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THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF LONDON



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

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IN THE OFFICE

AUG 14
ARCHITECTURE AND
PLANNING
HERITAGE BRANCH

REGISTERED

August 9, 1991

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

*amendment to
By-law LSP-2332-635*

Re: Designation of 1017 Western Road
The Ontario Heritage Act, R.S.O. 1980, c. 337

Enclosed for your information is notice of the Council of The Corporation of the City of London's intention to designate the property identified above pursuant to Subsection 29(3) of the Ontario Heritage Act, R.S.O. 1980, c. 337.

for *D. Sealey*
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

August 7, 1991

Dr. Lynne DiStefano
c/o London Regional Art &
Historical Museums
421 Ridout Street North
London, ON N6A 5H4

I hereby certify that the Municipal Council, at its session held on August 6, 1991 resolved:

40. That, on the recommendation of the Local Architectural Conservation Advisory Committee, notice of Council's intention to amend By-law No. LSP-2332-635 to include part of the interior of the property at 1017 Western Road (Grosvenor Lodge) be given for the attached reasons under the provisions of subsection 29(3) of the Ontario Heritage Act. (35.1.1)(40/17/PC)

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "K. W. Sadler".

for K. W. Sadler
City Clerk
/cg

Attach.

cc: ✓ Ontario Heritage Foundation, 7th Floor - 77 Bloor Street West, Toronto,
M7A 2R9
M. C. Engels - City Administrator - Suite 1105
K. L. Perry - Director of Planning and Development - Suite 708
R. Cerminara - Director of Building Controls - Suite 703
H. A. Pulver - Director of Community Improvement - Suite 710
C. B. Chapman - Engineering Department - Suite 808
Clerk - Processing - Suite 308 *

1017 Western Road - Grosvenor Lodge

Historical Reasons

Historically, Grosvenor Lodge is interesting as one of the best examples of the country estates that were developed on the outskirts of the City in the prosperous mid-1850's.

Grosvenor Lodge is a monument to two early citizens of London, both of whom played important roles in the City's development. Samuel Peters came to Canada as a surveyor in 1835, but soon established himself in London as an entrepreneur who, like many of his contemporaries, explored various lines of business: he ran a grocery store, a distillery, and an abattoir, and he invested his earnings in real estate, so that he eventually owned considerable tracts of land. He owned and developed Petersville, the area west of Blackfriars' Bridge. He also created a country estate for himself and his family, and in 1853 he built Grosvenor Lodge there as the family home.

The house was designed for his uncle by Samuel Peters, Jr., also a surveyor, who had maintained the practice of his initial profession. The younger Peters was London's first city engineer and its first resident professional architect. In these three capacities, he proved largely responsible for the layout and the appearance of the early city; unfortunately, very few of the buildings he designed are still standing.

Each Samuel Peters proved a representative of the many immigrants who sought, and found, greater prosperity and distinction in the New World than they enjoyed in the old.

Architectural Reasons (for detailed descriptions of interior and exterior features please refer to the Lawson Museum Restoration Planning Study 1990)

(Interior)

Grosvenor Lodge is a witness to the architectural skill of Samuel Peters, Jr. In plan, it provides a good example of a substantial Georgian residence of the period, but its façade, inspired by a manor house in the Peters' native Devonshire, is an excellent example of the Tudor Revival style. The Tudor influence is also found inside in the mantelpieces, in the paintings which still adorn some of the ceilings, and in the designs of the stained glass windows. The house is unusual in the large number of fine original features, both Tudor and Georgian, which it still retains; as a result, it provides a rare resource for studying the tastes and lifestyles of a prosperous mid-nineteenth-century family.

The following interior spaces of the main house are worthy of designation:

Main Hall, stairs, and upper hall - staircase and all elements including the stained glass windows and ceiling paintings;

Drawing Room (Southeast Corner) door, window and baseboard trim and marble fireplace with bichromatic tile work, bay window and coved ceiling are particularly noteworthy;

Library (southwest corner), door and base trim and black marble fireplace, bay window and original hardware, coved plasterwork and medallion are noteworthy;

Dining Room - trim, gothic fireplace, and plasterwork are noteworthy;

Den (north of Drawing Room) - all trim areas and plasterwork are noteworthy;

Southeast Bedroom - all trim areas, grey marble fireplace, painted ceiling are noteworthy;

Southwest Bedroom - all door, window and baseboard trim, painted ceiling (concealed) and grey marble fireplace are noteworthy.

(Additional Exterior)

Garden House - small six-sided, board and batten structure to the southwest of the main house. May have had a small cupola originally.

Carriage House - white brick one and a half storey building with gambrel roof with unusual window and dormer treatments.