298 Dundas Street East, Waterdown
(Former New Connexion Methodist Church / Maycock House)
City of Hamilton

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CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSESSMENT REPORT: A READER’S GUIDE

This cultural heritage assessment report is prepared as part of a standard process that assists in determining the cultural heritage value of properties and their prospective merit for protection, including designation and/or a heritage conservation easement agreement, under the Ontario Heritage Act.

This report is divided into six sections:

Section 1 comprises an introduction.

Section 2, Physiographic Context, contains a description of the physiographic region in which the subject property is located.

Section 3, 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 determine settlement history.

Section 4, Property Description, describes the subject property’s key heritage characteristics that provide the base information to be used in Section 5.

Section 5, Cultural Heritage Evaluation, comprises a detailed evaluation of the subject property using the three sets of evaluation criteria: archaeology; built heritage; and, cultural heritage landscapes.

Section 6, 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, as well as determining compliance with Ontario Regulation 9/06. It also contains a recommendation as to whether or not the subject property should be protected under the Ontario Heritage Act through designation and/or a heritage conservation easement agreement, including a Statement of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest and Description of Heritage Attributes.
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1. Introduction

This cultural heritage assessment report examines the cultural heritage value or interest of the property located at 298 Dundas Street East in Waterdown. The property, known as the former New Connexion Methodist Church and also known as the Maycock House, is comprised of a two-storey stone structure constructed as a church in the mid-nineteenth century that has been adaptively reused for residential, institutional, commercial and mixed-use purposes over its lifetime. The subject property was listed on the City’s Municipal Heritage Register on November 21, 2019 (Planning Committee Report 19-014). The property is also listed on the City of Hamilton’s Inventory of Places of Worship, first printed in September 2007 as part of Hamilton’s Heritage Volume 7: Part A – Places of Worship: Ancaster, Beverly, Binbrook, Dundas, East Flamborough, Glanford, Saltfleet and West Flamborough.

1.1 Waterdown Village Built Heritage Inventory Project

This assessment is conducted as part of the Waterdown Village Built Heritage Inventory Project, the latest phase in the City of Hamilton’s ongoing Built Heritage Inventory Process. Previous phases of this process include the Downtown Built Heritage Inventory Project (PED14191), completed in 2014, and the Durand Neighbourhood Built Heritage Inventory (PED17092), completed in 2017.

The primary goal of this inventory project is to evaluate each property within the Waterdown Village study area to determine its heritage value or interest. This evaluation will guide future cultural heritage decision making and policy creation.

1.2 Potential Designation and Next Steps

The subject property has been identified as a property of potentially significant cultural heritage value. As a result, extensive research has been conducted to determine the cultural heritage value of the property, which is outlined in this document, and could result in a recommendation for designation under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act.

1.3 Property Location

The 0.16-acre subject property, comprised of a two-storey stone structure with a one-storey wood-frame rear addition, is located west of the Village of Waterdown’s historic core on the southwest corner of Dundas Street and Flamboro Street, just west of Main Street North.
2. **Physiographic Context**

The subject property is located within the physiographic region known as the Niagara Escarpment, at a point where the escarpment meets the Norfolk Sand Plain and the Horseshoe Moraine. The Niagara Escarpment has greatly influenced land use in Southern Ontario, its rocky outcroppings limiting agricultural opportunities in certain areas and concentrating the construction of roads, railways, and urban settlements into the escarpment’s few breaks and valleys. For settlers, the escarpment served as an important source of building material such as cut stone, lime, and shale, and its numerous streams and waterfalls permitted the development of early industries such as Waterdown’s various historic mills.

![Figure 1: The physiographic regions of Southern Ontario from Chapman and Putnam's The Physiography of Southern Ontario, 1984, Page 113; Waterdown in red circle](image)

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3. Settlement Context

3.1 Indigenous Settlement

The area encompassing the former Township of East Flamborough and the Village of Waterdown has attracted human settlement since long before their formal establishment. The Grindstone Creek runs south through Waterdown towards Hamilton Harbour and was central to an extensive trail network traveled by the Indigenous Chonnonton People, commonly known as the Neutrals, which abounded with food and resources such as sugar maple and salmon. \(^5\) These trails, the origins of contemporary roads such as Snake Road and Old Waterdown Road, led the Neutrals from the base of the escarpment to their settlements north and west of present day Waterdown. \(^6\)

The Neutrals, dubbed as such by explorer Samuel de Champlain in 1615 for their lack of participation in wars between the neighbouring Huron and Iroquois people, were a powerful chiefdom which traded extensively throughout present day Ontario and New York. \(^7\) The Neutral’s population was decimated by a 1638 smallpox outbreak and subsequent conflict and defeat by the Seneca and Mohawk during the Beaver Wars of the mid-17th century. \(^8\) The Mississaugas, an Anishinaabe nation who inhabited the lands east of the Neutrals, established settlement in the area following the Beaver Wars and were the predominant Indigenous group at the time of arrival by European settlers. \(^9\) In the late 17th century, the Anishinaabe and Haudenosaunee nations established peace with the “Dish with One Spoon” Wampum promising that the two nations would share the bounty of the land (the dish) together (using one spoon). \(^10\)

![Figure 2: Dish With One Spoon Wampum Belt Reproduction (utoronto.ca)](image)

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3.2 Euro Canadian Settlement

Beginning in the 1780s, Euro-Canadian settlement in the area superseded that of Indigenous populations. The American War for Independence (1775-1783) greatly influenced settlement in the Flamborough and Waterdown area. Following the establishment of the United States of America in 1783, approximately 30,000 British Loyalists were displaced and sought refuge in Britain’s remaining North American colonies. In response to this demand for settlement lands, fifteen land surrender treaties were negotiated between the Crown and the Anishinaabe peoples living in present day Southern Ontario between 1783 and 1812. These treaties gave the colonial government authority to survey and eventually distribute lands to Loyalists and other European settlers. In 1788, to further facilitate the surveying of new settlement lands, the western extent of Quebec’s District of Montreal was subdivided into four districts: Lunenburg, Mecklenburg, Nassau and Hesse. The area which would become East Flamborough, and subsequently the Village of Waterdown, was situated within the District of Nassau.

In 1791, a portion of Quebec, including the new districts, was separated to establish the Province of Upper Canada. Newly appointed Lieutenant Governor John Graves Simcoe named Augustus Jones Provincial Land Surveyor and directed him to travel west from the Niagara River to survey and lay out Townships. In 1792 Treaty No. 3, the Between the Lakes Purchase, was negotiated between the Crown and the Mississaugas, giving Upper Canada ownership and access to a vast swath of land between Lake Erie and Lake Ontario. The final component of Jones’ initial survey was the Township of Geneva, four concessions along the broken front of Lake Geneva, now known as Burlington Bay. Geneva’s concessions were surveyed from the “Indian Point”, a line which divided the lands to the west purchased by the crown, and the lands to the east still claimed by the Mississaugas. Initially set out for refugees of the French Revolution (1787-1799), an additional 10 concessions were surveyed to the north of Geneva and amalgamated with the Township and the lands surrounding the town of Dundas to form the Township of Flamborough in 1793.

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11 Noble, “The Neutral Confederacy.”
15 Wray, Wray, Green and Green, …and they came to East Flamborough, 1-3.
16 Wray, Wray, Green and Green, …and they came to East Flamborough, 1-3.
18 Wray, Wray, Green and Green, …and they came to East Flamborough, 1-2.
Figure 3: Geneva concessions as illustrated on a map of the treaties with the Indigenous from the Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation webpage

Construction began in 1793 on a highway commissioned by Lt. Governor John Simcoe, which initially ran westward from Burlington Bay to Joseph Brant’s village on the Grand River.\(^\text{19}\) Subsequently, the previously established Land Board began accepting applications for property grants in Flamborough, awarding land mostly to members of the military and government officials who typically remained absentee landlords.\(^\text{20}\) In 1796, Lieutenant Alexander McDonnell was awarded approximately 3000 acres including Lots 6 and 7 of Concession 3, the location of the original village core of Waterdown.\(^\text{21}\) Following boundary realignments and territorial renaming within Upper Canada between 1793 and 1798, the Township of Flamborough was split into the Townships of East and West Flamborough in 1798.\(^\text{22}\)

McDonnell’s land went undeveloped and 800 acres were acquired by Alexander Brown in 1805, who then established the area’s first sawmill above the Great Falls at Smokey Hollow and the Grindstone Creek.\(^\text{23}\) That same year, Treaty No. 14, the Head of the Lake Treaty, was negotiated and the Crown acquired Mississauga lands east of East Flamborough, allowing for the easterly expansion of Lt. Governor Simcoe’s highway.


\(^{20}\) Wray, Wray, Green and Green, …and they came to East Flamborough, 2-3.


\(^{22}\) Wray, From West Flamborough’s Storied Past, 4.

\(^{23}\) Wray, Wray, Green and Green, …and they came to East Flamborough, 18.; Woods and Woods, The Mills of Waterdown, 21.
which would become Provincial Highway 5 and Dundas Street in Waterdown. While previously difficult to access and largely untouched, the road and potential for water power made settlement in East Flamborough appealing to many, and slowly settlement and associated industry increased throughout the early 19th century.

Lieutenant Governor Simcoe’s highway was a response to concerns about surprise attacks from the newly liberated American colonies and was intended to serve as a military passage for the movement of troops and supplies. Its secondary purpose was a means of encouraging settlement; however, construction did not begin until Simcoe’s decision to move the capital to present day London. The first section of it, which became known as The Governor’s Road, stretched from Burlington Bay to the Grand River. The second section was intended to extend the road to London, but Simcoe changed the location of the capital to York (modern day Toronto) causing construction to cease and nature to retake their hard work. Land grants were offered along this strip of highway with the stipulation that owners were required to keep the roadway clear. Work on the trail from Dundas began immediately following the movement of the capital but the second section of it, which stretched from Burlington Bay to York, was not started until a decade later due to the success of water transportation along Lake Ontario. This road from Dundas to York was named the Dundas Highway in honour of Henry Dundas, the Home Secretary responsible for Colonial Affairs. This roadway began as an Indigenous trail before being turned into a highway serving an important role in the history of both Waterdown and Ontario.

In 1823, Ebenezer C. Griffin arrived in the area, having previously purchased the majority of Concession 3, Lot 7 from Alexander Brown. He established a number of businesses, including a store at the corner of Mill and Dundas Street, a flour mill above the Great Falls, and a carding mill on Mill Street South. The area came to be known as Waterdown, and in 1831 Griffin prepared a village plan which became known as the Griffin Survey and began to sell off lots. In 1836, E.C Griffin sold his mill operations at what would become known as Smokey Hollow to George Abrey and John Heywood and in 1837 received a grant to Concession 3, Lot 6.

Methodism in Waterdown

Methodism was first introduced in Canada by Loyalist refugees beginning as an extension of the American Methodist Church until 1828 when the Canadian Methodist Church was formed. Reverend Henry Ryan was one of the strongest advocates for Canadian Methodism to gain independence; however, he had other ideas that opposed the Canadian Methodist Church’s beliefs causing Ryan to break away and form his own

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24 Wray, Dundas Street, 4; Wray, Wray, Green and Green, ...and they came to East Flamborough, 3.; Donna Duric, "Head of the Lake, Treaty No. 14 (1806)." Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation, last modified May 28, 2017, http://mncfn.ca/head-of-the-lake-purchase-treaty-14/.
25 Wray, Wray, Green and Green, ...and they came to East Flamborough, 18.
26 Wray, Dundas Street, 3-5.
29 Woods and Woods, The Mills of Waterdown, 50-54.; Wray, Wray, Green and Green, ...and they came to East Flamborough, 18.
group known as the Canadian Wesleyan Methodist Church or the Ryanites. In 1833, the Wesleyan Methodist Church in Canada was formed when the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Wesleyan Conference of England united. The Loyalists did not approve of this union, so they formed the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1834. In 1841, the New Connexion Methodists, small groups run by the laity not the clergy, united with the remaining Ryanites to form the Canadian Wesleyan Methodist New Connexion Church.\textsuperscript{31}

In 1808, East Flamborough Township was added to the Ancaster Circuit serviced by Reverend William Case as appointed by the New York Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church to Canada. Twenty years later, Waterdown was appointed its own preacher, Reverend Samuel Belton, who conducted services in the schoolhouse built on James Grierson’s property, which was shared with the Presbyterians. In 1838, the Village decided to build a Methodist church on Mill Street North which was later renovated from the original wood to stone. when Waterdown was appointed the head of a new circuit. The New Connexion Methodists and the Wesleyan Methodists joined in 1874 and in 1925 the Methodists, Congregationalists and Presbyterians united to form the United Church of Canada.\textsuperscript{32}

\begin{figure}[h]
\centering
\includegraphics[width=\textwidth]{image.png}
\caption{Former Wesleyan Methodist Church, 21 Mill Street North, c. 1915-1920, Waterdown; Source: Flamborough Archives, BW 409}
\end{figure}

\textsuperscript{31} More Notices from Methodist Papers 1830-1857, 96.03.075, Waterdown/Churches: Methodist Churches History, Flamborough Archives (Waterdown).
\textsuperscript{32} The Waterdown/Methodist United Church, 2009.04.090, Waterdown/Churches: Methodist Churches History, Flamborough Archives (Waterdown).
Subject Property – Block C Village Lot 1 (See Appendix E: Ownership History)

The subject property is part of Lot 7, Concession 3, which was originally granted by the Crown to Lieutenant Alexander McDonnell in 1796. In 1805, McDonnell’s two hundred acres was sold to Alexander Brown who then sold forty-two acres to James Grierson in 1820. From there, the property was bequeathed to James Grierson’s son, William, in 1847. He sold it to J.K. Griffin in 1854 and, in 1859, the Trustees of the Canadian Wesleyan Methodist New Connexion Church congregation purchased one-fifth of an acre from J.K. Griffin and Russell Smith (whose name had been added to the property in 1857) to build their church.33

It continued to be used as a church until 1874 when the two local Methodist churches united and moved their services to the Mill Street North location leaving this property to function as their Sunday School (Figure 6).34 By 1882, the Methodist church congregation had built a new Sunday School in the rear of their church at 21 Mill Street North35 (Figure 4) and sold 298 Dundas Street to Deborah Jarvis, wife of farmer and Masonic Lodge member Charles M. Jarvis. It was at this time that the church was converted into a residence.36

![](image)

Figure 5: Methodist Sunday School at 298 Dundas Street East, former New Connexion Methodist Church, c. 1874-1882, Waterdown; Source: Flamborough Archives, BW 19

34 Wray, Dundas Street, 57.
35 Wray, Wray, Green and Green, …and they came to East Flamborough, 22-23r
36 Wray, Dundas Street, 57.
In 1888, the property was sold to Eliza M. Sealey, daughter-in-law to Charles Sealey (the first Reeve of Waterdown). The property remained in the family until 1893 when the Trustees of the Methodist Church repurchased it to use as their parsonage following the sale of their previous parsonage (Figure 6). Margaret Bowman, a horse dealer, purchased the property in 1921. It is believed that, around this time, is when horse stables were added to the property to the south of the main building (Figure 10). Seven years later, Margaret sold the property to George D. Filman starting a series of sales that occurred every few years (on average). In 1966, William Andkilde purchased the property and converted the building into a mixed-use building with apartments in the second storey and the Wentworth County Health Unit and a dentist’s office on the ground floor.

Three years later, Dr. Paul Maycock, a professor of plant ecology, and his wife purchased the property and restored it to a single-family residence. The supposed horse stable was converted into a house then the Waterdown Review (1922) and severed to become its own lot (now 10 Flamboro Street) sometime after 1939; however, it is unknown exactly when the severance occurred. The subject property has remained a single-family dwelling since the purchase and restoration by the Maycocks in the 1970s. The property was recently sold and is in the process of being converted for institutional use as a clinic.

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37 Wray, Wray, Green and Green, …and they came to East Flamborough, 36-38
39 Title Search, Waterdown/Houses: 298 Dundas, Flamborough Archives.
40 Wray, Dundas Street, 57.; Title Search, Waterdown/Houses: 298 Dundas, Flamborough Archives.
3.3 Contemporary Context

The subject property is located on the southwest corner of Dundas Street East and Flamboro Street, just west of Main Street North. The immediate area on the north and south side of Dundas Street East features variably sized commercial buildings, many of which are converted from former dwellings, that possess various setbacks, heights and styles. Both the east and west sides of Main Street North and South, and the east and west sides of Flamboro Street start with commercial structures of varying setbacks, heights and styles and gradually turn to residential structures of the same varying details. The streetscape is characterized mostly by commercial driveways and businesses set close to the road with some tree cover and front-facing landscaping.

Figure 7: Looking southeast on Dundas Street East towards Flamboro Street, 298 Dundas Street East shown on the right (June 2018)

Figure 8: Looking north up Flamboro Street to Dundas Street, 298 Dundas Street East shown on the left (June 2018)
4. Property Description

The 0.16-acre property at 298 Dundas Street East is comprised of a two-storey single-detached stone building with a one-storey wood-frame rear addition located on the southwest corner of Dundas Street East and Flamboro Street near the intersection of Dundas and Main Streets in the former Village of Waterdown, in the former East Flamborough Township, within the City of Hamilton.

Figure 9: 298 Dundas Street East, highlighted in red, City of Hamilton GISNet, 2019

4.1 Evolution of the Buildings and Landscape

The original design of the circa 1859 church is unknown, though stone work and historic Methodist Church design suggests that it would have had a central entrance facing Dundas Street with a front gable roof and returning eaves, with three bays of tall semi-circular windows on the east and west side elevations. It is believed that the building was subject to significant alterations when it is believed to have been converted from a church to a two-storey residence circa 1882. The 1939 Fire Insurance Plan of the Village (Figure 10) indicates that the then 0.20-acre property consisted of a principal two-storey dwelling fronting onto Dundas Street with a one-storey rear (south) addition and a small one-storey side (west) addition, and a detached one-storey structure to the south fronting onto Flamboro Street. The detached structure is believed to have been a stable that was later converted into a house and later severed circa 1953 to become its own property (10 Flamboro Street).
The most notable alterations to the property that have taken place, include:

- **Reuse as a Sunday School (circa 1874)**
  - Introduction of an off-centre, double leaf entrance on the north façade (c. 1870s-1880s);
- **Conversion from a church to a residence (circa 1882), believed to include:**
  - Introduction of a center gable in the east façade and reorientation of the entrance facing Flamboro Street;
  - Removal of the arched window openings on the east and west facades (filled in with rubble stone) and replacement with smaller segmentally-shaped openings;
  - Introduction of a second level on the interior;
  - Filling-in the window on the east façade to the north of the central entrance to facilitate the introduction of an interior stairway;
  - Introduction of flanking brick chimneys (Note: further research is required to determine if these were added when the church was converted into the Sunday School circa 1874);
  - Introduction of a one-storey wood-frame rear (south) addition, believed to have been an early summer kitchen (c. 1928);
- **Adaptive reuse of the building for various uses building (1921-present)**
  - Introduction of a small west façade addition (c. 1929) and its subsequent removal (sometime after 1939);
Introduction of a paved parking lot mostly on the east façade fronting onto Flamboro Street with some in the rear (c. mid-20\textsuperscript{th} century) and its subsequent replacement with a yard and flower gardens (c.1970s);

Introduction of a white picket fence (c.1970s) and its subsequent replacement with a metal fence (c.2014); and,

Replacement of the asphalt roof with a metal roof (c.2008).

### 4.2 Building Description

The property is comprised of a two-storey, single-detached stone building that was originally constructed circa 1859 as a vernacular one-storey Methodist church influenced by the Classical Revival style. The building was converted into a Sunday School circa 1874 and again into a residence circa 1882, making it an early and unique example of an adaptively re-used mid-nineteenth century building displaying Classical Revival, Ontario Cottage and Gothic Revival influences.

The original design of the church is unknown; however, comparison to other Methodist churches of similar ages (1840s-1860s), analysis of the stone work, and historic Methodist church design suggest that it was a representative example of a church influenced by the Classical Revival architectural style. Within the City of Hamilton, there are five Methodist Churches with similar dates of construction (See Figure 11): the Former Wesleyan Methodist Church at 21 Mill Street North, Waterdown (1865); Barton Stone Church at 21 Stone Church Road, Hamilton (1845); Bethel Church at 4457 Bethel Church Road, Ancaster (1861); White Brick Church at 99 Garner Road East, Ancaster (1857); and, Westfield Pioneer Village Church at 1049 Kirkwall Road, Flamborough (1854).

![Figure 11: Examples of Methodist churches in the City of Hamilton (clockwise from the top left): Former Wesleyan Methodist Church; Barton Stone Church; Bethel Church; White Brick Church; Westfield Pioneer Village Church (City of Hamilton file photographs)]
The Former Wesleyan Methodist Church in Waterdown (Figure 4, Figure 11) features a gable roof with returning eaves; central entrance with flanking arched windows and shuttered lunette on the façade fronting onto the street; cut stone front façade with quoins and voussoirs; and, rubble stone side elevations with arched windows. Westfield Pioneer Village Church (Flamborough) and The White Brick Church (Ancaster) also feature gable roofs with returning eaves, central entrance with flanking arched windows and shuttered lunette on the façade fronting onto the street, and arched windows on the side elevations in addition to a single chimney in the rear of the building. Bethel Church features the same design elements, except for the shuttered lunette and chimney, while Barton Stone United Church is also without the arched windows flanking the central front entrance. The consistent placement of the entrance, windows, shuttered lunette and type of roof indicate that the subject property would have resembled these examples during its phase as a church from circa 1859 to 1882.

The extant architectural features typical of, and influenced by, the Classical Revival architectural style from the church phase of the subject building include the:

- Rectangular footprint;
- Broken course cut-stone and rubble-stone facades with cut-stone quoins;
- Gable roof with plain boxed cornice and returning eaves;
- Outlines of the original arched church windows that have been filled in with stone (Figure 12);
- Shuttered lunette with stone voussoirs under the north façade gable end; and,
- Continuous stone course running above the stone foundation.

Figure 12: Three bays of filled-in windows on the west elevation, identified by the remaining arched voussoirs of the former semi-circular window openings below the eave (April 2019)
The Sunday School phase (c.1874-1882) is believed to have marked the addition of architectural features influenced by the Classical Revival architectural style, but adapted to suit its new use include the:

- Flat double leaf, two panel, off-centre door on the north façade within a segmentally-shaped door opening with rectangular transom and stone voussoirs (Figure 13).

![Figure 13: Entrance on Dundas Street, believed to have been added for the Sunday School circa 1874, and the outline of the original central entrance identified by the distinguishable mortar colour (May 2018)](image)

The architectural features typical of, and influenced by, the vernacular Ontario Cottage style with Gothic Revival influences, believed to have been added when the building was converted into a residence circa 1882, include the:

- One-storey, wood frame, board-and-batten clad rear (south) addition;
- Steep centre gable on the east façade with decorative bargeboard;
• Segmentally-shaped window openings with cut-stone voussoirs and stone lug sills, and two-over-two hung wood windows;

• Flanking single brick chimneys; and,

• Former double leaf, two panel, centre entrance with transom and stone voussoirs on the west façade facing Flamboro Street, no longer in use and enclosed by a storm window

Figure 14: Former entrance on the east façade facing Flamboro Street, no longer in use and enclosed by a storm window, and the outline of the former semi-circular window bays (May 2018)
5. Cultural Heritage Evaluation

The following is an evaluation of the cultural heritage value or interest of the subject property, in accordance with Ontario Regulation 9/06 and the City of Hamilton’s Framework for Cultural Heritage Evaluation.

The subject property has been evaluated against three sets of criteria – Archaeology, Built Heritage, and Cultural Heritage Landscapes – as follows:

5.1 Archaeology

Identified or potential archaeological resources can be considered as values meriting inclusion into the identified cultural heritage value for the designation of a property. A set of twelve criteria is used to evaluate an archaeological site or measure archaeological potential to determine what attributes, if any, warrant designation under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act.

The first eleven criteria for designation of an archaeological site are predicated on the presence of an archaeological site. In the case of 298 Dundas Street East, there are no registered or reported archaeological sites located on the subject property. As a result, only the Archaeological Potential criterion applies in this assessment.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Archaeological Criteria</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cultural Definition: N/A</td>
<td>Site Setting: N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temporal Integrity: N/A</td>
<td>Site Socio-political Value: N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site Size: N/A</td>
<td>Site Uniqueness: N/A</td>
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<td>Site Type: N/A</td>
<td>Site Rarity: N/A</td>
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<tr>
<td>Site Integrity: N/A</td>
<td>Site Human Remains: N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Historical Association: N/A</td>
<td>Archaeological Site Potential: Applicable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5.1.1 Archaeological Potential

The subject property is comprised of a two-storey building, originally constructed as a Methodist Church, located in an historic urban context first developed in the mid-nineteenth century. There is no record that there was ever a cemetery or burials on site associated with the church. To be considered an area of archeological potential, the site must meet one of the primary criteria or two of the secondary criteria. It is within two hundred and fifty meters of a known archeological site meeting one primary criteria. It is within one hundred meters of a historic transportation corridor (Dundas Street) and is within a historic urban boundary for Euro-Canadian activity (Waterdown Village) meeting two secondary criteria. In addition, the lot has experienced minimal disturbance. Since this property meets both requirements, it retains archeological potential and, therefore, this criterion is considered satisfied.
5.2  Built Heritage

A set of twelve criteria is used to identify and assess the built heritage value of a property. Of the twelve criteria, ten were applicable and satisfied for 298 Dundas Street East.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Historical Associations</th>
<th>Architecture and Design</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Thematic: Applicable</td>
<td>Architectural Merit: Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Event: N/A</td>
<td>Functional Merit: Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Person and/or Group: Applicable</td>
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<tr>
<td>Integrity</td>
<td>Environmental Context</td>
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<td>Landmark: Applicable</td>
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<tr>
<td>Built Integrity: Applicable</td>
<td>Character: Applicable</td>
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<tr>
<td>Social Value</td>
<td>Setting: Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Perception: Applicable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5.2.1  Historical Associations

Thematic

The property has direct associations with the themes of village development, commercial growth, adaptive reuse, heritage restoration / conservation and religion as indicated in the history of the property in relation to the history of the village.

As depicted in the 1854 village survey, this property was located close to the western edge of the village. Considering its size and location, the lot was not suited to a farm or for commercial use. In 1859, the New Connexion Methodist Church purchased the vacant land and built a church. As the village developed, the western limits of the village moved farther from this property, changing its context from a residential area to a mixed-use area and, finally, to a primarily commercial area. This change encouraged the later severance of part of the property and its conversion to mixed use.

The early conversion of the building from a church to a residence in the 1880s reflects the theme of heritage preservation that is still prevalent in the village today. The adaptive reuse of the building from residential to commercial and mixed-uses throughout the twentieth century is consistent with a number of other examples along the western stretch of Dundas Street that was historically residential in character. In addition, the building was restored in the 1970s by Paul Maycock and his wife allowing for the preservation of the building, which is in accordance with other examples throughout the village.

In terms of religion, this property is one of the early churches built in the village. It was the third church construction following Knox Presbyterian Church (1853) and the former Wesleyan Methodist Church on Mill Street North (originally constructed as a wooden structure in 1838 and renovated to be rubble stone in 1865). It housed the New
Connexion Methodists, a sect of the Methodist Church, before their union with the Wesleyan Methodists of Mill Street North in 1874. The existence of two Methodist sects in Waterdown indicates the importance of the religion and their individual beliefs. Therefore, this criterion is considered satisfied.

**Event**

A specific event that has made a significant contribution to Waterdown, Ontario or Canada is not known to have occurred here.

**Person/Group**

The property has a direct association with the New Connexion Methodist Church, and later the Wesleyan Methodist Church. New Connexion purchased the property in 1859 to build their church, which they used until their union with the Wesleyan Methodists on Mill Street North in 1874. At this time, New Connexion moved their services to the church at 21 Mill Street North and used this property as their Sunday School until the completion of their new Sunday School just behind the Mill Street church in 1882. In 1893, the Methodist Church re-purchased this property to serve as a parsonage until 1921.

In addition, it has direct association with the Sealey family, who were a prominent family in the Village of Waterdown. Charles Sealey was the first Reeve of Waterdown and was a prominent businessman. Charles’ daughter-in-law, Eliza Sealey, purchased this property in 1888 and it remained in the family until 1893 when the Methodist Church re-purchased it to use as their parsonage. The owner preceding Eliza, James E. Jarvis, was the son of Deborah and C.M. Jarvis, the owners believed to be responsible for the early adaptive reuse of the building.

The property also has direct associations with Paul Maycock (1931-2012), a former professor of plant ecology at the University of Toronto Mississauga. Maycock was well known for his database of plant community structure and distribution, was a recipient of the John Goldie award from the Field Botanists of Ontario and was a sought-after expert in botany and environmental preservation worldwide leading to his time as a visiting professor in Poland and Japan. In addition to being an author of biology texts, Maycock also dedicated his time to research in the history of Waterdown resulting in his book entitled “Noble of Waterdown”, which is a biography about Reverend William S. Noble of Grace Anglican Church of Waterdown. Maycock also conducted a presentation with local historian Don Woods about the history of the Methodist Church in Waterdown, was director of the Flamborough Heritage Society from 1977 to 1978, was a member of the Building Inventory Committee, and restored the property, particularly the landscaping.
5.2.2 Architecture and Design

Architectural Merit
The property is comprised of a two-storey stone building that was originally constructed circa 1859 as a vernacular one-storey Methodist church influenced by the Classical Revival style. The building was converted into a Sunday School circa 1874 and again into a residence circa 1882, making it an early and unique example of an adaptively reused mid-nineteenth century building displaying Classical Revival, Ontario Cottage and Gothic Revival influences. The architectural merit of the building lies in its architectural features typical of, and influenced by, the Classical Revival architectural style, including the: rectangular footprint; broken course cut-stone and rubble-stone facades with cut-stone quoins; gable roof with plain boxed cornice and returning eaves; outlines of the three bays of the original arched church windows on the side facades that have been filled in with stone; shuttered lunette with stone voussoirs under the north façade gable end; continuous stone course running above the stone foundation; and, flat double leaf, two panel, off-centre door on the north façade within a segmentally-shaped door opening with rectangular transom and stone voussoirs. Features typical of, and influenced by, the vernacular Ontario Cottage architectural style with Gothic Revival influences, include the: one-storey, wood-frame, board-and-batten clad rear addition; steep centre gable on the east façade with decorative bargeboard; segmentally-shaped window openings with cut-stone voussoirs, stone lug sills and two-over-two hung wood windows; flanking single brick chimneys; and, former double leaf, two panel, centre entrance with transom and stone voussoirs on the east facade facing Flamboro Street, no longer in use and enclosed by a storm window.

Functional Merit
The subject property was constructed as a church circa 1859 before being converted to a Sunday School (1874), residence (1882), parsonage (1893), mixed-use building (1966) and returned to a residence (1969). This indicates a significant amount of adaptability and a high degree of effectiveness in terms of materials and construction to be able to handle this much conversion and remain a stable structure. Therefore, this criterion is considered to be satisfied.

Designer
The designer of the building is unknown based on the research conducted. It is believed that George Rymal (1854-1912), prominent contractor within the Village of Waterdown, was the builder and contractor responsible for the work done to convert the building into a residence. There is no evidence to support this claim. Therefore, this criterion is not satisfied at this time, but may be satisfied subject to further research and information.
5.2.3 Integrity

Location Integrity
The building at 298 Dundas Street East remains in its original location. This fact is important since a historic building in its original location has greater cultural heritage value than one that has been moved from its original site. Therefore, this criterion is considered satisfied.

Built Integrity
Despite adaptive reuse of the building, many of the original exterior features of each of the building’s phases remain unchanged. Notable building features that appear to be original to the building’s use as a church and remain unaltered include the: broken course cut-stone and rubble-stone facades with cut-stone quoins; gable roof with plain boxed cornice and retuning eaves; shuttered lunette with stone voussoirs; and, continuous stone course running above the stone foundation. Notable building features that appear to be original to the building’s first conversion to a Sunday School (c. 1874-1882) that have remained unaltered include the: flat double-leaf, two panel, off-centre door within a segmentally-shaped door opening with rectangular transom and stone voussoirs. Notable building features that appear to be original to the building’s conversion to a residence that have remained unaltered include the: one-storey, wood-frame, board-and-batten clad rear addition; steep centre gable with decorative bargeboard; segmentally-shaped window openings with cut-stone voussoirs and stone lug sills, and two-over-two hung wood windows; flanking single brick chimneys; and, former double leaf, two panel, two storey, centre entrance with transom and stone voussoirs on the west façade facing Flamboro Street, no longer in use and enclosed by a storm window.

The interior of the building has been altered over time given its conversion from a church to residential to mixed use then back to residential; however, there is potential that some of its original interior elements may remain intact. This warrants further investigation, if given the opportunity.

5.2.4 Environmental Context

Landmark
The property is considered to be a local landmark. It is a prominent feature on Dundas Street and is recognizable by residents in the village at a glance as one of few stone buildings on the western stretch of Dundas. Therefore, this criterion is considered satisfied.

Character
The property is important in defining the historic character of the area. The mid-nineteenth century single-detached building defines the historic character of Dundas Street and the Village of Waterdown, and is visually, functionally and historically linked
to its surroundings. The property is located on the prominent southwest corner of Dundas and Flamboro Streets and has been accessed at one time or another from both streets. The streetscape consists of buildings constructed with traditional building materials (e.g., brick, stone, wood, stucco) with heights ranging from one-and-a-half to two-and-a-half storeys and displaying an eclectic mix of architectural styles that demonstrate the development of the Village of Waterdown throughout its history. Therefore, this criterion is considered satisfied.

**Setting**

The property contributes to the character of Dundas Street East, which features buildings of various ages and architectural influences. This section of Dundas Street East includes one-and-a-half to two-and-a-half-storey buildings dating between the mid-nineteenth century to modern day. This property helps mark the transition from the modern auto-oriented commercial area to the west to the historic downtown core of Waterdown to the east.

This property is also located on a prominent corner within the village (Dundas and Flamboro Streets) with green space consisting of semi-mature trees planted in the mid-twentieth century allowing for unobstructed views. The immediate environment enhances the prominence of the property as one of few properties in the commercial area of Dundas Street East with green space. The property is important in maintaining the historic relationship between the structure and its immediate surroundings that previously comprised of residences containing significant green space serving as a link to the history of the surrounding area through its resistance to commercialization. The property is also an important link from the commercial area of Dundas Street to the residential area of Flamboro Street. Therefore, this criterion is considered satisfied.

**5.2.5 Social Value**

**Public Perception**

Through its inclusion in various Waterdown specific histories and studies, the subject property has continued to demonstrate its value to the village.

The Former Methodist Church (298 Dundas Street East) was included in Sylvia Wray and Maurice Green’s *Dundas Street Waterdown 1793-1993*, which documents the history of the main thoroughfare in the village. The history of the building and its occupants is outlined, and historic photographs included, to showcase its conversion from an important place of worship to a Sunday School and then to a residence. It was also included in Hamilton’s Inventory of Places of Worship for Ancaster, Beverly, Binbrook, Dundas, East Flamborough, Glenford, Saltfleet and West Flamborough as well as in Patricia & Maurice Green and Sylvia & Robert Wray’s *…And They Came to East Flamborough: A Celebration of East Flamborough Township’s pre-Confederation Heritage*; Donald and Diane Woods’ *The Mills of Waterdown: The Growth of an Ontario Village, 1790 to 1915*; and the Waterdown East Centennial Committee’s *Waterdown-East Flamborough: 1867-1967*. 

CHAR: Former Methodist Church, 298 Dundas Street East, Waterdown  Page 28 of 58
The subject property was included in a historic walking tour hosted by the Flamborough Archives, was evaluated by the former Local Architectural Conservation Advisory Committee of Waterdown and was evaluated by the Canadian Ministry of Transportation and Communications in 1983 as part of a report to determine the impact of the widening of Dundas Street between Evans and Sydenham Roads. Therefore, this criterion is considered satisfied.

5.3 Cultural Heritage Landscapes

A set of nine criteria is used to identify and assess the potential for a cultural heritage landscape. In the case of 298 Dundas Street East, the original 0.20-acre parcel that was purchased by the New Connexion Methodist Church has been severed resulting in the current lot size of 0.16 acres. The adaptive reuse of the church for residential and commercial uses has altered its former landscape features, including the removal of the mature trees and open green space to accommodate parking and foot traffic. Although some of these features were replaced in the 1970s during the restoration undertaken by the Maycocks, the historic landscape has already been lost. The subject property is part of two identified landscapes, Dundas Street and the Village of Waterdown, but on its own is not considered to be a cultural heritage landscape. As a result, none of the Cultural Heritage Landscape criteria apply.

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<tr>
<th>Historical Associations</th>
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<td>Design: N/A</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Social Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Public Perception: N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6. Cultural Heritage Value: Conclusions and Recommendations

6.1 Conclusions

The subject property possesses high archeological potential but does not satisfy any of the other eleven criteria indicated under the City’s guidelines for archeology. The subject property part of two identified landscapes, Dundas Street and the Village of Waterdown, but on its own is not considered to be a cultural heritage landscape. As a result, none of the Cultural Heritage Landscape criteria apply. Therefore, the subject
property is not considered to have heritage value worthy of designation according to those two categories. However, the subject property does satisfy ten of the twelve criteria pertaining to built heritage, including:

- **Historical Associations:**
  - Thematic
  - Person and/or Group

- **Architecture and Design:**
  - Architectural Merit
  - Functional Merit

- **Integrity:**
  - Location Integrity
  - Built Integrity

- **Environmental Context:**
  - Landmark
  - Character
  - Setting

- **Social Value:**
  - Public Perception

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

According to Subsection 1 (2) of *Ontario Regulation 9/06*, Criteria for Determining Cultural Heritage Value or Interest, a property may be designated under section 29 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* if it meets one or more of the following criteria:

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.

The subject property has design value because it is an early, unique and rare example of an architectural style; it has historical value because it has direct associations with a group significant to the community; and, it has contextual value because it is important in defining the character of the area, is historically, visually and functionally linked to its surroundings and is considered to be a local landmark. The following is a summary of the cultural heritage value of the subject property according to Ontario Regulation 9/06:

6.2.1 Design / Physical Value

The property is comprised of a two-storey stone building originally constructed circa 1859 as a vernacular one-storey Methodist church influenced by the Classical Revival architectural style. The building was converted into a Sunday School circa 1874 and again into a residence circa 1882, making it an early and unique example of an adaptively re-used mid-nineteenth century building displaying Classical Revival, Ontario Cottage and Gothic Revival influences. The design value of the building lies in its architectural features typical of, and influenced by, the Classical Revival architectural style including the: rectangular footprint; broken course cut-stone and rubble-stone facades with cut-stone quoins; gable roof with plain boxed cornice and returning eaves; outlines of the original arched church windows that have been filled in with stone; shuttered lunette with stone voussoirs; continuous stone course running above the stone foundation; and, flat double leaf, two panel, off-centre door with rectangular transom and stone voussoirs. Features typical of, and influenced by, the Ontario Cottage architectural style with Gothic Revival influences, include the: one-storey, wood-frame, board-and-batten clad rear addition; steep centre gable with decorative bargeboard; segmentally-shaped window openings with cut-stone voussoirs, stone lug sills, and two-over-two hung wood windows; flanking single brick chimneys; and, former double leaf, two panel, centre entrance with transom and stone voussoirs on the east façade facing Flamboro Street, no longer in use and enclosed by a storm window.
6.2.2 Historical / Associative Value

The historical value of the property lies in its direct association with the New Connexion Methodist Church. The New Connexion Church purchased the property from J.K. Griffin in 1859 to establish a church in the Village of Waterdown. This church was the second Methodist church to be built in the village, the only New Connexion Methodist Church in Waterdown and is currently one of few remaining original churches in the village. The New Connexion Methodists used this site as their place of worship until their union with the Mill Street Wesleyan Methodists in 1874. Services moved to the Mill Street location and this property was used as the Methodist Sunday School until a new Sunday School was built onto the rear of the Mill Street Church in 1882. In 1893, the Methodist Church re-purchased this property to serve as a parsonage until 1921.

This property also has direct association with the Sealey family, who were a significant family in the Village of Waterdown. Charles Sealey (1828-1906) was the first Reeve of Waterdown and was a prominent businessman. Charles’ daughter-in-law, Eliza Sealey (1856-1929), purchased the property in 1888 and it remained in the family until 1893 when the Methodist Church re-purchased it to use as their parsonage. Deborah Jarvis (1837-1915) purchased this property in 1882 and is responsible for its conversion to a residence.

The property also has direct associations with Paul Maycock (1931-2012), a professor of plant ecology at the University of Toronto Mississauga. Maycock was well known for his database of plant community structure and distribution, was a recipient of the John Goldie award from the Field Botanists of Ontario and was a sought-after expert in botany and environmental preservation worldwide leading to his time as a visiting professor in Poland and Japan. In addition to being an author of biology texts, Maycock also dedicated his time to research in the history of Waterdown resulting in his book entitled “Noble of Waterdown”, which is a biography about Reverend William S. Noble of Grace Anglican Church of Waterdown. Maycock also conducted a presentation with local historian Don Woods about the history of the Methodist Church in Waterdown, served as the director of the Flamborough Historical Society from 1977-1978, was a member of the Building Inventory Committee and restored the property, particularly the landscaping.

6.2.3 Contextual Value

The property is important in defining the historic character of the area. The mid-nineteenth century single-detached building defines the historic character of Dundas Street and the Village of Waterdown, and is visually, functionally and historically linked to its surroundings. The property is located on the prominent southwest corner of Dundas and Flamboro Streets and has been accessed at one time or another from both streets. The streetscape consists of buildings constructed with traditional building materials (e.g., brick, stone, wood, stucco) with heights ranging from one-and-a-half to two-and-a-half storeys and displaying an eclectic mix of architectural styles that demonstrate the development of the Village of Waterdown throughout its history.
6.3 Recommendation

The property located at 298 Dundas Street East, Waterdown satisfies the City of Hamilton evaluation criteria for properties of cultural heritage value, and the criteria established in *Ontario Regulation 9/06*. Therefore, the subject property warrants protection by designation and / or the negotiation of a heritage conservation easement agreement under the *Ontario Heritage Act*, in accordance with the following Description of Property, Statement of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest and Description of Heritage Attributes:

Description of Property

The 0.16-acre property at 298 Dundas Street East is comprised of a two-storey single-detached stone building with a one-storey wood-frame rear (south) addition, situated on the southwest corner of Dundas Street East and Flamboro Street near the intersection of Dundas and Main Streets in the Village of Waterdown, in the former Township of East Flamborough, within the City of Hamilton.

Statement of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest

The property located at 298 Dundas Street East, known as the Former New Connexion Methodist Church and the Maycock House, is comprised of a two-storey stone building originally constructed as a church circa 1859. The cultural heritage value of the property lies in its association with the Methodist Church. The New Connexion Methodists purchased the property in 1859 and built the church, before uniting with the Wesleyan Methodist Church in 1874 and subsequently using the building as their Sunday School from 1874 to 1882, and their parsonage from 1893 to 1921. The property is also associated with Eliza Sealey (1856-1929) daughter-in-law of Charles Sealey, prominent businessman and first Reeve of Waterdown, and Paul Maycock (1931-2012), a plant ecology professor and former director of the Flamborough Historical Society who dedicated his spare time to researching and writing about the history of Waterdown, most well-known for his book entitled "Noble of Waterdown". Deborah Jarvis (1837-1915) facilitated the conversion of the building from a church to a residence in 1882.

The cultural heritage value of the property also lies in its design value as an early and unique example of an adaptively re-used mid-nineteenth century building displaying Classical Revival, Ontario Cottage and Gothic Revival influences. Key architectural features include the: cut-stone and rubble-stone facades with cut-stone quoins; gable roof with plain boxed cornice and returning eaves; outlines of the original arched church windows; shuttered lunette; continuous stone course running above the stone foundation; off-centre door on the north façade; steep centre gable with decorative bargeboard and an entrance below on the east façade; flanking brick chimneys; and, segmentally-shaped window openings with two-over-two hung wood windows, stone voussoirs and stone lug sills.

The contextual value of the property lies in its contribution to defining the historic character of Dundas Street and the Village of Waterdown. The Former New Connexion Methodist Church is visually, functionally and historically linked to its surroundings,
located on the prominent southwest corner of Dundas and Flamboro Streets making it a local landmark.

Description of Heritage Attributes
Key attributes that embody the heritage value of the property include the:

- All four exterior facades of the two-storey stone building, including its:
  - Rectangular footprint;
  - Front-gable roof with a plain boxed cornice and returning eaves;
  - Projecting central gable on east facade with decorative bargeboard;
  - Flanking single-stack brick chimneys;
  - Broken-course, cut-stone façade facing Dundas Street;
  - Broken-course, rubble-stone facades to the east, west and south;
  - Cut-stone quoining on all four corners;
  - Shuttered lunette with stone voussoirs under the north facade gable;
  - Segmentally-shaped window and door openings with stone voussoirs stone lug sills;
  - Two-over-two hung wood windows and four-pane wood storms;
  - Central entrance on the east facade comprised of a transom and wooden double-leaf door with flat-headed windows above decorative wooden panels;
  - Off-centre entrance in the north facade comprised of a flat-headed transom and a wooden double-leaf door with tall semi-circular windows and moulded panels below;
  - Outlines of the original three bays of tall arched church windows on the east and west facades;
  - Rubble-stone foundation with continuous cut stone course running above;
  - One-storey wood-frame south addition clad in board-and-batten with a six-over-six hung wood window and stone foundation; and,

- Moderate setbacks from Flamboro Street and Dundas Street with a grassed lawns and deciduous trees.
Bibliography

Publications


Web Sources


**Maps**

C. McMonies, *Plan of the Village of Waterdown County of Wentworth Ontario* [cartographic material], 1897.


*Village of Waterdown, County of Wentworth, Ontario* [cartographic material]. Wentworth County Atlas Map, East Flamborough, Village of Waterdown, 1875.


**Historic Photographs**


“298 Dundas Street East, June 2012, Waterdown.” Google Streetview.


“298 Dundas Street East, June 2017, Waterdown.” Google Streetview.


Photograph No. BW466. “Maycock House.” Flamborough Archives (Waterdown).

Photograph No. BW467. “Maycock House” Flamborough Archives (Waterdown).


Photograph No. BW494. “Maycock House Rear Addition (Summer Kitchen).” Flamborough Archives (Waterdown).


Primary Documents


Appendix A: Location Map

Figure 15: 298 Dundas Street East, highlighted in red, City of Hamilton GISNet, 2019

Figure 16: Aerial view of 298 Dundas Street East, highlighted in red, City of Hamilton GISNet, 2017
Appendix B: Photographs

All photographs taken by the authors in 2018, unless noted otherwise.

Image 1: Front (north) elevations and side (west)

Image 2: Side (west) elevation showing the outline of the former arched church windows (April 2019)
Image 3: Front (north) elevation

Image 4: Side (east) elevation
Image 5: Side (east) elevation of the rear addition

Image 6: Side (east) elevation including the rear addition
Image 7: Side (east) and front (north) elevations, showing the grassed lawns and plantings

Image 8: Detail of north elevation red brick chimney
Image 9: Detail east elevation central entrance and filled-in window to the north

Image 10: Detail east elevation central gable and decorative bargeboard
Image 11: Detail north elevation entrance

Image 12: Detail sign on north elevation west of the entrance which reads “1859, The Old NEW CONNECTION”
Appendix C: Historical Images

Image 13: The former New Connexion Methodist Church circa 1967, Waterdown; Source: Flamborough Archives, BW227

Image 14: Maycock House, Waterdown; Source: Flamborough Archives, BW467
Image 15: Maycock House, Waterdown; Source: Flamborough Archives, BW466

Image 16: Maycock house side gable and doorways 1977, Waterdown; Source: Flamborough Archives, BW493
Image 17: Maycock house rear addition (summer kitchen), Waterdown; Source: Flamborough Archives, BW494

Image 18: Maycock House, Waterdown; Source: Flamborough Archives, BW641
Image 19: Maycock House, Waterdown; Source: Flamborough Archives, BW2261

Image 20: Maycock House, Waterdown; Source: Flamborough Archives, BW2262
Image 21: Maycock House, Waterdown; Source: Flamborough Archives, BW2263

Image 22: Maycock House, Waterdown; Source: Flamborough Archives, BW2264
Image 23: Paul Maycock outside of his home 1978, Waterdown; Source: Flamborough Archives, BW65

Image 24: Chris Morgan Sketch of 298 Dundas Street East, 1978, Waterdown; Source: Flamborough Archives
Image 25: Maycock House 1979, Waterdown; Source: Flamborough Archives, BW1736

Image 26: Maycock House 1980, Waterdown; Source: Flamborough Archives, BW341
Image 27: Maycock house front facade 1987, Waterdown; Source: Flamborough Archives, BW501

Image 28: Maycock house during reconstruction 1992, Waterdown; Source: Flamborough Archives, BW1111
Image 31: 298 Dundas Street East, May 2014, Waterdown; Source: Google Streetview

Image 32: 298 Dundas Street East, June 2017, Waterdown; Source: Google Streetview
Appendix D: Plans and Mapping


Map 3: 1903 Imperial Atlas page 17, Village of Waterdown. Excerpt showing Methodist Parsonage with approximation of the current property boundary overlaid in red.

## Appendix E: Ownership History

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<td>Deborah Jarvis</td>
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<td>James E. Jarvis</td>
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<td>Eliza M. Sealet</td>
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<td>1893</td>
<td>Trustees of Waterdown Methodist Church</td>
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<td>1921</td>
<td>Margaret Bowman</td>
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<td>1928</td>
<td>George D. Filman</td>
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<tr>
<td>1928</td>
<td>Henry J. Fletcher and David Andrews</td>
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<td>1969</td>
<td>Paul F. and Irene Maycock</td>
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<td>2019</td>
<td>Rick Golarz</td>
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