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CITY OF LONDON BY-LAW CERTIFICATION RECORD

I, K. W. Sadler, 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.-3205-327

of the City of London, passed on September 7 19 93.

DATED at London, Ontario this 4th day of October 19 93.

[Signature]
Signature

FORM NO. 0920

Bill No. 444
1993

By-law No. L.S.P.-3205-327

A by-law to designate 869 Hellmuth Avenue to be of architectural and historical value.

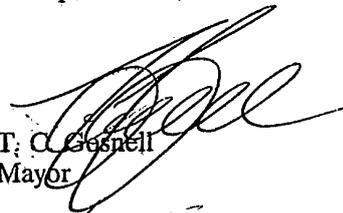
WHEREAS pursuant to the Ontario Heritage Act, R.S.O. 1990, c. 0.18, the Council of a municipality may by by-law designate a property including buildings and structures thereon to be of historic or architectural value or interest;

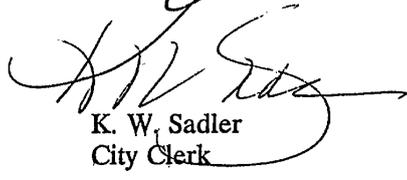
AND WHEREAS notice of intention to so designate the property known as 869 Hellmuth Avenue has been duly published and served and no notice of objection to such designation has been received;

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

1. There is designated as being of architectural and historical value or interest, the real property at 869 Hellmuth 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, R.S.O. 1990.
4. This by-law comes into force on the day it is passed.

PASSED in Open Council on September 7, 1993.


T. C. Gesnell
Mayor


K. W. Sadler
City Clerk

First reading - September 7, 1993
Second reading - September 7, 1993
Third reading - September 7, 1993

SCHEDULE "A"

To By-law No. L.S.P.-3205-327

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, being composed of Lot Number Twenty-one (21) on the west side of Hellmuth Avenue, according to a Plan of a survey made by F. W. Farncombe, Esquire, P.L.S., which is registered in the Registry Office for the City of London as Plan Number 242, save and except thereout and therefrom the southerly two feet thereof.

As in Instrument Number 161747.

SCHEDULE "B"

To By-law No. L.S.P.-3205-327

Historical Reasons

Bishop Isaac Hellmuth played an important role in the development of London as an important educational centre. He founded both the Hellmuth Boys College (1864) and Hellmuth Ladies College (1867), both ranked as important educational institutions at the time. As well he was instrumental in founding and funding the University of Western Ontario in 1878, certainly his most enduring contribution to the city.

Hellmuth Boys College encompassed an entire city block bounded by Wellington, Grosvenor, St. James and Waterloo Streets. The college was bankrupt by 1877, and the grounds and buildings were eventually used by the University of Western Ontario until 1885, and finally demolished in 1895. The property was divided quickly into building lots. Today the only reminder of this important part of London's educational history is Hellmuth Avenue which divided the former campus in two.

Architectural Reasons

The houses on Hellmuth, north of St. James Street exhibit characteristics unique to the time of their construction. The homes were built between 1905-12. The transition from the earlier Victorian styles as seen in 875 and 879 Hellmuth differ markedly from those at, 871, 872, and 873 which exhibit the contemporary Edwardian Queen Anne variant which would dominate the 1910's. The buildings also exhibit the increasing dependence on imported red brick over the local white brick. Red brick at this time was seen as a prestige construction material, and it eventually replaced white brick which went out of production in the 1930's.