



An agency of the Government of Ontario



Un organisme du gouvernement de l'Ontario

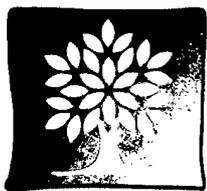
This document was retrieved from the Ontario Heritage Act Register, which is accessible through the website of the Ontario Heritage Trust at **www.heritagetrust.on.ca**.

Ce document est tiré du registre aux fins de la *Loi sur le patrimoine de l'Ontario*, accessible à partir du site Web de la Fiducie du patrimoine ontarien sur **www.heritagetrust.on.ca**.

Middlsey

FEB 2 2000

CITY OF



LONDON
CANADA

The Forest City

REGISTERED

February 21, 2000

JEFF MALPASS
Deputy City Manager

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

Re: Designation of 108 McClary Avenue
The Ontario Heritage Act, R.S.O. 1990, c. O.18

Please find enclosed, a certified copy of By-law No. L.S.P.- 3314-19, entitled "A by-law to designate 108 McClary Avenue to be of architectural value.", passed by the Municipal Council of The Corporation of the City of London on February 7, 2000 and registered as Instrument No. ER49656 on February 16, 2000.

for 
Robert J. Tolmie
Deputy City Clerk

/skd

Encl.

Corporate Services Dept.
300 Dufferin Avenue
Room 308
PO Box 5035
London, ON N6A 4L9

Office: (519) 661-6400
Fax: (519) 661-4892

www.city.london.on.ca

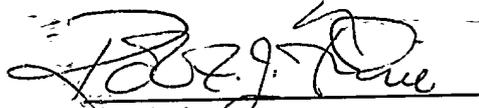
8/16/00
RE



**CITY OF LONDON BY-LAW
CERTIFICATION RECORD**

I, Robert J. Tolmie, Deputy City Clerk, of The Corporation of the City of London, hereby certify that the By-law hereunder is a true copy of By-law No. L.S.P.-3314-19 of the City of London, passed on February 7, 2000.

Dated at London, Ontario, this 21 day of February, 2000.


Signature

Form No. 0926

Bill No. 30
2000

By-law No. L.S.P.-3314-19

A by-law to designate 108 McClary Avenue 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 108 McClary Avenue 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 108 McClary Avenue, 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*.
4. This by-law comes into force on the day it is passed.

PASSED in Open Council on February 7, 2000.


Dianne Haskett
Mayor


R. J. Tolmie
Deputy City Clerk

First reading - February 7, 2000
Second reading - February 7, 2000
Third reading - February 7, 2000

SCHEDULE "A"

To By-law No. L.S.P.-3314-19

Lot 4, Plan 430(4th) in the City of London, County of Middlesex

SCHEDULE "B"

To By-law No. L.S.P.-3314-19

Architectural Reasons

108 McClary is the last remaining frame cottage of six cottages, which were built on the hill that slopes down to the south branch of the Thames River. All six cottages, were surveyed by Colonel William M. Gartshore, vice-president of McClary's Manufacturing, and son-in-law to John McClary. 108 was the second of the six cottages to be built on the street originally named Maryboro Place, which was named after Gartshore's father's home near Glasgow, in Scotland. At the time, the street was described as a new and handsome street, with all the modern improvements, running through the block from High Street to Wellington Road.¹ Each cottage had a partial lower storey, running 2/3 the length of the house, which was the kitchen.

This frame cottage was built c1890 and the original tongue and groove siding and tongue and groove soffits remain and are in excellent condition. The cottage has a hip roof and a centrally placed chimney.

An unusual feature about this cottage is the fact that the main entrance is in the east side wall as opposed to the front of the cottage. Close examination reveals that this is its original position. The other five cottages in this vanished streetscape, had their main entrances on the front of each cottage.²

The window and door trim is unusual and a very rare form of hand crafted moulding, not typically found within the context of London architecture. It is made of single-pieced, flat boards, which are grooved to give the effect of bases, pilasters and corner blocks. Similarly stylized boards frame the house just below the soffits, giving a crown moulding effect, which finish and enhance the abundant detailed handiwork.

The principal windows, including the side bay window, are originals. Each is tall and narrow, measuring approximately 86 inches tall by 12 inches wide, and is comprised of two sections. Each top section, approximately 12 x 12 inches, is comprised of 9 panels of coloured (stained), textured and etched glass pieces. The etched pattern is repeated throughout the house, in all similar windows. The lower and larger portions of the single hung windows are single units, and when raised, ascend only the height of the coloured panels framed above, allowing for a fresh air opening of only 12 inches.

The interior trim is comprised of symmetrical mouldings with corner blocks. The baseboards in the principal rooms are ten inches high with Eastlake style grooving.

The house was originally purchased by William Calver in 1891. Calver was a labourer at the London Soap Factory. Members of the Calver family lived in the house until the late 1950's.³