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THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF LONDON



DEPARTMENT OF THE CITY CLERK
K.W. SADLER, CITY CLERK


REGISTERED

November 8, 1991

Ontario Heritage Foundation
2nd Floor, 77 Bloor St. W.
Toronto, Ontario
M7A 2R9

Re: Designation of 1017 Western Road
The Ontario Heritage Act, R.S.O. 1980, c. 337

Please find enclosed, a certified copy of By-law No. L.S.P.-2332(a)-340, entitled "A by-law to amend By-law No. L.S.P.-2332-635 entitled "A by-law to designate Grosvenor Lodge, 1017 Western Road to be of historic and architectural value", passed by the Municipal Council of The Corporation of the City of London on November 4, 1991 and registered as Instrument No. 899731 on November 6, 1991.

for 
R.J. Tolmie
Assistant City Clerk

/ds

Enc.

Bill No. 463
1991

By-law No. L.S.P.-2332(a)-340

A by-law to amend By-law No. L.S.P.-2332-635 entitled "A by-law to designate Grosvenor Lodge, 1017 Western Road of historic and architectural value."

WHEREAS pursuant to The Ontario Heritage Act, R.S.O. 1980, c. 337, 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 1017 Western Road (part of the interior of the property) has been duly published and served and no notice of objection to such designation has been received;

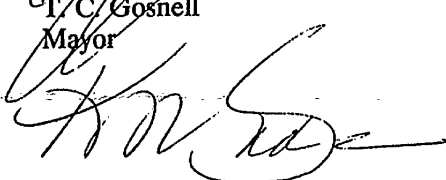
The Municipal Council of The Corporation of the City of London enacts as follows:

1. There is designated as being of historic and architectural value or interest, the real property at 1017 Western Road (part of the interior), 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, R.S.O. 1980.
4. This by-law comes into force on the day it is passed.

PASSED in Open Council on November 4, 1991.



T. C. Gosnell
Mayor



K. W. Sadler
City Clerk

First reading - November 4, 1991
Second reading - November 4, 1991
Third reading - November 4, 1991

SCHEDULE "A"

To By-law No. L.S.P.-2332(a)-340

All that portion of Park Lots 2 and 3, north of Grosvenor Street in the City of London, in the County of Middlesex, in the Province of Ontario and designated as Part 8 on a plan deposited in the Land Registry Office of Middlesex East (No. 33) as Plan 33R-2219.

SCHEDULE "B"

To By-law No. L.S.P.-2332(a)-340

Historical Reasons

Historically, Grosvenor Lodge is interesting as one of the best examples of the country estates that were developed on the outskirts of the City in the prosperous mid-1850's.

Grosvenor Lodge is a monument to two early citizens of London, both of whom played important roles in the City's development. Samuel Peters came to Canada as a surveyor in 1835, but soon established himself in London as an entrepreneur who, like many of his contemporaries, explored various lines of business: he ran a grocery store, a distillery, and an abattoir, and he invested his earnings in real estate, so that he eventually owned considerable tracts of land. He owned and developed Petersville, the area west of Blackfriars' Bridge. He also created a country estate for himself and his family, and in 1853 he built Grosvenor Lodge there as the family home.

The house was designed for his uncle by Samuel Peters, Jr., also a surveyor, who had maintained the practice of his initial profession. The younger Peters was London's first city engineer and its first resident professional architect. In these three capacities, he proved largely responsible for the layout and the appearance of the early city; unfortunately, very few of the buildings he designed are still standing.

Each Samuel Peters proved a representative of the many immigrants who sought, and found, greater prosperity and distinction in the New World than they enjoyed in the old.

Architectural Reasons (for detailed descriptions of interior and exterior features please refer to the Lawson Museum Restoration Planning Study 1990)

(Interior)

Grosvenor Lodge is a witness to the architectural skill of Samuel Peters, Jr. In plan, it provides a good example of a substantial Georgian residence of the period, but its façade, inspired by a manor house in the Peters' native Devonshire, is an excellent example of the Tudor Revival style. The Tudor influence is also found inside in the mantelpieces, in the paintings which still adorn some of the ceilings, and in the designs of the stained glass windows. The house is unusual in the large number of fine original features, both Tudor and Georgian, which it still retains; as a result, it provides a rare resource for studying the tastes and lifestyles of a prosperous mid-nineteenth-century family.

The following interior spaces of the main house are worthy of designation:

Main Hall, stairs, and upper hall - staircase and all elements including the stained glass windows and ceiling paintings;

Drawing Room (Southeast Corner) door, window and baseboard trim and marble fireplace with bichromatic tile work, bay window and coved ceiling are particularly noteworthy;

Library (southwest corner), door and base trim and black marble fireplace, bay window and original hardware, coved plasterwork and medallion are noteworthy;

Schedule "B" (cont'd)

Dining Room - trim, gothic fireplace, and plasterwork are noteworthy;

Den (north of Drawing Room) - all trim areas and plasterwork are noteworthy;

Southeast Bedroom - all trim areas, grey marble fireplace, painted ceiling are noteworthy;

Southwest Bedroom - all door, window and baseboard trim, painted ceiling (concealed) and grey marble fireplace are noteworthy.

(Additional Exterior)

Garden House - small six-sided, board and batten structure to the southwest of the main house. May have had a small cupola originally.

Carriage House - white brick one and a half storey building with gambrel roof with unusual window and dormer treatments.