

Uptown Waterloo Historical Walking Tour

November 13, 2008

Hello and welcome to the Uptown Waterloo Historical Walking Tour.

On a safety note, please take great care crossing any city streets during the tour – you are strongly encouraged to only cross a street when it is safe to do so, preferably at traffic lights or intersections with marked pedestrian crossings.

We'll start the tour at the corner of the library property on the northwest corner of Albert and Dupont Streets. You can exit from the main library doors on the lower level of the library, turn left along Dupont Street and head up the sidewalk to Albert, or exit from the upstairs doors of the library and turn right along the Albert St. sidewalk to the corner at Dupont Street.

12 Dupont Street, Market Hotel

From this corner, as you look across Albert St., Dupont St. jogs slightly to the right past the orange brick building at number twelve Dupont St. on the northeast corner of Dupont and Albert. This building was originally known as the Market Hotel and was built in the 1850s in the Georgian Mennonite Style. The actual market was located in the Town Hall basement and later in the Market Hall, which was built in 1910 right about where you're standing right now. The stables and driving shed were located at the back part of the building. After numerous owners, the John Forsyth Company took over and made shirts, pajamas and underwear here. This designated building was most recently the home of the New Canadian Program, which helped many newcomers to Canada find employment. As you look at the buildings on the tour, you might ask yourself, "if these walls could talk, what tales might they tell?" I had the chance to hear some of the amazing stories that just a few of the recent newcomers to Canada and Waterloo were able to share and I'll never forget hearing about the challenges that some of these people had to face.

Your tour today will be returning to the library along Erb Street and back up Albert, so you'll have a chance a little later to see the main entrance of the Market Hotel building from the other side of Albert at that time.

At this point though, head north along Albert St. in front of the library and I'll talk about the two-storey, red brick building across the street on your right.

40 Albert Street, Carnegie Library

40 Albert Street is the Carnegie Library building. Today it's the National Office of Habitat for Humanity, but this building was originally the first public library in Waterloo. It was built between 1903 and 1905 in the Classical Revival Style with a grant obtained from American

philanthropist Andrew Carnegie. Carnegie had a life long interest in the establishment of free libraries for self-education. The library was actually built directly on top of Princess St. and was designated as a historical property in 1985. Note the trim under the eaves, brackets, dentils and stained glass windows. Dentils are tooth-shaped ornaments along a cornice, or top molding. The area in front of the library was the site of the first village hall and firehouse. Before it was taken over by Habitat for Humanity, this building was a detachment of the Waterloo Regional Police and I have no doubt that those walls would have some interesting stories to tell.

Turn left at the entrance to the library's upper parking lot off of Albert St., walk along the short entrance road to the house at the end of the driveway – this is 47 Albert St.

47 Albert Street, Bahnsen-Bierstock-Marsland House

47 Albert Street is the Bahnsen-Bierstock-Marsland House. This house was built in the Tudor Revival style in 1924 for John Bahnsen. Bahnsen was the managing director for the Globe Furniture Company, which was a world leader in furniture manufacturing, especially church furnishings and religious carvings. Originally, the property went all the way back to Silver Lake and it is said that before this house was built, the property contained a two-storey long wooden house with apartments. This Tudor Revival Style residence contains half timbering, small decorative windows and arched doorways. The house was designated in 1999 along with the vaulted front entranceway.

As you walk back towards Albert Street look to your left at the yellow house.

49, 51 & 53 Albert Street

This is numbers 49, 51 and 53 Albert Street. The separate garage at the back used to be a stable and the double car garage was a summer kitchen. Continue around to the front. This house was built in 1855 for George Randall and William Hespeler. They ran the Granite Mill before it was sold to Joseph Seagram and became Seagram's Distillery. The house was built in the Gothic Revival Style. Rumor has it that at one time there were tunnels that went from the basement of the house over to the Huether Hotel along Princess Street, possibly to avoid Prohibition laws that lasted from 1916-1927. The house has been apartments since the 1920s and you can see where the original door has now been bricked in. The house is made from local yellow brick. Don't miss the beautiful iron railing on the front porch roof.

Across Albert St. is 50 Albert St., the Snyder-Seagram House.

50 Albert Street, Snyder-Seagram House

The Snyder-Seagram House at 50 Albert St. was built between 1903 and 1906 for Herbert Snyder, owner of Snyder Brother's Furniture. J.E. Frowd Seagram, grandson of Joseph Seagram, was given the house as a wedding present in 1929. This impressive Edwardian house is architecturally interesting primarily for its poured concrete design and the Palladian windows, a collection of bay windows and the curved verandah. The house was designated in 1983 and is very similar to the house at 39 George Street, which was built at the same time for Herbert's brother Alfred Snyder. The house on George St. is included on the Mary-Allen Neighborhood Historical Walking Tour which is also available on both mobile devices and over the internet from the Waterloo Public Library website.

Also across Albert St., just before you get to Bridgeport Rd., is a white house at 54 Albert St. That's the next stop.

54 Albert Street

54 Albert Street is a Victorian style house that was built in 1891 for Dr. Charles Noecker. Note the decorative gables and cornice brackets on the bay windows. Dr. Noecker was Medical Officer of Health for the Town of Waterloo and consulting physician for Dominion Life Assurance Company. The house originally had a large lot with a small barn along Dorset Street. In 1902 Noecker added an office, verandahs and a bay window to the house for \$1000. In fact the local newspaper used to publish a report each year that detailed the amount that each resident had spent on renovations and additions. Evidently Mr. Joseph E. Seagram was a subject of the report for several years. Dr. Noecker's home was changed into apartments in the 1950s.

Cross both Albert St. and Bridgeport Rd. with the lights, head up the right hand sidewalk beside the daycare at Emmanuel Church, and the next stop will be across from the first house that's on the left – that's 65 Albert St which is on the northwest corner of Bridgeport and Albert.

65 Albert Street

The small white house on the northwest corner of Bridgeport and Albert, at 65 Albert St., is frequently called the Ontario House, because the gothic style was very popular throughout Ontario at that time. It's characterized by the gable containing a pointed window. The house is stucco over brick and was built around 1860 by Elias Snider. The Snider family bought a large amount of land and the mill from Abraham Erb around 1828 and then more land from Abraham's adopted son Barnabas Devitt around 1851. The house at one time had a front porch that went the length of the house. It's currently divided into apartments.

71 Albert Street

The next site is 71 Albert Street. This house was built about 1942 in the American federal style for the Mueller sisters. Look at the concrete urns on the top of the front corner posts, the decorative downspout heads and the front entrance. The fact that this house was built during the Second World War with such elaborate features is interesting as a shortage in building materials made construction of new homes challenging. Most homes that were built during this time and in the immediate post-war era reflected a much more conservative approach. The narrow eaves are a trademark of wartime housing in Ontario.

Continue to the corner of Albert and Young streets and look diagonally across the corner to the next site at 79 Albert St.

79 Albert Street

79 Albert Street is a beautiful Victorian house with a tower possibly built around 1907 by Franklin Good. His grand-father John Good bought a 148-acre parcel of land around present Albert and Bricker Streets and cut a laneway from his farm to Erb Street and the grist mill. This laneway later became known as Albert Street. There was a smaller house on the site before this one was built and many of the other houses along Young St. were built around this time as well.

Don't miss the view of Waterloo Park and the beautifully restored park gates. The next site will be the white house on the north side of Young St.

36 Young Street West, Voelker House

36 Young Street West is the Voelker House. This former Gothic farmhouse originally stood on 300 acres of land and was built by Barnabas Devitt in 1849. The Voelkers bought the home in 1940 and Dr. Philip Voelker had his practice in the house – you can see the door on the right bay window that led to his office. Their house received one of Waterloo's first heritage designations in 1977. Note the turned porch posts, the Gothic window in the gable, the two bay windows, the paneled front door, and the bargeboard trim. The original shutters are best seen from Fountain Street which runs north from Young St. beside this home, which is where we're heading now.

Carefully cross over to Fountain Street, walk along the left hand sidewalk and look to the smaller, beige corner house your right.

66 & 70 Fountain Street

66 Fountain Street is a simple styled frame house that John Schneider built around the year 1866. He was a foreman for the Waterloo Manufacturing Company Ltd., which was located where Waterloo Town Square is now. His parents lived just around the corner on Albert St. and his son's family lived next door at 70 Fountain Street, which is a one-and a half storey Gothic style house built in 1876. John Schneider's grandson Albert Snyder managed the Hotel Kent on King St., which is now the Huether Hotel, for nearly two decades. After some alterations by past owners, the present owners have worked on restoring the house.

Continue to the corner of Fountain and Spring Streets and turn left. The next site will be the corner house on your left.

29 Spring Street West, Charlie Voelker House

29 Spring Street West, the Charlie Voelker House, is a Neo-Colonial style house that Charlie Voelker designed and built for himself and his family. It reflects his love of the East Coast and Upper New York style of architecture. Charlie and Grace bought the lot for \$210 in 1947 and watched as a horse and scoop dug a wet cellar. Mrs. Voelker believed that their lot was probably the smallest to ever get a building permit in Waterloo. There are front and back dormers on the upper storey in the Dutch style. Other notable features are the very large window on the main floor and the little den off to the left side of the house. The house was designated as a historic property in 2004.

Continue up Spring Street and turn right onto Albert staying on the right hand side; look across the street for the next site at 95 Albert St.

95 Albert Street

On the northwest corner of Albert and Spring is 95 Albert Street. This small, pale green clapboard house was built about 1880 and originally had a barn and chicken coop with property stretching back to the park. The Soehners lived here around the 1900s with a family of seven children and their father William Soehner was a barrel maker. After a few other owners, the Enns family rented and then bought the house for about \$4000 around 1945. They sold off the back portion of the lot in the late 1940s.

94 Albert Street

Back on the west side of Albert, is 94 Albert Street. This 1 ½ story house was built around 1856. The front two dormers were added on in 2004.

As you continue north on Albert St., don't miss the decorative bargeboard on the gable of 102 Albert St. And just ahead on the left side of the street is 109 Albert Street, a four square Georgian style home that was built around 1876.

The next site will be just ahead on the right at 112 Albert St.

112 Albert Street

112 Albert Street is a house that George Pfaff had built in 1859 in the Mennonite Georgian style. Pfaff was a tailor and part of the home was fitted as a residence and tailor shop and part was made into a hotel. Note the front, symmetrical face with five openings – upstairs and down – and the rubble stone lower course. Also be sure to see the round, ribbed, iron plates on the two sidewalls at the attic floor level. These are anchor points for ties that help to secure the walls.

119 Albert Street

Take a look at the Italianate house at 119 Albert on the corner of Albert and Central heading towards the park. You can see the original field stone foundation, the bay windows with brackets and the brackets under the eaves. This house was built in 1876.

Turn right onto Central Street and the next stop will be 35 Central St., at the corner of Central and Fountain Streets.

35 Central Street

Woldemar Neufeld, a very well-known artist, lived here at 35 Central St. as a young man after his family emigrated from Russia in 1924. The house was built in 1871 and can be seen in some of Neufeld's paintings and drawings – notice the round anchor plates that were used to help secure the walls here as well. A visit to Homer Watson's studio in the nearby village of Doon proved to have a significant influence on Mr. Neufeld's career. Mr. Watson was a well-established Canadian painter at the time. Woldemar Neufeld's work is collected by many individuals and organizations, including the New York Metropolitan Museum, the Cleveland Museum of Art and the Library of Congress. In 1988 he was awarded an honorary doctorate of letters from Wilfrid Laurier University where a large collection of his work is exhibited. Mr. Neufeld died in 2002 shortly after his 93rd birthday.

Continue along Central St. and the next brief stop will be up at the corner of Central and Dorset Streets at 17 Central St.

17 Central Street

17 Central Street was built in 1866 as a residence, although the house is now a triplex. Notice the bargeboard in the peaks on the gable end walls and the trim under the front porch roof.

Ahead on the right, just before the corner of Central and King Streets, the next stop is at 7 Central Street.

7 Central Street

7 Central Street is the Burkhardt House that was built by Samuel Burkholder in 1849 and was intended to be used as a church for the Evangelical congregation. Becoming a residence in 1870, the house is a blend of the Mennonite Georgian and Gothic Styles and if you look closely at the brickwork you can see how the house has changed over the years. The front gable was a later addition. Notice the bargeboard, finial and on the end walls, the return eaves, the small attic windows and the “S” shaped tie rod anchors on each end of the building.

Turn right onto King Street and the next stop will be the house on the right at the corner – at 115 King St. N.

115 King Street North

This house, at 115 King St. N., is estimated to have been built around 1850 and at one time it had a verandah and front yard. This property originally contained the first log schoolhouse in Waterloo; that school can now be found in Waterloo Park.

For the next stop, first turn right onto Spring Street and then take the first street to the left, which will be Dorset Street and walk on the left hand or east side sidewalk. The second house on the right hand side will be 73 Dorset St.

73 Dorset Street

73 Dorset Street is an early 1920s “Arts and Crafts” style house which recalls medieval history with its castle-like crenellation atop the side bay window. The Arts and Crafts style started in England as a reaction against industrialization and its negative effects on the population. It was believed that art and design were being lost in favour of mass produced parts and a deeper connection to nature was needed through fine craftsmanship. Notice the interesting brick work in the front façade.

69, 65 & 63 Dorset Street

Moving further along Dorset Street, the three houses at 69, 65 and 63 Dorset are all similar in style and typical of many in Waterloo with the gable end facing the street. All were built in 1886 and are of yellow brick with segmentally arched windows. John Letter, a mason and builder of many homes and factories in Waterloo, built 63, and 65 Dorset and possibly 69 as well and lived in 63 for 10 years, selling the house to George Schmitt in 1896. As you look at these homes, keep in mind that when they were built, Sir John A. Macdonald was prime minister of Canada and that the Canadian Pacific Railway had just been completed in the previous November.

61 Dorset Street

On the southwest corner of Dorset and Young Streets is 61 Dorset Street. Known as “Bon Accord” it’s a Victorian home that was built around 1897 and at one time it had a two-storey veranda; the newer porch was added around the 1930s. A Scottish immigrant by the name of William Henderson lived here for several years. He was a baker and Mayor of Waterloo from 1924 to 1925. It’s possible that he named the house Bon Accord, which means good will or good fellowship. The present owners have found poems, signatures and dates written on walls by some of the children who lived here in the early 1900s. The house still contains some original stained glass and even some gas light fixtures.

62 Dorset Street

On the southeast corner, on your left, is 62 Dorset Street. Known as “Braeside,” this home was built around 1896. Braeside is a Scottish term meaning hillside or slope. It’s believed that the house was built for John Ritzer, who ran a tailor shop just down from the Waterloo Hotel and was a Town Councilor. Note the brackets framing the side bay windows on the second storey and the turned spindles on the verandah. The belvedere was added on to the roof to allow more light in. Both Braeside and Bon Accord were built in a similar Victorian style.

For the next stop, walk along Young Street towards King Street. Turn right at King and walk along the right hand sidewalk. The next stop will be 85 King Street North.

85 King Street North

85 King Street North, the white textured building, is now Failte which is an Irish pub. This building was built as a residence in the Vernacular style in 1871. The term “Vernacular” means

owner built and owner specified. At the turn of the century J. S. Roos, owner of the Boot and Shoe Store over at Bridgeport Rd. and Regina St. lived here. The stucco exterior has been altered recently and the barn was demolished in 1958. You can go inside to see the original brick walls.

The next stop is a little further south along King St. - the Huether Hotel - at 59 King Street North.

59 King Street North

At 59 King Street North, the Huether Hotel's present façade was built in the 1880s with an imposing tower. Note the use of corbelled brickwork, keystones, and the second storey window arches. The building is designated as a historic property as is the massive semi-circular arched stone entrance and the vaulted ceiling of the original storage cavern. Behind the two glass display cases in the Lion's Den restaurant in the basement of the hotel are tunnels that go past the end of the building, possibly to the house on Albert St. What is now the bowling alley behind the hotel used to be the location of the stable area that was used for the hotel.

56 King Street North

On the far side of King St. is 56 King Street North. This was a 1930s style garage and auto service building. There was a ramp leading up to the wide entranceway so that cars could pull right into the garage for maintenance.

The next stop is the red brick building on the northwest corner of King and Dupont Streets at 35 King Street North.

35 King Street North

35 King Street North, best known in Waterloo as the Old Post Office, was built in 1912 at a cost of \$50,000 and styled in the typical federal post office design of the day. This is a Romanesque style with a round arch treatment on the main façade. The Post Office occupied the first floor, the Customs office occupied the front portion of the second floor and the Caretaker's apartment was on the third. The armories occupied a large portion of the rear of the building and were used for drill work by army cadets prior to World War I. The Perimeter Institute for Theoretical Physics currently owns this designated building and the tower was recently restored.

32 King Street North

On the opposite side of King Street, 32 King Street North is currently the home of Carry on Comics, White Star Barbershop and Kindred Spirit. Formerly called the Commercial Hotel; it was built about 1882 to replace an existing hotel that had burned down. The Commercial used to have a beautiful roofline and a corner tower that was removed in the early 1900s. Henry Raisig purchased the building from Jacob Conrad in 1902, eventually calling it the Raisig Hotel. He was also a town Councilor and was said to be a popular landlord. The building is now the Kingsway apartments with stores on the main level and is stucco over brick.

The next stop will be at 31 and 33 King Street North, currently Zack's Fashion Annex, which is just on the south side of Dupont St. from the Old Post Office.

31 & 33 King Street North

The building at 31 and 33 King Street North was built in 1913. Don't miss the brick arcades in the second story and the dentil trim and bracketed eaves. It's believed that this corner originally had the first brick house in Waterloo, which was built in 1839, but was torn down when the new bank branch started building next door.

27 King Street North

At 27 King Street North, the CIBC Banking Centre used to be known as the Canadian Bank of Commerce and this building is similar to many branch and banks built by that firm using a Classical Revival style portico. Note the decorative trim under the eaves. It was built in 1914 and in 1961 the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce was formed through the merger of the Canadian Bank of Commerce and The Imperial Bank of Canada.

23, 21, 19 & 15 King Street North

On the south of the bank are four distinctive buildings at 23, 21, 19 and 15 King Street North. These buildings were built around 1869 and they all have a similar façade with arches over the windows and decorative rooflines. Even the taller one matches the appearance. The store at 23 was once the Bank of Commerce branch and if you go inside, you can see a beautiful stamped tin ceiling. Tin ceilings were cheaper, lighter, and easier to work with although they were often made to resemble the more expensive decorative plaster ceilings and they could be painted and styled to correspond with the style and decoration of the room. There are other buildings in Uptown Waterloo that still have stamped tin ceilings as well.

1 King Street North

On the corner of King and Erb Streets is 1 King Street North, now the home of Hatashita Jewelers. There was a store located here as early as 1861 and this was the site of a post office until 1890. The site was used by the Bank of Toronto, which built the present Art Deco style building around 1924. Since the 1960s the building has been used for several retail businesses.

4 King Street North, Waterloo Hotel

On the opposite site of King St., at 4 King Street North, is the Waterloo Hotel. There's been a hotel here since about 1834 when Henry Bowman constructed The Farmer's Inn, later to be known as the Bowman House. A series of fires swept through the building and in 1880 the hotel was rebuilt with a two-story addition. The front section burned down again and was rebuilt in 1890, as noted by the date stone in the roof peak. A corbelled brick course along the roofline accents the peak of this designated building. The architecture is somewhat Victorian in style. The front and back sections blend well together with the same yellow brick in simple regular form.

Cross King Street at the lights and then cross Erb St. and continue down King St now on the left hand side. The next stop will be just across from the Bank of Montreal building at 3 King Street South.

3 King Street South

3 King Street South, now the Bank of Montreal and formerly Molson's Bank, is a good example of classical bank architecture. Notice the Ionic columns and the stonework over the windows. It was built in 1914 but the land that the bank was built on had been owned by William Snider and used for a park by the public. When the town decided to tax Snider on the land he decided to sell it to the town, but when they wouldn't buy it he sold it to Molson's bank and thus Waterloo lost its original town square.

2 to 8 King Street South

2 to 8 King Street South is a building block currently occupied by King Street Cycles down to the Crystal Palace restaurant that was known as the Commercial Block on the 1861 map. The block was built in 1857. Number 4 King St. is the only designated storefront and all four sections would have originally looked the same with the arched windows and ornamental brickwork. The building first served as a pharmacy and the interior includes an early tin ceiling with connections for gaslights. Don't miss the original coal chute on the right hand side of

number 4 and the Dominion Life Assurance Company Founding Plaque. It was here in 1888 that the idea for that company was first discussed. All four buildings have had numerous owners including Frank's Jewelers and Seagram's liquor store. In 1883 whisky sold here for 75 cents per quart (about 1.1 litres).

16 King Street South

The next stop is at 16 King Street South which is currently Ontario Seed/Home Hardware. Looking up at the date stone you can see that this building was originally the central block and was built in 1881. The arched roofline gives the building an air of distinction. The window trim is of that period as well. Elias Snider sold the property to William Snider and Aaron Kraft and they had the building constructed in the same year. The Ontario Seed Company began in Waterloo in 1906 and in 1911 Jacob Uffleman purchased the business and it remains in the family to this day.

The next stop is at 44, 46 and 48 King Street South which is one door south on King Street from the railway track.

44, 46 & 48 King Street South

44, 46 and 48 King Street South is a humble building that is actually one of the oldest in Waterloo, having been built in 1849. The Koeller family lived in the building and ran an ice cream parlour out of the left hand side until 1905. Be sure to notice the decorative brickwork under the eaves. The building originally had three dormer windows, which have now been removed.

For the next stop, go back along King Street and turn right on the railway tracks. Head east alongside the tracks towards Regina Street. 20 Regina Street South is the Grand Trunk Railway station.

20 Regina Street

The Grand Trunk Railway built an extension to Waterloo around 1882 and this station was built in 1910 to replace an older building. During peak travel the station serviced nine trains a day, six passenger and three freight. The station was the focus of many historical events including the departure place for troops serving in the World Wars. This Romanesque building is typical of Grand Trunk Railway Stations. All four facades; the entire roof line and the interior vaulted ceiling carry a historical designation.

25 Regina Street

On the west side of Regina Street, on the south side of the railway track, is 25 Regina Street – the “Button Factory.” Richard Rochman built the button factory in 1886 after learning the trade of the Berlin (Kitchener) Button Works of Vogelsang & Shantz. By 1900 the factory had over 100 men and women employed and the buttons were made out of imported shells and ivory nuts. The invention of the zipper and a shift to plastic buttons, among other things, ultimately resulted in the factory closure in the 1940s. The building, designated in 1982, is a fine example of late 19 century Industrial Architecture with large windows to allow in as much natural light as possible. Today this building is the home of the Waterloo Community Arts Centre and hosts many art shows, recitals, lectures and discussions.

The last stop on the tour is at 14 Erb Street W. Walk back along the railway tracks to King Street, turn right and at the corner of King and Erb Streets, cross both King and Erb to Hatashita Jewelers. Continue along Erb St. to number 14, the Waterloo Regional Police building.

14 Erb Street West

The oldest part of the Waterloo Regional Police building was built around 1880 as an early head office for Mutual Life Assurance Company (now Sun Life Financial) before they moved to their present location at King and Union Streets in 1912. The lions were added in 1904 and the columns were added around the 1950s. Also notice the pediments with dentils.

You can walk back to the library by turning right and heading up Albert Street. The Marsland Centre tower on the west side of Albert Street was the location of the former Waterloo City Hall, built in 1874 and demolished in 1969. The Fire Hall and Market Hall were located behind the City Hall. As you walk along Albert towards Dupont, don't miss the front façade of the Market Hotel. The library will be just across Albert St., but do please cross with care.

That concludes the Uptown Waterloo Historical Walking Tour

It's been our pleasure to be your guide today and we hope you've enjoyed the tour. If you haven't already done so, you might want to try the other tour in this series, the Mary-Allen Neighborhood Historical Walking Tour. As well more information about the history of Waterloo is available in the Ellis Little Local History Room in the main branch of Waterloo Public Library. There is also much more information about the city and its history online starting at the library's website at www.wpl.ca. Thank you for taking the time to participate in this tour and a special word of thanks also goes to the many people who helped to make it possible, including the property owners and the Ontario Ministry of Culture for helping to fund the production of this tour. Have a great day here in Waterloo!

Sources

Ellis Little Local History Room Archives including

Research done by Ellis Little

Kitchener-Waterloo Record Articles

Waterloo Chronicle Articles

Waterloo Historical Society Annual Volumes

Various Photographs

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Stephan and Wendy Schuster

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Mary-Allen Walking Tour, Municipal Heritage Committee walking tour brochure

Designated Landmarks – City Of Waterloo

Welcome to Waterloo, by Marg Rowell, Ed Devitt and Pat McKegey

Waterloo an Illustrated History, by Kenneth McLaughlin

189 Mary St. By Karl Kessler

<http://www.ontarioarchitecture.com/>