



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**.

Ce document est tiré du registre aux fins de la *Loi sur le patrimoine de l'Ontario*, accessible à partir du site Web de la Fiducie du patrimoine ontarien sur **www.heritagetrust.on.ca**.

cc: C. Nelson Cartwright 2/5

Middlesex

ONTARIO HERITAGE FOUNDATION
JAN 31 2006
RECEIVED

file



300 Dufferin Avenue
P.O. Box 5035
London, ON
N6A 4L9

London
CANADA

REGISTERED

January 27, 2006

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

The Very Reverend Terrance
Rector, St. Paul's Cathedral
Dean of Huron
372 Richmond St
London ON N6A 3E6

**Re: Designation of 472 Richmond Street
The Ontario Heritage Act, R.S.O. 1990, c. 0.18**

Please find enclosed, for your information, a certified copy of By-law No. L.S.P.-3373-297, entitled "A by-law to designate 472 Richmond Street to be of historical and contextual value, passed by the Municipal Council of the Corporation of the City of London on October 24, 2005 and registered as Instrument No ER381570 on September 8, 2005.

The London Advisory Committee on Heritage will be contacting you at a later date to determine whether or not you wish to have a plaque mounted on this building to designate it as a site of historical value.

Kevin Bain
Kevin Bain
City Clerk

/rv

Encl.

cc : R. Cerminara, Building Division, Room 710
C. Nelson, Planning Division, Room 603
L. Fisher, Committee Secretary, Room 308

The Corporation of the City of London
Office: 519-661-2500 ext. 0916
Fax: 519-661-4892
rverhoev@city.london.on.ca
www.city.london.on.ca

*3/13/06
✓ RC*

Bill No. 297
2005

By-law No. L.S.P.-3373-297

A by-law to designate 472 Richmond Street to be of historical and contextual value or interest.

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 and contextual value or interest;

AND WHEREAS notice of intention to so designate the property known as 472 Richmond Street has been duly published and served and no notice of objection to such designation has been received;

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

1. There is designated as being of historical and contextual value or interest, the real property at the 472 Richmond 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 August 29, 2005.


Thomas C. Gosnell
Deputy Mayor


Kevin Bain
City Clerk



London
CANADA

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

I, Kevin Bain, City Clerk of The Corporation of the City of London, hereby certify that the document hereunder is a true copy of By-law No. L.S.P.-3373-297 in the City of London, passed August 29, 2005.

First Reading - August 29, 2005
Second Reading - August 29, 2005
Third Reading - August 29, 2005

Dated at London, Ontario, this 30th day of January, 2006.


Kevin Bain, City Clerk

SCHEDULE "A"
To By-law No. L.S.P.-3373-297

All of St. Paul's Plot, except Parts 1, 2 and 3 on Reference Plan 33R-2867; Parts 1 and 2 on Reference Plan 33R- 3851, Instruments W38035, LC144897, LC145693, W33878 and W33879; subject to Instruments 769161, 732214 and 683099, also being the northerly 21 feet 4 inches of Queens Avenue (formerly North Street) lying between Clarence Street and Richmond Street, as vested in St. Paul's by Statutes of Canada 1863, Chapter 40 in the City of London and County of Middlesex

SCHEDULE "B"
To By-law No. L.S.P.- 3373-297

Reasons for Designation - 472 Richmond Street

St. Paul's Cathedral - 472 Richmond Street

St. Paul's (Anglican) Cathedral, seat of the Diocese of Huron is the oldest and one of the most historically interesting churches in the City of London.

Historical Reasons

The first resident missionary to serve the London area was the Rev. E.J. Boswell who arrived in 1829. The first frame church of St. Paul's was opened by Reverend Benjamin Cronyn in 1834. The church was destroyed by fire on Ash Wednesday 1844, and the cornerstone of the present structure was laid in June of the same year. On Ash Wednesday 1846 the new church was opened for worship. The Diocese of Huron was separated from the Diocese of Toronto in 1857. The Rev. Benjamin Cronyn was first Bishop and the church of St. Paul's was declared his Cathedral Church. It was here for the first time in the British Empire a synod elected a bishop.

On Cronyn's death in 1871, Rev. Isaac Hellmuth, Rector and Dean of Huron, became the second Bishop. Hellmuth conceived the idea of building a great Cathedral (Holy Trinity) on the corner of Richmond and Piccadilly; only the Chapter House was completed where the Bishopric was moved to in 1873. It remained there until 1883, on Hellmuth's resignation. The third Bishop, Very Rev. M.S. Baldwin (Dean of Montreal) returned the seat to St. Paul's in 1883. In 1894/95 the Cathedral was enlarged to its present proportions and Cronyn Hall was built.

The Cathedral has hosted many illustrious visitors to London including the Archbishop of Canterbury (1963), the Governor General of Canada, the Right Honourable Jeanne Sauve (1989) and the Most Reverend Desmond Tutu, Archbishop of Cape Town and Metropolitan of South Africa (1990).

Architectural Reasons (Exterior)

The nave and tower of this church were designed in the English Gothic Revival style by the architect William Thomas and was constructed in 1844-46. Thomas was a distinguished Toronto architect who designed many well known Ontario buildings including St. Michael's Cathedral in Toronto and Brock's Monument at Queenston.

The Tower

The dominant tower on the west end is crowned by a coffered brick cornice and four large, slender pinnacles. The date 1845 is on a shield high up on the outside. A multiple of pinnacles decorate other parts of the building. Details include label stops over the main entrance, side doorways and windows of the nave. The gargoyles on the pinnacles and doorways are carved from stone quarried at Portland Bill, the same quarry that Sir Christopher Wren used to build St. Paul's Cathedral in London, England. Some of the decorations represent kings and queens, some grotesque faces (gargoyles) and some acanthus leaves. The overall effect of the spires and pinnacles create an elaborate silhouette against the sky.

An important tradition in downtown London is the peal of bells housed in the tower of St. Paul's. The first bells, a peal of six, were cast by C&G Mears of London, England in 1851. The bells were shipped across the Atlantic and then conveyed from Port Stanley to London by oxcart. In 1901, the Meredith Family commissioned casting of a chime of ten bells by the English firm of Gillette and Johnson. In addition, a weight-driven Gillette and Johnson clock was donated. The clock, each of its three faces measuring over 5 feet, was installed along with the 1901 chime of bells. It plays the full Westminster Chimes on the hour, the quarter, half and three-quarters as well as striking the hours. In 1935, the six original bells were recast to make the present peal of eleven. The bells are operated from a carillon console on the first floor tower room and they are played before and after Sunday services as well as for special weekday services.

The Windows

The stained glass windows are perhaps one of the most outstanding aspects of the Cathedral. Perhaps the most significant of the windows were those created by the Louis Tiffany Company. The two windows next to the Nativity window and the two opposite were all created by Louis Tiffany in the late nineteenth century. In 1996, the 150th anniversary of the Cathedral, four new memorial stained glass windows, designed and made by Christopher Wallis, were placed in the remaining locations in the nave. Three windows depict the life of St. Paul, the fourth is a Nativity window.

Other Building

In 1894/95 Cronyn Hall was built complete with a small tower in the same style as the Cathedral tower, to house church and synod offices and provide a hall for meetings. At the same time, the present wide transepts and spacious chancel and sanctuary were built. Because red brick was used for this massive building project, the original yellow brick of the tower and front (west) wall were painted red to match.

The cast-iron fence with the beaver motif owes its origins to the federal Customs House building, at the corner of Richmond Street and Queens Avenue, which was demolished in 1971. The fence was purchased by the Cathedral in 1887 and moved to demarcate the property along Richmond Street. In 1974 the Cathedral extended the fence, continuing the original design, to surround the whole grounds after the purchase of the property where the Customs House stood.

Contextual Reasons

The open space around the Cathedral provides a welcome vantage point to view the Cathedral and the surrounding architecture. The grounds of the Cathedral once served as a graveyard for the village of London. Eventually most of the interred and their grave markers were transferred to Woodland Cemetery, which is owned and operated by the Cathedral.

We agree with the above Reasons for Designation for St. Paul's Cathedral.

The Rt. Rev'd Bruce H.W. Howe
Bishop of Huron

The Very Rev'd Terrance A. Dance
Dean of Huron, Rector of St. Paul's

DATED THIS _____ day of _____, 2005

Reasons for Designation

St. Paul's Cathedral - 472 Richmond Street

St. Paul's (Anglican) Cathedral, seat of the Diocese of Huron is the oldest and one of the most historically and architecturally interesting churches in the City of London.

Historical Attributes

The first resident missionary to serve the London area was the Rev. E.J. Boswell who arrived in 1829. The first frame church of St. Paul's was opened by Reverend Benjamin Cronyn in 1834. The church was destroyed by fire on Ash Wednesday 1844, and the cornerstone of the present structure was laid in June of the same year. On Ash Wednesday 1846 the new church was opened for worship. The Diocese of Huron was separated from the Diocese of Toronto in 1857. The Rev. Benjamin Cronyn was first Bishop of Huron and the church of St. Paul's was declared his Cathedral Church. It was here for the first time in the British Empire that an Anglican synod elected a bishop.

On Cronyn's death in 1871, Rev. Isaac Hellmuth, Rector and Dean of Huron, became the second Bishop. Hellmuth conceived the idea of building a great Cathedral (Holy Trinity) on the corner of Richmond and Piccadilly; only the Chapter House was completed where the Bishopric was moved to in 1873. It remained there until 1883, on Hellmuth's resignation. The third Bishop, Very Rev. M.S. Baldwin (Dean of Montreal) returned the seat to St. Paul's in 1883. In 1894/95 the Cathedral was enlarged to its present proportions and Cronyn Hall was built.

The Cathedral has hosted many illustrious visitors to London including the Archbishop of Canterbury (1963), the Governor General of Canada, the Right Honourable Jeanne Sauve (1989) and the Most Reverend Desmond Tutu, Archbishop of Cape Town and Metropolitan of South Africa (1990).

Architectural Attributes

The nave and tower of this church were designed in the English Gothic Revival style by the architect William Thomas and was constructed in 1844-46. Thomas was a distinguished Toronto architect who designed many well known Ontario buildings including St. Michael's Cathedral in Toronto and Brock's Monument at Queenston.

The Tower

The dominant tower on the west end is crowned by a coffered brick cornice and four large, slender pinnacles. The date 1845 is on a shield high up on the outside. A multiple of pinnacles decorate other parts of the building. Details include label stops over the main entrance, side doorways and windows of the nave. The gargoyles on the pinnacles and doorways are carved from stone quarried at Portland Bill, the same quarry that Sir Christopher Wren used to build St. Paul's Cathedral in London, England. Some of the decorations represent kings and queens, some grotesque faces (gargoyles) and some acanthus leaves. The overall effect of the spires and pinnacles create an elaborate silhouette against the sky.

An important tradition in downtown London is the peal of bells housed in the tower of St. Paul's. The first bells, a peal of six, were cast by C&G Mears of London, England in 1851. The bells were shipped across the Atlantic and then conveyed from Port Stanley to London by oxcart. In 1901, the Meredith Family commissioned casting of a chime of ten bells by the English firm of Gillette and Johnson. In addition, a weight-driven Gillette and Johnson clock was donated. The clock, each of its three faces measuring over 5 feet, was installed along with the 1901 chime of bells. It plays the full Westminster Chimes on the hour, the quarter, half and three-quarters as well as striking the hours. In 1935, the six original bells were recast to make the present peal of

eleven. The bells are operated from a carillon console on the first floor tower room and they are played before and after Sunday services as well as for special weekday services.

The Windows

The stained glass windows are perhaps one of the most outstanding aspects of the Cathedral. Perhaps the most significant of the windows were those created by the Louis Tiffany Company. The two windows next to the Nativity window and the two opposite were all created by Louis Tiffany in the late nineteenth century. In 1996, the 150th anniversary of the Cathedral, four new memorial stained glass windows, designed and made by Christopher Wallis, were placed in the remaining locations in the nave. Three windows depict the life of St. Paul, the fourth is a Nativity window.

Other Structures

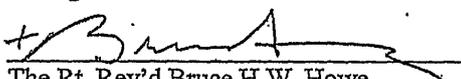
In 1894/95 Cronyn Hall was built complete with a small tower in the same style as the Cathedral tower, to house church and synod offices and provide a hall for meetings. At the same time, the present wide transepts and spacious chancel and sanctuary were built. Because red brick was used for this massive building project, the original yellow brick of the tower and front (west) wall were painted red to match.

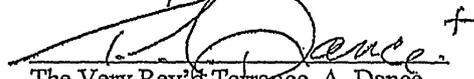
The cast-iron fence with the beaver motif owes its origin to the federal Customs House building, which was located at the corner of Richmond Street and Queens Avenue, and was demolished in 1971. The fence was purchased by the Cathedral in 1887 and moved to demarcate the property along Richmond Street. In 1974, after the purchase of the property where the Customs House stood, the Cathedral extended the fence, continuing the original design, to mark the entire frontage on Richmond Street and Queens Avenue.

Contextual Attributes

The open space around the Cathedral provides a welcome vantage point to view the Cathedral and the surrounding architecture. The grounds of the Cathedral once served as a graveyard for the village of London. Eventually most of the interred and their grave markers were transferred to Woodland Cemetery, which is owned and operated by the Cathedral.

We agree with the above Reasons for Designation for St. Paul's Cathedral


The Rt. Rev'd Bruce H. W. Howe
Bishop of Huron


The Very Rev'd Terrance A. Dance
Dean of Huron, Rector of St. Paul's

DATED THIS 12th day of May, 2005