

ACO's 38th Annual
Geranium Heritage House Tour

TECUMSEH TREK



Sunday June 5, 2011

1:00 to 5:00

Walk begins at Tecumseh Public School
401 Tecumseh Ave. East

Refreshments are available 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

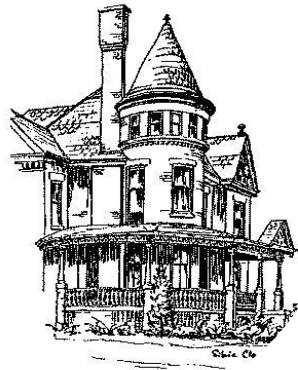
- To preserve the finest examples of architecture in the province.
- To protect its places of natural beauty.
- To preserve significant buildings regardless of age, style and size.
- To protect such buildings from unsympathetic alteration
- To preserve the architectural integrity of streetscapes.
- To 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 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 work-shops.
- 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 38th annual Geranium Heritage House Tour. This year the tour is being held in an area of London's Old South we have not featured on previous walks. Old South became part of London in 1890 and has always maintained its character as a quiet residential neighbourhood. These tree-lined streets feature a great variety of sizes and ages of homes, and you will see a mixture of architectural styles ranging from stately Italianate to Gothic touches on simple Ontario cottages. Indeed, this variety results in a very appealing streetscape for a summer stroll.

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 trek through this lovely Old South neighbourhood 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 for the refreshment stop at Tecumseh School gym 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 from that suggested. 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.

Thank you for your participation.

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

HISTORY

South London was surveyed and settled as early as 1810 as part of Westminster Township. From the 1840s to the 1880s, it was almost entirely the home of wealthy Londoners and Westminster Township officials who were granted or purchased country estates south of the Thames River where they built large mansions away from the congestion of the growing city and the dangers of fire that had destroyed much of London in 1845. The underdeveloped, natural area was separated from London by the Thames River but not isolated because of the series of bridges built in this period. To add to the attraction was the lower tax rate in Westminster Township.

By 1890 residents in South London were debating the merits of annexation by the City of London. A safe fresh water supply, electric street lights, road and sidewalk maintenance, a trained police force and effective fire protection were advantages to annexation. The city education system was also better funded and was therefore deemed far in advance of Westminster Township.

On May 1, 1890, South London became part of the City of London. The new area of the city extended from the river south to approximately Emery Street, and Wharncliffe Road to High St./Wellington Street. London South became the sixth ward of the city, sending three aldermen to City Council and electing two public school trustees.

While the western section of the sixth ward experienced a building boom in the 1880s and 1890s, housing development on the streets east of Ridout Street to Wellington Road was more sporadic. Large parcels of land were still held by wealthy landowners such as the McClary and the McKenzie families; the acreage east of High Street and south of McClary Avenue was still part of the Frank farm; and Grand Avenue was well named for the large estates located there.

John McClary and his son-in-law Colonel William Gartshore bought large tracts of land in the area bordering High Street with the intention of creating smaller lots where housing that was affordable to the working class could be built. South London, as the area continued to be called, was easily accessible to downtown London by road and bridge and by the London Street Railway. By 1914, the population had increased enough that the trustees of the Board of Education for the City of London foresaw the need for a new school in the eastern section of South London.

Tecumseh School 401 Tecumseh Avenue East



Prior to the construction of Tecumseh School, children in the area attended Maple Avenue School on Grand Avenue. It had been built in 1878, and by 1913 it was deemed "entirely out of date in every way". A debenture was issued by City Council for \$5,500 to purchase three acres of land for a new school at "dirt cheap" prices from the McKenzie estate.

Tecumseh School was built by James Moran & Sons for \$35,500 and designed by Watt & Blackwell Architects. Construction of the school began in the summer of 1914 but was delayed for two months by the outbreak of the First World War. In September 1915, the new eight room school opened with close to 280 students.

Although the land south of the school as far as Emery Street was largely vacant and Langley did not exist, board trustees believed that rapid development in the area would require another school within ten years. Another school was never built but a series of additions were made to Tecumseh's capacity so that class sizes could be brought in line with the Department of Education's regulation of class limits of 41 pupils. In 1921 a three storey addition adding two classrooms was built to the west of the Boys' entrance on the northwest corner of the school at a cost of \$9,000. A third basement room in this addition served as a space for indoor recesses in inclement weather. In 1922 another two room, three-storey, addition was made to the southwest corner providing symmetry to the 1921 addition.

In 1923, the Board of Education responded to the proposed expansion of McKenzie Avenue east to Langley Street by buying all of the empty land south to Baker Street between the surveyed sites of Belgrave Avenue and Langley Street. The land acquisition allowed for the inclusion of extensive playing fields and parking at Tecumseh and South High School which was built in 1927.

By 1929 Tecumseh Avenue from Ridout Street to Belgrave Avenue was filled with homes and construction had begun on homes on Windsor Crescent and High Street. In 1930 two classrooms were added by moving the third storey wall above the kindergarten forward. For the next 30 years enrollment remained high reaching its peak of 790 in 1959. In 1965 the final addition of five classrooms, a library, washrooms and a gymnasium at a cost of \$218,000 changed the look of the school inside and out. This addition joins the old school where the Girls' entrance once stood.

Exit the building and proceed to the east side.

The east side of the school was built as the front of the school. In 1914 the front of the school looked out on an open field and the few houses that had been built on Tecumseh Avenue to the east. There was no grand entrance as the location did not call for one.

The school was designed to be very symmetrical. Notice the parapet roofline, the matching windowless north and south walls, the smaller walls that flank the rounded kindergarten projection and the banks of double hung windows.

The arched windows on the second level flanking the kindergarten provide some added visual interest. Brick voussoirs and decorative keystones accent the top of each window. The windowless wall surfaces are enlivened by picture frame brick detail that is further enhanced by stone diamonds.

The five banks of triple windows in the kindergarten were designed to provide plenty of light and air according to the London Free Press, Nov. 5, 1915. The walls that adjoin the kindergarten show evidence of the 1930 addition and more recent repair work. Above the kindergarten sits an entablature with the date of the school's construction. This structure originally held a very tall flagpole. The small parapet wedged between the northern basement walls under the kindergarten was built in 1922 to house an ash room for the original coal furnace.



On the north face of the school which faces Tecumseh Avenue look up to see the cement heading over the door. It makes clear that only boys are to use this door. Until the 1965 addition, the south face of the school was identical except the cement heading above the door read GIRLS. Notice the stone ledges and square stones supporting them. The area to the right of the BOYS door was part of the first addition but was designed to continue the symmetry on the rest of the exterior.

The back of the school repeats the details mentioned at the front of the school and again shows the attention to symmetry.

Cross Langley Street and walk east along the south side of Tecumseh Avenue.

The houses on Tecumseh Avenue are not developer buildings but an interesting mix of architectural styles and sizes as well as old and new. As you stroll along this block you will find Side-Hall Plan and Queen Anne cottages, bungalows, an Italianate home and houses that are not defined by a particular style. Some are built of the local white London brick and some are red brick. Look for dormers, intricate detail in gables and stained glass windows. Many have front verandahs on which to enjoy summer breezes. This harmonious blend, which is complemented by the mature trees of the neighbourhood, results in a very appealing streetscape.





477 Tecumseh Avenue East



Priority 2

Built in 1874, this two-storey Italianate house originally functioned as both a residence and a bakery for the Taylor family. John Taylor Junior, a native of Weston, Ontario married Miss Emma Taylor, a native of London and in 1874 the couple moved to London to start up a bakery and raise their family. At 477 Tecumseh Avenue, the Westminster Bakery opened in 1876 and provided fresh baked goods to the High Street area as well as greater Westminster and South London. The bakery attracted much of its clientele from the heavy traffic on Wellington Road. In 1911 the house passed from Mr. John Taylor Junior to his son William and daughter-in-law Eleanor. The house remained in the Taylor name until the 1940s, being rented over the years to various middle and working class tenants.

The house features a very simple and understated Italianate style with its tall, round headed windows, brick voussoirs and front gable. Brick pilasters on the corners and decorative vergeboard on the front gable help complete the Italianate design. The house also features parapet fire walls, a very unique feature for a house outside the downtown city core. Built to protect the house from neighbouring fires, the parapet walls indicate that the house was built with the expectation of further residential growth in the area.

479 Tecumseh Avenue East

*Priority 2*

479 Tecumseh Ave. is a side-hall plan Ontario cottage, likely built between 1885 and 1887 by John Luney. John was a bricklayer who immigrated to Ontario from England in 1875. He lived here with his wife, Martha, and two children until 1910, when they moved around the corner to 129 High Street.

Despite additions to the back, this house remains an excellent example of a gothic revival cottage. Typical of this style, the house is one storey and has a centre gable with arched window underneath. There are several arched windows, including a lancet arch on the east side, which is characteristic of gothic revival architecture. The intricate wood vergeboard and decorative brackets, also typical of cottages, was a way for builders to demonstrate their craftsmanship on an otherwise simple structure. The house features a beautiful triple arched doorway with glass sidelights and carved consoles. This style of door is often referred to as a "London Doorway" since it is unique to the city.

Exit the building and return to the street.

Compare the doorway and the window treatment on the front façade of the 1890 Side-Hall Plan Cottage next door at 483 Tecumseh to that of the house you have just visited. It results in a significantly different, but still pleasing, appearance.



487 Tecumseh Avenue East



Priority 3

This house is a fine example of a sturdy middle-class house of the late 19th century built in a simplified Queen Anne style. Constructed of white London brick around 1895, its first resident was an artisan who was a pioneer in the new fields of electrical and automotive engineering.

The Queen Anne influence can be seen in the cross-gabled roof with decorative wood shingling in the off-set front gable and the contrast of round and square-headed windows, with segmented arches and brick voussoirs, on the facade. The stained glass window, originally a focus for the facade, is somewhat downplayed by the later installation of a verandah (1914), with Doric columns and wood spindles. Originally the second-floor windows were the same as the dining-room window on the first floor right, but have been recently replaced.

It is noteworthy that many of the historical features of this house have been respected by its succession of owners, particularly in the interior. On the outside, notice the original door at the front of the house which was formerly the back door. The former front door, complete with letter-slot, is now at the back of the house. The very deep lot size is due to the disappearance of a laneway once dividing this row of houses from those behind.

Exit the house and continue to stroll east along Tecumseh Avenue.

489 Tecumseh Avenue is a one and one-half storey Queen Anne cottage constructed in 1896. It was first owned by prominent builder and contractor James S. Luney. Notice the decorative black string coursing, the voussoirs that adorn the windows and the use of red mortar. After you have passed the house, look back at the east façade to view the keyhole window. Numerous alterations have occurred over the years to this distinctive house.



Queen Anne style cottages are similar to larger Queen Anne houses except that the style was adapted to a one storey home that included an attic. You will see more houses like this with irregular silhouettes, gables and decorative details as you continue along the Tour.

Turn right on High Street and walk south.

123 High Street is another Queen Anne cottage that is worth an appreciative pause during your stroll. The elaborate dichromatic brickwork includes arches adorning the windows and door on the front façade and a row of crosses. Enjoy the attractive bargeboard on the gable, the double-leaf door and the stained glass in the semi-circular transom in the large front window. Likely built in 1889, the cottage was occupied by an assortment of working class Londoners during its early years.

125 High Street is a nicely balanced Ontario Cottage with the typical features of a hipped roof and a central doorway flanked by symmetrically placed windows.



The central gable boasts a round-headed window. Picture framing brickwork delineates the front façade. The porch is a later addition and partially obscures the handsome London doorway.

129 High Street, a house with a commanding presence in the streetscape, dates from c1898 and may be described as Vernacular because it exhibits local design characteristics, uses easily available building materials and is not defined by a particular style. Notable features include the stained glass transom in the front window and the ornate bargeboard in the gable. The verandah across the full width of the house is supported by Doric columns and has a sunburst pattern in the projecting pediment above the steps that reflects the detail in the gable.



135 High Street is a Queen Anne cottage that dates from 1906. Observe the stained glass in the transom over the multi-panelled double-leaf door. The gables are decorated with attractive bargeboard and pierced bracketing. Such details illustrate the pride taken in the construction of a relatively modest home.



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139 High Street



Priority 1 - Designated

Erected as early as the 1850s and, thus, one of London's oldest surviving houses, 139 High Street is best described as a shallow L-shaped, one and one half storey vernacular Victorian farm house. The front and side elevations of the house are dominated by large gables enhanced by decorative bargeboards and pendants. The segmental, double hung, six-over-six sash windows on all stories are flanked by their original shutters. The verandah, supported by chamfered porch posts and arched side brackets, extends along three sides of the house. What was originally a greenhouse built in the early 1900s was converted to a sunroom in the 1970s.

A small portion of the west elevation verandah was filled in by a 1930s extension of a first storey bedroom. A side entrance and sunroom were added in the 1930s to the north elevation while, at an earlier date, a north side elevation wing was demolished. The house



is a good example of a dwelling that was built in a rural setting and remains in use in what is now an urban setting. Note the exceedingly rare McLaughlin Buick buck-board placed on the front lawn.



Only three families have occupied the house over its history. The house was built on five acres of land for Archibald McPhail, a London lumber and coal merchant. The property was formerly heavily wooded. The McPhail family lived there until about 1890 at which time it was purchased by William K. Clark, a commission merchant and market gardener. The property was planted with fruit trees and vegetable gardens, which supplied London markets. Clark lived there with his four bachelor brothers and spinster sister. In the interwar years in the 20th century, the property was subdivided into building lots and sold off. The present owners have occupied the house since 1972.

Exit the house and look across the street to the east side.

The homes on the east side of High Street, in this block, were built in the late 1920s and several may be described as Tudor Revival style. Look for steeply pitched roofs, casement windows and, the most defining characteristic, the use of half-timbering. In these houses the space between the timbers is filled with stucco.

Carefully cross to the east side of High Street.



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142 High Street*Priority 2*

The elegant house at 142 High Street, built in 1929, makes a dramatic statement on the streetscape with its sharp angles and Tudor Revival features. The prominent central tower with its large gable rises well above the roofline and draws attention to the rounded doorway. The twin dormer windows have peaks that echo the peak in the gable.

Tudor Revival features include the steep roof which extends over halfway down the front of the house, and the casement windows with diamond-patterned leaded glass. Notice that the flat stucco finish is outlined with brick patterning instead of the half-timbering so common in Tudor style.

The first occupant was H.R. (Roy) Ford, an employee of Universal Cooler Company, and his wife Mabel.

Exit the house and continue south on High Street.

144 High Street (c1930) has wrap-around shingles on the gables which are unusual but harmonize with the Tudor Revival features. Like its neighbours at 140 and 142 High, it also has an arched doorway.

Turn left (east) on to Windsor Crescent.



141 Windsor Crescent



Priority 3

Construction on Windsor Crescent began around 1923, and this Tudor Revival style house was built c 1932. The first owners were Reverend James McGinley and his wife Vera. He was the pastor of Central Baptist Church, whose congregation purchased Oakwood in 1930 (the mansion built by Benjamin Cronyn Jr. at Queens Ave and Adelaide Street). The McGinleys lived here until 1938 when they moved to Wortley Road.

Tudor Revival influence in this house is evident in the brick construction with stucco and half timbering on the upper storey. The rounded timber detail on the front and side gables is unusual and adds interest to the style. Also reflecting the Tudor influence are the smaller-paned windows. The windows on the front façade are nicely balanced, with a grouping of four on the main floor and three on the upper. The front porch/entrance has been updated but complements the house. The original entrance was smaller with small, very slippery tiles. The story is that a neighbour slipped on them one winter.

Exit the house and continue east and then north around Windsor Crescent.

In 1920, John McClary's son-in-law, William Gartshore, vice-president of the McClary Manufacturing Company, purchased a parcel of land which he surveyed and subdivided into smaller plots. This became the Foxbar subdivision through which you are now strolling. It was the first in London with curved streets.

130 Windsor Crescent is an apartment building which blends perfectly into the streetscape of single family homes. Known as the Foxbar apartments, this well-balanced building was constructed in 1929 in the Tudor Revival style. Pleasing details include the eyebrow vents in the roof, the stucco and half-timbered gable above the entrance and the stone surround of the doorway.

123 Windsor Crescent (1944) has decorative brickwork, with a variety of colours and patterns, in the space between the timbers. The stone on the lower elevation contrasts nicely with the brick.

Look between 118 and 120 Windsor Crescent to catch a glimpse of 1 Frank Place, a Georgian house that is one of the oldest in South London (c1864). It was built for Richard Frank, a farmer and businessman. After the death of his wife and daughters, the house and land were sold to William Gartshore who developed the land. The current owner of the house is Redeemer Evangelical Lutheran Church.



1 Frank Place

As you continue around the crescent, notice that almost all the houses have a partial or full brick exterior although there is variety in the texture and colour of the brick. Each building is unique but their similar features complement each other and result in an attractive and cohesive streetscape.

When you reach High Street, turn right and walk north.

Before annexation of London South in 1890, High Street was called Hamilton Street. By 1909, the London Street Railway

crossed the Wellington Street bridge and travelled south on High as far as Tecumseh.

104 High Street (1905) is a Queen Anne cottage with matching stained glass in the transom over the double leaf door and in the round headed window. Pierced brackets support the ends of the gable.



Continue along High Street to McClary Avenue and turn right (east).

101 McClary Avenue was constructed c1894 and was owned by William Gartshore from 1899 – 1904. It is referred to as Vernacular. Interesting features are the multiple shingle types in the gables and the wide verandah.

113 -115 McClary Avenue, known as “Highwood” was built c 1858 for William Horton, one of London’s first barristers. Italianate features on this building include the hipped roof, large overhanging eaves, double cornice brackets and square building plan. The walls are five bricks thick. The front façade is defined by two wooden bay windows and an ornate porch which may be a later addition. After Horton’s death in 1890 the property was legally split into two separate dwellings.

Cross the street to the north side.

At one time there were six frame cottages built on the side of the hill that slopes down to the Thames River. Because of the hill, they were designed as split-level, the kitchen being on the lower level. The lots were initially owned by the previously mentioned William Gartshore but sold before construction occurred. This part of McClary Avenue was originally called Maryboro after Gartshore’s father’s home near Glasgow.

108 McClary Avenue (c1890) was the only cottage in this almost vanished streetscape with the main entrance on the east side as opposed to the front. The tongue and groove siding is original and the unusual window trim is a very rare form of hand crafted moulding. Notice the bay windows and admire the top sections. Each is comprised of nine panels of stained, textured and etched glass pieces. The first owner was William Calver, a labourer at the London Soap Factory on South Street.

106 McClary Avenue

Priority 3

This charming frame cottage, built c 1889, is a variation of the Ontario Cottage which is typically a symmetrical, single-storey, hip-roof building with the door in the centre and an equal number of similar windows placed on either side. In this case, it is the less common side hall plan placing the door on the right hand side. Rather than two identical windows at the front, like those in the house across the street, there is a single window consisting of three sections separated by decorative pilasters. The centre section is larger than the other two. Notice that the decoration on the door and window frames is identical. On the west side of the house, where most of the interior rooms are located, are four matching windows with the first one projecting slightly from the house. On the east side there is a door and a bay window, probably a later addition, with the same decoration on the frame. The chimney is centered in the roof.

According to the Fire Insurance map for 1892, there was originally a porch across the front of the building. The 1912 map shows an addition to the back which is shifted to the right so it does not line up with the back of the house. The wraparound verandah, added in the 1920s, is supported by three simple yet elegant columns and brings a sense of balance to the house.

Exit the house and walk west, returning to High Street. Carefully cross to the west side.

The two similar white brick cottages at 95 and 97 High Street were built as wedding presents by John McClary for his daughters. They were designed by architect Samuel Peters and the unusual design is a variation of the Ontario Cottage.



95 High Street was erected c1882 and occupied by Theresa and her husband William Gunn. It has a hip roof with dormers and arched windows with brick voussoirs. The cornice is composed of a solid wood brace decorated with delicate pierced work.



97 High Street was occupied by Catherine and her husband William Gartshore. It is the "sister house" to 95 and also has the features mentioned above. Although the front porch has been removed, important architectural details have been preserved such as the large double chimneys and reverse step pattern brickwork above the second storey window.

Cross McClary Avenue to the south side.

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



930 Gainsborough
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McClary House (Beacon Lodge) 53 McClary Avenue



Priority 1 Designated

John McClary was born January 2, 1829 in Nilestown, the youngest of 11 children. He trained as a tinsmith and joined his older brother Oliver in London. They created McClary Manufacturing Company and built a foundry which produced stoves, tin, copper as well as agricultural implements and other ironware and machinery. The business flourished and in 1882 John McClary built his home on this 7 acre estate overlooking the city.

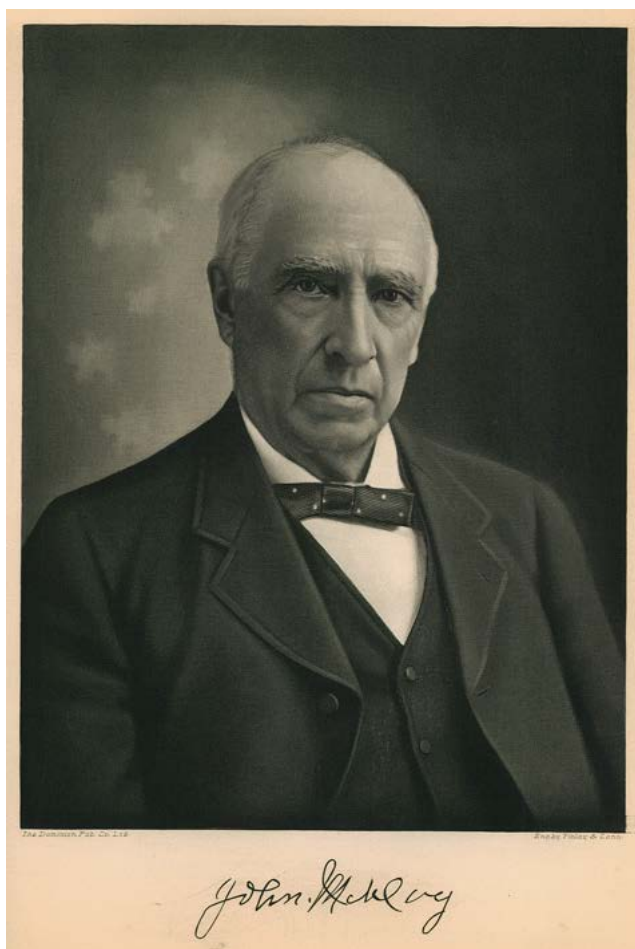
McClary House is an excellent example of Italianate architecture. The defining characteristics of the exterior include its hip roof topped by a lovely belvedere (which was lost but has recently been rebuilt), wide projecting eaves, massive pairs of brackets, and



four pairs of chimneys. The house has a centre hall plan with a central Palladian window over the porch and symmetrical "two over two" windows with cut stone heads on the second storey. Originally, there was a covered verandah which extended around three sides of the house. A porch still exists across the front with only the centre portion covered. The central entrance has an etched glass transom and sidelights. The overall impression of the exterior is very masculine.

The interior displays the wealthy but restrained lifestyle of the McClary family with its centre hall and its ornate stairway with carved and turned baluster, recessed panelled doors and elegant tiled fireplaces. The house is currently divided into 8 apartments, some of which are fortunate to have the original fireplaces preserved in them.

The McClary residence, designated for its heritage value by the City of London in 1985 and located prominently together with its cottages, represents a valuable linkage to the 19th century in London.



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The McClary Manufacturing Company was located on the corner of Wellington and King Street. As the company expanded the original buildings became the head office and a new manufacturing plant was built in East London near Adelaide Street and Nelson.

The McClary Company was known to be very worker-friendly. In addition to establishing support services such as the Employee's Benefit Society, the company arranged for employee housing by purchasing a large tract of land adjacent to the plant and selling lots to workers at bargain prices. This was typical of John McClary's leadership style. It was said that he was more than an astute businessman, his personal integrity and sincere interest in his workers inspired their loyalty.

Exit the house, turn right (south) onto High Street and trek to Tecumseh Avenue. Turn right and walk west.

You are walking along the southern edge of what was once the seven acre McClary Estate. The grounds were landscaped to include winding walkways and beautiful gardens. Several green-houses, barns and garages surrounded the mansion.

In 1915 there were eight houses on the south side of Tecumseh but only two on the north side.

After John McClary's death in 1921 his estate was sold and more houses were built. Tecumseh Avenue was paved in 1927.



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472 Tecumseh Avenue



Priority 1

This c.1893 gothic revival, side-hall plan cottage was built by esteemed contractor James S. Luney and his brother John. Both learned the building trade from their father and grandfather and emigrated from England in the 1870s. James became alderman for the city of London and is responsible for building several prominent buildings such as the Granite Block (York Street), the Waterloo Block (Richmond Street), Colborne Street Methodist Church (Piccadilly and Colborne), the Asylum for the Insane, the Medical School building and several other large churches in the city of London.

472 Tecumseh Ave. was the first house built on the north side of the street on this block. Its first occupant was George Scott, who was employed at the Scandrett Brothers grocery store located on Dundas Street.

The gothic revival style is evident in the gables and dormers, the decorative eave molding, the steeply pitched gable roof and an arched window in the centre of the house. Many of the home's original features have survived, including the double leaf door which is still in perfect condition.

Exit the house and continue west to the gymnasium of Tecumseh School for refreshments.

We hope you enjoyed the tour!

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; or projection, as in "bay window".

Belvedere: a roofed but open-sided structure atop a building.

Bichromatic brick: (or dichromatic) brickwork laid in two colours.

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

Casement Windows: windows hinged at the side, opening in the manner of a door.

Chamfered posts: posts where the edges have been rounded.

Column: tall, cylindrical support, usually with details from Classical orders (Doric - plainest with a simple capital, Ionic - decorated with scrolls on the capital).

Console: a scroll-shaped bracket used for decoration or support.

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

Coursing: continuous horizontal row of brick or stone.

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.

Double-leaf door: an outside door composed of two equal vertical sections closing in the centre.

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

Gothic Revival: a style developed in reaction to the restraint of Georgian; defined by steeply pitched rooflines, pointed arched windows and picturesque decoration.

Half-timbered: timber framing with plaster or masonry infill.

Hip or Hipped Roof: a roof sloping on all four sides.

Italianate: a style originating in rural Italy which features shallow rooflines, tall arched windows and deep overhanging eaves supported by decorative brackets.

Keyhole window: a window shaped like a keyhole.

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

Lancet window: narrow window capped by a pointed arch

London Doorway: a doorway with a triple arch, unique to London.

Ontario Cottage: a popular style among Canadian settlers; featuring one-and-a-half storey design, large windows and small gable over a central doorway.

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

Parapet: part of a wall that extends above the roofline.

Pediment: a triangular area within a gable or above a portico.

Pendule: hanging ornament.

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

Queen Anne Style: a style originating in England and popular in London in the early 1900s; featuring irregular rooflines and house footprints, gables, towers, and intricate decoration.

Segmental arch: a gentle arch formed of bricks or stone over a window or door

Sidelight: glass panels on either side of a door.

String coursing: continuous projecting row of bricks.

Transom: a glass panel above a door or window.

Tudor Revival: a style of architecture developed in the United Kingdom in the mid 19th century as a reaction against ornate Victorian excess, featuring steeply pitched roofs, gables, decorative half-timbering, and patterned brickwork.

Vergeboard: (or bargeboard) boards, usually ornamented, under a gable.

Vernacular: exhibiting local design characteristics, not defined by a particular style.

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

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.

Priority 1 buildings are London's most important heritage structures and merit designation under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act. This group includes landmark buildings and other structures with major architectural and/or historical significance. On Council's recommendation they may be designated without the owner's consent.

Priority 2 buildings merit evaluation for designation because of their significant architectural and/or historical value.

Priority 3 buildings may merit designation as part of a group of buildings or as part of a heritage conservation district.

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House Captains

Genet Hodder, Jenny Grainger, Steve Liggett, Theresa Regnier, John Lutman, Maggie Whalley, Eila Milne, Sacha Sebestyn

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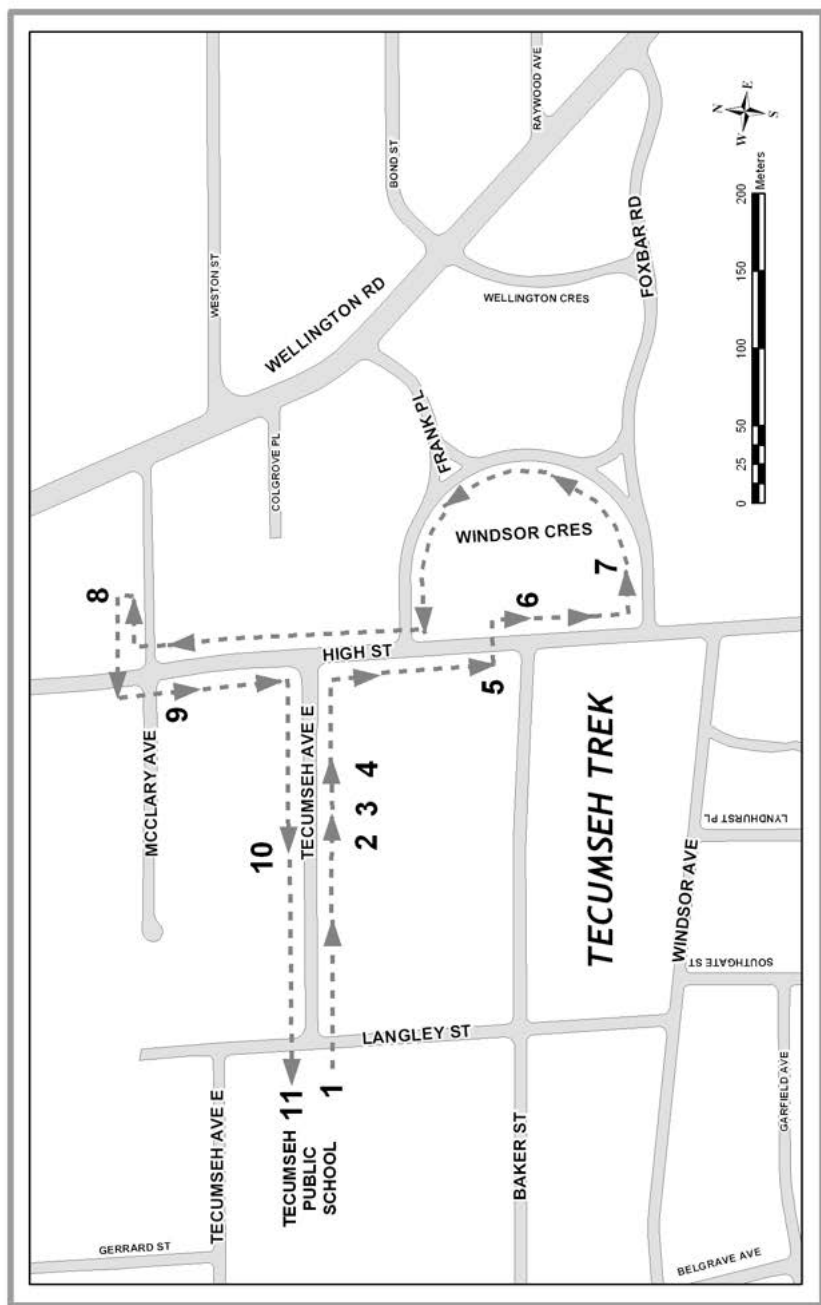
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The students in UWO's Public History masters program 2010-11 recently curated an exhibit stemming from their research on historic homes in the Tecumseh and High Street area. The students evaluated their findings for local heritage significance based on the London Built Heritage Resource Evaluation, and presented the results to the Stewardship Committee for the London Advisory Committee on Heritage (LACH). The Geranium Heritage House Tour Committee would like to thank the students for their excellent research, which was a valuable resource for the information included in the Tecumseh Trek brochure.

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