renovation fit in with the architectural integrity of the original building.

Please proceed into the school for a tour and for refreshments.



The advertisement is enclosed in a black rectangular border. In the top left corner, there is a logo consisting of four small square icons: a star, a leaf, a flower, and a house. To the right of this logo, the text "Tuckey's Garden Patio" is written in a large, elegant cursive font. Below this, in a smaller, plain sans-serif font, are the words "Annuals, Perennials, Soils, Fertilizers & Garden Supplies". In the bottom left corner, there is a logo for "Tuckey Home Hardware" featuring the letters "th" in a stylized, bold font inside a square. To the right of this logo, the text "Tuckey Home Hardware" is written in a plain sans-serif font, followed by the address "136 Wortley Road - Wortley Village London, ON N6C 3P5" and the phone number "T 519-432-7863".

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These works have been consulted in the preparation of this booklet:

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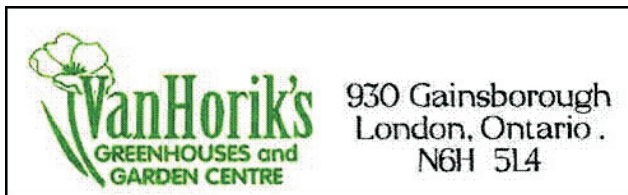
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Geraniums for today's tour have been provided by Van Horik Greenhouses and Garden Centre.



Glossary

Bargeboard: board, usually ornamented, under a gable

Bay: a division of a façade usually indicated by an opening such as a door or window.

Bracket: a projection from a wall, usually beneath the eaves

Buttress: an exterior mass of masonry bonded into a wall which it supports.

Casement window: a window where the opening lights are hinged at the side like a door

Column: tall, cylindrical support, usually with details from

Classical orders:

Doric: style of classical column with a simple capital
(top)

Ionic: having spiral scrolls in the capital

Corinthian: having a capital adorned with rows of
acanthus

Corbel: a stone or brick projection from a wall to provide a horizontal support leaves

Cornice: the decorative termination to a wall; transition between wall and roof

Dentil: small rectangular block, similar to teeth; usually a number of blocks repeated as a band in a classical cornice

Dormer: vertical window in a projection built onto a sloping roof

Finial: ornament ending the top of a gable or turret

Gable: the triangular portion of a wall between the enclosing lines of a sloping roof

Gambrel Roof: a gable roof having two slopes on each side

Hipped Roof: a roof sloping on all four sides

Keystone: the stone at the top of an arch or window surround

Lintel: horizontal structural member at the top of a door or window

Mansard Roof: a hipped roof of double pitch, the lower section with a steep slope

Modillion: horizontal bracket, either scrolled or block shaped

Oriel window: upper-floor bay window supported by corbels

Palladian Window: a three-part window with the centre section larger and arched at the head

Parapet: a low wall projecting above a roofline

Pilaster: rectangular feature in the shape of a pillar, projecting from a wall

Pillar: square column

Portico: small porch with columns or pillars supporting a roof

Porte-cochere: a large porch at the door of a building, extending over the driveway

Rusticated: rough or grooved masonry

Sidelights: glass panels on either side of a door

Transom: a glass panel above a door or window

Voussoirs: wedge-shaped stones or bricks used to form an arch

Acknowledgements

We wish to show our appreciation to all the volunteers who make the annual Geranium Heritage House Tour possible. Special thanks go to the homeowners and school officials who have allowed us access into their buildings. Without them this event would not be possible.

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Organization:

GHHT Committee: Sylvia Chodas, Marlyn Loft, Sharon Lunau

Helpers: Ken Fitchett, Don Menard, Bob Porter, John Therriault, Anne McKillop

School Volunteers: Mary Roes

House Captains:

Paul Grabowski, Jenny Grainger, Mary Lake Collins, Steve Liggett, Sharon Lunau, Susan McKillop, Shirley Gladwell, John Manness, Chris Pehlke

Brochure:

Writers: Sylvia Chodas, Marlyn Loft, Louise Davies, Sharon Lunau, house captains

Map: Chris Howell

Layout: Sylvia Chodas, Debra Farnham

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 the London Advisory Committee on Heritage (LACH), and the Planning Department. It consists 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 or may already be designated. Some are part of a designated heritage conservation district..

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, in libraries and is available online through the City's website.



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

