



An agency of the Government of Ontario

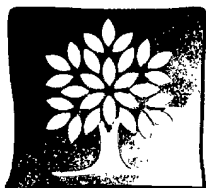


Un organisme du gouvernement de l'Ontario

This document was retrieved from the Ontario Heritage Act Register, which is accessible through the website of the Ontario Heritage Trust at **www.heritagetrust.on.ca**.

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CITY OF



LONDON
CANADA

The Forest City

JEFF MALPASS
Deputy City Manager

REGISTERED

December 11, 2000

RECEIVED
DEC 15 2000

Middlesex

RECEIVED
DEC 20 2000
CONSERVATION REVIEW
BOARD

Ontario Heritage Foundation
10 Adelaide Street East
Toronto ON M5C 1J3

Re: Designation of Various Properties
The Ontario Heritage Act, R.S.O. 1990, c. O.18

Please find enclosed a certified copy of the following by-laws:

- ✓ 1. By-law No. L.S.P.-3315-157, entitled "A by-law to designate 353 Richmond Street to be of historical and architectural value.", passed by the Municipal Council of The Corporation of the City of London on September 5, 2000 and registered as Instrument No. ER75623 on September 13, 2000;
- ✓ 2. By-law No. L.S.P.-3316-158, entitled "A by-law to designate 55 Centre Street to be of historical and architectural and value.", passed by the Municipal Council of The Corporation of the City of London on September 5, 2000 and registered as Instrument No. ER75624 on September 13, 2000;
- ✓ 3. By-law No. L.S.P.-3318-193, entitled "A by-law to designate 513 Talbot Street to be of historical and architectural value.", passed by the Municipal Council of The Corporation of the City of London on October 16, 2000 and registered as Instrument No. ER82341 on November 1, 2000;
- ✓ 4. By-law No. L.S.P.-3320-207, entitled "A by-law to designate 1 Dundas Street to be of historical and architectural value.", passed by the Municipal Council of The Corporation of the City of London on November 6, 2000 and registered as Instrument No. ER85803 on November 27, 2000;

Corporate Services Dept.
300 Dufferin Avenue
Room 308
PO Box 5035
London, ON N6A 4L9

Office: (519) 661-6400
Fax: (519) 661-4892

www.city.london.on.ca

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Ontario Heritage Foundation

December 11, 2000

Page 2

- ✓ 5. By-law No. L.S.P.-3321-208 entitled "A by-law to designate 850 Highbury Avenue to be of historical and architectural value.", passed by the Municipal Council of The Corporation of the City of London on November 6, 2000 and registered as Instrument No. ER85796 on November 27, 2000;
- ✓ 6. By-law No. L.S.P.-3322-209, entitled "A by-law to designate 398 Piccadilly Street to be of historical and architectural value.", passed by the Municipal Council of The Corporation of the City of London on November 6, 2000 and registered as Instrument No. ER85799 on November 27, 2000;
- ✓ 7. By-law No. L.S.P.-3319-198, entitled "A by-law to designate 1040 Waterloo Street to be of historical and architectural value.", passed by the Municipal Council of The Corporation of the City of London on October 16, 2000 and registered as Instrument No. ER83376 on November 8, 2000.

Smaller -

for Cathie L. Best
Deputy City Clerk
/sm
Encl.

Bill No. 350
2000

By-law No. L.S.P.-3319-198

A by-law to designate 1040 Waterloo Street to be of historical and 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 1040 Waterloo 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:

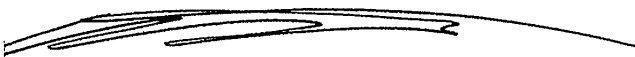
1. There is designated as being of historical and architectural value or interest, the real property at 1040 Waterloo Street, more particularly described in Schedule "A" hereto, for the reasons set out in Schedule "B" hereto.
2. The City Clerk is authorized to cause a copy of this by-law to be registered 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 October 16, 2000.




**CITY OF LONDON BY-LAW
CERTIFICATION RECORD**

I, C. L. Best, Deputy City Clerk, of The Corporation of the City of London, hereby certify that the By-law hereunder is a true copy of By-law No. L.S.P.-3319-198 of the City of London, passed on October 16, 2000.


Dianne Haskett
Mayor

Dated at London, Ontario, this 11th day of December, 2000.


Signature


Cathie L. Best
Deputy City Clerk

Form No. 0926

First reading - October 16, 2000
Second reading - October 16, 2000
Third reading - October 16, 2000

SCHEDULE "A"

To By-law No. L.S.P.-3319-198

Part Lots 3 and 4 Plan 250, Lots 53 to 65 Inclusive, Part Lots 37, 38, 39 and 40, Lots 41 to 49 Inclusive, Part Lots 50, 51, 52, and 66 Plan 402 and Part Colborne Street and Epworth Avenue Plan 402 as closed by 40898LY, Part Lot 15, Concession 3; as in 771318, 40934LY, 42059LY, 42061LY, Except 40898LY, 42.060LY and Parts 2 and 3 on 33R-9433; Subject to 223190, 218913 and LT212779; London.

SCHEDULE "B"

To By-law No. L.S.P.- 3319-198

Reasons for Designation

St. Peter's Seminary (1040 Waterloo Street)

Historical Reasons

St. Peter's Seminary was founded in 1912 by His Excellency Michael Francis Fallon, O.M.I., D.D., LL.D., and was opened on September 15, 1912. Originally, its classes were held at the old Bishops Palace next to St. Peter's Basilica. The Seminary was then relocated to the present building in 1926. The intention of the seminary was to educate in the Sacred Sciences and ecclesiastical training for clerical students of the Diocese of London. Today, the Seminary still has the same intentions but is affiliated with King's College of the University of Western Ontario.

The seminary is also associated with Sir Phillip Pocock who received a papal knighthood for this many charities. The Seminary is located in Sunshine Park in North London and is surrounded by a 25-acre campus with a park-like atmosphere on the banks of the Thames River. The property was purchased in 1919 for twenty thousand dollars and then donated by Sir Philip Pocock.

Architectural Reasons

The Seminary opened in 1926. It was designed by the architectural firm of Pennington and Boyde of Windsor, with J. W. Leighton as an associate. The general contractor was the Pigott Construction Co. of Hamilton. The main mass of the building comprises of four storey wings adjoining a central tower. The exterior is built of stone from the Credit Valley and Tyndall, Manitoba and is in the Collegiate Gothic Style. The roofs are copper and sea green slate. The roof line is punctuated by gabled dormers.

The Front Entrance and Rotunda

The front entrance of the seminary includes rich gothic inspired carvings in Tyndall stone and in the main door which is in oak. The door is in two leafs, with the transom forming the characteristic gothic arch. Delicate tracery and an intricately carved border of grape clusters highlight the entrance. Above, carved niches separated by columns were intended to hold statutes depicting the Twelve Apostles. The rotunda forms the entrance lobby to the Seminary. It is three stories in height and is of cast travertine with a floor of Verde marble. The statute of St. Michael commemorates the opening of the Seminary in 1926. In addition, heavily carved niches contain statutes of saints. Walls are decorated and contain various commemorative plaques, and wood trim defines the entrance to the main hallway.

The Chapel

The Chapel of St. Thomas Aquinas, was opened on June 18, 1930. The chapel is designed in the late English Gothic style with the elaborate fan-vaulting characteristic of the interiors of this style. The intricate wood carving in the chapel and the rotunda is the work of Bavarian craftsmen brought to Canada by the Globe Furniture Co. of Waterloo, Ontario. This firm supplied the furnishings of the chapel. The carved angels at the end of each pew and the screens are the fine examples of the artisans work. The carvings show a Germanic influence which is exemplified in the statue of Christ the King at the Blessed Sacrament altar. The tableaux which are done in pale wood depicting scenes from the life of St. Therese of Lisieux can be seen in the alcoves surrounding the main altar in the sanctuary. Inscribed in the gallery of the chapel is the Latin phrase "Invenerunt Eum in Templis in Medio Doctorum", as well as Bishop Fallon's coat of arms and motto - Peace and Justice. The stained glass of the chapel is of English origin. They depict the Fathers, Doctors and Missionaries of the Church. Examples include St. Vincent de Paul and the galley slave, the Jesuit Martyrs, St. Jerome and others. The windows around the sanctuary depict the events in the life of Christ.