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Bill No. 207 1996

AUG 2 6 2019

# RECEIVED

By-law No. L.S.P.-3270-148

A by-law to designate 650 Elizabeth Street (T-Block/Military Stores) to be of architectural value.

WHEREAS pursuant to the Ontario Heritage Act, R.S.O. 1990, c. 0.18, the Council of a municipality may by by-law designate a property including buildings and structures thereon to be of historic or architectural value or interest;

AND WHEREAS notice of intention to so designate the property known as 650 Elizabeth Street has been duly published and served and no notice of objection to such designation has been received;

The Municipal Council of The Corporation of the City of London enacts as follows:

- 1. There is designated as being of architectural value or interest, the real property at 650 Elizabeth Street, more particularly described in Schedule "A" hereto, for the reasons set out in Schedule "B" hereto.
- 2. The City Clerk is authorized to cause a copy of this by-law to be registered upon the title to the property described in Schedule "A" hereto in the proper Land Registry Office.
- 3. The City Clerk is authorized to cause a copy of this by-law to be served upon the owner of the aforesaid property and upon the Ontario Heritage Foundation and to cause notice of this by-law to be published in the London Free Press, and to enter the description of the aforesaid property, the name and address of its registered owner, and short reasons for its designation in the Register of all properties designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act*.
- 4. This by-law comes into force on the day it is passed.

PASSED in Open Council on March 4, 1996.

Dianne Haskett

Mayor

J. A. Malpass
Assistant City Clerk

First reading - March 4, 1996 Second reading - March 4, 1996 Third reading - March 4, 1996

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#### SCHEDULE "A"

## To By-law No. L.S.P.-3270-148

Part of Lot 12, Concession 1 of the geographic Township of London in the City of London and County of Middlesex designated as Part 1 on Reference Plan 33R-12395.

#### SCHEDULE "B"

To By-law No. L.S.P.-3270-148

#### Historical Reasons

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The military base at Wolseley Barracks/CFB London is one of the oldest of several institutions (others are associated with health and education) which have been part of the economic and social life of London and which have helped to give the City its distinctive character.

The Military Stores were built as part of the London Infantry School (later Wolseley Hall). The Dominion Government formed the Infantry School Corps in 1883 to train local militia. In 1885, "D" Company was authorized to be stationed in London. The purpose of the Infantry School Corps was twofold: to recruit and train militia officers and to provide leadership and skills in national defence.

The London Infantry School (built in 1886-1888) was located on Carling's Heights, northeast of the City. The architect for the project was Henry James of the Federal Department of Public Works. The construction was overseen by two local architects: George Durand as supervising architect, and Charles Cox as Clerk of Works.

Henry James was trained in England as a civil engineer and worked there with the Great Western Railway. He moved to Canada in the 1870's and worked in Toronto as an engineer until 1878 when he joined the Chief Architect's Branch of the Department of Public Works in Ottawa, then later the Engineer's Branch which was created within the Department of Militia and Defence. Wolseley Hall (A-Block) is arguably the most outstanding example of James' work.

"A" Block is the oldest building at CFB London. Additional buildings including the drill hall, stables and military stores followed the construction of Wolseley Hall. "T" Block served as a residence, workshop and storage building and probably dates back to 1888-1889.

# Architectural Reasons

### Exterior

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The "T" Block has an important, although austere presence. It is similar in design to the much large "A" Block. The building's eclecticism was typical of late 19th century architecture, with references to typical British military architecture as well as High Victorian and Italianate characteristics. The predominately Italianate influences reflect the success with which aspects of that style could be applied to institutional uses. The high quality materials and craftsmanship used in the construction are apparent. The structure sits on a high sandstone foundation and is built of buff bricks laid in double thickness. The bricks used to build the "A" Block were from the firm of Walker Brothers, and were probably also used on the "T" Block.

This structure is composed of two distinct parts. The larger structure is the Military Stores (as seen on the name stone above the front entrance). This three storey white brick building is composed of two Tuscan towers (campanile) and a three bay wide central entrance. The facade is enlivened with stone horizontal courses which visually break up the building giving it a strong horizontal definition. The towers have both arched and flat windows, with many of the windows having stone headers and sills. Some of the windows have been partially blocked in, and many of the ground floor and basement windows are barred. The mansard roof was originally covered with slate tiles held with copper nails, and several dormers punctuate the roof line. There is a loading dock on the south side of the building, and the front entrance and staircase have been altered. The Military Stores served mainly as a depot for ammunition until the building became the headquarters for the Central Region Cadets.

The smaller structure attached to the north elevation is the Permanent Married Quarters (PMQ). This substantial building presents a more domestic appearance with its tin-roof shed verandah. In the early part of the 20th century, the permanent married quarters were occupied by military staff acting as ordinance officers. After World War II it was occupied by a variety of military personnel until the entire building was used by the Central Region Cadets.

# **Interior**

The remaining interior woodwork in the stairwells of both sides of the building suggests joinery was solid but simple in design.

CITY CLERK'S OFFICE

LONDON ON N6A 4L9

CITY OF LONDON P.O. BOX 5035 OFFICE

Total

650 Elizabeth Street