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By-law No. L.S.P.-3211-333

A by-law to designate 49 Ridout Street South to be of architectural and historical value.

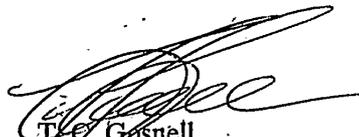
WHEREAS pursuant to the Ontario Heritage Act, R.S.O. 1990, c. 0.18, the Council of a municipality may by by-law designate a property including buildings and structures thereon to be of historic or architectural value or interest;

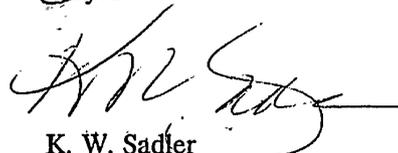
AND WHEREAS notice of intention to so designate the property known as 49 Ridout Street South has been duly published and served and no notice of objection to such designation has been received;

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

1. There is designated as being of architectural and historical value or interest, the real property at 49 Ridout Street South, 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. 1990.
4. This by-law comes into force on the day it is passed.

PASSED in Open Council on September 7, 1993.

  
T. E. Gosnell  
Mayor

  
K. W. Sadler  
City Clerk

First reading - September 7, 1993  
Second reading - September 7, 1993  
Third reading - September 7, 1993

SCHEDULE "A"

To By-law No. L.S.P.-3211-333

ALL AND SINGULAR that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the City of London, in the County of Middlesex more particularly described as:

FIRSTLY: Part of Lot number one on the West side of Ridout Street according to registered plan No. 269, described as follows:

COMMENCING at a point in the southerly limit of said lot number one distant one hundred and seventy-six feet easterly from the south-west angle of lot number thirty-two in said plan 269;

THENCE Northerly parallel to the westerly limit of said lot number one to the northerly limit of same;

THENCE easterly along said northerly limit to the easterly limit of said lot number one;

THENCE southerly along said easterly limit to the southerly limit of said lot one;

THENCE westerly along said southerly limit one hundred and sixty-six feet more or less to the place of beginning, and

SECONDLY: Part of Lot number one on the West side of Ridout Street according to registered plan number 436, described as follows:

COMMENCING on the west side of Ridout Street in the South-east angle of said lot one;

THENCE Northerly along the westerly limit of Ridout Street thirty feet;

THENCE Westerly parallel with Craig Street to the Southerly limit of said Lot number one;

THENCE South-easterly along said southerly limit to Ridout Street and the place of beginning.

As in Instrument Number 420708.

## SCHEDULE "B"

To By-law No. L.S.P.-3211-333

### Historical Reasons

The house at 49 Ridout Street is associated with two men of finance. Henry Taylor, a banker and financier began his career with the establishment of a private bank in 1863. He became the director of numerous London firms and was instrumental in the organization of the Dominion Loan and Investment Society and the Ontario Investment Association. However, Taylor is best known for his involvement as the President of the ill-fated Bank of London. Taylor's unexpected departure to the United States, a lack of public confidence in the bank, and misappropriation of \$400,000 resulted in the closure of the Bank of London in 1887, and Taylor's imprisonment in the Middlesex County Jail, though he was later acquitted of all charges.

George A. Somerville, manager of the Huron and Erie Loan and Savings Company bought the house in 1898.

The property was bought by Andrew Jarvis in 1918 and the dwelling retained its single family status until 1930, when it was divided into apartments (known as the Lonsdale Apartments). Shabby in appearance, it suffered fire damage in 1974 and was threatened with demolition until Homes Unlimited (London) Inc. acquired it in 1975 and extensively rehabilitated the house.

### Architectural Reasons

Built circa 1874 and known as "Fairmount", the property is situated on a spacious corner lot. It is two and one half stories in height and constructed of white brick now painted. Designed in the Second Empire style the house features a polychrome patterned slate mansard roof (now asphalt tile), round headed dormers, and plain metal cornice defining the roof line. A broad wood frieze with brackets defines the second storey from the roof. Double chimneys can be found on east and south elevations. The two double bays, each have built-in interior paneled shutters which give the window frames a significant depth. The extensive, enclosed verandah was probably added in the early 1920's when the Jarvis family owned the property. The verandah includes a small turret at the southeast corner. There is a small sunroom over front entrance.

### Interior

One of the most impressive features is the conservatory on the south facade. Constructed in 1911, it is a good example of a period conservatory with stained glass, wood framing, and a ventilator for cooling. The public areas of the interior include an entry door with etched glass and panelling as well as a main staircase with elaborate newel posts and spindles.