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cc: T. Anson-Cartwright

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300 Dufferin Avenue
P.O. Box 5035
London, ON
N6A 4L9

London
CANADA



REGISTERED

June 27, 2005

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

**RE: DESIGNATION OF 472 RICHMOND STREET
THE ONTARIO HERITAGE ACT, R.S.O. 1990, c. O.18**

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 Section 29(3) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c. O.18.

Kevin Bain
City Clerk

/cl

cc: Chris Nelson, Planning Division, Room 603

The Corporation of the City of London
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www.london.ca

✓

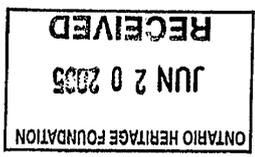
cc: Tamara Anson-Catunga

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300 Dufferin Avenue
P.O. Box 5035
London, ON
N6A 4L9

London
CANADA



June 14, 2005

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

I hereby certify that the Municipal Council, at its session held on June 13, 2005 resolved:

3. That, on the recommendation of the London Advisory Committee on Heritage, notice of the Municipal Council's intention to designate the property located at 472 Richmond Street (St. Paul's Cathedral) to be of historical, contextual and architectural value or interest **BE GIVEN** for the attached reasons under the provisions of subsection 29(3) of the *Ontario Heritage Act, R.S.O. 1990, c. O.18*; it being pointed out that the official representatives for the subject property, The Rt. Rev'd Bruce H. W. Howe, Bishop of Huron and The Very Rev'd Terrance A. Dance, Dean of Huron, Rector of St. Paul's, have concurred in the above recommendation on the understanding that the land to be included in the designation will be as shown on the assessment roll. (3/15/PC)

Kevin Bain
City Clerk
/hw

- cc: C. Nelson, Heritage Planner
- D. Menard, Heritage Planner
- R. Verhoeven, Documentation Services Representative
- C. Litalien, Documentation Services Representative
- Chair and Members, London Advisory Committee on Heritage

Reasons for Designation

St. Paul's Cathedral - 472 Richmond Street

St. Paul's (Anglican) Cathedral, seat of the Diocese of Huron is the oldest and one of the most historically and architecturally interesting churches in the City of London.

Historical Attributes

The first resident missionary to serve the London area was the Rev. E.J. Boswell who arrived in 1829. The first frame church of St. Paul's was opened by Reverend Benjamin Cronyn in 1834. The church was destroyed by fire on Ash Wednesday 1844, and the cornerstone of the present structure was laid in June of the same year. On Ash Wednesday 1846 the new church was opened for worship. The Diocese of Huron was separated from the Diocese of Toronto in 1857. The Rev. Benjamin Cronyn was first Bishop of Huron and the church of St. Paul's was declared his Cathedral Church. It was here for the first time in the British Empire that an Anglican synod elected a bishop.

On Cronyn's death in 1871, Rev. Isaac Hellmuth, Rector and Dean of Huron, became the second Bishop. Hellmuth conceived the idea of building a great Cathedral (Holy Trinity) on the corner of Richmond and Piccadilly; only the Chapter House was completed where the Bishopric was moved to in 1873. It remained there until 1883, on Hellmuth's resignation. The third Bishop, Very Rev. M.S. Baldwin (Dean of Montreal) returned the seat to St. Paul's in 1883. In 1894/95 the Cathedral was enlarged to its present proportions and Cronyn Hall was built.

The Cathedral has hosted many illustrious visitors to London including the Archbishop of Canterbury (1963), the Governor General of Canada, the Right Honourable Jeanne Sauve (1989) and the Most Reverend Desmond Tutu, Archbishop of Cape Town and Metropolitan of South Africa (1990).

Architectural Attributes

The nave and tower of this church were designed in the English Gothic Revival style by the architect William Thomas and was constructed in 1844-46. Thomas was a distinguished Toronto architect who designed many well known Ontario buildings including St. Michael's Cathedral in Toronto and Brock's Monument at Queenston.

The Tower

The dominant tower on the west end is crowned by a coffered brick cornice and four large, slender pinnacles. The date 1845 is on a shield high up on the outside. A multiple of pinnacles decorate other parts of the building. Details include label stops over the main entrance, side doorways and windows of the nave. The gargoyles on the pinnacles and doorways are carved from stone quarried at Portland Bill, the same quarry that Sir Christopher Wren used to build St. Paul's Cathedral in London, England. Some of the decorations represent kings and queens, some grotesque faces (gargoyles) and some acanthus leaves. The overall effect of the spires and pinnacles create an elaborate silhouette against the sky.

An important tradition in downtown London is the peal of bells housed in the tower of St. Paul's. The first bells, a peal of six, were cast by C&G Mears of London, England in 1851. The bells were shipped across the Atlantic and then conveyed from Port Stanley to London by oxcart. In 1901, the Meredith Family commissioned casting of a chime of ten bells by the English firm of Gillette and Johnson. In addition, a weight-driven Gillette and Johnson clock was donated. The clock, each of its three faces measuring over 5 feet, was installed along with the 1901 chime of bells. It plays the full Westminster Chimes on the hour, the quarter, half and three-quarters as well as striking the hours. In 1935, the six original bells were recast to make the present peal of

eleven. The bells are operated from a carillon console on the first floor tower room and they are played before and after Sunday services as well as for special weekday services.

The Windows

The stained glass windows are perhaps one of the most outstanding aspects of the Cathedral. Perhaps the most significant of the windows were those created by the Louis Tiffany Company. The two windows next to the Nativity window and the two opposite were all created by Louis Tiffany in the late nineteenth century. In 1996, the 150th anniversary of the Cathedral, four new memorial stained glass windows, designed and made by Christopher Wallis, were placed in the remaining locations in the nave. Three windows depict the life of St. Paul, the fourth is a Nativity window.

Other Structures

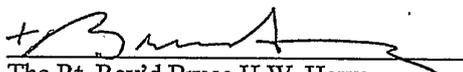
In 1894/95 Cronyn Hall was built complete with a small tower in the same style as the Cathedral tower, to house church and synod offices and provide a hall for meetings. At the same time, the present wide transepts and spacious chancel and sanctuary were built. Because red brick was used for this massive building project, the original yellow brick of the tower and front (west) wall were painted red to match.

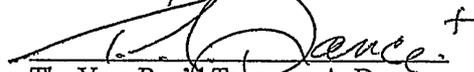
The cast-iron fence with the beaver motif owes its origin to the federal Customs House building, which was located at the corner of Richmond Street and Queens Avenue, and was demolished in 1971. The fence was purchased by the Cathedral in 1887 and moved to demarcate the property along Richmond Street. In 1974, after the purchase of the property where the Customs House stood, the Cathedral extended the fence, continuing the original design, to mark the entire frontage on Richmond Street and Queens Avenue.

Contextual Attributes

The open space around the Cathedral provides a welcome vantage point to view the Cathedral and the surrounding architecture. The grounds of the Cathedral once served as a graveyard for the village of London. Eventually most of the interred and their grave markers were transferred to Woodland Cemetery, which is owned and operated by the Cathedral.

We agree with the above Reasons for Designation for St. Paul's Cathedral


The Rt. Rev'd Bruce H. W. Howe
Bishop of Huron


The Very Rev'd Terrance A. Dance
Dean of Huron, Rector of St. Paul's

DATED THIS 12th day of May, 2005



London
CANADA

**NOTICE OF INTENTION TO DESIGNATE PLACE
OF ARCHITECTURAL AND/OR HISTORICAL VALUE**

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Council of The Corporation of the City of London intends to designate as a place of architectural, historic and/or contextual value or interest the following property in accordance with the *Ontario Heritage Act, R.S.O. 1990*:

Property Descriptions
472 Richmond Street

Publication Date
July 2, 2005

Last Date For Objection
August 2, 2005

The detailed reasons for designation of this property can be seen in or obtained from the Office of the City Clerk, Room 308, City Hall, 300 Dufferin Avenue, London, Ontario N6A 4L9 during normal office hours (8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Monday to Friday). Any person who objects to any intended designation must, **within thirty days** after the date of the first publication, serve on the City Clerk a notice of objection in writing, setting out the reason for the objection and all relevant facts. The *Ontario Heritage Act* provides that where a notice of objection has been served, the Council shall refer the matter to the Conservation Review Board for a hearing.

DATED at London, Ontario on July 2, 2005.

Kevin Bain
City Clerk