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# THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF LONDON



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

## REGISTERED

March 13, 1991

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

Re: Designation of 97 High Street  
The Ontario Heritage Act, R.S.O. 1980, c. 337

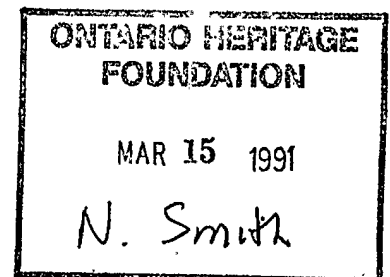
Please find enclosed, a certified copy of By-law No. L.S.P.-3115-94, entitled "A by-law to designate 97 High Street to be of architectural value", passed by the Municipal Council of The Corporation of the City of London on March 4, 1991 and registered as Instrument No. 885772 on March 8, 1991.

*R.J. Tolmie*  
R.J. Tolmie  
Assistant City Clerk

/ds

Enc.

RECEIVED  
IN THE OFFICE  
MAR 15 1991  
ARCHITECTURE AND  
PLANNING  
HERITAGE BRANCH



By-law No. L.S.P.-3115-94

A by-law to designate 97 High Street to be of architectural and historic value.

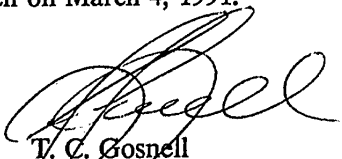
WHEREAS pursuant to The Ontario Heritage Act, R.S.O. 1980, c. 337, the Council of a municipality may by by-law designate a property including buildings and structures thereon to be of historic and architectural value or interest;

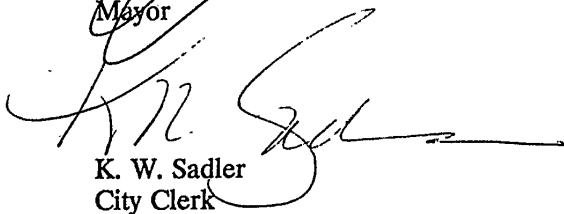
AND WHEREAS notice of intention to so designate the property known as 97 High Street has been duly published and served and no notice of objection to such designation has been received;

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

1. There is designated as being of architectural and historic value or interest, the real property at 97 High 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, R.S.O. 1980.
4. This by-law comes into force on the day it is passed.

PASSED in Open Council on March 4, 1991.

  
T. C. Gosnell  
Mayor

  
K. W. Sadler  
City Clerk

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

## **SCHEDULE "A"**

To By-law No. L.S.P.-3115-94

Part of Lot 22, west side of High Street, Plan 464 City of London and County of Middlesex Registry Division of Middlesex East (No. 33)

More Particularly Described as follows:

Commencing at the south east angle of said Lot 22;

Thence westerly along the south limit of said Lot 22 a distance of 215 feet 6 inches more or less to a point distant 40 feet easterly from the south west angle of said Lot 22;

Thence northerly parallel to the west limit of said Lot 22 to the north limit of said Lot 22;

Thence easterly along the north limit of said Lot 22 to the north east angle of said Lot 22;

Thence southerly along the east limit of said Lot 22 to the place of beginning.

Being lands in Instrument No. 136366.

## **SCHEDULE "B"**

To By-law No. L.S.P.-3115-94

The house at 97 High Street is recommended for interior (hall and living room) and exterior designation for both architectural and historical reasons. This "sister house" to 95 High Street is notable for both its unusual cottage design and its historical connections with the McClary family.

### Architectural Reasons

Plans for the house were drafted in 1877 by the London architect, Samuel Peters, who was London's first City Engineer. The house was built in 1877. The symmetrical house plan suggests the strong influence of Regency Revival. The house has a hip roof, a decorative cornice in a cut-out pattern and the segmental arched windows with brick voussoirs. The house has 5 large double chimneys. There is a very attractive pair of french doors on the south elevation. There are 4 dormers on the roof, with the large front dormer possessing decorative reverse step pattern brickwork. 97 High Street is the better preserved of the two "sister houses". The original porch was recently removed.

The interior of 97 High Street is a mirror image of 95 High Street. It is distinguished by a grand front entrance hall graced with parquet floors, patterned frosted glass in the inner double-leaf front doors, hand graining on the wood trim and a decorative ceiling medallions and cornice. The house contains three fireplaces with faux-marble finish. An arch with barley twist mouldings and wood columns separates the two parlours which contain decorative plaster work.

### Historical Reasons

The three houses at the intersection of High Street and McClary Avenue (95, 97 High Street and 53 McClary Avenue) are all related historically through John McClary (1829-1923). The McClary name was one of the most important in the London business community during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. John and Oliver McClary established the McClary Manufacturing Company in 1847 just east of the city centre, later adding another plant on Adelaide Street. By 1915 the McClary Manufacturing Company was one of the largest employers in London with 1,500 workers. The Company produced stoves, enamelware and furnaces as well as operating a foundry. The firm had both a national and international reputation and had branch plants in Toronto, Montreal, Vancouver, Winnipeg and St. John's. Both 95 and 97 High Street were constructed by John McClary as wedding presents for his two daughters.

The building at 97 High Street was first occupied by Catherine McClary Gartshore and her husband William Gartshore. He became the secretary and later vice-president and manager of the McClary Company. Gartshore succeeded John McClary as President in 1929 and arranged the merger leading to the creation of General Steel Wares. The Gartshores moved in 1891 but the house remained in the possession of the McClary family until 1923. During the rest of the decade a bookkeeper and two local businessmen occupied the house. The Etimar Club operated out of the building from the 1930's to 1979.