

## Report to London Advisory Committee on Heritage

**To:** Chair and Members  
London Advisory Committee on Heritage  
**From:** John M. Fleming  
Managing Director, Planning and City Planner  
**Subject:** Request for Designation under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act* by Kilworth United Church (2442 Oxford Street West)  
**Meeting on:** Wednesday July 10, 2019

## Recommendation

That, on the recommendation of the Managing Director, Planning & City Planner, with the advice of the Heritage Planner, with respect to the request for designation of the heritage listed property at 2442 Oxford Street West (Kilworth United Church), that the following actions **BE TAKEN**:

- a) Notice **BE GIVEN** under the provisions of Section 29(3) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c. O. 18, of Municipal Council's intention to designate the property to be of cultural heritage value or interest for the reasons outlined in Appendix D of this report; and,
- b) Should no appeals be received to Municipal Council's notice of intention to designate, a by-law to designate the property at 2442 Oxford Street West to be of cultural heritage value or interest for the reasons outlined in Appendix D of this report **BE INTRODUCED** at a future meeting of Municipal Council immediately following the end of the appeal period.

**IT BEING NOTED** that should an appeal to Municipal Council's notice of intention to designate be received, the City Clerk will refer the appeal to the Conservation Review Board.

## Executive Summary

Research and evaluation of the Kilworth United Church property at 2442 Oxford Street West was completed as part of an on-going property research project by graduate students of the Public History Program at Western University. This research and evaluation found that the Kilworth United Church is a significant cultural heritage resource and merits designation under the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

This research and evaluation was presented to members of the Kilworth United Church, who had an opportunity to review and provide input. Staff have worked with representatives of Kilworth United Church to refine the Statement of Cultural Heritage Value, leading to a request from Kilworth United Church to designate the property under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

## Analysis

### 1.0 Background

#### 1.1 Property Location

Kilworth United Church property is located at 2442 Oxford Street West, on the south side of Oxford Street West between Woodhull Road and the Thames River (Appendix A). This portion of Oxford Street West was formerly known as Commissioners Road West. This area of the City of London was annexed from the former Delaware Township in 1993.

**1.2 Cultural Heritage Status**

The property at 2442 Oxford Street West was included in the Annexed Area Inventory project and was added to the *Inventory of Heritage Resources* in 1997. In 2007, the *Inventory of Heritage Resources* was adopted in its entirety as the Register pursuant to Section 27 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* by Municipal Council. The property at 2442 Oxford Street is a potential cultural heritage resource.

**1.3 Description**

The Kilworth United Church is a modest, vernacular stone church built in 1850-1851 with Gothic Revival stylistic details located at 2442 Oxford Street West at the west edge of the City of London (Appendix B). The structure is located to the west corner of the lot approximately 32.5m (106') from Oxford Street West with a lawn. The property is bounded on three sides by the Komoka Provincial Park and on the north by Oxford Street West.

**1.4 Property History**

Kilworth United Church was built in 1850-1851. John Woodhull transferred the land on which the church was constructed to the trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church for the sum of twenty pounds. The deed, signed on December 28, 1850, was donated to the Church by Lori Tisdall (granddaughter of Mae Woodhull Doan) in 2013 and remains in the Church records. The church building was not believed to have been completed in the remaining three days of 1850, but records indicate that in 1851 there were two Methodist churches in Kilworth, which suggests that construction began soon after the deed was signed. See Appendix C for more information.

**2.0 Legislative and Policy Framework**

**2.1 Provincial Policy Statement**

Section 2.6.1 of the *Provincial Policy Statement* (2014) directs that “significant built heritage resources and significant cultural heritage landscapes shall be conserved.”

“Significant” is defined in the *Provincial Policy Statement* (2014) as, in regards to cultural heritage and archaeology, “resources that have been determined to have cultural heritage value or interest for the important contribution they make to our understanding of the history of a place, and event, or a people.”

The *Provincial Policy Statement* (2014) defines “conserved” as: “means the identification, protection, management and use of built heritage resources, cultural heritage landscapes and archaeological resources in a manner that ensures their cultural heritage value or interest is maintained under the *Ontario Heritage Act*. This may be achieved by the implementation of recommendations set out in a conservation plan, archaeological assessment, and/or heritage impact assessment. Mitigative measures and/or alternative development approaches can be included in these plans and assessments.”

**2.2 Ontario Heritage Act**

Section 27 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* requires that a register kept by the clerk shall list all properties that have been designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act*. Section 27(1.2) of the *Ontario Heritage Act* also enables Municipal Council to add properties that have not been designated, but that Municipal Council “believes to be of cultural heritage value or interest” on the Register.

Section 29 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* enables municipalities to designate properties to be of cultural heritage value or interest. Section 29 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* also establishes consultation, notification, and process requirements, as well as a process to appeal the designation of a property. Appeals to the Notice of Intent to Designate a property pursuant to Section 29 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* are referred to the Conservation Review Board (CRB), however the final decision rests with Municipal Council until changes to the *Ontario Heritage Act* arising from Bill 108 come into force and effect.

To determine eligibility for designation under Section 29 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, properties are evaluated using the mandated criteria of O. Reg. 9/06.

**2.2.1 Ontario Regulation 9/06**

The criteria of *Ontario Heritage Act* Regulation 9/06 establishes criteria for determining the cultural heritage value or interest of individual properties. These criteria are reinforced by Policy 573\_ of *The London Plan*. These criteria are:

1. Physical or design value:
  - 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. Historical or associative value:
  - 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. Contextual value:
  - 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.

A property is required to meet one or more of the abovementioned criteria to merit protection under Section 29 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

**2.3 The London Plan**

The Cultural Heritage chapter of *The London Plan* recognizes that our cultural heritage resources define our City’s unique identity and contribute to its continuing prosperity. It notes, “the quality and diversity of these resources are important in distinguishing London from other cities and make London a place that is more attractive for people to visit, live or invest in.” Policies 572\_ and 573\_ of *The London Plan* enable the designation of individual properties under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, as well as the criteria by which individual properties will be evaluated.

**2.4 Register**

Municipal Council may include properties on the Register (*Inventory of Heritage Resources*) that it “believes to be of cultural heritage value or interest.” These properties are not designated, but are considered to have potential cultural heritage value or interest. The Kilworth United Church property at 2442 Oxford Street West is considered to have potential cultural heritage value or interest as a heritage listed property.

The Register (*Inventory of Heritage Resources*) states that further research is required to determine the cultural heritage value or interest of heritage listed properties.

**3.0 Request for Designation**

As part of an on-going partnership between the Public History Program at Western University and the City of London, graduate students research and evaluate properties using the criteria of O. Reg. 9/06. These property research projects have often been undertaken in potential or future Heritage Conservation District, but can also include individual properties throughout the City. In 2017, then graduate student Martha Sellens selected the Kilworth United Church property at 2442 Oxford Street West for her research project.

As part of her research and evaluation, Martha Sellens presented her work to members of the congregation of Kilworth United Church. Since the completion of her Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report (Appendix C), staff have continued to work with representatives of the Kilworth United Church to refine the Statement of Cultural

Heritage Value or Interest (Appendix D) and identification of heritage attributes (Appendix E), as well as explaining and understanding the heritage designation process and responsibilities of heritage designation. At a meeting of the Kilworth United Church Board on May 11, 2019, it was decided to proceed with heritage designation (Appendix F).

The focus of the designation of the Kilworth United Church property is on the 1850-1851 stone church building. While the Sunday School hall and 1970s annex contribute to an understanding of the history and evolution of the Kilworth United Church, the rare and early stone church building is the most significant component of the property. Efforts to conserve the form, scale, massing, and character of the later additions, including the stained glass windows, should be exercised in any renovation or redevelopment of the Kilworth United Church property.

## **4.0 Cultural Heritage Evaluation**

### **4.1 Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report (CHER)**

A Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report (CHER) was completed for the Kilworth United Church property at 2442 Oxford Street West (see Appendix C). Staff had the opportunity to review a draft of the CHER and provide comments, which were incorporated into the final CHER. Staff concur with the evaluation of the Kilworth United Church property using the criteria of O. Reg. 9/06 presented in the CHER and summarized below.

### **4.2 Evaluation**

#### **4.2.1 Physical or Design Values**

Kilworth United Church, built in 1850-1851, is an example of a rare and early modest, vernacular stone church with Gothic Revival stylistic elements. It is a single storey building with a simple rectangular plan and gable roof with belfry. The Sanctuary of Kilworth United Church is constructed of locally-sourced, multi-coloured granite field stones that have been split to provide a flat exterior face and are arranged in loose courses with hand-hewn porous limestone quoins, which are attributed to a quarry in the Wishing Well Falls area. The use of stone is rare because timber or brick were more common and accessible building materials and stone is a rare building material in the London area. The Gothic Revival style is evident in pointed stained glass windows, which were installed in 1876 to replace what were believed to be the original clear-glass rectangular frames in the Sanctuary. Within the City of London, only the St. Paul's Anglican Cathedral building (472 Richmond Street, built in 1845) is older than the Kilworth United Church Sanctuary.

The stone Sanctuary of Kilworth United Church is the only room in the original structure. Two frame extensions have been added to the rear of the building; the first in 1890 for use as a Sunday School hall also has stained glass windows complementary, but slightly different, with those found in the Sanctuary, and the second in the 1970s added a kitchen. A vestibule (front entrance) of matching granite stone was added to Kilworth United Church in 1939.

#### **4.2.2 Historical or Associative Values**

Kilworth United Church (originally the Kilworth Episcopal Methodist Church) has directly historical associations with Methodism, which is significant in Canada. As the second Methodist church in the village of Kilworth, it contributes to our understanding of the popularity and development of Methodism in Ontario. Kilworth United Church also has directly associated with early pioneer families including (but not limited to) the Kilbourne, Uptigrove, and Woodhull families who made significant contributions to the settlement and development of the former Delaware Township. Members of these families are among the first trustees of Kilworth United Church and are listed as donors for the installation of the existing windows in 1876 as well as subsequent donations, including the bell installed (and since replaced) in the belfry in 1976 in memory of M. Mae Woodhull Doan.

### **4.2.3 Contextual Values**

As the only remaining community building, Kilworth United Church is integral in defining, maintaining, and supporting the character of Kilworth as an historic settlement that is now part of the City of London. While it has been isolated from its surroundings by the Komoka Provincial Park, the Kilworth United Church is historically linked to its surroundings and is a relic of Kilworth's pioneer history. Kilworth United Church provides a tangible link to the history and evolution of the village of Kilworth. Kilworth United Church is considered by the community to be a landmark.

## **4.3 Comparative Analysis**

### **4.3.1 Cultural Heritage Resources in Kilworth**

As one of the oldest areas of Euro-Canadian settlement that is now part of the City of London, the Kilworth area is underrepresented in terms of heritage listed and designated properties. There is only one heritage designated property in Kilworth, 2411 Oxford Street West (Comfort Cottage, By-law No. 23-1988), which was designated by the former Delaware Township in 1988 and assumed by the City of London upon the annexation in 1993.

The following properties located in the Kilworth area are included on the City of London's Register:

- 2442 Oxford Street West, Kilworth United Church (1850) – listed\*
- 2501 Oxford Street West, stone cottage (1840) – listed
- 2020 Kilgorman Way (circa 1853; formerly 1810 Woodhull Road) – listed
- 2311 Oxford Street West, Woodeden Camp – listed
- 1941 Oxford Street West (circa 1865) – listed
- 1976 Oxford Street West (circa 1850) – listed
- 2275 Oxford Street West, Kilworth Cemetery – listed

### **4.3.2 Heritage Designated Places of Worship in London by Date of Construction**

The building of the Kilworth United Church is the second oldest place of worship that is now within the City of London. The ten oldest places of worship by confirmed date of construction in the City of London are as follows:

1. 472 Richmond Street, St. Paul's Cathedral (1845) – designated, By-law No. L.S.P.3373-297 and Downtown Heritage Conservation District
2. 2442 Oxford Street West, Kilworth United Church (1850-1851) – listed\*
3. 362 Commissioners Road West, Brick Street Methodist Church (now Montessori) (1852) – designated, By-law No. L.S.P.-3028-249
4. 1344 Commissioners Road West, St. Anne's Anglican Church (1853) – listed
5. 138 Wellington Street, Christ Church Anglican (now Living Fountain Christian Centre) (1862-1863) – designated, By-law No. L.S.P.-3392-164
6. 4307 Colonel Talbot Road, Trinity Anglican Church (1863) – listed
7. 350 Queens Avenue, First St. Andrew's United Church (1868) – designated, West Woodfield Heritage Conservation District
8. 430 Grey Street, Beth Emmanuel British Methodist Episcopal Church (1868-1869) – designated, By-law No. L.S.P.-2657-240
9. 442 William Street, Cronyn Memorial Church (now El Sistema) (1873) – designated, By-law No.-3393-223
10. 5181 White Oak Road, White Oak United Church (1875) – listed

Note: this list refers to the physical building, not the establishment of the congregation or parish.

### **4.3.3 Stone Buildings in the City of London**

Stone buildings are incredibly rare within the City of London. While many properties in London have stone detailing (such as sills, lintels, or foundations), buildings entirely constructed of stone are very rare.

Stone buildings listed on the Register:

- 297 Cheapside Street (1923) – listed
- 1040 Commissioners Road West, Hermitage Club, (circa 1930) – listed

- 1097 Commissioners Road West, Flint Shelter (1837) and Flint Cottage (1857) – designated, By-law No. L.S.P.-2413-101
- 1344 Commissioners Road West, St. Anne’s Anglican Church (1853) – listed
- 196 Dufferin Avenue, St. Peter’s Cathedral Basilica (1885) – designated, West Woodfield HCD
- 1745 Kilally Road (circa 1835) – listed
- 345 Lyle Street, St. Mary’s Parish Roman Catholic Church (1902) – listed
- 1976 Oxford Street West, suspected stone cottage covered in cladding (1850) – listed
- 2311 Oxford Street West, Woodeden Camp – listed
- 2411 Oxford Street West, Comfort Cottage (1858) – designated, By-law 23-1988
- 2442 Oxford Street West, Kilworth United Church (1850) – listed\*
- 2501 Oxford Street West, stone cottage (1840) – listed
- 1132 St. Anthony Road, Hazelden (circa 1890) – designated, By-law No. L.S.P.-3131-12
- 2707 Westminster Drive (1840) – listed

Note: this list excludes institutional buildings (e.g. Western University), infrastructure, and buildings known to be clad in stone (not structural; e.g. City Hall, 300 Dufferin Avenue).

#### 4.4 Integrity

The Kilworth United Church displays a high degree of integrity, attributed to the years of care and maintenance of the building by its congregation. Repairs and alterations to the stone building have been sympathetic, particularly demonstrated addition of the vestibule in 1939 which blends in with the historic Sanctuary. The Kilworth United Church continues to represent the values attributed to an early and rare example of a vernacular stone church, connected in geography and material to its locality.

5.0 Conclusion

The Kilworth United Church, located at 2442 Oxford Street West, was evaluated using the criteria of O. Reg. 9/06 and found to be a significant cultural heritage resource. It is an early and rare example of a stone church, the Kilworth United Church maintains tangible links to the underrepresented history of the Kilworth area. A Statement of Cultural Heritage Value was prepared for the Kilworth United Church (see Appendix D). Heritage attributes have been visually identified (see Appendix E). This property merits designation under the *Ontario Heritage Act* to recognize and protect its cultural heritage values and heritage attributes.

#### Acknowledgments

This report was prepared with the assistance of Martha Sellens, graduate of the Public History Program at Western University, Beth Moyer, Kilworth historian and member of Kilworth United Church, and Linda Kaiser, Delaware Township historian and Director of the Middlesex Centre Archives.

<b>Prepared by:</b>	<b>Kyle Gonyou, CAHP</b> <b>Heritage Planner</b>
<b>Submitted by:</b>	<b>Gregg Barrett, AICP</b> <b>Manager, Long Range Planning and Sustainability</b>
<b>Recommended by:</b>	<b>John M. Fleming, MCIP, RPP</b> <b>Managing Director, Planning and City Planner</b>
Note: The opinions contained herein are offered by a person or persons qualified to provide expert opinion. Further detail with respect to qualifications can be obtained from City Planning.	

July 2, 2019  
KG/

- Appendix A    Location
- Appendix B    Images
- Appendix C    Martha Sellens, Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report – Kilworth United Church (2442 Oxford Street West)
- Appendix D    Statement of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest – Kilworth United Church (2442 Oxford Street West)
- Appendix E    Heritage Attributes
- Appendix F    Letter of Support from Kilworth United Church

Appendix A – Location

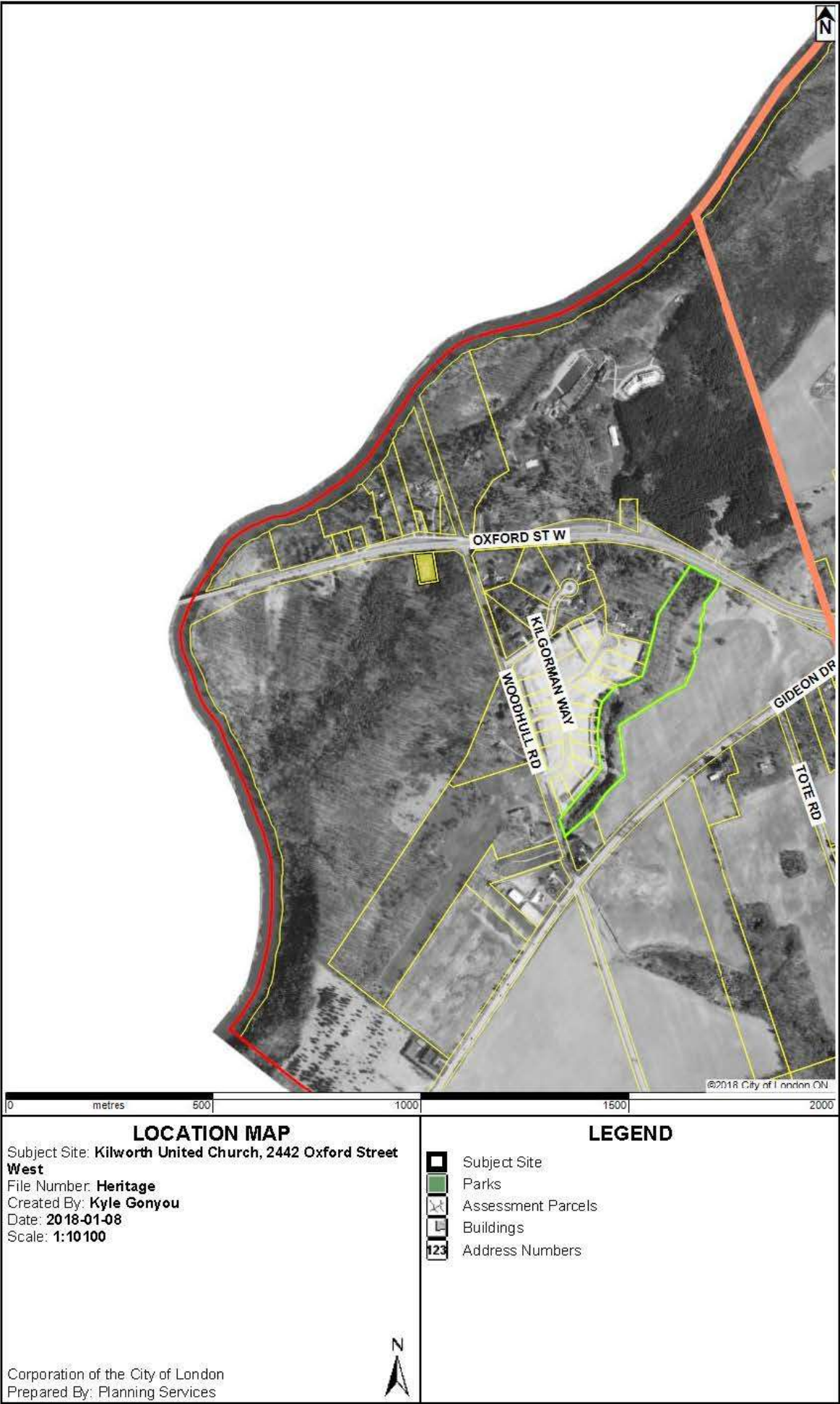


Figure 1: Property location of 2442 Oxford Street West.



## Appendix B – Images



*Image 1: Kilworth United Church (1993).*

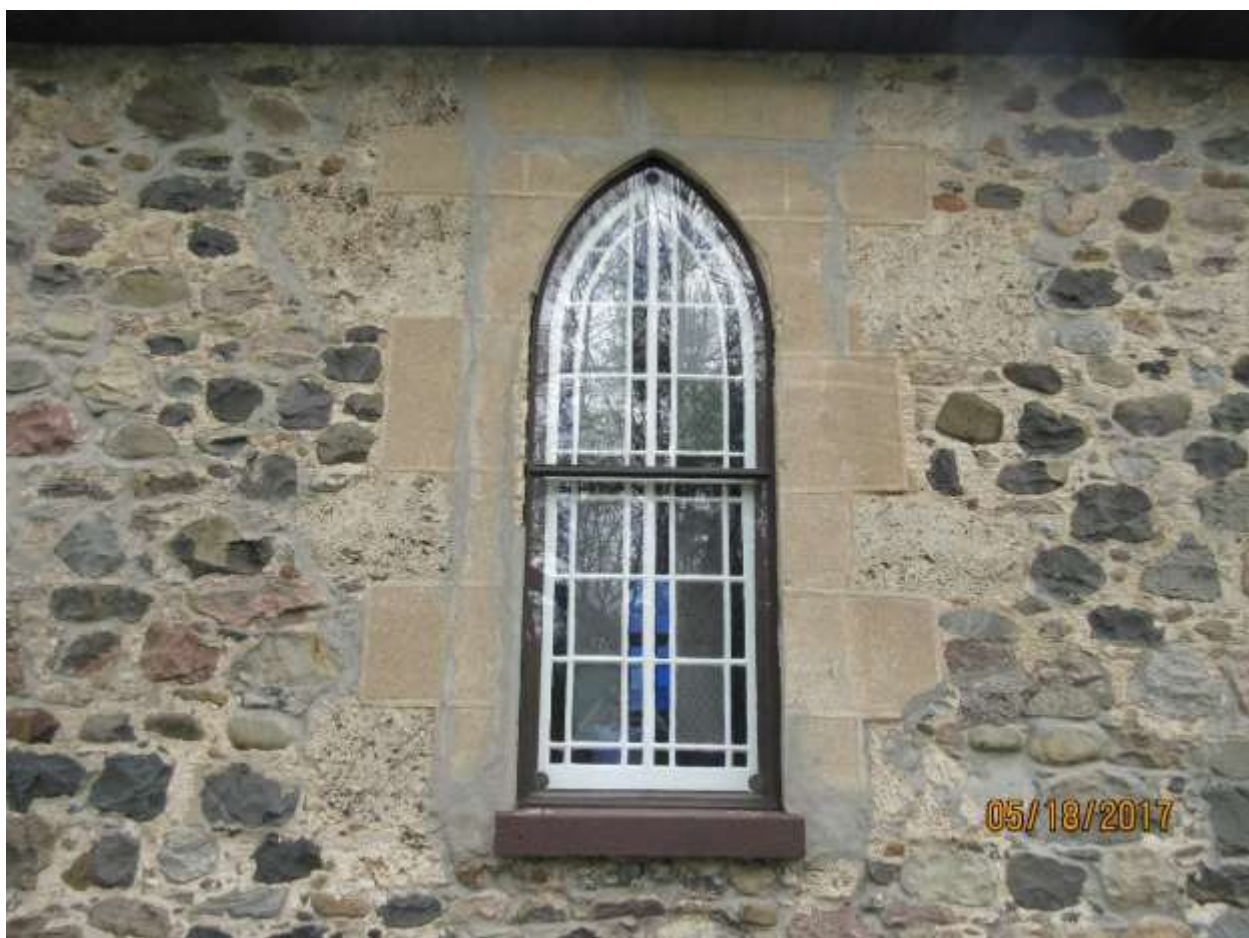


*Image 2: Kilworth United Church (2017).*





*Image 3: Detail of the stone exterior of the Kilworth United Church with locally-sourced, multi-coloured granite field stone that have been split to provide a flat surface and arranged in loose courses and hand-hewn porous limestone quoins, which are attributed to a quarry in the Wishing Well Falls area. Location of detail on the northwest exterior corner of the structure.*



*Image 4: Detail of one of the windows in the Sanctuary of Kilworth United Church.*



*Image 5: Detail of the belfry of Kilworth United Church.*



*Image 6: View of the east façades of the Kilworth United Church, including Sanctuary (right), Sunday School hall (centre), and 1970s annex (left).*





*Image 7: Kilworth United Church, note the new wood doors.*



*Image 8: Kilworth United Church in its landscape setting.*

## **Appendix C – Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report**

*Attached separately*

<b>Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report</b>		Prepared By:	Martha Sellens
		Date:	2017-12-05, revised 2019-05-14
Municipal Address:	2442 Oxford St W London, ON N6K 4P2	Resource Name:	Kilworth United Church
Date of Construction:	1850-1851	Original Owner:	Kilworth Episcopal Methodist Church
Legal Description:	Lot 45 and part Lot 12, RCP 429, designated as Parts 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 34R-1104, Delaware Township		
Roll:	090110036000000		



Photograph: City of London property file – 2442 Oxford St W, 1993.

Criteria for Determining Cultural Heritage Value or Interest		
	Yes	No
Physical/Design Value	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Historical/Associative Value	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Contextual Value	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	A property may be designated under Section 29 of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> if it meets one or more of the above criteria. <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> Regulation 9/06.	

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Physical/Design Values		
Architecture Is the property a rare, unique, representative, or early example of a style, type, expression, material, or construction method?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Craftsmanship/Artistic Merit Does the property display a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Technical/Scientific Merit Does the property demonstrate a high degree of technical or scientific achievement?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Summary		
<p>Kilworth United Church was built in 1850-1851. John Woodhull transferred the land on which the church was constructed to the trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church for the sum of Twenty pounds.<sup>1</sup> The deed, signed on December 28<sup>th</sup>, 1850, was donated to the Church by Lori Tisdall (grand-daughter of Mae Woodhull Doan) in 2013 and remains in the Church records.<sup>2</sup> The church building was not believed to have been completed in the remaining three days of 1850, but records indicate that in 1851 there were two Methodist churches in Kilworth, which suggests that construction began soon after the deed was signed.<sup>3</sup></p> <p>Kilworth United Church is an example of a rare and early vernacular stone church with Gothic Revival stylistic elements. It is a simple rectangular plan and constructed of granite fieldstone with quarried limestone quoins. The use of stone is rare because timber or brick are more common and easily accessible building materials and stone is a rare building material in the London area. The Gothic Revival style is evident in lancet stained glass windows, which were installed in 1876 to replace the original clear-glass rectangular frames. Kilworth United Church is also one of the earliest extant churches in the London area. Of the churches listed in the Inventory of Heritage Resources, only St. Paul's Cathedral (472 Richmond Street) is older. St. Paul's Cathedral was constructed in 1845 and is a designated property.<sup>4</sup></p> <p>Kilworth United Church was constructed of locally-sourced multi-coloured granite field stones, cut to provide a flat exterior face and arranged in loose courses. The walls are two feet thick and filled with rubble. The corner quoins and the edging around the door and windows are of hand-hewn porous limestone believed to have been quarried locally from the Wishing Well Falls area.<sup>5</sup> The exact location from which this limestone was quarried is uncertain, since the bank of the Thames River in this area has been greatly changed through erosion caused by flooding, and water from the Wishing Well Falls no longer drain directly</p>		

<sup>1</sup> Delaware Women's Institute. *Tweedsmuir History Vol I*. (ca1947-ca1971): B14.

<sup>2</sup> Moyer, Elizabeth A. *Kilworth: the Woodhull Settlement*. (Pinpoint Publications Limited, 2017): 127.

<sup>3</sup> City of London property file – 2442 Oxford St W. – “Historic Kilworth United Church – 1851”, unattributed: 6.

<sup>4</sup> *City of London Inventory of Heritage Resources*. (London: The London Advisory Committee on Heritage, 2005): Section II, Heritage Data Base.

<sup>5</sup> The Wishing Wells Falls were approximately located to the west of Jefferies Road on the north bank of the Thames River in the Kilworth Heights subdivision (now in the Municipality of Middlesex Centre).



into the Thames River.<sup>6</sup> Limestone bedrock from the Dundee Formation is present in the immediate area of Kilworth United Church<sup>7</sup> and is consistent with the limestone present in the exterior of Kilworth United Church. This porous limestone is composed of coral and sponge fossils which is characteristic of Early Devonian rock formations in the Lake Huron-Lake Erie region,<sup>8</sup> including the Dundee Formation, and has fossilized examples of what appear to be sticks, leaves and a frog.<sup>9</sup>

A headline from the London Free Press on April 6, 1946 called Kilworth United a “Petrified Rock Church Only One Of Its Kind Known In Canada.”<sup>10</sup> This headline is slightly misleading, since all rock is petrified by definition. However, the use of “Wishing Well Rock” is significant because most churches at this time were constructed of brick or wood,<sup>11</sup> and the use of stone as a building material in the London area is rare. St. Anne’s Anglican Church, completed in 1855, is another modest Gothic Revival stone church located near to Kilworth<sup>12</sup> on Commissioners Road West in the hamlet of Byron. Although both churches are similar in style, age, and size, the stonework in the two structures is markedly different. The walls of St. Anne’s Anglican Church are also granite, but the stones are much smaller than those used at Kilworth and they were not cut to provide a flat surface to the exterior wall. The quoins at St. Anne’s Anglican Church are smooth and uniform, in contrast to the porous limestone used at Kilworth.<sup>13</sup> Kilworth United Church is visually distinct even from close comparable resources such as St. Anne’s Anglican Church.

In 1876 the original windows were replaced by Gothic Revival style stained glass lancet windows.<sup>14</sup> The original windows were large and rectangular measuring approximately 9ft by 4ft and were constructed of clear panes of glass. The new stained glass windows were smaller and stone had to be fitted into the spandrels to make the openings smaller.<sup>15</sup> A special fund was raised for replacing the windows and the renovations were completed for the cost of \$509.41.<sup>16</sup> There are three pointed sash windows on the east side of the Sanctuary, three pointed windows on the west, and two pointed windows on the north on either side of the front door; a pointed transom surmounts the front door. The stained glass is a well-preserved example of simple geometric patterns which were representative of the type available in London at this time. The glass is coloured (red, blue, purple, yellow, and clear) and enamelled or etched with several different floral and geometric patterns. At the time these windows were installed, London glass companies imported coloured and opalescent art glass from the United

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<sup>6</sup> Moyer, 32.

<sup>7</sup> Golder Associates. “Archaeological Assessment: Woodhull Cemetery, 1963 Woodhull Road, City of London”. November 24, 2017.

<sup>8</sup> Email correspondence from Dr. Jisuo Jin to Kyle Gonyou. August 4, 2017.

<sup>9</sup> Moyer, 127.

<sup>10</sup> *London Free Press*, April 6, 1946.

<sup>11</sup> McRae and Adamson, 271.

<sup>12</sup> Approximately 4km or 2.5mi down the road.

<sup>13</sup> St. Anne’s Anglican Church is currently listed in the Inventory of Heritage Resources as Priority 1. See Images 4 & 5 for comparative photographs.

<sup>14</sup> Moyer, 128.

<sup>15</sup> Doan, Mae Woodhull and Leo V. Harris. *Kilworth: A Look Back*. (Self-published, 1974): 5.

<sup>16</sup> Delaware Women’s Institute. *Tweedsmuir History Vol 1*. (circa 1947- circa 1971): B15.

States and Britain. A standard catalogue of materials was used by all the glass companies so it is difficult to identify the company which installed the windows without further evidence.<sup>17</sup>

Samuel Frank Wood, who purchased the land which is now the Woodeden Estate (2311 Oxford Street West) in Kilworth in 1910,<sup>18</sup> owned and operated the Wood Art Glass company from 1899-1902 before becoming President of the Hobbs Manufacturing Company in 1903.<sup>19</sup> Samuel Frank Wood's father William Wood was also a lead glass worker.<sup>20</sup> It has been suggested that William may have installed the windows at Kilworth United Church, but there is currently no unequivocal evidence to support that assertion. The Hobbs Hardware Catalogue from 1890 has examples of enamelled and etched patterned glass which was available for purchase.<sup>21</sup> Although the windows in the Kilworth United Church were installed nearly fifteen years before the catalogue was released, several popular patterns from the Hobbs Hardware Catalogue can be seen in the windows at Kilworth United Church.<sup>22</sup> Hobbs Manufacturing Company was established in 1880<sup>23</sup> so they did not install the windows at Kilworth, however the windows were likely installed by a local company or labourer with access to the same materials. The Hobbs Hardware Catalogue also has examples of geometric church window designs which are more complicated than those seen at Kilworth United Church.<sup>24</sup>

Other than the windows, few changes have been made to the structure of the Kilworth United Church which demonstrates a high degree of authenticity. In 1890 a frame extension was added to the rear of the Sanctuary for a Sunday School. This extension has five stained glass sash windows (three on the east and two on the west) topped by a segmented arches which match the stained glass of the windows in the Sanctuary. A second frame extension was added to the first in the 1970s for a kitchen.<sup>25</sup> An entryway of matching granite stone was constructed in 1939, the stained glass transom was moved, and the original door, since removed, was retained. Electricity was also installed in the church at this time.<sup>26</sup> Two chimneys toward the rear of the church were removed sometime after 1948 at which time they are visible in a painting of the church by Kilworth resident Gordon Mair.<sup>27</sup> Electric heating is currently used and the chimneys were likely removed after the wood stove heating was replaced. Finally, a small memorial bell and belfry were added to the roof in 1976 in honour of Mae Woodhull Doan, a long-time member of the congregation and resident of Kilworth who died in August of

<sup>17</sup> Eldridge, Mary Jane, Deborah Gibson, Walter Eldridge, David Bell, Bill Huges, and Barbara Woodhams. *Stained glass in London: A photographic and written documentation of existing glass in the city of London, Ontario, Canada*. (London, ON: Printed by That Graphics Place Ltd., 1975).

<sup>18</sup> Moyer, 188.

<sup>19</sup> Eldridge et al.

<sup>20</sup> 1891 Census of Canada. "William Wood" (accessed Jan 11, 2018) <http://www.bac-lac.gc.ca/eng/census/1891/Pages/item.aspx?itemid=2042095> – William Wood was a resident of London East. He was listed as a painter in the 1881 census, and is not recorded in 1871.

<sup>21</sup> Hobbs Hardware Co. *Hobbs hardware co., manufacturers, importers and wholesale dealers in hardware, paints, oils, glass, etc: Catalogue Vol 2*. (London, ON: A. Talbot, 1890): 894-897.

<sup>22</sup> See Images 6-8 for comparative photographs.

<sup>23</sup> Eldridge et al. – "Hobbs, Osborn & Hobbs" is listed in the City Directory for 1881-1882, but is not listed in the previous directory 1876-1877.

<sup>24</sup> *Hobbs Hardware Catalogue Vol 2*, 911.

<sup>25</sup> Grainger, Jennifer L., ed. *Delaware & Westminster Townships: Honouring Our Roots Vol. 1*. (Lambeth, ON: The Westminster Township Historical Society, 2006): 262.

<sup>26</sup> Doan and Harris, 6.

<sup>27</sup> Moyer, 137.

1975.<sup>28</sup> Historically, the roof was clad with cedar shingles<sup>29</sup> which were replaced with asphalt shingles by the 1990s.<sup>30</sup>

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<sup>28</sup> Grainger Vol. 1, 262. – see Supplementary Documentation for the obituary of Mae Woodhull Doan.

<sup>29</sup> Ontario Heritage Trust. “Places of Worship Database: Kilworth United Church” Accessed November 29, 2017. <http://www.heritagetrust.on.ca/en/index.php/places-of-worship/places-of-worship-database>

<sup>30</sup> City of London property file – 2442 Oxford St W. – “Historic Kilworth United Church – 1851”, unattributed.

Historical/Associative Values		
<b>Historical Associations</b> Does the property have direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization, or institution that is significant to a community?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Community History</b> Does the property yield, or have the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Representative Work</b> Does the property demonstrate or reflect the work or ideas of an architect, artist, building, designer, or theorist who is significant to a community?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<b>Summary</b> <p>Kilworth United Church is directly associated with the history of Protestantism in Ontario. Now known as Kilworth United Church, the building was originally constructed as an Episcopal Methodist Church. It was the second Methodist Church in the village of Kilworth, the first being a Wesleyan Methodist Chapel located down the road.<sup>31</sup> Most early settlers in the former Delaware and Westminster Townships were Protestant: Methodist, Presbyterian, and Anglican church were the most common religious affiliation. Episcopal Methodism and Wesleyan Methodism were two of four branches of Methodism found in Delaware and Westminister Townships.<sup>32</sup> Until 1854 Methodism in Upper and Lower Canada was in a constant state of turmoil. However, despite this denominational tension, there was a huge growth in the numbers of lay Methodists.<sup>33</sup> In Kilworth, the presence of two different Methodist congregations in a small community illustrates the overarching religious trends of this time.</p> <p>The congregation of the Wesleyan Methodist Chapel eventually merged with their Episcopal neighbours. The first major Methodist union occurred in 1874 to form the Methodist Church of Canada, followed by the union of the Methodist Church of Canada, the Bible Christian Church, the Methodist Episcopal Church in Canada, and the Primitive Methodist Church in Canada in 1884 to form the Methodist Church.<sup>34</sup> It is unclear whether the merging of the two Methodist churches in Kilworth occurred before or as a result of the unifications. In any case, after the congregations merged the Wesleyan Chapel continued to be used as a Sunday School until a frame extension was added to the Episcopal Methodist Church (now Kilworth United Church) for that purpose in 1890.<sup>35</sup></p>		

<sup>31</sup> Moyer, 127.

<sup>32</sup> Grainger Vol. 1, 246.

<sup>33</sup> Webb, Todd. *Transatlantic Methodists: British Wesleyanism and the formation of an evangelical culture in nineteenth-century Ontario and Quebec*. (Montreal: McGill-Queen's University Press, 2013): 3-4.

<sup>34</sup> Schweitzer, Don, ed. *The United Church of Canada: A History*. (Waterloo, ON: Wilfred Laurier University Press, 2012): xxii. Also see United Church of Canada Archives, "Union of Churches in Canada leading towards the United Church of Canada," accessed June 11, 2018 (<https://www.united-church.ca/sites/default/files/resources/ucc-family-tree.pdf>).

<sup>35</sup> Moyer, 128.

The inauguration of the United Church of Canada in June 1925 brought together Methodist, Congregational, and some Presbyterian denominations, including what would then become the Kilworth United Church.<sup>36</sup> The United Church is a uniquely Canadian denomination, and is one of the most significant developments of Canadian Protestant theology.<sup>37</sup> Kilworth United Church is therefore directly connected with overall development of Protestantism in Ontario and Canada more generally.

Kilworth's first recorded minister was Revered Kelty in 1851.<sup>38</sup> As a smaller congregation, Kilworth was part of a circuit of churches served by the same minister.<sup>39</sup> Circuits in Delaware and Westminster Townships were composed of anywhere from two to fourteen congregations spread over a large area. Ministers would travel between churches on the circuit to preach. After the introduction of the automobile people became more mobile and smaller churches disappeared because they (and the minister) were able to travel greater distances.<sup>40</sup> Starting in 1855 Kilworth United Church was a part of the Westminster Circuit of Methodist Episcopal churches.<sup>41</sup> After the union of the Methodist Church in 1884, Zion Methodist Episcopal Church (now Delaware United Church) became the head of the Delaware Circuit which included Kilworth alongside churches at Harris (which closed in 1894) and Vail (closed 1885).<sup>42</sup> Today Kilworth United Church and Delaware United Church have amalgamated, with Sunday services being held at Kilworth United Church and special services held at Delaware United Church throughout the year.<sup>43</sup>

In addition to the theological importance of the property, Kilworth United Church is also significant with respect to the history of the village of Kilworth. The Kilworth United Church building is one of only a handful of buildings that remain from the nineteenth century village, along with two cottages, a barn and a home.<sup>44</sup> Kilworth is one of the oldest settlements in Middlesex County, with its origins as the Woodhull settlement following 1798. At one point, the village of Kilworth rivaled London in both population and industry.<sup>45</sup> It's location near a portion of the fast-flowing Thames River made Kilworth a prime location for various mills, two breweries, and two water wheels.<sup>46</sup> By 1851 there were also a number of businesses including two hotels.<sup>47</sup> In 1849 a plan of subdivision was created for the village of Kilworth by the surveyor Benjamin Springer. The plan included a lot marked for the church and several roads which were not constructed.<sup>48</sup> The town boomed until the early 1850s because the old

<sup>36</sup> Schweitzer, xxii.

<sup>37</sup> Airhart, Phyllis D. *A Church with the Soul of a Nation: Making and Remaking the United Church of Canada*. (Montreal and Kingston: McGill-Queen's University Press, 2014): xviii.

<sup>38</sup> Moyer, 129.

<sup>39</sup> See Supplementary Documentation for a list of ministers from 1884-present.

<sup>40</sup> Grainger Vol. 1, 246.

<sup>41</sup> The churches on this early Westminster Circuit of Methodist Episcopal churches cannot be verified at this time.

<sup>42</sup> Doan and Harris, 5.

<sup>43</sup> The Kilworth United Church Website. Accessed Nov 27, 2017. <http://www.kilworthunited.ca/>

<sup>44</sup> City of London property file – 2442 Oxford St W. – “Historic Kilworth United Church – 1851”, unattributed: 6. See also Supplementary Documentation for a list of listed and designated properties near Kilworth United Church.

<sup>45</sup> Grainger Vol. 1, 130.

<sup>46</sup> Delaware Women's Institute. *Tweedsmuir History Vol 2*. (ca1947-ca1971): C16.

<sup>47</sup> Delaware Women's Institute. *Tweedsmuir History Vol 1*. (ca1947-ca1964): B16.

<sup>48</sup> Moyer, xvii. See Supplementary Documentation.

Great Western Railway was expected to run a rail line through Kilworth, but when the railway unexpectedly decided to run the main line through Komoka instead the population and industry of the town decreased rapidly. In less than six years the population dropped from 500 to 50.<sup>49</sup> However, despite the decreased population of the settlement itself the Kilworth United Church remained a hub of social activity. Kilworth United Church was famous for its tea meetings which were held in February and attracted sleigh-loads of visitors from miles around for supper and a concert.<sup>50</sup> It remains a social and spiritual centre for the community.<sup>51</sup>

Kilworth United Church is directly associated with the Kilbourn (also spelled Kilbourne) and Woodhull pioneer families who were among the first white settlers in the former Delaware Township. Both of these families originated in England and came to Upper Canada by way of New York State and Connecticut. Joseph Kilbourn Senior came to the former Delaware Township in 1796 with his family.<sup>52</sup> Benjamin Woodhull Senior, and his son Benjamin Woodhull Junior, accompanied the Kilbourn's<sup>53</sup> and both families were important land owners in Kilworth. Kilworth was known as "the Woodhull Settlement"<sup>54</sup> and the land on which Kilworth United Church now stands was sold in 1850 to the trustees of the church by John Woodhull, who was the son of Benjamin Woodhull Junior. The trustees included Josiah Woodhull, Charles Woodhull, and Timothy Kilbourn among others.<sup>55</sup> The Woodhull Cemetery, near Kilworth United Church at 1963 Woodhull Road, was originally on the Woodhull farm (1941 Woodhull Road), and both Woodhull and Kilbourn families are named on the monuments.<sup>56</sup>

There were five different Woodhull's on the list of donors for Kilworth United Church's stained glass window installation in 1876.<sup>57</sup> It also lists John Barney, William Uptigrove, and John Wood. William Uptigrove was the son of James Uptigrove, who settled in Middlesex County in the early 1800s, and Jane Schram, who was reported to be the first white child born in the former Westminster Township between Byron and St. Thomas.<sup>58</sup> The Uptigrove family lived at 3101 Westdel Bourne<sup>59</sup> approximately 5.4km or 3.4mi from Kilworth United Church. John Wood is possibly a former minister of Kilworth United Church. In the 1861 Canadian Census John Wood was an Episcopal Methodist Minister living in London, Ward 10. His wife (name not listed) and one son (initials J.G.F.) were born in Kilworth.<sup>60</sup>

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<sup>49</sup> Doan and Harris, 12.

<sup>50</sup> Doan and Harris, 7.

<sup>51</sup> "Kilworth United Church – 1<sup>st</sup> 150 Years" October 14 + 15, 2000. (Middlesex Centre Archives).

<sup>52</sup> Grainger Vol. 2, 321.

<sup>53</sup> Grainger Vol. 2, 683.

<sup>54</sup> Moyer, 2.

<sup>55</sup> *Tweedsmuir History Vol. 1*, B14. See also Supplementary Documentation.

<sup>56</sup> Grainger Vol. 1, 299.

<sup>57</sup> Doan and Harris, 5. See Supplementary Documentation.

<sup>58</sup> Grainger Vol. 2, 635.

<sup>59</sup> Uptigrove, Kenneth R. Jr and Emerson H. Uptigrove. "The Uptigroves of London, Ontario." (Self-published, 1991): 6. 3101 Westdel Bourne is listed as Priority 1 in the *Inventory of Heritage Resources*.

<sup>60</sup> Census of Canada West 1861. Library and Archives Canada. (accessed Jan 13, 2018) <http://www.bac-lac.gc.ca/eng/census/1861/Pages/item.aspx?itemid=2661998>



Both the Woodhull and the Kilbourn families remained associated with Kilworth United Church through the 1970s. Notably, Hazel Kilbourne did a pastel drawing of Kilworth United Church.<sup>61</sup> When Mae Woodhull Doan, a life-long resident of Kilworth and local historian whose work is cited in this report, died on August 25, 1975 her family requested that donations be made in her name to the Kilworth United Church.<sup>62</sup> In 1976 the congregation installed a memorial belfry on the roof of the church in her honour.<sup>63</sup>

Thus, Kilworth United Church has direct and lasting associations with several pioneer families who were among the first Euro-Canadian settlers in the former Delaware Township.

Kilworth United Church is the only remaining public building remaining from nineteenth century Kilworth.

Kilworth United Church is not believed to demonstrate the work or ideas of an architect, artist, building, designer, or theorist who is significant to the community.

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<sup>61</sup> Moyer, 137.

<sup>62</sup> Obituary "DOAN, Marjorie Mae". *London Free Press*. August 27, 1975. See Supplementary Documentation.

<sup>63</sup> Grainger Vol.1, 262.

Webb, Todd. *Transatlantic Methodists: British Wesleyanism and the formation of an evangelical culture in nineteenth-century Ontario and Quebec*. Montreal: McGill-Queen's University Press, 2013.



Contextual Value		
Community Character Is the property important in defining, maintaining, or supporting the character of the area?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Context Is the property physically, functionally, visually, or historically linked to its surroundings?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Landmark Is the property a landmark?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Summary		
<p>The Kilworth United Church is integral in defining, maintaining, and supporting the character of Kilworth as an historic settlement now part of the City of London.</p> <p>Kilworth United Church is one of only a handful of buildings remaining from the former village of Kilworth,<sup>64</sup> and it is a relic of the pioneering character of nineteenth century Kilworth. The town boomed until the early 1850s because the old Great Western Railway was expected to run a rail line through Kilworth, but when the railway unexpectedly decided to run the main line through Komoka instead the population and industry of the town decreased rapidly. Kilworth has changed dramatically since Kilworth United Church was constructed in 1850-1851. A wooden suspension arch bridge was constructed in 1851-1852 to cross the Thames River and replace a previous bridge is believed to have been built by the Woodhull's.<sup>65</sup> This bridge was not maintained and for several decades Kilworth was without a bridge. In 1910 an iron bridge was built<sup>66</sup> and the current concrete bridge was opened to traffic in August of 1965.<sup>67</sup> In the early 2000s Oxford Street West was extended into Kilworth and the road was widened to accommodate more traffic.<sup>68</sup> Prior to this extension the section of Oxford Street West on which Kilworth United Church sits was a part of Commissioners Road West/County Road 14/King Street within the village of Kilworth.</p> <p>Floods were a constant threat to Kilworth, often resulting in damage to buildings and the bridge.<sup>69</sup> Damage reached its peak in a devastating flood of the Thames River in 1937 in which most of the structures from the lower (western) half of the village were washed away.<sup>70</sup> The area around Kilworth United Church and including parts of the lower half of the village which had been washed away was made into Komoka Provincial Park in 1989.<sup>71</sup> The Kilworth United Church property is bounded on three sides by the Komoka Provincial Park and Oxford Street West as its northern boundary. It is isolated from the other structures in the area and is</p>		

<sup>64</sup> City of London property file – 2442 Oxford St W. – “Historic Kilworth United Church – 1851”, unattributed: 6.

<sup>65</sup> Moyer, 99-100.

<sup>66</sup> Moyer, 101.

<sup>67</sup> Moyer, 104.

<sup>68</sup> Compare aerial photographs Figure 5 (2002), and Figure 6 (2005).

<sup>69</sup> Moyer, 100.

<sup>70</sup> Moyer, 176.

<sup>71</sup> Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources. *Komoka: Park Management Plan*. (Queen's Printer for Ontario, 2010), iv.

no longer physically or visually linked with the streetscape of Kilworth, which is no longer present, but is still historically linked as a relic of Kilworth's pioneer history.

Other properties from nineteenth century Kilworth include the Comfort Cottage (2411 Oxford Street West), located directly across the street from the Kilworth United Church. The Comfort Cottage was built c.1858 using similar building materials and techniques as Kilworth United Church and was designated by the Township of Delaware in 1988.<sup>72</sup> The Woodeden Estate (2311 Oxford Street West), Kilworth Cemetery (2275 Oxford Street West), Woodhull Cemetery (1963 Woodhull Road), and the Kilbourne farmhouse (1941 Woodhull Road) are also listed in the City of London Inventory of Heritage Resources among others.<sup>73</sup> Kilworth United Church is the only remaining public building in the village of Kilworth.

Kilworth United Church is considered to be a landmark by the community.

#### Sources

"A Cottage in Kilworth". *Acorn XV* 1 Spring-Summer 1990: 25-26.

*City of London Inventory of Heritage Resources*. London: The London Advisory Committee on Heritage, 2005.

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Moyer, Elizabeth A. *Kilworth: the Woodhull Settlement*. Pinpoint Publications Limited, 2017.

Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources. *Komoka: Park Management Plan*. Queen's Printer for Ontario, 2010.

<sup>72</sup> "A Cottage in Kilworth". *Acorn XV* 1 (Spring-Summer 1990), 25. The designation of the Comfort Cottage was assumed by the City of London at annexation in 1993.

<sup>73</sup> *City of London Inventory of Heritage Resources*. (London: The London Advisory Committee on Heritage, 2005): Section II, Heritage Data Base, pg 31. See Supplementary Documentation for a listing of nearby heritage properties.

Statement of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest		
Does the property demonstrate sufficient cultural heritage value or interest to warrant protection under Section 29 of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> ?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Description of Property		
<p>The Kilworth United Church is a modest, vernacular stone church built in 1850-1851 with Gothic Revival stylistic details located at 2442 Oxford Street West at the west edge of the City of London. The structure is located to the southwest corner of the lot approximately 32.5m (106') from Oxford Street West with a lawn. The property is bounded on three sides by the Komoka Provincial Park and on the north by Oxford Street West.</p>		
Statement of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest		
<p>Kilworth United Church is of significant cultural heritage value because of its physical/design values, historical/associative values, and contextual values.</p> <p>Kilworth United Church, built in 1850-1851, is an example of a rare and early modest, vernacular stone church with Gothic Revival stylistic elements. It is a single storey building with a simple rectangular plan and gable roof with belfry. The Sanctuary of Kilworth United Church is constructed of locally-sourced, multi-coloured granite field stones that have been split to provide a flat exterior face and are arranged in loose courses with hand-hewn porous limestone quoins, which are attributed to a quarry in the Wishing Well Falls area. The use of stone is rare because timber or brick were more common and accessible building materials and stone is a rare building material in the London area. The Gothic Revival style is evident in pointed stained glass windows, which were installed in 1876 to replace what where believed to be the original clear-glass rectangular frames in the Sanctuary. Within the City of London, only the St. Paul's Anglican Cathedral building (472 Richmond Street, built in 1845) is older than the Kilworth United Church Sanctuary.</p> <p>The stone Sanctuary of Kilworth United Church is the only room in the original structure. Two frame extensions have been added to the rear of the building; the first in 1890 for use as a Sunday School hall also has stained glass windows complementary, but slightly different, with those found in the Sanctuary, and the second in the 1970s added a kitchen. A vestibule (front entrance) of matching granite stone was added to Kilworth United Church in 1939.</p> <p>Kilworth United Church (originally the Kilworth Episcopal Methodist Church) has directly historical associations with Methodism, which is significant in Canada. As the second Methodist church in the village of Kilworth, it contributes to our understanding of the popularity and development of Methodism in Ontario. Kilworth United Church also has directly associated with early pioneer families including (but not limited to) the Kilbourn, Uptigrove, and Woodhull families who made significant contributions to the settlement and development of the former Delaware Township. Members of these families are among the first trustees of Kilworth United Church and are listed as donors for the installation of the existing windows in 1876 as well as subsequent donations, including the bell installed (and since replaced) in the belfry in 1976 in memory of M. Mae Woodhull Doan.</p> <p>As the only remaining public building, Kilworth United Church is integral in defining, maintaining, and supporting the character of Kilworth as an historic settlement that is now part of the City of London. While it has been isolated from its surroundings by the Komoka Provincial Park, the Kilworth United Church is historically linked to its surroundings and is a relic of Kilworth's pioneer history. Kilworth United Church provides a tangible link to the history and evolution of the village of Kilworth. Kilworth United Church is considered by the community to be a landmark.</p>		
Heritage Attributes		

Heritage attributes which support and contribute to the cultural heritage value or interest of this property include:

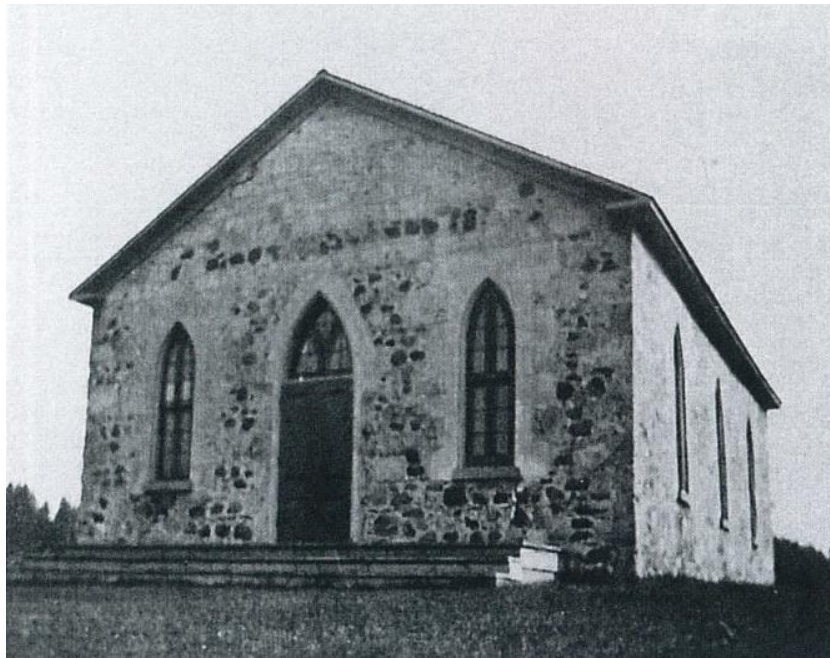
- Form, scale, and massing of the building, including: vestibule, Sanctuary
- Location of the building on the property, which is set back from Oxford Street West with a lawn directly in front of the building
- Stone construction of the building including locally-sourced, multi-coloured granite field stones that have been split to provide a flat exterior face and are arranged in loose courses on the exterior walls of the vestibule and Sanctuary and the hand-hewn porous limestone quoins, which are attributed to a quarry in the Wishing Well Falls area
- Stained glass windows including: eight pointed sash windows in the Sanctuary (three on east wall, three on west wall, two on north wall), and one pointed transom on the north side above the main door
- Simple gable roof with belfry and bell

The Sunday School hall, annex added to the rear of the Sunday School hall in the 1970s, and parking area to the east of the Kilworth United Church building are not considered to be heritage attributes.

### **Images**



**Image 1:** Detail of fossil in the Wishing Well Rock limestone quoins. Source: Moyer, Elizabeth A. *Kilworth: the Woodhull Settlement*. (Pinpoint Publications Limited, 2017): 128.



**Image 2:** The Kilworth United Church, date unknown (sometime between 1876 when the windows were installed and 1939 when the entryway was added). Source: Delaware Women's Institute. *Tweedsmuir History Vol. 1*. circa 1947- circa 1971. (Middlesex Centre Archives): B44.





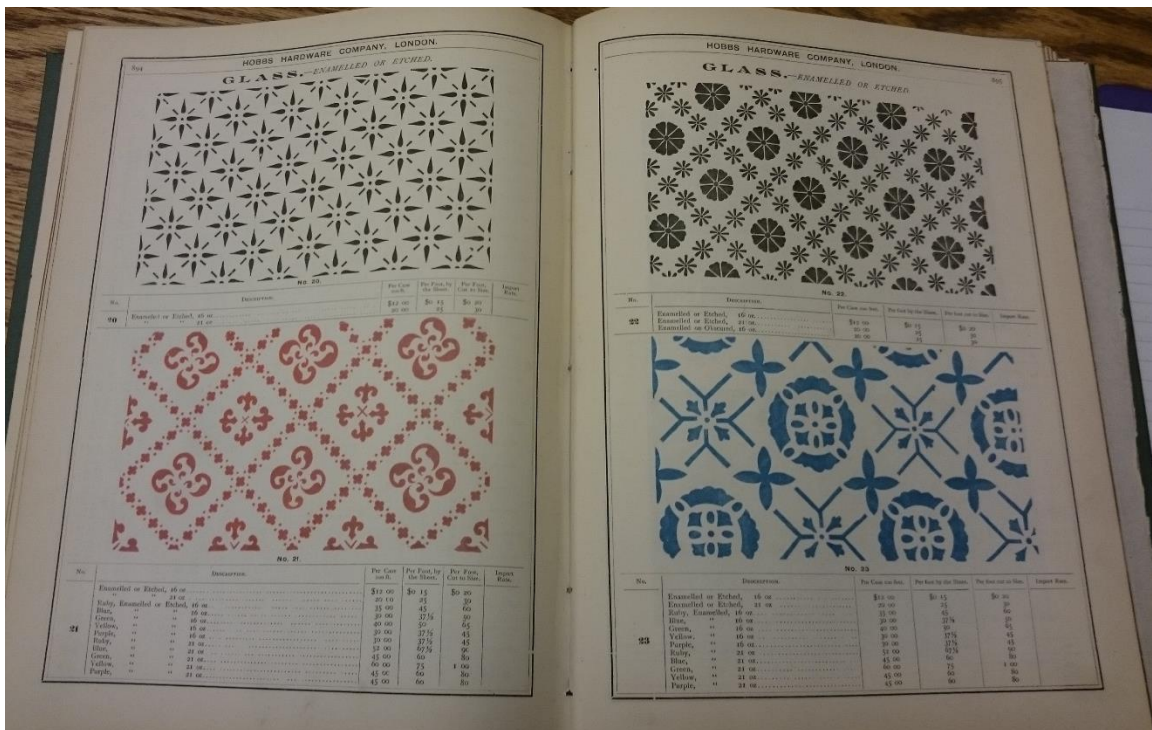
**Image 3:** Plaque from the vestibule of the church commemorating Mae Woodhull Doan (April 25, 1904 – August 25, 1975) for whom the memorial bell was installed in 1976. Source: Martha Sellens November 11, 2017.



**Images 4 & 5:** Comparison of the stonework of Kilworth United Church (left – 2442 Oxford Street West) and St. Anne's Anglican Church (right – 1344 Commissioners Road). Note that the quoins at Kilworth are of larger quarried stone. The granite fieldstone at Kilworth is likewise larger than those in the walls at St. Anne's, and the stones have been cut to provide a flat wall surface, whereas the fieldstones at St. Anne's are not cut. Source: Martha Sellens November 11, 2017.



**Images 6 & 7:** Comparison between etched Stained Glass at the Kilworth United Church (Left, Source: Martha Sellens November 11, 2017) and glass patterns in the Hobbs Hardware Catalogue from 1890 (Right, Source: Hobbs Hardware Co. *Hobbs Hardware Co.: Catalogue Vol 2*. (London, ON: A. Talbot, 1890): 894.)



**Images 8:** Page 894-895 of the Hobbs Hardware Catalogue c.1890 showing enameled or etched glass patterns available for purchase. Source: Hobbs Hardware Co. *Hobbs Hardware Co., Catalogue Vol 2*. (London, ON: A. Talbot, 1890).





**Image 9:** East façade of Kilworth United Church.



**Image 10:** Main (north) façade of Kilworth United Church.





**Image 11:** Kilworth United Church as seen from the north side of Oxford Street West.

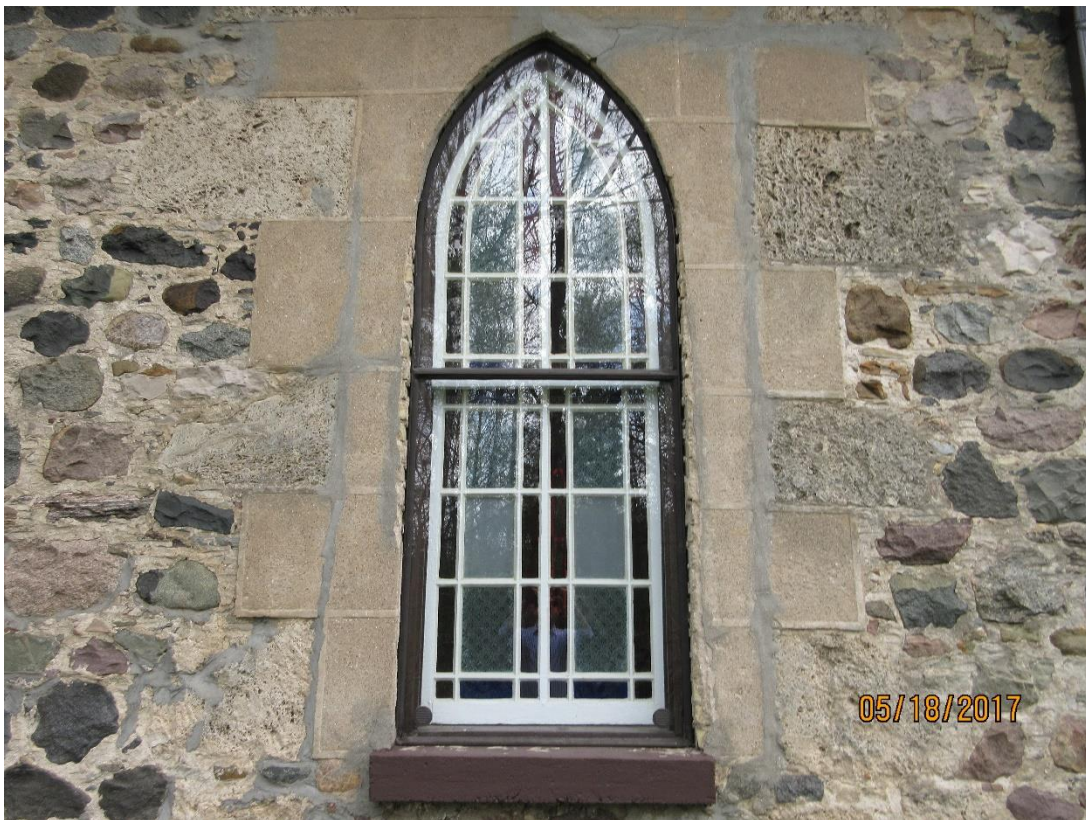


**Image 12:** Detail of granite and limestone at northwest corner of Kilworth United Church.





*Image 13:* Detail of belfry at Kilworth United Church.

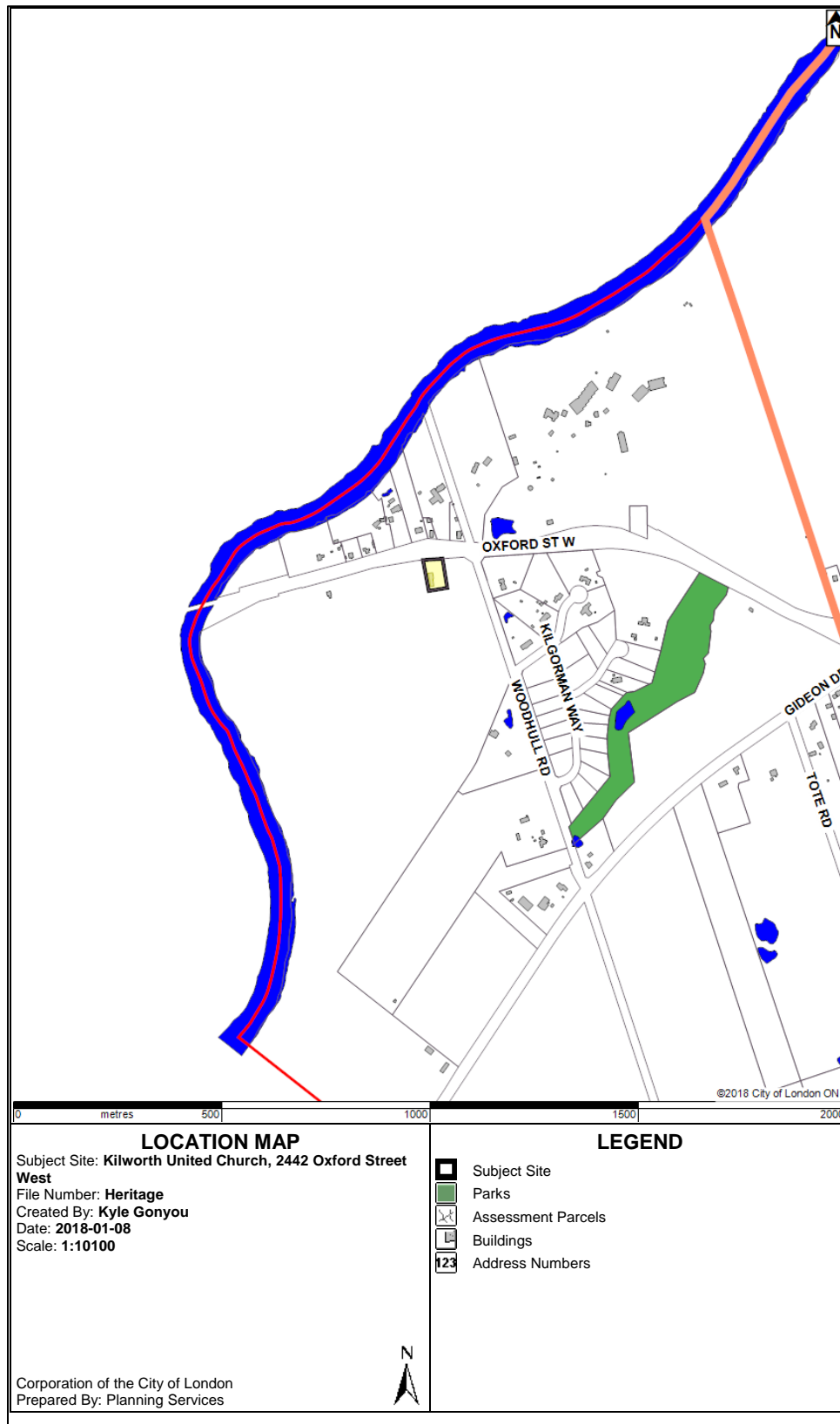


*Image 14:* Detail of typical pointed window in Sanctuary.



*Image 15:* Detail of typical window in Sunday School hall.

## Figures



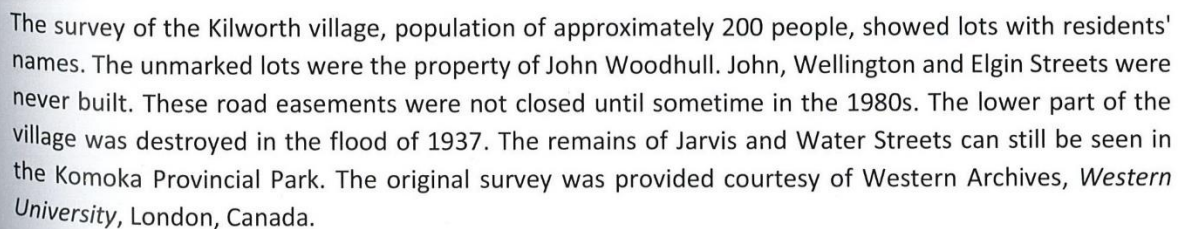
**Figure 1:** Location Map: Kilworth United Church, 2442 Oxford Street West





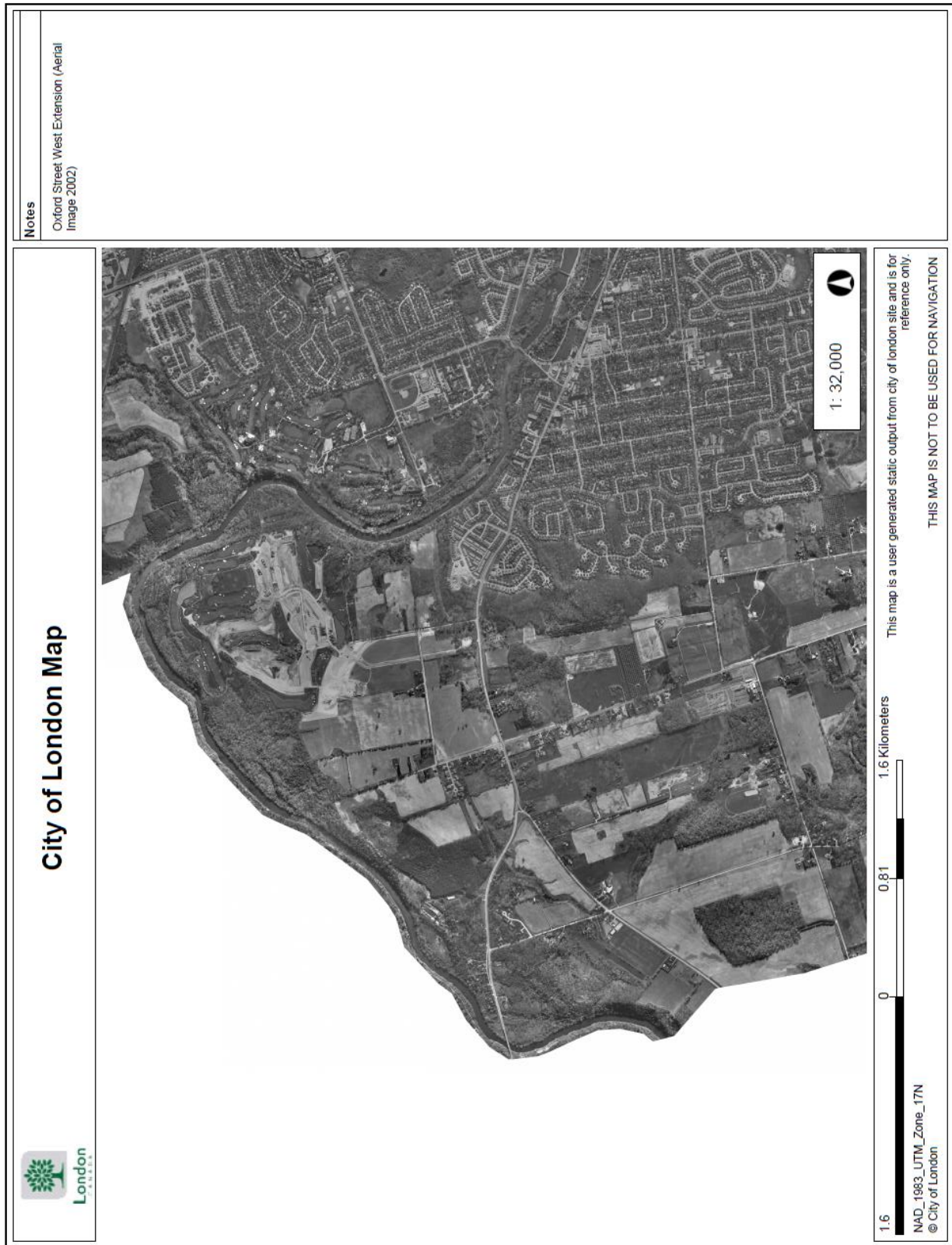
**Figure 2:** Location Map: Kilworth United Church, 2442 Oxford Street West

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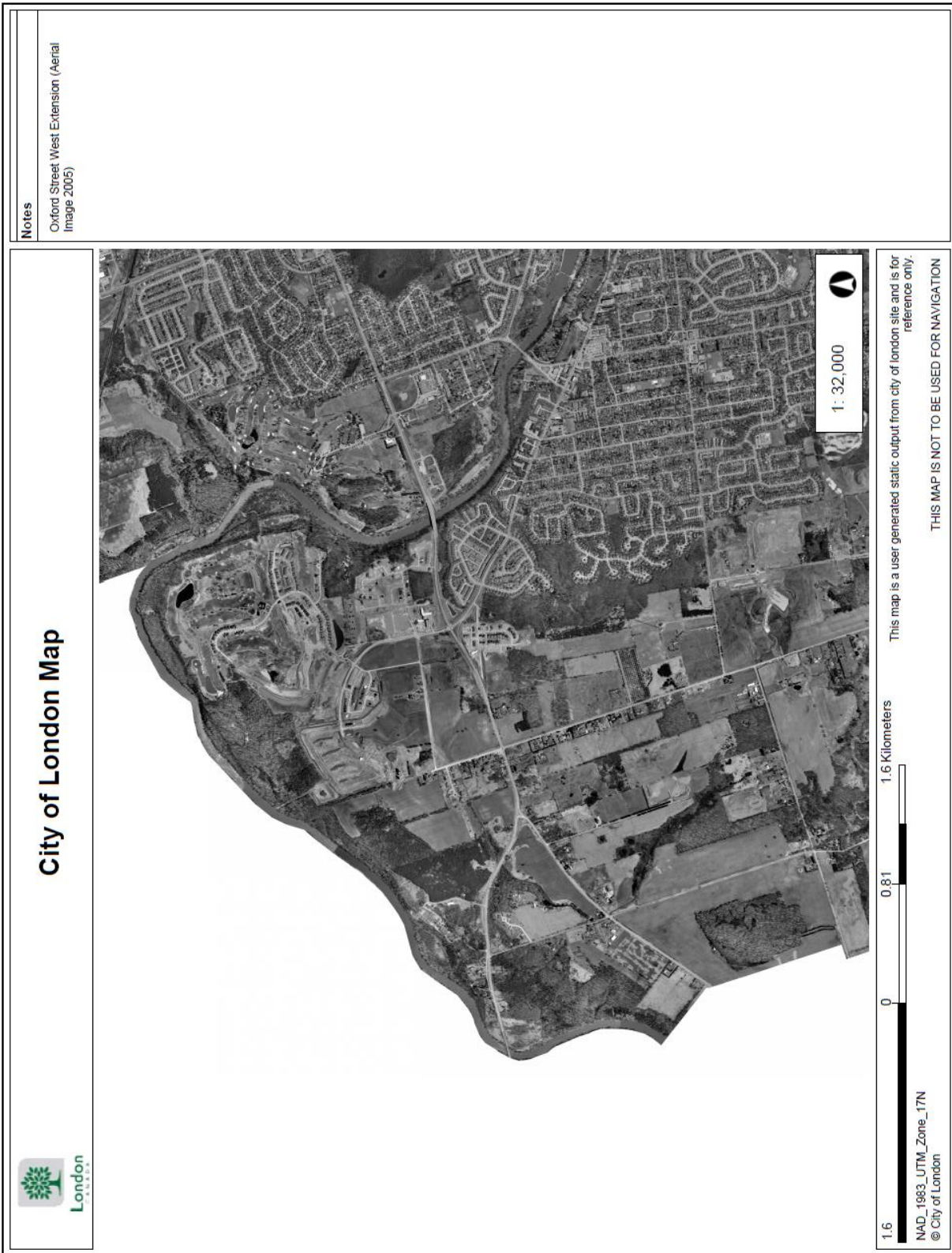
26



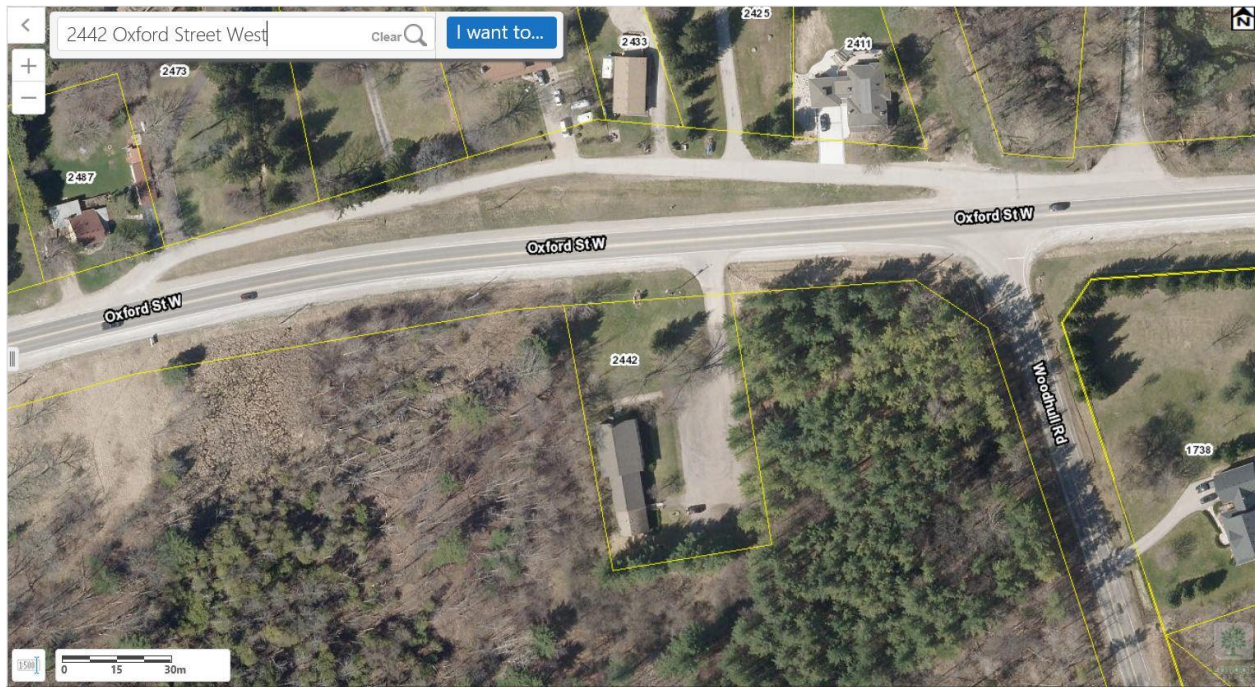


**Figure 5:** Aerial Image (2002) before the Oxford Street West extension.





**Figure 6:** Aerial Image (2005) showing the Oxford Street West extension.



**Figure 7:** Aerial view of 2442 Oxford Street West. Source: London City Maps.

### **Supplementary Documentation**

#### **Trustees of the Kilworth Methodist Episcopal Church Listed on the deed of the land where the church now stands**

James Mitchell, Jamie Stephens, Josiah Woodhull, Charles Woodhull, and Timothy Kilbourne.

The property was sold to the trustees by John Woodhull for the sum of 20 pounds.

Source: Delaware Women's Institute. *Tweedsmuir History Vol 1*. (ca1947-ca1964): B14.

#### **Names on the List of Donations for the 1876 Renovations (Stained Glass)**

Benjamin Woodhull, Samuel Sutton, Truman Woodhull, Mrs. Maria (John) Woodhull, Andrew Sharp, Gilbert Harris, John Barney, William Uptigrove, Lucinda Woodhull, Richard Mills, George Ireland, George Grantham, H. Kennedy, Sara Jones, Mrs. John Smith, Burley Smith, Benjamin Turnbull, Samuel Woodhull, Benjamin Sells, Rhynard Quackenbush, and John Wood.

Source: Doan, Mae Woodhull and Leo V. Harris. *Kilworth: A Look Back*. (Self-published, 1974): 5.

#### **Obituary for Marjorie Mae Woodhull Doan, London Free Press August 27<sup>th</sup>, 1975**

*DOAN – Marjorie Mae. At Victoria Hospital on Monday, August 25<sup>th</sup>, 1975, Marjorie Mae (Woodhull) Doan, of RR3, London, in her 72<sup>nd</sup> year. Beloved wife of Norman H. Doan. Dear mother of Mrs. William (Ruth) Newsome of London. Also surviving are three grandchildren, David, Lori, and Jamie. Resting at the McFarlane and Roberts Funeral Home. Lambeth, where the funeral service will be conducted by Rev. Susan Seymour on Wednesday, August 27<sup>th</sup> at 1 PM. Interment in Woodhull Cemetery, Kilworth. Memorial donations to the Kilworth United Church gratefully acknowledged.*

#### **Ministers of the Delaware Circuit (including Kilworth and Delaware United Churches) from 1884-Present**

1884 – George Bennett

1886-88 – John Veale

1889-91 – Robert Thompson

1892-94 – T.T. George

1895-96 – T.T. George & E.G. Powell/W.J. Mortimer

1898-99 – Harvey D. Moyer

1900-02 – Samuel R. McVitty

1903-05 – John S. Fisher

1906-08 – Benjamin L. Hutton

1908-10 – James B. Freeman, M.A., B.D.

1910-13 – William L. Hiles, B.A.

1913-16 – Herbert J. Creasy, M.A.

1917-20 – John R. Peters

1920-23 – Allen E. Hopper

1923-28 – Harry Royle  
1929-30 – J.R. Peters til June 30/A.J. Elson – Dec. 31  
1930-33 – C.W. Morrow  
1934-37 – J.K. Curtis  
1938-40 – C.L. Couzens  
1941-42 – J.B. Champion  
1943-46 – B.F. Green  
1947-48 – A.E. Hopper & E. Madden  
1949-51 – F.W. Madden  
1952-54 – Roy J. Irwin  
1955-60 – E.R. Rintoul  
1961-65 – W. Mitchell  
1966-71 – George Morris  
1972-77 – G. Sach & Sue Seymour  
1978-83 – Maurice Platts  
1984-2010 – Susan Eagle  
2011-14 – Karen Lowe  
2015-present – Catherine Tovell

Source: Moyer, Elizabeth A. *Kilworth: the Woodhull Settlement*. (Pinpoint Publications Limited, 2017): 129.

**Properties listed and designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act* near Kilworth United Church (2442 Oxford Street West)**

- 2501 Oxford Street West, stone cottage – listed (1850)
- 2526 Oxford Street West, Kilworth Cottage/Kilworth Bridge Post Office/Ira Kilbourne House – demolished (2015)
- 2411 Oxford Street West, Comfort Cottage – By-law No. LSP-23-1988 (Delaware Township) (1858)
- 2020 Kilgorman Way – listed (1853)
- 2311 Oxford Street West, Woodeden Camp – listed
- 1941 Woodhull Road, Kilbourne House – listed (c. 1860)
- 2012 Oxford Street West – listed (c. 1865)
- 1976 Oxford Street West – listed (c. 1850)
- 2275 Oxford Street West, Kilworth Cemetery – listed
- 1963 Woodhull Road, Woodhull Cemetery – listed (c. 1830)



## Appendix D – Statement of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest

### Legal Description

Lot 45 and part Lot 12, RCP 429, designated as Parts 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 34R-1104, Delaware Township

### Description of Property

The Kilworth United Church is a modest, vernacular stone church built in 1850-1851 with Gothic Revival stylistic details located at 2442 Oxford Street West at the west edge of the City of London. The structure is located to the southwest corner of the lot approximately 32.5m (106') from Oxford Street West with a lawn. The property is bounded on three sides by the Komoka Provincial Park and on the north by Oxford Street West.

### Statement of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest

Kilworth United Church is of significant cultural heritage value because of its physical/design values, historical/associative values, and contextual values.

Kilworth United Church, built in 1850-1851, is an example of a rare and early modest, vernacular stone church with Gothic Revival stylistic elements. It is a single storey building with a simple rectangular plan and gable roof with belfry. The Sanctuary of Kilworth United Church is constructed of locally-sourced, multi-coloured granite field stones that have been split to provide a flat exterior face and are arranged in loose courses with hand-hewn porous limestone quoins, which are attributed to a quarry in the Wishing Well Falls area. The use of stone is rare because timber or brick were more common and accessible building materials and stone is a rare building material in the London area. The Gothic Revival style is evident in pointed stained glass windows, which were installed in 1876 to replace what were believed to be the original clear-glass rectangular frames in the Sanctuary. Within the City of London, only the St. Paul's Anglican Cathedral building (472 Richmond Street, built in 1845) is older than the Kilworth United Church Sanctuary.

The stone Sanctuary of Kilworth United Church is the only room in the original structure. Two frame extensions have been added to the rear of the building; the first in 1890 for use as a Sunday School hall also has stained glass windows complementary, but slightly different, with those found in the Sanctuary, and the second in the 1970s added a kitchen. A vestibule (front entrance) of matching granite stone was added to Kilworth United Church in 1939.

Kilworth United Church (originally the Kilworth Episcopal Methodist Church) has directly historical associations with Methodism, which is significant in Canada. As the second Methodist church in the village of Kilworth, it contributes to our understanding of the popularity and development of Methodism in Ontario. Kilworth United Church also has directly associated with early pioneer families including (but not limited to) the Kilbourne, Uptigrove, and Woodhull families who made significant contributions to the settlement and development of the former Delaware Township. Members of these families are among the first trustees of Kilworth United Church and are listed as donors for the installation of the existing windows in 1876 as well as subsequent donations, including the bell installed (and since replaced) in the belfry in 1976 in memory of M. Mae Woodhull Doan.

As the only remaining community building, Kilworth United Church is integral in defining, maintaining, and supporting the character of Kilworth as an historic settlement that is now part of the City of London. While it has been isolated from its surroundings by the Komoka Provincial Park, the Kilworth United Church is historically linked to its surroundings and is a relic of Kilworth's pioneer history. Kilworth United Church provides a tangible link to the history and evolution of the village of Kilworth. Kilworth United Church is considered by the community to be a landmark.

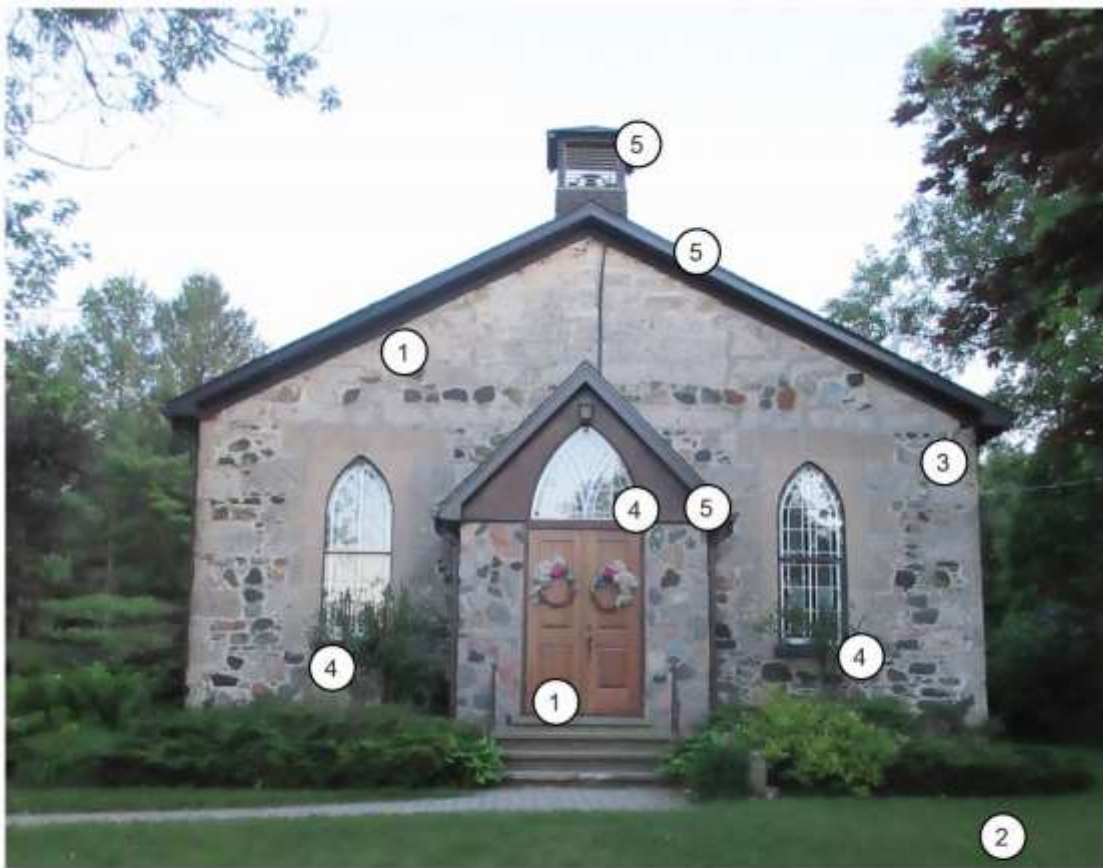
## **Heritage Attributes**

Heritage attributes which support and contribute to the cultural heritage value or interest of this property include:

- Form, scale, and massing of the building, including: vestibule, Sanctuary
- Location of the building on the property, which is set back from Oxford Street West with a lawn directly in front of the building
- Stone construction of the building including locally-sourced, multi-coloured granite field stones that have been split to provide a flat exterior face and are arranged in loose courses on the exterior walls of the vestibule and Sanctuary and the hand-hewn porous limestone quoins, which are attributed to a quarry in the Wishing Well Falls area
- Stained glass windows including: eight pointed sash windows in the Sanctuary (three on east wall, three on west wall, two on north wall), and one pointed transom on the north side above the main door
- Simple gable roof with belfry and bell

The Sunday School hall, annex added to the rear of the Sunday School hall in the 1970s, and parking area to the east of the Kilworth United Church building are not considered to be heritage attributes.

Appendix E – Heritage Attributes



1. Form, scale, and massing of the building: vestibule and sanctuary



2. Location of the building on the property



3. Stone construction of the building including granite field stones and limestone



4. Stained glass windows, including: eight pointed sash windows in the Sanctuary (three on east wall, three on west wall, two on north wall), and one pointed transom on the north side above the main door



5. Simple gable roof with belfry and bell

Figure 2: Heritage attributes identified, generally, for the property at 2442 Oxford Street West.

## Appendix F – Letter of Support from Kilworth United Church

KILWORTH UNITED CHURCH  
2442 OXFORD STREET WEST  
LONDON, ONTARIO N6K 4P2

MINISTER: Rev. Catherine Tovell  
TEL: 519-433-8744

DATE: May 23, 2019

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Mr. Kyle Gonyou, Heritage Planner  
City Planning, Heritage  
City of London  
206 Dundas Street  
London, Ontario, N6A 1G7

Dear Mr. Gonyou:

The Kilworth United Church, built in 1850-1851, is of significant cultural heritage value because of its physical/design values, historical/associative values and contextual values. I understand that you have accepted our proposal designating the stated items pertaining to the property frontage and Sanctuary that will be designated under the Ontario Heritage Act. This matter was extensively reviewed by the Official Board of the Kilworth United Church at a special meeting on May 11, 2019. The following motion was presented and approved confirming our intention to proceed with Heritage Designation under the Ontario Heritage Act:

MOTION: "The Kilworth United Church wishes to proceed with the process to receive Heritage Designation. The items to be designated are the belfry, stonework, windows in the sanctuary and the property immediately in front of the building from the building line to the Oxford Street road allowance." This motion was carried by the majority of Board Members.

I understand that a meeting of the London Advisory Committee on Heritage (LACH) will be meeting on July 10, 2019 and a delegation can address LACH at that time. Following that meeting the process can proceed through the various steps and committees to designate the property accordingly.

Mr. Gonyou, we appreciate your assistance and direction in assisting us in reaching this milestone. If you have any questions or concerns please contact Mrs. Beth Moyer (519-686-0951) or myself (519-472-1883) at your convenience.

Yours respectfully,

Wayne Hennigar  
Chair, Official Board  
Kilworth United Church

FILE: KUC HERITAGE DESIGNATION 2019

Figure 3: Letter of support from Kilworth United Church.