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February 20, 2024

Registrar
A/Provincial Heritage Registrar, Ontario Heritage Act
Ontario Heritage Trust
10 Adelaide Street East
Toronto ON M5C 1J3

Re: Designating By-law – 66 Queen Street South

This is to advise that the Council of the Corporation of the City of Kitchener, at its regular meeting held on Monday, February 12, 2024, passed By-law 2024-034, pursuant to Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act, designating the property municipally known as 66 Queen Street South as being of historic and cultural heritage value or interest. A copy of the designating By-law is attached for your information, along with a copy of the Notice of Passing.

Any person who objects to this By-law may appeal to the Ontario Land Tribunal by notifying the Ontario Land Tribunal and the Clerk of the Corporation of the City of Kitchener in writing within 30 days after the publication of this notice. The last day to appeal is March 21, 2024. A notice of appeal must set out the objections to the By-law and the reasons in support of the objection, accompanied by the fee charged by the Ontario Land Tribunal.

Yours truly,

Marilyn Mills
Committee Coordinator

cc: Deeksha Choudhry, Heritage Planner

Received

FEB 21 2024

Ontario Heritage Trust

BY-LAW NUMBER
OF THE
CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF KITCHENER

Being a by-law to designate the property
municipally addressed as 66 Queen Street
South, in the City of Kitchener as being of
historic and cultural heritage value or interest.

WHEREAS section 29 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, C. 0.18, authorizes the Council of a Municipality to enact by-laws to designate real property, including all of the buildings and structures thereon, or portions thereof, to be of cultural heritage value or interest;

AND WHEREAS the Council of The Corporation of the City of Kitchener has received and considered the recommendations of its municipal heritage committee (Heritage Kitchener) regarding the designation of a property located at 66 Queen Street South, Kitchener (the "Property");

AND WHEREAS the Council of The Corporation of the City of Kitchener resolved at its Council Meeting held on December 11, 2023, to publish a Notice of Intention to designate the Property as being of cultural heritage value or interest pursuant to section 29 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, C. O.18, and which resolution was confirmed by By-law No. 2023-183;

AND WHEREAS a copy of the Notice of Intent to Designate was served upon the registered owners of the Property and upon the Ontario Heritage Trust;

AND WHEREAS a copy of the Notice of Intent to Designate was published in the Waterloo Region Record, which is a newspaper having general circulation in the City of Kitchener on December 15, 2023, a copy of which is attached to this by-law as "Schedule A";

AND WHEREAS no Notice of Objection to the proposed designation has been served upon the Clerk of the City of Kitchener;

NOW THEREFORE the Council of The Corporation of the City of Kitchener enacts as follows:

1. The building and property known as 66 Queen Street South, Kitchener, as more particularly described in Schedules "B" and "C" to this by-law are hereby designated as being of cultural value or interest under Part IV, section 29 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, C. 0.18;
2. The City Solicitor is hereby authorized to cause a copy of this by-law to be registered against the whole of the property described in Schedule "D" to this by-law with the Land Registry Office;
3. The City Clerk is hereby authorized to cause a copy of this by-law to be served upon the registered owners of the property described in Schedule "D" to this by-law and on the Ontario Heritage Trust; and,
4. The City Clerk is hereby authorized to publish a notice of this by-law in a newspaper having general circulation in the City of Kitchener.

PASSED at the Council Chambers in the City of Kitchener this 12th day of February, 2024.

Received

FEB 21 2024

Ontario Heritage Trust

Mayor

Clerk

SCHEDULE A

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO DESIGNATE

66 QUEEN STREET SOUTH, KITCHENER



IN THE MATTER OF THE ONTARIO HERITAGE ACT, R.S.O. 1990, CHAPTER O 18, AS AMENDED, AND IN THE MATTER OF THE LANDS AND PREMISES AT THE FOLLOWING MUNICIPAL ADDRESSES IN THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

NOTICE OF INTENTION

TAKE NOTICE that the Council of the Corporation of the City of Kitchener intends to designate the following municipal addresses as being of cultural heritage value or interest under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act, R.S.O. 1990, Chapter O 18, as amended.

24 Courtland Avenue East

The property municipally addressed as 24 Courtland Avenue East demonstrates design/physical, historical/associative and contextual value. The design and physical value of the property relates to the unique Vernacular Victorian Gothic architectural style. Walk-up row housing is rare in the context of Kitchener, as there are not many examples of this housing typology within the City.

The historical and associative value of the property relates to the original owner, purpose, and relationship to adjacent industrial buildings. The walk-up row housing is representative of the industrial development that was taking place in Kitchener in the late 19th and early 20th century. The building was constructed by Martin Nelson to accommodate the female workers from the adjacent Williams, Greene and Rome Shirt and Collar Factory on Queen Street South (now known as the Bread and Roses Cooperative).

The contextual value of the property relates to the building's historic and visual link to the adjacent industrial buildings, including the former Williams, Greene and Rome Shirt and Collar Factory and the Arrow Shirt Factory.

26 Courtland Avenue East

The property municipally addressed as 26 Courtland Avenue East demonstrates design/physical, historical/associative and contextual value. The design and physical value of the property relates to the unique Vernacular Victorian Gothic architectural style. Walk-up row housing is rare in the context of Kitchener, with not many examples of this housing typology within the City.

The historical and associative value of the property relates to the original owner, purpose, and relationship to adjacent industrial buildings. The walk-up row housing is representative of the industrial development that was taking place in Kitchener in the late 19th and early 20th century. The building was constructed by Martin Nelson to accommodate the female workers from the adjacent Williams, Greene and Rome Shirt and Collar Factory on Queen Street South (now known as the Bread and Roses Cooperative).

The contextual value of the property relates to the building's historic and visual link to the adjacent industrial buildings, including the former Williams, Greene and Rome Shirt and Collar Factory and the Arrow Shirt Factory.

58 Queen Street South

The property municipally addressed as 58 Queen Street South demonstrates design/physical, and historical/associative, and contextual values. The design and physical value of the property relates to the building being a representative example of the Renaissance Revival architectural style that is in good condition with many intact original elements.

The historical and associative value of the property relates to the original owner and use of the property, as well as the contribution made to the history of Kitchener's development.

The contextual value of the property relates to its contribution to a collection of buildings constructed during the industrial and commercial development of Kitchener. The building on the subject property is in its original location and maintains historical and visual links to its surroundings.

66 Queen Street South

The property municipally addressed as 66 Queen Street South demonstrates design/physical, and historical/associative, and contextual values. The design and physical value of the property relates to the building being a representative example of the Renaissance Revival architectural style that is in good condition with many intact original elements.

The historical and associative value of the property relates to the original owner and use of the property, as well as the contribution made to the history of Kitchener's development.

The contextual value of the property relates to its contribution to a collection of buildings constructed during the industrial and commercial development of Kitchener. The building on the subject property is in its original location and maintains historical and visual links to its surroundings.

73 Young Street

The property municipally addressed as 73 Young Street demonstrates design/physical, and historical/associative, and contextual values. The design and physical value of the property relates to its Gothic architectural style, laid out in the shape of a Latin Cross with extensive use of decorative brick and stone masonry, buttresses, and circular brick turrets, and overall symmetry of the church with similar legends and ornamentation patterns throughout.

The historical and associative value of the property relates to the original owner and use of the property and building, and the contributions made to Kitchener's history. The land has always been used as a church and contains one of the oldest churches in Kitchener. The subject property has direct associations with Arthur William Holmes, a prominent architect who devoted most of their career to designing buildings for the Roman Catholic Church in Southern Ontario.

The contextual value of the property relates to physical, historical, functional, and visual links to the building's surroundings. The church building has a strong visual presence, including important views, on Duke Street and Young Street as the building occupies a large site slightly elevated on a hill. This church building has also been recognized as a landmark within the City of Kitchener.

4 King Street East/1 Queen Street South

The property municipally addressed as 4 King Street East/1 Queen Street South demonstrates design/physical, historical/associative, contextual, and economic values.

The design and physical values relate to the Art Deco architectural style that is in good condition with many intact original elements.

The historical and associative values relate to the original owner and use of the building. The original owner of the building was Louis Brethaupt while the original use of the building was a hotel, titled the American Hotel. The building is the oldest commercial building in the City. Louis Brethaupt was a prominent business in Berlin as well as a former mayor, and his contributions to the development of Berlin form an integral chapter in Berlin's commercial and industrial development.

This building has contextual value, being built in the downtown commercial core of then-Berlin and part of a group of buildings that were built at the onset of industrial and commercial development in the City. Today, these buildings are in the downtown commercial core of Kitchener and greatly contribute to the character of the area. The building is in its original location and maintains historical and visual links to its surroundings. Furthermore, the building is located at a prominent intersection in the downtown city core.

2-22 Duke Street West

The property municipally addressed as 2-22 Duke Street West demonstrates design/physical, historical/associative, and contextual values.

The building municipally addressed as 2-22 Duke Street East has design and physical value, being a notable and unique example of the Art Deco architectural style as well as displaying a high degree of craftsmanship through the many decorative elements of the structure.

The property has historical and associative values, as it relates directly to the theme of economic growth and development in the downtown area and has direct association with the Brethaupt family through its original ownership.

The contextual value of the property relates to its physical, historical, functional, and visual links to its surroundings. The building sits on the intersection of Queen Street North and Duke Street East, in its original location. It retains its original use as the home to multiple local businesses.

40 Chapel Hill Drive

The property municipally addressed as 40 Chapel Hill Drive demonstrates design/physical, historical/associative, and contextual values.

The design and physical value of 40 Chapel Hill Drive resides in its Modern architectural style, laid out in an irregular floor plan and utilizing a mix of natural building materials including stone, vertical wood siding and wood shingles. The chosen design is symbolic in nature, and relates to the theology of the Carmel Church of New Jerusalem.

The historical and associative value of 40 Chapel Hill relates to the original owners and use of the property and building. The building was constructed by the Carmel Church of New Jerusalem, who remain the owners to date. The Carmel Church of the New Jerusalem is a society of the New Church, which is a Christian denomination that follows the theological writings and interpretations of famous 18th century Swedish scientist, philosopher, and theologian Emanuel Swedenborg. Such sects can be referred to as Swedenborgians. The Pennsylvania groups of Swedenborgian were one of the principal sources of immigration to Waterloo County, and later enabled the emergency of the Berlin Association in the middle of the nineteenth century. The property also provides some insight into patterns of growth and development within the area, being formally the centre of an independent and self-sufficient church community known as Caryndale. Urbanization and a growing population led to the community's eventual annexation into Kitchener in the 1970's. Finally, the associative value of the church relates to its designer/prolific local architect John Lingwood.

The contextual value of 40 Chapel Hill Drive relates to its importance in maintaining the character of the church-centred community formerly known as Caryndale. Though the area's title has changed from community to neighbourhood and it has grown significantly through the construction of new subdivisions as well as infill development, the predominant residential use of the area remains. The subject property and the surrounding area have been identified as being a Cultural Heritage Landscape.

54-58 King Street West

The property municipally addressed as 54-58 King Street West demonstrates design/physical, historical/associative, and contextual values.

The design and physical value of 54-58 King Street West resides in its architecture and physical construction. The building is a unique expression of Modernist architecture that also utilizes classical and neo-classical motifs. It is this sophisticated blending of different styles from varying eras that make the subject property a significant piece of architecture within the community. Through its material use and other detailing it also displays a high degree of craftsmanship.

The historical and associative value of the property lay in its significant association with banking institutions. Prior to becoming the Bank of Nova Scotia in 1925, the property held a building formerly known as the Merner Block, which was occupied by the Union Bank. The Merner Block was demolished in 1962 and replaced with the existing one-storey building. This building also has significance due to its association with programs and initiatives undertaken by the bank that reflected how such institutions and their processes changed and developed over time. It reflects the economic climate of both the area and, to some degree, the country at the time of its construction. The building was designed by Carl Albert Reider, a prominent local architect who made significant contributions to the field during the span of his career.

The contextual value of 54-58 King Street West relates to its importance in maintaining the commercial character of the surrounding area, as well as its physical, functional, visual, and historical link to its surroundings. It is within the Downtown Cultural Heritage Landscape, which is within the City Centre District and is an area that has historically been recognized as the heart of the downtown and a focal point of the Region. In addition, the distinct architectural style of 54-58 King Street West and its location on a corner lot along a primary road makes the building prominently visible and easily recognizable.

70 Francis Street North

The property municipally addressed as 70 Francis Street North demonstrates design/physical, historical/associative, and contextual values.

The building at 70 Francis Street North has design and physical value, being a representative example of a late-19th century residential dwelling constructed in the Queen Anne Revival architectural style.

The property has historical and associative value due to its the original ownership as well as its connection to the theme of economic development within the City. The residential dwelling was built for Albert Ruby, a prominent citizen and life-long resident of Berlin (now Kitchener) and a major contributor to the furniture industry within the area. H. Krug Furniture Company was established in the 1880's by Albert Ruby in partnership with Hartman Krug. Its establishment was instrumental to the growth and development of the City and its economy, being reputed to be the largest furniture plant in the British Empire in the early 1900's. Krug Furniture continues to be a leader in the design and manufacturing of furniture solutions, specifically now for offices and healthcare, and it remains one of the oldest businesses still operating in Kitchener. The Ruby family still has direct and significant ties with the company, with Len Ruby being its president in 2023.

The contextual value of 70 Francis Street North relates to the physical, historical, and visual links to the surrounding area. The building is in its original location along Francis Street North and is surrounded by other historic buildings. Though the house is now used as an office space, it continues to contribute to the continuity and character of the Francis Street North streetscape. Further, it is historically linked to the Krug Furniture factory located in proximity at 111 Athens Street West/135 Breithaupt Street.

144-150 King Street West

The front façade of the property municipally addressed as 144-150 King Street West demonstrates design/physical, historical/associative, and contextual values.

The design and physical value of the building resides in its architecture and physical construction, as the building is a representative example of the Classical Revival architectural style. A high degree of technical and scientific achievement is demonstrated, as the front façade is likely the first in the City to be built with precast concrete. In addition, it is believed that this building was the first within the City to install an elevator.

The property has historical and associative value due to its connection to the theme of economic development in the downtown area. In 1840 David Weber sold a one-acre parcel of land north of King Street and east of Young Street, all within Lot 16 and part of the 3-acre trade made by his father-in-law in 1833 to Frederick Gausel. This parcel became the site of the Mayfair Hotel and the Weber Chambers, which is the inscription seen on the parapet of 144-150 King Street West. The Weber Chambers building originally housed storefronts on the ground floor and office spaces above, and was home to a number of notable tenants.

The contextual value of the building relates to its importance in maintaining the commercial character of the surrounding area, as well as its physical, functional, visual, and historical link to its surroundings. The surrounding area is occupied by a mix of uses, with hotels, banks, and other commercial enterprises being the original anchors of the commercial core. Though the upper storeys are now residential units, the ground floor maintains its original commercial use and continues to support the commercial character of the area.

149-151 Ontario Street North

The property municipally addressed as 149-151 Ontario Street North demonstrates design/physical, and historical/associative values. The building is an early example of a late 19th century, semi-detached, vernacular brick building with both Italianate and modest Georgian influences.

The property has historical and associative value because it is the last remaining example of a residential building in this section of Ontario Street North and is an example of a working class residence.

626 New Dundee Road

The property municipally addressed as 626 New Dundee Road demonstrates design/physical, historical/associative, and contextual values.

The dwelling on the lot is a representative and early example of a dwelling constructed in the Gothic Revival Cottage architectural style. Common features characteristic of this specific style are displayed, and the building was constructed prior to Confederation in 1867.

Historical/associative values are displayed as the property was once a working 19th century agricultural farm complex and is therefore associated with themes of agriculture and mid-19th century agricultural practices. Further, it is associated with the theme of early settlement in the Beasley's Old Survey area of Waterloo Township. The structure also demonstrates local materials available to settlers and common construction methods utilized during the late nineteenth century and, when compared to similar style buildings within the area, reveals some architectural trends.

The dwelling on the lot has contextual value as the surroundings largely retain their rural character. The farmhouse also maintains a relationship to and remains oriented towards New Dundee Road, which is the original settlement road that once bisected the lot. As such, the dwelling has a physical link to its surroundings.

67 King Street East

The property municipally addressed as 67 King Street East demonstrates design/physical, historical/associative, and contextual values.

The design and physical value of the subject property resides in the architecture and physical construction of the building. It is a unique and representative example of the International architectural style in a commercial building.

The building possesses historical and associative value due to its original use and ownership. The building was originally owned and operated by the Canada Permanent Trust Company, whose origins as a trust company date back to 1855. At the time that 67 King Street East was constructed, Canada Permanent was the oldest trust company in Canada. The architecture firm which designed the building also contributes to the historical and associative value of 67 King Street East. The building was designed by the firm of prominent local architect Carl Reider.

The contextual value of 67 King Street East relates to its importance in maintaining the commercial character of the surrounding area, as well as its physical, functional, visual, and historical link to its surroundings. The subject property is located within the Downtown Cultural Heritage Landscape, in an area commonly recognized as the heart of the downtown and the historically focal point of early development in what was then Berlin. Further it is located in-situ within a notable setting, as the building provides a frame for the adjacent Speakers Corner Park space.

The full Statements of Significance, containing a list of the heritage attributes, is available in the Office of the City Clerk by contacting clerk@city.kitchener.ca during normal business hours. Any person may send by Registered Mail, or deliver to the Clerk of the City of Kitchener, notice of their objections to the proposed designation, together with a statement of the reasons for objection and all relevant facts, to be received by the Clerk no later than the 14th day of January, 2024. If a Notice of Objection is received, the Council of the Corporation of the City of Kitchener will refer the matter to the Ontario Land Tribunal (<https://olt.gov.on.ca/>) for a hearing and report.

Dated at Kitchener the 15th day of December, 2023.

Amanda Fusco
Director of Legislated Services & City Clerk
City Hall, P.O. Box 1118
200 King Street West
Kitchener, Ontario N2G 4G7

SCHEDULE B

STATEMENT OF CULTURAL HERITAGE VALUE OR INTEREST

66 QUEEN STREET SOUTH, KITCHENER

Description of Cultural Heritage Resource

66 Queen Street South is a late 19th century building built in the Renaissance Revival architectural style. The building is situated on a 0.12 acre parcel of land located on the west side of Queen Street South between Charles Street East and King Street in the City Commercial Core Planning Community of the City of Kitchener within the Region of Waterloo. The principal resource that contributes to the heritage value is the commercial building.

Heritage Value

66 Queen Street South is recognized for its design/physical, significant historical/associative and contextual values.

Design/Physical Value

The design and physical values of 66 Queen Street South relate to the Renaissance Revival architectural style that is in good condition with many intact original elements. The building features: a rectangular plan; brick construction; decorative brick work; central entrance flanked by windows; three upper storey semi-circular window openings with brick voussoirs; and stone sills.

East (Front) Façade

The existing building is two storeys in height in red and yellow brick construction and has a flat roof. The building is currently occupied by The Working Centre, and the ground floor includes a large one-on-one window on both ends with a central entry. Between the windows and doors are two red brick columns and the ends of the façade includes yellow brick columns. Above the ground floor is a decorative green and beige cornice with decorative brackets on either side of the façade. The second storey includes three semi-circular windows each with yellow decorative brick headers and yellow stone sills or stone band that extends through the length of the façade. Above the windows there is decorative yellow brick work.

North (Side) Façade

This façade partially abuts the neighbouring building at 58 Queen Street South. The rear north façade is of red brick construction and includes two doors and a small single hung window with yellow brick voussoirs on the ground level. The doors might have been altered from windows. There is an additional single-hung window on the ground floor, but that has been filled in. The upper floor also includes three single-hung windows with yellow voussoirs. These windows do not seem to be original.

West (Rear) Façade

This façade has been extensively altered since it was first constructed. The ground floor includes three single-hung windows with yellow brick voussoirs, out of which two have

been filled in. there is one window, which has been altered and now includes a smaller window opening with yellow voussoirs. The upper floor also has three windows with yellow brick voussoirs and stone sills. The windows do not seem to be original. This façade also includes pipes and other building systems.

South (Side) Façade

The south façade is long and includes an irregular fenestration pattern. On the ground floor, towards the rear, there is a door and an artistic installation with three small single-hung windows with yellow brick voussoirs. There is also a pair of single-hung windows next to the art installation that does not appear to be original. Some original window openings have been filled in or altered. Between the ground level and the upper level, there are four pairs of single-hung windows that don't look original to the building. The upper storey includes four single-hung windows with yellow brick voussoirs.

Historical/Associative Value

The historical and associative values of 66 Queen Street South relate to the previous and current owners and uses of the building.

The building was once owned by Randall & Roos and used a Wholesale Grocers. An advertisement in the *"Berlin, Canada: A Self-Portrait of Kitchener, Ontario Before World War One"* indicates that Randall & Roos is the *"largest distributing form in wholesale groceries, cigars, tobaccos, etc. between Toronto and Winnipeg."* Randall & Rood was established in 1884 by George Randall and William Roos of Waterloo in the Ahrens block of King Street in Berlin. The two-storey red brick building at 66 Queen Street South was built in 1898 for \$6,000.00 by Aaron Bricker for Randall & Roos.

The ownership and history of this building is similar to the abutting property, 58 Queen Street South. Ownership of the building transferred to John Fennell and Carl. N. Weber, respectively, for their hardware companies.

George Randall

George Randall was born on April 16, 1832 in Chesterfield, Cheshire, New Hampshire. He immigrated to Ontario in 1854 with his uncle Marshall H. Farr, who had contracts for station buildings from Guelph westward on the Grand Trunk Railway, as well as some on the Great Western Railway. George Randall and his brother took over the contracts after Farr's death. George Randall was on the committee that was charged with the responsibility of building the region's first "poor house" – which eventually came to be known as the County House of Industry and Refuge. When it opened on June 15, 1869, it became the first of its kind in Ontario. In 1870, for the next three years, George Randall served as the village magistrate, and when Waterloo officially became a town in 1876, Randall became the mayor in 1878. In 1884, George Randall opened the Randall & Roos Wholesale Grocers with William Roos.

William Roos

William Roos was born in Preston (present day Cambridge) on April 18, 1842. He was a businessman in Berlin and operated the Randall & Roos Wholesale Grocers for many years. He was the brother-in-law of George Randall.

John Fennell

The building was once used as a hardware company. The hardware company was founded on June 1, 1863 by John Fennell and carried his name for 60 years. John Fennell was born on August 8, 1837 in Coburg, Ontario. He arrived in Kitchener (formerly known as Berlin) on June 1, 1863 as a young hardware merchant. He became a prominent and successful businessman in the community as his hardware company sold plated ware, paint, glass, oils, etc. He was also an important member of society at the time. He was the founding president of the Board of Trade and was instrumental in preparing the by-law, some of which is still applicable today. He was also the founding organizer of the Economical Mutual Fire Insurance Company. In addition to these achievements, he also served as a Councillor on Berlin's Council from 1881-1882, as a Justice of the Peace, and as a Church Warden of St. John's Church for many years. John Fennell died in 1922, and the property and firm was purchased by Carl Nicholas Weber from John's widow, Alicia Jackson.

Carl Nicholas Weber

After Carl N. Weber purchased the property and firm, he renamed it to Weber Hardware Co. Ltd. in 1923. Carl N. Weber was born on January 19, 1899 in Elmira. For many years he operated Weber Hardware Co. Ltd. In addition to his business interests, he was also a long-time member and President of the Kitchener Board of Trade and was also elected as a chairman of the Kitchener Urban Renewal Committee in 1971. He served as a Director for Canada Trust, the Equitable Life Insurance Company, and the Economical Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

Beyond his business interests, he also served Kitchener's community as a member of the K-W Hospital Commission for 22 years, and was chairman for 20 of those years. He was a member of the Board of Governors at the University of Waterloo from the time it was founded in 1957 until his death in 1978.

Carl N. Weber was also an active member of the Lutheran Church. He served as a Canadian delegate to the World Council of Churches in India in 1961, representing Kitchener and Canada on a global platform. He was also a member of the executive council of the Lutheran Church in America, a member and chairman of its board of publications, and a member of its pension board.

The Weber Hardware Co. Ltd. operated out of the building at 58 Queen Street South from c. 1918 until 1927 when it moved to the building at 66 Queen Street South. The company moved to the building at 675 Queen Street South in 1987. The company still operates today as C.N. Weber Ltd. and is one of the rare businesses surviving from the time when Kitchener was still Berlin.

The Working Centre

The existing use of the building at 58 Queen Street South is for The Working Centre. The Working Centre has been operating out of this building since the mid-1980s. According to its website: *“The Working Centre was established in the spring of 1982 as a response to the unemployment and poverty in downtown Kitchener. The Centre grew roots in the Kitchener downtown through the dedication of Joe and Stephanie Mancini, a young married couple who had just graduated from St. Jerome’s College at the University of Waterloo. They saw the potential for building a community of interest around responding to unemployment and poverty, developing social analysis and engaging in creative action.”*

Contextual Value

This building has contextual value as being built in the downtown commercial core of Berlin, before it became Kitchener, and is part of a group of buildings that were built at a time when industrial and commercial development was occurring. Today, these buildings are located in the downtown commercial core of Kitchener and greatly contribute to the character of the area. The building is in its original location, and maintains historical and visual links to its surroundings.

Other Values

Economic Value

The existing building has economic value given its history and contribution to the economic development that was taking place initially in Berlin, and then in Kitchener, in the late 19th and early 20th century.

SCHEDULE C

DESCRIPTION OF HERITAGE ATTRIBUTES

66 QUEEN STREET SOUTH, KITCHENER

Description of the Heritage Attributes

The heritage value of 66 Queen Street South resides in the following heritage attributes:

- All elements related to the construction and Renaissance Revival architectural style of the building including:
 - A rectangular plan;
 - Brick construction, including:
 - Decorative brick work;
 - Original remaining yellow brick voussoirs above window openings;
 - Three upper storey semi-circular window openings with brick voussoirs; and
 - Stone sills; and
- All contextual elements related to the building including:
 - Its original location on the Queen Street South streetscape and its contribution to the Kitchener downtown commercial area.

SCHEDULE D

LEGAL DESCRIPTION

PT LT 6 PL 391 KITCHENER PT 1 & 2, 58R9667, S/T RIGHT IN 578890, S/T & T/W
INTEREST IN 1330329, T/W 1330329; KITCHENER

Being all of PIN 22427-0068 (LT)

Received

FEB 21 2024

Ontario Heritage Trust



IN THE MATTER OF THE ONTARIO HERITAGE ACT, R.S.O. 1990, CHAPTER O.18, AS AMENDED, AND IN THE MATTER OF THE LANDS AND PREMISES AT THE FOLLOWING MUNICIPAL ADDRESS(ES) IN THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

NOTICE OF PASSING HERITAGE DESIGNATION BY-LAW

TAKE NOTICE that the Council of the Corporation of the City of Kitchener passed the following By-laws designating the following properties as being of cultural heritage value or interest under the Ontario Heritage Act, R.S.O. 1990, Chapter O.18, as amended:

- | | |
|-------------------|---|
| • By-law 2024-028 | 2-22 Duke Street East |
| • By-law 2024-029 | 4 King Street East/1 Queen Street North |
| • By-law 2024-030 | 24 Courtland Avenue East |
| • By-law 2024-031 | 26 Courtland Avenue East |
| • By-law 2024-032 | 54-68 King Street West |
| • By-law 2024-033 | 58 Queen Street South |
| • By-law 2024-034 | 66 Queen Street South |
| • By-law 2024-035 | 67 King Street East |
| • By-law 2024-036 | 73 Young Street |
| • By-law 2024-037 | 144-150 King Street West |
| • By-law 2024-038 | 149-151 Ontario Street North |

AND TAKE FURTHER NOTICE that any person who objects to this By-law may appeal to the Ontario Land Tribunal by notifying the Ontario Land Tribunal and the Clerk of the Corporation of the City of Kitchener in writing within 30 days after the publication of this notice. The last day to appeal is March 21, 2024. A notice of appeal must set out the objections to the By-law and the reasons in support of the objection, accompanied by the fee charged by the Ontario Land Tribunal.

Dated at Kitchener the 20th day of February, 2024.

Amanda Fusco
Director of Legislated Services & City Clerk
City Hall, P.O. Box 1118
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