

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.

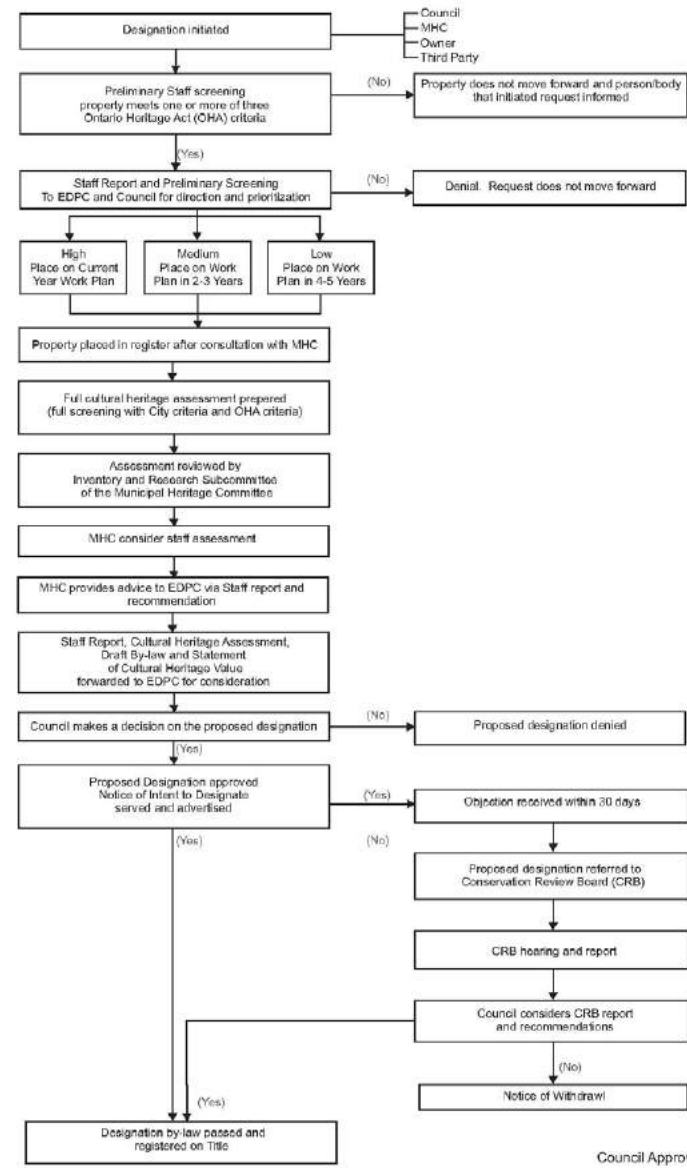
In our research, both archival, primary, and interviews, McCallumSather confirms the original building is significant to Hamilton's cultural heritage as a place of worship, located within the City's downtown core. This distinctive Hamilton property is composed of one two storey rectangular plan, gabled 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 as 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

Appendix "D" to Report PED20044
Page 7 of 44

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.

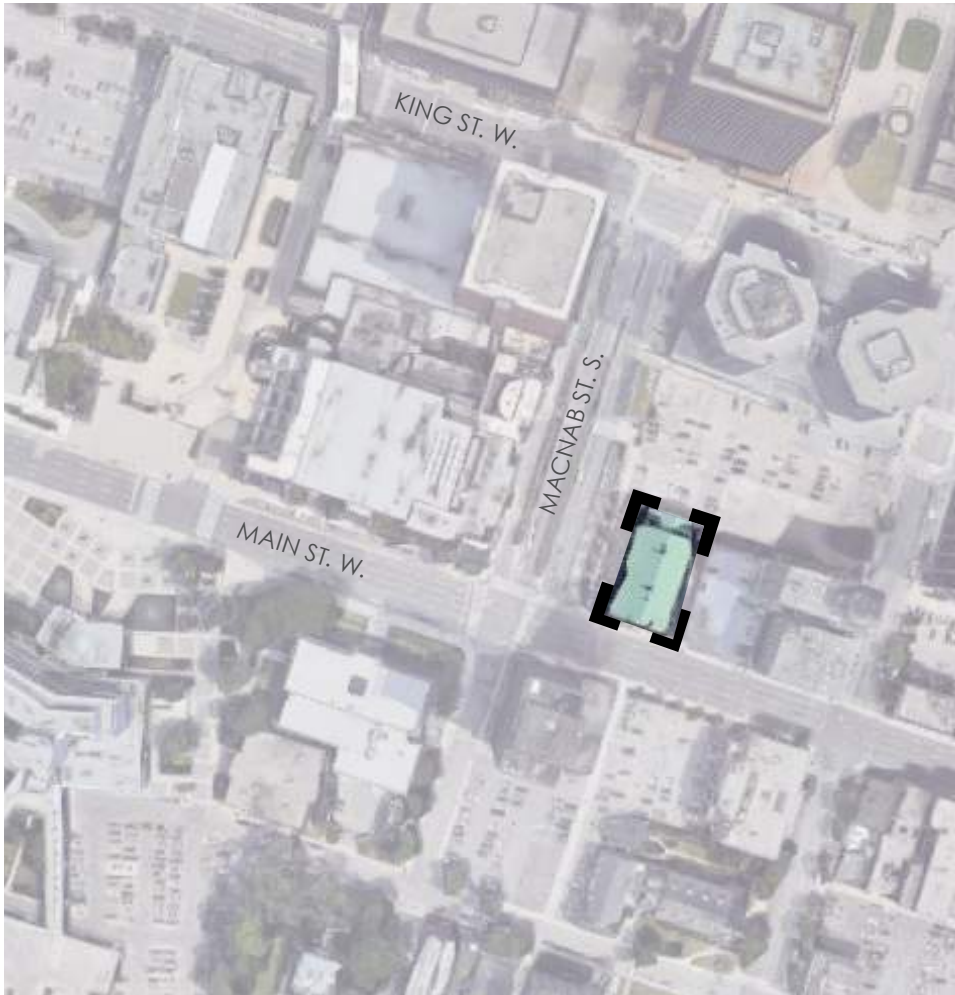


Figure 2.1 - Location Map

3.0 settlement context

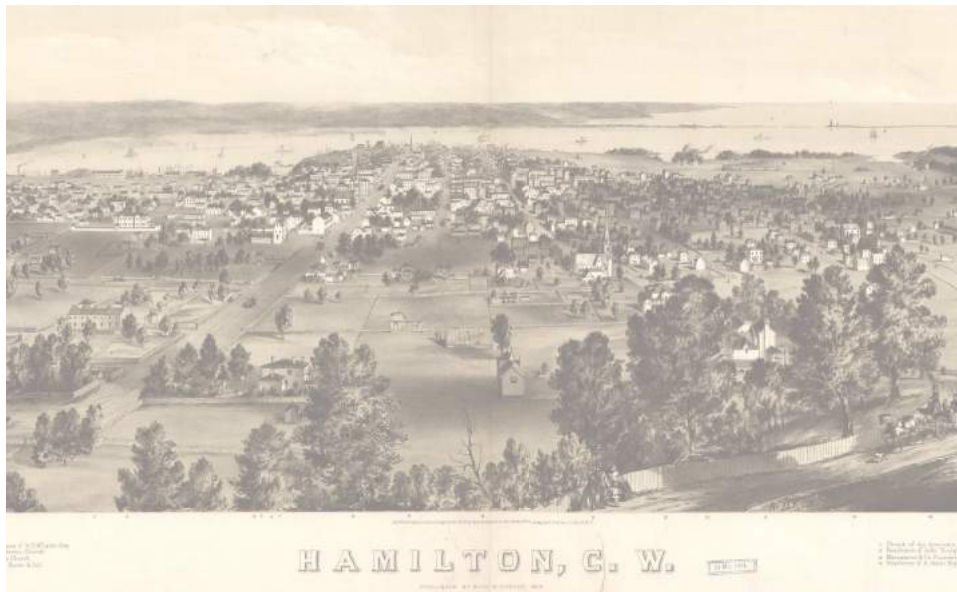


Figure 3.1- (source: freepages.rootsweb.com and Wikipedia)- Hamilton, County Wentworth 1859, drawn by C.S.Rice. Published by Rice and Duncan

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.

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).

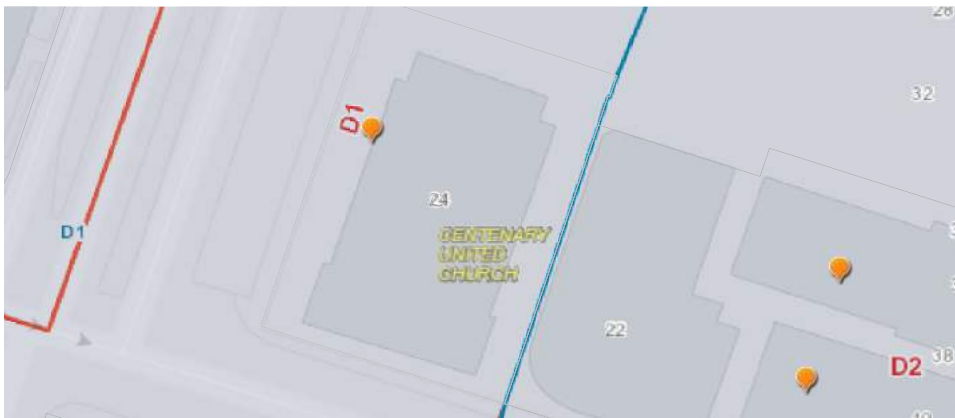
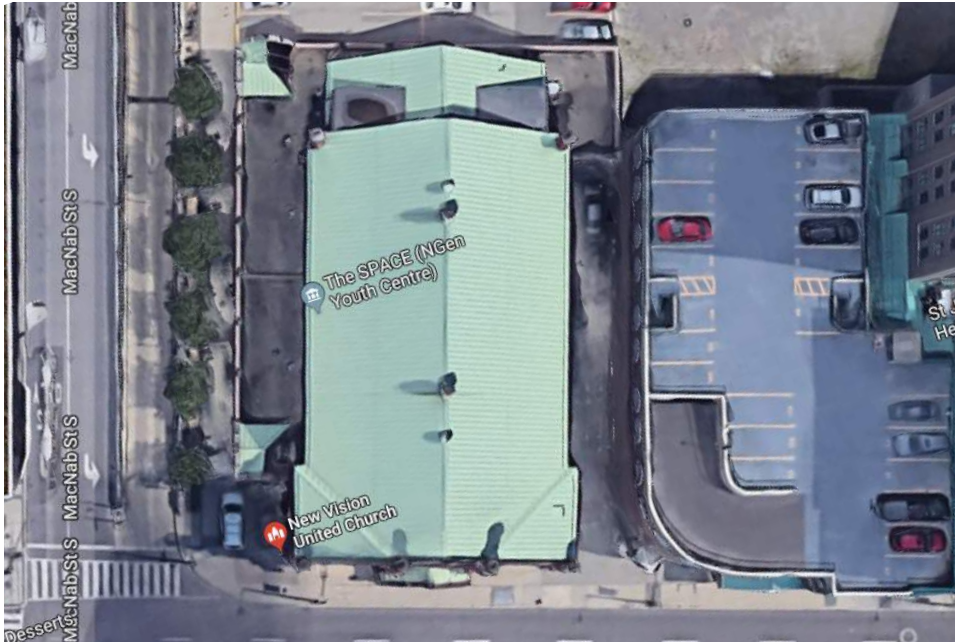


Figure 4.1 - Top: (source: Google maps) Aerial Photo

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



Figure 4.4 source: Google Maps

- Legend
- Original Construction (1866 corner stone laid, Centenary Church Opened May 10, 1868)
 - Addition (1896)
 - Addition (1992)



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

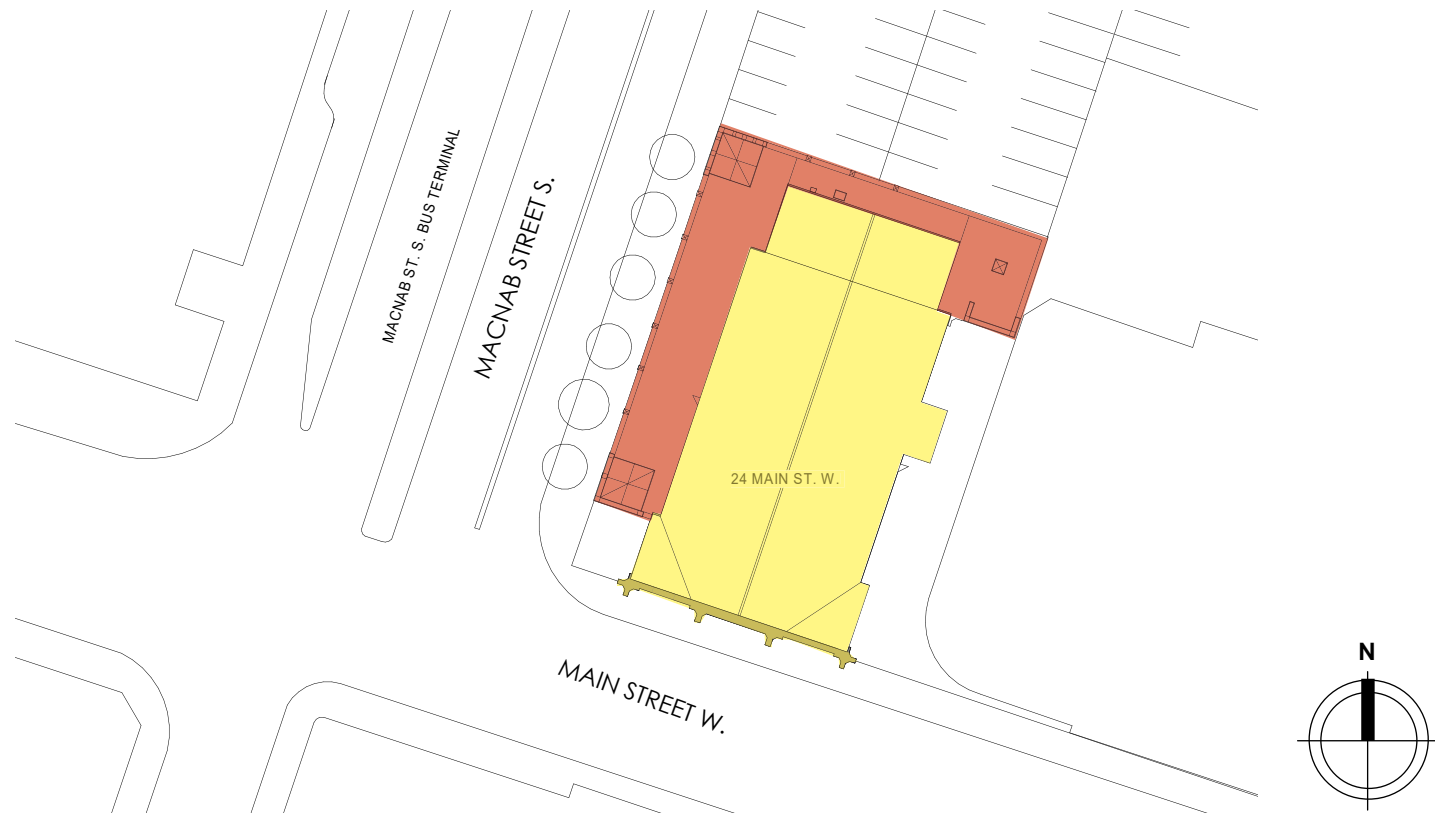


Figure 4.6 - Site Plan (NTS) by mcCallumSather

Legend

- Original Construction (1887)
- Addition (1992)



Figure 4.7 East Elevation - partial view



Figure 4.8 West Elevation



Figure 4.9 South Elevation - top showing castellations



Figure 4.10 Detail of Front Entrance Elevation



Figure 4.11 - Main Auditorium from balcony



Figure 4.12 - Decorative painted plaster braket

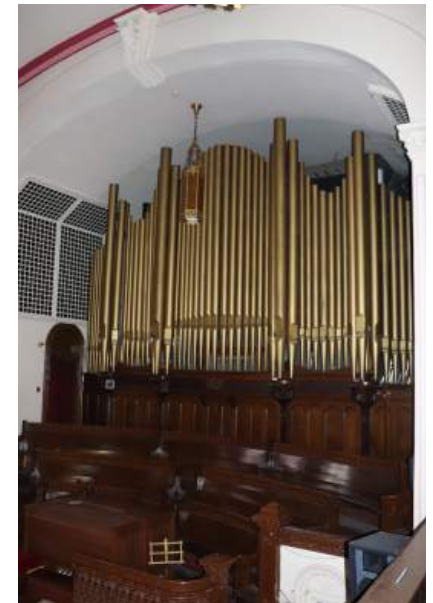


Figure 4.13 - View of organ from balcony



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

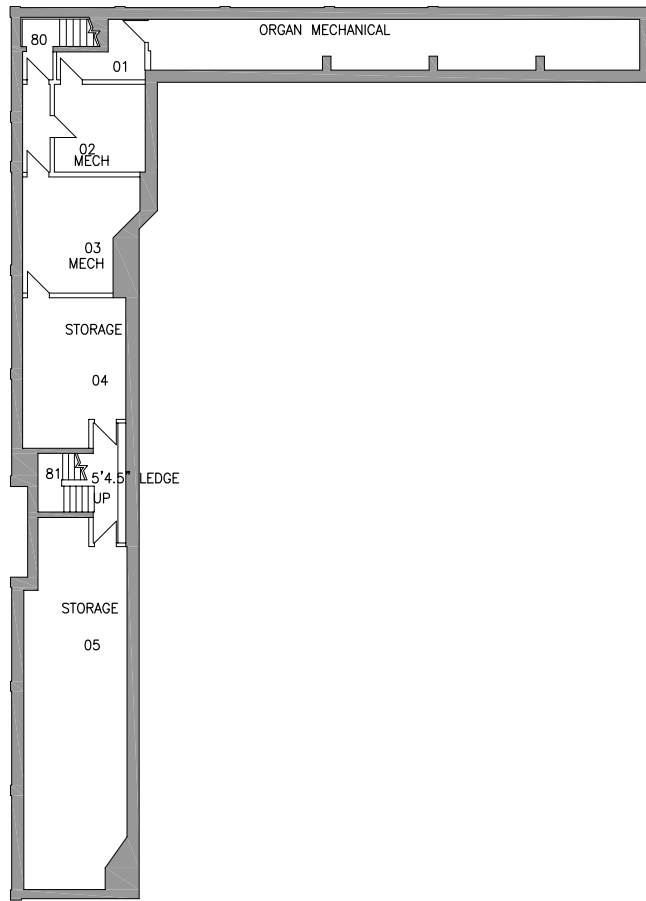


Figure 4.18 - Basement (NTS) by Measure-x

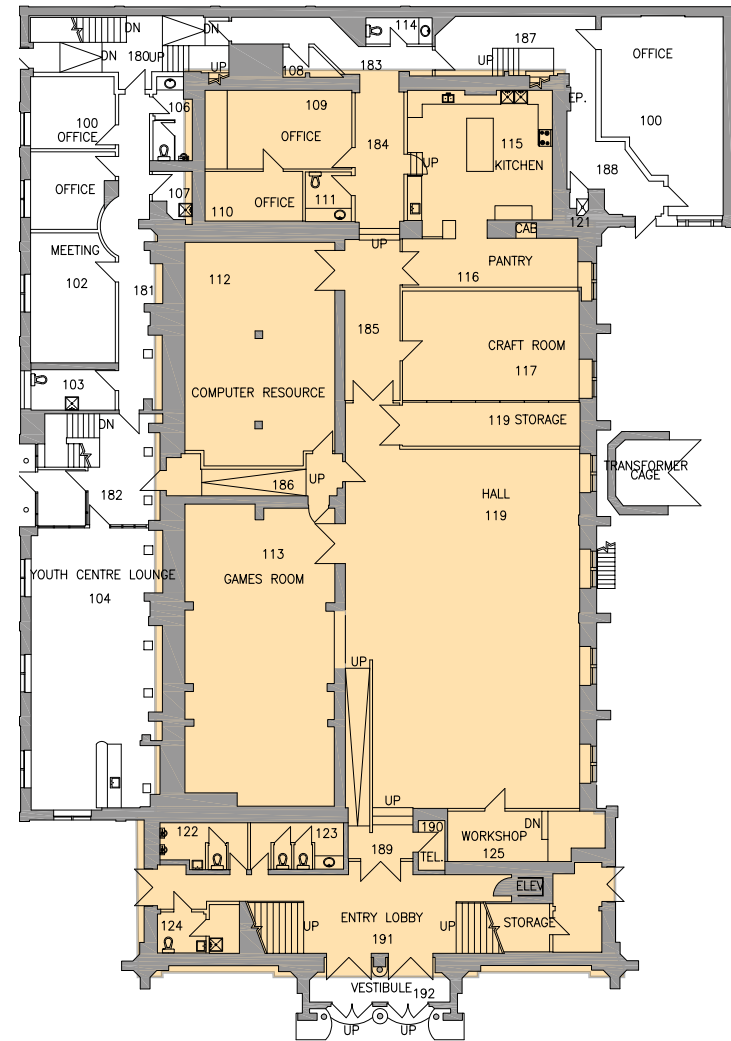


Figure 4.19 - Ground Level (NTS) by Measure-x

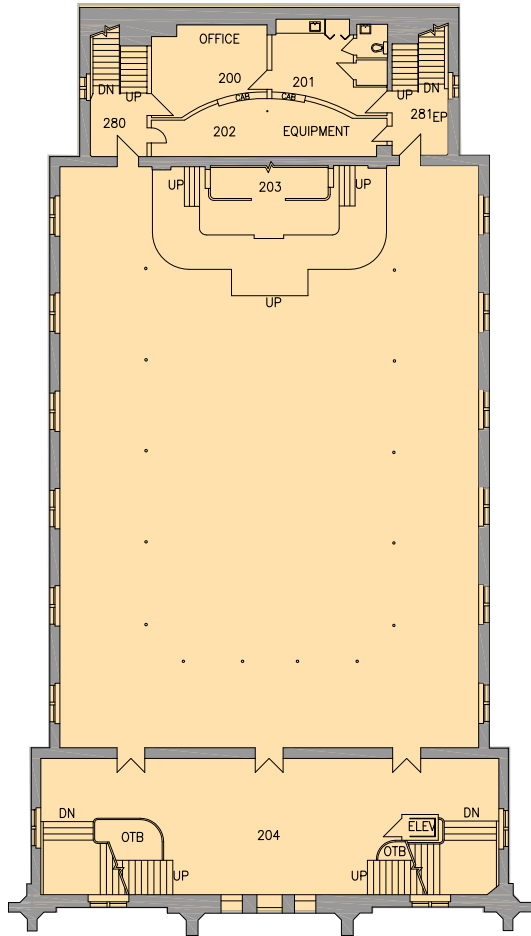


Figure 4.20 - Mezzanine Level (NTS) by Measure-x

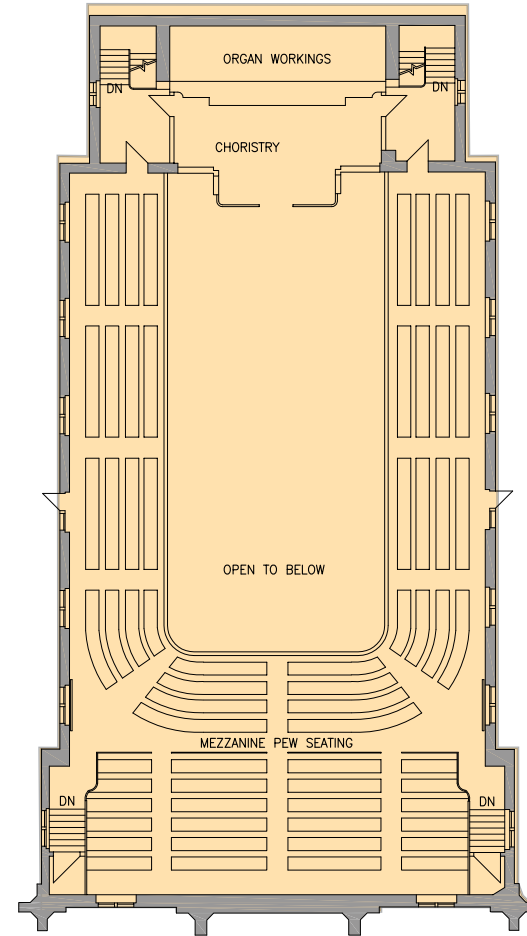


Figure 4.21 - Balcony Level (NTS) by Measure-x

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

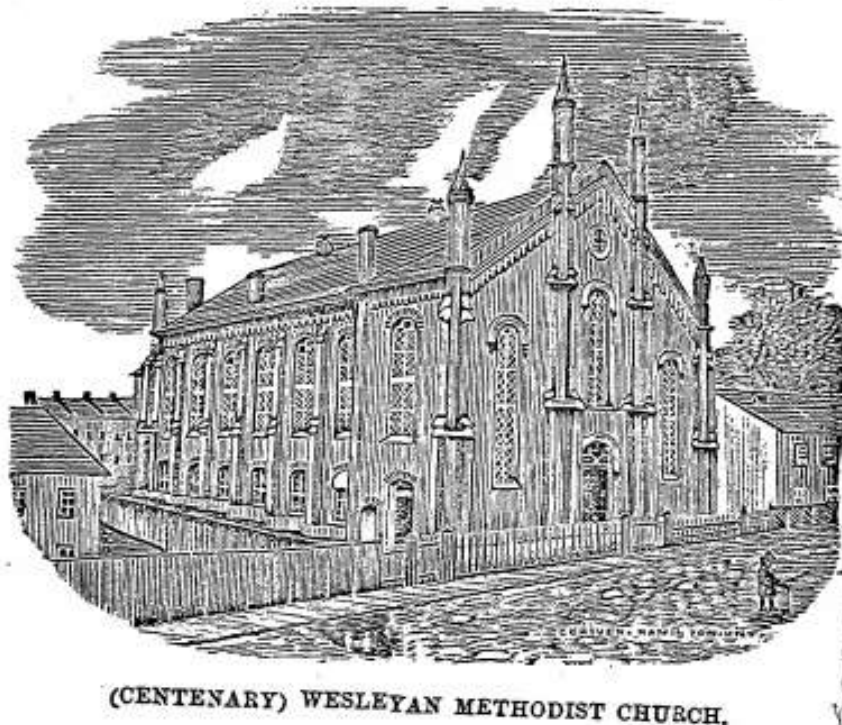


Figure 5.13 - (source - Heritage Planning, City of Hamilton files) Excerpt from 1868 City of Hamilton Directory - Describing the newly constructed Centenary Church

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.

6

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 × 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 Mozier 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 plinths, which latter extends round the building, are of dressed freestone. Messrs. Hill & Son were the architects, Messrs. Webber, builders; Messrs. Sharp & Murison, the carpenters; Messrs. Young & Bro., plumbers and gasfitters; Messrs. Dow & Bros., plasterers; Mr. Freeborn, the painting, 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 McNab 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

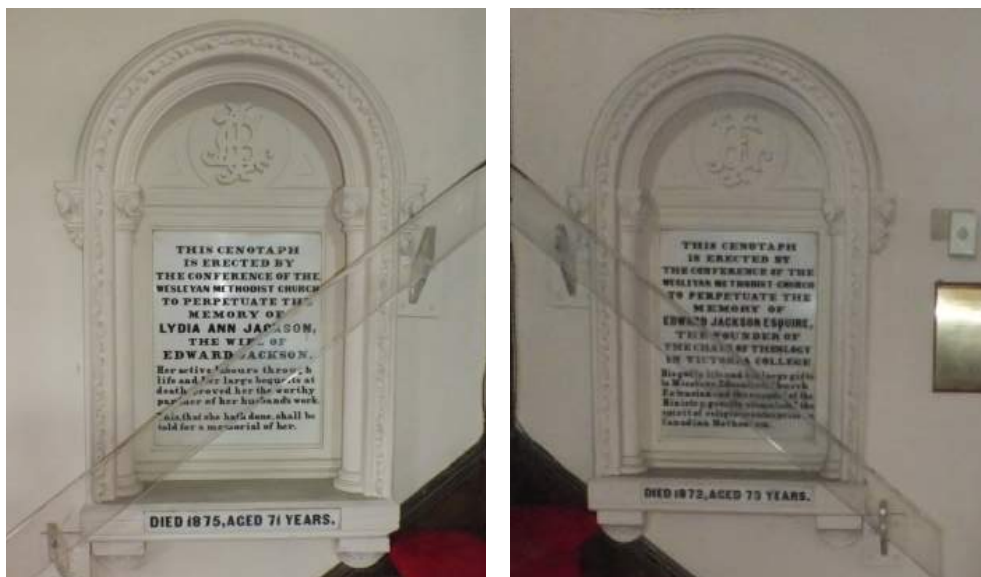


Figure 5.3 and 5.4 - (source - mcCallumSather) Photos of Cenotaphs in memory of Lydia and Edward Jackson. (Right and Left) Edward was Senior Trustee of Centenary and chief subscriber, both instrumental in the building of the church and significant contributors to various church initiatives.

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

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

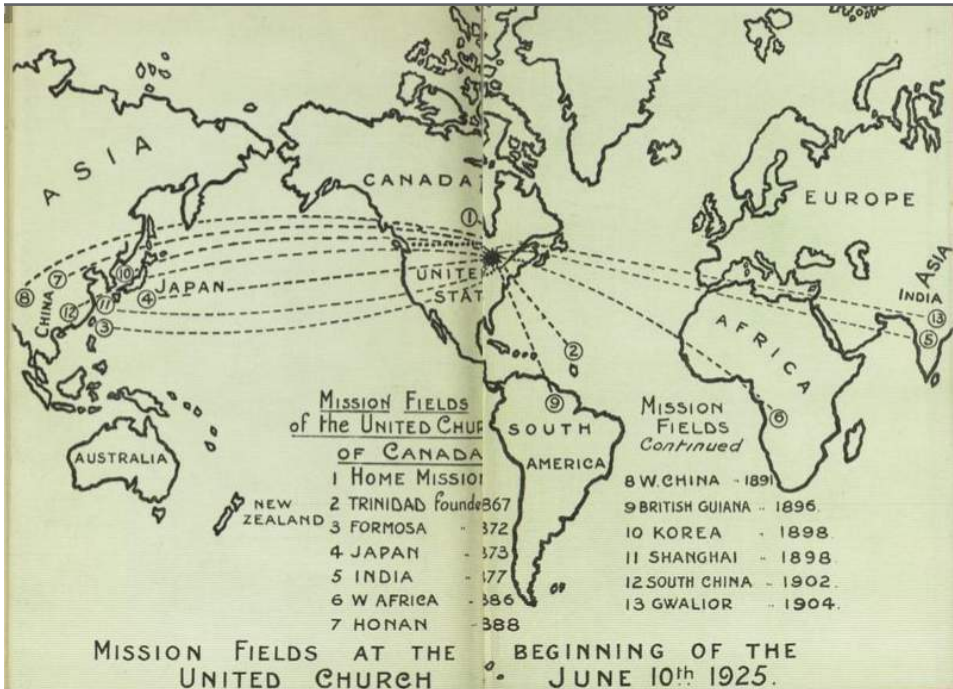


Figure 5.6- (Source: One Hundred Years of Canadian Methodist missions, 1824-1924)



Figure 5.7 - Thorold News article "Japanese alumni visit birthplace of Thorold missionary", May 7, 2019 (Source: One Hundred Years of Canadian Methodist missions)

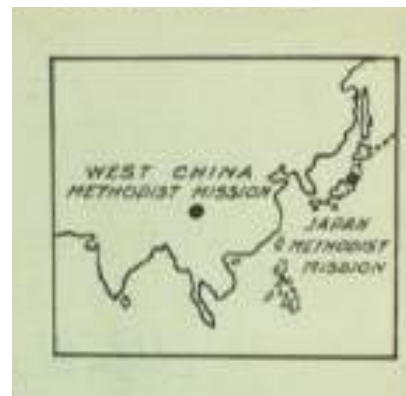


Figure 5.8 - (Source: One Hundred Years of Canadian Methodist Missions, 1824-1924)



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

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 5.10 - 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>)

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 5.12- (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-Riveres 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.



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



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

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 subdued 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 5.15 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."(Thurlby, https://raisethehammer.org/article/314/more_19th_century_churches_in_hamilton). Based on the latter study by Thurlby, the Romanesque stylistic influences together with the associated religious denomination that commissioned the



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

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 (Thurlby).

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

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.

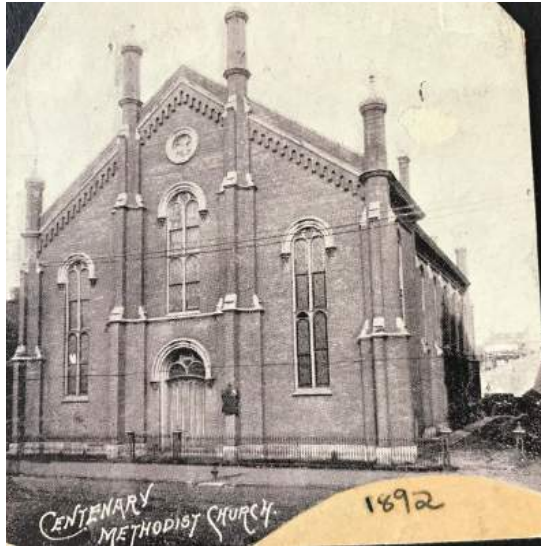


Figure 5.18- (source - Hamilton Central Library) Dated 1892 - Front View of New Vision United Church when it was known as Centenary Methodist Church

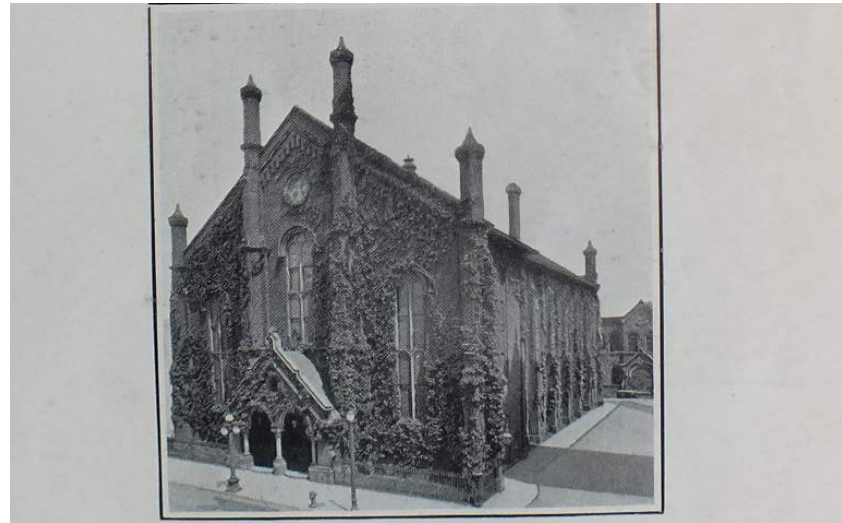


Figure 5.19 - (source - United Church Archives) Photo included "Jubilee of the Centenary Church, Hamilton, Canada, 1868-1918" - South east view of New Vision United Church when it was known as Centenary Methodist Church.



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.

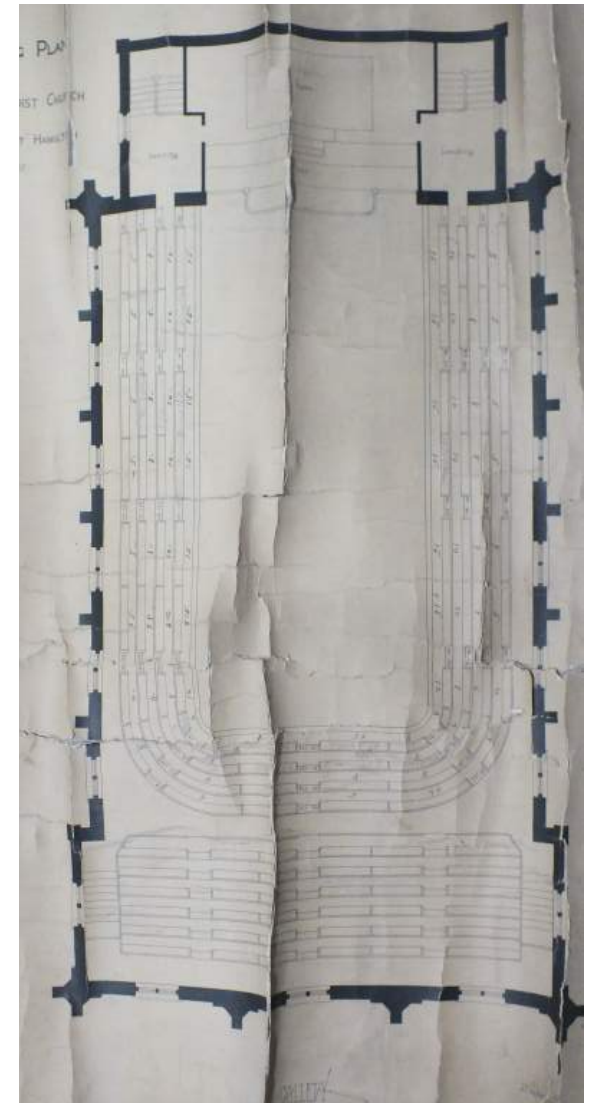
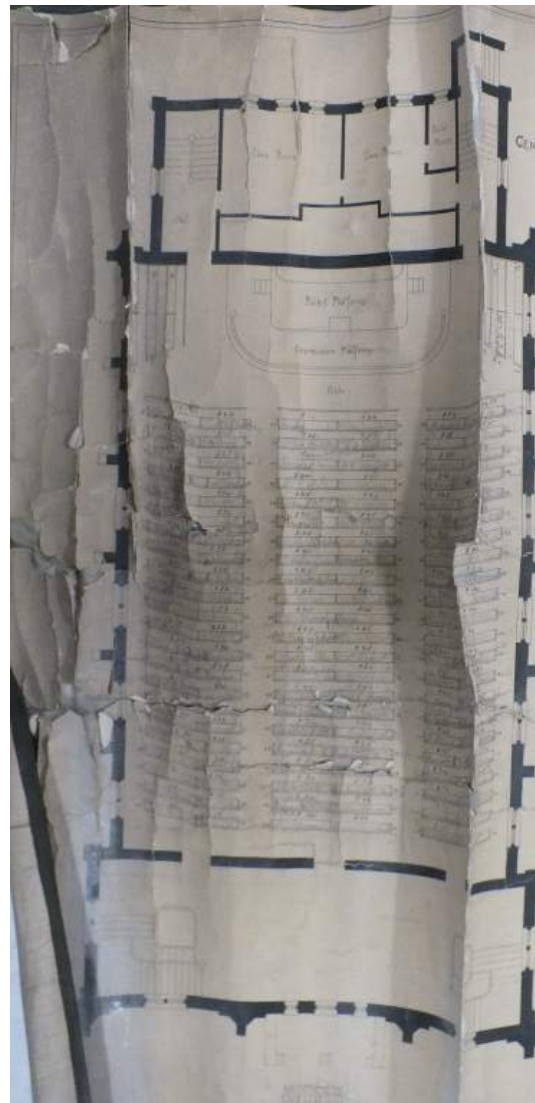


Figure 5.22 - (source - mcCallumSather photograph, New Vision Church Archives) 1895 Seating Plan

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 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.

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,

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 multiwythe 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 Hills 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

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 Lanois, The Hamilton Children's choir, The Hamilton Philharmonic Orchestra, Matta 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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