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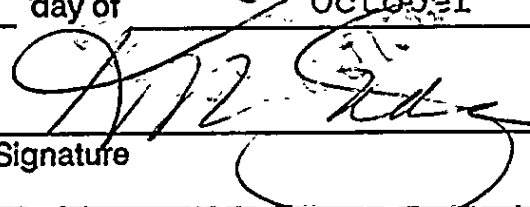
## CITY OF LONDON BY-LAW CERTIFICATION RECORD

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.-3208-330

of the City of London, passed on September 7 1993.

DATED at London, Ontario this 4th day of October 1993.

  
Signature

Bill No. 447  
1993

By-law No. L.S.P.-3208-330

A by-law to designate 876 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 876 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 876 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.

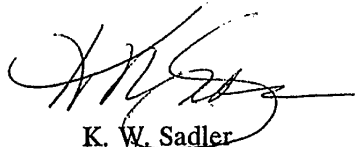
3. The City Clerk is authorized to cause a copy of this by-law to be served upon the owner of the aforesaid property and upon the Ontario Heritage Foundation and to cause notice of this by-law to be published in the London Free Press, and to enter the description of the aforesaid property, the name and 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. Gosnell  
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.-3208-330

The whole of Lot 37 and Part of Lot 38, on the east side of Hellmuth Avenue, Plan 242, City of London, County of Middlesex, which said Part of Lot 38 is more particularly described as follows:

COMMENCING at the Southwest corner of Lot 38;

THENCE Northerly along the Westerly limit, a distance of 7 feet 7 inches;

THENCE Easterly parallel with the Southerly limit of Lot 38 to a point in the Easterly limit of said Lot;

THENCE Southerly along the Easterly limit of said Lot, 7 feet 7 inches to the Southeast angle of said Lot 38;

THENCE Westerly along the Southerly limit of said Lot to the point of commencement.

As in Instrument Number 754441. 903587.

## **SCHEDULE "B"**

To By-law No. L.S.P.-3208-330

### **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.

### **876 Hellmuth**

Queen Anne with palladian window in central gable, brackets on front facade. Porch has attractive columns and spindlework.