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# THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF LONDON



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

RECEIVED  
IN THE OFFICE

MAR 28 1990  
ARCHITECTURE AND  
PLANNING  
HERITAGE BRANCH

REGISTERED

March 26, 1990

Ministry of Culture & Communications  
Heritage Branch  
7th Floor, 77 Bloor St. W.  
Toronto, Ontario  
M7A 2R9

Re: Designation of 9 Blackfriar's Street  
The Ontario Heritage Act, R.S.O. 1980, c. 337

Please find enclosed, a certified copy of By-law No. L.S.P.-3071-126, entitled "A by-law to designate 9 Blackfriar's Street to be of architectural and historical value", passed by the Municipal Council of The Corporation of the City of London on March 5, 1990 and registered as Instrument No. 863011 on March 13, 1990.

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

/ds

Enc.

By-law No. L.S.P.-3071-126

A by-law to designate 9 Blackfriars Street  
to be of architectural and historic value.

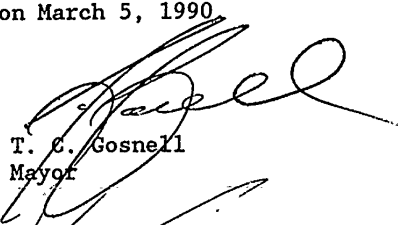
WHEREAS pursuant to The Ontario Heritage Act, R.S.O. 1980, c. 337, the Council of a municipality may by by-law designate a property including buildings and structures thereon to be of historic or architectural value or interest;

AND WHEREAS notice of intention to so designate the property known as 9 Blackfriars Street has been duly published and served and no notice of objection to such designation has been received;

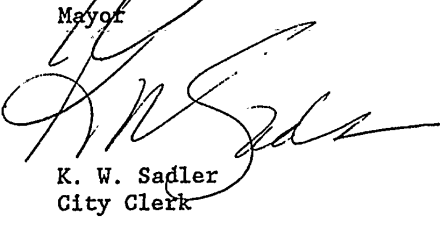
The Municipal Council of The Corporation of the City of London enacts as follows:

1. There is designated as being of architectural and historic value or interest, the real property at 9 Blackfriars 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 5, 1990.



T. C. Gosnell  
Mayor



K. W. Sadler  
City Clerk

First reading - March 5, 1990  
Second reading - March 5, 1990  
Third reading - March 5, 1990

## SCHEDULE "A"

To By-law No. L.S.P.-3071-126

All of Lot 1, Registered Plan 58(W), save and except those lands owned by the Corporation of the City of London conveyed and registered as Instrument Nos. 10713, 25438 and 30535, in the City of London and County of Middlesex.

## SCHEDULE "B"

To By-law No. L.S.P.-3071-126

### Architectural Reasons

The property at 9 Blackfriars is a good example of a wood frame Italianate middle class house. Built in 1877, its spare design is in marked contrast to the elaborate design typically found in Italianate structures in the City of London. Both the interior and exterior are in their original condition. The exterior is characterized by tongue and groove siding, a hip roof, central pediment gable and finely detailed wooden windows and doors. The side verandah which overlooks the Thames River capitalizes on the unusually pastoral character of this core area location. The verandah is distinguished by columns and dentil patterning on the entablature.

The interior is in its original condition. Records indicate the house was originally one storey, with the second storey having been added sometime in the 1880's or early 1890's. The living room still contains the original tin ceiling and much of the original wood trim, doors, windows and floors are evident throughout the house. There is a grained door in the west back bedroom on the second floor. There is a delicate plaster cornice in the east back bedroom on the second floor. The oak staircase is particularly attractive.

The small addition on the north side of the house was the office of the family ice business.

### Historical Reasons

The house and property have been owned by the Collins family since 1855. Daniel Collins who emigrated from Ireland in 1843, originally purchased the property, and started an ice business known originally as "Crystal Ice" then later known as "R. Collins and Co. Dealers in Pure Ice" in 1872. The ice was taken from the north Thames River and sold throughout London. The ice business operated until 1906. Several smaller outbuildings and a barn associated with the family business are no longer in existence. The business was subsequently operated by his son, Dennis Collins (1856-1905) who was a councillor representing London West in 1897 when it was annexed to the City of London. Collins was a strong supporter of the annexation.

The Collins family also owned many cottages in London West and operated the Collins Public House at 46 Blackfriars Street.

### Contextual Reasons

London West has managed to maintain its distinct village atmosphere with largely working class housing stock. The village atmosphere is particularly evident around the Blackfriars Bridge.

Overall, the property at 9 Blackfriars Street is representative of London's middle class residents in the 19th century. The property is indicative of the many middle class merchants who operated their place of business out of their home address. The ice business was a typical 19th century service industry that has disappeared due to technological innovations. Dennis Collins was also a supporter of annexation of London West to the City of London. This was the second annexation of an incorporated village into the City of London.