

Hamilton

CITY OF HAMILTON
PLANNING AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT
Planning Division

Table with 2 columns: Field Name and Content. Fields include TO, COMMITTEE DATE, SUBJECT/REPORT NO, WARD(S) AFFECTED, PREPARED BY, SUBMITTED BY, and SIGNATURE.

RECOMMENDATION

- (a) That the designation of 24 Main Street West, Hamilton (Former Centenary United Church), shown in Appendix "A" to Report PED20044, as a property of cultural heritage value pursuant to the provisions of Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act, be approved;
(b) That the Statement of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest and Description of Heritage Attributes, attached as Appendix "B" to Report PED20044, be approved; and,
(c) That the City Clerk be directed to take appropriate action to designate 24 Main Street West, Hamilton (Former Centenary United Church) under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act, in accordance with the Notice of Intention to Designate, attached as Appendix "C" to Report PED20044.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

24 Main Street West, Hamilton is the site of the former Centenary United Church which is now known as New Vision United Church. The subject property was added to the City of Hamilton's Register of Property of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest and the work plan for designation by Hamilton City Council in September 2014 as part of the comprehensive Downtown Built Heritage Inventory Project. This recommendation was supported by staff and the Hamilton Municipal Heritage Committee (HMHC) at their August 21, 2014 meeting. Furthermore, the HMHC supported the recommendation to designate 24 Main Street East, Hamilton under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act* at their February 20, 2020 meeting.

New Vision United Church is currently planning to adapt its auditorium to a concert venue use to help remain viable in the wake of declining congregation numbers. Performance events have been held at the subject property in the past and New Vision United Church intends on undertaking renovations to facilitate this adaptive reuse while meeting building and fire code requirements. New Vision United Church retained consultants including McCallum Sather Architects (MSA) to develop a construction plan to guide the reuse while preserving the heritage attributes of the building. As an extension of this background work, New Vision United Church opted to retain MSA to prepare a Cultural Heritage Assessment to comprehensively assess the church's heritage merit including the preparation of a Statement of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest and Description of Heritage Attributes. The final Cultural Heritage Assessment report, dated November 19, 2019, is attached as Appendix "D" and the recommended Statement of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest and Description of Heritage Attributes is attached as Appendix "B" to Report PED20044.

The subject property was evaluated using both the Council-adopted heritage evaluation criteria and the Criteria for Determining Cultural Heritage Value or Interest, as defined in Ontario Regulation 9/06 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. It has been determined that the subject property meets the criteria for designation, therefore, staff recommend 24 Main Street West, Hamilton for designation under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

Alternatives for Consideration – See Page 11

FINANCIAL – STAFFING – LEGAL IMPLICATIONS

Financial: N/A

Staffing: N/A

SUBJECT: Recommendation to Designate 24 Main Street West, Hamilton (Former Centenary United Church) under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act* (PED20044) (Ward 2) - Page 3 of 12

Legal: The designation process will follow the requirements of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, and provide for adequate notice of Council's intention to designate the property. Formal objections may be made under the *Ontario Heritage Act*, and heard before the Conservation Review Board, prior to further consideration by Council of the designation By-law.

Designation under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act* allows municipalities to recognize a property's cultural heritage value or interest, and to conserve and manage the property through the Heritage Permit process enabled under Sections 33 (alterations) and 34 (demolition or removal) of the Act.

Where alterations to designated properties are contemplated, a property owner is required to apply for, obtain, and comply with a Heritage Permit, for any alteration that "is likely to affect the property's heritage attributes, as set out in the description of the property's heritage attributes" (Sub-section 33(1)). Designation does not restrict the use of a property, prohibit alterations or additions, or restrict the sale of a property. The City of Hamilton also provides heritage grants and loan programs to assist in the continuing conservation of properties, once they are designated.

PROJECT BACKGROUND

The subject property was added to the City of Hamilton's Register of Property of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest and the work plan for designation in September 2014 as part of the comprehensive Downtown Built Heritage Inventory Project (DBHI). Staff Report PED14191, which included the recommendation to add 24 Main Street West, Hamilton to the Register and to the work plan for designation among other downtown properties, was approved by Planning Committee on September 16, 2014 and ratified by Council on September 24, 2014. A preliminary evaluation of the cultural heritage value of the subject property was included in Report PED14191.

The subject property was initially recommended to be added to the work plan for a projected designation date of 2021. At the request of New Vision United Church at the June 6, 2017 Planning Committee meeting, the Cultural Heritage Assessment work for the purposes of considering designation was reassigned to staff's work program for 2017. Staff retained the consultant MHBC to complete a Cultural Heritage Assessment of the subject property in January 2018 (final report dated November 29, 2019 and attached as Appendix "E" to Report PED20044).

In June 2018, New Vision United Church had requested to put the designation work on hold to allow for consideration of options to bring the building into compliance with

**SUBJECT: Recommendation to Designate 24 Main Street West, Hamilton
(Former Centenary United Church) under Part IV of the *Ontario
Heritage Act* (PED20044) (Ward 2) - Page 4 of 12**

building and fire code requirements in anticipation of the concert venue use. New Vision United Church retained MSA in January 2019 to conduct a building master plan and construction plan to guide the adaptive reuse. Given MSA's familiarity with the church and master plan to incorporate the concert venue use, New Vision United Church retained them to complete a Cultural Heritage Assessment for the subject property (final report dated November 19, 2019 and attached as Appendix "D" to Report PED20044).

The comprehensive research and cultural heritage assessment work that has submitted is intended to inform staff's recommendation and to provide Committee and Council with adequate information upon which to base a decision regarding designation under the *Ontario Heritage Act*. Upon the request of New Vision United Church, staff worked with MSA to develop the recommended Statement of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest and Description of Heritage Attributes as contained in Appendix "B" to Report PED20044. The historical research and property evaluation in the cultural heritage assessment by MSA was used by staff as the basis for the recommendations in Report PED20044 as it included comprehensive research into the interior and exterior of the property and was informed by familiarity with the proposed adaptive reuse. The cultural heritage assessment by MHBC did not include an evaluation of the interior of the church as they were not granted interior access, therefore, the property evaluation was less comprehensive than the MSA assessment. Both the MSA and MHBC cultural heritage assessments identified the majority of the exterior building features as significant heritage attributes and indicated that the property has sufficient heritage value to merit designation under the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

The property's cultural heritage value was assessed using the Council adopted heritage evaluation criteria and the Criteria for Determining Cultural Heritage Value or Interest, as defined in Ontario Regulation 9/06 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. As outlined in the MSA Cultural Heritage Assessment, it has been determined that the subject property meets twelve of the City's twelve criteria and eight of nine criteria as defined in Ontario Regulation 9/06. Therefore, staff recommend the designation of the subject property under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. The HMHC supported the recommendation to designate the subject property at their February 20, 2020 meeting.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The former Centenary United Church at 24 Main Street West, Hamilton is a two storey, red brick church originally built in 1868 for the Methodist Congregation. Its construction was necessitated by a rapidly growing population in Hamilton, one-fifth of which were Methodists. When the church was built it was regarded as an elegant and commodious church that would accommodate the overflow of congregants that the original Methodist churches could not contain.

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**SUBJECT: Recommendation to Designate 24 Main Street West, Hamilton
(Former Centenary United Church) under Part IV of the *Ontario
Heritage Act (PED20044) (Ward 2) - Page 5 of 12***

The church was expanded with the addition of a front vestibule, Sunday school and lecture hall in 1896 and again in 1992 with the single storey addition around the east and north elevations. The Sunday school and lecture hall were demolished in 1991. In 1925, the Methodist, Congregational and majority of the Presbyterian churches joined together to form the United Church of Canada and it was at this time that the church became known as Centenary United Church. The church was renamed New Vision United Church in 2014. It is the oldest remaining United church in downtown Hamilton constructed for the Methodists and remaining in continuous use by congregations in the Canadian Methodist tradition.

The 1868 church was designed by prominent local architect Albert H. Hills primarily in the Romanesque Revival style, a style not commonly applied to church buildings. The choice of building a church in this architectural style is thought as visibly distinguishing the Methodists from those that accept the Pope's authority, where churches were commonly built emphasizing the Gothic Revival style. None of the other Methodist churches in Hamilton built at the time featured Romanesque Revival features to the extent of Centenary United Church. Additionally, the open design and ample size of the auditorium with the U-shaped balcony functions to amplify the voice of the preacher to all congregants. The emphasis on creating a preaching space as opposed to sanctuary is reflective of the Methodist's approach to worship.

The former Centenary United Church was the site of the 1881 formation of the Centenary Woman's Missionary Society which was the first Women's Missionary Society of the Canadian Methodist Church. Martha Cartmell, a member of the Centenary United Church and the Woman's Missionary Society, was the first Canadian female Methodist Missionary to travel abroad when she went to Japan in 1882. The subject property is also associated with Edward Jackson, a member and trustee of the Centenary United Church, who also funded the first Chair of theology at Victoria University in Toronto.

POLICY IMPLICATIONS AND LEGISLATED REQUIREMENTS

Provincial Policy Statement:

Section 2.6 of the Provincial Policy Statement pertains to Cultural Heritage and Archaeology and provides that:

"2.6.1 Significant built heritage resources and significant cultural heritage landscapes shall be conserved."

The recommendations to designate the subject lands under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act* of Report PED20044 are consistent with this policy.

Urban Hamilton Official Plan:

Volume 1, Section B.3.4 - Cultural Heritage Resources Policies of the Urban Hamilton Official Plan (UHOP) include the following:

- “B.3.4.2.1(a) The City of Hamilton shall, in partnership with others where appropriate, protect and conserve the tangible cultural heritage resources of the City, including archaeological resources, built heritage resources, and cultural heritage landscapes for present and future generations.
- B.3.4.2.1(b) The City of Hamilton shall, in partnership with others where appropriate, identify cultural heritage resources through a continuing process of inventory, survey, and evaluation, as a basis for the wise management of these resources.
- B.3.4.2.3 The City may by By-law designate individual and groups of properties of cultural heritage value under Parts IV and V respectively of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, including buildings, properties, cultural heritage landscapes, heritage conservation districts, and heritage roads or road allowances.”

The recommendations to designate the subject lands under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act* of Report PED20044 comply with these policies.

RELEVANT CONSULTATION

Pursuant to Sub-section 29 (2) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, Council is required to consult with its Municipal Heritage Committee respecting designation of property under Sub-section (1) of the Act. Typically, Cultural Heritage Assessments are reviewed by the Inventory and Research Working Group (IRWG) of the Hamilton Municipal Heritage Committee in accordance with the Council approved process attached as Appendix “F” of Report PED20044.

A draft Cultural Heritage Assessment prepared by MSA (dated August 30, 2019) was reviewed by the IRWG at their meeting on September 23, 2019. The IRWG received the draft report and supported the Cultural Heritage Assessment’s recommendation for designation. The IRWG identified multiple areas for revision to provide a more complete rationale to support the report’s conclusions. The revisions noted by IRWG were consistent with the revisions identified by staff. MSA addressed the identified concerns in a revised draft of the report on November 1, 2019 and a final version on November 19, 2019.

**SUBJECT: Recommendation to Designate 24 Main Street West, Hamilton
(Former Centenary United Church) under Part IV of the *Ontario
Heritage Act* (PED20044) (Ward 2) - Page 7 of 12**

The IRWG also received and reviewed a draft of the MHBC Cultural Heritage Assessment at their meeting on October 28, 2019. Members agreed that the MHBC report was thorough and agreed with the report's recommendation to designate the property.

Staff attended a site visit with the church Minister on December 11, 2019. Additionally, staff consulted with the Minister regarding the proposed adaptive reuse of the Church and in the drafting of the recommended Statement of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest and Description of Heritage Attributes.

Staff also informed the Ward Councillor of the request to designate and the recommendations of Report PED20044. The Ward Councillor expressed support of the designation of 24 Main Street West, Hamilton.

The HMHC supported the recommendation to designate 24 Main Street East, Hamilton under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act* at their February 20, 2020 meeting.

ANALYSIS AND RATIONALE FOR RECOMMENDATION

The intent of municipal designation, under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, is to enable a process for the management and conservation of cultural resources. Once a property is designated, the municipality is enabled to manage change and alterations to the property through the Heritage Permit process and to ensure that the significant features of the property are maintained through the provision of financial assistance programs and the enforcement of Property Standards By-laws.

Adaptive Re-use to a Concert Venue:

It is expected that the adaption of the church to accommodate a concert venue use will have a positive overall impact on the preservation of the building's heritage features as it will ensure the continued use and stewardship of the building. The proposed repurposing of the space is anticipated to include the addition of air conditioning, upgrades to meet building and fire code requirements, installation of lighting and speaker arrays, installation of a new elevator and washroom and establishing a gathering area on the main floor area. The interior of the main floor area consists of modern treatment and does not contain any heritage attributes. The proposed renovations have not yet commenced. The building is intended to function both as concert venue while also accommodating church services.

The designation of the property will not prevent the future repurposing of the building. New Vision United Church has worked with MSA to develop a construction plan to minimize the impact to the building's heritage features including the auditorium,

entrances, balcony and exterior features. Where impacts to heritage attributes are unavoidable, such as with the potential construction of ceiling supports for light and speaker arrays, Heritage Permits will be required to ensure there is minimal impact to the attribute through the application of appropriate mitigation measures.

Non-designated features that are not anticipated to be impacted by the proposed adaptive reuse include the organ, choir gallery, chandeliers, pews in the balcony (there are no pews on the ground floor) and the 1992 addition. It is expected that the exterior casing of the elevator will be impacted by the installation of a new, larger elevator in the same area as the existing elevator block. The elevator car itself is not original and is a modern replacement. New Vision United Church intends to salvage the decorative material on the elevator casing for use within the building. Should non-designated heritage features be altered by the repurposing, it is recommended that a salvage plan be prepared to mitigate the impact to the feature, to be submitted at the time of Heritage Permit application for the property's reuse.

Cultural Heritage Evaluation:

Designation is guided by the process of cultural heritage evaluation and assessment. The evaluation process, as documented in the MSA Cultural Heritage Assessment, attached as Appendix "D" to Report PED20044, attempts to clearly identify those heritage values associated with a property.

Council-Adopted Evaluation Criteria:

A set of criteria were endorsed by the City of Hamilton's Municipal Heritage Committee on June 19, 2003 and were adopted by Council as The City of Hamilton: Cultural Heritage Evaluation Criteria on October 29, 2008 (Appendix "B" to Report PED08211). The criteria are used to identify the cultural heritage values of a property, and to assess their significance. This evaluation assists in determining a property's merit for designation under the *Ontario Heritage Act*, as well as deriving a Statement of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest and Description of Heritage Attributes.

As identified in the MSA Cultural Heritage Assessment attached as Appendix "D" to Report PED20044, the property was determined to have met twelve of the City's twelve criteria pertaining to built heritage value.

Ontario Regulation 9/06: Criteria for Determining Cultural Heritage Value or Interest:

Section 29 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act* permits the Council of a municipality to designate property to be of cultural heritage value or interest where property meets the criteria prescribed by provincial regulation. In 2006, the Province issued Ontario

**SUBJECT: Recommendation to Designate 24 Main Street West, Hamilton
(Former Centenary United Church) under Part IV of the *Ontario
Heritage Act* (PED20044) (Ward 2) - Page 9 of 12**

Regulation 9/06: Criteria for Determining Cultural Heritage Value or Interest. According to Sub-section 1 (2) of Ontario Regulation 9/06, a property may be designated under Section 29 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* where it meets one or more of the identified criteria. Ontario Regulation 9/06 identifies criteria in three broad categories: Design/Physical Value, Historical/Associative Value and Contextual Value.

As outlined in the attached MSA Cultural Heritage Assessment (see Appendix "D" to Report PED20044), the subject property satisfies eight of the nine criteria contained in Ontario Regulation 9/06 in all three categories.

1. Design / Physical Value:

- i. The property is a rare example of a church building built for the Methodists in the City of Hamilton and is the only surviving example of a Methodist church in the downtown core. The church's architectural style is a representative example of a Romanesque Revival red brick church in the City of Hamilton.
- ii. The property displays a high degree of artistic merit in the design, composition and execution of the carved limestone accents, granite column shafts, incorporation of slim octagonal buttresses, brick corbelling and castellations and stained glass window work. In the interior it is displayed through the metal columns supporting the balcony area, the carved stone memorials at either side of the choir and former pulpit area.
- iii. The property is not considered to have a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.

2. Historical / Associative Value:

- i. The property has historical or associative value as it has direct associations with the theme of religious organizations in the City of Hamilton and their contributions to the City's cultural and social life. Additionally, the Centenary Women's Missionary Society was founded at the Centenary United Church in 1881. It is associated with Martha Cartmell, member of the congregation and first Canadian woman Methodist missionary abroad. It is also associated with Edward Jackson, member and trustee of the Centenary United Church, who funded the first Chair of theology at Victoria University in Toronto.
- ii. The property has the potential to yield information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture in the design of the interior U-

shaped layout of the balcony in the auditorium, the only existing in Hamilton associated with the Methodist community.

- iii. The property reflects the work or ideas of an architect who is significant to the City of Hamilton. The church was designed by Albert H. Hills, early builder and architect in Hamilton. He is the architect of several notable buildings some no longer standing (Knox Presbyterian Church, Crystal Palace). The Centenary United Church represents a unique example of his work due to its larger scale than the other surviving ecclesiastical work and execution of the design in the Romanesque Revival style with the unique octagonal turrets.

3. Contextual Value:

- i. Through the visual prominence of the front and MacNab Street elevations, the building has been a defining architectural element of the streetscape since 1868. From a social functional perspective, the church's presence within the downtown urban fabric demonstrates a longstanding and evolving history of a community gathering space centered within the downtown core which has included over 150 years of religious devotion, a youth community centre and a live music venue.
- ii. Although the area and adjacent buildings have changed over time, the church has remained in situ, physically and visually linked to its surroundings.
- iii. The building's physically unique and distinct architectural features stand out from the surrounding buildings. Its grand scale and the unique octagonal turrets have held its visual prominence through history and the changing streetscape.

Conclusion:

The consultants have determined that the subject property, 24 Main Street West, Hamilton is of cultural heritage value or interest, sufficient to warrant designation under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. Staff concur with the findings of both the MSA and MHBC Cultural Heritage Assessment reports (attached as Appendices "D" and "E" respectively to Report PED20044) that the subject property has cultural heritage value. Therefore, staff recommends designation of 24 Main Street West, Hamilton under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act* according to the Statement of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest and the Description of Heritage Attributes, attached as Appendix "B" to Report PED20044 and the draft Notice of Intention to Designate attached as Appendix "C" to Report PED20044.

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**SUBJECT: Recommendation to Designate 24 Main Street West, Hamilton
(Former Centenary United Church) under Part IV of the *Ontario
Heritage Act* (PED20044) (Ward 2) - Page 11 of 12**

With respect to the potential repurposing of the building, any proposal to convert the building to a new use that may affect the property's heritage attributes will be subject to the approval of a Heritage Permit. Staff recommend that any future Heritage Permit application for the building's conversion be accompanied by a salvage plan for any non-designated or designated heritage features that may be partially or fully removed in the repurposing.

ALTERNATIVES FOR CONSIDERATION

Under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, the designation of property is a discretionary activity on the part of Council. Council, as advised by its Municipal Heritage Committee, may consider two alternatives: agree to designate property or decline to designate property.

Decline to Designate:

By declining to designate, the municipality would be unable to provide long-term, legal protection to this significant heritage resource (designation provides protection against inappropriate alterations and demolition) and would not fulfil the expectations established by existing municipal and provincial policies.

Without designation, the property would not be eligible for the City's heritage grant and loan programs. Designation does not restrict the use of property, prohibit alterations and additions, nor does it restrict the sale of a property, or affect its resale value. Staff does not consider declining to designate the property to be an appropriate conservation alternative.

ALIGNMENT TO THE 2016 – 2025 STRATEGIC PLAN

Clean and Green

Hamilton is environmentally sustainable with a healthy balance of natural and urban spaces.

Built Environment and Infrastructure

Hamilton is supported by state of the art infrastructure, transportation options, buildings and public spaces that create a dynamic City.

Culture and Diversity

Hamilton is a thriving, vibrant place for arts, culture, and heritage where diversity and inclusivity are embraced and celebrated.

APPENDICES AND SCHEDULES ATTACHED

- Appendix "A" - Location Map
- Appendix "B" - Statement of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest and Description of Heritage Attributes
- Appendix "C" - Notice of Intention to Designate
- Appendix "D" - McCallum Sather Architects (MSA) Cultural Heritage Assessment Report for 24 Main Street West, Hamilton, dated November 19, 2019
- Appendix "E" - MHBC Cultural Heritage Assessment Report for 24 Main Street West, Hamilton, dated November, 2019
- Appendix "F" - Council-Adopted Heritage Designation Process

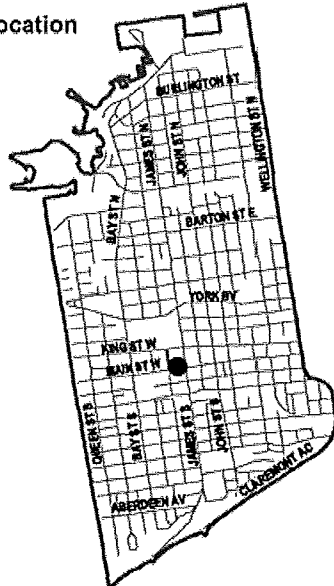
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● Site Location



Key Map - Ward 2

Location Map



PLANNING AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

File Name/Number:
 PED20044


Date:
 January 14, 2020

Appendix "A"

Scale:
 N.T.S

Planner/Technician:
 DAVIS

Subject Property

 24 Main Street West, Hamilton

24 Main Street West, Hamilton

STATEMENT OF CULTURAL HERITAGE VALUE OR INTEREST AND DESCRIPTION OF HERITAGE ATTRIBUTES

Statement of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest

New Vision United Church, formerly named Centenary United Church, municipally known as 24 Main Street West is a two storey high, gabled roof, red brick church building, built in 1868 in the Romanesque Revival style and also including Gothic Revival influences, including six octagonal turrets. It has a gabled roof entry addition on the Main Street West façade, built in 1896, and a flat roofed, one storey addition, built in 1992. This one storey addition has decorative parapets, and extends along the MacNab Street South elevation, wrapping around the rear of the building, culminating with a façade facing the east alleyway.

The building is situated on an approximately 0.36 of an acre parcel of land located on the north side of Main Street West, between James Street South and MacNab Street South in the core downtown area in the City of Hamilton.

DESIGN / PHYSICAL VALUE

The property has design or physical value because it is the only surviving example of a church building built for the Methodists in the 19th century in the downtown core of Hamilton that has remained in continuous use by congregations in the Canadian Methodist tradition. It is a representative example of a Romanesque Revival red brick church and is distinguished on its interior by the layout of the auditorium designed with a U-shaped plan balcony gallery and pulpit area at one end. The 1868 building and 1896 front entrance addition display a high degree of artistic merit in the design, composition and execution of the carved limestone accents, granite column shafts, incorporation of slim octagonal buttresses, brick corbelling and castellations and stained glass window work. In the interior its artistic merit is displayed through the metal columns supporting the balcony area, the carved stone memorials at either side of the choir and former pulpit area.

HISTORICAL / ASSOCIATIVE VALUE

The property has historical or associative value as it has direct associations with the theme of religious organizations in Hamilton and their contributions to the cultural and social life of the City of Hamilton. The property has direct associations with the Methodist and then the United Church of Canada organizations which are significant to the community in Hamilton. At the time of its construction, Methodists represented a rapidly increasing number of the Hamilton population, and as a result, the building was constructed to accommodate this growing Methodist downtown congregation. The church's significant scale and its vast interior auditorium space were specifically designed for religious worship and authoritatively symbolize a key part of Methodist

religious belief and practice. Later, the United Church in Canada at its inception in 1924 as a union of Methodists, Congregationalists and Presbyterians instantly became the largest Protestant denomination in Canada and remains so to this day. As such, the United Church continues to have influence in communities. It has continued to serve as a downtown based community hub, which will incorporate a music gathering space within the same building.

Centenary Women's Missionary Society, the first in Canada, was founded at the Centenary Church in 1881. It is associated with Martha Cartmell, member of the congregation and first Canadian woman Methodist missionary abroad. It is also associated with Edward Jackson, member and trustee of the Centenary United Church, who funded the first Chair of theology at Victoria University in Toronto. The property also reflects the work or ideas of an architect who is significant to the City of Hamilton community. The church was designed by Albert H. Hills, early builder and architect in the City of Hamilton. He is the architect of several notable buildings some no longer standing. The Centenary United Church represents a unique example of his work due to its larger scale compared to the other surviving ecclesiastical work and execution of the design in the Romanesque Revival style with the unique octagonal turrets.

CONTEXTUAL VALUE

The property has contextual value because it is important in defining the character of the heart of the downtown core in the City of Hamilton. The building was oriented to have a strong presence on the street, with a prominent entrance for pedestrians and attendees to the church. The visual prominence of the Main Street and MacNab Street façades speaks of the important presence of the church building and as an organization in the neighbourhood and City. The building has been a defining architectural element of the streetscape since 1868 and from a social perspective, its presence within the downtown urban fabric demonstrates a longevity to religious devotion.

Description of Heritage Attributes

The cultural heritage value of the New Vision United Church building, municipally known as 24 Main Street West resides in the following heritage attributes that are related to the cultural heritage value described above:

Attributes present on the exterior of the 1868 portion of the church:

- Gabled roof and timber roof framing;
- Massing and form of the 1868 church building including its rectangular plan;
- Moulded red brick construction, laid in a stretcher bond, with areas of brick turned on their header (not consistently for entire courses). This occurs in variations of pattern on every elevation of the building;
- Stone construction at first floor, clad in red brick;
- Load bearing brick walls at second and attic level elevation;
- Contrasting colour mortar;
- Stained and coloured glass windows with their original wood frames on the west, east, south and north (closed in) elevations.

Composition, size and placement of the following architectural elements with respect to the whole on the 1868 portion of the church:

- Elongated window openings with masonry brick arches with stone sills and their profile on each elevation;
- the masonry brick arches over the window openings on the north, west and east elevations and the elaborately profiled stone arches over the windows on the south elevation;
- Brick corbelling and castellations on each elevation;
- Segmental brick arched windows with paired one over one wood windows and the segmental brick arch (formerly a window) on the east elevation;
- Symmetrically arranged architectural components identified on this list on the south elevation;
- Quatrefoil windows with elaborately profiled stone surround on the south elevation;
- Red brick slim buttresses with stone cap accents on the east and west elevations; and,
- Four symmetrically placed octagonal brick buttresses with decorative, intricately detailed, cut stone accents, that extend beyond the roof line to make slim decorative octagonal turrets on the south elevation and one each at the northeast and northwest corners of the main, tallest section of the building.

1896 front entrance addition:

- Red brick, pattern laid on a diagonal;
- Red mortar with traces of tuck pointing with white lime mortar;
- Stone accents, including but not limited to arches, quatrefoil window surround, coping (under metal flashing); and,
- Red granite columns with limestone base and capital accents.

Attributes present in the interior of the 1868 portion of the church:

- Layout of main auditorium with "U- shaped plan" balcony and extension to the north of the building, separated from the nave/main auditorium space by an arch;
- Balcony with its supporting metal columns with decorative metal capitals;
- Balcony railing made of wood and metal;
- Round metal grilles at ceiling;
- Curved ceiling, with decorative faux beams and associated brackets on the walls;
- Interior doors into the auditoriums; and,
- Buttresses and dressed stone base along original west exterior wall now enclosed within 1992 addition.

CITY OF HAMILTON

Notice of Intention to Designate

24 Main Street West, Hamilton (Former Centenary United Church)

The City of Hamilton intends to designate 24 Main Street West, Hamilton, under Section 29 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, as being a property of cultural heritage value.

Statement of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest

New Vision United Church, formerly named Centenary United Church, municipally known as 24 Main Street West, is a two storey red brick church that was built in 1868. It was designed in the Romanesque Revival style and incorporates Gothic Revival influences including six octagonal turrets. It has a gabled roof entry addition on Main Street West, built in 1896, and a flat roofed, one storey addition, built in 1992. This one storey addition has decorative parapets, and extends along the MacNab Street South elevation, wrapping around the rear of the building, culminating with a facade facing the east alleyway. It is the only surviving example of a church building built for the Methodists in the 19th century in the downtown core of the City of Hamilton that has remained in continuous use by congregations in the Canadian Methodist tradition.

The Statement of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest, Description of Heritage Attributes and supporting Cultural Heritage Assessment may be found online via www.hamilton.ca or viewed at the Office of the City Clerk, 71 Main Street West, 1st Floor, Hamilton, Ontario, during regular business hours.

Any person may, within 30 days after the date of the publication of the Notice, serve written notice of their objections to the proposed designation, together with a statement for the objection and relevant facts.

Dated at Hamilton, this [REDACTED] day of [REDACTED], 2020.

Andrea Holland
City Clerk
Hamilton, Ontario

CONTACT: David Addington, Cultural Heritage Planner, Phone: (905) 546-2424 ext. 1214, E-mail: david.addington@hamilton.ca

Website: www.hamilton.ca/heritageplanning

Cultural Heritage Assessment

19014 | 24 Main Street W
New Vision Church

November 19, 2019

mcCallumSather

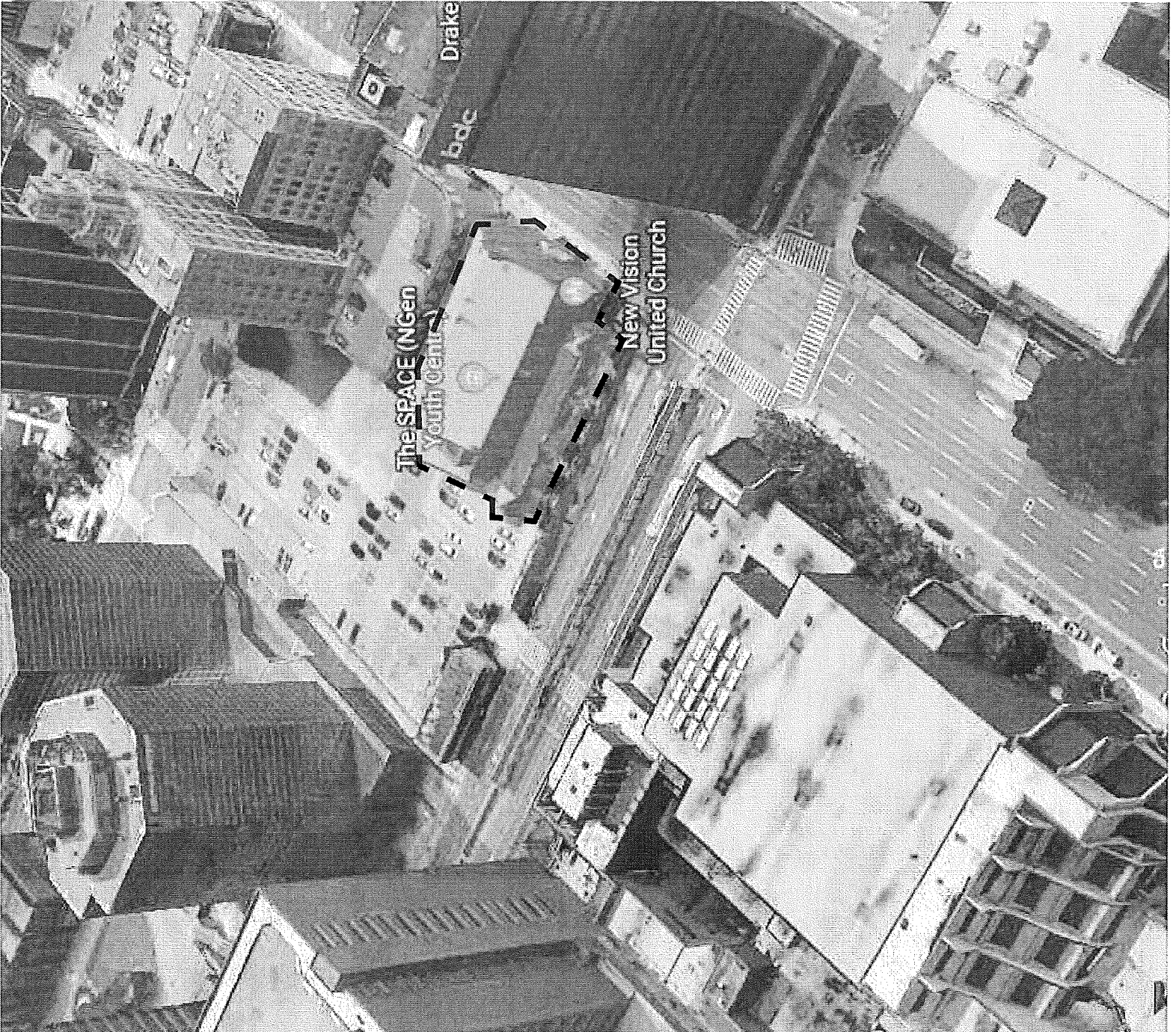
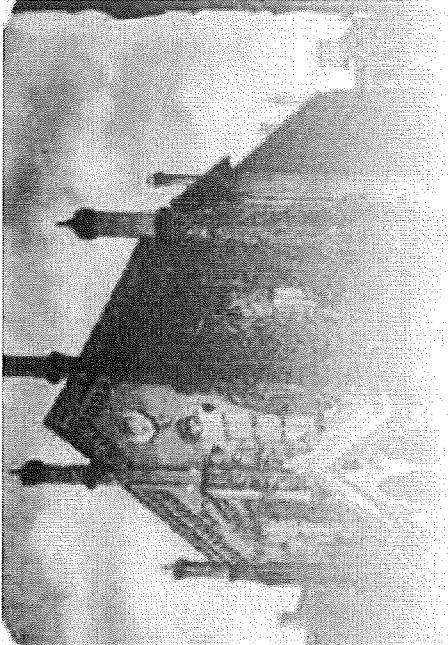


Table of Contents
Executive Summary & Recommendations v

1.0 Introduction 1
2.0 Property Location 2
3.0 Settlement Context 3
4.0 Property Description 4
5.0 Cultural Heritage Evaluation 12
6.0 Statement of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest: 31
7.0 Bibliography 34
8.0 Heritage Personnel 36

APPENDICES

Appendix 1 - Ontario Regulation 9/06
Appendix 2 - Heritage Attributes
Appendix 3 - Context

"Conservation involved in all actions or processes that are aimed at safeguarding the character defining elements of a cultural resource so as to retain its heritage value and extend its physical life. This may involve preservation, rehabilitation, restoration, or a combination of these actions or processes", Parks Canada's Standard and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada, 2003.

executive summary & recommendations

The purpose of this Cultural Heritage Assessment about the property located at 24 Main Street West, currently known as New Vision United Church (formerly Centenary Church) is to:

1. Identify and assess the potential cultural heritage value of the property;
2. Determine if the property should be recommended for designation under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act; and,
3. Identify the significant heritage attributes associated with the identified cultural heritage value of the property.

The property is included in the City of Hamilton's Municipal Register of Properties of Heritage Value or Interest. The property is also included in the Inventory of Significant Places of Worship in the City of Hamilton (1801-2001). The initial recommendation to designate came from the results of the Downtown Built Heritage Inventory project in 2014 which also resulted in the property's addition to the Register.

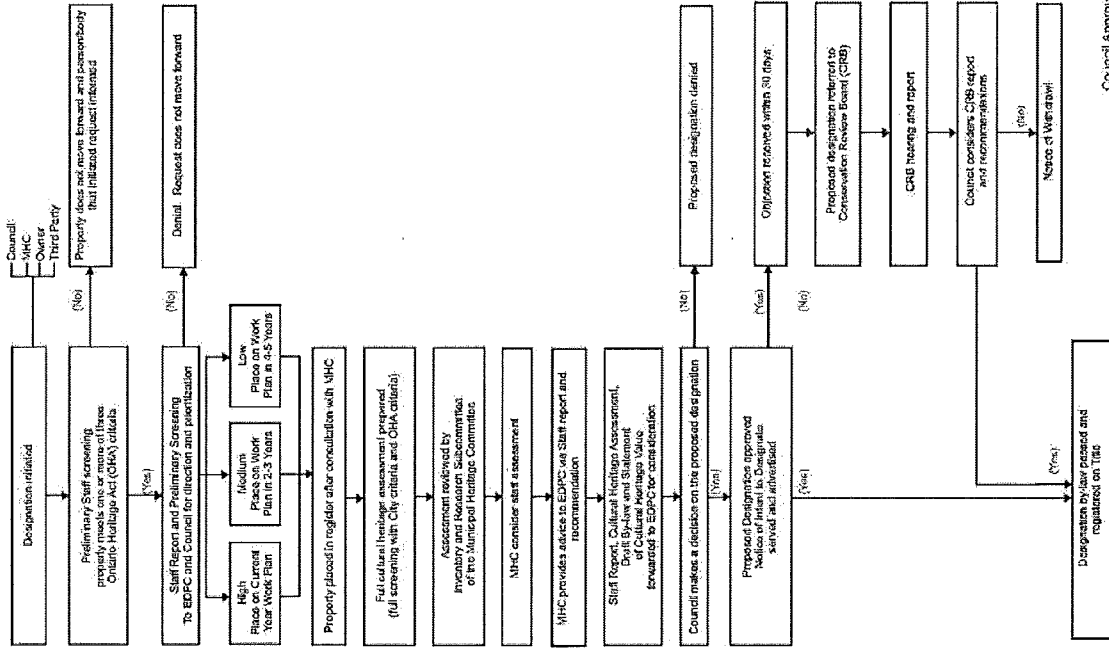
In our research, both archival, primary, and interviews, mcCallumSather confirms the original building is significant to Hamilton's cultural heritage as a place of worship, located within the City's downtown core. This distinctive Hamilton property is composed of one two storey rectangular plan, gabled roof massing with four distinct turrets at each corner, built in 1868 and two one storey additions (1896 and 1992). The building has been in continuous use a place of worship since its construction.

The Cultural Heritage Assessment (CHA) has concluded that property meets the criteria for designation under section 29 of the Ontario Heritage Act and has identified a list of heritage attributes. The New Vision United Church (former Centenary Church) holds cultural value or interest due its physical, historical and/or associative and contextual values.

Recommendations

1. It is recommended that the building be designated under section 29 of the Ontario Heritage Act.
2. Construction activities shall be planned to avoid impact to identified cultural heritage resources.
3. It is recommended that the City of Hamilton Heritage Staff provide authorizations for minor masonry work (re pointing, selective brick replacement), balcony (mezzanine) railing height extension/update to current code, mechanical work, repainting and designated substances abatement in interior, as part of the property's long-term conservation and maintenance program, as part of short term work currently being pursued by New Vision.
4. The 1992 addition on the MacNab elevation and rear of the building are not part of the designation as it is not a heritage attribute of the building, although it is a one storey sympathetic addition by the respected Hamilton architect Trevor Garwood-Jones. New Vision also notes that the one-storey addition was originally designed as a two storey structure but was not built due to budget constraints. They acknowledge that future expansion should consider this area to minimize other impacts to the original building.
5. Should future work require an expansion and/or renovation to the property at 24 Main Street West, a qualified heritage consultant shall be engaged to mitigate any potential impacts of the proposed work on potential cultural heritage resources.
6. It is recommended that any significant conservation work beyond general building repair, the client consult with the City of Hamilton's Heritage Staff to confirm requirements and approval process.

DESIGNATION PROCESS



Council Approved on October 29, 2008

Figure 1.1 - APPENDIX 1: City of Hamilton Designation Process | Page 1

1.0 introduction

The City of Hamilton Council approved process criteria for determining cultural heritage value for designating a property under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act* requires a Cultural Heritage Assessment in accordance with *Ontario Regulation 9/06 – Criteria for Determining Cultural Heritage Value or Interest*.

mcCallumSather was retained to evaluate the cultural heritage value and interest of the subject property based on the requirements from the *Ontario Regulation 9/06* and the guidelines provided in the *Ontario Heritage Tool Kit "Designating Heritage Properties"*. The evaluation concludes with a recommendation on whether a property merits designation under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

PROCESS

1. Review of Property Information

mcCallumSather reviewed relevant background information and historical documents related to the significance of the property.

2. Site Visit

mcCallumSather conducted a site visit on July 24, 2019 and took up-to-date high-quality photographs of the property. mcCallumSather has been working on the owner on renovations to address code compliance since early 2019 and have intimate knowledge of the building.

3. Cultural Heritage Assessment Report

The result of this research, this document follows the city approved criteria evaluating the cultural heritage value of the subject property, including the identification of significant heritage attributes. The Cultural Heritage Assessment Report was prepared in accordance with *Ontario Regulation 9/06*.

The purpose of the Cultural Heritage Assessment of the subject property is to:

- a. Identify and assess the potential cultural heritage value of the property;
- b. Determine if the property merits designation under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act*; and,
- c. Identify the significant heritage attributes associated with the identified cultural heritage value of the property.

When referring to the building in its respective historical context:

- a. Centenary Church (prior to 1925)
- b. Centenary United (1925-2014)
- c. New Vision United (2014- present)

2.0 property location

The property, located at 24 Main Street W. contains the building known as New Vision United Church (formerly Centenary Church). The subject property is included in the City of Hamilton's Municipal Register of Properties of Heritage Value or Interest. The property is also included in the Inventory of Significant Places of Worship in the City of Hamilton. It is located within the downtown core of Hamilton, within close proximity to the rail corridor.

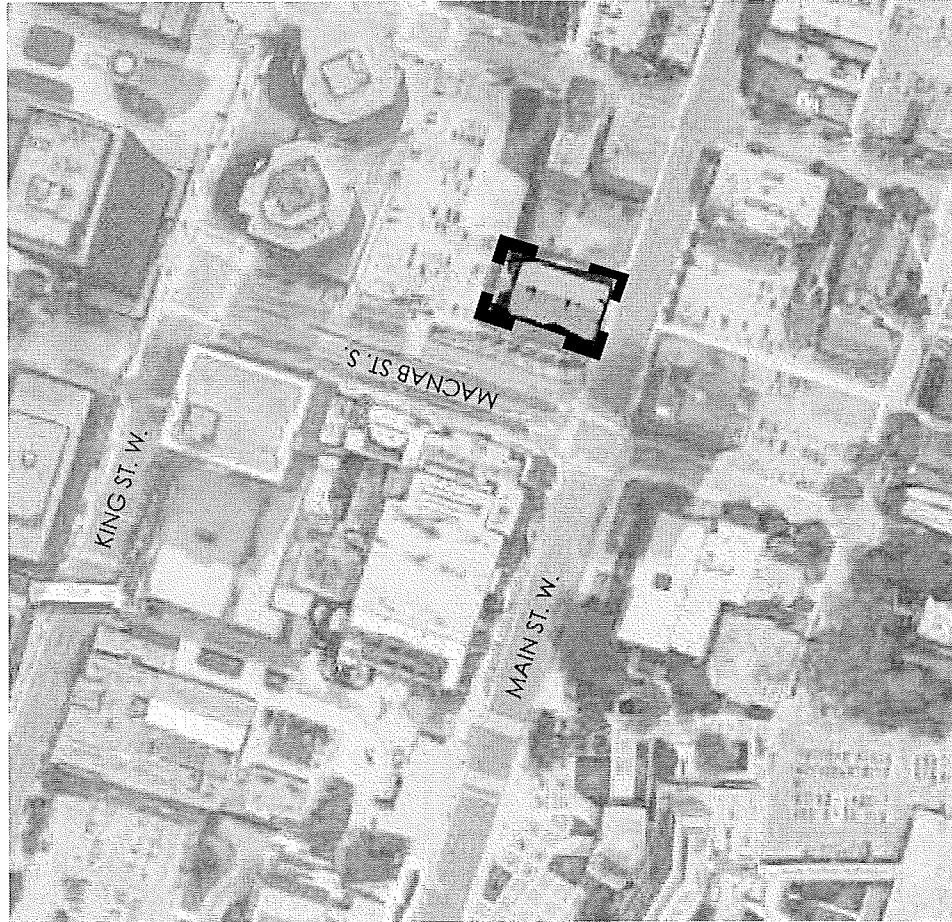


Figure 2.1 - Location Map

3.0 settlement context

Early Settlement

Hamilton's history dates back to 1815 when George Hamilton purchased a house and 257 acres of land from James Durand. He quickly laid out the town site by delineating roadways and selling parcels of his estate to newcomers (Loyalists, American colonists who supported the British cause during the American Revolution 1775-83). Hamilton was incorporated as a town in 1833 and as a city in 1846.

Hamilton grew slowly until the late 1820's when a newly-constructed canal through Burlington Beach permitted schooners and steamers entry into Burlington Bay. With the access point for roads ascending the Niagara Escarpment, the canal transformed the fledgling community into a significant port. With enormous migration from the United Kingdom during the 1830's, its fortunes grew, in part because its location made it an ideal spot for mercantile houses, granaries and manufacturing establishments that could serve the surrounding region.

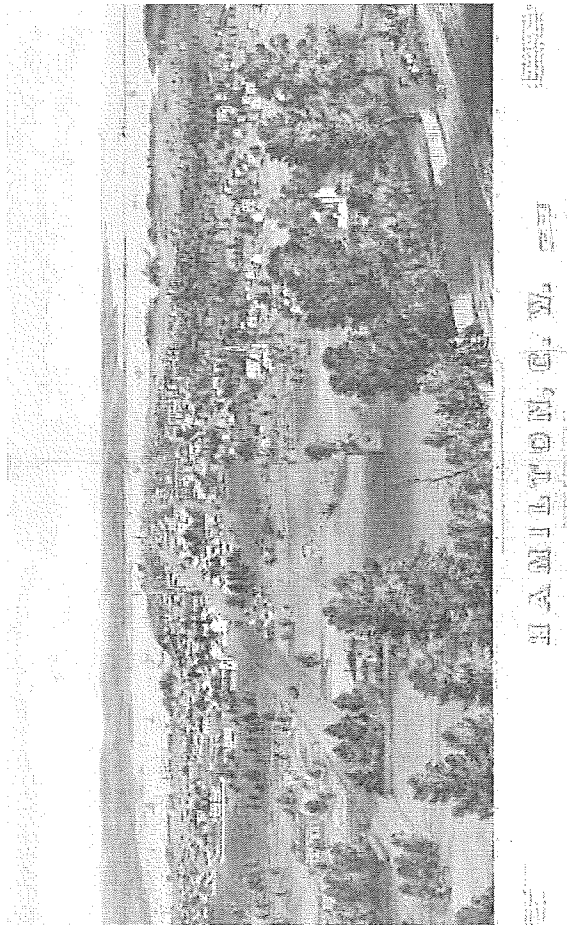


Figure 3.1- (source: freepages.rootsweb.com and Wikipedia)- Hamilton, County Wentworth 1859, drawn by C.S.Rice. Published by Rice and Duncan

4.0 property description

The subject property municipally addressed 24 Main Street West, in Ward 2, Council Approved Zone D1 (Downtown Central Business District), located within the area subject to the Downtown Secondary Plan, in Hamilton. The property contains one building with 23,594 square-feet of usable space and situated on an approximately 0.36 of an acre parcel of land, located on the South side of main Street West in between James Street South and MacNab Street South.

This distinctive Hamilton property is composed of one building which is two storeys high, arranged with the main building in a rectangular plan, with gabled roof massing and with four distinct turrets at each corner, built in 1868 and two, one storey additions (1896 and 1992). The 1868 main building consists of a rectangular volume with an annexed lower section each covered in gabled rooves and are constructed mainly of red brick, with the lower level having an inner rubble stone core and red brick its cladding. This original portion of the building has two main designs for punched windows: elongated windows with brick arches along the west, east and north facades, and round stone trimmed windows with quatrefoil design on the south elevation. A round brick window opening on the north side of the main building which has been boarded over. The church's stained glass windows and coloured glass windows are original, except in some windows which have sustained alterations: one in the east facade and one on the west facade. The ground level of the east facade windows have also been partially covered with the 1992 addition. These rooves are currently clad in metal, although this is not the original. The 1896 addition consists of an gabled roof addition at the front of the main building, with a gabled roof brick walls and stone detailing and a double set of front doors into the building. The quatrefoil windows just above this addition, on the original part of the building were added at the time of the front addition (1896).

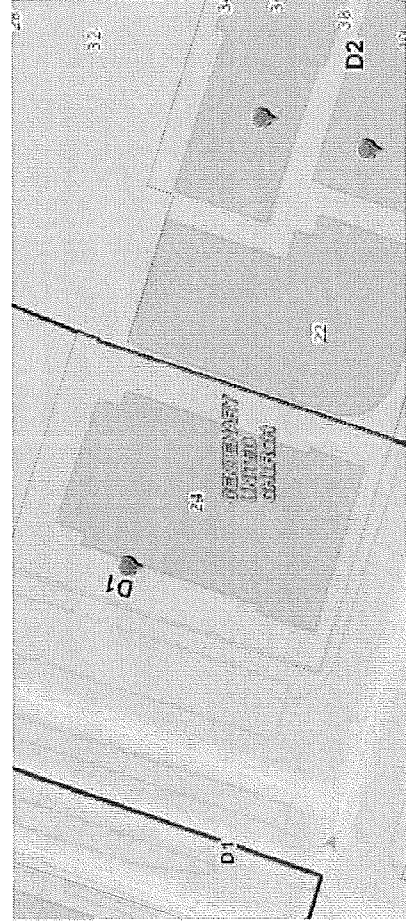
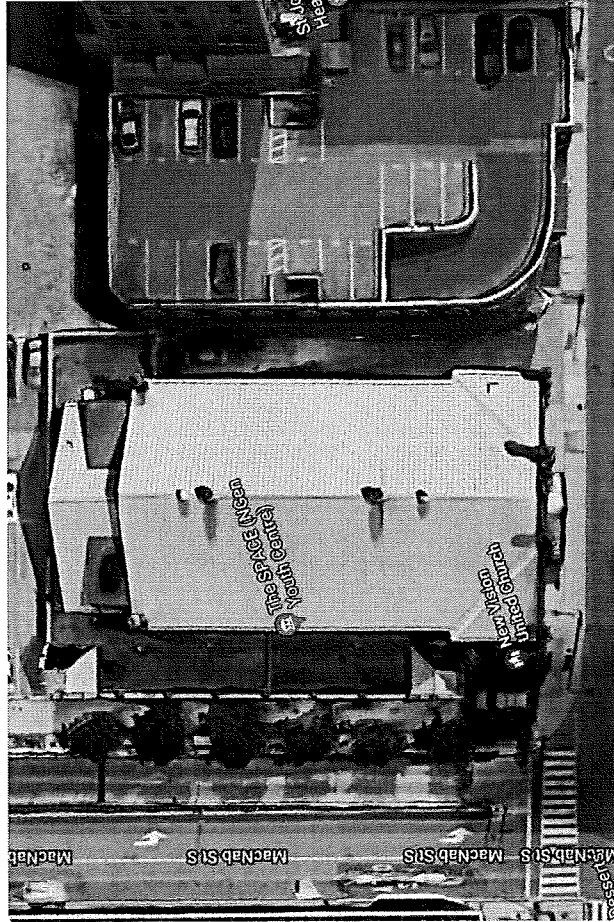


Figure 4.1 - Top: (source: Google maps) Aerial Photo

Figure 4.2 - Bottom:(source: City of Hamilton Wepage, Zoning Map Excerpt

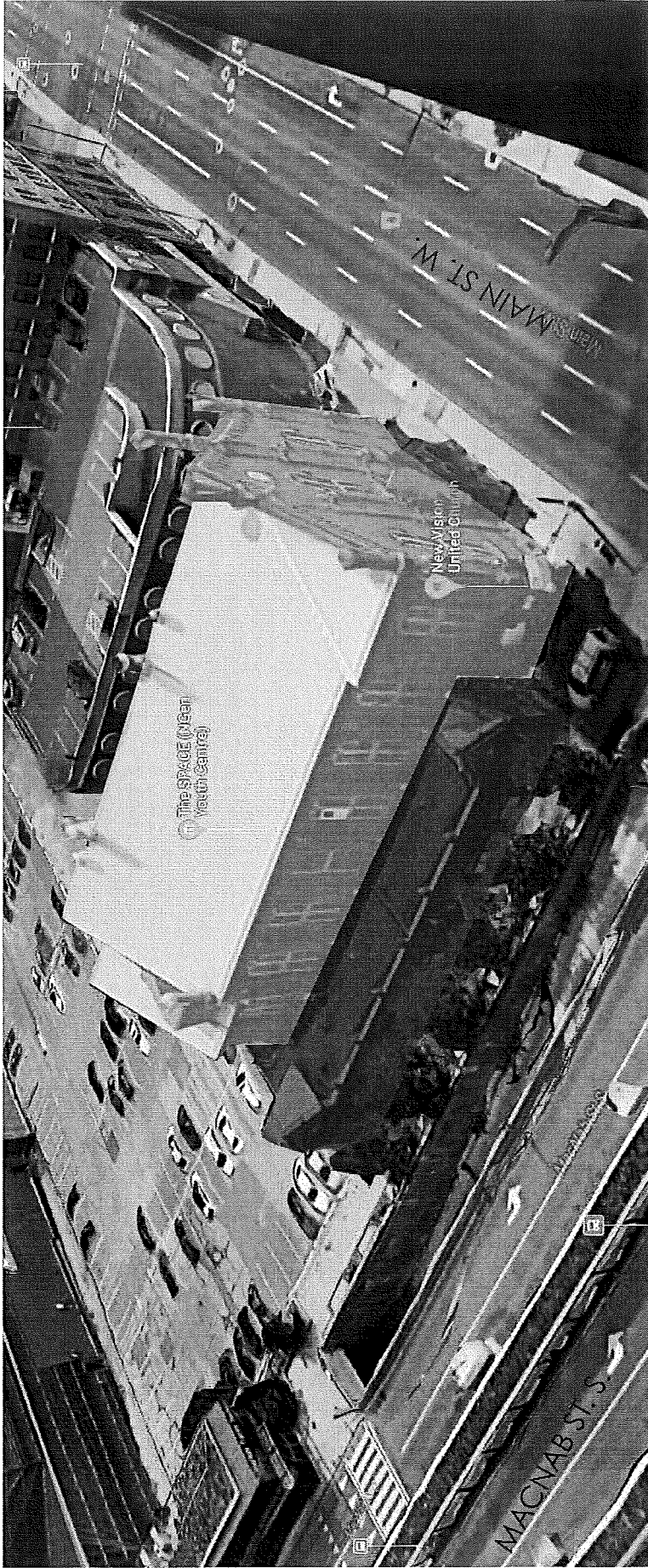


Figure 4.3 - Top: (source: Google maps) Aerial Photo

The interior of the 1896 portion of the building contains an entrance vestibule, that leads into the main 1868 entrance lobby with stairs to the balcony level, and a set of doors on the ground level which lead into the auditorium. The auditorium is comprised of a double height space, which includes a U-shaped balcony area with seating. The balcony is supported by cast metal columns with decorative capitals. At the north end of the auditorium, there is the pulpit area and choir area behind a grand three-centered arch. The area behind the choir area on the second floor contains mainly storage and office space. The 1992 addition wraps along the MacNab Street elevation and around the rear elevation of the building. It is made of red brick clad walls in the exterior, with drywall interior, large punched windows with green aluminium frames, flat roof with parapet with higher "gabled" parapets at the corners facing the MacNab Street, the rear parking lot and the south elevation, with a metal gabled roof. In the interior of this addition it is possible to see the lower portion of the 1868 MacNab Street elevation brick buttresses. The space within the 1992 addition has a direct access to MacNab Street, and is divided into a main space with other office, storage and stairwell to the basement. The lower gable roof in the original portion of the church, at the rear of the building, has two blind dormer additions which were added after 1908 to accommodate changes to the organ.

The building has been in continuous use a place of worship since its construction.

Figure 4.3: Site Evolution Diagram



Legend

Original Construction (1866 corner stone laid, Centenary Church Opened May 10, 1868)

Addition (1896)

Addition (1992)

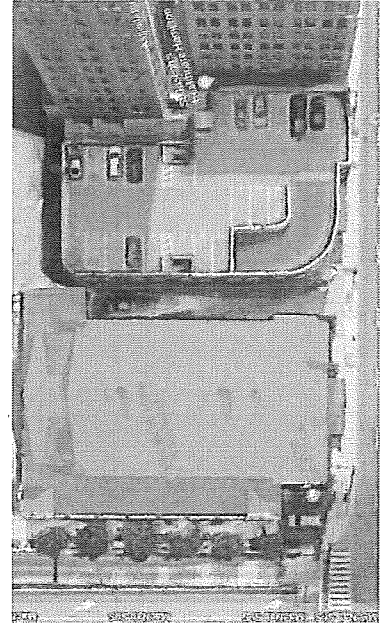
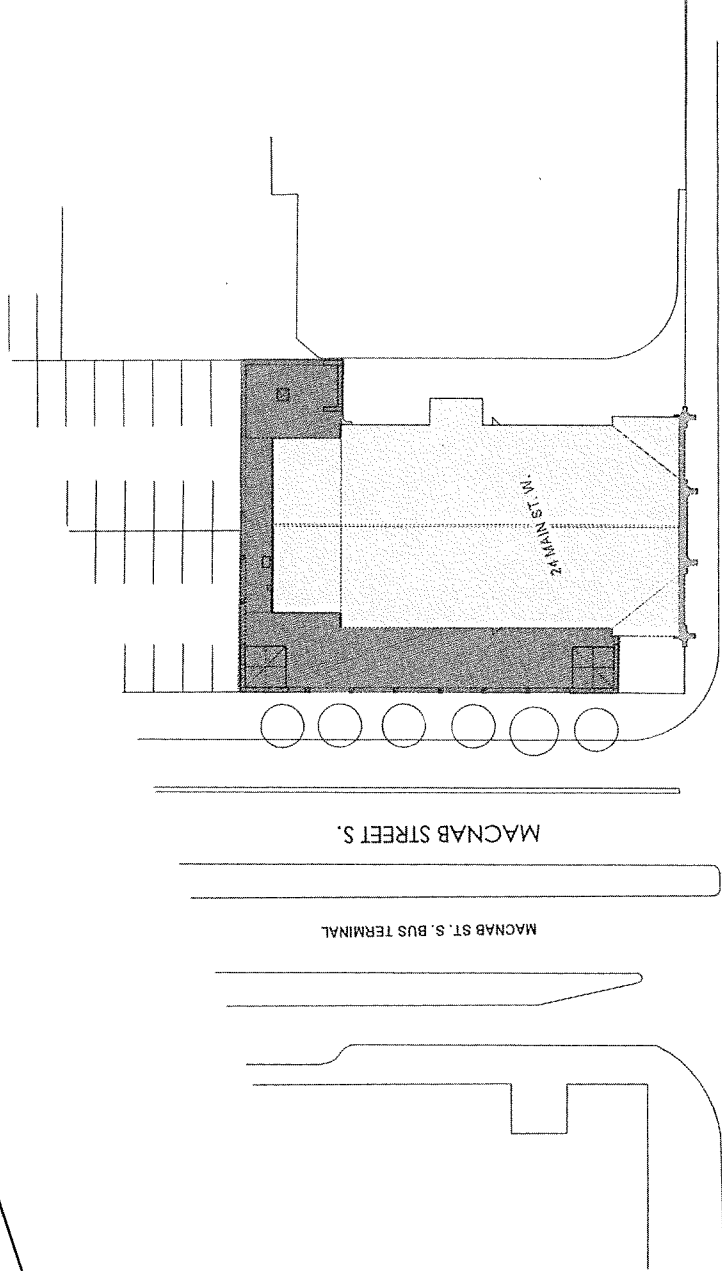
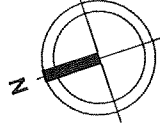


Figure 4.4 source: Google Maps

Figure 4.5 - (source: Google Maps) Aerial Photo (2019)



MAIN STREET W.

MACNAB STREET S.

MACNAB ST. S. BUS TERMINAL

24 Main St. W. (New Vision Church) - Cultural Heritage Assessment

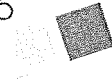
by mccaillmshier

Figure 4-8 - Site Plan (NTS)

Legend

Original Construction (1887)

Addition (1969)



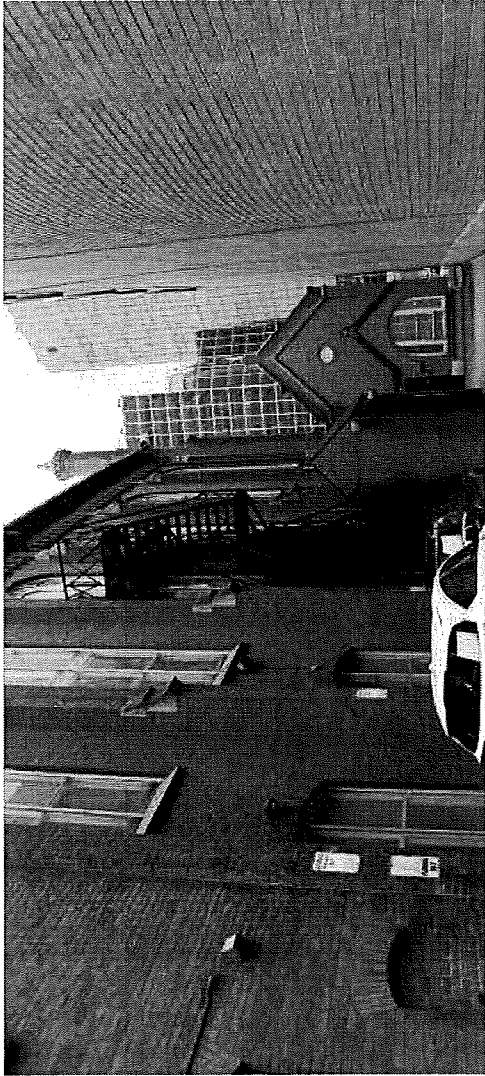


Figure 4.7 East Elevation - partial view

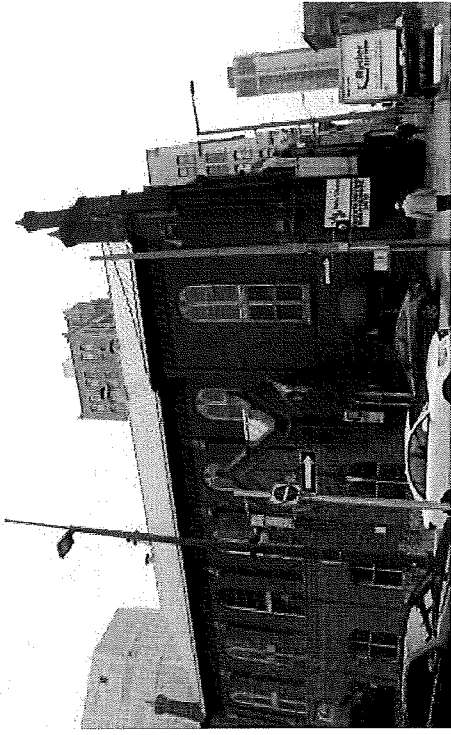


Figure 4.8 West Elevation



Figure 4.10 Detail of Front Entrance Elevation

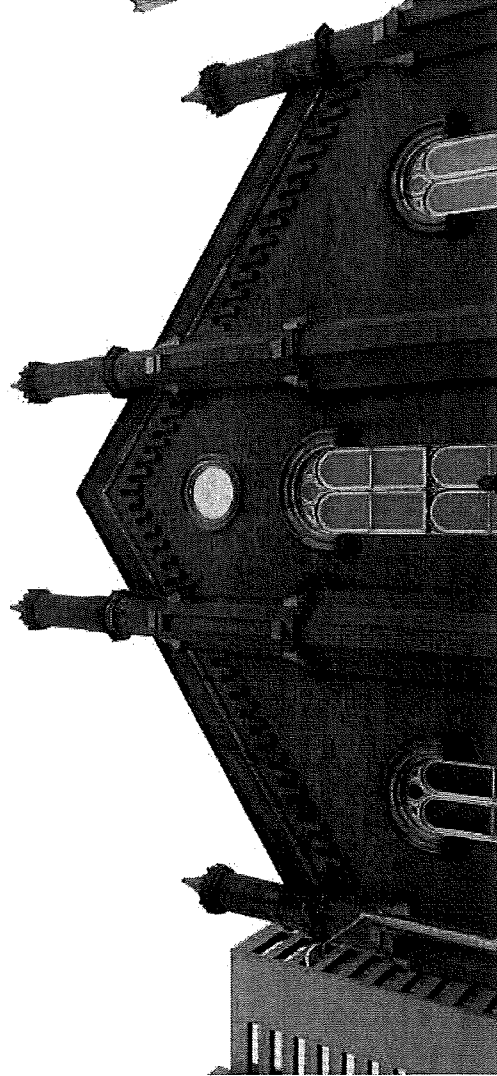


Figure 4.9 South Elevation - top showing castellations

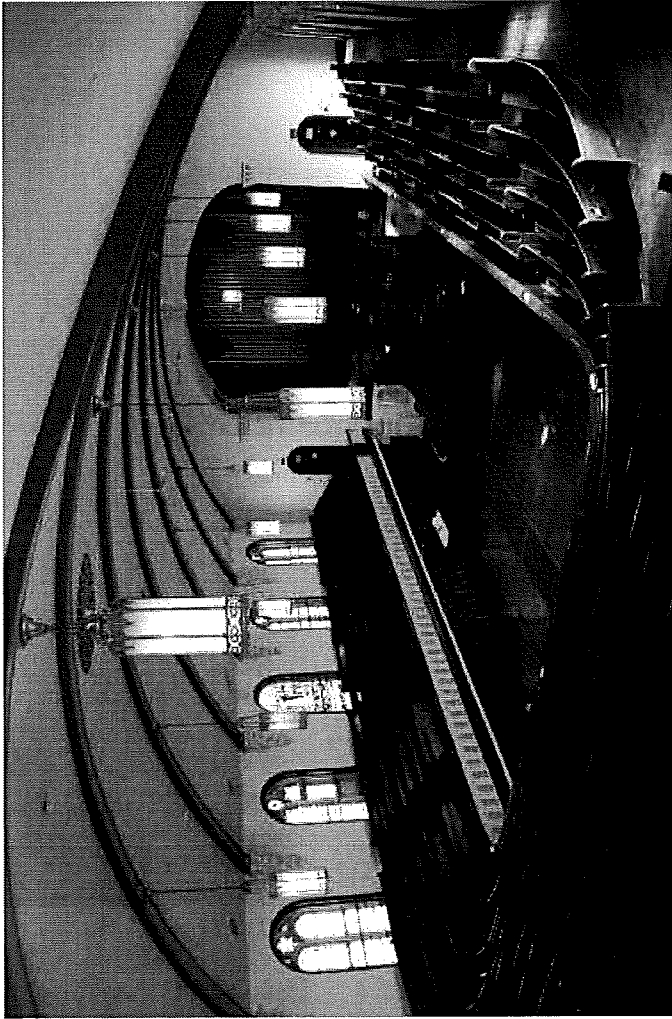


Figure 4.11 - Main Auditorium from balcony

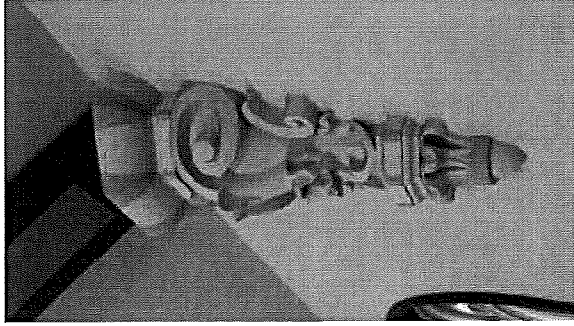


Figure 4.12 - Decorative painted plaster braket

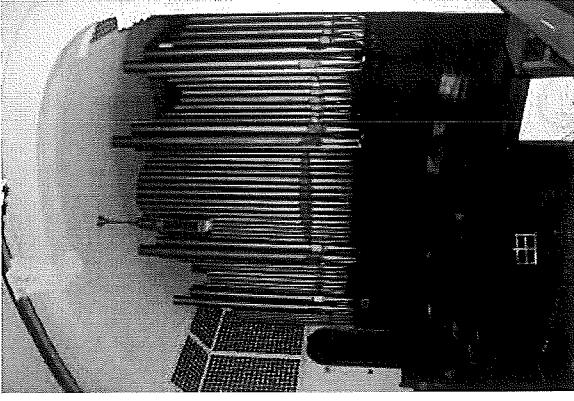


Figure 4.13 - View of organ from balcony

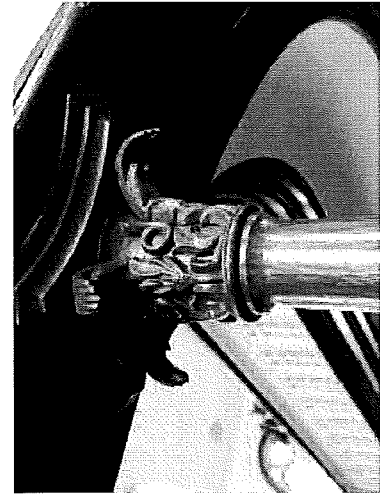


Figure 4.14 - Detail of Column supporting balcony

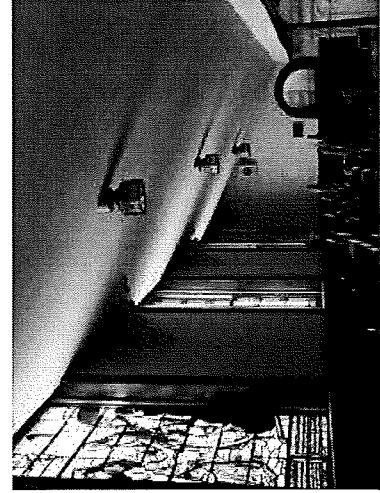


Figure 4.15 - View of ground floor gallery



Figure 4.16 - East stained glass window



Figure 4.17 - East stained glass window signature

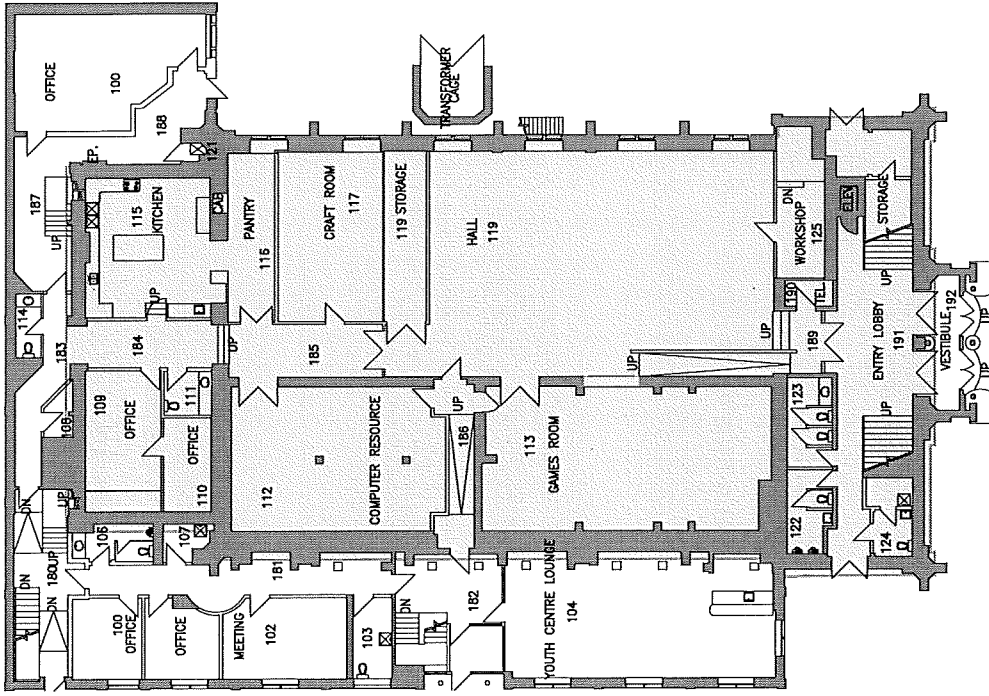


Figure 4.19 - Ground Level (NTS) by Measure-x

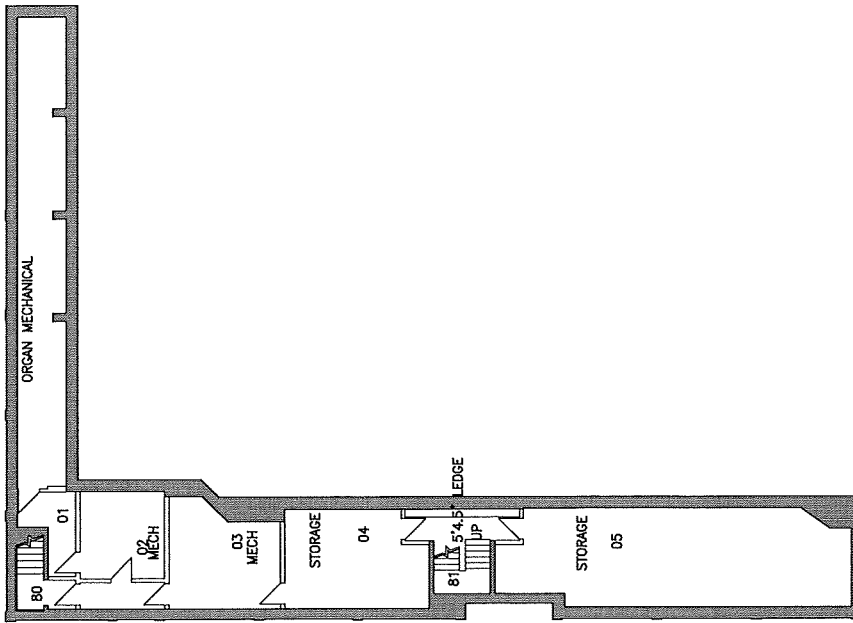


Figure 4.18 - Basement (NTS) by Measure-x

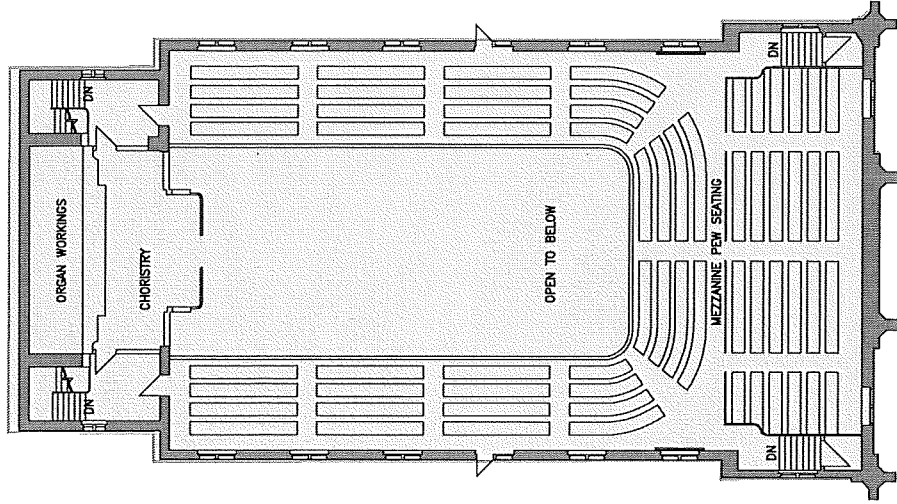


Figure 4.21 - Balcony Level (NTS) by Measure-x

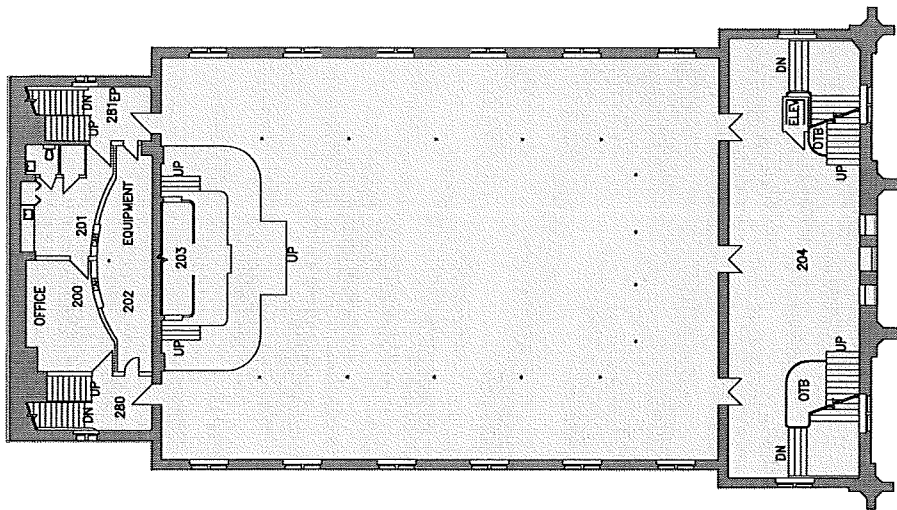


Figure 4.20 - Mezzanine Level (NTS) by Measure-x

5.0 cultural heritage evaluation

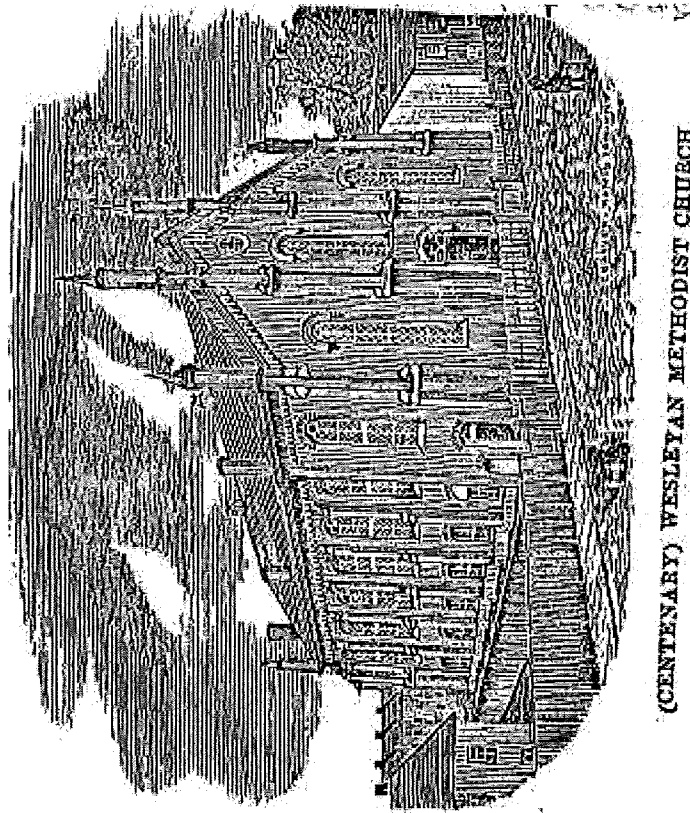
mccallumsather gathered data obtained from the City, library archives, United Church Archives (maps, photos, publications etc), first hand observation from site visits and web sources such as online articles and google earth satellite imagery to analyze the site. With the information gathered, this section of the report evaluates the information against Ontario Regulation 9/06 of the Ontario Heritage Act and the criteria endorsed by City Council for Built Heritage. The following subsections reflect the data gathered in our research and evaluation.

Methodists in Hamilton and Centenary Church

According to the 1868 Hamilton Directory, the Wesleyan Methodist was the first Christian denomination to erect a church in Hamilton in 1824. This frame building was located on the corner of King and Wellington Streets (Hamilton Directory, 40). By 1868 the original frame building had been removed and a stone church stood in its place.

In 1833 the Canadian Methodist Church united with the British Conference. At that time, the population of Hamilton is indicated to be comprised of only 1,000 people. The first sabbath school in Hamilton was established also in 1833 at the first church mentioned above. In 1840 a division between the Canadian and the British Methodists occurred, resulting in the construction of a new building on John Street. In 1846, once the congregation grew, a new church located in MacNab Street and Merrick was started and completed in 1851. In the meantime, the Canadian and British Methodists had reunited and worshiped together at the existing church on John Street. More information on these early church buildings is discussed later in this section.

In 1857 Hamilton Methodism was going through a religious revival period known as the "Third Great Awakening". By 1866 Hamilton's population had grown to 25,000 people, with one fifth of the population being Methodists (Lucy, 1). In order to accommodate the growth in number of worshippers, a



(CENTENARY) WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH.

Figure 5.13 - (source - Heritage Planning, City of Hamilton files) Excerpt from 1868 City of Hamilton Directory - Describing the newly constructed Centenary Church

Centenary Church.—This elegant structure was fully completed and opened for divine service last May. The following description of the church is taken from the *Hamilton Spectator* of May 11th, 1868.

On entering a private door to the basement floor at the north-west corner, the committee room is on the left hand, underneath the organ gallery; it is well lighted and beautifully furnished. Turning at a right angle a class room is on the right hand, and on the left an entrance to the vestry. A private staircase leads from that room to the main body of the church. The basement contains besides the above, two rooms for Sabbath School classes, and a Lecture Hall, which contains four hundred sittings. On a platform slightly elevated is a superintendent's reading desk. There are four windows on the east, and three on the west side, all stained glass. The style of woodwork stained and varnished. Two class rooms are entered from the south west and south-east of the lecture hall. On each side of the main door are two lofty windows, the glass stained Arabesque in pattern. To the west and east there are two other doors of entrance and exit. From the spacious lobby to the right and left flights of steps arise—each twenty in number, and eight feet wide, leading to the corridor. Here the auditorium is entered. Two narrower flights of steps rise from the corridor and conduct to the galleries, one of which occupies the south and two narrower galleries the east and west sides. There are seven large stained glass windows on each side of the church. The glass staining was executed by Mr. McCausland of Toronto. In the north, within a spacious aisle, architecturally projected from the church, and lighted by two lofty windows, stands the organ, all its parts constructed, and the whole built, under the supervision of Mr. T. W. White, organ builder, of Hamilton.

The two sections of seats nearest the east and west walls are placed obliquely to the longitudinal passages. The pulpit platform stands only about 40 inches from the floor. The platform is carpeted and furnished with sofa and chairs. A reading desk is in front covered with silk velvet cushions. A space round the sides and front of the pulpit platform is railed in, within which is the communion table. All the church floor is carpeted, the seats and backs of the pews, cushioned. The galleries in front are painted white. The sittings are 1600. The auditorium is 86 X 68 and 40 feet high. The ceilings are beautifully frescoed and present the illusion of massive cornices, deep mouldings and panelings. The fresco painting was done by Mosier of Columbus, Ohio.

The external dimensions of the structure are 74 by 111 feet, exclusive of the projection 22 by 57 feet, within which are the committee room and organ gallery.

The style of architecture is the Renaissance or Romanesque. The facade is of red pressed brick divided into bays, by octagonal buttresses. The buttresses, copes and pilasters, which latter extends round the building, are of dressed freestone. Messrs. Hill & Son were the architects; Messrs. Webster, builders; Messrs. Sharp & Murison, the carpenters; Messrs. Young & Bro., plumbers and gasfitters; Messrs. Dow & Bro., plasterers; Mr. Freeborn, the painter, except the fresco. The upholstery work was done under the superintendence of Mr. Morgan, from Messrs. Cooper & Co's carriage factory. Church Services, 10 a.m., 6.30 p.m. Officiating pastors, Rev. John Potts, Superintendent, and Rev. G. H. Bridgman. The Centenary Church is situated on Main street, between James and McVab streets, in the Hamilton City West Circuit.

Figure 5.2 - (source - Heritage Planning, City of Hamilton files) Excerpt from 1868 City of Hamilton Directory - Describing the newly constructed Centenary Church

new church was decided to be built. In 1868, the Centenary church was constructed, and described in the Hamilton directory of that year as an "elegant structure". A detailed description was published in the Hamilton Spectator on May 11th, 1868. The size of the auditorium is recorded as sitting 1600, measuring "86 x 68 and 40 feet high." See image on previous page. The size of the auditorium clearly shows that it matched the desire to accommodate the overflow of congregants. Centenary was named to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the founding of the first methodist congregation on the North American Continent. In 1895 a vestibule, Sunday School and Lecture Hall addition to the building was constructed. The Sunday School and Lecture Hall addition was sold to Royal Bank in 1991 and demolished. In 1992 a one storey addition to the church was constructed.

In 1925, the Methodist, Congregational and majority of the Presbyterian churches joined together to form the United Church of Canada. From then on until 2014, Centenary became known as Centenary United Church. In June of 2014, Centenary United Church merged with St. Giles United Church. In the fall of 2014 the amalgamated church decided on a new name for itself - New Vision United Church. The church is therefore currently known as New Vision United Church, and is celebrating over 150 years of continued ministry in the downtown Hamilton community.

Centenary Women's Missionary Society

The Centenary Women's Missionary Society was formed in 1881 at Centenary Church. It was the first Women's Missionary Society of the Canadian Methodist Church. The original members were thirty three ladies from all the Methodist churches in the City of Hamilton. Martha Cartmell was the first Canadian Methodist woman missionary to go overseas when she was appointed to go to the first Methodist mission in Japan. Male Methodist missionaries had arrived in Japan in 1873 and set up a mission there, and over time had realized that

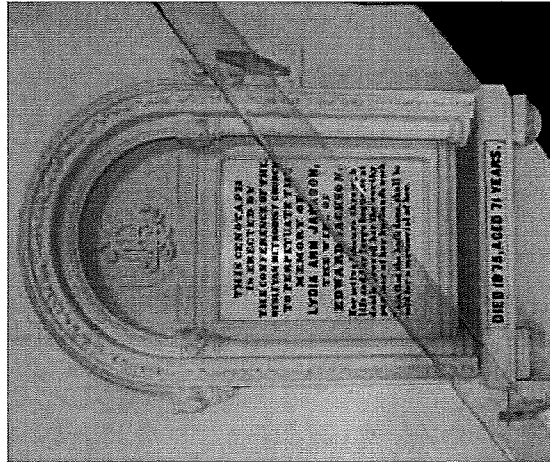
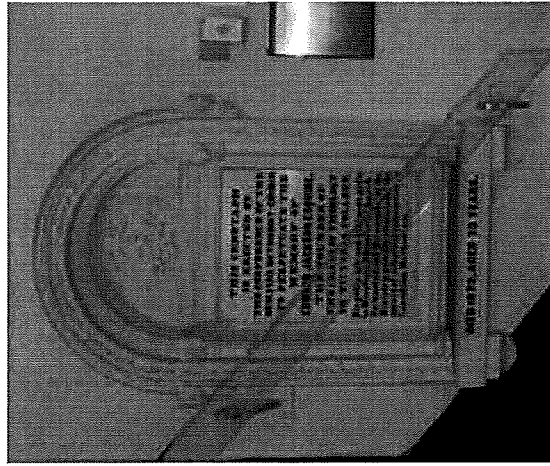


Figure 5.3 and 5.4 - (source - mcCallumSather) Photos of Cenotaphs in memory of Lydia and Edward Jackson. (Right and Left) Edward was Senior Trustee of Centenary and chief subscriber, both instrumental in the building of the church and significant contributors to various church initiatives.

there was evangelistic work better suited for women missionaries that would allow them to reach out to women in the community and children.

Martha Cartmell - First Canadian Woman Methodist Missionary Abroad (Canadian Methodist Church)

Leaving for Japan on November 23, 1882, Martha Cartmell became the first Canadian Woman Methodist missionary abroad, of the newly created Women's Missionary Society (1881) and in Japan. She has been an inspiration to the community, a beacon for women's education ever since. She founded a school in Tokyo, Japan which is still in operation.

When she was a girl, she attended the Wesleyan Female College, founded in 1860 by the MacNab Methodist Church. This was a unique school which welcomed girls of all denominations, to give them an education beyond 8th grade, at a time when education of women beyond that level was not as common. She later went on to attend the new Normal School for teachers in Toronto. Martha was a member at Centenary Church and remained a member the rest of her life. When she was 27 she was captivated by a powerful sermon at Centenary, reflecting the encouragement of the Methodist Church of Canada to do foreign missionary work. By 1881, when the first Women's Missionary Society of the Canadian Methodist Church was formed in Canada at Centenary Church, and shortly thereafter voted on sending a first missionary to Japan, Martha had accrued teaching experience and was well suited for the job. She had acquired several years of experience in children's education, by teaching at the Central School in Hamilton.

Once in Japan, she first found that women in Japan were not expected or allowed to have an education. Her advocacy work and persistence resulted in a school for girls opening in 1884 in Tokyo with two pupils, and rapidly grew in numbers. The school was called The Oriental Anglo-Japanese Girls' School and grew in popularity with the Japanese upper class. Today, the school is

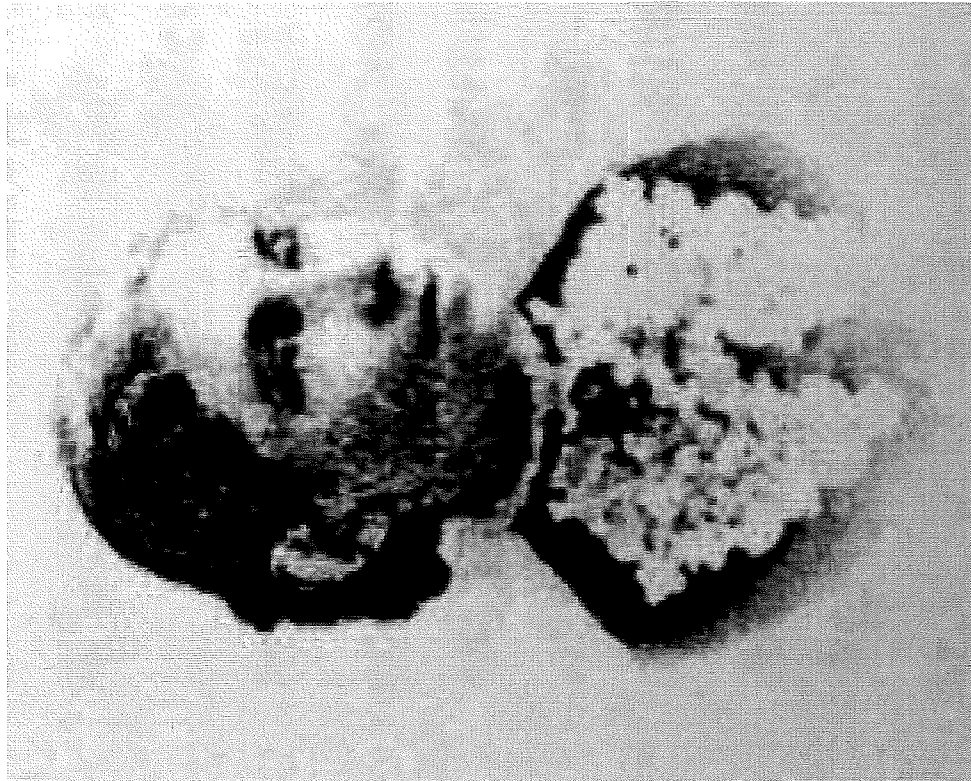


Figure 5.5 - (Source: www.centenaryunited.org) Martha Cartmell

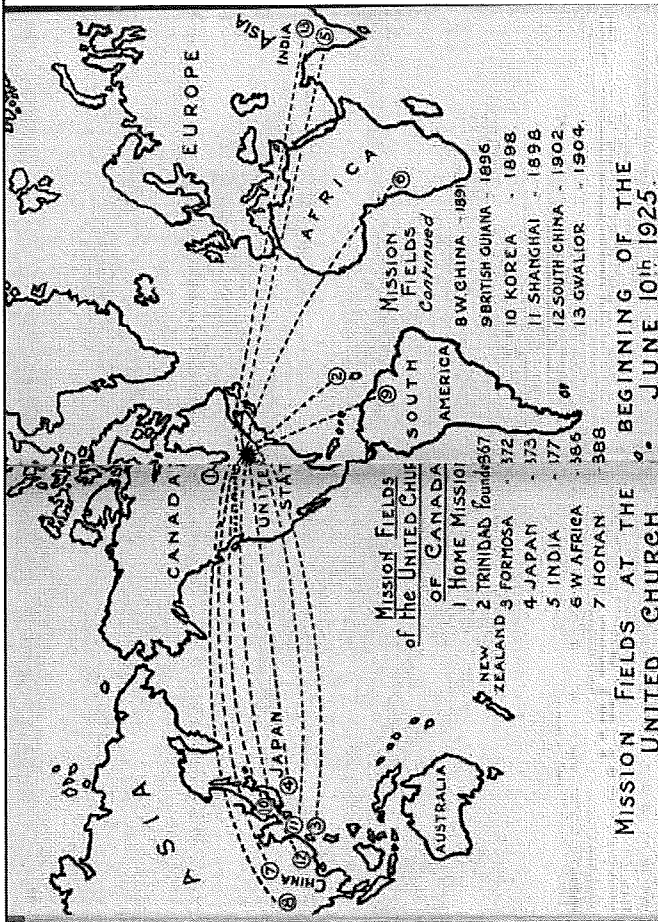
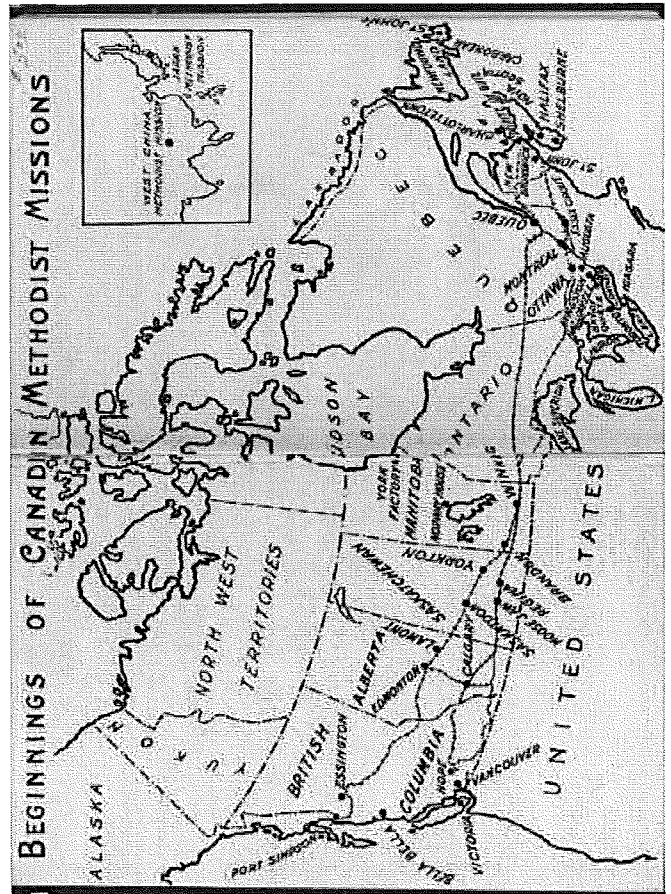


Figure 5.6- (Source: One Hundred Years of Canadian Methodist missions, 1824-1924)



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Japanese alumni visit birthplace of Thorold missionary

Thorold female missionary Martha Cartmell founded an elite Christian girls' school in Japan in 1884 and returned past and present alumni regard her as their heroine.

May 7, 2019 10:50 AM By Cathy Sullivan

1/8 The alumni association with representatives of Marjorie Cartmell & Lillian Cartmell, Lady Palfrey / Thorold News

Figure 5.7 - Thorold News article

"Japanese alumni visit birthplace of Thorold missionary", May 7, 2019 (Source: One Hundred Years of Canadian Methodist missions)

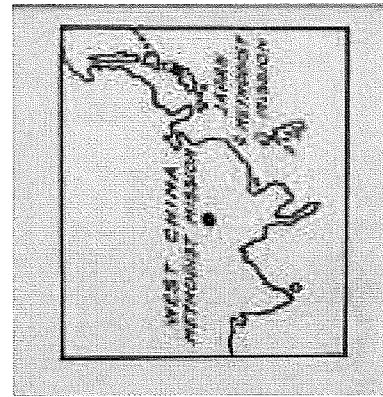


Figure 5.8 - (Source: One Hundred Years of Canadian Methodist Missions, 1824-1924)

still in operation and it is now named Toyo Eiwa Jogakuin. Today, it provides education from the primary level through University, offering undergraduate and graduate courses.

The book "One Hundred Years of Canadian Methodist Missions, 1824-1924" includes a map titled "Beginnings of Canadian Methodist Missions" where the two missions outside of Canada are shown in Japan and West China. The West China mission was established in 1891, making the mission in Japan the earliest of both. The mission in Japan was the first Canadian Methodist mission outside of the current Canadian territory. The two earlier missions, Trinidad and Formosa, shown in the map named "Mission Fields at the Beginning of the United Church", were established by Presbyterians. Furthermore, Martha Cartmell is identified as the "first Canadian woman missionary in Japan" in A. Hamish Ion's thesis "Canadian Missionaries in Meiji Japan: The Japan Mission of the Methodist Church in Canada (1873-1889)". Therefore, research shows that Martha Cartmell was the first Canadian Methodist woman missionary in Japan and abroad.

Other Methodist Churches in Hamilton

New Vision United is the only surviving church in Hamilton of the five constructed by the Methodists in the 19th century and early 20th century in the City of Hamilton. This makes the former Centenary Church building a rare representative of a church type building constructed for the Methodist congregation in 1868 in the City of Hamilton, prior to amalgamation. The other four churches which are no longer extant are: MacNab Street Methodist (MacNab and Merrick Street, "Old Stone Church"), Simcoe Street Methodist (Founded 1850, erected 1877, later Grace Church United), First Wesleyan Methodist, First United (Originally First Methodist).

The MacNab Street Church once known as the "Old Stone Church" stood on MacNab and Merrick Street. It was dismantled to construction a larger church,

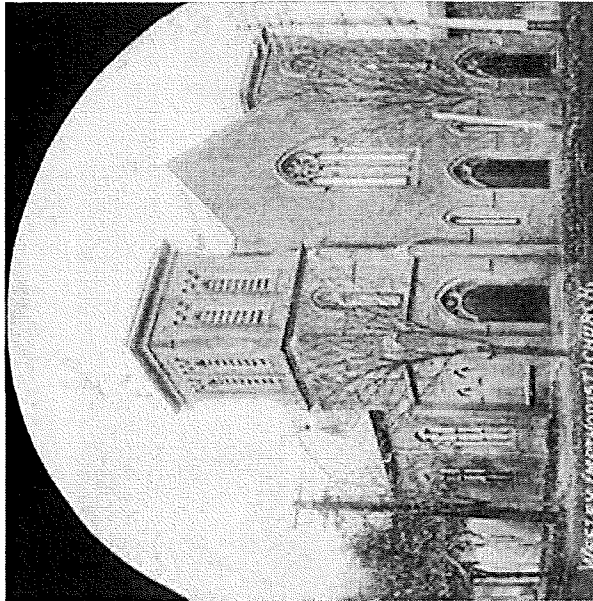


Figure 5.9- First Wesleyan Methodist Church, photo dated 1892 (Source: Hamilton Public Library)

c. 1869. The MacNab congregation amalgamated with the new Centenary Church congregation. Centenary "would house the overflow of people that the original churches could not contain." (King, p. 115). No photos were able to be located for the MacNab Methodist Church. The Simcoe Street Methodist stood at the north east corner of John Street North and Simcoe Street East. It was founded in 1850 and built in 1877. (Addison, 35).

First Wesleyan Methodist once stood at John and Rebecca Streets. It was built in 1840 and demolished in 1975.

First Methodist (later became known as First United in 1925) was located at the corner of King Street East and Wellington Street. It was constructed in 1914 and was destroyed by fire on September 13, 1969. Reportedly designed by W.E.N Hunter in the Italian Renaissance style influences. After the fire, the congregation merged with the First Pilgrim United Church. Prior to the 1914 building the site was occupied by an another building, which was known as the "New Stone Church", dedicated in 1869. The latter building had been constructed from salvaged material from the MacNab Street Church.

First Wesleyan Methodist once stood at John and Rebecca Streets. Albert Hills may have been involved in the construction of an enlargement to this church in 1858, as noted in the Biographical Dictionary of Architects in Canada in association with Frederick Kortum, however there is a discrepancy in the name of the church mentioned as it is entered as "Second Methodist Church" at the same location, therefore it is not conclusive.

Albert H. Hills - Architect

Born August 5, 1815 Trois-Riveres, Lower Canada, Albert H. Hills was an early Canadian architect. He is attributed the design of the original 1868 portion of former Centenary Church building. He was based in Hamilton at the time of

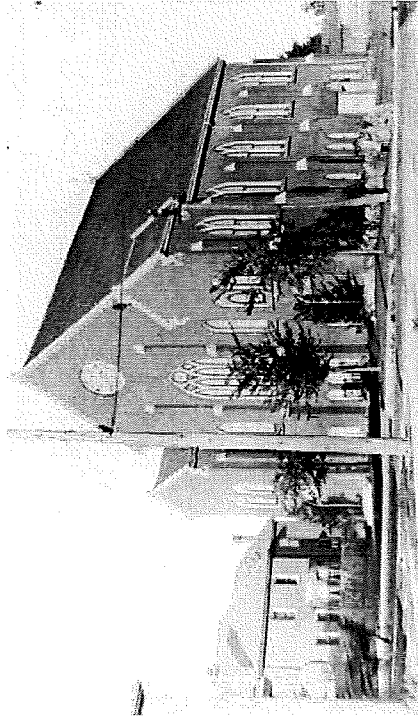


Figure 5.10 - Simcoe Street Methodist (later Grace United) Constructed 1877, Destroyed by Fire sometime in 1960s (Source: Hamilton Public Library)



Figure 5.11 - First Methodist (later First United) Constructed 1914 (Source: <http://forum.skyscraperpage.com/showthread.php?p=6825365>)

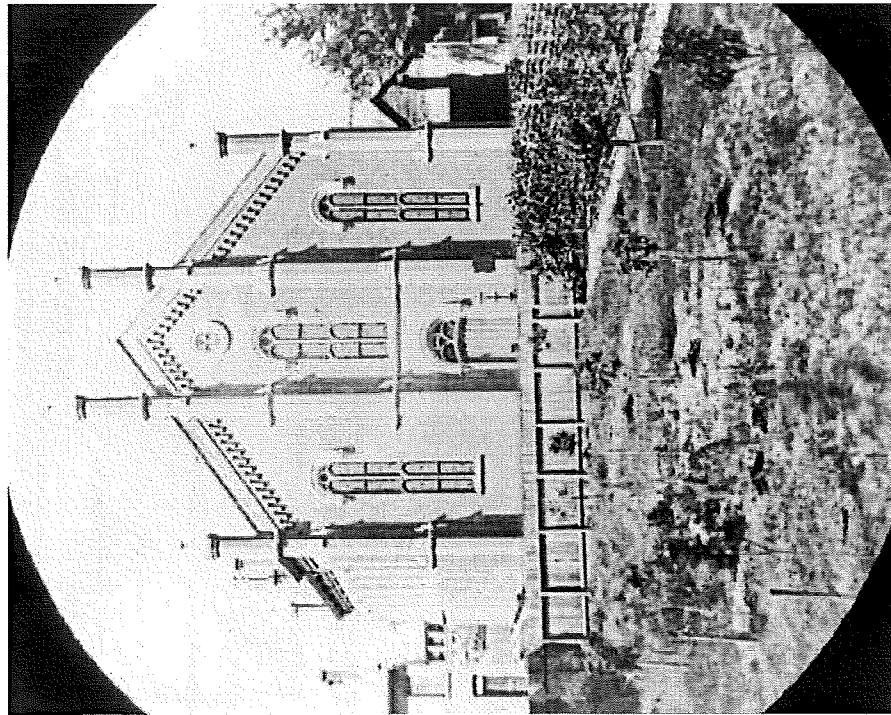


Figure 5.12- (source - Hamilton Public Library) Centenary c. 1860's

the construction of the church.

According to his obituary in the Hamilton Spectator in 1878, his family arrived from England approximately two hundred years earlier (approx. 1678), originally settling in New England. The family refused to "take up arms against the King" in 1812 and were therefore forced to relocate, moving first to Trois-Rivières and then to Hamilton when Albert was a one year old child. The obituary describes that Hamilton at the time "was little more than 'a Howling Wilderness' with one log shack at King Street East and Wellington (Charlton's Vinegar Works)". Furthermore, the obituary describes him as "being bred an architect". He started as a builder with his brother Horace, with an office located at James Street and his son Lucien, continued in the profession of architecture under Leith and Hills Architecture Co.

Albert had to retire from building after having a leg amputated after an explosion following an expedition to the northwest, and began designing in the 1840's. Knox Presbyterian Church is one of his earliest projects. From 1853 to 1855 he was a member of the engineering staff (civil engineer) of the great Western Railway during its construction period. He later shared an office at the corner of King and James Streets with architect Frederick Kortum until Kortum's death when Hills succeeded him as supervising architect of the custom house". Following this period, he moved his office to his home on Charles Street between Hunter and Maiden Lane (now Jackson Street). Albert Hills was married to Sarah Wythe and had 5 children. He died on November 25, 1878 at 63 years old in Hamilton and is buried in the Hamilton Cemetery.

Other projects by Albert Hills includes one church in Hamilton which is currently standing and designated under part 4, Section 29 of the Ontario Heritage Act. This is the church on 16 West Avenue South, the former Church of St. Thomas, built in the Gothic Revival Style in 1869-1870. Originally built by the Anglican community, it is currently known as the Carisma Pentecostal Church.

The Church had the upper section of the tower completed in 1883 and the extension of the chancel in 1908. This design differs greatly from Centenary not only for its subued grey stone exterior and structure, but also for its distinct Gothic Revival detailing in the lancet windows, more modest scale recalling a more commonly found, picturesque English country parish appearance, even though it is situated in the City. Albert Hills is also named in the City's inventory information for a second church in Hamilton, designed in the Gothic Revival, known as the MacNab Presbyterian Church. This church is designated as part of a heritage conservation district (Part V. OHA), though not individually. The HCD's inventory attributes the design of the 1857 portion to William Thomas, by the following entry his name under "Architect/Builder". However, Hills' name is also listed under "Architect/Builder". The inventory therefore does not clearly establish Albert Hill's involvement in the project. Other projects attributed to him are: Royal Hotel (James Street and Merrick, destroyed by fire in 1935), designed the Crystal Palace modelled after the original structure in England (now demolished, formerly located at the Hamilton Exhibitions Grounds, opened by Edward Prince of Wales in September 1860), West Flamborough Presbyterian Church (extant, built in 1856) and the Registry Office, in Prince's Square built in 1876.

In contrast with the large scale and urban setting of the former Centenary Church, the West Flamborough Presbyterian Church is a more modest country church, built in the Gothic Revival Style with the characteristic Gothic arched masonry open for doors and windows. It is built of stone in a simple rectangular plan, one storey high and gabled roof. It has a one storey, rectangular plan, gabled roof front vestibule projection. The front gables have a gabled parapet with pre finished metal coping.

According to the Canadian Biographical Dictionary of Canada, Albert Hills is associated with at least 61 works completed mostly in Hamilton, including 9 Ecclesiastical, 17 Institutional, 21 Commercial and Industrial, 4 residential and

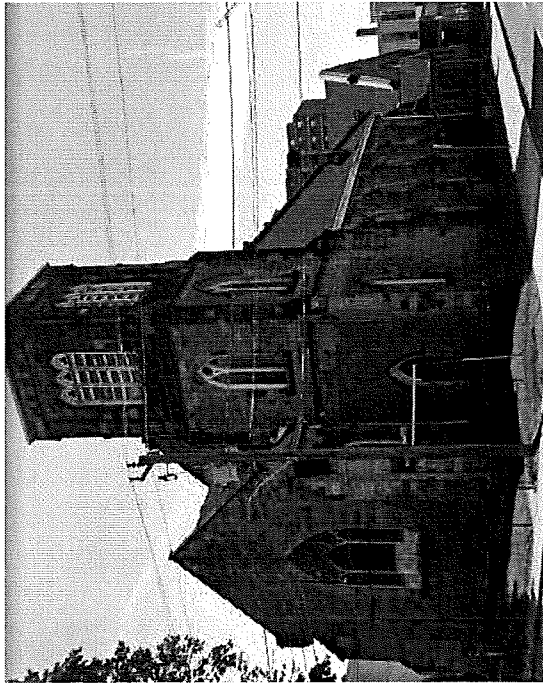


Figure 5.13- Former Church of St. Thomas (source - google maps)



Figure 5.14- West Flamborough Presbyterian Church(source - google maps)

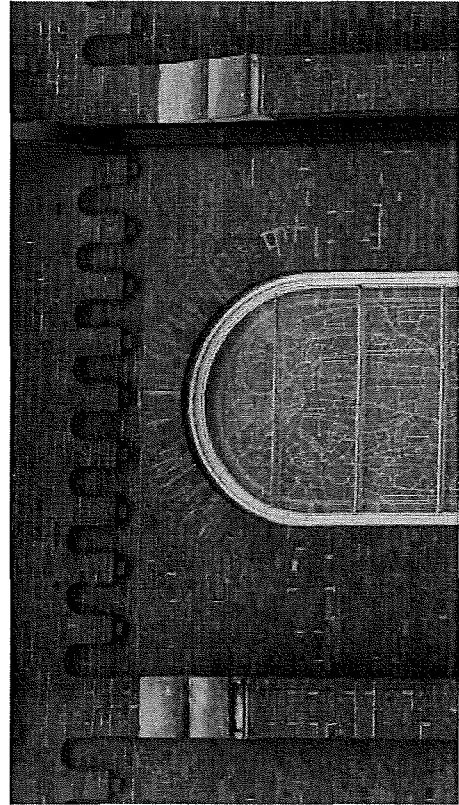
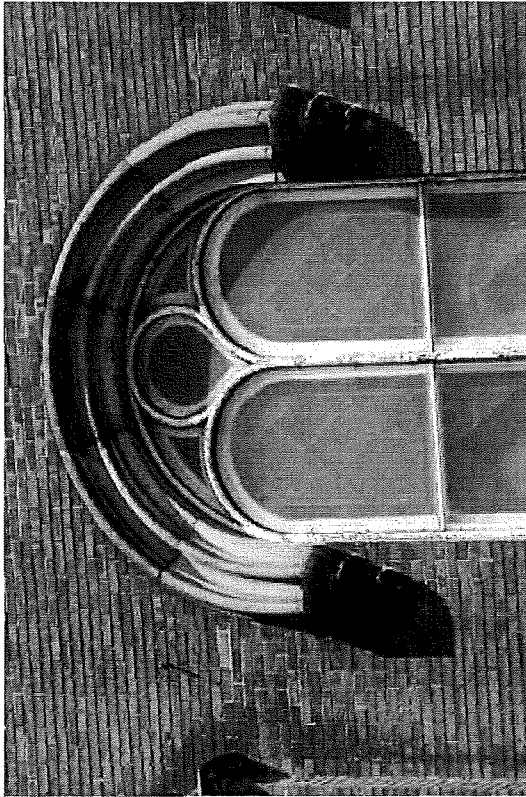


Figure 5.15 and 5.16- (source - mcCallumSather photograph, July 2019)

3 Competition entries. Some are new buildings, some are additions, such as additions to the Lister Block located at James Street North and Rebecca Streets in Hamilton. His surviving work serves as a sample of the work of a productive builder and architect of the early years of the City of Hamilton.

Romanesque Revival Style of 1868 and 1896 portions

The original portion of the building (1868) and its front addition (1896) now known as New Vision United Church was designed in the Romanesque Revival Style. The Romanesque Revival Style of architecture in Ontario, was popular in the mid to late 19th century, most often used for civic, institutional and large affluent homes. Although it was not as commonly chosen for religious architecture, the Ontario Heritage Trust has gathered a number of examples in their records. Romanesque Revival architecture was inspired by Romanesque architecture of the early medieval period. This revival style is characterized by semicircular arches, use of masonry to highlight structural elements, as seen in the exterior architectural elements notably the window and door stone and brick arches, brick corbelled detailing and buttresses of New Vision United Church. The octagonal turrets are a unique design feature in New Vision, derived both from Gothic Revival and Romanesque Revival style.

In the mid 19th century the design of Christian churches was greatly influenced by the study of antiquity. Schools of thought, such as the Camden Society and the New York Ecclesiological Society, linked the design of the church to the resulting quality of worship, particularly promoting the Gothic Revival style. While the Gothic revival style was widely referred to by Anglicans and Catholics, the "Gothic style was not universally popular for nonconformist churches in Ontario. Romanesque provided an alternative for those who feared the association of property with Gothic."(Thurby, https://raiseithehammer.org/article/314/more_19th_century_churches_in_hamilton). Based on the latter study by Thurby, the Romanesque stylistic influences together with the associated religious denomination that commissioned the

building of the church suggests a desire to visibly distinguish the Methodist congregation from those accepting the Pope's authority. However, no written document of this explicit intent by the Centenary building committee or architect of the building has been found. The building does also relate to architectural elements found in Gothic architecture, such as the buttresses and pinnacles, but the consistent use of rounded arches over windows doors and corbelled details identify it more with the Romanesque Revival Style. A list of character defining elements including those that are representative of the Romanesque Revival Style is included in section 5 of this report.

Centenary Church was different in that, as seen in the previous section of this report, the other Methodist Churches built in Hamilton in the 19th century, had detailing influenced by both Gothic Revival and Romanesque Revival Style. None of the other churches shared the design features of a simple rectangular form and massing with Romanesque inspired arches and slim octagonal turrets.

The layout of the auditorium is another feature that was a departure from classical based design. For Centenary Methodist, the auditorium has been designed with ample proportions, with a sense that the goal was to amplify the voice of a preacher, to be heard and seen from all areas of the unified space. While there are two levels (main and upper gallery), the space is largely unified and unconstrained by large columns separating spaces. The space is referred to as an auditorium in this report, maintaining the way this space appears in historic records, as opposed to a sanctuary. The word is descriptive of the function of the space as a "preaching house", in line with the approach desired by Baptists, Congregationalists, Methodists and Presbyterian (Thurby).

From the point of view of function, the appropriation of the Gothic style by Baptists, Congregationalists, Methodists and Presbyterians presented a

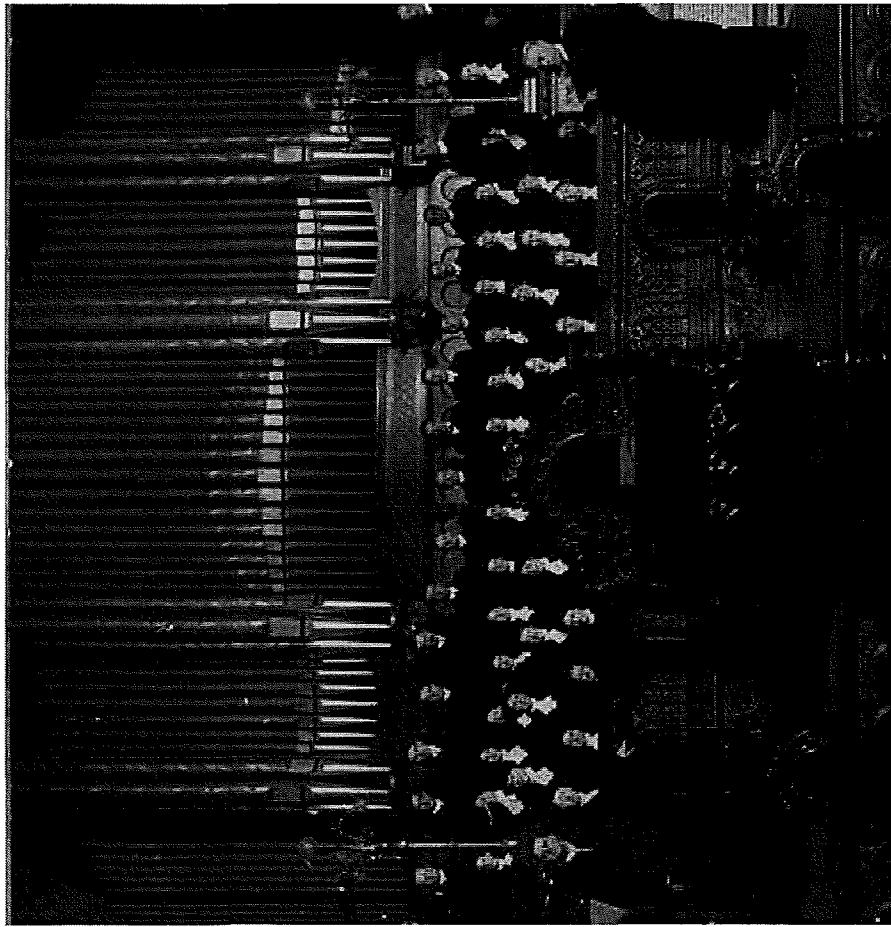


Figure 5.17- (source: Hamilton Central Library) Photo c.1912

problem in that the recommended models were medieval churches with a long nave with aisles and a separate chancel. The Gothic models may have been correctly Christian but they were not ideally suited for a service in which there was emphasis on the word from the pulpit rather than ritual. For the interior design at Centenary Methodist, the U-shaped balcony/gallery and judging by the ample size of the auditorium and its open layout, the emphasis was to get the word out to as many people as possible. This layout is not rare in Hamilton, but it is associated with the non-conformist denominations as noted above. Another example of this type of layout is found in St. Paul's Presbyterian in Hamilton. However, the entire church and its interior layout is the only and therefore rare example associated with the Methodists in Hamilton, which in turn yields information and contributes to an understanding of the variations and similarities between architectural expressions of the different faiths found in the Hamilton community over time.

Post 1908 Dormer Additions and 1992 and Addition

Sometime after 1908, two blind shed style dormer additions were constructed on each side of the rear lower gabled roof. Although no record of the change was found, these were likely added in order to accommodate additional mechanisms of the organ and enlarged organ equipment in one of the various changes and replacements made to the organ equipment over time. The benchmark date of 1908 has been identified through close analysis of a photograph dated 1908 (see appendix), which shows a view of the rear of the church, where the dormers are not apparent. The 1992 addition along the MacNab elevation and the rear elevation were designed by respected late Hamilton architect, Trevor Garwood-Jones. The addition was built to compensate for space lost when a portion of land was sold and resulted in the demolition of a previous addition.

Centenary Church: Arts Incubator & Cultural Hub

Since its construction music, has been central to the life of Centenary church and continued with New Vision's work. When the church was constructed in 1868, it included an organ. The organ was placed in a prominent area of the church, "in the north, within a spacious aisle, architecturally projected from the church, and lighted by two lofty windows, stands the organ, all its parts constructed, and the whole built, under the supervision of Mr. T. W. White, organ builder of Hamilton". The organ was enlarged in 1881 and again by Casavant Freres in 1903. As attested to in church records, "Centenary became renowned for musical leadership in the City" (Lucy, 1). Church records compiled by an unknown author also record that the organ received a lot of maintenance over the years. A new Casavant Freres organ was bought in 1924, it was repaired in 1951, the console rebuilt in 1967 and refurbished in 1984, and again repaired in 1989 (Centenary Building Fact Sheet). The extensive list of replacements and renovations of the organ equipment show that there are no original parts of the organ remaining.

Over time, different types of celebrations involving varying types of music and instruments have been a central part of this active community. The musical tradition for the Methodists was seen as supportive of their orientation towards mission. The expression of this tradition has evolved and changed over time for Centenary and New Vision United Church, and it has been enabled by the layout and design of the auditorium with the arch defining the pulpit area with choir area behind it. For this church community, the musical expression and its adaptability over time has allowed this church venue and community to thrive and be a constant in the Hamilton downtown since the parish was established.

The church is intended to also function as a concert hall venue as well as a church, and continue evolving the musical traditions and as a cultural hub. Since 2015 the auditorium has been a valued place for performers

filling a need in the area for a venue with a capacity for approximately 1000 people. Performers including Dan Lanois, the Hamilton Children's Choir, The Hamilton Philharmonic Orchestra, Matt Anderson, Terra Lightfoot, Wintersleep, Bahamas, Dan Langan, The National, Tom Wilson, and Max Kerman, many to sell out audiences. It is traditionally vital and central to the life of this church community to celebrate its musical and spiritual traditions while allowing them to continue to evolve.

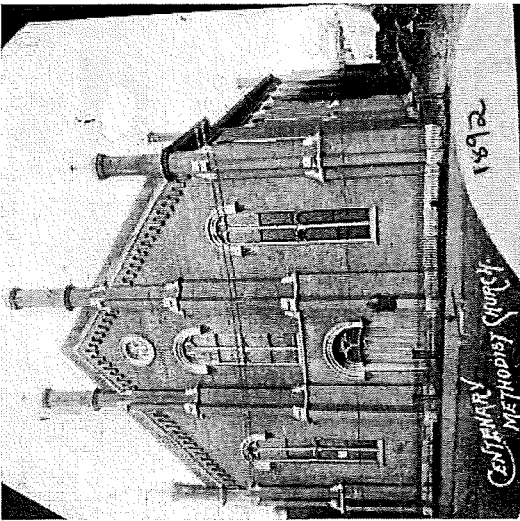


Figure 5.18- (source - Hamilton Central Library) Dated 1892 - Front View of New Vision United Church when it was known as Centenary Methodist Church

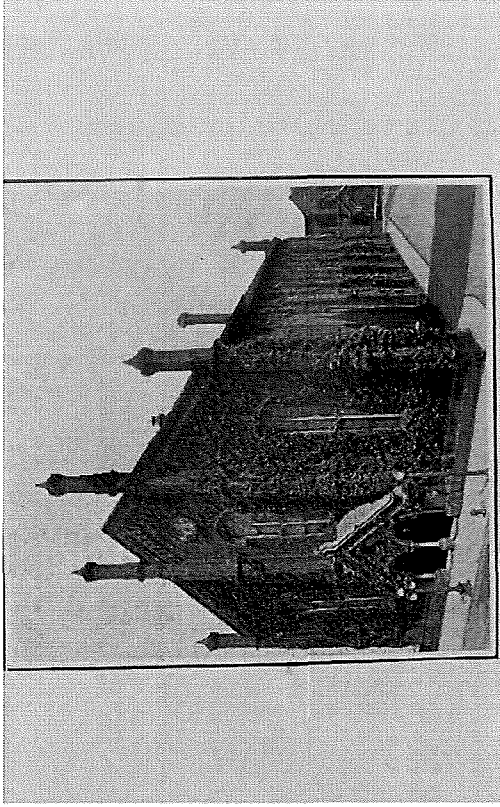


Figure 5.19 - (source - United Church Archives) Photo included "Jubilee of the Centenary Church, Hamilton, Canada, 1868-1918" - South east view of New Vision United Church when it was known as Centenary Methodist Church.

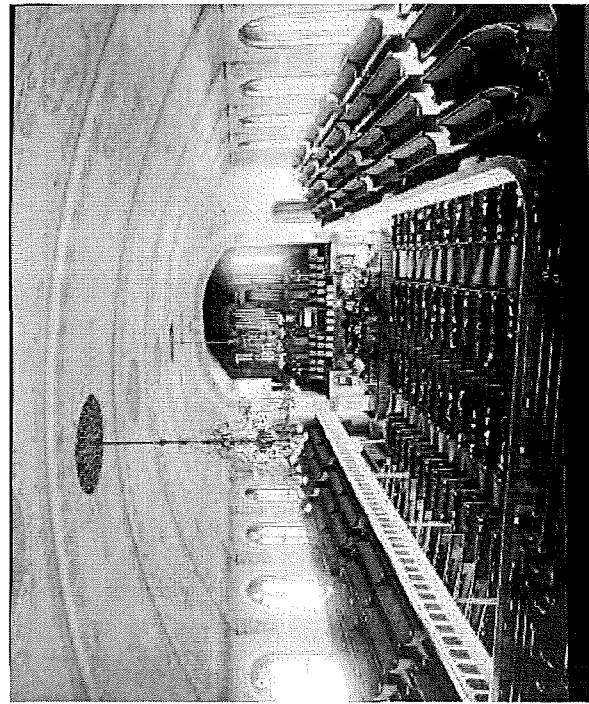


Figure 5.20 - (source - Hamilton Central Library) Dated c. 1899 - Interior view of auditorium from south east corner of upper gallery

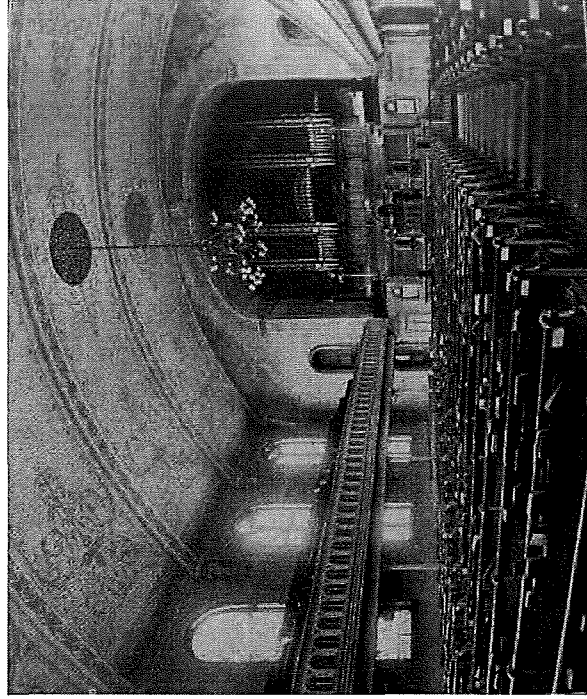


Figure 5.21 - (source - United Church Archives) Photo included "Jubilee of the Centenary Church, Hamilton, Canada, 1868-1918" - Interior view of auditorium from south east end of main floor.

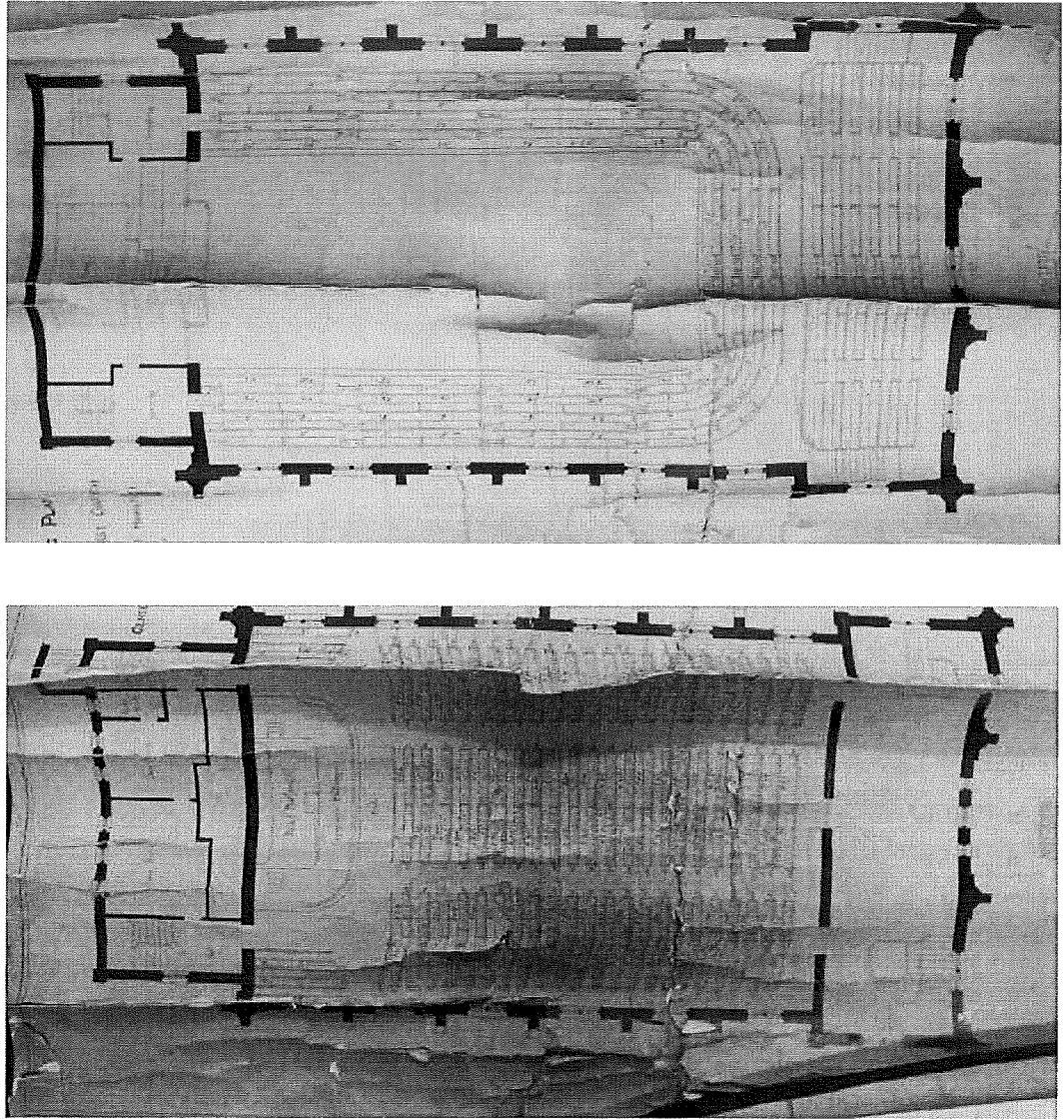
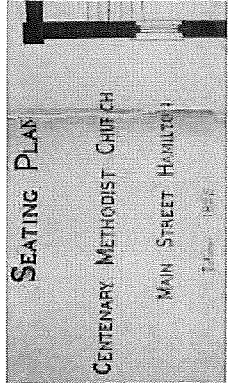


Figure 5.22 - (source - mcCallumSather photograph, New Vision Church Archives) 1895 Seating Plan

Ontario Regulation 9/06

Design or Physical Value - the property has design or physical value because it:	
is a rare, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method	✓
displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit	✓
demonstrates a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.	X
Historical or Associative Value - the property has historical value or associative value because it:	
has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community,	✓
yields, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture, or	✓
demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, artist, builder, designer or theorist who is significant to a community.	✓
Contextual Value - the property has contextual value because it:	
it is important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area,	✓
is physically, functionally, visually or historically linking to its surroundings, or	✓
is a landmark	✓

This report evaluates the research gathered for the subject property in accordance with Regulation 9/06 of the Ontario Heritage Act and has found that the property meets 8 of the 9 criteria. The report also evaluates the research gathered in accordance with the 12 criteria endorsed by the City of Hamilton's Council for Built Heritage and has found that it meets all twelve criteria.

Regarding Regulation 9/06, the report answers the following questions as outlined by Ontario Regulation 9/06 under the Ontario Heritage Act:

Design or Physical Value

Style: is this a rare, representative, or early example of a style?

- Yes, the building has design or physical value because it is a representative example of a Romanesque Revival red brick church in Hamilton.

Type or expression: is this a rare, representative, or early example?

- Yes, the building has design or physical value because it is a representative example of a type, a Methodist church with U-shaped balcony within its auditorium and rare because it is the only example of a Methodist church in the downtown City of Hamilton.

Material or Construction Method: is this a rare, representative, or early example of a material or construction method?

- Yes, the 1868 portion of the church is representative of a stone structure with red brick cladding construction method for the lower level walls, with brick masonry upper walls representing typical 19th century construction methods for masonry church buildings that are no longer typical in the 21st century.

Craftsmanship or Artistic Merit: does it display a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit? Is this a particularly attractive or unique structure because of the merits of craftsmanship or artistic merit in its design details?

- Yes, the building has design or physical value because it displays a high degree of artistic merit in the design, composition and execution of the carved limestone accents, granite column shafts, incorporation of slim octagonal buttresses, brick corbelling and castellations, and stained glass window work.
- The craftsmanship is evident in the interior through the metal columns supporting the balcony area, the carved stone memorials at either side of the choir and former pulpit area.

Technical or Scientific Achievement: Does the structure demonstrate a high degree of technical or scientific achievement?

- No, the building does not demonstrate a particularly high degree of technical scientific achievement outside of the norm for the time.

Historical or Associative Value

Direct Associations with a Theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community: Does this property or structure have strong associations with these aspects?:

- The property has historical or associative value because it has direct associations with the theme of religious organizations in Hamilton and their contributions to the cultural and social life of the City of Hamilton. At the time of its construction, Methodists represented a rapidly increasing number of the Hamilton population. Later, the United Church in Canada at its inception in 1924 as a union of Methodists, Congregationalists and Presbyterians instantly became the largest Protestant denomination in Canada, and remains so to this day. As such, the United Church continues to have influence in communities throughout

Canada, including Hamilton.

- The building was constructed due to a need for a growing Methodist downtown congregation. Its vast interior auditorium space specifically designed for religious worship, authoritatively symbolizes a key part of Methodist religious belief and practice, the orientation towards mission. It has continued to serve as a downtown based community hub, which will incorporate a music gathering space within the same building.
- The property has historical value because it has direct associations with the Methodist and United Church of Canada, religious organizations which are significant to the community in Hamilton. Centenary Women's missionary society, the first in Canada, was founded at the Centenary Church in 1881. Also, it is associated with Martha Cartmell, member of Centenary at the time the Centenary Women's Missionary Society was founded, remained a member the rest of her life and was first Canadian woman Methodist missionary in Japan and abroad. It is also associated with Edward Jackson, a member and trustee of the Centenary Church who funded the first chair of Theology of Victoria University, Toronto. Jackson and his wife were also major benefactors in the campaign to build Centenary.

Does the property or structure yield or has the potential to yield information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture:

- The property has the potential to yield information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture in the design of the interior U-shaped layout of the balcony in the auditorium, the only existing in Hamilton associated with the Methodist community.

Does the property or structure demonstrate or reflect the work or ideas of an architect, artist, builder, designer or theorist who is significant to a community?

- The property reflects the work or ideas of an architect who is

significant to a community. The church was designed by Albert H. Hills, early builder and architect in Hamilton. He is the author of several notable buildings some no longer standing: Knox Presbyterian, Royal Hotel, Crystal Palace (Opened by Prince of Wales in 1860), West Flamborough Presbyterian Church 1856, Registry Office in Prince's Square 1876.

Is the original, previous or existing use significant?

- The building has maintained its original use as a place of worship

Contextual Value

Is this property important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of the area?

- The property has contextual value because it is important in defining the character of the heart of downtown core in Hamilton. The building was oriented to have a strong presence on the street, with a prominent entrance for pedestrians and attendees to the church. The visual prominence of the front and McNab street facades speaks of the important presence of the church building and as an organization in the neighbourhood and City. The building has been a defining architectural element of the streetscape since 1868, and from a social functional perspective, the church's presence within the downtown urban fabric demonstrates a longstanding and evolving history of a community gathering space centered within the downtown core which has included over 150 years of religious devotion, a youth community centre and a live music venue.

Is the property physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings?

- Although the area and adjacent buildings have changed over time, the church has remained in situ, physically and visually linked to its surroundings.

- province or nation?
- It is associated with Martha Cartmell
 - Mr. Edward Jackson, funded first chair of Theology at Victoria University.

Architecture and Design

4. Architectural merit: what is the architectural value of the resource?
- It is a rare example of a Methodist church in downtown Hamilton, due to it being the only surviving originally Methodist Church (type) in downtown Hamilton and the only one designed in the Romanesque Style.

5. Functional merit: what is the functional quality of the resource?

- The church is constructed using typical construction methods available at the time, stone foundations and brick cladding and load bearing masonry. The wall construction with timber roof structure. It also uses cast metal columns to support the balcony in the auditorium which was a growing use of the material at the time.

6. Designer: what is the significance of this structure as an illustration of the work of an important designer?

- This is a unique example of the architect's, Albert Hill's ecclesiastical work; it stands out stylistically and aesthetically from the other known church projects were not designed in the Romanesque Revival Style.

Integrity

7. Location integrity: is the structure in its original location?
- Yes

Landmark: Is this a particularly identifiable property within the City or neighborhood?

The property has contextual value because it is a landmark. It's physically unique and distinct architectural features stand out from the surrounding buildings. Its grand scale and the unique octagonal turrets have held its visual prominence through history and the changing streetscape.

City of Hamilton Criteria for Built Heritage

Historical Associations

1. Thematic: how well does the feature or property illustrate a historical theme that is representative of significant patterns of history in the context of the community, province or nation?
- In the context of the community the New Vision United Church's importance as the insert historical associations relate to the theme of town development and religious organizations providing spiritual and social sustenance to the Methodist community which was a significant portion of the Hamilton population at the time of its construction.
2. Event: is the property associated with a specific event that has made a significant contribution to the community, province or nation?
- The New Vision United Church is associated with Martha Cartmell's founding of the school in Japan, part of the first Methodist mission outside of the current Canadian territory, and making her the first Canadian Methodist woman missionary abroad.
3. Person and/or Group: is the feature associated with the life or activities of a person or group that has made a significant contribution to the community,

8. *Built integrity: is the structure and its components parts all there?*
- Yes, the original structure from 1868 and addition from 1896 and their components are still existing. The building has one surviving addition from 1992, which is one storey high and distinct yet sympathetic from the original structure. It should be noted that the ownership has been continuous through history, and the owner has been an excellent steward of the site by repairing features in keeping with good heritage practice. Although interior repainting of the nave space has covered the original frescoes, the changes over time have maintained the original attributes such as the second storey balcony and location of the choir and pulpit area within the large recessed area.

Environmental Context

9. *Landmark: is it a visually conspicuous feature in the area?*
- The building is a landmark, in the context of the City's criteria involving the degree of singularity of the building. Its prominent scale on the urban fabric and streetscape and its simple gabled form provide a contrasting background for the unique and highly visible and recognizable octagonal turrets that form part of the building elements composition.
10. *Character: what is the influence of the structure on the present character of the area?*
- The structure maintains a minimal to zero setback on Main Street which has influenced the development of the area as neighbouring buildings continue to maintain the same setback. Specifically, the adjacent post-modern structure, 22 Main Street West, directly east is comparable to the church as it not only maintains the same setback, but it articulates similar size and proportions. Additionally, 22 Main Street West borrows some massing elements from church language which is

mirrored on its' facade.

11. *Setting: what is the integrity of the historical relationship between the structure and its immediate surroundings?*
- The site has maintained its original location and relationship to the street; it maintains familiar edges, districts, paths, nodes and landmarks that assist in movement and orientation.

Social Value

12. *Public perception: is the property or feature regarded as important within its area?*
- The contributions of Martha Cartmell in the Methodist Community and later the United community, in Hamilton, in her birth place Thorold, and abroad in Japan are highly regarded. At Lakeview Cemetery there are 60 cherry trees that the alumni association from the school in Japan she founded donated in 2013. The site receives regular visitors from that school to honour Martha Cartmell. Refer to News clip from Thorold News.
 - The New Vision United also showcases her story in a display within the church auditorium.
 - The size of the auditorium at the time of construction was appreciated because it sought to be as large as possible to accommodate overflow from other churches, accommodating 1600 people and reduced as fire codes were updated.
 - The auditorium has begun to fill the need in Hamilton's downtown for a music venue seating approximately 1000 people. Performers including Dan Lanais, The Hamilton Children's choir, The Hamilton Philharmonic Orchestra, Matfa Anderson, Terra Lightfoot, Wintersleep, Bahamas, Dan Langan, The National, Tom Wilson, and Max Kerman have all played in the auditorium since 2015.

6.0 statement of cultural heritage value or interest

The property is included in the City of Hamilton's Municipal Register of Properties of Heritage Value or Interest. The property is also included in the Inventory of Significant Places of Worship in the City of Hamilton (1801-2001). The initial recommendation to designate came from the results of the Downtown Built Heritage Inventory project in 2014 which also resulted in the property's addition to the Register. Using Ontario Regulation 9/06 under the Ontario Heritage Act, we identified that the property satisfies the 'Reasons to Designate' criteria and propose the Statement of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest in the subsections below.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY

New Vision United Church, formerly named Centenary, municipally known as 24 Main Street West is a two storey high, gabled roof, red brick church building, built in 1868 in the Romanesque Revival style and also including Gothic Revival influences, including six octagonal turrets. It has a gabled roof entry addition on Main Street West, built in 1896, and a flat roofed, one storey addition, built in 1992. This one storey addition has decorative parapets, and extends along the MacNab Street South elevation, wrapping around the rear of the building, culminating with a facade facing the east alleyway. The building is situated on an approximately 0.36 of an acre parcel of land located on the north side of Main Street West, between James Street South and MacNab Street South in the core downtown area in the City of Hamilton.

DESIGN / PHYSICAL VALUE

The property has design or physical value because it is a rare example of a church building built for the Methodist congregation in Hamilton, as it is the only surviving example of a Methodist church in the downtown core and is a representative example of a Romanesque Revival red brick church in the City of Hamilton. It is distinguished by its interior layout of the auditorium designed in with a U-shaped plan balcony gallery, and pulpit area at one end. The 1868 building and 1896 front entrance addition have design and

physical value because they display a high degree of artistic merit, by their design, composition and execution of the carved limestone accents, granite column shafts, incorporation of slim octagonal buttresses, brick corbelling and castellations, and stained glass window work and in the interior through the metal columns supporting the balcony area, the carved stone memorials at either side of the choir and former pulpit area.

HISTORIC / ASSOCIATIVE

The property has historical or associative value because it has direct associations with the theme of religious organizations in Hamilton and their contributions to the cultural and social life of the City of Hamilton. The property has direct associations with the Methodist and then the United Church of Canada organizations which are significant to the community in Hamilton. At the time of its construction, Methodists represented a rapidly increasing number of the Hamilton population, and as a result, the building was constructed to accommodate this growing Methodist downtown congregation. The church's significant scale and its vast interior auditorium space were specifically designed for religious worship and authoritatively symbolize a key part of Methodist religious belief and practice. Later, the United Church in Canada at its inception in 1924 as a union of Methodists, Congregationalists and Presbyterians instantly became the largest Protestant denomination in Canada, and remains so to this day. As such, the United Church continues to have influence in communities. It has continued to serve as a downtown based community hub, which will incorporate a music gathering space within the same building. Centenary Women's Missionary Society, the first in Canada, was founded at the Centenary Church in 1881. It is associated with Martha Cartmell, member of the congregation and first Canadian woman Methodist missionary abroad. It is also associated with Edward Jackson, member and trustee of the Centenary Church, who funded the first Chair of theology at Victoria University in Toronto.

The property reflects the work or ideas of an architect who is significant to

City of Hamilton community. The church was designed by Albert H. Hills, early builder and architect in Hamilton. He is the architect of several notable buildings some no longer standing. The Centenary Church represents a unique example of his work due to its larger scale than the other surviving ecclesiastical work, and execution of the design in the Romanesque Revival style with the unique octagonal turrets.

CONTEXTUAL VALUE

The property has contextual value because it is important in defining the character of the heart of downtown core in Hamilton. The building was oriented to have a strong presence on the street, with a prominent entrance for pedestrians and attendees to the church. The visual prominence of the front and MacNab street facades speaks of the important presence of the church building and as an organization in the neighbourhood and City. The building has been a defining architectural element of the streetscape since 1868, and from social perspective its presence within the downtown urban fabric, demonstrates a longevity to religious devotion.

DESCRIPTION OF HERITAGE ATTRIBUTES

The cultural heritage value of the New Vision Church building, municipally known as 24 Main Street West resides in the following heritage attributes that are related to the cultural heritage value described above:

Exterior:

Attributes present in the 1868 portion of the church:

- Gabled roof
- Massing and form of the 1868 church building including its rectangular plan
- Moulded red brick construction, laid in a stretcher bond, with areas of brick turned on their header (not consistently for entire courses). This occurs in variations of pattern on every elevation of the building.
- Stone construction at first floor, clad in red brick

- Load bearing brick walls at second and attic level elevation
- Timber framing of roof
- Contrasting colour mortar
- Stained and coloured glass windows with their original wood frames on the west, east, south and north (closed in) elevations
- Composition, size and placement of the following architectural elements with respect to the whole:
 - Elongated window openings with masonry brick arches with stone sills and their profile on each elevation; the masonry brick arches over the window openings on the north, west and east elevations and the elaborately profiled stone arches over the windows on the south elevation
 - Brick corbelling and castellations on each elevation
 - Segmental brick arched windows with paired one over one wood windows and the segmental brick arch (formerly a window) on the east elevation
 - Symmetrically arranged architectural components identified on this list on the south elevation
 - Quatrefoil windows with elaborately profiled stone surround on the south elevation
 - Red brick slim buttresses with stone cap accents on the east and west elevations
 - 4 (four) symmetrically placed octagonal brick buttresses with decorative, intricately detailed, cut stone accents, that extend beyond the roof line to make slim decorative octagonal turrets on the south elevation and one each at the northeast and northwest corners of the main, tallest section of the building
 - 1896 front entrance addition:
 - Red brick, pattern laid on a diagonal
 - Red mortar with traces of tuck pointing with white lime mortar
 - Stone accents, including but not limited to arches, quatrefoil window

- surround, coping (under metal flashing)
 - Red granite columns with limestone base and capital accents
- Interior:**
- Layout of Main Auditorium with "U-shaped plan" balcony and extension to the North of the building, separated from the nave/main auditorium space by an arch
 - Balcony its supporting metal columns with decorative metal capitals
 - Balcony railing made of wood and metal
 - Round metal grilles at ceiling
 - Curved ceiling, with decorative faux beams and associated brackets on the walls
 - Interior doors into the auditoriums
 - Buttresses and dressed stone base along original west exterior wall now enclosed within 1992 addition

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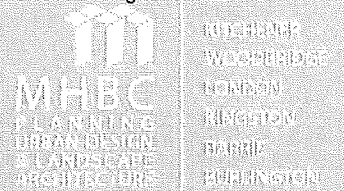
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CULTURAL HERITAGE **ASSESSMENT REPORT**

24 Main Street West
City of Hamilton

Date:

January 2020

Prepared for:

The Corporation of the City of Hamilton

Prepared by:

MacNaughton Hermsen Britton Clarkson Planning Limited (MHBC)

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Contents

LIST OF FIGURES.....	iii
LIST OF TABLES.....	iii
PROJECT PERSONNEL.....	iii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.....	iii
1.0 INTRODUCTION.....	1
2.0 DESCRIPTION OF SUBJECT PROPERTY.....	3
2.1 Location and Context.....	3
2.2 Physiographic Context.....	4
2.3 Heritage Context of Subject Property.....	4
3.0 SETTLEMENT CONTEXT.....	5
3.1 County of Wentworth, Township of Barton.....	5
3.2 City of Hamilton.....	7
3.3 Amalgamation and Annexation.....	10
3.4 Main Street West.....	10
4.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION.....	12
4.1 Property at 24 Main Street West and the Church.....	12
4.2 Features.....	13
4.2.1 Exterior Features.....	13
4.2.2 Interior Features.....	17
4.3 Intangible Features.....	20
4.3.1 Women’s Missionary Society.....	20
4.3.2 Musical Leadership.....	20
4.3.3 Architect Albert Harvey Hills.....	21
5.0 POLICY CONTEXT.....	23
5.1 Planning Act & Provincial Policy Statement.....	23
5.2 Ontario Heritage Act.....	23
5.2.1 Ontario Regulation 9/06.....	23
5.3 Guiding Documents.....	24
6.0 EVALUATION OF HERITAGE ATTRIBUTES.....	26
6.1 Evaluation Criteria.....	26
6.2 Evaluation Under O. Reg. 9/06.....	27

6.2.1 Design Value and/or Physical Value	27
6.2.2 Historical Value and/or Associative Value.....	27
6.2.3 Contextual Value.....	28
6.3 Additional Criteria of the City of Hamilton	29
6.3.1 Social Value.....	29
7.0 CONCLUSIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS	31
7.1 Conclusions.....	31
7.2 List of Identified Heritage Attributes	31
7.3 Future Adaptive Reuse.....	32
7.4 Recommendations.....	35
8.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY	36

APPENDIX A – City of Hamilton’s Terms of Reference

APPENDIX B – City of Hamilton’s Framework for Cultural Heritage Evaluation

APPENDIX C – City of Hamilton’s Cultural Heritage Assessment Report Outline

APPENDIX D - Photo Documentation Inventory

APPENDIX E - Draft Designating By-law, Cultural Heritage Value or Interest, & List of Attributes

APPENDIX F - Detailed Elevation Drawings

APPENDIX G - Criteria for Evaluating Potential for Built Heritage Resources and Cultural Heritage Landscapes

APPENDIX H - Curriculum Vitae

LIST OF FIGURES

	After Page
Figure 1 Location Map	4
Figure 2 Context Map	4
Figure 3 City's Heritage Mapping	4

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1 - Evaluation of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest of Centenary Church.....	29
Table 2 - Host Structure Information	33

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

The City of Hamilton ("the City") is in the process of evaluating 24 Main Street West, Hamilton for potential designation under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c. O.18. As part of a Council-approved designation process, the City requires a Cultural Heritage Assessment be prepared to identify the cultural heritage value and significant cultural heritage features of the property.

MacNaughton Hermsen Britton Clarkson Planning Limited ("MHBC") was retained in January 2018 to prepare a Cultural Heritage Assessment for the property municipally addressed as 24 Main Street West in the City of Hamilton ("subject property"). The property located at 24 Main Street West contains the building known as the former Centenary United Church. This 151-year-old place of worship was added to staff's work plan for designation in 2014 as part of the Downtown Built Heritage Inventory Review. It was also added to the City of Hamilton's Register of Properties of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest at the same time.

In conjunction with the provided Terms of Reference (included as **Appendix A** to this report), the purpose of this Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (CHAR) was threefold:

1. To identify and assess the potential cultural heritage value of the property;
2. To determine if the property should be recommended for designation under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act*; and,
3. To identify the significant heritage attributes associated with the identified cultural heritage value of the property.

In preparing this CHAR, we took the following approach:

Stage 1 - Review of City Policies and Property Information: This stage included a comprehensive review and familiarization with national, provincial, and local heritage policies and legislation, the City of Hamilton's framework for evaluating the potential cultural heritage value of a property (included as **Appendix B** to this report), and the City's Cultural Heritage Assessment Report Outline (included as **Appendix C** to this report). These documents include relevant guidelines needed to effectively prepare a Cultural Heritage Assessment for the subject property. In addition, this stage included a review all relevant background information and historical documents that address the significance of the property, including staff reports, heritage property files, and former inventory work.

Stage 2 - Site Visits: This stage included the undertaking of three (3) site visits whereby, up-to-date high-resolution photographs of the property were taken, which are included throughout this report and aggregated into a Photo Documentation Inventory (included as **Appendix D** to this report).

Please note that interior access was not granted by the property owner; therefore, the cultural heritage assessment does not include the interior of the church. The discussion and photos of the interior were gathered from publicly accessible means, and are based only on research and not a first-hand account. Interior attributes, are therefore, not included on the list of designated heritage attributes.

Stage 3 - Preparation of Cultural Heritage Assessment Report: This stage included the preparation of the Cultural Heritage Assessment Report, which follows the outline provided in **Appendix C**. Subsequently, the content for a draft by-law outlining the description of the property, a draft Statement of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest and description of heritage attributes was prepared and is included as **Appendix E** to this

report. The means of examining and determining the Cultural Heritage Value or Interest of real property included known/potential built heritage features and cultural heritage landscapes, but did not include an evaluation of archaeological sites and areas. This report does not assess buried archaeological resources.

2.0 DESCRIPTION OF SUBJECT PROPERTY

This section briefly describes the physical location, legal description, and dimensions of the property as well as the provision of a physiographic context, containing a description of the physiographic region in which the subject property is located.

2.1 Location and Context

The subject property is located on the corner of MacNab Street South and Main Street West within the downtown central area of the City of Hamilton, on the north side of Main Street West. The property includes a church oriented north-south with approximately 34 metres of frontage on Main Street West, built within close proximity to the southerly property line along Main Street West.

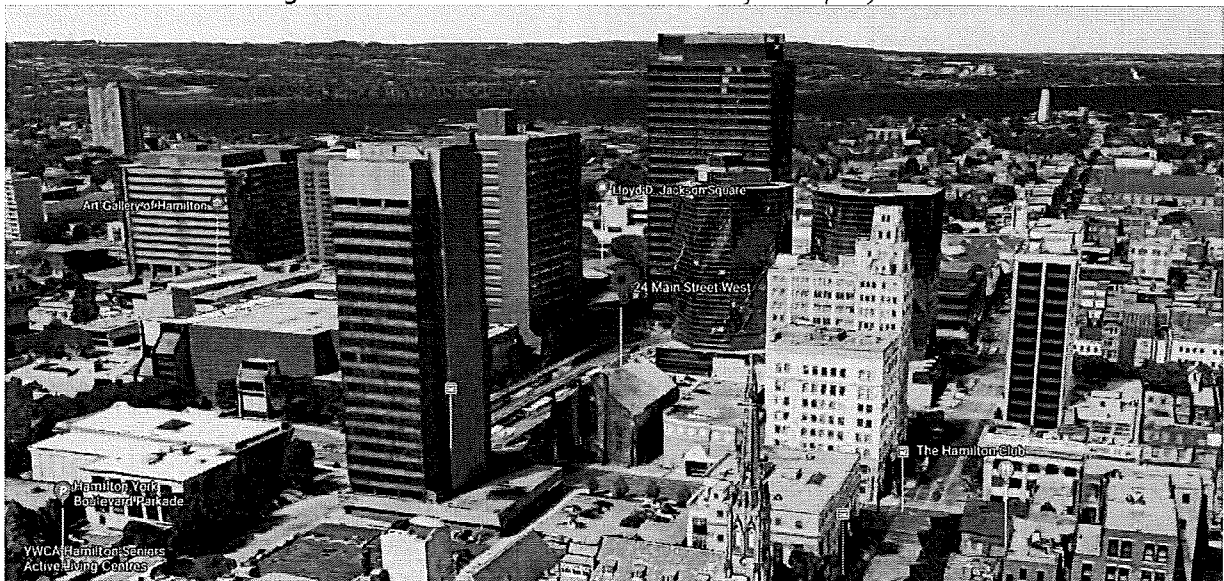
The subject property is located adjacent and west of a 3 storey above-ground parking garage structure/ youth wellness centre and south of a paved asphalt public parking lot. The subject property is located east of the MacNab Street South bus terminal, which is partially screened with trees and landscaping and north of another paved asphalt public parking lot. Refer to **Figures 1** and **2** below for additional context.

The subject property is legally described as:

Lt 41 P. Hamilton Survey City Of Hamilton; Pt Lt 42 P. Hamilton Survey City Of Hamilton; Pt Lt 40 P. Hamilton Survey City Of Hamilton; Pt Lt 23 P. Hamilton Survey City Of Hamilton (unregistered) Btn King St, James St, Main St, Macnab St Pt 2, 4 62r11805; City Of Hamilton.

The subject property is rectangular in shape and has an area of 1,568.94 square metres (0.39 acres).

Image 1 - Three-Dimensional Aerial View of Subject Property/Church



SOURCE: [Google Maps](#)

2.2 Physiographic Context

The study area is located within the Physiographic Region identified as the Lake Iroquois Plain. The Lake Iroquois Plain is a large lowland area bordering Lake Ontario, formed when the last glacier was receding, but still present in the St. Lawrence Valley. The glacier held a body of water known as Lake Iroquois (now extinct), which emptied in New York State. The Iroquois Plain that includes the study area is part of the lake bottom of Lake Iroquois, and the terrain has been smoothed by waves or deposits, in comparison to areas that were the former shorelines.

The Ontario Lakehead portion of the Plain, where the study area is located, was initially cut off from the rest of Lake Ontario by a sand strip. However, land along the shorelines in many places provided elevated, dry locations ideal for the development of urban areas (Chapman et al. 1984).

2.3 Heritage Context of Subject Property

According to the City's online interactive mapping application 'Cultural Heritage Resources' mapping, the subject property is a listed (non-designated) cultural heritage property on the City's *Inventory of Significant Places of Worship in the City of Hamilton 1801-2001* (i.e. Municipal Heritage Register) (**Figure 3**).

The subject property forms part of a nucleus of heritage buildings around the intersection of Main Street and James Street, which includes the St. Paul's Presbyterian Church, the Sun Life Building, the Hamilton Carnegie Building, the former Bank of Montreal, and the Landed Banking and Loan Company Building.

The church at 24 Main Street West is listed as a pre-confederation building within the City's Pre-Confederation Building Inventory.

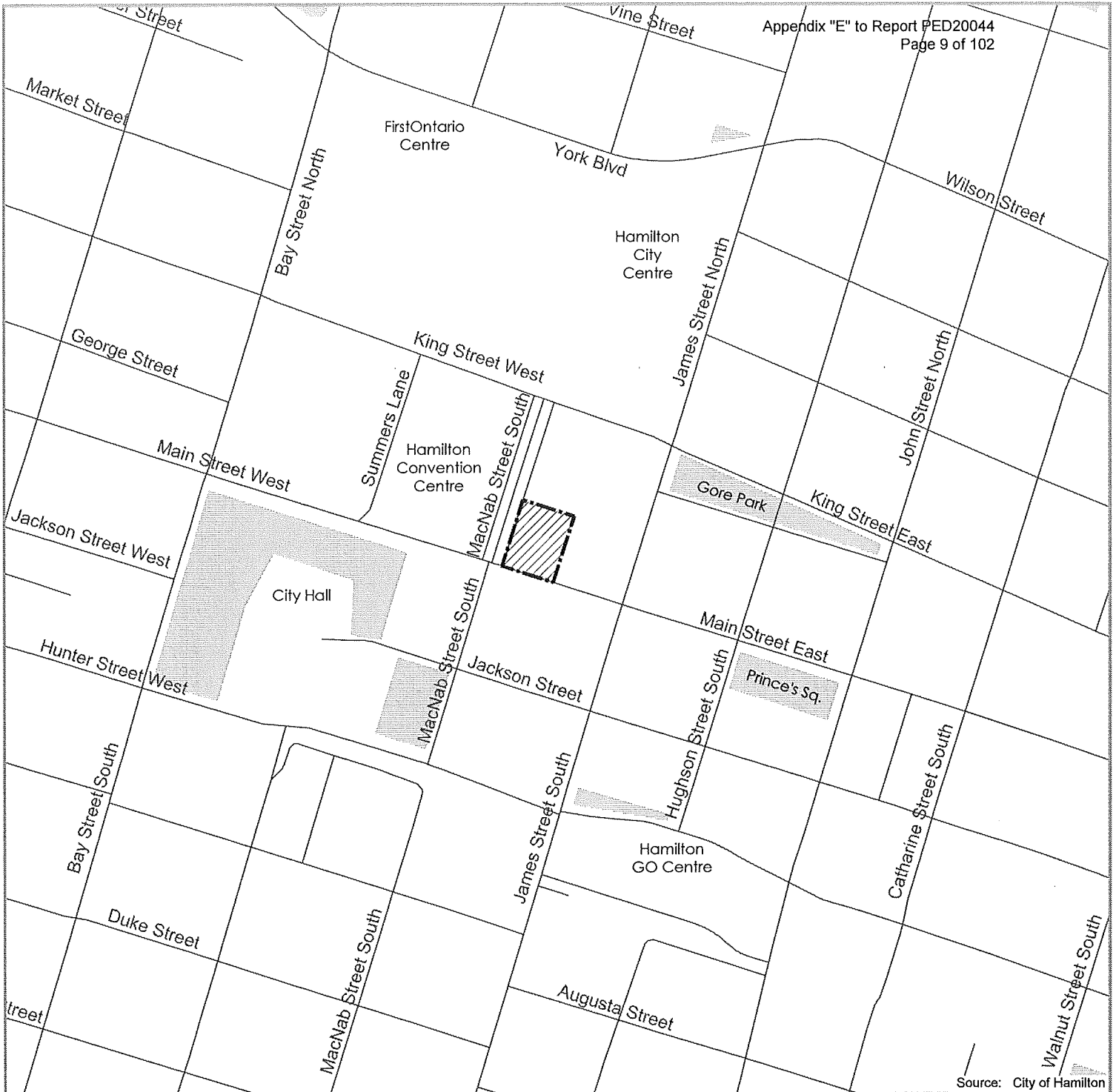


Figure 1
Location Map

LEGEND



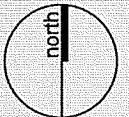
Subject Lands

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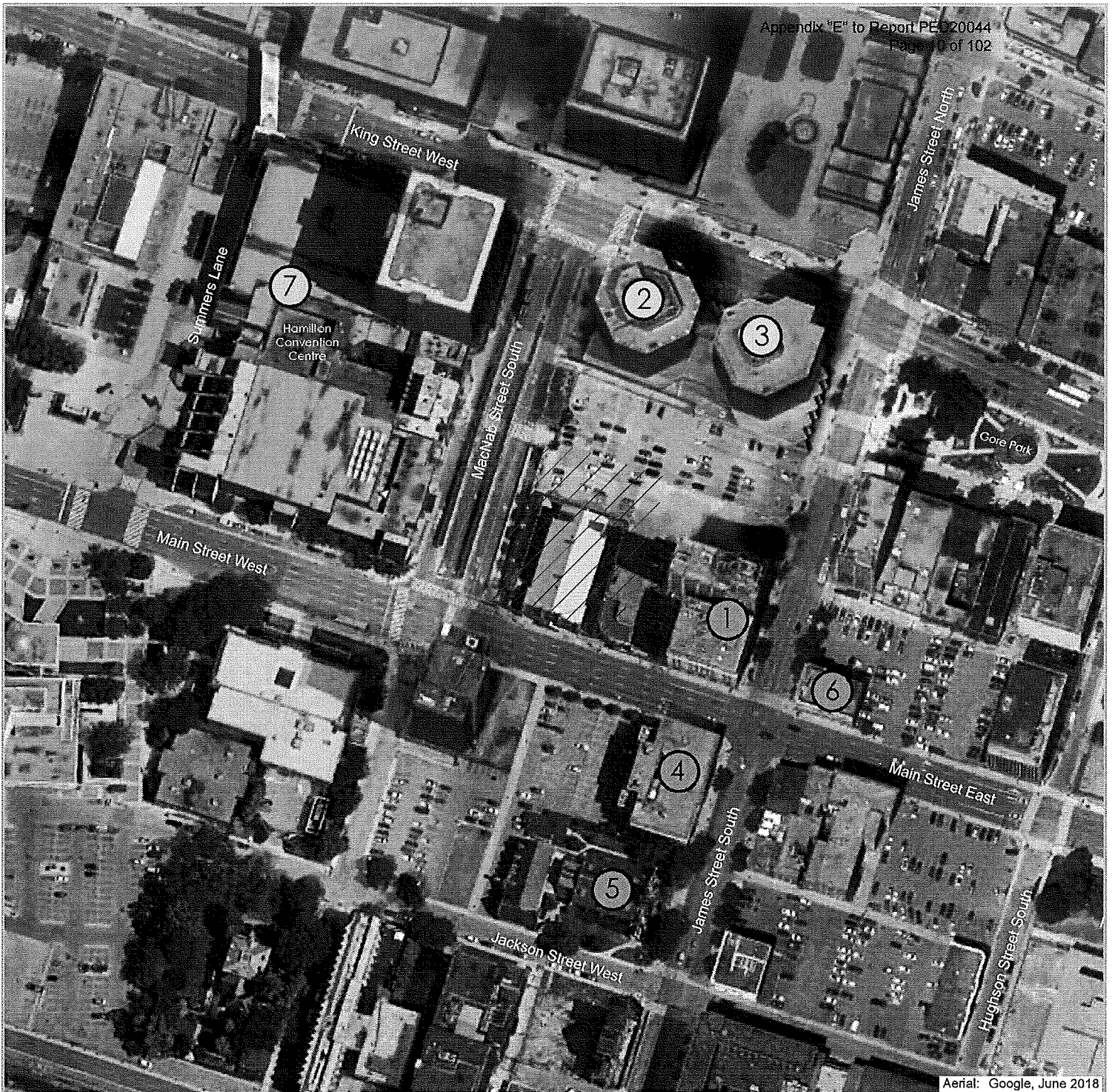
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24 Main Street W
City of Hamilton



**PLANNING
URBAN DESIGN
& LANDSCAPE
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Aerial: Google, June 2018

Figure 2
Context Map

LEGEND

 Subject Lands

Heritage Properties

-  Designated
-  Listed

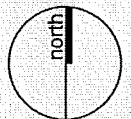
1. 22 Main St W & 34-42 James St S (Sun Life Building)
2. 21 King St W (Commerce Place)
3. 1 King St W (Commerce Place)
4. 1 Main St W (Former Bank of Montreal)
5. 64 James St S (former St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church)
6. 47 James St S (Landed Banking & Loan Co. Building)
7. 1 Summers Lane (Hamilton Convention Centre)

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DRAWN: CAC



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24 Main Street W
City of Hamilton



Source: City of Hamilton

Figure 3
Heritage Mapping
 (Hamilton Online
 Web Mapping)

LEGEND

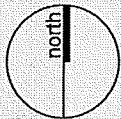
-  Subject Lands
-  Designated Properties
-  Registered Properties
-  Inventory of Places of Worship
-  Cultural Heritage Landscape Inventory

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24 Main Street W
 City of Hamilton

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3.0 SETTLEMENT CONTEXT

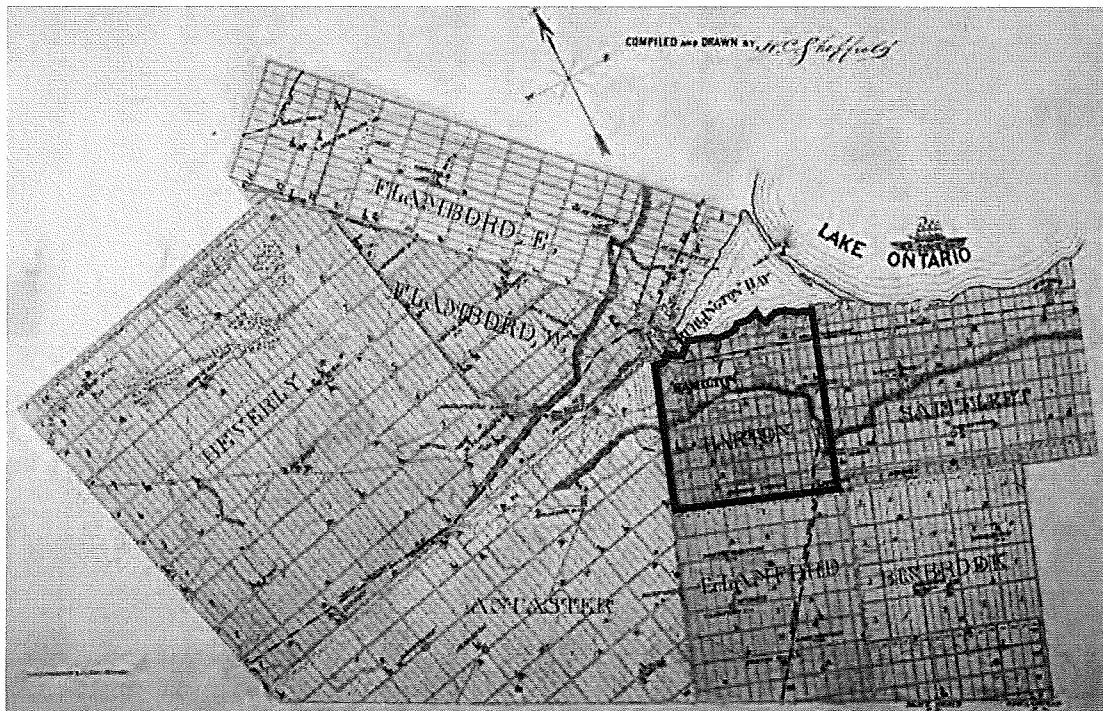
This section contains a description of the broad historical development of the settlement in which the subject property is located as well as the development of the subject property itself. A range of primary and secondary sources such as local histories and a variety of historical and topographical maps were used to describe the settlement history and the subject property's key heritage characteristics.

3.1 County of Wentworth, Township of Barton

The first Europeans to come into contact with the western Lake Ontario shoreline were French explorers Samuel de Champlain in the early 17th Century and Étienne Brûlé in 1615 or 1616. The French established fur trade routes and outposts along the Lake's western shoreline. French influence in Ontario ended following Britain's victory at the Plains of Abraham in 1759. In the late 18th Century, colonial officials began to purchase lands from the Mississaugas and offered 200 acres to any Loyalist family upon arrival (Weaver et al, 1982).

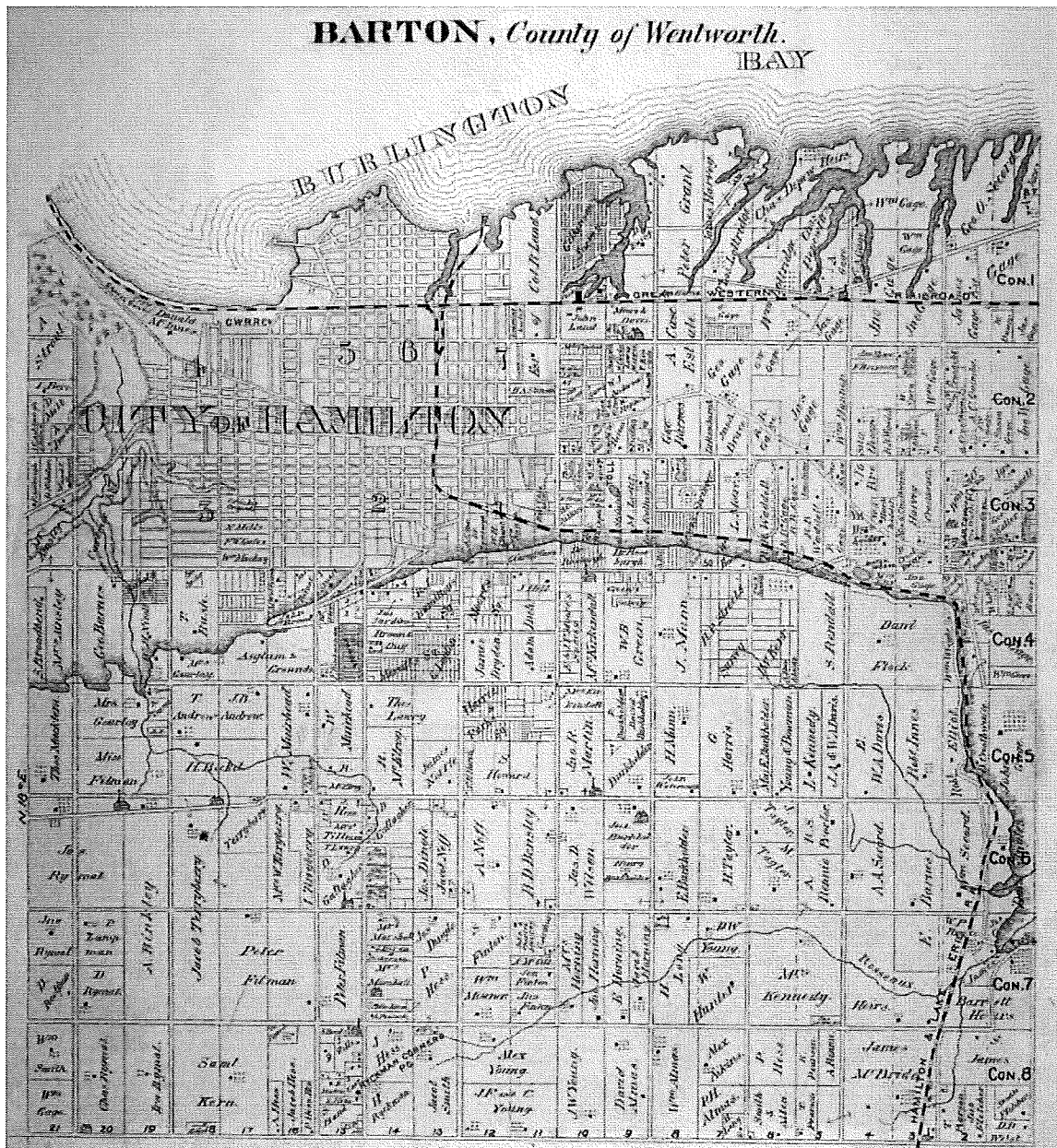
Robert Land was the first Euro-Canadian settler of what was to become the City of Hamilton in 1778. The first survey was not conducted until 1791, by Augustus Jones, deputy provincial land surveyor in 1791. At the time, the area was inhabited by approximately thirty one families. Further settlement occurred once the American War of Independence had ended, pushing United Empire Loyalists north into Upper Canada (Lister et al, 1913). What is now the City of Hamilton was part of Home and Niagara Districts in 1802, which included what was to become Wentworth County and included the Townships of Saltfleet, Barton, Binbrook, Glandford, Ancaster, and other lands. Wentworth was not separated into its own County by an act of Legislation until 1853. (Lister et al, 1913).

Image 2 - Map of Wentworth County 1880 with Barton Township shown in Red. (Source: Canadian County Atlas Digital Project, McGill University, 2001).



The land which became Barton Township was acquired by the British from the Mississaugas in 1784. The land was surveyed again by 1846 by D.B. Papineau, Commissioner of Crown Lands. Barton Township was bounded by Burlington Bay to the north, Saltfleet Township to the east, and Ancaster to the west. The Township was primarily settled by retired soldiers and United Empire Loyalists (Lister et al, 1913). While some areas of the Township did not provide for good agricultural land, it profited from its proximity to Burlington Bay. Barton Township included lands heavily wooded with oak, maple, black walnut, pine, spruce, and hickory (Jardine, 1990). The subject property is included as part of Lot 15, Concession 2 of Barton Township (refer to 1880 Township of Barton map below).

Image 3: Map of Township of Barton 1880, County of Wentworth. (Source: Canadian County Atlas Digital Project, McGill University, 2001).

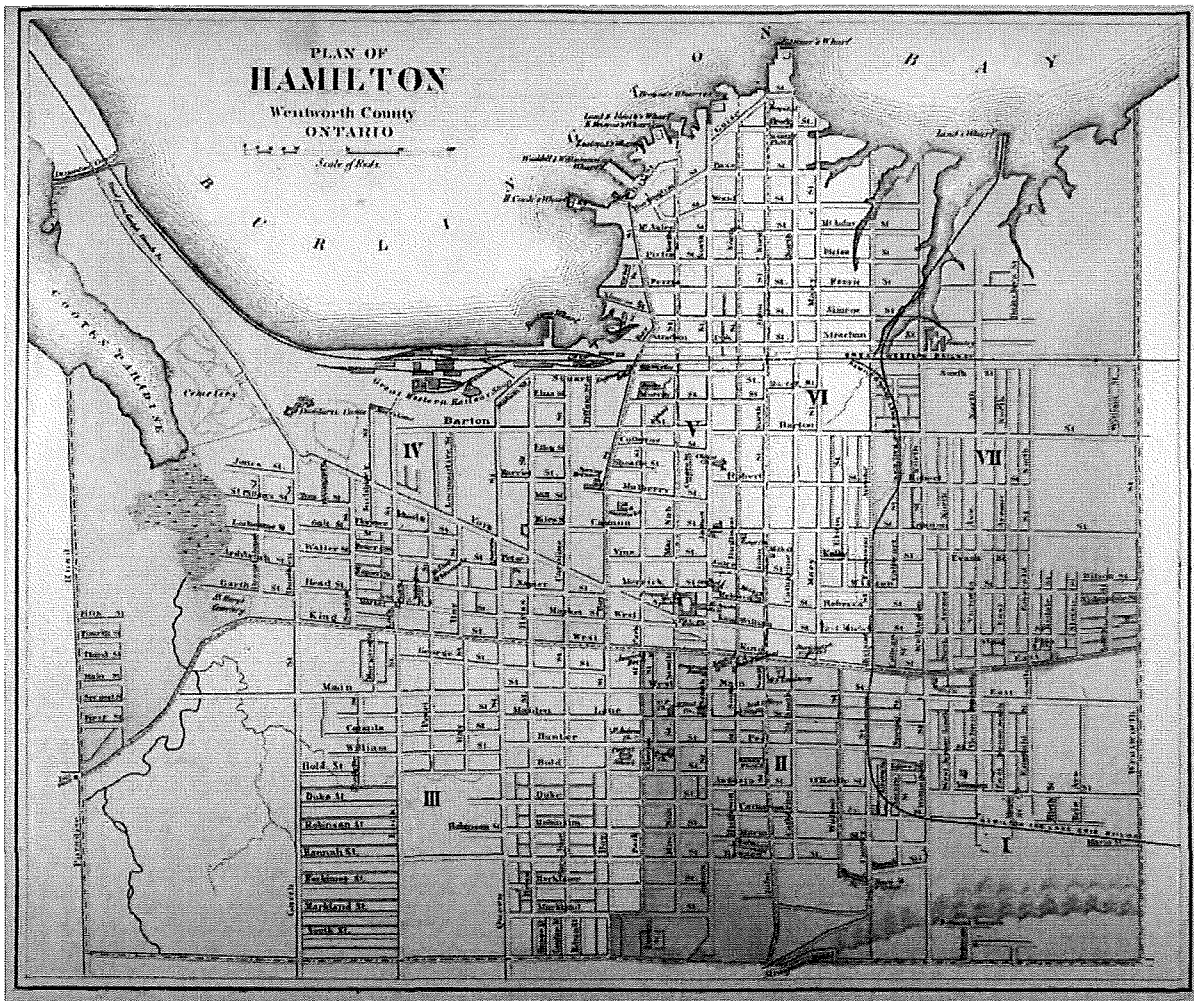


In 1815, George Hamilton purchased a house and 257 acres of land in the village known as Head of the Lake. Mr. Hamilton was the son of businessman and politician Robert Hamilton. Mr. Hamilton was involved in Ontario's lumber trade and built a successful business empire in Upper and Lower Canada exporting lumber back to Liverpool, England. Mr. Hamilton laid out a town site by delimiting roadways and selling parcels of his estate to newcomers (Weaver et al, 1982).

3.2 City of Hamilton

Hamilton was named after and founded by a Canadian merchant and politician named George Hamilton. Mr. Hamilton had purchased a large amount of farmland (which would later become Hamilton) from a man named James Durand, who was a member of the Legislative Assembly. Hamilton was incorporated as a Town in 1833, and shortly thereafter, began to establish itself into Canada's pre-eminent industrial city in the second half of the 19th century (Kristofferson, 2000).

Image 4: Map of the Plan of Hamilton 1880, Township of Barton, Wentworth County. (Source: Canadian County Atlas Digital Project, McGill University, 2001).



In 1826, the opening of a canal through the sand bar separating Lake Ontario and Burlington Bay, provided additional access to raw materials and technology from the larger manufacturing centres to the east along

the St. Lawrence and Welland Canal system. The canal, referred to as the "Burlington Canal", provides Burlington Bay/Hamilton Harbour with navigable access to the Atlantic Ocean and a connection to international trade and commerce (Kristofferson, 2000 and Public Services and Procurement Canada, 2017).

Over time, the enhanced access to international trade and commerce, provided by the Burlington Canal, contributed to Hamilton's presence as an industrial community and its growth as a community. "Between 1929 and 1934 total tonnage in the harbour doubled from one to two million tonnes annually, making Hamilton the fourth-busiest port in the country, behind Montreal, Vancouver and Toronto" (Hamilton Port Authority, n.d.).

The population of Hamilton at the time of incorporation was approximately 2,100 people (Lister et al, 1913). Hamilton continued to attract both industry and agriculture in the early to mid-19th Century, and in 1846 the Town attained "City" status, with a population of 6,832 (Weaver et al, 1982; Lister et al, 2013). In the 1850s, the introduction of Great Western Railway and other rail lines increased industrial activity and the population grew to 10,312 (Lister et al, 1913). According to the MacKay Directory of the Cities, Towns and Villages of Canada, Hamilton had been 'greatly improved' and was considered a central agricultural district which was planned to intersect with the Great Western Railroad.

The industrial success of the City of Hamilton helped to establish the Port of Hamilton as one of the largest ports in Ontario. The completion of the Welland Canal in 1932, brought a tremendous boost in shipping to Hamilton industry (Hamilton Port Authority, n.d.). Anticipating the arrival of larger Great Lakes vessels and ocean freighters, the Burlington Canal was widened and deepened at the entrance from Lake Ontario into Hamilton Harbour. In order to accommodate the huge ore and coal ships which now had direct access to the City, larger docks were constructed. The result was an increase in total tonnage in the harbour, doubling from one to two million tonnes annually between 1929 and 1934, making Hamilton the fourth-busiest port in the country, behind Montreal, Vancouver and Toronto.

"When the St. Lawrence Seaway opened in 1959, the first ship travelling up the new system was berthed in Hamilton. Cargo tonnage after the first year of Seaway operation was higher in Hamilton than at any other Canadian or American Port on the Great Lakes" (Hamilton Port Authority, n.d.). The City's industrial prowess continued to progress into the 1860s, and diversified to include a large clothing factory, a boot and shoe enterprise, cigar and tobacco plants, steam engine and boiler works, sewing machines factories, stove foundries, and other industries (Kristofferson, 2000). Hamilton's growth in the commercial and industrial industries prompted large scale emigration from the British Isles. Amongst those emigrants were Methodists.

By 1866, the population of Hamilton was 25,000, and over one fifth of that population was comprised of Methodists. According to the 1918 Jubilee of the Centenary Church, church accommodation for Methodists in Hamilton was inadequate. Given the number of Methodists in the City, the Methodist divisions initiated the development of a church to accommodate their growing congregation.

Hamilton's primary industry become steel and Hamilton was a major producer of wartime materials and products (Weaver et al, 1982). Although in the 1960's and 1970's industry declined in the downtown and harbour areas in favour of employment growth along the City's various expressways. The 20th Century also brought a shift in Hamilton's labour force from manufacturing to employment in other sectors including: universities and colleges (McMaster and Mohawk), hospitals and health sciences, and information and cultural industries (Weaver et al, 1982). The remaining lands of Barton Township were annexed by the City of Hamilton in 1960. In 2001, the municipalities of Ancaster, Dundas, Flamborough, Glanbrook, Hamilton and Stoney Creek (all municipalities within the Regional Municipality of Hamilton–Wentworth were

amalgamated, to form the current boundaries of the City of Hamilton. A brief timeline of events in the formation of the City of Hamilton and Methodism from the late 18th century to the 1870s is presented below:

- **18th Century**
 - Geneva Lake/Macassa Bay proclaimed to be Burlington Bay in 1792
 - Richard Beasley settles on the shores of Burlington Heights in 1785
 - The foundations of Methodism were laid in the Niagara Peninsula and Western Ontario in the latter part of the century.
- **1807**
 - First Division of Methodism appeared in the present City of Hamilton in 1807 (i.e. the Niagara circuit), with second division in 1808 (i.e. the Ancaster circuit).
- **1815**
 - Hamilton Harbour (Burlington Bay) sees permanent European settlement.
- **1826**
 - Burlington Canal is opened.
- **1830s**
 - Burlington Canal Lift Bridge is opened.
 - Hamilton incorporated as a Town in 1833 with a population of 2,100.
 - Small manufactures appear.
 - In 1835, Hamilton is made head of one of the six Methodist circuits comprised within the boundaries of the old Niagara circuit. Methodist membership totals 2,456.
- **1840s**
 - Town develops reputation as a regional metal centre.
 - Hamilton achieves status as a "City", with a population of 6,832.
 - A new Methodist Church, known as Third or Stone Church, (the predecessor of Centenary) was begun at Merrick and MacNab Streets.
- **1854**
 - Arrival of the Great Western Railway opens up vast new markets and attracts more industry to City.
- **1860s**
 - City's industrial prowess diversifies to include a large clothing factory, and boot and shoe enterprise, cigar and tobacco plants, steam engine and boiler works, sewing machines factories, stove foundries, and other industries.
 - Hamilton's growth in the commercial and industrial industries prompts large scale emigration from British Isles, including more Methodists.
 - Demand for services and information increases.
 - In 1866, the population of Hamilton reaches 25,000, with one fifth being Methodists.
 - Church accommodation for Methodists in City is deemed inadequate.
 - In 1866, the Centenary Methodist Church was planned and its foundations laid on the subject property. The "Centenary" in the name stems from the fact that 1866 was the centenary year of American Methodism (i.e. 100th year).
- **1870s**
 - Hamilton Street Railway (HSR) began offering horse-drawn public transportation in 1873 to accommodate growth and demand for services.
 - In 1879, the City of Hamilton becomes site of first commercial long distance telephone line in the British Empire.

3.3 Amalgamation and Annexation

In 1816, the Gore District, named after Sir Francis Gore, Lieutenant Governor of the colony at the time, was established out of the old divisions of the Home and Niagara Districts of Upper Canada. The Gore district consisted of the counties of Wentworth and Halton. Wentworth County encompassed the Townships of Saltfleet, Barton, Ancaster, Binbrook and Glanford. As Hamilton expanded in the 1950's and 1960's it annexed portions of Ancaster, Saltfleet and all of Barton Township. In 1974 the Regional Municipality of Hamilton-Wentworth was formed.

In 2001, the City of Hamilton as it is known today came into being following removal of the Regional Municipality of Hamilton-Wentworth and the Provincially-directed amalgamation of the former municipalities and Townships. The former village of Waterdown and City of Stoney Creek were also amalgamated by the City of Hamilton (Freeman, 2001).

3.4 Main Street West

The subject property and Centenary Church is located at the northwest corner of Main Street West and MacNab Street South. Hamilton's downtown core runs generally along two one way streets: Main Street (eastbound) and King Street (westbound). A street of the name "Main Street" appears to have existed in the former Town of Hamilton as early as 1830 and is referenced on a Survey of the Town conducted by Lewis Burwell in the same year (Burwell, 1830). An artist's rendition of an 1894 bird's eye view of the City (below) illustrates Main Street as a prominent commercial and institutional thoroughfare (Toronto Lithographing Company, & Association of Canadian Map Libraries Archives, 1999).

Image 5 - City of Hamilton 1894. (Source: Toronto Lithographing Company, & Association of Canadian Map Libraries Archives, 1999).



MacNab Street is named after Allan Napier MacNab who was born in Niagara-on-the-Lake and fought in the war of 1812. In 1826, after receiving a law degree, MacNab moved to Hamilton and established the City's first law practice and was responsible for commissioning the architect that constructed his great mansion

called Dundurn Castle. MacNab was elected to the legislature in 1828 and served as Premier of the Canada's from 1854-1856 (Houghton, 2002).

Image 6 - Church in 1894. (Source: Toronto Lithographing Company, & Association of Canadian Map Libraries Archives, 1999).



4.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

4.1 Property at 24 Main Street West and the Church

According to the City of Hamilton's Inventory of Significant Places of Worship in the City of Hamilton 1801-2001, "the origins of the Centenary Church can be traced back to the arrival of settlers at the Head of the Lake and the establishment in 1824 of the first place of worship in Hamilton". This first church, located at the corner of King Street East and Wellington Street is known as First Methodist.

As immigration increased to the area, the Methodist congregation grew and as a result additional Methodist churches were constructed within the core of the city. The mid-19th century marked a dramatic increase in attendance and as a resolution, lots were purchased on Main Street West to construct a large Methodist church in 1868 to accommodate the growing Methodist population in the City, which represented over one fifth of Hamilton's population at the time (Inventory of Significant Places of Worship in the City of Hamilton, 1801-2001, 95). According to the 1918 Jubilee of the Centenary Church, "at the time of its construction, Centenary Church was considered one of the finest and most commodious Methodist Churches in the Dominion, and while its exterior may now be regarded as somewhat old-fashioned, the interior is very little surpassed for comfort and suitability".

The Centenary Church was designed by architect A.H. Mills, in the Victorian Romanesque/Italianate style which cost \$30,000. The church was 130' by 66' and constructed of both pressed red brick and stone dressings. On May 10th, 1868, the Centenary Church was formally opened with a large ceremony, and the first service took place on the morning of that day. The church was named in memorial of the centennial anniversary of the first Methodist chapel in North America: Centenary Methodist Church.

According to the City of Hamilton's Inventory of Significant Places of Worship in the City of Hamilton 1801-2001, "in 1925, Centenary Methodist became Centenary United, with an increase in membership and commitment. During the last half of the 20th Century, changes to the population in the City core resulted in the closure of nearby churches – Wesley United amalgamated with Centenary in 1957 and in 1999, Livingston United – leaving Centenary as the most important of the United Churches in the downtown area of Hamilton".

Centenary United Church represents the oldest United Church in Hamilton's downtown core (LACAC, 1989). Moreover, according to a report from the LACAC Research Sub-Committee to the LACAC Secretary (dated November 27, 1989) "the presence of this handsome Romanesque Revival church on Main Street makes a significant contribution to the streetscape and forms part of a nucleus of landmark buildings around the intersection of Main and James, which includes the Sun Life and Pigott Buildings, and two bank buildings: the former Bank of Montreal and Mercantile Bank".

Today the subject property and church is home to the New Vision United Church, which describes themselves as, "an inclusive, diverse community of Christian faith that encourages the gifts and graces of all people".

4.2 Features

4.2.1 Exterior Features

4.2.1.1 Main Church

24 Main Street West is a brick church designed in the Romanesque Revival style with Gothic influences by architect A.H. Hills and constructed by the Webber Brothers builders and Messrs Sharp Murison carpenters circa 1868. The building totals three-and-a-half storeys in height and has a front gable metal-clad roof with a brick parapet, moulded stone courses and arched brick dentils. The projecting eaves have wooden soffits with paired brackets. Four brick pinnacles with brick buttresses and decorative stone finishes extend up from the front facade to separate the three window bays. The gable roof front portico was added in 1896, including the double-arch entrance, decorative transoms, segmental double doors, moulded stone trim, round columns, Corinthian capitals, quatrefoil windows, shaped parapet and decorative brick work. At one point, an addition for a Sunday school to the rear was constructed (circa 1891), but was demolished in the late-20th century after the severance and sale of the rear of the property. A new addition was constructed in 1992. The 1992 addition includes a rear wing and the existing one-storey addition to the west.



There is a blinded quatrefoil window below the centre gable. The upper-storey of the south façade is composed of two-storey-high semi-circular window openings with a set of paired stacked stained glass windows, wood trim and shaped stone sills. The windows in the front façade have moulded stone drip moulds with decorative finishes and the side walls have brick voussoirs. The first storey has segmental windows and entrances with brick voussoirs.

According to Thurlby (2006):

"the Gothic style was not universally popular for nonconformist churches in Ontario. Romanesque provided an alternative for those who feared the association of popery with Gothic. Romanesque, as the label suggests, it is a style based on ancient Roman architecture. It was used throughout Europe in the 11th and 12th centuries, and is characterized by the predominance of round-headed arches, massive supports and an emphasis on wall surfaces."

Albert Harvey Hills, a Hamilton-based architect, produced a variant on the Lombard Romanesque style with the design of the Centenary Church (Thurlby, 2006). According to Thurlby (2006), when it comes to describing the Centenary Church, "there is a gesture towards Gothic with the stepped buttresses and pinnacles but the consistent use of round-headed arches, and especially the small arches on projecting stones (arched corbels) that articulate the gable". The interior has a segmental lath-and-plaster vault, and slightly arced seats and a U-shaped gallery to focus on the pulpit platform



The total cost of the Church when first opened, was around \$40,000.

The building was named Centenary Church in honour of the 100th Anniversary of the founding of the first Methodist Chapel in North America in New York City.

In August 2014, the Hamilton Municipal Heritage Committee (Report No. 14-009(a)) identified the Centenary United Church as a Downtown Hamilton landmark due to its considerable impact on Hamilton's downtown core and its

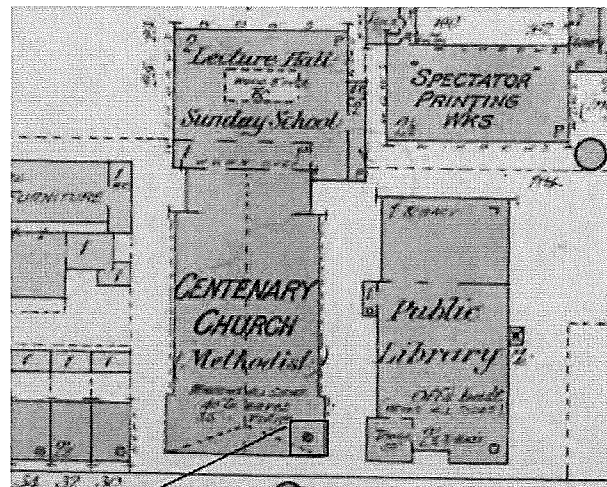
substantial contribution to the city's architectural identity (Hamilton Heritage Handbook, 1998).

4.2.1.2 Sunday School & Lecture Hall

A Sunday school with lecture hall was constructed in 1895 to meet the increasing demands for accommodation. The Sunday school and interior facilities were designed using the latest (at the time) in comfort and convenience for officers, teachers and scholars. The Sunday school was designed by architect William Stewart & Sons. The cost of the Sunday school and lecture hall was around \$17,000.

The basement of the original church, was the first location for the original Sunday school and was used for weekly evening services, and for classrooms for the more select meetings of the membership of the church. The church basement was designed to be almost entirely above ground.

In the early 1990s, the Centenary Church (renamed the Centenary United Church) was in need of repairs and the church required funding. Specifically, the Centenary United Church wanted to construct new additions and undertake conservation work on the church proper, including repair or replacement of the slate roof¹ and cleaning of the brick masonry. The Sunday School with Lecture Hall was demolished between 1991-1994 after the Local Architectural Conservation Advisory Committee (LACAC) approved the Centenary United Church's application for demolition. The



N.B. Roofs of buildings covered with Shingles laid in mortar, and Shingles laid on fire proof felt or tar paper are shown thus ⊗

1898 Fire Insurance Plan – Centenary Church with Sunday School Addition. NOTE: This FIP notes that the church (at this time) had a shingle roof laid on fire proof felt or tar paper.

¹ There is some mention of the church originally having a slate roof. The current roof is clad in metal.

demolition of the Sunday school allowed the Centenary United Church to sever and sell the rear portion of property, with the proceeds going towards the construction of the addition and the conservation discussed prior.

The Sunday School was replaced with a one-storey addition, facing MacNab Street South and is connected by a new corridor running behind the church to a new chapel on the east side. The addition utilized some of the original stones and woodwork, in an effort to salvage some of the original materials. A time capsule was added that is filled with items salvaged for the Sunday school building. The addition was dependent on approval of a minor variance application (No. A-91:101) to rezone the subject property from "B" District (Suburban Agriculture and Residential, etc.) to a "C" District (Urban Protected Residential, etc.) for the purpose of creating a building lot, and to allow for no setbacks to the lot lines to permit future additions to the north and west of the building. The minor variance and severance applications were approved by the City's Committee of Adjustment in May of 1991 (Hamilton Spectator, 1991). Elevation drawings of the additions are included as **Appendix F**.

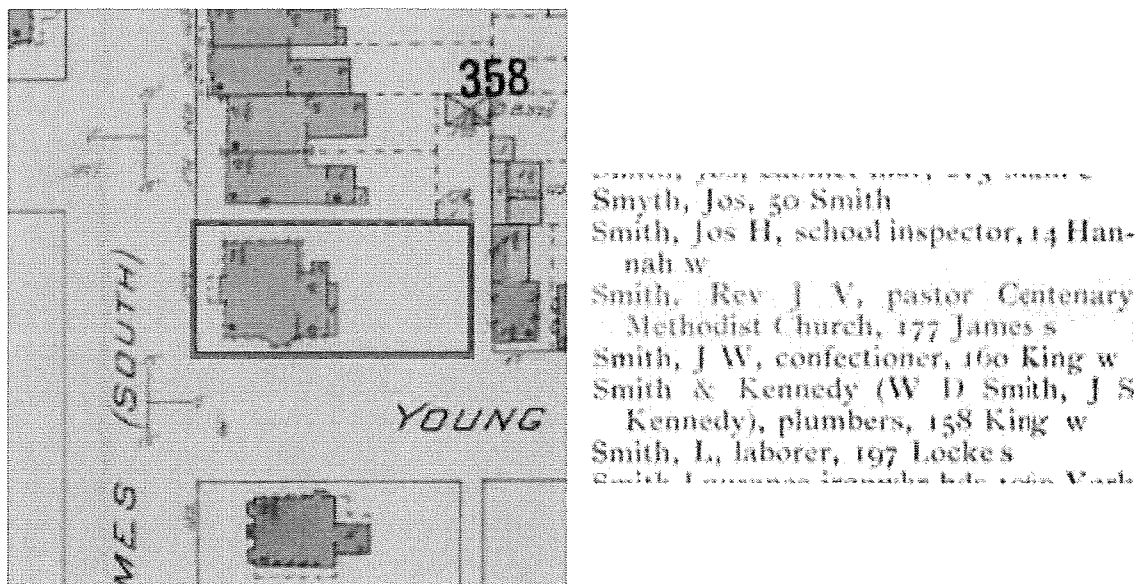
Given that the Sunday school and Lecture hall have been demolished, Cultural Heritage Value or Interest cannot be assigned.

4.2.1.3 Parsonage

A Parsonage for the Centenary Church, was constructed in 1875, just over half a kilometre (500m) south from the subject property at 177 James Street South. The parsonage was demolished in 1931 for the construction of the Hamilton Medical Arts Building (a building which is a listed heritage property in the City's Inventoried Properties).

Given that the Parsonage has been demolished, Statement of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest cannot be assigned.

Image 7 - Location of Rectory and Registry of Rev. J.V. Smith Residing in Parsonage as Pastor

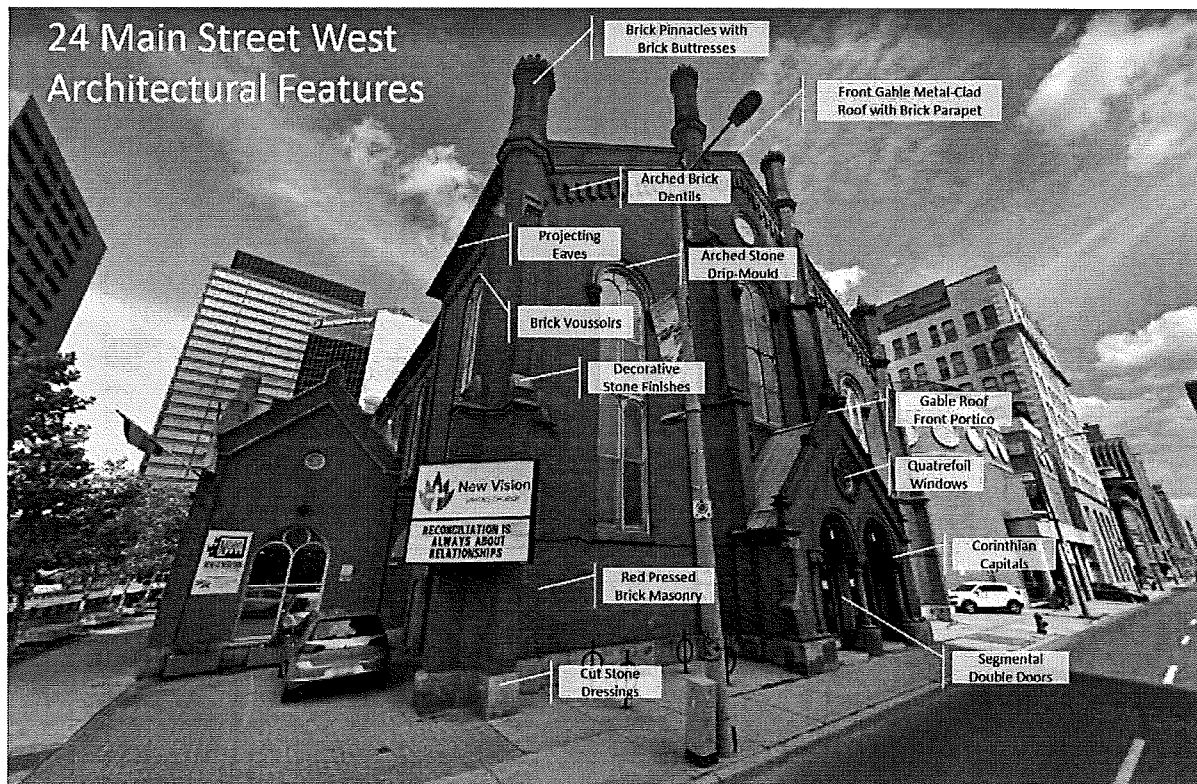


4.2.1.4 Architectural Features

The Church was constructed in 1868, and architect A.H. Hills designed the building with the following key features:

- Arched brick dentils
- Blinded quatrefoil window below the centre gable
- Corinthian capitals
- Cut stone dressings
- Gable roof front portico
- Moulded stone courses
- Moulded stone trim, round columns
- Projecting eaves with wooden soffits with paired brackets
- Quatrefoil windows
- Red pressed brick masonry
- Segmental double doors
- Shaped parapet and decorative brick work
- Upper-storey facades: are composed of two-storey-high semi-circular window openings with a set of paired stacked stained glass windows, wood trim and shaped stone sills
- Windows in the front façade: have moulded stone hoods with decorative finishes and the side walls have brick voussoir
- Decorative stone finishes which extend up from the front façade to separate the three window bays
- Decorative transoms
- Double-arched entrance with hinged wood doors painted purple with glass inserts
- First storey segmental windows and entrances with brick voussoirs
- Four brick pinnacles with brick buttresses
- Front gable metal-clad roof with brick parapet

Image 8 – Visual of Significant Exterior Architectural Features. (Source: Google Maps).



4.2.2 Interior Features

The original capacity of the Centenary Church was set at 1,800, but was later reduced by several hundred when a City By-law required the removal of folding aisle chairs and other extra seating, and can now seat 300 to 1,100 people for live music and theatrical performances. The interior features of the existing and original church are described below. The descriptions are based on research, and the condition of these features has not been confirmed through an interior site visit.

4.2.2.1 Casavant Frères Organ

The first organ was constructed by organ makers in the City specifically for the Church, under the supervision of Thomas White, a practical organ builder, and organist of the old "Stone Church". The organ was considerably enlarged in 1881, and in 1903 was renewed and enlarged further under the supervision of organist W.H. Hewlett. The enlargement of the organ in 1903 produced an essentially new and larger organ with around 50 stops, operated under the electro-pneumatic system, and manufactured by the celebrated firm Casavant Frères (Casavant Brothers) of Saint-Hyacinthe, QC.

The new Casavant Frères Organ consists of four manuals, 47 speaking stops, 3,000 pipes, 27 couplers, 25 automatic adjustable pistons, combination pedals and other mechanical accessories. As of January 13, 1904, the Casavant Frères Organ would have been one of the largest and best equipped instruments in Canada. The wood work is made of quartered oak and the pipes have been artistically decorated in harmony with the architecture of the church.



Casavant Frères Organ, 2017. Source:
<http://musichallhamilton.ca/>

4.2.2.2 Choir Gallery



Choir Gallery, 2019. Source:
<http://musichallhamilton.ca/>

The choir gallery was also improved around 1904, and the improved gallery was designed to seat over 50 people. The seats were designed (at the time) to be of the most improved kind in circular form, and so arranged that each member of the choir would be visible to the organist whether sitting or standing. The console of key-board and the organ, of oak exterior and mahogany interior, was placed immediately behind the minister's seat and in front of the choir. The only connection between the key-board and the organ was a cable containing electric wires.

A new minister's settee of walnut was erected, artistically carved in keeping with the present pulpit furniture, and the whole front of the choir gallery was rearranged and redecorated. It is possible to enter the choir gallery from the church, in addition to the main entrances.

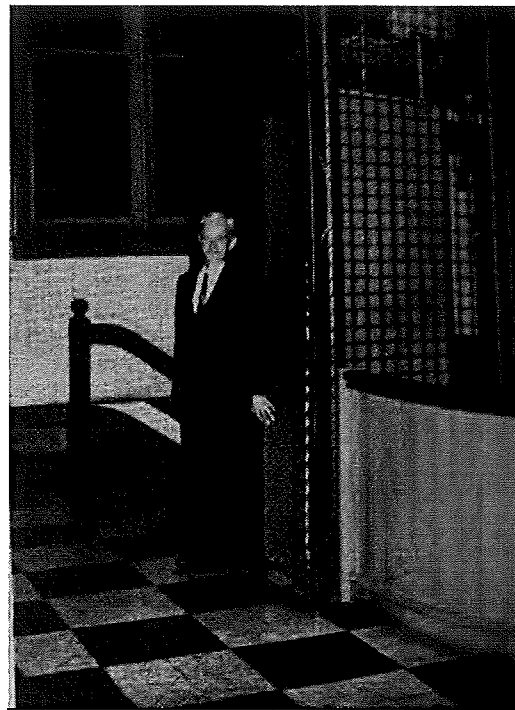
At the north end of the auditorium of the Church, two Cenotaphs were placed by the Conference of the Wesleyan Methodist Church to perpetuate the memory of the founders of the Chair of Theology of Victoria College (Mr. and Mrs. Edward Jackson).

4.2.2.3 The Elevator

One feature of Centenary Church, unique in the City of Hamilton, and perhaps in Canada, is the elevator which was installed by Mrs. W.E. Sanford early in the 20th century to lift the weak and disabled from the vestibule to the main floor of the church. As the elevator holds only two people with the volunteer operator, those who were fit were expected to climb the long flight of steps. The elevator works on the hydraulic system and it has been suggested that if it ever ceased to function, there might be difficulty in finding someone to repair the antique apparatus.

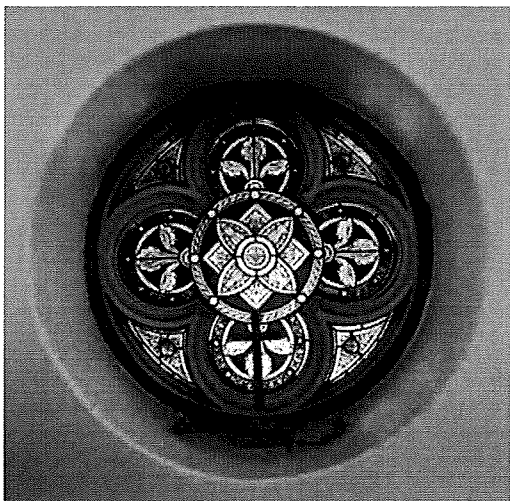
Some interior features of the church may display a high degree of craftsmanship and have the potential to yield information that contributes to an understanding of the Methodist community in Hamilton. This would need to be confirmed through an interior site visit. Other noteworthy interior features include the:

1. Stained Glass Windows;
2. Pews;
3. Original Chandeliers Ceiling Mounts (original chandeliers have since been removed);
4. Decorative Ceiling;
5. Modern Light Installations; and,
6. Acoustic Design/Materials.

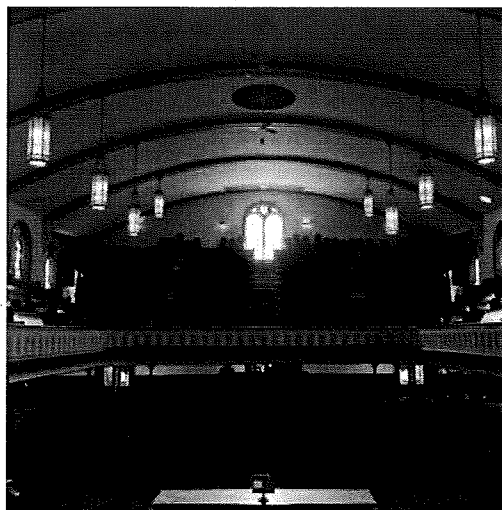


The Elevator, 1968. Source: Centenary United Church Centennial Pamphlet

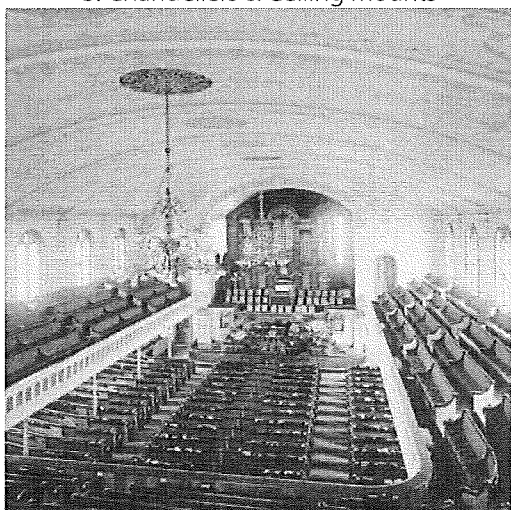
1. Stained Glass Windows



2. Pews



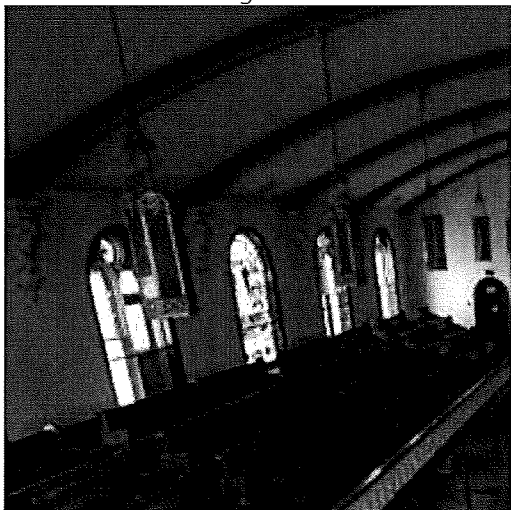
3. Chandeliers & Ceiling Mounts



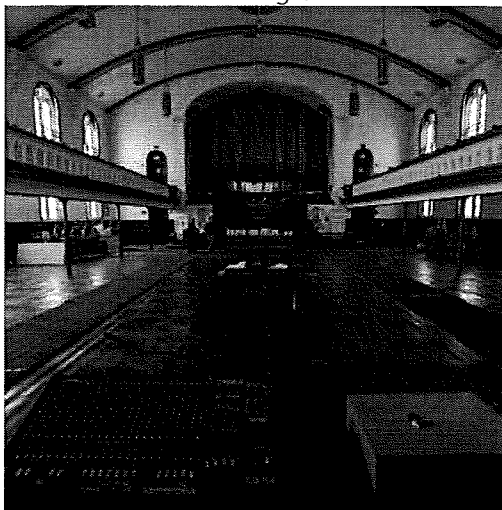
4. Decorative Ceiling



5. Modern Light Installations



6. Acoustic Design/Materials



4.3 Intangible Features

4.3.1 Women's Missionary Society

The Centenary Church was also home to the origin of the Woman's Missionary Society. The Women's Missionary Society is a community of Christians whose purpose is to encourage one another and all the people of the church to be involved in local and world mission through prayer, study, service and fellowship. According to the Woman's Missionary Society via United Church of Canada (1961), "the Woman's Missionary Society was organized first in the Methodist Church in 1889, in response to an appeal from the Board of Missions, through their secretary, the late Dr. Sutherland, who put the question to the Christian women of the Church, as to what they could do for their sisters in foreign lands".

The first auxiliary of the Woman's Missionary Society was formed in the Centenary Church, Hamilton, on June 23, 1881. According to the City of Hamilton's Inventory of Significant Places of Worship in the City of Hamilton 1801-2001, the most notable achievement of the Women's Missionary Society the "sending of the first female missionary, Martha Cartmell, to Japan" in 1882. Ms. Cartmell founded the Tokyo Eiwa High School for girls in Tokyo and is revered by the Japanese for her work in revolutionizing education for Japanese women.

4.3.2 Musical Leadership

The Centenary United Church has a history as a venue and attraction for musical entertainment.

The enlargement of the of the organ in 1903 by the celebrated firm, Casavant Frères (Casavant Brothers) of Saint-Hyacinthe (Quebec), produced an essentially new and larger organ with around 50 stops, and operated under the electro-pneumatic system. The excellence of the Casavant Frères organ established the Centenary Church as a musical leader within the City. In 1918, the church held a concert to celebrate its Jubilee, at which Boris Hambourg, a Russian-Canadian cellist from New York, was the guest star.

According to an article in the Hamilton Spectator dated October 23, 1923, during an unveiling of a new gymnasium and banquet hall at the church, one of the main features of the evening was a musical program rendered by the Collegian orchestra. The musical program included six classical musical numbers and was a delight for the crowd.

In another article in the Hamilton Spectator dated October 11, 1924, the church hosted three concerts to celebrate the new organ. The first concert featured the organist W. H. Hewlett and a Miss Rosa Hamilton, a contralto soloist from New York. The second concert featured a famous organ soloist Charles M. Courboin, from Belgium (considered, at the time, one of the world's greatest organ players according to the article). The third concert featured the Centenary's own choir who sang Mendelssohn's oratorio St. Paul, alongside other eminent artists.

On November 14, 1957 the Centenary United Church hosted musician Jean Madeira (a contralto) and the Medallion Chorus under the direction of Flora Webb, which was production by the Vienna State Metropolitan Opera.

Jean MADEIRA ■ ■ ■ **Jean MADEIRA**
contralto

Within only one year the rich, dark, voluminous voice, intensely dramatic personality and stunning good looks of young American contralto, JEAN MADEIRA, have catapulted her to the top of the operatic heap. In 1956 she became an overnight sensation following her portrayal of the title role in East's "Carmen" at the Young State Opera. A triumph of the Metropolitan Opera the next season firmly established her as one of that company's most-valued contralto stars.

A great favorite of television, radio and concert audiences both here and abroad, Miss Madeira has appeared on the Ed Sullivan Show, the Fred Astaire Show, the Metropolitan Opera broadcasts, in an opera series on BBC-TV in London and in recital throughout the United States, South America and Europe. She has also performed at the great music festivals of Europe in Munich, Vienna, Bayreuth and Salzburg and is the only American artist ever to be invited to sing Carmen at the world-famous Aix-en-Provence Festival in France.

"She is in the prime drama class. When it comes to making the hair fly all over the others. That Gypsy woman she impersonated was a real thing. Fantastic, fantastic creature." —New York Herald Tribune, March 1, 1956

"The principal news of last night's presentation was Jean Madeira... she sang and played with temperance. In Verdi's mind America was the most exciting character of this opera, and Miss Madeira's performance did a lot to sustain him." —Howard Tushman, New York Times, March 1, 1954

"Jean Madeira a superb artist." —Walter Sargent, The New Yorker, Sept. 15, 1954

"Young, remarkably beautiful, intelligent and a real musician, she possesses a contralto voice which is particularly dark, voluminous and of a beautiful timbre." —Le Soir (Brussels), May 24, 1955

"Jean Madeira is an intoxicating woman and a great artist... Her contralto is sublime and of natural beauty... Her singing of arias by such folk songs by de Falla was a unique and audacious achievement." —Kolthauer Volkshoff (Salzburg), Oct. 13, 1952

"Jean Madeira conquered the hearts of the Vienna operatic public. Here one is confronted with an artistic individuality whose mature interpretative power is almost unbelievable if one thinks of her youth." —Wiener Zeitung (Vienna), Sept. 19, 1955

with the MEDALLION CHORUS
CENTENARY CHURCH - Main St. W.
 Thursday, **NOVEMBER 14th** at 8:00 P.M.
 Tickets: \$2.00

Management:
NATIONAL ARTISTS CORPORATION
 241 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 11, N. Y.

4.3.3 Architect Albert Harvey Hills

Albert Harvey Hills (1816-1878) was a significant architect in the City of Hamilton renowned for his prowess in designing churches and commercial architecture throughout the City. Among other projects, he was the architect responsible for designing:

- the Centenary Church, a listed, non-designated heritage property (24 Main Street West, Hamilton);
- the MacNab Street Presbyterian Church, a designated heritage property under the OHA, designed in the Gothic Revival style (116 MacNab Street South, Hamilton);
- the Carisma Pentecostal Church (former Church of St. Thomas), a designated heritage property under the OHA, designed in Gothic Revival style (16 West Avenue South, Hamilton); and
- the Crystal Palace, which was a commercial building made of a fragile structure of wood and glass and lasted only 30 years. It was modelled on London, England's 1851 building of the same name. The Crystal Palace was erected to attract the Provincial Agricultural Fair, which later became the Canadian National Exhibition. The Crystal Palace was formerly located in Victoria Park, Hamilton.

The following is an excerpt from the Biographical Dictionary of Architects in Canada 1800-1950 (2009):

"HILLS, Albert Harvey (1816-1878), an early and important Hamilton architect, was the son of a Loyalist family that fled from New England during the War of 1812 and settled at Trois Rivieres, Que. Hills was born there on 5 August 1816 and brought to Hamilton, Ont. the following year by his family. In the late 1830's he opened a builder's office with his brother Horace H. Hills, and carried on the trade for several years until 1846 when he began to practice as an architect under his own name, and was '...prepared to superintend all kinds of Grecian and Italian Villas, Elizabethan and Swiss cottages, public buildings, and trusts his

fifteen years' experience will give satisfaction' (Hamilton Gazette, 25 March 1847, 1, advert. first published 21 Sept. 1846).

During his early career he made frequent expeditions to the Canadian northwest but a serious accident during one trip necessitated the amputation of a leg, an event that may be related to the sudden bankruptcy of the Hills company of builders and carpenters in 1848 (British Colonist [Toronto], 28 April 1848, 3). He withdrew from active building and joined the staff of the Great Western Railway in 1853-55, but returned to the profession in 1856 and the following year formed a partnership with the German-born Frederick Kortum in October 1857 (Globe [Toronto], 1 Oct. 1857, 3).

Their collaboration was short-lived however, and dissolved in early 1859 (Hamilton Times, 10 Feb. 1859, 2). Shortly after Hills received one of the most important commissions of his career, that for the Hamilton Crystal Palace, an immense glass shed completed the following year and opened by the Prince of Wales in September, 1860. Hills was an adept designer who possessed a sophisticated knowledge of the repertoire of styles which were emerging during the rapid growth of the southern Ontario region in the mid-nineteenth century.

It may be claimed that was the first to introduce the 'full ornamental Gothic' to commercial architecture in Hamilton with his unique and imposing designs for Carpenter's new store in 1847. From 1868 he was assisted by his son Lucien Hills who took over the practise in 1876. Hills died in Hamilton on 25 November 1878 and was buried at Hamilton Cemetery (obituary in Spectator [Hamilton], Evening Edition, 26 Nov. 1878, 4; biog. in Dictionary of Hamilton Biography, i, 1981, 103; inf. Stephen Otto, Kent Rawson, Toronto)".

5.0 POLICY CONTEXT

5.1 Planning Act & Provincial Policy Statement

The *Planning Act* makes a number of provisions respecting cultural heritage, either directly in Section 2 of the Act or in Section 3 respecting policy statements and provincial plans. In Section 2, the *Planning Act* outlines 18 spheres of provincial interest that must be considered by appropriate authorities in the planning process. One of the intentions of *The Planning Act* is to "encourage the co-operation and co-ordination among the various interests". Regarding cultural heritage, Subsection 2(d) of the Act provides that:

The Minister, the council of a municipality, a local board, a planning board and the Municipal Board, in carrying out their responsibilities under this Act, shall have regard to, among other matters, matters of provincial interest such as, [...]

(d) the conservation of features of significant architectural, cultural, historical, archaeological or scientific interest;

The *Planning Act* therefore provides for the overall broad consideration of cultural heritage resources through the land use planning process.

5.2 Ontario Heritage Act

The *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c.0.18 remains the guiding legislation for the conservation of significant cultural heritage resources in Ontario. Under the *Ontario Heritage Act* municipalities can pass by-laws to designate properties of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest.

Designation of heritage properties is a way of publically acknowledging a property's value to a community. At the same time, designation helps to ensure the conservation of these important places for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations.

This Cultural Heritage Screening Report has been guided using the criteria provided in Regulation 9/06 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* which outlines the mechanism for determining Cultural Heritage Value or Interest. The regulation sets forth categories of criteria and several sub-criteria.

5.2.1 Ontario Regulation 9/06

The criteria for determining Cultural Heritage Value or Interest of an individual property are defined in O. Reg. 9/06 under the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c. O.18 as follows:

A property may be designated under section 29 of the Act if it meets one or more of the following criteria for determining whether it is of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest:

1. The property has design value or physical value because it:
 - i. is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method,
 - ii. displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit, or
 - iii. demonstrates a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.

2. The property has historical value or associative value because it,
 - i. has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community,
 - ii. yields, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture, or
 - iii. demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, artist, builder, designer or theorist who is significant to a community.
3. The property has contextual value because it,
 - i. is important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area,
 - ii. is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings, or
 - iii. is a landmark.

5.3 Guiding Documents

Guidelines for undertaking the assessment of cultural heritage resources are provided by various government ministries, including the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport (now the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries [MHSTCI]), which administers the *Ontario Heritage Act*, and is ultimately responsible for the conservation, protection, and preservation of cultural heritage.

The MHSTCI has issued guidelines to assist in the identification and assessment of cultural heritage resources as part of the environmental assessment process. One of these guides is the Ontario Heritage Tool Kit. The Ontario Heritage Tool Kit is a series of guides for municipal councils, municipal staff, Municipal Heritage Committees, land use planners, heritage professionals, heritage organizations, property owners and others. It was designed to provide an understanding of the heritage conservation process in Ontario. Individual titles in the Ontario Heritage Toolkit, which are relevant to this CHAR include:

- **Heritage Property Evaluation** – A Guide to Listing, Researching and Evaluating Cultural Heritage Property in Ontario Communities.
 - This tool provides a guide to listing, researching and evaluating cultural heritage property in Ontario communities.
- **Heritage Places of Worship** – A Guide to Conserving Heritage Places of Worship in Ontario Communities
 - This tool provides a guide to assist in the conservation and protection of all heritage places of worship in Ontario.

The MHSTCI has also provided a guiding document called the information sheet series, which is intended to provide guidance and information regarding cultural heritage and archaeological resource conservation in land use planning. The document *Heritage Resources in the Land Use Planning Process* has been referenced in the preparation of this CHAR.

The MHSTCI has also issued a checklist entitled, *Criteria for Evaluating Potential for Built Heritage Resources and Cultural Heritage Landscapes – A Checklist for the Non-Specialist*. The purpose of this checklist is to determine if a property, properties, or project area is a recognized heritage property, or if it may be of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest. It includes all areas that may be impacted by project activities, including – but not

limited to: the main project area; temporary storage; staging and working areas; and, temporary roads and detours. This checklist was completed as part of the preparation of this CHAR, and is included as **Appendix G**.

Lastly, this CHAR was prepared in accordance with the City of Hamilton's guiding documents including: the Terms of Reference for Cultural Heritage Assessment for Heritage Designation of dated June, 2017 (**Appendix A**); the City of Hamilton Framework for Cultural Heritage Evaluation (**Appendix B**); and, generally follows the City of Hamilton Cultural Heritage Assessment Report Outline (**Appendix C**).

This CHAR has had regard for the above cultural heritage policy considerations and guiding documents.

The framework for evaluating the Cultural Heritage Value or Interest of property for designation under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act* utilizes O.Reg 9/06 (above) and the City of Hamilton's Framework for Cultural Heritage Evaluation.

6.0 EVALUATION OF HERITAGE ATTRIBUTES

This section of the report evaluates the significance of the subject property. In addition, this section has been structured using the City of Hamilton's Framework for Cultural Heritage Evaluation (**Appendix B**). The criteria below have been used either as "stand-alone" or in conjunction with the criteria under Ontario Regulation 9/06.

It should be noted that on December 8, 1987, the Local Architectural Conservation Advisory Committee (LACAC) gave preliminary approval to the designation of both the Church and the Sunday School addition under Part IV of the OHA. Apparently, the Centenary United Church, at the time, had expressed interest for designation in an effort to obtain heritage funding. The LACAC wrote the Board of Trustees of the Centenary United Church in February of 1988 confirming the preliminary approval for designation under the OHA and suggested that the Centenary United Church's Board of Trustees decide in favour of designation. In March 1990, the Centenary United Church's Board of Trustees voted against designating the property and Church, stating that, "at the present time, there is no need to proceed with designation as heritage funding opportunities are not being sought for restoration or otherwise". The Board of Trustees' refusal to designate occurred around the same time that the rear portion of the property (i.e. the Sunday School) was severed, demolished, and sold to the Royal Bank of Canada.

Article by Brian Henley in December 29, 1988 issue of the Hamilton Spectator stated that "so great was the interest among Hamiltonians of all faiths concerning the Methodist church on Main Street West, the Spectator devoted nearly a full page of its May 29, 1866 issue to a detailed history description of the church building project".

6.1 Evaluation Criteria

This Cultural Heritage Assessment Report has identified and evaluated the features of the subject property using O.Reg 9/06 and as required by the City of Hamilton's Framework for Cultural Heritage Evaluation (**Appendix B**). The following sub-sections provide an analysis of the significance of the subject property as per Ontario Regulation 9/06, being related to design/physical, contextual, and associative values. In addition, the criteria provided below make up City of Hamilton's Framework for Cultural Heritage Evaluation and build off of the criteria presented in O.Reg 9/06, and have been considered in conjunction with the criteria under Ontario Regulation 9/06 in the evaluation below.

Historical Associations

- *Thematic*: how well does the feature or property illustrate a historical theme that is representative of significant patterns of history in the context of the community, province or nation?
- *Event*: is the property associated with a specific event that has made a significant contribution to the community, province or nation?
- *Person and/or Group*: is the feature associated with the life or activities of a person or group that has made a significant contribution to the community, province or nation?

Architecture and Design

- *Architectural merit*: what is the architectural value of the resource?
- *Functional merit*: what is the functional quality of the resource?
- *Designer*: what is the significance of this structure as an illustration of the work of an important designer?

Integrity

- *Location integrity*: is the structure in its original location?
- *Built integrity*: is the structure and its components parts all there?

Environmental Context

- *Landmark*: is it a visually conspicuous feature in the area?
- *Character*: what is the influence of the structure on the present character of the area?
- *Setting*: what is the integrity of the historical relationship between the structure and its immediate surroundings?

Social Value

- *Public perception*: is the property or feature regarded as important within its area?

6.2 Evaluation Under O. Reg. 9/06

6.2.1 Design Value and/or Physical Value

The cultural heritage value of the 24 Main Street West is related to its design value or physical value as a church representative of the Romanesque Revival style with Gothic Revival influences and its display of a high degree of craftsmanship. The Romanesque Revival styles were often combined in institutional structures of the late 19th century. The Romanesque Revival style is typically characterized by a massive heavy stone or brick construction, and by semi-circular arches as a motif. Romanesque architecture is closely related to Gothic Revival architecture which experienced a period of popularity in Ontario in the late 19th century. In churches, the style was characterized with a buttressed tower, arched windows, hood moulds, and lancet windows.

The Romanesque influence on the Centenary Church (now the New Vision United Church) is evidenced by the: red brick exterior; moulded stone courses; arched brick dentils; projecting eaves with wooden soffits and paired brackets; and the gable roof front portico with double-arch entrance, decorative transoms, segmental double doors, moulded stone trim, round columns, Corinthian capitals, quatrefoil windows, shaped parapet and decorative brick work. The Gothic influence is seen in the stepped buttresses and four brick pinnacles with brick buttresses and decorative stone finishes and the consistent use of round-headed arches, especially the small arches on projecting stones, (arched corbels) that articulate the gable.

6.2.2 Historical Value and/or Associative Value

The cultural heritage value of the property located at 24 Main Street West is also related to its historical value or associative value through its association with the Methodist movement in Hamilton and through its association with the period of industrial development from 1850 to 1900. At the time of its construction, one fifth of all Hamiltonians were estimated to be Methodists, and construction of the Centenary Church served as a place of worship to the growing Methodist movement in Hamilton at the time. Given this, the property and church have the potential to yield information that contributes to an understanding of the religious,

and specifically Methodist community, within the City of Hamilton. In addition, the church reflects the work or ideas of architect Albert Harvey Hills (1816-1878), who was a significant architect in the City of Hamilton renowned for his prowess in designing churches and commercial architecture throughout the City. Furthermore, the church also reflects the work of the Canadian organ building company Casavant Frères, through the existing pipe organ. The company (Casavant Frères) was founded in 1879, and is based out of in Saint-Hyacinthe, Quebec, founded by brothers Joseph-Claver (1855–1933) and Samuel-Marie (1859–1929). Casavant Frères is an internationally well-known and respected pipe organ builder.

Prior to the Casavant Frères organ, the first organ in the church was constructed by organ builders in the City specifically for the Church, under the supervision of Thomas White, a practical organ builder, and organist of the old "Stone Church".

The organ was then considerably enlarged in 1881, and in 1903 was renewed and enlarged further under the supervision of organist W.H. Hewlett. The enlargement of the organ in 1903 produced an essentially new and larger organ with around 50 stops, operated under the electro-pneumatic system, and manufactured by the celebrated firm Casavant Frères (Casavant Brothers) of Saint-Hyacinthe, QC.

The new Casavant Frères Organ consists of four manuals, 47 speaking stops, 3,000 pipes, 27 couplers, 25 automatic adjustable pistons, combination pedals and other mechanical accessories. As of January 13, 1904, the Casavant Frères Organ would have been one of the largest and best equipped instruments in Canada. The wood work is made of quartered oak and the pipes have been artistically decorated in harmony with the architecture of the church.

6.2.3 Contextual Value

Lastly, the cultural heritage value of the 24 Main Street West is related to its contextual value as a defining feature within the downtown core of the City of Hamilton. The property and church are located along Main Street, which since at least 1830, has existed as a prominent thoroughfare within the City. The mid-19th century marked a dramatic increase in Methodism, and as a resolution, lots were purchased on Main Street West to construct the church in 1868. The Centenary United Church has been identified as a Downtown Hamilton landmark due to its considerable impact on Hamilton's downtown core and its substantial contribution to the city's architectural identity. The building's architectural distinctiveness as a Romanesque Revival building with Gothic Revival influences stands as an excellent example of Canadian 19th-century church architecture. The building is reminiscent of Hamilton's early religious roots within the downtown core. Located at the corner of MacNab Street South and Main Street West, the building is an important part of the streetscape, and a distinctive part of the historical core of the City. Other heritage properties in the area include: St. Paul's Presbyterian Church, the Sun Life Building, the Hamilton Carnegie Building, the former Bank of Montreal, and the Landed Banking and Loan Company Building. Its contribution to the reinforcement of the Methodist movement in Hamilton, its scale, massing, building materials, architectural distinctiveness within the downtown core, and its proximity to other heritage properties, make the Centenary United Church a landmark of Hamilton's downtown.

The following Table summarizes the evaluation under O.Reg 9/06.

Table 1 - Evaluation of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest of Centenary Church

O. REG. 9/06 CRITERIA	
Design Value Or Physical Value	
• Is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method,	✓
• Displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit, or	✓
• Demonstrates a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.	x
Historical Value Or Associative Value	
• Has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community,	✓
• Yields, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture, or	✓
• Demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, artist, builder, designer or theorist who is significant to a community.	✓
Contextual Value	
1. Is important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area,	✓
2. Is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings, or	✓
3. Is a landmark.	✓

6.3 Additional Criteria of the City of Hamilton

6.3.1 Social Value

The place of worship at 24 Main Street West has social value for its association with the Women's Missionary Society, and for its history in musical leadership.

The Centenary Church was once home to the origin of the Woman's Missionary Society. The Woman's Missionary Society was first organized in the Methodist Church in 1889, in response to an appeal from the Board of Missions, through their secretary, the late Dr. Sutherland, who put the question to the Christian women of the Church, as to what they could do for their sisters in foreign lands. The first auxiliary of the Woman's Missionary Society was formed in the Centenary Church, Hamilton, on June 23, 1881. The most notable achievement of the Women's Missionary Society here, was when they sent the first female missionary, Martha Cartmell, to Japan in 1882. Ms. Cartmell went on to found the Tokyo Eiwa High School for girls in Tokyo and is revered by the Japanese for her work in revolutionizing education for Japanese women.

The Centenary Church was originally designed with music in mind. The place of worship's first organ was constructed in the City specifically for the Church, under the supervision of Thomas White, a practical organ builder, and organist of the old "Stone Church". The organ was considerably enlarged in 1881, and in 1903 was renewed and enlarged further under the supervision of organist W.H. Hewlett. The enlarged organ operated under the electro-pneumatic system, and was manufactured by the celebrated firm Casavant Frères (Casavant Brothers) of Saint-Hyacinthe, QC.

To compliment the Organ, an advanced choir gallery was installed in the church in 1904, and the improved gallery was designed to seat over 50 people. The seats were designed (at the time) to be of the most improved kind in circular form, and so arranged that each member of the choir would be visible to the organist whether sitting or standing. The console of key-board and the organ, of oak exterior and mahogany

interior, was placed immediately behind the minister's seat and in front of the choir. The only connection between the key-board and the organ was a cable containing electric wires. The excellence of the Casavant Frères organ combined with the interior seating capacity established the Centenary Church as a musical leader within the City. Many larger concerts were held over the years, which helped contribute to the church's social value within the City. For example, on November 14, 1957 the Centenary United Church hosted musician Jean Madeira (a contralto) and the Medallion Chorus under the direction of Flora Webb, which was production by the Vienna State Metropolitan Opera.

7.0 CONCLUSIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS

7.1 Conclusions

The property at 24 Main Street West meets the criteria required for designation under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c. O.18 for its Cultural Heritage Value or Interest as per our evaluation of the property under O.Reg 9/06. The property and all portions of the church as currently exist meets the criteria for determining Cultural Heritage Value or Interest as prescribed by the Province of Ontario under O. Reg. 9/06 and as prescribed by the City of Hamilton's Framework for Cultural Heritage Evaluation (**Appendix B**).

The property at 24 Main Street West has been identified as a resource of culture heritage value or interest for the following reasons:

- It has design value and/or physical value in that it is representative of the Romanesque Revival style with Gothic Revival influences, and displays of a high degree of craftsmanship through its variety of unique exterior features.
- It has historical value and/or associative value for its association with the Methodist movement in Hamilton during the period of industrial development from 1850 to 1900.
- It has historical value and/or associative value for its contribution to the understanding of the Methodist movement in Hamilton. At the time of its construction, one fifth of all Hamiltonians were estimated to be Methodists, and construction of the Centenary Church served as a place of worship to the growing Methodist movement in Hamilton at the time.
- It has historical value and/or associative value for its reflection of the work of prominent architect Albert Harvey Hills (1816-1878), who was a significant architect in the City of Hamilton renowned for his prowess in designing churches and commercial architecture throughout the City.
- It has contextual value for its important supporting role, since at least 1830, as a church along the prominent Main Street thoroughfare within the City.
- It has contextual value for its physical, visual, and historical link to the mid-19th century Methodist movement in the City within the City's downtown core;
- It is landmark in the City of Hamilton's downtown core, due to its considerable impact on Hamilton's downtown core and its substantial contribution to the city's architectural identity.

7.2 List of Identified Heritage Attributes

To ensure that the cultural heritage value of this property is conserved, certain heritage attributes that contribute to its value have been identified. They include the following exterior attributes (listed alphabetically):

1. arched brick dentils;
2. blinded quatrefoil window below the centre gable;
3. Corinthian capitals;
4. cut stone dressings;

5. decorative stone finishes which extend up from the front façade to separate the three window bays;
6. decorative transoms;
7. double-arched entrance with hinged wood doors with glass inserts;
8. first storey segmental windows and entrances with brick voussoirs;
9. four (4) brick pinnacles with brick buttresses;
10. front gable metal-clad roof with brick parapet;
11. gable roof front porch;
12. moulded stone courses;
13. moulded stone trim and round columns;
14. projecting eaves with wooden soffits with paired brackets;
15. quatrefoil windows;
16. red pressed brick masonry;
17. Romanesque Revival style;
18. segmental double doors;
19. shaped parapet and decorative brick work;
20. stained glass windows; and
21. upper-storey facades composed of two-storey-high semi-circular window openings with a set of paired stacked stained glass windows, wood trim and shaped stone sills.

Please note that the discussion above, mentions various historical and potentially significant interior features within the church, which may be suitable for the list of identified heritage attributes that could be included within the designating by-law. However, as access to the interior of the church was not permitted by the owner, the existing condition of: the Casavant Frères Organ; the choir gallery; the decorative ceiling; the interior acoustics; the original chandelier ceiling mounts; the pews; and the elevator, are unknown and cannot be recommended for designation until their condition is confirmed.

Also note that the identified heritage attributes are intended to be conserved within their existing context; however, there should be some flexibility in the designating by-law in order to allow for future design interventions of the broader church, including potential for minor alterations, subtractions, or renovations to accommodate new uses. For example, although the church should be conserved in its entirety, it should not be restricted to evolve into new suitable uses over time due to the requirement to maintain, for example, the pews within the building and in their current configuration/location. Rather, interior features such as the pews could be conserved over time using adequate salvage and/or storage methods (as approved by the City's Municipal Heritage Committee), for potential future use in a new form (e.g. the church becomes a brewery, and the pews become seating for an associated tap house or get deconstructed for reuse as a wood counter tops).

7.3 Future Adaptive Reuse

The City of Hamilton Official Plan defines adaptive reuse as the adaptation of an existing building for another land use. The definition of adaptive reuse can be taken a step further, to be defined as a type of conservation, which extends the life of buildings by introducing a new use through their modification for a compatible use while retaining its cultural heritage value (Wong, 2017). Adaptive reuse is tool that can be used to revitalize neighbourhoods through transformative interventions, and should be able undertaken in a way that capitalizes on the available host structure. According to Wong (2017, p. 104):

"Host buildings are wrappers of different kinds, manifested as physical construction into which life is introduced. Their ability to sustain a new use depends on many specific and individual factors: their

conditions, their potential to sustain additional load, their spatial fit with the demands of a new use, their memory, their placement in context."

According to Wong (2017), there are six types of host structures: 1) entity, 2) shell, 3) semi-ruin, 4) fragmented, 5) relic, and 6) group structures. The most common type of host structure is an existing whole and intact building that is available for conversion to a new use. These "entity" structures (whole buildings) can host conversions ranging from subtractions to additions.

Host Structure Types. (Source Wong, 2017, p. 106).

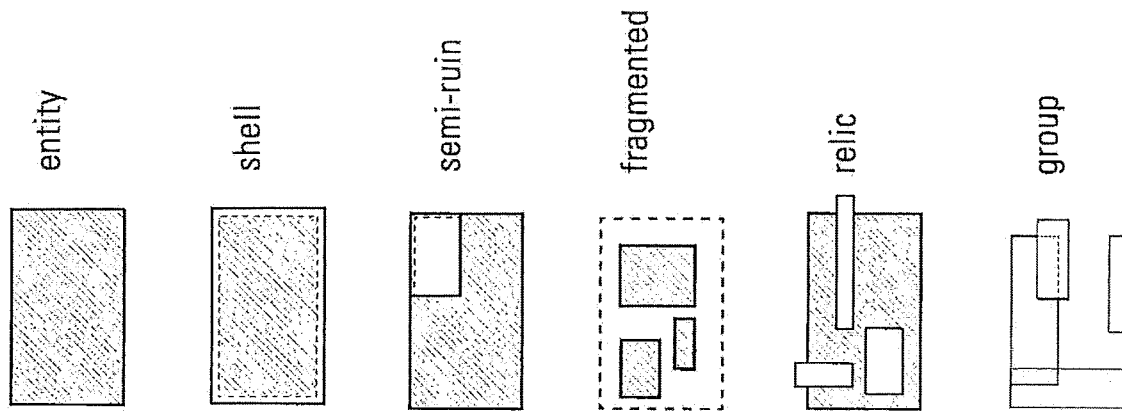


Table 2 - Host Structure Information²

Host Structure Type	Description	Types of Adaptation Possible	Example
Entity	Existing whole and intact buildings available for conversion to a new use.	Design interventions can occur on both the exterior and the interior of the structure and can include renovations, subtractions or additions	Castelvecchio Museum - Verona, Italy
Shell	Often, though not exclusively a heritage building with a designated protected exterior (i.e., a shell for interior conversion to contain new and different activities).	Adaptation does not intervene on the exterior of the buildings but interior conversions can engage the structural system within.	Selexyz Dominicanen Bookstore – Maastricht, Netherlands
Semi-ruin	Buildings that are not entirely intact and are missing elements of either the structure, the infrastructure or both.	Design interventions include interior insertions and additions with the purpose of bringing the existing ruined structure back to a whole state and, second, to extend, if desired, the extent and the	Moritzburg Museum – Halle, Germany

² Source: Sugden, 2017 p. 34; & Wong, 2017 p. 102-121

		capacity of the host building in its new use.	
Fragmented	Buildings that are characterized by an extent of incompleteness rendering it uninhabitable and range from a fragment of a building to its infrastructure, façade or structure.	Adaptation includes additions to the fragments to achieve a new state of completion. Adaptation must be justified by the importance of the fragment itself and includes historic significance and economy.	The Urban Plaza of Chiesa Madre – Salemi, Italy
Relic	Simply a relic of the past that is not transformed but serves as the catalyst for new construction. Its significance is in the recall of a memory: an event, history, a period of time	The spirit of these relics pervades the detailing of the new building, guiding spatial experience that recalls the old one.	The Long Museum – West Bund, Shanghai, China
Group	Host structures that are grouped together and not necessarily bound to one building and which are differentiated by whether the buildings are elements that comprise part of one single complex or individual elements in an overall urban environment	Adaptation usually includes the preservation of a historic event, community or moment in time, such as the sites protected by UNESCO.	Zollverein Coal Mine and Coking Plant – Essen, Germany

The preferred conservation approach to the church at 24 Main Street West, should be conservation of the building, over time, as a complete entity, but the designating by-law should account for potential future uses through adaptive reuse. This will help ensure the church is conserved over time, in one form or another as a whole structure or otherwise, as approved. The designating by-law should allow flexibility for proposals to adaptively reuse the church via design interventions on both the exterior and interior of the building so long as the proposed new use utilizes and maintains the church as an entity (whole structure) and respects the heritage context and attributes listed therein. The intention of the adaptive reuse would be to allow for minor design interventions to ensure conservation of the entire church through its adaptation.

Additional Examples:

- Silversmith Brewing Company → 1523 Niagara Stone Road, Virgil, Ontario
- Mixed-Purpose Space → St. John’s Anglican Church, Chappleau, ON

Any subtraction, alteration, or removal of identified attributes should be approved by the City’s Municipal Heritage Committee. Removal of any heritage attributes should be adequately salvaged and storage, or reused where possible, through approval by the City’s Municipal Heritage Committee.

The church should always be conserved in its entirety. For purposes of continued conservation of the building through adaptive reuse, no alteration, subtraction, or removal of heritage attributes should occur without approval from the City’s Municipal Heritage Committee. Overall, the City should be proactive in

recognizing the need for and facilitating the adaptive reuse of the church at 24 Main Street West, if an existing use becomes incompatible or obsolete.

7.4 Recommendations

Given the above evaluation, we recommend that the property municipally addressed as 24 Main Street West in the City of Hamilton, Ontario be designated under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c. O.18 for its design and physical value, its historical value and associative value, and its contextual value.

We also recommend that the identified heritage attributes listed above in Section 7.2 be specifically included within the Part IV designated so as to guarantee their conservation through written acknowledgment of their significance.

Furthermore, in accordance with Section 27 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, we recommend that once a Part IV designation is applied by by-law to the subject property, that 24 Main Street West be added to the City's Municipal Register of Heritage Properties. Specifically, the property municipally addressed as 24 Main Street West should, once designated under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, be added to the following municipal documents under the City's Municipal Heritage Register:

- Section A-1: Individually Designated Heritage Properties and Properties with Heritage Conservation Easements under the *Ontario Heritage Act*; and
- Section A-2: Reasons for Designation OR Statement of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest and Description of Heritage Attributes under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

We recommend adoption of the draft designating by-law, statement of cultural heritage value, and list of attributes attached as **Appendix E**.

Finally, we recommend that the City recognize the need for potential future adaptations and be flexible in facilitating the adaptive reuse of the church at 24 Main Street West, if an existing use becomes incompatible or obsolete in the future.

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APPENDIX A – City of Hamilton's Terms of Reference

Cultural Heritage Assessment for Heritage Designation of 24 Main Street West, Hamilton

Terms of Reference

Prepared: June, 2017

Your firm, referred to as the Consultant, is invited to submit a detailed work plan for a Cultural Heritage Assessment, in accordance with the following Terms of Reference. Your firm has been solicited through the City of Hamilton's roster assignment and any fees and disbursements included as part of your quote and final invoice must be in accordance with the 2017-2018 Roster Contract.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The City of Hamilton Council-approved process for designating a property under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act* (APPENDIX 1) requires that a Cultural Heritage Assessment be completed in accordance with Ontario Regulation 9/06 - *Criteria for Determining Cultural Heritage Value or Interest* (APPENDIX 2) and with the criteria endorsed by City Council (APPENDIX 3).

2.0 BACKGROUND

The property located at 24 Main Street West contains the building known as the former Centenary United Church (APPENDIX 4: Location Map).

The property was added to staff's work plan for designation in 2014 as part of the Downtown Built Heritage Inventory Review. It was also added to the City of Hamilton's *Register of Property of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest* at this time.

3.0 PURPOSE

The purpose of the Cultural Heritage Assessment of the subject property is to:

1. Identify and assess the potential cultural heritage value of the property;
2. Determine if the property should be recommended for designation under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act*; and,
3. Identify the significant heritage attributes associated with the identified cultural heritage value of the property.

4.0 METHODOLOGY

The program of the evaluation will entail three steps:

1. *Review of City Policies and Property Information*

The Consultant is required to familiarize themselves with the *Criteria for Determining Cultural Heritage Value or Interest*, as defined in Ontario Regulation 9/06 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* (APPENDIX 2), City of Hamilton's framework for evaluating the potential cultural heritage value of a property (APPENDIX 3), and the City's Cultural Heritage Assessment Report Outline (APPENDIX 5). These

documents include relevant guidelines needed to effectively prepare a Cultural Heritage Assessment for the subject property.

In addition, the Consultant should review all relevant background information and historical documents that address the significance of the property, including staff reports, heritage property files, and former inventory work.

2. Site Visit

The Consultant will be required to conduct a site visit and take up-to-date high-quality photographs of the property to be included in the report, including the interior of the building. The site visit will be coordinated by City staff.

3. Prepare Cultural Heritage Assessment Report

The Consultant will prepare a Cultural Heritage Assessment Report, which follows the outline provided in APPENDIX 5, evaluating the cultural heritage value of the subject property, including the identification of significant heritage attributes. The Cultural Heritage Assessment Report shall be prepared in accordance with the aforementioned criteria. Subsequently, the Consultant shall prepare the content for a draft by-law outlining the description of property, statement of cultural heritage value or interest and description of heritage attributes.

5.0 DELIVERABLES

Draft Report

The Consultant shall submit a draft of the completed Cultural Heritage Assessment Report, as well as the accompanying content for the proposed designation by-law, for review by Planning Staff and the Hamilton Municipal Heritage Committee. The draft report and by-law content should have a "DRAFT" watermark and be submitted to Planning staff in the form of two (2) digital copies (PDF and Word format).

Final Report

Final revisions to the Cultural Heritage Assessment Report and by-law content will be completed by the Consultant prior to Staff preparing a report for consideration by Planning Committee and Council. The final report shall be submitted to Planning staff in the form of one (1) printed colour copy and of two (2) digital copies (PDF and Word format).

In addition, it is expected that the author of the Cultural Heritage Assessment will attend the Municipal Heritage Committee and Planning Committee/Council meetings at which the subject assessment will be discussed.

Note: The Consultant shall consider the legibility and clarity of any images included in Cultural Heritage Assessment Report given that the final version provided to Planning Committee and Council will be a black and white photocopy. The report should use a footer to accommodate the running title and page numbers and an appropriate amount

of blank space shall be provided in the header to allow the insertion of the City report header on the final report. A standard 12 point font, such as Arial and Verdana, should be used to ensure compatability with most software and web browsers.

6.0 TIMELINE

The subject property is on the City of Hamilton's priority list for Requests to Designate Properties under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act* for completion in 2017. The timeline will be discussed and agree upon following the acceptance of the proposed work plan (see APPENDIX 6 for a sample). The general timeline for the preparation of a draft report is 2 months.

7.0 REMUNERATION

The City will compensate any fees and disbursements identified by the Consultant in accordance with the approved work plan and the 2017-2018 Roster Contract.

Note: The quote and final invoice prepared by the Consultant and provided to the City shall be itemized to reflect with the fee structure and disbursements identified in the approved 2017-2018 Roster Contract. Please see APPENDIX 6 for a work plan sample illustrating how billing should be broken down.

8.0 ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Attached you will find the following:

- APPENDIX 1: City of Hamilton Designation Process
- APPENDIX 2: Criteria for Determining Cultural Heritage Value or Interest, Ontario Regulation 9/06 under the *Ontario Heritage Act*
- APPENDIX 3: City of Hamilton Framework for Cultural Heritage Evaluation
- APPENDIX 4: Location Map of Subject Property
- APPENDIX 5: City of Hamilton Cultural Heritage Assessment Report Outline
- APPENDIX 6: Work Plan/Billing Sample

APPENDIX B – City of Hamilton’s Framework for Cultural Heritage Evaluation

APPENDIX 3: City of Hamilton Framework for Cultural Heritage Evaluation

A Framework for Evaluating the Cultural Heritage Value or Interest of Property for Designation under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act*

1. Introduction

The following evaluation criteria seek to provide a consistent means of examining and determining the cultural heritage value or interest of real property. They will be used by staff and the City of Hamilton's Municipal Heritage Committee (formerly the Local Architectural Conservation Advisory Committee or LACAC) in determining whether to designate property under the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

It is anticipated that properties to be designated must have one or more demonstrated attributes of cultural heritage value or interest. The greater the number of attributes the more likely it is that a property will be of significant or considerable cultural heritage value.

These criteria recognize the housekeeping changes made to the *Ontario Heritage Act* as per the *Government Efficiency Act, 2002*. Municipalities are enabled to designate those properties of *cultural heritage value* and to identify those heritage attributes that account for the property's cultural heritage value or interest.

In keeping with contemporary heritage conservation and management practice these are considered to be those properties that have cultural heritage value expressed in the following forms:

- Archaeological sites and areas
- Built heritage features, and
- Cultural heritage landscapes.

These categories follow the direction and guidance in the Provincial Policy Statement issued pursuant to the Ontario Planning Act. No guidance is yet provided under the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

2. Archaeology

2.1. Introduction

The designation of archaeological sites under the Ontario Heritage Act (OHA) has traditionally been at the discretion of the Provincial Government, until the recent amendments to the OHA under the *Government Efficiency Act, 2002*. Among other

effects, these changes extend this capacity to municipalities, hence the process herein of defining the City of Hamilton criteria for OHA designation of archaeological sites.

2.2. Hamilton Archaeology

The City of Hamilton has approximately 735 archaeological sites currently (2001) registered by archaeologists on the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database, maintained by the Ontario Ministry of Culture (MCL). Numerous other sites are known to exist, but are not as yet registered on the OASD. Further, a large number of unknown sites exist, but have not yet been identified. Many of these sites, whether registered or not, are too small to warrant significant investigation, other than to establish and map their presence and general nature.

The registration of known sites by licensed archaeologists under the OHA serves to record the sites' presence, cultural affiliation, and status. Sites, which have been fully excavated, and therefore exist only in the form of excavation records, removed artifacts and reports, remain registered.

The overall pattern in the data is that the highest density of registered sites occurs in areas that have been the focus of survey, whether driven by development proposals and Planning Act requirements or academic research.

2.3. Archaeological Work

Archaeology is by its nature a destructive discipline. Sites are identified through survey, arising from some form of soil disturbance, which informs the archaeologist that a site or sites are present. Apart from establishing a site presence and some broad ideas of site boundaries and cultural horizons, however, the nature of a site is largely unknown until excavation activities take place.

The difference between the archaeological excavation of a site and its undocumented removal by construction activities lies in the records retained and reported on by the archaeologists. The knowledge of the archaeological site persists, however, and while it may be absent, the former presence indicates that the area in which it occurs is one of archaeological potential, if the landscape remains relatively intact.

Soil disturbance can take many forms, and has varied effects on the archaeological resource. Much of archaeology in Ontario occurs in the topsoil horizon, with some extending into the subsoil, which affects its visibility and sensitivity to disturbance.

Most of the archaeology in Hamilton has been identified as a result of over a hundred years of agricultural activities, namely tilling the soil. While cultivation disturbs sites, it does so with only moderate loss of site information. More intensive forms of agricultural, such as tree or sod farms, have a more substantial and deleterious effect. Soil disturbances such as grade alteration or compaction essentially obliterate archaeological resources.

2.4. Archaeologists

Terrestrial and aquatic archaeology in Ontario is administered through the MCL, while some authority has been downloaded to municipalities. In addition to maintaining the site registry, MCL is responsible for licensing archaeologists: only licensed archaeologists are permitted to carry out archaeological fieldwork (Section 4.48.1), or alter archaeological sites through the removal or relocation of artifacts or any other physical evidence of past human use or activity, from the site (Section 4.48.2).

While recognizing this, much archaeological work has been conducted in the past by unlicensed archaeologists. This group falls into two categories: avocational or lay archaeologists, and "pothunters." Avocational archaeologists typically work in association with licensed archaeologists or the MCL. Pothunters tend to avoid working with archaeologists or the Ministry and are known to loot sites for artifacts, either to add to collections or sell on the open market. Such activities are illegal under the OHA.

2.5. Designation of Archaeological Sites

As with other types of cultural heritage resources, "designation" is one of many conservation tools that a municipality may use to wisely manage its cultural heritage. With respect to archaeological sites, there are a number of unique aspects arising from the designation of archaeological sites. The protection of archaeological sites or areas of archaeological potential is possible through designation, and is also a means by which to flag such properties for closer scrutiny through the development application process. The amended components of Part VI of the OHA also provide stronger and more appropriate means by which the resource can be protected.

The designation of existing sites may serve as a flag, which could result in unauthorized excavation, inferring some potential responsibility of the City of Hamilton to protect such sites. However, sites of sufficient significance to warrant designation are likely already well known to the pothunter population. In turn, the fact that many registered sites have already been fully excavated, primarily as part of the development process, does play a factor in the designation process and goals (i.e. inferring the recognition of a site no longer present).

While there is no official Ministry policy on the municipal designation of archaeological sites, the existence of provincially designated archaeological sites suggests that the recognition of such significant resources is warranted. The criteria below are to be used either as "stand-alone" criteria for the evaluation of archaeological sites and areas of archaeological potential suitable for designation or are to be used in conjunction with other criteria in the designation of heritage properties, such as heritage buildings and cultural heritage landscapes.

2.6. Determination of Significance

1. *Cultural Definition: is the site used to define a cultural complex or horizon at the local or regional scale?*

Select archaeological sites are used to define specific cultural complexes or horizons, to which similar sites are compared for closeness of fit and relative position in cultural chronology and site function. Their identification as type-sites is typically achieved through academic discourse, for example the Princess Point site in Cootes Paradise.

2. *Temporal Integrity: does the site represent one or more readily distinguished cultural horizons, or a multi-component mixture of poorly-defined occupations?*

Archaeological sites are frequently re-occupied over a long period of time by different cultural groups. While soil stratification may separate these sequences and provide valuable information, agricultural and other activities can cause admixture of these separate components, resulting in a loss of information.

3. *Site Size: is the site a large or high-density occupation, or a small, low-intensity occupation?*

A higher level of importance tends to be placed on larger archaeological sites, as they generally represent larger or more frequent/long-term occupations. They also tend to yield more diagnostic material objects or settlement patterns, and so can be better defined chronologically and culturally, but can likewise be less clearly defined. Smaller sites can also yield diagnostic artifacts, and are typically the predominant site size of earlier Native and Euro-Canadian occupations, and may be subject to lower degrees of stratigraphic mixture.

4. *Site Type: is the site of a distinctive and well-defined type, with respect to its function or the activities carried out at the site?*

Sites range in nature from highly specialized to generalized, with a related range of interpretability: sites where many activities occur can make it hard to differentiate these activities, such as a pioneer farmstead. Sites where limited activities took place tend to show more identifiable patterns, like point manufacturing sites. While both end of this continuum represent similarly important parts of their inhabitants' lifeways, information may be more readily derived from those of lower complexity.

5. *Site Integrity: is the site largely intact?*

Sites that remain primarily intact retain significant levels of data, while degree of impact closely correlates with the extent of data-loss, particularly when all or some of the site has been impacted or removed through excavation, mitigation or other activities.

6. *Historical Association: does the site represent the archaeological remnants of a significant historical event, person, or group?*

The **direct** association of an archaeological site with a historical event, person, family or group can have a bearing on the significance of an archaeological site, depending on the significance to the community, province or nation of the event or person(s) involved. The nature of the association, such as transitory or long-term, also has a bearing on whether this association is of little or considerable significance.

7. *Setting: what is the integrity of the context surrounding the site?*

Sites do not exist independently, but rather are embedded (at varying scales) within the landscape encompassing them. As such, some semblance of the physiography (cultural heritage landscape) and relevant built culture concurrent to the site's occupation can provide an important context to the information derived from the site.

8. *Socio-political value: is there significant public value vested in the site?*

Real or perceived social or political value may be imparted to an archaeological site for various reasons by the public as a whole, or subsets of stakeholders and interest groups. Regardless of the origin of the value(s) ascribed the site, perception and expediency may play a large role in its identification as a significant feature.

9. *Uniqueness: is this a unique archaeological site?*

While all sites are by their nature unique, some are more so than others by nature of their distinctive type, role or character, which identifies them as "one-of-a-kind" within a specified frame of reference. The recognition of a site having such a unique nature as to warrant this distinction essentially refers to the information value implicit in such an identification. As a result, this will largely be the result of professional discourse.

10. *Rarity: is this a rare archaeological site?*

Rarity may be a measure of cultural affiliation, site type, function, location, artifact assemblage, and age, to mention some potential elements. This can take two forms: either because they occurred only very rarely as a site type originally, or because only a small number remain extant owing to destruction of the original set of sites. In both cases, the rarity of these sites warrants their identification as a result of their information value regarding such a limited resource. Evaluation of the distinct nature of such sites will largely originate through professional discourse.

11. *Human Remains: are there identified or probable burials on the site?*

Human remains can be encountered in a variety of circumstances, including within an archaeological site. Depending on the context, these can take the form of an approved cemetery, unapproved cemetery, unapproved Aboriginal Peoples cemetery, or irregular burial site. Regardless of the specific circumstance, burials carry a high cultural value in and of themselves. In addition, their significance can be evaluated as a sub-set of archaeological sites in complement with the standard cemetery management process. Native and pioneer cemeteries in particular can be assessed in reference to other archaeological sites and communities, as well as specific persons and events.

12. *Archaeological Potential: is the area of substantially high potential?*

The archaeological potential of a property is determined through an evaluation of a variety of factors. These include proximity to physiographic features, known

archaeological sites, historic features, and degrees of landscape alteration/disturbance. If a property is identified as having very high potential, designation may be warranted prior to field survey, or further impact.

3. Built Heritage

3.1. Introduction

For the past 25 years Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act* primarily concerned itself with the designation and hence protection and management of *buildings* of architectural or historic value or merit. The *Ontario Heritage Act* now enables municipalities to designate *property*, i.e., real property including buildings and structures. This may now include not only buildings but also plantings, landscaping elements and archaeological features (See preceding section 2.2).

As with archaeological evaluation the criteria below are to be used either as "stand-alone" or are to be used in conjunction with other criteria in the designation of heritage properties.

Historical Associations

1. *Thematic: how well does the feature or property illustrate a historical theme that is representative of significant patterns of history in the context of the community, province or nation?*

The criterion evaluates the resource in the context of broad themes of community history. In assessing a resource, the evaluation should relate its importance specifically and with some precision to relevant themes usually of some duration, such as agricultural settlement, village or town development, recreational activities, suburbanization and industrial growth.

2. *Event: is the property associated with a specific event that has made a significant contribution to the community, province or nation?*

This criterion evaluates the resource with respect to its **direct** association with events, (i.e., the event took place in the building or on the property). The significance of the event must be clearly and consistently evaluated by examining the impact the event had on future activities, duration and scale of the event and the number of people involved. Battles, natural disasters and scientific discoveries are frequently recognized under this criterion.

3. *Person and/or Group: is the feature associated with the life or activities of a person or group that has made a significant contribution to the community, province or nation?*

This criterion evaluates the feature with respect to its **direct** association with a person or group, (i.e., ownership, use or occupancy of the resource). The significance of the person or group must be clearly described such as the impact on future activities, duration and scale of influence and number and range of people

affected, e.g., the Calder or Book family in Ancaster. Public buildings such as post offices or courthouses though frequented by many important persons will seldom merit recognition under this criterion.

Architecture and Design

4. *Architectural merit: what is the architectural value of the resource?*

This criterion serves to measure the architectural merit of a particular structure. The evaluation should assess whether the structure is a notable, rare, unique, early example or typical example of an architectural style, building type or construction techniques. Structures that are of particular merit because of the excellence and artistic value of the design, composition, craftsmanship and details should be identified whether or not they fall easily into a particular stylistic category (i.e., vernacular architecture).

5. *Functional merit: what is the functional quality of the resource?*

This criterion measures the functional merit of the structure apart from its aesthetic considerations. It takes into account the use or effectiveness of materials and method of construction. The criterion is also intended to provide a means of giving value to utilitarian structures, engineering works and industrial features that may not necessarily possess a strict "architectural" value.

The evaluation should note whether the structure is a notable, rare, unique, typical or early example of a particular material or method of construction.

6. *Designer: what is the significance of this structure as an illustration of the work of an important designer?*

This criterion evaluates the importance of the building in a designer's career. "Designer" may include architects, builders or engineers, either in private and public practice, or as individuals or professional firms. The evaluation will have to account for or describe whether or not a designer is important in terms of the impact that the person had on trends in building and activities in the community, province or nation before evaluating the importance of the specific structure in the designer's career. Comparisons should focus on surviving examples of the designer's work.

Integrity

7. *Location integrity: is the structure in its original location?*

The integrity of a resource relies in part on its relationship to its original site of construction. Original sites or locations of structures are benchmarks in the past physical, social, economic and cultural development of any area. The continued presence of heritage structures often contributes to a strong sense of place. Those features that have been moved from their original sites are considered to be of lesser cultural heritage value.

8. *Built integrity: is the structure and its components parts all there?*

The integrity of a resource may affect the evaluation of the built heritage feature particularly where there have been either:

- adverse alterations, such as the loss of significant or noteworthy building elements; or
- unsympathetic additions, that obscure or detract from original building fabric.

Properties that remain intact or that have been systematically and sensitively added to over a number of decades (such as farmhouses) are considered to have greater value than those that have experienced detrimental effects. Building ruins may warrant special consideration where there are other important cultural heritage values, e.g., "The Hermitage", Ancaster.

Environmental Context

9. *Landmark: is it a visually conspicuous feature in the area?*

This criterion addresses the physical importance of a structure to its community. The key physical characteristic of landmarks is their singularity, some aspect that is unique or memorable in its context. Significant landmarks can have a clear form, contrast with their background or have prominent locations. Landmarks are often used by people as reference points, markers or guides for moving or directing others through an area.

10. *Character: what is the influence of the structure on the present character of the area?*

This criterion measures the influence of the resource on its surroundings. The character of the immediate area must be established before the site's contribution can be assessed. (In the case of complexes, "area" may be defined as the complex itself, e.g., hospital, university, industrial plant.) Areas can convey a sense of cohesion through the similarity and/or dissimilarity of their details. Cohesion can be established by examining such things as scale, height, proportion, siting, building materials, colours and relationships to other structures and spaces.

11. *Setting: what is the integrity of the historical relationship between the structure and its immediate surroundings?*

This criterion examines the degree to which the immediate environment enhances the structures physical value or prominence. It assesses the importance of the site in maintaining familiar edges, districts, paths, nodes and landmarks that assist in movement and orientation. Structures or sites may exhibit historic linkages such as those between a church and cemetery or a commercial block and service alleys. Other examples are original settings that provide the context for successive replacement of bridges at the same location or traditional relationships such as those between a station and hotel located next to a rail line.

Social Value

12. Public perception: is the property or feature regarded as important within its area?

This criterion measures the symbolic importance of a structure within its area to people within the community. "Community" should not solely reflect the heritage community but the views of people generally. Examination of tourist brochures, newspaper articles, postcards, souvenirs or community logos for the identification of a site as a prominent symbolic focal point is sometimes useful.

4. Cultural Heritage Landscapes

4.1. Introduction

Prior to defining evaluation criteria, it is worthwhile to enumerate several general principles for understanding cultural heritage landscapes. The Provincial Policy Statement issued under the Planning Act states in 2.5.1, *Cultural Heritage and Archaeological Resources* that:

Significant built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes will be conserved.

"Cultural heritage landscape" is specifically defined to mean:

a defined geographical area of heritage significance which has been modified by human activities. Such an area is valued by a community, and is of significance to the understanding of the history of a people or place.

In addition, "Significant" is also more generally defined. It is assigned a specific meaning according to the subject matter or policy context, such as wetlands or ecologically important areas. As cultural heritage landscapes and built heritage resources may be considered an "other matter", the following definition of "significant" applies:

in regard to other matters, important in terms of amount, content, representation or effect.

These formal quasi-legislative definitions are important in defining the scope and limitations of what constitutes a significant cultural heritage landscape. The word "culture" or "cultural" is used here and in the context of the policy statement to differentiate between those environmental features that are considered to originate in "nature" and have "natural" forms or attributes. The use of the word culture in this context should not be misconstrued to indicate a refined or developed understanding of the arts or civilization.

Typically cultural heritage landscapes comprise many items or objects that have been made or modified by human hands. Importantly, cultural heritage landscapes reflect human activity (including both the intended and accidental results of development,

conservation and/or abandonment) and thus all landscape artifacts reflect "culture" in some way, shape or form. Accordingly, for the purposes of understanding a cultural landscape, most components of the landscape are usually equally important in giving some insight into the culture or historical past of an area (fields, farmsteads, treelines, woodlots, mill ponds, raceways, manufactories, etc.) Present landscapes that are inherited from the past typically represent the aspirations, value, technology and so on of previous generations. Many present-day cultural heritage landscapes are relics of a former age. Small towns and rural hamlets, for instance, often represent nineteenth century rural lifeways that are no longer being built.

In order to understand the cultural heritage significance of a landscape it is important to understand not only the physiographic setting of an area but importantly the broader historical context of change. The role of technology and communications is particularly important at any given time as these often provided the physical artifacts or means available to permit change to occur within the landscape.

In the evaluation of cultural landscapes for the purpose of heritage conservation, the establishment of criteria is essentially concerned with attempting to identify those landscapes that have particular meaning, value or importance and consequently require some form of active conservation management including informed municipal decision making through the designation process. Traditionally, "landscapes" have tended to be evaluated on the basis of some measure of scenic merit, particularly those considered to be views of "nature", free from the effects of noticeable human activity. In identifying cultural heritage landscapes there is less a concern for assigning value based solely on scenic attributes. Attributes that address historical associations and social value are also equally important. The following criteria provide a broader base for evaluation.

4.2. Applying the Evaluation Criteria

The evaluation framework for cultural heritage landscapes is a set of criteria to be used in the assessment of cultural heritage landscapes throughout the City of Hamilton. These criteria are based on established precedents for the evaluation of heritage resources. It is anticipated that this framework will be applied to a broad range of landscapes in a consistent and systematic manner. It may be utilized either on a long-term basis as part of continuing survey and assessment work or on an issue oriented case-by-case manner. The evaluation criteria are also to serve the purposes of determining cultural heritage value or interest for the purposes of designation under the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

The criteria recognize the value and merit of all types of cultural heritage landscapes. If at any time it is proposed to undertake a comparative evaluation amongst many landscapes such comparative analysis should be used only to compare like or similar landscapes. An industrial landscape, for example must be assessed through comparison with other industrial landscapes, not with a townscape or rural landscape. The intent in applying the criteria is not to categorize or differentiate amongst different types of landscape based upon quality. In using and applying the criteria it is important that particular types of cultural heritage landscapes are each valued for their inherent character and are consistently evaluated and compared with similar or the same types.

4.3. The Evaluation Criteria for Cultural Heritage Landscapes

Historical Associations

1. *Themes: how well does the cultural heritage landscape illustrate one or more historical themes representative of cultural processes in the development and/or use of land in the context of the community, province or nation?*

This criterion evaluates the cultural landscape in the context of the broad themes of the City's history. In assessing the landscape, the evaluation should relate the landscape specifically to those themes, sub-themes and material heritage features, e.g., ports/industrial areas and cottage and resort communities.

2. *Event: is the cultural landscape associated with a specific event that has made a significant contribution to the community, province or nation?*

This criterion evaluates the cultural landscape's **direct** association with an event, i.e., the event took place in the area. The significance of the event must be evaluated by explicit description and research such as the impact event had on future activities, the duration and scale of the event and the number of people involved. Battle sites and areas of natural disasters are recognized under this criterion.

3. *Person and/or Group: is the cultural landscape associated with the life or activities of a person, group, organization or institution that has made a significant contribution to the community, province or nation?*

This criterion evaluates the cultural landscape's **direct** association with a person or group, i.e., ownership, use or development of the cultural landscape. The significance of the person or group must be considered in the context of impact, scale and duration of activities. Cultural landscapes resulting from resource based activities such as forestry, mining or quarrying, etc. may be identified with a particular corporate group. Conversely, individuals may play a pivotal role in the development of cultural landscapes such as a town site, industrial operation or resort complex.

Scenic Amenity

4. *Sense of place: does the cultural heritage landscape provide the observer(s) with a strong sense of position or place?*

This criterion evaluates the sensory impact to an observer either viewing the cultural heritage landscape from within or from an exterior viewpoint. Such landscapes are recognizable as having a common, identifying character derived from buildings, structures, spaces and/or natural landscape elements, such as urban centres, ports, villages and cottage communities.

5. *Serial Vision: does the cultural heritage landscape provide the observer(s) with opportunities for serial vision along paths of pedestrian or vehicular movement?*

This criterion measures the visual impact to an observer travelling through the cultural landscape. Sidewalks or streets in urban areas and roads or water routes in rural or beach areas often provide an observer with a series of views of the landscape beyond or anticipated to arrive within view. Such serial vision may be observed at a small scale in an urban area, moving from residential street to commercial area; or at a larger scale from urban to rural.

6. *Material Content: is the cultural heritage landscape visually satisfying or pleasing to the observer(s) in terms of colour, texture, style and scale?*

This criterion attempts to evaluate the visual impact to an observer of the content of the cultural landscape in terms of its overall design and appearance, however formally or informally, consciously or unconsciously planned. Material content assesses whether the landscape is pleasing to look at regardless of historical completeness.

Integrity

7. *Integrity: is it all there?*

The evaluation of the integrity of a cultural heritage landscape seeks to identify the degree to which adverse changes have occurred. Landscapes that have suffered severe alterations, such as the removal of character defining heritage features and the introduction of intrusive contemporary features, may be weaker in overall material content, serial vision and the resultant sense of place that it provides.

Design

8. *Design: has the landscape been purposefully designed or planned?*

This criterion applies only to those landscapes that have been formally or purposefully designed or planned and includes examples such as "planned" communities, public parks, cemeteries, institutional grounds and the gardens of residences. Typically, they are scarce in comparison to evolving or relict landscapes. This criterion evaluates the importance of the landscape in the designer's career. "Designer" may include surveyors, architects, or landscape architects, both private and public, either as individuals or as professional firms. The evaluation assesses whether or not a designer is important in terms of the impact on trends in landscape design before evaluating the importance of the specific landscape in the designer's career. Comparisons should focus on surviving examples of the designer's work.

Social Value

9. *Public perception: is the landscape regarded as having importance within the City?*

This criterion measures the importance of the landscape as a cultural symbol. Examination of advertisements of the day, popular tourism literature and artifacts, public interviews and local contacts usually reveal potential landscapes of value.

APPENDIX C – City of Hamilton’s Cultural Heritage Assessment Report Outline

APPENDIX 5: City of Hamilton Cultural Heritage Assessment Report Outline

A Cultural Heritage Assessment report shall be prepared as part of a standard process that assists in determining the cultural heritage value of properties and their prospective merit for designation under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

The report shall include nine sections:

Section 1, *Introduction*, comprises an introduction to the report.

Section 2, *Property Location*, briefly describes the physical location, legal description, and dimensions of the property.

Section 3, *Physiographic Context*, contains a description of the physiographic region in which the subject property is located.

Section 4, *Settlement Context*, contains a description of the broad historical development of the settlement in which the subject property is located as well as the development of the subject property itself. A range of secondary sources such as local histories and a variety of historical and topographical maps are used to describe settlement history and the subject property's key heritage characteristics.

Section 5, *Property Description*, describes the subject property including its heritage characteristics (attributes) providing the base information to be used in Section 6.

Section 6, *Cultural Heritage Evaluation*, comprises a detailed evaluation of the subject property using the three evaluation categories: archaeology; built heritage; and, cultural heritage landscapes. The Cultural Heritage Evaluation shall be completed in accordance with the City of Hamilton's criteria and the criteria outlined in Ontario Regulation 9/06.

Section 7, *Cultural Heritage Value: Conclusions and Recommendations*, comprises a brief summary of the Cultural Heritage Evaluation and provides a list of those criteria that have been satisfied in determining cultural heritage value. This section shall contain a recommendation as to whether or not the subject property should be designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act*. If the property is recommended for designation, this section shall also include the accompanying statement of cultural heritage value or interest and list of heritage attributes.

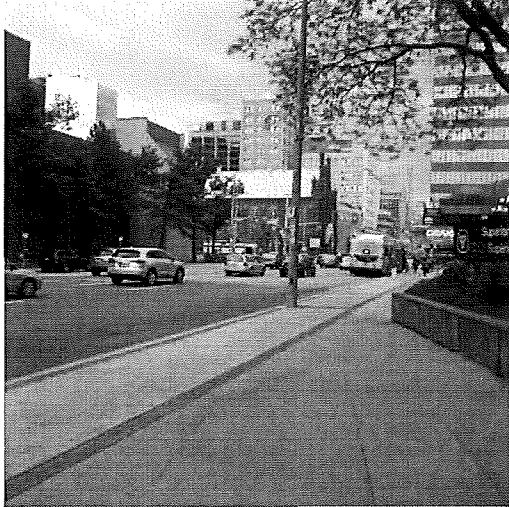
Section 8, *Bibliography*, comprises a list of sources used in the compilation of this report.

Section 9, *Qualifications*, comprises a CV outlining the qualifications of the author of the report.

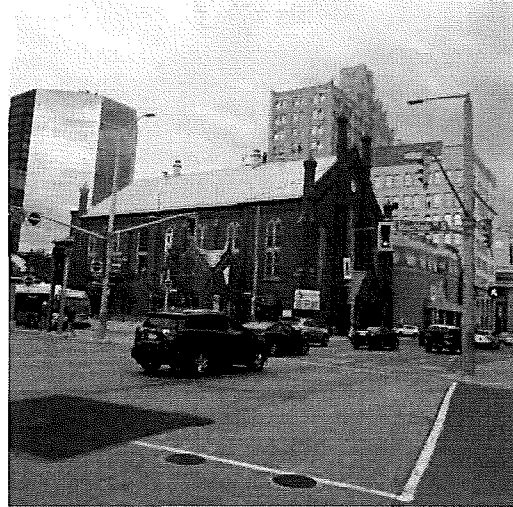
APPENDIX D - Photo Documentation Inventory

Appendix D - Photo Documentation Inventory

View of Church looking East



View of Church looking NE, at MacNab St. S.



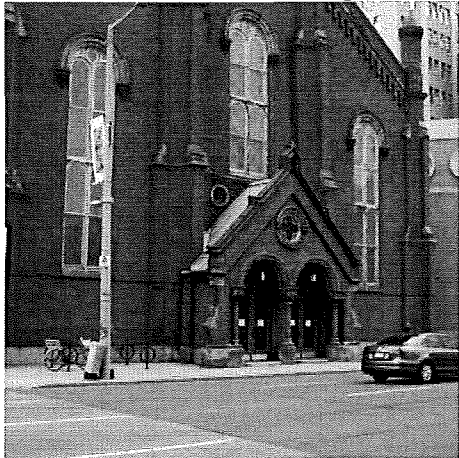
View of Exterior Features (e.g. Romanesque Revival)



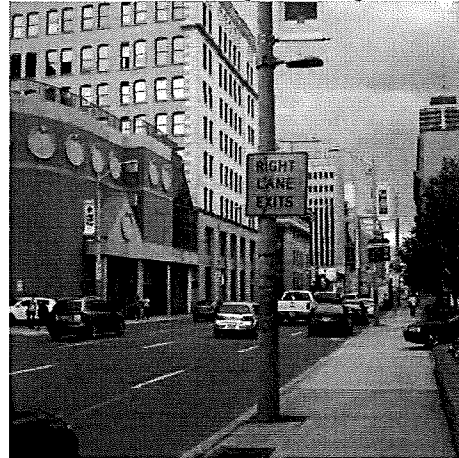
Brick Pinnacles & Buttresses



View of Double-Arched Entrance & Hinged Wood Doors



View from Church looking east along Main St. W.



View of First Storey Segmental Windows



Moulded Stone Trim & Round Columns



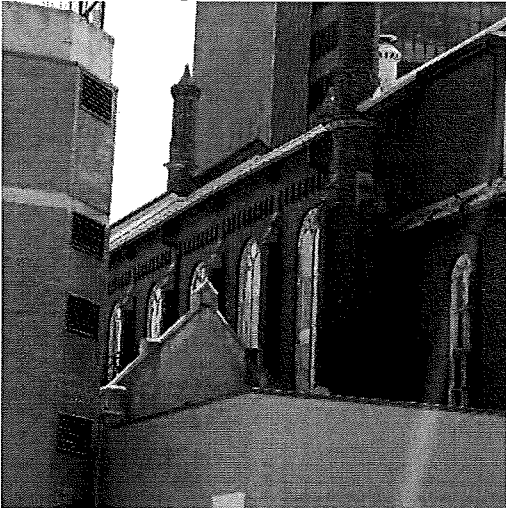
Quatrefoil Window & Segmental Double Doors



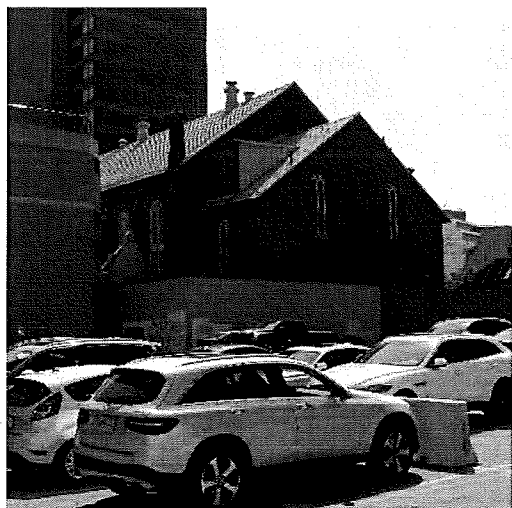
Arched Brick Dentils



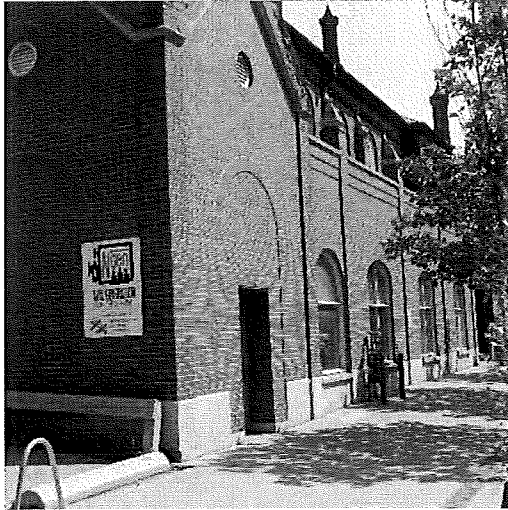
Windows along East Exterior Side of Church



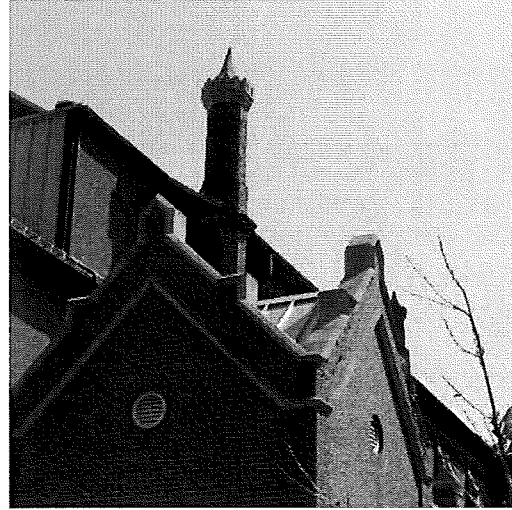
Rear of Church



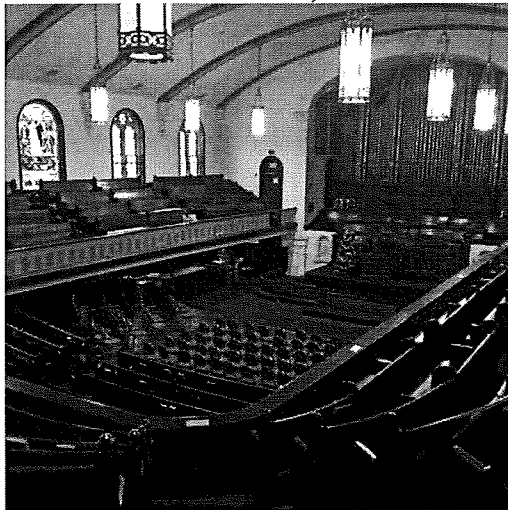
West Exterior Side of Church



Decorative Brick Work



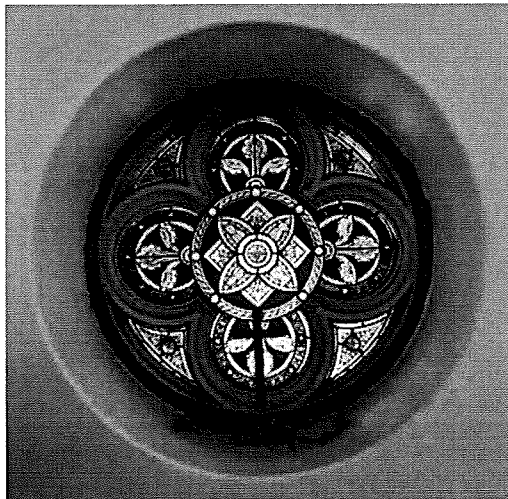
Choir Gallery



Decorative Ceiling



Stained Glass Windows



Interior Acoustics and Chandelier Ceiling Mounts



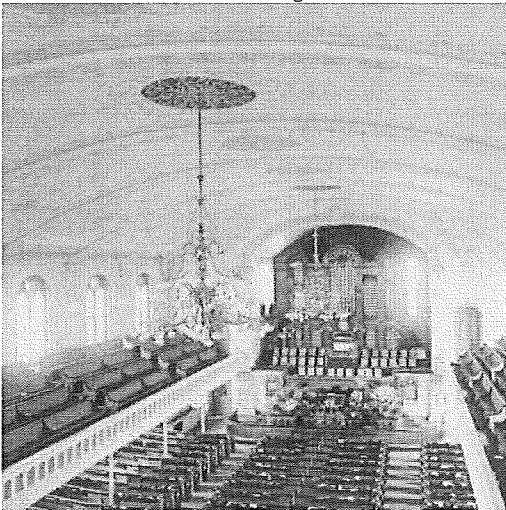
Pews and Choir Gallery



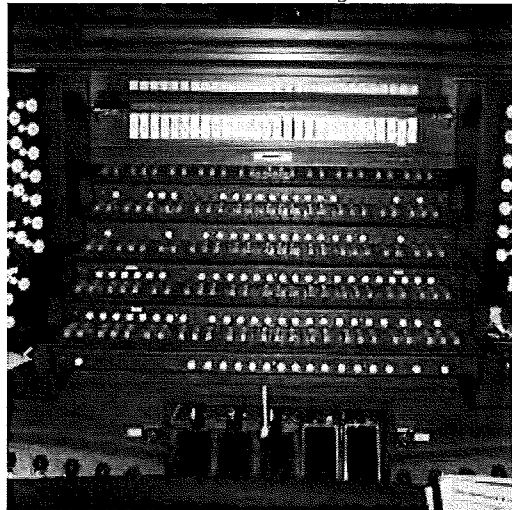
Casavant Frères Organ



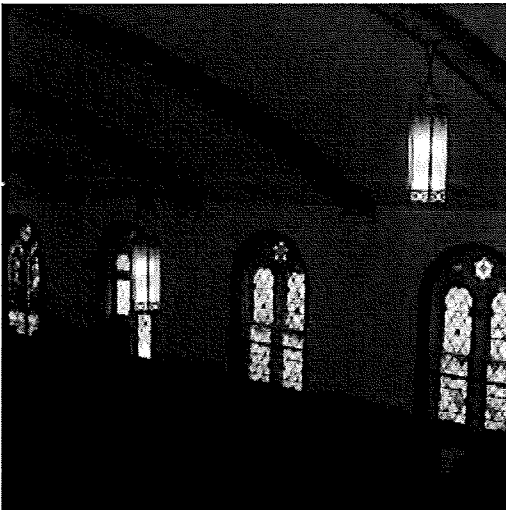
Chandelier Ceiling Mounts



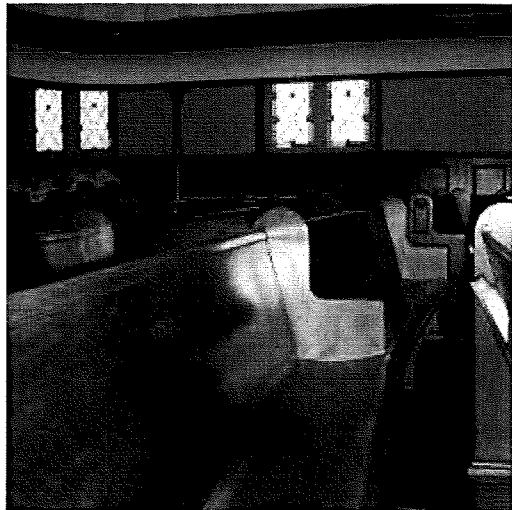
Casavant Frères Organ



Arched Windows



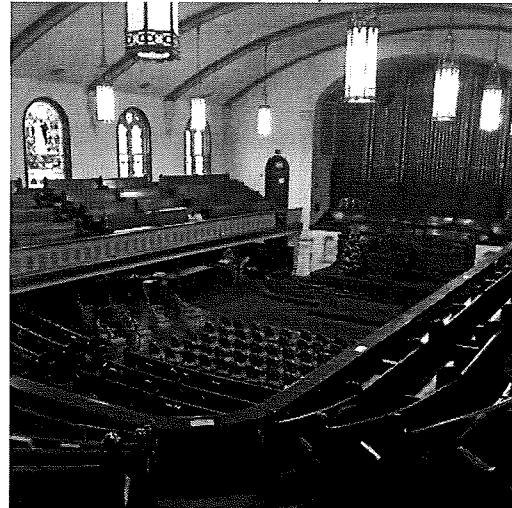
Pews



Interior Acoustics



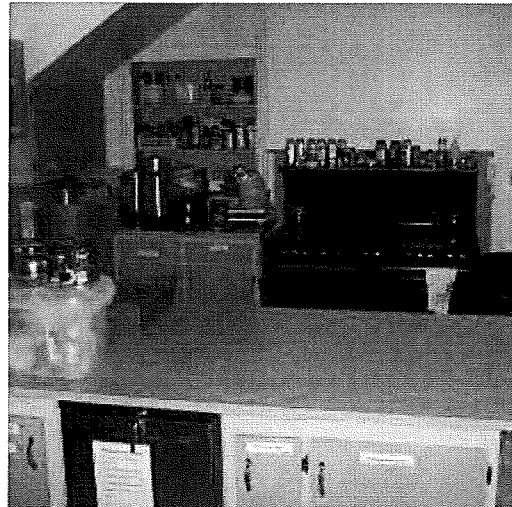
Choir Gallery



Stained Glass Windows



Kitchen



NOTE: All photos were taken or acquired from public sources. Interior photos were compiled through online research and some were acquired from the City of Hamilton.

APPENDIX E - Draft Designating By-law, Statement of CHVI, & List of Attributes

CITY OF HAMILTON
BY-LAW NO. XX-XXX
To Designate
LAND LOCATED AT 24 MAIN STREET WEST, CITY OF HAMILTON
As Property of
CULTURAL HERITAGE VALUE

WHEREAS the Council of the City of Hamilton did give notice of its intention to designate the property mentioned in section 1 of this by-law in accordance with subsection 29(3) of the Ontario Heritage Act, R.S.O. 1990, Chapter 0.18;

AND WHEREAS no notice of objection was served on the City Clerk as required by subsection 29(5) of the said Act;

AND WHEREAS it is desired to designate the property mentioned in section 1 of this by-law in accordance with clause 29(6) (a) of the said Act.

NOW THEREFORE the Council of the City of Hamilton enacts as follows:

1. The property located at 24 Main Street West, Hamilton, Ontario and more particularly described in Schedule "A" hereto annexed and forming part of this by-law, is hereby designated as property of cultural heritage value.
2. The City Solicitor is hereby authorized and directed to cause a copy of this by-law, together with the statement of cultural heritage value or interest and description of heritage attributes set out in Schedule "B" hereto annexed and forming part of this by-law, to be registered against the property affected in the proper registry office.
3. The City Clerk is hereby authorized and directed,
 - a. to cause a copy of this by-law, together with reasons for the designation, to be served on The Ontario Heritage Trust by personal service or by registered mail;
 - b. to publish a notice of this by-law once in a newspaper having general circulation in the City of Hamilton.

PASSED this _____ day of _____, _____.

To Designate Land Located at 24 Main Street West, City of Hamilton
as property of Cultural Heritage Value

Deputy Mayor

City Clerk

DRAFT

To Designate Land Located at 24 Main Street West, City of Hamilton
as property of Cultural Heritage Value

Page 3 of 8

Schedule "A"

To

By-law No. XX-XXX

24 Main Street West

Hamilton, Ontario

PIN: 171660005

ARN: 251802012100070

Legal Description:

LT 41 P. HAMILTON SURVEY CITY OF HAMILTON; PT LT 42 P. HAMILTON SURVEY CITY OF HAMILTON; PT LT 40 P. HAMILTON SURVEY CITY OF HAMILTON; PT LT 23 P. HAMILTON SURVEY CITY OF HAMILTON (UNREGISTERED) BTN KING ST, JAMES ST, MAIN ST, MACNAB ST PT 2, 4 62R11805; CITY OF HAMILTON

To Designate Land Located at 24 Main Street West, City of Hamilton
as property of Cultural Heritage Value

Page 4 of 8

Schedule "B"

To

By-law No. XX-XXX

24 Main Street West

Hamilton, Ontario

**STATEMENT OF CULTURAL HERITAGE VALUE OR INTEREST AND
DESCRIPTION OF HERITAGE ATTRIBUTES**

Statement of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest

Description of Historic Place

The property at 24 Main Street West features a mid-19th century place of worship designed by architect A.H. Mills, in the Romanesque Revival style with Gothic influences, built by the Webber Brothers builders and Messrs Sharp Murison carpenters circa 1868. The place of worship (formerly the Centenary United, and prior to that, the Centenary Methodist Church) was named in memorial of the centennial anniversary of the first Methodist chapel in North America: Centenary Methodist Church.

Centenary Methodist became Centenary United, with an increase in membership and commitment. During the last half of the 20th Century, changes to the population in the City core resulted in the closure of nearby churches – Wesley United amalgamated with Centenary in 1957 and in 1999, Livingston United – leaving Centenary as the most important of the United Churches in the downtown area of Hamilton.

The place of worship at 24 Main Street West represents the oldest United Church in Hamilton's downtown core. The property is located on the corner of MacNab Street South and Main Street West within the downtown central area of the City of Hamilton, on the north of Main Street West. The existing place of worship is oriented north-south with approximately 34 metres of frontage on Main Street West, built within close proximity to the southerly property line along Main Street West.

The place of worship totals three-and-a-half storeys in height and has a front gable metal-clad roof with a brick parapet, moulded stone courses and arched brick dentils. The projecting eaves have wooden soffits with paired brackets. Four brick pinnacles with brick buttresses and decorative stone finishes extend up from the front facade to separate the

To Designate Land Located at 24 Main Street West, City of Hamilton
as property of Cultural Heritage Value

Page 5 of 8

three window bays. The gable roof front porch was added in 1896, including the double-arch entrance, decorative transoms, segmental double doors, moulded stone trim, round columns, Corinthian capitals, quatrefoil windows, shaped parapet and decorative brick work. There is a blinded quatrefoil window below the centre gable. The upper-storey facades are composed of two-storey-high semi-circular window openings with a set of paired stacked stained glass windows, wood trim and shaped stone sills. The windows in the front façade have moulded stone hoods with decorative finishes and the side walls have brick voussoirs. The first storey has segmental windows and entrances with brick voussoirs.

At one point, an addition for a Sunday school to the rear was constructed (circa 1891), but was demolished in the late-20th century after the severance and sale of the rear of the property. A new addition was constructed in 1992. The 1992 addition includes a rear wing and a one-storey addition to the west.

A Parsonage for the Centenary Church, was constructed in 1875, just more than half a kilometre (500m) south from the subject property at 177 James Street South. The parsonage was demolished in 1931 for the construction of the Hamilton Medical Arts Building.

Heritage Value

The property at 24 Main Street West demonstrates design and physical value, historical and associative value, contextual value, social value, and has a high degree of integrity.

Design Value or Physical Value:

The place of worship at 24 Main Street West has design and physical value in that it is an early and representative example of the Romanesque Revival style with Gothic influences. The building displays a high degree of craftsmanship through its variety of unique exterior and interior features. The Romanesque Revival style was often combined in institutional structures of the late 19th century, and is typically characterized by a massive heavy stone or brick construction, and by semi-circular arches as a motif. Romanesque architecture is closely related to Gothic Revival architecture which experienced a period of popularity in Ontario in the late 19th century. In churches, the style was characterized with a buttressed tower, arched windows, hood moulds, and lancet windows.

The Romanesque influence on the Centenary Church is evidenced by the: moulded stone courses; arched brick dentils; projecting eaves with wooden soffits and paired brackets;; and the gable roof front porch with double-arch entrance, decorative transoms, segmental double doors, moulded stone trim, round columns, Corinthian capitals, quatrefoil

To Designate Land Located at 24 Main Street West, City of Hamilton
as property of Cultural Heritage Value

Page 6 of 8

windows, shaped parapet and decorative brick work. The Gothic influence is seen in the stepped buttresses and four brick pinnacles with brick buttresses and decorative stone finishes and the consistent use of round-headed arches, especially the small arches on projecting stones, (arched corbels) that articulate the gable.

Historical and Associative Value

The place of worship at 24 Main Street West has historical and associative value through its association with the Methodist movement in Hamilton during the period of industrial development from 1850 to 1900. At the time of its construction, one fifth of all Hamiltonians were estimated to be Methodists, and construction of the Centenary Church served as a place of worship to the growing Methodist movement in Hamilton at the time. Given this, the property and church have the potential to yield information that contributes to an understanding of the religious, and specifically Methodist community, within the City of Hamilton. In addition, the church reflects the work or ideas of architect Albert Harvey Hills (1816-1878), who was a significant architect in the City of Hamilton renowned for his prowess in designing churches and commercial architecture throughout the City.

Furthermore, the church also reflects the work of the Canadian organ building company Casavant Frères, through the existing pipe organ. The company (Casavant Frères) was founded in 1879, and is based out of in Saint-Hyacinthe, Quebec, founded by brothers Joseph-Claver (1855–1933) and Samuel-Marie (1859–1929). Casavant Frères is an internationally well-known and respected pipe organ builder. The Casavant Frères Organ consists of four manuals, 47 speaking stops, 3,000 pipes, 27 couplers, 25 automatic adjustable pistons, combination pedals and other mechanical accessories. As of January 13, 1904, the Casavant Frères Organ would have been one of the largest and best equipped instruments in Canada. The wood work is made of quartered oak and the pipes have been artistically decorated in harmony with the architecture of the church.

Contextual Value

The place of worship at 24 Main Street West has contextual value for its status as a defining feature within the downtown core of the City of Hamilton. The property and church are located along Main Street, which since at least 1830, has existed as a prominent thoroughfare within the City. The mid-19th century marked a dramatic increase in Methodism, and as a result, lots were purchased on Main Street West to construct the church in 1868. The Centenary United Church has been identified as a Downtown Hamilton landmark due to its considerable impact on Hamilton's downtown core and its substantial contribution to the city's architectural identity. The building's architectural distinctiveness as a Romanesque Revival building with Gothic Revival influences stands as an excellent example of Canadian 19th-century church architecture. The building is

To Designate Land Located at 24 Main Street West, City of Hamilton
as property of Cultural Heritage Value

Page 7 of 8

reminiscent of Hamilton's early religious roots within the downtown core. Located at the corner of MacNab Street South and Main Street West, the building is an important part of the streetscape, and a distinctive part of the historical core of the City. Other heritage properties in the area include: St. Paul's Presbyterian Church, the Sun Life Building, the Hamilton Carnegie Building, the former Bank of Montreal, and the Landed Banking and Loan Company Building. Its, contribution to the reinforcement of the Methodist movement in Hamilton, its scale, massing, building materials, architectural distinctiveness within the downtown core, and its proximity to other heritage properties, make the Centenary United Church a landmark of Hamilton's downtown.

Social Value

The place of worship at 24 Main Street West has social value for its association with the Women's Missionary Society, and for its history in musical leadership.

The Centenary Church was once home to the origin of the Woman's Missionary Society. The Woman's Missionary Society was first organized in the Methodist Church in 1889, in response to an appeal from the Board of Missions, through their secretary, the late Dr. Sutherland, who put the question to the Christian women of the Church, as to what they could do for their sisters in foreign lands. The first auxiliary of the Woman's Missionary Society was formed in the Centenary Church, Hamilton, on June 23, 1881. The most notable achievement of the Women's Missionary Society here, was when they sent the first female missionary, Martha Cartmell, to Japan in 1882. Ms. Cartmell went on to found the Tokyo Eiwa High School for girls in Tokyo and is revered by the Japanese for her work in revolutionizing education for Japanese women.

The Centenary Church was originally design with music in mind. The place of worship's first organ was constructed in the City specifically for the Church, under the supervision of Thomas White, a practical organ builder, and organist of the old "Stone Church". The organ was considerably enlarged in 1881, and in 1903 was renewed and enlarged further under the supervision of organist W.H. Hewlett. The enlarged organ operated under the electro-pneumatic system, and was manufactured by the celebrated firm Casavant Frères (Casavant Brothers) of Saint-Hyacinthe, QC.

To compliment the Organ, an advanced choir gallery was installed in the church in 1904, and the improved gallery was designed to seat over 50 people. The seats were designed (at the time) to be of the most improved kind in circular form, and so arranged that each member of the choir would be visible to the organist whether sitting or standing. The console of key-board and the organ, of oak exterior and mahogany interior, was placed immediately behind the minister's seat and in front of the choir. The only connection between the key-board and the organ was a cable containing electric wires.

To Designate Land Located at 24 Main Street West, City of Hamilton
as property of Cultural Heritage Value

Page 8 of 8

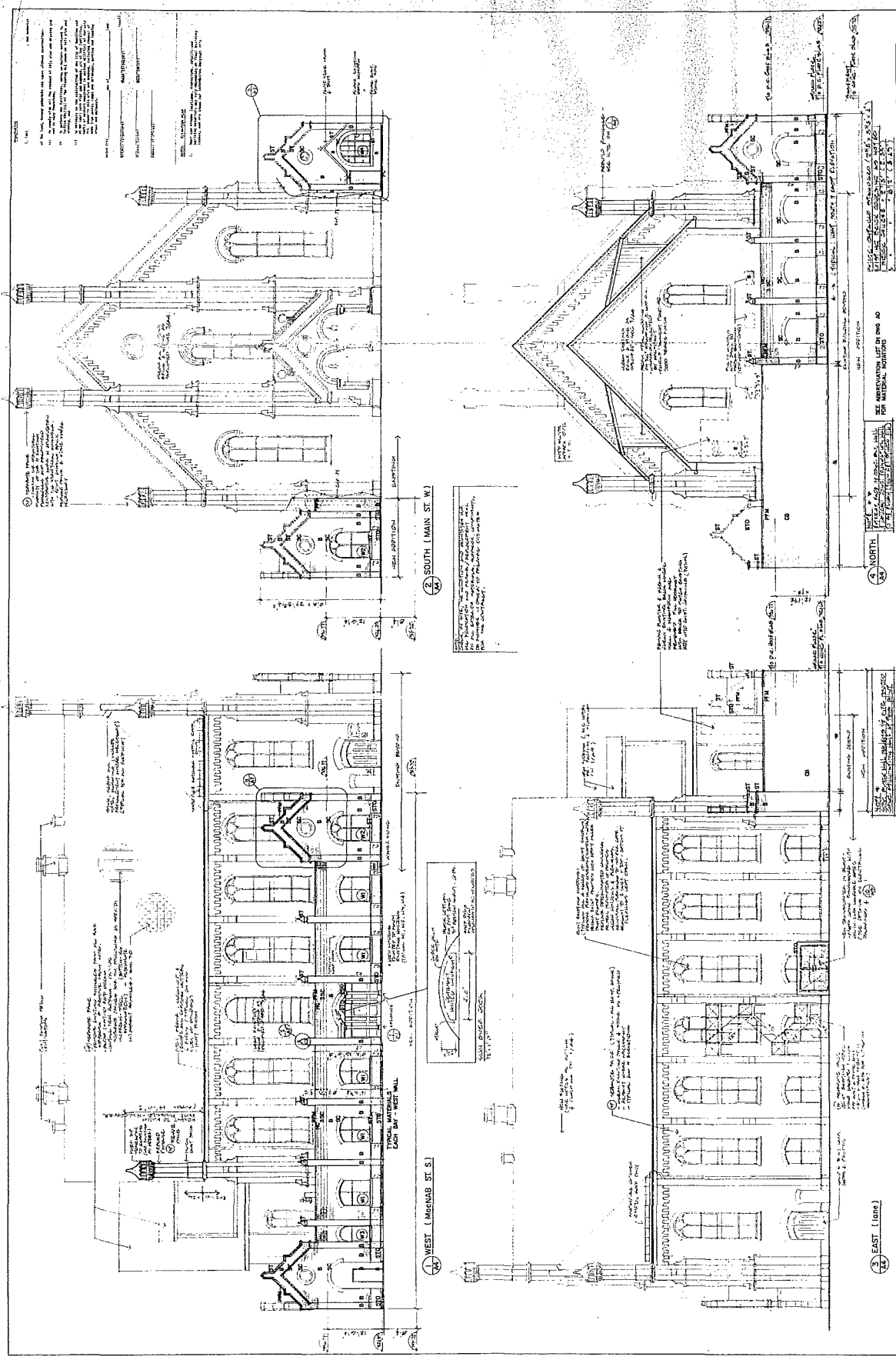
The excellence of the Casavant Frères organ combined with the interior seating capacity established the Centenary Church as a musical leader within the City. Many larger concerts were held over the years, which helped contribute to the church's social value within the City. For example, on November 14, 1957 the Centenary United Church hosted musician Jean Madeira (a contralto) and the Medallion Chorus under the direction of Flora Webb, which was production by the Vienna State Metropolitan Opera.

Description of Heritage Attributes

Exterior attributes

- Arched brick dentils;
- Blinded quatrefoil window below the centre gable;
- Corinthian capitals;
- Cut stone dressings;
- Decorative stone finishes which extend up from the front façade to separate the three window bays;
- Decorative transoms;
- Double-arched entrance with hinged wood doors with glass inserts;
- First storey segmental windows and entrances with brick voussoirs;
- Four (4) brick pinnacles with brick buttresses;
- Front gable metal-clad roof with brick parapet;
- Gable roof front porch;
- Moulded stone courses;
- Moulded stone trim and round columns;
- Projecting eaves with wooden soffits with paired brackets;
- Quatrefoil windows;
- Red pressed brick masonry;
- Romanesque Revival style;
- Segmental double doors;
- Shaped parapet and decorative brick work; and
- Upper-storey facades composed of two-storey-high semi-circular window openings with a set of paired stacked stained glass windows, wood trim and shaped stone sills.

APPENDIX F - Detailed Elevation Drawings



1. All exterior elevations shall be shown in accordance with the following schedule:
 2. All exterior elevations shall be shown in accordance with the following schedule:
 3. All exterior elevations shall be shown in accordance with the following schedule:
 4. All exterior elevations shall be shown in accordance with the following schedule:
 5. All exterior elevations shall be shown in accordance with the following schedule:
 6. All exterior elevations shall be shown in accordance with the following schedule:
 7. All exterior elevations shall be shown in accordance with the following schedule:
 8. All exterior elevations shall be shown in accordance with the following schedule:
 9. All exterior elevations shall be shown in accordance with the following schedule:
 10. All exterior elevations shall be shown in accordance with the following schedule:

<p> PROJECT NAME: ST. CASIMIR'S UNITED CHURCH ARCHITECT: TREVOR P. CARWOOD-JONES ARCHITECTS INC. ADDRESS: 1000 W. 10th St. Vancouver, BC V6H 3Y1 </p>	<p> SHEET NO.: 115 DATE: 10/19/20 </p>	<p> SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0" DRAWING NO.: 115 </p>	<p> PROJECT NO.: 115 SHEET NO.: 115 </p>
<p> EXTERIOR ELEVATIONS </p>			
<p> WEST (MCKINB ST. S.) </p>			
<p> EAST (10th) </p>			
<p> NORTH </p>			
<p> SOUTH (MAIN ST. W.) </p>			

ALL DIMENSIONS AND NOTES ON THIS DRAWING ARE TO BE CONSIDERED AS APPROXIMATE ONLY. THE ARCHITECT WILL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE CORRECTION OF THE ELEVATIONS TO MATCH THE ACTUAL WORK.

APPENDIX G - Criteria for Evaluating Potential for Built Heritage Resources and Cultural Heritage Landscapes



Ministry of Tourism,
Culture and Sport
Programs & Services Branch
401 Bay Street, Suite 1700
Toronto ON M7A 0A7

Criteria for Evaluating Potential for Built Heritage Resources and Cultural Heritage Landscapes A Checklist for the Non-Specialist

The purpose of the checklist is to determine:

- if a property(ies) or project area:
 - is a recognized heritage property
 - may be of cultural heritage value
- it includes all areas that may be impacted by project activities, including – but not limited to:
 - the main project area
 - temporary storage
 - staging and working areas
 - temporary roads and detours

Processes covered under this checklist, such as:

- *Planning Act*
- *Environmental Assessment Act*
- *Aggregates Resources Act*
- *Ontario Heritage Act* – Standards and Guidelines for Conservation of Provincial Heritage Properties

Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report (CHER)

If you are not sure how to answer one or more of the questions on the checklist, you may want to hire a qualified person(s) (see page 5 for definitions) to undertake a cultural heritage evaluation report (CHER).

The CHER will help you:

- identify, evaluate and protect cultural heritage resources on your property or project area
- reduce potential delays and risks to a project

Other checklists

Please use a separate checklist for your project, if:

- you are seeking a Renewable Energy Approval under Ontario Regulation 359/09 – [separate checklist](#)
- your Parent Class EA document has an approved screening criteria (as referenced in Question 1)

Please refer to the Instructions pages for more detailed information and when completing this form.

Cultural Heritage Assessment for Potential Designation under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act

Project or Property Location (upper and lower or single tier municipality)

24 Main Street West, City of Hamilton, Ontario, Canada

Proponent Name

City of Hamilton

Proponent Contact Information

Chelsey Tyers, Cultural Heritage Planner, chelsey.tyers@hamilton.ca, 905.546.2424 x1202

Screening Questions

- | | Yes | No |
|--|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Is there a pre-approved screening checklist, methodology or process in place? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
- If Yes, please follow the pre-approved screening checklist, methodology or process.
If No, continue to Question 2.

Part A: Screening for known (or recognized) Cultural Heritage Value

- | | Yes | No |
|--|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 2. Has the property (or project area) been evaluated before and found not to be of cultural heritage value? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
- If Yes, do not complete the rest of the checklist.

The proponent, property owner and/or approval authority will:

- summarize the previous evaluation and
- add this checklist to the project file, with the appropriate documents that demonstrate a cultural heritage evaluation was undertaken

The summary and appropriate documentation may be:

- submitted as part of a report requirement
- maintained by the property owner, proponent or approval authority

If No, continue to Question 3.

- | | Yes | No |
|---|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 3. Is the property (or project area): | | |
| a. identified, designated or otherwise protected under the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> as being of cultural heritage value? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| b. a National Historic Site (or part of)? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| c. designated under the <i>Heritage Railway Stations Protection Act</i> ? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| d. designated under the <i>Heritage Lighthouse Protection Act</i> ? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| e. identified as a Federal Heritage Building by the Federal Heritage Buildings Review Office (FHBRO)? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| f. located within a United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) World Heritage Site? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

If Yes to any of the above questions, you need to hire a qualified person(s) to undertake:

- a Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report, if a Statement of Cultural Heritage Value has not previously been prepared or the statement needs to be updated

If a Statement of Cultural Heritage Value has been prepared previously and if alterations or development are proposed, you need to hire a qualified person(s) to undertake:

- a Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) – the report will assess and avoid, eliminate or mitigate impacts

If No, continue to Question 4.

Part B: Screening for Potential Cultural Heritage Value

	Yes	No
4. Does the property (or project area) contain a parcel of land that:		
a. is the subject of a municipal, provincial or federal commemorative or interpretive plaque?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b. has or is adjacent to a known burial site and/or cemetery?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c. is in a Canadian Heritage River watershed?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d. contains buildings or structures that are 40 or more years old?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Part C: Other Considerations

	Yes	No
5. Is there local or Aboriginal knowledge or accessible documentation suggesting that the property (or project area):		
a. is considered a landmark in the local community or contains any structures or sites that are important in defining the character of the area?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. has a special association with a community, person or historical event?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. contains or is part of a cultural heritage landscape?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

If **Yes** to one or more of the above questions (Part B and C), there is potential for cultural heritage resources on the property or within the project area.

You need to hire a qualified person(s) to undertake:

- a Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report (CHER)

If the property is determined to be of cultural heritage value and alterations or development is proposed, you need to hire a qualified person(s) to undertake:

- a Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) – the report will assess and avoid, eliminate or mitigate impacts

If **No** to all of the above questions, there is low potential for built heritage or cultural heritage landscape on the property.

The proponent, property owner and/or approval authority will:

- summarize the conclusion
- add this checklist with the appropriate documentation to the project file

The summary and appropriate documentation may be:

- submitted as part of a report requirement e.g. under the *Environmental Assessment Act*, *Planning Act* processes
- maintained by the property owner, proponent or approval authority

Instructions

Please have the following available, when requesting information related to the screening questions below:

- a clear map showing the location and boundary of the property or project area
 - large scale and small scale showing nearby township names for context purposes
- the municipal addresses of all properties within the project area
- the lot(s), concession(s), and parcel number(s) of all properties within a project area

For more information, see the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's [Ontario Heritage Toolkit](#) or [Standards and Guidelines for Conservation of Provincial Heritage Properties](#).

In this context, the following definitions apply:

- **qualified person(s)** means individuals – professional engineers, architects, archaeologists, etc. – having relevant, recent experience in the conservation of cultural heritage resources.
- **proponent** means a person, agency, group or organization that carries out or proposes to carry out an undertaking or is the owner or person having charge, management or control of an undertaking.

1. Is there a pre-approved screening checklist, methodology or process in place?

An existing checklist, methodology or process may already be in place for identifying potential cultural heritage resources, including:

- one endorsed by a municipality
- an environmental assessment process e.g. screening checklist for municipal bridges
- one that is approved by the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport (MTCS) under the Ontario government's [Standards & Guidelines for Conservation of Provincial Heritage Properties \[s.B.2.\]](#)

Part A: Screening for known (or recognized) Cultural Heritage Value

2. Has the property (or project area) been evaluated before and found not to be of cultural heritage value?

Respond 'yes' to this question, if all of the following are true:

A property can be considered not to be of cultural heritage value if:

- a Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report (CHER) - or equivalent - has been prepared for the property with the advice of a qualified person and it has been determined not to be of cultural heritage value and/or
- the municipal heritage committee has evaluated the property for its cultural heritage value or interest and determined that the property is not of cultural heritage value or interest

A property may need to be re-evaluated, if:

- there is evidence that its heritage attributes may have changed
- new information is available
- the existing Statement of Cultural Heritage Value does not provide the information necessary to manage the property
- the evaluation took place after 2005 and did not use the criteria in Regulations 9/06 and 10/06

Note: Ontario government ministries and public bodies [prescribed under Regulation 157/10] may continue to use their existing evaluation processes, until the evaluation process required under section B.2 of the Standards & Guidelines for Conservation of Provincial Heritage Properties has been developed and approved by MTCS.

To determine if your property or project area has been evaluated, contact:

- the approval authority
- the proponent
- the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport

3a. Is the property (or project area) identified, designated or otherwise protected under the *Ontario Heritage Act* as being of cultural heritage value e.g.:

i. designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act*

- individual designation (Part IV)
- part of a heritage conservation district (Part V)

Individual Designation – Part IV

A property that is designated:

- by a municipal by-law as being of cultural heritage value or interest [s.29 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*]
- by order of the Minister of Tourism, Culture and Sport as being of cultural heritage value or interest of provincial significance [s.34.5]. **Note:** To date, no properties have been designated by the Minister.

Heritage Conservation District – Part V

A property or project area that is located within an area designated by a municipal by-law as a heritage conservation district [s. 41 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*].

For more information on Parts IV and V, contact:

- municipal clerk
- [Ontario Heritage Trust](#)
- local land registry office (for a title search)

ii. subject of an agreement, covenant or easement entered into under Parts II or IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act*

An agreement, covenant or easement is usually between the owner of a property and a conservation body or level of government. It is usually registered on title.

The primary purpose of the agreement is to:

- preserve, conserve, and maintain a cultural heritage resource
- prevent its destruction, demolition or loss

For more information, contact:

- [Ontario Heritage Trust](#) - for an agreement, covenant or easement [clause 10 (1) (c) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*]
- municipal clerk – for a property that is the subject of an easement or a covenant [s.37 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*]
- local land registry office (for a title search)

iii. listed on a register of heritage properties maintained by the municipality

Municipal registers are the official lists - or record - of cultural heritage properties identified as being important to the community.

Registers include:

- all properties that are designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act* (Part IV or V)
- properties that have not been formally designated, but have been identified as having cultural heritage value or interest to the community

For more information, contact:

- municipal clerk
- municipal heritage planning staff
- municipal heritage committee

iv. subject to a notice of:

- intention to designate (under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act*)
- a Heritage Conservation District study area bylaw (under Part V of the *Ontario Heritage Act*)

A property that is subject to a **notice of intention to designate** as a property of cultural heritage value or interest and the notice is in accordance with:

- section 29 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*
- section 34.6 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. **Note:** To date, the only applicable property is Meldrum Bay Inn, Manitoulin Island. [s.34.6]

An area designated by a municipal by-law made under section 40.1 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* as a **heritage conservation district study area**.

For more information, contact:

- municipal clerk – for a property that is the subject of notice of intention [s. 29 and s. 40.1]
- [Ontario Heritage Trust](#)

v. included in the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's list of provincial heritage properties

Provincial heritage properties are properties the Government of Ontario owns or controls that have cultural heritage value or interest.

The Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport (MTCS) maintains a list of all provincial heritage properties based on information provided by ministries and prescribed public bodies. As they are identified, MTCS adds properties to the list of provincial heritage properties.

For more information, contact the MTCS Registrar at registrar@ontario.ca.

3b. Is the property (or project area) a National Historic Site (or part of)?

National Historic Sites are properties or districts of national historic significance that are designated by the Federal Minister of the Environment, under the *Canada National Parks Act*, based on the advice of the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada.

For more information, see the [National Historic Sites website](#).

3c. Is the property (or project area) designated under the *Heritage Railway Stations Protection Act*?

The *Heritage Railway Stations Protection Act* protects heritage railway stations that are owned by a railway company under federal jurisdiction. Designated railway stations that pass from federal ownership may continue to have cultural heritage value.

For more information, see the [Directory of Designated Heritage Railway Stations](#).

3d. Is the property (or project area) designated under the *Heritage Lighthouse Protection Act*?

The *Heritage Lighthouse Protection Act* helps preserve historically significant Canadian lighthouses. The Act sets up a public nomination process and includes heritage building conservation standards for lighthouses which are officially designated.

For more information, see the [Heritage Lighthouses of Canada website](#).

3e. Is the property (or project area) identified as a Federal Heritage Building by the Federal Heritage Buildings Review Office?

The role of the Federal Heritage Buildings Review Office (FHBRO) is to help the federal government protect the heritage buildings it owns. The policy applies to all federal government departments that administer real property, but not to federal Crown Corporations.

For more information, contact the [Federal Heritage Buildings Review Office](#).

See a [directory of all federal heritage designations](#).

3f. Is the property (or project area) located within a United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) World Heritage Site?

A UNESCO World Heritage Site is a place listed by UNESCO as having outstanding universal value to humanity under the Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage. In order to retain the status of a World Heritage Site, each site must maintain its character defining features.

Currently, the Rideau Canal is the only World Heritage Site in Ontario.

For more information, see Parks Canada – [World Heritage Site website](#).

Part B: Screening for potential Cultural Heritage Value

4a. Does the property (or project area) contain a parcel of land that has a municipal, provincial or federal commemorative or interpretive plaque?

Heritage resources are often recognized with formal plaques or markers.

Plaques are prepared by:

- municipalities
- provincial ministries or agencies
- federal ministries or agencies
- local non-government or non-profit organizations

For more information, contact:

- [municipal heritage committees](#) or local heritage organizations – for information on the location of plaques in their community
- Ontario Historical Society's [Heritage directory](#) – for a list of historical societies and heritage organizations
- Ontario Heritage Trust – for a [list of plaques](#) commemorating Ontario's history
- Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada – for a [list of plaques](#) commemorating Canada's history

4b. Does the property (or project area) contain a parcel of land that has or is adjacent to a known burial site and/or cemetery?

For more information on known cemeteries and/or burial sites, see:

- Cemeteries Regulations, Ontario Ministry of Consumer Services – for a [database of registered cemeteries](#)
- Ontario Genealogical Society (OGS) – to [locate records of Ontario cemeteries](#), both currently and no longer in existence; cairns, family plots and burial registers
- Canadian County Atlas Digital Project – to [locate early cemeteries](#)

In this context, adjacent means contiguous or as otherwise defined in a municipal official plan.

4c. Does the property (or project area) contain a parcel of land that is in a Canadian Heritage River watershed?

The Canadian Heritage River System is a national river conservation program that promotes, protects and enhances the best examples of Canada's river heritage.

Canadian Heritage Rivers must have, and maintain, outstanding natural, cultural and/or recreational values, and a high level of public support.

For more information, contact the [Canadian Heritage River System](#).

If you have questions regarding the boundaries of a watershed, please contact:

- your conservation authority
- municipal staff

4d. Does the property (or project area) contain a parcel of land that contains buildings or structures that are 40 or more years old?

A 40 year 'rule of thumb' is typically used to indicate the potential of a site to be of cultural heritage value. The approximate age of buildings and/or structures may be estimated based on:

- history of the development of the area
- fire insurance maps
- architectural style
- building methods

Property owners may have information on the age of any buildings or structures on their property. The municipality, local land registry office or library may also have background information on the property.

Note: 40+ year old buildings or structure do not necessarily hold cultural heritage value or interest; their age simply indicates a higher potential.

A building or structure can include:

- residential structure
- farm building or outbuilding
- industrial, commercial, or institutional building
- remnant or ruin
- engineering work such as a bridge, canal, dams, etc.

For more information on researching the age of buildings or properties, see the Ontario Heritage Tool Kit Guide [Heritage Property Evaluation](#).

5a. Is there local or Aboriginal knowledge or accessible documentation suggesting that the property (or project area) is considered a landmark in the local community or contains any structures or sites that are important to defining the character of the area?

Local or Aboriginal knowledge may reveal that the project location is situated on a parcel of land that has potential landmarks or defining structures and sites, for instance:

- buildings or landscape features accessible to the public or readily noticeable and widely known
- complexes of buildings
- monuments
- ruins

5b. Is there local or Aboriginal knowledge or accessible documentation suggesting that the property (or project area) has a special association with a community, person or historical event?

Local or Aboriginal knowledge may reveal that the project location is situated on a parcel of land that has a special association with a community, person or event of historic interest, for instance:

- Aboriginal sacred site
- traditional-use area
- battlefield
- birthplace of an individual of importance to the community

5c. Is there local or Aboriginal knowledge or accessible documentation suggesting that the property (or project area) contains or is part of a cultural heritage landscape?

Landscapes (which may include a combination of archaeological resources, built heritage resources and landscape elements) may be of cultural heritage value or interest to a community.

For example, an Aboriginal trail, historic road or rail corridor may have been established as a key transportation or trade route and may have been important to the early settlement of an area. Parks, designed gardens or unique landforms such as waterfalls, rock faces, caverns, or mounds are areas that may have connections to a particular event, group or belief.

For more information on Questions 5.a., 5.b. and 5.c., contact:

- Elders in Aboriginal Communities or community researchers who may have information on potential cultural heritage resources. Please note that Aboriginal traditional knowledge may be considered sensitive.
- [municipal heritage committees](#) or local heritage organizations
- Ontario Historical Society's "[Heritage Directory](#)" - for a list of historical societies and heritage organizations in the province

An internet search may find helpful resources, including:

- historical maps
- historical walking tours
- municipal heritage management plans
- cultural heritage landscape studies
- municipal cultural plans

Information specific to trails may be obtained through [Ontario Trails](#).

APPENDIX H - Curriculum Vitae



CURRICULUMVITAE

Dan Currie, MA, MCIP, RPP, CAHP

Dan Currie, a Partner and Managing Director of MHBC's Cultural Heritage Division, joined MHBC Planning in 2009, after having worked in various positions in the public sector since 1997 including the Director of Policy Planning for the City of Cambridge and Senior Policy Planner for the City of Waterloo.

Dan provides a variety of planning services for public and private sector clients including a wide range of cultural heritage policy and planning work including strategic planning, heritage policy, heritage conservation district studies and plans, heritage master plans, heritage impact assessments and cultural heritage landscape studies.

EDUCATION

2006
Masters of Arts (Planning)
University of Waterloo

1998
Bachelor of Environmental Studies
University of Waterloo

1998
Bachelor of Arts (Art History)
University of Saskatchewan

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATIONS

Full Member, Canadian Institute of Planners
Full Member, Ontario Professional Planners Institute
Professional Member, Canadian Association of Heritage Professionals

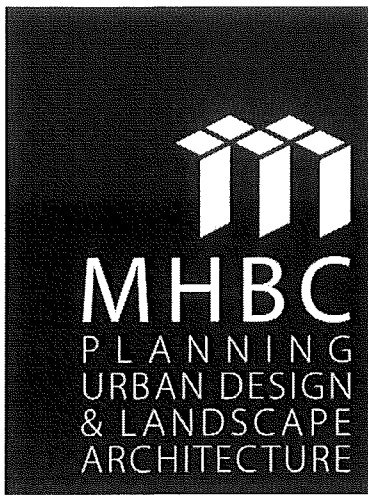
SELECTED PROJECT EXPERIENCE

MASTER PLANS, GROWTH MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES AND POLICY STUDIES

Niagara-on-the-Lake, Corridor Design Guidelines
Cambridge West Master Environmental Servicing Plan
Township of West Lincoln Settlement Area Expansion Analysis
Ministry of Infrastructure Review of Performance Indicators for the Growth Plan
Township of Tiny Residential Land Use Study
Port Severn Settlement Area Boundary Review
City of Cambridge Green Building Policy
Township of West Lincoln Intensification Study & Employment Land Strategy
Ministry of the Environment Review of the D-Series Land Use Guidelines
Meadowlands Conservation Area Management Plan
City of Cambridge Trails Master Plan
City of Kawartha Lakes Growth Management Strategy
City of Cambridge Growth Management Strategy
City of Waterloo Height and Density Policy
City of Waterloo Student Accommodation Study
City of Waterloo Land Supply Study
City of Kitchener Inner City Housing Study

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dcurrie@mhbcplan.com
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CURRICULUMVITAE

Dan Currie, MA, MCIP, RPP, CAHP

HERITAGE PLANNING

Town of Cobourg, Heritage Master Plan
Municipality of Chatham Kent, Rondeau Heritage Conservation District Plan
City of Kingston, Barriefield Heritage Conservation District Plan Update
Burlington Heights Heritage Lands Management Plan
City of Markham, Victoria Square Heritage Conservation District Study
City of Kitchener, Heritage Inventory Property Update
Township of Muskoka Lakes, Bala Heritage Conservation District Plan
Municipality of Meaford, Downtown Meaford Heritage Conservation District Plan
City of Guelph, Brooklyn and College Hill Heritage Conservation District Plan
City of Toronto, Garden District Heritage Conservation District Plan
City of London, Western Counties Cultural Heritage Plan
City of Cambridge, Heritage Master Plan
City of Waterloo, Mary-Allen Neighbourhood Heritage District Plan Study
City of Waterloo Rummelhardt School Heritage Designation

Other heritage consulting services including:

- Preparation of Heritage Impact Assessments for both private and public sector clients
- Requests for Designations
- Alterations or new developments within Heritage Conservation Districts
- Cultural Heritage Evaluations for Environmental Assessments

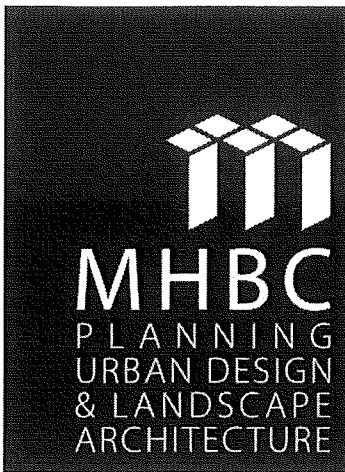
DEVELOPMENT PLANNING

Provide consulting services and prepare planning applications for private sector clients for:

- Draft plans of subdivision
- Consent
- Official Plan Amendment
- Zoning By-law Amendment
- Minor Variance
- Site Plan

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CURRICULUM VITAE

Vanessa Hicks, M.A., C.A.H.P.

EDUCATION

2016

Master of Arts in Planning,
specializing in Heritage
Planning

*University of Waterloo,
School of Planning*

2010

Bachelor of Arts (Honours) in
Historical/Industrial
Archaeology

Wilfrid Laurier University

Vanessa Hicks is a Heritage Planner with MHBC and joined the firm after having gained experience as a Manager of Heritage Planning in the public realm where she was responsible for working with Heritage Advisory Committees in managing heritage resources, Heritage Conservation Districts, designations, special events and heritage projects (such as the Architectural Salvage Program).

Vanessa is a member of the Canadian Association of Heritage Professionals and graduated from the University of Waterloo with a Masters Degree in Planning, specializing in heritage planning and conservation. Vanessa provides a variety of research and report writing services for public and private sector clients. She has experience in historical research, inventory work, evaluation and analysis on a variety of projects, including Heritage Conservation Districts (HCDs), Heritage Impact Assessments (HIAs), Cultural Heritage Evaluation Reports (CHERs), Conservation Plans (CPs), Documentation and Salvage Reports, and Commemoration Projects (i.e. plaques). Vanessa is also able to comment provide comments regarding Stages 1-4 Archaeological Assessments due to her experience as a practicing field archaeologist and experience writing archaeological reports submitted to the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and sport.

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

June 2016 - Present Cultural Heritage Specialist/ Heritage Planner
MacNaughton Hermsen Britton Clarkson Planning Ltd.

2012 - 2016 Program Manager, Heritage Planning
Town of Aurora

May 2012 - October 2012 Heritage Planning Assistant
Town of Grimsby

2007 - 2010 Archaeologist
Archaeological Research Associates Ltd.

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CURRICULUM VITAE

Vanessa Hicks, M.A., C.A.H.P.

SELECT PROJECT EXPERIENCE

HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENTS (HIAs) 2016-2018

Heritage Impact Assessment - 'Southworks', 64 Grand Avenue South, City of Cambridge

Heritage Impact Assessment - 47 Spring Street Waterloo, Albert/MacGregor Neighbourhood HCD

Heritage Impact Assessment - 107 Concession Street, City of Cambridge

Heritage Impact Assessment - 33 Laird Drive, City of Toronto

Heritage Impact Assessment - Badley Bridge, part of a Municipal EA Class Assessment, Township of Centre Wellington

Heritage Impact Assessment - 362 Dodge Drive, City of Kitchener

Heritage Impact Assessment - 255 Ruhl Drive, Town of Milton

Heritage Impact Assessment - 34 Erb Street East, City of Waterloo

Heritage Impact Assessment - 474 and 484 Queen Street South (and Schneider Haus National Historic Site), City of Kitchener

Heritage Impact Assessment - 883 Doon Village Road, City of Kitchener

Heritage Impact Assessment - 57 Lakeport Road, City of St. Catharines

Heritage Impact Assessment - 8331 Heritage Road, City of Brampton

Heritage Impact Assessment - 55 Fallbrook Lane, City of Cambridge

Heritage Impact Assessment - Langmaids Island, Lake of Bays

Heritage Impact Assessment - 28 Burgetz Avenue, City of Kitchener

Heritage Impact Assessment - 1679 Blair Road, City of Cambridge

Heritage Impact Assessment - 13373 Guelph Line, Milton

Heritage Impact Assessment - 64 Margaret Avenue, City of Kitchener

Heritage Impact Assessment - 51 David Street, City of Kitchener

CULTURAL HERITAGE EVALUATION REPORTS (CHERs) 2016-2018

Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report - Dunlop Street West and Bradford Street, Barrie - Prince of Wales School and Barrie Central Collegiate Institute

Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report - Lakeshore Drive, Town of Oakville

Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report - 317 Mill Street, 28/30 Elizabeth Street South, 16 Elizabeth Street South, Town of Richmond Hill

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CURRICULUM **VITAE**

Vanessa Hicks, M.A., C.A.H.P.

Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report – Queen Victoria Park Cultural Heritage Landscape

Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report – 28 Burgetz Avenue, City of Kitchener

Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report – 13373 Guelph Line, Milton

HERITAGE CONSERVATION DISTRICTS (HCDs)

Heritage Conservation District Study – Southeast Old Aurora (Town of Aurora)

CONSERVATION PLANS

Strategic Conservation Plan – Queen Victoria Park Cultural Heritage Landscape

Conservation Plan – 28 Burgetz Avenue, City of Kitchener

DOCUMENTATION AND SALVAGE REPORTS

Documentation and Salvage Report – Main Street Properties, Township of Whitchurch-Stouffville

Documentation and Salvage Report & Commemoration Plan – 474 and 484 Queen Street South, City of Kitchener

Documentation Report – 64 Grand Avenue South, City of Cambridge

Documentation and Salvage Report – 487424 30 Side Road, Town of Mono

SPECIAL PROJECTS

Artifact Display Case – Three Brewers Restaurant(275 Yonge St., Toronto)

CONTACT

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CURRICULUM VITAE

Evan Sugden, HBASc, MA

EDUCATION

2017
Master of Arts (MA)
Planning
University of Waterloo

2015
Honours Bachelor Arts &
Science (HBASc)
Geography
Lakehead University

Evan Sugden, is a Planner with MHBC specializing in development, parks and recreation, and cultural heritage planning.

Mr. Sugden is passionately dedicated to making a defining contribution to his community. He is a strategist and visionary thinker who strives to continuously promote civic engagement and innovative thinking in both public and private environments. Evan provides planning research and analysis for the public and private sectors. He has a range of experience from preparing and reviewing official plans, zoning by-laws, planning justification reports, and master plans to coordinating and submitting development applications including plans of subdivision, condominiums, site plans, consents, and minor variances. Evan has also worked on expropriations, and is well-versed in cultural heritage planning, and adaptive reuse.

Evan has a variety of experience in land development, redevelopment, waterfront planning, and parks and recreation planning stemming from project experience and an interdisciplinary background in Aviation, Forestry, Geomatics, Land Surveying, Civil Engineering and Planning. Evan is passionate about cultural heritage planning and applying a sustainable approach to urban and regional planning.

During his Master's studies at the University of Waterloo, he published a Thesis entitled "Assessment Criteria for the Adaptive Reuse of Industrial Heritage Buildings". As an undergraduate with Lakehead University, he also wrote a thesis which explored the impacts that active transportation infrastructure has on automobile dependency in Canadian cities.

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATIONS

- Candidate Member, Canadian Institute of Planners (CIP)
- Candidate Member, Ontario Professional Planners Institute (OPPI)
- Full Member, Canadian Association of Geographers (CAG)
- Member, Ontario Expropriation Association (OEA)

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CURRICULUM VITAE

Evan Sugden, HBASc, MA

PROFESSIONAL HISTORY

- 2017 - Present **Planner,**
MacNaughton Hermsen Britton Clarkson Planning Ltd.
- 2016 - 2017 **Planner,**
Skelton Brumwell and Associates Inc.
- 2016 - 2016 **Junior Planner,**
Planscape Inc.
- 2015 - 2016 **Teaching Assistant, Planning and Environmental Law
and Planning Professional Practice**
University of Waterloo
- 2013 - 2015 **Wildfire Firefighter (Fire Ranger)**
Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry
- 2012 - 2012 **Planning & Design Technician**
PLANbyDESIGN
&
Landscape Designer
landscapeplanner.ca (Division of PLANbyDESIGN)
- 2010 - 2011 **Junior Construction Inspector (Civil Engineering)**
C.C. Tatham & Associates Ltd.
- 2009 - 2010 **Survey Technician**
TULLOCH Engineering
- 2008 - 2009 **Survey Technician**
T.A. Bunker Surveying Ltd.

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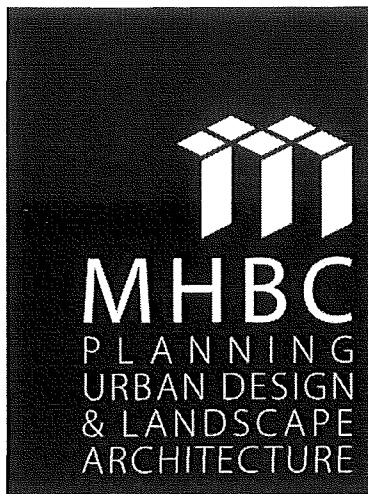
SELECTED PROJECT EXPERIENCE

Cultural Heritage Planning

- Built Heritage and Cultural Landscape Assessment for Reconstruction of a 3-Span Bridge in Jordan's Hollow (Part of Municipal Class EA), **Lincoln, ON**
- Built Heritage and Cultural Landscape Assessment for Reconstruction of a Historic Culvert (Part of Municipal Class EA), **Lincoln, ON**
- City of Guelph Cultural Heritage Action Plan, **Guelph, ON**
- Cultural Heritage Assessment Report for Designation of Church, **Hamilton, ON**
- Cultural Heritage Due Diligence and Planning Opinion for Adaptive Reuse of Heritage Structures (Added High-Rise onto Heritage Fabric), **Toronto, ON**
- Cultural Heritage Due Diligence and Planning Opinion for Redevelopment of Private Property, **Cambridge, ON**
- Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment for 40-Storey Luxury Hotel, **Niagara Falls, ON**
- Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment for a Road Extension (Part of Municipal Class EA), **Town of Essex, ON**
- Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment for Adaptive Reuse of Church to Mosque, **Brampton, ON**
- Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment for Severance and Minor Variance Applications for Private Property in Community of Ayr, **North Dumfries, ON**
- Cultural Heritage Screening Report for the Kelso/Glen Eden Urban Servicing Extension, **Milton, ON**
- Preparation of a Commemorative Plaque for a Historic Farmstead, **Waterloo, ON**
- Historic Aerial Photo Assessment and Analysis for Property on Winston Churchill Boulevard, **Oakville, ON**

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Municipal Planning

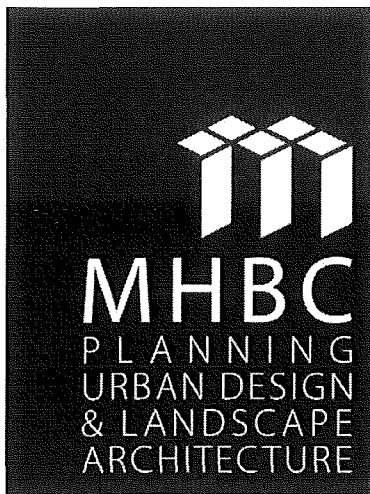
- City of Guelph Cultural Heritage Action Plan
- Municipality of Kincardine Parks and Recreation Master Plan
- Town of Grimsby East Waterfront Strategic Plan
- Town of Grimsby Parks, Recreation and Culture Master Plan
- Town of Parry Sound Zoning By-law
- Township of Adjala-Tosorontio Official Plan

Development Planning - Project Management

- Due Diligence Planning Review & Opinion for 10 lot Development on Private Services along Victoria Street North, **Woolwich, ON**
- Due Diligence Planning Review & Opinion for Asphalt Plant, **Clarington, ON**
- Due Diligence Planning Review & Opinion for Residential Subdivision off of Eliza Street, Arthur, **Wellington North, ON**
- Due Diligence Planning Review & Opinion, **Brantford, ON**
- Due Diligence Planning Review for Waterfront Subdivision and Development along McDonough Lane, **Northern Bruce Peninsula, ON**
- Land Use Compatibility Assessment for Settlement Boundary Rationalization, **Wilmot, ON**
- Minor Variance Applications for Condominium Development on Silver Spear Road, **Mississauga, ON**
- Official Plan and Zoning By-law Amendments to Permit Mixed-Use Commercial/Residential Development along Dundas St. South, **Cambridge, ON**
- Plan of Condominium (Vacant Land) and Site Plan in Doon South, **Kitchener, ON**
- Plan of Condominium, Woolwich Street, **Waterloo, ON**
- Plan of Subdivision in Community of Glen Allan, **Mapleton, ON**
- Plan of Subdivision, Atwood, **North Perth, ON**
- Plan of Subdivision, Drayton Heights Registration, **Mapleton, ON**
- Plan of Subdivision, Grasslands of Stauffer Woods Registration, **Kitchener, ON**

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CURRICULUM VITAE

Evan Sugden, HBASc, MA

- Plan of Subdivision, Huron Village Registration, **Kitchener, ON**
- Plan of Subdivision, Vista Hills Registration, **Kitchener, ON**
- Planning Review & Opinion on Commercial Retail Uses/Opportunities, **Waterloo, ON**
- Review of Proposed New Comprehensive Zoning By-law and Urban Design Guidelines and Implications to Operations of Commercial Entertainment Facility, **Kitchener, ON**
- Severance for Property along New Dundee Road, **Kitchener, ON**
- Severance on Hillcrest Court, **Kitchener, ON**
- Site Plan for Development of Long-Term Care Facility along County Rd 22, **Lakeshore, ON**
- Site Plan for Self-Storage Facility, **Kitchener, ON**
- Site Plan for Reorganization due to Expropriation, **Cambridge, ON**
- Station Park Brownfield Redevelopment - Master Planned Mixed Use Development, **Kitchener, ON**
- Washington Sand & Gravel Pit Expansion, **Ayr, North Dumfries, ON**
- Zoning By-law Amendment and Site Plan to Permit Commercial Use Expansion for Heritage Property on Blair Road, **Cambridge, ON**
- Zoning By-law Amendment and Site Plan to Permit Stacked Townhouse Development on Jansen Avenue, **Kitchener, ON**
- Zoning By-law Amendment and Site Plan to Permit Independent Retirement Home, **Tay, ON**
- Zoning Review and Analysis for Properties on King Street, **Kitchener, ON**

Local Planning Appeal Tribunal | Ontario Municipal Board

- Cambridge West Community LPAT Proceeding (PL170301, PL170682)
- Riverbank Estates Expropriation LPAT Mediation
- Appeal of Town of Milton Official Plan Amendment No. 31 (PL 180954)
- OMB Proceeding regarding Development and Zoning Compatibility Issues of former Old Dairy site in Windermere, Township of Muskoka Lakes

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