

In 1998 Tavistock celebrated its 150th anniversary. What a celebration it was!! Anniversary weekend stretched to six days of jam-packed events. People came from all over, some travelling hundreds and thousands of miles to renew their ties with their hometown.

Since its beginning in 1848 Tavistock has been a village and a community rich in recorded history. Research completed for the anniversary confirmed elements of local lore, discovered new facts and, most importantly, promoted our history in a myriad of ways.

Susan Luckhardt, then a resident of Tavistock, wrote a series of articles entitled "Tavistock's Victorian Architecture". Each story featured a well-known home or business and described its architectural elements and its owners. Susan's work gives us a new appreciation of our grand old buildings.

Susan's stories were published in the Tavistock Gazette in 1998 and are posted here for new readers to learn from and enjoy.

Part 1:           218 Woodstock Street North  
                  44 Hope Street West  
                  94 William Street South  
                  52 Woodstock Street South

Part 2:           76 Woodstock Street South  
                  The Glasgow Warehouse - 24 Woodstock Street South  
                  106 William Street South  
                  18 Maria Street

Part 3:           113 Woodstock Street North  
                  5 Woodstock Street North  
                  Oxford Hotel - 40 Woodstock Street South

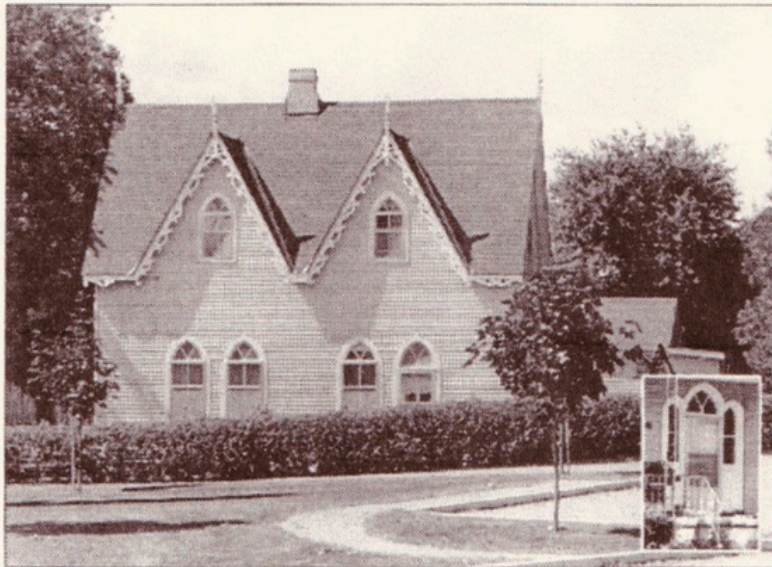
As you are reading these stories, please remember the original date of publication was 1998. Time brings changes.

Stories begin on the next page. Please scroll down.

TAVISTOCK'S

# Victorian Architecture

*A Sesquicentennial Series by Susan Luckhardt*



## **76 Woodstock Street South**

An excellent example of Gothic architecture, this house was built in the 1880's by either Benjamin Shontz or Jacob Wagner who were involved with the Tavistock Flax Company.

The Gothic style was actually more widely used in the mid 1800's and the tone of the style was to suggest things vertical and to make the eye look upward. Many churches were Gothic in style. Gothic features of note here include the steeply pitched roof and gables; the windows with pointed tops, and the decorative bargeboard trim. Typical of Gothic buildings, this house was once covered with vertical board and batten siding which was replaced by horizontal wooden clapboard and now by aluminum siding.

The property on which the house sits once extended to the west to include the neighbouring barn which since has housed a turnip waxing plant and presently R&R Sports Cards. The barn was originally attached to the house by a portion containing both a woodshed and a workshop. Cattle and horses were kept in the barn and an orchard once thrived on the grounds. The property was divided earlier this century when Conrad Matthies purchased it. At the same time the section of building connecting the house and barn was removed.

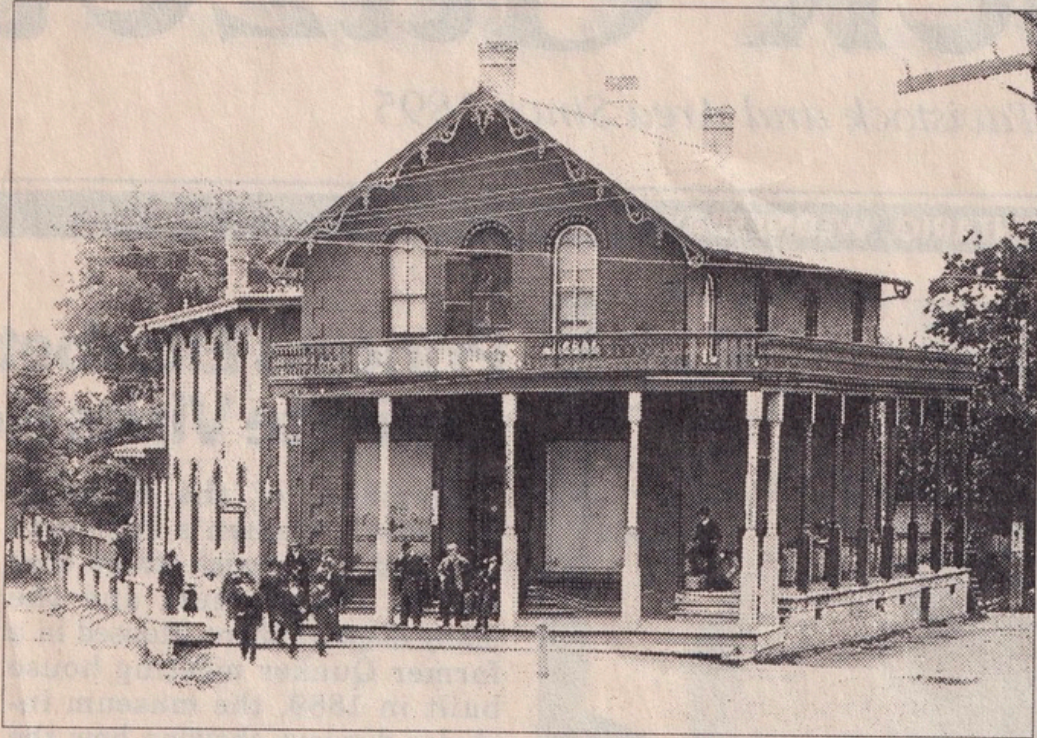
This home and others will be

included in the 150th Anniversary walking tour of Tavistock on Saturday, August 1st.



# TAVISTOCK'S Victorian Architecture

*A Sesquicentennial Series by Susan Luckhardt*



## **The Glasgow Warehouse**

The Glasgow Warehouse was a Gothic style business block which once boasted a magnificent facade complete with a two-storey porch which wrapped around to the Hope Street side of the building. Some of the original bargeboard still remains intact. Built by Jacob Wagner in 1871 the building was purchased from his estate in 1874 by Fred Krug and Adam Falk who added to the existing structure and renamed it the Glasgow Warehouse.

This block housed a general store on the ground floor and a millinery and tailor shop above. A chicken and egg plant was once located in the rear of the building as well. By the late 1800's the

general store employed up to twenty people and imported products directly from the source. One to three train cars of sugar was imported for sale here each year and coffee was imported directly from Rio de Janiero.

In 1885 when he was appointed postmaster, Fred Krug Sr. built the portion to the south of the mercantile business along Woodstock Street, to house the post office. This addition also housed the first telephone exchange (1889) in Tavistock and the Western Bank which opened in 1899.

The 5¢ to \$1.00 Store of more recent years can be remembered by many as a landmark to those passing through the village.



# TAVISTOCK'S Victorian Architecture

*A Sesquicentennial Series by Susan Luckhardt*



## **106 WILLIAM ST., SOUTH**

This Italianate house was constructed by John Fleischauer, a contractor and lumber dealer in the village during the 1880's. Original Italianate detailing included the use of brackets under deep eaves; decorative ironwork; round-topped four pane windows and decorative brick quoining at the corners. The front storm porch is also an original feature of note and was designed to protect callers from the harsh Ontario winters. The skills of many trained woodworkers in the area were evident in the design

and construction of such porches. In recent years a sympathetically designed verandah has been added to the south facade. It is here that we can note the difference between a porch and a verandah. A porch is an enclosed entryway to a building, whereas a verandah is open and has a roof and a railing only. John Fleischauer also constructed the Fleischauer Block on Hope Street West in the village which today is the location of Superscoop, Pletsch T.V. and the Masonic Lodge.



# TAVISTOCK'S Victorian Architecture

*A Sesquicentennial Series by Susan Luckhardt*



## **18 Maria Street, Tavistock**

This site was once occupied by a one-and-a-half storey frame house which was incorporated into the existing brick structure when Valentine Stock had extensive renovations done to the building in 1905. Valentine Stock was a merchant who operated his business from a building at the corner of Woodstock and Maria Streets at the site of the current post office. The house today remains an excellent example of the Queen Anne style which was in vogue from approximately 1880 - 1910. Queen Anne features here include the use of contrasting building materials in the choice of red brick with grey sandstone window dressings and foundation; the use of different sized and shaped windows, some divided into smaller, decorative panes; the use of bay windows; an over-

all irregular structural shape; the use of different sloped rooflines, in this case we find gable and hip, as well as the use of a tower highlighted by a series of decorative palladian windows. These details make this house a study in the Queen Anne style of architecture.