

ACO's 45th Annual  
Geranium Heritage House Tour

# *Wortley Walkabout*



**Sunday June 3, 2018**

**1:00 to 5:00**

Walk begins at the old London Normal School  
165 Elmwood Ave.

*Refreshments are available from 2:00 to 5:00*

Architectural Conservancy Ontario - London Region  
[www.acolondon.ca](http://www.acolondon.ca)

## **Architectural Conservancy Ontario Founded in 1933**

### **Mission**

“Through education and advocacy, to encourage the conservation and re-use of structures, districts and landscapes of architectural, historic and cultural significance, to inspire and benefit Ontarians.”

### **Aims**

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

## **ACO London Founded in 1966 as The London Region Branch**

When faced with the possible demolition of London’s earliest business and financial buildings on Ridout Street, concerned citizens and groups came together to form the London Region branch of ACO fifty years ago this July 14th. The Ridout Street Complex was designated a National Historic Site that same year. As a branch of the provincial ACO, our group works to further the aims of the parent organization in the London region.

### **Activities**

- Influence public policy at local and provincial levels.
- Hold an annual architectural tour on the first Sunday in June.
- Present annual joint Heritage Awards during the Heritage Week in February.
- Provide heritage scholarships and financial assistance to owners of selected properties.
- Organize walking tours, lectures, bus tours and workshops.
- Appoint a representative to the London Advisory Committee on Heritage (LACH)

## Introduction

Welcome to the 45th annual Geranium Heritage House Tour. This year's walk takes place in the **Wortley Village-Old South Heritage Conservation District**, designated in 2015 as London's seventh such HCD. *Wortley Walkabout* explores the eastern portion of the district, between Wortley Road and Ridout Street, a neighbourhood of well maintained homes in a variety of styles and ages dating back as far as 1849. This cozy community just south of the Thames River developed as an early suburb of London, and despite its proximity to the hustle and bustle of downtown, has kept its quiet residential character to this day.

One of the main aims of Architectural Conservancy Ontario is "to preserve the finest examples of architecture in the province". ACO London's 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 ongoing ACO heritage projects, including:

- an annual Restoration Grant to homeowners to help preserve or restore heritage features of their homes
- an annual London Heritage Scholarship to a post-secondary student for a project or course of studies involving heritage conservation

Enjoy your walkabout through the Wortley Village-Old South neighbourhood. You will find a map on the back cover of this booklet, but remember that the route shown there is just a suggestion. Except for the refreshment stop which opens at 2:00, sites are open from 1:00 to 5:00, and can be viewed in any order. A potted red geranium marks each house open for viewing (hence, the name of the tour!).

NOTE: As part of our commitment to property owners we would ask that tour participants be prepared to remove their shoes if asked, and please DO NOT take interior photographs.

Thank you for your participation.

- - -

Geraniums for today's tour have been graciously provided by Parkway Gardens.

## History





## 165 Elmwood Ave. London Normal School



*1898-99 Designated*

This magnificent building many call the gem of Old South was built for the training of elementary school teachers. It was the third Normal School constructed in Ontario (after Toronto and Ottawa) and was designed by Francis R. Heakes, an employee of the Ontario Department of Public Works. No money was spared for the project, as building materials included rusticated Credit Valley brownstone for the foundation, Ohio greystone for the entrance arch, and pressed brick from Milton. The most striking feature of the main façade is the tall (132 ft.) central tower with symmetrical gables on either side.

The style can best be described as late High Victorian, combining elements of Romanesque Revival in the heavy rounded arches of the entranceway and windows, Gothic Revival in the window tracery and the plumed pinnacles pointing skyward, and Queen Anne in the lively roofline with gabled dormers and cupolas.

The London Normal School opened on February 1, 1900 as a state-of-the-art education facility, under the guidance of Principal Francis Walter Merchant, Vice Principal John Dearness, and four teachers. The building was in use until 1958, producing over

12,000 teachers, until teacher training was moved to a new building on Western Road. The old building was used until 1963 as a junior high school, from 1963 to 1984 as the administrative centre for the London Board of Education, and from 1985 to 2005 as The Monsignor Feeney Centre for Catholic Education. After 2005 the building sat empty and its future seemed uncertain until the City of London purchased it in 2014 to house the Wortley YMCA. Extensive renovations brought the building up to code and a new glass entranceway was added on the southeast corner in a manner that both protects the integrity of the exterior wall and makes it visible.

As you exit the building notice the colour and texture of the imported salmon-coloured bricks. Later in today's tour you will pass by the imposing front façade and have a chance to fully view the building's architecture and to appreciate the decorative carved details.

**Exit the Normal School and walk east, through the parking lot to Marley Place. Cross the street and enter the house with a red geranium in front.**

### **Interesting Fact:**

How did the Normal School get its name?

The term "Normal School" came from the French "École Normale", an institution founded in France in the late 1600s to instill values, or "norms", within students.

## 30 Marley Street

2



*c1909*

This stately red brick house, located a stone's throw from the Normal School, was home to its second principal Samuel Radcliffe and his wife Mabel. In 1918 notable Londoner John Dearness, the school's third principal, moved into the home and remained there until his death in 1954.

Built toward the end of the Edwardian period when the decorative Queen Anne style of the late 1800s was giving way to more restrained Classical influences, the house is a pleasing mix of several styles. The basic design is Queen Anne, with its characteristic irregular roofline and house footprint, bay windows and decorative gable. However the gable's half-timbering shows a Tudor influence, and the porch has a Neo-Classical pediment and Doric columns.

Notice how the design is balanced visually by the use of a heavy cut stone base rising up from the foundation to support the bay window.

**Exit the house, turn left and stroll south on Marley Place.**



The handsome streetscape to you left boasts a variety of housing styles.

34 Marley combines elements of several styles with pleasing result. The two storey bay, crowned by a gable, balances the porch where residents can enjoy the park-like surroundings of the green behind the Normal School.

This green space is one of the few open park spaces in Old South and just yesterday was the site of "Gathering on the Green," a community event enjoyed by visitors from the London area and beyond. The grounds are noted for its shrubs and trees; the early planting was done under the direction of John Dearness, first vice-principal of the Normal School.

42 Marley, built in 193, is a stucco house with a steeply pitched roof. The flat façade enhances the decorative details that suggest an Arts and Crafts style. Notice the windows, accented with shutters and brick sills. The doorway is plain, unadorned except for the elegant arch above.

44 Marly Place is a handsome Ontario Cottage with typical features of a hipped roof and a central doorway flanked by symmetrically placed windows that still have the original storms. Built about 1870 it is the oldest house on the block. Noteworthy features include the dormer, wide verandah across the front façade and attractive doorway.

**When you reach Duchess Avenue, cross to the south side.**

183 Duchess is a style referred to as Four Square. Houses in this style were built in large numbers in London between 1910 and 1930. The four Square is a two and a half storey square with a hipped roof, a central front dormer and a front verandah. This house has several enhanced features; the sandstone foundation, the sandstone foundation, the granite columns on the verandah and leaded glass in the doorway and windows of the east side.

**Turn right and cross Marley Place. Stroll west of Duchess Ave.**

Most of the houses on this block of Duchess were built c1914, probably some of them by the same builder.



## 173 Duchess Ave.



*c1914*

Here is fine example of the Foursquare style which became popular in the early 1900s for its economical box-like shape and suitability to small city lots. In typical of Foursquare fashion, this home features a hipped roof with a wide overhang, a full-width verandah supported by solid pillars, and a central dormer window providing light to the attic. Although the Foursquare, also known as American Foursquare or Prairie Box style, was known for its standard design, to the point where patterns and pre-cut materials could be mail-ordered from catalogues, Foursquare houses often included personalized touches, upgrades if you like, such as the bay window on the front of this home and the oriel window on the east side housing the interior staircase. Notice the delicate row of dentils along the verandah roof and the small window to the left of the front door with leaded patterned glass.

The first owner was Walt Lister, a druggist on Wortley Road, who lived here with his wife and daughter.

**Exit the house and continue your walkabout west on Duchess Ave.**

167 Duchess, as well as the next three houses, are example of Queen Anne style. In London this style is characterized by an irregular footprint and outline, gables and a variety of decorative features. Look for details in the gables such as Palladian

windows, shingling, dentils and brackets. Notice the verandahs with their classical columns.

165 Duchess still has a slate roof. Pause to admire the two storey bay on the east façade and the pediment above the porch which nicely balances the gable with its Palladian window.

161 Duchess (1909) was built of the white bricks that were made locally during this period.

**Cross carefully to the west side of Wortley Road.**

Wortley Road is named after Steward Wortley, a close friend of Colonel Talbot.

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## 219 Wortley Road



*c.1908*

Beautifully suited to its corner location, this Queen Anne style home was built by a man who literally struck it rich.

John Dunkin (sometimes spelled Duncan) was a carpenter who emigrated from Ireland in 1842 and became a house builder in the London area in the early 1900s. His sights were set higher however, and he left London to seek his fortune in the mining towns of northern Ontario. There he formed the Temiskaming and Hudson Bay Mining Company based in Cobalt and he did indeed make a fortune in silver mining. Upon his return to London in 1907 Dunkin put his new-found wealth to work, building this elegant house at 219 Wortley Road and a smaller sister house next door (159 Duchess Ave.) for his daughter Amelia.

To get the best view, walk to the street corner and pause to take in the full effect of the Queen Anne features: the "picturesque" roofline with prominent gables on the east and north facades, each paired with a smaller "gabled" behind, the two-storey bay, and the wraparound verandah surmounted by a balcony. The matching gables have scalloped shingle infill and rather simple Palladian windows. Fluted Doric columns and dentil decoration on

the verandah are a nod to Neo-Classicism, as are the decorative modillions (mini-brackets) accenting the gables and roofline.

A garage was added to the property by Mr. Dunkin in 1925 at a cost of \$150.00 and today the house and garage are linked together in a stylistically appropriate and pleasing way.

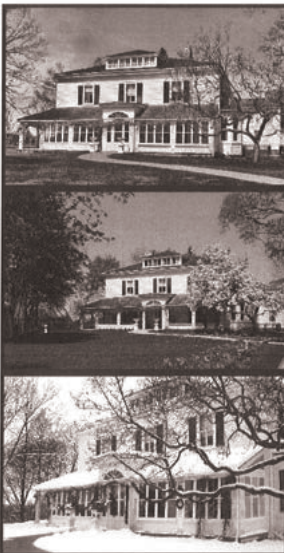
**Exit the house, cross Duchess Ave. and walk north on Wortley Road.**

211-213 Wortley Road, built in 1887, is a double house with a front façade dominated by two gables, each with two storey square bays. The gables and louvred dormers are enlivened with pierced bargeboards. Observe the bichromatic voussoirs over the windows and doors. The owner is currently renovating the building.

205 Wortley Road (1910) is an Italianate building with the hipped roof, wide overhanging eaves and tall slender windows with curved heading that are typical of the style. The classical portico at the entrance is balanced by the bay windows on both sides and reveals a triple arched doorway known as a London Doorway. Such doorways are apparently unique to the London area.

**Continue to stroll to Elmwood Ave. From here look straight ahead to the commercial core of Wortley Village.**

Residents in the neighbourhood enjoy shopping and meeting for coffee in the unique village ambience. Most of the stores are



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adaptively reused residences. The charming village atmosphere is the result of over a century of change. Low building heights and diversity in building styles and setbacks have resulted in an attractive commercial setting. The recent designation of Wortley Village - Old South Heritage Conservation District will conserve valuable heritage buildings while still allowing for the necessary and appropriate evolution of the neighbourhood.

**Turn right and cross Wortley Road to the south side of Elmwood Ave. Walk east on Elmwood.**

Elmwood Ave. was originally named James Street in honour of James Bruce, Governor General of Canada from 1847 - 1854, but the street was renamed after annexation in 1890 as a tribute to the trees which lined the road when it was first surveyed.

The volunteer guide in front of the Normal School will point out the stunning external architectural features of one of London's heritage gems.

152 Elmwood, across the street, is an example of recent infill in south London that is controversial. Some residents feel that it does not fit in with the surrounding architecture and that it takes up too much of the lot. What is your opinion?

156 Elmwood, on the north west corner of Marley and Elmwood (1892), has some features often found on Ontario Gothic farmhouses: a sharp gable with elaborately carved bargeboard. Notice the lovely stained glass in the transom and sidelights of the doorway.

**Cross Marley Place and continue to walk east on the south side of Elmwood Ave.**

187 Elmwood has some striking features. Pause to appreciate the scroll work and brackets on the ornate pediment above the classical porch. Then look up to view the ornamentation in the roof dormer. Notice the heavy stone window lintels.

**195 Elmwood Ave.**

5

*1885 Designated*

This yellow brick Italianate house is the oldest building on this block, and indeed was the only one listed on this stretch of "James Street" (now Elmwood Ave.) in the City Directory until the year 1908.

Although the house was built by teamster-turned-landowner Henry Dunn for his daughter Elizabeth, it was occupied by a series of tenants for the first three decades, most notably lawyer and city alderman James Percy Moore. Elizabeth, a fashion seamstress and by then Mrs. Walter Orman, did not move in until 1920.

The house was designed by noted London architect George F. Durand. To fully appreciate the fine Italianate features of the house as it first appeared, look beyond the verandah (a later addition). There is a shallow hipped roof with wide overhang supported by paired brackets, a central projection rising to an elaborate gable, and tall slender windows with curved headings, voussoirs, and decorative keystones. Notice the decorative brickwork of the cornice, the corbelled chimney, and the side-hall entranceway with a double door and curved transom.

**Exit the house and proceed to the house next door.**



## 197 Elmwood Ave.



*c1909*

The stately red brick home at 197 Elmwood provides a sharp contrast to its neighbour at 195. Here is the Queen Anne style as it extends into the Edwardian era. There is marked asymmetry in the design, however the elements work in harmony and are united by the steep hipped roof and central door. One side of the façade is dominated by a two storey bay topped with a gable while the other side competes for your attention with a substantial rounded verandah extending beyond the edge of the façade.

Notice the interesting Palladian window nestled in the scalloped shingle infill of the gable. It features leaded glass and miniature columns that echo the shape of the Doric columns on the verandah below. Leaded glass is also used in the door transom and first floor window. The choice of a dark colour of paint for the trim on this house works well against the red brick and the charming awnings add character.

The first resident here was Laurence D. Moore, bookkeeper for Dominion Meters on Garfield St., a company owned by his father.

**Exit the house and cross to the north side of Elmwood.**

198 Elmwood faced Ridout Street when it was built c1849 for Sheriff James Hamilton. It is one of the oldest buildings in



London. In the early 1900s it was rolled around, on logs, to face Elmwood. At that time alterations were made, including the addition of a brick veneer over the frame exterior. Original features are its low hip roof, capped by a belvedere, central classical doorway and long narrow windows on the first and second storeys.

**Walk west to the house that welcomes you with a red geranium.**



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## 194 Elmwood Ave.



*1914*

Here is a one-of-a-kind house with real character, designed by an architect with character. Josiah Swart Wells was a carpenter and contractor who built this house for himself and his wife Violet in a style that can only be described as "Eclectic". His purpose in designing a home with such variety could have been to demonstrate his skills as a homebuilder or perhaps he was simply indulging his creativity. In any case, he only lived in his creation for three years before heading to Laguna Beach, California in 1917 to continue his career as a homebuilder.

The house was subsequently owned by G.H. Harper, chief accountant at D.S. Perrin, and the Angus McInnes family who counted John P. Robarts as a friend. In 1983 a bed and breakfast was established here by Anne Humberstone.

The house is a study in contrasts: square vs. rounded, red vs. light gray, smooth brick vs. the texture of shingle facing. Queen Anne features include the tower and rounded oriel windows on three sides of the building. Romanesque elements are found in the rusticated stone foundation and the heavy stone of the double archway protecting the porch and surrounding the door itself. The tower seems to have a dual personality, with a solid Romanesque first story and a slimmer shingled second storey capped with a conical roof and finial. The hipped roof and central dormer window

on the third floor attempt to unite the contrasting forces on the façade of this most unusual Old South home.

**Exit the house, turn right and stroll west towards Marley Place. At Marley, turn right (north) and continue your walkabout.**

The block of Marley Place (formerly Henry Street) presents a streetscape of considerable architectural variety and interest.

25 Marley Place, on the west side, is a stately red brick mansion set on spacious grounds. Features include a multi-gabled slate roof, a two storey bay on the front façade and classical verandah. Since 1943 it has been divided into apartments.

23 Marley Place, built in 1904 in the Queen Anne style, boasts some delightful architectural details. Compare the decoration on the porch pediment, the front gable and the gablet. Notice the stone window headings.

15½ Marley is supposed to be London's narrowest house.

16 Marley Place (1880) was built for grocer William Moore in Gothic Revival style. Fanciful fretwork decorates the gables and verandah. Note the use of tongue and groove siding. Contrasting paint colours highlight the details of this charming home.

10 Marley Place, built in 1872 for bookkeeper James Pope, is quite plain for its period. It once dominated the block. The house was divided into apartments in the 1940s.

**When you reach Bruce Street turn right (east).**

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As you stroll on the south side of Bruce, enjoy the comfortable and friendly pedestrian environment of the neighbourhood.

188 Bruce Street was the home where Clara Brenton was born in 1874 and where she lived her whole life. Clara had a distinguished career in primary education and a school in Oakridge is named after her. The design of this stucco home is well balanced. The elegant doorway and square bay are noteworthy. The house also features parapet fire walls, a unique feature for a house outside the downtown city core.

**When you reach Ridout Street South, pause to fully appreciate the corner building.**

79 Ridout St. (1910) is representative of a home of an important member of the cigar manufacturing industry of London. Jose Caste owned one of the largest cigar manufacturing firms in the city. This elegant home has been adaptively reused. The most prominent feature is the two storey full verandah and balcony in the classical style with Ionic columns. The front entrance is resplendent with a Romanesque arch of rusticated stone and cut glass door lights, sidelights and transom.

**Cross Bruce Street and continue your walkabout north on Ridout Street.**

Ridout St. S. was named Queen Street before the annexation of 1890. It was the main local residential thoroughfare for South London and along it or on nearby streets were the more extensive of the great estates that were built south of the Thames River.

50 Ridout St., on the east side at the corner of Carfrae St., is an apartment building (1935). Apartment buildings began to appear in the Old South after World War 1. Three and four storey walk-ups often replaced houses or were built on the grounds of the old estates. Notice the attractive brick detailing and cement ornamentation of the Boug apartments.

46 Ridout St. was built in 1879 for Dr. Joseph Sabine, a dentist. Italianate features include tall rounded windows and a hipped roof with wide overhanging eaves supported by paired decorative brackets. Admire the detail in the gables and notice the keystones above the windows. The placement of gables and windows presents a pleasing balanced appearance.

49 Ridout St., known as Fairmont, was built c1874 for Henry Taylor. Taylor was a banker and financier who was imprisoned in the Middlesex County Jail for misappropriation of \$400,000. Designed in the Second Empire Style, Fairmont features a mansard roof, round headed dormers, double chimneys and bay

windows. The extensive enclosed verandah was probably added in the 1920s. Constructed of white brick, it is now painted blue. In 1930 it was divided into apartments and today the units are condominiums.

40 Ridout St., on the east side, was built c1850 and is among the earliest houses to be built in South London. Notice the balanced façade of this Georgian style house and the eaves brackets with drop pendants. The exterior is stuccoed but is brick underneath.

39 Ridout st. (1914) has many craftsman details to admire. Most prominent is the cobblestone foundation and decoration on the tall chimneys and front and side façades. This charming home is being carefully and lovingly restored by current owners.

**Cross Ingleside Place and enter the next building that is open for viewing.**



## 37 Ridout Street South Chinneck Law



*1900 Designated*

Welcome to "Glenbrae", an architectural gem at the northeast corner of the Wortley Village-Old South Heritage Conservation District.

Constructed in 1900, Glenbrae is located on a tract of land just south of the river and is the first house one passes after crossing Victoria Bridge going south. It is nestled among trees and almost unseen by passing motorists even today. The plentiful use of river (rubble) stone from the Kilworth area makes the house blend in well with its riverside setting and creates an interesting background for the ornamentation so evident in its design.

Glenbrae, its name embedded in the front iron gate, was the home of London building contractor Andrew Durand (brother to architect George F. Durand) of Wright and Durand and his wife Mary who had received the 5 acre property upon the death of her father Police Magistrate E. Jones Parke. The house was built while the couple was on vacation in Europe. Durand died in 1912 leaving his wife Mary, three sons and a daughter. Mary sold the property in 1931 to Frank Smith, a successful grocer in London's market square, who lived there with his wife Ethel and children Gladys and Bob. The building has subsequently housed the

Western Ontario Therapeutic Community Hostel and, as of 2006, a successful law firm.

Glenbrae's style is a unique combination of Queen Anne and Edwardian. Its façade is dominated by a full-width verandah and two contrasting massive dormers atop a steep roof. One dormer has rounded corners, shingle facing and a curved, semi-conical roof and the other has a prominent gable roof surmounting a balcony. Between the two is an eyebrow formation housing an oculus window. Classical details include the verandah's Doric columns, a Palladian window in the gable, and rows of evenly spaced modillions and dentils under the eaves.

**Exit the building, cross Ingleside Place again and walk south on Ridout St. When you reach Craig Street turn right (west) and continue your stroll.**

In 1889 the London Street Railway extended its service south of the city. Rails were laid along Ridout St. and then turned west along Craig St. to Wortley Rd. The trams were horse drawn until the system was electrified in 1895.

As you stroll along Craig Street you will view a variety of house styles.

16 Craig St. (c1905) is a substantial home that fully displays Queen Anne design elements - a Palladian window, corbelled chimney, oval window and wide classical verandah, to name a few.

18 Craig St., also Queen Anne style, appeared much earlier on the street in 1875. The tall corbelled chimney and unusual corner turret are noteworthy features.

30 Craig St., built in 1878 by widow Dora Ward, is a gracious Italianate style home with impressively fine detailing. The brackets under the eaves complement those above the bay window and on the pediment. The hoods over the round arched windows are striking. Admire the metal cresting above the bay window.

32 Craig St. (c1889) is another Italianate home where John Clarke, editor of the Advertiser, lived. Significant features are the round arched windows similar to those next door, the square bay and the decorative bargeboard in the gable.

34-36 Craig St. (c1890) is a nicely balanced double house with shingling and patterned bargeboard in the gables. The entrances are enhanced by gingerbread.

**As you continue your walkabout along Craig Street turn your attention to the north side of the street.**

37-39 Craig St. (1907), another beautifully balanced double house, has enjoyed a recent restoration. The verandahs on both stories are perfect for enjoying summer breezes and visiting with passing neighbours.

43 Craig St. (c1905) is a stately white brick Queen Anne home. The ornate pediment above the classical verandah balances the upper gable with its shingling, beads, dentils and elaborate brackets. The roof is still slate. Notice the keyhole window on the west façade.

45-47 Craig St. is a double house in the Italianate style. Appreciate the subtle raised brickwork which frames the two stories and each house.

51 Craig, built c1891, is a charming, side-hall plan (SHP) cottage - the front door is on the side of the main façade. This lovingly cared for home has a centre gable with arched window underneath. The gable and doorway decorative details were a way for builders to demonstrate their craftsmanship on an otherwise simple structure.

**Continue to walk west on Craig Street. Before you reach Wortley Road, pause to view the old photographs on the south wall of the Black Walnut Café.**

The intersection, formerly known as Shaw's Corners, was once the site of a grocery store (where Tuckey's now stands). It was owned and operated by George Shaw and housed the Askin Post Office.

**Cross Wortley Road and walk east on Askin Street.**

**Enter St. James Westminster Anglican church to take a guided tour of the sanctuary. Church volunteers will then direct you to the reception area where refreshments will be served between 2:00 and 5:00 pm.**

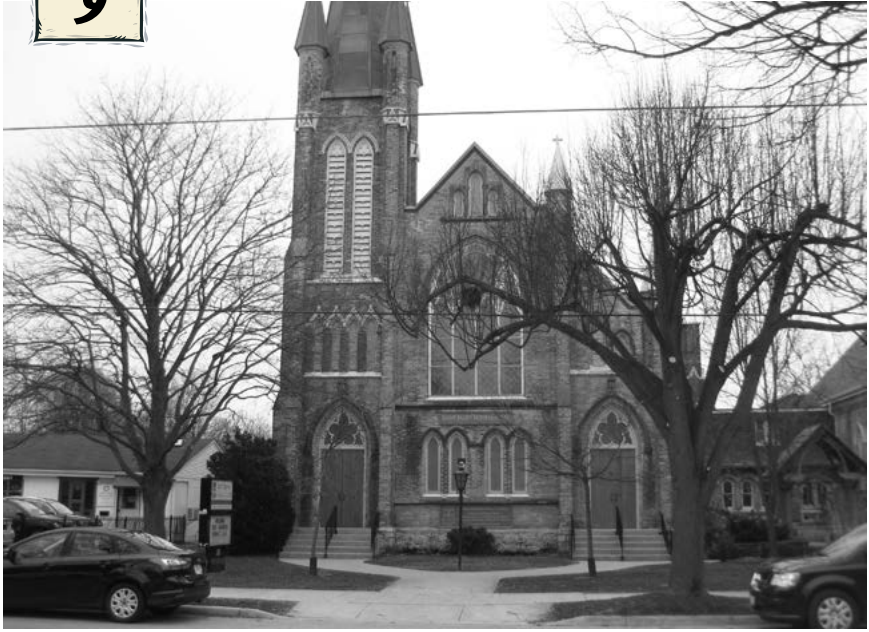






## 153 Askin Street

### St. James Westminster Church



*1877*

Welcome to St. James Westminster Anglican Church, 115 Askin Street just west of Wortley Road. St. James' graceful 115 foot tower and steeple, and smaller cross-bearing pillars have been an Old South landmark since 1877.

The church was designed by architect Thomas H. Tracy. Tracy implemented the Gothic Revival style that was so common in England and across Europe, and blended well into the Queen Anne and Early Ontario Cottage style homes of the area. Tracy also designed the Victoria School, where services were held for four years before the church was built. The building contractor was Samuel Flory.

Tracy specified "Good, well-burned bricks and good mortar" to be used in the construction. He ordered the London Brick Street products to be "thoroughly soaked in water before being used" and the exterior bricks to be carefully selected for "uniform light colour." Additionally, he required two coats of the best plaster for the church walls and ceiling with clear sharp sand; St. Marys or Beachville lime; and plaster of Paris to provide the "best finished appearance." Interior wood was oiled and finished with two coats of varnish and the "best mercantile shingles" were required for

the roof of “well-seasoned lumber.” Several gas lamps on the walls augmented light from the tall, arched windows.

The building is dominated by stained glass windows. One of the most prominent windows being The Last Supper Window, a gift from the long-time Hunt Family congregation members. Charles Brewer Hunt (Charles Junior) was the building chairman for the 1897 transepts expansion of the church. His father, Charles Hunt Senior established the City Mills, sometimes called Hunt Mills, a Great Lakes and international grain supplier, located a few blocks north of the church.

St. James has continued to grow into one of the largest Anglican congregations in Canada, and prides itself in serving the broader community. The parish holds monthly community breakfasts for those needing a good meal and conversation. Music plays a critical role in the church and is one of the parish’s greatest gifts to the community. In addition to the church choir and regular guest musicians, the church hosts weekly garden concerts for the community throughout July, Brassroots concerts throughout the year, and a Christmas Even Jazz service which routinely draws over 400 people. The administrative wing of the church is home to Infinity School, a private co-educational day school, and other children’s and exercise groups that rent the space.

Interesting fact? The current rector, Rev. Canon Keith Nethery, is just the church’s ninth rector in its 145 year history.

## Heritage Conservation and Designation

Some of the buildings described or noted in this guidebook are on the City of London's *Inventory of Heritage Resources*. The *Inventory* consists of over 6,000 buildings and structures located throughout the city, which have architectural and/or historical significance. Many of them are eligible for designation under the provisions of the *Ontario Heritage Act* or may already be designated, either individually or under one of the city's seven Heritage Conservation Districts.

Community members or property owners may request that a property be designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act*. Requests are reviewed by the London Advisory Committee on Heritage (LACH) and Municipal Council makes decisions regarding designations under the *Act*. Designating by-laws are registered on the title of a property and provide some protection for buildings against demolition. A Heritage Alteration Permit may be required to make changes to a heritage designated property. For more information on London's heritage resources, the designation process, or making changes to heritage designated properties please visit the City of London's website at [london.ca/about-london/heritage](http://london.ca/about-london/heritage). Copies of the *Inventory* can also be viewed at the London Public Library and the City Clerk's office.

**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 historic value.

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

London currently has seven heritage conservation districts: East Woodfield, Bishop Hellmuth, Old East, West Woodfield, Downtown, Blackfriars/Petersville, and Wortley Village-Old South.

Idlewyld Inn

Elmhurst Inn

## 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"

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

**Capital:** block at the top of a column

**Colonial Revival:** a style that recalls North American heritage; may be distinguished from the original by the use of modern materials and different scale

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

**Corbel:** stepped brickwork projecting from a wall, usually to support a window or chimney top

**Cornice:** decorative termination to a wall; where wall meets roof.

**Coursing:** (or stringcourse) a continuous horizontal row of bricks

**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

**Drip moulds:** mouldings over windows or doors to help divert rainwater to the sides

**Edwardian:** a style similar to Queen Anne but with more restrained ornamentation, typically featuring a moderately pitched, gable roof and classical porch

**Fluting:** long, vertical grooves decorating a column or pillar

**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

**Georgian Style:** a style originating in England whereby a building is symmetrical around a central doorway and has simple decoration.

**Gothic Revival:** a style defined by steeply pitched rooflines, pointed arch windows and picturesque decoration

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

**Heading:** the area immediately over a door or window

**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

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

**Lintel:** a horizontal length of stone or timber above a window or door

**Modillions:** horizontal brackets, either scrolled or block shaped

**Neoclassical:** a style inspired by the architecture of ancient Greece and Rome, featuring symmetry and grand scale

**Ontario Cottage:** a popular early Canadian style, featuring one-and-a-half storey design with central doorway and large symmetrical windows

**Palladian window:** three-part window with the centre section larger and rounded at the top

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

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

**Piers:** square masonry supports

**Pillar:** a rectangular column

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

**Portico:** small porch with columns or pillars supporting a roof

**Oculus:** round window

**Queen Anne Style:** a style originating in England and popular in London in the late 1800s; featuring irregular rooflines and house footprints, gables, towers, and intricate decoration

**Quoins:** stone or brick used to reinforce a corner

**Rusticated stone:** rough or grooved masonry

**Sidelights:** glass panels on either side of a door

**Stucco:** plaster or cement applied as a finish to the exterior surface

**Transom:** a glass panel above a door or window

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

## Works Consulted

**Last Year' Information....  
needs updating**



## Acknowledgements

We wish to show our appreciation to all the volunteers who donate their time to the ACO's annual Geranium Heritage House Tour. We are especially grateful to the homeowners and officials who have allowed us access into their buildings. Without them this event would not be possible.

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### GHHT Organizing Committee

Sylvia Chodas (chair), Marlyn Loft, Sharon Lunau

### House Captains

Jenny Grainger, Steve Liggett, Genet Hodder, Maggie Whalley, Janet Wombwell, Todd Simpson, and Dorothy Palmer

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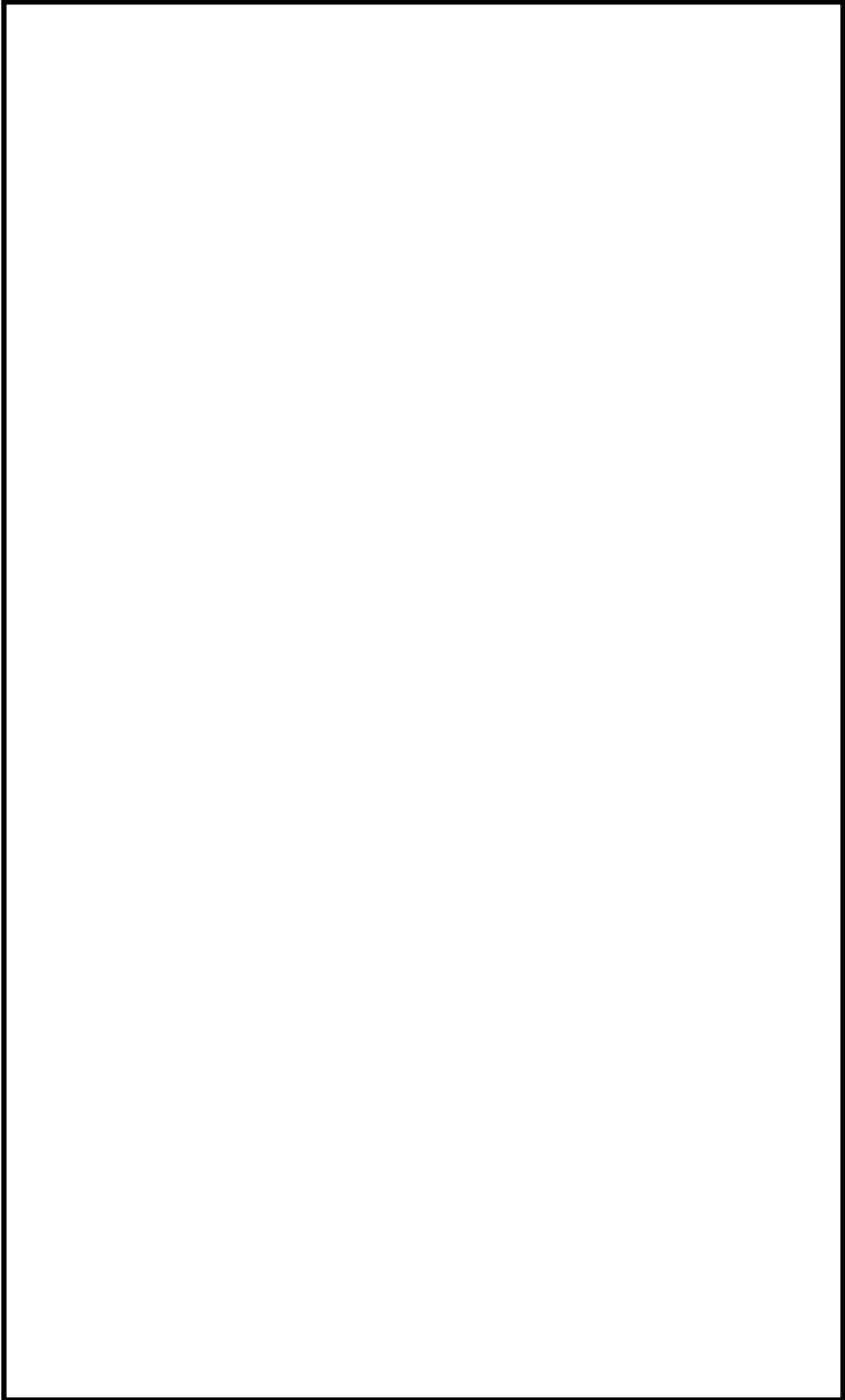
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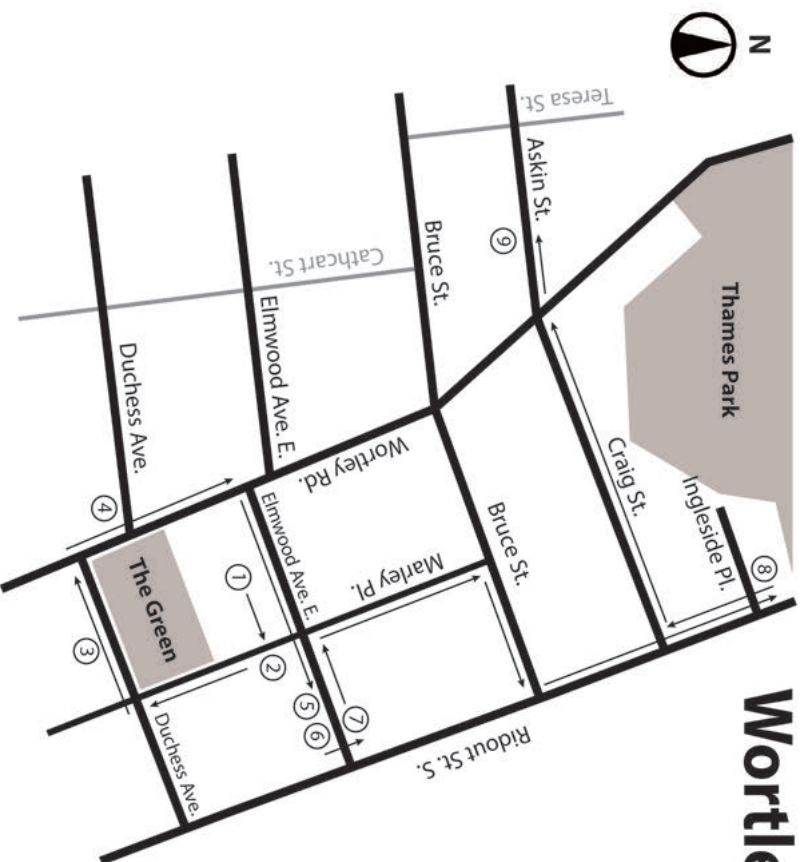
Special thanks to Mark Fook, Janis Wallace, Colin Duck, London Room staff, and geranium delivery man Bob Gladwell.

**Last Year's Information.....  
needs updating**





# Wortley Walkabout



- ① 165 Elmwood Ave. E.  
(Normal School)
- ② 30 Marley Place
- ③ 173 Duchess Ave.
- ④ 219 Wortley Rd.
- ⑤ 195 Elmwood Ave. E.
- ⑥ 197 Elmwood Ave. E.
- ⑦ 194 Elmwood Ave. E.
- ⑧ 37 Ridout St. S.
- ⑨ 115 Askin St.  
(St. James Westminster  
Anglican Church)