

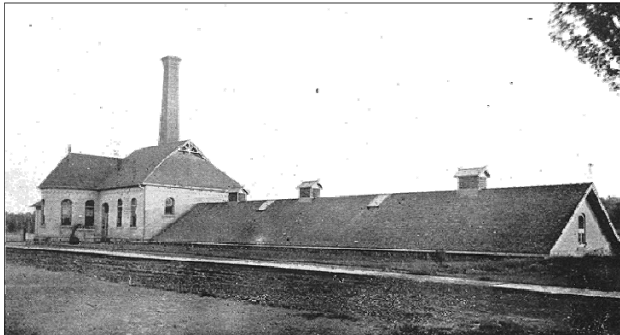


Region of Waterloo

# Region of Waterloo PUBLIC BUILDING INVENTORY - PART 1

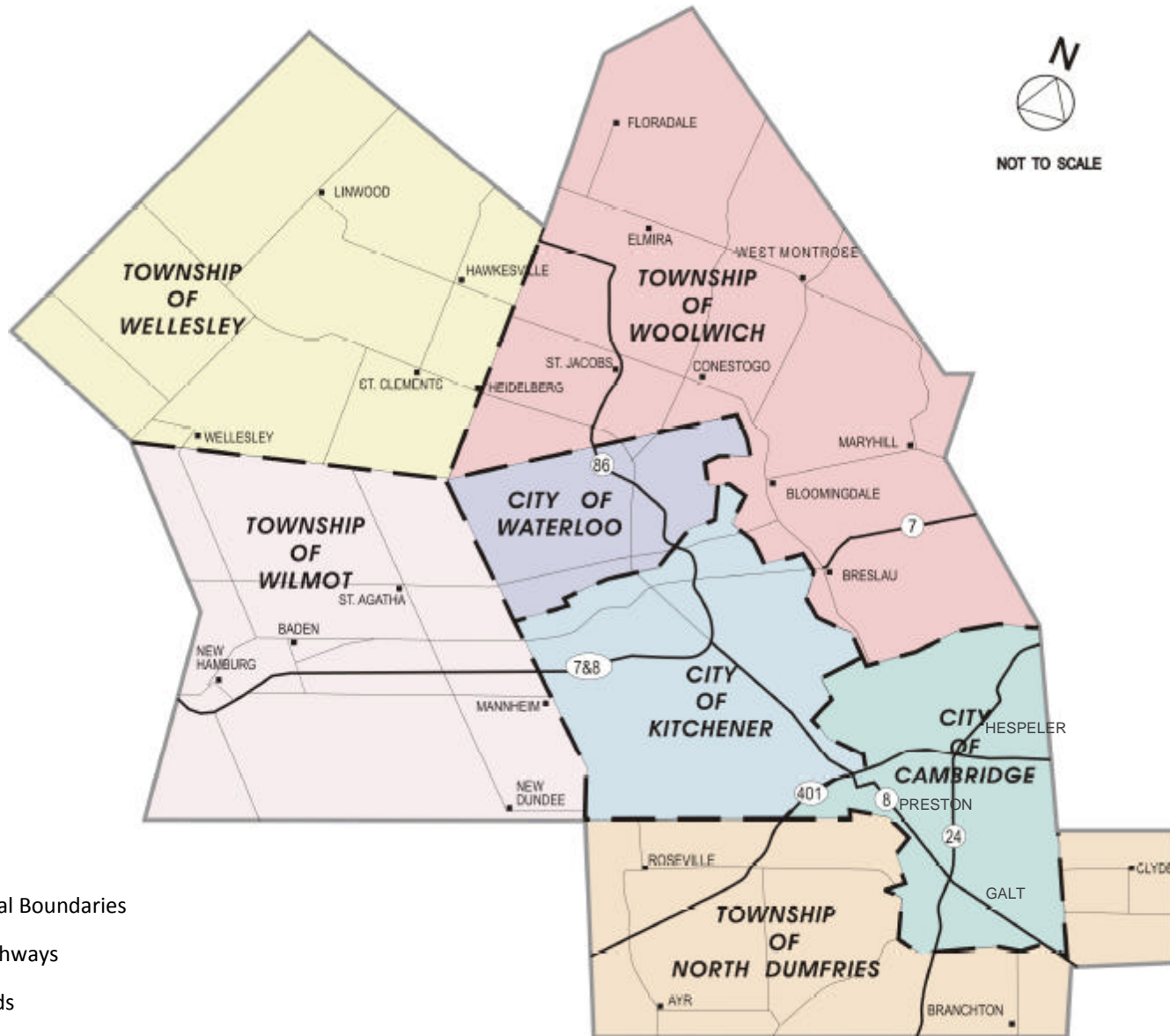






(Top to bottom) Galt CPR train station c.1911; Galt fire station c.1910, courtesy of the Cambridge Archives; Middleton Pumping Station 1902, courtesy of the Toronto Public Library.

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## 1.0 Public Building Inventory Project Introduction

The Public Building Inventory project is an initiative of the Region of Waterloo's Heritage Planning Advisory Committee (HPAC), undertaken between 2009 and 2015.

### 1.1 What is the purpose of the project?

The purpose of the project is to identify cultural heritage resources in the Region of Waterloo that are purpose-built public buildings, and to assess their cultural heritage value. The inventory identifies public buildings in the Region, which includes seven area municipalities: the cities of Kitchener, Waterloo, and Cambridge, and the Townships of North Dumfries, Woolwich, Wilmot, and Wellesley.

### 1.2 What is meant by purpose-built public buildings?

Purpose-built public buildings are “structures that are built for the specific purpose to serve the needs of the public.” For this inventory, public buildings include structures associated with all levels of government (local, regional, provincial and federal), as well as public commissions, and prescribed public bodies.

### 1.3 What types of public buildings are included?

Purpose-built public buildings include: courthouses, post offices, city/town/township halls, water pumping stations, water towers, fountains, hydro-electric plants and related buildings, train, trolley, and bus stations, airports, community centres, swimming pools, arenas, parks and related buildings, schools, colleges and universities, administrative buildings, fire halls, police stations, libraries, museums, hospitals, and clinics.

Public buildings constructed prior to 1951 have been recorded. Some exceptions were made for public buildings that were built post-1950 due to the significance of their cultural heritage value to the community. Pre-1951 was chosen as a cut off point as there was a substantial change in growth, development, and architectural design beginning in the late 1940s to early 1950s.

However, it is important to recognize that public buildings constructed post-1950 can possess equal or even stronger cultural heritage value or significance to a community, indicating that age does not always factor into the significance of a place.



Preston Public Library, c.1910, courtesy of Cambridge Archives.

### 1.4 How is the inventory organized?

In this report, seven categories with associated colour codes were developed to represent the wide range of public building uses, and they include: Community Meeting Spaces (red); Health, Safety & Security (grey); Communications (magenta); Public Utilities (yellow); Transportation (brown); Culture & Recreation (green); and Education (blue). Due to the vast number of educational buildings inventoried, they have been recorded in a companion document, **Part 2: Educational Buildings**.

### 1.5 Why inventory public buildings?

Public buildings were specifically chosen to be inventoried due to the key role they play, and have played, in the growth, development, and change that has occurred in the Region of Waterloo's communities since the first settlers arrived from Europe in the early 1800s.

Public buildings are helpful in understanding how a community came to exist, which activities were perceived with great importance, and which resources the public was willing to invest in for the betterment of their families, towns and villages. These buildings are also places that communities relied on daily.



Wellesley Fire Shed, n.d.; Wellesley Historic Neighbourhood Study, Wellesley Township Heritage & Historical Society.

For many, their first interaction with a public building was a hospital on the day we were born. For others, it may have been the first day of school, or the first day we were taken to the local library or community pool.

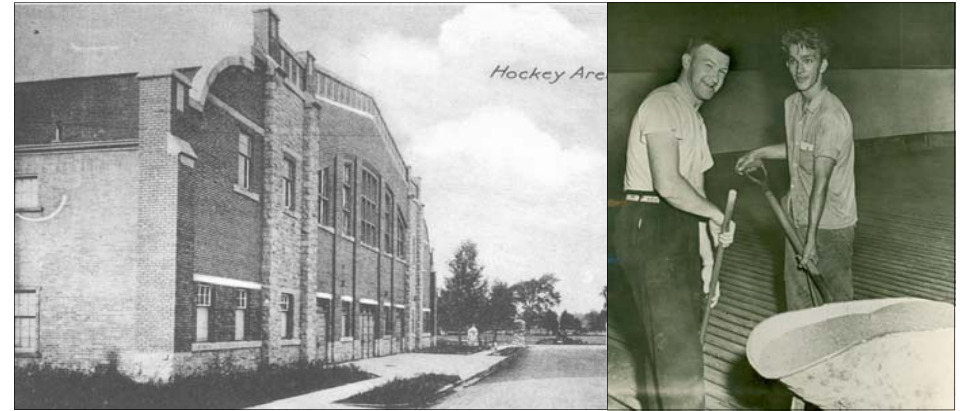
In addition, since many purpose-built public buildings remain in public ownership, it is hoped that this research will highlight and help to prioritize the conservation of the collective heritage value contained in these shared public resources.

### 1.6 What is the goal of the inventory?

The goal is to identify and increase awareness of the cultural heritage value of existing public buildings in the Region of Waterloo, notably the value of their historic and cultural contributions to the development of the Region and creation of a broader sense of community.

It is hoped that the Public Building Inventory will provide a more comprehensive understanding of the evolution of these structures and the central role they have played in the functioning of the Region's communities.

The information provided in the inventory includes general information on 221 public buildings. Some entries contain more information than others. Best efforts were made to inventory as many public buildings as possible constructed prior to 1951. However, there are still structures that may be missing from the inventory or unknown at this time. The inventory will be a



Courtesy of the Cambridge Archives, (left) c.1922, (right) c.1960.

continuously evolving document, and will be updated as new information is obtained. This constructive process of continually updating the information in the Public Building Inventory will help to ensure that the final product is as comprehensive and accurate as possible.

Demolished public buildings were not included to Part 1 or Part 2 of the Public Building Inventory, but were instead compiled into a list included in **Appendix A: Demolished Purpose-Built Public Buildings**. Refer to **Section 2.1.2 Included Buildings** for more information on demolished public buildings in this inventory.

For more information, or to submit any comments, suggested revisions or additional information, please email the Region of Waterloo at [planninginfo@regionofwaterloo.ca](mailto:planninginfo@regionofwaterloo.ca), or call 519-575-4400 and ask for the Culture Services Division.

## 2.0 Methodology

The overall goal of the Public Building Inventory was to identify and evaluate public buildings located in the Region of Waterloo. Research and site visits were undertaken to inventory and assemble information on 221 public buildings. The resources inventoried provide a balanced and diverse representation of purpose-built public buildings in the Region.

### 2.1 Inventory

A standardized method for gathering information on public buildings was created and included four categories: general information, physical components, descriptive details and historical associations. The general information compiled on each structure, includes: date of construction, name of architect, and original use. If it was available, more detailed information, a map, and photographs were also collected.

The chart on the right defines the categories that were used to organize the information found for each public building.

#### 2.1.1 Public Buildings


As mentioned in **Section 1.0 Public Building Inventory Project Introduction**, public buildings are structures that were constructed to serve the needs of the public. These buildings have been grouped into eight categories:

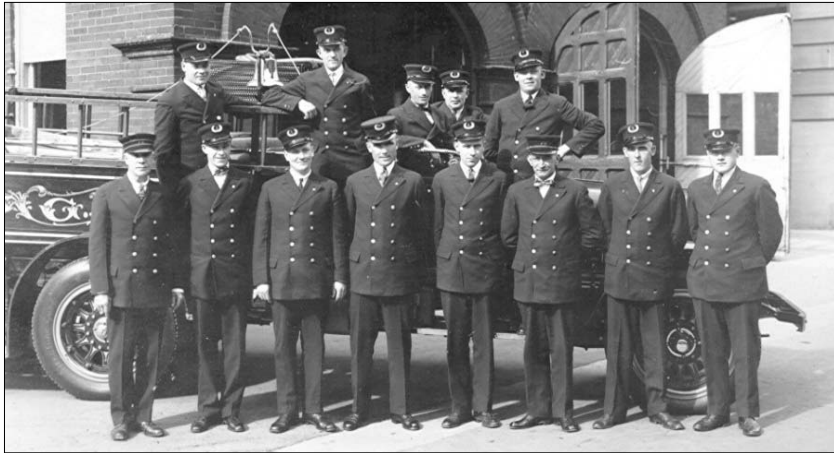
- **Community Meeting Spaces:** town halls, city halls, council chambers, community centres, farmers markets, etc.
- **Health, Safety & Security:** forts, military bases, armouries, hospitals, clinics, police stations, fire stations, court houses, jails, prisons, bomb shelters, etc.
- **Public Utilities:** Administrative buildings, public works buildings, public utilities buildings, water pumping stations and associated buildings, registry offices, hydro-electric power stations and associated buildings, dams, etc.
- **Communications:** post offices, customs houses, radio broadcasting stations, telephone service buildings, etc.
- **Transportation:** railway stations, trolley stations, bus stations, airports, canals, highways, transportation routes, parking garages, etc.

- **Culture & Recreation:** Libraries, museums, arenas, swimming pools, auditoriums, bandstand, parks and associated buildings, etc.
- **Education:** schools, colleges, universities, etc.

Please note that cemeteries, places of worship, and monuments/cenotaphs are not included in this inventory. Below, **Section 2.1.2** explains the rationale for inclusion and exclusion of public buildings in the inventory.

#### 2.1.2 Included Buildings

Public Building Category: <b>Name of Public Building</b>		Location within the Region 
<p>Photograph: View(s) of the public building. Whenever possible an image of the structure with its surroundings was taken since a major part of any structure's cultural heritage value is its location, and surroundings (cultural heritage landscape approach).</p> <p>Also, many of the places contained elements associated with the structures, that contributed to its CHV. This was evidently seen with the schoolhouses where the fences, flag poles, and remnants of playgrounds were present.</p> <p>Photographer, date photograph taken</p>	<p>Address: Current street address of the structure</p> <p>Date built: Year the building was constructed and opened to the public</p> <p>Building use: Original purpose of the structure.</p> <p>Building name(s): Current or previous name of the structure.</p> <p>Current owner: Name of the current owner (if the owner is a private individual or group, 'private' was entered in this field).</p> <p>Acknowledgment Status: Is the structure designated under the Ontario Heritage Act, possesses an easement, Recognized or Classifies under FHBRD, a National Historic Site, protected under the Heritage Railway Station Protection Act, listed on a municipal register, inventory, cultural heritage landscape study, or walking/driving tours?</p> <p>Architect: Individual or organization responsible for building the structure.</p> <p>Design/Style: Architectural style.</p> <p>Materials: Building materials used.</p> <p>Building integrity: Have there been alterations? Do the surviving heritage attributes continue to represent or support the cultural heritage value of the property?</p> <p>Associated people: Notable individuals who have a connection to the structure.</p> <p>Historical contributions: Historical information attained from research, local traditions, or oral histories.</p> <p>Contextual significance: How the property defines/maintains/supports the character of the area</p> <p>Sources: Sources used during researching the public building.</p>	<p>Map</p> <p>A map of the immediate vicinity is provided with a hyperlink that takes you to Google Maps.</p>



Personnel of the Galt Fire Department; Courtesy of the Cambridge Archives, 1927.

The inventory includes purpose-built public buildings that were constructed prior to 1951, regardless of their current use. However, the inventory typically does not include public buildings that were originally built for private use and converted to public use or public buildings that have been demolished. A list of known demolished public buildings is included as an appendix to this inventory to provide a more complete understanding of the tradition of public building construction in the Region, and also to aid future researchers (refer to **Appendix A: Demolished Purpose-Built Public Buildings**).

**Purpose-built public buildings refer to structures that were constructed for the specific purpose of serving the public.** For example, a building that was originally a post office and is currently a restaurant would be included, but a building that was originally built as a house and is now a museum would not be included in the inventory.

It was determined that cemeteries and places of worship would not be included in the Inventory as many of these resources have been previously identified and inventoried by other researchers. They were also not included due to the fact that religious structures are typically built by a community within the community, and many in the general public do not consider them public assets. It is also important to note that separate schools or Catholic

schools, which are associated with private/religious organizations, were considered public buildings for the purposes of this inventory as they were, and continue to be, funded by public tax dollars and are attended by a broad cross section of the community. This same rationale was also used when adding St. Mary's Hospital in Kitchener to the inventory even though it was established by a group of Catholic nuns.

It is important to recognize that throughout the Region of Waterloo's history, the public and private spheres have worked together, and in some cases, were highly intertwined when it came to public utilities and services. This was especially evident with hydro-electric power services, water services, transportation and health care. Many of these services were initially started by private enterprises, but became so integral to the local community that they were eventually acquired by the public through the town council.

Many privately owned places, such as hospitals, water pumping stations, railway stations and various public parks, were used by the public. In looking back at the definition of purpose-built public buildings, **"structures that are built for the specific purpose to serve the needs of the public,"** it was determined that structures built by a private enterprise with the intention of servicing the public should be considered public buildings and included in the inventory.

## 2.2 Completing the Inventory

The buildings included in the Public Building Inventory were identified using a variety of sources:

- Publications (newspapers, books)
- Area Municipal Heritage Registers and Inventories
- Websites
- Local historical walking and driving tours
- Site plans from the Waterloo Region District School Board
- Road maps
- Archival images
- Local residents and local history experts
- Tweedsmuir local history books



Preston Public School, 1905; Courtesy of the Toronto Public Library,



New Hamburg Hockey Team, 1908; Courtesy of the Township of Wilmot Archives.

- Waterloo Historical Society history volumes
- Historic maps and aerial images
- Local historical societies
- Municipal Heritage Planners and staff
- Local history books
- Google Maps ([www.google.ca](http://www.google.ca))

Primary research was undertaken specifically to identify one-room school-houses as many of these structures had not been previously inventoried. Their identification has contributed to a more complete list of public buildings. Local heritage expertise, in addition to the use of maps, archival research and images were helpful in identifying and researching each school. All educational structures, including one-room school houses, have been inventoried in Part 2.

Another method of research included the collection of oral histories by local residents of the Townships, some of whom were current members of the Region of Waterloo's Heritage Planning Advisory Committee (HPAC). Site visits to the cities and townships were made with these HPAC members and

regional staff to photograph sites, as well as to identify additional public buildings for inclusion in the inventory.

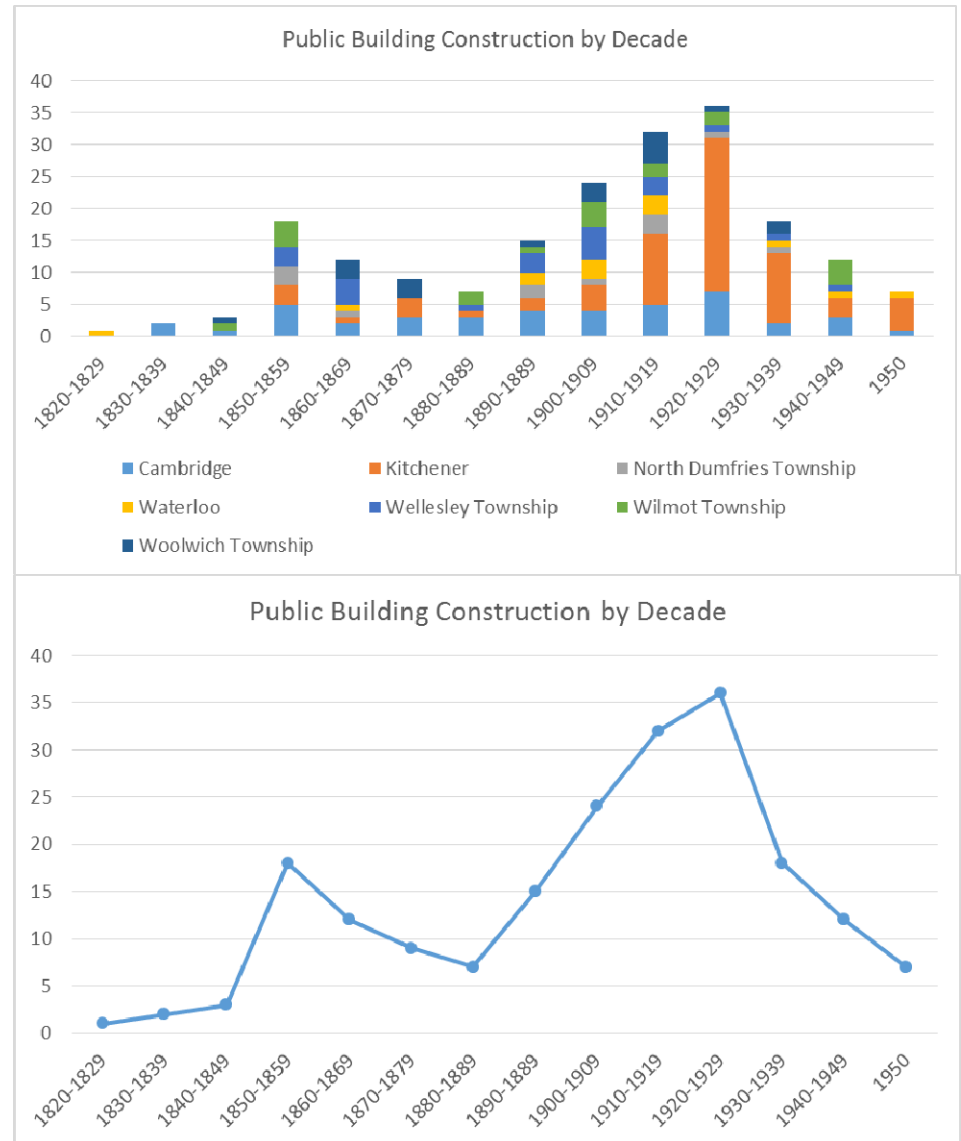
A list of the sources used to research the inventoried buildings is included within each individual building entry under the "Sources" heading.

## 3.1 Public Building Construction by Decade

When looking at the dates of construction for the buildings identified in the Public Building Inventory, the graphs to the right illustrate two construction peaks, one between 1850 and 1859 and the second between 1920 and 1929. The first peak may be associated with the establishment of Waterloo County in 1853 and the establishment of the four townships that same decade, which resulted in a great deal of settlement growth. The second peak may be a result of the construction boom that occurred after WWI. The steep decline in construction during the 1930s is likely due to the Great Depression, which drastically reduced growth and development in the Region.

It is interesting to note that the City of Kitchener (then Berlin) began to construct more public buildings than other area municipalities between 1910 and 1919, then doubled its rate of construction the following decade from 1920 to 1929, and ultimately constructed the largest number of public buildings until 1939.

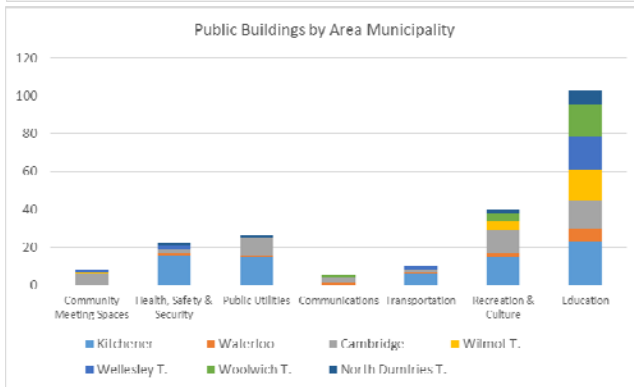
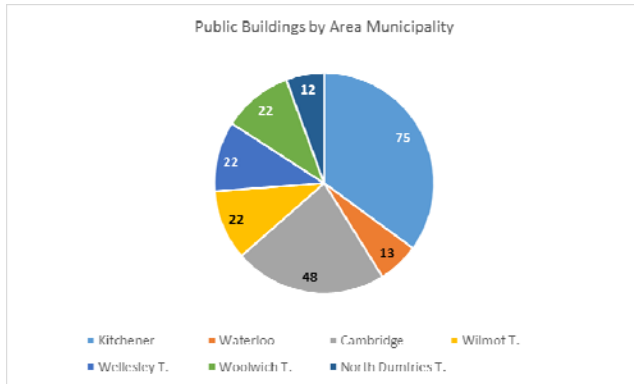
Please Note: The analysis provided in this report does not include the following 19 buildings: three pre-1929 buildings, eight pre-1951 buildings, seven post-1950 buildings, and S.S. #28 Waterloo Township: Victoria School. Victoria School was not included in the analysis as it was discovered after the analysis had been completed. Pre-1929 and pre-1951 buildings were excluded as an exact date of construction is not known, making it unclear where in the graph these 11 buildings should be placed. All that is known about their dates of construction are that they were built prior to a year, such as 1929 or 1951. Regarding structures built post-1950, it was thought that because the focus of this public building inventory project was on buildings constructed before 1951, any buildings that were built after 1950 should be excluded.





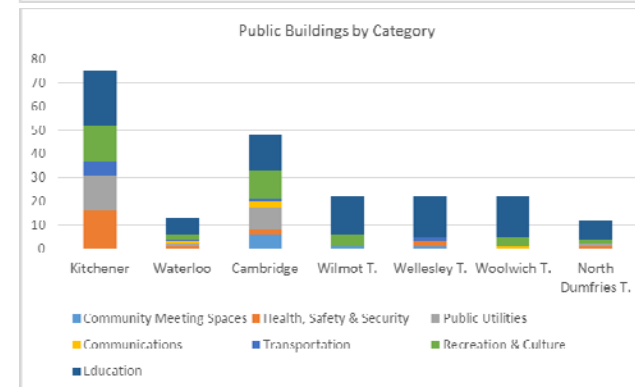
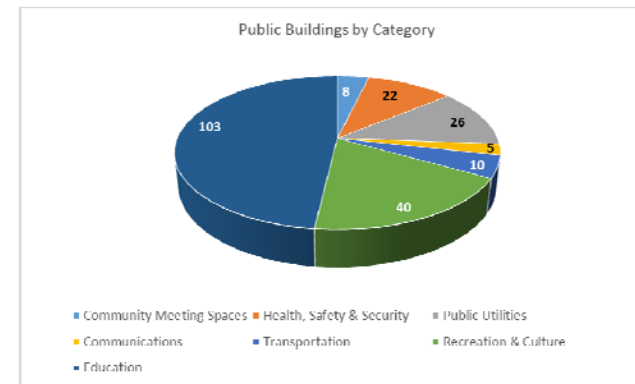
### 3.2 Public Buildings by Area Municipality

When looking at the number of public buildings in each area municipality, the City of Kitchener possessed the largest number (35%) in 2015, followed by the City of Cambridge (22%), then the Townships of Wilmot, Wellesley and Woolwich (10% each), the City of Waterloo (6%), and lastly North Dumfries Township (6%). The data indicates that public buildings related to Health, Safety & Security and Public Utilities were primarily located in Kitchener, while the other categories were fairly evenly represented in the seven area municipalities. **Please Note:** Demolished buildings were not incorporated into these findings. Total figures for public building construction in a given municipality could be higher if information about all demolished structures was known.



### 3.3 Public Buildings by Category

When looking at the number of public buildings by category in 2015, almost half were related to Education (48.1%), followed by Recreation & Culture (18.7%), Public Utilities (12.1%), Health, Safety & Security (10.3%), Community Meeting Spaces (3.7%), Transportation (2.3%), and Communications (0.5%). Educational buildings account for the majority of public buildings in five of the seven area municipalities. Kitchener and Cambridge were the only area municipalities that had a more diverse group of building types, likely due to their larger populations and longer settlement history as both were county seat for a time.

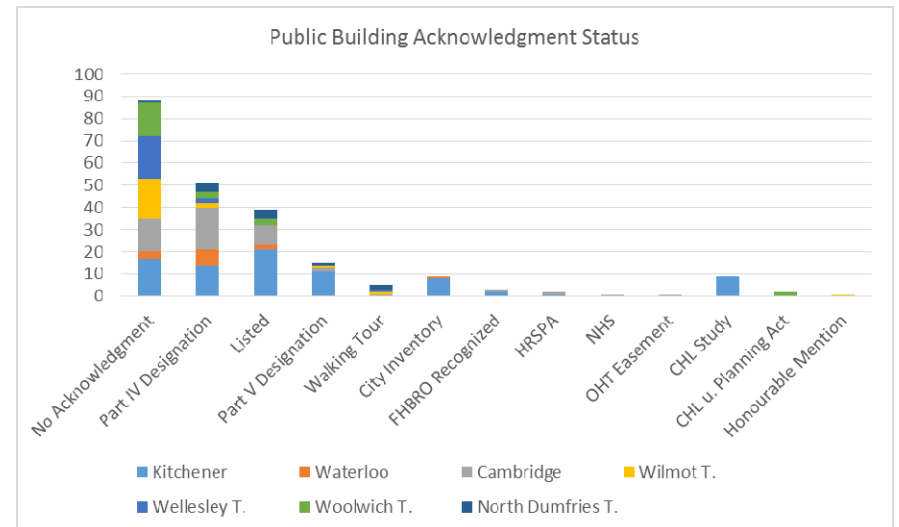
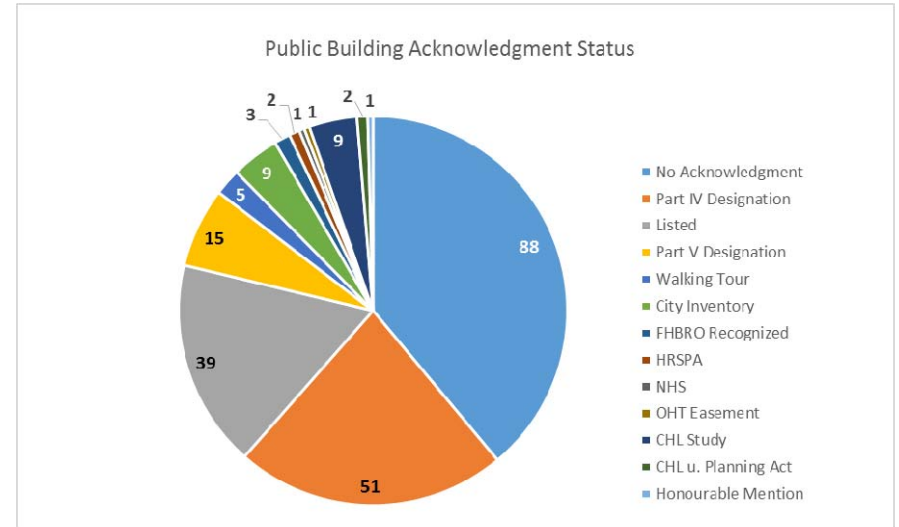


### 3.4 Public Building Acknowledgment Status

Many of the structures included in the Public Building Inventory possess different types of acknowledgment or recognition, either officially or unofficially. Official acknowledgment included: designation under Part IV or V of the Ontario Heritage Act (OHA); listing on a Municipal Heritage Register; recognition or classification by the Federal Heritage Buildings Review Office (FHBRO) under the Treasury Board Policy on Management of Real Property; protection under the Heritage Railway Stations Protection Act (HRSPA); or the Planning Act as a Cultural Heritage Landscape (CHL); identification as a National Historic Site (NHS) by Parks Canada; or easements held by the Ontario Heritage Trust (OHT). Unofficial acknowledgment included identification: in a walking tour, a city inventory, a CHL study, or as an honourable mention.

Overall, most of the public buildings (39%) possessed no form of official or unofficial acknowledgment. However, of those that were recognized, 23% were designated under Part IV of the OHA, 17% were listed on a Municipal Heritage Register, 7% were designated under Part V of the OHA, 4% were identified in a city inventory, 4% were identified in a CHL study, 2% were included in a walking tour, 1% were recognized by FHBRO, 1% were protected under the HRSPA, and 0.4% were each identified as a NHS, OHT easement, or as an honourable mention. Wilmot Township provides a good example of an honourable mention. When their formerly designated grandstand was destroyed by fire just months after it was protected under Part IV of the OHA, the new grandstand was given an honourable mention on the Township's Municipal Heritage Register.

One of the most interesting observations was that Woolwich, Wellesley and Wilmot Townships currently have very few acknowledged buildings, while Kitchener and Cambridge possess the most diverse range of acknowledgment for their public building stock. This finding could be the result of more staff and financial resources available to the cities to research, protect and interpret their built heritage resources.



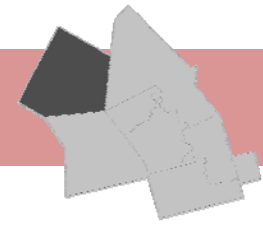


Map depicting the location of inventoried public buildings in the Region of Waterloo.

## 4.1 Community Meeting Spaces



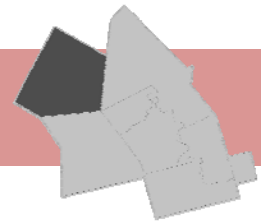
Community Meeting Spaces:  
**Wellesley Township Hall**



James Arteaga, June 2015

- Address:** 4805 William Hastings Line, Crosshill
- Date built:** 1855
- Building use:** Township Hall, Community Hall, Place of Worship
- Building name(s):** Wellesley Township Hall; Township of Wellesley Council Chambers
- Current owner:** Township of Wellesley
- Acknowledgment Status:** Designated under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act (1987), By-law 66-87
- Architect:** Unknown
- Design/Style:** Vernacular Classical Revival Style with its pedimented gable and turned porch posts. There is also some coursing on the front façade.
- Materials:** Rough rubble stone
- Building integrity:** In the summer of 1973, an addition was made to the back of the hall, and the original portion of the building was restored.

## Community Meeting Spaces: Wellesley Township Hall



**Associated people:**

-

**Historical contributions:**

Council meetings in Wellesley Township first began in Hawkesville in 1852 (location unknown) when the Township was founded. In 1853, 35 ratepayers petitioned the Council to move the meetings to a more central location. Council agreed and chose Crosshill as the site for a new Township Hall.

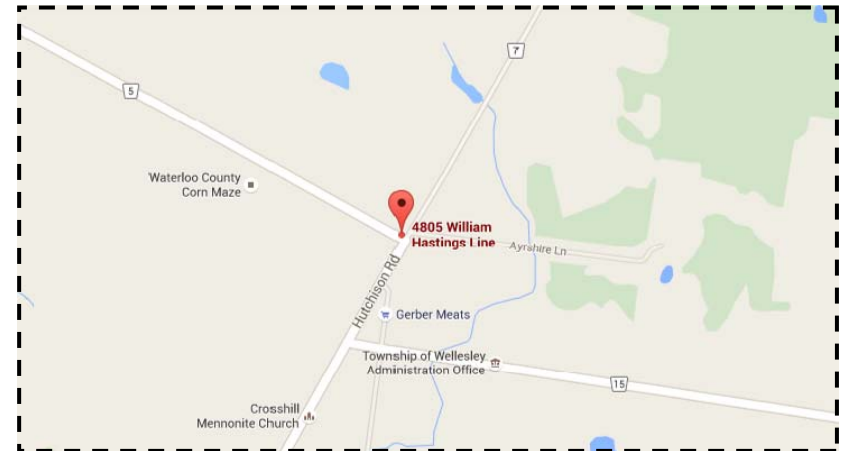
The hall was completed in 1855 and has been used as a community hall, a place of worship by several denominations, and of course, as the council chambers for Wellesley Township. The current administrative building for the Township is located in St. Clements (4639 Lobsinger Line).

The Township Hall in Crosshill is considered to be the oldest municipal building still in use today in the Region of Waterloo.

**Contextual significance:**

The Township Hall is associated with the development of the municipal government of Wellesley Township. The building is also associated with the village landscape of Crosshill, and contributes to the streetscapes of William Hastings Line and Hutchison Road.

**Maps:**



**Sources:**

“Heritage Wellesley: Designated Properties,” Wellesley Township Heritage and Historical Society, n.d.

<http://www.wellesleyhistory.org/heritage-wellesley.html>

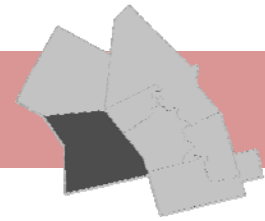
Parks Canada, “Wellesley Township Hall,” Canada’s Historic Places, n.d., <http://www.historicplaces.ca/en/rep-reg/place-lieu.aspx?id=9720&pid=0>

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James Arteaga, June 2015

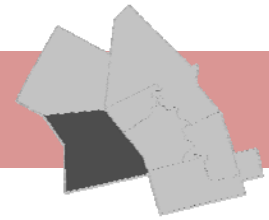
Community Meeting Spaces:  
**Wilmot Township Hall (Former)**



Google Street View, July 2014

<b>Address:</b>	<b>31 Bouleee Street, New Hamburg</b> [Originally located at the corner of Wilmot Centre Road and Bleams Road, Wilmot Centre]
<b>Date built:</b>	c.1845
<b>Building use:</b>	Township Hall; Residence
<b>Building name(s):</b>	Wilmot Township Hall
<b>Current owner:</b>	Private
<b>Acknowledgment Status:</b>	No recognition
<b>Architect:</b>	Unknown
<b>Design/Style:</b>	Vernacular
<b>Materials:</b>	-
<b>Building integrity:</b>	The building was removed from its original location in Wilmot Centre at the present site of Oasis in the Centre (corner of Wilmot Centre Road and Bleams Road) and was relocated to 31 Bouleee Street in New Hamburg

## Community Meeting Spaces: Wilmot Township Hall (Former)



### Associated people:

-

### Historical contributions:

The land on which the former Wilmot Township Hall was originally built was purchased from Peter S. and Magdalena Gingerick who sold it to the District of Wellington Council in 1845.

The site at the corner of Wilmot Centre Road and Bleams Road, was chosen due to of its geographic location in the centre of Wilmot Township, hence the name Wilmot Centre. Tax revenue of 75 pounds was used to erect the Township Hall, which was in use until 1858.

In 1867, the Hall was sold to William Asmus of New Hamburg for \$80. He moved the building to New Hamburg where it was converted into a house.

The Oasis in the Centre monument in Wilmot Centre was erected on the 150th anniversary of the formation of Wilmot Township in 2000. Its low wall was meant to represent the original location of the old Township Hall's foundation.

After the Township Hall was sold in 1867, a second Hall was constructed in Baden by Jacob Beck in 1858 (27 Beck Street) that was to house the Fifth Division Court of the County of Waterloo. It was constructed of timber frame and clapboard siding.

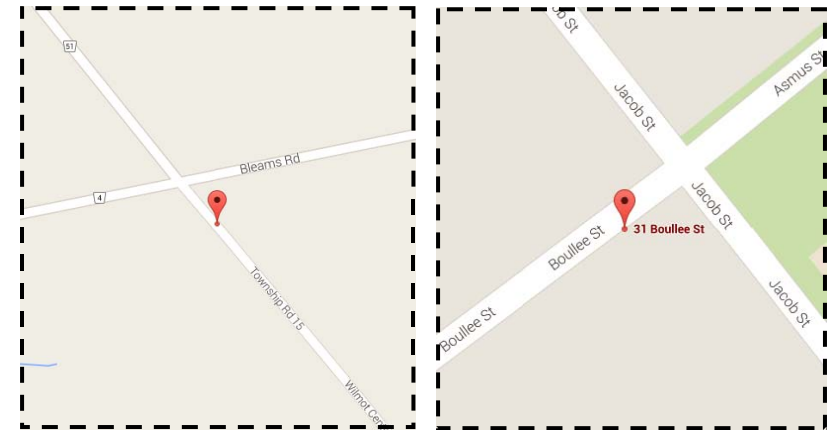
In 1967, after the completion of the third Township Hall, named Centennial Hall in Baden (formerly at the corner of Beck Street and Mill Street), the second Hall was sold and subsequently moved to its current location at the Black Creek Pioneer Village in Toronto.

Centennial Hall was used until 1973, when amalgamation took place under the Region of Waterloo Act, and most of the Township departments moved to the old New Hamburg Town Hall (121 Huron Street). The Township Administrative Offices remained there until 1992 when they were moved to Castle Kilbride. Centennial Hall was demolished in 2012.

### Contextual significance:

The former Wilmot Township Hall is associated with the development of the municipal government of Wilmot Township and the landscape of New Hamburg. The building also contributes to the streetscape of Boullee Street and Jacob Street.

### Maps:



(Left to right) Original location, current location.

### Sources:

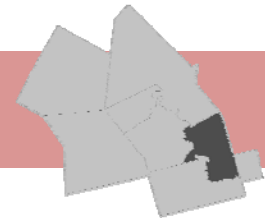
Fisher, Barry; Fisher, Pat, "Baden Outlook: Notes from the Attic-The History of Wilmot's Town Halls," Vol. 13:6, January 2014, pg. 32-33.  
<http://www.badenoutlook.com/PDFs/Archives/Jan%2014-2.pdf>

HPAC Member, Marg Rowell.



Original location of Wilmot Township Hall; Google Street View, May 2015.

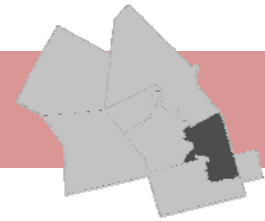
## Community Meeting Spaces: Dumfries Township Hall (Former)



Google Street View, June 2014

<b>Address:</b>	<b>56-58 Cambridge Street, Cambridge (Galt)</b> [Originally located at 46 Dickson Street, Cambridge]
<b>Date built:</b>	1838
<b>Building use:</b>	Township Hall, School, Residence
<b>Building name(s):</b>	Dumfries Township Hall, The Ark, Noah's Ark
<b>Current owner:</b>	Private
<b>Acknowledgment Status:</b>	Designated under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act (1983)
<b>Architect:</b>	Alex Scrimger, exterior designer; Duncan Shepherd, interior designer
<b>Design/Style:</b>	Georgian
<b>Materials:</b>	Stucco over clapboard
<b>Building integrity:</b>	The building was moved from its original location at the old Galt City Hall in 1857.

## Community Meeting Spaces: Dumfries Township Hall (Former)



### Associated people:

Lord John George Lambton, the earl of Durham, or Lord Durham for short, was the British political reformer who advocated for government reform in British North America in his controversial report called, “Durham Report.” It is said that his first meeting on government reform in Upper Canada was held at the Dumfries Township Hall.

### Historical contributions:

Originally built on the site of the old Galt Town Hall at 46 Dickson Street, the building, known locally as “The Ark” or “Noah’s Ark” for the balconies that are no longer part of the building, remained on the site until construction began on the Galt Town Hall in 1857. The building was sold and moved to Cambridge Street, and it has since been a private residence. The land on which it was originally located had been owned by Donald Fraser as early as 1817.

This was Dumfries Township’s first Township Hall, prior to the Township’s division into both North Dumfries and South Dumfries. Early settlers would meet outside the Hall each January for the annual Township meeting. The upper floor, which was only accessible through an outside staircase, housed the Township’s first grammar school (high school) for two years. This grammar school would later be known as Galt Collegiate Institute.

It is said that the lower storeys were used for shows and theatrical performances, public meetings, and as a general gathering place for the Township fathers who enacted laws and regulations that guided the development of the area.

### Contextual significance:

The Township Hall is associated with the development of the municipal government in North Dumfries Township. The building also contributes to the streetscape on Cambridge Street.

### Maps:



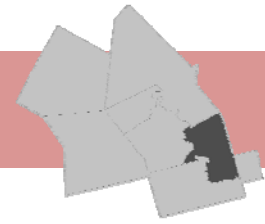
(Left to right) Original location, current location.

### Sources:

“Durham Report,” Historica Canada, n.d.  
[www.thecanadianencyclopedia.ca/en/article/durham-report/](http://www.thecanadianencyclopedia.ca/en/article/durham-report/)

Taylor, Andrew, “Our Todays and Yesterdays: A History of the Township of North Dumfries and the Village of Ayr,” North Dumfries and Ayr Centennial Committee, 1970, pg. 41-43.

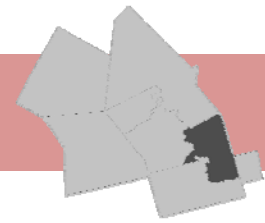
## Community Meeting Spaces: Galt Town Hall (Former)



Top: Unknown, 2012; Bottom Left: 1910; Bottom Right: 1902 (Courtesy of the Toronto Public Library)

- Address:** 46 Dickson Street, Cambridge (Galt)
- Date built:** 1857; 1858 (official opening)
- Building use:** Town Hall, City Hall
- Building name(s):** Galt Town Hall, Cambridge City Hall
- Current owner:** City of Cambridge
- Acknowledgment Status:** Designated under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act (1982); Received an Ontario Heritage Foundation easement.
- Architect:** H.B. Sinclair and R. Burrows, architects; Peter Stokes, architect (1965 renovation); E.R.A. Architects Inc. (2008)
- Design/Style:** Italianate style with Georgian-inspired features such as its projecting pedimented bays and simple cornice.
- Materials:** A base and trim in Galt limestone with split fieldstone used on the upper storeys.
- Building integrity:** The clock tower was added in 1897. In 1965, the City Hall was renovated according to plans designed by a well-known architect specializing in the reclamation of old Ontario buildings, Peter Stokes.
- The City Hall was further altered in 1990 to become the permanent home of the City of Cambridge Archives. In 2008, the historic City Hall was again renovated and expanded and linked to the adjoining administrative building. It was the first city hall in Canada to achieve LEED Gold certification.

## Community Meeting Spaces: Galt Town Hall (Former)



### Associated people:

Architect H.B. Sinclair, originally from Galt, and was credited with the Italianate design of the Town Hall and Market. Sinclair was said to have collaborated with R. Burrows to construct the building to his original design.

### Historical contributions:

The historic Cambridge City Hall is an Italianate public hall and market built in 1857 and clad in ashlar grey granite. The cost of the building was £4,650. Construction was delayed due to arguments between the architects, Sinclair and Burrows. In 1897, the clock tower was added in celebration of Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee.

The site is historically significant for its association with the early development of the Town of Galt, and for its continued use as a centre for municipal governance. It has been the site of local government since 1838 when the Dumfries Township Hall was built (located at 56-58 Cambridge Street). By 1856, Galt had grown into a town and local leaders felt the old township hall had an outdated appearance. That same year, the township hall was sold for \$130 and moved to its current location. At the opening ceremonies of the new Galt Town Hall in 1857, a time capsule was buried, yet no trace of the capsule was found during any of the renovations.

In 1972 the former Galt Town Hall became City Hall for the newly amalgamated City of Cambridge. The building was further altered in 1990 to become the permanent home of the City of Cambridge Archives. And in 2008, the historic City Hall was again renovated and expanded and linked to the adjoining administrative building. It was the first city hall in Canada to achieve LEED Gold certification.

### Contextual significance:

The building is associated with the development of local government in Galt (now Cambridge). It is architecturally significant as an example of a typical town hall built in Ontario during the mid-19th century. It is considered a landmark by the local community, and contributes to the streetscape of Dickson Street.

### Maps:



### Sources

Biographical Dictionary of Architects in Canada 1800-1950, <http://dictionaryofarchitectsincanada.org>

"Cambridge Landmarks," Cambridge Times, Cambridge Archives and Cambridge Municipal Heritage Advisory Committee.

Dilse, Paul. "A remarkable heritage: Programs and policies for heritage conservation in Cambridge, Ontario." Heritage Cambridge, Architectural Conservancy of Ontario: Cambridge Branch. 1981. University of Waterloo, Porter Library.

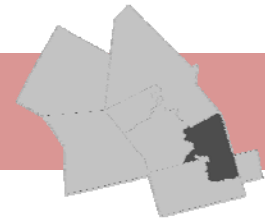
Heritage Cambridge, "Old Galt Historical Walking Tour, Cambridge, Ontario," 1996. Kitchener Public Library, Grace Schmidt Local History Room.

"Ontario Heritage Properties Database," Government of Ontario: Ministry of Culture, 2004. <http://www.hpd.mcl.gov.on.ca/scripts/hpdsearch/english/default.asp>

Parks Canada, "Cambridge City Hall," Canada's Historic Places, n.d. <http://www.historicplaces.ca/en/rep-reg/place-lieu.aspx?id=7606&pid=0>

The City of Cambridge Archives Presents Cambridge's Historic City Hall

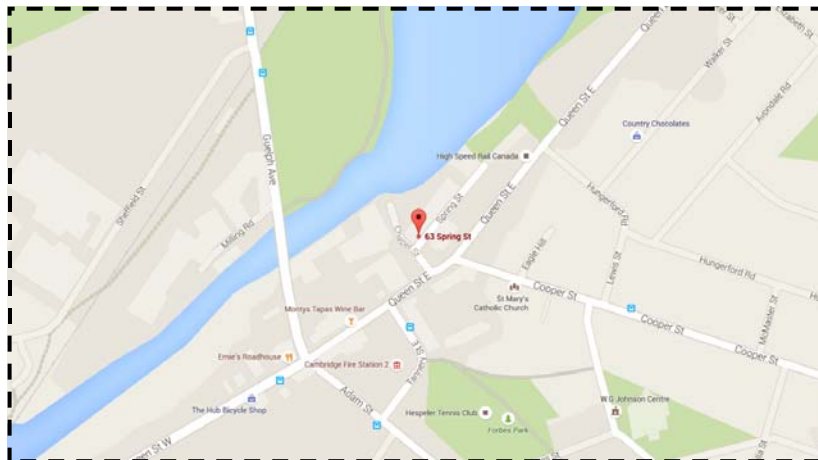
## Community Meeting Spaces: Hespeler Town Hall (Former)



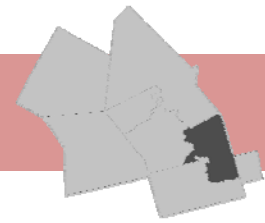
Google Street View, June 2014

<b>Address:</b>	<b>61-63 Spring Street, Cambridge (Hespeler)</b>
<b>Date built:</b>	1860
<b>Building use:</b>	Town Hall, Fire Hall, Library, Residence
<b>Building name(s):</b>	Hespeler Town Hall, Hespeler Old Town Hall
<b>Current owner:</b>	Private
<b>Acknowledgment Status:</b>	Designated under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act.
<b>Architect:</b>	Unknown
<b>Design/Style:</b>	Vernacular, Georgian influences
<b>Materials:</b>	Stone
<b>Building integrity:</b>	Modified to accommodate conversion to a residence; wing addition.
<b>Associated people:</b>	The building may have been built/commissioned by Jacob Hespeler as he constructed the row houses connected to the building on the east side.
<b>Historical contributions:</b>	This was the original Town Hall in Hespeler, which also served as the Fire Hall and first library.
<b>Contextual significance:</b>	The building is associated with the growth and development of local government in Hespeler (now Cambridge). It is also associated with the village landscape of Hespeler, and contributes to the streetscape of Spring Street.
<b>Sources:</b>	Heritage Cambridge., "Town of Hespeler: Historical Walking Tour," Kitchener Public Library, Grace Schmidt Local History Room, 1996.

Map



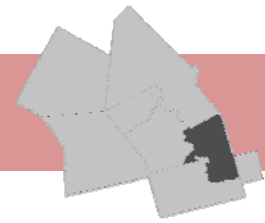
## Community Meeting Spaces: Hespeler Town Hall/Fire Hall (Former)



Google Street View, June 2014

<b>Address:</b>	<b>11 Tannery Street East, Cambridge (Hespeler)</b>
<b>Date built:</b>	1914
<b>Building use:</b>	Town Hall, Fire Hall, Community Centre
<b>Building name(s):</b>	Hespeler Town Hall, Hespeler Fire Hall, Hespeler Heritage Centre
<b>Current owner:</b>	City of Cambridge
<b>Acknowledgment Status:</b>	Designated under the Ontario Heritage Act (2001), By-law 194-01.
<b>Architect:</b>	John Evans and Henry G. Fulford (Evans & Fulford), architects; Grill Brothers, builders
<b>Design/Style:</b>	Beaux Arts
<b>Materials:</b>	Brown brick
<b>Building integrity:</b>	Major renovations were completed in 1976 for the Fire Hall portion of the building.

## Community Meeting Spaces: Hespeler Town Hall/Fire Hall (Former)



### Associated people:

John Evans (1872-1944), the building architect, was a well known architect in Galt and spent his professional career there practicing from 1910 onward. He worked as a sole practitioner with the exception of his collaboration with Henry G. Fulford on a design for the Hespeler Town Hall.

Another notable building, which Evans was responsible for, is Manchester Public School in Cambridge (455 Dundas Street).

### Historical contributions:

The building was built in 1914 and designed by John Evans of the architectural firm Evans and Fulford. The builders were Grill Brothers. The former Town Hall and Fire Hall were designed in the Beaux Arts style. This was Hespeler's second Town Hall. The first is still located at 61-63 Spring Street.

A part of the second and final Town Hall in Hespeler is also the second and current Fire Hall. The building initially housed the: mayor's office, clerk's office, police department, jail, taxation office, board of health, welfare office, and the council chambers.

### Contextual significance:

The building is associated with the development of municipal government in Cambridge (now Hespeler), as well as the development of fire safety in the town.

The building is associated with the town landscape of Hespeler, and is considered a landmark by the local community. The building contributes to the streetscape of Tannery Street East.

### Maps:



### Sources:

"Biographical Dictionary of Architects in Canada 1800-1950," n.d.

<http://dictionaryofarchitectsincanada.org>

Cambridge Landmarks. Cambridge Times. Cambridge Archives and Cambridge Municipal Heritage Advisory Committee

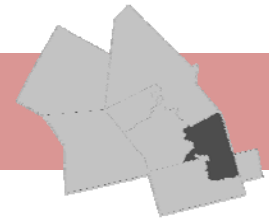
City of Cambridge, "City Departments: Fire Stations, Trucks and Apparatus," n.d., [http://www.cambridge.ca/cs\\_firedept/fire-stations.php?station=2&cpid=38&sid=117](http://www.cambridge.ca/cs_firedept/fire-stations.php?station=2&cpid=38&sid=117)

Heritage Cambridge (Ont.). "Town of Hespeler: Historical Walking Tour," Kitchener Public Library, Grace Schmidt Local History Room, 1996.

Parks Canada, "Hespeler Town Hall," Canada's Historic Places, n.d. <http://www.historicplaces.ca/en/rep-reg/place-lieu.aspx?id=11634&pid=0>

Pike, Roland, "Policing in Waterloo County 1850-1973," Waterloo Historical Society, Vol. 78, 1990, pg. 158-177.

## Community Meeting Spaces: Cambridge Farmers' Market



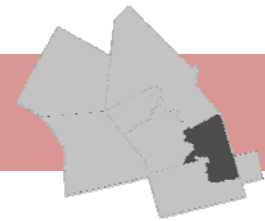
Google Street View, June 2014

- Address:** 40 Dickson Street, Cambridge (Galt)
- Date built:** 1887 (one-storey building); 1896 (two-storey building)
- Building use:** Market Building, Cambridge Farmers' Market
- Building name(s):** Cambridge Farmers' Market
- Current owner:** City of Cambridge
- Acknowledgment Status:** Designated under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act (1984)
- Architect:** William Fulton, builder (1887 building); Frederick Mellish, architect; W. Edmonds, mason; W. & F. A. Scott, carpenters (1896 building).
- Design/Style:** Vernacular
- Materials:** Red (two-storey portion) and yellow brick (one-storey original portion)
- Building integrity:** The building was restored in 2002.



Courtesy of the Toronto Public Library, 1902

## Community Meeting Spaces: Cambridge Farmers' Market



### Associated people:

Frederick Mellish, the building's architect, was born in Galt in 1860. Mellish was responsible for many notable buildings in Galt and the surrounding area, including the Galt Hospital (1891), the Galt Fire Hall (1898); and the Galt Carnegie Library (1905).

### Historical contributions:

The market building is constructed of two separate buildings, built at different times. The one storey section was erected in 1887 and was built by mason, William Fulton, under the supervision of William Graham. The two storey section was built in 1896 and was designed by local architect, Frederick Mellish. It was built by W. Edmonds, mason, and W. & F. A. Scott, carpenters.

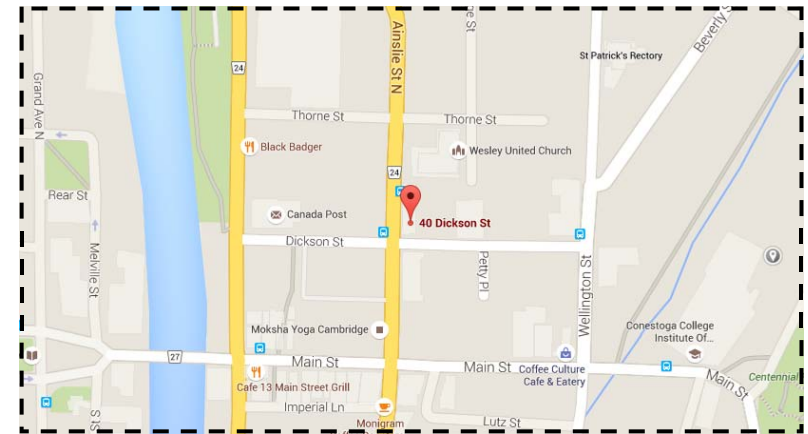
The upper floor of the two storey section housed the Galt Public Library until 1905. Starting in 1907, the upper floor served as rehearsal rooms for The Galt Kiltie Band. The Galt Kiwanis Youth Band also used the rooms for rehearsal from 1949 to 1972. The rooms were converted into municipal offices in 1978.

### Contextual significance:

The Cambridge Farmers' Market has been in operation since c.1830 making it the third oldest market in the Canada. Since this time, it has remained in the same location and has maintained its reputation as a true Farmers' Market.

The building is associated with the growth and development of not only the Town of Galt, but also North Dumfries Township. The building contributes to the streetscape of Dickson Street, and is considered a landmark by the local community.

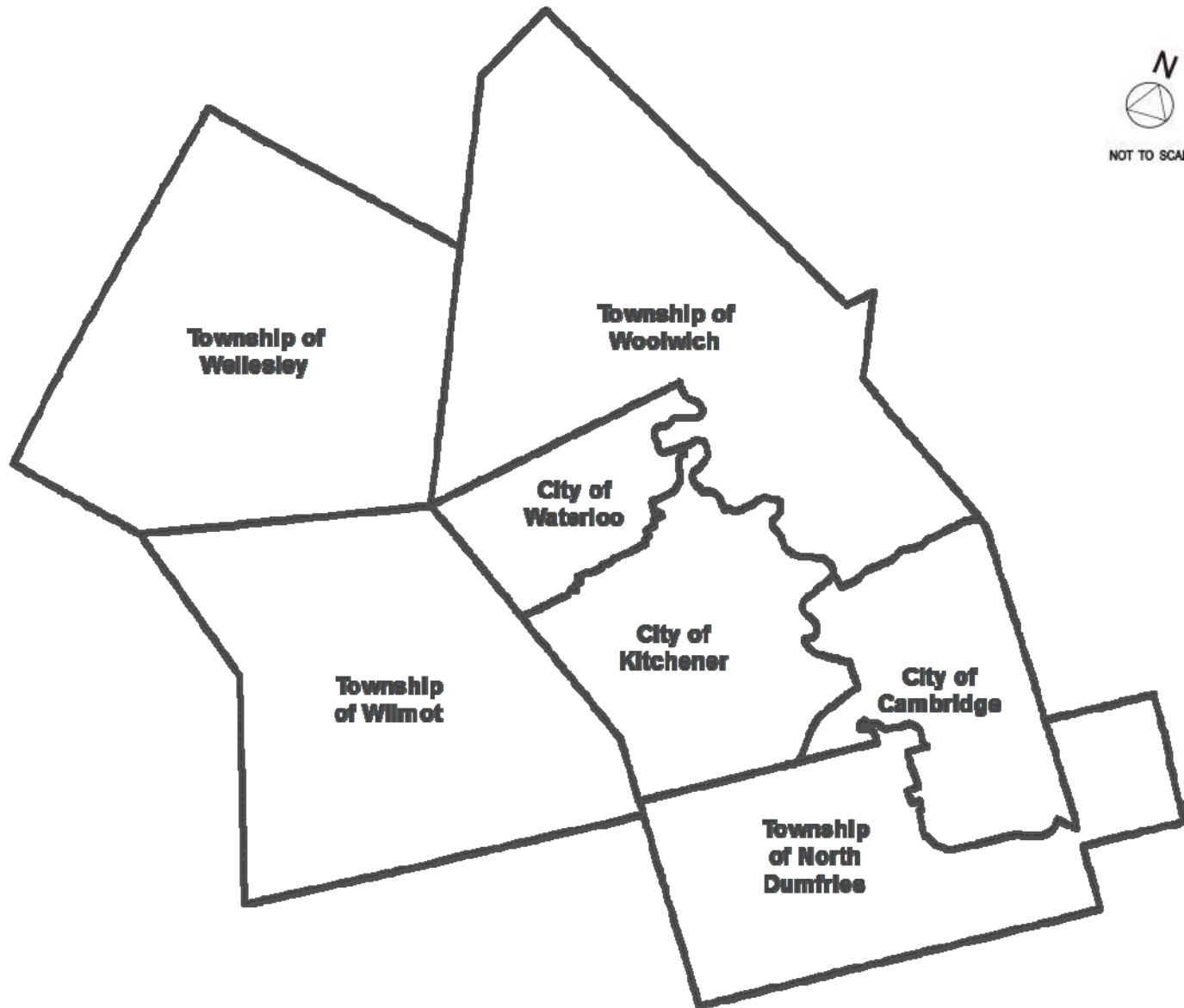
### Maps:



### Sources:

- Corporation of the City of Cambridge. "City of Cambridge Heritage Properties Inventory." 2006. [http://www.cambridge.ca/related\\_Docs/2006%20Heritage%20Inventory.pdf](http://www.cambridge.ca/related_Docs/2006%20Heritage%20Inventory.pdf)
- Dilse, Paul. "A remarkable heritage: Programs and policies for heritage conservation in Cambridge, ON" Heritage Cambridge, Architectural Conservancy of Ontario: Cambridge Branch, 1981. University of Waterloo, Porter Library.
- Government of Ontario, Ministry of Culture. "Ontario Heritage Properties Database," 2004. [http://www.hpd.mcl.gov.on.ca/scripts/hpd\\_search/english/default.asp](http://www.hpd.mcl.gov.on.ca/scripts/hpd_search/english/default.asp)
- Heritage Cambridge, "Old Galt Historical Walking Tour, Cambridge, Ontario," 1996. Kitchener Public Library, Grace Schmidt Local History Room.
- Jim Quantrell, Archivist, City of Cambridge Archives [www.cambridge.ca](http://www.cambridge.ca)
- Cambridge Farmers' Market. Canada's Historic Places, 2007.

## 4.2 Health, Safety & Security



## Health, Safety & Security: Freeport Sanatorium



Top and bottom: Grand River Hospital, n.d.

- Address:** 3570 King Street East, Kitchener (Freeport)
- Date built:** 1926-27 (Nurses' Residence); 1929-30 (Main Treatment Building); 1932 (Pump House, Power House and Shed); 1935-36 (Mens' Residence); 1938-39 (Medical Superintendent's Residence); Pre-1951 (Laundry Building)
- Building use:** Hospital
- Building name(s):** Freeport Sanatorium, Freeport Hospital, Freeport Military Hospital, Grand River Hospital at Freeport
- Current owner:** Grand River Hospital
- Acknowledgment Status:** Listed by the City of Kitchener on the Municipal Heritage Register; Identified as an Institutional Cultural Heritage Landscape by the City of Kitchener.
- Architect:** B.A. Jones (architect) and Dunker Company (contractor) responsible for the main treatment building (also 1950 addition), the nurses' residence (also the 1933 and 1940 additions), and the medical superintendent's residence; Arthur C. Torry, architect of the 1926 nurses' residence; Arthur H. Sharpe, landscape architect; Barnett & Rieder designed the 1953 east wing addition to the nurses' residence.
- Design/Style:** Minimalist Georgian Revival (main treatment building); Colonial style (nurses' residence )
- Materials:** Red and yellow brick, concrete and wood
- Building integrity:** Additions were made to the nurses' residence in 1933, 1940 and 1953. Additions were also made to the main treatment centre in 1932, 1937-38 and 1950. In 1931, a landscape plan was developed and implemented for the site. Numerous other buildings have been constructed since the 1950s, with along-term health care village constructed in the 1980s and a mental health expansion in 2010.

## Health, Safety & Security: Freeport Sanatorium



### Associated people:

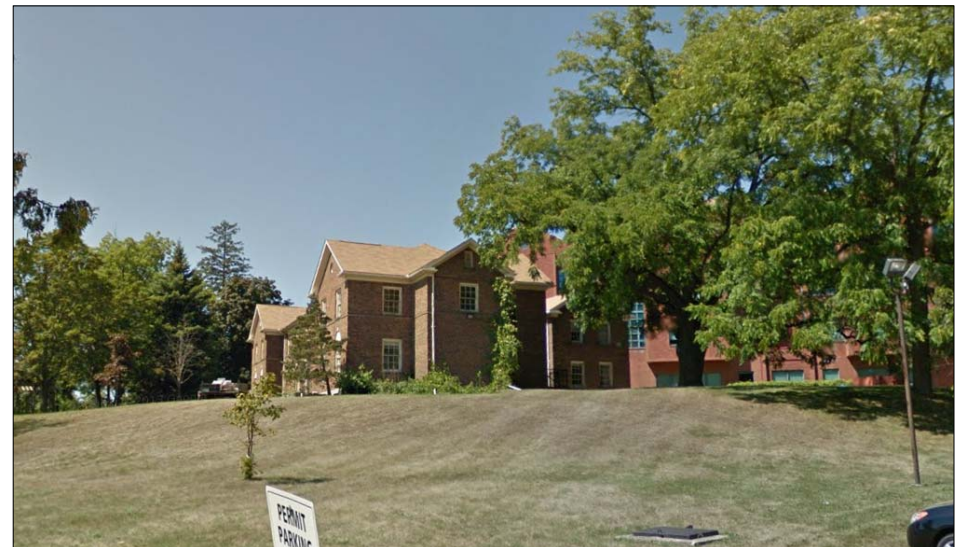
Arthur H. Sharpe, of Oakville, was the landscape architect responsible for the design of the hospital grounds. He is known for his landscape plan of Shoreacres Estate, known today as Paletta Park in Burlington.

### Historical contributions:

The original story of the Freeport Sanatorium began with a boy in the 20th century who had contracted Tuberculosis. His parents attended St. Peter's Church, where the pastor built a shelter for the boy and cared for him. As the years continued more and more citizens, both in Waterloo County and the surrounding area, were suffering from the illness, known then as Consumption.

An Anti-Consumption League was formed in 1908 to create awareness about the illness, and to create interest in the creation of an institution where these patients could be treated in isolation from the public. A year later, there were 70 deaths in the County, and a committee was formed to find a suitable site for the proposed sanatorium, as well as find support from municipalities in the County. Three years later, in 1911, the Berlin Sanatorium Association was formed at St. Peter's parsonage.

The committee had recommended the Benjamin Shantz property in Freeport as an appropriate site due to its location outside the urban centre of Berlin, its abundance of fresh air, high elevation, and a large stone house located on the 15-acre lot. Berlin's Town Council purchased the land in 1912 and the house was remodeled (now demolished) to make it suitable for a hospital. However, not long after in 1916, the Military Hospital Commission requested to use the Sanatorium and Convalescent home for its soldiers who had contracted the illness in the Great War. Berlin agreed to handover the hospital in an effort to show their support for the war. (cont'd)



Google Street View, August 2011

## Health, Safety & Security: Freeport Sanatorium



### Historical contributions:

The Freeport Military Hospital resided in this location until 1920, when it was deemed unnecessary to have a separate military sanatorium for soldiers.

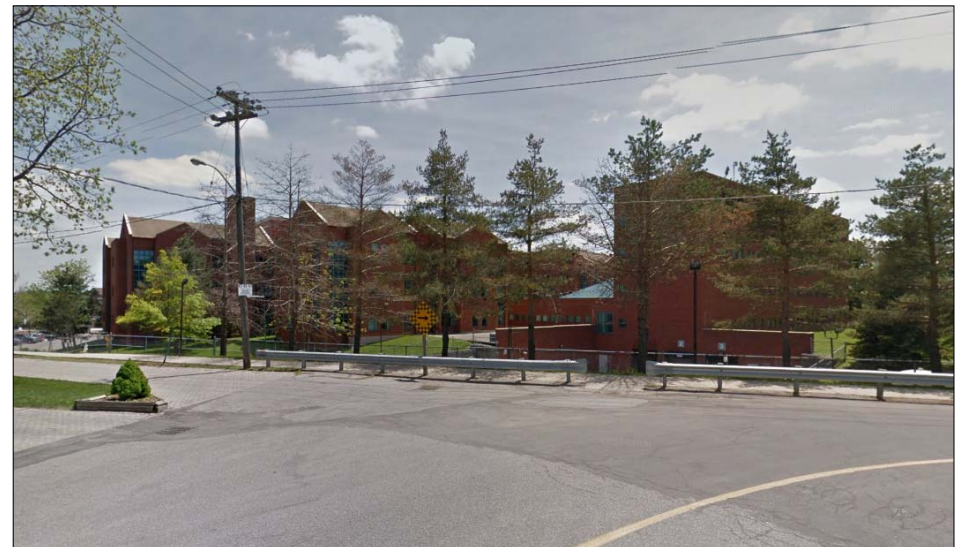
The year the Freeport Military Hospital closed, interest in having a civilian sanatorium was once again sparked. Efforts to raise funds started almost immediately in the surrounding communities of Waterloo County. The Waterloo County Health Association was formed out of this interest.

In an Editorial included in Kitchener's "Daily Telegraph," it compared the efforts made by the community to erect the sanatorium to the efforts the local community made in establishing the House of Industry and Refuge in 1867.

Since the early 1920s, the hospital has seen many additions and changes, beginning with the one-storey wooden pavilion erected by the Military Hospital in 1918. This structure was later demolished in 1929 when the three-storey main building was constructed (built by Dunker Company and designed by B.A. Jones of Kitchener).

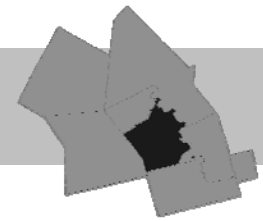
That same year, the original farmhouse and the wooden pavilion were demolished. In 1923, a new two-storey white stucco residence was built to replace the old Military Hospital's quarters. In 1926, the nurses' residence was built as a two-storey Colonial Style building, with an addition constructed in 1933. The two-storey building was designed by Arthur C. Torry of Galt.

In the 1940s, after becoming a successful sanatorium, the hospital expanded its services to include intensive preventative and diagnostic work in order to eradicate Tuberculosis from not only Waterloo County, but also the surrounding areas. (cont'd)



Google Street View, (Top) August 2011; (Bottom) May 2014

## Health, Safety & Security: Freeport Sanatorium



**Historical contributions:** After this was successful in the 1950s, with the assistance of chemotherapy treatments, the hospital moved into other areas of medicine, specifically chronic-rehabilitative care in 1957.

By the late 1980s, major development once again occurred with the construction of a complex used for a long-term health care village, which is still in existence today.

Again in 2010 the hospital was expanded to accommodate a facility dedicated to mental health treatment.

**Contextual significance:** The Freeport Sanatorium was constructed outside the city limits of the former Town of Berlin and was considered to be built on the highest elevation of any of the 14 similar medical sites that existed in Ontario.

The hospital is associated with the historic fight against Tuberculosis not only in the Region of Waterloo, but also in the Province of Ontario. Today it is a regional healthcare facility offering specialized services.

### Maps:



### Sources:

City of Kitchener, The Landplan Collaborative Ltd, "City of Kitchener Cultural Heritage Landscape Study," October 2014, pg. 12.  
[http://www.kitchener.ca/en/livinginkitchener/resources/PLAN\\_CHL\\_STUDY\\_Report.pdf](http://www.kitchener.ca/en/livinginkitchener/resources/PLAN_CHL_STUDY_Report.pdf)

Dilse, Paul; Stewart Peter; Robb, George, "Conservation Action Plan for the Nurses' Residence Doctor's Residence and Medical Superintendent's Residence at the Freeport Sanatorium Site 3570 King Street East, Kitchener, Ontario," Parkin Architects Limited, April 2009.

Uttley, William Velores, "A History of Kitchener," The Chronicle Press, Waterloo, 1937, pg. 404-406.  
<http://www.ourroots.ca/e/page.aspx?id=1083391>

## Health, Safety & Security: Kitchener-Waterloo Hospital (Grand River Hospital)



Google Street View, Hospital (Top) April 2014, (Bottom) Hospital Complex, May 2015

<b>Address:</b>	<b>835 King Street West, Kitchener</b>
<b>Date built:</b>	1921 (Nurses' Residence); 1948-1952 (Hospital)
<b>Building use:</b>	Hospital
<b>Building name(s):</b>	Kitchener-Waterloo Hospital, K-W Hospital, Grand River Hospital
<b>Current owner:</b>	Grand River Hospital
<b>Acknowledgment Status:</b>	No recognition
<b>Architect:</b>	A Toronto Architecture Firm (1952 hospital).
<b>Design/Style:</b>	Wing-type plan
<b>Materials:</b>	Brick
<b>Building integrity:</b>	In 1942, an addition was made to the nurses' residence, and the School of Nursing in 1964. Since the completion of the hospital in 1952, various additions and new buildings have been added, including the 2003 construction of the Balsillie Family Building Cancer Centre.
<b>Associated people:</b>	<p>The hospital is associated with many members of the community who contributed to the growth and development of the current Grand River Hospital, including: Mr. Joseph E. Seagram and the Seagram family, Mr. Jacob Kaufman and the Kaufman family, and more recently the Balsillie Family.</p> <p>The cornerstone of the current 1952 building was laid in 1949 by the Honourable Paul Martin, Federal Minister of Health, and at the official opening in 1951, the Governor General of Canada, Viscount Alexander of Tunis, cut the ribbon.</p>

## Health, Safety & Security: Kitchener-Waterloo Hospital



### Historical contributions:

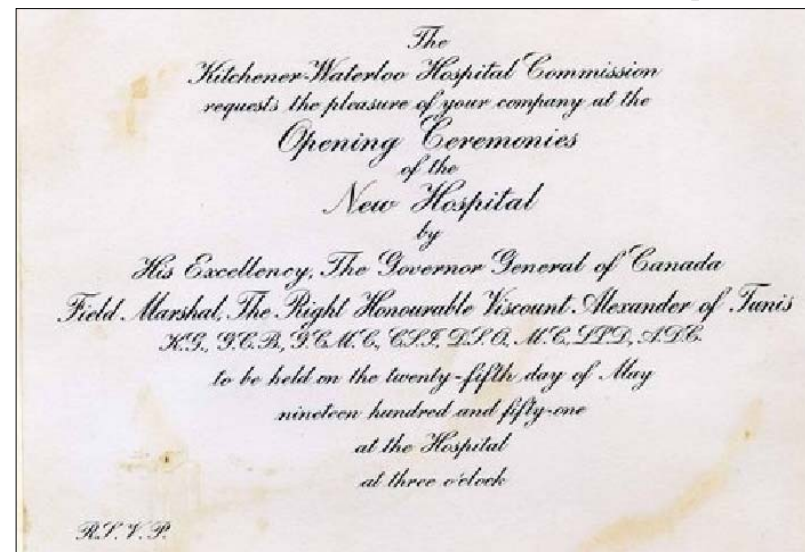
Talks for a hospital in both Berlin and Waterloo began before 1893, but that year, a meeting was held to discuss possible sites for a hospital. Mr. Joseph E. Seagram, a prominent member of the Waterloo community, proposed to donate his land, called Greenbush, for the erection of a hospital as long as the building was constructed free of debt. It is said that Mr. Seagram could not build his home on the property after finding out it was within the boundaries of Berlin and not his local Waterloo.

Mr. Seagram's land was a pine grove located between Kitchener and Waterloo and it comprised part of Mt. Hope Cemetery. When the land was donated by Mr. Seagram, the bodies in the existing cemetery were moved to the current Mt. Hope Cemetery.

The corner stone for the hospital was laid in 1894 by Hon. John M. Gibson, the Ontario Provincial Secretary. In 1899, an isolation hospital was built for contagious diseases, yet due to the lack of patients with contagious diseases, it had various other uses, such as a nurses' residence and offices. It was located at the corner of Park Street and Green Street, and was demolished in 1962.

An addition to the hospital was constructed in 1913, and in 1921 a nurses' residence was built after a \$25,000 donation was bestowed by Mr. Jacob Kaufman, father of A.R. Kaufman. Due to a need for additional space, the Sisters of St. Joseph and the citizens of the towns of Kitchener and Waterloo built St. Mary's Hospital in 1923.

(cont'd)



Google Street View, (Middle & Bottom) May 2015; (Top) Haysville Tweedsmuir History Book D Pg. 96

# Health, Safety & Security: Kitchener-Waterloo Hospital



## Historical contributions: (cont'd)

In 1924, Kitchener and Waterloo assumed ownership of the hospital, with the first hospital commission being formed that year. In 1935, 'The Pavilion' was built on the west side of the original hospital by B.A. Jones, and in 1942 the Nurses' Home was enlarged.

In 1944, a Toronto architect was retained to design a new hospital with a 'wing type' layout. The corner stone was laid in 1949 and it was completed in 1952. Renovations were made to the old hospital, renamed the 'Kathleen Scott Pavilion,' but it was eventually demolished in 2003 when the Balsillie Family Building Cancer Centre was built that same year.

It is interesting to note that the hospital had a connection with the former Knollwood Camp Hospital for a time, a former military training centre (see p.33 for more information on Knollwood Camp Hospital). It was used in the 1940s when capacity at the old hospital was overcrowded, although it was not directly administered by the K-W Hospital. The camp hospital was located on the site of today's Knollwood Park Armoury in Kitchener, located next to the current Kitchener Memorial Auditorium (350 East Avenue). The original structure was destroyed by fire in 1975.

Since the 1960s, the K-W Hospital has seen expansion. In the 1990s, the name of the hospital changed from the K-W Hospital to the Grand River Hospital and became affiliated with the Freeport Hospital.

## Contextual significance:

The hospital is situated on a site located between Kitchener (historically Berlin) and Waterloo, and as a result it belonged to both communities. It is a major landmark for both Kitchener and Waterloo and contributes to the streetscape of King Street West in Kitchener.

## Maps:



## Sources:

Tompkins, George, "A History of Kitchener-Waterloo Hospital," Waterloo Historical Society, Vol. 52, 1964, pg. 44-60.



Haysville Tweedsmuir History Book D pg. 95

## Health, Safety & Security: St. Mary's Hospital



Google Street View, April 2014

<b>Address:</b>	<b>911 Queen's Boulevard, Kitchener</b>
<b>Date built:</b>	1924; 1959-1962
<b>Building use:</b>	Hospital
<b>Building name(s):</b>	St. Mary's Hospital, St. Mary's General Hospital
<b>Current owner:</b>	St. Joseph's Health System
<b>Acknowledgment Status:</b>	Identified as an Institutional Cultural Heritage Landscape by the City of Kitchener.
<b>Architect:</b>	Unknown
<b>Design/Style:</b>	Institutional
<b>Materials:</b>	Red brick
<b>Building integrity:</b>	A major expansion occurred from 1959 to 1962. In 2008, new clinical and support service space was constructed.

## Health, Safety & Security: St. Mary's Hospital

### Associated people:

The Sisters of St. Joseph of Hamilton established St. Mary's Hospital as well as various other hospitals in southern Ontario including hospitals in Guelph, Hamilton and London.

### Historical contributions:

St. Mary's Hospital was established in 1916 by the Sisters of St. Joseph of Hamilton who purchased a piece of land at the end of a dirt road on the outskirts of the city for \$8,500.

Construction began on the hospital in 1923 with financial support from the community (\$150,000), and by 1924, St. Mary's Hospital was completed. That same year, the St. Mary's School of Nursing opened with 12 students. The Sisters were part of the St. Mary's Mission that was rooted in the values of compassion, dignity, and respect.

The hospital treated close to 380 patients in their first year, with most being treated for fractures, appendicitis and tonsillitis. A building was built for the St. Mary's School of Nursing behind the hospital in 1931. The nursing school eventually closed in the mid-1970s and was transferred to Conestoga College.

It was during the early 1960s that the hospital changed its name from St. Mary's Hospital to St. Mary's General Hospital in order to show that it served everyone regardless of religious affiliation, and it was then that construction began on a 10-storey tower that tripled the size of the hospital to 354 beds.

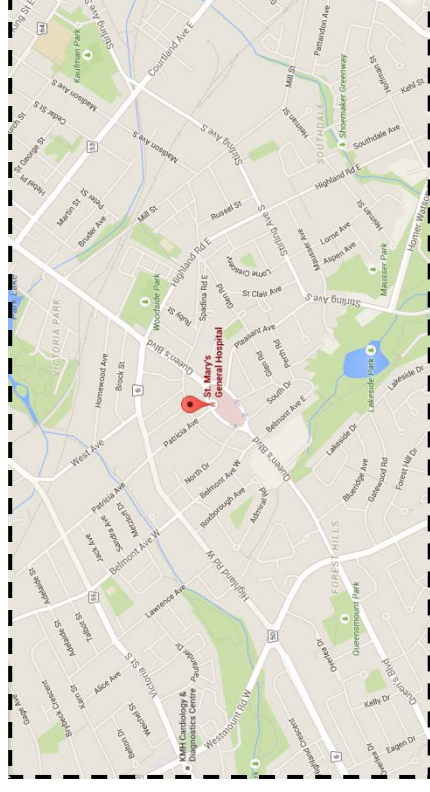
In 1989, the hospital changed from an all purpose hospital to a specialist hospital for adult medicine and surgery. In 1999, it became the new Regional Cardiac Care Centre, and it is still in use today.

### Contextual significance:

The hospital is associated with the growth and development of the Roman Catholic community in the City of Kitchener, as well as the growth and development of health care in the City.

The building contributes to the streetscape of Queen's Blvd. and is central to the local neighbourhood of St. Mary's. The building complex is also considered a landmark by the local community as it provides a vista when looking west down Queen Street.

### Maps:



### Sources:

"About Us: Mission, values and history," St. Mary's General Hospital, n.d. [www.smgh.ca/about-us/who-we-are/mision-values-and-history/](http://www.smgh.ca/about-us/who-we-are/mision-values-and-history/)



Google Street View, May 2015

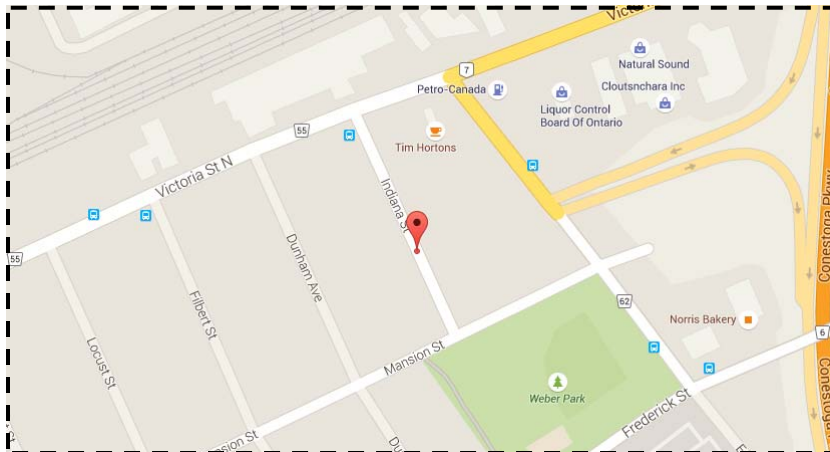
# House of Industry & Refuge Poor House Hospital (Former)



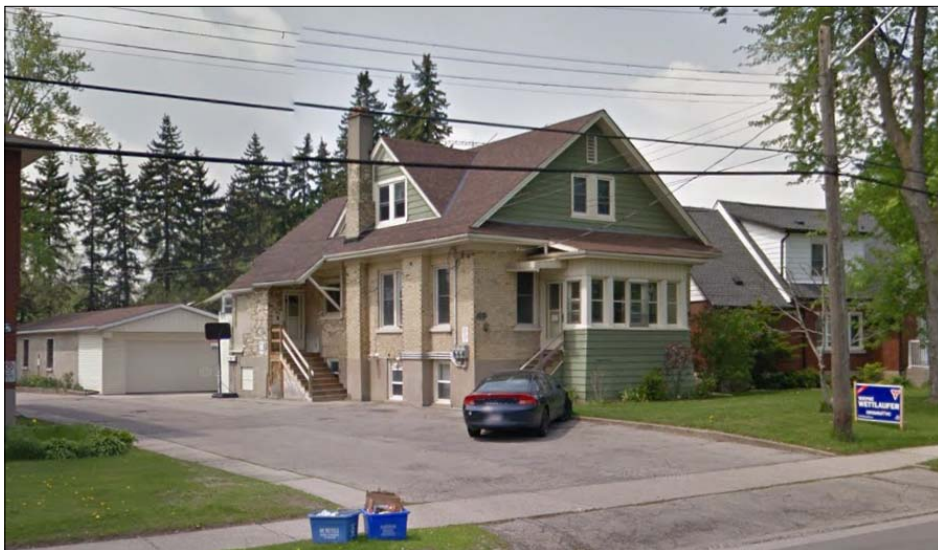
Google Street View, May 2014

<b>Address:</b>	<b>41 Indiana Street, Kitchener</b>
<b>Date built:</b>	c.1860
<b>Building use:</b>	Hospital
<b>Building name(s):</b>	Poor House Hospital, Pest House
<b>Current owner:</b>	Private
<b>Acknowledgment Status:</b>	No recognition
<b>Architect:</b>	Unknown
<b>Design/Style:</b>	Vernacular
<b>Materials:</b>	Brick
<b>Building integrity:</b>	The exterior of the structure has changed little since it was first constructed.
<b>Associated people:</b>	-
<b>Historical contributions:</b>	The former poor house hospital was built circa 1860 and was used by the Waterloo County House of Industry & Refuge (1869-1947) on Frederick St. It served as the medical centre for the “inmates” that resided in the House.
<b>Contextual significance:</b>	The building is associated with the former House of Industry & Refuge (now demolished). It is likely the last remaining building associated with the complex. The building also contributes to the streetscape of Indiana Street.
<b>Sources:</b>	Darryl Bonk, Waterloo Region Generations. Mel Green. Reiko Family Records and Photographs. Huron Expositor, June 14, 1878. “Huron County Council.”

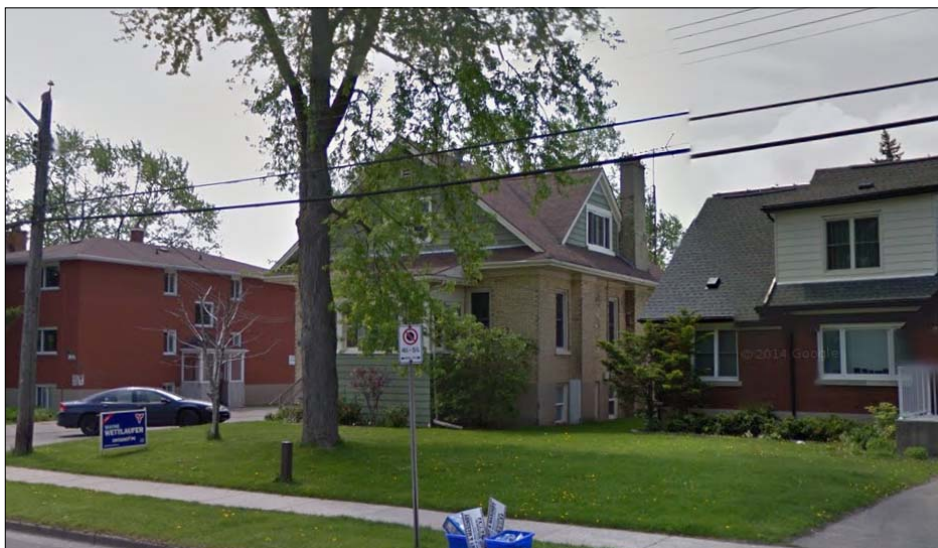
## Map



Health, Safety & Security:  
**Berlin Isolation Hospital (Former)**



**Address:** 69 Highland Road East, Kitchener  
**Date built:** 1911-1912  
**Building use:** Hospital, Residence  
**Building name(s):** Isolation Hospital  
**Current owner:** Private  
**Acknowledgment Status:** Identified in a city inventory  
**Architect:** Charles Edward Cowan, architect (1855-1930)  
**Design/Style:** Vernacular with Arts & Crafts influences  
**Materials:** Brick  
**Building integrity:** Some additions and cladding have been added.



Google Street View, May 2014

## Health, Safety & Security: Berlin Isolation Hospital (Former)

### Associated people:

-

### Historical contributions:

As a direct response to the increasing population of Waterloo and Berlin and the various contagious diseases that were prevalent, Berlin's Board of Health first discussed the construction of an isolation hospital in 1898, specifically to isolate patients with diphtheria, scarlet fever, consumption, and smallpox.

The first isolation hospital was to be part of the Berlin Waterloo Hospital and the cost for the new unit was to be divided between the two towns. It was originally located at the corner of Green Street and Park Street, and was demolished in 1962. A boy named Williamson was the first patient admitted in November 1899.

After it was decided that a permanent isolation hospital was required, land was obtained from Waterloo Township to construct three 'shacks' (69, 77 and 89 Highland Rd. E.), on the outskirts of town. At that time, there was no road, only a rough laneway, making it quite remote. The first road in the area was built in 1917, and after the construction of St. Mary's Hospital, more houses began to be built. It was not until 1925 that a proper road was constructed to the isolation hospitals as the delivery trucks had a difficult time reaching the site.

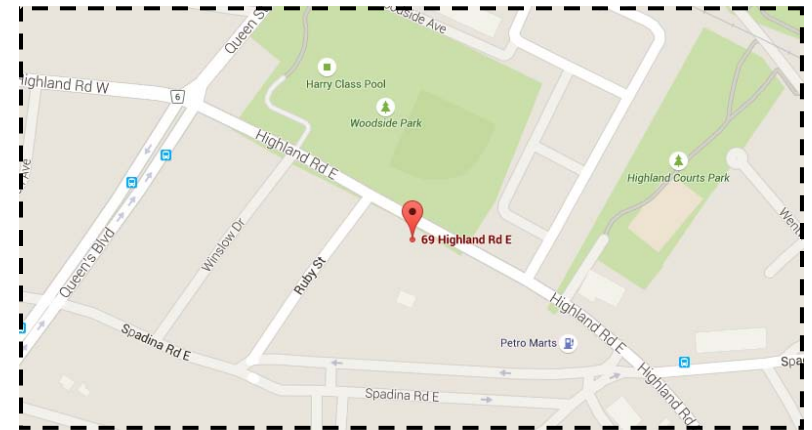
Throughout the years, the hospitals were used for various other infectious diseases, including use during an influenza epidemic in 1918.

In 1944, the isolation hospitals were closed and eventually sold to private owners. The work being done in these facilities was moved to the newly built wing at the K-W Hospital.

### Contextual significance:

The building is associated with the development of health care in the City of Kitchener, and contributes to the streetscape of Highland Road East.

### Maps:



### Sources:

Taylor, Ryan, "The Kitchener Isolation Hospitals," Waterloo Historical Society, Vol. 78, 1990, pg. 74-82

Tompkins, George, "A History of the Kitchener-Waterloo Hospital," Waterloo Historical Society. Vol. 52, 1964, pg. 53-54.



Ryan Taylor, 1999

## Berlin Isolation Hospital: Smallpox Hospital (Former)



Google Street View, (Top) May 2014; (Bottom) April 2009

<b>Address:</b>	<b>77 Highland Road East, Kitchener</b> (building at rear)
<b>Date built:</b>	1911-1912
<b>Building use:</b>	Hospital, Residence
<b>Building name(s):</b>	Smallpox Isolation Hospital, The Smallpox Pavilion
<b>Current owner:</b>	Private
<b>Acknowledgment Status:</b>	Identified in a city inventory
<b>Architect:</b>	Charles Edward Cowan, architect (1855—1930)
<b>Design/Style:</b>	Vernacular
<b>Materials:</b>	-
<b>Building integrity:</b>	It appears an addition has been made to the front of the structure.

## Berlin Isolation Hospital: Smallpox Hospital (Former)



**Associated people:** -

**Historical contributions:**

As a direct response to the increased population of Waterloo and Berlin and the various contagious diseases that were prevalent, Berlin's Board of Health first discussed the construction of an isolation hospital in 1898, specifically to isolate patients with diphtheria, scarlet fever, consumption, and smallpox.

Smallpox became more of a problem than other illnesses for a time, and so in 1902 a tent was purchased from Waterloo Township and it was erected on Louis Huchnergard's farm as the smallpox hospital. The first patient was Milton Fromm and his attendant was Levi Devitt, who was paid \$2 a day.

In 1907, an outbreak of smallpox caused great concern in Berlin and Waterloo and it was thought that a permanent hospital for smallpox should be built outside of town.

In 1908, various architects were asked for plans for an isolation hospital, including Charles Knechtel, Charles Edward Cowan, William Beilstein, and Mr. Macklin. In 1911, it was decided to build 'three shacks' (69, 77 and 89 Highland Rd. E.) with Mr. Cowan's plans.

The Smallpox Isolation Hospital, as well as the other two hospitals were built between 1911-1912. The last smallpox patient was cared for in 1928. In 1940, it was sold after being unused for 12 years.

**Contextual significance:**

The building is associated with the development of health care in the City of Kitchener, and it contributes to character of the Highland Road East streetscape.

**Maps:**



**Sources:**

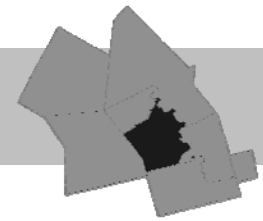
Taylor, Ryan, "The Kitchener Isolation Hospitals," Waterloo Historical Society, Vol. 78, 1990, pg. 74-82.

Tompkins, George, "A History of the Kitchener-Waterloo Hospital," Waterloo Historical Society. Vol. 52, 1964, pg. 53-54.



Ryan Taylor, 1999

## Berlin Isolation Hospital: Caretaker's Residence (Former)



Google Street view, May 2014

**Address:** 79 Highland Road East, Kitchener  
**Date built:** 1913  
**Building use:** Caretaker's Residence, Residence  
**Building name(s):** Caretaker's Residence  
**Current owner:** Private  
**Acknowledgment Status:** Identified in a city inventory  
**Architect:** Unknown  
**Design/Style:** Vernacular, Gothic influences  
**Materials:** Yellow brick  
**Building integrity:** Few alterations made.

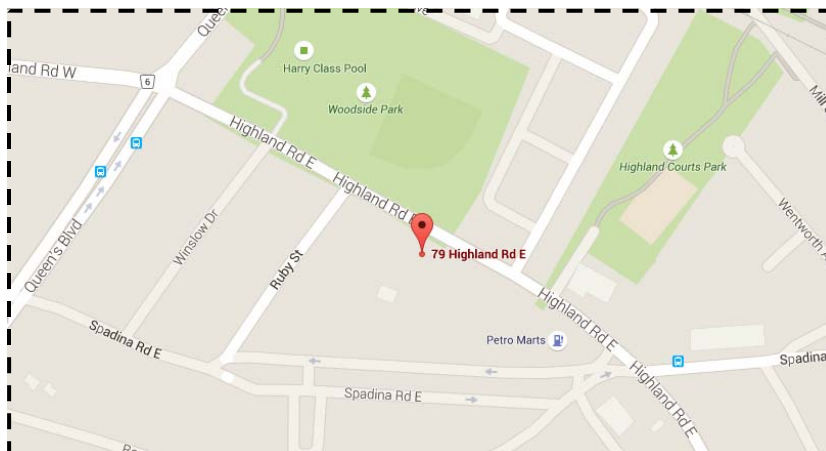
**Associated people:** -

**Historical contributions:** The building was the residence of the family responsible for caring for the contagious patients at the three isolation hospitals in the small complex.

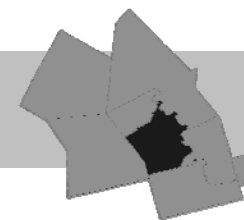
**Contextual significance:** The building is associated with the development of health care in the City of Kitchener, and it contributes to character of the Highland Road East streetscape.

**Sources:** Taylor, Ryan. "The Kitchener Isolation Hospitals," Waterloo Historical Society, Vol. 78, 1990, pg. 74-82.

### Map



Health, Safety & Security:  
**Berlin Isolation Hospital (Former)**



**Address:** 89 Highland Road East, Kitchener

**Date built:** 1911-1912

**Building use:** Hospital, Residence

**Building name(s):** Isolation Hospital

**Current owner:** Private

**Acknowledgment Status:** Identified in a city inventory

**Architect:** Charles Edward Cowan, architect (1855-1930)

**Design/Style:** Vernacular

**Materials:** Brick

**Building integrity:** The upper floors have been considerably altered.



Google Street View, May 2014

## Health, Safety & Security: Berlin Isolation Hospital (Former)



### Associated people:

-

### Historical contributions:

As a direct response to the increased population of Waterloo and Berlin and the various contagious diseases that were prevalent, Berlin's Board of Health first discussed the construction of an isolation hospital in 1898, specifically to isolate patients with diphtheria, scarlet fever, consumption, and smallpox.

The original isolation hospital was to be part of the Berlin Waterloo Hospital and the cost for the new unit was to be divided between the two towns. It was originally located at the corner of Green Street and Park Street, and was demolished in 1962. A boy named Williamson was the first patient admitted in November 1899.

After the construction of the three 'shacks' (69, 77 and 89 Highland Rd. E.) that were to be Isolation Hospitals in the early 1910s, various different illnesses were treated here. In the 1930s, diseases such as spinal meningitis were treated in the Isolation Hospitals.

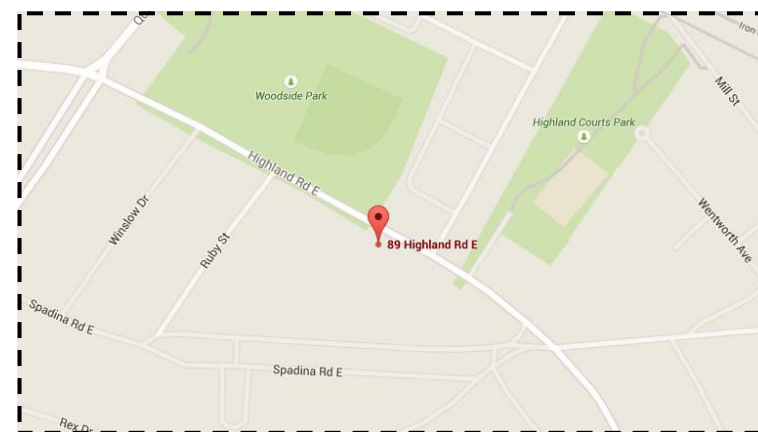
Also, during the days of war, soldiers stationed in a training centre in Kitchener (Knollwood Park Armoury), would be sent to these Isolation Hospitals when they contracted infectious diseases, such as measles or mumps.

Eventually, with the steady decline in the need for these hospitals, and the disinterest from both St. Mary's and K-W Hospital to manage the sites, the three hospitals were sold in 1944, with all activities being transferred to K-W Hospital's newly built wing.

### Contextual significance:

The building is associated with the development of health care in the City of Kitchener, and it contributes to character of the Highland Road East streetscape.

### Maps:



### Sources:

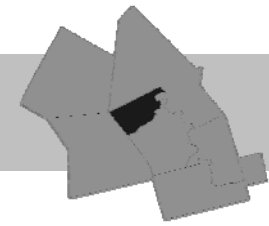
Taylor, Ryan, "The Kitchener Isolation Hospitals," Waterloo Historical Society, Vol. 78, 1990, pg. 74-82

Tompkins, George, "A History of the Kitchener-Waterloo Hospital," Waterloo Historical Society. Vol. 52, 1964, pg. 53-54.



Google Street View, April 2009

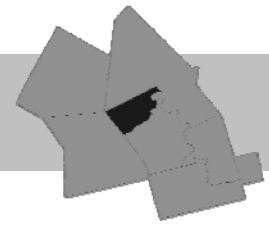
Health, Safety & Security:  
**Waterloo Isolation Hospital (Former)**



Google Street View, (Top) August 2015; (Bottom) April 2009

<b>Address:</b>	<b>172 Lincoln Road, Waterloo</b>
<b>Date built:</b>	1917
<b>Building use:</b>	Hospital, Residence
<b>Building name(s):</b>	Waterloo Isolation Hospital
<b>Current owner:</b>	Private
<b>Acknowledgment Status:</b>	Identified in a city inventory
<b>Architect:</b>	Unknown
<b>Design/Style:</b>	Three bay hipped roof frame structure
<b>Materials:</b>	Cherry wood floors, concrete deck, clapboard siding
<b>Building integrity:</b>	<p>The front verandah was removed and the interior completely changed during the late 1940s early 1950s. At this time new walls and a new roof were also added to the building.</p> <p>Various additions were made throughout the years including a family room and a garage. The old patient rooms were altered and their sizes were changed.</p> <p>Additional renovations occurred during 1971-1973, and in 2014-2015 the interior and exterior of the old isolation hospital was once again renovated.</p>

## Health, Safety & Security: Waterloo Isolation Hospital (Former)



### Associated people:

-

### Historical contributions:

Following the joint construction of the Berlin-Waterloo Hospital between the twin cities, it was determined that there was need to isolate patients with communicable diseases. As a result of disputes related to the cost of jointly building such a place, Berlin chose to construct isolation hospitals located on Highland Road East.

Waterloo Town Council received a recommendation from the Board of Health in 1909 regarding the need for isolation hospitals in Waterloo. In September 1909, a lot on Bridgeport Road, in the outskirts of town, was acquired (location unknown).

Around 1916, it was determined by the Town Council that more space was needed to isolate patients, especially those suffering from smallpox. A lot was purchased on Lexington Road (now Lincoln Road), which was located on a gravel hill, with gravel pits surrounding the area. One of these pits was located across the street from the property and was used as a garbage dump for the town.

The isolation hospital was built circa 1917, and was a two-storey building with four rooms on the main floor, and an attached kitchen and bathroom. The caretakers quarters were on the upper floor with outer stairways leading up to the quarters. The caretaker would have been responsible for preparing meals, cleaning, and disinfecting.

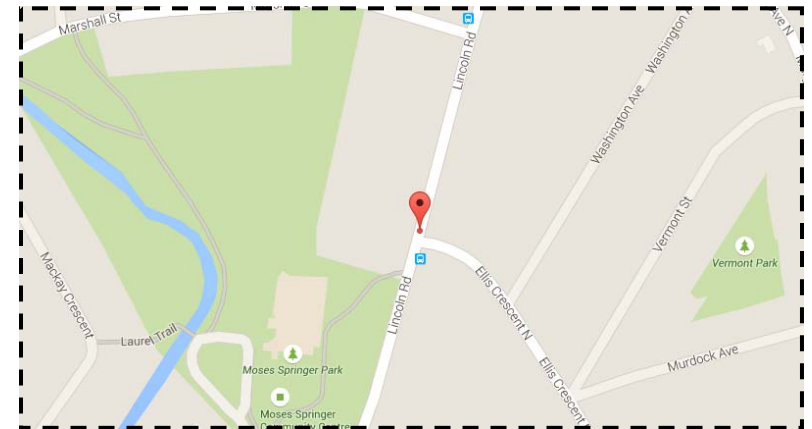
After WW2, the isolation hospital was no longer needed and the building was eventually sold in 1947.

After the building was sold it went through various changes, including remodeling and the addition of rooms. By 1973 there were 13 rooms, an internal staircase, new roof, walls, and an added garage and family room.

### Contextual significance:

The building is associated with the development of health care in the City of Waterloo, and it contributes to character of the streetscape of Lincoln Road.

### Maps:



### Sources:

City of Waterloo, "Waterloo Isolation Hospital," n.d.

Taylor, Ryan, "The Kitchener Isolation Hospitals," Waterloo Historical Society, Vol. 78, 1990. Pg. 74-82



Google Street View, August 2011

## Waterloo County Governor's House & Gaol (Former)



James Arteaga, (Top) May 2015; (Bottom) July 2015

<b>Address:</b>	<b>73 Queen Street North, Kitchener</b>
<b>Date built:</b>	1852 (Gaol); 1878 (Governor's House)
<b>Building use:</b>	Governor's House & Gaol, Provincial Offence Court, office space, public meeting space
<b>Building name(s):</b>	Waterloo County Governor's House & Gaol
<b>Current owner:</b>	Regional Municipality of Waterloo
<b>Acknowledgment Status:</b>	Designated under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act (1981), By-law 81-105
<b>Architect:</b>	David W. Gingrich, architect (Governor's House)
<b>Design/Style:</b>	The Waterloo County Gaol, a fine example of the Classic Revival style, was built out of granite, stone and brick trim. It is the only stone building in the Region built in this style, incorporating brick as a decorative feature.  The Governor's House was built in the mid-Victorian Italian Villa style and is one of the last existing houses of this type in the area. The home reflected the Governor's respected position in the Town of Berlin and features a four-storey tower and a Mansard roof.
<b>Materials:</b>	Stone, brick
<b>Building integrity:</b>	A rehabilitation project began in December 1999 and was completed in December 2001.

## Waterloo County Governor's House & Gaol (Former)



### Associated people:

Architect David W. Gingerich (1836-1915) was one of the first professional architects to practice in Waterloo County from 1860 onward. Catering to the German-speaking community in Berlin, he obtained commissions for public, institutional, commercial and residential buildings.

### Historical contributions:

The Waterloo County Gaol is the oldest existing government building in Kitchener and the last remaining original County building. Built in 1852, the same year that Berlin was appointed the seat of the County, the building is a symbol of the judicial independence of the city. In the late 1840s, a competition was held between Berlin and Galt for the appointment of the County seat. Berlin, a smaller town at the time, won, largely due to the donation of land by Frederick Gaukel, a local hotel owner, for the construction of the gaol. The construction of the gaol greatly affected the development of Berlin in the ensuing years.

The Governor's House, added in 1878, was home to the "Gaoler" and was an integral part of this complex for 100 years.

### Contextual significance:

Both the Waterloo County Jail and the Governor's House are important in defining the establishment of Waterloo County. They were both part of the establishment of the Civic District in Downtown Kitchener, and are associated with the other civic buildings in the area today, including: the courthouses, library, police station, and the regional headquarters (successor of Waterloo County).

The Governor's House was built to fit with the existing neighbourhood and to act as a visual barrier between the surrounding community and the Jail.

### Maps



### Sources

"Biographical Dictionary of Architects in Canada 1800-1950," <http://dictionaryofarchitectsincanada.org>

"Canadian Inventory of Historic Building: Regional Municipality of Waterloo," V5, Grace Schmidt Room of Local History, Kitchener Public Library, Main Branch, 1987.

"Explore Kitchener's Kilometer of Culture. Designated Heritage Property Tour," City of Kitchener, 2002.

Parks Canada, "Waterloo County Jail and Governor's House," Canada's Historic Places, n.d., <http://www.historicplaces.ca/en/rep-reg/place-lieu.aspx?id=9216&pid=0>

Regional Municipality of Waterloo, [www.region.waterloo.on.ca](http://www.region.waterloo.on.ca)

Health, Safety & Security:  
**Colonel J.A. McIntosh DSO Armoury**



James Arteaga, June 2015

<b>Address:</b>	<b>1 Valour Place, Cambridge (Galt)</b>
<b>Date built:</b>	1914
<b>Building use:</b>	Armouries
<b>Building name(s):</b>	Galt Armouries, Colonel J.A. McIntosh DSO Armoury
<b>Current owner:</b>	Department of National Defense
<b>Acknowledgment Status:</b>	Recognized Federal Heritage Building under the Treasury Board Heritage Buildings Policy (1987)
<b>Architect:</b>	David Ewart, architect
<b>Design/Style:</b>	Scottish Baronial style, Tudor-influenced style with fortress-like detailing
<b>Materials:</b>	Stone, glazed red brick
<b>Building Integrity:</b>	The building appears to be well-preserved.

# Health, Safety & Security: Colonel J.A. McIntosh DSO Armoury



**Associated people:** David Ewart, the architect of the armoury, designed hundreds of public buildings including drill halls, armouries, and post offices across Canada with help from his staff during his tenure as Chief Architect of the Department of Public Works.

**Historical contributions:** This building was first home to the 29<sup>th</sup> Waterloo County regiment and later the Highland Light Infantry of Canada. It is now the headquarters of the Highland Fusiliers of Canada. It is a stone and brick fortress with buttressed walls, turrets and parapets.

**Contextual significance:** The Cambridge Armoury is representative of a smaller armoury constructed in the period between 1910-1920. The building is associated with the Department of National Defense and contributes to the streetscape of Ainslie Street South, Valour Place, Lutz Street, Wellington South, and Mill Street. Mill Street previously ran in front of the building before access was severed.

## Maps



## Sources

“Cambridge Landmarks,” Cambridge Times. Cambridge Archives and Cambridge Municipal Heritage Advisory Committee.

Canada’s Historic Places, “Armoury,” Parks Canada, n.d.  
<http://www.historicplaces.ca/en/rep-reg/place-lieu.aspx?id=4685>

“Biographical Dictionary of Architects in Canada 1800-1950,”  
<http://dictionaryofarchitectsincanada.org>

Heritage Cambridge, “Old Galt Historical Walking Tour, Cambridge, Ontario,” 1996. Kitchener Public Library, Grace Schmidt Local History Room.



James Arteaga, June 2015

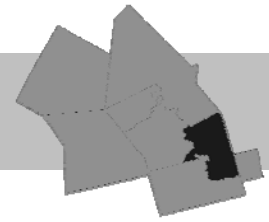
Health, Safety & Security:  
**Galt Fire Department (Former)**



James Arteaga, June 2015

<b>Address:</b>	<b>56 Dickson Street, Cambridge (Galt)</b>
<b>Date built:</b>	1898
<b>Building use:</b>	Fire Hall, Museum
<b>Building name(s):</b>	Galt Fire Department, Cambridge Fire Hall Museum & Education Centre
<b>Current owner:</b>	City of Cambridge
<b>Acknowledgment Status:</b>	Designated under Part IV of Ontario Heritage Act (1984), By-law 169-84
<b>Architect:</b>	Frederick Mellish, architect
<b>Design/Style:</b>	An excellent example of Romanesque Revival and High Victorian Italianate architecture. Typical of these styles, the front façade includes a large gabled dormer, with pilasters, brackets and dentils. The embossed “GFD,” for Galt Fire Department, on the pediment above the main façade contributes to the decorative nature of the Hall.  One of the most outstanding features of the hall is the four-storey pyramidal-roofed tower, which is crowned with ornamental brickwork trim. Also featured on the tower are four pairs of arched windows with original sashes, one pair per side.
<b>Materials:</b>	Red brick and brown sandstone
<b>Building integrity:</b>	The building is in sound condition.

## Health, Safety & Security: Galt Fire Department (Former)



### Associated people:

Frederick Mellish, the building's architect, was born in Galt in 1860. Mellish was responsible for many notable buildings in Galt and the surrounding area including: the Galt Hospital (1891), the Galt Fire Hall (1898), and the Galt Carnegie Library (1905).

### Historical contributions:

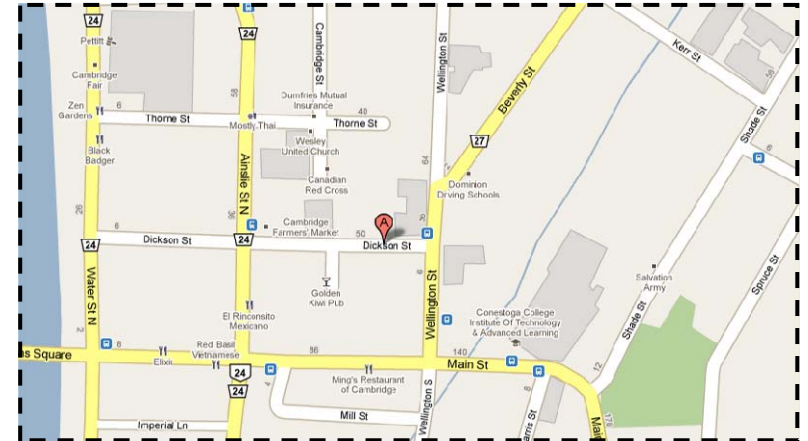
The Galt Fire Hall was built in 1898 by Frederick Mellish. It was the fourth fire hall in Galt and housed the horse-drawn fire engines that protected the community. At one time it was considered to be the most advanced fire hall in the province partly due to its second floor exercise room and a trapeze. The tower was used to hang the hoses to dry.

### Contextual significance:

The Galt Fire Hall is one in a group of historic civic buildings in downtown Galt (Cambridge). The Hall's tower is similar to that of both the Old Town Hall and the Cambridge Farmer's Market, and the architecture of the Fire Hall possesses Italianate influences, similar to the Old Town Hall. The continuity that is created by these relationships creates an identifiable district.

The building contributes to the streetscape of Dickson St., and is considered a landmark by the local community.

### Maps



### Sources

"Biographical Dictionary of Architects in Canada 1800-1950," <http://dictionaryofarchitectsincanada.org>

Canada's Historic Places, "Galt Fire Department Hall," Parks Canada, n.d. <http://www.historicplaces.ca/en/rep-reg/place-lieu.aspx?id=10093&pid=0>

Corporation of the City of Cambridge. "City of Cambridge Heritage Properties Inventory." 2006. <http://www.cambridge.ca/relatedDocs/2006%20Heritage%20Inventory.pdf>

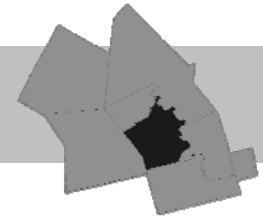
Dilse, Paul. "A Remarkable Heritage: Programmes and Policies for Heritage Conservation in Cambridge, Ontario," Heritage Cambridge, Architectural Conservancy of Ontario: Cambridge Branch, University of Waterloo, Porter Library, 1981.

"The City of Cambridge Archives presents The Old Galt Fire Hall" (brochure)



James Arteaga, June 2015

Health, Safety & Security:  
**Berlin Fire Hall No. 2 (Former)**



James Arteaga, June 2015

**Address:** 318 Duke Street West (formerly Edward St.), Kitchener

**Date built:** 1913

**Building use:** Fire Hall

**Building name(s):** Berlin Fire Hall No. 2, Berlin Fire Station No. 2

**Current owner:** Private owner

**Acknowledgment Status:** Designated under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act (2005), By-law 2005-163

**Architect:** William and Henry Dunker, contractors

**Design/Style:** Italian Villa with pilasters, voussoirs and corbel details.

**Materials:** This three-storey building is constructed of red brick with a gable roof, and the foundation is 'ashlar' plaster over concrete.

**Building Integrity:** The building has been well-maintained and is sound condition.



Berlin News Record, November 3, 1913, pg. 1.

# Health, Safety & Security: Berlin Fire Hall No. 2 (Former)



## Associated people:

-

## Historical contributions:

Fire Hall No. 1 was located near 22 Frederick Street and served the town of Berlin, but as growth and development occurred in both industry and population, the town determined that a second fire hall was needed to ensure the community was safe from major fires. As a result, a second fire hall was built to specifically serve the industrial area of Berlin.

Land was purchased by the town in 1913 and the building was constructed that same year by William and Henry Dunker. The building had: a 75-foot-high hose-drying tower, wagons and common kitchen on the ground floor, firemen rooms on the second floor, and storage on the third floor of the building.

In 1965, when the fire hall was no longer needed, the building was sold. It is now privately-owned and used as apartments and artists studio space.

## Contextual significance:

The physical location of the fire hall is significant due to its proximity to the former industrial heart of Berlin, which it was constructed to serve. It is associated with the growth and development of Berlin, as well as the growth of industry and commerce in the area. It is also associated with the development of fire safety in the Region.

The building is thought to be the oldest fire hall remaining in the City of Kitchener, and is considered a landmark by the local community.

## Maps



## Sources:

“Heritage Property Report 318 Duke Street West, Kitchener Former Firehall No. 2,” City of Kitchener, n.d. Accessed from the City of Kitchener’s Heritage Planning Designation Files.

Historic Building Inventory, Volume 1 & 2, LACAC. Researched by: Patti Shea 1989. Location: Grace Schmidt Room of Local History, Kitchener Public Library, Main Branch.

Region of Waterloo, [www.region.waterloo.on.ca](http://www.region.waterloo.on.ca)

Station Number 2, [www.station2studios.ca](http://www.station2studios.ca)



James Arteaga, June 2015

Health, Safety & Security:  
**Linwood Fire Hall (Former)**



<b>Address:</b>	<b>5159 - B Ament Line, Linwood</b>
<b>Date built:</b>	1940
<b>Building use:</b>	Fire Hall, Commercial
<b>Building name(s):</b>	Linwood Fire Hall
<b>Current owner:</b>	Private
<b>Acknowledgment Status:</b>	No recognition
<b>Architect:</b>	Unknown
<b>Design/Style:</b>	Vernacular
<b>Materials:</b>	Brick, vinyl siding
<b>Building integrity:</b>	Altered, notably through the addition of siding over the original brick cladding.



Google Street View, June 2013

## Health, Safety & Security: Linwood Fire Hall (Former)



### Associated people:

-

### Historical contributions:

The need for fire protection in the Village of Linwood was first recognized in 1922 after a fire engulfed a large area of the community. At this time Mr. Thomas Farrell was fire chief. This fire inspired the trustees to respond with the purchase of two 40-gallon tanks of chemical fire extinguishers in 1928. The building that housed the extinguishers ironically burnt down two months later (located at 5172 Ament Line).

In 1929, the townspeople purchased a fire engine to provide the village with better protection, and a major fire once again occurred in 1938. It was this blaze that caused the village to recognize that their current capacity to fight fire was inadequate.

A second engine was purchased not long after to improve service, and a proper fire hall was built in 1940 on Ament Line (formerly King Street) after the village purchased a piece of property on Lot 22, and where the fire hall still stands today.

In November 1946, a disagreement occurred in the Fire Department resulting in many firemen resigning. A large siren was added to the fire hall and to Schummer's store (location unknown) that would be activated by the local telephone operator and would function as a fire alarm.

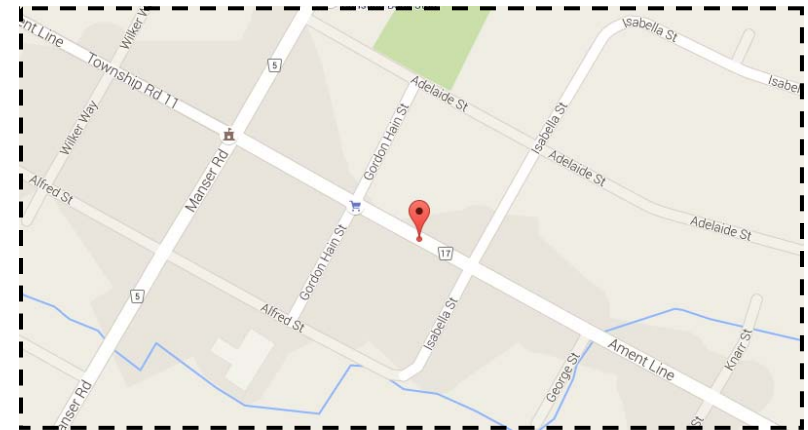
The building eventually closed and was subsequently sold to the adjoining property owner. A new building was built that housed the Fire Hall, library, and Township Clerk's office in 1970 at 38 Adelaide Street, where it still stands today.

### Contextual significance:

The fire hall is associated with the development and growth of the village of Linwood, and the development of fire protection in the village and the Township of Wellesley.

The building also contributes to the village landscape of Linwood and to the streetscape of Ament Line.

### Maps:



### Sources:

Schnurr, Julie, "More Than A Pool in the Woods: Linwood Past and Present," 2002, pg. 100-101.



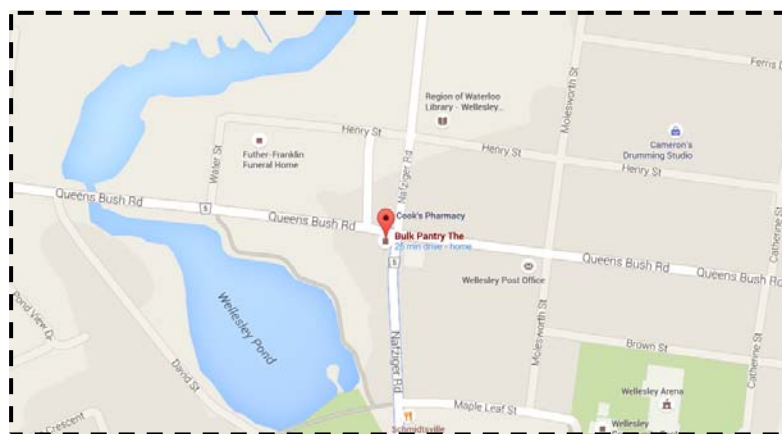
Courtesy of Kitchener-Waterloo Record, 1947

## Health, Safety & Security: Wellesley Fire Hall Shed (Former)



Google Street View, June 2013

### Map



**Address:** 1200 Queen's Bush Road, Wellesley

**Date built:** c.1900

**Building use:** Fire Shed, Restaurant

**Building name(s):** Wellesley Fire Shed

**Current owner:** Private

**Acknowledgment Status:** Identified in a walking tour

**Architect:** Unknown

**Design/Style:** Vernacular

**Materials:** Brick

**Building integrity:** The shed has been altered.

**Associated people:** -

**Historical contributions:** The fire hall shed was built c.1900 as an addition to 1200 Queen's Bush Road to address the lack of fire protection in the village.

**Contextual significance:** The fire shed is associated with the development and growth of the village of Wellesley and the development of fire protection in the village, and the Township of Wellesley.

The building is associated with the village landscape of Wellesley and contributes to the streetscape of Nafziger Rd.

**Sources:** "Wellesley Historic Neighbourhood Study - Current Address 1200 Queen's Bush Road," Wellesley Township Heritage & Historical Society, [http://www.wellesleyhistory.org/uploads/9/2/9/6/9296178/queens\\_bush\\_1200.pdf](http://www.wellesleyhistory.org/uploads/9/2/9/6/9296178/queens_bush_1200.pdf)

"Wellesley Historical Walking Tour," Wellesley Township Heritage & Historical Society, 2012. [http://www.wellesleyhistory.org/uploads/9/2/9/6/9296178/wellesley\\_walking\\_tour\\_letter\\_size.pdf](http://www.wellesleyhistory.org/uploads/9/2/9/6/9296178/wellesley_walking_tour_letter_size.pdf)

## Health, Safety & Security: Ayr Fire Hall/Council Chambers (Former)



Google Street View, May 2014

### Map



<b>Address:</b>	<b>4 Stanley Street, Ayr</b>
<b>Date built:</b>	1904
<b>Building use:</b>	Fire Hall, Council Chambers, Jail, Commercial Use
<b>Building name(s):</b>	Ayr Fire Hall, Ayr Council Chambers
<b>Current owner:</b>	Private owner
<b>Acknowledgment Status:</b>	Listed on the Township of North Dumfries Municipal Heritage Register
<b>Architect:</b>	Unknown
<b>Design/Style:</b>	Vernacular
<b>Materials:</b>	Brick
<b>Building Integrity:</b>	Alterations have been made to the façade.
<b>Associated people:</b>	-

**Historical contributions:** In 1904, a brick fire hall was constructed on this site. The building once simultaneously housed council chambers and served as the fire hall. At one time prison cells were also located in the basement of the building.

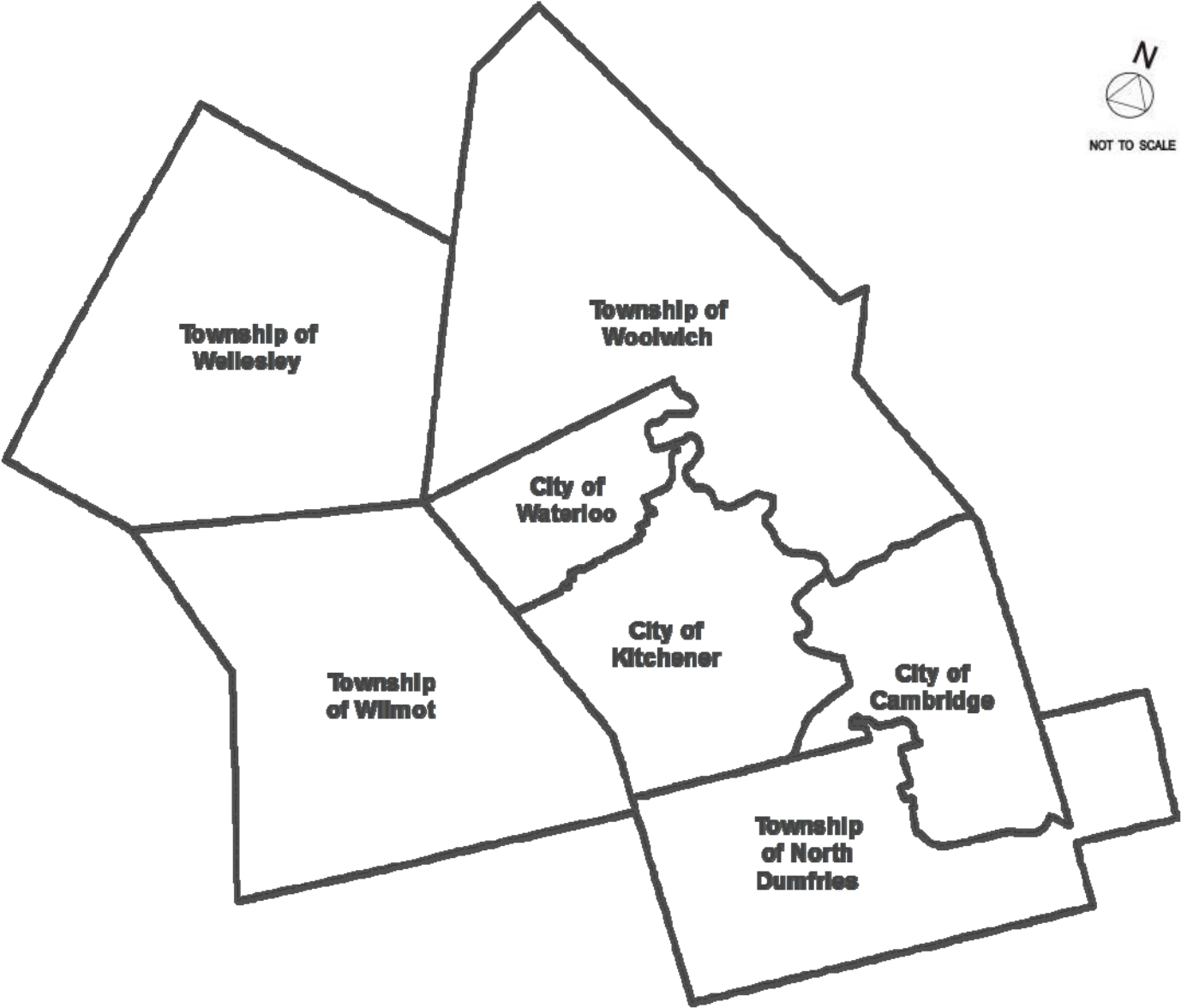
**Contextual significance:** The building is associated with the development and growth of Ayr, and the development of fire protection in the Township of North Dumfries. The building is also associated with the village landscape and contributes to the streetscape of Stanley Street.

**Sources:** Ayr Fire Insurance Map, 1904, Grace Schmidt Room of Local History, Kitchener Public Library, Main Branch. Original at the University of Western Ontario, London.

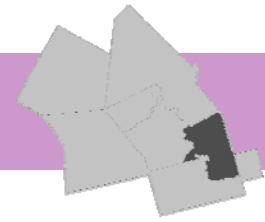
Local Architectural Conservation Advisory Committee, "A Few Steps Back in Time (A Heritage Walking Tour of Ayr, Ontario," 2000, pg. 15.

North Dumfries Township. "Historic Walking Tour," 2003. [http://www.township.northdumfries.on.ca/community/lacac\\_tour.html](http://www.township.northdumfries.on.ca/community/lacac_tour.html)

# 4.3 Communications



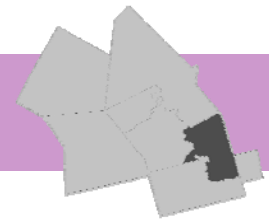
## Galt Post Office (Former)



Google Street View, (Top) August 2009; (Bottom) Unknown, July 2012

- Address:** 12 <sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> Water Street South, Cambridge (Galt)
- Date built:** 1885
- Building use:** Post Office
- Building name(s):** Galt Post Office, Old Galt Post Office
- Current owner:** City of Cambridge
- Acknowledgment Status:** Designated as a National Historic Site; Designated under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act
- Architect:** Thomas Fuller, architect
- Design/Style:** Striking design that includes a clock tower and blends elements of Romanesque, Gothic and Second Empire styles to create a unique and eclectic building.
- Materials:** This two-and-a-half storey stone building is finished in Guelph limestone and features symmetrical twin façades. The building is one of the more original and complex examples of superior stone masonry in Cambridge.
- Building integrity:** The building has been well-preserved. A large-scale redevelopment project is planned for 2015.

# Communications: Galt Post Office (Former)



## Associated people:

Thomas Fuller was born in England in 1823. He was an architect of national recognition who worked on many federal public works projects, notably the parliament buildings in Ottawa. He designed post offices all across Canada.

## Historical contributions:

The Galt Post Office was one of many buildings erected during the course of a program of government construction in small communities and towns across Canada under the direction of Thomas Fuller, Chief Architect of the Department of Public Works from 1881 to 1896.

Built between 1884 and 1887, the Galt Post Office served an important function as the home of the post office, customs, and other government services.

## Contextual significance:

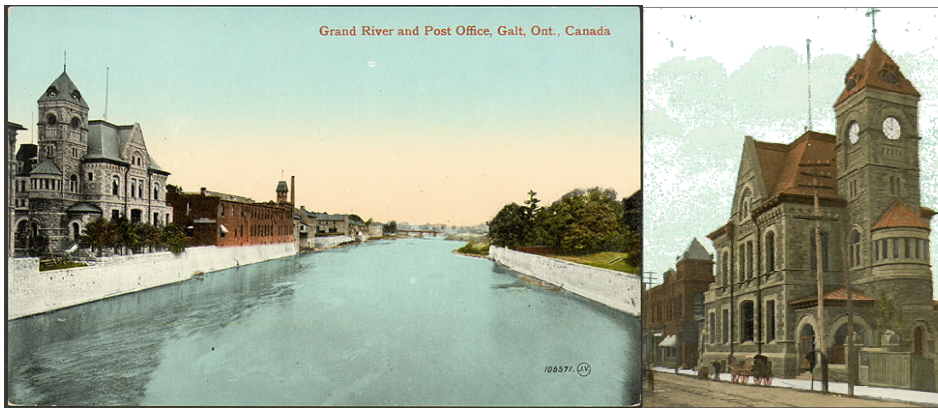
The building is associated with the growth and development of the town of Galt, and contributes to the streetscape of Water Street South. It is also considered a landmark by the local community.

## Maps:



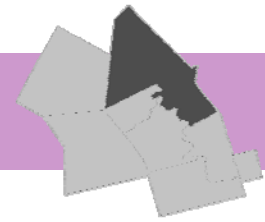
## Sources:

- Couling, Gordon. "Our Heritage in Stone: a Helpful Guide to an Increased Awareness of Stone Architecture in the Cambridge Area." Heritage Cambridge, 1978. University of Waterloo, Rare Book Room.
- Heritage Cambridge, "Old Galt Historical Walking Tour, Cambridge, Ontario," 1996. Kitchener Public Library, Grace Schmidt Local History Room.
- Parks Canada, "Former Galt Post Office National Historic Site of Canada," Canada's Historic Places, n.d. <http://www.historicplaces.ca/en/rep-reg/place-lieu.aspx?id=13139&pid=19237&h=Galt,Post,Office>



Courtesy of Toronto Public Library Public Library, 1910

Communications:  
**Elmira Post Office (Former)**

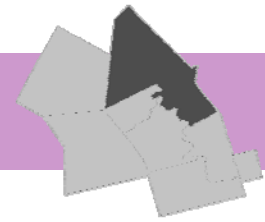


James Arteaga, June 2015

<b>Address:</b>	<b>69 Arthur Street South, Elmira</b>
<b>Date built:</b>	1912
<b>Building use:</b>	Post Office, Armory, Offices, Town Hall
<b>Building name(s):</b>	Elmira's Town Hall, Elmira's Post Office
<b>Current owner:</b>	Township of Woolwich
<b>Acknowledgment Status:</b>	Designated under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act (2010), By-law 6-2010
<b>Architect:</b>	David Ewart, architect
<b>Design/Style:</b>	A vernacular combination of features from several styles. The offset square tower is an Italianate element.
<b>Materials:</b>	Red brick with trimmed stones
<b>Building integrity:</b>	Some additions have been added to the building and a new steel roof and window awnings.

Communications:

## Elmira Post Office (Former)



**Associated people:**

David Ewart and his staff designed hundreds of public buildings across Canada, including drill halls, armouries, and post offices, during his tenure as Chief Architect of the Department of Public Works.

**Historical contributions:**

This building was constructed in 1912 to house the post office, with customs offices on the second floor and an armory in the rear portion. The clock mechanism is said to have been manufactured in Whitchurch, England in 1914, and is still in use today.

The Township of Woolwich took over the building in 1966 when the new post office was built at 85 Arthur Street South. The building remained in use by the municipality until 2008 when the structure was moved to 24 Church Street West nearby.

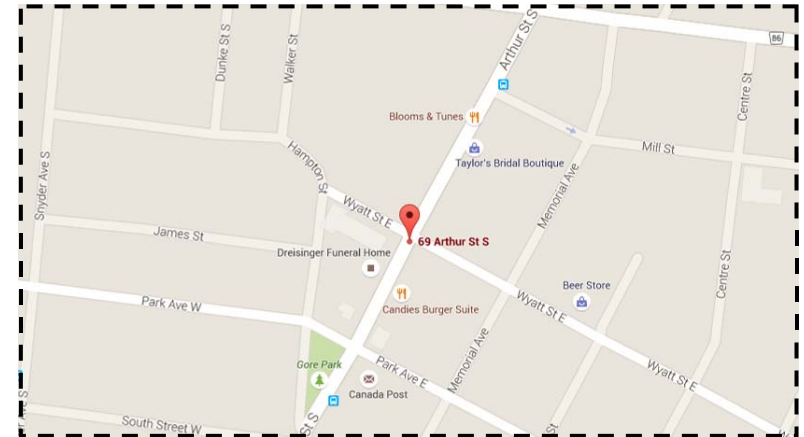
It is interesting to note that the design of this structure was meant to convey an imposing, yet trustworthy appearance of a public building constructed on a modest budget.

The building has been in continuous public use since its construction, and has been a central fixture of the local community for many years.

**Contextual significance:**

The building is associated with the growth and development of the Town of Elmira, as well as the presence of the federal government in the town. The building contributes to the streetscape of Wyatt Street East and Arthur Street South. It is also considered a landmark by the local com-

**Maps:**



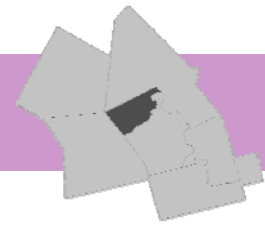
**Sources:**

Local Architectural Conservation Advisory Committee (Woolwich, Ont.). "Three Elmira Walking Tours", Woolwich, ON: Woolwich LACAC, 1985. Kitchener Public Library, Main Branch, Grace Schmidt Local History Room.



James Arteaga, June 2015

## Waterloo Post Office (Former)

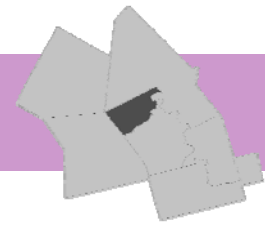


Google Street View, April 2014

- Address:** 35 King Street North, Waterloo
- Date built:** 1911-1913
- Building use:** Post Office, Customs Office, Armoury, Optometry School, Restaurant, Physics Research Institute
- Building name(s):** The Old Post Office, Waterloo Post Office
- Current owner:** Private
- Acknowledgment Status:** Designated under the Ontario Heritage Act (1988), Bylaw 88-183
- Architect:** D. Ewart, Chief Architect for Canada; L.B. Lachance, Ottawa, contractor
- Design/Style:** Designed in the Romanesque Revival style, the exterior features round-arches and rusticated sandstone around the window openings of the upper floors.
- Materials:** The ground floor of this three-storey building is clad in rusticated sandstone from New Brunswick, while the upper two floors are clad in red-brick.
- Building integrity:** An addition was made in 1944. In 1967, it became privately owned and two years later, in 1969, the clock tower was removed and rebuilt. It was reconstructed shorter than the original due to deterioration caused by a fire.
- In 1987, the building underwent major renovation and the exterior was restored to its original state. A new clock was also added at this time.

## Communications:

# Waterloo Post Office (Former)



### Associated people:

-

### Historical contributions:

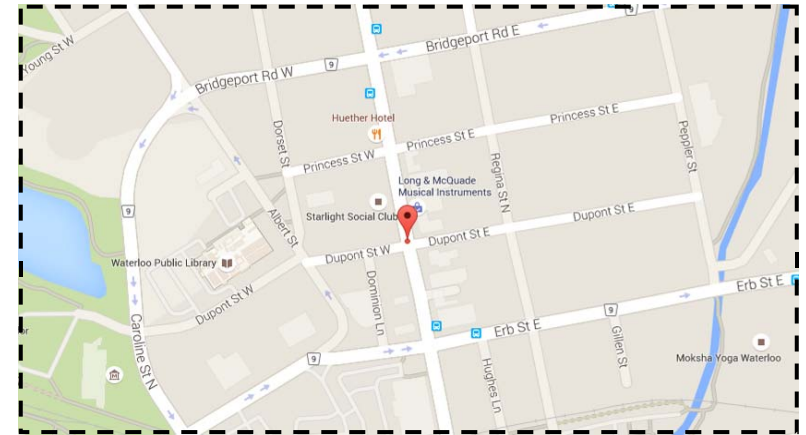
In 1909, the Dominion Life Assurance Company granted land to the Crown for the construction of the Waterloo Post Office and Custom House. Construction began in 1911 and was completed in 1913. The Post Office occupied the first floor, and the second floor housed a Custom's Office and a Caretaker's apartment. The armouries occupied a large portion of the rear of the building.

The corner clock began to decay and was removed in 1956, however public protest led to the Government replacing the clock and tower with a shorter version.

### Contextual significance:

The building is associated with the presence of Canada Post and the federal government in Waterloo, and contributes to the streetscape of King Street North, and Dupont Street West. Its location is also significant as it was located near the former Waterloo Civic District at the corner of Dupont Street West, and Albert Street. The building is considered a landmark by the local community.

### Maps:



### Sources:

City of Waterloo, "Heritage Property - The Old Post Office," City of Waterloo. n.d. [http://www.waterloo.ca/en/contentresources/resources/government/heritage\\_property\\_old\\_post\\_office.pdf](http://www.waterloo.ca/en/contentresources/resources/government/heritage_property_old_post_office.pdf)

Government of Ontario, Ministry of Culture. "Ontario Heritage Properties Database", 2004. <http://www.hpd.mcl.gov.on.ca/scripts/hpdsearch/english/default.asp>

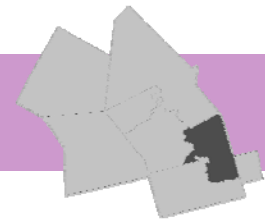
Waterloo Local Architectural Conservation Advisory Committee "Designated landmarks in the city of Waterloo", 1995. Waterloo Public Library Main Branch, Local History Room, p. 29-30.

Parks Canada, "Waterloo Post Office," Canada's Historic Places, n.d. <http://www.historicplaces.ca/en/rep-reg/place-lieu.aspx?id=10594&pid=0>



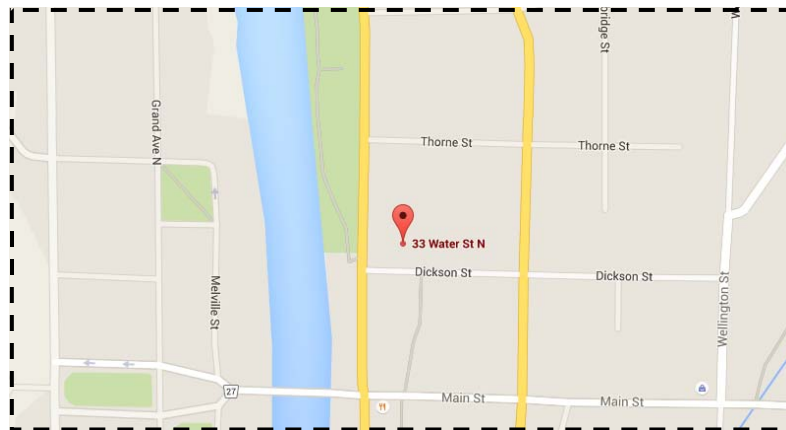
Courtesy of the Waterloo Public Library, (Left: 1912-1913; Right: 1911-1913)

# Communications: Galt Letter Carrier Depot



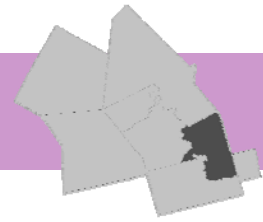
James Arteaga, June 2015

## Map



<b>Address:</b>	<b>33 Water Street North, Cambridge (Galt)</b>
<b>Date built:</b>	1934
<b>Building use:</b>	Post Office, Letter Carrier Depot
<b>Building name(s):</b>	Galt Letter Carrier Depot
<b>Current owner:</b>	Canada Post
<b>Acknowledgment Status:</b>	No recognition
<b>Architect:</b>	Unknown
<b>Design/Style:</b>	Beaux Arts and late Gothic Revival influences
<b>Materials:</b>	Stone
<b>Building integrity:</b>	The building has been well-preserved.
<b>Associated people:</b>	-
<b>Historical contributions:</b>	This building has been the City of Galt (now Cambridge) post office/letter carrier depot since 1934.
<b>Contextual significance:</b>	The building is associated with Canada Post and the presence of the federal government in Cambridge. It contributes to the town landscape of Galt, and the streetscape of Water Street North and Dickson Street. The building is considered a landmark by the local
<b>Sources:</b>	HPAC Member, Alison Jackson.

Communications:  
**Hespeler Post Office (Former)**

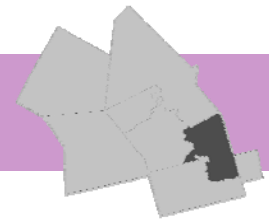


Google Street View, June 2014

<b>Address:</b>	<b>74 Queen Street East, Cambridge (Hespeler)</b>
<b>Date built:</b>	1928
<b>Building use:</b>	Post Office, Commercial
<b>Building name(s):</b>	Hespeler Post Office
<b>Current owner:</b>	Private owner
<b>Acknowledgment Status:</b>	Listed on the City of Cambridge Municipal Heritage Register
<b>Architect:</b>	Thomas William Fuller, architect (1865-1951)
<b>Design/Style:</b>	Art Deco
<b>Materials:</b>	Brown rug brick
<b>Building integrity:</b>	The building is well-preserved.

## Communications:

# Hespeler Post Office (Former)



### Associated people:

The architect of this building, Thomas William Fuller (1865-1951), is a famous Ottawa architect responsible for the design of notable post offices and public buildings.

### Historical contributions:

The Hespeler Post Office was built in 1928. It is prominently located at the top of Queen Street. It was designed by T. W. Fuller for the town in the Art Deco style, and was constructed of brown rug brick. Its large clock has told generations of residents the time. The building was closed in the early 1990s and became a commercial enterprise.

From 1927-1939 there was an increase in the volume of mail and demand for retail services. The building is reflective of an effort to decentralize postal services, with post offices moving into smaller towns. This post office is typical of close to 100 similar buildings across Canada.

### Contextual significance:

The former post office is associated with the presence of Canada Post and the federal government in Hespeler, and contributes to the streetscape of Cooper Street and Queen Street East. It is considered a landmark by the local community.

### Maps:



### Sources:

Corporation of the City of Cambridge. "City of Cambridge Heritage Properties Inventory." 2006. <http://www.cambridge.ca/relatedDocs/2006%20Heritage%20Inventory.pdf>

Goad, Charles E. "Fire Insurance Map of Hespeler, Ontario." 1910. University of Waterloo, Doris Lewis Rare Book Room.

Heritage Cambridge (Ont.). "Town of Hespeler: Historical Walking Tour," 1996. Kitchener Public Library, Grace Schmidt Local History Room.

Marc Boileau. From architectural elegance to commercial function: The history of Postal Services viewed through the arc of its architecture in the Grand Valley.

William C. O'Krafka and Kenneth McLaughlin. A Driving and Architectural Tour of the Historic Town of Hespeler. 2006.

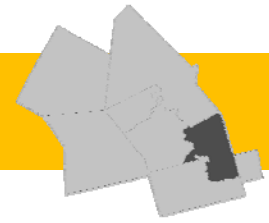


Google Street View, June 2014

# 4.4 Public Utilities



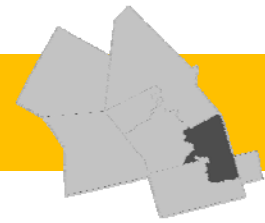
## Galt Public Utilities Commission Building (Former)



James Arteaga, June 2015

- Address:** 62 Dickson Street, Cambridge (Galt)
- Date built:** 1921
- Building use:** Public Utilities Commission Building, David Durward Community Centre
- Building name(s):** Public Utilities Building, David Durward Community Centre for Adults
- Current owner:** City of Cambridge
- Acknowledgment Status:** Designated under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act
- Architect:** Frederick Charles Bodley, architect
- Design/Style:** The building is an excellent example of the Modern Classical style with some Beaux Arts features exemplified through its strong symmetry, flat roofline and understated details.
- The arched windows on the first storey and the panels of windows on the second and third stories were created by projecting pillars and also contributed to the simple beauty of this structure.
- Materials:** Steel and faced stone
- Building integrity:** In the 1990s, the building was converted into the David Durward Community Centre.

## Public Utilities: Galt Public Utilities Commission Building (Former)



### Associated people:

Frederick Bodley, the architect of the Galt Public Utilities Commission (PUC) Building, was born in London, England on October 7, 1880. He opened his own office in Brantford in late 1912 and had a particular interest in the design of schools. Many of his commissions came from district school boards in Brantford, Paris and surrounding townships. He was well-known in Galt having designed the Galt Arena Gardens.

Sir Adam Beck is known as the father of public electrical power in Ontario. He spearheaded the Niagara power project and was instrumental in the establishment of the Galt Public Utilities Commission Building. In his honour, a memorial tablet on the building reads, "In grateful and affectionate remembrance of Sir Adam Beck without whose knightly courage and inspiring zeal this building and all for which it stands could not have been."

### Historical contributions:

Built in 1921, the Galt PUC building was constructed after the need for a more reliable power source became apparent. In 1907, Galt officials, along with officials from the neighbouring towns that now comprise Cambridge, negotiated the transmission of electricity from Niagara to Galt with the Hydro Electric Power Commission.

The building is a three-storey, stone faced, Modern Classical and Beaux Arts public building. It was Galt's first all steel office structure. The building was home to the City's Hydro Commission until the 1980s.

### Contextual significance:

The building is said to have secured the future of electrical power in the community. It is associated with the growth and development of Galt and contributes to the town landscape, and the streetscape of Dickson Street and Wellington Street.

### Maps:



### Sources:

"Cambridge Landmarks," Cambridge Times. Cambridge Archives and Cambridge Municipal Heritage Advisory Committee.

Biographical Dictionary of Architects in Canada 1800-1950  
<http://dictionaryofarchitectsincanada.org>

Government of Ontario, Ministry of Culture. "Ontario Heritage Properties Database," 2004. <http://www.hpd.mcl.gov.on.ca/scripts/hpdsearch/english/default.asp>

Heritage Cambridge, "Old Galt Historical Walking Tour, Cambridge, Ontario," 1996. Kitchener Public Library, Grace Schmidt Local History Room.

Parks Canada, "Galt Public Utilities Commission Building," Canada's Historic Places, n.d. <http://www.historicplaces.ca/en/rep-reg/place-lieu.aspx?id=10095&pid=0>

## Waterloo County Registry Office (Former)



James Arteaga, 2015

- Address:** 122 Frederick Street, Kitchener
- Date built:** 1938-1939
- Building use:** Registry Office, Theatre
- Building name(s):** Waterloo County's Registry Office, The Registry Theatre
- Current owner:** Private
- Acknowledgment Status:** Designated under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act (1991), By-law 91-115
- Architect:** Ray Hall, architect; Dunker Construction, contractor
- Design/Style:** Combination of Art Deco (the detailing, especially the doorway) and Neoclassical style (its block form and detailed cornice).
- Materials:** Brick, Queenston limestone steps, marble walls, bronze doors, and terrazzo floor.
- Building integrity:** A major revitalization project occurred in 2000.

## Waterloo County Registry Office (Former)



**Associated people:**

-

**Historical contributions:**

Originally, all land deeds and transactions were done in York (now Toronto), but as more settlers colonized the land west of Toronto, it was determined that a new Registry Office was needed. In 1815, a new one opened in Milton, Ontario which served what is now the Region of Waterloo. As more settlement occurred further west, another office was opened in Guelph, Ontario in 1840 as it was the centre of the newly formed Wellington District.

Finally, in 1852, a Registry Office opened in Waterloo County as by this time most of the region had been settled. It was located at the corner of Frederick Street and Weber Street East and served the community until 1939 when the current building was constructed.

In 1977, the Registry Office moved out of the building and it was later used by the Waterloo Regional Police (Kitchener detachment) until 1992. In 2000, the former Registry Office was revitalized as The Registry Theatre and opened to the public in January 2001.

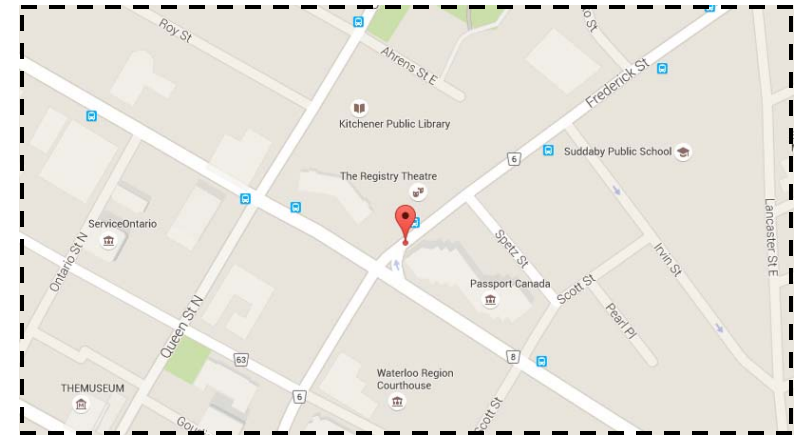
The Registry Office is now located at 30 Duke Street West on the second floor of the building.

It is interesting to note that a Registry Office was established in Preston (now Cambridge) to serve South Waterloo, but it was soon abandoned the following year for the central office in Berlin (now Kitchener). A registry office also operated in Galt (Cambridge) until the 1990s.

**Contextual significance:**

The building is associated with the growth and development of not only Kitchener, but also the former Waterloo County. It is also associated with the Civic District in Kitchener, and contributes to the streetscape of Frederick Street.

**Maps:**



**Sources:**

“Explore Kitchener’s Kilometer of Culture. Designated Heritage Property Tour,” City of Kitchener, 2002.

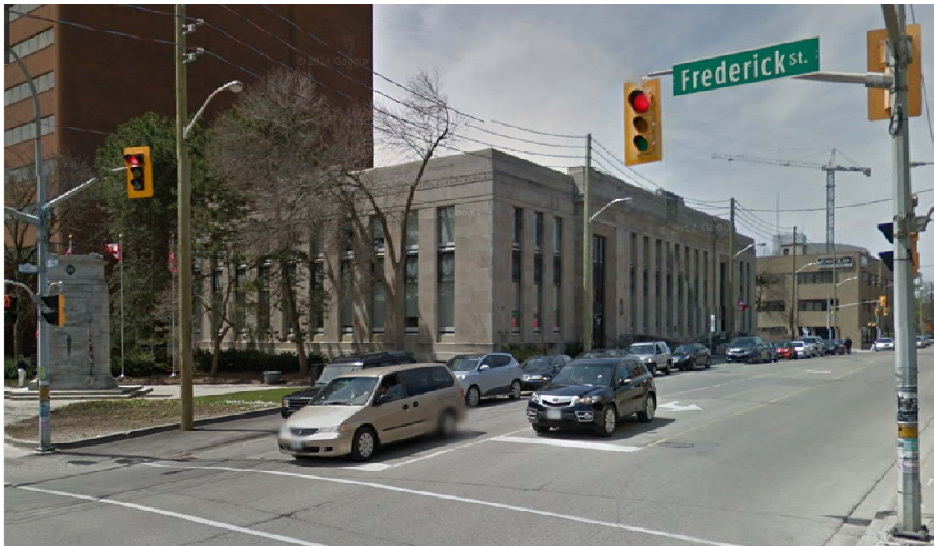
Hilborn, G.V., “The Registry Office,” Waterloo Historical Society, Vol. 27 & 28, 1939 & 1940, pg. 84-86.

“Our History,” The Registry Theatre, n.d.  
<http://www.registrytheatre.com/our-history/>



James Arteaga, 2015

## Public Utilities: The Federal Building



Top: James Arteaga, 2015; Bottom: Google Street View, April 2014

<b>Address:</b>	<b>15 Duke Street East, Kitchener</b>
<b>Date built:</b>	1937-1938
<b>Building use:</b>	Federal departments and agencies office spaces, Customs, Postal Service
<b>Building name(s):</b>	John Norton Building, Federal Building
<b>Current owner:</b>	Public Works and Government Services Canada
<b>Acknowledgment Status:</b>	Listed on the City of Kitchener's Municipal Heritage Register; Recognized Federal Heritage Building under the Treasury Board Heritage Buildings Policy
<b>Architect:</b>	C.D. Sutherland, architect
<b>Design/Style:</b>	Influenced by the Neo-Classical style with a flat roof.
<b>Materials:</b>	Stone-clad reinforced concrete slabs, granite basement, limestone walls, marble, terrazzo, and hardwood floorings
<b>Building integrity:</b>	The building has been well-preserved.

## Public Utilities: The Federal Building



### Associated people:

At the time of the building's construction, James Lorimer Ilsley was the Minister of National Revenue under William Lyon Mackenzie King's Government. Both men were former residents of the City of Kitchener.

### Historical contributions:

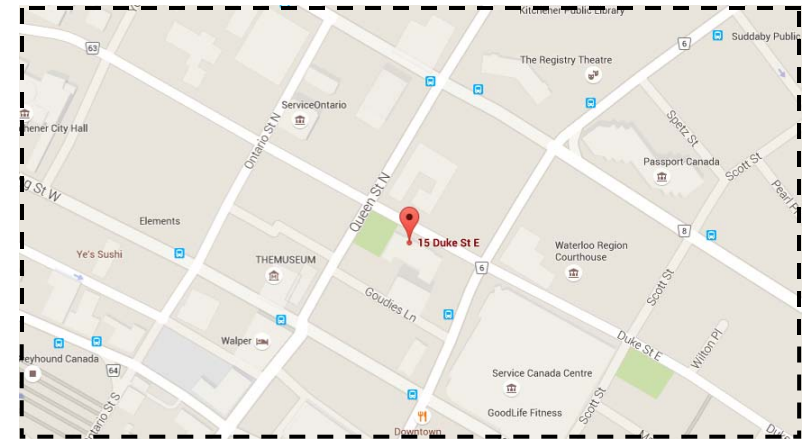
The Federal Building in Kitchener is closely associated with the 1934 Public Works Construction Act (PWCA) which was designed to stimulate the economy during the Depression and to relieve unemployment throughout the country.

In the local development of Kitchener, construction of the building marked a time when this industrial city was beginning to make a modest recovery, stimulating demand for improved customs and postal facilities and for a permanent location for the Department of Defense and the Marine Department.

### Contextual significance:

Valued for its aesthetics, the Federal Building in Kitchener is an example of the Neo-Classical style used extensively by Public Works during this period. The building maintains an unchanged relationship to its site and reinforces the business centre of Kitchener where it is a familiar city landmark.

### Maps:



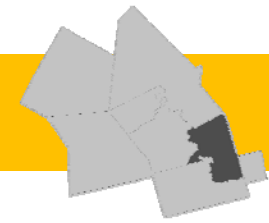
### Sources:

Parks Canada, "Federal Building," Canada's Historic Places, n.d.  
<http://www.historicplaces.ca/en/rep-reg/place-lieu.aspx?id=4804>



Courtesy of the Kitchener Public Library, date unknown.

## Public Utilities: Galt Water Tower



**Address:** 256 St. Andrews Street, Cambridge (Galt)

**Date built:** Pre-1951

**Building use:** Water Tower

**Building name(s):** Galt Water Tower

**Current owner:** -

**Acknowledgment Status:** No recognition

**Architect:** -

**Design/Style:** -

**Materials:** Metal, wrought iron railing

**Building integrity:** -

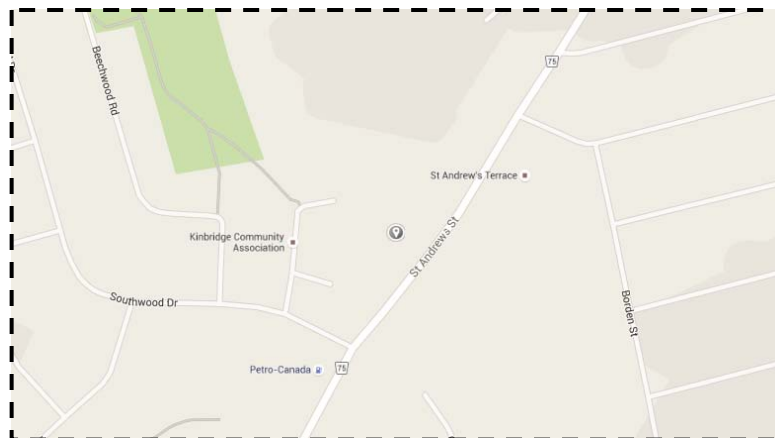
**Associated people:** -

**Historical contributions:** The water tower is associated with the growth and development of the town of Galt, specifically its water supply system.

**Contextual significance:** The structure is considered a landmark by the local community, and is associated to the larger water supply system of Galt (now Cambridge).

**Sources:** HPAC Member, Alison Jackson.

### Map



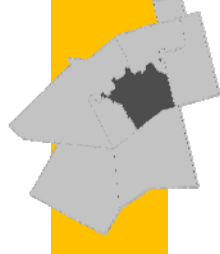
## Greenbrook Pumping Station, Well Houses & Reservoirs



James Arteaga, June 2015

- Address:** 20 & 25 Greenbrook Drive, Kitchener
- Date built:** 1888 (Established); 1912 (Reservoir 1 & 2); 1929 (Pump House and K1 & K2 Well Houses); 1936 (Reservoir 3); 1950s (Major Building Addition)
- Building use:** Water Pumping Station
- Building name(s):** Greenbrook Pumping Station, Shoemaker Pumping Station
- Current owner:** Regional Municipality of Waterloo
- Acknowledgment Status:** Designated under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act (1998), By-law 98-182
- Architect:** Moffatt and Hodgins, an American firm dug the first wells in 1887; Dunker Construction Company built Reservoir 3.
- Design/Style:** Romanesque Revival style (Pump House)
- Materials:** Yellow brick
- Building integrity:** Additions were made in 1930, 1960 and 1990 that compliment the existing architecture. Maple and Walnut trees were planted in 1925 by the Berlin Water Commission.

## Greenbrook Pumping Station & Well Houses



### Associated people:

Greenbrook Pumping Station, formerly known as Shoemaker Pumping Station until the 1960s, was the first water pumping station in Kitchener. The first Shoemaker Pumping Station was built in 1888 by the Berlin Water Works Company, who had a contract with the City for ten years. As this time came to an end, the Town of Berlin discussed acquiring the plant. It was decided that the Town would purchase the plant and equipment, and make the service a public utility - the first in Berlin.

### Historical contributions:

In order to operate the Water Works, Berlin organized an authorizing commission. The Berlin Water Commission was made up of the mayor, a chairman and two to four other commissioners. As demand for the service grew, the Commission was constantly looking for new and better water supplies. The Water Works Company drilled test wells, and built new well houses for newly discovered artesian wells.

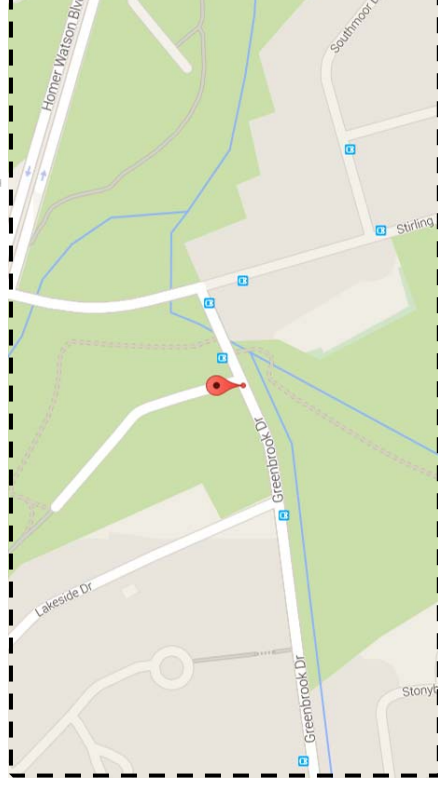
Greenbrook Pumping Station and Reservoir was one of five Kitchener Water Commission pumping stations that were assumed by the Region of Waterloo in 1973. The Greenbrook system consists of five groundwater wells and two reservoirs that are still in use today.

### Contextual significance:

The pumping station is associated with the larger water supply system used in the Region of Waterloo, and was the first service converted into a public utility by the town of Berlin.

The Greenbrook Pumping Station contributes to the streetscape of Greenbrook Drive and Stirling Avenue.

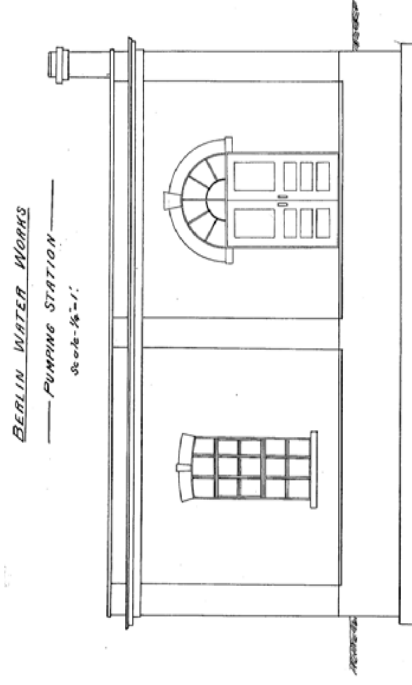
### Maps:



### Sources:

“City of Kitchener Heritage Kitchener Heritage Property Report,” City of Kitchener, n.d.

Origins of Water Services: Early Pumping Stations. Region of Waterloo Archives, 2010. Accessed from the City of Kitchener’s Heritage



Unknown, n.d.

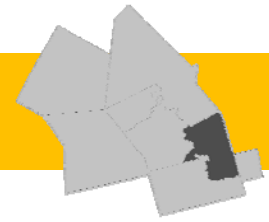
Public Utilities:  
**Middleton Pumping Station**



James Arteaga, June 2015

<b>Address:</b>	<b>60 Middleton Street, Cambridge (Galt)</b>
<b>Date built:</b>	1890
<b>Building use:</b>	Water Pumping Station
<b>Building name(s):</b>	Middleton Street Pumping Station
<b>Current owner:</b>	Regional Municipality of Waterloo
<b>Acknowledgment Status:</b>	Designated under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act (1997)
<b>Architect:</b>	Willis Chipman, architect; Goldie and McCulloch Company, equipment suppliers
<b>Design/Style:</b>	Norman style of architecture
<b>Materials:</b>	Yellow brick with a split limestone foundation.
<b>Building integrity:</b>	The building has been well-preserved.

# Middleton Pumping Station



**Associated people:** -

**Historical contributions:**

Built from 1890-1891, the Middleton Pumping Station was the first pumping station in Galt. Prior to its construction and the formation of the Town's water works, manufacturers who needed water would build their own plants by the Grand River, and draw water directly. However, as the town of Galt grew, demand for reliable water supply and fire protection increased.

The Goldie and McCulloch Company supplied much of the equipment required for the construction of the pumping station, including the stand pipe, engine, boiler, pumps, hydrants and valves.

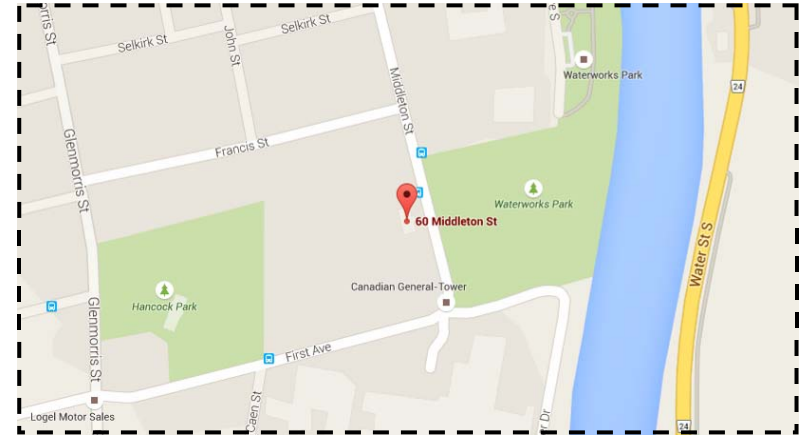
When the Galt Public Utilities Commission was formed in 1919, it became the Commission's first pumping station. Built between 1890 to 1891, it is likely the oldest remaining pumping station in the Region of Waterloo.

**Contextual significance:**

The pumping station is associated with the larger water supply system used in the Region of Waterloo. It is the oldest remaining pumping station in the Region.

The Middleton Pumping Station contributes to the streetscape of Middleton Street.

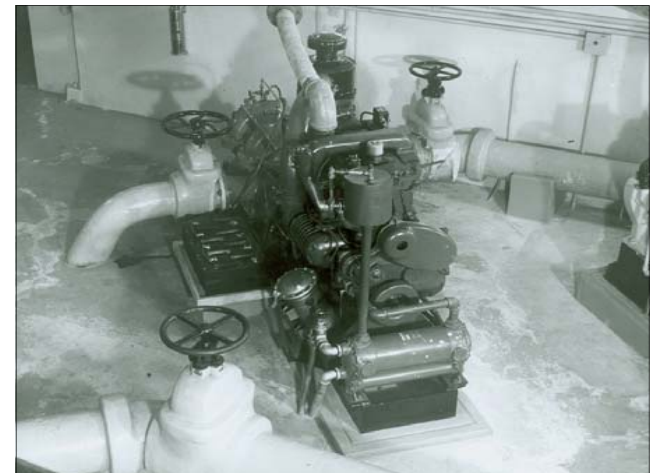
**Maps:**



**Sources:**

Government of Ontario, Ministry of Culture. "Ontario Heritage Properties Database," 2004. <http://www.hpd.mcl.gov.on.ca/scripts/hpdsearch/english/default.asp>

Origins of Water Services: Early Pumping Stations. Region of Waterloo Archives, 2010.



Courtesy of the Cambridge Archives, 1940

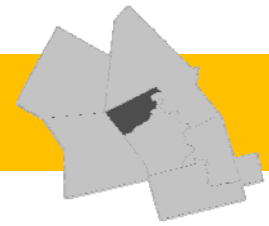
## William Street Pumping Station



Google Street View, April 2014

<b>Address:</b>	<b>17 &amp; 23 William Street East, Waterloo</b>
<b>Date built:</b>	1899
<b>Building use:</b>	Pump house
<b>Building name(s):</b>	Waterloo Pumping Station, William Street Pumping Station
<b>Current owner:</b>	Regional Municipality of Waterloo
<b>Acknowledgment Status:</b>	Designated under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act (1990)
<b>Architect:</b>	Unknown
<b>Design/Style:</b>	The building was constructed of yellow brick laid in a common bond pattern with headers every seventh course.  A projecting ornamental brick pattern exists along the roof line of the building. Decorative brickwork and a concrete keystone over each window enhance the architecture of the building.
<b>Materials:</b>	Yellow brick
<b>Building integrity:</b>	The building has been well-preserved and still contains much of the original machinery.

# William Street Pumping Station



**Associated people:** -

**Historical contributions:**

The William Street Pumping Station was built in 1899 for \$40,000 by the Waterloo Public Utilities Commission (PUC). Previous to the formation of the Waterloo PUC, the town had purchased its water from the privately owned Berlin Water Works Company. Around the time the Berlin Water Works company became a public utility, Waterloo established their own commission that catered to the water needs of the public.

As a vital part of their water works, the Waterloo Public Utilities Commission built the William Street Pumping Station. This station was the first and only station owned and operated by the Commission. It also acted as an administrative headquarters for the Commission until the Region acquired the water pumping station in the 1973.

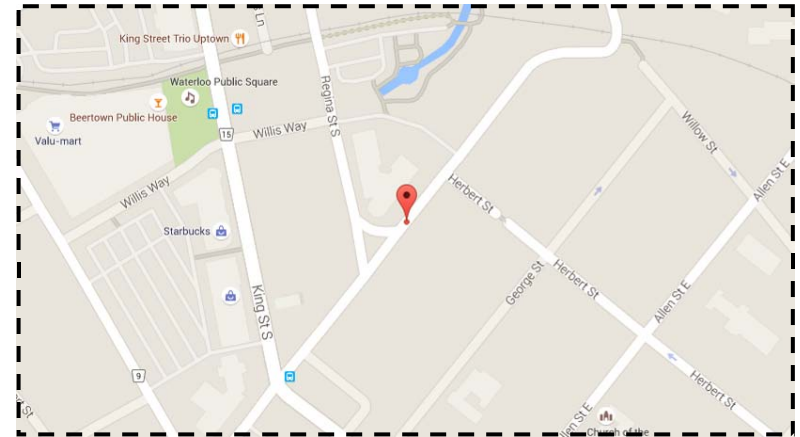
Three artesian wells were sunk with a daily flow of 750,000 gallons to provide the City with water and fire protection.

**Contextual significance:**

The William Street Pumping Station is one of the oldest pumping stations in the Region. It was the only one built by the City of Waterloo, and is therefore the oldest in the City today. It contributes to a larger water supply system beyond the City of Waterloo boundaries.

The pumping station is also associated with the growth and development of the City of Waterloo, and contributes to the William Street streetscape.

**Maps:**



**Sources:**

- City of Waterloo. "Properties Receiving Historical Designation," 2008. <http://www.city.waterloo.on.ca/DesktopDefault.aspx?tabid=614>
- Government of Ontario, Ministry of Culture. "Ontario Heritage Properties Database," 2004. <http://www.hpd.mcl.gov.on.ca/scripts/hpdsearch/english/default.asp>
- Origins of Water Services: Early Pumping Stations. Region of Waterloo Archives, 2010.

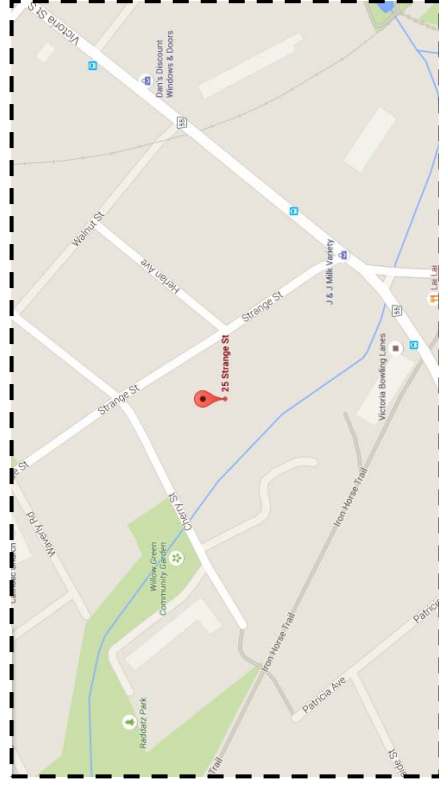


Unknown, n.d.

Public Utilities:  
**Strange Street Pumping Station**



Lindsay Benjamin, August 2015



Map

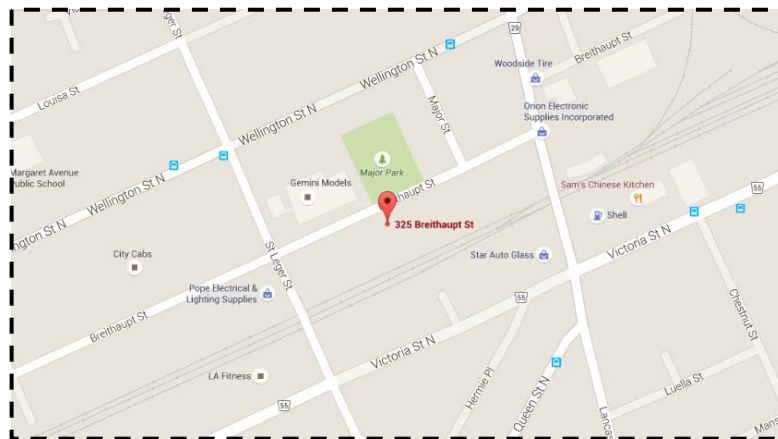
<b>Address:</b>	<b>25 Strange Street, Kitchener</b>
<b>Date built:</b>	1923; 1922 (date stone)
<b>Building use:</b>	Water Pumping Station
<b>Building name(s):</b>	Strange Street Pumping Station
<b>Current owner:</b>	City of Kitchener
<b>Acknowledgment Status:</b>	Listed on the City of Kitchener’s Municipal Heritage Register
<b>Architect:</b>	Unknown
<b>Design/Style:</b>	Art Deco
<b>Materials:</b>	Red brick
<b>Building integrity:</b>	The building has been well-preserved and still contains much of the original machinery.
<b>Associated people:</b>	-
<b>Historical contributions:</b>	The building is associated with the development and growth of the City of Kitchener, and the increase in demand for water supply. The pumping station is still in use today.
<b>Contextual significance:</b>	The building is associated with the larger water supply system of Kitchener, and contributes to the streetscape of Strange Street. It is also considered a landmark by the local community.
<b>Sources:</b>	“City of Kitchener Cultural Heritage Resource Evaluation Form: 25 Strange Street,” July 2013. Accessed from the City of Kitchener’s Heritage Planning Designation Files. “Twenty-Fifth Annual Report of the Water Commissioners of the City of Kitchener Canada,” Water Commission, 1923. Accessed from the City of Kitchener’s Heritage Planning

# Hydro Electric Power Commission (HEPC) Building (Former)



Google Street View, April 2014

Map



<b>Address:</b>	<b>325 Breithaupt Street, Kitchener</b>
<b>Date built:</b>	1933
<b>Building use:</b>	HEPC Building, Industrial
<b>Building name(s):</b>	HEPC Building
<b>Current owner:</b>	Private
<b>Acknowledgment Status:</b>	Listed on the City of Kitchener's Municipal Heritage Register
<b>Architect:</b>	Unknown
<b>Design/Style:</b>	Vernacular
<b>Materials:</b>	Red brick
<b>Building integrity:</b>	-
<b>Associated people:</b>	-

**Historical contributions:** The building is associated with the Hydro Electric Power Commission, which was established by the Ontario Legislature in 1906.

**Contextual significance:** The building is associated with HEPC's presence in Kitchener and the larger hydro-electric power system in Ontario. The building also contributes to the streetscape of Breithaupt Street.

**Sources:** "Appendix 'A': Statement of Significance - 325 Breithaupt Street," n.d. Accessed from the City of Kitchener's Heritage Planning Designation Files.

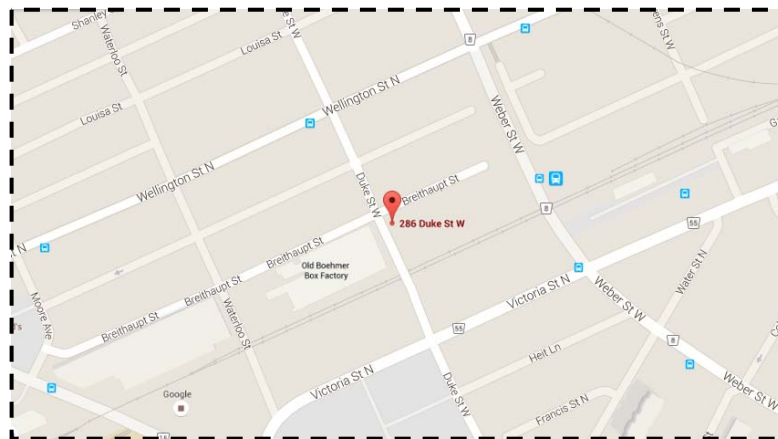
Lauber, Sue. "City of Kitchener Cultural Heritage Resource Evaluation Form: 325 Breithaupt Street," April 2008. Accessed from the City of Kitchener's Heritage Planning Designation Files.

## Public Utilities: Duke Street Hydro-Electric Sub Station (Former)



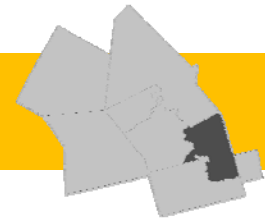
Google Street View, April 2014

### Map



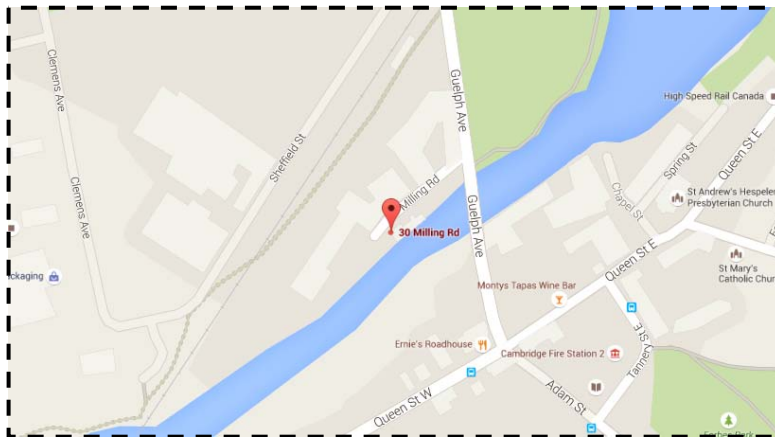
<b>Address:</b>	<b>286 Duke Street West, Kitchener</b> (originally 48 Edward Street)
<b>Date built:</b>	c.1920
<b>Building use:</b>	Hydro-Electric Sub Station, Commercial Use
<b>Building name(s):</b>	Duke Street Hydro-Electric Sub Station
<b>Current owner:</b>	Private
<b>Acknowledgment Status:</b>	Listed on the City of Kitchener's Municipal Heritage Register.
<b>Architect:</b>	Unknown
<b>Design/Style:</b>	Art Deco/Utilities Vernacular with details
<b>Materials:</b>	Red brick, stone
<b>Building integrity:</b>	-
<b>Associated people:</b>	-
<b>Historical contributions:</b>	The building was constructed c.1920 as part of a larger system for hydro-electric power in the City of Kitchener.
<b>Contextual significance:</b>	The building is associated with the adjacent industrial uses and railway line, as well as the former local hydro electric system. The building contributes to the streetscape of Breithaupt Street and Duke Street West.
<b>Sources:</b>	"Appendix A: Statements of Significance 286 Duke Street West," n.d. Accessed from the City of Kitchener's Heritage Planning Designation Files.  Wade, Michelle, "City of Kitchener Cultural Heritage Resource Evaluation Form: 286 Duke St. W.," City of Kitchener, July 2013. Accessed from the City of Kitchener's Heritage Planning Designation Files.

# Water Pumping & Electric Lighting Station (Former)



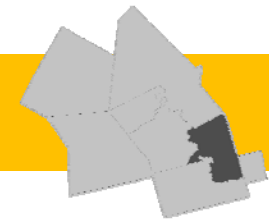
Google Street View, April 2015

## Map



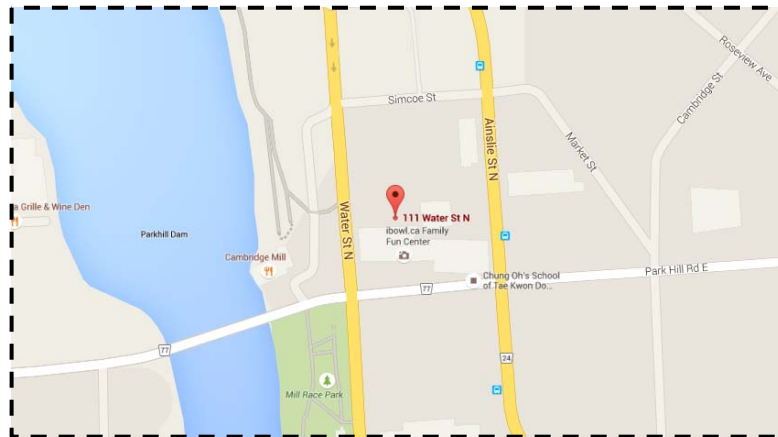
<b>Address:</b>	<b>30 Milling Road, Cambridge (Hespeler)</b>
<b>Date built:</b>	Prior to 1929
<b>Building use:</b>	Water Pumping Station, Electric Lighting Station
<b>Building name(s):</b>	Water Pumping & Electric Lighting Station
<b>Current owner:</b>	Unknown
<b>Acknowledgment Status:</b>	No recognition
<b>Architect:</b>	Unknown
<b>Design/Style:</b>	Vernacular
<b>Materials:</b>	Brick
<b>Building integrity:</b>	Additions are evident.
<b>Associated people:</b>	-
<b>Historical contributions:</b>	The building was built prior to 1929 according to Hespeler's 1929 Fire Insurance Plan, and formed part of a larger system for hydro-electric power in the town of Hespeler (now Cambridge).
<b>Contextual significance:</b>	The building is associated with the adjacent industrial uses, former railway line, and the Speed River. The building also contributes to the streetscape of Milling Road, and the riverscape of the Speed River.
<b>Sources:</b>	"Hespeler Ontario, Waterloo County, Fire Insurance Plan," Chas. E. Goad Civil Engineer, Toronto & Montreal, September 1910.

Public Utilities:  
**Hydro-Electric Transformer Station No. 2 (Former)**



Google Map, 2015

**Map**



**Address:** 111 Water Street North, Cambridge (Galt)

**Date built:** Prior to 1929

**Building use:** Hydro-electric transformer station

**Building name(s):** Hydro Electric Transformer Station No. 2

**Current owner:** Unknown

**Acknowledgment Status:** No recognition

**Architect:** Unknown

**Design/Style:** Small square one-storey building

**Materials:** Red brick

**Building integrity:** Unknown

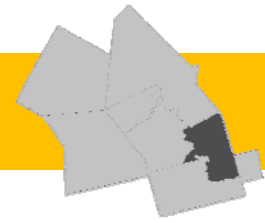
**Associated people:** -

**Historical contributions:** The former Hydro-Electric Transformer Station No.2 was built prior to 1929 according to Galt's 1929 Fire Insurance Plan.

**Contextual significance:** The building formed part of a larger system for hydro-electric power in the town of Galt (now Cambridge).

**Sources:** "Galt, Ont. Plan Dated Aug. 1929" Underwriters Survey Bureau Limited, Toronto and Montreal

## Public Utilities: Electric Power House (Former)

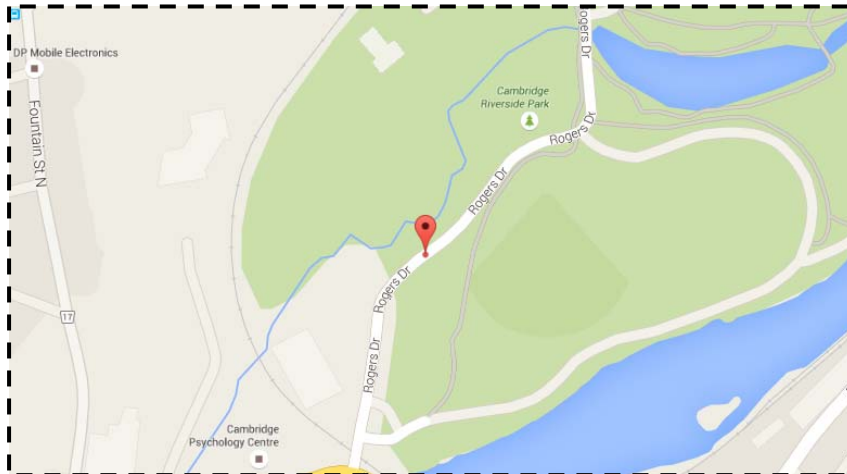


James Arteaga, June 2015

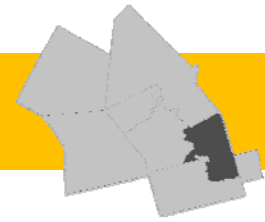
<b>Address:</b>	<b>1800 Rogers Drive, Cambridge (Preston)</b>
<b>Date built:</b>	1905 (Corner Stone)
<b>Building use:</b>	Electric Power House, Vacant
<b>Building name(s):</b>	Preston Electric Power House
<b>Current owner:</b>	City of Cambridge
<b>Acknowledgment Status:</b>	No recognition
<b>Architect:</b>	Unknown
<b>Design/Style:</b>	Yellow decorative brick work brick, rectangular plan.
<b>Materials:</b>	Brick
<b>Building integrity:</b>	Appears to be vacant

<b>Associated people:</b>	-
<b>Historical contributions:</b>	The building was built in 1905 and supplied hydro-electric power to the former Preston Junction and railway line.
<b>Contextual significance:</b>	The building contributes to the streetscape of Rogers Drive and the town landscape of Preston, as well as the landscape of Riverside Park. It is associated with the former Grand River Railway System.
<b>Sources:</b>	"Preston Ontario, Waterloo County, Fire Insurance Plan," Chas. E. Goad Civil Engineer, Toronto & Montreal, September 1910.

### Map



# Hydro-Electric Transformer Station (Former)



**Address:** 101 Grand Avenue South, Cambridge (Galt)

**Date built:** 1929 or earlier

**Building use:** Hydro-Electric Transformer Station

**Building name(s):** Hydro-Electric Transformer Station

**Current owner:** -

**Acknowledgment Status:** No recognition

**Architect:** Unknown

**Design/Style:** Vernacular, Art Deco influences

**Materials:** Red brick

**Building integrity:** Appears to have been altered little.

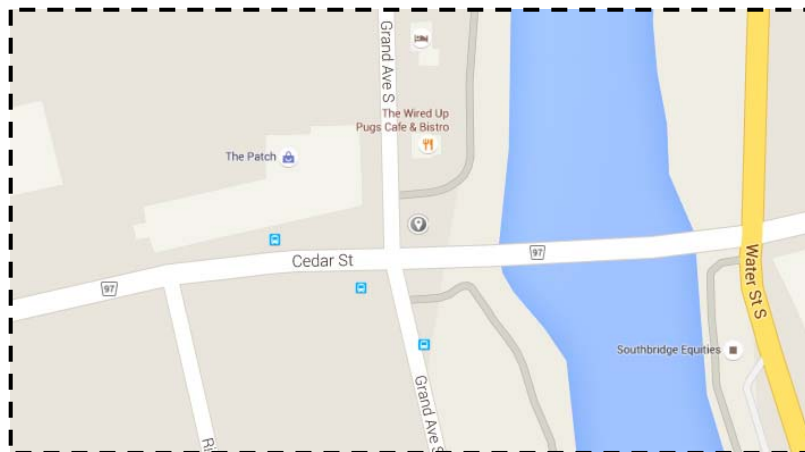
**Associated people:** -

**Historical contributions:** The building was built prior to 1929 according to Galt's 1929 Fire Insurance Plan as a hydro-electric transformer station.

**Contextual significance:** The building formed part of a larger system for hydro-electric power in the town of Galt (now Cambridge), and contributes to the streetscape of Grand Avenue South and Cedar Street.

**Sources:** "Galt, Ont. Plan Dated Aug. 1929" Underwriters Survey Bureau Limited, Toronto and Montreal.

Map



## Kitchener Public Utilities Commission Building (Former)



Top: James Arteaga, 2015; Bottom: Google Street View, 2014

**Address:** 191-197 King Street West, Kitchener

**Date built:** 1931-1932

**Building use:** Kitchener Public Utilities Commission Building, Commercial Use

**Building name(s):** Kitchener Public Utilities Commission Building, Kitchener PUC Building

**Current owner:** Private

**Acknowledgment Status:** Designated under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act (1984), By-law 84-16. Commemorative Plaque from 2005.

**Architect:** Bernal Ambrose Jones, architect (1890-1959); Dunker Construction, contractor

**Design/Style:** The design for the Kitchener Public Utilities Building is a vigorous Beaux-Arts composition with sophisticated details that give the work a dignity and presence rarely attained in Ontario.

The building exhibits special features, such as the richly carved fixtures and the carefully crafted metalwork above the stonework, cut stonework around the windows, carved medallions, unique lighting fixtures, brass front doors, and large archways.

**Materials:** Stone, cut granite, sandstone

**Building integrity:** The building is well-preserved.

## Public Utilities:

# Kitchener Public Utilities Commission Building (Former)



### Associated people:

Bernal Ambrose Jones (1890-1959) was the architect of the former Public Utilities Commission Building in Berlin (now Kitchener). Ambrose gained his knowledge of architecture and design from Frank Darling who hired him as a draftsman in 1908. Frank Darling is known as the master of Canadian Beaux-Arts classicism.

Jones remained with the Toronto firm of Darling & Pearson for 15 years until 1922 when he moved to Kitchener and assisted a local architect, W.H.E. Schmalz, with his design of Kitchener City Hall.

The former Public Utilities Commission Building is also associated with Sir Adam Beck, D.B. Detwiler, and E.W.B. Snider, the fathers of Ontario Hydro, formerly known as the Hydro Electric Power Commission (HEPC).

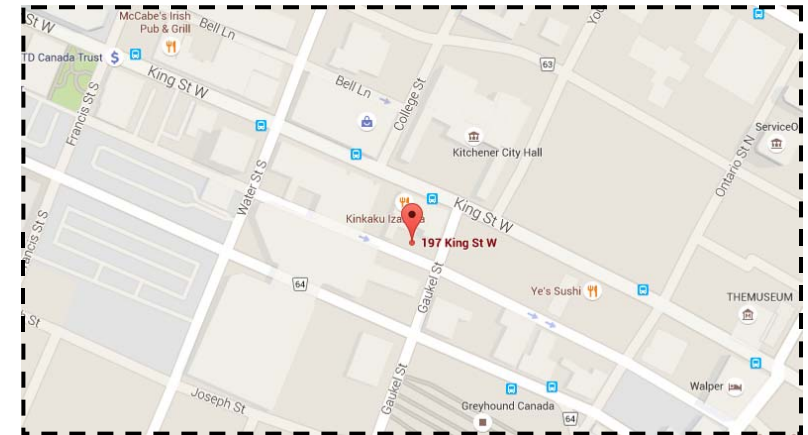
### Historical contributions:

This is the last remaining public building from early Berlin. The Public Utilities Commission Building is associated with the role Berlin played as the first municipality to receive power from the HEPC in 1910.

### Contextual significance:

The building is associated with the City's role as the birthplace of the Hydro Electric Power Commission of Ontario, also known as Hydro One.

### Maps:



### Sources:

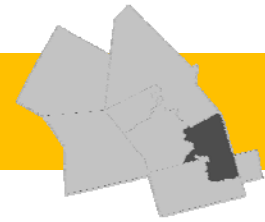
“Explore Kitchener’s Kilometer of Culture: Designated Heritage Property Tour,” City of Kitchener, 2002.

Biographical Dictionary of Architects in Canada 1800-1950.  
<http://dictionaryofarchitectsincanada.org>

City of Kitchener, “Statement of Significance City of Kitchener Public Utilities Commission Building Kitchener, Ontario,” City of Kitchener, n.d. Accessed from the City of Kitchener’s Heritage Planning Designation Files.

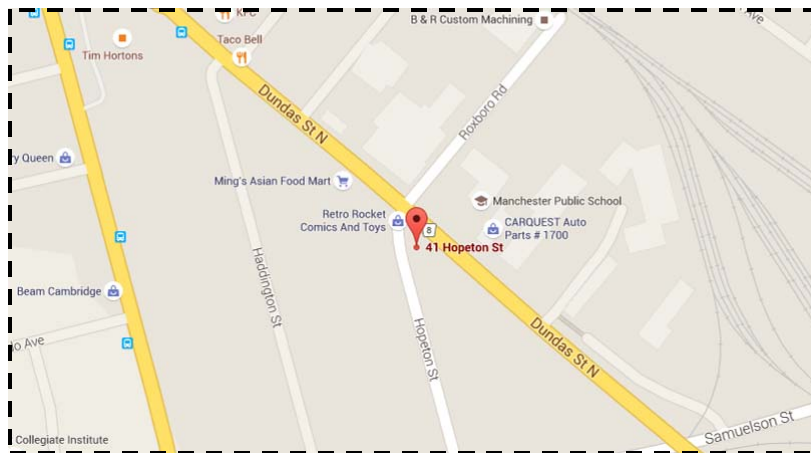
“Kitchener Utilities Time Line,” [sic] City of Kitchener, n.d. Accessed from the City of Kitchener’s Heritage Planning Designation Files.

## Public Utilities: Galt Water Pumping Station (Former)



Google Street View, June 2014

Map



<b>Address:</b>	<b>41 Hopeton Street, Cambridge (Galt)</b>
<b>Date built:</b>	1854-1870
<b>Building use:</b>	Water Pumping Station, Commercial
<b>Building name(s):</b>	Water Pumping Station, Galt Monuments
<b>Current owner:</b>	Private
<b>Acknowledgment Status:</b>	Designated under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act
<b>Architect:</b>	Unknown
<b>Design/Style:</b>	Gothic Revival
<b>Materials:</b>	Granite
<b>Building integrity:</b>	Some original details are still visible on the interior of the structure.
<b>Associated people:</b>	-
<b>Historical contributions:</b>	The building was constructed between 1854-1870 and served as a water pumping station for the Town of Galt (now Cambridge).
<b>Contextual significance:</b>	The building is associated with the development and growth of Galt (now Cambridge), and the development of water supply in the town. The building contributes to the streetscape of Hopeton Street and Dundas Street North.
<b>Sources:</b>	"Cambridge Landmarks," Cambridge Times. Cambridge Archives and Cambridge Municipal Heritage Advisory Committee.  Waterloo Region Generations. "Hopeton St. 0041, Cambridge" <a href="http://generations.regionofwaterloo.ca/getperson.php?personID=1648&amp;tree=Buildings">http://generations.regionofwaterloo.ca/getperson.php?personID=1648&amp;tree=Buildings</a>

Public Utilities:  
**Government of Canada Building**



James Arteaga, May 2015

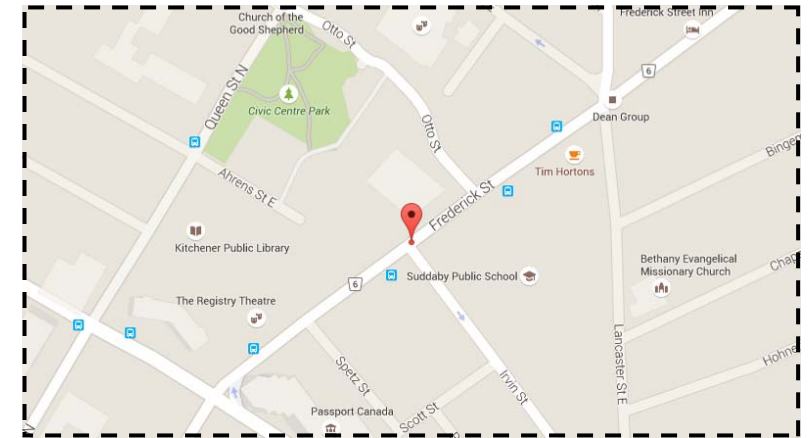
- Address:** 166 Frederick Street, Kitchener
- Date built:** 1956-1957
- Building use:** Office, Warehouse, Storage, Workshops
- Building name(s):** Government of Canada Building, Revenue Canada Office
- Current owner:** Public Works and Government Services Canada
- Acknowledgment Status:** Recognized Federal Heritage Building under the Treasury Board Heritage Buildings Policy
- Architect:** Jenkins and Wright, architectural firm
- Design/Style:** Modern asymmetrical design with a horizontal expression and massing. Smooth-faced, stack bonded, and limestone veneered building.
- Materials:** Limestone veneer, concrete, black spandrel panels
- Building integrity:** The building has been renovated many times and has included the addition of a wheelchair ramp and interior office space.

## Public Utilities: Government of Canada Building



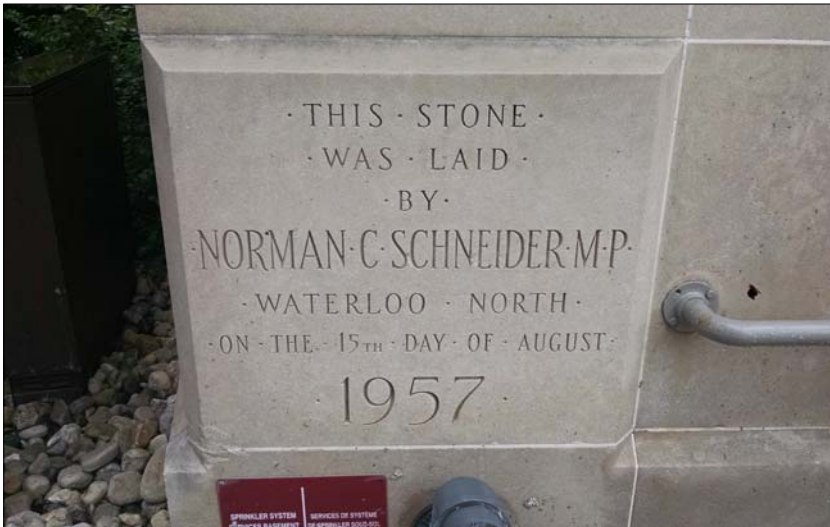
- Associated people:** The corner stone of this building was laid on August 15, 1957 by the North Waterloo Member of Parliament, Norman C. Schneider.
- Historical contributions:** The Government of Canada Building was originally built to house the offices of Revenue Canada at a time when the Federal Government was increasing its spending on Taxation Centres and expanding federal government services to regional centres in the 1950s.
- The building is representative of the growth and development that was occurring in Kitchener during the 1950s.
- Contextual significance:** The Government of Canada Building contributes to the streetscape on Frederick Street and forms part of the Civic Centre District in Kitchener.

### Maps:



### Sources:

FHBRO, "Government of Canada Building: Recognized Federal Heritage Building Kitchener, Ontario," 1999, Parks Canada.  
[http://www.pc.gc.ca/apps/dfhd/page\\_fhbro\\_eng.aspx?id=8710](http://www.pc.gc.ca/apps/dfhd/page_fhbro_eng.aspx?id=8710)

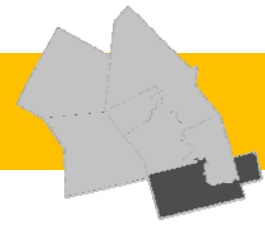


James Arteaga, June 2015



James Arteaga, June 2015

# Public Utilities: Goldie Drinking Fountain



Lindsay Benjamin, June 2013



**Address:** Northumberland Street, Ayr  
**Date built:** 1912  
**Building use:** Water Fountain/Trough  
**Building name(s):** Goldie Drinking Fountain  
**Current owner:** North Dumfries Township  
**Acknowledgment Status:** Identified in a walking tour of Ayr  
**Architect:** Unknown  
**Design/Style:** n/a  
**Materials:** Stone, cement  
**Building integrity:** Appears to be well-preserved.

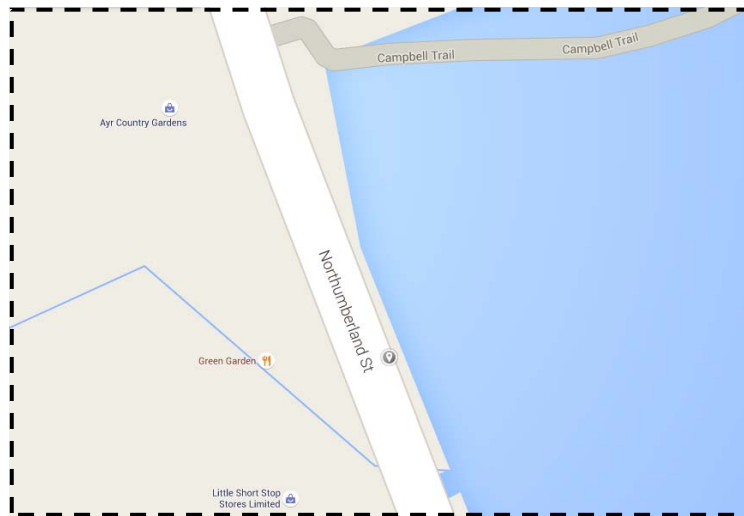
**Associated people:** The well-known Goldie family was integral in the growth and development of Ayr and the surrounding area. They arrived in the 1840s and developed a variety of industries and businesses throughout the area, including the precursor to Babcock and Wilcox that is still in operation today in Cambridge.

**Historical contributions:** The fountain was built as a memorial to David Goldie Jr., the son of David Goldie, who drowned in the Nith River at the age of 12. The fountain was designed to be used by pedestrians on one side and horses on the other.

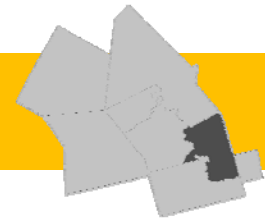
**Contextual significance:** The fountain's location on the side of Northumberland Street in downtown Ayr and its location beside the Nith River are both associated with its purpose as a memorial and public water fountain.

**Sources:** "A Few Steps Back in Time (A Heritage Walking Tour of Ayr, Ontario," Local Architectural Conservation Advisory Committee, 2000, pg.24.

## Map

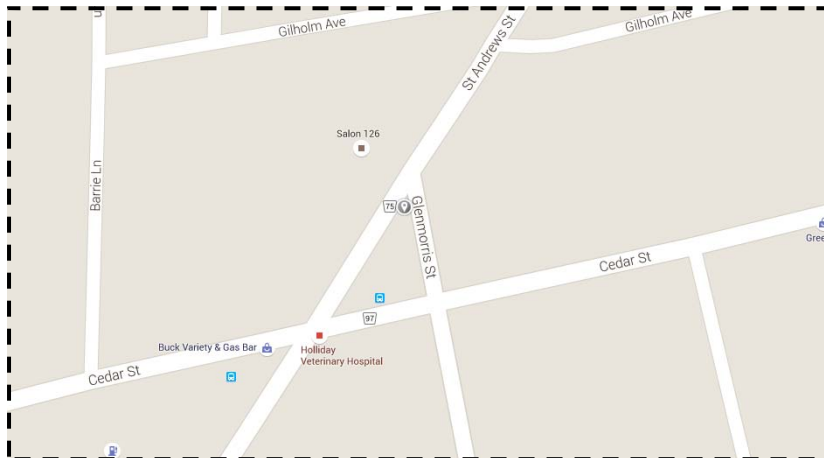


## Public Utilities: Buck Park Horse Water Trough



James Arteaga, June 2015

### Map



**Address:** 1 Glenmorris Street, Cambridge (Galt)

**Date built:** Pre-1951

**Building use:** Horse Water Trough, Monument

**Building name(s):** Buck Park Horse Water Trough

**Current owner:** City of Cambridge

**Acknowledgment Status:** No recognition

**Architect:** Unknown

**Design/Style:** n/a

**Materials:** Concrete

**Building integrity:** Currently exhibiting cracks and rusting.

**Associated people:** -

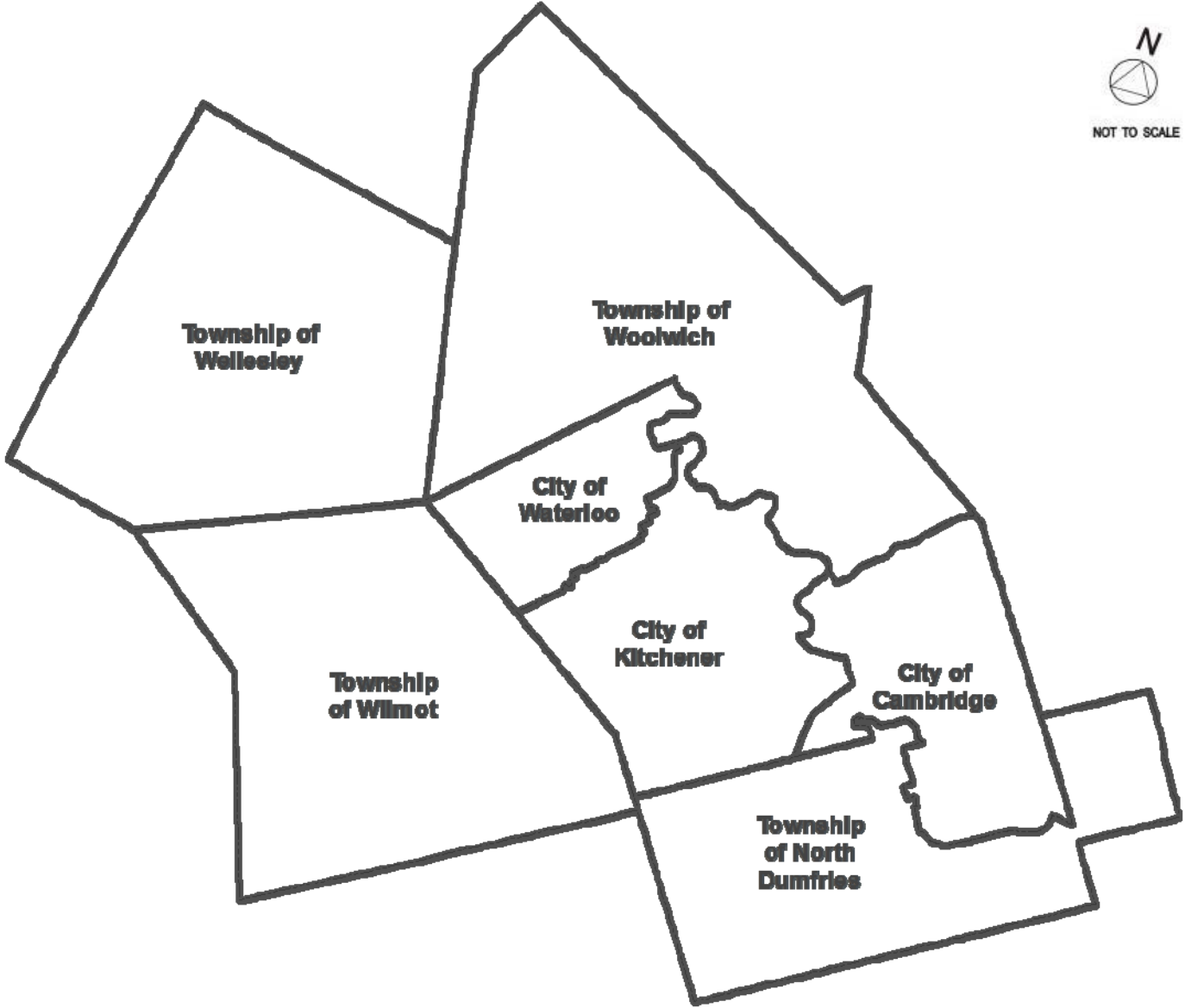
**Historical contributions:** The Horse Water Trough is a relic of a time when people used horses for transportation, and as a result water troughs were made publically available to hydrate horses.

It is interesting to note that this trough was not only used by horses, but also by dogs. On the side of the trough there is a smaller trough built at the appropriate height for dogs.

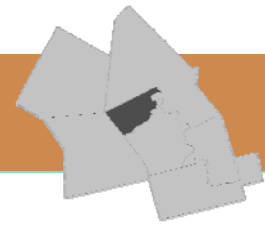
**Contextual significance:** The location of the trough at the edge of the road is significant and representative of its historic need to be placed close to the road for easy access by horses as they passed by.

**Sources:** HPAC Member, Alison Jackson.

# 4.5 Transportation



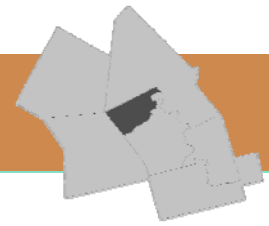
Transportation:  
**Waterloo Grand Trunk Railway Station (Former)**



Google Street View, April 2014

<b>Address:</b>	<b>20 Regina Street South, Waterloo</b>
<b>Date built:</b>	1910
<b>Building use:</b>	Train Station, Commercial
<b>Building name(s):</b>	The Old Train Station, Waterloo Grand Trunk Train Station
<b>Current owner:</b>	City of Waterloo
<b>Acknowledgment Status:</b>	Designated under the Ontario Heritage Act (1995), Bylaw 95-118
<b>Architect:</b>	Unknown; Built by the Grand Trunk Railway
<b>Design/Style:</b>	A Romanesque building with a sweeping hip roof with flared eaves and a ticket office window that extends above the roofline.
<b>Materials:</b>	Constructed of buff-brick with cut stone around the windows, doors, and at each corner of the building.
<b>Building integrity:</b>	The building has been adapted in recent years for commercial use.

# Transportation: Waterloo Grand Trunk Railway Station (Former)



## Associated people:

## Historical contributions:

In 1891, the town of Waterloo sold lands to the Grand Trunk Railway for the purpose of securing a rail line from Berlin (now Kitchener) to Waterloo. A new building was constructed in 1910 to replace the original station house. Around 1917, during the peak period of rail travel, the station serviced nine trains a day: six passenger and three freight trains. The passenger service was cancelled in 1934, but freight service continued for many years. The station also served as a departure point for troops in WWI and WWII.

## Contextual significance:

The station is defined as a “second class station,” in a style typical of the Grand Trunk Railway stations.

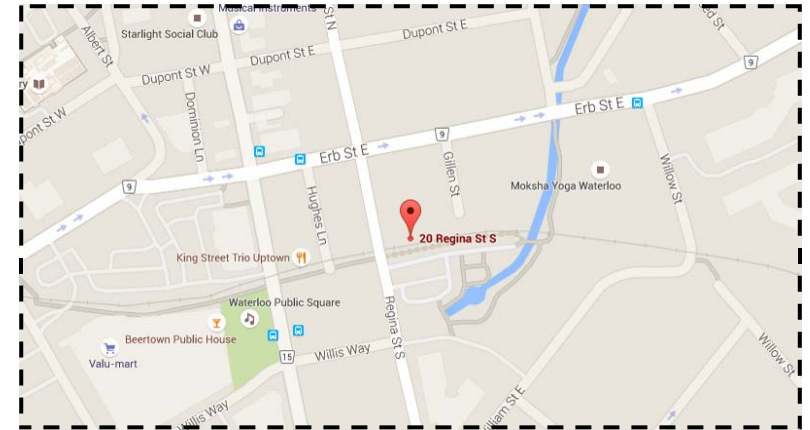
It is associated with the larger Grand Trunk Railway system that connected many towns in southern Ontario.

The building contributes to the streetscape of Regina Street South, and is considered a landmark by the local community.



Archival image courtesy of the Waterloo Public Library (c.1940s)

## Maps:



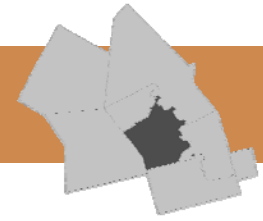
## Sources:

City of Waterloo, “Heritage Property - Train Station,” City of Waterloo, n.d. [http://www.waterloo.ca/en/contentresources/resources/government/heritage\\_property\\_train\\_station.pdf](http://www.waterloo.ca/en/contentresources/resources/government/heritage_property_train_station.pdf)

Government of Ontario, Ministry of Culture. “Ontario Heritage Properties Database,” 2004. <http://www.hpd.mcl.gov.on.ca/scripts/hpdsearch/english/default.asp>

Waterloo Local Architectural Conservation Advisory Committee “Designated landmarks in the city of Waterloo,” 1995. Waterloo Public Library Main Branch, Local History Room.

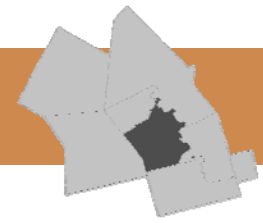
Transportation:  
**Kitchener Canadian Pacific Railway Station**



James Arteaga, June 2015

<b>Address:</b>	<b>126 Weber Street, Kitchener</b>
<b>Date built:</b>	1897
<b>Building use:</b>	Train Station
<b>Building name(s):</b>	Berlin Canadian Pacific Railway Station, Kitchener Canadian National Railway Station, VIA Rail Station
<b>Current owner:</b>	VIA Rail Canada
<b>Acknowledgment Status:</b>	Protected under the Heritage Railway Stations Protection Act (1992); Listed on the City of Kitchener's Municipal Heritage Register
<b>Architect:</b>	Unknown
<b>Design/Style:</b>	Brick-clad with bracketed large overhanging eaves
<b>Materials:</b>	Red brick, stone
<b>Building integrity:</b>	Following a fire in 1908 alterations were made to the interior of the station. Some changes were also made to the structure in the 1960s.

# Transportation: Kitchener Canadian Pacific Railway Station



**Associated people:** -

**Historical contributions:** The Former Canadian Pacific Railway Station in Berlin (now Kitchener) was constructed to accommodate the increased volume of goods manufactured in Berlin, which required rail transport to different markets.

**Contextual significance:** The train station is associated with the larger transportation system that once dominated trade and commerce in Ontario. The building is associated with the growth and development of the town of Berlin, specifically its industrial and commercial growth.

The building contributes to the historic railway landscape in Kitchener, as well as the streetscape of Victoria Street.

**Maps:**



**Sources:** Parks Canada, "Former Canadian National Railways (VIA Rail) Station," Canada's Historic Places, n.d. <http://www.historicplaces.ca/en/rep-reg/place-lieu.aspx?id=4571&pid=0>

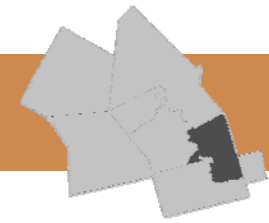


James Arteaga, June 2015



James Arteaga, June 2015

Transportation:  
**Galt Canadian Pacific Railway Station (Former)**

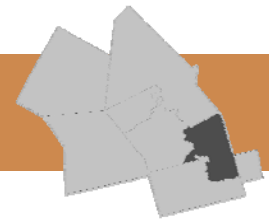


James Arteaga, June 2015

<b>Address:</b>	<b>26 Malcolm Street, Cambridge (Galt)</b> (originally 10 Front Street)
<b>Date built:</b>	1898
<b>Building use:</b>	Railway Station
<b>Building name(s):</b>	Galt Canadian Pacific Railway Station, Cambridge Train Station
<b>Current owner:</b>	Canadian Pacific Railway Company
<b>Acknowledgment Status:</b>	Protected under the Heritage Railway Stations Protection Act (1991)
<b>Architect:</b>	Edward Maxwell, architect
<b>Design/Style:</b>	Influences from the Richardsonian Romanesque and Arts and Crafts style. Brick clad with large overhanging eaves, a central side gable with two small windows, and a station agent's bay.
<b>Materials:</b>	Red brick, stone
<b>Building integrity:</b>	-

## Transportation:

# Galt Canadian Pacific Railway Station (Former)



### Associated people:

The building was designed by Montréal architect, Edward Maxwell. This was quite unusual at the time as Canadian Pacific Railway (CPR) predominantly hired prominent American architects to design their stations.

### Historical contributions:

The Galt (now Cambridge) station illustrates the extensive CPR rebuilding and improvement program of the period from 1896 to 1914.

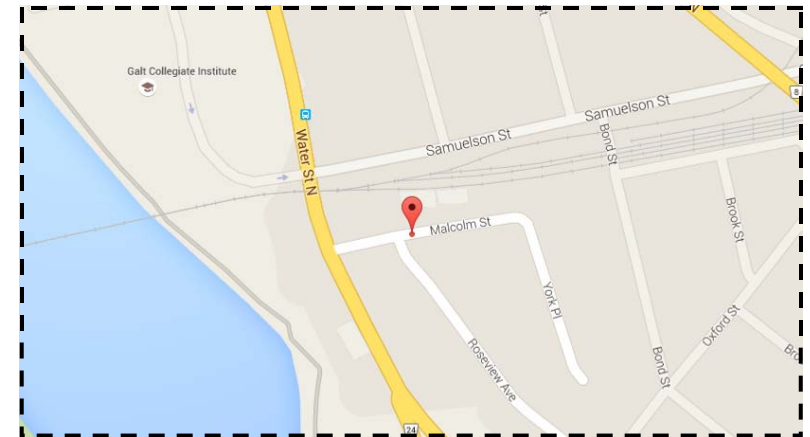
The appearance of the station and the adjacent express shed reflect the accepted turn-of-the-century design for railway stations: large overhanging roofs, a station agent's bay, and a quiet, domestic quality to the spaces.

More unusual features include: the sophisticated use of dark colours, the use of rough, natural materials, and the fine detailing borrowed from the Richardsonian Romanesque style and the emerging Arts and Crafts movement.

### Contextual significance:

The station is associated with the larger railway system that serviced not just the area, but Ontario and Canada. It is also associated with the growth and development of Galt (now Cambridge), and contributes to the streetscape of Malcolm Street. The building is also considered a landmark by the local community.

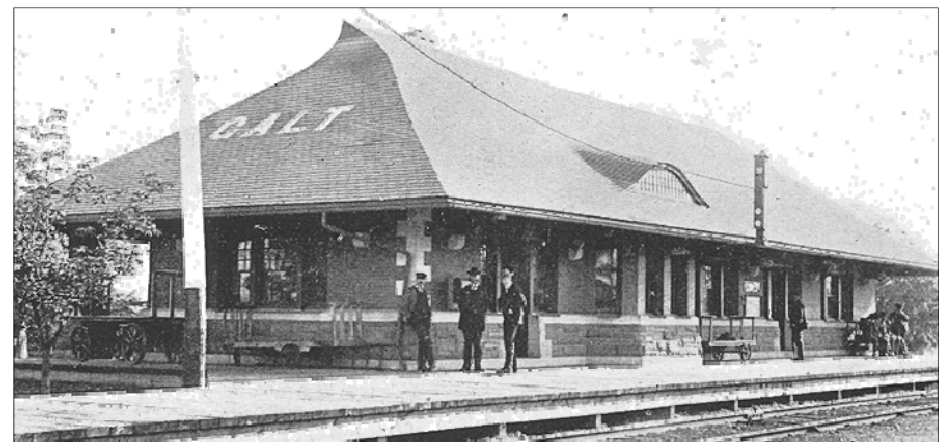
### Maps:



### Sources:

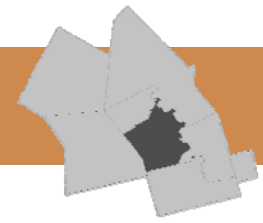
Government of Ontario, Ministry of Culture. "Ontario Heritage Properties Database," 2004. <http://www.hpd.mcl.gov.on.ca/scripts/hpdsearch/english/default.asp>

Parks Canada, "Canadian Pacific Railway Station," Canada's Historic Places, n.d. <http://www.historicplaces.ca/en/rep-reg/place-lieu.aspx?id=4524&pid=0>



Courtesy of the Toronto Public Library, 1902

# Transportation: Petersburg Grand Trunk Railway Station (Former)



James Arteaga, June 2015

## Maps



(Left to right) Original location, current location.

**Address:** 10 Huron Road, Kitchener (Doon)  
(originally located at Notre Dame Drive, Petersburg)

**Date built:** 1856

**Building use:** Railway Station, Museum

**Building name(s):** Petersburg Grand Trunk Railway Station

**Current owner:** Region of Waterloo Museum

**Acknowledgment Status:** Listed on the City of Kitchener's Municipal Heritage Register.

**Architect:** Unknown

**Design/Style:** Vernacular

**Materials:** Brick, wood

**Building integrity:** The station was moved in 1968 to Doon Pioneer Village, and was restored that same year, as well as in 2000.

**Associated people:** -

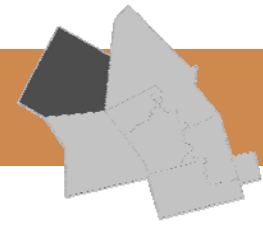
**Historical contributions:** The former Petersburg station was built as part of the Grand Trunk Railway and was later moved to Doon Heritage Village after the station was gifted to the museum by the Canadian National Railway in 1968.

**Contextual significance:** The building was associated with the village landscape of Petersburg prior to its relocation to Kitchener. Now it is associated with Doon Heritage Village at the Waterloo Region Museum, and helps to convey to visitors what life was like in the Region in 1914.

**Sources:** Building Stories, "Petersburg Grand Trunk Railway Station," 2013, [http://www.buildingstories.co/report.php?ListType=bheritage\\_data&ID=2596](http://www.buildingstories.co/report.php?ListType=bheritage_data&ID=2596)

Region of Waterloo Museum, "Explore Village Buildings," n.d. <http://www.waterlooregionmuseum.com/doon-heritage-village/explore-village-buildings/>

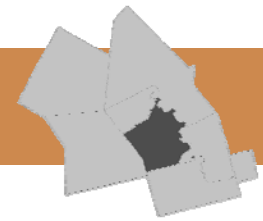
## Linwood Canadian Pacific Railway Station (Former)



James Arteaga, August 2015

<b>Address:</b>	<b>3917 Manser Road, Linwood</b> (originally located at 55 William Street North)
<b>Date built:</b>	1906
<b>Building use:</b>	Train Station, Residence
<b>Building name(s):</b>	Linwood Train Station, Linwood CPR Train Station
<b>Current owner:</b>	Private
<b>Acknowledgment Status:</b>	No recognition
<b>Architect:</b>	Unknown
<b>Design/Style:</b>	-
<b>Materials:</b>	Brick
<b>Building integrity:</b>	The station was moved from its original location. The original roof was removed and a second addition was made to the structure. The original windows have been replaced, and siding was added to the original train station portion of the building.

## Transportation: Linwood Canadian Pacific Railway Station (Former)



### Associated people:

-

### Historical contributions:

In 1904, the construction of the CPR railway bed began, followed by the completion of the Linwood Station and water tower in 1906.

The first train arrived on November 16, 1906, and was used until the stations closure in 1965.

After its closure, the station was moved from its original location across the railway tracks to its current location.

It was originally of one-storey frame construction with an attached outbuilding. The outbuilding was moved some years after and placed on the adjacent property to be used as a shed. It has since been demolished.

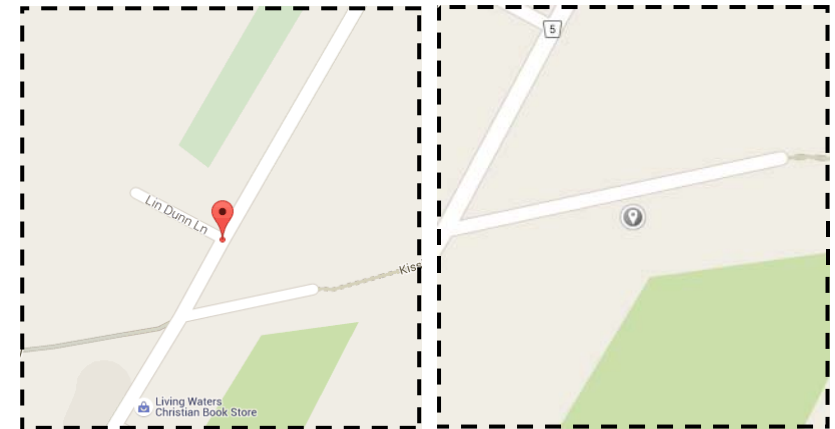
The original roof of the station was removed and a second floor was added to the newly converted residence. Many of the original windows were first kept but have since been replaced. Some small recognizable features of the former station were still present prior to the addition of siding.

The station not only contributed to Linwood's physical development, but it was also the site of various social gatherings, such as the farewells and greetings of young WWI and WWII soldiers who left Linwood and returned home.

### Contextual significance:

The Linwood Train Station was central to the development of Linwood. The CPR line was used for transporting goods from the local mills, as well as for residents travelling to other towns and cities, including children attending Elmira High School. It is even said that the Linwood train station was used to attend hockey games at Maple Leaf Gardens in Toronto, hence the train's nickname, "The Hockey Train."

### Maps:



### Sources:

Carl Langford, local resident of Linwood, ON, 2015.

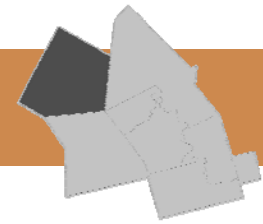
Roes, Marion, "Lishman Coach Line and Early Elmira Transportation," Waterloo Historical Society, Vol. 94, 2006, pg. 37-38 & 165-168.

Schnurr, Julie. "More than a Pool in the Woods: Linwood Past and Present," Julie Schnurr, Linwood, ON. 2002, pg. 36-39.



James Arteaga, 2015

Transportation:  
**Dorking Canadian Pacific Railway Station (Former)**



James Arteaga, August 2015

**Address:** 7987 Township Road 20, Dorking  
**Date built:** 1908  
**Building use:** Train Station, Private Residence  
**Building name(s):** Dorking CPR Train Station, CPR's Plan 12  
**Current owner:** Private  
**Acknowledgment Status:** No recognition  
**Architect:** Unknown  
**Design/Style:** Vernacular  
**Materials:** Brick  
**Building integrity:** An addition was made to the front of the building.

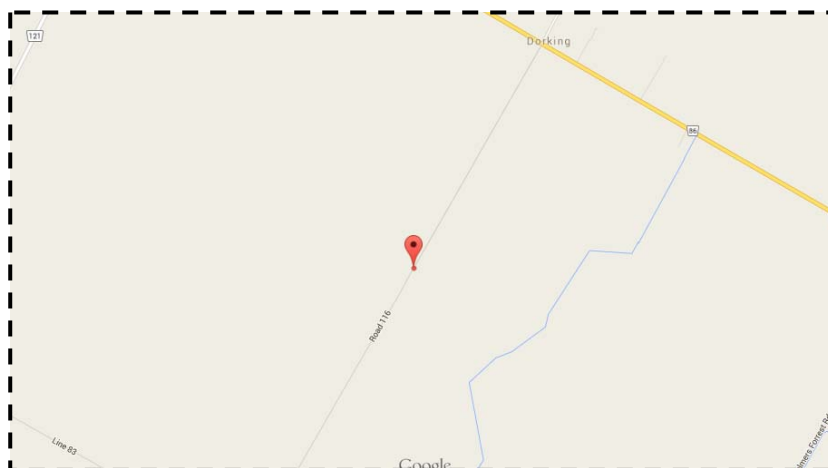
**Associated people:** -

**Historical contributions:** The building was a former CPR Train Station on the Listowel Branch that operated for a short time before it was closed.

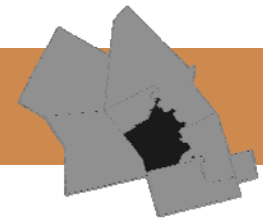
**Contextual significance:** Located in its original location, the train station is associated with the development of the CPR in Southern Ontario and the Region of Waterloo.

**Sources:** "An Architectural Evaluation done for the Preservation Works! Program of the Architectural Conservancy of Ontario: Canadian Pacific Railway Station," October 2006, pg. 3. [www.goderich.ca/en/Heritage/resources/CPRStationArchitecturalEvaluation2006.pdf](http://www.goderich.ca/en/Heritage/resources/CPRStationArchitecturalEvaluation2006.pdf)  
Brown, Ron, "Dundurn Railroad Bundle: In Search of the Grand Trunk/Rails Across Ontario/Rails Across the Prairies/The Train Doesn't Stop Here Anymore," January 2014.  
Hughes, Rob, "Railway Stations in Ontario - Region of Waterloo: Waterloo CNR Railway Station," April 2010. <http://www.trainweb.org/ontariostations/statwat.htm>

Map



# Kitchener Trolley Bus Transit Terminal (Rockway Centre) (Former)



Google Street View, (Top) May 2015; (Bottom) May 2014

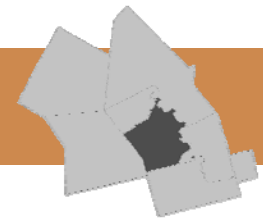
- Address:** 1405 King St. East & 736 Charles St. East, Kitchener
- Date built:** 1950 (Terminal); c.1950 (Rectifier Station); c.1950 (Ancillary Service & Rectifier Station)
- Building use:** Terminal, Restaurant, Community Centre
- Building name(s):** Kitchener Bus Terminal, Rockway Centre
- Current owner:** City of Kitchener
- Acknowledgment Status:** Identified in a City of Kitchener inventory.
- Architect:** Kitchener Public Utilities Commission
- Design/Style:** Mid-Century Modern; 1950s Contemporary style; Art Moderne style; and a simple, utilitarian design
- Materials:** Red brick, decorative steel trim, terrazzo tile
- Building integrity:** The roof was replaced in the early 1980s, as well as the canopy, new flashings, new washrooms on the second floor, and an elevator installed. In 1987, heat and smoke detectors were added as well as emergency lighting, electromagnetic door systems and a sprinkler system. In 2002 the basement floor was removed and replaced.



Google Street View, May 2015

## Transportation:

# Kitchener Trolley Bus Transit Terminal (Rockway Centre) (Former)



### Associated people:

Jonas Bingeman, a well-known member of the prominent Bingeman family ran the Berkley Tavern in the Rockway Centre between 1959-1974 when it moved to Bingeman Park. He was also the founding director of Oktoberfest in Kitchener.

### Historical contributions:

Public transit in Kitchener first began in 1882 when a private bill was introduced at the provincial legislature to form the Berlin and Waterloo Street Railway. The railway company was granted a charter by the provincial government in 1886, and the transit system was integrated between the two towns starting in 1888 when the company was officially established.

The first form of transit was by a horse-drawn car rail system, which converted into an electric system in 1895. By 1911, the street railway system was using hydro-electric power and was operated by the Light Commissioners. It was later transferred to the Kitchener Public Utilities Commission as the Street Railway Department. By 1947, electric trolley buses were introduced, causing the removal of the street railway transit. Three years later (1950), the trolley bus transit terminal was built.

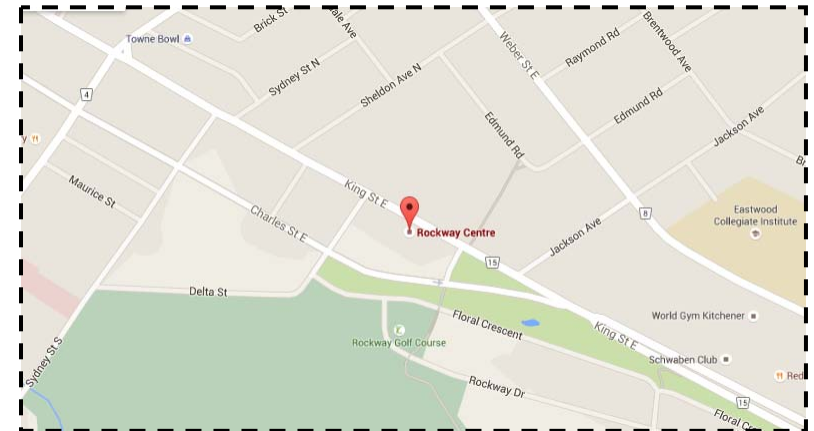
A rectifier station was later built around 1950 that was located at the back of the bus terminal. It was necessary to have feeder stations and to convert high voltage alternating current (AC) to direct current (DC). It was later used as a pottery shed for the Rockway Seniors Centre.

An ancillary service and office building located adjacent to the rectifier station at 73 Charles Street, was also built between 1955-1975.

### Contextual significance:

The building is associated with the former Berlin-Waterloo Street Railway System and contributes to the streetscapes of King Street East, Charles Street East and Preston Street.

### Maps:



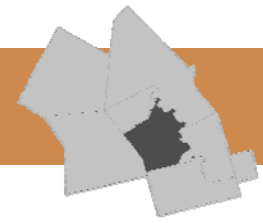
### Sources:

“Appendix ‘B’: Statement of Significance - Rockway Centre (1405 King Street East) & Ancillary Buildings (736 Charles Street East),” City of Kitchener, n.d. [https://www.kitchener.ca/en/livinginkitchener/resources/SRS\\_Rockway\\_Centre\\_and\\_Ancillary\\_Buildings\\_Statement\\_of\\_Significance\\_Appendix\\_B\\_May\\_2013.pdf](https://www.kitchener.ca/en/livinginkitchener/resources/SRS_Rockway_Centre_and_Ancillary_Buildings_Statement_of_Significance_Appendix_B_May_2013.pdf)

“Final Report: Rockway Centre and Surrounding Lands Cultural Heritage Resource Study and Assessment Kitchener, Ontario,” MHBC Planning Urban Design & Landscape Architecture, November 2012. [https://www.kitchener.ca/en/livinginkitchener/resources/Rockway\\_cultural\\_heritage\\_resource\\_study\\_and\\_assessment\\_Nov\\_2012\\_reduced.pdf](https://www.kitchener.ca/en/livinginkitchener/resources/Rockway_cultural_heritage_resource_study_and_assessment_Nov_2012_reduced.pdf)

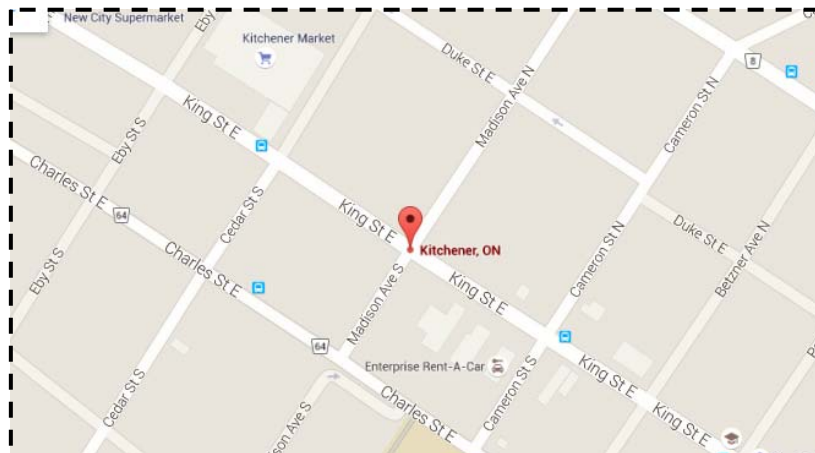
Transportation:

## Berlin-Waterloo Street Railway Car Barn & Power House (Former)



James Arteaga, August 2015

Map

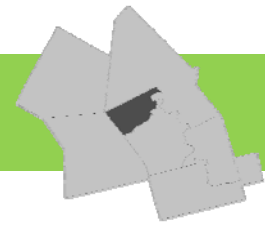


<b>Address:</b>	25 Madison Avenue North, Kitchener
<b>Date built:</b>	1902
<b>Building use:</b>	Car Barns, Mechanic Shop
<b>Building name(s):</b>	Berlin-Waterloo Street Railway Car Barn & Power House
<b>Current owner:</b>	Private
<b>Acknowledgment Status:</b>	No recognition
<b>Architect:</b>	Unknown
<b>Design/Style:</b>	Vernacular
<b>Materials:</b>	Brick, wood
<b>Building integrity:</b>	Various additions and alterations have occurred since it was first built.
<b>Associated people:</b>	-
<b>Historical contributions:</b>	The building is thought to be the former car barns and power house for the Berlin-Waterloo Street Railway System.
<b>Contextual significance:</b>	The building is associated with the former Berlin-Waterloo Street Railway System. It contributes to the streetscape of Madison Avenue North and King Street East.
<b>Sources:</b>	"Map of Busy Berlin," M.S. Boehm & Company, Limited, 1912. Roth, George Wm, "Berlin and Waterloo Street Railway Company Kitchener and Waterloo Railway Map Diagram 1946," April 2015. Westland, Stuart I.; Maus, Orin P. "History of Kitchener-Waterloo Street Railway," Upper Canada Railway Society Bulletin 22, April 1947.

# 4.6 Recreation & Culture



## Recreation & Culture: Brewmeisters Green



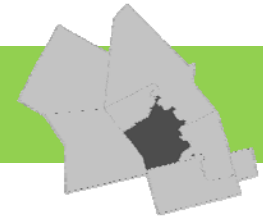
Google Street View, April 2014

Map



<b>Address:</b>	<b>155 King Street South, Waterloo</b>
<b>Date built:</b>	1855 (Established); 1950 (Fountain)
<b>Building use:</b>	Park, Fountain
<b>Building name(s):</b>	Brewmeisters Green
<b>Current owner:</b>	City of Waterloo
<b>Acknowledgment Status:</b>	No recognition
<b>Architect:</b>	Unknown
<b>Design/Style:</b>	-
<b>Materials:</b>	Concrete
<b>Building integrity:</b>	The fountain was discovered in 1990 by City workers under shrubbery and rocks. It was restored in 1994.
<b>Associated people:</b>	-
<b>Historical contributions:</b>	The park first opened in 1855 as part of the former Waterloo Public Square. The fountain was originally built in 1900, but was later replaced in 1950 by the current fountain. It seems to have been forgotten until city workers discovered the fountain hidden under shrubbery and rocks in 1990. Four years later, in 1994, the fountain was restored.
<b>Contextual significance:</b>	The park is associated with the former Waterloo Public Square and contributes to the King Street South and William Street streetscapes.
<b>Sources:</b>	City of Waterloo Staff, 2015.

## Recreation & Culture: Victoria Park (Kitchener)



Google Street View, May 2015

<b>Address:</b>	<b>135 Water Street South, Kitchener</b>
<b>Date built:</b>	1894 (Established); 1909 (Pedestal, Base, and Die); 1910 (Comfort Station); 1911 (Queen Victoria Statue and Lion); 1920s (Pagoda Drinking Fountain); 1922 (Gazebo); 1924 (Clock Tower; Victoria Park Pavilion); 1925 (Courtland Avenue Park Gates); 1929 and 1967 (Boathouse); 1952 (Wading Pool); 1986 (Bandstand)
<b>Building use:</b>	Various
<b>Building name(s):</b>	Victoria Park
<b>Current owner:</b>	City of Kitchener
<b>Acknowledgment Status:</b>	Designated under Part V of the Ontario Heritage Act (1996), By-law 96-91
<b>Architect:</b>	-
<b>Design/Style:</b>	Romantic Landscape style
<b>Materials:</b>	Stone, brick, wood
<b>Building integrity:</b>	The clock tower was restored in 1995 after being in storage since 1974 when the former Kitchener City Hall was demolished. The Boathouse was severely damaged by a fire in 1967 and underwent various repairs and

## Recreation & Culture: Victoria Park (Kitchener)



### Associated people:

-

### Historical contributions:

Victoria Park was first established when Samuel B. Schneider transferred 28 acres of land to the town of Berlin in 1894 after the death of his father, Joseph E. Schneider. This land purchase was completed after a petition was made to the Berlin Town Council to adopt the Public Parks Act.

The park was nameless for a short time until the town decided upon Victoria Park after Her Majesty the Queen in 1895. Victoria Park officially opened on July 1, 1896.

Various additions and alterations were made throughout the years to the park, including a grandstand and racetrack that no longer exist.

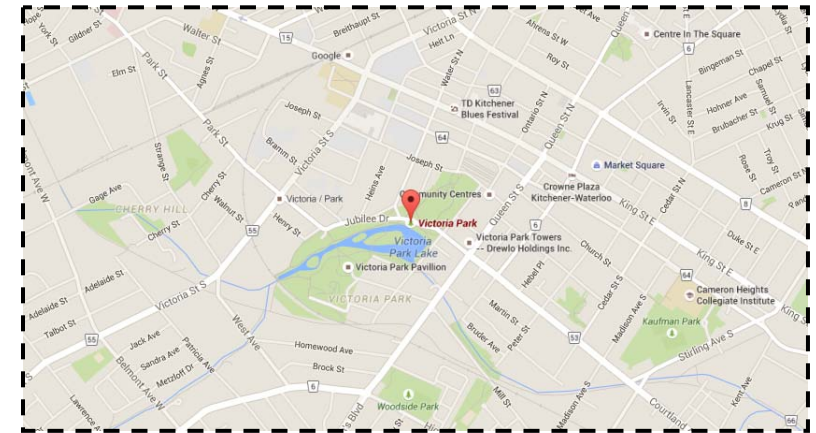
### Contextual significance:

The park is associated with the growth and development of the town of Berlin (now Kitchener) and is central to the neighbourhood character of Victoria Park. It is considered a landmark by the local community and is home to a variety of flora and fauna.



Google Street View, May 2015

### Maps:



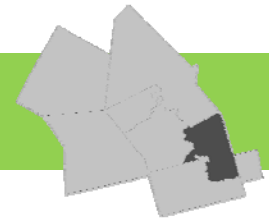
### Sources:

Mills, Rych, "Victoria Park 100 Years of a Park & Its People," Victoria Park 100th Birthday Historical Committee, 1996.



Google Street View, April 2009

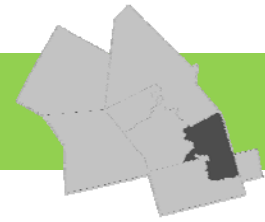
## Recreation & Culture: Riverside Park



James Arteaga, June 2015

<b>Address:</b>	<b>49 King Street West, Cambridge (Preston)</b>
<b>Date built:</b>	1921 (Gates); 1922-1923 (Grandstand)
<b>Building use:</b>	Park
<b>Building name(s):</b>	Riverside Park, Speed Park
<b>Current owner:</b>	City of Cambridge
<b>Acknowledgment Status:</b>	Designated under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act (Gates)
<b>Architect:</b>	Frederick G. Todd, landscape architect; J.H. Mickler, architect, and J. Paterson, designer (Gates)
<b>Design/Style:</b>	-
<b>Materials:</b>	Wood, stone
<b>Building integrity:</b>	The structures in the park have been well-preserved.

## Recreation & Culture: Riverside Park



### Associated people:

Frederick G. Todd (1876-1948) was a renowned landscape architect from the United States who worked in Frederick Law Olmstead's landscape architecture firm. Todd is considered the father of Canadian landscape architecture. He assisted Olmstead on the design of Mont Royal Park in Montreal before moving to Preston.

Todd worked on projects throughout Canada including the Plains of Abraham and Battlefields National Park in Quebec City, as well as many local park projects including: Soper Park, Victoria Park, Dickson Park and High Park in Galt (now Cambridge), to name a few.

### Historical contributions:

Riverside Park, originally called Speed Park, first began with the purchase of 32-acres of land along the Speed River in 1888 from William Schleuter by the Driving Association. Soon after this, a racetrack was created.

In 1894, the Preston Junction was built adjacent to the park and in 1898, the town of Preston purchased the park. A grandstand was built prior to 1900, and was later replaced by a newer structure in 1922-1923.

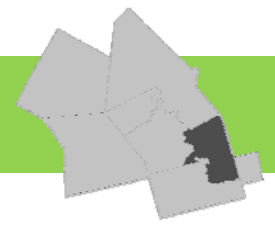
In 1911, the town purchased additional land adjacent to the park that was previously owned by the Preston Curling and Skating Club Company, and between 1911 and 1919, the park changed its name from Speed Park to Riverside Park.

In an effort to remember the soldiers from the area who died in the Great War, local architect J.H. Mickler and designer J. Paterson proposed plans for the erection of a memorial entrance gate to the park in 1919. Their original designs were ultimately made more modest, but the gates were built in 1921.



James Arteaga, June 2015

## Recreation & Culture: Riverside Park



### Historical contributions: (cont'd)

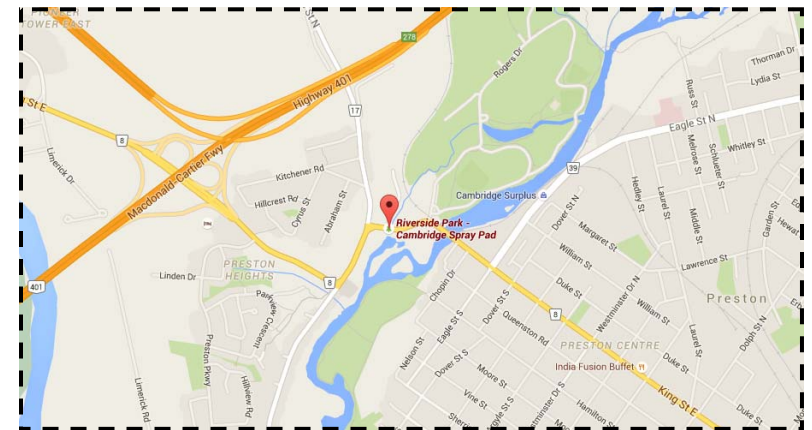
That same year, the Preston Parks Commission purchased part of the Baltzer property and built a swimming pool and picnic grounds. Since then, numerous other alterations and additions have been made to the park, including: bridges, boardwalks, washrooms, and a greenhouse in 1984.

### Contextual significance:

The park is associated with the growth and development of the former town of Preston (now Cambridge), and contributes to the town landscape of Preston.

It is the largest park in Cambridge today, and has been the site of many significant events, including: Dominion Day/ Canada Day, Ontario's Bicentennial Celebration in 1984, and a visit from Her Majesty the Queen Elizabeth II and Prince Philip in 1973.

### Maps:



### Sources:

BrookMcIlroy, "Riverside Park Strategic Land-Use Plan," City of Cambridge, November 2012. <http://www.cambridge.ca/relatedDocs/RiversideParkStrategicLandUsePlan.pdf>



James Arteaga, June 2015



James Arteaga, June 2015

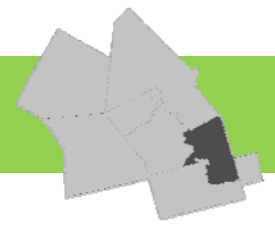
## Recreation & Culture: Soper Park



<b>Address:</b>	<b>120 Shade Street, Cambridge (Galt)</b>
<b>Date built:</b>	1905 (Established); 1920 (Stone Pillars)
<b>Building use:</b>	Park
<b>Building name(s):</b>	Soper Park, Jackson's Field, Jackson's Park
<b>Current owner:</b>	City of Cambridge
<b>Acknowledgment Status:</b>	Identified in a walking tour
<b>Architect:</b>	Frederick G. Todd, landscape architect
<b>Design/Style:</b>	-
<b>Materials:</b>	Field stones (stone pillars and bridges)
<b>Building integrity:</b>	-

(Top) [www.homesincambridge.com](http://www.homesincambridge.com), Oct. 2015; (Bottom) Google Street View, May 2015

## Recreation & Culture: Soper Park



### Associated people:

Dr. Augustus Soper, a prominent resident of both Galt and Windsor, Ontario, played a key role in the development and revitalization of Soper Park.

### Historical contributions:

The park first began with the purchase of ten acres by the city of Galt (now Cambridge) in 1902. The land was known then as Jackson's Field, and was a place where travelling circuses would pitch their tents. By the following year, 42 acres of additional land was purchased and another 35 acres were transferred to the newly formed Galt Parks Commission in 1905. That same year the park was officially named Jackson Park.

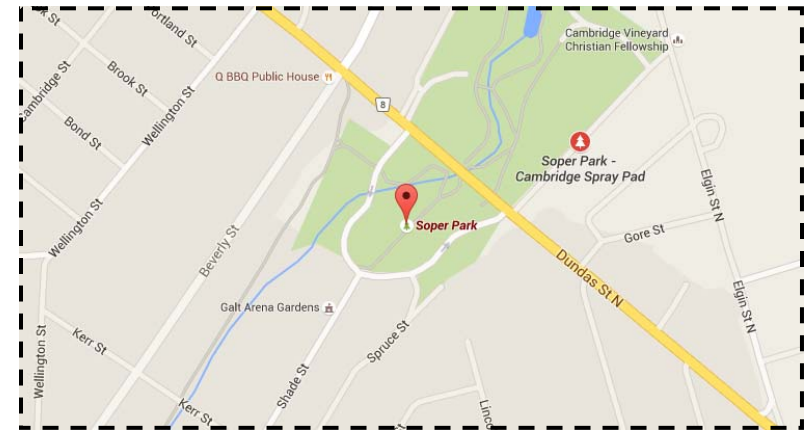
After the Great War, a man by the name of D. Augustus Soper, a prominent member in the community, took an interest in the park and developed a plan that he showed to the city for the growth and revitalization of the park. Dr. Soper, through his plan, built the largest lawn bowling green in Western Ontario, and rehabilitated many aspects of the park. He also erected stone pillars at the entrance of the park which were a memorial for the fallen local soldiers who never returned from the Great War.

The park officially opened in 1921 and was renamed Soper Park after Dr. Soper. Since it was created, the park has been used for a variety of activities and events including: baseball, mini golfing, lawn bowling, camping, and swimming.

### Contextual significance:

The park is associated with the growth and development of the city of Galt (now Cambridge), and contributes to the character of the surrounding neighbourhood. The various streets that run around the park were named after Dr. Soper's family members, such as Marion Way, which was named after his wife.

### Maps:



### Sources:

Cambridge Environmental Advisory Committee, "Cambridge Natural Heritage Tour," 2005.



Cambridge Web.net, accessed Oct. 2015

## Recreation & Culture: Kitchener Memorial Auditorium



Google Street View, May 2014

<b>Address:</b>	<b>400 East Avenue, Kitchener</b>
<b>Date built:</b>	1950 (corner stone); May 24, 1952 (officially opened)
<b>Building use:</b>	Auditorium
<b>Building name(s):</b>	Kitchener Memorial Auditorium, The Aud
<b>Current owner:</b>	City of Kitchener
<b>Acknowledgment Status:</b>	Listed on the City of Kitchener Municipal Heritage Register
<b>Architect:</b>	Jenkins & Wright (1951)
<b>Design/Style:</b>	Art Deco influences
<b>Materials:</b>	Concrete
<b>Building integrity:</b>	The arena has been expanded three times since its original construction in 1950, with the most significant expansion occurring in 2012.

## Recreation & Culture: Kitchener Memorial Auditorium



### Associated people:

-

### Historical contributions:

The original Kitchener Auditorium was located at the corner of Charles Street and Queen Street in downtown Kitchener. It was converted into a dance hall in 1938 due to the lack of ice plants and refrigeration units. The rink was later demolished following a fire in 1948.

Following the old auditorium's closure, local sports groups were forced to travel to Waterloo or Galt for ice time. This, of course, was not desirable by many, and so a group of enthusiasts began to envision the construction of a new Kitchener Auditorium that would host sporting and entertainment events. The building would seat 5,000 people and would cost \$175,000, yet after a vote by the citizens of Kitchener, the proposal was defeated.

The idea of a new auditorium did not arise again until the end of WWII when the City was looking for ways to honour those who had served their country. The Kitchener Auditorium was seen as a living memorial.

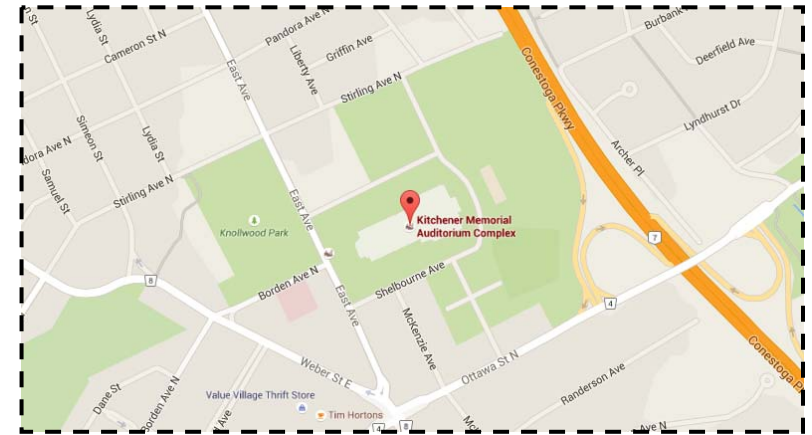
In 1944, two committees were formed for this project, and East Avenue was chosen as the site for the new auditorium. There were concerns about accessibility to the site as East Avenue was in the outskirts of the City at that time. In 1945, the public voted to construct the building at the cost of \$450,000. Construction did not begin until 1950 following the shortage of resources due to the construction boom after WWII. In the end, the project cost about one million dollars.

The first major event at the Auditorium was a rock-and-roll dance that featured the Cadets, Big Joe Turner, and the Choker Campbell Orchestra, and the first group to play here was the Kitchener Musical Society Band.

### Contextual significance:

The Kitchener Auditorium is considered a major landmark in the City of Kitchener and contributes to the street scape of East Ave. and Sherbourne Ave (renamed Eugene George Way in September 2015). The building is also associated with numerous entertainment and sporting events that have taken place here over the decades.

### Map:



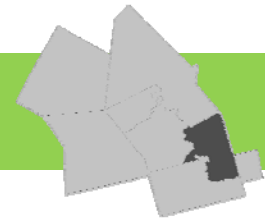
### Sources:

Fear, J., "Flash from the Past: Charles Street Extension Cut Through Two Blocks of Downtown Kitchener," *The Record*, August 2, 2013. <http://www.therecord.com/living-story/3922954-flash-from-the-past-charles-street-extension-cut-through-two-blocks-of-downtown-kitchener/>

McLelland, W. David, "The Kitchener Memorial Auditorium Complex: 50 Years Young and Growing," *Waterloo Historical Society*, Vol. 88, 2000, pg. 41-49.

Mills, Rych, "Images of Canada Kitchener (Berlin) 1880-1960," *Arcadia Publishing*, 2002, pg. 93.

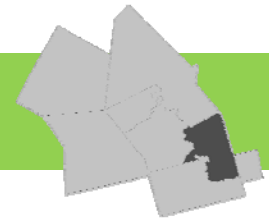
## Recreation & Culture: Dickson Park



James Arteaga, June 2015

<b>Address:</b>	<b>30 Parkhill Road West, Cambridge (Galt)</b>
<b>Date built:</b>	c.1900 (Dickson Grandstand)
<b>Building use:</b>	Park
<b>Building name(s):</b>	Dickson Park, Dickson Grandstand
<b>Current owner:</b>	City of Cambridge
<b>Acknowledgment Status:</b>	Designated under Part V of the Ontario Heritage Act (2000); Dickson Hill Heritage Conservation District Plan
<b>Architect:</b>	Unknown
<b>Design/Style:</b>	-
<b>Materials:</b>	-
<b>Building integrity:</b>	The grandstand underwent minor renovations between 2010-2015, including painting, new eaves troughs and a new roof assembly.

## Recreation & Culture: Dickson Park



### Associated people:

The Dickson Park has been home to the Cambridge Cubs, Guelph Biltmores, and the Galt Terriers, who were a semi-pro team owned by a local paint and wallpaper store merchant named, Gus Murray or “Hustlin’ Gus.”

Many well-known Major League baseball players have played at Dickson Park over the years including: Tommy Warren and Goody Rosen (Brooklyn Dodgers in the 1940s); George “Twinkletoes” Selkirk, who played in more World Series than any other person (New York Yankees); Fergie Jenkins, Canada’s first Hall-of-Fame inductee; Rob Ducey, inducted into the Canadian Hall of Fame in 2013; Scott Thorman; Ed Steele and Willie Mays (Birmingham Black Barons); Gentry “Jeep” Jessup (Chicago Black Giants); Mel Duncan (Kansas City Monarchs); and Jesse Orosco (New York Mets).

### Historical contributions:

Established in 1871, Dickson Park is one of the oldest public parks and agricultural fair grounds in Galt (now Cambridge). In 1897, a wood frame exhibition hall was built that was later replaced in 1966 by a new recreation/exhibition complex.

By 1900, the grandstand that still exists today was constructed to house the visiting and home team dugouts for the baseball teams that played at the park. It also included showers and clubhouses for many decades until the 1980s when new facilities were built.

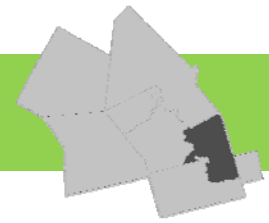
The park is associated with Canadian baseball history as the site where many significant baseball players played during their summer breaks, including many players from the United States.

(cont’d)



James Arteaga, June 2015

## Recreation & Culture: Dickson Park



### Historical contributions: (cont'd)

The park also has a connection to the “negro leagues” that existed prior to the removal of the “negro” ban in Major League Baseball. Many African-American players came to southern Ontario to play at the Inter County games as a haven from the racial prejudice they endured in the United States, and many of these players played at Dickson Park.

The park contains many elements related to its continued use as an agricultural fair ground, including the newly constructed cattle barns that were rebuilt in the same style and size as the original structure.

### Contextual significance:

Dickson Park is associated with the Inter County League of Southern Ontario that is connected to Canada’s baseball history. Across North America, the park was known for being inclusive to all able players, no matter their skin colour.

The park is also connected to the larger group of agricultural fair grounds spread throughout Ontario. It has continually been the home of the Galt fair grounds since its establishment and many early structures related to this use are still present throughout the park, specifically the cattle barns.

The park also contributes to the character of the surrounding neighbourhood, and is associated with the town landscape of Galt (now Cambridge). The large grandstand located at the park is considered a landmark by the local community.

### Maps:



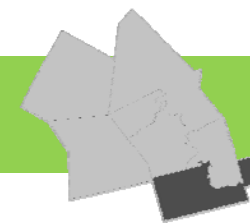
### Sources:

Green Scheels Pidgeon Planning Consultant, Hill, Nicholas, Hill, Margaret, “Dickson Hill Heritage Conservation District Plan for City Owned Lands,” City of Cambridge, April 2005, pg. 4-5, [www.cambridge.ca/relatedDocs/Dickson%20Hill%20HCD%20Plan.pdf](http://www.cambridge.ca/relatedDocs/Dickson%20Hill%20HCD%20Plan.pdf)

Hendriks, Andrew, “Quirky Dickson Park Standing After 101 Years,” SportsNet: Canadian Baseball Network, December 17, 2013. [www.sportsnet.ca/baseball/quirky-dickson-park-standing-after-101-years/](http://www.sportsnet.ca/baseball/quirky-dickson-park-standing-after-101-years/)

“Terriers Return to Historic Dickson Park,” Ontario Terriers Baseball, April 15, 2011. [http://terriersbaseball.pointstreaksites.com/view/terriersbaseball/news-room/news\\_26698](http://terriersbaseball.pointstreaksites.com/view/terriersbaseball/news-room/news_26698)

## Recreation & Culture: Victoria Park (Ayr)

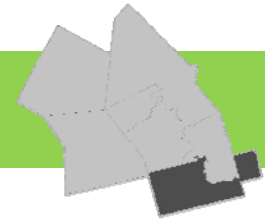


<b>Address:</b>	24 Rose Street, Ayr
<b>Date built:</b>	1920s (entrance pillars and pavilion)
<b>Building use:</b>	Park, Pavilion
<b>Building name(s):</b>	Victoria Park
<b>Current owner:</b>	North Dumfries Township
<b>Acknowledgment Status:</b>	Identified in a walking tour of Ayr
<b>Architect:</b>	Unknown
<b>Design/Style:</b>	-
<b>Materials:</b>	Stone entrance gates
<b>Building integrity:</b>	Park features appear to be well-preserved.



Google Street View, (Top) May 2014; (Bottom) October 2012

## Recreation & Culture: Victoria Park (Ayr)



### Associated people:

-

### Historical contributions:

Victoria Park is said to owe its existence to a threat of attack by the United States. The park was first established in 1866 when three-acres of land was taken over from Walter Gladstone for militia training purposes during the Fenian Raids (raids made on Canada by Irish Republicans based in the United States). That year the Ayr Drill Association was formed and not long after a drill shed was built (later sold in 1901). After concern over the threat of attack passed, the land was converted into a park. Two additional acres were added in 1878 and it was formally named, Victoria Park.

The track was used as an agricultural park for showing horses, and was also used by athletes for road races. The South Waterloo Agricultural Fair, once hosted in Victoria Park, was later lost to Galt when Dickson Park was established.

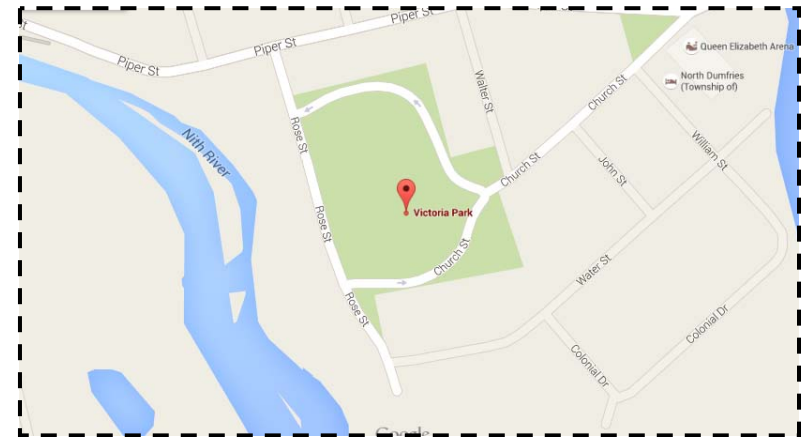
By 1885, the park became the responsibility of the village council. In the 1920s, two pillars were built out of field stones at the entrance of the park by the Women's Institute, and a pavilion with change rooms was built in the same year. Various other additions have been made to the park since that time.

### Contextual significance:

The park is considered an integral part of the village of Ayr's landscape. It has played an integral role in the community for many generations and was the site of celebrations for the Centennial of North Dumfries Township, as well as Canada's Centennial.

The park is associated with the Fenian Raids that occurred between 1866-1871.

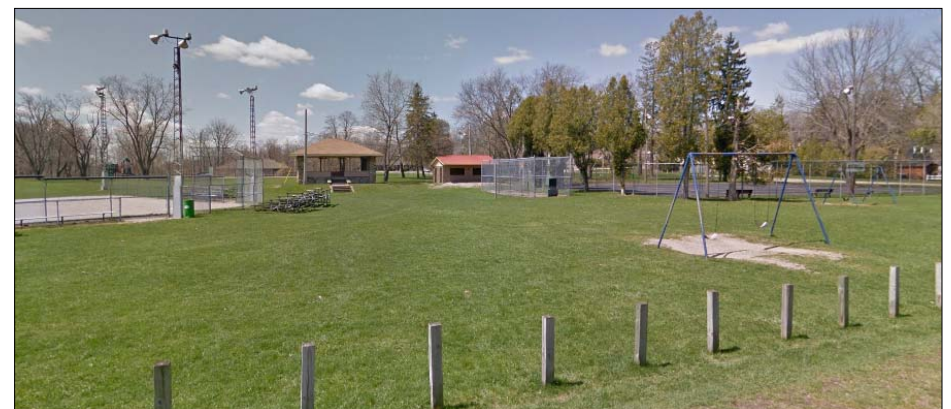
### Maps:



### Sources:

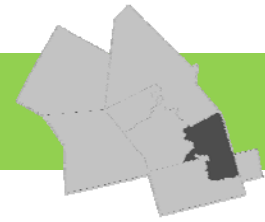
"A Few Steps Back in Time (A Heritage Walking Tour of Ayr, Ontario)," Local Architectural Conservation Advisory Committee, 2000, pg.12.

Taylor, Andrew W., "Our Todays and Yesterdays: A History of the Township of North Dumfries and the Village of Ayr, Ontario, Canada," North Dumfries and Ayr Centennial Committee, 1970, pg. 250-251; 56-57.



Google Street View, May 2014

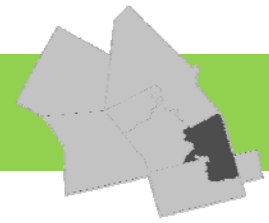
## Recreation & Culture: Galt Arena Gardens



Google Street View, June 2014

<b>Address:</b>	<b>98 Shade Street, Cambridge (Galt)</b>
<b>Date built:</b>	1921
<b>Building use:</b>	Arena, Galt Arena Gardens
<b>Building name(s):</b>	Galt Arena Gardens
<b>Current owner:</b>	City of Cambridge
<b>Acknowledgment Status:</b>	Designated under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act (1997)
<b>Architect:</b>	Frederick Charles Bodley, architect of Brantford
<b>Design/Style:</b>	Edwardian style with Art Deco influences
<b>Materials:</b>	Brick, stone
<b>Building integrity:</b>	The building has been well-preserved.

## Recreation & Culture: Galt Arena Gardens



### Associated people:

Frederick Bodley, the architect of the arena, was born in London, England on October 7, 1880. He opened his own office in Brantford in late 1912 and had a particular interest in the design of schools. Many of his commissions came from district school boards in Brantford, Paris and the surrounding townships. He was well-known in Galt, having designed the Cambridge Public Utilities Building.

### Historical contributions:

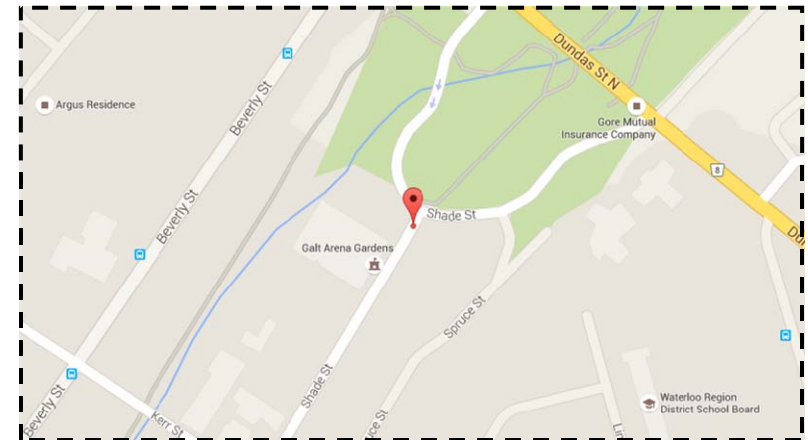
Galt Arena Gardens, constructed in 1921, was designed by F.C. Bodley of Brantford in the Edwardian style with Art Deco influences. It was built to accommodate one-third of the population of Galt.

The Arena is said to be one of the oldest operating arenas in North America. It was a departure from the earlier barn like structures common to arena design at the time. The design added theatrical elements, such as ticket booths, refreshment stands and a theatre style lobby, all of which were new innovations in arena design.

### Contextual significance:

The building is associated with the recreational history of Galt (now Cambridge). It is located near Soper Park and contributes to surrounding cultural heritage landscape.

### Maps:



### Sources:

Biographical Dictionary of Architects in Canada 1800-1950

<http://dictionaryofarchitectsincanada.org>

“Cambridge Landmarks,” Cambridge Times, Cambridge Archives and Cambridge Municipal Heritage Advisory Committee.

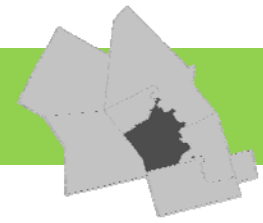
Government of Ontario, Ministry of Culture, “Ontario Heritage Properties Database,” 2004.

<http://www.hpd.mcl.gov.on.ca/scripts/hpdsearch/english/default.asp>



Courtesy of the Cambridge Archives, c.1922.

## Recreation & Culture: Municipal Pool



<b>Address:</b>	<b>15 Woodside Avenue, Kitchener</b>
<b>Date built:</b>	1931
<b>Building use:</b>	Municipal Building (Swimming Pool)
<b>Building name(s):</b>	Municipal Pool, Harry Class Pool, Woodside Municipal Pool
<b>Current owner:</b>	City of Kitchener
<b>Acknowledgment Status:</b>	Designated under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act (1992), By-law 92-242
<b>Architect:</b>	Unknown
<b>Design/Style:</b>	Neo-Classical style
<b>Materials:</b>	Brick
<b>Building integrity:</b>	Building appears to be well-preserved.



Google Street View, April 2014

## Recreation & Culture: Municipal Pool

### Associated people:

The pool was named after Harry Class (1916-2011), a record-breaking swimmer and Kitchener-native. He won the Canadian diving championships four times, and received a bronze medal at the British Empire Games.

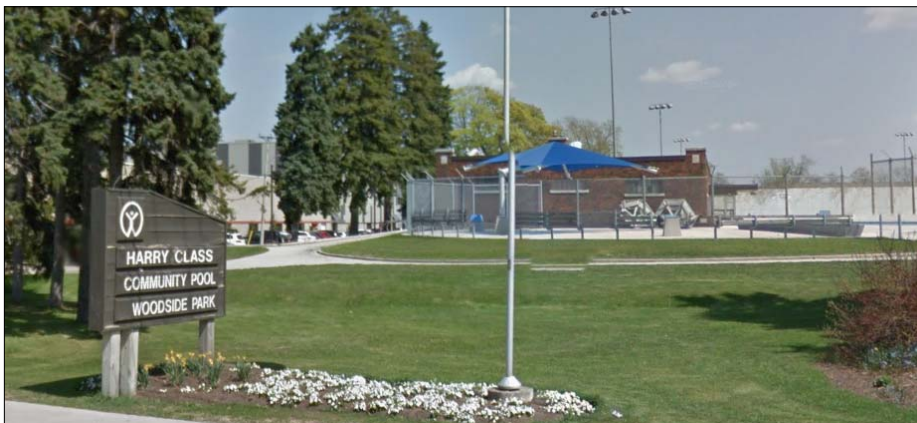
At the Senior Olympics in Michigan in 1992, he received six gold medals and broke 37 records. He was the director of the Ontario Aquatic Hall of Fame, and was later inducted as a builder and diver.

### Historical contributions:

The building that opened in 1931 served as the change rooms and offices for the Municipal Pool, as it was first called. It was the second municipal pool in the City of Kitchener. In 1992, the site was re-named Harry Class Pool in honour of the local aquatic champion, Harry Class.

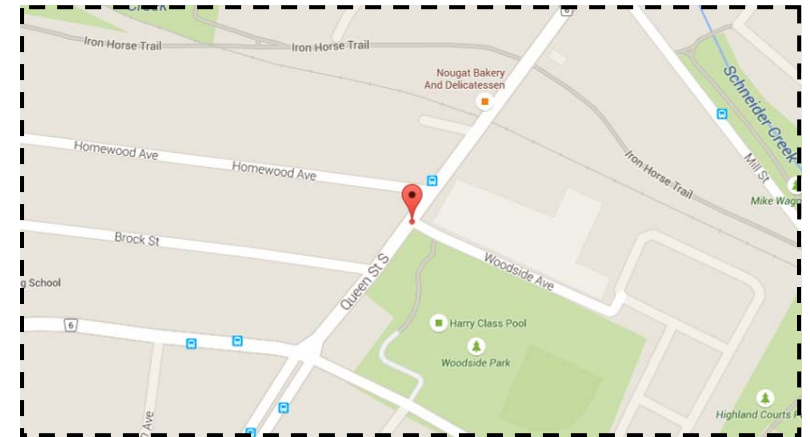
### Contextual significance:

The pool is associated with the growth and development of the City of Kitchener, specifically its recreational history. It is located on land that formed the first municipal park of the newly incorporated Town of Berlin in 1872. The pool also contributes to the streetscape of Woodside Avenue.



Google Street View, May 2015

### Maps:



### Sources:

Desmond, P., "Outdoor Pools Still Making a Splash," The Record, June 21, 2013. <http://www.therecord.com/news-story/3851601-outdoor-pools-still-making-a-splash/>

"Explore Kitchener's Kilometer of Culture. Designated Heritage Property Tour," City of Kitchener, 2002.

"Harry Class," Starwalk, n.d. <http://www.starwalk.ca/star.asp?ID=19>

## Recreation & Culture: New Dundee Community Park & Bandshell



James Arteaga, June 2015

<b>Address:</b>	<b>1370 Bridge Street, New Dundee</b>
<b>Date built:</b>	1944 (Bandshell); 1949 (Memorial Gates)
<b>Building use:</b>	Park, Bandshell, Memorial Gates
<b>Building name(s):</b>	Community Bandshell, New Dundee Bandshell
<b>Current owner:</b>	Wilmot Township
<b>Acknowledgment Status:</b>	Designated under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act
<b>Architect:</b>	Albert Feidlein, local tradesperson; Ed Krehler, carpenter
<b>Design/Style:</b>	Art Deco influences
<b>Materials:</b>	Wood, concrete block
<b>Building integrity:</b>	The bandshell basement was improved with the addition of a heater in 1958, and in 1959, the floor was cemented.

## Recreation & Culture: New Dundee Community Park & Bandshell



### Associated people:

-

### Historical contributions:

The New Dundee Community Park began with the formation of the New Dundee Community Park Association in 1934. The Association was composed of representatives from the Women's Institute, the Board of Trade, the Skate and Curling Club, and the New Dundee Softball Association.

Close to four acres of land was purchased from Aaron Duench at \$112.50 an acre that same year, and a booth was built measuring 14'x18'. In 1937, maple trees were donated by Olive Shantz and the Women's Institute, which are still present in the park today.

In 1944, the Skate and Curling Club ceased to exist and therefore a representative of the musical band was appointed to the Park Association. It was most likely for this reason that the bandshell was erected that year. Every Sunday evening a concert was held in the bandshell.

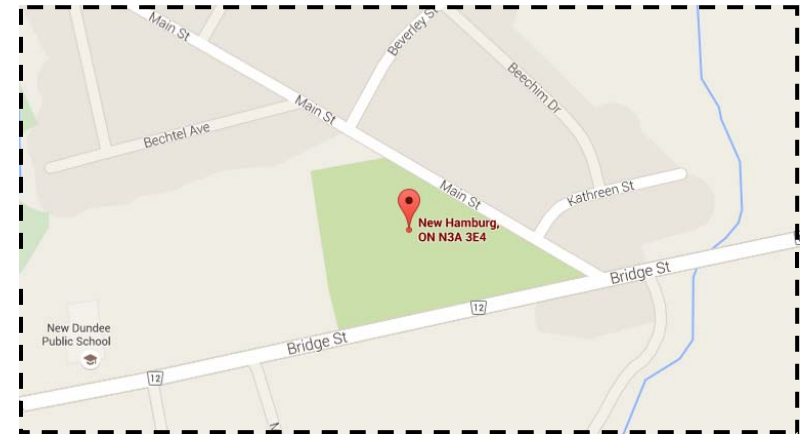
Two years later in 1946, a fund was started to erect memorial gates to commemorate fallen New Dundee soldiers, Pte. Walter Kurt, F.O. Russel Saltzberry, Pte. Burkle Toman, and Pte. Kermeth Fried, who fought and died in World War II. These gates were eventually built and dedicated on June 12, 1949.

Various other additions to the park made throughout the years include: floodlights (1950), playground equipment (1953), a log cabin booth and bleachers (1958), washrooms (1960), a picnic shelter (1967), monkey bars and ducks (1974), a tennis court (1975), and a second baseball diamond (1978).

### Contextual significance:

The park is considered an integral part of the village of New Dundee, and has been the centre of the community for many generations, hosting activities such as concerts, stage performances, and outdoor church functions. The bandshell and park contribute to the village landscape of New Dundee and the streetscape of Bridge Street and Main Street.

### Maps:



### Sources:

"Designated Buildings: New Dundee Bandshell," Heritage Wilmot. <http://www.heritagewilmot.ca/designated-indexDetails.php?New-Dundee-Bandshell-19>

HPAC Member, Al Junker.

"150 Years New Dundee 1830-1980," 150th Anniversary Committee, 1980, pg. 13-15.

## Recreation & Culture: Gore Park & Bandstand



James Arteaga, June 2015

<b>Address:</b>	<b>68 Arthur Street South, Elmira</b>
<b>Date built:</b>	1912 (Bandstand); 1919 (Memorial)
<b>Building use:</b>	Park, Bandstand, Memorial Fountain
<b>Building name(s):</b>	Bandstand in Gore Park
<b>Current owner:</b>	Woolwich Township
<b>Acknowledgment Status:</b>	Designated under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act (1986), By-law 36-86
<b>Architect:</b>	A. M. Bowman, builder (local resident)
<b>Design/Style:</b>	An octagonal structure with cross railings and a steeply pitched roof with a central point.
<b>Materials:</b>	Wood
<b>Building integrity:</b>	The bandstand has been restored at various times throughout its existence.

## Recreation & Culture: Gore Park & Bandstand



### Associated people:

-

### Historical contributions:

The land that forms Gore Park today is said to have been sold by the Cavanagh family who lived adjacent to the site prior to 1886. In 1889, the Elmira Park and Exhibition Company donated the gore lot for the creation of a pleasure ground. Six years later, in 1895, the park was fenced, the ground leveled and seeded. J.H. Ruppel maintained the park in exchange for use of the grass in 1900, and by 1910, the Horticultural Society planted flower beds.

The bandstand, the second in the town, was built in 1912 and was used by the Elmira Musical Society for many years. The first bandstand was originally located at the corner of Arthur and Church Streets, behind the Anglo-American House Hotel. The hotel and bandstand were destroyed by a fire in 1898, and a second bandstand was rebuilt in Gore Park.

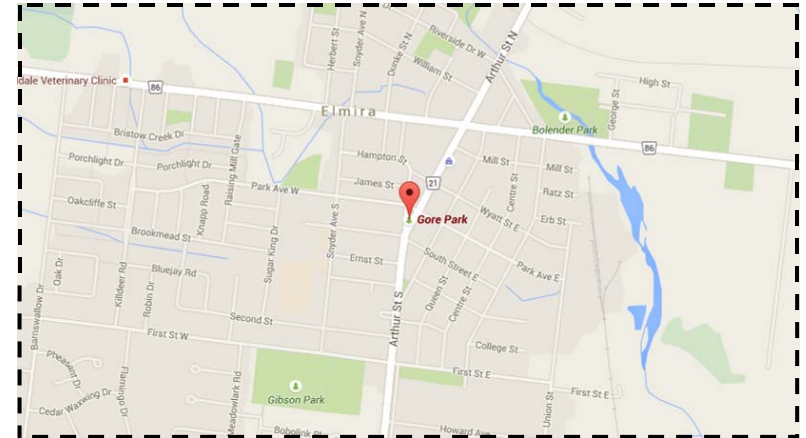
In 1919, a memorial was erected in the park for Elmira's young men who served in the Great War. A gala was also held in the park where medals were given to the servicemen that same year.

The park is named after the geography of the site in the "gore," an area formed by the intersections of Arthur, Park, and Hampton Streets.

### Contextual significance:

The park has been significant and central to the local community in Elmira. Various cultural events have occurred here that span many generations. The park contributes to the streetscape of Arthur, Park and Hampton Streets, and is associated with the town landscape of Elmira. The bandstand, along with the park, are considered a local landmark by the community.

### Maps:



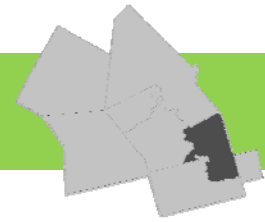
### Sources:

Scott, Grace, "Site of Bandstand is First of Ten Parks," Elmira Centennial, 1986.

Local Architectural Conservation Advisory Committee (Woolwich, Ont.). "Three Elmira Walking Tours", Woolwich, ON: Woolwich LACAC, 1985. Kitchener Public Library, Main Branch, Grace Schmidt Local History Room.

Parks Canada, "Gore Park Bandstand," Canada's Historic Places, n.d. [www.historicplaces.ca/en/rep-reg/place-lieu.aspx?id=10933&pid=0](http://www.historicplaces.ca/en/rep-reg/place-lieu.aspx?id=10933&pid=0)

## Recreation & Culture: Edward Newland Pool



James Arteaga, June 2015

**Address:** 515 William Street, Cambridge (Preston)

**Date built:** 1930

**Building use:** Swimming pool

**Building name(s):** Ed Newland Pool, Edward Newland Pool, Eddies,

**Current owner:** City of Cambridge

**Acknowledgment Status:** No recognition

**Architect:** Unknown

**Design/Style:** Vernacular

**Materials:** Brick

**Building integrity:** The building was renovated in 1999.

**Associated people:** Edward Newland

**Historical contributions:** The Edward Newland Pool, built in 1930, is one of the oldest swimming pools in Preston (now Cambridge).

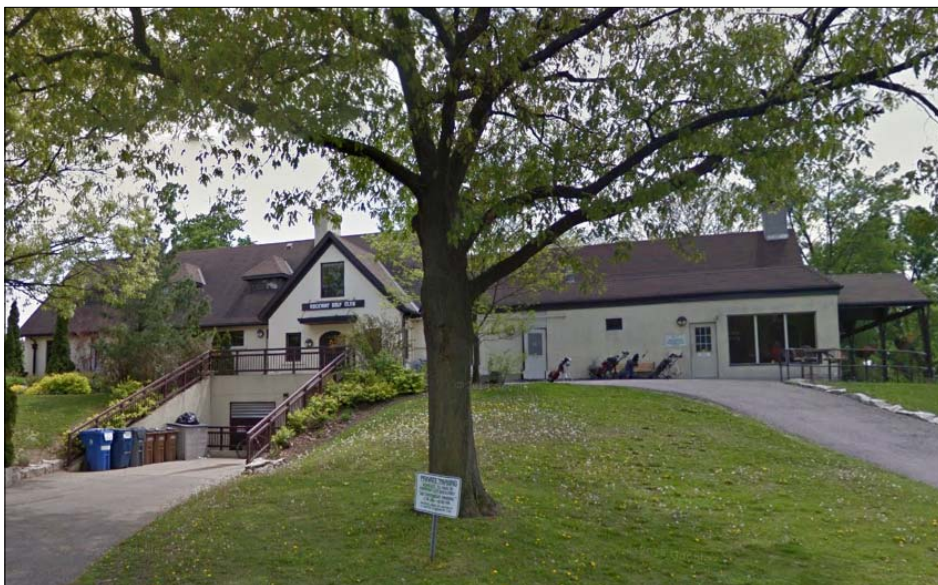
**Contextual significance:** The pool is associated with the growth and development of the town of Preston, specifically its recreational history. The building also contributes to the streetscape of William Street.

**Sources:** HPAC Member, Alison Jackson.

### Map



## Recreation & Culture: Rockway Golf Course



<b>Address:</b>	<b>625 Rockway Drive, Kitchener</b>
<b>Date built:</b>	1935 (Clubhouse and Nine holes); c.1955 (Caddy House and Pro Shop)
<b>Building use:</b>	Golf Course
<b>Building name(s):</b>	Rockway Golf Course, Kitchener Civic Golf Course
<b>Current owner:</b>	City of Kitchener
<b>Acknowledgment Status:</b>	Identified as a cultural heritage landscape in the City of Kitchener Cultural Heritage Landscape study
<b>Architect:</b>	Thompson Jones & Co. (Stanley Thompson), landscape architect
<b>Design/Style:</b>	Tudor influences
<b>Materials:</b>	-
<b>Building integrity:</b>	The golf course has seen many changes over the years, most of which took place in the 1970s to address public safety concerns.

## Recreation & Culture: Rockway Golf Course



### Associated people:

Stanley Thompson, the main designer of the golf course, was a well-known landscape architect in Canada, the United States, the Caribbean, and Central America. He was the founder of the American Society of Golf Course Architects, and was also a well-known golfer in Canada between 1921 and 1924.

### Historical contributions:

Rockway Golf Course was established from land used as the sewage treatment plant for the City of Kitchener. The idea to develop a golf course was instigated by George Gordon Sr., Patrick J. McGarry, Stanley Shupe, Alex Shaefer and David T. Croal. The intention behind the creation of the golf course was to stimulate job growth during the Great Depression and to provide a long-term vision for the establishment of a recreational public course.

It is said that the first nine holes were designed by the City engineer, David T. Croal, but that the design was later revised by George Lang Jr. of the Ontario Golf Association. The full 18 holes were later designed by golf course designer, Stanley Thompson.

Construction of the golf course began in 1932 by relief workers paid \$1.50 a day in food vouchers. Three years later, in 1935, nine holes were opened, and the other holes were added later. Most of the funding was provided by the Provincial government, and the total cost to construct the golf course and club house was \$86,000.

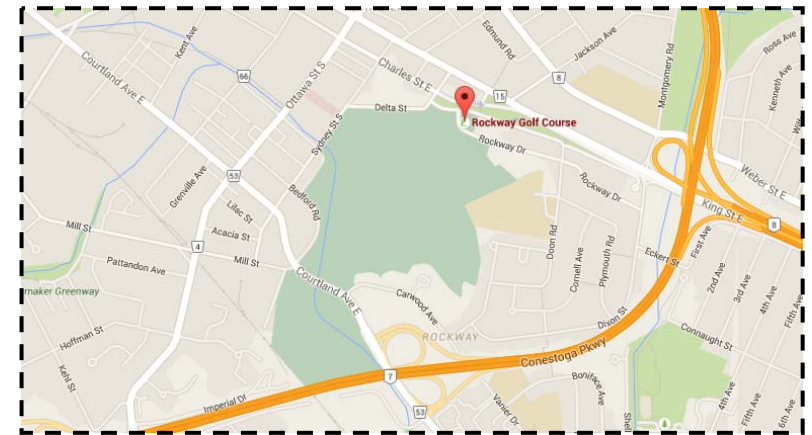
Rockway Golf Course continues to be used as a public golf course today.

### Contextual significance:

The golf course and clubhouse are associated with the provincial government stimulus the City of Kitchener received during the Great Depression.

The golf course is also associated with the growth and development of the City and is central to the character of the local neighbourhood. The clubhouse contributes to the streetscape of Rockway Drive.

### Maps:

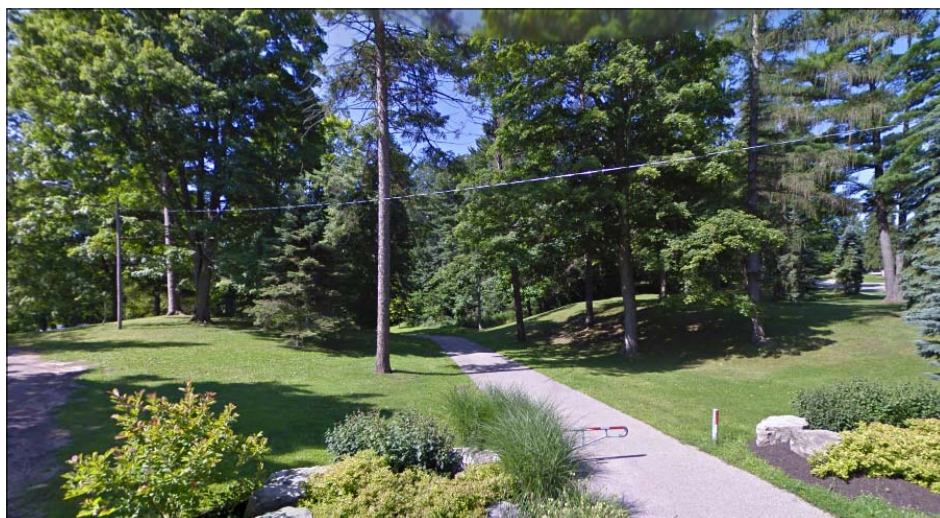
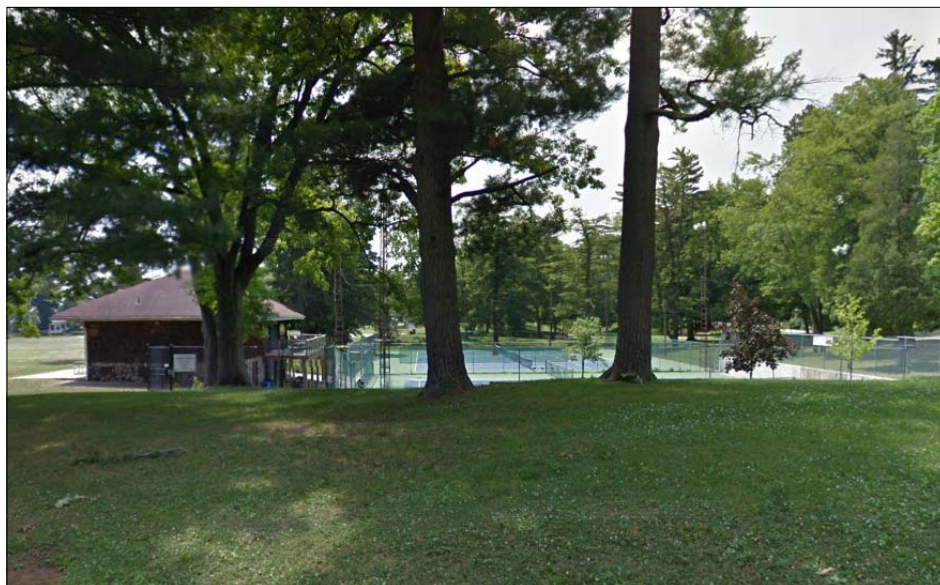
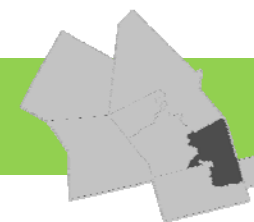


### Sources:

“Final Report: Rockway Centre and Surrounding Lands Cultural Heritage Resource Study and Assessment Kitchener, Ontario,” MHBC Planning Urban Design & Landscape Architecture, November 2012.  
[https://www.kitchener.ca/en/livinginkitchener/resources/Rockway\\_cultural\\_heritage\\_resource\\_study\\_and\\_assessment\\_Nov\\_2012\\_reduced.pdf](https://www.kitchener.ca/en/livinginkitchener/resources/Rockway_cultural_heritage_resource_study_and_assessment_Nov_2012_reduced.pdf)

“Rockway Golf Course,” Stanley Thompson, 2015.  
<http://courses.stanleythompson.com/courses/65-Rockway-Golf-Course>

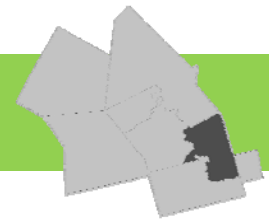
## Recreation & Culture: Victoria Park (Cambridge)



Google Street View, (Top) July 2014; (Bottom) August 2009

<b>Address:</b>	<b>99 Wentworth Avenue, Cambridge (Galt)</b>
<b>Date built:</b>	1901 (Park established); 1902 (Tennis Pavilion)
<b>Building use:</b>	Park, Recreation
<b>Building name(s):</b>	Victoria Park, Victoria Park Tennis Club
<b>Current owner:</b>	City of Cambridge
<b>Acknowledgment Status:</b>	Designated under Part V of the Ontario Heritage Act (2005); Dickson Hill Heritage Conservation District
<b>Architect:</b>	Unknown
<b>Design/Style:</b>	-
<b>Materials:</b>	Brick, stone
<b>Building integrity:</b>	-

## Recreation & Culture: Victoria Park (Cambridge)



**Associated people:** Eugene Langdon Wilks, donated 28 acres of land to the Town of Galt (now Cambridge) as a memorial to Queen Victoria. He was a prominent local resident who built Langdon Hall.

**Historical contributions:** Victoria Park was once part of Dickson's Bush. Ten acres of land was donated by Miss Florence Dickson in 1893 to form the park, and it is thought that this piece of land is now the area where the playing fields and tennis court pavilion stand.

In 1901, through the generosity of Eugene Langdon Wilks, 28 additional acres of wooded land was donated to the town for the park as a memorial to Queen Victoria, hence the park's name. Nine more acres were later acquired by the City. It is said that at one point the park housed deer, peacocks, and other small animals in a deer-run that was built in the 1920s and closed in the 1960s or 1970s.

A tennis club pavilion was built c.1902, which is still in use today.

**Contextual significance:** The park is considered one of the oldest and largest park landscapes in Galt (now Cambridge) and contributes to the neighbourhood landscape of Dickson Hill.

Victoria Park is also significant from an environmental and natural heritage perspective due to the various species of flora and fauna found there.

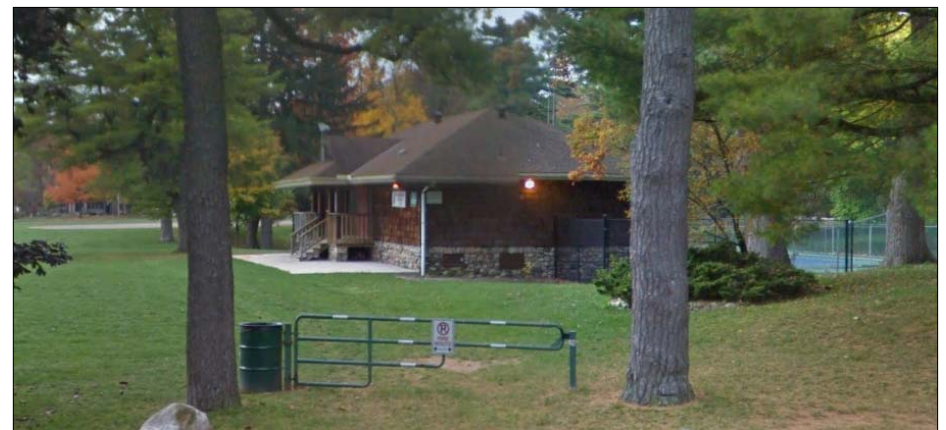
### Maps:



### Sources:

"Cambridge Natural Heritage Tour: Victoria Park," The Corporation of the City of Cambridge, 2005, pg. 48.

Green Scheels Pidgeon Planning Consultant, Hill, Nicholas, Hill, Margaret, "Dickson Hill Heritage Conservation District Plan for City Owned Lands," City of Cambridge, April 2005, pg. 4, [www.cambridge.ca/relatedDocs/Dickson%20Hill%20HCD%20Plan.pdf](http://www.cambridge.ca/relatedDocs/Dickson%20Hill%20HCD%20Plan.pdf)



Google Street View, October 2011

## Recreation & Culture: New Hamburg Arena, Community Centre & Fairgrounds



<b>Address:</b>	<b>251-300 Jacob Street, New Hamburg</b>
<b>Date built:</b>	1874 (established); 1948 (Arena and Community Centre); 2007 (Grandstand)
<b>Building use:</b>	Arena, Community Centre, Fairgrounds
<b>Building name(s):</b>	New Hamburg Complex, New Hamburg Fairgrounds, Norm S. Hill Park, New Hamburg Arena
<b>Current owner:</b>	Township of Wilmot
<b>Acknowledgment Status:</b>	No recognition
<b>Architect:</b>	W. E. Schmatz, architect (Community Centre)
<b>Design/Style:</b>	-
<b>Materials:</b>	-
<b>Building integrity:</b>	The original 1911 grandstand burned down in 2007 and a new structure was built that same year.



James Arteaga, June 2015



James Arteaga, June 2015



**Associated people:** -

**Historical contributions:** The village of New Hamburg purchased 17 acres of land in 1874 from Absolom Shade for a show ground and park that became the new home of the Wilmot Agricultural Society's Fall Fair.

By 1886, a portion of the land was made into a track and in 1894, a new half track and a grandstand was built. The grandstand was later replaced by a second one that burned down in 1923. A third grandstand was built that same year and remained in use until 1947 when it was demolished and a fourth grandstand was constructed. The fourth grandstand later burned down in 2006, and the fifth and current grandstand was built the following year (2007).

A swimming pool was constructed in 1926 (demolished in 1947) between the grandstand and Jacob Street, as was a small log cabin for kitchen facilities, which still exists today.

Today, the park area is comprised of the community park, baseball diamonds, horse track, community centre, arena, and grandstand.

The park has been the centre of the community for over 100 years hosting the Canadian Pacing Derby, the New Hamburg Fall Fair, the annual band tattoo, the Mennonite Relief Sale, and Moparfest.

(cont.)



New Hamburg Hockey Team 1908; Courtesy of the Township of Wilmot Archives

## Recreation & Culture: New Hamburg Arena, Community Centre & Fairgrounds



### Historical contributions: (cont.)

The first ice rink in New Hamburg was used between 1898 to 1900. It was an open air rink made on a dam near a small island on the Nith River. This was later replaced by the second open air rink in 1900 that was built with side boards and electric lighting (located near 183 Mill Street). A third rink was built in 1905 for playing hockey and curling, but it eventually burned down in 1947.

The fourth and current ice rink was built in 1948 under the supervision of the New Hamburg Board of Trade and was made out of an old airplane hanger bought in Jarvis, Ontario. The hanger was dismantled and later rebuilt in New Hamburg as an arena. The first hockey game played in the new arena took place on January 17, 1950, however it official opened on February 3, 1950. The area has since remained in this location and is still in use today.

### Contextual significance:

The arena, community centre, and fairground are associated with the growth and development of the town of New Hamburg. The area and community centre specifically contribute to the streetscape of Jacob Street and Boulee Street.

The park and fairgrounds are associated with the Ontario Association of Agricultural Societies and the various other fairgrounds found throughout Ontario.

### Maps:



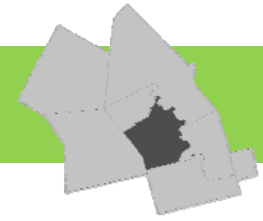
### Sources:

Designated Buildings: New Hamburg Grandstand (An Honourable Mention),” Heritage Wilmot, n.d. <http://www.heritagewilmot.ca/designated-indexDetails.php?New-Hamburg-Grandstand-An-Honourable-Mention-20>

Historical Committee of the New Hamburg-Wilmot Township Centennial Committee, “More than a Century in Wilmot Township,” 1967, pg. 66.

HPAC Member, Al Junker.

## Recreation & Culture: George Hancock Pool



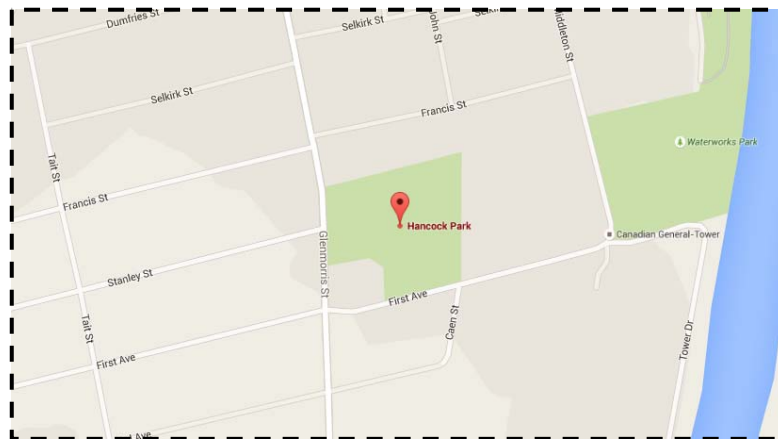
<b>Address:</b>	<b>115 Glenmorris Street, Cambridge (Galt)</b>
<b>Date built:</b>	c.1950
<b>Building use:</b>	Swimming Pool
<b>Building name(s):</b>	George Hancock Pool
<b>Current owner:</b>	City of Cambridge
<b>Acknowledgment Status:</b>	No recognition
<b>Architect:</b>	Unknown
<b>Design/Style:</b>	-
<b>Materials:</b>	-
<b>Building integrity:</b>	An addition was made to the building in 1995.
<b>Associated people:</b>	-

**Historical contributions:** The swimming pool is associated with the growth and development of the town of Galt, and its increase in public recreational centres to address the needs of the local community.

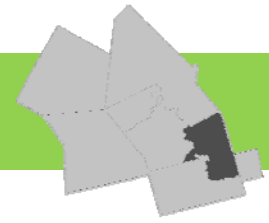
**Contextual significance:** The building is associated with the Middleton Pumping Station located adjacent to the pool, and contributes to the streetscape of Glenmorris Street and First Avenue.

**Sources:** -

### Map



## Recreation & Culture: Galt Carnegie Library (Former)



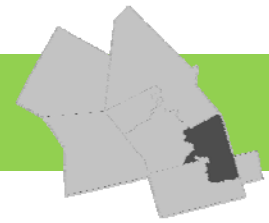
Top: Google Street View, June 2014; Bottom: Unknown, 2012

<b>Address:</b>	<b>34 Water Street North, Cambridge (Galt)</b>
<b>Date built:</b>	1905
<b>Building use:</b>	Library, Offices
<b>Building name(s):</b>	Galt Carnegie Library
<b>Current owner:</b>	-
<b>Acknowledgment Status:</b>	Designated under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act (1981)
<b>Architect:</b>	Frederick Mellish, architect
<b>Design/Style:</b>	Beaux Arts style
<b>Materials:</b>	Red brick
<b>Building integrity:</b>	The building has been well-preserved.



Courtesy of the Toronto Public Library, 1902

## Recreation & Culture: Galt Carnegie Library (Former)



### Associated people:

Frederick Mellish, the building's architect, was a local architect born in Galt in 1860. Mellish was responsible for many notable buildings in Galt and the surrounding area including the Galt Hospital (1891), the Galt Fire Hall (1898); and the Galt Carnegie Library (1905).

Andrew Carnegie, the founder of the Carnegie Grant, was born in Scotland in 1835. He was a businessman and philanthropist who funded the establishment of schools, libraries, and universities across North America.

### Historical contributions:

The Galt Subscription and Circulating Library was formed in 1836 and is considered the first library in Galt (now Cambridge). In 1853, prior to merging into the Mechanics Institute, the library was located at the home of Mrs. Johnson at the corner of Main Street and Ainslie Street.

The library became the Galt Mechanics' Institute in 1858 and moved to the second floor of the Market Building (40 Dickson Street) with another reading room being added in 1897. Use of the library did not become free until 1900 due to a petition from the public.

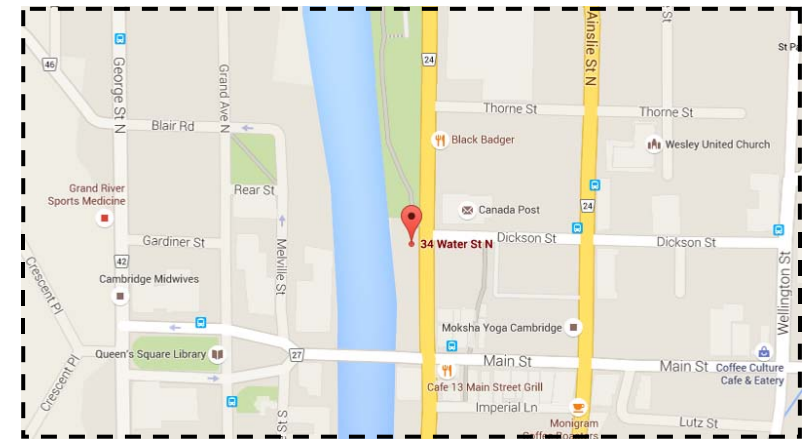
An application to the Carnegie Foundation to fund the construction of a new library was approved in 1902. The library was built in 1905 and remained in this location until 1967 when a new and larger building was built at 1 North Square in Galt (now Cambridge).

### Contextual significance:

The library is associated with the development and growth of the former town of Galt (now Cambridge), and contributes to the town landscape as well as the streetscape of Dickson Street and Water Street North. The building is considered a landmark by the local community.

The building is associated with the Carnegie Foundation and the construction of public libraries across North America.

### Maps:



### Sources:

"Galt Carnegie Library," The Carnegie Libraries of Waterloo Region, 2011. <http://publish.uwo.ca/~gbushel/carnegielibrariesofwaterlooregion/waterlooregioncarnegielibraries/galt.html>

Government of Ontario, Ministry of Culture. "Ontario Heritage Properties Database", 2004. <http://www.hpd.mcl.gov.on.ca/scripts/hpdsearch/english/default.asp>

Heritage Cambridge, "Old Galt Historical Walking Tour, Cambridge, Ontario", 1996. Kitchener Public Library, Grace Schmidt Local History Room.

## Recreation & Culture: Elmira Carnegie Library



James Arteaga, June 2015

<b>Address:</b>	<b>65 Arthur Street South, Elmira</b>
<b>Date built:</b>	1913
<b>Building use:</b>	Library
<b>Building name(s):</b>	Region of Waterloo Library - Elmira Branch, Elmira Carnegie Library
<b>Current owner:</b>	Regional Municipality of Waterloo
<b>Acknowledgment Status:</b>	No recognition
<b>Architect:</b>	W.A. Mahoney, architect; Scott Cressman, landscape architect (Desertscape); E.G. Martin (1915 repairs)
<b>Design/Style:</b>	One storey, plain ornamentation with Romanesque arch and semi-circle transom over the main entrance, and classically styled portico consisting of a triangular pediment, with dentils and Ionic columns.
<b>Materials:</b>	Brick, wood
<b>Building integrity:</b>	Repairs were made to the building after a fire in 1915, and in 1977-1978 an addition was made to the south and east sides of the building that doubled the size of the library. Renovations also occurred in 2007-2008.

## Recreation & Culture: Elmira Carnegie Library



### Associated people:

W.A. Mahoney, the library's architect, was also the architect for 13 other Carnegie libraries.

August Kimmel donated the land for the library and was a founder of the Elmira Felt Co. and a leading Waterloo Industrialist.

Andrew Carnegie, the founder of the Carnegie Grant, was born in Scotland in 1835. He was a businessman and philanthropist who funded the establishment of schools, libraries, and universities across North America.

### Historical contributions:

The first library in Elmira was organized by the Germania Society in 1886, and its collection was later moved to the Mechanics' Institute in 1888. Both required a subscription beginning with \$2 per year to \$1 per year.

In 1895, the Institute became the Elmira Public Library, and the collection was moved to various locations in the town. By 1910, the library had outgrown its current space, which inspired the completion of an application to the Carnegie Foundation. The application was successful and a grant was received in 1911. In 1912, W.H. Mahoney designed the library, while August Kimmel donated land for the new building. The library officially opened the following year in 1913.

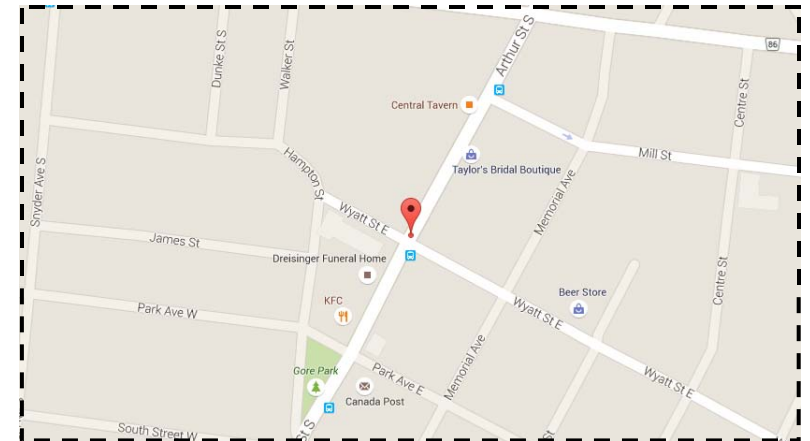
The library's basement was used as the Waterloo County Cooperative Library's headquarters between 1956 to 1962 when it became overcrowded and moved to the former Riverbank School.

### Contextual significance:

The library is associated with the development and growth of the town of Elmira, and contributes to the town landscape and streetscape of Arthur Street South and Wyatt Street East. Its location is significant as it is sited adjacent to other key public buildings in Elmira, such as the former post office/town hall.

The building is associated with the Carnegie Foundation and the construction of public libraries across North America.

### Maps:



### Sources:

Biographical Dictionary of Architects in Canada 1800-1950.

<http://dictionaryofarchitectsincanada.org>

Bushell, Gayle, "Elmira Carnegie Library," *The Carnegie Library of Waterloo Region*, 2011.

<http://publish.uwo.ca/~gbushel/carnegielibrariesofwaterlooregion/waterlooregioncarnegielibraries/elmira.html>

Local Architectural Conservation Advisory Committee (Woolwich, Ont.). "Three Elmira Walking Tours", Woolwich, ON: Woolwich LACAC, 1985. Kitchener Public Library, Main Branch, Grace Schmidt Local History Room.

"The History of Elmira Branch Library," n.d.

[www.rwl.library.on.ca/en/aboutus/resources/ElmiraBranchHistory.pdf](http://www.rwl.library.on.ca/en/aboutus/resources/ElmiraBranchHistory.pdf)

## Recreation & Culture: Hespeler Carnegie Library



Google Street view, (Top) n.d., (Bottom) 2014

<b>Address:</b>	<b>5 Tannery Street, Cambridge (Hespeler)</b>
<b>Date built:</b>	1921
<b>Building use:</b>	Library
<b>Building name(s):</b>	Hespeler Library, Hespeler Carnegie Library
<b>Current owner:</b>	City of Cambridge
<b>Acknowledgment Status:</b>	Listed by the City of Cambridge on the Municipal Heritage Register
<b>Architect:</b>	A. H. Crocker, architect
<b>Design/Style:</b>	Beaux Arts style that mirrored the architecture of the nearby town hall
<b>Materials:</b>	Red brick
<b>Building integrity:</b>	Major renovations occurred in 1984 and 1991. The glass addition was constructed in 2007.



Beckman, M.; Langmead, S.; Black, J. The Best Gift: A Record of the Carnegie Libraries in Ontario, 1984

## Recreation & Culture: Hespeler Carnegie Library

### Associated people:

Andrew Carnegie, the founder of the Carnegie Grant, was born in Scotland in 1835. He was a Scottish businessman and philanthropist who funded the establishment of schools, libraries, and universities across North America.

### Historical contributions:

The Hespeler Mechanic's Institute and Library Association was established in 1871. The first library was housed in an engine house at the west end of Riverside Terrace.

In 1898, the Institute became known as the Hespeler Free Public Library and was housed in various different locations throughout the town.

A grant of \$14,500 was received from the Carnegie Foundation in 1910 to build a library; and in 1923, the new Hespeler Carnegie Library was built.

The library has remained in operation since that time, and it now forms part of the Cambridge Public Library.

### Contextual significance:

The library is associated with the development and growth of the town of Hespeler (now Cambridge), and contributes to the town landscape as well as the streetscape of Tannery Street and Adam Street.

Its location is significant within the former Civic District of Hespeler, which was composed of the library and the Fire Hall/Town Hall. The building is considered a landmark by the local community.

The building is associated with the Carnegie Foundation and the construction of public libraries across North America.

### Maps:



### Sources:

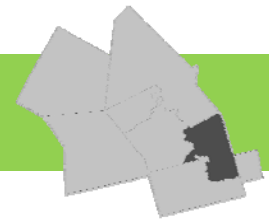
Bushell, Gayle, "Hespeler Carnegie Library," *The Carnegie Libraries of Waterloo Region*, 2011.

<http://publish.uwo.ca/~gbushel/carnegielibrariesofwaterlooregion/waterlooregioncarnegielibraries/hespeler.html>

Cambridge Landmarks. Cambridge Times. Cambridge Archives and Cambridge Municipal Heritage Advisory Committee.

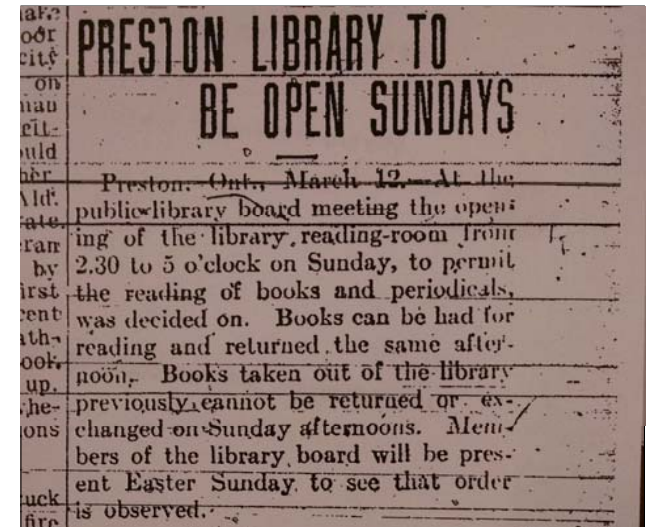
Heritage Cambridge (Ont.). "Town of Hespeler: Historical Walking Tour," 1996. Kitchener Public Library, Grace Schmidt Local History Room.

## Recreation & Culture: Preston Carnegie Library (Former)



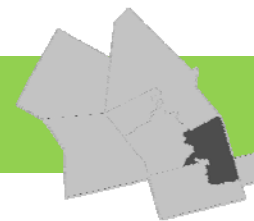
James Arteaga, June 2015

<b>Address:</b>	<b>156 Argyle Street North, Cambridge (Preston)</b>
<b>Date built:</b>	1910
<b>Building use:</b>	Library, Office
<b>Building name(s):</b>	Preston Carnegie Library
<b>Current owner:</b>	Private
<b>Acknowledgment Status:</b>	Listed by the City of Cambridge on the Municipal Heritage Register
<b>Architect:</b>	W.E. Binning, architect of Peterborough
<b>Design/Style:</b>	Beaux Arts style with concrete Ionic pilasters, and a vaulted vestibule roof.
<b>Materials:</b>	Brick, stone
<b>Building integrity:</b>	The building is well preserved. Interior alterations have been made to convert the structure to office use.



Berlin News Record, March 13, 1914, pg. 1-2.

## Recreation & Culture: Preston Carnegie Library (Former)



**Associated people:** Andrew Carnegie, the founder of the Carnegie Grant, was born in Scotland in 1835. He was a Scottish businessman and philanthropist who funded the establishment of schools, libraries, and universities across North America.

**Historical contributions:** The first library in Preston was established in 1871 as a Mechanics' Institute that was located in the old Fireman's Hall (location unknown). It was later moved to the Oddfellow's Hall in 1887 (location unknown). When the library began to run out of space to hold its collections, a successful application for a Carnegie Grant was submitted.

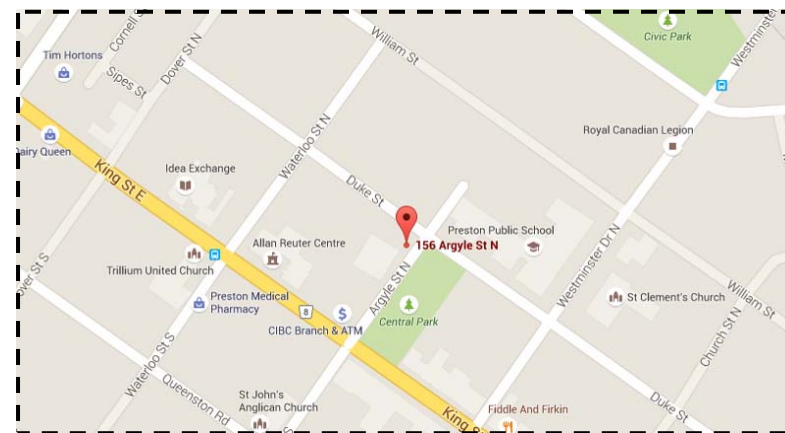
The library was built in 1910. It is interesting to note that the books were moved to the new location in wheelbarrows. The library served the community from 1912 to 1973 when the library joined Hesper and Galt libraries to form the Cambridge Public Library. The Preston branch was later moved to a new building on King Street at 435 King Street East.

**Contextual significance:** The library is associated with the development and growth of the town of Preston (now Cambridge), and contributes to the town landscape as well as the streetscape of Argyle Street North.

Its location is also significant as it formed part of the former Civic District of Preston together with Central Park, Preston Public School, the Fire Hall, and the Town Hall. The building is considered a landmark by the local community.

The building is associated with the Carnegie Foundation and the construction of public libraries across North America.

### Maps:



### Sources:

Biographical Dictionary of Architects in Canada 1800-1950  
<http://dictionaryofarchitectsincanada.org>

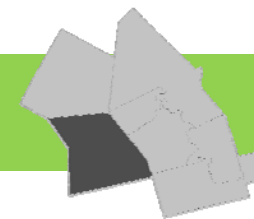
Bushell, Gayle, "Preston Carnegie Library," *The Carnegie Libraries of Waterloo Region*, 2011.  
<http://publish.uwo.ca/~gbushel/carnegielibrariesofwaterlooregion/waterlooregioncarnegielibraries/preston.html>

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Goad, Charles E. "Fire Insurance Map of Preston, Ontario." 1910. University of Waterloo, Doris Lewis Rare Book Room.

Heritage Cambridge (Ont.). "Town of Preston: Historical Walking Tour." Kitchener Public Library, Grace Schmidt Local History Room.

## Recreation & Culture: New Hamburg Carnegie Library



(Top) James Arteaga, 2015; (Bottom) Google Street View, July 2014

- Address:** 145 Huron Street, New Hamburg
- Date built:** 1914
- Building use:** Library
- Building name(s):** Region of Waterloo Library - New Hamburg Branch, New Hamburg Carnegie Library
- Current owner:** Township of Wilmot
- Acknowledgment Status:** Designated under Part V of the Ontario Heritage Act (New Hamburg Heritage Conservation District, 1992); recognized as a Type A building in the HCD Plan (strong historic importance)
- Architect:** James A. Russell, architect from Stratford
- Design/Style:** Beaux Arts/Classical Revival style with elaborate cornice and parapet, a flat roof, and a central hall projecting portico.
- Materials:** Beige brick, gray limestone, natural limestone foundation
- Building integrity:** The library was renovated in 1969, 1995, and 2009.



Courtesy of the Toronto Public Library, c.1915

## Recreation & Culture: New Hamburg Carnegie Library



### Associated people:

Andrew Carnegie, the founder of the Carnegie Grant, was born in Scotland in 1835. He was a Scottish businessman and philanthropist who funded the establishment of schools, libraries, and universities.

### Historical contributions:

The first library in New Hamburg was founded as a Mechanics' Institute in 1881, where a membership fee was used to maintain the library, as well as government grants. The Institute first operated out of the Imperial Hotel at 60 Huron Street.

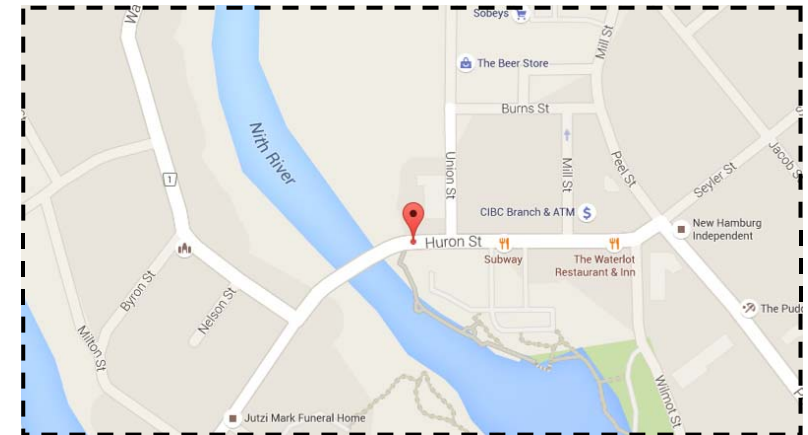
In 1914, a Carnegie library was constructed from a grant of \$8,000 given by the Carnegie Foundation. The building was completed in 1914 by James A. Russel, an architect from Stratford, ON. That same year, the electors of New Hamburg voted to form a public library under the Public Libraries Act. The vote approved the formation of a free library, and the newly built library, which had previously required subscriptions, was now free to the public.

### Contextual significance:

The library is associated with the development and growth of the town of New Hamburg, and contributes to the town landscape as well as the streetscape of Huron Street. The building is considered a landmark by the local community.

The building is associated with the Carnegie Foundation and the construction of public libraries across North America.

### Maps:



### Sources:

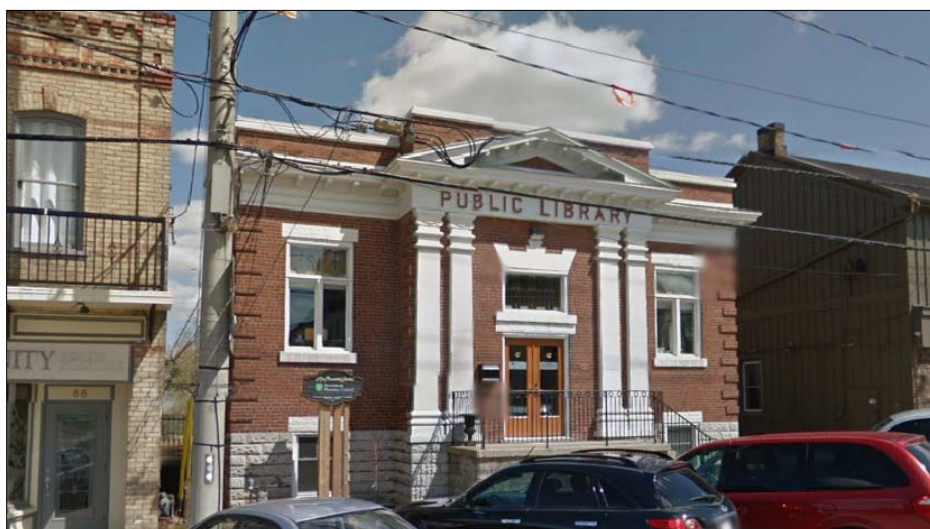
Bushell, Gayle, "New Hamburg Carnegie Library," *The Carnegie Libraries of Waterloo Region*, 2011.

New Hamburg Heritage Conservation District Plan, August 20, 1992.  
Location: Township of Wilmot, heritage Wilmot,  
[www.heritagewilmot.ca/HeritageConservationDistrictStudy.pdf](http://www.heritagewilmot.ca/HeritageConservationDistrictStudy.pdf)

"The History of New Hamburg Branch Library," n.d.  
[www.rwl.library.on.ca/en/aboutus/resources/newhamburg\\_branchhistory.pdf](http://www.rwl.library.on.ca/en/aboutus/resources/newhamburg_branchhistory.pdf)

Wilmot Heritage Book Committee. "Photographic Memories: Wilmot Township- one hundred and fifty years." New Hamburg, ON: English Garden Publishers, 1999.

## Recreation & Culture: Ayr Carnegie Library (Former)



Google Street View, May 2014

<b>Address:</b>	92 Stanley Street, Ayr
<b>Date built:</b>	1911
<b>Building use:</b>	Library, Office
<b>Building name(s):</b>	Region of Waterloo Library - Ayr Branch, Ayr Carnegie Library
<b>Current owner:</b>	Private
<b>Acknowledgment Status:</b>	Designated under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act (1994), By-law 1536-94
<b>Architect:</b>	William E. Binning, architect
<b>Design/Style:</b>	Classical Revival Style
<b>Materials:</b>	Red brick
<b>Building integrity:</b>	The building is well preserved. Interior alterations have been made to convert the structure to office use.

## Recreation & Culture: Ayr Carnegie Library (Former)

### Associated people:

The architect of the library, William Edward Binning (1851-1928), was among the first settlers in the Town of Listowel, ON. He can be credited with the design of over 40 churches, eight Carnegie libraries and numerous schools throughout Perth County.

Andrew Carnegie, the founder of the Carnegie Grant, was born in Scotland in 1835. He was a Scottish businessman and philanthropist who funded the establishment of schools, libraries, and universities across North America.

### Historical contributions:

The first library in Ayr was founded in 1849 or 1850 and later became a Mechanics' Institute in 1856. The Ayr Library began when a small group of men formed a voluntary association that grew to the point where a subscription was required for membership. In 1899, the Institute became a public library.

Earlier locations of the library included the store of Joseph Kilgour, the store of Mr. Rathbun's, James Souter's tailoring shop, and the ground floor of the Masonic Lodge.

On December 24, 1909, Ayr received a grant for \$5,200 from the Carnegie Foundation. Ayr was the smallest community in Ontario to receive a Carnegie grant. The new library at this site opened for business on October 31, 1911.

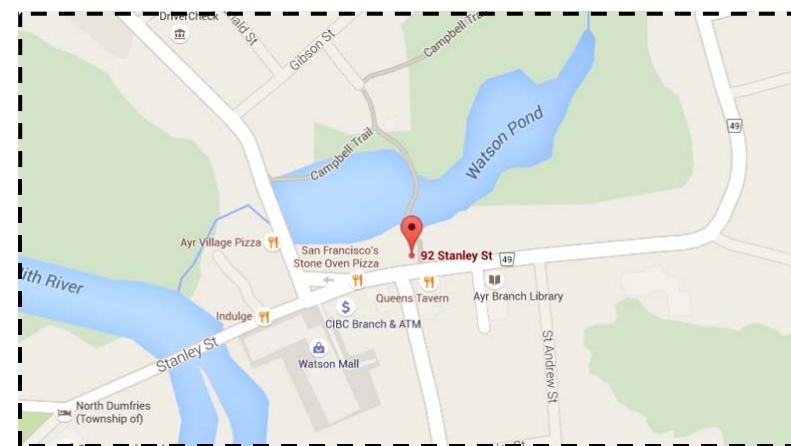
After the library outgrew its existing space, a new building was built in 2004 at 137 Stanley Street.

### Contextual significance:

The library is associated with the development and growth of the village of Ayr, and contributes to the village landscape as well as the streetscape of Stanley Street. The building is considered a landmark by the local community.

It is associated with the larger movement of building public libraries throughout North America with the assistance and support from the Carnegie Foundation.

### Maps:



### Sources:

Ayr Fire Insurance Map, 1904, Grace Schmidt Room of Local History, Kitchener Public Library, Main Branch. Original at the University of Western Ontario, London.

North Dumfries Township. "Designated Sites", 2007.  
[http://www.township.northdumfries.on.ca/community/lacac\\_designated.html](http://www.township.northdumfries.on.ca/community/lacac_designated.html)

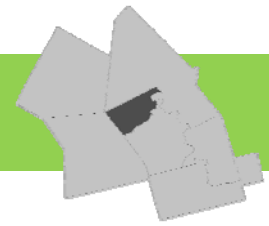
North Dumfries Township. "Historic Walking Tour", 2003.  
[www.township.northdumfries.on.ca/community/lacac\\_tour.html](http://www.township.northdumfries.on.ca/community/lacac_tour.html)

Region of Waterloo. "The History of Ayr Branch Library."  
[www.rwl.library.on.ca/index.html?page=/ayrbranch.html](http://www.rwl.library.on.ca/index.html?page=/ayrbranch.html)

Taylor, Andrew W., "Our Todays and Yesterdays: A History of the Township of North Dumfries and the Village of Ayr, Ontario, Canada," North Dumfries and Ayr Centennial Committee, 1970, pg. 216.

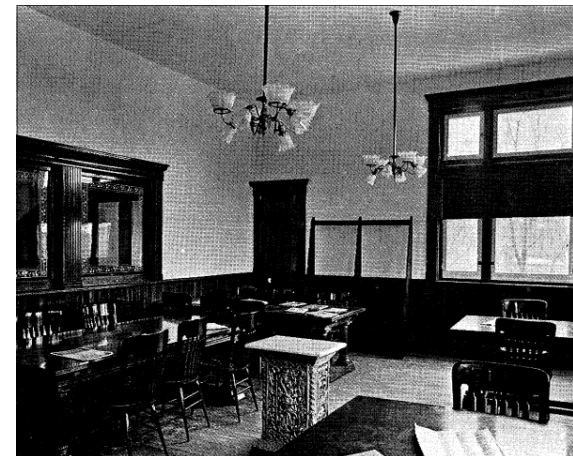
The Corporation of the Township of North Dumfries By-law No. 1536-94," 1994. <http://www.northdumfries.ca/en/ourcommunity/resources/Heritage-1536-9692Stanley.pdf>

Recreation & Culture:  
**Waterloo Carnegie Library (Former)**



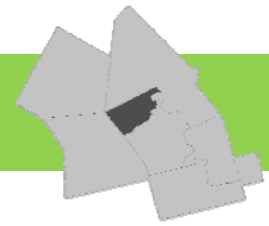
Google Street View, Top: May 2014; Bottom: April 2014

**Address:** 40 Albert Street, Waterloo  
**Date built:** 1905; 1903 (corner stone)  
**Building use:** Library, Office  
**Building name(s):** Waterloo Carnegie Library  
**Current owner:** Habitat for Humanity Canada  
**Acknowledgment Status:** Designated under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act (1985), By-law 85-5  
**Architect:** Charles John Moogk, architect (1848-1924)  
**Design/Style:** Classical Revival Style with ornamental brickwork and pediment over the front entrance.  
**Materials:** Sandstone from the Credit River Valley and Milton pressed bricks.  
**Building integrity:** The building has been well-preserved.



Beckman, Margaret; Langmead, Stephen; Black, John. The Best Gift: A Record of the Carnegie Libraries in Ontario, 1984

## Recreation & Culture: Waterloo Carnegie Library (Former)



### Associated people:

Charles John Moogk the architect of the library and the City's civil engineer, was born in Preston and trained as a carpenter in Detroit, Michigan (1865-67), as well as in Preston and Hespeler (1868-70).

He taught himself construction theory and design from books he borrowed from a physician in Waterloo, and by 1880, he began to style himself as an architect.

Fluent in both German and English, he was able to cater to the German-speaking community who lived in Berlin (now Kitchener) and Waterloo, and often worked as an architect/builder, designing many structures in the community including the former Waterloo Town Hall (now demolished).

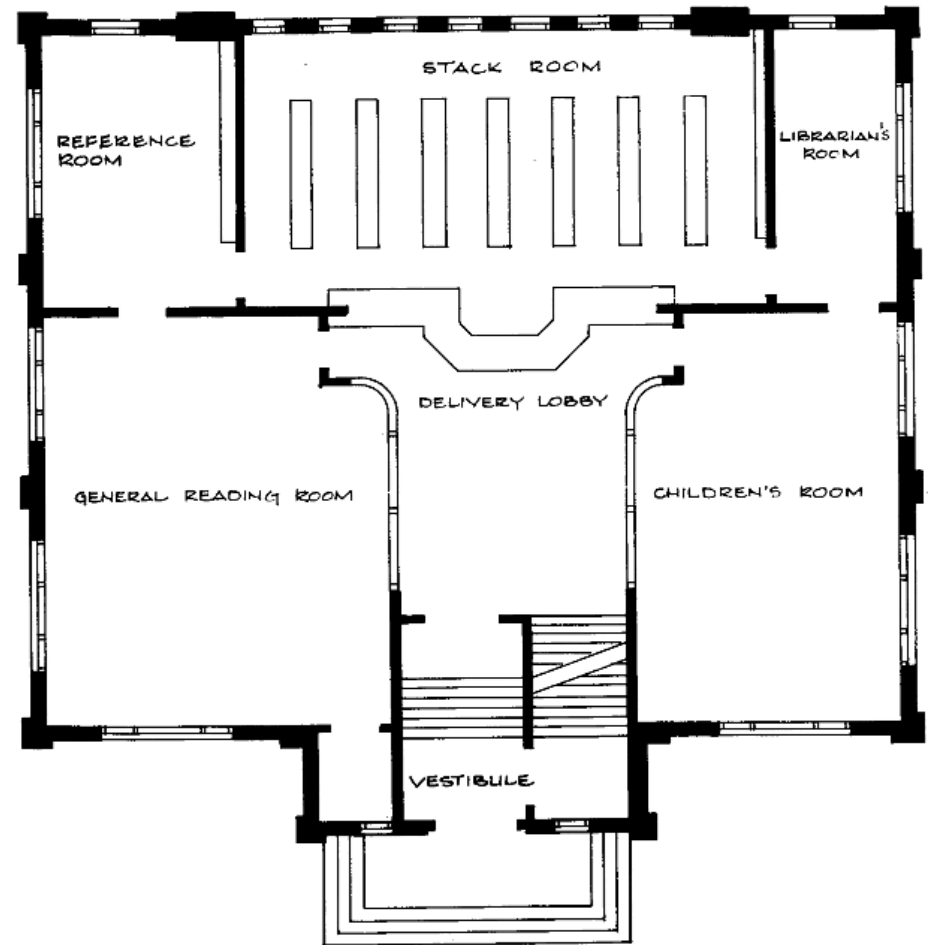
Andrew Carnegie, the founder of the Carnegie Grant, was born in Scotland in 1835. He was a Scottish businessman and philanthropist who funded the establishment of schools, libraries, and universities throughout North America.

The first librarian of the newly built Waterloo Carnegie Library was Mary Ann Springer, the daughter of the well-known local resident, and first Mayor of the Town of Waterloo, Moses Springer.

Habitat for Humanities' Canadian head offices have been located in this building since 1990.

### Historical contributions:

Waterloo's Mechanics' Institute, the predecessors to public libraries, was first formed in 1875. In 1876, a room in the Waterloo Town Hall was chosen as the first site for the Institute.



Beckman, Margaret; Langmead, Stephen; Black, John. The Best Gift: A Record of the Carnegie Libraries in Ontario, 1984

## Recreation & Culture: Waterloo Carnegie Library (Former)



### Historical contributions: (cont'd)

By 1887, the Free Library of Waterloo was formed following demand by the public, and the subscription fee was abolished. All assets and liabilities were transferred from the Mechanics' Institute to the new library in 1888.

The library in Waterloo had an extensive collection of close to 7,000 volumes by 1901. The room in the Town Hall could not support the growing demand of the library so a submission for a grant from the Carnegie Foundation was made and accepted in 1905.

The library remained in the Carnegie-funded building for many years until 1964 when it was moved to a new building across the street, where it still stands today.

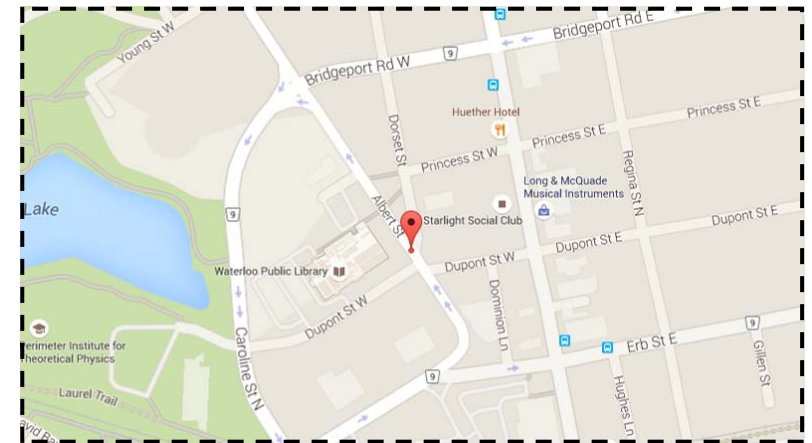
It is interesting to note that the Waterloo Carnegie Library is considered to be the only historic public building in the City of Waterloo with a virtually unchanged façade.

### Contextual significance:

The library is associated with the development and growth of the Town of Waterloo and is physically located in the former Civic District of Waterloo. Its location at the intersection of Albert Street and Dorset Street contributes to the streetscape of both streets. The building is considered a landmark by the local community.

It is associated with the larger movement of building public libraries throughout North America with the assistance and support from the Carnegie Foundation.

### Maps:



### Sources:

Biographical Dictionary of Architects in Canada 1800-1950

<http://dictionaryofarchitectsincanada.org>

Bushell, Gayle, "The Carnegie Libraries of Waterloo Region: Waterloo Carnegie Library," 2011.

<http://publish.uwo.ca/~gbushell/carnegielibrariesofwaterlooregion/waterlooregioncarnegielibraries/waterloo.html>

City of Waterloo. "Properties Receiving Historical Designation", 2008.

<http://www.city.waterloo.on.ca/DesktopDefault.aspx?tabid=614>

Government of Ontario, Ministry of Culture. "Ontario Heritage Properties Database", 2004.

<http://www.hpd.mcl.gov.on.ca/scripts/hpdsearch/english/default.asp>

"Habitat for Humanity Canada: Our History," Habitat for Humanity, n.d.

<http://www.habitat.ca/en/about/history>

"History of WPL: An Introduction to Libraries in Ontario," Waterloo Public Library, n.d. <http://www.wpl.ca/about/the-history-of-waterloo-public-library/>

"Heritage Property - Carnegie Library," City of Waterloo, n.d.

[http://www.waterloo.ca/en/contentresources/resources/government/heritage\\_property\\_carnegie\\_library.pdf](http://www.waterloo.ca/en/contentresources/resources/government/heritage_property_carnegie_library.pdf)

## Recreation & Culture: St. Jacobs Library



(Top) Google Street View, May 2013; (Bottom) Courtesy of the Kitchener Public Library, 1934.

<b>Address:</b>	<b>29 Queensway Drive, St. Jacobs</b>
<b>Date built:</b>	1933
<b>Building use:</b>	Library
<b>Building name(s):</b>	Region of Waterloo library - St. Jacobs Branch, St. Jacobs Library
<b>Current owner:</b>	Regional Municipality of Waterloo
<b>Acknowledgment Status:</b>	Identified in a walking tour of St. Jacobs.
<b>Architect:</b>	B. A. Jones, architect; Albert Heer, contractor
<b>Design/Style:</b>	Georgian style
<b>Materials:</b>	Red brick
<b>Building integrity:</b>	The building was renovated in 2008.

## Recreation & Culture: St. Jacobs Carnegie Library



### Associated people:

Well-known local Kitchener architect, B.A. Jones, designed the library.

Lola Snider, who willed money for the construction of the library, was the daughter of Elias Weber Bingeman Snider, the well-known local businessman, politician, and one of the founding fathers of hydro-electricity in Ontario.

### Historical contributions:

The construction of a library in St. Jacobs first became a possibility following the death of local resident Lola Snider, the daughter of E.W.B. Snider and Nancy Weber Snider. After her death, she left a sum of money for her sisters Ada and Amy Snider for the use of a charitable purpose in the community. Due to Lola's love of books, the sisters decided that the construction of a local library would be an excellent way to use the money.

In 1933, a meeting was held at the St. Jacobs one-room schoolhouse to discuss the possibility of the village having its own library and a vote was taken for the erection of a public library with 152 votes for, and two against.

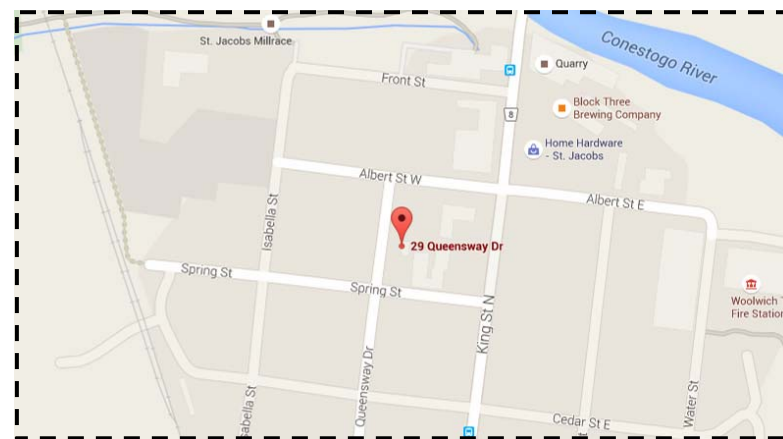
Two sites were proposed, with the location on Queen Street, now Queensway Drive, being selected. The property had been purchased by the village in 1929 as part of the old school property, and was originally intended for park space. The maple trees onsite are original to the school property. The library opened on June 5th, 1934 with 85 books borrowed on the first day.

### Contextual significance:

The library is associated with the growth and development of the village of St. Jacobs. The building contributes to the streetscape of Queensway Drive, and is considered a landmark by the local community.

In addition to this, the library is associated with the larger movement of building public libraries throughout North America with the assistance and support from the Carnegie Foundation.

### Maps:



### Sources:

"The History of St. Jacobs Branch Library," Region of Waterloo Library St. Jacobs Branch, n.d. <http://www.rwl.library.on.ca/en/aboutus/resources/St.JacobsBranchHistory.pdf>



Courtesy of the Kitchener Public Library, 1934



# Appendices





## Appendix A: Demolished Purpose-Built Public Buildings

Name	Address	Year Built	Demo	Details
Preston Post Office	780 King Street East, Cambridge			
Kitchener Post Office	67 King Street East, Kitchener			
Preston Market Building	617 Duke Street, Cambridge			
Preston Town Hall	539 King Street, Cambridge			
Kitchener City Hall	Kitchener			
Kitchener Market Building	25 Frederick Street, Kitchener			
Waterloo Township Hall (First Building)	50 Queen Street North, Waterloo	1st: 1848	1958	
Waterloo Township Hall (Second Building)	31 Kingsbury Drive, Waterloo	2nd: 1868	1954	
Waterloo Township Hall (Third Building)	31 Kingsbury Drive, Waterloo	3rd: 1954		
Waterloo County Court House (First Building)	77 Queen Street North, Kitchener			
Waterloo Market Building	35 Albert Street, Waterloo			
Wilmot Township Hall (Third Building)	Baden	1967		Was called Centennial Hall.
Waterloo Town Hall & Band Stand	35 Albert Street, Waterloo			
GPH Railway Station	195-245 King Street West, Cambridge			
Doon GTR Train Station	Kitchener			
Kitchener GTR Junction	Kitchener			
Frieght Shed	84 Victoria Street North, Kitchener			
Branchton Train Station	North Dumfries Township			
Ayr Train Station	233 Northumberland Street, Ayr			
Ayr Freight Station	143 Northumberland Street, Ayr			
G.P.H. Railway Freight & Shed	69 Erb Street West, Waterloo			
Heidelberg CPR Station	Wellesley Township			
New Hamburg Train Station	Wilmot Township			
Elmira CPR Train Station	Woolwich Township			
St. Jacobs Train Station	Woolwich Township			
Elmira GTR Train Station	Woolwich Township			
Elmira School Bus Garage	9A Church Street, Elmira			
Galt General Hospital	255 St. Andrews Street, Cambridge	1889		
Preston Fire Hall	581 King Street, Cambridge			
House of Industry & Refuge	Frederick Street, Kitchener			
Kitchener Fire Station	22 Frederick Street, Kitchener			
Waterloo Fire Hall	35 Albert Street, Waterloo			
Wellesley Orphanage	Wellesley, Wellesley Township			
St. Agatha Orphanage	St. Agatha, Wilmot Township			



Name	Address	Year Built	Demo	Details
Elmira Fire Hall	16 Church Street, Elmira	1912	1971	
Riverside Pumping Station	Cambridge			
Galt Gas & Electric Co. Fixture Storage	33 George Street, Cambridge			
Water Works Pumping Station	185 King Street East, Cambridge			
Berlin Gas & Electric Light Works	73 Young Street, Kitchener			
Water Tower	100 St. George Street, Kitchener			
Exhibition Building	30 Parkhill Road North, Cambridge			Replaced by existing Dickson Centre.
Preston Arena Skating Rink	841 Moore Street, Cambridge			
Berlin Carnegie Library	50 Queen Street North, Kitchener		c.1965	
Blair GTR Train Station	Cambridge			
Galt GTR Train Station	37 Wellington Street South, Cambridge			
Hespeler CPR Railway Station	Cambridge			
Preston GTR Junction	Cambridge			
Hespeler GTR Train Station	Cambridge			
GPH Electric Railway Station	18 Guelph Avenue, Hespeler, Cambridge			
CNR Station	25 & 31 Concession Street, Cambridge			
Hydro-Electric Office & Transformer Station No. 1	60 Dickson Street, Cambridge			
CPR Freight Yard	150 Main Street, Cambridge			
Lake Erie & Northern Electric Railway Station & Grand River Railway Station	37 Wellington Street South, Cambridge			
Rail Road Car Shed	1825 Rogers Drive, Cambridge			
GPH Electric Railway Freight Shed	331 Dolph Street North, Cambridge			
GTR Preston Station	290 Garden Street, Cambridge			
GTR Freight Shed & Coal Storage	1058 Winterhalt Avenue, Cambridge			

### “Heritage Railway Stations Protection Act” (HRSPA) (1990)

<http://www.pc.gc.ca/clmhc-hsmbc/pat-her.aspx>

The “Heritage Railway Stations Protection Act” was created in 1990 after concerns regarding the long-term protection of Canada’s heritage railway stations. The Act does not protect all heritage railways in Canada, only those railway stations that were owned by a railway company governed by Part III of the “Canada Transportation Act.”

The HRSPA states that no railway company can alter, demolish, or transfer designated heritage railway stations from ownership without having the authorization of the Governor in Council.

About 300 railway stations have been evaluated by the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada (HSMBC) since 1990, and roughly half of them are considered worthy of designation. The evaluation of railway stations entails looking at their historic and architectural significance, the character of the surrounding area, and the level of interest shown by the public. There are also two criteria necessary for consideration as a heritage railway station:

- Ownership by a railway company subject to Part III of the Canada Transportation Act
- Older than 40 years

Current HRSPA Protected Public Building Properties in Waterloo Region:

- Former Canadian National Railway (VIA Rail) Station  
[http://www.pc.gc.ca/apps/dfhd/page\\_hrs\\_eng.aspx?id=2108](http://www.pc.gc.ca/apps/dfhd/page_hrs_eng.aspx?id=2108)
- Canadian Pacific Railway Station  
[http://www.pc.gc.ca/apps/dfhd/page\\_nhs\\_eng.aspx?id=374](http://www.pc.gc.ca/apps/dfhd/page_nhs_eng.aspx?id=374)

### “Historic Sites and Monuments Act” (1953): National Historic Sites (NHS)

<http://www.pc.gc.ca/progs/lhn-nhs/index.aspx>

Under the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada (HSMBC), the country has been identifying and commemorating sites of national significance since 1919. It was in 1953, that the “Historic Sites and Monuments

Board Act” was established that would later give the HSMBC the power to recommend national designation for buildings due to their age or architectural design. Since then, NHS have expanded to identify places, persons, or events with national significance.

A place, person or event is considered nationally significant if it has had an impact on, or is associated with, a nationally significant aspect of Canadian history, or if it shows a nationally important part of Canadian human history.

The HSMBC recommends which places, persons, or events are worthy of designation according to specific criteria outlined by the organization. These recommendations are later given to the Minister of Canadian Heritage who designates their recommendations.

A thematic approach is used to identify and designate NHS that includes five broad, yet inter-related themes that address various aspects of Canadian life, including: Peopling the Land, Developing Economies, Building Social and Community Life, Governing Canada, and Expressing Intellectual and Cultural Life.

The criteria for nationally significant places that include an archaeological site, structure, building, group of buildings, district, or cultural landscape will:

- a) Illustrate an exceptional creative achievement in concept and design, technology and/or planning, or a significant stage in the development of Canada; or
- b) Illustrate or symbolize in whole or in part a cultural tradition, a way of life, or ideas important in the development of Canada; or
- c) Be most explicitly and meaningfully associated or identified with persons who are deemed of national historic importance; or
- d) Be most explicitly and meaningfully associated or identified with events that are deemed of national historic importance.

Current NHS Protected Public Buildings in the Region of Waterloo:

- Former Galt Post Office National Historic Site of Canada  
[http://www.pc.gc.ca/apps/dfhd/page\\_nhs\\_eng.aspx?id=374](http://www.pc.gc.ca/apps/dfhd/page_nhs_eng.aspx?id=374)

### “Treasury Board Policy on Management of Real Property” (2006): Federal Heritage Building Review Office (FHBRO) (2009)

<http://www.pc.gc.ca/eng/progs/beefp-fhbro/index.aspx>

This policy was developed in 2006 to ensure that the federal government’s real property was managed in a sustainable and financially responsible manner throughout its life cycle, in order to support the cost-effective and efficient delivery of government programs.

As part of this policy, the Federal Heritage Building Review Office (FHBRO) developed its own approach/process to manage federal heritage properties. It first identifies the evaluation process for determining the heritage character of federal buildings and the level of designation (Classified, Recognized, or Not Designated). This evaluation process is based on three criteria:

- Historical Association: Thematic, Person/Event, Local Development (meant to determine the associative value of the building);
- Architecture: Aesthetic Design, Functional Design, Craftsmanship and Material, and Designer (meant to determine the intrinsic value of the physical structure regarding the design and its construction); and
- Environment: Site, Setting, Landmark (meant to determine the role the building has in the community’s streetscape in the present day).

In order to determine its designation, a point system is used in which anything that has 75 points or above is identified as Classified, any with 50-74 points is identified as Recognized, and anything below 50 points is not designated under FHBRO. If a place scores below 50 points it does not mean that it has no heritage significance, but rather that it does not meet the criteria set out by FHBRO to be considered a federal heritage building.

Current FHBRO Protected Public Buildings Places in the Region of Waterloo:

- Federal Building  
[http://www.pc.gc.ca/apps/dfhd/page\\_fhbro\\_eng.aspx?id=3782](http://www.pc.gc.ca/apps/dfhd/page_fhbro_eng.aspx?id=3782)
- Government of Canada Building  
[http://www.pc.gc.ca/apps/dfhd/page\\_fhbro\\_eng.aspx?id=8710](http://www.pc.gc.ca/apps/dfhd/page_fhbro_eng.aspx?id=8710)
- Armoury  
[http://www.pc.gc.ca/apps/dfhd/page\\_fhbro\\_eng.aspx?id=2929](http://www.pc.gc.ca/apps/dfhd/page_fhbro_eng.aspx?id=2929)

### “The Ontario Heritage Act” (OHA) (1990)

#### Part IV Designation under Section 29 of the “Ontario Heritage Act” (Individual designation)

[http://www.mtc.gov.on.ca/en/publications/Heritage\\_Tool\\_Kit\\_DHP\\_Eng.pdf](http://www.mtc.gov.on.ca/en/publications/Heritage_Tool_Kit_DHP_Eng.pdf)

The Ontario Heritage Act enables municipalities to designate individual properties of cultural heritage value or interest in order to not only conserve the place, but to also publicly acknowledge a property’s heritage value to a community.

This is done by recognizing the importance of the property to the local community, protecting the property’s cultural heritage value, encouraging good stewardship and conservation, and promoting knowledge and understanding about the property.

A property is determined to have cultural heritage value or interest using the criteria set out in Ontario Regulation 9/06 of the OHA:

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

The property has **historical value or associative value** because it,  
has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community,  
yields, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture, or  
demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, artist, builder, designer or theorist who is significant to a community.

The property has **contextual value** because it,  
is important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area,  
is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings, or  
is a landmark.



## **Part V Designation under Section 29 of the “Ontario Heritage Act” (Heritage Conservation District)**

[http://www.mtc.gov.on.ca/en/publications/Heritage\\_Tool\\_Kit\\_HCD\\_English.pdf](http://www.mtc.gov.on.ca/en/publications/Heritage_Tool_Kit_HCD_English.pdf)

The Ontario Heritage Act enables municipalities to designate the whole, or any part of a community as a Heritage Conservation District (HCD) to protect and enhance groups of properties or neighbourhoods that collectively give an area special character.

HCDs may include: residential, commercial and industrial areas, rural landscapes or entire villages or hamlets with features or land patterns that contribute to a cohesive sense of time or place. They form an integral part of our cultural heritage, and also provide an understanding and appreciation of the cultural identity of the local community, region, province or nation.

The significance of a HCD often extends beyond its built heritage, structures, streets, landscape and other physical and spatial elements, to include important vistas and views between and towards buildings and spaces within the district.

### **A Listed Property under the “Ontario Heritage Act”**

A listed property refers to a property that has been included on a Municipal Heritage Register. When a municipality lists a property, this means that the property is believed to have some cultural heritage value or interest. This does not mean that the property is protected or that there are any restrictions or obligations regarding heritage approvals. It does allow the municipality to have a limited amount of time, depending on the building-type, to determine whether the property should be designated under the OHA if a demolition application for the property is submitted.

### **Ontario Heritage Trust (OHT) Easement**

<http://www.heritagetrust.on.ca/CorporateSite/media/oht/PDFs/EAS-003-Components-of-a-Trust-cultural-heritage-easement-agreement-ENG.pdf>

Under the “Ontario Heritage Act” (OHA), the OHT is authorized to use Heritage Conservation Easement Agreements in order to protect properties that are of interest due to their: historical, architectural, archaeological, recrea-

tional, esthetic, natural and scenic interest. These legal agreements are negotiated between the owner of the property and Trust staff, and are entered into voluntarily. This agreement is registered on title in perpetuity.

### **Cultural Heritage Landscapes (CHLs) under the “Planning Act”**

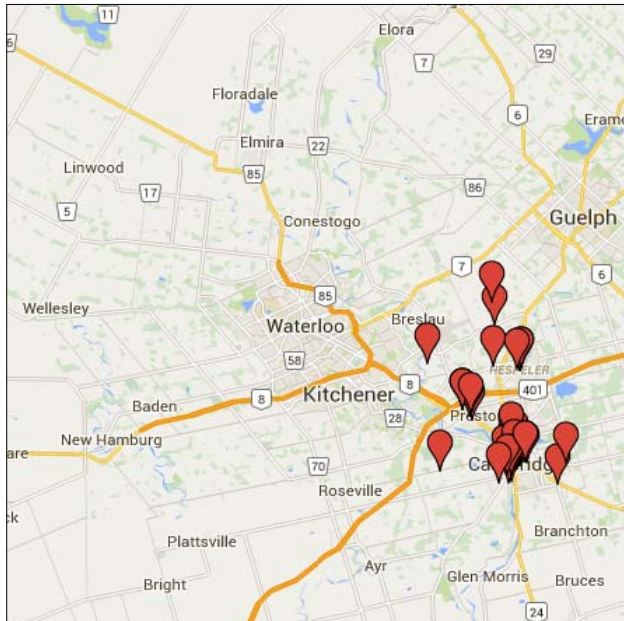
The Province has identified the conservation of cultural heritage resources including CHLs, as an area of Provincial Interest to be considered under the “Planning Act” and through the Provincial Policy Statement (2014) (PPS).

Under the guidance of the “Planning Act”, municipalities make local planning decisions and prepare planning documents including Official Plans. A municipal Official Plan sets out the municipality's general planning goals and policies that will guide future land use, including the conservation of cultural heritage resources. These planning decisions and planning documents determine the future of their community and must be consistent with the Provincial Policy Statement and applicable provincial legislation.

The PPS policy 2.6.1 states that “Significant built heritage resources and significant cultural heritage landscapes shall be conserved.” Conserved is defined as “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 retained 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.”

The initial step in conserving cultural heritage resources - identification, can take place under the OHA, and/or in Official Plans or other planning documents prescribed under the Planning Act, such as: Council adopted inventories, plans or studies.

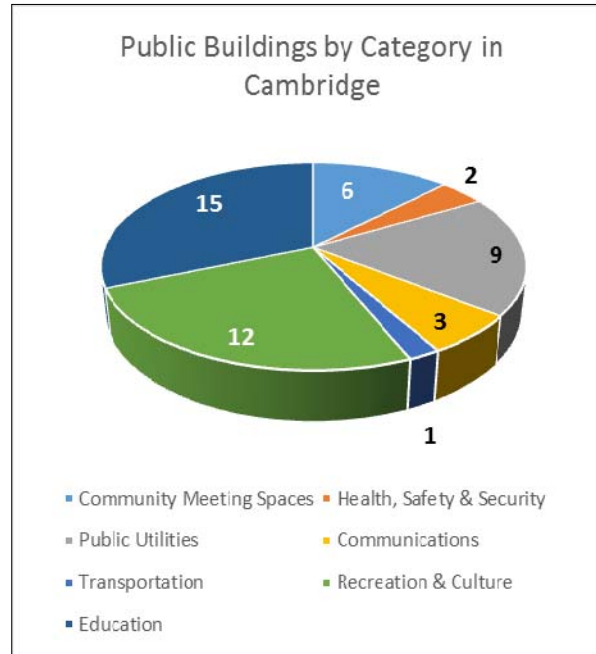
Identified cultural heritage resources are conserved through the requirement of Cultural Heritage Impact Assessments and/or Conservation Plans to support proposed development, site alteration or infrastructure projects that have the potential to directly or indirectly impact the identified cultural heritage resource.



Map: Location of inventoried public buildings in Cambridge.

When looking at the dates of construction by decade in the City of Cambridge, two peaks are apparent. The first peak between 1850 and 1859 may be due to the establishment of Waterloo County in 1853. The second peak between 1920 and 1929 is most likely associated with the economic boom that occurred in the Region after WWI; and the steep decline during the 1930s is likely a result of the Great Depression.

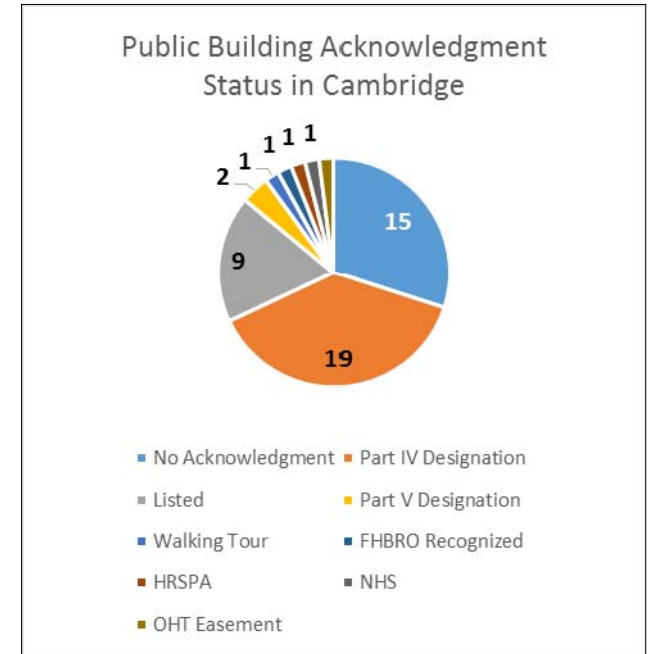
Please Note: Six buildings are not shown in the graph including: three pre-1929 buildings, and three pre-1951 buildings. The reason for excluding pre-1929 and pre-1951 buildings is because an exact date of construction is not known and there-



fore it is unclear where in the graph these six buildings should be placed. All that is known about their dates of construction are that they were built prior to the years 1929 or 1951.

An analysis of the number of public buildings in Cambridge by each category of use indicates that Education related buildings account for the highest number of structures inventoried (31.3%), followed by Recreation & Culture (25%), Public Utilities (18.8%), Community Meeting Spaces (12.5%), Communications (6.3%), Health, Safety & Security (4.2%), and Transportation (2.1%).

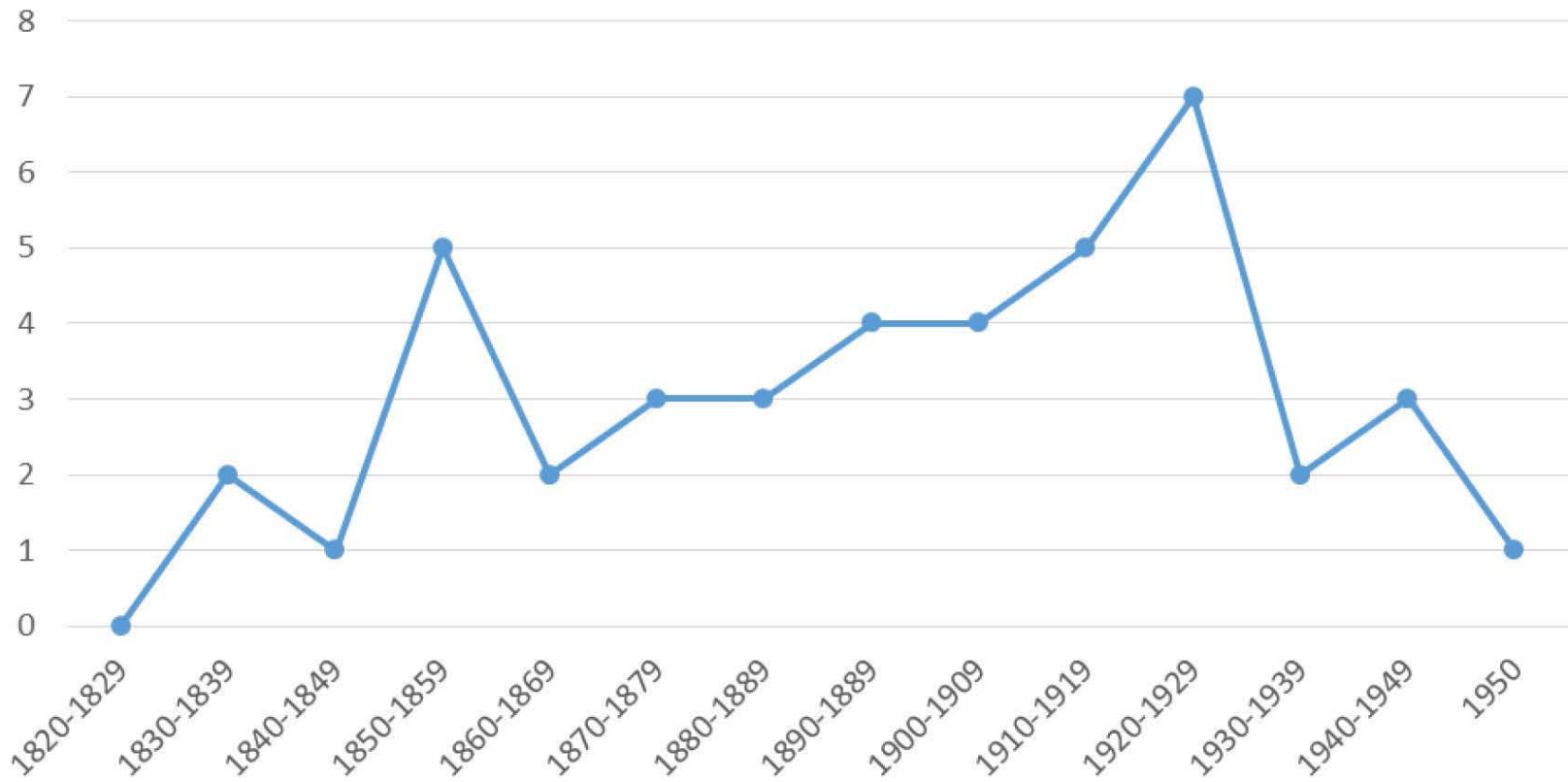
Overall, the majority of buildings in Cambridge

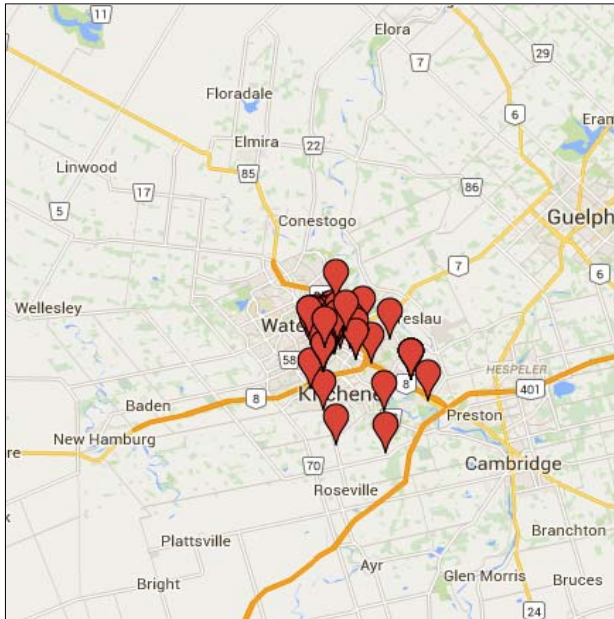


are designated under Part IV of the OHA (38%), followed by those that have not been officially or unofficially acknowledged (30%), those listed on the City's Municipal Heritage Register (18%), designated under Part V of the OHA (4%), identified in a walking tour, recognized by FHBRO, protected under HRSPA, identified as a NHS, or have an easement held by the OHT (2% each).

Please Note: Some buildings possess multiple types of acknowledgment and all, except for walking tours, were added to the graph. Specifically, one building is designated (Part IV) and also has an OHT easement, and another building is designated (Part IV), while also identified as a NHS.

### Public Building Construction by Decade in Cambridge

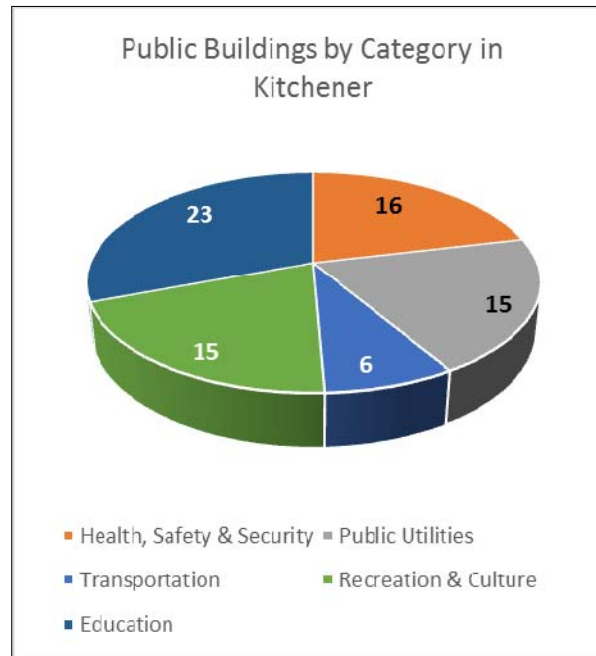




Map: Location of inventoried public buildings in Kitchener.

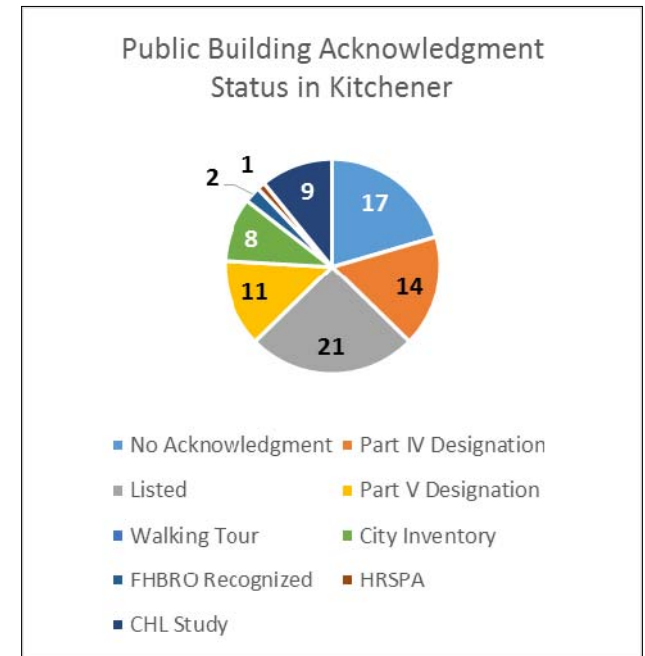
When looking at the dates of construction by decade in the City of Kitchener, a peak in construction is apparent between 1920 and 1929. This peak is most likely due to the economic boom that occurred after WWI. The following decade, a steep decline occurred that was likely associated with the Great Depression.

Please Note: Seven buildings are not shown in the graph including: two pre-1951 buildings, and five post-1950 buildings. The reason for excluding pre-1951 is because an exact date of construction is not known and therefore it is unclear where in the graph these two buildings should be placed. All that is known about their dates of construction are that they were built prior to the year 1951.



Regarding buildings built post-1950, it was thought that because the focus of this phase of the public building inventory project was on building built before 1951, any buildings that were built after 1950 should be excluded. Of all public buildings in the City of Kitchener, those related to education account for the highest number at 30.7%, followed by Health, Safety & Security at 21.3%, Public Utilities and Recreation & Culture each at 20%, and Transportation at 8%. An interesting observation is that Kitchener has no recorded buildings related to Communications and Community Meeting Spaces.

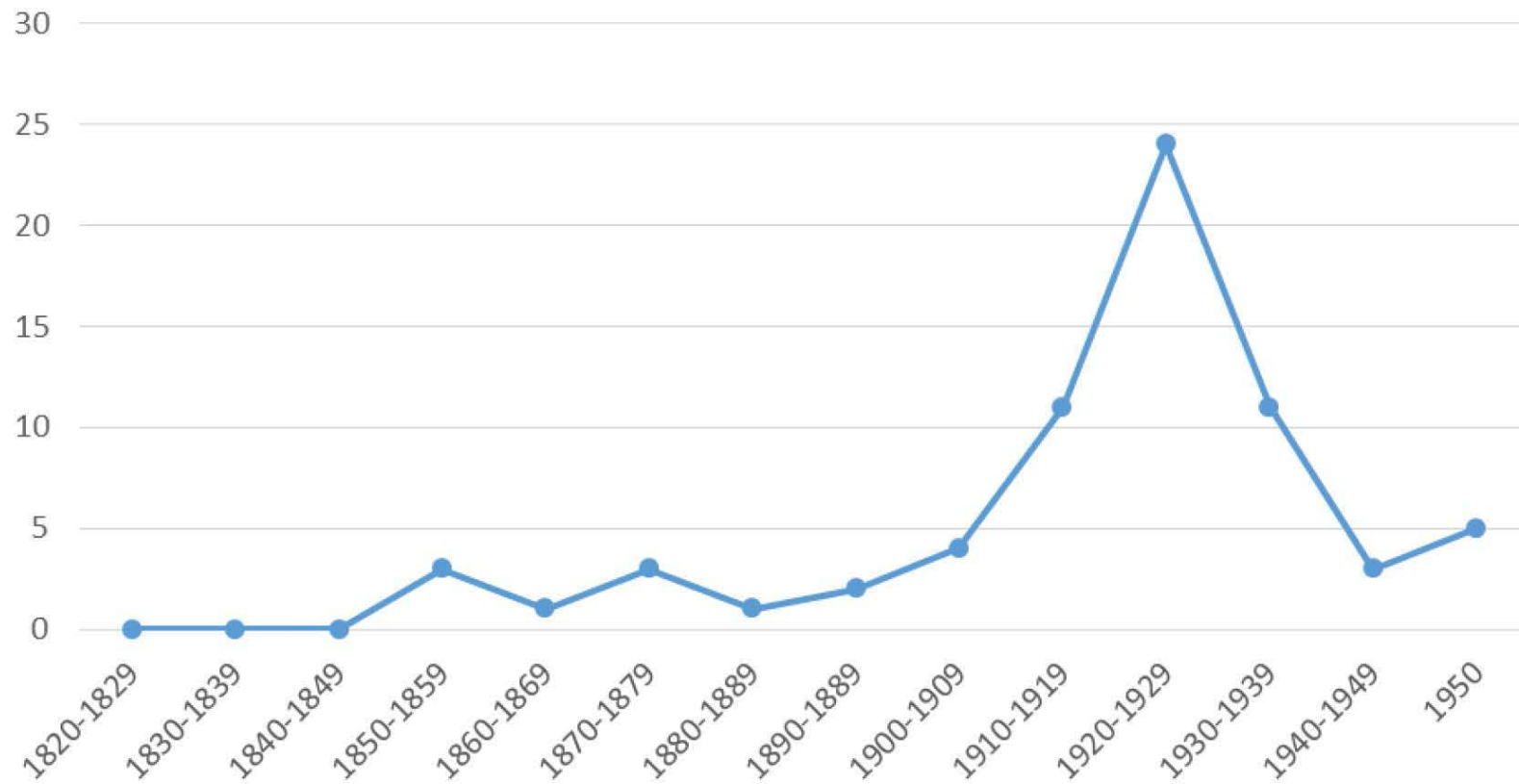
Overall, the majority of buildings in Kitchener were listed on the City's Municipal Heritage

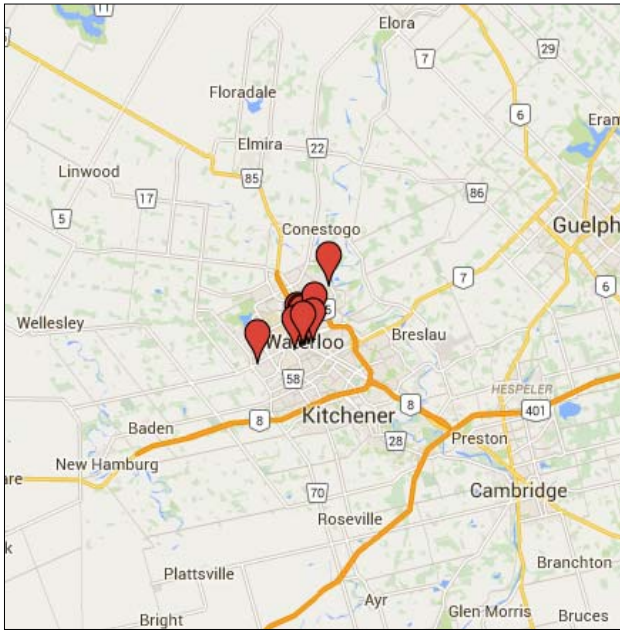


Register (25.3%), followed by those that have not been officially or unofficially acknowledged (20.5%), Part IV designations (16.9%), Part V designations (13.3%), identified in a CHL study (10.8%), identified in a city inventory (9.6%), recognized by FHBRO (2.4%), and protected under the HRSPA (1.2%).

Please Note: Some buildings had multiple types of acknowledgment and all those made by a governing body, both officially or unofficially, were added to the graph. Specifically, one listed building was also protected under HRSPA, another under FHBRO, and six other were identified in a CHL study by the City of Kitchener.

### Public Building Construction by Decade in Kitchener

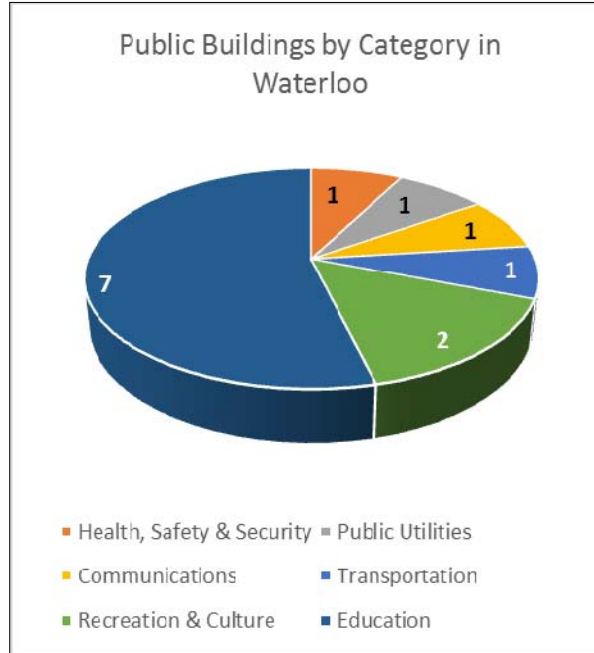




Map: Location of inventoried public buildings in Waterloo.

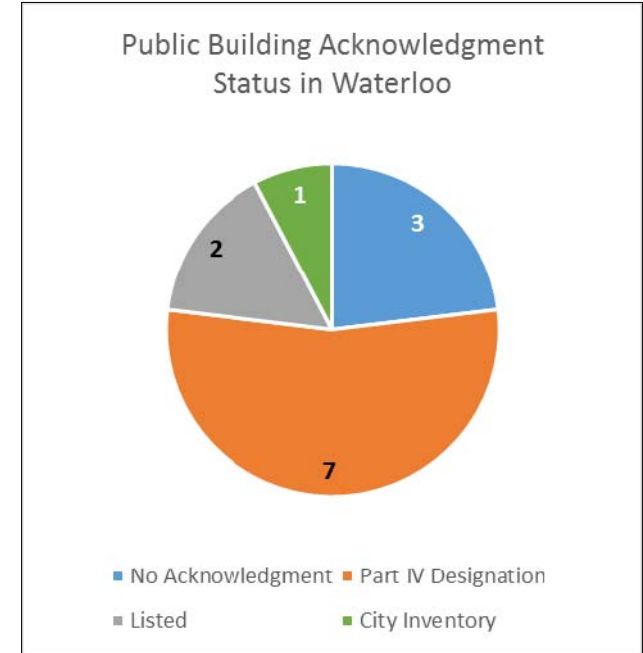
When analyzing the dates of construction by decade in the City of Waterloo, there was a peak in construction for two decades between 1900 and 1919. This peak is interesting as a portion of it occurred during WWI and prior to the economic boom of the 1920s.

When looking at the number of public buildings in the City of Waterloo by each category of use, Education related buildings account for the highest number of structures inventoried (53.8%); followed by Recreation & Culture (15.4%); Health, Safety & Security; Public

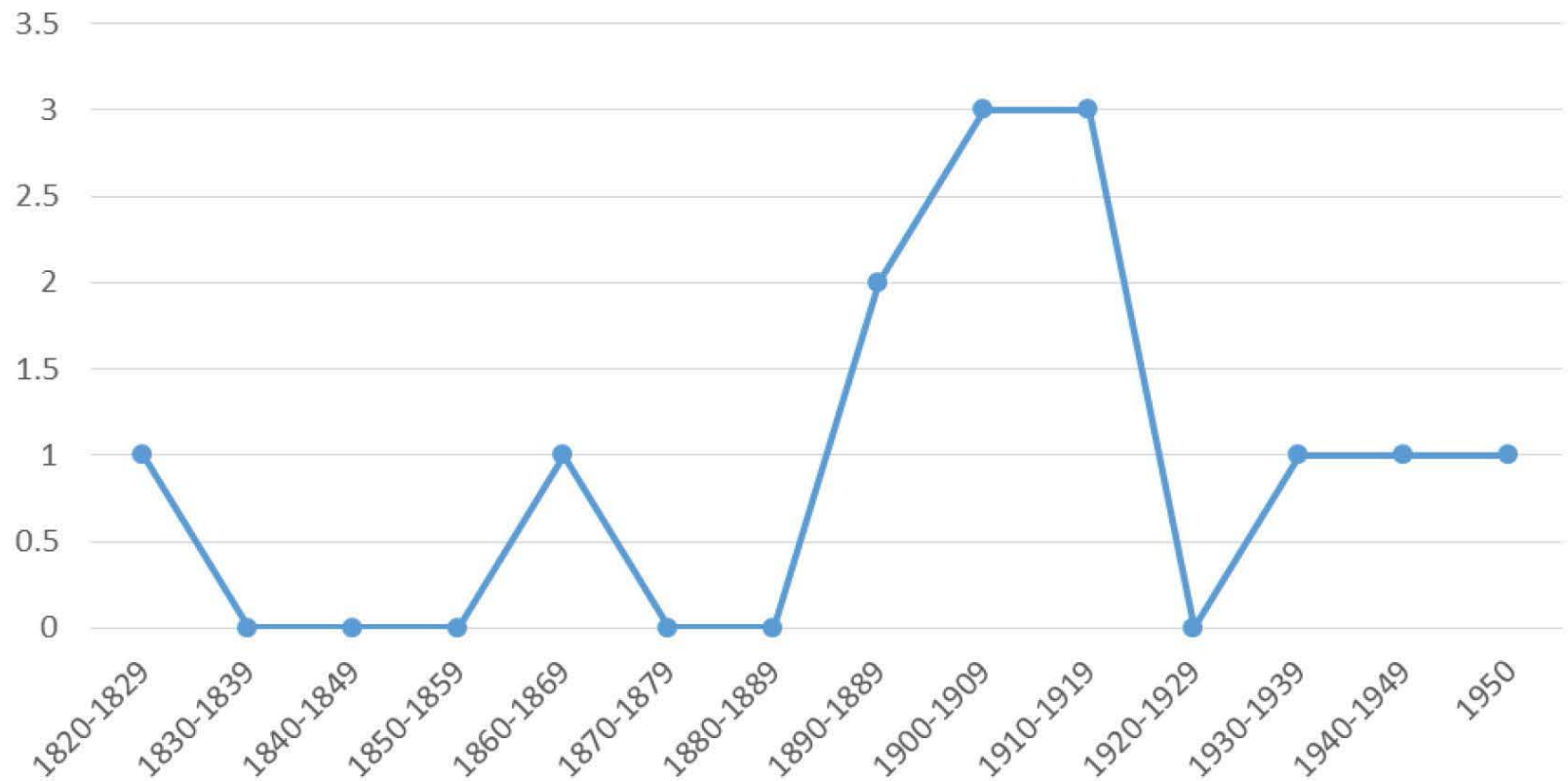


Utilities; Communications; and Transportation (7.7% each). No structures categorized as Community Meeting Spaces were inventoried in Waterloo.

Overall, the majority of buildings in Waterloo are designated under Part IV of the OHA (53.8%), followed by those that possess no official or unofficial acknowledgment (23.1%), those listed on a Municipal Heritage Register (15.4%), and those identified in a city inventory (7.7%).



### Public Building Construction by Decade in Waterloo

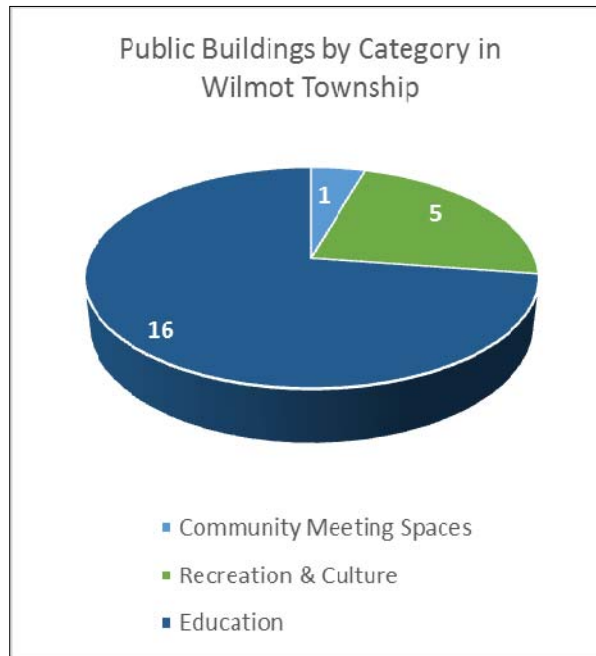




Map: Location of inventoried public buildings in Wilmot Township.

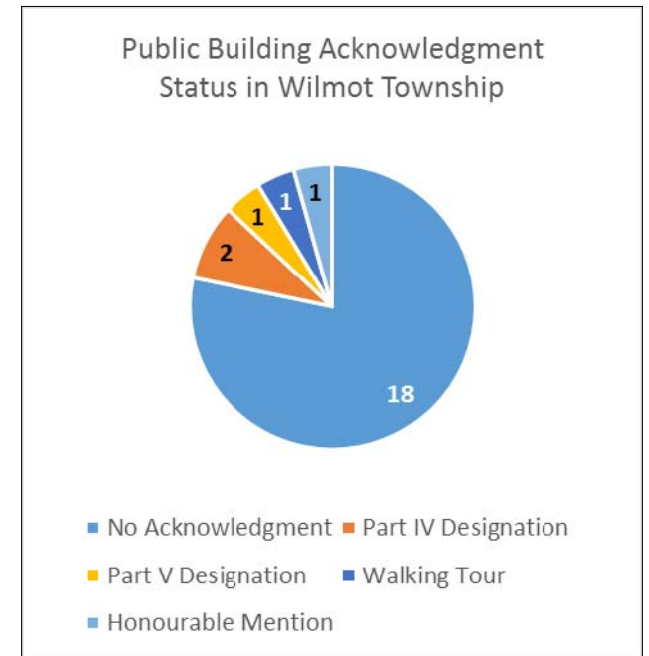
In analyzing the dates of construction by decade in Wilmot Township, there were three observable peaks. The first peak, between 1850 and 1859, may be associated with Wilmot Township’s incorporation in 1850 and the incorporation of Waterloo County in 1853. There is no clear reason why the second and third peak in construction occurred between 1900 to 1909 and 1940 to 1949, both prior to two major construction booms after WWI (1920s) and WWII (1950s).

Please Note: Two buildings are not shown in the graph including: one pre-1951 buildings and one post-1950 buildings. The reason for excluding the



pre-1951 building is because an exact date of construction is not known and therefore it is unclear where in the graph the building should be placed. All that is known about their date of construction is that it was built prior to a year 1951. Regarding the building built post 1950, it was thought that because the focus of this phase of the public building inventory project was on building built before 1951, any buildings that were built after 1950 should be excluded.

When looking at the number of public buildings in Wilmot Township by each category of use, Education related buildings account for the highest number of buildings (72.7%), followed by Recreation & Culture

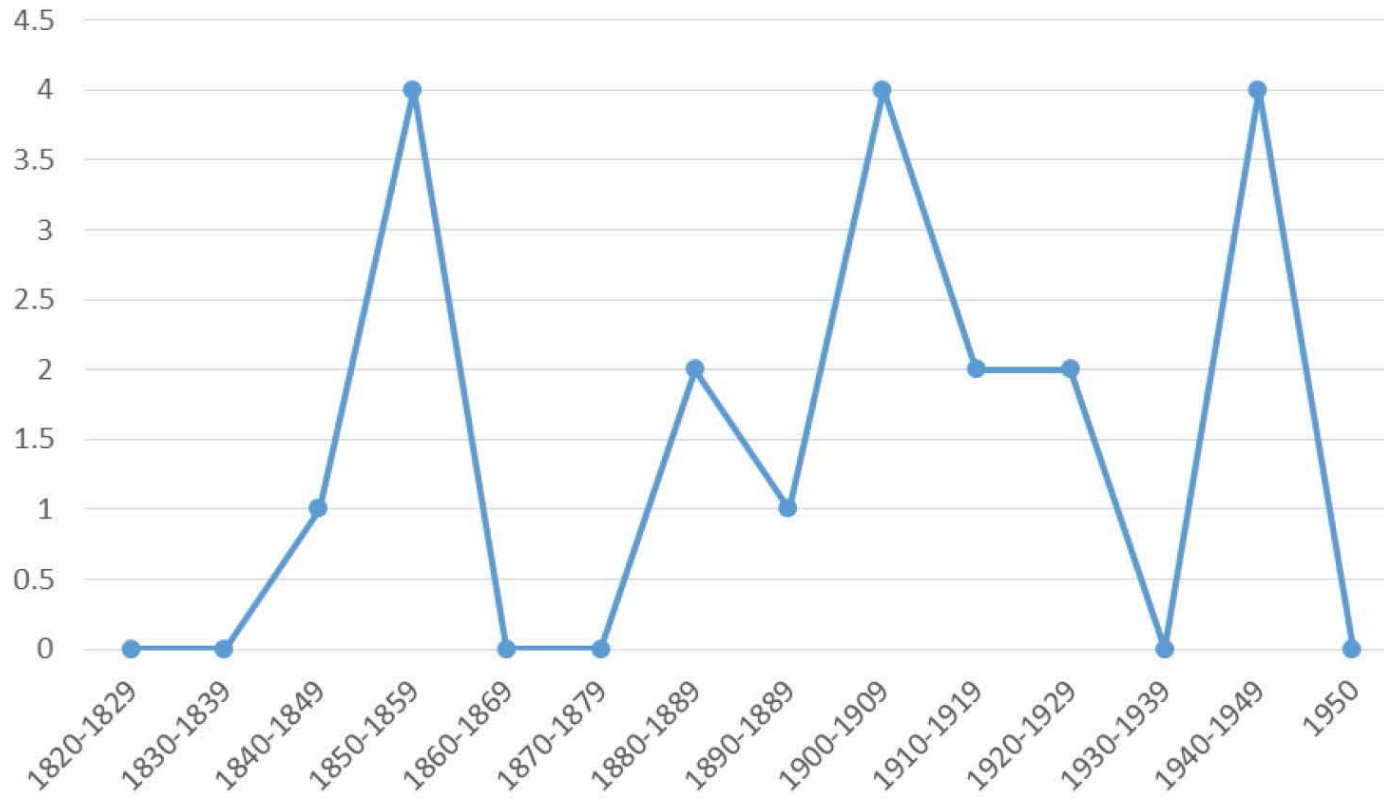


(22.7%), and Community Meeting Spaces (4.5%). It is interesting to note that Public Utilities, Transportation, Health, Safety & Security, and Communications buildings were not inventoried in Wilmot Township.

Overall, the majority of buildings in Wilmot Township have not been officially or unofficially acknowledged (78.3%), however, 8.7% have been designated under Part IV of the OHA, and 4.3% have been designated under Part V of the OHA, identified in a walking tour, and been given an honourable mention in this inventory.



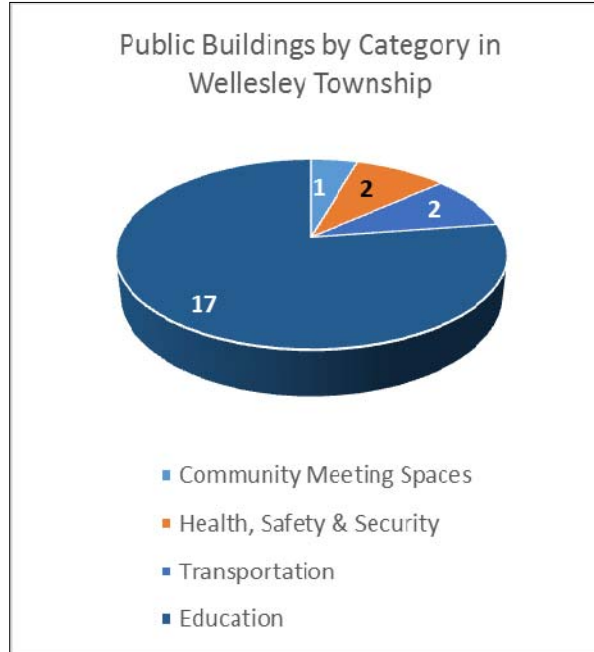
### Public Building Construction by Decade in Wilmot Township





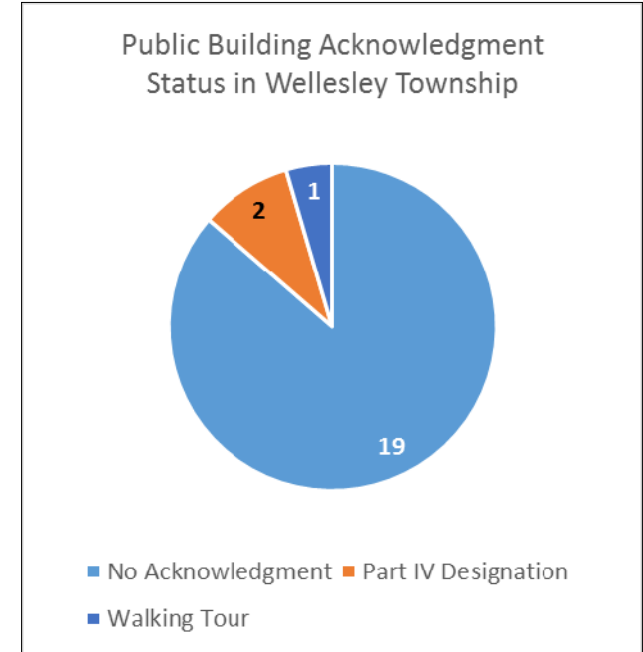
Map: Location of inventoried public buildings in Wellesley Township.

When looking at dates of construction by decade in the Township of Wellesley, two peaks are apparent. The first peak, which occurred between 1860 and 1869, may be associated with the incorporation of Wellesley Township in 1852. There is no clear reason why the second construction peak between 1900 and 1910 occurred prior to WWI. It is also interesting to note that no major construction occurred during the 1920s, when industry was thriving and construction was increasing elsewhere in the Region, notably in the cities.



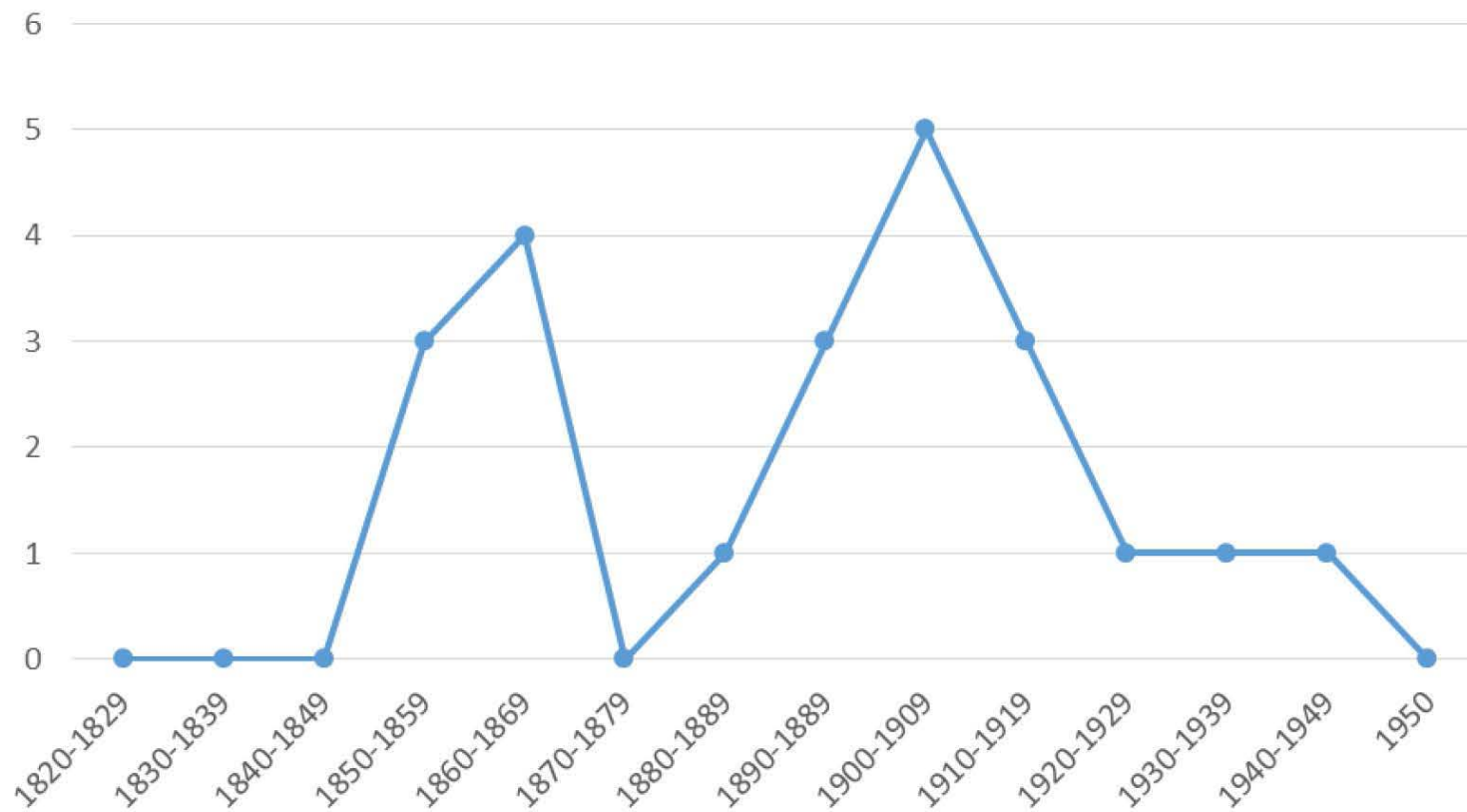
An analysis of the number of public buildings in Wellesley Township by each category of use indicates that Education related structures account for the highest number of buildings (77.3%), followed by Transportation and Health, Safety & Security (9.1% each), and Community Meeting Spaces (4.5%). It is important to note that no Communications or Public Utilities buildings were inventoried in Wellesley Township.

Overall, the majority of buildings in Wellesley Township have not been officially



or unofficially acknowledged (86.4%), however, close to 10% have been designated under Part IV of the OHA, and 4.5% have been identified in a walking tour.

### Public Building Construction by Decade in Wellesley Township

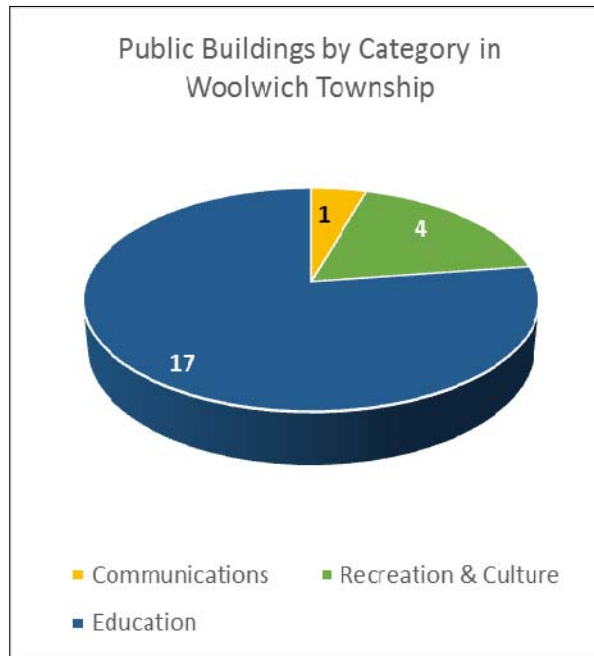




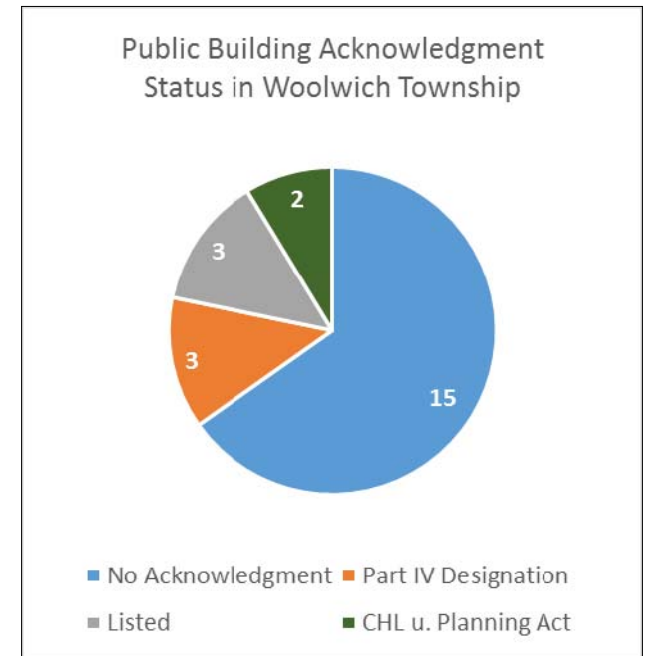
Map: Location of inventoried public buildings in Woolwich Township.

When looking at the dates of construction by decade in Woolwich Township, two peaks are observed. The first peak between 1860 and 1879 may be associated with the Township's incorporation as part of Pilkington Township in Wellington County in 1852. The second peak in construction between 1910 and 1919 is interesting as growth and development occurred in the following decade (1920s) in other parts of the Region, notably in the cities as a result of a booming industrial economy.

Please Note: Four buildings are not shown in the graph including: two pre-1951 buildings, one post-



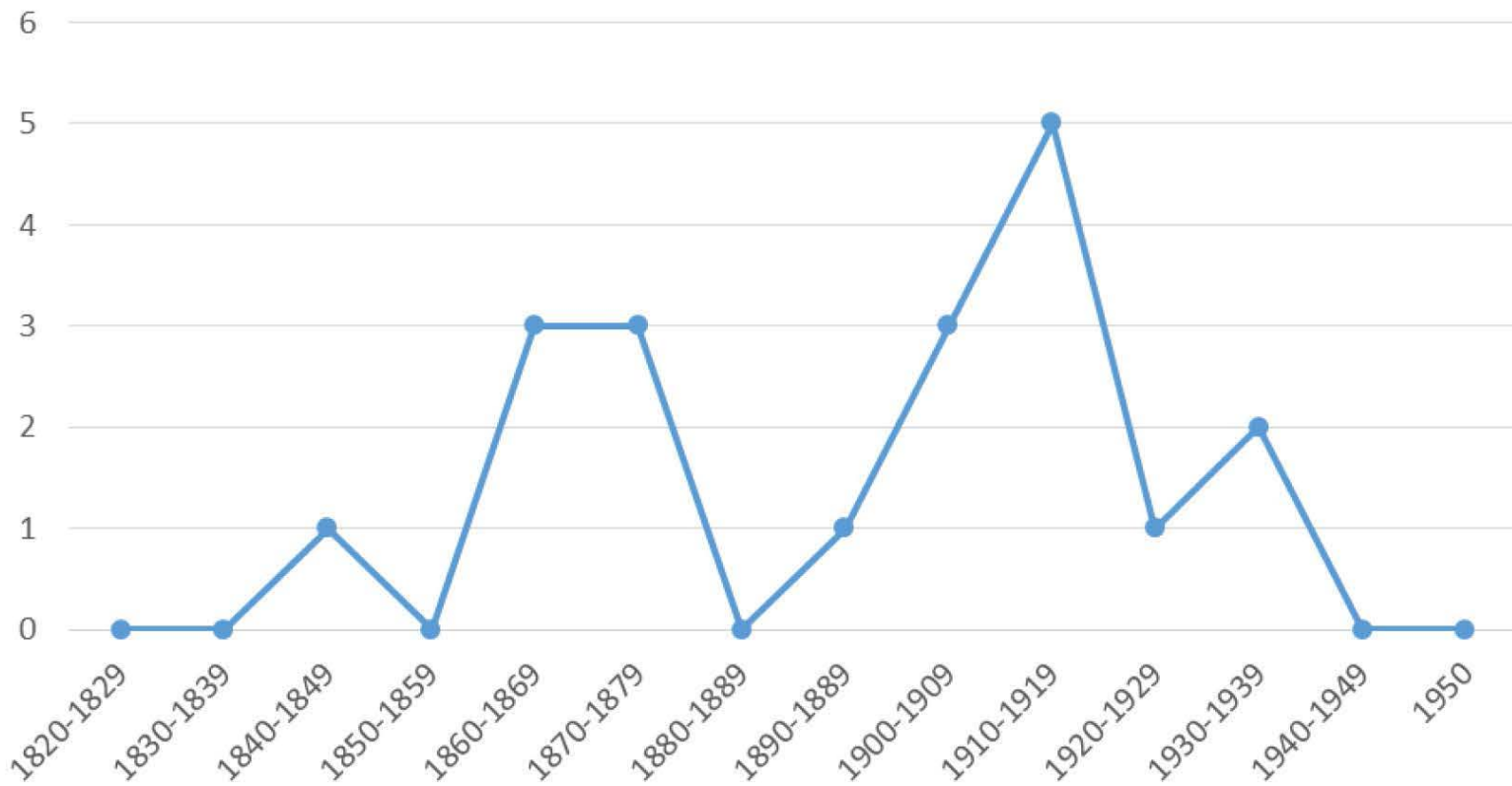
1950 building, and S.S. #28 Waterloo Township: Victoria School. Victoria School was not added to any graph because it was discovered after the analysis had been made. The reason for excluding the pre-1951 buildings is because an exact date of construction is not known and therefore it is unclear where in the graph these two buildings should be placed. All that is known about their dates of construction are that they were built prior to the year 1951. Regarding the building built post 1950, it was thought that because the focus of this phase of the public building inventory project was on buildings built before 1951, any buildings that were built after 1950 should be excluded.

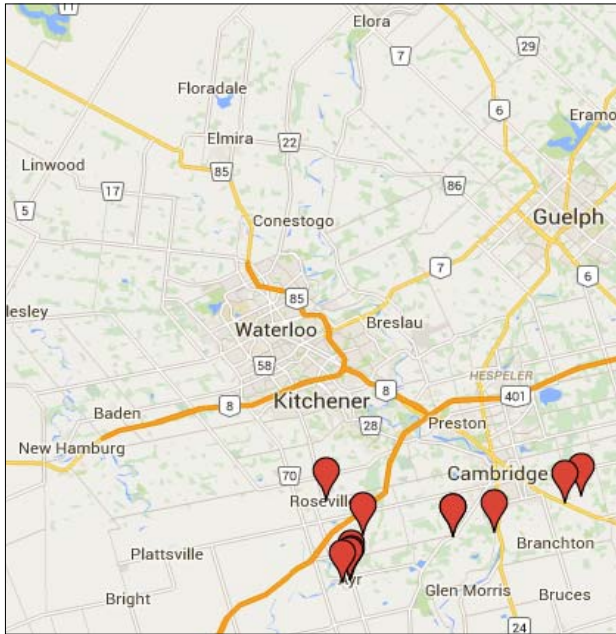


When analyzing the number of public buildings in Woolwich Township by each category of use, Education related buildings account for the highest number of buildings (77.3%), followed by Recreation & Culture (18.2%), and Communications (4.5%). It is important to note that Health, Safety & Security, Community Meeting Spaces, Public Utilities, and Transportation related buildings were not inventoried in Woolwich Township.



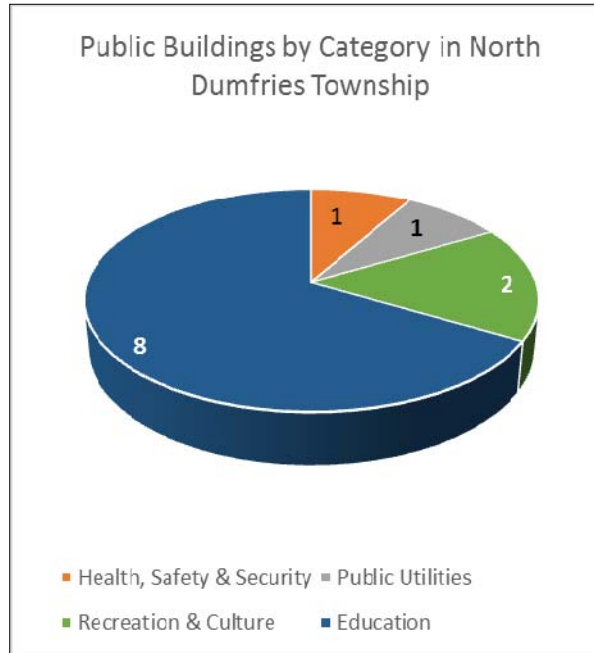
### Public Building Construction by Decade in Woolwich Township





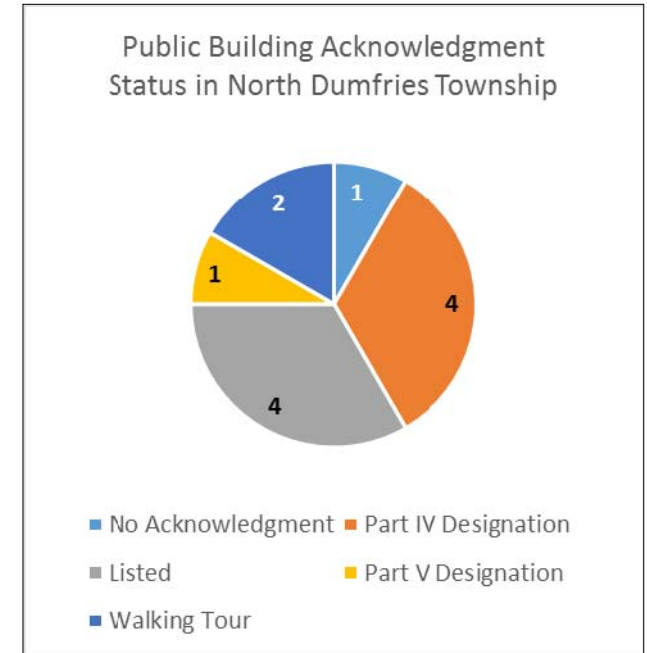
Map: Location of inventoried public buildings in North Dumfries Township.

When looking at the dates of construction by decade in the Township of North Dumfries, two peaks are apparent. The first peak between 1850 and 1859 may be the result of the establishment of Waterloo County in 1853. The second peak, between 1910 and 1919, is interesting as a period of growth and development occurred the following decade (1920s) elsewhere in the Region,



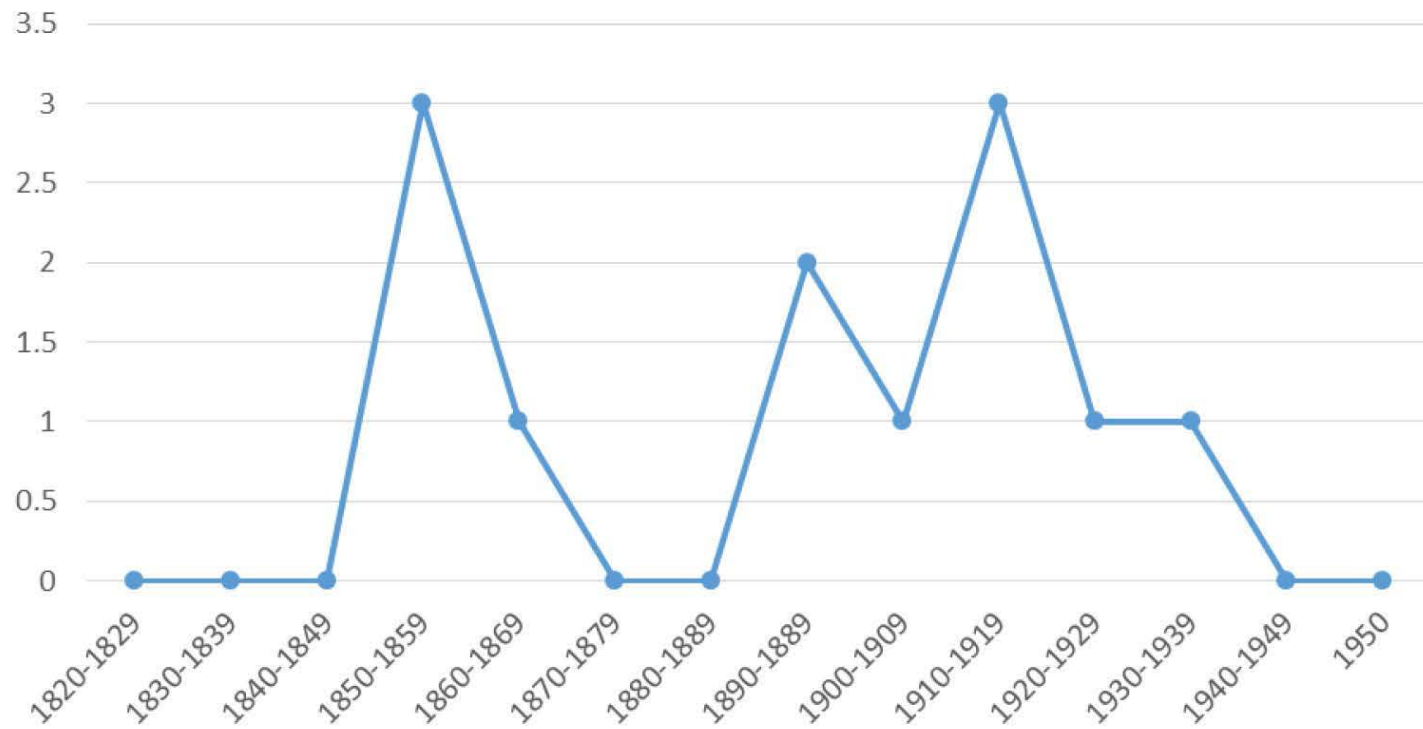
particularly in the cities as industry began to thrive.

In analyzing the number of public buildings in North Dumfries Township by each category of use, Education related buildings account for the highest number of structures inventoried (66.7%), followed by Recreation & Culture (16.7%), Public Utilities and Health, Safety & Security (8.3% each).



Overall, the majority of buildings in North Dumfries Township are designated under Part IV of the OHA (33.3%), followed by those listed on a Municipal Heritage Register (33.3%), those identified in a walking tour (16.7%), those with no official or unofficial acknowledgment, and those designated under Part V of the OHA (8.3% each).

### Public Building Construction by Decade in North Dumfries Township



Name	Address	Page
Ayr Carnegie Library (Former)	92 Stanley Street, Ayr	143
Ayr Fire Hall/Council Chamber (Former)	4 Stanley Street, Ayr	47
Berlin Fire Hall No. 2 (Former)	318 Duke Street West, Kitchener	42
Berlin Isolation Hospital (Former)	69 Highland Road East, Kitchener	27
Berlin Isolation Hospital (Former)	89 Highland Road East, Kitchener	32
Berlin Isolation Hospital: Caretaker's Residence (Former)	79 Highland Road East, Kitchener	31
Berlin Isolation Hospital: Smallpox Hospital (Former)	77 Highland Road East, Kitchener	29
Berlin-Waterloo Street Railway Car Barn & Power House (Former)	25 Madison Avenue North, Kitchener	99
Brewmeisters Green	155 King Street South, Waterloo	101
Buck Park Horse Water Trough	1 Glenmorris Street, Cambridge	85
Cambridge Farmers' Market	40 Dickson Street, Cambridge	14
Cambridge Farmers' Market (2 floor)	40 Dickson Street, Cambridge	14
Colonel J.A. McIntosh DSO Armoury	1 Valor Place, Cambridge	38
Dickson Park: Grandstand	30 Parkhill Road West, Cambridge	111
Dorking Canadian Pacific Railway Station (Former)	7987 Township Road 20, Wellesley Township	96
Duke Street Sydro-Electric Sub Station(Former)	286 Duke Street West, Kitchener	74
Dumfries Township Hall (Former)	56-58 Cambridge Street, Cambridge	7
Edward Newland Pool	515 William Street, Cambridge	124
Electric Power House (Former)	1800 Rogers Drive, Cambridge	77
Elmira Carnegie Library	65 Arthur Street South, Woolwich Township	135
Elmira Post Office/Town Hall (Former)	69 Arthur Street South, Woolwich Township	51
Federal Building	15 Duke Street East, Kitchener	63
Freeport Sanatorium: Main Treatment Building	3570 King Street East, Kitchener	17
Freeport Sanatorium: Old Medical Superintendent's Residence	3570 King Street East, Kitchener	17
Freeport Sanatorium: Old Nurse's Residence	3570 King Street East, Kitchener	17
Freeport Sanatorium: Old Pump House & shed	3570 King Street East, Kitchener	17
Freeport Sanitarium: Old Laundry Building	3570 King Street East, Kitchener	17
Freeport Sanitarium: Old Men's Residence	3570 King Street East, Kitchener	17
Galt Arena Gardens	98 Shade Street, Cambridge	116
Galt Canadian Pacific Railway Station (Former)	26 Malcolm Street, Cambridge	91



<b>Name</b>	<b>Address</b>	<b>Page</b>
Galt Carnegie Library (Former)	34 Water Street North, Cambridge	133
Galt Fire Department (Former)	56 Dickson Street, Cambridge	40
Galt Letter Carrier Depot	33 Water Street North, Cambridge	55
Galt Post Office (Former)	12 Water Street South, Cambridge	49
Galt Public Utilities Commission Building (Former)	62 Dickson Street, Cambridge	59
Galt Town Hall (Former)	46 Dickson Street, Cambridge	9
Galt Water Pumping Station (Former)	41 Hopeton Street, Cambridge	81
Galt Water Tower	256 St. Andrews Street, Cambridge	65
George Hancock Pool	115 Glenmorris Street, Cambridge	132
Goldie Drinking Fountain	1 Northumberland Street, Ayr	84
Gore Park: Bandstand	68 Arthur Street South, Woolwich Township	122
Gore Park: Memorial	68 Arthur Street South, Woolwich Township	122
Government of Canada Building	166 Frederick Street, Kitchener	82
Greenbrook Pumping Station	20 Greenbrook Drive, Kitchener	66
Greenbrook Pumping Station: K1 Well House	20 Greenbrook Drive, Kitchener	66
Greenbrook Pumping Station: K2 Well House	20 Greenbrook Drive, Kitchener	66
Greenbrook Pumping Station: Major Building Addition	20 Greenbrook Drive, Kitchener	66
Greenbrook Pumping Station: Reservoir 1	20 Greenbrook Drive, Kitchener	66
Greenbrook Pumping Station: Reservoir 2	20 Greenbrook Drive, Kitchener	66
Greenbrook Pumping Station: Reservoir 3	20 Greenbrook Drive, Kitchener	66
Hespeler Carnegie Library	5 Tannery Street, Cambridge	137
Hespeler Post Office (Former)	74 Queen Street East, Cambridge	56
Hespeler Town Hall (Former)	61-63 Spring Street, Cambridge	11
Hespeler Town Hall/Fire Hall (Former)	11 Tannery Street, Cambridge	12
House of Industry & Refuge: Poor House Hospital (Former)	44 Indiana Street, Kitchener	26
Hydro Electric Power Commission Building (Former)	325 Breithaupt Street, Kitchener	73
Hydro-Electric Transformer Station (Former)	101 Grand Avenue South, Cambridge	78
Hydro-Electric Transformer Station No. 2 (Former)	111 Water Street North, Cambridge	76
Kitchener Canadian Pacific Railway Station	126 Weber Street West, Kitchener	89
Kitchener Memorial Auditorium	400 East Avenue, Kitchener	109



<b>Name</b>	<b>Address</b>	<b>Page</b>
Kitchener Public Utilities Commission Building (Former)	191-197 King Street West, Kitchener	79
Kitchener Trolley Bus Terminal (Former)	1405 King Street East, Kitchener	97
Kitchener Trolley Bus Terminal: Ancillary Service (Former)	1405 King Street East, Kitchener	97
Kitchener Trolley Bus Terminal: Rectifier Station (Former)	1405 King Street East, Kitchener	97
Kitchener-Waterloo Hospital	835 King Street West, Kitchener	21
Kitchener-Waterloo Hospital: Nurse's Residence	835 King Street West, Kitchener	21
Linwood Canadian Pacific Railway Station (Former)	3917 Manser Road, Wellesley Township	94
Linwood Fire Hall (Former)	51598 Ament Line, Wellesley Township	44
Middleton Pumping Station	60 Middleton Street, Cambridge	68
Municipal Pool	15 Woodside Avenue, Kitchener	118
New Dundee Community Park: Bandshell	1370 Bridge Street, Wilmot Township	120
New Dundee Community Park: Memorial Gates	1370 Bridge Street, Wilmot Township	120
New Hamburg Carnegie Library	145 Huron Street, Wilmot Township	141
New Hamburg Fairgrounds: Arena, & Community Centre	251 Jacob Street, Wilmot Township	129
New Hamburg Fairgrounds: Grandstand	251 Jacob Street, Wilmot Township	129
Preston Carnegie Library (Former)	156 Argyle Street North, Cambridge	139
Petersburg Grand Trunk Railway Station (Former)	10 Huron Road, Kitchener	93
Riverside Park: Gates	49 King Street West, Cambridge	104
Riverside Park: Grandstand	49 King Street West, Cambridge	104
Rockway Golf Course (Kitchener Civic Golf Course)	625 Rockway Drive, Kitchener	125
Rockway Golf Course (Kitchener Civic Golf Course): Caddy House & Pro Shop	625 Rockway Drive, Kitchener	125
St. Jacobs Library	29 Queensway Dr., St. Jacobs, Woolwich Township	148
St. Mary's Hospital	911 Queen's Boulevard, Kitchener	24
Soper Park: Gates	120 Shade Street, Cambridge	107
Soper Park: Unknown Building	120 Shade Street, Cambridge	107
Strange Street Pumping Station	25 Strange Street, Kitchener	72
Victoria Park (Ayr)	24 Rose Street, Ayr	114
Victoria Park (Galt)	99 Wentworth Avenue, Cambridge	127
Victoria Park: Bandstand (Kitchener)	135 Water Street South, Kitchener	102
Victoria Park: Boathouse (Kitchener)	135 Water Street South, Kitchener	102

<b>Name</b>	<b>Address</b>	<b>Page</b>
Victoria Park: Clock Tower (Kitchener)	135 Water Street South, Kitchener	102
Victoria Park: Comfort Station (Kitchener)	135 Water Street South, Kitchener	102
Victoria Park: Courtland Avenue Park Gates (Kitchener)	135 Water Street South, Kitchener	102
Victoria Park: Gates (Kitchener)	135 Water Street South, Kitchener	102
Victoria Park: Gazebo (Kitchener)	135 Water Street South, Kitchener	102
Victoria Park: Pagoda Drinking Fountain (Kitchener)	135 Water Street South, Kitchener	102
Victoria Park: Pavilion (Kitchener)	135 Water Street South, Kitchener	102
Victoria Park: Pedestal, Base, and Die (Kitchener)	135 Water Street South, Kitchener	102
Victoria Park: Queen Victoria Statue & Lion (Kitchener)	135 Water Street South, Kitchener	102
Victoria Park: Tennis Pavilion (Kitchener)	135 Water Street South, Kitchener	102
Victoria Park: Wading Pool (Kitchener)	135 Water Street South, Kitchener	102
Water Pumping & Electric Lighting Station (Former)	30 Milling Road, Cambridge	75
Waterloo Carnegie Library (Former)	40 Albert Street, Waterloo	145
Waterloo County Gaol (Former)	73 Queen Street North, Kitchener	36
Waterloo County Governor's House (Former)	73 Queen Street North, Kitchener	36
Waterloo County Registry Office (Former)	122 Frederick Street, Kitchener	61
Waterloo Grand Trunk Railway Station (Former)	20 Regina Street South, Waterloo	87
Waterloo Isolation Hospital (Former)	172 Lincoln Road, Waterloo	34
Waterloo Post Office (Former)	35 King Street North, Waterloo	53
Wellesley Fire Hall Shed (Former)	1200 Queen's Bush Road, Wellesley Township	46
Wellesley Township Hall	4805 William Hastings Line, Wellesley Township	3
William Street Pumping Station	17 & 23 William Street East, Waterloo	70
Wilmot Township Hall (Former)	31 Bouleee Street, Wilmot Township	5