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THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF LONDON



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

*Nancy S*  
DIRECTOR'S OFFICE  
DEC 21 1992  
HERITAGE POLICY BRANCH

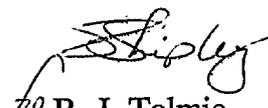
REGISTERED

December 15, 1992

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

Re: Designation of 88 Egerton Street  
The Ontario Heritage Act, R.S.O. 1990, c. 0.18

Please find enclosed, a certified copy of By-law No. L.S.P.-3174-16, entitled "A by-law to designate 88 Egerton Street to be of architectural value", passed by the Municipal Council of The Corporation of the City of London on December 7, 1992 and registered as Instrument No. 924927 on December 11, 1992.

  
R. J. Tolmie  
Assistant City Clerk

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Enc.



By-law No. L.S.P.-3174-16

A by-law to designate 88 Egerton Street to be of architectural value.

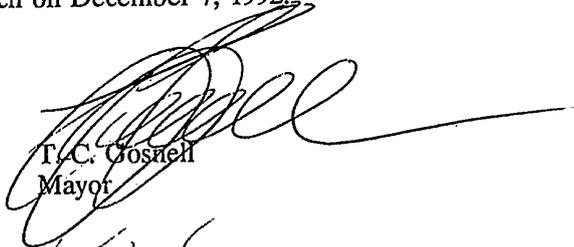
WHEREAS pursuant to The Ontario Heritage Act, R.S.O. 1990, c. 0.18, the Council of a municipality may by by-law designate a property including buildings and structures thereon to be of historic or architectural value or interest;

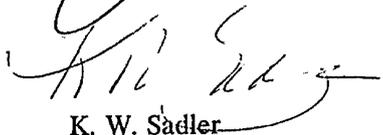
AND WHEREAS notice of intention to so designate the property known as 88 Egerton Street has been duly published and served and no notice of objection to such designation has been received;

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

1. There is designated as being of architectural value or interest, the real property at 88 Egerton 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. 1990.
4. This by-law comes into force on the day it is passed.

PASSED in Open Council on December 7, 1992.

  
T. C. Gosnell  
Mayor

  
K. W. Sadler  
City Clerk

First reading - December 7, 1992  
Second reading - December 7, 1992  
Third reading - December 7, 1992

**SCHEDULE "A"**

To By-law No. L.S.P.-3174-16

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 and Province of Ontario, and being composed of Part of Lot 10 Concession "B" of the Township of London (now in the City of London) and Part of Lot 7 on the east side of Egerton Street according to Registered Plan No. 315, the whole of which lands may be more particularly described as follows:

Commencing at the north-west angle of said Lot 7;

Thence southerly along the westerly limit of Lot 7 and its production southerly in a straight line 56 feet 9 inches;

Thence easterly parallel with the northerly limit of Lot 7, 117 feet 6 inches;

Thence northerly parallel with the easterly limit of said Lot 7 a distance of 56 feet 9 inches to the northerly limit of Lot 7;

Thence westerly along the northerly limit of Lot 7, 117 feet 6 inches to the place of beginning.

As in Instrument No. 543489.

**SCHEDULE "B"**

To By-law No. L.S.P.-3174-16

Historical Reasons

The original owner of 88 Egerton Street was W. Clarke Rumble (-1949) who owned Barton and Rumble Carworks. Before the rise of the main automobile manufacturers, smaller, owner-operated plants were widespread throughout Ontario and Canada. London had several, including Barton and Rumble.

In 1914, Fred Barton and Clarke Rumble operated a car dealership at 596 Hamilton Road, under the trade name of Regal Motors. They were pioneers in the servicing of automobiles. Encouraged by the local demand for vehicles, particularly in the cartage business, Barton and Rumble began the manufacture of trucks bearing their name in 1916.

Never employing more than 10 people, the Hamilton Road garage assembled over 40 trucks during the next seven years. Like most of the thousands of small automakers in existence at the start of the automobile revolution, Barton and Rumble were unable to compete with the major automakers, and ceased production in 1923. Rumble operated the garage until 1939.

Architectural Reasons (Interior and Exterior)

The vernacular Queen Anne cottage at 88 Egerton Street is a house type common in London. However, this particular building is remarkably intact and has a great many architectural and decorative features that contribute to making it unique. The actual date of construction is unclear. Based on municipal assessment roles the date suggested is c. 1916. However, many features of the house relate to earlier stylistic references more typical of Victorian architecture of the mid to late nineteenth century. One possible explanation is that the house is older and was moved to the site. An extensive renovation was then undertaken around 1916-17.

The house presents an unusual combination of elaborate interior features with an unassuming exterior more reminiscent of rural or workers housing. This marriage of the simple and the elaborate may reflect either Rumble's idiosyncratic tastes, or the affectations of a nouveau riche working man.

### Exterior

The house is a very simple one and a half storey, wood frame structure. Certain features such as the pedimented window frames give the house an older appearance than the documented construction date suggests. The variations in wood siding also suggest an incremental development of the building. The front façade has a very attractive full length shed verandah which wraps around the southwest corner. The turned posts, balusters and brackets all contribute to making the porch perhaps the grandest exterior feature. A bay window is on the south side of the house, and two decorated gables provide light to the attic. Originally the house had a wood shingle roof.

### Interior

The interior is notable for the many decorative details found primarily in the front entrance hall, living room and dining room. The most significant aspect of the interior is the amount of plasterwork, both cast and run. Unfortunately many areas of plaster, particularly in the dining room are deteriorating. The living room is notable for its large cast plaster ceiling medallion and pierced plaster fretwork and ribbons of varying plaster motifs matched together to create complex cornice and ceiling patterns.

Equally impressive plasterwork can be found in the front entry hall. Here a cast plaster ceiling medallion is paired with a deep coved edge enhanced with deeply relieved clusters of flowers and leaves.

The dining room also has a detailed plaster cornice as well as a plaster baseboard. A pair of plaster pilasters define the entryway to the kitchen. This entry with its arch and pilasters, like a similar entry in the kitchen has a Palladian appearance to it.