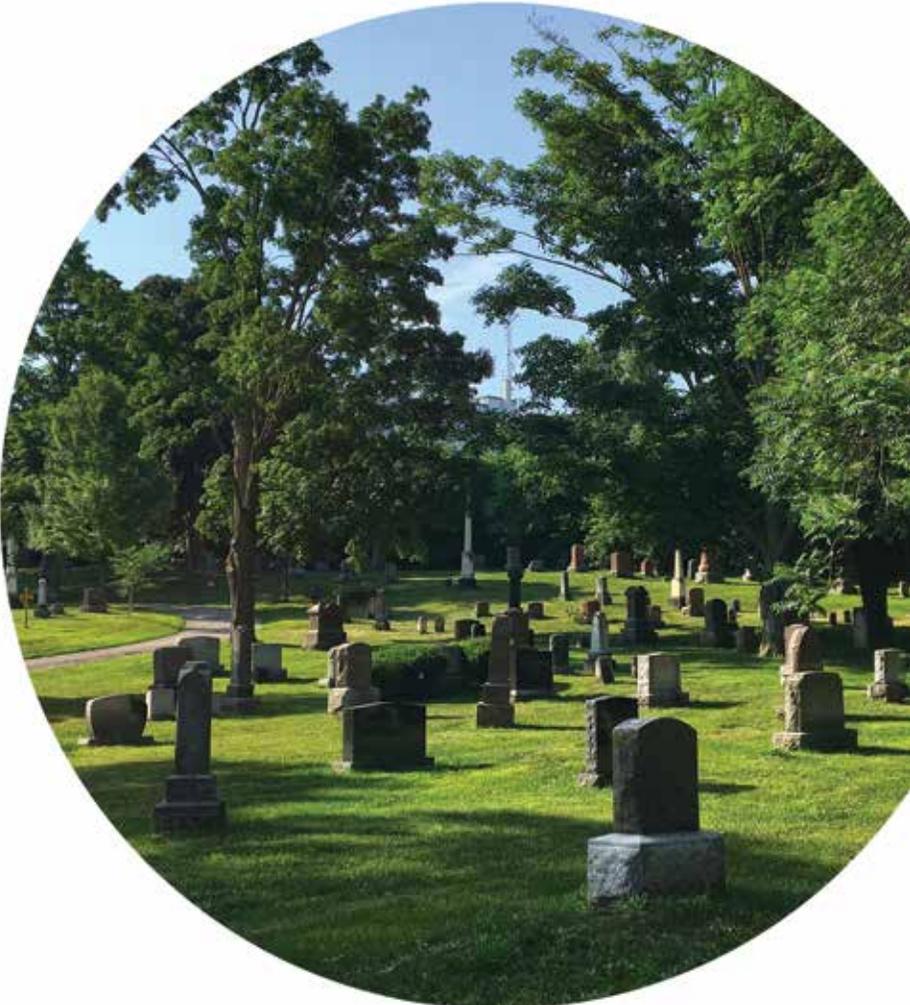
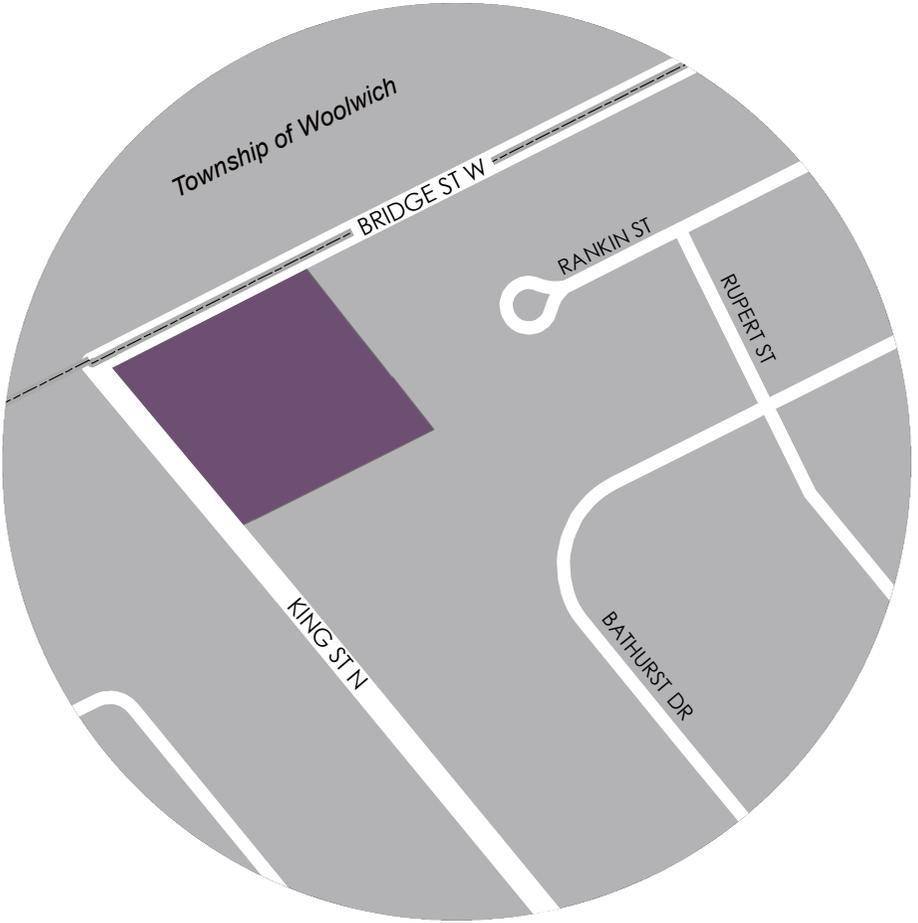


CEMETERIES





MARTINS MENNONITE MEETING HOUSE AND CEMETERY

| | |
|----------------------|---|
| BOUNDARIES | 660 King Street North. |
| RECOGNITION | Listed, non-designated property of Cultural Heritage Value/Interest. |
| HISTORIC THEME(S) | Mennonite Settlement, Lifeways. |
| TYPE OF LANDSCAPE | Churches and Cemeteries. |
| DESCRIPTION | The Martins Mennonite Meeting House and Cemetery is located on the northeast corner of King Street North and Bridge Street West immediately south of Waterloo's northern municipal boundary. The property contains a simple, Georgian-style meeting house with a gable roof and rectangular plan (constructed in 1848) as well as an adjacent cemetery located to the south of the building. It is the city's first Mennonite meeting house and cemetery, erected before the City of Waterloo absorbed this portion of the former Waterloo Township, and it is the last remaining early Mennonite church. Today it continues to function as a church and cemetery for the Mennonite community. The property is listed as a non-designated property on the City of Waterloo Municipal Heritage Register. |

CULTURAL HERITAGE VALUE or INTEREST

The landscape contains the first Mennonite church and cemetery in Waterloo and is also the last remaining early Mennonite church in the city. Constructed in 1848 the church, known as Martins meeting house, exemplifies the style and materials of 19th century Mennonite meeting houses in Ontario and yields information that contributes to an understanding of the region's early Mennonite community and culture. The building's simple and unadorned Georgian architectural style, wood siding, gable roof and rectangular plan reflect the styles and readily available materials of the era and demonstrate a value for austerity and functionality over ornamentation and excess. Bleacher-style pine benches rather than pews reflect the early Mennonite meeting house seating arrangement. Rather than elevating the pulpit, this style of seating placed parishioners at the same level as the Minister, reflecting traditional Mennonite values of equality and community.

The cemetery predates the meeting house, with grave stones as old as 1831. The cemetery provides information about traditional practices and genealogical information related to the Mennonite community. The cemetery is comprised of simple white stone grave markers molded from a combination of white concrete and sand. The grave markers face west, as is common of many Christian cemeteries. They are arranged in straight rows oriented north-south and may reflect the early burial custom to bury the dead in rows based on the order of their death. Grave markers illustrate the evolution of imagery and lettering used to adorn the stones.

There are eight Old Order Mennonite meeting houses in Waterloo Region (not including Martins as it is no longer used for worship by Old Order Mennonites), four Independent Old Order (David Martin) meeting houses, and one Orthodox Mennonite Meeting house.



DESIGN
VALUE

rare, unique, representative or early example of a landscape (style, trend, movement, school of theory, type, expression, material use or construction method, settlement pattern, time period or lifeway).



DESIGN
VALUE

displays a high degree of design or aesthetic appeal.



DESIGN
VALUE

demonstrates a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.

- HISTORICAL VALUE direct association with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization, or institute significant to a community.
- HISTORICAL VALUE yields, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture.
- HISTORICAL VALUE demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, artist, builder, designer or theorist significant to a community.
- CONTEXTUAL VALUE is important in defining, maintaining or supporting character of an area.
- CONTEXTUAL VALUE physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to surroundings.
- CONTEXTUAL VALUE a landmark.



HISTORICAL INTEGRITY

The landscape has seen a continuity in land use since Henry Martin reserved four acres of Lot 9 of the GCT in 1824 for the meeting house and cemetery. The cemetery and meeting house have been owned and used by the Mennonite community since 1831 and 1848, respectively. It is primarily used by the Markham-Waterloo Conference who operate vehicles rather than horse drawn buggies and can more safely travel to the church, which is now located in a developed urban location. The meeting house is used for regular services, funerals, baptisms in May and June, and when new ministers are chosen. Old Order Mennonites visit the meeting house for funerals.

While the agricultural context of the broader area has changed, the features of meeting house and cemetery and their relationship with each other remain largely intact. Alterations took place in 1900 when the meeting house was enlarged to 42 x 64 feet and a one-storey addition was added. Despite the alterations, the building's Georgian proportions and simple materials remained unchanged.

- LAND USE landscape has had continuity in use and/or a compatible use (agricultural, commercial, residential or institutional).
- OWNERSHIP continuity of ownership or occupation of the site, dating to a historic period.
- BUILT ELEMENTS buildings and other built elements (fences, walls, paths, bridges, corrals, pens, garden features, lighting, sidewalks, fountains, piers, etc.) have survived in their historic form and in relatively sound condition.
- VEGETATIVE ELEMENTS plantings (hedgerows, windrows, gardens, shade trees, etc.) are still evident and their traditional relationship to buildings, lanes, roadways, walks and fields are still discernible.
- CULTURAL RELATIONSHIPS relationships between historic buildings and other built and designed elements (yards, fields, paths, parks, gardens, etc.) are intact.
- NATURAL FEATURES prominent natural features (cliff, stream, vegetation, etc.) remain intact.

- NATURAL RELATIONSHIPS** historical relationships to prominent natural features still exist for the site as a whole and within the site.
- VIEWS** existing views of and within the site can be closely compared to the same view in the past (certain views may have been captured in historic photos).
- RUINS** ruins and overgrown elements still convey a clear message about the site's history.
- DESIGNED LANDSCAPES** changes to a designed landscape can be corrected so that the property retains integrity versus being irrevocable.



COMMUNITY VALUE

The landscape has a direct connection with early and Old Order Mennonite cultural and spiritual traditions. As the last remaining meeting house in the City of Waterloo, the landscape plays an important role in telling the story of Waterloo's origins.

The property is listed on the City of Waterloo's Municipal Heritage Register. The landscape can be found in marketing and tourism materials such as the Waterloo Region Historic Countryside Tours brochures.

When asked to prioritize the importance of this landscape in the City's survey, 86% of respondents noted it as "very important" or "somewhat important."

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | COMMUNITY IDENTITY | landscape contributes to the community's identity and is used to tell the story of the community. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | LANDMARK | area is widely recognized as a landmark. |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | PRIDE AND STEWARDSHIP | community demonstrates a high degree of pride and stewardship in the area (heritage designations, plaques, voluntary upkeep). |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | COMMEMORATION | area or elements within the area are named to celebrate or commemorate someone or something. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | PUBLIC SPACE | area is a site of frequent or longstanding public gatherings or events. |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | CULTURAL TRADITIONS | people use the area to express their cultural traditions. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | QUALITY OF LIFE | aspects of the landscape are valued for their impact on day to day living. |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | LOCAL HISTORY | location is written about in local histories or spoken about through local stories or lore. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | VISUAL DEPICTION | location is widely photographed or depicted in works of art (visual, literary, etc.). |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | GENIUS LOCI | people refer to the area as having a distinctive atmosphere or pervading 'sense of place'. |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | COMMUNITY IMAGE | area is identified with the community image (e.g. appearing in promotions or marketing material). |



TOURISM

area is promoted as a tourist destination.



PLANNING

area has been identified through another planning process as being unique.

PRELIMINARY HERITAGE ATTRIBUTES INCLUDE:

- Martins Mennonite Meeting House (1848):
 - o Designed in the simple Georgian architectural style;
 - o Rectangular plan;
 - o Gable roof;
 - o Rectangular door and window openings;
- Cemetery located south of the Meeting House with simple white gravestones that face west and are arranged in rows oriented north-south;
- Gravesites of many early Mennonite settlers; and
- Mature vegetation buffering the property.



WATERLOO MOUNT HOPE CEMETERY

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|----------------------|--|
| BOUNDARIES | Located at 83 Roger Street, bound by Roger Street to the north, Moore Avenue South to the east, the Kitchener-Waterloo border and the City of Kitchener portion of the cemetery to the south, and Herbert Street to the west. |
| RECOGNITION | None. |
| HISTORIC THEME(S) | Pioneer Settlement, Mennonite Settlement, Urban Development, Lifeways. |
| TYPE OF LANDSCAPE | Churches and Cemeteries. |
| DESCRIPTION | Waterloo Mount Hope Cemetery, located between Roger Street, Moore Avenue South and Herbert Street, is a large, multi-denominational cemetery established in 1867 containing the gravesites of Waterloo's early and prominent families. The cemetery forms part of the larger Mount Hope cemetery that includes lands in the City of Kitchener. The Kitchener portion of the cemetery has been identified as a significant cultural heritage landscape by the City of Kitchener (L-CE-2). |

CULTURAL HERITAGE VALUE or INTEREST

The Waterloo portion of the Mount Hope Cemetery forms part of a mid-19th century early cemetery that spans the cities of Waterloo and Kitchener. In 1855, the Mount Hope cemetery was originally located on the site of the Kitchener-Waterloo Hospital (now Grand River Hospital) and in 1865 Waterloo and Berlin (later Kitchener) began discussions to establish a joint cemetery. Rather than expand the existing cemetery, in 1867, the town of Waterloo purchased seven acres of land from reeve John Hoffman and passed a bylaw to establish a Protestant municipal cemetery in the current location. Hoffman, who was also the chairperson of the cemetery committee, added an extra acre for a Free Cemetery (non-denominational). In 1868, a Roman Catholic cemetery was established on the eastern boundary of the landscape in the City of Kitchener and in 1958 the City of Kitchener took over operation of the Catholic cemetery, today known as the Kitchener Mount Hope Cemetery. Due to its association with multiple denominations, the Waterloo Mount Hope Cemetery has the potential to yield information about a variety of religious faiths and ethnic groups as exemplified by their burial practices.

The landscape is directly associated with individuals significant to the community as it is the burial place of prominent local families such as the Ahrens', Snyders, Sniders, Ratzs and Zieglers, as well as village of Waterloo reeve John Hoffman, who originally sold the land the cemetery is now located on.

The Waterloo Mount Hope Cemetery holds contextual value as a contributing component of the larger cemetery landscape. The landscape demonstrates consistency in its use, its natural and built features, connected pathways, mature trees and variety of stone grave markers dating from the 1950s to today.

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|-------------------------------------|---------------------|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | DESIGN VALUE | rare, unique, representative or early example of a landscape (style, trend, movement, school of theory, type, expression, material use or construction method, settlement pattern, time period or lifeway). |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | DESIGN VALUE | displays a high degree of design or aesthetic appeal. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | DESIGN VALUE | demonstrates a high degree of technical or scientific achievement. |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | HISTORICAL VALUE | direct association with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization, or institute significant to a community. |

- HISTORICAL VALUE yields, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture.
- HISTORICAL VALUE demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, artist, builder, designer or theorist significant to a community.
- CONTEXTUAL VALUE is important in defining, maintaining or supporting character of an area.
- CONTEXTUAL VALUE physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to surroundings.
- CONTEXTUAL VALUE a landmark.



HISTORICAL INTEGRITY

The Waterloo Mount Hope Cemetery has had a continuity of land use and ownership as a municipally-operated cemetery since 1867. Significant built elements, such as the Roger Street stone entrance gates, plaques and tombstones, have survived in their historic form and are in sound condition. The landscape contains mature coniferous and deciduous trees that may be original to the landscape. The cultural relationships between the monuments and designed elements, such as paths and drives, remain intact. As the Waterloo Mount Hope Cemetery is contiguous to the Kitchener Mount Hope Cemetery, views across the larger historic landscape have been preserved.

- LAND USE landscape has had continuity in use and/or a compatible use (agricultural, commercial, residential or institutional).
- OWNERSHIP continuity of ownership or occupation of the site, dating to a historic period.
- BUILT ELEMENTS buildings and other built elements (fences, walls, paths, bridges, corrals, pens, garden features, lighting, sidewalks, fountains, piers, etc.) have survived in their historic form and in relatively sound condition.
- VEGETATIVE ELEMENTS plantings (hedgerows, windrows, gardens, shade trees, etc.) are still evident and their traditional relationship to buildings, lanes, roadways, walks and fields are still discernible.
- CULTURAL RELATIONSHIPS relationships between historic buildings and other built and designed elements (yards, fields, paths, parks, gardens, etc.) are intact.
- NATURAL FEATURES prominent natural features (cliff, stream, vegetation, etc.) remain intact.
- NATURAL RELATIONSHIPS historical relationships to prominent natural features still exist for the site as a whole and within the site.
- VIEWS existing views of and within the site can be closely compared to the same view in the past (certain views may have been captured in historic photos).



RUINS

ruins and overgrown elements still convey a clear message about the site's history.



DESIGNED LANDSCAPES

changes to a designed landscape can be corrected so that the property retains integrity versus being irrevocable.



COMMUNITY VALUE

The Waterloo Mount Hope Cemetery and its gravesites are an important resource in telling the story of the community. The landscape is valuable to researchers and academics with an interest in local and community history and has been written about in numerous local publications and newspapers.

The cemetery's variety of tombstones commemorate some of Waterloo's prominent local families and the landscape is valuable to those families with relatives interred there. Residents of both the City of Waterloo and Kitchener rely on the cemetery as a green space for passive recreation, active transportation and spiritual purposes.

The Kitchener portion of the landscape was identified as a significant Cultural Heritage Landscape (L-CE-2) by the City of Kitchener in their 2014 study.

When asked to prioritize the importance of this landscape in the City's survey, 71% of the respondents noted it as "very important" or "somewhat important."

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | COMMUNITY IDENTITY | landscape contributes to the community's identity and is used to tell the story of the community. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | LANDMARK | area is widely recognized as a landmark. |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | PRIDE AND STEWARDSHIP | community demonstrates a high degree of pride and stewardship in the area (heritage designations, plaques, voluntary upkeep). |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | COMMEMORATION | area or elements within the area are named to celebrate or commemorate someone or something. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | PUBLIC SPACE | area is a site of frequent or longstanding public gatherings or events. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | CULTURAL TRADITIONS | people use the area to express their cultural traditions. |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | QUALITY OF LIFE | aspects of the landscape are valued for their impact on day to day living. |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | LOCAL HISTORY | location is written about in local histories or spoken about through local stories or lore. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | VISUAL DEPICTION | location is widely photographed or depicted in works of art (visual, literary, etc.). |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | GENIUS LOCI | people refer to the area as having a distinctive atmosphere or pervading 'sense of place'. |

| | | |
|--|-----------------|---|
|  | COMMUNITY IMAGE | area is identified with the community image (e.g. appearing in promotions or marketing material). |
|  | TOURISM | area is promoted as a tourist destination. |
|  | PLANNING | area has been identified through another planning process as being unique. |

PRELIMINARY HERITAGE ATTRIBUTES INCLUDE:

- Contiguous to the Kitchener Mount Hope Cemetery portion of the landscape located within the municipal boundary of the City of Kitchener;
- Views to the Kitchener Mount Hope Cemetery;
- Mature coniferous and deciduous trees;
- Gravesites of prominent local families;
- Collection of gravestones of different religions, ethnicities, design motifs and stone types;
- Roger Street stone entrance gate; and
- Metal perimeter fencing.