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THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF LONDON



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

DIRECTOR'S OFFICE
JUL 30 1992
HERITAGE POLICY BRANCH

REGISTERED

July 22, 1992

Ontario Heritage Foundation
2nd Floor, 77 Bloor Street West
TORONTO, Ontario
M7A 2R9

Re: Designation of 808, 810, 811, 812, 813, 817, 825 & 831 Talbot Street
and 126 Sydenham Street
The Ontario Heritage Act, R.S.O. 1990, c. 0.18

Enclosed for your information is notice of the Council of The Corporation of the City of London's intention to designate the properties identified above pursuant to Subsection 29(3) of the Ontario Heritage Act, R.S.O. 1990, c. 0.18.

for 
R.J. Tolmie
Assistant City Clerk

/ds

Enc

✓

THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF LONDON



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

July 7, 1992

K. L. Perry
Director of Planning and Development
Suite 708

I hereby certify that the Municipal Council, at its session held on July 6, 1992 resolved:

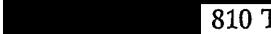
14. That, on the recommendation of the Local Architectural Conservation Advisory Committee, notice of the Municipal Council's intention to designate the properties at 808, 810, 811, 812, 813, 815, 817, 825 and 831 Talbot Street, (between Oxford and St. James Streets) and at 126 Sydenham Street (between Talbot Street and St. George Street) to be of architectural value or interest **BE GIVEN** for the attached reasons under the provisions of subsection 29(3) of the Ontario Heritage Act, R.S.O. 1990, Chapter O.18; it being pointed out that the owners have concurred in this recommendation on the understanding that the land to be included in the designation will, in each case, be as shown on the assessment roll. (35.1.1)(14/19/PC)


K. W. Sadler
City Clerk
/cg

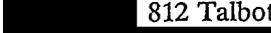
Attach.

cc: ✓ Ontario Heritage Foundation, 7th Fl.-77 Bloor St. W., Toronto, M7A 2R9
Chairman & Members, Local Architectural Conservation Advisory Committee

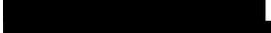
 808 Talbot St., N6A 2V6

 810 Talbot St., N6A 2V6

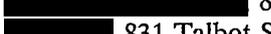
 811 Talbot St., N6A 2V7

 812 Talbot St., N6A 2V6

 813 Talbot St., N6A 2V7

 815 Talbot St., N6A 2V7

 817 Talbot St., N6A 2V7

 825 Talbot St., N6A 2V7

 831 Talbot St., N6A 2V7

 126 Sydenham St., N6A 1V9

H. A. Pulver, Suite 710
Clerk - Processing *

808, 810, 811, 812, 813, 815, 817, 825, 831 Talbot Street (between Oxford and St. James Sts.) and 126 Sydenham Street (between Talbot St. and St. George St.)

Historical and Contextual Reasons

The properties on Talbot Street between Oxford and St. James Streets and 126 Sydenham represent a diversity of architectural styles and incremental urban development. Many mature trees enhance this streetscape. The buildings were constructed between the early 1870s and the late 1930s, with some more recent infills (eg. 817 Talbot). Stylistically the buildings fall into distinct periods with Italianate and Queen Anne dominating the east side of Talbot reflecting development from the 1880s to 1905, and Arts and Crafts and Colonial Revival on the west side reflecting development between 1910 and 1940. The west of the street developed later because the land was owned by an agricultural society which operated the old Western Fair Agricultural Building (demolished) which occupied the site of 837 Talbot Street.

Many of the buildings in the area are associated with the Harvey family, particularly Alexander Harvey. Harvey arrived in London in 1855, having immigrated from Ireland. He purchased much of the land along this stretch of Talbot street around 1872. He was described in the City Directories of the period as a builder and after 1898 as vice president of Webster Harvey Ltd., suppliers of coal wood and cement. Alexander Harvey built and occupied 802 Talbot Street in 1886 and began building many of the houses in the area. It is believed that he oversaw the construction of 801, 803, 810, 811, 812 and 813 Talbot Street over the years. Some of the houses such as 810 and 812 were built for members of the Harvey family, in this case his two daughters. Harvey was noted for having personally planted streets of trees in North London. Many members of the Harvey, and through marriage, Foreman and Escott families, continued to live on the street well into the 1980s.

808 Talbot Street
Architectural Reasons

Built in 1904 for O. H. Gidley the white brick, two storey house at 808 Talbot Street is a typical front end gable house. It features a porch across the front façade, with Ionic columns and a simple balustrade. Dentil work can be seen on the entablature. The façade features its original doorway with transom and double doors. The roof was originally covered in slate.

810 Talbot Street
Architectural Reasons

Built in 1883 the house at 810 Talbot Street is a frame version of an Italianate design commonly found in London. It was built along with 812 by Alexander Harvey for his daughters. Francis S. Clarke (banker, exchange broker and steamship agent) lived in the house between 1886 and 1890. The original roof material was wood shingle. The doorway and chimney are more recent changes.

811 Talbot Street
Architectural Reasons

The two and a half storey building at 811 Talbot Street was built in 1908 by Alexander Harvey for the Grant family. Stylistically the house along with 813 and 815 reflected current trends in architecture with interpretations of vernacular architecture explored by British architects allied with the Arts and Crafts movement between 1890 and 1914. The English domestic building revival led by architects such as William Lethaby and Charles Voysey had a tremendous impact at the time. This influence can be seen in the simple design, references to traditional architecture and the massed multiple-paned windows. The porch relates well to the style of the house. The original roof material was wood shingle.

812 Talbot Street

Architectural Reasons

Built c.1883 the house at 812 Talbot Street, like 810 Talbot Street, is a frame version of the Italianate style commonly found in London. The first identified occupant was James Egan (well known photographer and city alderman) who lived here from 1886 to 1902. The original tongue and groove wood siding has been covered over with siding typical of the 1930s. The porch is a later addition. It is believed the original porch ran across the entire front façade. The shutters are operable. The original roof material was wood shingle. The doorway retains its original frame including sidelights. The doorframe echoes the pedimented window frames.

813 Talbot Street

Architectural Reasons

The house at 813 Talbot Street was built c.1912 by Alexander Harvey; it has references to Arts and Crafts influences. This two and a half storey building is pared down to its basic elements with a mix of stucco (roughcast) and brick, adding diversity to a simple design. The entry porch relates well to the building proportions. The original roof material was composition board.

815 Talbot Street

Architectural Reasons

Built in 1912 the house at 815 Talbot Street has Arts and Crafts references. Here uncoloured stucco covers the entire façade, with only the multiple paned windows and doorframe sidelights providing diversity to the façade. A small overhang shelters the front entrance. The original roof material was wood shingle.

817 Talbot Street

Contextual Reasons

The house at 817 Talbot Street is a recent building (c.1960) respectful of the older architecture through set backs and height.

825 Talbot Street

Architectural Reasons

The imposing Colonial Revival house at 825 Talbot Street was built in 1929 by Bridgeman Construction. Built of red brick the corners are defined with quoins. The roof is dominated by large arched dormers with multi-paned windows. Shutters enliven most windows openings. Original roof material may have been wood shingle.

831 Talbot Street

Architectural Reasons

The Colonial Revival house at 831 Talbot Street was designed by O. Roy Moore and built in 1939. The craftsmanship and detailing found throughout the house are based on the fine set of plans executed by Moore's office in 1938. The house and grounds were featured in House and Garden in 1942. The house was originally built for the Escott family, who were related to the Harveys.

The house is a composition of four sections, with a primary unit with 3 other sections to the north and south which affect additions. The building is only one room wide thereby allowing a great deal of light into the interiors. The primary façade is symmetrical with five windows (6/6 single hung) around an attractive front entry. The front door has sidelights and the entablature above the door is supported by fluted pilasters. A small metal balustrade with brass finials complete the entrance. Stone steps lead to the front entrance. All windows have furniture quality pine shutters.

The roof is covered in a green slate from Tennessee and eavestroughing, flashing and downspouts are in copper. Dentils can be seen beneath the eaves. There are 3 chimneys. The terrace at the back of the house (over the two car garage) was originally intended to have a roof, but it was never built.

The gardens were designed by Gordon L. Culham (CSLA) at the time of the building's construction. They were designed to reference the changes in elevation towards the Thames River.

126 Sydenham Street
Architectural Reasons

The house at 126 Sydenham Street was built c.1870 and is believed to be one of the earliest buildings on Sydenham Street. Though altered over the years the house retains its Regency proportions with its low hip roof, though stylistically it could be described as an Ontario cottage. The original roof material was probably wood shingle. Original windows can be seen around the house and there is a small bay window on the west façade. The original wood siding has been covered with stucco. The windows still sport their shutters, decorative wood mouldings and storm windows. The small centre gable retains a small louvred pointed window and wood shingling.