



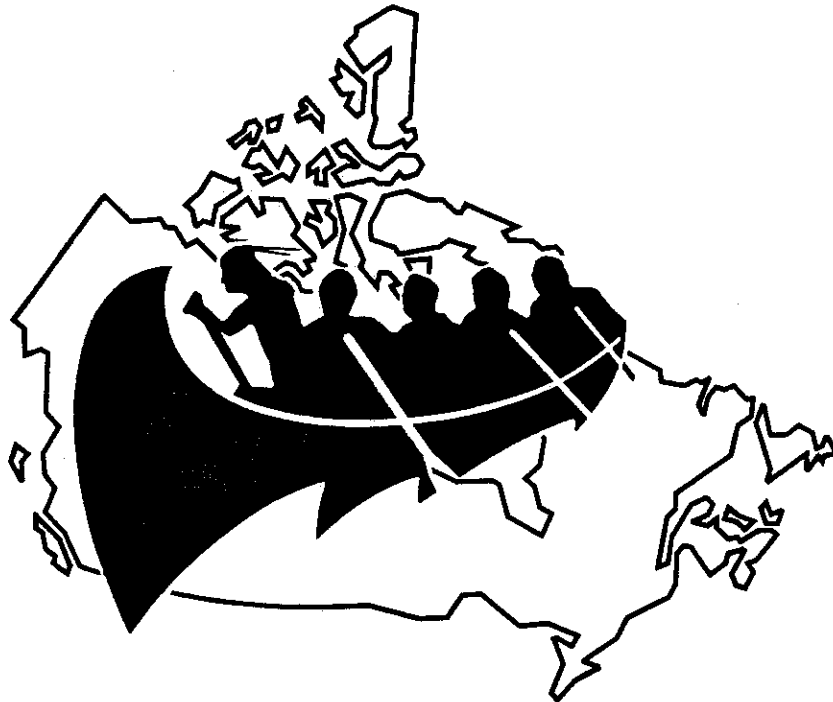
CANADIAN HERITAGE RIVERS SYSTEM

Grand River

Nomination Document



Ontario



CANADIAN HERITAGE RIVERS SYSTEM

Nomination Document

This document sets out the submission requirements of the Canadian Heritage Rivers Board for the nomination of a river or section of a river to the Canadian Heritage Rivers System (CHRS). It is the vehicle by which the nominating agency identifies the heritage significance of the river and justifies the inclusion of the river in the CHRS. The purpose of this nomination format is therefore to act as a guide to nominating agencies and to provide consistency in the nomination process.

Canadian Heritage Rivers System

The Canadian Heritage Rivers System has been established by the federal provincial and territorial governments for the purpose of recognising outstanding rivers of Canada and ensuring future management which will protect these rivers and enhance their significant heritage values for the long term benefit and enjoyment of Canadians. To qualify for inclusion in the Canadian Heritage Rivers System, a river or section of river must be of outstanding significance in one or more areas: natural heritage, human heritage, or recreational values. The nominated section should be large enough to encompass these values and provide the user with an appreciation of the river's resources, as well as an enjoyable recreational experience. The responsibility for the collection and analysis of information to determine heritage values and for subsequent nomination of the river rests with the particular government within whose jurisdiction the nominated river lies.

The Canadian Heritage Rivers Board, composed of federal, provincial and territorial government representatives, will examine each nomination document and will accordingly advise the Minister responsible for the Canadian Parks Service and the Minister(s) of the nominating agency(ies) on the suitability of the nominated river for inclusion within the CHRS. When considering the river, the Board will determine the degree to which the "Guidelines for the Selection of Canadian Heritage Rivers" are satisfied by the nominated river. The Board will consider both the river and its immediate environment which together capture the heritage values.

Within three years of acceptance of a nomination by the Ministers, a management plan shall be lodged with the Board, at which time the river or section of the river shall be formally included in the Canadian Heritage Rivers System. The Board will undertake periodic reviews of Canadian Heritage Rivers to ensure that the designated rivers continue to merit inclusion in the CHRS.

The authority of the Board to carry out these functions is derived from the Ministers of the Crown of the participating governments.

1. River Nomination

Purpose of Section: To formally nominate the river or section of the river for inclusion in the CHRS.

WHEREAS the 290 kilometre long Grand River and its major tributaries, located in Southern Ontario between Georgian Bay and Lake Erie, are of outstanding human heritage and recreational value; and

WHEREAS the Grand River valley is home to a unique array of cultural groups which have settled and retained their culture since the mid-nineteenth century; and

WHEREAS the Grand River valley has been the home of native peoples for over 10,000 years, including recently the Six Nations Loyalists who migrated to Canada in the 1780's, after the American Revolutionary War; and

WHEREAS the Grand River valley contains an outstanding concentration of nineteenth century factories, mills, foundries, dams, canal and other industrial structures; and

WHEREAS the Grand River and its levees, weirs, other structural responses and regulatory and planning mechanisms are outstanding representations of human adaptation to periodic flooding and drought conditions; and

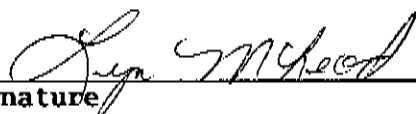
WHEREAS the Grand River is strongly associated with the careers and work of many famous people such as Etienne Brulé, Fathers Dollier and Galinée, Joseph Brant (Thayendenaga), E. Pauline Johnson, William Hamilton Merritt, Alexander Graham Bell, Arthur Sturgis Hardy, Lieutenant-Col. John McCrae, Edward Johnson, Homer Watson, E.W.B. Snider, Joseph Emm Seagram, and William Lyon MacKenzie King; and

WHEREAS the Grand River has outstanding recreational opportunities, which include natural and human heritage appreciation best afforded by canoeing, boating, swimming, fishing, camping, hiking, and touring along the river; and

WHEREAS the Grand River is protected by an array of provincial, regional and local laws, regulations, policies and guidelines, co-ordinated throughout the valley by the Grand River Conservation Authority;

1. River Nomination

THEREFORE it is recommended by the Province of Ontario that, upon completion of a management plan within three years of acceptance of this nomination, the entire length of the Grand River including its major tributaries, the Nith, Conestogo, Speed and Eramosa Rivers, be designated to the Canadian Heritage Rivers System for the purpose of recognizing and protecting outstanding human heritage and recreational values.



Signature

February 20, 1990

Date

Title MINISTER

Department MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES

Government of ONTARIO

2. Summary

2.1 Summary of Values

Purpose of Section: To summarise those outstanding heritage and recreational values which provide the rationale for nomination of the river to the CHRS.

The Grand River has already achieved recognition as an outstanding Canadian river for example, by the famous student of Canadian rivers, Hugh MacLennan, author of *Two Solitudes* and other well known writings. He was most impressed with the Grand's human qualities, with its long history of use by pre-European folk, with the strong presence of the Mohawk and other native peoples today, and with the many old mills, canals, factories and other artifacts of settlement by different ethnic and national groups: Mennonites, French, Germans, Scots, Irish, English, and Americans, notably the Loyalists. It is for these human heritage qualities and for its wide range of excellent recreation opportunities that the Grand is being nominated for designation as a Canadian Heritage River. In this context, the Grand River refers to the entire length of the Grand River including its major tributaries, the Nith, Conestogo, Speed and Eramosa Rivers.

The Grand is not being nominated for natural reasons because it is a river which has been changed by weirs, dams and other human constructs so that it does not appear to conform with the Canadian Heritage Rivers System integrity guidelines for natural heritage. However, the Grand does have a rich diversity of birds and other animals, as well as valued Carolinian forests, wetlands, glacial and other geologic features which are the basis for many of the excellent recreation opportunities along the river.

Human Heritage Values

The settlement of the Grand River valley is of outstanding Canadian significance can be described on the basis of four major themes including: cultural mosaic, native people, industrial history and human adaptation to the river.

Cultural Mosaic

In human terms the Grand River valley is outstanding for its ethnic or cultural mosaic which encompasses, in an usually comprehensive way, native people as well as most of the ethnic groups and peoples who have settled and lived in Canada as a whole, including more recent post-World War II migrants. The valley contains features and landscapes which reflect the attitudes, values and effect of a wide variety of people, some of whom are still distinctive in the valley today. In the north are descendants of Scots, Irish and English immigrants. This includes many Scots, in towns such as Guelph, whose presence represents some of the major means of European settlement in Canada, i.e. the land company, in this case the Canada Land Company and the entrepreneurs who purchased land blocks from it for sale to immigrants. In the central basin are Mennonites as well as descendants of German immigrants of various religious backgrounds. In the lower basin below Paris are descendants of United Empire Loyalists, including the native people who came from New York in the 1780's after the American Revolutionary War. Given the importance of the river's influence on the development of Canada and its strong association with events and movements, the first and second human heritage value guidelines appear to be met.

2.1 Summary of Values (Cont'd)

Native People

The native people reflect thousands of years of history that far surpasses the roughly three centuries of European settlement in the area. The Grand River valley is the site of Paleo-Indian tools and other artifacts from the big game hunting days, some 7,000 to 11,000 years ago. The archaeology of the valley also yields evidence of later Archaic hunting peoples, (5000 B.C. to 1000 B.C.) , and finally the Woodland peoples who were originally hunters. The later Woodland people developed crops, initially corn (circa 900 A.D.) and later also beans and squash. The Grand River valley has been the home of the Six Nations and other native people and of the important native leader Joseph Brant and the famous Canadian poetess E. Pauline Johnson. The native people and the artifacts that remain of their ancient culture represent a significant historical theme in Canadian history and contribute towards the river's fulfillment of the second and fourth human heritage value guidelines.

Industrial History

The industrial heritage of the Grand River is apparent in almost every town along its banks, especially in places such as Elora, Fergus, Cambridge, Paris and Brantford. Here can be seen outstanding concentrations of historical structures related to past and present industries including early nineteenth century grist mills and factories which are often used today for markets or for restaurants, as well as rare architecture notably the cobblestone buildings of Paris. In the lower river valley from Brantford through York, Caledonia, Cayuga and Dunnville there remain old locks, canals and other signs of the Grand River Navigation Company system which linked the communities along the river with the Welland Canal, other Great Lakes ports and the rest of North America and the world. William Hamilton Merritt, builder of the first Welland Canal, was one of the early entrepreneurs associated with these canals and commercial ventures. This diverse concentration of industrial heritage clearly meets the fourth human heritage value guideline.

Human Adaptation to the River

Another outstanding aspect of human heritage in the Grand River valley is the story of human adaptation of floods, summer low flows and other fluctuations of the river. Levees, breakwalls, gabions and other engineering responses are apparent as well as zoning, flood-proofing and other behavioral responses. Examples of the problems with and enhancement of wildlife, sediment and other natural features and processes as a result of human adaptations are to be seen in the valley. Of interest also are attempts to marry flood and other adaptations with heritage conservation and recreation, as for example with the "Living Levee" in Cambridge. This unique assemblage of structural and non-structural adjustments to river fluctuations fulfills the requirements of the fourth human heritage value guideline.

Associated with each of the above themes are many unique historical sites which fulfill the third human heritage value guideline. These include Pioneer Memorial Tower, West Montrose Covered Bridge, Alexander Graham Bell Homestead, Her Majesty's Chapel of the Mohawks, and the Shand Dam.

Integrity of Human Heritage

The Grand River valley also meets all of the following historical integrity guidelines: (1) "most of its regime should have the same visual appearance as it had during the period of the river's historical importance", and; (2) "most of the artifacts comprising the values for which the river is nominated must be unimpaired by impoundments and human land uses", (3) "neighbouring land use must not seriously affect the historical experience offered by the river environment", and (4) "the biophysical quality of the water must be suitable for non-contact recreation".

2.1 Summary of Values (Cont'd)

Many of the buildings and other historic artifacts along the Grand River still have the same visual appearance as during their nineteenth century heyday. Examples are Loyalist buildings and landscapes in the lower valley and buildings, mills, railways and canals in or near towns such as Elora, Cambridge, Paris, Brantford and Dunnville. In terms of impairment by Impoundments and human land uses, these have had relatively little effect on most of the outstanding historic heritage features in the valley, although some of the artifacts are no longer used as they were in the early days and in some cases are abandoned. Examples are old structures such as the German Mill near Cambridge or parts of the nineteenth century navigation canal in the lower river. Many neighbouring land uses have little affect on the historic experience offered by the river environment; for example a hike along parts of the Grand Valley Trail or a canoe or boat ride down the river in the forested free flowing reach of the Grand River between Cambridge and Paris, or below Brantford, is very reminiscent of what we know of pioneer times. The biophysical quality of the river is not only generally suitable for non-contact recreation but also for swimming and related water sports.

Recreational Values

Recreational Opportunities and Related Natural Values

Five themes can be used to describe the range of recreational opportunities and their related natural values along the Grand. These are: (1) water sports: canoeing, kayaking, sailing, power boating and water skiing, and swimming; (2) nature/scenic appreciation: picnicking, camping, and naturalist activities such as birdwatching and photography; (3) fishing and hunting; (4) trails and corridors: pedestrian and/or equestrian trails, scenic drives and/or cycling routes, and cross-country skiing or snowmobiling trails; (5) human heritage appreciation: historic walking tours, historic buildings, and events and festivals.

Towns and cities such as Fergus, Elora, St. Jacobs, Waterloo, Kitchener, Guelph, Cambridge, Paris and Brantford, as well as the lower river settlements down to Dunnville, are the sites of most of the recreational activities associated with historic heritage and with fairs, festivals and other events. Water sports are pursued in and near these settlements, and also along most rural stretches of the river. The hiking trail system is perhaps the most varied and well developed of any watershed in the province, and links communities and places along the valley. Certain rural areas are especially good for naturalist activities, for camping, fishing, canoeing and boating. These include Luther Marsh, the Grand River Forest between Cambridge and Paris, and the Byng Island Conservation Area and wetland near Dunnville. The Grand River Forest area encompasses about 20 kilometres of relatively undisturbed woodland along a free-flowing stretch of the river which is excellent for canoeing and boating, especially in the spring.

Many outstanding natural features occur along the Grand and support its human heritage and recreation and tourism opportunities. The extensive wetlands at Luther Marsh and in the Dunnville area are examples. The deep gorge at Elora and the giant stream-bored potholes at Rockwood are others. The Grand River Forest is a unique resource, with its extensive woodlands, long reach of free-flowing stream, Carolinian species representative of a vegetation type found only in southern Ontario in Canada, and also with its many small wetlands, rare plants, and excellent examples of recessional moraines, tills, and other remnants of glaciation.

2.1 Summary of Values (Cont'd)

Capability of Supporting Recreational Uses

The Grand River valley has supported recreational uses without significant loss of or impact on its natural, historical or aesthetic values for many decades. Indeed some of the impoundments created to stabilize river flow have increased or enhanced the capability for many recreational uses; examples are wetland recreational activities at marshes such as Luther in the northern part of the Grand River valley. Some natural, historic and aesthetic values are currently under stress because of high growth rates and increased recreational and other demand in the central part of the valley in particular. But planning and management by local and regional and provincial governments and Grand River Conservation Authority (GRCA) have kept adverse effects low relative to other rivers. Examples of such planning and management are the GRCA conservation area program. The provincial wetland program and the historic district, environmentally sensitive area and other programs of the local and regional governments. The designation of the Grand as a Canadian Heritage River will strengthen such initiatives by making heritage and recreation a distinct major policy sector in planning and management in the Grand River valley.

Recreational Integrity Values

In addition to meeting the recreation value guidelines for Canadian Heritage River status, the Grand River possesses good to very good water quality, adequate for the foregoing recreational opportunities throughout its length. The high level of this water quality is due to efforts by many provincial, regional and local agencies and the Grand River Conservation Authority during the last two decades in particular.

General Integrity

A strong system of agencies and institutions is responsible for the current quality of heritage resources and recreational opportunities in the Grand. Among these agencies are provincial organizations such as the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources (OMNR), the Ontario Ministry of Culture and Communications (OMCC), and the Ontario Ministry of Environment (OMOE); federal agencies such as the Canadian Parks Service; regional and local governments; and the Grand River Conservation Authority (GRCA).

In 1946, the Province of Ontario enacted the Conservation Authorities Act which enabled a group of municipalities in a watershed or watersheds to establish form a Conservation Authority for the purpose of implementing natural resource management programs, exclusive of oil, gas and other minerals. The Grand Valley Conservation Authority (later the GRCA) was formed in 1948 as a direct result of this legislation. It is an especially important agency, not only because of its charge to implement natural resource management programs on a watershed basis, but also because of its long standing co-ordinating role in water management, notably floods and hazard adjustments, low flow augmentation, pollution control, and recreational and other uses. The GRCA is already playing a lead role in heritage conservation and recreation in association with the other relevant agencies in the basin. The GRCA is interested in implementing a Canadian Heritage River program, with a focus on maintaining the integrity and providing for the appropriate use of outstanding human and natural heritage resources and recreational opportunities in the valley.

2.2 Role in the System

Purpose of Section: To describe the role which the river might play in the CHRS from a national perspective, referring to the characteristics which make it distinct.

The role of the Grand River in the Canadian Heritage Rivers System will be:

- to provide an outstanding example of rivers located in a highly developed part of Canada;
- to serve as an outstanding representation of rivers in the Great Lakes Lowlands;
- to demonstrate the adaptation of Canadians to fluctuating river flow;
- to demonstrate the role of rivers in the early industrial and cultural development of Canada;
- to provide an opportunity for greater public awareness of the importance of the role of native peoples in the development of Canada;
- to provide outstanding recreational and educational experiences, in a natural setting, to millions of urban Canadians.

3. Location

Purpose of Section: To briefly describe the location of the river, through a map, a description of its regional setting, and information on access to the river.

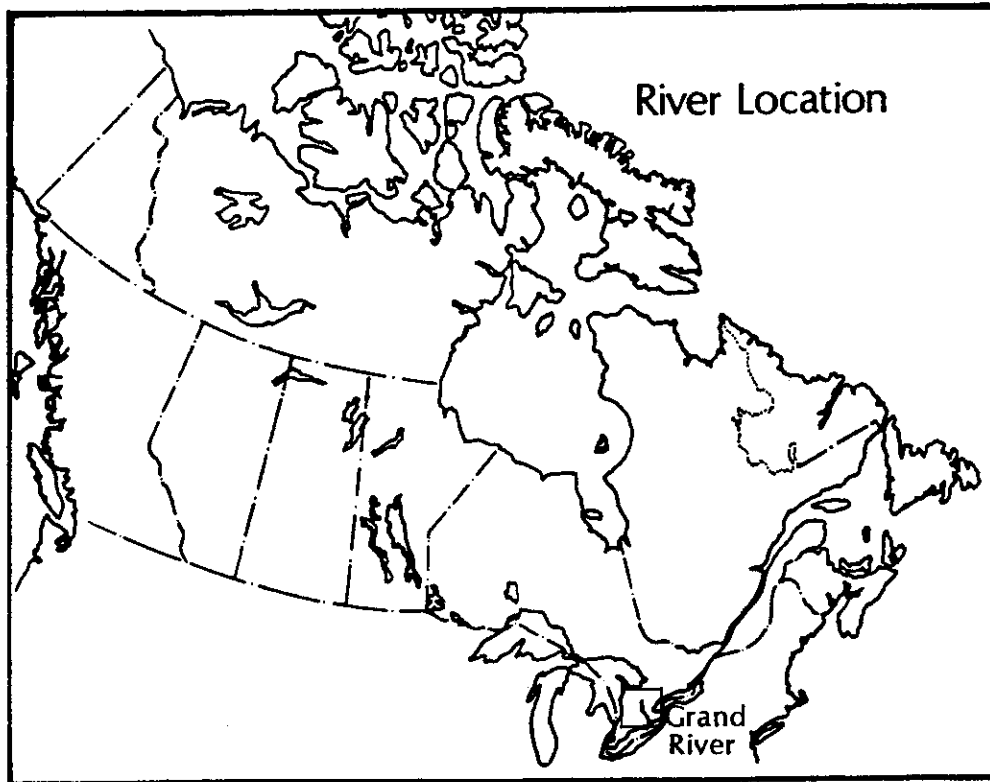


Figure 1



Plate 1

Canoeing on the Grand

3. Location (Cont'd)

The Grand River rises on an undulating till plain near the village of Dundalk at an elevation of 526 metres above sea level, on some of the highest land in southern Ontario (Figure 2). On its 290 kilometre trip to Lake Erie it drops 352 metres, crosses several distinct physiographic regions, and drains the largest watershed by area in southern Ontario, south of the Canadian Shield, at 6,965 square kilometres. The northernmost till plain gives way to a spectacular limestone gorge at Elora, after which the river crosses the Waterloo sand hills around Kitchener-Waterloo. Near Cambridge the topography is characterized by strong relief where the river cuts through the Galt and Paris moraines along the Grand River Forest, before emerging onto a broad lacustrine plain at Brantford.

Overall, the Grand River watershed is a heavily settled landscape, with 78% of the land in agricultural use, 3% urban, and 19% natural and semi-natural. Three major urban centres are located on the river: the twin cities of Kitchener and Waterloo, Cambridge and Brantford. A number of smaller towns also grew up along its course, namely Grand Valley, Fergus and Elora in the northern part of the watershed; Paris at the confluence of the Nith and the Grand; and Caledonia, Cayuga and Dunnville on the lower river. All of these communities, with the exception of Kitchener-Waterloo, have strong historic ties to the river, with many examples of early industrial use of and adaptation to the river still in evidence.

Mixed farming is common in the northern part of the watershed, with cash cropping in corn and grains becoming predominant farther south. The amount of natural vegetation varies, but most areas have retained a portion of the land in hardwood forest, usually distributed in patches ranging from a few hectares to several hundred hectares.

There are a number of outstanding natural areas along the river, including Luther Marsh, a large and diverse area favoured by both hunters and naturalists; the Grand River Forest between Cambridge and Paris, which is one of the largest tracts of Carolinian forest in southern Ontario; and the Grand River marshes which are strung along the river from Cayuga to its mouth.

In all, the landscape traversed by the river is exceedingly varied, from pastoral to urban to natural. One can see many historical traces of the variety of ethnic groups which settled in the valley and are reflected in architectural styles and settlement patterns. Since the time of the first European settlement in the late eighteenth century, the river has been used to provide power for mills and for transportation, many relics of which remain today.



Plate 2

**Mennonites Crossing
the Conestogo River**

4. Heritage and Integrity Values

4.1 General

Purpose of Section: To describe the method used for information collection and evaluation, and to show the location of significant features on a map.

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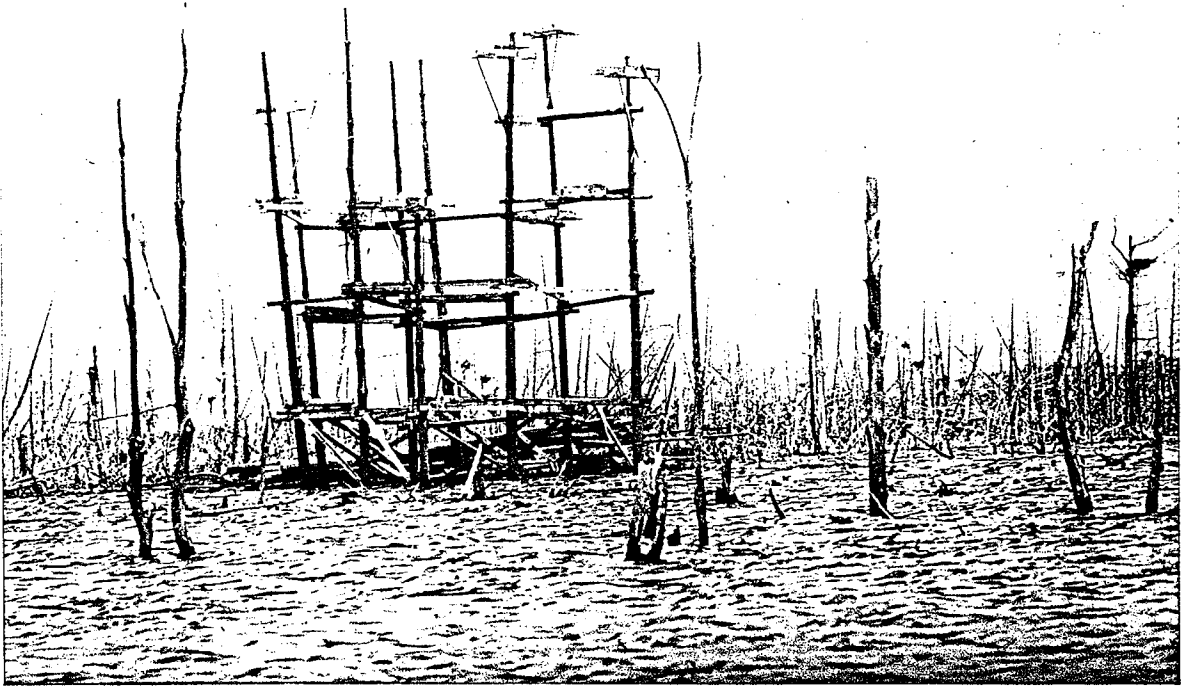


Plate 3

Heronry in Luther Marsh

Some Significant Heritage and Recreation Sites

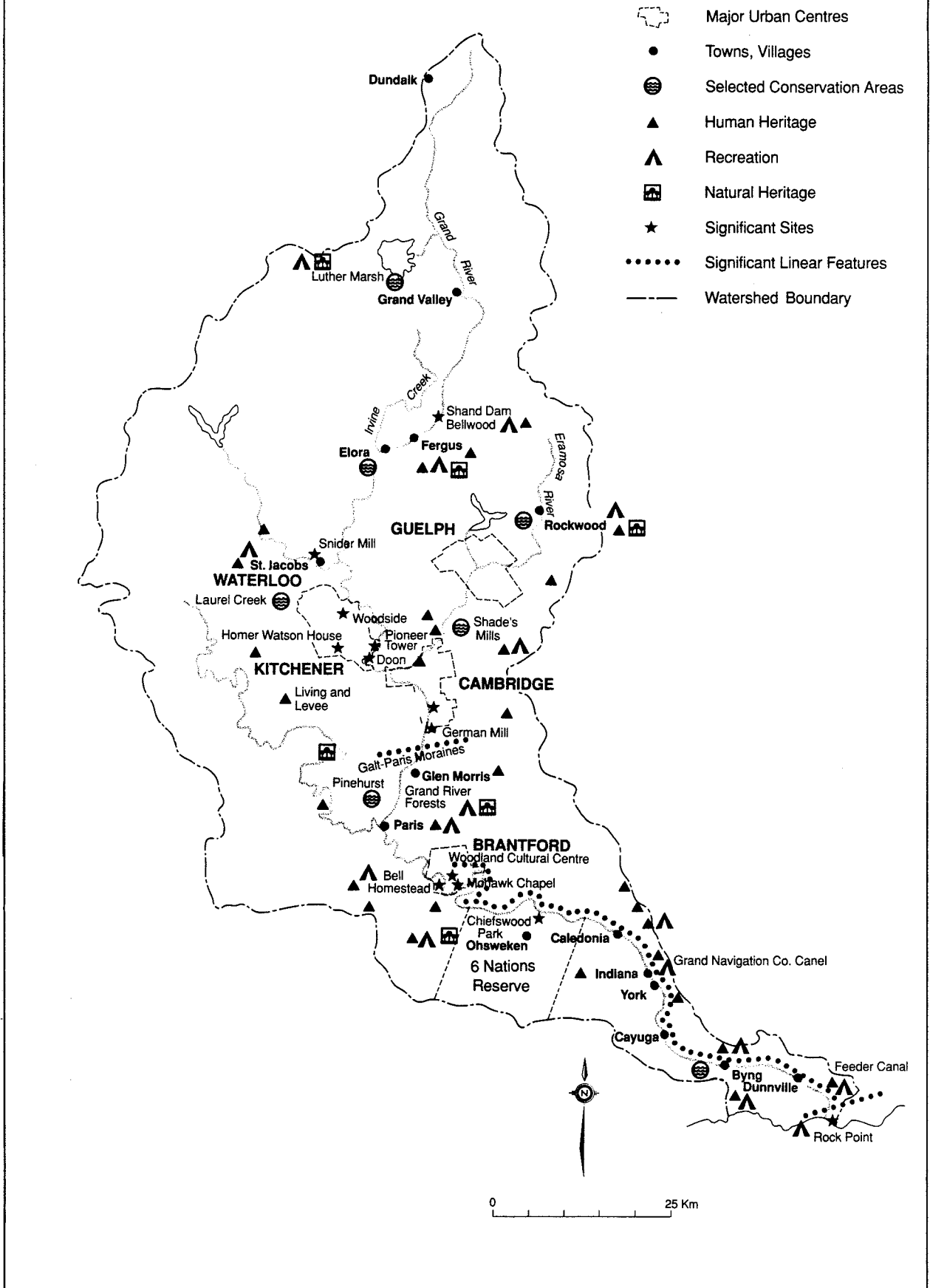


Figure 3

4.2 Natural Heritage Values

4.2.1 Description of Natural Heritage Values

Purpose of Section: To describe the outstanding natural heritage features of the river and its immediate environment.

As noted previously, the Grand River nomination is not being put forward on natural heritage grounds because of the disturbed nature of the river regime. However, many outstanding natural features exist, and these are fundamental to the recreational attractiveness of the valley, on which the nomination is partially based. The natural qualities of the landscape are also an expression of the human history of settlement and adaptation to the land. Today they provide sources of inspiration and valuable ecological functions in a landscape adapted to human needs.

Three major natural areas are found in the watershed: Luther Marsh; the Grand River Forest, including Cambridge and Paris; and the Dunnville wetlands. A number of smaller sites are of interest, including the Elora Gorge and the Rockwood Conservation Area. These outstanding landscapes each cover tens of square kilometres, and include an array of smaller scale natural and human heritage resources.

Luther Marsh is a very large wetland-forest complex which exists in relative isolation on a generally flat ground moraine traversed by several eskers. It is surrounded by low intensity agriculture. Within the complex are a great variety of habitats, including a 4,000 hectare marsh and open water area, a 500 hectare acidic fen, and various upland and lowland forest types. Luther Marsh has been extended and enhanced by the construction of a dam originally intended for low flow augmentation, but now providing for the greatest number of nesting bird species of any comparable area in the basin, as well as associated naturalist, hunting and other recreation opportunities.

The Grand River Forest is the central spine of a highly varied landscape, sometimes termed the Dumfries landscape complex. The forest runs along the free-flowing river for 20 kilometres from Cambridge to Paris in an almost unbroken strip. The area contains many different natural habitats due to its hummocky glacial topography and other influences. Most of the Grand River Forest is privately owned, with some residential development on the east and west banks between Cambridge and Paris. The presence of the Galt and Paris moraines has resulted in strongly varied topography which has preserved many small natural areas. There is an unparalleled variety of community types in this area, including upland maple-beech stands on cooler sites, oak-hickory with some remnant oak savannah on warmer, drier sites, swamp forest, bogs in kettle depressions, and even some patches of remnant tall grass prairie. Some sites, such as the Pinehurst Lake area and the southern stretch of the Grand River Forest, have a Carolinian affinity, i.e. they contain species which are characteristic of the deciduous forest zone found in the eastern United States and in Canada only in the southernmost part of Ontario. Significant natural areas have been designated as Areas of Natural and Scientific Interest (ANSIs), Carolinian Canada sites, significant wetlands, Environmentally Sensitive Areas (ESAs), hazard lands and GRCA floodplain or other regulated areas.

The Grand River marshes at Dunnville are a string of wetlands in the river itself and on the banks, primarily the west side. Although the level of the river was raised by the weir at Dunnville in 1831, the existing marshes no doubt resemble the original marshes, as evidenced by the extensive wetlands below the weir stretching to Lake Erie.

The Elora Gorge is a very significant geological feature and recreation area. This limestone gorge, with a length of more than two kilometres, has sheer walls rising over 25 metres in places. The entire site below the Village of Elora is within a GRCA owned and managed conservation area. Many historic stone structures line the banks of the river in Elora, making it a popular tourist attraction.

Rockwood Conservation Area, on the Eramosa River, is another area which combines unique geological features with a popular recreational setting. This area preserves an excellent example of karst topography, including the world's largest glacial pothole, and the largest concentration of potholes in Ontario. The stone walls of an old woolen mill are also found on the site.

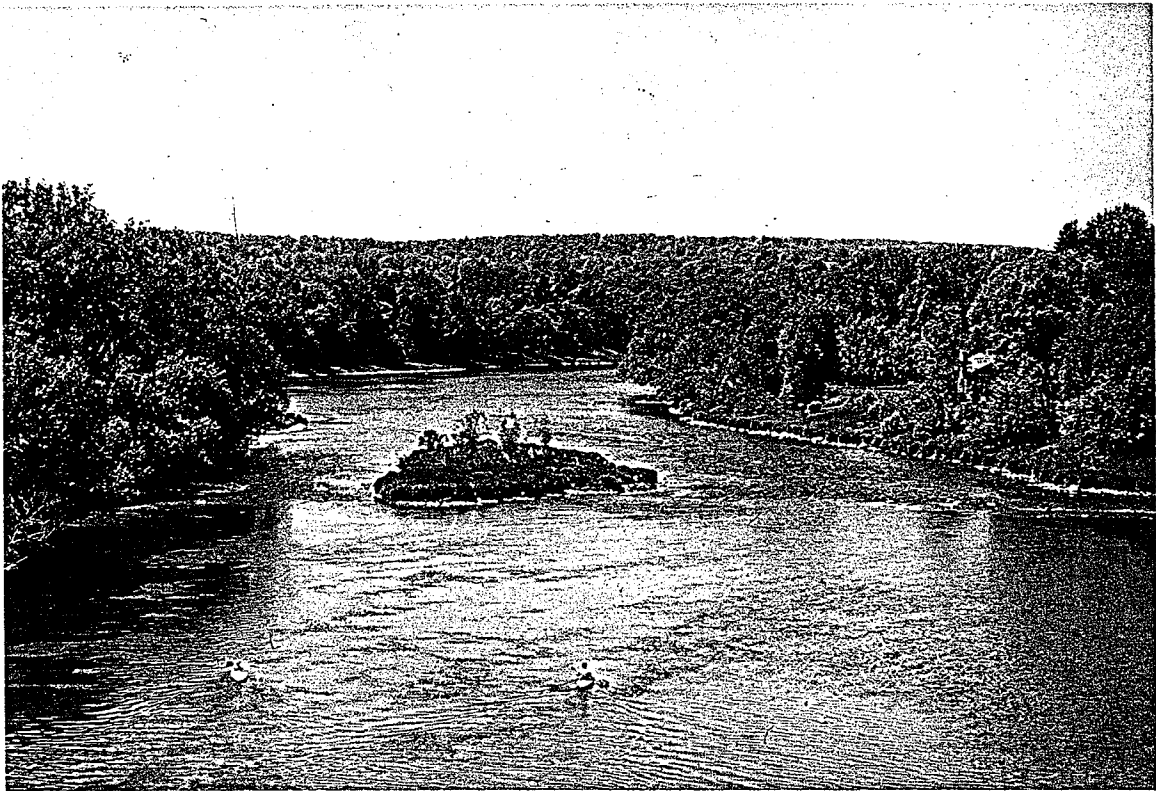


Plate 4

**Kayaks in the Grand River
Forest Area
(Between Cambridge and Paris)**

4.2.2 Assessment of Natural Values

Purpose of Section: To identify which of the natural heritage selection guidelines appear to be met by the river, by quoting each guideline and briefly describing the natural heritage values that appear to meet them.

Although the river appears to meet some or all of the natural heritage value guidelines, it is not being nominated on the basis of its natural heritage. Impoundments in various locations along the river and its tributaries imply that natural integrity guidelines could not be met.

4.3 Human Heritage Values

4.3.1 Description of Human Heritage Values

Purpose of Section: To describe the outstanding human heritage features of the river and its immediate environment.

The Grand River has played a very significant role in the life of the native people and early settlers through to modern times. The river was known as Tintactuoqa to the Indians and as the Rivière Rapide or Rivière Ouse to the French explorers. The valley was settled in the 1780's, following the American Revolution, and over the next fifty years evolved into an agricultural area with small industrial pockets. Early settlers used the water power of the Grand and its tributaries to work grist mills and saw mills. Villages such as Elora and Fergus grew up around natural waterfalls. As technology developed, water power was used for new industries. Today, modern developments have altered the landscape profoundly in some sections of the valley while leaving other parts relatively undisturbed. Remnants of the past are evident all along the river, especially in places which have taken an active role in preserving their heritage, such as Elora, Fergus, St. Jacobs, Cambridge, Paris and Brantford.

The human heritage of the Grand River can be described through four significant historical themes.

Cultural Mosaic

The Grand is unique in Ontario and perhaps in Canada with respect to the array of peoples who have travelled or lived along its banks. French explorers and missionaries, who in the early seventeenth century, lived with the Huron Indians south of Georgian Bay, journeyed down the Grand. Etienne Brulé (1614), Father Dailon (1626) and Fathers Brébeuf and Chaumont in the 1630's all visited the Neutral Indian villages in the middle and lower Grand River valley. Fathers Dollier and Galinée, accompanied by the famous explorer La Salle in 1669, utilized the lower Grand as a transportation route from Lake Ontario and to Lake Erie, thereby bypassing Niagara Falls. They were the first Europeans known to descend the Grand River to its mouth.

Early European settlement in the Grand River valley was directly influenced by events centering on the Six Nations Indians. In the lower basin below Paris are descendants of United Empire Loyalists who came from New York State in the 1780's after the American Revolutionary War. Loyalists settling in this area purchased leases from Joseph Brant. A provincial plaque commemorating the 1785 Nelles settlement at York represents this aspect.

The story of the interactions of the Indian people with European and American immigrants and the loss of much of their original land grant is an outstanding example of an important theme in Canadian history. The Six Nations - New Credit Reserves represent an important chapter in Canada's settlement and cultural history.

In the central basin there are Mennonites as well as descendants of German immigrants of various religious backgrounds. The first Mennonite settlers travelled from Pennsylvania in search of religious freedom following "The Trail of the Black Walnut" north along the fertile floodplain of the Grand River valley, to establish new agricultural communities in present-day Waterloo Region. The Pioneer Memorial Tower, a National Historic Site, was erected at Doon in 1925 to commemorate this historic Mennonite migration.

Old Order Mennonites and Amish still flourish in rural areas of Waterloo Region in the vicinity of Elmira, St. Jacobs, and Hawkesville continuing their traditions. At West Montrose, the only remaining covered bridge in Ontario spans the river and is commemorated by a provincial historic plaque. The Joseph Schneider Haus, a restored 1820 Mennonite home in Kitchener, illustrates the life and times of these early settlers.

In the north of the valley are descendants of Scots, Irish and English immigrants. This includes many Scots in towns such as Guelph, Fergus and Elora. Their presence in Guelph represents one of the major means of European settlement in Canada, i.e. the land company, in this case the Canada Land Company and the entrepreneurs who purchased land blocks from it for sale to immigrants. Irish descendants are found in North Wellington and Dufferin Counties.



Plate 5

**Chiefswood,
Residence of Pauline Johnson
(lower Grand South of Brantford)**

4.3.1 Description of Human Heritage Values (Cont'd)

At first these immigrants faced the river and used it for power, transport and other purposes on a daily basis. Boat navigation along the river linked the communities in economic and social ways. This early human focus on the river corridor was later shifted by railways, roads and other modern communication systems. Since the early twentieth century as a result of periodic flooding and drought conditions, community leaders have recognized the need for a greater emphasis on managing and conserving the river and its resources. This was realized through the work of the Grand River Conservation Commission, (1932) and later the Grand Valley Conservation Authority (1948). These agencies amalgamated in 1966 to form the Grand River Conservation Authority (GRCA) which is charged with the management of the natural and cultural resources of the watershed. The Grand River Heritage River Study, supported by the GRCA, reinforces this renewed river focus.

Native People

Archaeological research in the Grand River valley has revealed sites and artifacts of human habitation dating back thousands of years. Remains of the Paleo-Indian people who hunted mastodon, bison and other Pleistocene or Ice Age game in southern Ontario as far back as 9000 B.C. There is evidence that these people used the upper tributaries such as the Nith and the Conestogo as portage routes in journeying from the northeast (Georgian Bay) to the southwest across the Southern Ontario peninsula. Remains of the Archaic people who occupied the valley area between 5000 and 1000 B.C. were concentrated in the central and lower valley.

The late Woodland residents developed agriculture, initially corn (circa 900 A.D.) and later also other crops such as sunflowers, beans and squash, which enabled the support of greater populations. Larger sedentary villages began to appear, often located for defence purposes on tributary streams.

By the time of European contact in the early seventeenth century, the Neutral or late Woodland Indian people occupied the central and lower river valley. They traded extensively with the Hurons and Ottawas to the north and the Eries to the south, exporting products such as tobacco, chert, shells, and furs. The Grand river and its tributaries were utilized as a transportation corridor.

In 1650-51, the Neutrals were attacked and dispersed from their homeland by the Iroquois Confederacy. These lands became the hunting territory of the Iroquois and later the Mississaugas.

The historic native peoples are linked to those living today on the Six Nations and New Credit Reserves along the west bank of the Grand south of Brantford. On the New Credit Reserve are descendants of the Mississauga Indians who succeeded the Neutrals. The Six Nations Reserve is home to descendants of Iroquois from New York State, who in 1784 were awarded the Haldimand Land Grant by the British government for their loyalty in the American War of Independence. This grant was truly expansive, encompassing six miles on each side of the river, from its source to mouth.

These native people arrived as Loyalist refugees and settled along the lower Grand from Brantford to the mouth. The main settlement was the Mohawk Village (1785), with a church, school and mill. It was located near "Brant's ford", named after their famous leader and statesman, Joseph Brant. The church became the first Protestant Church in Ontario, and remains the only Royal Chapel dedicated to native peoples. Her Majesty's Chapel of the Mohawks, as it is now called, is a national historic site.

The noted Canadian Indian poetess, E. Pauline Johnson was born in 1862 in her family home at Chiefswood, on the banks of the Grand as it passes the Six Nations Indian Reserve above Caledonia. Her early life was influenced daily by the river's many moods and aspects. Her poetry reflects her native ancestry and close relationship with the river as illustrated in her famous work "The Song My Paddle Sings".



Plate 6

**Nineteenth Century Feeder Canal,
Dunnville Area**

4.3.1 Description of Human Heritage Values (Cont'd)

Industrial History

Another outstanding aspect of human heritage in the Grand River Valley is its industrial history. Numerous old mills and other historic structures are located along the Grand River, with many of them still being used today as factories, markets or restaurants. A number of major technological innovations were made at historic sites along the valley as well. Outstanding examples are the invention by E.W.B. Snider of a rolling mill (Snider Mill) for grinding grain at St. Jacobs, Alexander Graham Bell's well-known invention of the telephone in Brantford and Joseph Emm Seagram's distillery in Waterloo. The structures associated with these technological innovations remain today. The Snider Mill in St. Jacobs has been preserved and is used as a restaurant and gift shop. Alexander Graham Bell's homestead is a national historic site on the bank of the Grand River. The Seagram Distillery and Museum is indicative of the strong distilling and brewing tradition in Waterloo. Joseph Emm Seagram is recognized by the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada (HSMBC) plaque.

Other examples of industrial history include development of a canal system from Dunnville via Cayuga to Brantford in the period from about 1830 to the 1860's. Paddlewheelers and other craft passed along the Grand and its locks moving passengers, wheat and other goods to and from United States ports and other Canadian cities. Access to these other cities was facilitated by early nineteenth century construction of a feeder canal between the lower Grand, Lake Erie, Dunnville area and the Welland Canal which provided a link with St. Catharines, Hamilton and other nearby towns. Remains of the Grand River locks and the Welland feeder canal are quite apparent today. William Hamilton Merritt, builder of the first Welland Canal, was one of the early entrepreneurs associated with these canals and commercial ventures.

Human Adaptation to the River

A fourth major historic theme is one which is especially important in settled valleys such as the Grand; the long attempt to adapt to the floods and other fluctuations in river flow. To prevent floods, augment low summer flows and reduce pollution, dams and weirs have been built which have been used subsequently to increase wetlands, to protect wildlife, especially fish and waterfowl, and to provide for nature appreciation, camping, hiking, fishing, hunting and other recreation. One outstanding example is the Shand Dam constructed on the river north of Fergus in 1942. It is an early Canadian example of a multi-purpose dam and marks the historic development of conservation and new recreational resources in Eastern Canada.

Luther Marsh and the Dunnville wetlands are excellent examples of human adaptation to the river. Towns such as Cambridge and Paris still have the earthen levees, stone and concrete breakwalls, and buildings whose construction incorporates floodproofing measures, in response to the riverine environment. Cambridge is perhaps the outstanding site in this regard, with its "Living Levee" which attempts to protect against floods, preserve part or all of the some old mills and other historic structures, and maintain parks, pleasant scenery and recreation opportunities along the banks of the Grand.

Other Famous Persons Associated with the Grand River

In addition to the four significant historical themes and several famous persons associated with them, the Grand River is strongly associated with the careers and works of several other famous people who are also recognized nationally by HSMBC plaques.

Tom Longboat (1886-1941)

Born on the Six Nations reserve, Tom Longboat became the foremost long distance runner of his time, winning many races in Canada and abroad, including the Boston Marathon of 1907. He participated in the Olympics of 1908 and was one of the first Canadian athletes to make a living solely from sports.

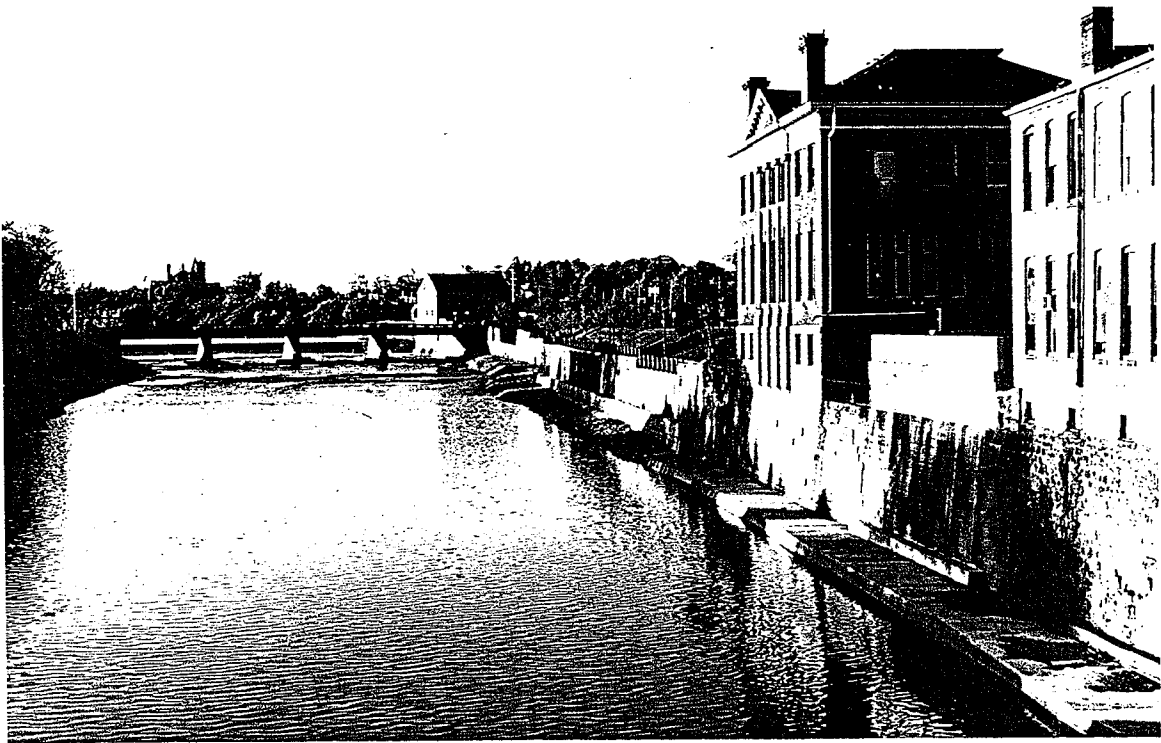


Plate 7

The Living Levee, Cambridge

4.3.1 Description of Human Heritage Values (Cont'd)

Arthur Sturgis Hardy (1837-1901)

Born at Mount Pleasant of Loyalist parents, Hardy was admitted to the bar of Upper Canada in 1865 and practiced law in Brantford before entering provincial politics. Elected to the Legislative Assembly in 1873, he served as Provincial Secretary (1877-89) and as Commissioner of Crown Lands (1889-96). He became Premier and Attorney General of Ontario in 1896. Perhaps his most lasting contribution to the Province and the country was his creation of Algonquin Provincial Park in 1893.

Adelaide Hunter Hoodless (1857-1910)

Born near St. George, Adelaide Hoodless was an outspoken educator and social reformer. She was largely responsible for founding the Institutes of Household Science at Guelph and was active in forming the Young Women's Christian Association (YWCA), the National Council of Women, Federated Women's Institute, and the Victorian Order of Nurses.

William Lyon MacKenzie King (1874-1950)

MacKenzie King was born in Berlin, now Kitchener. As a public servant he organized the Department of Labour, and was recognized as an authority on industrial relations. He became leader of the Liberal Party in 1919, Prime Minister in 1921. His great skill in compromise enabled him to maintain the political balance among Canada's people and regions. King's childhood residence, "Woodside", is now preserved as a National Historic Site.

Homer Ransford Watson (1855-1936)

An intimate knowledge and love of nature enabled Homer Watson to paint the environs of the birthplace, Doon, on the banks of the Grand River, with rare sensitivity. In his paintings of the Canadian landscape, many of the Doon area, he attempted to convey an impression of the essence of nature. He served as the founding president of the Canadian Art Club.

John McCrae (1872-1918)

Born in Guelph, on the banks of the Speed River, John McCrae was a physician who joined the Canadian Army Medical Corps in 1914. His "In Flanders Fields", published anonymously in 1915, became one of the most celebrated poems of the First World War and made the poppy a lasting symbol of the five million Allied soldiers who died in that conflict.

Edward Johnson (1857-1959)

Edward Johnson, musician, impresario, and educator, was born in Guelph. He sang in opera houses of the world before becoming General Manager of the Metropolitan Opera Company. He worked to make opera a popular art and to develop North American singers. After his tenure in New York, he retired in Guelph.

4.3.1 Description of Human Heritage Values (Cont'd)

Outstanding Human Heritage Areas

Several areas can be identified as particularly representative of outstanding human heritage themes including Luther Marsh; Elora/Fergus; St. Jacobs; Kitchener-Waterloo; Cambridge; Paris; Brantford and the Lower Grand. Some outstanding human heritage features associated with the river are listed in Table 1 and are discussed below in terms of their location, descending the river from its source to mouth.

Luther Marsh

The significance of the Luther Marsh area for human heritage is based in large part on the human adaptation theme, i.e. on the creation of the large Luther Lake reservoir as a result of early efforts to augment low summer flows in the watershed. Created in 1954, the reservoir significantly altered the natural landscape from swamp and marshes to a large, diverse wetland and human-tended reforestation and resource management demonstration area. The architecture of many rural homes in the area is also noteworthy: natural fieldstone houses in varying shades of purple, rose and blue stone are commonly found only in this part of the watershed. Small communities such as Damascus and Grand Valley still contain remnants of grist mills and other industrial operations which hark back to the period when large sections of the land were cleared for lumber and farmland.

Elora and Elora Gorge

The scenic value of the village of Elora and the deep Elora Gorge continues to be an attraction just as it was for the early settlers. This area is one of the best examples in the valley of the inter-relationships among natural and human heritage resources. It also possesses outstanding and well-preserved examples of the types of industrial activities that occurred along the Grand River in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, and how the river was utilized for generating power to run mills, furniture factories, and other manufacturing operations. The town is also known for its artistic and cultural activities, developed by the provincially recognized resident of Elora, David Boyle, who was the first provincial archaeologist and curator of the Royal Ontario Museum.

St. Jacobs

St. Jacobs is outstanding for its unique cultural mosaic and the associated architecture. Two clusters of significant buildings are located in the town: the first is representative of the early Mennonite settlers who played a key role in the development of the area; the second is located on the main street and depicts a typical Ontario landscape in the nineteenth century. The Snider flour mill was the first Canadian mill to replace the traditional grindstone method with the roller.

Cambridge - Paris Area

The significance of Cambridge's human heritage lies in the number and quality of preserved homes, buildings, and historic structures representative of the nineteenth century and also of human adaptation to the river. Comprising the former communities of Galt, Preston and Hespeler, it strongly represents the industrial theme, containing various mills and manufacturing operations. The theme of adaptation to the river is very well represented in Galt, as industrial and commercial establishments have evolved over the past two centuries on the banks of the river. Cambridge's desire to preserve its heritage is highly evident in both the driving and walking tours which have been developed, and in the functional use of historic structures. In the past two decades, development along the banks of the Grand River in Galt has shifted to converting old industrial buildings and areas into parks, restaurants, and other commercial establishments. A "Living Levee" has been created along the river, combining flood protection measures, heritage buildings and parks and recreation areas.

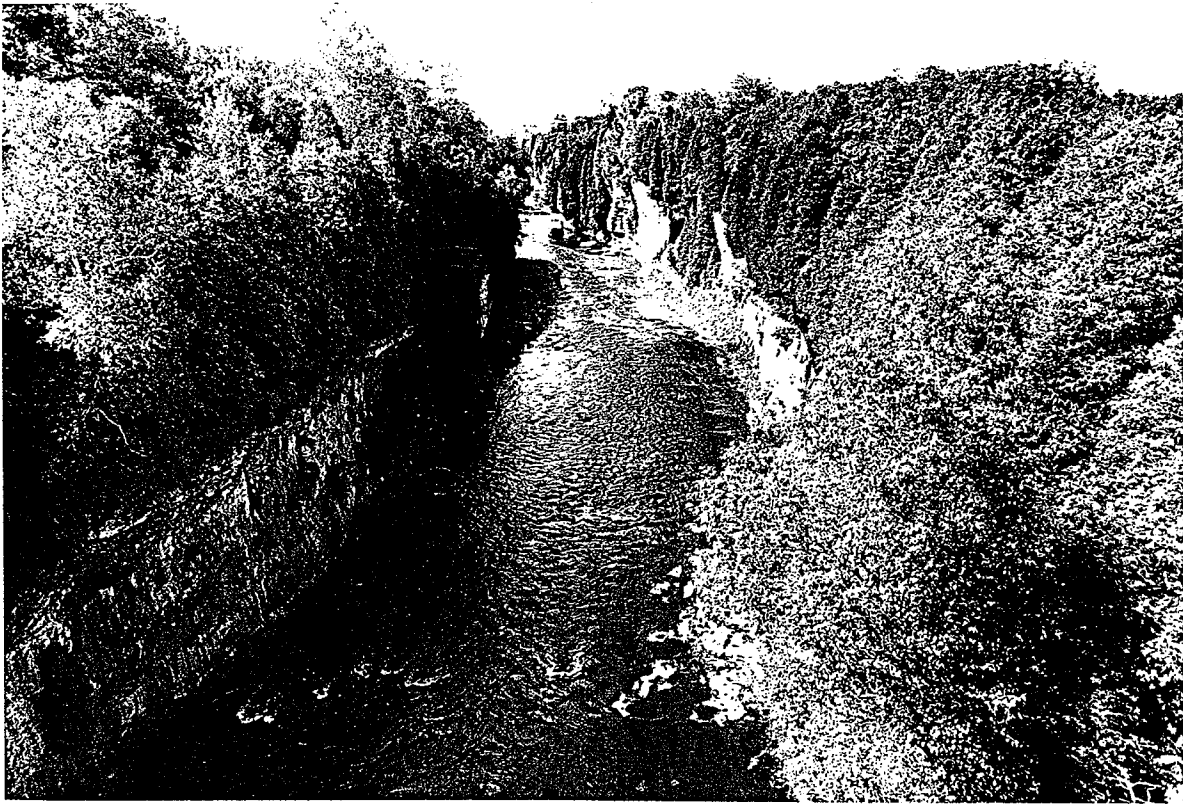


Plate 8

Elora Gorge

Outstanding Human Heritage Features Associated With the River

Significant Areas	Outstanding Features or Associations
Lower Grand	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - high concentration of archaeological sites - Dollier-Galinée Expedition, 1669 - Feeder Canal - Grand River Navigation Company
Six Nations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - major Loyalist settlement group, 1784 - Chiefswood
Brantford	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - high concentration of archaeological sites - area of Historic Neutral settlement - Mohawk Chapel - Brant's Ford - Bell Homestead - Canal system
Paris	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - cobblestone buildings - Penman knitting mills
Cambridge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - variety of limestone and grey granite buildings - variety of early settlement groups: Pennsylvania-Germans, Scots, Germans - variety of industrial heritage structures: flour and textile mills, foundries, furniture factories
Kitchener-Waterloo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Centre of Pennsylvania-German and European German settlement - Pioneer Memorial Tower - Homer Watson - West Montrose Covered Bridge
Nith Valley	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - high concentration of archaeological sites - Amish settlement, 1820s
Elora/Fergus	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - concentration of waterpowered grist mills - limestone buildings - early Scottish influence in Fergus - Shand Dam (Belwood)
Guelph	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Canada Company headquarters, 1827 - concentration of buildings of architectural significance - Goldie, Allan & Phoenix mills - Col. John McCrae birthplace
Eramosa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - concentration of water-powered mills
St. Jacobs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - early Mennonite settlement - E.W.B. Snider flour mill

Table 1

4.3.1 Description of Human Heritage Values (Cont'd)

The town of Paris contains significant examples of levees and other human adaptation to the river, as well as architecture associated with the riverine environment. Paris is strongly representative of the cultural mosaic theme, having been settled largely by migrant industrialists from the United States such as Hiram Capron. The local heritage society offers a walking tour which includes five sites designated under the Ontario Heritage Act. The cobblestone and plaster architecture found here is unique to Paris and parts of North Dumfries.

Dunnville and the Lower River

The lower river from Brantford to Dunnville is strongly representative of three central themes: the cultural mosaic, native heritage, and industrial history. The area contains a high concentration of archaeological sites, which attest to the area's rich native heritage. There are numerous historic sites connected with the Loyalists who settled in this area in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, for example at the small eighteenth century village of York, settled by the Nelles family, as well as at Caledonia and Cayuga. Many visible remains of the locks and canals constructed by the Grand River Navigation Company in the last century are evidence of the industrial history of the lower river. Ghost towns such as Indiana mark the old path of the canal down to its starting point at Dunnville. Locks and the feeder canal running from Dunnville to the second Welland Canal linked the lower river with many major centres in Canada and the United States.



Plate 9

**A Section of
the Grand Valley Trail**

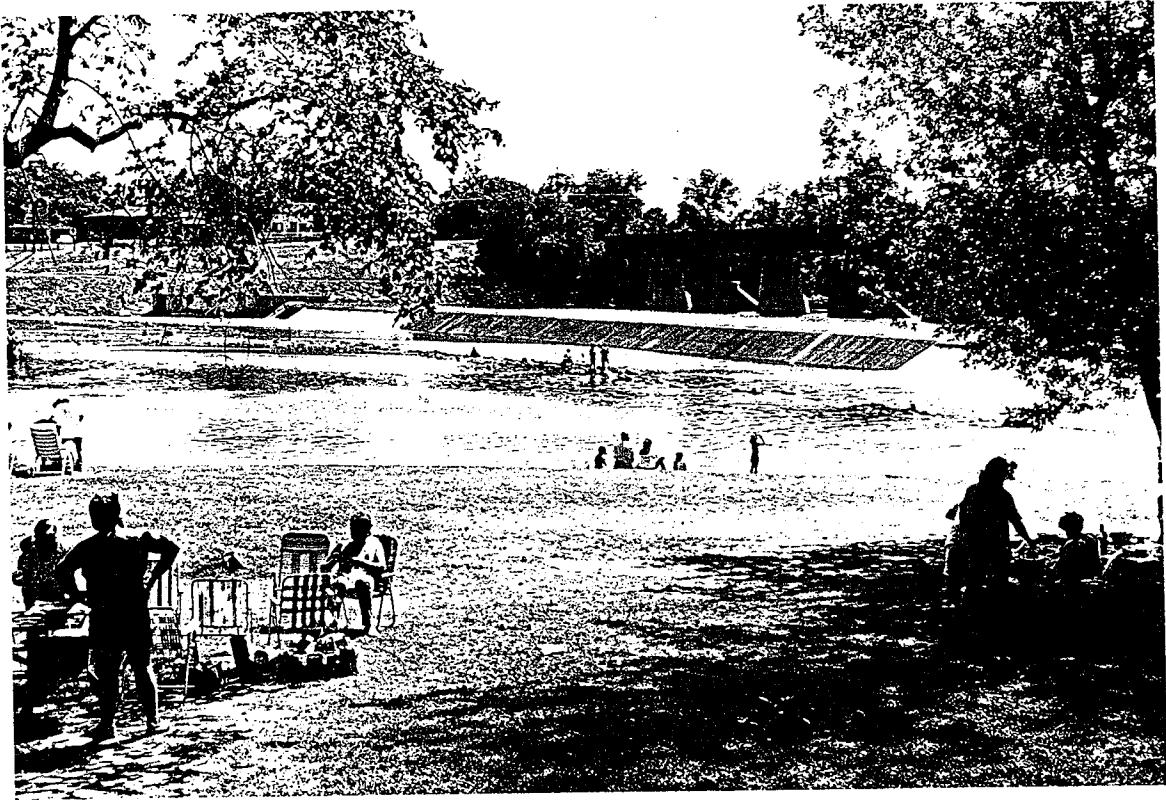


Plate 10

**Recreation Along the Lower River
at Caledonia**

4.3.2 Assessment of Human Heritage Values

Purpose of Section: To identify which of the human heritage selection guidelines appear to be met by the river, by quoting the guidelines and briefly describing the human heritage values that appear to meet them.

The Grand River meets all of the guidelines for human heritage values.

Outstanding human heritage value will be recognized when a river environment meets one or more of the following guidelines:

- Is of outstanding importance owing to its influence, over a period of time, on the historical development of Canada through a major impact upon the region in which it is located or beyond; this would include its role in such significant historical themes as native people, settlement patterns and transportation;
 - French explorers and missionaries in the late seventeenth century, notably Brul  (1614) and Fathers Dollier and Galin e (1669) utilized the lower Grand River as a transportation route. Dollier and Galin e's journey is commemorated by a nearby HSMBC plaque.
 - In recognition of their loyalty to the British Crown, the Six Nations people from New York State received a land grant along the river from its "source" to its mouth. Four HSMBC plaques commemorate these events.
 - In 1785, the Mohawk Village, including the historic Mohawk Chapel, was established near "Brant's ford". Now a national historic site, this was the first Protestant Church built in Ontario and is the only Royal Chapel dedicated to native peoples.
 - In the 1780's, following the American Revolution, many United Empire Loyalists of European descent also left their homes in New York State to settle in the Lower Grand River valley. These settlers purchased leases from Joseph Brant.
 - The Pioneer Memorial Tower erected in Doon, recognizes the historic Mennonite migration from Pennsylvania to Waterloo. A national historic plaque on the Tower commemorates the first large settlement in the Interior of Upper Canada.
 - A unique cultural mosaic developed by the 1850's in communities dependent on the river system for agriculture, industrial power and canal transportation. Outstanding examples are the Irish in North Wellington County; Scottish in Elora, Fergus, and Guelph; Germans and Mennonites in Waterloo Region, notably in St. Jacobs; Americans in Paris; Amish in the Nith valley; and Loyalists in Caledonia and Dunnville.
- Is strongly associated with persons, events, movements, achievements, ideas or beliefs of Canadian significance.
 - A number of people who have strong associations with the river are commemorated by HSMBC plaques within the valley; Tom Longboat, E. Pauline Johnson, Joseph Brant (Thayendenaga), Arthur Sturgis Hardy, Adelaide Hunter Hoodless, William Lyon MacKenzie King, Homer Watson, Col. John McCrae, Edward Johnson and Joseph Emm Seagram. William Hamilton Merritt and Fathers Dollier and Galin e are plaqued elsewhere (Appendix A).
 - Events, movements and achievements of Canadian significance which occurred within the river valley included: the 1614 expedition (Brul ); the 1669 expedition (Dollier and Galin e); the Six Nations land grant (The Six Nations; Thayendenaga (Joseph Brant); Her Majesty's Chapel of the Mohawks (HSMBC plaques)), United Empire Loyalist immigration, Mennonite settlement, 1800 (HSMBC plaque at Doon), creation of the Women's Institute (Adelaide Hunter Hoodless HSMBC plaque), invention of the Telephone, 1874 (Invention of the Telephone HSMBC plaque); innovative river management (ie. formation of the Grand River Conservation Commission (1932), Grand Valley Conservation Authority (1948)).

4.3.2 Assessment of Human Heritage Values (Cont'd)

- **Contains historical or archaeological structures, works or sites which are unique, rare or of great antiquity.**

- Rare historical structures, works and sites within the river valley are: West Montrose Covered Bridge; Pioneer Memorial Tower; cobblestone buildings in Paris; Feeder Canal; Her Majesty's Chapel of the Mohawks. Certain historic homes in the river valley have been recognized as nationally significant, including: Bell Homestead, "Chiefswood" home of E. Pauline Johnson; Woodside Manor National Historic Site; Lieutenant-Colonel John McCrae house; and Joseph Schneider Haus.

- There are 820 confirmed archaeological sites within the river valley which represent the extensive native occupation of the Grand River valley from 9000 B.C. to approximately 1650 A.D. Some sites also reflect the early European occupation beginning in the seventeenth century (Appendix B).

- **Contains outstanding examples or concentrations of historical or archaeological structures, works or sites which are representative of major themes in Canadian history.**

- Of 820 recorded native archaeological sites in the valley, 66 are villages and 169 are camps, indicating the settlement patterns of the prehistoric Palaeo-Indian hunters and the extensive distribution of complex trading villages from the late Woodland period after 900 A.D.

- The entire river valley between Fergus and Caledonia is a concentration of industrial structures and sites. Within this river section, 19 flour mills, 10 textile mills, 3 foundries, 2 distilleries, and 1 furniture factory have been identified as having special heritage value (Appendix C).

- Outstanding concentrations of physical adjustments which illustrate the human response and adaptation to floods are found in Brantford, Cambridge and Paris.



Plate 11

**Nature/Scenic Appreciation
(Grand River Forest Area)**

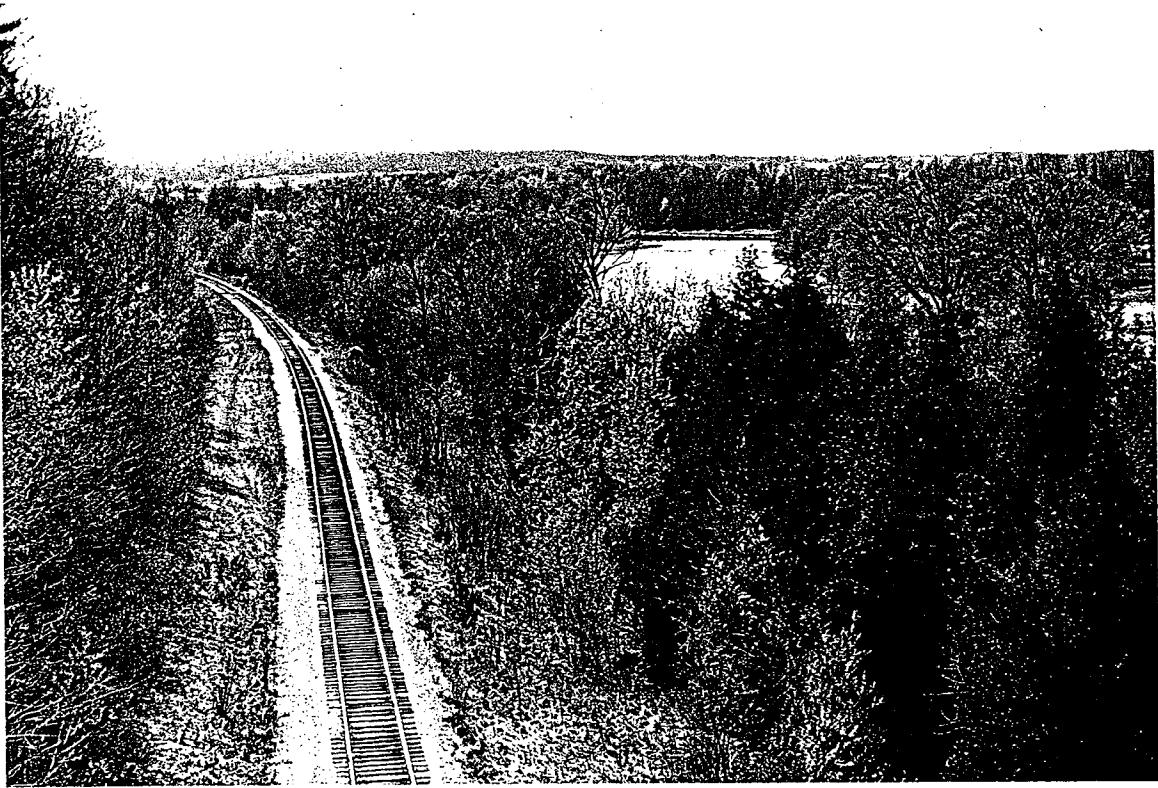


Plate 12

**Railway Proposed
for Abandonment
(Grand River Forest Area)**

4.3.3 Historical Integrity

Purpose of Section: To describe how the river appears to meet the historical integrity guidelines.

In addition to meeting at least one of the human heritage guidelines, a Canadian Heritage River must possess all of the following historical integrity values: (1) "most of its regime should have the same visual appearance as it had during the period of the river's historical importance", and; (2) "most of the artifacts comprising the values for which the river is nominated must be unimpaired by impoundments and human land uses", (3) "neighbouring land use must not seriously affect the historical experience offered by the river environment", and (4) "the biophysical quality of the water must be suitable for non-contact recreation".

The Grand River valley meets all of these guidelines. Many of the buildings and other historic artifacts along the Grand River still have the same visual appearance as during their nineteenth century heyday. Examples are Loyalist buildings and landscapes in the lower valley and buildings, mills, railways and canals in or near towns such as Elora, Fergus, Cambridge, Paris, Brantford and Dunnville. In terms of impairment by impoundments and human land uses, these have had relatively little effect on most of the outstanding historic heritage features in the valley, although some of the artifacts are no longer used as they were in the early days and in some cases are abandoned. Examples are old structures such as the German Mill near Cambridge or parts of the nineteenth century navigation canal in the lower river. Many neighbouring land uses have little effect on the historic experience offered by the river environment; for example a hike along parts of the Grand Valley Trail or a canoe or boat ride down the river in the forested free-flowing reach of the Grand River between Cambridge and Paris, or below Brantford, is very reminiscent of what we know of pioneer times. The biophysical quality of the river is not only generally suitable for non-contact recreation but also for swimming and related water sports.

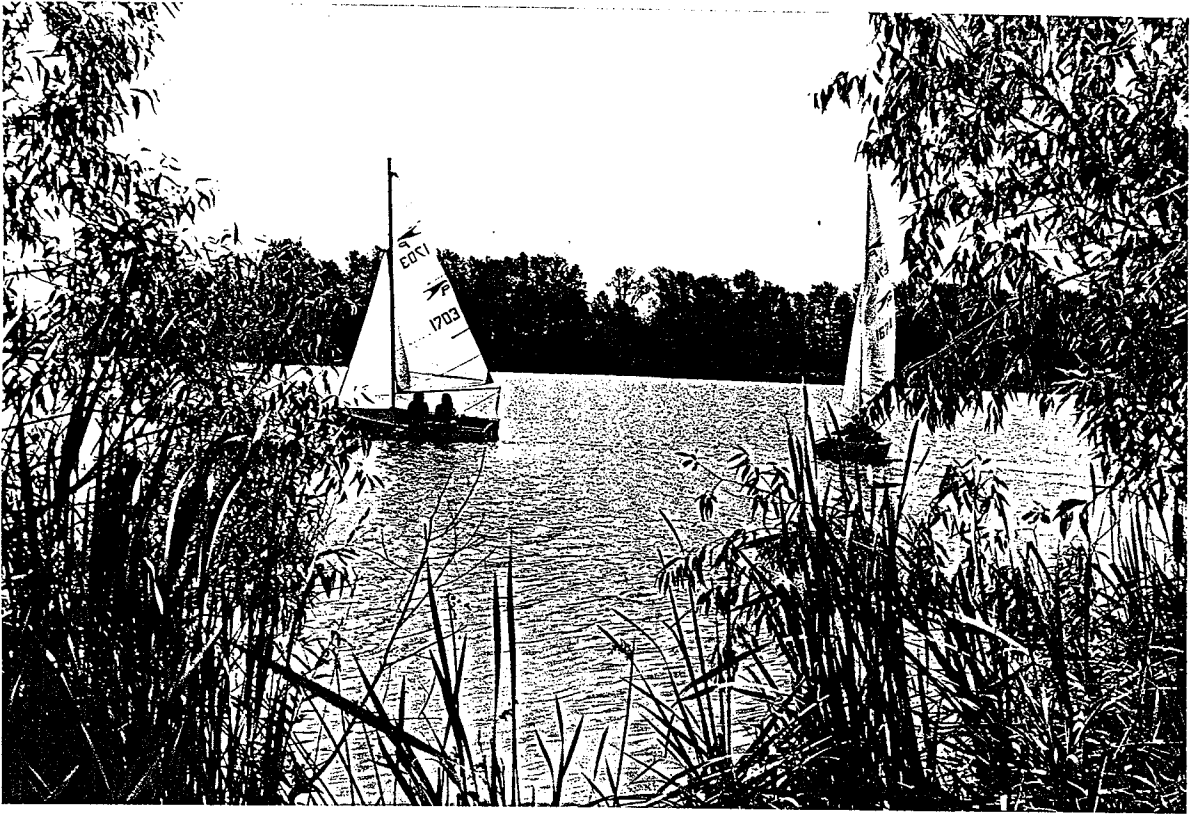


Plate 13

Sailing on the Grand

4.4 Recreational Values

4.4.1 Description of Recreational Values

Purpose of Section: To describe the outstanding recreational features of the river and its immediate environment.

The array of excellent recreation opportunities and high human and natural heritage values of the Grand can be highlighted by discussing them in terms of six areas of special significance for Canadian Heritage River purposes. These areas are: Luther Marsh; Elora and Elora Gorge; Rockwood; St. Jacobs; Cambridge to Paris; and the Dunnville area in the lower river.

Luther Marsh

Luther Marsh provides excellent opportunities for naturalist activities, and is large enough for recreationists to get away from any obvious evidence of human disturbance. Access is provided by picnic areas and observation towers located around the edges of the marsh; canoeing is the best way to access the interior. Two nature trails have been developed within the provincial Wildlife Management Area at Luther; there are also many old roads which provide relatively dry access to the interior of the marsh during the summer, and are used for cross-country skiing and snowmobiling in the winter. The area is highly valued for hunting waterfowl, small game and deer. The history of the development of Luther Marsh is an outstanding case of human adaptation to and modification of the landscape in a riverine environment.

Elora and Elora Gorge

Within the village of Elora, the Grand River tumbles over a fifteen metre waterfall and winds its way for over two kilometres between spectacular sheer walls of dolomitic limestone. A short distance from the waterfall, the Grand meets the waters of Irvine Creek, which flows through an equally impressive gorge for almost one and one-half kilometres, forming a unique scenic attraction. The river is not suitable for recreational canoeing along this reach, but the gorge is often used for kayaking and whitewater canoeing during the late spring and early summer when the water levels are highest. Swimming in the gorge is very popular in the summer when the water levels are low, and riding the rapids on an inner tube is an exhilarating experience. Northern pike are regularly caught within the gorge, and brown and rainbow trout have been reported within the deep potholes of the gorge. There are also warm water fish species including brown bullheads, rock bass, smallmouth bass, and yellow perch. Within Elora Gorge Conservation Area there are trails through the wooded areas along the edges of the gorge, and in the winter groomed cross-country skiing trails are maintained. The Grand Valley Trail passes through the Conservation Area and continues into the village of Elora; a scenic driving tour of Waterloo Region also loops through Elora. The cultural history of Elora is being revived with the refurbishing of old buildings, particularly along the main street adjacent to the river, where the Drimmie Mill, the only seven-storey mill in Ontario, is now a hotel.

Rockwood

Rockwood is the site of the largest known pothole in the world, the Devil's Well, and is of national significance geologically. It also has the highest concentration of potholes in Ontario, numbering some 300. The area is unique, not only to the Grand River basin, but also to southern Ontario. Two mill ponds in the park formerly supplied water power for a woolen mill and a grist mill, but now serve as park lakes for swimming, fishing and canoeing. The Conservation Area provides extensive day-use opportunities and a limited amount of camping. Fish to be caught at Rockwood include smallmouth bass, rock bass, sunfish, rainbow trout and pike. The smallmouth bass population is self-sustaining; the trout are stocked annually. A network of nature trails has been created in the undeveloped section of the area.

4.4.1 Description of Recreational Values (Cont'd)

St. Jacobs

St. Jacobs is significant for the opportunities it offers to appreciate an important theme in the human history of the Grand River valley, which is the Mennonite settlement in this area. In St. Jacobs the mark of the Mennonites is still very distinct. "Jacobstetel", or the town of many Jacobs, was founded around the middle of the last century by Jacob C. Snider. Snider's flour mill was the first roller mill in North America; originally imported from Austria, the mill was purchased in 1875. Many artisans have become established in St. Jacobs, and have converted the old mill and factory buildings beside the Conestogo river to studios and shops. The Meetingplace is an educational venture to help visitors understand the history, culture and beliefs of the Mennonites, some of whom still work their land with draught horses and own no means of transportation other than buggies. The Maple Syrup Museum is the only one of its kind in Ontario.

Grand River Forest Area: Cambridge to Paris

The outstanding feature of the Cambridge to Paris area is the Grand River Forest, an unbroken stretch of Carolinian forest 20 kilometres in length. It is a provincially significant ANSI and a Carolinian Canada site. Elsewhere in this area exists a remarkable mosaic of communities, including bogs, fens, and remnants of prairie and oak savannah, in addition to extensive upland and swamp forest. This area is one of the most significant aggregations of natural areas in Ontario, with an unparalleled diversity of habitat types. The GRCA operates two active conservation areas in this section of the valley, Pinehurst Lake and Shade's Mills. In addition to these large public recreation areas, there are eight municipal parks in Cambridge along the banks of the Grand and Speed Rivers. The section of the Grand River from Cambridge to Paris is the most popular for canoeing and kayaking. It is very scenic, as the river winds past high bluffs and wide floodplain areas. There are 5 public access points along this reach. Except for a 2 km stretch in Cambridge, this section of the river is too shallow for motorized boats, and their absence together with the long reach of continuous forest creates a near-wilderness atmosphere which is exceptional in such a rapidly developing area. There are also opportunities for non-motorized boating at Pinehurst Lake and Shade's Mills.

Outstanding opportunities for naturalist activities are associated with the natural values of the Grand River Forest. Camping opportunities are provided at six private campgrounds near the river, as well as at Pinehurst Lake, and there are additional picnicking facilities in most of the riverbank parks in Cambridge. From Glen Morris to Paris, the Grand Valley Trail follows the edge of the river almost continuously, except for a short section along the nearest road. It winds through the forest from the tops of the bluffs down to the water's edge, and provides excellent views of this very scenic section of the river. In Paris the trail follows the main street closest to the river through the old part of town, and is congruent with much of the historic walking tour promoted by Paris Heritage, the Local Advisory Committee on Architectural Conservation (LACAC), which features the best examples of the town's architectural heritage, particularly cobblestone buildings. The East River Road and West River Road follow the banks of the Grand quite closely between Cambridge and Paris, offering several very scenic lookouts across the river from high bluffs. The West River Road follows an old Six Nations Indian footpath. This route makes a very pleasant scenic drive, and part of it is featured as a suggested driving tour of Waterloo Region and area. Another important corridor between Cambridge and Paris is the Lake Erie & Northern railway line, which is currently owned by Canadian Pacific and scheduled for abandonment in the near future. Many people would like to see this right of way available for public use as a hiking trail. During the winter season, groomed cross-country ski trails are maintained at Pinehurst Lake and Shade's Mills Conservation Areas.

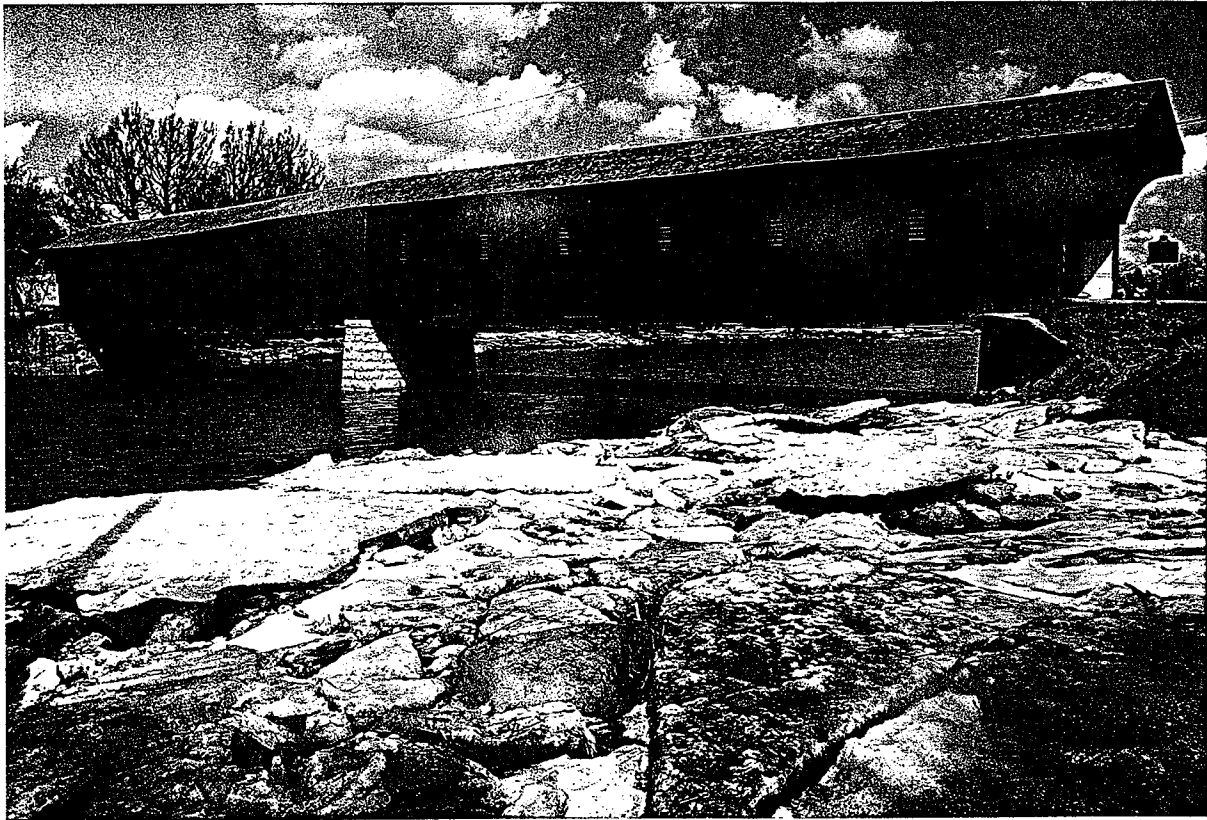


Plate 14

**West Montrose Covered Bridge
(1881)
(Upper Grand, Woolwich Twp.)**

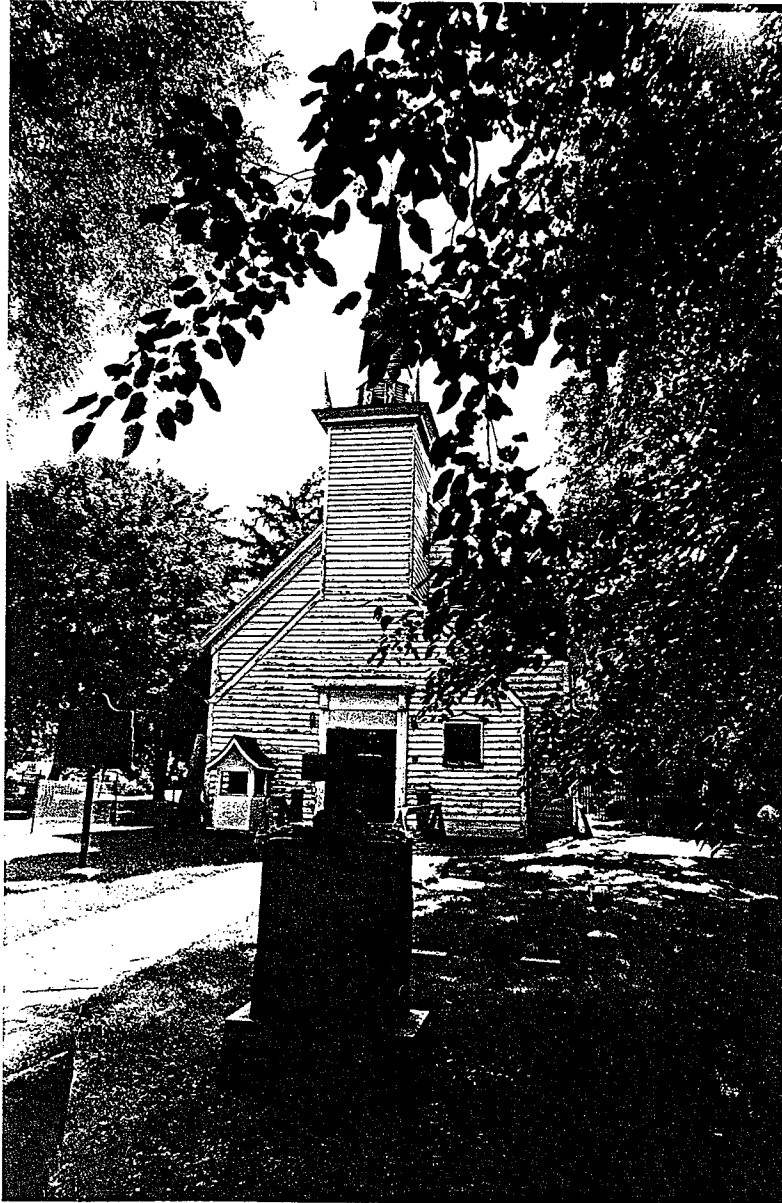


Plate 15

**Chapel of the Mohawks
(1785)
at Brantford**

4.4.1 Description of Recreational Values (Cont'd)

Many special human heritage features are associated with the river in Cambridge and Paris: a variety of limestone, granite and cobblestone buildings erected by the groups who settled there, and industrial heritage structures such as flour and textile mills, foundries and factories. Heritage Cambridge and Heritage Paris, the local LACACs, have produced brochures describing historical walking tours. In Cambridge, development since the 1974 flood has focused on accessibility to the river, with park and walkways along the banks through the centre of the city. Within several park areas remains of historic buildings have been incorporated into the design; for example, at Mill Race Park concerts are held in an amphitheatre set in the ruins of an old textile mill. The annual Riverfest celebrations take place along the banks of the river in Cambridge and include exhibits, entertainment and demonstrations all around and on the water. The Cambridge Highland Games are an annual event featuring dance competitions, pipe bands and entertainment in the Scottish tradition.

Lower River and Dunnville Area

The lower Grand River, particularly in the Dunnville area, has great significance for recreation. The two main public areas designated for recreational use are Byng Island Conservation Area in Dunnville and Rock Point Provincial Park adjacent to the mouth of the river on Lake Erie. Several municipal parks are located in Dunnville, the most noteworthy of which is William Wingfield Park on the riverbank in the centre of town, where boat tours are available to the public. Public access to the river is also provided by a waterfront park in Cayuga. In addition to these facilities, there are 10 private campgrounds and 4 marinas between Dunnville and Cayuga. Boating is a very popular activity in this area.

Since the mid 1970's the town of Dunnville has been interested in developing improved recreational boating access and facilities to attract Lake Erie boaters currently deterred from using the Grand due to the barrier of the Dunnville weir. Other municipalities and tourism and economic development groups have also expressed interest in seeing the upper Grand further opened to recreational boating, beyond the Dunnville area to Cayuga, Caledonia, and eventually Brantford. If this extended development were to include restoration of the locks and weirs constructed by the Grand River Navigation Company in the 1830's, this would add a very significant historical dimension to recreational boating on the Grand.

Canoeing is an excellent way to access the marshes and view wildlife. The abundant wildlife in the Dunnville marshes offers excellent opportunities for naturalist activities, especially birdwatching. The Grand River is the OMNR Niagara District's most important inland warm water fishery. Waterfowl hunting in the Dunnville marshes is a popular activity during the fall (late September to mid-December) for local residents as well as a limited number of non-locals. The Grand River marshes provide habitat attractive to nesting and migrating puddle ducks.

The Grand Valley Trail was completed in 1987 with the extension from Brantford to Lake Erie. This section starts in Rock Point Provincial Park and follows the tow path of the old canal on the east side of the river to Dunnville, where it crosses the river and follows the roads nearest the river up to Cayuga. This route is interesting historically because it uses the old tow path, and also provides many scenic views of the river. The potential exists for restoration and interpretation of at least part of the system of locks and canals constructed by the Grand River Navigation Company in the 1830's. Many remains are still visible along the east bank of the river, providing an important link with the past and illustrating the settlement history of this area.

4.4.2 Assessment of Recreational Values

Purpose of Section: To state whether or not the two selection guidelines appear to be met by the river and, if so, to quote the guidelines and briefly describe how the river's recreational values appear to meet these guidelines.

The Grand River meets both recreational value guidelines.

Recognizing the man-land relationship essential to recreation, outstanding recreational value will be recognized when a river environment meets the following guidelines:

- Possesses an appropriate combination of recreational opportunities and related natural values which together provide a capability for an outstanding recreational experience;
 - Recreational opportunities include such activities as boating, hiking, swimming, camping, wildlife viewing, and human heritage appreciation;
 - Natural values include natural visual aesthetics, that is, diversity and quality of scenic beauty and physical essentials, such as sufficient flow, navigability, rapids, accessibility and suitable shoreline;

The Grand River valley possesses an excellent array of recreational opportunities which are largely dependent on its high natural and human heritage values. For purposes of description these recreational opportunities can be grouped into five activity themes: river touring, nature/scenic appreciation, fishing and hunting, trails and corridors, and human heritage appreciation.

River Touring

The Grand River is described in the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources (OMNR) publication, "Canoe Routes of Ontario", as an ideal waterway for day trips. The river passes by many historic attractions and, although it traverses populated agricultural and urban areas, a canoe or kayak trip down the Grand offers vistas of scenery, nature and human heritage that are impossible to obtain by other means. Canoeing on the Grand has become a popular activity, and numerous groups and organizations sponsor canoe outings on the river. While tributary rivers such as the Conestogo, Speed and Nith are navigable over limited stretches, the most consistent flow of water is on the main Grand River south of the Elora Gorge Conservation Area. The most popular canoe trip down the Grand is typically a one day journey over a 25 to 30 km stretch of the river. Families and groups are making increased use of two, three or four day excursion opportunities down the Grand, usually starting from Cambridge and continuing right to Lake Erie. No major water control dams are found on the central and southern stretches of the Grand, although refurbished mill dams and canal weirs must be portaged at Cambridge, Paris, Brantford, Caledonia and Dunnville.

Nature/Scenic Appreciation

A number of naturalist clubs in the valley conduct organized outings on a regular basis. In general, the natural areas which offer the best opportunities for viewing landforms, flora and fauna are: Luther Marsh; Elora Gorge; the Dumfries landscape complex between Cambridge and Paris; and the marshes in the Dunnville area. Provincial, regional and municipal governments, as well as the private sector, have all established picnic areas and campgrounds in the Grand River valley.

Fishing and Hunting

Fishing is a very popular activity along the Grand. Six fish species are virtually ubiquitous in the river and its tributaries: carp, bullhead, pumpkinseed, rock bass, white sucker and yellow perch. Other species found in the Grand include smallmouth bass, largemouth bass, black crappie, pike, walleye and salmon. In general, the diversity of fish species increases from the upper to the lower river. The GRCA stocks a limited number of rainbow trout at Conestogo, Rockwood, and two fish ponds at Belwood and Elora Gorge.

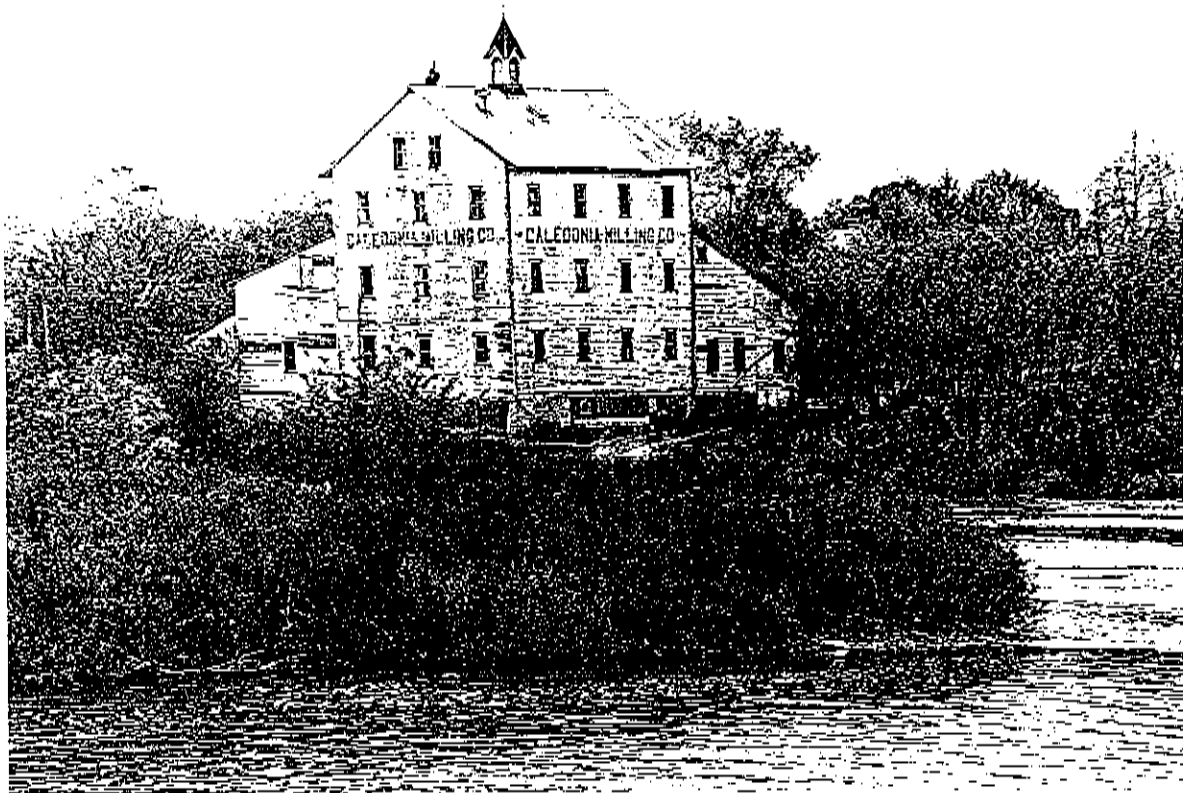


Plate 16

**The Caledonia Mill (1850)
(Lower Grand, Caledonia)**



Plate 17

**Joseph Schneider Haus,
Kitchener
(Mennonite Home - 1820)**

4.4.2 Assessment of Recreational Values (Cont'd)

Opportunities to hunt waterfowl, small game and deer are found in many of the natural areas throughout the watershed. Luther Marsh and the Dunnville marshes are highly valued for hunting waterfowl as well as some small game; hunting for white-tailed deer is permitted in several public recreation areas, between Cambridge and Paris, managed by the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources.

Trails and Corridors

Nowhere else in Ontario is the concentration of pedestrian trails as great as in the Grand River valley (Figure 4). There are three distinct pedestrian trail systems in the valley; the Grand Valley Trail, the Avon Trail, and the Guelph-Speed Trail. Both the Avon and the Guelph-Speed Trails link to the Grand Valley Trail. The Guelph Radial Line Trail and the Grand Valley Trail link with the Bruce Trail to the east; the Avon Trail links to the Thames Valley Trail to the west outside the Grand River watershed. This network provides for many hiking and riding opportunities throughout the valley. The Grand Valley Trail in particular shows great potential for further development as a recreational and educational corridor since it links many areas of natural and human heritage value.

The GRCA maintains groomed cross-country skiing trails at Elora Gorge, Laurel Creek, Pinehurst Lake and Shade's Mills. Many other conservation areas and public lands, particularly the OMNR Agreement Forests, are used on an unofficial basis. Maps of scenic drives have been sponsored by the Waterloo Regional Heritage Foundation, for example, and such drives are available in many parts of the valley. Cycling routes, snowmobile routes, and other linear recreation opportunities are also found in many areas.

Human Heritage Appreciation

Many opportunities exist to view historic buildings and sites throughout the Grand River valley, particularly in Elora, St. Jacobs, Fergus, Kitchener-Waterloo, Cambridge, Paris and Brantford. Kitchener, for example, is the site of Woodside National Historic Park, the late 19th century home of Mackenzie King, who used to canoe the Grand River. Along the lower river from Brantford to Dunnville there are many visible remains of the system of locks and canals constructed in the 1830's by the Grand River Navigation Company. Many municipalities in the Grand River valley have at least one public event or festival, such as a fair, every year. These are based on a wide range of themes such as music, agriculture, fishing or cultural heritage. They vary considerably in scope and scale, and attract visitors accordingly. Major festivals in Cambridge, Brantford and Dunnville are based thematically and physically on the Grand River.

- **Be capable of supporting recreational uses without significant loss of or impact on its natural, historical or aesthetic values.**

The Grand River valley has supported recreational uses without significant loss of or impact on its natural, historical or aesthetic values for many decades. Indeed some of the impoundments created to stabilize stream flow have increased or enhanced the capability for many recreational uses; examples are wetland recreational activities at marshes such as Luther in the northern part of the Grand River valley. Some natural, historic and aesthetic values are currently under stress because of high growth rates and increased recreational and other demand in the central part of the valley in particular. But planning and management by local, regional, and provincial governments, and the GRCA have kept adverse effects to a minimum. Examples of such planning and management are the GRCA conservation group area program, provincial wetland program and the historic district, environmentally sensitive area and other programs of the local and regional governments. The designation of the Grand as a Canadian Heritage River will strengthen such initiatives by making heritage and recreation a distinct major policy sector in planning and management in the Grand River valley.

Grand River Valley Trail Systems

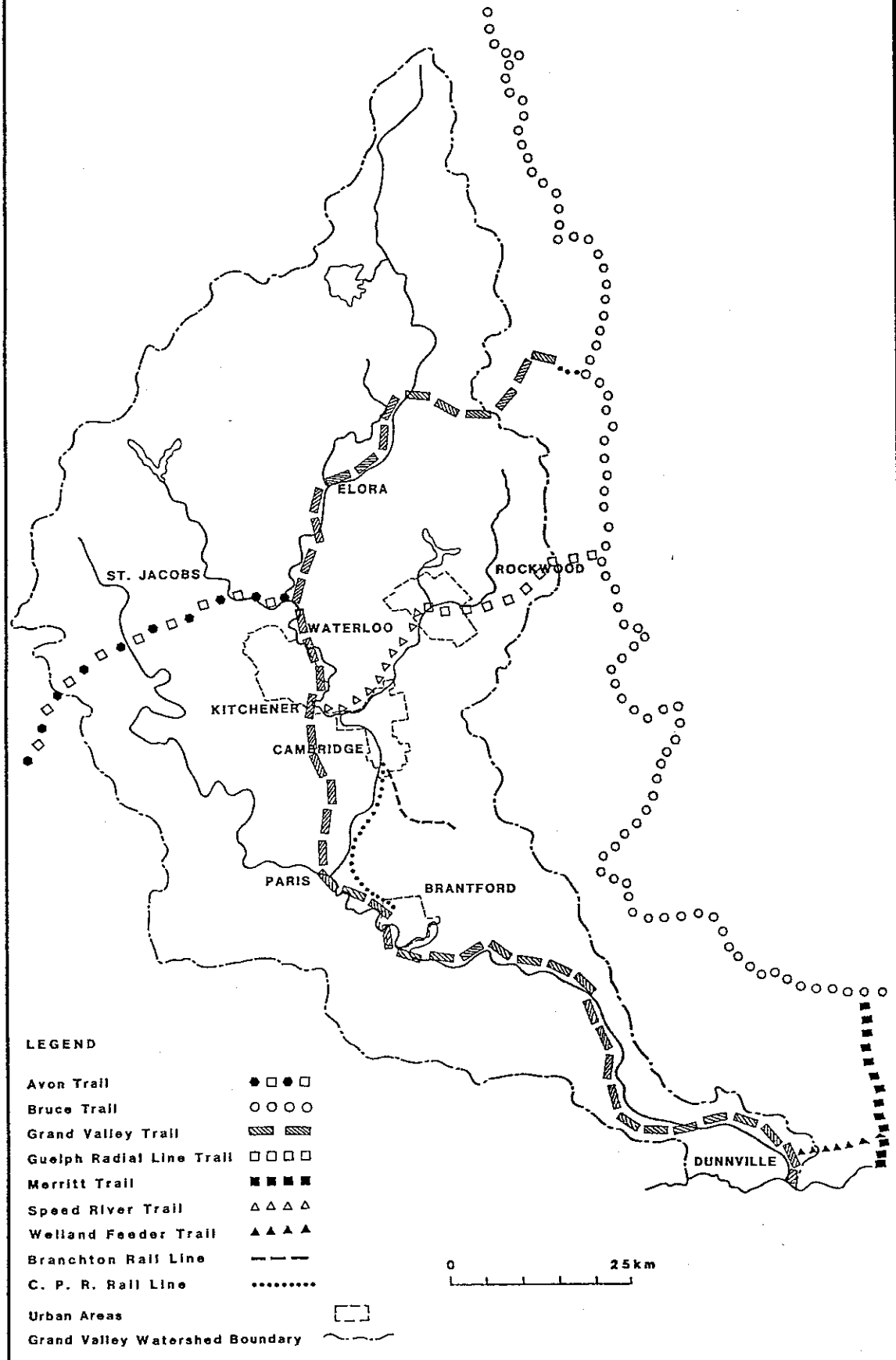


Figure 4

4.4.3 Recreational Integrity

Purpose of Section: To describe how the river appears to meet the recreational integrity guideline.

In addition to meeting both of the above guidelines, for a river to be judged to have outstanding Canadian recreational value it should possess water of a quality suitable for those recreational opportunities for which it is nominated.

The Grand River possesses water quality suitable for the foregoing recreation opportunities throughout its length. The high level of this water quality is due to efforts by many provincial, regional and local agencies and the Grand River Conservation Authority during the last two decades in particular.

The Grand River currently meets all five water quality characteristics of importance to the recreational use of water for non-contact recreation as endorsed by CCREM. These include under the nuisance category; vector and nuisance organisms, and phytoplankton, and under the physical and chemical category; aesthetics, and oil, debris. In certain short sections, aquatic vascular plants may pose problems to some kinds of boating but not canoeing. Programs are being implemented by the Grand River Conservation Authority, with assistance from the Ontario Ministries of the Environment and Agriculture and Food to reduce phosphorus nutrient enrichment in the streams of the Grand River watershed. These measures will serve to reduce the growth of aquatic vascular plants.

SCHEMATIC OF OUTSTANDING HERITAGE AREAS AND CORRIDORS

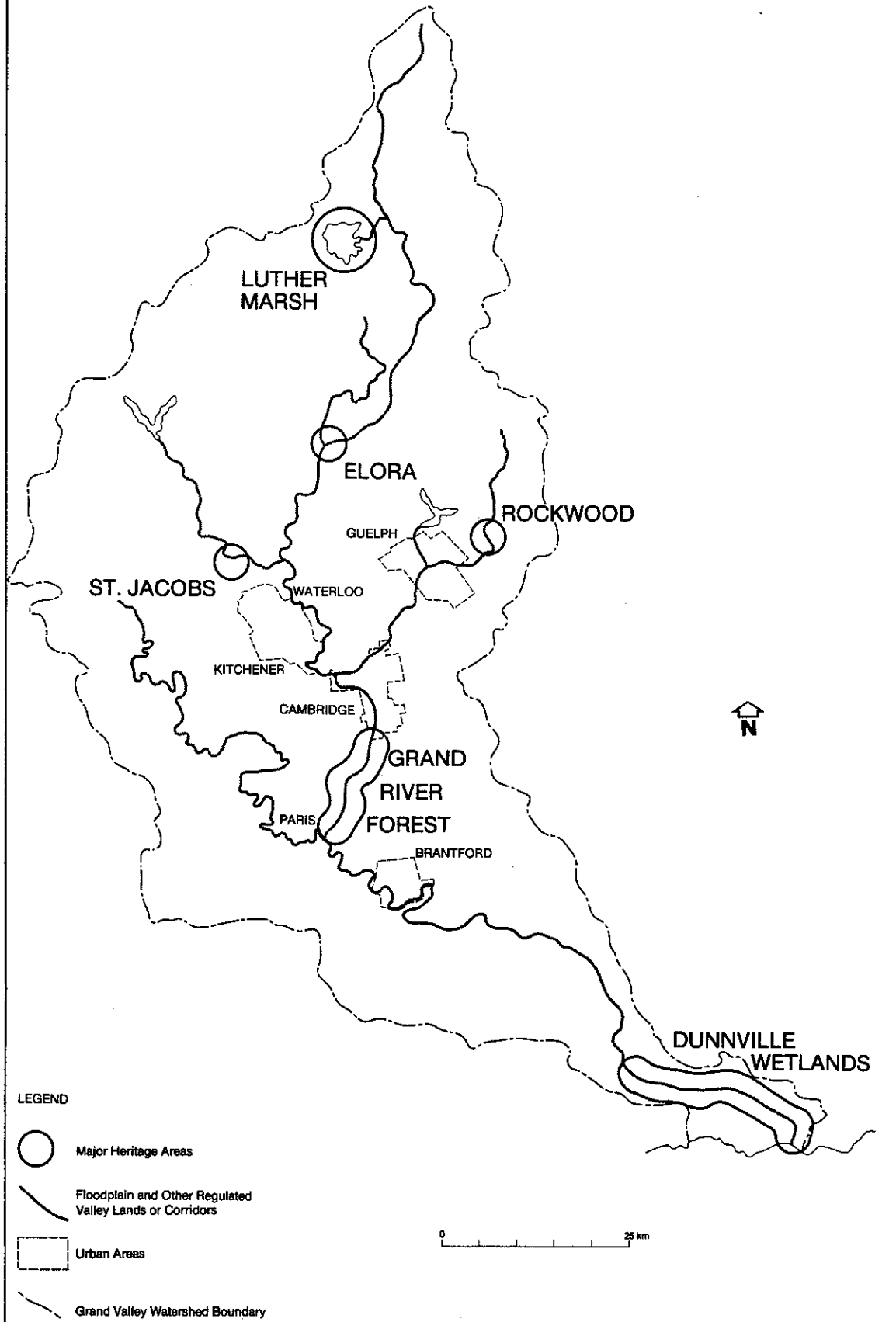


Figure 5

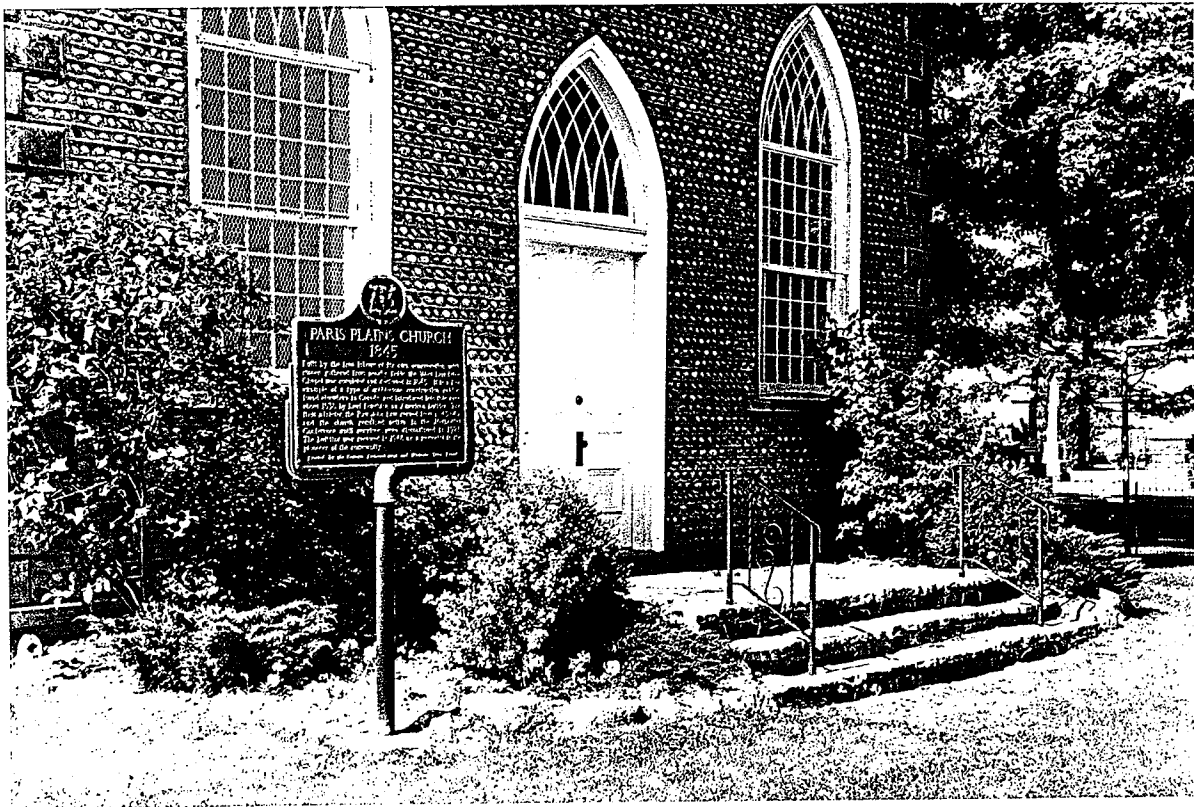


Plate 18

**Paris Plains Church, Paris
(Cobblestone Construction - 1845)**

5. River Integrity

Purpose of Section: To describe how the river meets general CHRS integrity guidelines, with specific reference to values not addressed in the preceding integrity sections. The feasibility of maintaining the river's integrity may also be addressed here.

As well as meeting the human heritage and recreational integrity guidelines (see sections 4.3.2 and 4.4.2), the Grand River meets all general integrity guidelines.

In addition to the specific "Heritage Value Guidelines" a river and its immediate environment must meet "Integrity Guidelines" for designation to the Canadian Heritage River System:

- They should be of sufficient size and contain all or most of the key interrelated and interdependent elements to demonstrate the key aspects of the processes, features, activities or other phenomena which give the river its outstanding value;

The entire Grand River and its major tributaries, the Nith, Conestogo, Speed and Eramosa, are being nominated as a Canadian Heritage River. The tributaries are included in the nomination document, in part, because they are vital to the maintenance of water quality and ecological integrity along the main stem. Many agencies are currently striving to maintain or enhance the ecological integrity of the river and its watershed. Measures include pollution reduction from point and non-point (mainly agricultural) sources, natural area preservation, habitat improvement, and the preservation and restoration of human heritage sites.

One vital factor in how the Grand River is managed to maintain its integrity is that the entire watershed is under the general jurisdiction of a single, multi-purpose resource management agency, the Grand River Conservation Authority (GRCA). The GRCA has been working for over forty years along with the Ontario Ministries of Natural Resources, the Environment, and Agriculture and Food, regional and local government and other agencies to improve resource management and recreation opportunities in the basin.

A key role of the GRCA will be co-ordination of the efforts of other agencies in regard to heritage and recreation management in the valley lands (Appendix D and E). In this regard the proposed heritage management plan recommends an approach based on the identification of Outstanding Heritage Areas and Corridors in the Grand River valley and its tributaries (Figure 5). The basic idea is to give priority for management purposes to significant concentrations of heritage features located in the outstanding Heritage Policy Areas and link these along the connecting valley corridors by means of the floodplain, wetland and other regulations administered by the GRCA, in co-operation with other agencies. Thus an integrated system is formed which optimizes the applications of heritage management measures.

- They should contain those ecosystem components required for the continuity of the species, features or objects to be protected;

Continuity of species, features or objects in a cultural landscape depends on effective management to a larger degree than in wild systems. The fragmentation of the original forest cover and animal habitat has meant the loss of some species, and the survival of those present in today's landscape can be greatly enhanced by measures to increase the connectivity between habitat islands and thereby lower the chance of a given species becoming locally extirpated. This approach requires a commitment to effective landscape planning and management.

5. River Integrity (Cont'd)

Such a commitment is evident in the willingness of the GRCA to support the research into possible management arrangements carried out in preparation for this nomination. The GRCA, comprised of 46 members representing all incorporated municipalities within the watershed, carries out resource programs and projects in partnership with its municipalities, the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources, other government agencies and non-government organizations. In 1983, GRCA prepared an "Interim Resource Management Plan" for the basin. The plan, prepared at the request of the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources, described major resource management issues and concerns within the watershed, clarified the resource management role of the Conservation Authority, identified broad Authority goals and resource policies, and identified and prioritized Authority programs and projects over a five year and twenty year planning horizon. This plan is being revised, and will include a heritage management component based on the Canadian Heritage River studies.

Many river corridors are currently receiving protection under a provincial FIII, Construction and Alteration to Waterways regulation administered by the GRCA. Corridor or greenline studies also are currently underway in large parts of the river valley; these could provide for more specific heritage conservation measures. A number of specific management programs also are in place or in progress already. These include: (1) A review of the GRCA watershed management program; (2) On-going corridor studies; (3) OMNR's ANSI and wetland programs; (4) Regional and county ESA policies; (5) The Carolinian Canada project; (6) OMAF's soils conservation program; (7) OMNR and GRCA stream habitat improvement programs; (8) OMNR and GRCA reforestation programs; (9) NGO projects and activities, such as those of the Nature Conservancy of Canada, local naturalists clubs, Ducks Unlimited, Trout Unlimited, and others.

The integrity of the human heritage features of the Grand River valley are also protected by a number of programs. These include: (1) The Canadian Parks Service administers Woodside National Historic Park and 18 National Historic Sites; (2) The Ontario Heritage Foundation has erected over 70 historic plaques in the watershed; (3) Many communities have Local Architectural Conservation Advisory Committees (LACACs) which advise their municipalities on the designation and preservation of historic buildings; (4) Non-government organizations include the Doon Heritage Crossroads in Kitchener, the Woodland Indian Cultural Centre in Brantford, the Meeting Place in St. Jacobs and a number of local museums.

- **The quality of the water should be such as to provide for the continuity and/or improvement of the resources upon which "value" to the system has been determined.**

Water quality has improved substantially since the 1960s with improved sewage pollution control. The quality is considered to be good to very good, according to the criteria used by the OMOE and the GRCA. It meets all five water quality characteristics of importance for non-contact recreational use as defined by the Federal Government. Water quality is improving generally as more point and non-point sources of pollution are brought under control.

In general, water quality is not considered to be high enough to merit designation in its own right, but it is high enough to support the heritage features and recreation opportunities for which the river is being recommended for designation.

Purpose of Section: To identify the major literature sources used in the preparation of this document.

- Bailey, Ayumi, in press. 1989. "Communications and Information," in J.G. Nelson and Pauline C. O'Neill (eds.), *Planning for the Grand as a Canadian Heritage River: Background Studies*. Heritage Resources Centre, University of Waterloo, Waterloo, Ontario.
- Baker, Doug, in press. 1989. "Aggregate Resources in the Grand River Valley," in J.G. Nelson and Pauline C. O'Neill (eds.), *Planning for the Grand as a Canadian Heritage River: Background Studies*. Heritage Resources Centre, University of Waterloo, Waterloo, Ontario.
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- Nelson, J.G. and Pauline O'Neill. 1989. *The Grand as a Canadian Heritage River*. Occasional Paper 9, Heritage Resources Centre, University of Waterloo, Waterloo, Ontario.
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- Parks Canada. 1984. *The Canadian Heritage Rivers System: Objectives, Principles and Procedures*. Parks Canada, Ottawa.
- Skibicki, Andrew J. and J.G. Nelson, in press. 1989. "Human Adaptation to the Riverine Environment with Special Reference to the Grand River Conservation Authority," in J.G. Nelson and Pauline C. O'Neill (eds.), *Planning for the Grand as a Canadian Heritage River: Background Studies*. Heritage Resources Centre, University of Waterloo, Waterloo, Ontario.
- Steinacker, Lynda, in press. 1989. "Natural Area Protection: A Case Study of Waterloo Region and Brant County," in J.G. Nelson and Pauline C. O'Neill (eds.), *Planning for the Grand as a Canadian Heritage River: Background Studies*. Heritage Resources Centre, University of Waterloo, Waterloo, Ontario.

Nomination Decision

Based on the information contained in this nomination document it is the recommendation of the Canadian Heritage Rivers Board that the nomination to the CHRS of the section of the River, located , as described in the foregoing document

be accepted.

not be accepted.

If accepted, it is further recommended that the Minister responsible for the Canadian Parks Service and the Minister(s) of , on receipt by the Board of a management plan for the river, designate the said river as a Canadian Heritage River.

Date

Chairperson
Canadian Heritage Rivers Board

Appendix A

Historic Sites

National Historic Sites

<i>LOCATION</i>	<i>SITE</i>
Ohswegen	The Six Nations Tom Longboat Pauline Johnson* Thayendenaga (Joseph Brant)
Brantford	Invention of the Telephone* Arthur Sturgis Hardy Her Majesty's Chapel of the Mohawks*
St. George	Adelaide Hunter Hoodless*
Cambridge	Otto Julius Klotz
Kitchener	Waterloo Pioneers William Wilfred Campbell Archibald McKellar MacMechan William Lyon MacKenzie King* Homer Watson*
Waterloo	Joseph Emm Seagram*
Guelph	Col. John McCrae* Edward Johnson
Rockwood	James Jerome Hill

* Denotes a related historic resource

Provincial Plaques

<i>LOCATION</i>	<i>PLAQUE</i>
Port Maitland	Grand River Naval Depot 1815
Cayuga	The Haldimand Grant 1784
York	The Nelles Settlement 1785
New Credit Reserve	New Credit Indian Reserve & Mission

Appendix A (cont'd)

Ohswéken	Capt. John Brant 1794-1832 Tom Longboat 1886-1949 E. Pauline Johnson 1861-1913*
<i>LOCATION</i>	<i>PLAQUE</i>
Brantford	St. Paul's, H.M. Chapel of the Mohawks* The Founding of Brantford Brant County Court-House* Augustus Jones Rev. Peter Jones 1802-1856* Sara Jeannette Duncan 1861-1922 Honourable Arthur Sturgis Hardy 1837-1901 'Mohawk Village' Lawren Harris 1885-1970 Canada's First Telephone Business Office* The Mohawk Institute 1831* William Charles Good 1876-1967 The Grand River Mission* The Honourable George Brown 1818-1880* The Ontario School for the Blind* The Royal Canadian College of Organists
Mount Pleasant	Dr. Augusta Stowe-Gullen 1857-1943
Oakland	Battle of Malcolm's Mills 1814
Scotland	Duncombe's Uprising 1837
Paris	'King' Capron 1796-1872* Paris Plains Church 1845* The Asa Wolverton House*
St. George	The Honourable Harry C. Nixon 1891-1961 Adelaide Hunter Hoodless 1858-1910*
Princeton	Colonel Thomas Hornor 1767-1834
Wolverton	Wolverton Hall*
Cambridge	Founders of Galt Honourable James Young 1835-1913 Tassie's School Galt City Hall* The Founder of Preston
Kitchener	The Huron Road* Bishop Benjamin Eby 1785-1853 William Lyon MacKenzie King 1874-1950* The Joseph Schneider House 1820*
Waterloo	Abraham Erb 1772-1830 The University of Waterloo* Waterloo Lutheran University* Evangelical United Brethen

Appendix A (cont'd)

New Hamburg	The Founding of New Hamburg The First Amish Settlement
Baden	Sir Adam Beck's Birthplace
New Dundee	William J. Wintemberg 1876-1941
<i>LOCATION</i>	<i>PLAQUE</i>
West Montrose	The West Montrose Covered Bridge 1881*
Milverton	The Founding of Milverton
Elora	David Boyle, 1842-1911 The Founder of Elora
Fergus	The Founders of Fergus The Fergus Curling Club* St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church*
Arthur	The Founding of Arthur
Guelph	Edward Johnson 1881-1959 John McLean 1799-1890* John Galt 1779-1839 The La Guayra Settlers Ontario Veterinary College* Ontario Agricultural College* Guelph City Hall 1856* Joseph Connolly 1840-1904* The Founding of Guelph Guelph Public Library Henry Langley 1836-1907* Wellington County Court House*
Puslinch Township	The Settlement of Puslinch*
Rockwood	Rockwood Academy*

* Denotes a related historic resource.

Appendix B

Summary of Archaeological Characteristics*

Cultural Affiliation of Sites

Palaeo-Indian	23 sites
Archaic	268 sites
Woodland	175 sites
Historic, Native	27 sites
Historic, European	35 sites
Undetermined	214 sites
No data	146 sites

Type of Site

Village	66
Hamlet	5
Camp	169
Workshop	65
Burial	19
Cemetery	3
Ossuary	7
Midden	4
Quarry	5
Earthwork	1
Findspot	90
Historic, Commercial	3
Historic, Homestead	15
Gaol	1
Undetermined	114
No data	322

* Source: Archaeological Unit, Heritage Branch, Ontario Ministry of Culture and Communications.

Appendix C

Industrial Heritage Sites or Structures (Suggested)

<i>LOCATION</i>	<i>SITE</i>	<i>TYPE</i>
Caledonia	Grand River Mills	Flour Mill
Brantford	Slingsby Mill Watson Mill Massey Foundry Watts Powerhouse	Textile Mill Textile Mill Foundry Electric Powerhouse
near Brantford	Apps' Mill	Flour Mill
Paris	Penman's No. 1 Penman's No. 9	Knitting Mill Knitting Mill
Ayr	Greenfield Mills	Flour Mill
Cambridge	Dickson Mill Dumfries Foundry Galt Woollen Mill Galt Knitting Co. Goldie & McCulloch "Safe" Works Mill Race Park Ruins Hespeler Mill Complex Dominion Woollens & Worsted (Silknit) Pattinson Woollen Mills Blair Mills	Flour Mill Foundry Textile Mill Knitting Mill Foundry Textile, etc. Textile Mill Textile Mill Flour Mill
Kitchener	Ferrie Mill (Doon)	Flour Mill
Waterloo	Seagram's Distillery	Distillery
St. Jacobs	Snider Mills	Flour Mill
Elora	Elora (Drimmie) Mill Mundells' Furniture	Flour Mill Furniture
Fergus	Wilson Mills Beatty Foundry	Flour Mill Foundry
Salem	Wissler's Mill Erb's Mill	Flour Mill Flour Mill

Appendix D

MAJOR HUMAN HERITAGE AGENCIES AND MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS*

Federal:

Ministry of the Environment	Historic Sites and Monuments Act National Parks Act National Battlefields Commission Canadian Heritage Rivers System Co-operative Heritage Areas Federal Advisory and Coordinating Committee on Heritage Conservation Environmental Assessment and Review Processes Canadian Inventory of Historic Buildings Restoration Services Division
Ministry of Indian Affairs and Northern Development	Indian Act
Transport Canada	Railway Act
Department of Finance	Income Tax Act
Department of Communications	National Gallery of Canada Canadian Museum of Civilization National Museum of Natural Science National Museum of Science and Technology

Provincial:

Ministry of Culture and Communications	Ontario Heritage Act Ontario Heritage Foundation Heritage Conservation Easements Designated Property Grant Local Architectural Conservation and Advisory Committees
Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing	Planning Act Municipal Act Ontario Building Code
Ministry of Environment	Environmental Assessment Act Environmental Protection Act
Ministry of Tourism and Recreation	Historic Parks Act

* Many of these arrangements also relate to recreation.

Appendix C (cont'd)

Guelph	Goldie Mill	Flour Mill
	Allan's Mill	Flour Mill, Distillery
	Phoenix Mill	Flour Mill
Aberfoyle	Aberfoyle Mill	Flour Mill
Eden Mills	Hortop's Mill	Flour Mill
Rockwood	Harris Woollen Mill	Textile Mill
	Hortop's Mill	Flour Mill
Everton	Hortop's Mill	Flour Mill
Birges Mills	Birge's Mills	Flour Mill

Appendix D (cont'd)

Ministry of Natural Resources

Conservation Authorities Act
Lakes and Rivers Improvement Act

Ministry of Consumer and Commercial
Relations

Cemeteries Act

Formal Interest Groups:

Heritage Canada Foundation
Ontario Historical Society
Ontario Archaeological Society
Architectural Conservancy of Ontario
Archindont (Architectural Index of Ontario)
Archives of Ontario
Association of Heritage Consultants
Association for Preservation Technology
Canadian Centre for Architecture
Canadian Conservation Institute
Canadian Oral History Association
Multicultural History Society of Ontario
Ontario Association of Architects
Ontario Museum Association
Ontario Society for Industrial Archaeology
Society for Industrial Archaeology
Society for the Study of Architecture in Canada
Southwestern Ontario Archivist Association
Local Historical societies
Local ethnic-cultural organizations

Appendix E

MAJOR AGENCIES AND INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR NATURAL AREA PROTECTION IN THE GRAND RIVER BASIN*

Agencies Legislation, Regulations, Policies

Federal:

Canadian Heritage Rivers Board	Heritage Rivers System
Department of Fisheries and Oceans	Fisheries Act
Environment Canada	Canadian Wildlife Service

Provincial:

Ministry of Environment	Environmental Protection Act Ontario Water Resources Act
Ministry of Natural Resources	Ministry of Natural Resources Act Provincial Parks Act Game and Fish Act Conservation Lands Act Forestry Act Woodlands Improvement Act ANSI Planning and Management Guidelines District Land Use Guidelines Wetlands Policy Statement (Draft) Floodplain Planning Policy Statement
Ministry of Agriculture and Food	Ministry of Agriculture and Food Act Agricultural Rehabilitation and Development Act Foodland Preservation Policy Statement (Draft)
Ministry of Culture and Communications	Ontario Heritage Act The Ontario Heritage Foundation

Regional:

Grand River Conservation Authority	Conservation Authorities Act GRCA Interim Resource Management Plan Fill, Construction, and Alteration to Waterways Regulations and Guidelines and Procedures
Municipal, County and Regional Governments	The Municipal Act The Planning Act The Trees Act

* Many of these arrangements also relate to recreation.

Appendix E (cont'd)

Non-Government Organizations:

Canadian Water Resources Association
Ducks Unlimited (Canada)
Federation of Ontario Naturalists
K-W Field Naturalists
Hamilton Naturalists Club
Guelph Field Naturalists
Norfolk Field Naturalists
Field Botanists of Ontario
Heritage Resources Centre, University of Waterloo
The Nature Conservancy of Canada
Ontario Federation of Anglers and Hunters
Soil and Water Conservation Society (Ontario Chapter)
Water Network, University of Waterloo
Wildlife Habitat Canada
World Wildlife Fund (Canada)