



# Heritage River Inventory - Grand River Watershed

Cultural Features and Values that support the Grand (including Speed, Eramosa, Nith and Conestogo Rivers) as a Canadian Heritage River

## Brant, County of

### 1 Resource Harvesting

#### 1.1 Fishing

##### 1.1.1 Aboriginal prehistoric fishing

##### 1.1.2 Historic domestic fishing and processing

##### 1.1.3 Commercial fishing

##### 1.1.4 Collection of shellfish

#### 1.2 Shoreline Resource Harvesting

##### 1.2.1 Trapping of fur-bearing animals

##### 1.2.2 Collections of aquatic plants

##### 1.2.3 Hunting of birds and land animals

##### 1.2.4 Mines and quarries in bed or banks of river

###### Paris Gypsum Mines

Gypsum was discovered along the Grand River by Augustus Jones, while surveying the area in 1793. Mining for gypsum, or Plaster of Paris, began in Ontario in 1822 by Squire William Holme, first settler in the Paris area. Deposits of gypsum were found along the banks of the river both upstream and downstream of the town. For the first two years of mining, the gypsum was broken up by sledge hammers. In 1824, a race-way was dug to allow easy access to a grinding mill. The gypsum was sold to settlers as fertilizer and course plaster for housing.



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## 1.3 Extraction of Water

### 1.3.1 Direct drive power generation

#### Brant Flour Mills (Smith's Mill), Oakland

The site of Brant Flour Mills was first active in the early 1800s. The original mill building was located alongside McKenzie Creek, near the village of Oakland. A dam was established which created a large mill pond. The dammed water allowed a horizontal water wheel to be turned which then drove the milling process. Edwin Smith bought the flour mill in 1897 and operated the original mill until 1976 at which time a modern all electric mill started production. The mill was run by the Smith family until 1988. Between 1897 and 1988, it was known as Smith's Mill (1955) and E.A. Smith Mills Ltd. (1963). In 1988, it became known as the Brant Flour Mills Ltd. It is still possible to see where the flume transported water from the mill pond into the mill. Today the Storjohann Family own and operate the flour mill and offer quality rye products ranging from fine flours, produced on a roller mill with sifting, to coarse products. Rye products are predominantly used as baking and feed ingredients. Brant Flour Mills is located at 14 Brant Mill Road in Oakland.

#### St. George Mill (Bauslaugh's Mills), St. George

St. George was originally called Bauslaugh Mills in honour of John Bauslaugh, an early settler who operated a sawmill. The St. George Mill was a grist mill (circa 1871) owned and operated by William Bruce Wood and David Beattie Wood during the late 1800s. The mill, a three-storey limestone building, was powered by a mill race and is still standing. W.B. Wood later established the Brant Milling Company in Brantford and became the President and General Manager of the Dominion Flour Company. W.B. Wood was also active in politics serving on the councils of the Township of South Dumfries and the County of Brant and was the Mayor of Brantford from 1909-1910. His brother David Beattie was the Mayor of Brantford from 1901-1902. The mill is located on Main Street in St. George.

#### Glen Morris Old Stone Mill (German Mill), County of Brant

The Glen Morris Mill, which overlooks the scenic countryside of the Grand River, was built in 1867 by builder Andrew Kelman for Sydney and Alva German. The mill featuring the largest 1.2 metre (four foot) turbine in the area, converted raw wool into fine cloth by utilizing water from the Grand River. The mill's dimensions are 12 metres (40 feet) by 18 metres (60 feet). Sydney German sold his share of the mill to James McCrea, his brother-in-law. James' widow, Lettie converted the mill into a 13 bedroom summer resort called the Grand River Lodge. However, access to the resort was cut off after the Lake Erie and Northern Railway was built in 1913-1914. As a result the resort closed down and was sold to T.E. Robson for \$500 and then to the South Dumfries Township for \$688. The mill remained the property of the Township until it was sold in the early 1980s. Wallace Moore now owns the lodge, acquiring it by auction. Although the mill walls are still standing, the mill is in need of structural maintenance.

#### Apps' Mill, County of Brant

Apps' Mill, built by N.A. Fraser, is situated on Whitemans Creek, which at one time was a bustling and noisy place that often operated 24 hours a day. The mill produced flour, with no additives, and exported vegetables to other parts of Canada. Most of the exporting was done through the Grand Trunk Railway's station at Mount Vernon, located 3 kilometres (2 miles) away. Water to power the mill was supplied by a crib dam constructed to divert Whitemans Creek. A head gate was situated immediately above the dam which brought water along the 12-metre (40 foot) head race to the mill pond. The mill was owned and operated by the Apps family, until the doors of the once prosperous business closed in 1956, after more than 100 years of service. In 1970, Apps' Mill was purchased by the Grand River Conservation Authority. The basic structural components are still intact and the miller's house and adjacent piece of land that includes a woodlot, meadow and stream habitats have been preserved and restored. The mill is located at 308 Robinson Road.



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## Penman Textile Mill, Paris

The Penman Textile Mill, located on the banks of the Nith River in Paris, was built in 1874 by John Penman. The mill was known for producing fine quality textiles and is the only remaining textile mill built by John Penman that has been left intact. The mill used water from a mill race connected to the Nith River as its source of power. The power house is still standing (2006) at the rear of the mill. The mill complex is comprised of four buildings, the youngest of which was built in 1918. The last mill closed in the late 1970s. The mill speaks to the Victorian aspirations and values that shaped the town of Paris. The sound of the Penman's steam whistle was a common feature in Paris. In 1995, Wal-Mart expanded into Canada and bought the "Penman's since 1868" trademark which now appears on Wal-Mart socks, t-shirts and underwear. The mill is still standing but is closed to the public. The mill complex was designated a national historic site in 1989 but a plaque has not yet been erected. The mill is located on West River Street.

## Smith's Mill Dam, Oakland

The Smith's Mill Dam on McKenzie Creek was originally built to provide power to the Smith's Mill (Brant Flour Mill). It is an earth and concrete structure about 84 metres (275 feet) in length and 7 metres (23 feet) high.

## Penman's Dam, Paris

Penman's Dam is located on the Grand River in Paris and was originally used to generate power to the Penman Mill. It is a concrete structure with wingwalls. The dam is 150 metres (492 feet) in length and is 3 metres (10 feet) high. It is one of the focal points of the town.

### 1.3.2 Human consumption

### 1.3.3 Agricultural extraction

### 1.3.4 Industrial extraction

## 2 Water Transport

### 2.1 Commercial Transport

#### 2.1.1 Prehistoric trade

#### 2.1.2 Historic human-powered freight

#### 2.1.3 Powered commercial freight



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## 3 Riparian Settlement

### 3.1 Siting of Dwellings

#### 3.1.1 Shoreline seasonal dwellings

Davisville Site, County of Brant

During the summer of 2004, a Mississauga encampment was identified and excavated, revealing an interesting portrait of hunter-gatherer life in early 19th century Ontario. Ojibwa-speakers who inhabited southern Ontario since 1700, the Mississaugas lived on the north shore of Lake Huron, where they fought with the Five (now Six) Nations over hunting and trapping territory. The Mississaugas led a hunter-gatherer life and moved five times during the year. In 1787, about 500 Mississaugas lived at the western end of Lake Ontario. Disease and alcohol abuse reduced the population to 200 by 1819. Fishing and hunting had become difficult due to settlement and land clearance. Davisville was administered by Methodist missionary Alvin Torry. A frequent visitor was Peter Jones (Kahkewaquonaby), the son of British surveyor Augustus Jones and Tuhbenahneequay, a Mississauga woman. Jones converted to Methodism in 1823 and became friends with Mohawk Chief Thomas Davis. In 1824, Jones invited the Credit River Mississaugas to Davisville. Jones hoped to demonstrate that, to survive, they had to become settled Methodist farmers. Some accepted the invitation. The archaeological remnants of the Davisville encampment look identical to hunter-gatherer camps in northern Canada, which have smashed, burned bone (90 per cent of food bone is heat-altered), few artifacts (primarily glass beads and lead shot), and dense concentrations of refuse surrounded by relatively clean areas. The traditional hunter-gatherer nature of the 1825-26 Mississauga residents of Davisville is striking. Compared to their Six Nations neighbours, the Mississaugas owned few material possessions, carried camp gear on their backs, like modern wilderness campers and left few permanent traces. Throughout the 18th and 19th century, Mississaugas hunted, fished, gardened, and camped on the banks of the Grand River, especially on the floodplains and forested uplands of Kitchener, Waterloo, Blair, Cambridge and Brantford.

#### 3.1.2 Riverside homesteads and farms

Bow Park Farm, County of Brant

Bow Park Farm was established in 1866 by the Honourable George Brown, one of the Fathers of Confederation and founder of the Toronto Globe newspaper. Named after the "bow" in the Grand River, the farm consists of 900 acres of sandy and rich alluvial river bottom soil. The farm became the agricultural centre for breeding shorthorn cattle, Clydesdale horses, sheep, pigs and poultry. It had one of the largest and finest herds of shorthorn cattle in the world. Farm workers were recruited from Scotland and visitors from all over the world were entertained at the farm. For much of the 20th century, Canadian Cannery used Bow Park as a experimental farm, producing vegetable seed varieties appropriate for the Canadian climate. In 1978, Bow Park Farm was purchased by the Hilgendag family who produce top quality pedigree wheat and soybean varieties and high tech seed cleaning equipment. The farm is located a 140 Oxbow Road in the County of Brant.

#### 3.1.3 Permanent riverside dwellings sited with respect to rivers

The Asa Wolverton House, Paris

The Asa Wolverton House in Paris was built in 1850 by Asa Wolverton (1805-1861), a prosperous lumber dealer and contractor. The house is a rare example of the Greek Revival style of architecture and features a temple-style front with a double entrance to the verandah, bull's eye windows in the attic gables, and low balustrades surrounding the second storey and a portion of the roof. The use of plaster and stucco made this home unique at the time of its creation. A cobblestone smokehouse and the cobblestone wall at the front of the property contribute to its architectural prominence. Its adjoining storage wing and carriage house is an example of the parallel construction style of New England and the Maritimes. The house was designated under the Ontario Heritage Act in 1979. A provincial plaque is located at 52 Grand River Street South in Paris.



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### Hamilton Place, Paris

Hamilton Place is one of the most historically important residences in Paris. It was built and occupied by Norman Hamilton, a wealthy local industrialist, miller and brewer. Norman's son-in-law, Paul Giovanni Wickson, is also associated with the house. He was an artist, who specialized in painting animals and rural scenes. He is considered to be the best known artist to have lived in Paris. The building of the house was commissioned by Norman Hamilton to American architect Andrew J. Minny. It is a fine example of Greek Revival architecture, as it embodies all the features of the style at the height of its expression in North America. Hamilton Place is a three storey house, but it appears to be only one-and-a-half stories in height. It was built between 1839 and 1844 by Levi Boughton, a local builder, who emigrated from Albany County in upper New York State. Hamilton Place is unusual because the entire house is built of cobblestone, rather than only the walls facing the street, which was the more usual practice. The house is located along the banks of the Grand River. It was designated under the Ontario Heritage Act in 2001 and is located at 165 Grand River Street North in Paris.

### 3.1.4 Dispersed dwellings in settlement patterns

## 3.2 River-based Communities

### 3.2.1 Permanent shoreline Aboriginal settlements

#### Walker Site National Historic Site, County of Brant

The Walker Site along the bank of the Grand River was designated of national historic significance in 1982. It is a large Iroquoian site of the historic Attiwandaronk tribe.

#### Cayuga Heights, Cainsville

The height of land to the north of the flats in the Grand River oxbow, Cayuga Heights, has a long history of Iroquoian use and settlement. The Cooper site, a 13th century village and the 17th century Neutral burial site, were partially excavated by Ministry of Culture archaeologists to save it from destruction by erosion of the river bank in 1980. Early 19th century maps locate a Cayuga settlement in the vicinity of Colborne Street and Garden Avenue. Between Cayuga Heights and Salt Spring Road, the Mohawk Martin settlement was laid out as a series of cabins and farms on the east bank of the river. Thomas House in Cainsville was used during the War of 1812 to garrison British troops.

### 3.2.2 Fortification-based structures/communities

### 3.2.3 River-industry-based structures/communities

#### The Founding of Burford

Burford is a rural community in the County of Brant, located near Whitemans Creek. It is located eight kilometers west of the City of Brantford along Highway 53. Burford was the largest town of the former Burford Township, which included Cathcart, Harley and Princeton. Burford's 'downtown', the intersection of Maple Avenue and King Street (Highway 53), includes a stop light, several small businesses and a post office. In 1793 Lieutenant-Governor Simcoe granted to Abraham Dayton the entire township of Burford. Dayton was a native of New Milford, Connecticut, U.S.A. The township became "New Jerusalem" for a religious sect with which he was affiliated. Dayton eventually broke his ties with the sect and settled just west of the present village of Burford. He was responsible for bringing settlers to the area.



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## Arlington Hotel, Paris

The Arlington Hotel was built circa 1850 by a native Pennsylvania farmer, O.D. Bradford, who later became a prominent citizen. The hotel, formerly the Bradford House, was owned and operated by Bradford until his sudden death in 1882. The hotel was expanded and renamed Arlington by the Ealand family, who operated the hotel for approximately 80 years. The building has operated continuously as a hotel for over 150 years. The Arlington Hotel is a prominent landmark in Paris and represent the early social and built fabric of the commercial core. Its exterior is textured with Plaster of Paris, regional stucco product readily available at the time of construction. The building has features reminiscent of the Chateaux architectural style, including a steeply pitched gable roof, a vertically emphasized tower and multiple dormers.

### 3.2.4 River-crossing-based structures/communities

## 3.3 River-Influenced Transportation

### 3.3.1 Ferries and Fords

### 3.3.2 Road Bridges

#### Nith River Bridge, Paris

The Nith River Bridge, located in Paris, was built in 1932. It is a solid spandrel arch bridge with two spans made from reinforced concrete. It is owned and maintained by the County of Brant.

#### Brant Bowstring Bridge (Starr Bridge), County of Brant

The Brant Bowstring Bridge, Brant County's only concrete bowstring, was constructed in 1931. The bridge has a width of 11.7 metres (38 feet) with arches of 31 metres (100 feet) and a road width of 7.2 metres (23 feet). It serves as a gateway marker and was built as part of the Ontario government's upgrading of transportation networks after World War I. The bridge crosses Fairchild Creek at Colborne Street east of Brantford and was threatened with removal by scheduled repair work. The Brant Heritage Committee was successful in presenting the importance of the bridge to Council who in early 2006, subsequently approved work for rehabilitation at a cost of \$1.1 million. In addition to this, Council changed its name from Starr Bridge to the Brant Bowstring Bridge. The property was designated under the Ontario Heritage Act by the County in 2006 for its historic and architectural significance.

### 3.3.3 Rail Bridges

#### Great Western Railway Bridge (piers), Paris

The Great Western Railway Bridge crossed the Grand River and was built in 1858. The bridge deck is gone but the stone piers and abutments remain. The cut stone piers supported the metal truss bridge which linked Harrisburg to Paris. The eastern abutment has become the Murray Lookout, a scenic stop along the Cambridge to Paris rail trail owned and maintained by the Grand River Conservation Authority. The piers are owned by the County of Brant.

#### Paris Railway Bridge, Paris

The Paris Railway Bridge crosses the Grand River. Its construction date is unknown. It is a Pratt through truss design and is owned and maintained by the Canadian National Railway.



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## 3.3.4 River-influenced roads and railways

### Lake Erie & Northern Railway Line

The Lake Erie & Northern Railway once extended from Cambridge to Lake Erie and originally functioned as an electrical trolley line. The train carried passengers from 1917 until it closed in 1955. In 1991, the abandoned railway was purchased by the Grand River Conservation Authority and opened in 1994, as the Cambridge to Paris Rail-Trail and was one of the first Ontario abandoned rail lines to be converted to recreational trail use. The Lake Erie and Northern Railway was one of the last electric railways to be built in Ontario. The electric cars were similar to streetcars, although running along their own right of way and hauling both freight and passengers between urban communities.

### Dundas Street - Governor's Road

Dundas Street was constructed as a colonial road at the direction of John Graves Simcoe, first lieutenant-governor of Upper Canada. It connected Toronto (then known as York) to the town of Dundas, then to settlements west. Named after Simcoe's friend, Henry Dundas - Viscount Melville, British Secretary of State for the Home Department from 1791 to 1801, the portion of the road that extends from Dundas west, was surveyed by Augustus Jones. When completed, the Governor's Road became the spinal cord which supported settlement in Southern Ontario. At the forks of the Grand and Nith Rivers, Jones discovered gypsum (Plaster of Paris) after which the future Town of Paris would be named. By the fall of 1794, 100 members of the Queen's Rangers under the command of Captain Smith, had cut a road from King's Landing (Dundas) to the east bank of the Grand River. Popularly known as The Governor's Road, it played a major role in the development of Paris. A local commemorative plaque is located at 65 Dundas Street East, Paris.

## 4 Culture and Recreation

### 4.1 Spiritual Associations

#### 4.1.1 Sacred or spiritual sites

#### 4.1.2 Ritual or ceremonial structures and sites

### Paris Plains Church

The Paris Plains Church, one of the best examples of cobblestone architecture in Paris, derives its name 'The Plains' from the rich stretch of farming country that the church resides in. The fertile land runs for miles north of the Grand River, and was very attractive to pioneers who settled in the area in the early 19th century. The church was built by members of the congregation in 1845 with small stones gathered from the surrounding fields. The Church and a provincial plaque are located on Concession Road 3 (Paris Plains Church Road) near Paris.

### St. James Anglican Church, Paris

Construction of the St. James Anglican Church was initiated in 1839. It is the oldest existing cobblestone church in Paris and was Levi Boughton's first commission. Cobblestones were obtained from the hill overlooking Willow Street in Paris. The stones were laid in the wall crosswise, the ends pointed outwards. Inside, beautiful stained glass windows and the oak interior complement the charming cobblestone exterior. The church is located at 8 Burwell Street in Paris.



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### Brown, Honourable George

George Brown (1818-1880) was born in Scotland. In 1837, George Brown emigrated with his father to New York, later moving to Toronto where he founded the Toronto 'Globe' in 1844. He was a supporter of Responsible Government and became a member of the Canadian legislative assembly in 1851. As editor of the Toronto Globe, he used his influence to speak for the Clear Grits, pressing the case for representation-by-population. After the Liberal-Conservatives took over government in 1854, Brown reorganized the party and won the 1857 elections by advocating the acquisition of the North West from the Hudson's Bay Company. He played a major role with Alexander Galt, John A. Macdonald and George Etienne Cartier in a coalition government established to devise the constitutional reforms required for confederation. George Brown was also an anti-slavery activist and involved in the settlement of the fugitive slaves in the 1850s. He retired to a farm called Bow Park on the Grand River in 1866. From retirement until his death in 1880, Brown spent much time at "Bow Park" developing it as a major enterprise for raising pure-bred cattle, a notable pioneering agricultural venture in Ontario. A provincial plaque is located in Cainsville.

### Grand River Mission, Cainsville

Onondaga Township (now part of the County of Brant) took its name from the Onondaga Nation of the Six Nations, their principal settlement being in the eastern part of the township. In the northwestern end, there was a settlement known as the Upper Cayugas', which extended into Brantford Township at Cainsville, where they had a village and burial place. The Mohawks were located in the river bend, where they had some well-tilled farms. Here, the Wesleyan Methodists established a Mission Church and school in 1822, under the guidance of Rev. Alvin Torry. The Grand River Mission at Salt Springs became the headquarters for the Methodists along the Grand River and was the first Methodist Native Mission. For a time, it served both First Nations and European settlers. By 1844, the Salt Springs Mission had 302 members including 112 native people. In the mid 1840s, competition arose in the area between the British and American Methodist missionaries. As a result, some members separated from the congregation. The native settlers moved south of the Grand River, and the British Wesleyan Methodists gained full control. A provincial plaque is located on the grounds of Salt Springs Church (site of the former Grand River Mission), Salt Springs Road, south of Cainsville.

#### 4.1.3 Aboriginal burial places

#### 4.1.4 European burial places

### Mount Pleasant Cemetery

The Mount Pleasant Cemetery lies within the Grand River Tract, which was granted to the Six Nations under the leadership of Captain Joseph Brant, in 1784, as part of the Haldimand Deed. In 1880, Joseph Brant ordered a survey of the 2,023 hectare (5,000 acre) Mount Pleasant Tract, making it the first organized settlement within the Grand River Tract. Land for the public cemetery was granted in 1802, with the first burial taking place that year. The Mount Pleasant Cemetery is the final resting place for many pioneer families in the area. It was the only cemetery until 1845, when a second one was established. Many prominent citizens who played important roles in the economic, social, institutional, and political history of the County of Brant are buried here. Each year, a cemetery dedication, decoration and memorial service, organized by local churches, is held to commemorate the community's history. The cemetery was designated under the Ontario Heritage Act in 2006 and is located at the corner of Mount Pleasant Road and Burtch Road.





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## 4.2 Cultural Expressions

### 4.2.1 Riverside museums, art galleries and commemorative structures

#### Hoodless, Adelaide Hunter

Adelaide Hunter Hoodless (1857-1910), founder of the first Women's Institute was born 2 kilometres west of St. George in 1857. After her son died at eighteen months from drinking milk that was unfit for human consumption, Adelaide Hunter Hoodless was determined to prevent recurring tragedy to other children. As a natural leader, Adelaide set off to introduce direct education for women as homemakers and to promote higher ideals of home life and more respect for domestic occupations. She organized the first Women's Institute in Stoney Creek and introduced the teaching of domestic science into Ontario schools. She obtained funds for the building of Macdonald Institute of Guelph. A provincial plaque, unveiled in 1959 is located at 359 Blue Lake Road, outside of St. George. In 1960, Adelaide Hunter Hoodless was designated a "Person of National Historic Significance". A national plaque is also located at 359 Blue Lake Road, outside of St. George.

#### Adelaide Hunter Hoodless Homestead National Historic Site, St. George

Adelaide Hunter Hoodless, founder of the first Women's Institute, was born in this home in 1857. The Homestead was built in the 1830s by the Hunter family and purchased in 1959 by the Federated Women's Institutes of Canada for the creation of a museum. The magnificent house has been restored and furnished in the period when Adelaide Hunter Hoodless lived there. In 1959, the homestead was commemorated by a provincial plaque, located on the north side of County Road 35 just west of Highway 24 at 359 Blue Lake Road, outside of St. George. The site was designated a National Historic Site 1995 but a plaque has not yet been erected.

#### Adelaide Hunter Hoodless - The Cairn Inscription, St. George

The Cairn Inscription for Adelaide Hunter Hoodless was presented by Women's Institute of Brant County. It tells of the founding of the Institute by Adelaide Hunter Hoodless. It is located at the junction of Highways 5 and 24 near St. George.

#### Duncombe's Uprising 1837, Scotland

A strong supporter of the militant reform movement, Dr. Charles Duncombe rallied local "Patriot" troops at the community of Scotland in December 1837. He planned to join forces with William Lyon Mackenzie, but the latter's defeat at Montgomery's Tavern forced Duncombe to flee to the United States. A provincial plaque is located at the corner of Talbot and Simcoe Streets in Scotland.

#### Paris Museum

The Paris Museum is located at 15 Curtis Avenue North, Paris. The museum contains a collection of significant historical artifacts including thousands of photographs, documents, deeds, books, genealogy files, and maps which illustrate the history of the town and its surrounding area. The museum is managed by the members of the Paris Historical Society.

#### St. George Museum

The St. George Museum, located at 36 Main Street, St. George, is operated by the South Dumfries Historical Society to stimulate interest in the story of the people and places of the former South Dumfries Township and to preserve the history of the community.

### 4.2.2 Culturally associated sites

#### Nixon, Honourable Harry Corwin

Honourable Harry C. Nixon (1891-1961), Ontario's thirteenth premier, was born just east of St. George. A supporter of the United Farmers of Ontario, he was elected to the provincial legislature in 1919 as a member for Brant North. During the Liberal administration of Mitchell F. Hepburn (1934-1942), he served as provincial secretary and minister in charge of the Department of Game and Fisheries. Sworn in as premier on May 18, 1943, his government was defeated later that year. Nixon retained his seat until his death in 1961, thus ending 42 years of parliamentary service. A provincial plaque is located on Highway 5, two kilometres (1.2 miles) east of St. George.



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Gullen, Dr. Augusta Ann Stowe

Born in Mount Pleasant, Dr. Augusta Stowe Gullen (1857-1943) was the first woman to graduate from medical school at a Canadian University. She graduated in 1883 and was licensed to practise the same year. With her mother, Dr. Emily Stowe, she was a forceful leader in the struggle for female suffrage. Dr. Stowe Gullen had been constantly in the forefront of the struggle for the advancement of women. She also served on the Toronto Board of Education and on the senate of the University of Toronto. A provincial plaque is located at Mount Pleasant Public School in Mount Pleasant in Brant County.

Capron, Hiram "King"

In 1829, Hiram "King" Capron (1796-1872) purchased a piece of land at the confluence of the Nith River, where it meets the Grand River, and divided it into town lots. His leadership in developing the town of Paris earned him the nickname "King". Capron was a native of Vermont who immigrated to Norfolk County in 1822 and helped establish one of Upper Canada's earliest iron foundaries. He settled at the Forks of the Grand in 1829 and divided a tract of this land into town lots and established a grist mill in 1830. A year later, Capron renamed the community of Forks of the Grand to Paris due to the large amounts of gypsum (used to make plaster of paris) that was mined close by. A plaque located in the northwest corner of the property commemorates the 100th year anniversary of the incorporation of Paris as a town (1856-1956) and pays tribute to its founder, Hiram Capron. A provincial plaque is located at 8 Homestead Road in Paris at the front entrance to his former home.

Boughton, Levi

Levi Boughton came to Canada in 1835 from New York State after working on the Erie Canal, and moved with his family to Paris in 1838. In building many of Paris' more substantial homes and buildings such as churches, he employed a "cobblestone" construction technique that used round, river-washed stones as the exterior layer of the stone buildings. This gave the buildings a distinctive, patterned appearance, and a direct connection to the river. Many of these buildings are now historic landmarks, and are maintained with great pride by Paris residents. He was a mason by trade and brought a unique building technique to Paris using cobblestones approximately the size of a large sweet potato. Cobblestone is a veneer over rubblestone walls. Cobblestone structures are a testament to precision and skill. Researchers estimate over 14,000 cobblestones were required to build a traditional farmhouse. Cobblestone architecture is found throughout the charming town of Paris, and remnants here are considered some of the finest examples of cobblestone architecture in Canada.

Robert White's Boot and Shoe Store, Paris

Robert White's Boot and Shoe Store was the location where Alexander Graham Bell received the first long distance telephone call from Brantford. The first sound transmitted was on March 10, 1876, however it still remained a challenge whether Bell's idea would operate over a long distance. Finally, on August 10, 1876 Bell put the matter to test. Bell applied to the Dominion Telegraph Company for the use of their line between Brantford and Paris, Ontario. A double pole membrane transmitter was installed in the Brantford Telegraph office and the iron box receiver was installed in the telegraph agency in Paris, at the "Robert White Boot and Shoe Shop". Bell's long distance telephone communication was a success as speech and singing were distinctly heard over the lines. A local plaque is located at the site of Robert White's Boot and Shoe Store at 91 Grand River Street North in Paris.

#### 4.2.3 River-based cultural landscapes



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## 4.2.4 Architectural response to river locations

### Cobblestone Architecture, Paris

Brant County is famous for its cobblestone architecture. Found mostly in Upper New York State in the USA from 1825 - 1865, cobblestone was expensive because it was labour intensive. Cylindrical stones, 6" - 9" in length, were gathered from the riverbanks and fields and sorted for size and colour. Cobblestone is a veneer over rubblestone walls. A layer of mortar would be laid and a layer of stones would be carefully positioned with one end being visible. Another layer of mortar would be applied followed by a second layer of stones. Then the mason would go back and form points between each stone and he would draw a board across to form a horizontal line between courses of stone. The buildings in Brant County are attributed to Levi Boughton, a master mason from New York State. There are currently 11 houses and 2 churches in Brant County, constructed between 1838-1865. Boughton's first commission was St. James Anglican Church, finished in 1839. Other notable cobblestone structures include Hamilton Place, Paris Plains Church, and The Asa Wolverton House.

### Penmarvian

Penmarvian is located along the banks of the Grand River in Paris, Ontario. It was originally called Riverview Hall and was built by the founder of Paris Hiram "King" Capron in 1845. At the time it was a modest two story building overlooking the Grand River. In 1887 John Penman, a local industrialist, purchased the home. Extensive renovations were done with an extensive arrays of turrets, towers and arches added. When Mr. Penman passed away in 1931 left the home along with an operating budget to the local Presbyterian Church to use as a retirement residence for church clergy. The home was operated this way until the church could no longer afford the costs in 1970. The home lay empty until 1978 when it was purchased from the Church for a reasonable price on a condition that it was to be restored. The costs proved to be too much and the building was again put up for sale the next year. The current owners Joseph and Maria Toncic who had already been operating nearby Paris Nursing Home for ten years then purchased and renovated the house. It is now a unique and modern retirement home which retains the historic character of the building.

## 4.3 Early Recreation

### 4.3.1 Recreational boating

### 4.3.2 Angling

### 4.3.3 Land-based touring

### 4.3.4 Organized river recreation facilities and clubs

## 5 Jurisdictional Use

### 5.1 Conflict and Military Associations

#### 5.1.1 Aboriginal internecine conflict



# Heritage River Inventory - Grand River Watershed

Cultural Features and Values that support the Grand (including Speed, Eramosa, Nith and Conestogo Rivers) as a Canadian Heritage River

## 5.1.2 Aboriginal/European conflict

## 5.1.3 European internecine conflict

## 5.1.4 Military expeditions

### The Battle of Malcolm's Mills, Oakland

During the War of 1812 settlements in Southern Ontario were subjected to a series of devastating raids by invading American troops in an attempt to destroy support lines to the British and Canadian forces at Niagara. Such was the fate of the small community at Malcolm's Mills in 1814. An invading American force of about 700 men under Brigadier-General Duncan McArthur advanced rapidly up the Thames Valley. He intended to devastate the Grand River settlements and the region around the head of Lake Ontario which supplied British forces on the Niagara Frontier. McArthur reached the Grand River, and after an unsuccessful attempt to force a crossing, attacked a body of some 150 militia at Malcolm's Mills (Oakland) on November 6th. Canadian forces, comprising elements of the 1st and 2nd Norfolk, 1st Oxford, and 1st Middlesex regiments, put up a spirited resistance but were overwhelmed. Before moving on south through Norfolk County, McArthur burned the Malcolm's Mills grist mill. A provincial plaque commemorating the Battle of Malcolm's Mills is located on the Oakland Street in Oakland in the County of Brant.

## 5.2 Boundaries

### 5.2.1 International borders

### 5.2.2 Interprovincial and inter-territorial boundaries

### 5.2.3 Land use boundaries

### 5.2.4 Transboundary waters

## 5.3 Environmental Regulation

### 5.3.1 Flood control

#### Paris Dykes

Paris is often referred to as the "Forks of the Grand" because the Nith River meets the Grand River in the downtown core. In 1957, subsequent to Hurricane Hazel, the Grand Valley Conservation Authority undertook works to improve the conveyance of flood flows by widening river channels, removing a dam and dyking along the river. This work was carried out between 1957 and 1960 at a cost of \$12,058. Further work was undertaken to modify the river channel and stabilize river banks in 1962-1963 (\$7,560), 1969-1971 (\$16,058), and 1971-1978 (\$414,250).



# Heritage River Inventory - Grand River Watershed

Cultural Features and Values that support the Grand (including Speed, Eramosa, Nith and Conestogo Rivers) as a Canadian Heritage River

## Brantford, City of

### 1 Resource Harvesting

#### 1.1 Fishing

1.1.1 Aboriginal prehistoric fishing

1.1.2 Historic domestic fishing and processing

1.1.3 Commercial fishing

1.1.4 Collection of shellfish

#### 1.2 Shoreline Resource Harvesting

1.2.1 Trapping of fur-bearing animals

1.2.2 Collections of aquatic plants

1.2.3 Hunting of birds and land animals

1.2.4 Mines and quarries in bed or banks of river



# Heritage River Inventory - Grand River Watershed

Cultural Features and Values that support the Grand (including Speed, Eramosa, Nith and Conestogo Rivers) as a Canadian Heritage River

## 1.3 Extraction of Water

### 1.3.1 Direct drive power generation

Slingsby Mill, Brantford

After much thought of where to establish a woollen mill requiring a large supply of water, founder William Slingsby came to the conclusion that Brantford was the best place. He started the Holmedale Woolen Mills beside the Grand River, a company that manufactured high-quality blankets and flannel sheets. The factory burned down on December 24, 1876 but a new mill was built the following spring. The company's name was changed to William Slingsby and Sons in 1877. When the Slingsby family sold the company in 1893 it was incorporated as the Slingsby Manufacturing Company, Ltd. The building is now used for business offices and is located at 200 Grand River Avenue in Brantford.

Watson Manufacturing Company Limited, Brantford

The Watson Manufacturing Company Limited was established in 1854 in St. Catharines by James Watson. After Watson's death in 1897, the mill in St. Catharines was purchased by Penman Company Limited and was moved to Paris. The mill in Paris was soon outgrown. The firm decided to erect a new factory in Brantford in the Holmedale area on Grand Avenue. The Brantford facility, situated on the Grand River, consisted of 4 storeys and a basement each 113 metres long (370 feet) and 23 metres (74 feet) wide, with an up-to-date dye house and boiler house attached, making it one of the finest knitting mills in America. This riverside location allowed for water power which generated the electricity for running the plant, and employees benefited from continuous breeze and sunlight that the location brought. Watson Manufacturing Company Limited was located at 222-246 Grand River Avenue in Brantford.

### 1.3.2 Human consumption

### 1.3.3 Agricultural extraction

### 1.3.4 Industrial extraction

Watts Powerhouse, Brantford

Watts Powerhouse was built in 1875 when Brantford sold the upper system of canals to Alfred Watts, a miller, on the condition that he maintain it in good shape. He produced a power mill that utilized water power to supply electricity. Because of this mill, most of Brantford had power by 1885. The ruins of this mill are located along Mohawk Lake, on Locks Road in Brantford.

## 2 Water Transport

### 2.1 Commercial Transport

#### 2.1.1 Prehistoric trade

#### 2.1.2 Historic human-powered freight



# Heritage River Inventory - Grand River Watershed

Cultural Features and Values that support the Grand (including Speed, Eramosa, Nith and Conestogo Rivers) as a Canadian Heritage River

## 2.1.3 Powered commercial freight

## 2.1.4 Surface bulk transportation

## 2.2 Transportation Services

### 2.2.1 Fur trade posts

### 2.2.2 Navigational improvements

Mohawk Canal, Brantford

The three lock, 4.8 kilometre (3 mile) canal bypassed a 19 kilometre (12 mile) shallow loop to make the Grand River navigable all the way from Brantford to Dunnville. The canal, built in 1848, attracted people to the city and various businesses opened. Steamers, schooners and barges exported and imported various marketable goods. Remnants of the canal are still found along Greenwich Street.

### 2.2.3 Shipyards

### 2.2.4 Facilities for loading/provisioning passengers

## 2.3 Exploring and Surveying

### 2.3.1 French exploration

### 2.3.2 British exploration

### 2.3.3 Migration and settlement



# Heritage River Inventory - Grand River Watershed

Cultural Features and Values that support the Grand (including Speed, Eramosa, Nith and Conestogo Rivers) as a Canadian Heritage River

## 2.3.4 Surveying expeditions

Jones, Augustus

One of this province's best known pioneer land surveyors, Augustus Jones (1763-1830) was the pathfinder who prepared the way for much of its early settlement. Augustus Jones was a respected and trusted associate of the Lieutenant Governor John Graves Simcoe, and a friend of Chief Joseph Brant. Among the many lands that Jones surveyed were the Iroquois lands along the Grand River. Following the War of 1812, he settled in the present Brant County where he died in 1836. His survey diaries and correspondence provide an invaluable source of information concerning this province's early history. He is buried in an unmarked grave alongside his son, Reverend Peter Jones, in Greenwood Cemetery, Brantford. A provincial plaque, located at 80 Wellington Square in Brantford, has mysteriously vanished.

## 3 Riparian Settlement

### 3.1 Siting of Dwellings

#### 3.1.1 Shoreline seasonal dwellings

#### 3.1.2 Riverside homesteads and farms

#### 3.1.3 Permanent riverside dwellings sited with respect to rivers

#### 3.1.4 Dispersed dwellings in settlement patterns

### 3.2 River-based Communities

#### 3.2.1 Permanent shoreline Aboriginal settlements

Mohawk Village, Brantford

Mohawk Village was created after the American Revolution, around 1784, when a number of Mohawk Indians who settled in a community located at an important crossing point, known as the "Detroit Path", a trail linking the Detroit and Niagara Rivers. Of the village, only Mohawk Chapel remains. A provincial plaque is located at the Mohawk Chapel on Mohawk Street in Brantford.

#### 3.2.2 Fortification-based structures/communities

#### 3.2.3 River-industry-based structures/communities





# Heritage River Inventory - Grand River Watershed

Cultural Features and Values that support the Grand (including Speed, Eramosa, Nith and Conestogo Rivers) as a Canadian Heritage River

## 3.2.4 River-crossing-based structures/communities

### Laurier Brantford

Laurier Brantford opened its doors to students and to higher education in September 1999. The main campus building is the renovated 1904 Brantford Carnegie library, with its elegant dome and rotunda. Brantford's second Empire Style Post Office (1880) was renovated in 2003 to become Laurier's "Post House Student Residence".

### Canadian National Railways Station, Brantford

The Canadian National Railway Station was built in 1905 by the Grand Trunk Railway. The architects were the Detroit-based partnership of Spier and Rohns. When the station opened it was described as "one of the handsomest and most beautiful [buildings] in the city" and also "one of the best depots on the entire Grand Trunk System." Noted were the fine workmanship, striking tower, and elaborate detailing but the most admired feature was the porte-cochère located to the southeast of the main block. The building is arranged in a T-shape with a two-storey main block and a long, single-storey extension to the rear which terminates in a small, square block of the same height. The station is located on CNR lands, north of Wadsworth Street and west of Market Street and forms an entrance to downtown Brantford. From its introduction, the railway played a key role in the commercial development of the city. The station was designated a national Heritage Railway Station in 1990.

### Founding of Brantford

Throughout the 1820s settlers began to settle on Indian lands at Brant's Ford and a community was soon established. Railway construction and agricultural prosperity assured Brantford's continued expansion. A provincial plaque is located at 100 Wellington Square in Brantford.

### Brant County Court House, Brantford

Plans for the Brant County Court House were initiated in 1830, however it was not until July 12, 1852, that the Six Nations Indians formally sold the 0.64 hectares (1.6 acres) of land which lay in the heart of the settlement. The court house that was built on this property by John Turner and William Sinon was completed in 1852 and designed to resemble the Greek Revival style using local stone and brick. The Court House is located in downtown Brantford at 80 Wellington Street. A provincial plaque was first erected in 1974 and was replaced with slightly different text in 2003.

### The Royal Canadian College of Organists, Brantford

One of the oldest national organizations of musicians in Canada, The Royal Canadian College of Organists was established in 1909 primarily as an examining body dedicated to maintaining high standards of excellence in performance, choral directing, and music composition. A provincial plaque is located at the site of the initial organizing meeting of the college, now Hill and Robinson Funeral Home and Cremation Centre, 30 Nelson Street, Brantford.

### Wynarden House, Brantford

Wynarden House is one of the oldest remaining mansions in Brantford. Built in 1864 by John Turner, it contains remarkable architecture. Elaborate stonework with crests and emblems, bay windows, two asymmetrically placed towers and a "widow's walk" on the roof are some of the outstanding features that the house is known for. Wynarden House is located on 15 Wynarden Court in Brantford.

### Ontario School for the Blind, Brantford

The first provincial school for the blind, this residential school was opened in 1872 with eleven pupils. By 1881 there were more than 200 students. The school promoted academic, manual and vocational training. It is now the W. Ross Macdonald School and still caters to the needs of blind and deaf children. The school and provincial plaque are located at 350 Brant Avenue (Corner of St. Paul and Brant Avenues) in Brantford.



# Heritage River Inventory - Grand River Watershed

## Cultural Features and Values that support the Grand (including Speed, Eramosa, Nith and Conestogo Rivers) as a Canadian Heritage River

### Tisdale House, Brantford

The Tisdale House, built in 1866-7, is designated under the Ontario Heritage Act . It is one of the best examples of the Italianate style in Ontario and is the oldest and finest Italianate "villa" in Brantford. This well-preserved yellow brick building displays features typical of the Italianate house style: a three-storey tower with ornamental iron balcony, round-arched windows with stone hood-moulds and vermiculated keystones, bay windows, a main door with round and rounded panels and semi-circular transom light, quoins and a bracketed cornice. The house also sports a deep, polygonal porch projecting toward Queen Street and a large servants' quarters, behind. The servants's quarters has Victorian, rounded dormers. It was erected by B.G. Tisdale, owner of the important Brantford Stoves Works and one-time Councillor for the Town of Brantford. He also funded the construction of the Masonic Hall on Colborne Street. It is said that the Tisdale House has some relation to the telephone's invention and early testing. Mrs. William Brooks married Tisdale after her first husband's death and subsequently resided at the Tisdale House. She was the woman who sang "Mary Had a Little Lamb" over the telephone for 23 guests gathered at Tutela Heights for the second testing of Alexander Graham Bell's new invention, August 4, 1876. Tisdale House is located at 20-22 Nelson Street in Brantford.

### 89 Charlotte Street, Brantford

The house at 87 Charlotte Street is one of a very few well preserved examples of an English Style Cottage in the area. The buff brick building exhibits protruding brick quoins, a hipped roof with a centred dormer and two chimneys. The front entrance, which displays a six-paneled entrance door, recessed sidelights, and a decorated transom is the highlight of the house. The house was designated by the City of Brantford under the Ontario Heritage Act in 1985.

### Brantford Federal Building

Constructed between 1913-1915, the Brantford Federal Building is located at 60 Dalhousie Street which is a prominent corner in the downtown core of the city. It is a monumental, reinforced concrete structure with a variety of stone facings. Designed in the Beaux-Arts style, it features a tall clock tower and a row of engaged Ionic columns along the principal elevations. The Brantford Federal Building is associated with the federal government's increasing presence in smaller centres across Canada as reflected in the construction of post office buildings between the years of 1897-1914. It is a well-known landmark in Brantford. The building was recognized as a Federal Heritage Building in 1985.

## 3.3 River-Influenced Transportation

### 3.3.1 Ferries and Fords

#### Brant's Ford, Brantford

The land adjacent to Brant's Ford, a shallow eddy in the Grand River, was the site selected by Joseph Brant around which the Mohawk Village was established. By 1788, about 400 inhabitants were living at this important crossing point in the river. The City of Brantford derives its name from Brant's Ford. Brant's Ford was designated a "National Historic Event" in 1927 but no national plaque has been erected.

### 3.3.2 Road Bridges

#### Lorne Bridge, Brantford

The Lorne Bridge was originally built in 1812. The wooden structure collapsed when the first team of horses crossed it. An iron bridge replaced the wooden one, but was destroyed during high waters in 1878. The present bridge was built in 1924 using a design by Frank P. Adams. It is located on the Grand River near what is known as Brant's Crossing. The bridge has 3 open spandrel arches made of reinforced concrete. The superstructure was reconstructed in 1980 by R.S. Middleton, City Engineer. The reconstruction removed the original balustrade and improvements were made to the deck. The bridge is located on Colborne Street in downtown Brantford.



# Heritage River Inventory - Grand River Watershed

Cultural Features and Values that support the Grand (including Speed, Eramosa, Nith and Conestogo Rivers) as a Canadian Heritage River

## Murray Street Bridge, Brantford

The Murray Street Bridge was built in 1921 over the Brantford Cut of the Grand River Navigation Company Canal and Lock System (now the Mohawk Waterway). Designed by Frank P. Adams, Brantford's City Engineer, the distinctive Beaux-Arts style balustrade design with cast concrete railing and balusters had been used earlier in the Alfred Street Bridge, Brantford (pre-1911) and later in the Lorne Bridge, Brantford (1924). In 2003, the original forms were used to make replacement balusters during the repair and rehabilitation of the upper level of the bridge. The bridge is a one-span solid spandrel arch made of reinforced concrete and is owned and maintained by the City of Brantford.

### 3.3.3 Rail Bridges

## Grand Trunk Railway Bridge, Brantford

The Grand Trunk Railway Bridge crossing the Grand River in Brantford is thought to be built in 1877, although a three-span steel and truss railway bridge appears in this location on the 1875 Bird's Eye View of Brantford. It is a truss and girder construction made of steel. The bridge is owned and maintained by the City of Brantford. After the Canadian National Railway removed this track line, the structure was adapted to carry the Gordon Glaves Memorial Pathway, a segment of the Trans-Canada Trail System.

### 3.3.4 River-influenced roads and railways

## 4 Culture and Recreation

### 4.1 Spiritual Associations

#### 4.1.1 Sacred or spiritual sites

#### 4.1.2 Ritual or ceremonial structures and sites

## St. Jude's Anglican Church National Historic Site, Brantford

St. Jude's Anglican Church was built in 1871 with funding from the Cockshutt family. At this time the building was simply adorned with no artwork, woodwork or stained glass. The building is a typical cruciform church, oriented to the east, with two shallow transepts forming the arms of the cross. In keeping with the nautical symbol of the patron St. Jude, the nave, especially the wooden ceiling, resembles the inverted hull of a ship. These works are so historically important in Canada because they are a rare example of the influences of the "Arts and Crafts" movement, popular in Britain at the turn of the 20th century. This movement reacted against the influences of industrialization in architecture by integrating natural settings, colours and themes. The paintings are executed in soft, natural tones, set in beautiful landscapes. They are framed by gothic arches, and interwoven with rambling vines. The Church was designated as a National Historic Site in 1993 because of the beautiful artwork. The church and national plaque, erected in 1995, are located at 81 Peel Street in Brantford.

## St. Paul's Her Majesty's Royal Chapel, Brantford

St. Paul's Her Majesty's Royal Chapel was the first protestant Church in Ontario and the only Royal Chapel in the world belonging to Native people. It was built in 1785 by the Crown and given to Joseph Brant who had supported the British during the American Revolution. It is widely known for its eight stained-glass windows depicting segments from the colourful history of the Six Nations people. The Royal Chapel was designated a National Historic Site in 1981. National and provincial plaques are located at the Royal Chapel on 291 Mohawk Street in Brantford. Also located at the Royal Chapel is a tomb, holding the remains of Joseph Brant and his son John Brant, both Iroquois warriors. Beside this is a memorial to Pauline Johnson who was a poet from the Six Nations.



# Heritage River Inventory - Grand River Watershed

Cultural Features and Values that support the Grand (including Speed, Eramosa, Nith and Conestogo Rivers) as a Canadian Heritage River

## 4.1.3 Aboriginal burial places

## 4.1.4 European burial places

Greenwood Cemetery

## 4.2 Cultural Expressions

### 4.2.1 Riverside museums, art galleries and commemorative structures

Woodland Cultural Centre, Brantford

Woodland Cultural Centre was originally the Mohawk Institute, a residential school for First Nations children. The centre is now a multi-resource centre with a research library, language program and museum. The museum provides exhibits which celebrates First Nations history, heritage and culture. Over 25,000 artifacts are accessioned in the collection of the museum, making it one of the largest facilities in Canada managed and administered by First Nations. The Centre is located at 184 Mohawk Street in Brantford.

Kanata Village, Brantford

Kanata is a recreated 17th century Iroquoian Village located at 440 Mohawk Street in Brantford. An interpretative centre includes a video session, educating the public about the life and history of the Six Nations before and after European colonization. The village includes a full longhouse which includes rows of bunks, fire pits on the floor, tools and products of an agricultural and hunting society within the palisade walls. Construction began in 1997 and the official opening took place in early 2000. In 2003, the longhouse was burned to the ground. Kanata is closed to the public until further notice.

Allward, Walter Seymour

Walter Seymour Allward (1876-1955) was one of Canada's outstanding sculptors, probably most famous for designing the Vimy Memorial in France which commemorates the Battle of Vimy Ridge during World War I. Allward was born in Toronto. Allward first served an apprenticeship with the architectural firm Gibson and Simpson before working at the Don Valley Brick Works, where he modelled architectural ornaments. This early training, supplemented by modelling classes at the New Technical School, prepared him for his lifelong career, that of monumental sculpture. His most notable early success was the Alexander Graham Bell Monument in Brantford (1908-1917). Allward was designated a "Person of National Historic Interest" in 2002. There is no plaque erected yet but Brantford is the recommended location.

Myrtleville House Museum, Brantford

Myrtleville House Museum is a Georgian farmhouse built in 1837 by Irish immigrant Allen Good. The two and a quarter hectare (five and a half acre) property includes an original family collection spanning over 200 years, a blacksmith shop, smoke house, ice house and heritage gardens. The museum offers programs which promote interactive learning and provide hands-on activities for youth. The Myrtleville House Museum is located at 34 Myrtleville Drive in Brantford.

Bell, Alexander Graham

At his parents' home near Brantford, Ontario in July 1874, Alexander Graham Bell (1847-1922) conceived the fundamental principle of the telephone. In August 1876, the first successful long distance telephone call was made from Brantford to Paris. Bell's discovery stemmed from his father's interest in acoustics, and his mother's hearing impairment. His family also inspired him to teach the deaf to speak. He died due to complications of diabetes. Bell was designated a "Person of National Historic Significance" in 1952. A national plaque is located in Baddeck, Nova Scotia, where Bell had a vacation home.



## Heritage River Inventory - Grand River Watershed

Cultural Features and Values that support the Grand (including Speed, Eramosa, Nith and Conestogo Rivers) as a Canadian Heritage River

### Bell Memorial, Brantford

The Bell Memorial, created by Walter Allward (1875-1955) commemorates the invention of the telephone by Alexander Graham Bell (1847-1922). Bell was present at the unveiling in 1917, and confirmed the right of Brantford to be known as "The Telephone City". The memorial is located in Bell Memorial Park at the corner of Wellington and West Streets in Brantford.

### Invention of the Telephone, Brantford

On July 26, 1874, Alexander Graham Bell (1847-1922) disclosed for the first time his conception of the principle of the telephone. A national plaque commemorating this event is located in the lobby of the visitor's centre at the Bell Homestead National Historic Site, 94 Tutela Heights Road, Brantford.

### Bell Homestead National Historic Site, Brantford

It was at the Bell Homestead in the summer of 1874 that Alexander Graham Bell (1847-1922) conceived the principle of the telephone. The home was built in 1870 and is currently is furnished as it was when the Bell Family lived there. Over ninety per cent of the items are original. Carefully restored as it was in Bell's day, the house contains an extensive collection of original Bell family furnishings, paintings, china, silver and books. The world's first long distance call was made from Brantford and received by Alexander Graham Bell in Paris, Ontario in August 1876. The Bell Homestead is owned by the City of Brantford. Restoration was carried out between 1994-97. The homestead was declared a National Historic Site in September 1996 and a national historic plaque was erected in 1997. The national plaque is located at Bell Homestead National Historic Site, 94 Tutela Heights Road in Brantford.

### Canada's First Telephone Business Office, Brantford

The first telephone business office in Canada was set up in the home of Reverend Thomas Henderson in 1877. He was a long time friend of the Bell family and retired from the ministry to run the business office. The office has been moved to the Bell Homestead National Historic Site at 94 Tutela Heights Road in Brantford where a provincial plaque is located.

### Brant Museum and Archives, Brantford

Formerly the home of Arthur Sturgis Hardy, the Brant County Museum, built in 1870, portrays the history of Brant County from early First Nations settlement to 20th century settlement. Educational programs, public workshops, research facilities, special events, and a unique Six Nations and pottery collection are some of the features present at the Brant County Museum. The museum is located in downtown Brantford at 57 Charlotte Street.

### Glenhyrst Art Gallery, Brantford

Glenhyrst Art Gallery of Brant exists today, through the generosity of Edmund Cockshutt, who wanted to share his love of horticulture and art with future generations. The estate directly overlooks the Grand River valley and the garden maintains many exotic and experimental plants. Glenhyrst was built between 1922 and 1923 by Frederick C. Bodley. The Glenhyrst Gallery and Gardens attract thousands of visitors every year from all over Ontario, all of whom come to enjoy the landscaping and art exhibits. Throughout the year the gallery offers a schedule of exhibitions of contemporary and historical fine art and craft featuring works from local, regional and national artists. The gallery is home to a significant collection of works by 19th-century artist Robert Reginald Whale and his descendents. Glenhyrst Art Gallery is located at 20 Ava Road in Brantford.

### Joseph Brant Monument, Brantford

The Joseph Brant Monument was erected in 1886 in the centre of Victoria Park Square. It serves as a reminder of the loyalty of the Iroquois to the British during the War of 1812. Joseph Brant was the leader of Iroquois warriors who fought against the Americans and for this were granted a large tract of land along the Grand River.

### Canadian Military Heritage Museum, Brantford

The Canadian Military Museum is located at 347 Greenwich Street, Brantford. It is Southern Ontario's largest military museum housing collections from the War of 1812 to the present day. It is housed in a 1207 square metre (13,000 square feet) space with a collection of more than 10,000 artifacts.



# Heritage River Inventory - Grand River Watershed

## Cultural Features and Values that support the Grand (including Speed, Eramosa, Nith and Conestogo Rivers) as a Canadian Heritage River

### Sanderson Centre for the Performing Arts, Brantford

First opened as the Temple Theatre in 1919, the Sanderson Centre was designed by world famous Scottish architect Thomas W. Lamb and privately owned by Jules and Jay Allen. Lamb adopted designs from 18th century architect Robert Adam featuring rosette scrolls, borders, medallions, and cameos on the gently curved ceiling. Interior decoration was by the Eckhard Studio, New York and Toronto artist William Drake. Many famous vaudeville performers including Gloria Swanson, Jack Benny and Louise Loring graced the stage of the Temple Theatre. Guy Lombardo and his band, The Royal Canadians were among those who made their musical debut on the Temple stage. In 1929, Famous Players purchased the theatre and renamed it the Capital. In 1985, it was purchased by the City of Brantford as a centre for the performing arts. Through a public fund raising campaign, the theatre was restored to its former glory and was reopened in 1986. The Sanderson Centre is located at 88 Dalhousie Street, Brantford.

### 4.2.2 Culturally associated sites

#### Mohawk Institute, Brantford

The Mohawk Institute was established in 1831 by the New England Company, in attempts to assimilate Six Nations Natives and other native children into the aggressive Euro-Canadian society. The propagation of Christianity among natives disregarded native cultural traditions and stressed instead Christian teachings, English-language instruction and manual labour skills. The Institute closed in 1970 and is now the Woodland Cultural Centre, located at 184 Mohawk Street in Brantford. A provincial plaque is located at this site.

#### Hardy, Honourable Arthur Sturgis

Arthur Sturgis Hardy (1837-1901), who led a brilliant and devoted career, was born in Mount Pleasant and educated at the prestigious Rockwood Academy. He completed his legal studies at the University of Toronto and began to practice law in Brantford in 1865. Arthur Sturgis Hardy gained prominence as a lawyer early on and was successful in entering provincial politics in 1873. In 1896, he became Premier and Attorney General of Ontario, until he was forced to resign because of ill health in 1899. Perhaps his most lasting contribution to this Province was his creation of the Algonquin Provincial Park. He died at Toronto. Arthur Sturgis Hardy has been designated a "Person of National Historic Significance". A national plaque is located in Mount Pleasant Community Centre at 711 Mount Pleasant Road, and a provincial plaque is located at 57 Charlotte Street in Brantford.

#### Harris, Lawren

Lawren Harris (1885-1970) was a distinguished Canadian artist who was born in Brantford and an heir to the Massey-Harris fortunes, which supplied him with an independent income. Following studies in Germany, he began working in Toronto in 1910. His portrayal in bold colour and simple line of poorer areas of the city aroused sharp criticism. A patron and founding member of the Group of Seven, Harris painted with them in the Pre-Cambrian Shield and participated in their exhibitions. Growing appreciation of Canadian art led the federal government to invite Harris and A.Y. Jackson to visit the Arctic on a sketching expedition in 1930. From this time until his death in British Columbia, his work became progressively more abstract. He encouraged public awareness and appreciation for Canadian landscapes and Canadian art. A provincial plaque is located on Ava Road at the Glenhyrst Art Gallery in Brantford.

#### Reverend Peter Jones - Echo Villa, Brantford

Echo Villa was built by the Reverend Peter Jones (Kahkewaquonaby) (1802-1856) who lived here from 1851 until his death. Echo Villa consisted of 12 hectares (30 acres) of "green lawns, well-kept gardens, stately trees and flowering shrubs." A provincial plaque is located at 743 Colborne Street East in Brantford.

#### Duncan, Sara Jeannette

An internationally renowned author, Sara Jeannette Duncan (1861-1922) was born in Brantford and taught school briefly, but then determinedly turned to journalism, gaining notice for her distinctive and witty writing style. In 1890, Sara Duncan published her first book, *A Social Departure*, based on dispatches during a trip around the world. A prolific writer, Sara Duncan published over twenty books, only one of which, *The Imperialist* (1904), had a Canadian setting. A provincial plaque is located at 70 West Street in Brantford, on the grounds of the First Baptist Church.



# Heritage River Inventory - Grand River Watershed

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Good, William Charles

A leading spokesperson for the agrarian and co-operative movement, William Charles Good (1876-1967) helped form the United Farmers of Ontario in 1914. From 1921 to 1945 he was the president of the Co-operative Union of Canada. A provincial plaque is found at Myrtleville House, his former home, which is now a museum at 34 Myrtleville Drive in Brantford.

Whale, Robert Reginald

Robert Reginald Whale was born in England in 1805. He moved with his family to Burford in 1852 to explore a new area for painting and to Brantford in 1864, to be closer to his clientele. Robert Whale painted many portraits as well as landscape pictures of the Grand River and Whitemans Creek. Glenhyrst is proud to house the country's largest collection of paintings by 19th century artist Robert Reginald Whale, his sons John Claude, Robert Heard and nephew John Hicks Whale. Their landscapes and portraits document the cultural heritage of the Brant County area.

Victoria Park Square, Brantford

Victoria Park Square's unique architecture includes four paths intersecting at the centre, to form the Union Jack Flag, and includes an elaborate drinking fountain and the highly recognized monument of Joseph Brant. It was created in 1861 by John Turner. In the early 20th century, the park became a popular gathering place for the community. It is located in the heart of downtown Brantford beside the Brantford City Hall and the Brant County Courthouse. Victoria Park Square was designated as a heritage property in 1986 and the properties facing the Square were designated as the Victoria Park Square Heritage District in 1991.

## 4.2.3 River-based cultural landscapes

## 4.2.4 Architectural response to river locations

## 4.3 Early Recreation

### 4.3.1 Recreational boating

### 4.3.2 Angling

### 4.3.3 Land-based touring

### 4.3.4 Organized river recreation facilities and clubs



# Heritage River Inventory - Grand River Watershed

Cultural Features and Values that support the Grand (including Speed, Eramosa, Nith and Conestogo Rivers) as a Canadian Heritage River

## Guelph, City of

### 1 Resource Harvesting

#### 1.1 Fishing

##### 1.1.1 Aboriginal prehistoric fishing

##### 1.1.2 Historic domestic fishing and processing

##### 1.1.3 Commercial fishing

##### 1.1.4 Collection of shellfish

#### 1.2 Shoreline Resource Harvesting

##### 1.2.1 Trapping of fur-bearing animals

##### 1.2.2 Collections of aquatic plants

##### 1.2.3 Hunting of birds and land animals

##### 1.2.4 Mines and quarries in bed or banks of river

#### 1.3 Extraction of Water

##### 1.3.1 Direct drive power generation

Phoenix Mill, Guelph

The Phoenix Mill, built in 1870, is the only former water-powered mill still standing in Guelph. It was built by M.J. Patterson and A.J. Butt from locally-quarried limestone, as a flour and grist mill. On the west side of the building, it is possible to see the stream and mill race, which once powered the mill. The stream is a tributary of the Speed River. The building was converted to a private residence in 1991. The mill was designated under the Ontario Heritage Act in 1989. It is located at 358 Waterloo Avenue in Guelph.





# Heritage River Inventory - Grand River Watershed

## Cultural Features and Values that support the Grand (including Speed, Eramosa, Nith and Conestogo Rivers) as a Canadian Heritage River

### Goldie Mill (Wellington Mill, People's Mill), Guelph

The Goldie Mill, located on the banks of the Speed River, was built in 1866 by James Goldie. Goldie's mill replaced an earlier mill originally called the Wellington Mill and later the People's Mill. The new structure was built using the original limestone stone wall. By 1867, it was operating and included six run of stone, four turbine water wheels for power, and a large cooperage. The Mill's initial output was 300 barrels a day. A roller system replaced the grinding stone in 1884 and steam was later installed when the water levels changed. A fire completely destroyed the mill complex in 1953. Some of the ruins were torn down after 1969, to provide a parking lot for A.L. Reimer Ltd. who also owned a warehouse adjacent to the mill site. The Grand River Conservation Authority bought the remaining ruins in 1976, and the remainder of the wood structure was removed, leaving only the stone walls and a chimney. The ruins were stabilized in 1984 in celebration of Ontario's Bicentennial, and are now used to host performances and other events as part of the City of Guelph's parks system. Goldie Mill Park is found at the intersection of Cardigan Street and London Road East in Guelph.

### Allan's Mill, Guelph

Allan's Mill was established along the banks of the Speed River in 1830 by Horace Perry and sold to William Allan in 1832. The town's first industrial development, the Allan Mill complex originally included a grist and flour mill, a distillery and a brewery. The first mill was dismantled and in 1847-1850, the limestone mill was erected. The stonework was done by Thomas Dobbie. It was a L-shaped stone building, five storeys in height. It had three runs of stones and a granary. It produced two brands of flour, "Guelph Mills" and "Speed River", which were shipped all over the province by rail. It had cylindrical turrets, "copied in obedience to an Act in Scottish Parliament in 1538, by which every owner of land valued at 100 pounds or more, was compelled to fortify his house as a place of refuge for his poorer neighbors, in event of an attack by the English". The towers were to have been lookouts. There was also a bridge connecting the mill with the distillery. There was a large malt house and a shed for feeding cattle. The original distillery on the east side of the river has been restored and was used by W.C. Wood Company. Allan's Mill remained in the family until 1876 when operations ceased. The mill was sold to David Spence, who operated it until successive fires ended the building's use as a milling facility. The mill's ruins are located on the Speed River in Heritage Park, City of Guelph. The local plaque is attached to the ruins of Allan's Mill in Heritage Park, at the corner of Wellington and Macdonnell Streets in Guelph.

### Allan Bridge Dam, Guelph

The Allan Street Dam was originally constructed to generate power at Allan's Mill on the Speed River. It is 25 metres (82 feet) in length and has an overall height of 7 (23 feet) metres. It is a concrete dam with a pier and wingwalls.

### Boy Scout Camp Dam, Guelph

The Boy Scout Camp Dam is located on Torrance Creek, a tributary of the Speed River in the City of Guelph. The dam was originally built to operate a mill. It is constructed from earth and cut stone. The length of the dam is 50 metres (164 feet) and the overall height is 2 metres (6.5 feet).

### Goldie Mill Dam, Guelph

The Goldie Mill Dam is located on the Speed River in the City of Guelph. It was originally built to generate power to Goldie's Mill. It is a concrete dam about 28 metres (92 feet) long and 0.8 metres (2.5 feet) high.

## 1.3.2 Human consumption

### Guelph Waterworks Engine House and Pumping Station

Built in 1879, the one-storey limestone Guelph Waterworks Engine House and Pumping Station is associated with the development of public works and municipal services in the city. Prior to its construction, water needs were met by private wells, cisterns and the Speed River. Built to provide a reliable source of water for firefighting, the Guelph Waterworks engineering design employ the "Holly System," which used a reservoir and standpipe to supply water pressure. With the discovery of a natural spring during the excavation for the Waterworks, the function of the facility was extended to provide water to residents for domestic purposes. Designed by T.W. Cooper, who was the city engineer, the building has elements of the Italianate style. Matthew Bell, who carved the stonework around the entrances of the windows and doors of the building, is best known for his work on the Church of Our Lady of Immaculate Conception. The Guelph Waterworks Engine House and Pumping Station was designated under the Ontario Heritage Act in 1997 and is located at 29 Waterworks Place in Guelph.



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## 3.2.3 River-industry-based structures/communities

### Wellington County Court House, Guelph

Formerly the Wellington County Jail and Governor's Residence, the Wellington County Court House was built in 1911 from stone salvaged from the original octagonal jail of 1839. The 1839 jail, designed by Thomas Young and built by William Day, was the first permanent public building in town. A segment of the original stone-walled exercise yard is still intact in the southwest corner of the 1911 jail. The county jail and Governor's residence were designed by architect W.A. Mahoney and constructed of limestone. It is a rare example of the castellated style of architecture, reminiscent of a medieval fort. In 1979 an architectural study was done to determine what to do with the original court house. Carlos Ventin was hired to incorporate the building into a new administration and court centre that combined the old court house's architectural exterior with a new and refurbished interior linked with the old jail building, the old jail governor's residence and the newer court rooms. It is now the Wellington County Administration Centre. The building was designated under the Ontario Heritage Act in 1983. A provincial plaque is located at the Administration Centre, 74 Woolwich Street in Guelph.

### Guelph Public Library

The Guelph Free Public Library was the first such public library to be established in Ontario after the passage of the Free Libraries Act of 1882. The present building (1965) replaces the Carnegie Library building of 1905. The library and provincial plaque are located at 100 Norfolk Street in Guelph.

### Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph

Opened in a Guelph farmhouse in 1874 as the Ontario School for Agriculture, the Ontario Agricultural College was the first English language agricultural school in Canada. For many years it was associated with the University of Toronto. In 1964, it was one of three colleges that formed the nucleus of the University of Guelph. The Ontario Agricultural College is located near Gordon Street and College Avenue. A provincial plaque is located at the school at 50 Stone Road East.

### Ontario Veterinary School, Guelph

The Ontario Veterinary School was founded in Toronto in 1862 by the Board of Agriculture. The Upper Canada Veterinary School was the first in Canada to offer courses in veterinary medicine. In 1922 it was moved to Guelph. The Ontario Veterinary School and a provincial plaque are located in front of the Dean's Residence, near Gordon Street and College Avenue, Guelph.

### University of Guelph

Born out of the Ontario Agricultural College, the Ontario Veterinary College and the Macdonald Institute, the University of Guelph is one of the foremost in the fields of agriculture and veterinary medicine. It is located around College Avenue and Gordon Street in Guelph at 50 Stone Road East

### Guelph Armoury

Built in 1906-1907 and designed by T. W. Fuller, the Guelph Armoury is closely associated with the reform and expansion of the Active Volunteer militia during Frederick Borden's tenure as Minister of Militia and Defence from 1886-1911. The reforms transformed the militia from a citizen militia into an efficient military force prepared for action during the First World War. The Guelph Armoury was used as both a training and recruitment centre during this conflict. The building is an example of simple, modular design used for twentieth century armouries. The massive fortress-like Armoury is designed in a late Gothic-Revival style. The building incorporates medieval military motifs including jutting towers, battlements, and a main entrance reminiscent of a fortified gate. The large troop door is flanked by crenellated towers. The interior layout is based on the standard American Armoury model, the open drill hall on the upper floor spanned by steel Fink trusses, the ground floor being reserved for vehicles and artillery. The Guelph Armoury was recognized as a Federal Heritage Building in 1991 and is located on Farquhar Street, Guelph.



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### Idylwyld, Guelph

Idylwyld was built in 1880 by James Deare Williamson. Williamson worked for the Golden Lion department store, eventually becoming the owner. Architect C. J. Soule was commissioned to design a house that would reflect Williamson's wealth and reflect the home built in Montreal by Mrs. Williamson's parents. Idylwyld is said to be the best preserved home of the 1880s in Guelph and is an excellent example of the Second Empire style. It was built of local limestone and highlighted with quoins, lintels, sills, ornate wood cornices, and unique sashes and entrance door. The mansard roof has a distinct pattern of lines and flowers made from coloured slate shingles. The roof also features a tower topped by cast-iron cresting. A pair of stone lions flanks the entrance to the house, representing the Golden Lion store. A sunroom built of matching stone was added to the west elevation in the early 1930s. The house is located at 27 Barber Avenue and has been designated by the City of Guelph in 1980, under the Ontario Heritage Act.

### 7 Waterloo Avenue, Guelph

The two-storey house at 7 Waterloo Avenue, close to Guelph's downtown core, is an early example of Neo-Classical stone construction in Guelph and exhibits both historic and architectural value. Originally serving as a residence and grocery store, it was built in 1853 for William Samuel Godwin Knowles, one of Guelph's earliest settlers. He served in local politics and was the founding first officer of the Guelph Horticultural Society and a founding member of the Board of Trade. In 1989, the City of Guelph designated the building under the Ontario Heritage Act.

### The Manse (22-26 Oxford Street), Guelph

Built circa 1872, 22-26 Oxford Street is one of four residences that housed the merchants, medical doctors, factory owners, civic leaders, a senator and notable artists of early Guelph. The first owner was Hugh Walker a local grocer, fruit merchant and alderman. In 1877, St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church purchased the residence for Rev. James Cowie Smith and it became known as "The Manse". The house was sold in 1900 and was subsequently owned by a series of prominent local citizens. This well-proportioned two-storey limestone house is characteristic of Italianate architectural style with its rich carved stone ornamentation. The carved stone details are attributed to Matthew Bell, known for the fine sculptural decoration in his buildings. The central projecting entrance bay extending the full two storeys topped by a front facing gable typifies the Italianate style. The residence features large moulded cornice brackets, carved segmented arched hood mouldings over the windows and a segmented transom. In 1991, the building was designated by the City of Guelph under the Ontario Heritage Act.

### Wellington Hotel, Guelph

The Wellington Hotel, built in 1877, is located at the convergence of Wyndham and Woolwich Streets in Guelph. The four-storey limestone building was designed in Second Empire style by architect Victor Stewart. The building has been one of the essential anchors of downtown Guelph and is associated with the largest commercial building boom in Guelph. Located on the site of the "old salt works" it was the successor of an earlier hotel of the same name. The \$45,000 cost of the new hotel was financed by a joint stock company called the Wellington Hotel Company, which had been established by seven local businessmen. The exterior of the building is protected by an Ontario Heritage Trust conservation easement and the property was designated by the City of Guelph under the Ontario Heritage Act in 1979.

### McLean House, Guelph

The McLean House is a two-storey limestone house constructed circa 1847. The property is associated with Dr. Henry Orton, a prominent Guelph politician and founder of the Methodist church in Guelph. Orton purchased the property in 1836. In 1847, John McLean moved to the house with his family. McLean was an explorer with the Hudson's Bay Company. While in this residence, he wrote "Notes of a Twenty-Five Years' Service in the Hudson's Bay Territory." The house was built from locally-quarried limestone and reflects the typical architectural style used in the mid 1900s in Guelph's first settlement district near the confluence of the Speed and Eramosa Rivers. The house was designated under the Ontario Heritage Act in 2006 and is located at 21 Nottingham Street in Guelph.



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### Wood Cottage, Guelph

Wood Cottage is the only remaining 19th century home in Guelph with exposed walls of log construction. It's design was influenced by Guelph's first residence, the Priory, built as the original headquarters for Canada Company agents who were promoting settlement in the area in the late 1820s. Wood Cottage is smaller in scale than the Priory but has the same central gable roof, flanked by a lean-to section at each end. It was constructed circa 1852 to 1862 by Robert White. Also located on the site is a former log house from the Luther Marsh area in the former Township of West Luther (now the Township of Wellington North). In 1966, it was dismantled and removed from its original site and reassembled at Wood Cottage. The property was designated under the Ontario Heritage Act in 2003 and is located at 280 Palmer Street in Guelph.

### Provincial Winter Fair Building (Guelph City Hall)

The Provincial Winter Fair Building, home to Ontario's Winter Agricultural Fair from 1900 to 1938, was located in the heart of downtown Guelph next to the City Hall. It represents Guelph's long tradition of promoting science in agriculture. The two-storey limestone building constructed in 1900, was designed by architect F.R. Heakes, in an eclectic Victorian style in keeping with Guelph's "Old World country town" look. It was the last construction project of Thomas Dobbie, a prominent Guelph mason and leading contractor of the time. Most of the original building was demolished to create Guelph Memorial Gardens in 1948. The façade wall facing Carden Street was kept but refaced. The Fire Hall, located at the west end of the building remained intact and was used as such until 1971. In 2005, the City recognized a need to consolidate its services under one roof. It approved the design of a new City Hall, incorporating the historic Winter Fair Wall and the city's old fire hall. Demolition of Memorial Gardens and construction of the new City Hall began in 2006. The new facility was completed in 2009. About 300 employees moved into the facility offering many city services in one convenient location. Guelph's City Hall successfully combines the city's proud heritage, while its contemporary state-of-the-art features express Guelph's vitality and its vision for the future. The new City Hall is located at 1 Carden Street in Guelph.

### Sunnyside, Guelph

Sunnyside, a two-storey limestone building was constructed in 1854, with a commanding view of the Speed River. It features a stone portico overlooking the river and is an unusual example of Ontario stone sculpture. Characteristic of Scottish Georgian architecture, the building features a three-bay front along the river, with a window flanking each side of the central doorway. It was designed and built by William Kennedy, a Scottish stone carver and mason as a wedding gift for this daughter, Mrs. Charles Davidson. The house remained in the Davidson family for 123 years. The house was designated under the Ontario Heritage Act in 1980 and is located at 16 Arthur Street North in Guelph.

### Bell O'Donnell House, Guelph

The Bell O'Donnell House, located near the Speed River, is a two-storey limestone building designed in the Gothic Revival style by architect Matthew Bell and constructed circa 1858. Bell, also a carver and stone mason, came to Guelph from Newcastle, England in 1850 and purchased the land on which the house was built in 1858. The limestone used for constructing the house was obtained from a local quarry. Bell sold the house in 1872 to local melodeon-maker John Jackson. The house was purchased by long-time owner Wilf O'Donnell in 1948. The house has survived with little alteration and is one of a number of stone houses in this area of the city that illustrate Bell's fine sculptural decoration. The house was designated under the Ontario Heritage Act in 1979 and is located at 96-98 Water Street in Guelph.

### 49 Albert Street, Guelph

The house at 49 Albert Street in Guelph is associated with Matthew Bell, a local architect, stone carver and mason. This one-and-a-half storey dwelling, near the Speed River, is one of a number of richly ornamented stone houses built in Guelph by Bell and his sons during the period between 1850 and 1880. Bell distinguished himself not only by the well-proportioned elegance of his buildings, but also for the finely carved details on many of their facades. These included the neighbouring stone houses at 96-98 Water Street (Bell O'Donnell House) and 40 Albert Street (Bell-Carlton House). The house was occupied by Bell and his family until 1857, when it was sold to James Cain, a high constable in the local militia. The house was designated under the Ontario Heritage Act in 1992.



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## Bell-Carlton House, Guelph

The Bell-Carlton House is a two-storey limestone building reminiscent of the Greek Revival style designed and constructed by Matthew Bell, a local architect, stone carver and mason. Constructed circa 1872, the house was built for the Bell family near the Speed River. It is one of a number of houses in the neighbourhood that were constructed and ornamented by Bell. The house is a fine example of fine craftsmanship and exquisite detail. It was the last stone house in the neighbourhood built by Bell. The house was designated under the Ontario Heritage Act in 1979 and is located at 40 Albert Street. The property owners received the 1977 Award of Merit from the Guelph Arts Council for the quality of restoration work undertaken to the structure.

### 3.2.4 River-crossing-based structures/communities

## 3.3 River-Influenced Transportation

### 3.3.1 Ferries and Fords

### 3.3.2 Road Bridges

#### Covered Lattice Truss Bridge, Guelph

The timber lattice frame covered pedestrian bridge across the Speed River was built in 1991 by the Timber Framers Guild of America. It has historical design elements including the lattice trusses, which are a slightly evolved version of the Town Truss, patented by Ithiel Town in 1820 which have been successfully built hundreds of times since. It is located at the confluence of the Speed and Eramosa Rivers, and links the Eramosa River Trail and the Silvercreek Trail, at Gordon and Wellington Streets, downtown Guelph.

#### Gow's Bridge, Guelph

Gow's bridge, built in 1897 by Daniel Keleher, is a heritage structure which carries McCrae Boulevard across the Speed River just downstream of Gordon Street. Replacing a wooden bridge constructed at this site to circumvent the toll bridges on the Guelph and Dundas Roads, it is one of the few remaining stone bridges in Ontario and used a structure called "false work" to temporarily support the arch during construction. It was built with rock-faced, squared, coursed limestone. Both new and old bridges were known locally as Gow's Bridge due to their location beside Gow's Mill, a woollen mill and tannery. It has great historical and architectural value and has been included on the Ontario Heritage Bridge List. It was designated under the Ontario Heritage Act by the City of Guelph in 1990 and repaired in 1997.

#### Heffernan Street Footbridge, Guelph

The Heffernan Street Footbridge was built in 1914. This graceful concrete arch bridge, which spans the Speed River at St. George's Anglican Church, is a unique decorative feature of the riverscape. Its fine double curve, often reflected in the water below, is clearly visible from both main bridges. This bridge replaced the original metal arch footbridge, built by the city in 1881, to provide convenient pedestrian access to the city's core from the east side of the river. Although popular with local citizens, the original bridge was ordered removed by the Dominion Railway Commission as it provided no means of safe access over the Canadian Pacific Railway tracks on the west bank. City Council decided to re-establish the bridge at this site. This decision re-established the bridge's functional importance as a mid-block pedestrian link to the city's commercial core and its visual importance as a distinctive part of Guelph's landscape. It is owned by the City of Guelph and was designated in its entirety by the city under the Ontario Heritage Act in 1990.



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### Stone Road Bridge (McQuillan's Bridge), Guelph

The Stone Road concrete bowstring bridge is included in the province's Heritage Bridge List and designated in 2003 as a heritage structure under the Ontario Heritage Act. Built in 1916 and previously known as McQuillan's Bridge, the Stone Road Bridge is an early and excellent example of concrete bowstring bridge construction by noted Fergus contractor Charles Mattaini. It spans the Eramosa River on what was then the boundary line between the Township of Guelph and the Township of Puslinch. The bridge is an early example of reinforced bowstring truss construction or tied arch span, and was built to replace an earlier wooden span. After an Environmental Assessment undertaken in 2000 for improvements to Stone Road East, the City of Guelph decided to reroute the existing road north and to keep the bridge as a pedestrian bridge for the municipal trail system. The Stone Road Bridge is the only example of the concrete bow string truss form within the City of Guelph and is one of only a few remaining examples of this type in Wellington County. The bridge was designated under the Ontario Heritage Act in 2002.

### Norwich Street Bridge, Guelph

The Norwich Street Bridge, built in 1882 by the Hamilton Bridge Company at a cost of just under \$1,000, is a single-span pony truss bridge made of iron and steel. The bridge spans the Speed River. A bridge was located at this site as early as 1868 and was known as the Wellington Foundry Bridge and later, the Inglis-Hunter Bridge because of its close proximity to one of the very early industries in Guelph, established circa 1860 on the easterly bank of the river. The bridge became an important link in the movement of materials across the river, serving the needs of the many foundries and mills which occupied this area in the mid-1800s, and the choice of iron over the more traditional and less expensive wooden bridge reflects the growing industrialization of the community. The bridge was designated as a heritage structure by the City of Guelph in 1998. Since 1998, the Norwich Street Bridge has been closed to vehicular traffic and now functions as a pedestrian link across the Speed River near the Goldie Mill Site and walking trails. The bridge acts as a gateway to the residential area to the east of the Speed River and serves as a connecting link between east and west sides of the Goldie Mill Neighbourhood.

### Neeve Street Bridge, Guelph

The Neeve Street Bridge was built around 1920 and crosses the Speed River. It is a three-span reinforced concrete arched bridge with solid spandrel walls and solid concrete parapet and wing walls with decorative band and cap courses. The north inland span is flat-arched. Reconstruction of the Neeve Street Bridge in 1998 retained the arched design but added a coursed, rock-faced concrete block exterior which reflects the traditional stone masonry buildings nearby and also the arches of Gow's Bridge (1897) further downstream.

### CPR Speed River Bridge, Guelph

The CPR Speed River Bridge was built around 1880. The bridge is a double girder crossbraced steel span on rusticated limestone abutments. The bridge is owned by the Canadian Pacific Railway.

### Gordon Street Bridge, Guelph

The Gordon Street bridge crosses the Speed River. The previous Gordon Street Bridge was built about 1935 and was a 40 metre-long (131 feet), 4-span steel beam design with masonry abutments and piers. The present bridge was constructed using pre-cast concrete in four spans with basket arches. Even though the replacement bridge does not attempt to replicate the previous structure, the new Gordon Street Bridge reflects the graceful stone masonry arches of Gow's Bridge visible downstream. The new Gordon Street Bridge won the Precast Concrete - Material Development & Innovation Award at the 2001 Ontario Concrete Awards.

### 3.3.3 Rail Bridges

#### CPR Railway Viaduct, Guelph

The CPR Railway Viaduct in Guelph was built around 1880. The viaduct is a functional, multi-double pier structure of seven bays straddling an earlier roadway, rusticated stone piers to abutments, four built-up steel girders, wooden cross ties, and a modern railed catwalk. date built is 1880. The bridge is owned by the Canadian Pacific Railway.

### 3.3.4 River-influenced roads and railways



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## 4 Culture and Recreation

### 4.1 Spiritual Associations

#### 4.1.1 Sacred or spiritual sites

#### 4.1.2 Ritual or ceremonial structures and sites

Our Lady of Immaculate Conception National Historic Site, Guelph

When John Galt founded Guelph, Ontario on April 23, 1827, he allocated the highest point in the centre of the newly founded town to Roman Catholics as a compliment to his friend, Bishop Alexander Macdonell, who had given him advice in the formation of the Canada Company. A road was also later cleared leading up to the hill and named after the Bishop, called Macdonell Street. The Roman Catholic Church of Our Lady Immaculate, known locally as the Church of Our Lady, is the third church to stand on this site, high above the streetscape, overlooking the city of Guelph. The first church, a framed wooden church named St. Patrick's, had been built on the hill by 1835 and was the first structure in Guelph that was painted on both its interior and exterior. It burned to the ground on October 10, 1844. Construction on St. Bartholomew's Church began shortly after St. Patrick's was destroyed. The new building was completed in 1846. The following inscription appeared on the cornerstone of St. Bartholomew's Church: "To God, the best and greatest. The faithful of Guelph, of the diocese of Toronto have built this new Church, in honour of the blessed Apostle Bartholomew, the first church having been consumed in flames." Construction of the new church, based on the Cologne Cathedral, began in 1877 under Irish-Canadian architect Joseph Connolly who had designed many churches in Ireland, England and Ontario, notably the St. Peter's Cathedral Basilica in London, Ontario. Built of local limestone in High Victorian Gothic Revival style, the Church of Our Lady is considered to be Connolly's masterpiece. Mathew Bell, a well-known Guelph artisan, was responsible for some of the carvings on the exterior as well as on the interior pillars of the church. In fact, he died in 1883 as a result of injuries sustained in a fall while working on the building. In 1888, almost twelve years after construction commenced, the church was dedicated to Our Lady Immaculate. The twin towers, which rise to a height of over 200 feet, were not completed until November 13, 1926. In 1958 a new entrance from Macdonnell Street was constructed but aside from this, the exterior appearance of the church has changed very little since 1926. The church is located at 28 Norfolk Street, Guelph and was designated a national historic site in 1990. A national plaque has not yet been erected.

#### 4.1.3 Aboriginal burial places

#### 4.1.4 European burial places



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## 4.2 Cultural Expressions

### 4.2.1 Riverside museums, art galleries and commemorative structures

Johnson, Edward

Edward Johnson (1878-1959) was born and raised in Guelph. During the first three decades of the twentieth century he was one of the leading operatic tenors in the world. From 1935 to 1950 he was the manager of the Metropolitan Opera in New York City. Even before his retirement back to Guelph in 1950, Johnson took a keen interest in musical education in Canada. He sponsored the Guelph Musical Festival in 1929, which was the forerunner of the present Guelph Spring Festival. At the national level, he served as Chairman of the Board of the Royal Conservatory of Music in Toronto. Edward Johnson has been designated as a "Person of National Historic Significance". A national plaque formerly located at the entrance to Memorial Gardens on Carden Street in Guelph was relocated in 2011 to the Guelph Youth Music Centre at 75 Cardigan Street. A provincial plaque is located at Riverside Park, near the site of his former home in Guelph.

McCrae, Lieutenant-Colonel John

Born in Guelph, John McCrae (1872-1918) was a man of high principles and strong spiritual values. He began writing poetry while a student at the University of Toronto. He was the first Guelph student to win a scholarship to the University of Toronto to study medicine. Later, he went on to research pathology at McGill University in Montreal. McCrae had an illustrious medical career. He was in the artillery corps in the Boer War and the artillery and medical corps in the First World War. While in Ypres, he wrote the famous poem "In Flanders Fields" on May 3, 1915. Lieutenant Colonel John McCrae has been designated as a "Person of National Historic Significance." His childhood home has been turned into a museum known as McCrae House and is located at 108 Water Street in Guelph.

McCrae House National Historic Site, Guelph

The McCrae House National Historic Site is the birthplace of John McCrae (1872-1918). McCrae, a respected physician and noted professor of medicine at McGill University, is best remembered as the author of "In Flanders Fields". The McCrae House museum is in a charming limestone cottage in a quiet setting near the banks of the Speed River. The house, built in the 1840s, exhibits rooms and settings that depict the daily life of a young middle-class family of the 1870s. John McCrae's military history and the poppy symbol, educational programs and special events are held at the National Historic Site. The grounds of the property include a memorial cenotaph and garden of remembrance. A national plaque is located at 108 Water Street in Guelph.

Guelph Civic Museum

The Guelph Civic Museum is located in the former Loretto Convent building built in 1854-1857 as a school and residence for the Sisters of Loretto. In 2004, the building was threatened with demolition, but in 2008 an agreement was reached between the Diocese of Hamilton and the City of Guelph. Funding was secured to convert it to a museum and it opened in February 2012. Artifacts and archival materials related to the history of Guelph are on permanent display. Two temporary exhibition galleries feature changing art and historical exhibitions of interest to Guelph residents and visitors. The museum is located at 52 Norfolk Street in Guelph beside the Church of Our Lady of Immaculate Conception.

Macdonald Stewart Art Centre, Guelph

The Macdonald Stewart Art Centre building was constructed in 1904 as the Macdonald Consolidated School, the first in Ontario (closed in 1972). This meant that area children no longer attended local one-room school houses but were bused by horse drawn vans to this modern facility that boasted indoor lavatories, science labs and a new agriculture curriculum. A practical aspect of this new scientific approach to studying agriculture was the requirement for each student to have their own garden plot to tend behind the school. Today, the Macdonald Stewart Art Centre houses seven galleries on three floors. The collection focuses on Inuit and Canadian art. The Art Centre is found at the University of Guelph, at 358 Gordon Street in Guelph.





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### 4.2.2 Culturally associated sites

#### Founding of Guelph

John Galt, the first superintendent of the Canada Company, established Guelph in 1827 to serve the land company's headquarters during the development of the Huron Tract. Guelph was one of the earliest examples of town planning in Ontario. When Guelph was founded, the ruling monarch was King George IV of the House of Hanover from Brunswick and the House of Este and Guelph. John Galt chose the name to compliment the Royal Family, therefore it is sometimes referred to as the Royal City. Although John Galt had large plans for Guelph, it was not until the Grand Trunk Railway completed the line to the area that it grew substantially. A provincial plaque is located on Exhibition Street and London Road at Exhibition Park in Guelph.

#### Galt, John

A Scotsman of both literary and business talents, John Galt (1779-1839) was the first superintendent of the Canada Company. He prepared an original plan for Guelph with large public squares and broad streets. John had continued conflicts with the Canada Company directors over policy and administration until 1829 when he was recalled to England. There he continued his literary career but lived a life of impoverishment and ill health. A provincial plaque is located in Royal City Park on Gordon Street in Guelph.

#### John Galt Memorial, Guelph

John Galt was the first superintendent of the Canada Company which sold land to settlers. He also prepared city plans for Guelph and Goderich. John Galt is also well known for his Scottish Literature. A memorial is located at the Ontario Court of Justice - Provincial Offences at 59 Carden Street, formerly Guelph City Hall.

#### The Priory (Canada Company Headquarters)

The Canada Company Headquarters was built in 1828 and was the residence of John Galt. In 1887, with the opening of the Grand Trunk Railway, the house became a railway station. It was located on the banks of the Speed River, on the north side of Macdonnell Street. In 1926, the Priory was dismantled. Two models of the building were built in 1927 and are located at Riverside Park, 69 Marilyn Drive and 52 Norfolk Street in Guelph.

#### La Guayra Settlers, Guelph

A group of Scottish settlers moved to La Guayra, Venezuela in 1825 but were unable to adapt to the tropical climate or work the poor land. The group abandoned the colony and asked the British government for help. After arriving in New York, they were directed to The Canada Company, under the direction of John Galt and relocated to the Guelph area in 1827. A provincial plaque can be found at Royal City Park on Gordon Street in Guelph.

#### McLean, John

John McLean (1799-1890), an explorer and fur trader for the Hudson's Bay Company, was the first European to see the Churchill Falls in Labrador. His book, "Notes of a Twenty Five Years' Service in the Hudson's Bay Territory" is considered a classic work on the Canadian fur trade. McLean was touted for keeping Canada together when Great Britain was poised to cede all the land west of Lake Superior to the United States as part of the compensation for damages to U.S. property during the American Civil War, by the Confederate steamship Alabama. It was McLean's public campaign through the newspaper, under the non-de-plume "Viator", that brought light to Canada's "...vast resources, beauty and immense value." This public campaign was accredited to having persuaded Parliament to keep Canada intact. He was appointed Guelph's first Collector of Her Majesty's Customs by the Governor General in 1853. He also helped establish the Guelph Herald, a strong conservative view newspaper, which operated between 1851 and 1857. McLean also operated the first bank (Bank of Montreal) to be established in Guelph. The provincial plaque is located on the grounds of his former home at 21 Nottingham Street in Guelph.

#### Langley, Henry

Henry Langley (1836-1907) was a prolific architect who designed approximately seventy churches throughout Ontario including St. George's Anglican Church. He also designed many residential, commercial and public buildings. A provincial plaque is located on the grounds of St. George's Anglican Church, 99 Woolwich Street in Guelph.



# Heritage River Inventory - Grand River Watershed

Cultural Features and Values that support the Grand (including Speed, Eramosa, Nith and Conestogo Rivers) as a Canadian Heritage River

Connolly, Joseph

Joseph Connolly (1840-1904) was a specialist in Gothic Revival design, and trained as an architect in his native Ireland before coming to North America. Although he produced some industrial and residential buildings, he is best known for the many splendid churches he built throughout Ontario. One of his earliest structures, also considered one of his finest, was the Church of Our Lady of the Immaculate Conception in Guelph (1876), which was modeled after the Cathedral of Cologne. A provincial plaque is located in front of The Church of Our Lady of the Immaculate Conception, 28 Norfolk Street, Guelph.

Guelph City Hall National Historic Site

The building at 59 Carden Street served as the Guelph City Hall from 1856-2009. It is a fine example of mid-nineteenth century Renaissance Revival architecture built from locally quarried limestone. The original building, designed by William Thomas and constructed in 1856-1857 by Morrison and Emslie, included an indoor market, administration offices and later a large assembly hall. An addition was constructed in 1875 by George Netting. Guelph City Hall was erected, along with other prominent local buildings, during the mid-nineteenth century period of pride and prosperity that followed the arrival of the Grand Trunk Railway Service. The exterior of the main building, the exterior of a smaller annex structure and the surrounding grounds are protected by an Ontario Heritage Trust easement implemented in 1988. The building was designated by the City under the Ontario Heritage Act in 1978 and was declared a National Historic Site in 1991. National and provincial plaques are located at 59 Carden Street in Guelph. In 2009, the building was renewed to house Guelph's Provincial Offences Court.

## 4.2.3 River-based cultural landscapes

## 4.2.4 Architectural response to river locations

## 4.3 Early Recreation

### 4.3.1 Recreational boating

### 4.3.2 Angling

### 4.3.3 Land-based touring

### 4.3.4 Organized river recreation facilities and clubs

Guelph Curling Club

The Guelph Curling Club was formed in 1838, only eleven years after the founding of Guelph. At the beginning, all curling was done on outdoor rinks, until an indoor rink was built in 1869 on Baker Street. The Curling Club and a commemorative plaque erected with the assistance of the Ontario Ministry of Citizenship, Recreation and Culture are located at 816 Woolwich Street in Guelph.



# Heritage River Inventory - Grand River Watershed

Cultural Features and Values that support the Grand (including Speed, Eramosa, Nith and Conestogo Rivers) as a Canadian Heritage River

The Boat House, Guelph

The Boat House is now once more a community gathering place with a tearoom and interpretive displays about the history of the building and the Speed River. The Boat House was built in 1930, replacing the former structure, built in 1876. A variety of river-oriented businesses and organizations previously occupied the Boat House. The Boat House was restored and designated by the City of Guelph in 1997. It is considered a significant heritage riverside feature at the gateway to the city's core. In June 1998, it received a Bronze Award (First Place), one of the Guelph Arts Council's Heritage Awards. The Boat House is located at 116 Gordon Street in Guelph.

## 5 Jurisdictional Use

### 5.1 Conflict and Military Associations

#### 5.1.1 Aboriginal internecine conflict

#### 5.1.2 Aboriginal/European conflict

#### 5.1.3 European internecine conflict

#### 5.1.4 Military expeditions

### 5.2 Boundaries

#### 5.2.1 International borders

#### 5.2.2 Interprovincial and inter-territorial boundaries

#### 5.2.3 Land use boundaries

#### 5.2.4 Transboundary waters



# Heritage River Inventory - Grand River Watershed

Cultural Features and Values that support the Grand (including Speed, Eramosa, Nith and Conestogo Rivers) as a Canadian Heritage River

## 5.3 Environmental Regulation

### 5.3.1 Flood control

Guelph River Improvements, Guelph

Major channel work was undertaken in the City of Guelph on the Speed River in the aftermath of Hurricane Hazel which brought devastating floods to southern Ontario in October 1954. The Grand Valley Conservation Authority undertook a major project on the Speed River to improve the capacity of the river channel to accommodate flood waters. The work consisted of the construction of a new dam, two main bridges, the diversion of part of the channel, dyking, and land acquisition. The work was carried out between 1956-1960 at a cost of \$777,633.

### 5.3.2 Improvements in water management

### 5.3.3 Improvements in aquatic ecosystem management

### 5.3.4 Regulation of river access and use



# Heritage River Inventory - Grand River Watershed

Cultural Features and Values that support the Grand (including Speed, Eramosa, Nith and Conestogo Rivers) as a Canadian Heritage River

## Haldimand County

### 1 Resource Harvesting

#### 1.1 Fishing

##### 1.1.1 Aboriginal prehistoric fishing

##### 1.1.2 Historic domestic fishing and processing

##### 1.1.3 Commercial fishing

##### 1.1.4 Collection of shellfish

#### 1.2 Shoreline Resource Harvesting

##### 1.2.1 Trapping of fur-bearing animals

##### 1.2.2 Collections of aquatic plants

##### 1.2.3 Hunting of birds and land animals

##### 1.2.4 Mines and quarries in bed or banks of river

North Cayuga Gypsum Mine, Haldimand County

The rock outcroppings of the Grand Valley watershed consist of limestones and sandstone that belong to two time periods known as the Silurian and Devonian systems. Millions of years ago when the region was covered by an inland sea, deposits of shale and sandstone as well as the Onondaga salt formation found in North Cayuga (gypsum) were formed. In the 1840s, gypsum was a flourishing business in North Cayuga, on Regional Road 17, near Teasdale's Creek, also known as Norton's Creek. A mill was built for the purpose of grinding the plaster. A tunnel was dug sloping down to a depth of about 30 feet and steel tracks were laid to the North Cayuga Gypsum mine. Large chunks of plaster were broken by hand and loaded on flat cars. It was drawn up the tunnel by mule and loaded onto boats, wagons and sleighs. Much of the plaster was sent to Buffalo although some was sent to Cayuga. The industry died around 1910. On the southeastern side of the road is the last existing mine house. To the west of the mining area was North Cayuga's Gypsum Mines School, built in 1874.



# Heritage River Inventory - Grand River Watershed

Cultural Features and Values that support the Grand (including Speed, Eramosa, Nith and Conestogo Rivers) as a Canadian Heritage River

## 1.3 Extraction of Water

### 1.3.1 Direct drive power generation

Grand River Mills (Caledonia Mill), Caledonia

This frame mill, known as the Grand River Mills or Caledonia Mill is a surviving link with the Grand River Navigation Co. of the past, and is a memento to the many enterprising men of Caledonia and surrounding area. The mill was designed to process wheat into flour and is considered to be the best example of an operational mill left on the river. It was built in the early 1850s by James Little, the local postmaster and entrepreneur. Located on the east of the Caledonia Bridge, the mill had a series of owners until 1980, when the ownership was transferred to the Town of Haldimand (now Haldimand County). In 1999, the Caledonia Old Mill Corporation (COMC), a registered non-profit organization, spearheaded restoration activities. Extensive work on the foundation was completed and the exterior was painted. Restoration activities are in progress. The mill was designated under the Ontario Heritage Act in 1983 and is located at 149 Forfar Street West in Caledonia.

### 1.3.2 Human consumption

### 1.3.3 Agricultural extraction

### 1.3.4 Industrial extraction

Dunnville Electrical Light Company

The first electrical power lights in Dunnville began operation when the Dunnville Electric Light Company was formed in 1884, one of the first in Ontario. On January 1, 1885 electric lights began operation in nine stores and business places. The cost was 25 cents a night from twilight to midnight. The Company was able to take advantage of the abundant power supply from the dam and canal. This building was torn down in 1996.

## 2 Water Transport

### 2.1 Commercial Transport

#### 2.1.1 Prehistoric trade

#### 2.1.2 Historic human-powered freight

#### 2.1.3 Powered commercial freight

#### 2.1.4 Surface bulk transportation



# Heritage River Inventory - Grand River Watershed

Cultural Features and Values that support the Grand (including Speed, Eramosa, Nith and Conestogo Rivers) as a Canadian Heritage River

## 2.2 Transportation Services

### 2.2.1 Fur trade posts

### 2.2.2 Navigational improvements

#### Caledonia Dam

The Caledonia Dam was originally constructed in the 1830s as a rockfilled timber crib structure to assist in river navigation. The first concrete is believed to have been added to the structure around 1915-1916, when the north end section of timber cribbing was removed and replaced with concrete. After various floods in Caledonia, this dam was rebuilt in 1980 by the Grand River Conservation Authority to control water flows and reduce future flooding of the Grand River.

#### Grand River Navigation Company

When the Dunnville dam and feeder canal were completed in the Dunnville-Cayuga area, communities along the Grand River were linked to the Welland Canal, other Great Lakes ports, the rest of North America and the world. Many businessmen believed transportation was the key that would unlock the riches of Canada. With this in mind, the Grand River Navigation Company was established by David Thompson, William Hamilton Merritt and other shareholders in 1832. Obtaining funds, during a time when developers and the government had little money, was difficult. The Lieutenant-Governor, Sir John Colborne, without consent, tapped into an unusual source of funds: the Six Nations Iroquois. With these funds, Sir John Colborne granted 81 hectares (200 acres) of land for each lock and dam site (11 locks in total). The Lieutenant-Governor believed that the native people would also benefit from the company through increased land value and increased prosperity to native residents. The controversy over the use of Indian funds and expropriation of land delayed construction. River traffic was unable to travel between Cayuga and Brantford until 1850. A series of eight locks was constructed. Ships and barges were able to move freely up and down the river, carrying passengers and products to and from markets. With the coming of rail transport to Brantford in 1854, the golden age of water travel ended. The Grand River Navigation Company was in debt to the town of Brantford. In 1861, Brantford took over ownership of what remained of the Grand River Navigation Company. The locks and dams were sold to a new company, the Brantford and Haldimand Navigation Company Limited formed in 1872. However, extensive repair was needed to the infrastructure. The company petitioned the province for a grant but the coming of the railroads rendered water transportation obsolete over the next decade.

#### Welland Feeder Canal

The construction of the Dunnville dam allowed the extension of the Welland Canal from Port Robinson through the Cranberry Marsh in Wainfleet, to Broad Creek in Stromness. A feeder canal system was dug from Dunnville to Broad Creek. The original feeder canal was a ditch 0.6 metres deep (2 feet) and 1.2 metres wide (4 feet). When leaks developed in the canal, the feeder was deepened and widened so that canal barges could use it. By 1842, the feeder canal was converted to function as a regular branch of the Welland Canal and a branch of the feeder canal was constructed from Stromness to the mouth of the Grand River permitting navigation between the feeder and the river below the Dunnville dam. This allowed ships to navigate from Lake Erie and the Welland Canal, to the Grand River upstream from the Dunnville dam on connecting feeders. These facilities made it easy to transport grain, timber and other goods to other parts of the country. The feeder canal also provided a source of water power which attracted mills to the area. Remnants of the feeder canal and locks are still visible at Port Maitland.



## Heritage River Inventory - Grand River Watershed

Cultural Features and Values that support the Grand (including Speed, Eramosa, Nith and Conestogo Rivers) as a Canadian Heritage River

### Dunnville Dam

William Hamilton Merritt conceived the idea of a navigable waterway between Lake Ontario and the Welland River because he needed more water to run his mills and he wanted a way to reduce the high cost of transporting his products from his potash furnace, distillery, grist and saw mills. On November 30, 1824, the idea became a reality. Construction began on the first Welland Canal. The original plan was for the canal to be supplied with water from the Welland River (Chippawa Creek). In 1828 when workers attempted to dig the canal down to the level of the Welland River, the excavation had to be halted due to slippages in the "Deep Cut" caused by heavy rains and quicksand. This complication resulted in a recommendation that the water for the locks come from the Grand River by raising the river level by damming the river near its mouth. The water would travel from the Grand River to the main canal through a canal feeder. Commodore Robert Barrie, in charge of naval operations on the Great Lakes, opposed the construction of dam across the Grand River. Despite these objections, Lieutenant-Governor Sir Peregrine Maitland gave the Welland Canal Company permission to build a dam five miles from the mouth of the river. The dam and a series of weirs, when built, flooded thousands of acres of farmland, mostly owned by the Six Nation Indians. Water ran from the dam through the canal feeder in time for the opening of the Welland Canal on November 29, 1829. The dam was 181 metres long (594 feet), 5.5 metres wide (18 feet) and 1.2 metres high (7 feet). On top of the dam was a public road bridge. Due to its length there was an extra embankment about 500 yards long and a retaining wall, at the western end. Concrete replaced the stone when the bridge was rebuilt in 1902. The dam had considerable impacts on the fish in the river. A fish slide was built on Scott's Island, between the second and third waste weir before 1900. This allowed fish to move up river, between the Grand River and Sulphur Creek. Wooden baffles were built on either side of the slide to allow fish to rest in relatively peaceful waters before attempting to swim against the swift current of the river. As part of the repairs carried out on weir 3 in 1994, a fishway was constructed to provide a fish channel with resting pools and three sets of baffles to slow the water flow. This fishway is located in Byng Island Conservation Area and is one of the largest in North America. Currently the dam sustains river levels for recreational uses in the Grand River.

### Customs House, Dunnville

The Customs House, situated beside the canal is a relic of Dunnville's past, when it was as an important and busy port for a large number of vessels. Although the building has undergone some additions and alterations it is still in excellent condition and is now a retail store.

### Mohawk Island Lighthouse

Limestone bedrock outcroppings create reefs and small islands in Lake Erie. Mohawk Island, near the mouth of the Grand River, is the largest of these. The highest point of this low, flat shoal is slightly over 177 metres (580 feet) in elevation, barely above sea level (174 metres (570 feet)). After completing the feeder canal from Port Maitland to Welland, the importance of eastern Lake Erie grew. To mark the harbour and the treacherous reef 4.8 kilometres (3 miles) southeast of Port Maitland, it became vital to construct a light beacon on Mohawk Island. In 1848, the Mohawk Island Lighthouse was completed, with John Burgess, a farmer from Burgess Point, as the keeper. The engineer who designed the lighthouse was John Brown. Once the port for the Welland Canal was moved to Port Colborne, the value of the lighthouse faded. In 1932, after a father and son were killed returning from the lighthouse to the mainland, it was decided to leave the lighthouse unmaned. The island has become the home and rookery to hundreds of ringed-bill and herring gulls, cormorants and rock doves. The island was transferred to the Ontario Ministry of the Environment in 1976. In 1977, the island was formally recognized as a National Wildlife Area. A project to restore the lighthouse is now in place.

### Port Maitland Range Light and Lighthouse

The Port Maitland Range Light and Lighthouse were established in 1846 and rebuilt in 1875. They mark the passageway from the Grand River to Lake Erie. Repairs to the pier and lighthouse were made in 2002-3. The roof was replaced, electrical service was rehabilitated, contaminated soil was removed from the building basement and cleaning and painting of the exterior was undertaken.





# Heritage River Inventory - Grand River Watershed

Cultural Features and Values that support the Grand (including Speed, Eramosa, Nith and Conestogo Rivers) as a Canadian Heritage River

## Port Maitland Lock

The first Welland Canal was built in the late 1820s. With the construction of Port Maitland Lock, vessels could finally travel from the lower Grand River to the upper Grand River above the Dunnville Dam. With the building of the 32-lock second Welland Canal in 1842, the section between Stromness and Port Maitland was finally excavated and a stone lock – Port Maitland Lock, measuring 61 metres in length (200 feet) x 14 metres in width (45 feet) x 2.7 metres in height (9 feet) – was built by John Brown in 1846. Port Maitland Lock was said to be one of the best on the Welland Canal and is one of the best-preserved remnants. A group of volunteers initiated a major clean-up of the lock and beautification of the lock in 2003.

### 2.2.3 Shipyards

### 2.2.4 Facilities for loading/provisioning passengers

#### The Queens Hotel, Dunnville

The Queens Hotel in Dunnville was built at the corner of Canal and Main Street by Samuel Amsden, circa 1840. It is one of many hotels along the Grand River and Feeder Canal waterway, where barge men, river passengers, and other travellers could get a drink, meals or a room. In 1884, the going rate for a room was \$1.00 per day. The hotel still exists today.

#### Pick-a-berry Farm, Dunnville

In 1840, Barton Farr acquired almost two miles of river frontage along the Grand River. He built a large brick house which also served as a tavern. Farr's Tavern, with the large verandah, became a stagecoach stop along the River Road between Dunnville and Cayuga. Barton Farr was the first reeve of the Township Canborough, now part of Haldimand County.

#### Dochstader Hotel (Olsen House), Caledonia

In 1835, the Grand River Navigation Company bought land on the west side of the Grand River where they constructed Dam 2. The site was later known as Mount Healy. The Grand River provided a transportation route for commercial boats and helped the economy of the area develop. Some of the original land purchase of the Grand River Navigation Company was eventually sold to Henry Dochstader in 1853. Henry built a hotel to provide lodgings for boaters and it quickly became the social centre. The Dochstader Hotel is a two storey Georgian red brick structure and a fine example of a riverside hotel with a widow's walk on the hip roof. It was built using local materials. It was designated under the Ontario Heritage Act in 1988. The Dochstader Hotel is located at 3220 River Road in Caledonia.

#### Enniskillen Lodge, York

The Enniskillen Lodge, formerly the Barber Hotel, was built for Mr. Daniel Barber, a prominent hotelier, after the original building on the site burned down on February 5, 1862. The architect for the new hotel was William Boughton, Esq. The Barber Hotel provided accommodation for people travelling by boat on the Grand River. Various areas of the building have been used as Masonic Lodge rooms since 1866. In 1923, the Master and Wardens of Enniskillen Lodge, A.F. and A.M. No. 185, purchased the whole building and converted the second floor into Masonic Lodge rooms. By 1911, the entire building was used for this purpose. Enniskillen Lodge's architecture is distinguished by balance and influenced by the Regency style characterized by architectural restraint, good proportion and fine details. Large Georgian-style windows, doors and brick detailing are spaced and designed symmetrically. Enniskillen Lodge was designated by Haldimand County under the Ontario Heritage Act in 1983. It is located at 39 Front Street in York.

## 2.3 Exploring and Surveying

### 2.3.1 French exploration

#### de Brébeuf, Father Jean and Father D'Aillon

Father Jean de Brébeuf and Father D'Aillon were the first recorded white men to paddle down the Grand. With two couriers de bois, they set out from Georgian Bay on October 18, 1626 and reached the Grand on December 8, 1626. They stayed in the lake area for three months.



# Heritage River Inventory - Grand River Watershed

## Cultural Features and Values that support the Grand (including Speed, Eramosa, Nith and Conestogo Rivers) as a Canadian Heritage River

de Casson, François Dollier and René Bréhan de Galinée

François Dollier de Casson and René Bréhan de Galinée, two French missionaries, explored the Grand River. On October 4, 1669 they reached the Grand and called it Rivière Rapide because of its violent current. It took eight days to descend down the river. In 1670, de Galinée drew what is believed to be the first map of the Grand River. He noted the diversity of wildlife and vegetation that was abundant in the area. The exploration of southern Ontario is commemorated by a national plaque located at Port Dover, several kilometres west of the mouth of the Grand River beyond the watershed boundaries.

### 2.3.2 British exploration

### 2.3.3 Migration and settlement

#### Talbot Trail

After serving in the Napoleonic Wars, Colonel Thomas Talbot was granted a tract of land along the shore of Lake Erie. For each settler he placed on a farm, Talbot received additional land. By 1850, he increased his land from 2 023.5 hectares (5,000 acres) to 26 305.5 hectares (65,000 acres). The Talbot trail was the path the settlers followed to reach this land. By 1840, the Talbot Road was open, making the area more accessible to people. A stage coach route was established and this main thoroughfare in Upper Canada became known to local residents as Stage Road. There were several stagecoach stops along the River Road between Dunnville and Cayuga. The building of the Talbot Trail was overseen by Colonel Talbot and was almost 500 kilometres (300 miles) in length, linking the Niagara Region and Amherstburg. Originally a corduroy road, it eventually became Highway 3. River Road is now Haldimand Road 17 and is part of the Grand River Scenic Parkway, established in 1999 following the designation of the Grand River as a Canadian Heritage River. The Scenic Parkway follows the river roads through Haldimand County, Six Nations Reserve and Brant County.

### 2.3.4 Surveying expeditions

## 3 Riparian Settlement

### 3.1 Siting of Dwellings

#### 3.1.1 Shoreline seasonal dwellings



# Heritage River Inventory - Grand River Watershed

Cultural Features and Values that support the Grand (including Speed, Eramosa, Nith and Conestogo Rivers) as a Canadian Heritage River

## 3.1.2 Riverside homesteads and farms

### Ruthven Park National Historic Site, Cayuga

Ruthven Park has been home to five generations of the Thompsons, a proud family of Scottish decent, since it was built in 1845. The dynasty began with David Thompson, who was born to James and Margaret Thompson in 1793. David fought during the war of 1812 and accumulated wealth working as a contractor on the Welland Canal, which led him to Indiana, on the Grand River. This is where he became involved with the Grand River Navigation Company and led it through its tumultuous history. Three generations of men from the Thompson family were involved in politics, and two were artists. Ruthven Park National Historic Site, is a beautiful 647.5 hectare (1,600 acre) property on the Grand River and includes the mansion, coach house, barracks, gate house, family cemetery and other outbuildings. Ruthven was modeled after a nineteenth century English country estate. The mansion, situated at the heart of the estate, is a fine example of Classic Greek Revival architecture. The Park which remained in the Thompson family for 150 years, was donated to The Lower Grand River Land Trust Inc. who have an endowment fund for the continual upkeep and restoration of the property. All of the articles in the home are originals, spanning all 150 years of Thompson ownership. Ruthven Park was designated under the Ontario Heritage Act in 1998 and was declared a National Historic Site in 1995. In 1999, through its National Historic Sites of Canada Cost-Sharing Program, Parks Canada made a financial contribution of \$1,000,000 for various restoration projects at the site. The Lower Grand River Land Trust Inc. matched this contribution. The restoration project has been underway since the spring of 2000. Conservation work to the site included the restoration of the historic fabric of the estate's 19th century buildings, focussing on the exceptionally fine Greek revival villa, the park's most significant resource, as well as on the coach house, carriageway, gatehouse and the drill hall/barracks. A national plaque was erected in 1998 and is located at 243 Highway 54 near Cayuga.

### Kirkland House, Cayuga

James Kirkland and his wife Isabella, Scottish immigrants, were early Haldimand entrepreneurs. One of James's business ventures was to farm the lands around his house, built circa 1861. He also established a whiskey distillery across the Grand River in the village of Indiana, once a thriving town with mostly Irish immigrants. The Kirkland House is a remarkably preserved Italianate mansion and is an example of early Haldimand County entrepreneurship and economic vitality. Kirkland House commands a spectacular view of the Grand River and remains one of the finest and most substantial mansions on the river. It was designated under the Ontario Heritage Act in 1990 and is located at 3062 River Road in Cayuga.

### Cook-Peart House

The Cook-Peart House is an important part of Haldimand County's historic fabric, located on the south bank of the Grand River and sitting on land granted by Joseph Brant to Nicholas Cook, one of the early settlers of Haldimand County. Since its construction in the 1830s, the house has played a significant role in Haldimand County by reinforcing architectural trends among early settlers. The house is an early nineteenth century two-storey neo-classical Georgian style farmhouse in the former Oneida Township. This red brick house features a gabled roof and rests on a solid cut-stone foundation. It was designated under the Ontario Heritage Act in 1989 and is located at 3355 River Road.

## 3.1.3 Permanent riverside dwellings sited with respect to rivers

### Dochstader Hotel (Olsen House), Caledonia

In 1835, the Grand River Navigation Company bought land on the west side of the Grand River where they constructed Dam 2. The site was later known as Mount Healy. The Grand River provided a transportation route for commercial boats and helped the economy of the area develop. Some of the original land purchase of the Grand River Navigation Company was eventually sold to Henry Dochstader in 1853. Henry built a hotel to provide lodgings for boaters and it quickly became the social centre. The Dochstader Hotel is a two storey Georgian red brick structure and a fine example of a riverside hotel with a widow's walk on the hip roof. It was built using local materials. It was designated under the Ontario Heritage Act in 1988. The Dochstader Hotel is located at 3220 River Road in Caledonia.



# Heritage River Inventory - Grand River Watershed

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## Enniskillen Lodge, York

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### 3.1.4 Dispersed dwellings in settlement patterns

#### The Nelles Settlement, York

Captain Hendrick Nelles was one of several loyalists invited by the Six Nations Indians, on the advice of Joseph Brant, to settle on the Indian tract bordering the Grand River. Captain Nelles and his family took up land in 1785 in Seneca Township and by 1828 about thirty families were established on his land. A provincial plaque is located on the corner of Brant Highway 54 and Nelles Road in York.

#### Young Settlers, Cayuga

Adam Young and his sons were given a large tract of land in Seneca in 1785, east beyond York, a village along the Grand River. This was recompense for the loss of valuable land and possessions in the Mohawk Valley, New York State, confiscated during the American Revolution. John, Adam's eldest son, was the first white settler to start a new life along the Grand River in 1783. There were no roads or easy access and no improvements in the area. Both the Nelles and the Young families began the back breaking labour of clearing the land by hand. Later others would come and settle mainly around Oneida. A local plaque is located along Brant Highway 54 between York and Cayuga.

## 3.2 River-based Communities

### 3.2.1 Permanent shoreline Aboriginal settlements

#### Haldimand Grant

In 1874 the British government purchased Grand River lands from the Mississauga Indians and Sir Frederick Haldimand gave this land to the Iroquois from New York for their loyalty in the war. This land grant was known as the Haldimand Grant. The Iroquois or Six Nations Indians include the Onondaga, Cayuga, Seneca, Mohawk, Oneida, and the Tuscarora tribes. Chief Joseph Brant (Thayendanegea), a Mohawk, was their chosen agent for the 273 136 hectares (674,910 acres). A provincial plaque commemorating the Haldimand Grant is located at Brant Highway 54 and Echo Street in Cayuga.

### 3.2.2 Fortification-based structures/communities

#### Port Maitland

Port Maitland is located on Lake Erie, at the mouth of the Grand River and was named by William Hamilton Merritt in honour of Lieutenant-Governor Sir Peregrine Maitland. The first road used in this area was an old Indian trail along the lakeshore. The sand bar at Port Maitland made it easy to ford the river at this point. Early in the war of 1812, Indians rendezvoused at the site before travelling on to Queenston Heights to meet General Brock. Following the War of 1812, a naval station was built here because it was a strategic location for defence and lake monitoring. The station was manned by a regiment of Scottish Highlanders between 1815 and 1834. Port Maitland has a natural harbour that for years was filled with vessels of all types and once boasted of having one of the largest inland fleets in Lake Erie. During the early 1900s Port Maitland was a popular summer resort.



# Heritage River Inventory - Grand River Watershed

Cultural Features and Values that support the Grand (including Speed, Eramosa, Nith and Conestogo Rivers) as a Canadian Heritage River

## 3.2.3 River-industry-based structures/communities

### The Founding of Dunnville

The town of Dunnville, originally part of Moulton Township, had its historical and economical development linked closely to navigation because of its location, on the banks of the Grand River, 8 kilometres (5 miles) from Lake Erie. One of the earliest settlers in the area was William Anthony, who purchased land from Henry John Boulton on May 1, 1821 for 112 pounds, 10 shillings. The original site of Dunnville, known as Anthony's Mills, was on the high ground along the Grand River, about a mile below the present town. Betamik Harbour Marina has been built at the site. Salmon Minor and his wife, came from the eastern United States and settled on the banks of the Grand River, on the present site of Dunnville, in 1825. Dunnville was named for John Henry Dunn, Receiver-General of Upper Canada. Construction of the feeder canal from the Grand to the Welland Canal fostered the development of Dunnville in the late 1820s. For the next twenty years, the community prospered as an important trans-shipment point. A provincial plaque can be found in William Wingfield Park on Main Street.

### Monarch Knitting Mills, Dunnville

Built in 1900, by founders F.R. Lalor, J.A. Burns, and George Orme, the Monarch Knitting Mill was originally called the Imperial Knitting Mill. The mill was Dunnville's largest single employer until 1967. During operation, the Monarch Knitting Mill made sweaters for the Toronto Maple Leafs and other National Hockey League teams, and because of this the knitting mill was internationally recognized. The building, now owned by the Dunnville Optimist Club, is located at the corner of Main and Cedar Streets.

### Caledonia Grand Trunk Railway Station

In 1908, the Grand Trunk Railway constructed a new station to replace the former, smaller station that had been lost to fire. The Caledonia Station remained a busy spot until passenger service ended in 1957. In 1997, the station was refurbished and turned over to the Caledonia Grand Trunk Station Society, formed as a not-for-profit corporation to oversee its continued restoration.

### Gypsum Mine School, Haldimand County

This small brick schoolhouse was built circa 1874 to replace a log structure. It is one of the two remaining buildings of the Gypsum Mines hamlet, which was a thriving, busy community when gypsum was mined locally from 1842 to 1910. This one room schoolhouse served the hamlet of Gypsum Mines and surrounding farms as a school and community centre until 1957. It is an example of typical nineteenth century schoolhouse architecture. It was designated under the Ontario Heritage Act in 1986 and is located at 1256 Regional Road 17 in Cayuga.

### McKinnon-Smith Residence, Caledonia

This red brick, two-storey Georgian style house was built circa 1850 by Neil McKinnon, son of Ranald McKinnon, the founder of Caledonia. It was one of the first fine homes built in the community. It faces the Grand River. Dr. Ranald McKinnon, son of Neil McKinnon was born in the house and became the Medical Superintendent for Six Nations. The house demonstrates the wealth and prominence of the McKinnon family. It was designated under the Ontario Heritage Act in 1990 and is located at 156 Caithness Street East in Caledonia.

## 3.2.4 River-crossing-based structures/communities

### Toll House, Caledonia

The Plank Road from Hamilton to Port Dover was started in 1839 and completed in 1843. The bridge across the Grand River in Caledonia was built in 1843. The Hamilton and Port Dover Road Company maintained it as a toll bridge. In 1874, the rights to the bridge were vested in the municipality which allocated \$22,500 for a new bridge. In 1875, the Toll House was built as a residence for the toll keeper on the east side of the river. Tolls were collected until about 1890. The Toll House is a two-storey, gable roofed Gothic Victorian structure. It was designated by Haldimand County under the Ontario Heritage Act in 1988.



# Heritage River Inventory - Grand River Watershed

Cultural Features and Values that support the Grand (including Speed, Eramosa, Nith and Conestogo Rivers) as a Canadian Heritage River

## 3.3 River-Influenced Transportation

### 3.3.1 Ferries and Fords

#### Gifford's Ferry

One of South Cayuga's earliest settlers, Perry Gifford, lived on the Fredenburg Tract and ran a ferry service across the Grand River. Perry Gifford operated the ferry from the early 1800s until 1829 when the bridge and dam were completed at Dunnville. During that time, Gifford's Ferry was the first location along the river after leaving Port Maitland where goods and livestock could be taken across the river. It was an ideal place because of its narrowness and its freedom from marshes that flanked both of the banks of the Grand River from its mouth to this point. On the north side of the river stood Windecker's Inn. Weary travellers who used the ferry could rest at the broad fireplace in the old log tavern where George Windecker was the proprietor.

### 3.3.2 Road Bridges

#### Caledonia Bridge, Caledonia

The Caledonia Bridge is unique and is the longest one of its kind in Ontario, and maybe all of Canada. The bridge crosses the Grand River in Caledonia on Argyle Street and is a nine-span concrete bow string bridge constructed in 1927. The bridge is 213 metres (700 feet) long and each of the nine spans are 21 metres (69 feet) long and 13 metres (43 feet) wide. The first bridge constructed at this crossing in 1842 was a six span wooden structure which washed away. In 1875, a 5 span iron arch bridge was constructed, but collapsed in 1925 when a truck carrying a load of rock collapsed a span. In 1927, the existing bridge was constructed. The current bridge was built by the Department of Public Highways of Ontario and was designed by A. B. Crealock, bridge engineer with the Department of Public Works. The bridge is owned by the Province of Ontario. Because of its deteriorating condition, the bridge short-term repairs were carried out in 2008. An environmental assessment for replacing the bridge was completed in 2007. A new 5 span steel arch signature 3-lane bridge which incorporates many of the heritage aspects of the existing bridge is being planned.

#### Seneca Bridge, Caledonia

Seneca Bridge was built in 1913 by Melvin Runchkey. The bridge was used on the former River Road until 1950. It is a Warren pony truss design and one of the few remaining "line rod" bridges in the area. It is a small steel and concrete bridge. Though it is no longer in use, it has stood the test of time. Its steel under supports and decorated side crash walls remain intact. It is owned and maintained by Haldimand County and was designated in 1984 under the Ontario Heritage Act.

#### Cayuga Bridge, Cayuga

The Grand River Bridge at Cayuga, built in 1924, is recognized as a rare survivor on a provincial highway (Highway 3) of a multi-span (five spans) through truss steel bridge. The truss design uses Pratt trusses with parallel chords. The bridge was designed and constructed by the Ontario Department of Highways and extends 205.6 metres (674.8) feet from centre line to centre line of the end handrail posts. It is an attractive structure that marks the entrance to or exit from Cayuga on the west edge of the community. The bridge is associated with the Talbot Road, an early road in southwestern Ontario that was taken over by the Department of Highways in 1920 as part of the development of a provincial highway system. The bridge underwent extensive rehabilitation work in 1976 to replace the concrete deck, strengthen the steel trusses and repair the concrete abutments. The work was undertaken with appropriate historic materials; however, the addition of steel reinforcing altered the appearance of the bridge. The Grand River Bridge is the third bridge over the river in Cayuga and the second one at this location. The bridge is currently subject to an Environmental Assessment for replacement or rehabilitation.

### 3.3.3 Rail Bridges



# Heritage River Inventory - Grand River Watershed

Cultural Features and Values that support the Grand (including Speed, Eramosa, Nith and Conestogo Rivers) as a Canadian Heritage River

## 3.3.4 River-influenced roads and railways

## 4 Culture and Recreation

### 4.1 Spiritual Associations

#### 4.1.1 Sacred or spiritual sites

#### 4.1.2 Ritual or ceremonial structures and sites

Norton, John (Teyoninhokarawen)

John Norton (Teyoninhokarawen) was a school master, interpreter for the Indian Department, adopted Mohawk Chief, army officer, and author. He was born the son of a Scottish mother named Anderson and a Cherokee father named Norton. Captain Joseph Brant (Thayendanegea) drew Norton into his service as an interpreter, made him an emissary, and adopted him as a "nephew," deputy, and successor. Norton, whose new name was Teyoninhokarawen resigned from the Indian Department and began living in Onondaga on the Grand River. He participated in the War of 1812-1814. During the first year of the war, he assembled and commanded fighting men of the Six Nations and other tribes, the parties varying in size with the conditions and necessities along the Niagara frontier. His leadership in the great victory at Queenston Heights was the high point of his military career. Norton's own account is vivid and inimitable. In the campaign of 1813, Norton was active again. He and one hundred Grand River Warriors were at Fort George (Niagara-on-the-Lake) when the Americans attacked in late May, and they took part in the subsequent British withdrawal to Burlington Heights (Hamilton). Norton and his wife returned from Britain to Upper Canada in 1816. He had received a commission as a brevet major in the British army, but he was unofficially called Colonel Norton. He became the owner of a large farm overlooking the Grand River at Sims Lock, south of the present-day Brantford. He "improved" his lands, setting an example in agriculture for the Grand River community. In 1823, believing that his wife Catherine had been guilty of infidelity, Norton order a young Native named Big Arrow (Joe Crawford) off the farm. This intruder demanded a duel (the last in Canada) but he died of a wound accidentally inflicted in a scuffle. Norton volunteered to stand trial. He refused to use his own "best defence" to protect Catherine from public shame. He was convicted of manslaughter and fined 25 pounds. Although Catherine begged for reconciliation, he would not see her again. Norton was designated a "Person of National Significance" in 2011 by the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada. A national plaque has not yet been erected.

#### 4.1.3 Aboriginal burial places

#### 4.1.4 European burial places



# Heritage River Inventory - Grand River Watershed

Cultural Features and Values that support the Grand (including Speed, Eramosa, Nith and Conestogo Rivers) as a Canadian Heritage River

## 4.2 Cultural Expressions

### 4.2.1 Riverside museums, art galleries and commemorative structures

#### Haldimand County Museum & Archives, Cayuga

Situated along the banks of the Grand, the Haldimand County Museum & Archives first formed as an exhibit room in the County Courthouse, under the direction of the Haldimand Historical Society. The current facility was built in 1973, dedicated to the collection and exhibition of items relevant to the founding, settlement, and the development of the County of Haldimand. The collection includes archaeological artifacts, agricultural items, clothing, china, glass, crockery, tin, pewter, hand tools, lighting, household and kitchen equipment, toys, textiles, and military items. Situated beside the museum is a log cabin, dating to 1835, and furnished with pioneer artifacts of the 19th century. The Museum is located at 8 Echo Street in Cayuga, behind the Haldimand County Courthouse. The Haldimand Genealogy Centre is also located in the museum.

#### Ruthven Park National Historic Site, Cayuga

Ruthven Park has been home to five generations of the Thompsons, a proud family of Scottish decent, since it was built in 1845. The dynasty began with David Thompson, who was born to James and Margaret Thompson in 1793. David fought during the war of 1812 and accumulated wealth working as a contractor on the Welland Canal, which led him to Indiana, on the Grand River. This is where he became involved with the Grand River Navigation Company and led it through its tumultuous history. Three generations of men from the Thompson family were involved in politics, and two were artists. Ruthven Park National Historic Site, is a beautiful 647.5 hectare (1,600 acre) property on the Grand River and includes the mansion, coach house, barracks, gate house, family cemetery and other outbuildings. Ruthven was modeled after a nineteenth century English country estate. The mansion, situated at the heart of the estate, is a fine example of Classic Greek Revival architecture. The Park which remained in the Thompson family for 150 years, was donated to The Lower Grand River Land Trust Inc. who have an endowment fund for the continual upkeep and restoration of the property. All of the articles in the home are originals, spanning all 150 years of Thompson ownership. Ruthven Park was designated under the Ontario Heritage Act in 1998 and was declared a National Historic Site in 1995. In 1999, through its National Historic Sites of Canada Cost-Sharing Program, Parks Canada made a financial contribution of \$1,000,000 for various restoration projects at the site. The Lower Grand River Land Trust Inc. matched this contribution. The restoration project has been underway since the spring of 2000. Conservation work to the site included the restoration of the historic fabric of the estate's 19th century buildings, focussing on the exceptionally fine Greek revival villa, the park's most significant resource, as well as on the coach house, carriageway, gatehouse and the drill hall/barracks. A national plaque was erected in 1998 and is located at 243 Highway 54 near Cayuga.

#### Merritt, William Hamilton

William Hamilton Merritt (1793-1862) is credited for promoting and building the first Welland Canal and the feeder canal linked to the Grand River which allowed navigation upstream of Dunnville. Merritt was born in Bedford, New York in, 1793. His father, Thomas, fought as a United Empire Loyalist in the American Revolutionary War. After the revolution, the family resided in New Brunswick before returning to the U.S. In 1795, they moved to Upper Canada. During the War of 1812, he joined the Second Lincoln Militia, stationed at Chippawa. He was a captain and leader of the volunteer dragoons throughout the war. During constant patrols along the Niagara River, an idea came to him for a canal to by-pass the Niagara Falls. After the war, Merritt purchased 10 hectares (25 acres) at Shipman's Corners, where he built a house and a store. He also sold goods in Niagara (now Niagara-on-the-Lake) and Queenston. In 1816, he bought a rundown sawmill on the Twelve Mile Creek, and added a grist mill and a store. His property had a salt spring, and Merritt began to manufacture salt at a time when it was still expensive. The water levels in the creek varied considerably, creating difficulties for Merritt and his mill. In 1818, when the flow was especially low, Merritt pursued the idea of bringing water to his mills from the Chippawa Creek which ultimately led to the construction of the Welland Canal and the feeder canal system. He was active in provincial politics as an MLA from 1832-1862. National and provincial plaques are located in the City of St. Catharines.





# Heritage River Inventory - Grand River Watershed

## Cultural Features and Values that support the Grand (including Speed, Eramosa, Nith and Conestogo Rivers) as a Canadian Heritage River

### Edinburgh Square Heritage and Cultural Centre, Caledonia

Edinburgh Square Heritage and Cultural Centre was designed by noted architect John Turner, as Caledonia's Town Hall. Opened in 1858, the building served many purposes over the years, at various times housing a meat market, jail, town library and club meeting rooms. The Centre presents the history of Caledonia and the surrounding area through a number of permanent and changing exhibits. Of particular significance is the permanent display on gypsum mining. Mining along the Grand River began in the 1850s and is still carried out in the area today. The changing exhibits depict the history of Caledonia and area from the early 1800s and the building of the Grand River Navigation Company through the mid-twentieth century. The Centre has a long history as a meeting place and its archives house a complete collection of the surviving editions of the Grand River Sachem. The Sachem was established in 1856 and is one of the oldest community newspapers in Ontario. The archives also hold a reference library and other materials relating to local history and family histories. The Edinburgh Square Heritage and Cultural Centre was designated under the Ontario Heritage Act in 1982 and is operated by Haldimand County. It is located at 80 Caithness Street East in Caledonia.

### No. 6 RCAF Dunnville Museum, Dunnville

The Museum, located at the Dunnville Airport on Port Maitland Road, preserves artifacts and memorabilia related to the No. 6 Service Flying Training School (SFTS) built to train pilots during World War II. In addition to the course records for the more than 2,500 students who trained there, the Museum has extensive displays of uniforms, photographs, navigation equipment, medals, logbooks, and other personal memorabilia. Also, housed in half of Hangar 1, are four flight-worthy training aircraft from that era. A Memorial Garden honours the 47 men who died during training at the No. 6 SFTS. The Museum is open to the public on weekends and holidays from Victoria Day to Labour Day. Private tours can be arranged at other times by contacting the Museum through its website. The Museum is operated, maintained, and expanded solely through the efforts of volunteers, with no government funding. The Museum celebrated its 10th anniversary in 2009.

#### 4.2.2 Culturally associated sites

##### MacCallum, George Alexander

Born in Toronto, George MacCullum (1843-1936) arrived in Dunnville in 1968. He was a local doctor in Dunnville until 1901 and was one of Canada's pioneers in the psychiatry field. MacCullum was also a politician and naturalist who was responsible for changing Ontario's fish and game laws. In 1890, he was appointed to the Ontario Games and Fishery Commission which made several recommendations regarding hunting, fishing and wildlife. A result the commission's recommendations, Algonquin Provincial Park was established in 1893 - Canada's first provincial park. In 1902, he was appointed to the London asylum and six years later, he became he superintendent at the Penetanguishene asylum.

##### McCallum, Senator Lachlan

Known as a 'nation builder' both in business and in politics, Lachlan McCallum (1823-1903), a Scotsman, settled in Broad Creek (Stromness) in 1842 where he worked as a contractor on the Welland Canal. McCallum was the village entrepreneur with businesses in lumbering, a saw mill, shipbuilding, general store, cheese factory and farms. He also served 26 years representing the area in various political levels from Federal or the Ontario Legislature to the Senate (1887-1903). In his shipyard, two boats were built that had their day in history. Lachlan McCallum organized and commanded the Dunnville Naval Brigade and his boat, the W.T. Robb played a significant role in the Fenian Invasion, at Fort Erie in 1866. He also built 'Mary Ann', a tug boat which was the first boat to be registered in the new Dominion of Canada in 1867. Lachlan McCallum's mansion near Stromness in the Town of Dunnville still stands and is a reminder of the wealth he accumulated.



# Heritage River Inventory - Grand River Watershed

## Cultural Features and Values that support the Grand (including Speed, Eramosa, Nith and Conestogo Rivers) as a Canadian Heritage River

### Royal Canadian Air Force No. 6 Service Flying Training School, Dunnville

Starting in the spring of 1940, Timbro Construction turned working farmland into the No. 6 Service Flying Training School (SFTS), an active airfield with five hangars, three double runways, 50 H-huts, a drill hall, canteen, fire hall, and other buildings. The No. 6 SFTS was one of the first Service Flying Training Schools to be built as part of the British Commonwealth Air Training Program (BCATP) to train pilots for the Allied war effort. The No. 6 SFTS officially opened on November 25, 1940. The first class of 50 pilots earned their wings on February 10, 1941. In all, there were 106 classes, the last graduating in November 1944. A total of 2,436 pilots from Canada, Great Britain, Australia, New Zealand, and the United States received their wings at the No. 6 SFTS. The School officially closed on December 1, 1944, although the airfield was maintained for several years. While many of the structures from World War II are gone, the Dunnville Airport still serves as a general aviation airfield and is privately owned. A provincial plaque is located on the site. In 1964, No. 6 SFTS veterans overhauled and repainted a Harvard Mark II aircraft that was then erected in front of what is now the Dunnville Public Library as part of a memorial to the 47 men who lost their lives during training at the No. 6 SFTS. The site is located at 536 Port Maitland Road.

#### 4.2.3 River-based cultural landscapes

The Nelles Settlement, York

Captain Hendrick Nelles was one of several loyalists invited by the Six Nations Indians, on the advice of Joseph Brant, to settle on the Indian tract bordering the Grand River. Captain Nelles and his family took up land in 1785 in Seneca Township and by 1828 about thirty families were established on his land. A provincial plaque is located on the corner of Brant Highway 54 and Nelles Road in York.

#### 4.2.4 Architectural response to river locations

Smith Home, Dunnville

The Smith Home, built in 1917 by the John Harvey Smith Family, is an example of the style of homes built between 1900 and 1920. The high foundation of the homes reduced the damage caused by the Grand River's powerful flood waters. The river flooded yearly as far as Broad Street until the early 1950s, when dams were built to reduce the risk of flooding. The Smith Home is located on the corner of Broad and Cedar Streets in Dunnville.

### 4.3 Early Recreation

#### 4.3.1 Recreational boating

#### 4.3.2 Angling

#### 4.3.3 Land-based touring

#### 4.3.4 Organized river recreation facilities and clubs



# Heritage River Inventory - Grand River Watershed

Cultural Features and Values that support the Grand (including Speed, Eramosa, Nith and Conestogo Rivers) as a Canadian Heritage River

## 5 Jurisdictional Use

### 5.1 Conflict and Military Associations

#### 5.1.1 Aboriginal internecine conflict

#### 5.1.2 Aboriginal/European conflict

#### 5.1.3 European internecine conflict

#### 5.1.4 Military expeditions

The Grand River Naval Depot, Port Maitland

In 1815, a naval station was built by the British navy at the mouth of the Grand River at Port Maitland, predominately on the east side of the river. The depot was built to protect the north shore of Lake Erie from the threat of an American invasion. The Rush-Bagot Agreement of 1817 severely restricted armed vessels on the Great Lakes. The depot never really flourished. Gradually it fell to ruin and was abandoned in 1834. A provincial plaque is located in Esplanade Park on Regional Road 11 in Port Maitland.

Norton, John (Teyoninhokarawen)

John Norton (Teyoninhokarawen) was a school master, interpreter for the Indian Department, adopted Mohawk Chief, army officer, and author. He was born the son of a Scottish mother named Anderson and a Cherokee father named Norton. Captain Joseph Brant (Thayendanegea) drew Norton into his service as an interpreter, made him an emissary, and adopted him as a "nephew," deputy, and successor. Norton, whose new name was Teyoninhokarawen resigned from the Indian Department and began living in Onondaga on the Grand River. He participated in the War of 1812-1814. During the first year of the war, he assembled and commanded fighting men of the Six Nations and other tribes, the parties varying in size with the conditions and necessities along the Niagara frontier. His leadership in the great victory at Queenston Heights was the high point of his military career. Norton's own account is vivid and inimitable. In the campaign of 1813, Norton was active again. He and one hundred Grand River Warriors were at Fort George (Niagara-on-the-Lake) when the Americans attacked in late May, and they took part in the subsequent British withdrawal to Burlington Heights (Hamilton). Norton and his wife returned from Britain to Upper Canada in 1816. He had received a commission as a brevet major in the British army, but he was unofficially called Colonel Norton. He became the owner of a large farm overlooking the Grand River at Sims Lock, south of the present-day Brantford. He "improved" his lands, setting an example in agriculture for the Grand River community. In 1823, believing that his wife Catherine had been guilty of infidelity, Norton order a young Native named Big Arrow (Joe Crawford) off the farm. This intruder demanded a duel (the last in Canada) but he died of a wound accidentally inflicted in a scuffle. Norton volunteered to stand trial. He refused to use his own "best defence" to protect Catherine from public shame. He was convicted of manslaughter and fined 25 pounds. Although Catherine begged for reconciliation, he would not see her again. Norton was designated a "Person of National Significance" in 2011 by the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada. A national plaque has not yet been erected.

### 5.2 Boundaries

#### 5.2.1 International borders



# Heritage River Inventory - Grand River Watershed

Cultural Features and Values that support the Grand (including Speed, Eramosa, Nith and Conestogo Rivers) as a Canadian Heritage River

## Halton, Region of

### 1 Resource Harvesting

#### 1.1 Fishing

1.1.1 Aboriginal prehistoric fishing

1.1.2 Historic domestic fishing and processing

1.1.3 Commercial fishing

1.1.4 Collection of shellfish

#### 1.2 Shoreline Resource Harvesting

1.2.1 Trapping of fur-bearing animals

1.2.2 Collections of aquatic plants

1.2.3 Hunting of birds and land animals

1.2.4 Mines and quarries in bed or banks of river

#### 1.3 Extraction of Water

1.3.1 Direct drive power generation



# Heritage River Inventory - Grand River Watershed

Cultural Features and Values that support the Grand (including Speed, Eramosa, Nith and Conestogo Rivers) as a Canadian Heritage River

## 4.1.4 European burial places

## 4.2 Cultural Expressions

### 4.2.1 Riverside museums, art galleries and commemorative structures

### 4.2.2 Culturally associated sites

#### Halton County Radial Railway Museum

The railway known as the "Radial" came through from Toronto to Guelph in 1917, and had a station in the village of Eden Mills. It ran from Keel and Dundas Streets in Toronto to Guelph and continued on to Galt and Paris. It was a 2 1/4 hour run from Guelph to Toronto. In 1931 it ceased operation and by 1935, the tracks were torn up. In 1953, tracks were purchased from the Toronto Suburban Railway, brought to the Halton County Railway Museum, near Eden Mills and re-laid on land purchased by volunteers. The museum and provincial plaque are located southeast of Guelph at 13629 Guelph Line Road in Milton.

### 4.2.3 River-based cultural landscapes

### 4.2.4 Architectural response to river locations

## 4.3 Early Recreation

### 4.3.1 Recreational boating

### 4.3.2 Angling

### 4.3.3 Land-based touring

### 4.3.4 Organized river recreation facilities and clubs



# Heritage River Inventory - Grand River Watershed

Cultural Features and Values that support the Grand (including Speed, Eramosa, Nith and Conestogo Rivers) as a Canadian Heritage River

## Mississaugas of the New Credit

### 1 Resource Harvesting

#### 1.1 Fishing

1.1.1 Aboriginal prehistoric fishing

1.1.2 Historic domestic fishing and processing

1.1.3 Commercial fishing

1.1.4 Collection of shellfish

#### 1.2 Shoreline Resource Harvesting

1.2.1 Trapping of fur-bearing animals

1.2.2 Collections of aquatic plants

1.2.3 Hunting of birds and land animals

1.2.4 Mines and quarries in bed or banks of river

#### 1.3 Extraction of Water

1.3.1 Direct drive power generation



# Heritage River Inventory - Grand River Watershed

Cultural Features and Values that support the Grand (including Speed, Eramosa, Nith and Conestogo Rivers) as a Canadian Heritage River

1.3.2 Human consumption

1.3.3 Agricultural extraction

1.3.4 Industrial extraction

## 2 Water Transport

### 2.1 Commercial Transport

2.1.1 Prehistoric trade

2.1.2 Historic human-powered freight

2.1.3 Powered commercial freight

2.1.4 Surface bulk transportation

### 2.2 Transportation Services

2.2.1 Fur trade posts

2.2.2 Navigational improvements

2.2.3 Shipyards



# Heritage River Inventory - Grand River Watershed

Cultural Features and Values that support the Grand (including Speed, Eramosa, Nith and Conestogo Rivers) as a Canadian Heritage River

**2.2.4 Facilities for loading/provisioning passengers**

**2.3 Exploring and Surveying**

**2.3.1 French exploration**

**2.3.2 British exploration**

**2.3.3 Migration and settlement**

**2.3.4 Surveying expeditions**

**3 Riparian Settlement**

**3.1 Siting of Dwellings**

**3.1.1 Shoreline seasonal dwellings**

**3.1.2 Riverside homesteads and farms**

**3.1.3 Permanent riverside dwellings sited with respect to rivers**

**3.1.4 Dispersed dwellings in settlement patterns**

**3.2 River-based Communities**

**3.2.1 Permanent shoreline Aboriginal settlements**





# Heritage River Inventory - Grand River Watershed

Cultural Features and Values that support the Grand (including Speed, Eramosa, Nith and Conestogo Rivers) as a Canadian Heritage River

**3.2.2 Fortification-based structures/communities**

**3.2.3 River-industry-based structures/communities**

**3.2.4 River-crossing-based structures/communities**

**3.3 River-Influenced Transportation**

**3.3.1 Ferries and Fords**

**3.3.2 Road Bridges**

**3.3.3 Rail Bridges**

**3.3.4 River-influenced roads and railways**

**4 Culture and Recreation**

**4.1 Spiritual Associations**

**4.1.1 Sacred or spiritual sites**

**4.1.2 Ritual or ceremonial structures and sites**

**4.1.3 Aboriginal burial places**



# Heritage River Inventory - Grand River Watershed

Cultural Features and Values that support the Grand (including Speed, Eramosa, Nith and Conestogo Rivers) as a Canadian Heritage River

## 4.1.4 European burial places

## 4.2 Cultural Expressions

### 4.2.1 Riverside museums, art galleries and commemorative structures

#### New Credit Indian Reserve and Mission

The New Credit Indians are descendants of the Mississauga Indians who, in 1827, moved from the Credit Valley to land offered to them by the Six Nations Council. The area soon developed into a prosperous farming community. A provincial plaque is located at the New Credit Council House, Oneida Township, First Line Road, west of Highway 6 and north of County Road 20.

#### Kahkewaquonaby (Reverend Peter Jones)

Born at Burlington Heights, Kahkewaquonaby (Reverend Peter Jones) (1802-1856) was a son of the noted surveyor, Augustus Jones and a Mississauga chief's daughter. He was converted to Methodism in 1823 and began to preach in the Grand River area. In 1826 he moved to the Mississauga settlement on the Credit River, and was elected a chief of that band in 1829. Reverend Peter Jones helped his people survive the impact of European settlement that had brought them close to extinction. A strong advocate of education, Jones was the first to make Ojibwa a written language, as part of this, he also translated the Gospels into Ojibwa. He is buried in Greenwood Cemetery, Brantford. Reverend Peter Jones was designated a person of national historic significance in 1996 and a national plaque has been placed at New Credit.

### 4.2.2 Culturally associated sites

### 4.2.3 River-based cultural landscapes

### 4.2.4 Architectural response to river locations

## 4.3 Early Recreation

### 4.3.1 Recreational boating

### 4.3.2 Angling

### 4.3.3 Land-based touring



# Heritage River Inventory - Grand River Watershed

Cultural Features and Values that support the Grand (including Speed, Eramosa, Nith and Conestogo Rivers) as a Canadian Heritage River

## Oxford, County of

### 1 Resource Harvesting

#### 1.1 Fishing

1.1.1 Aboriginal prehistoric fishing

1.1.2 Historic domestic fishing and processing

1.1.3 Commercial fishing

1.1.4 Collection of shellfish

#### 1.2 Shoreline Resource Harvesting

1.2.1 Trapping of fur-bearing animals

1.2.2 Collections of aquatic plants

1.2.3 Hunting of birds and land animals

1.2.4 Mines and quarries in bed or banks of river



# Heritage River Inventory - Grand River Watershed

Cultural Features and Values that support the Grand (including Speed, Eramosa, Nith and Conestogo Rivers) as a Canadian Heritage River

## 1.3 Extraction of Water

### 1.3.1 Direct drive power generation

#### Plattsville Mill, Plattsville

John Samuel Platt came to Canada in 1844. After working for a year as a millwright in New Dundee, he settled in Blenheim and entered into an agreement with Robert and Williams Sails on November 15, 1845. In exchange for land, Platt was to build a grist mill on the land to grind grain but not necessarily for milling flour. Between 1851 and 1855, he purchased additional acreage. Platt built his first mill on Black Creek. The next year he built another mill on the banks of Smith's Creek (Nith River), which had been given the name of an early Crown surveyor in the area. He located a site on the east bank of the Nith River for a third mill and in 1851 dammed the Black Creek, dug the mill race and started to erect a sawmill and a grist mill. For a few years around 1850, the settlement was known as Blenheim Mills. The Platt Mill has been in operation as a grain processing mill since its inception. Prior to the building of the mill, farmers had to carry their grain to Burford to be ground into flour. The mill was sold in 2006 to Peter VanBoekel, who operates it as the Plattsville Grist Mill. The mill provides bulk feed to farmers. It is also a retail store for pet food and supplies, seeds and bulbs as well as support activities for agriculture and forestry. The mill is located at 24 Hume Street (formerly Victoria Street) in Plattsville.

#### Wolverton Mill, Wolverton

Wolverton was settled by Enos Wolverton in 1848 on 81 hectares (200 acres) of land received from the Crown. A big white mill, on the banks of the Nith River, dominated the community of Wolverton at one time and the ringing of the bell from the tower began and ended the working day. Around 1880, a larger mill was built by the Enos Wolverton family, who had been active in various enterprises since coming to Canada from the United States around 1826. This flour and grist mill, under the direction of Alonzo Wolverton, became the principal industry in the community. Power to run the mill was provided from the Nith River. Three dams were constructed to channel the water to create the strong flow needed. A water gate at the middle dam controlled the flow of water. In times of too much ice or low water, a gasoline engine was used. In 1902, fire, thought to have been caused by a dust explosion, destroyed the original mill. Undeterred by the blow and unwilling to quit, Mr. Wolverton went to the local farmers seeking their support to rebuild a new, larger and more modern mill. The farmers supported the proposition and every cent of the loan money was repaid with interest. A fire in July 1924 destroyed the Wolverton Milling Co. Ltd. Mill and it was not rebuilt. The dams went out with the ice in the spring flood of 1930-1931. The silos, which still stand, were constructed around the end of World War I by Mr. Huehn from Baden to increase storage capacity. The ruins of the mill are beside the Nith River in Wolverton.

### 1.3.2 Human consumption

### 1.3.3 Agricultural extraction

### 1.3.4 Industrial extraction

## 2 Water Transport

### 2.1 Commercial Transport

#### 2.1.1 Prehistoric trade



# Heritage River Inventory - Grand River Watershed

Cultural Features and Values that support the Grand (including Speed, Eramosa, Nith and Conestogo Rivers) as a Canadian Heritage River

## 3 Riparian Settlement

### 3.1 Siting of Dwellings

#### 3.1.1 Shoreline seasonal dwellings

#### 3.1.2 Riverside homesteads and farms

#### 3.1.3 Permanent riverside dwellings sited with respect to rivers

#### 3.1.4 Dispersed dwellings in settlement patterns

### 3.2 River-based Communities

#### 3.2.1 Permanent shoreline Aboriginal settlements

#### 3.2.2 Fortification-based structures/communities

#### 3.2.3 River-industry-based structures/communities

Wolverton Hall, Wolverton

Located in Wolverton, Wolverton Hall was built in 1855 by Enos Wolverton. It is a brick home built in the Regency Style. Enos Wolverton registered a village plot on his land and was Wolverton's first postmaster. A provincial plaque is located at 88 Wolverton Street in Wolverton.

#### 3.2.4 River-crossing-based structures/communities

### 3.3 River-Influenced Transportation

#### 3.3.1 Ferries and Fords

#### 3.3.2 Road Bridges

Blandford-Blenheim Bridge #20

Blandford-Blenheim Bridge #20 was built in 1920. It is a 1 span steel truss bridge owned by the Township of Blandford-Blenheim.



# Heritage River Inventory - Grand River Watershed

Cultural Features and Values that support the Grand (including Speed, Eramosa, Nith and Conestogo Rivers) as a Canadian Heritage River

## Blandford-Blenheim Bridge #21

Blandford-Blenheim Bridge #21 was built in 1920. It is a 1 span steel truss bridge owned and maintained by the Township of Blandford-Blenheim. It is located on Township Road 11 over the Nith River located on Part of Lot 2, Concessions 10 and 11 (Blenheim) in the Township of Blandford-Blenheim. In 2006, a Class Environmental Assessment (EA) to evaluate and select a preferred alternative for the replacement of Bridge 21 commenced. The bridge was replaced with a concrete slab bridge in 2007.

## Blandford-Blenheim Bridge #24

Blandford-Blenheim Bridge #24 was built in 1929. It is a 1 span steel truss bridge crossing the Nith River, owned and maintained by the Township of Blandford-Blenheim.

## Blandford-Blenheim Bridge #25

Blandford-Blenheim Bridge #25 was built in 1937. It is a 1 span steel truss bridge crossing the Nith River, owned and maintained by the Township of Blandford-Blenheim.

## Canning (South-East) Truss Bridge, Canning

The date the Canning (South- East) Truss Bridge was built is unknown. This steel Truss Bridge is deteriorating and is now used only as a scenic pedestrian crossing over the Nith River just north of the Canning CNR Bridge. This type of steel truss bridge is disappearing in the area. A similar truss bridge over the Nith River in the hamlet of Canning, was replaced by a steel beam deck bridge in 1999.

## Blandford-Blenheim Bridge #39 (Silver Bridge)

Blandford-Blenheim Bridge #39 (Silver Bridge) was built in 1920. It is a 1 span steel truss bridge crossing the Nith River, owned and maintained by the Township of Blandford-Blenheim.

### 3.3.3 Rail Bridges

#### Canning CNR Bridge, Canning

The Canning Canadian National Railway Bridge is a steel girder bridge with a pier and abutment made of concrete and stone. The date of construction is not known. The bridge crosses the Nith River is owned and operated by the Canadian National Railway.

### 3.3.4 River-influenced roads and railways

## 4 Culture and Recreation

### 4.1 Spiritual Associations

#### 4.1.1 Sacred or spiritual sites

#### 4.1.2 Ritual or ceremonial structures and sites

#### 4.1.3 Aboriginal burial places



# Heritage River Inventory - Grand River Watershed

Cultural Features and Values that support the Grand (including Speed, Eramosa, Nith and Conestogo Rivers) as a Canadian Heritage River

## 4.1.4 European burial places

## 4.2 Cultural Expressions

### 4.2.1 Riverside museums, art galleries and commemorative structures

Stowe, Dr. Emily Howard Jennings

Dr. Emily Stowe (1831-1903) was born at the Norwich Settlement in Oxford County. In 1854, she received a first-class certificate from the Toronto Normal School for teaching. She became Canada's first female school principal (Brantford Central Public) in 1852. After her husband died from tuberculosis, she decided to study medicine in Toronto. The revolutionary idea of a woman entering medicine was met with strong opposition in Canada. In order to follow her dreams, she had to enrol in the Medical College for Women in New York State. She graduated in 1868, and became the first qualified woman doctor in Canada. Despite her qualifications, she did not receive a license to practise until 1880. Together with her daughter, Augusta Stowe Gullen, Emily led the women's suffrage movement. Emily Stowe was designated a "Person of National Significance" in 1995. A national plaque was unveiled to on the grounds of the Women's College Hospital in Toronto in 1998. A provincial plaque was erected in her honour and placed on the grounds of the Norwich and District Historical Museum and Archives in Norwich.

Princeton Museum, Princeton

The Princeton Museum is located at 25 Main Street South in Princeton. It was founded in 1997 with the purpose of preserving, exhibiting, and interpreting a collection of artifacts and archival materials that are of historical interest to Princeton, the County of Oxford, surrounding communities, and its early settlement.

### 4.2.2 Culturally associated sites

Horner, Colonel Thomas

Colonel Thomas Horner (1767-1834) was originally from New Jersey. He settled in Blenheim Township in 1795 and constructed the first sawmill in present day Oxford County. Horner held several local offices and in 1820 was elected to the provincial legislature. A provincial plaque is located in Princeton Cemetery in Blandford-Blenheim Township.

### 4.2.3 River-based cultural landscapes

### 4.2.4 Architectural response to river locations

## 4.3 Early Recreation

### 4.3.1 Recreational boating

### 4.3.2 Angling



# Heritage River Inventory - Grand River Watershed

Cultural Features and Values that support the Grand (including Speed, Eramosa, Nith and Conestogo Rivers) as a Canadian Heritage River

## Perth, County of

### 1 Resource Harvesting

#### 1.1 Fishing

1.1.1 Aboriginal prehistoric fishing

1.1.2 Historic domestic fishing and processing

1.1.3 Commercial fishing

1.1.4 Collection of shellfish

#### 1.2 Shoreline Resource Harvesting

1.2.1 Trapping of fur-bearing animals

1.2.2 Collections of aquatic plants

1.2.3 Hunting of birds and land animals

1.2.4 Mines and quarries in bed or banks of river

#### 1.3 Extraction of Water

1.3.1 Direct drive power generation





# Heritage River Inventory - Grand River Watershed

Cultural Features and Values that support the Grand (including Speed, Eramosa, Nith and Conestogo Rivers) as a Canadian Heritage River

## 2.2.4 Facilities for loading/provisioning passengers

## 2.3 Exploring and Surveying

### 2.3.1 French exploration

### 2.3.2 British exploration

### 2.3.3 Migration and settlement

### 2.3.4 Surveying expeditions

## 3 Riparian Settlement

### 3.1 Siting of Dwellings

#### 3.1.1 Shoreline seasonal dwellings

#### 3.1.2 Riverside homesteads and farms

#### 3.1.3 Permanent riverside dwellings sited with respect to rivers

#### 3.1.4 Dispersed dwellings in settlement patterns

##### Founding of Milverton

Andrew West moved to the Art Hartlung Farm (currently the corner of William and Church Streets) from New York State in 1848 and opened a hotel a year later. Milverton was known for many years as West's Corners before it was renamed Milverton by Rev. P. Musgrove, who happened to be from Milverton, England. The original log schoolhouse was built in 1856 and replaced with a stone one in 1870. With the advent of rail service in 1877 the small agricultural village became a thriving commercial centre. The Milverton Old Order Amish settlement in Perth County, 35 kilometres (20 miles) west of Kitchener-Waterloo, is the oldest and largest of seven Amish settlements in Ontario, and is the only remaining Canadian Old Order Amish community. A provincial plaque is located at the Public Library, 27 Main Street South in Milverton.



# Heritage River Inventory - Grand River Watershed

Cultural Features and Values that support the Grand (including Speed, Eramosa, Nith and Conestogo Rivers) as a Canadian Heritage River

## Six Nations of the Grand River

### 1 Resource Harvesting

#### 1.1 Fishing

1.1.1 Aboriginal prehistoric fishing

1.1.2 Historic domestic fishing and processing

1.1.3 Commercial fishing

1.1.4 Collection of shellfish

#### 1.2 Shoreline Resource Harvesting

1.2.1 Trapping of fur-bearing animals

1.2.2 Collections of aquatic plants

1.2.3 Hunting of birds and land animals

1.2.4 Mines and quarries in bed or banks of river

#### 1.3 Extraction of Water

1.3.1 Direct drive power generation



# Heritage River Inventory - Grand River Watershed

Cultural Features and Values that support the Grand (including Speed, Eramosa, Nith and Conestogo Rivers) as a Canadian Heritage River

## 3.2 River-based Communities

### 3.2.1 Permanent shoreline Aboriginal settlements

The Six Nations, Ohsweken

The Six Nations Reserve (Tuscarora Township) is the largest First Nations community in Canada. It is 182 square kilometres (70 square miles) with a population of 11,297 (Six Nations Lands/Membership Department, 2005). The Six Nations are made up of the Mohawk, Onondaga, Seneca, Cayuga, Oneida and the Tuscarora. This is the only First Nations community in North America that has each of the Iroquois Nations. Tuscarora Townships is all that remains of the former large territory given to the Six Nations. The Six Nations have been plaqued as a "Designation of National Historic Significance". A national plaque is located at Mohawk Council House in Ohsweken.

Six Nations Council House, Ohsweken

The Six Nations Council House, built in 1863 is a reminder of the rich history of the Six Nations, and one of the four remaining pre-confederation public buildings in the area. The building was once the centre of government and held both the traditional Iroquois Confederacy and the elected government of the Six Nations Reserve at the Grand River. It is located in Ohsweken.

Middleport Site National Historical Site

The Six Nations formerly held their councils in a building called the Council House, located on a farm near Middleport. Subsequently, their councils were held in a hall at Middleport, until a proper building could be built in Tuscarora. Relics of great antiquity are frequently found at the Middleport Site and on various nearby farms. They comprise mainly of old pipes, pottery and arrowheads, many of which are now in the possession of local residents. For a period of about ten years prior to 1841, there were great disputes over land titles, leases and squatters in this area, which resulted in the relocation of the Onondagas to the west side of the Grand River. At Middleport, Arthur Smith had a general store, which for a time was under the management of George Yonell, who subsequently became the proprietor. The site was first excavated by W.J. Wintemberg in 1930. The Ministry of Transportation completed some excavations in advance of highway construction in 1985. The site was used over thousands of years by Aboriginal people, especially in the 10th century A.D. (Princess Point settlement), 14th century A.D. (Middleport village), and in the early 19th century by Onondaga and Mohawk families. Middleport was home to the Onondaga Council House until the late 1850s. The Middleport Site along the banks of the Grand River was designated a place of national historic significance in 1953 and identified as an archaeological site of the Middle Ontario Iroquois.

### 3.2.2 Fortification-based structures/communities

### 3.2.3 River-industry-based structures/communities

### 3.2.4 River-crossing-based structures/communities

## 3.3 River-Influenced Transportation

### 3.3.1 Ferries and Fords



# Heritage River Inventory - Grand River Watershed

Cultural Features and Values that support the Grand (including Speed, Eramosa, Nith and Conestogo Rivers) as a Canadian Heritage River

## 3.3.2 Road Bridges

## 3.3.3 Rail Bridges

## 3.3.4 River-influenced roads and railways

## 4 Culture and Recreation

### 4.1 Spiritual Associations

#### 4.1.1 Sacred or spiritual sites

#### 4.1.2 Ritual or ceremonial structures and sites

#### 4.1.3 Aboriginal burial places

#### 4.1.4 European burial places

### 4.2 Cultural Expressions

#### 4.2.1 Riverside museums, art galleries and commemorative structures

Brant, Joseph (Thayendanega)

The Iroquois, led by Joseph Brant (1742-1807), served with Sir William Johnson in the Niagara Expedition of 1759, and fought in Pontiac's Uprising of 1763. They also supported the British in the American Revolution, and at the end were awarded 9.7 kilometres (six miles) of land on each side of the Grand River from the source to the mouth, part of which is now known as the Six Nations Reserve. Joseph Brant sold off much of the land along the Grand River to white settlers who started many of the communities along the riverbanks. Joseph Brant played a key role in the settlement of the reserve and he requested that the government provide a church, school and mill for the Mohawks. Joseph Brant has been designated a "Person of National Historic Significance". A national plaque is located at the Six Nations Veterans Memorial Park in Ohsweken. Another plaque for Joseph Brant is located beside his tomb at The Royal Chapel of the Mohawks in Brantford.



## Heritage River Inventory - Grand River Watershed

### Cultural Features and Values that support the Grand (including Speed, Eramosa, Nith and Conestogo Rivers) as a Canadian Heritage River

#### Longboat, Tom (Cogwagee)

An Onondaga Indian from the Six Nations Reserve, Tom Longboat (1886-1949) was an outstanding Canadian runner who won the Boston Marathon in 1907, and then competed in the 1908 Olympics. He was the first Canadian to make his living solely from sports. Tom Longboat was designated a "Person of National Historic Significance" in 1976. The national plaque is located at the Six Nations Recreation Complex at 1738 Fourth Line in Ohsweken. A provincial plaque is located at the Six Nations Council House Park in Ohsweken.

#### Brant, John (Ahyouwaeghs)

Youngest son of Joseph Brant, John Brant (1794-1832) succeeded his father as chief of the Six Nations. During the War of 1812, John Brant led his people to Queenston Heights, where they won a battle that played an important role in the British victory. John was deeply concerned with the welfare of his people and travelled to Britain to raise funds for schools and a resident clergyman. He was the first Native person appointed Superintendent of the Six Nations, and first Native person elected to the Legislative Assembly. A provincial plaque is located at Council House Park in Ohsweken and his tomb is located at the Royal Chapel in Brantford.

#### Johnson, E. Pauline (Tekahionwake)

Emily Pauline Johnson (1861-1913) was born March 10, 1861 on the Six Nations Reserve near Brantford, Ontario. Her father was George Johnson, a Mohawk and a chief of the Six Nations Reserve. Her mother was Emily Johnson, a British woman who had come to Canada from Ohio. Pauline was acclaimed for her dramatic readings and romantic writings on Indian themes, nature, religion and Canadian nationalism. She was the first native poet to have her work published in Canada. One of her most noted pieces of poetry is "The Song My Paddle Sings". She toured throughout Europe and North America. Some say it may have been what she saw and heard at Chiefswood that inspired her to write such romantic and soulful reflections of the Indian heart. However, it was also known that her parents encouraged her to write verse and ensured the presence of worthwhile books in their home. E. Pauline Johnson has been designated a "Person of National Historic Significance". National and provincial plaques are located on the grounds of Chiefswood National Historic Site on Brant Highway 54.

#### Chiefswood National Historic Site, Ohsweken

Chiefswood National Historic Site is situated on a prominent ridge overlooking the Grand River on Brant Highway 54 in Onondaga, and was built in 1853 by G.H.M. Johnson as a wedding gift for his English bride, Emily Howells. Chiefswood is a fine example of a rural Italianate villa. It features a hipped roof accented by wide eaves supported by carved brackets and a projecting central frontispiece flanked on the first-storey by two French doors. The house exhibits almost perfect symmetry, with the facade facing onto the Grand River and an entirely identical northern elevation, reflecting the mix of Native and English cultures. Chiefswood is nationally significant because it is the only Indian mansion in Canada of historic significance to survive from the Pre-Confederation days. Chiefswood also symbolizes the Johnson family's role as intermediaries between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal cultures. The site reflects the status and aspirations of Chief George H.M. Johnson who had a formative influence on his daughter, the internationally renowned poet-performer E. Pauline Johnson (1861-1913). In 1998, Chiefswood was reopened to the public after several years of restoration. In 2001, work was completed on the reconstruction of the summer kitchen. In 2011, a water sprinkler pipe burst, causing water damage. Interior restoration work included woodwork painting and repair, plaster repair, calcimine application to the ceilings and wallpaper reapplication. Work was completed in 2012 and the site was again reopened to the public. Chiefswood was designated a national historic site in 1953. The national plaque was replaced by a new plaque written in Mohawk, English and French and unveiled on September 10, 2011.

#### Six Nations Memorial Park (Veteran's Park), Ohsweken

The Memorial Park is a tribute to the Six Nations and Mississauga Natives who fell during the First and Second World Wars, and the Korean and Vietnam wars. There is a granite cenotaph bearing the honour roll in Ohsweken.

#### 4.2.2 Culturally associated sites



# Heritage River Inventory - Grand River Watershed

Cultural Features and Values that support the Grand (including Speed, Eramosa, Nith and Conestogo Rivers) as a Canadian Heritage River

## 4.2.3 River-based cultural landscapes

## 4.2.4 Architectural response to river locations

Chiefswood National Historic Site, Ohsweken

Chiefswood National Historic Site is situated on a prominent ridge overlooking the Grand River on Brant Highway 54 in Onondaga, and was built in 1853 by G.H.M. Johnson as a wedding gift for his English bride, Emily Howells. Chiefswood is a fine example of a rural Italianate villa. It features a hipped roof accented by wide eaves supported by carved brackets and a projecting central frontispiece flanked on the first-storey by two French doors. The house exhibits almost perfect symmetry, with the facade facing onto the Grand River and an entirely identical northern elevation, reflecting the mix of Native and English cultures. Chiefswood is nationally significant because it is the only Indian mansion in Canada of historic significance to survive from the Pre-Confederation days. Chiefswood also symbolizes the Johnson family's role as intermediaries between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal cultures. The site reflects the status and aspirations of Chief George H.M. Johnson who had a formative influence on his daughter, the internationally renowned poet-performer E. Pauline Johnson (1861-1913). In 1998, Chiefswood was reopened to the public after several years of restoration. In 2001, work was completed on the reconstruction of the summer kitchen. In 2011, a water sprinkler pipe burst, causing water damage. Interior restoration work included woodwork painting and repair, plaster repair, calcimine application to the ceilings and wallpaper reapplication. Work was completed in 2012 and the site was again reopened to the public. Chiefswood was designated a national historic site in 1953. The national plaque was replaced by a new plaque written in Mohawk, English and French and unveiled on September 10, 2011.

## 4.3 Early Recreation

### 4.3.1 Recreational boating

### 4.3.2 Angling

### 4.3.3 Land-based touring

### 4.3.4 Organized river recreation facilities and clubs

## 5 Jurisdictional Use

### 5.1 Conflict and Military Associations

#### 5.1.1 Aboriginal internecine conflict



# Heritage River Inventory - Grand River Watershed

Cultural Features and Values that support the Grand (including Speed, Eramosa, Nith and Conestogo Rivers) as a Canadian Heritage River

## Waterloo, Region of

### 1 Resource Harvesting

#### 1.1 Fishing

1.1.1 Aboriginal prehistoric fishing

1.1.2 Historic domestic fishing and processing

1.1.3 Commercial fishing

1.1.4 Collection of shellfish

#### 1.2 Shoreline Resource Harvesting

1.2.1 Trapping of fur-bearing animals

1.2.2 Collections of aquatic plants

1.2.3 Hunting of birds and land animals

1.2.4 Mines and quarries in bed or banks of river



# Heritage River Inventory - Grand River Watershed

Cultural Features and Values that support the Grand (including Speed, Eramosa, Nith and Conestogo Rivers) as a Canadian Heritage River

## 1.3 Extraction of Water

### 1.3.1 Direct drive power generation

#### Snider Flour Mill (St. Jacobs The Mill), St. Jacobs

St. Jacobs was founded in the early 1830s. It was the ventures of Jacob C. Snider that encouraged the community's rapid but short-term growth. In 1850-1851, Snider built a dam to power a sawmill, a woollen mill, and a flour mill. The mill race was the longest in Ontario. In 1855, Snider sold his mill. The mill passed through several hands and was bought by Elias W.B. Snider in 1870. E.W.B. Snider revolutionized the production of flour. In 1875, on the advice of John Braun, a German miller who was employed at the mill, Snider imported a roller mill from Austria to replace the traditional and cumbersome mill stones. The new invention, known as a "roller mill" worked at a faster rate and produced a finer, whiter flour. E.W.B. Snider, who had learned the milling business in his father's mill at German Mills (Parkway), ordered a machine and when it arrived in 1875 was the first of its kind on the continent. The Pioneer Roller Flouring Mill was the first in Canada to export its prime quality flour to Glasgow, Liverpool and Belfast. In 1970, the mill was converted into a collection of arts and crafts studios and is one of the focal points for tourists visiting St. Jacobs. It is located at 1386 King Street North, St. Jacobs.

#### St. Jacobs Mill Race

The St. Jacobs Mill Race was built as a power canal to harness the Conestogo River. Since its completion in 1871, the race has not only served its primary function well, but also has provided a very popular walking path just over a mile in length. The St. Jacobs Mill Race sits on the banks of the Conestogo River in St. Jacobs.

#### Ferrie Mill (Doon Mills), Kitchener

The Ferrie Mill was built by Adam Ferrie Jr. between 1834 and 1839. It was once part of a five-storey mill complex which included a distillery and workers' home. When part of the mill pond broke loose, Adam Ferrie believed that the flood was a sign from God, punishing him for selling whisky to the Indians. As an act of repentance, Adam opened all the barrels of whisky and let them flow downstream. The mill suffered from two fires in 1898 and 1915 and was rebuilt each time, after which it began to crumble away. Mill ruins are located near Doon along Schneider Creek on Old Mill Road.

#### Doon Flax and Twine Mills, Kitchener

In 1853, the Perine Brothers who came to Waterloo County from New York State founded the Doon Flax Mill. It was the first successful flax mill in Upper Canada. About 100 men worked in the mills. In the late 1880s a fire destroyed a large part of the industrial complex. Currently, three buildings still remain of Doon Twines, they are the Twine Mills office; the "Terrace", which housed employees from England and Scotland; and the warehouse. In the 1900s the Krug family took over ownership of Doon Twines, with the name changed to Canada Cordage Incorporated. The area is said to hold a rich aboriginal history. The ruin, the stone foundation wall of the Doon Flax Mill was excavated in 2000. This site is the first archaeological excavation displayed in the City of Kitchener. It is incorporated into the city's trail system.

#### Abraham Erb's Grist Mill, Waterloo

Abraham Erb constructed a sawmill in 1808, followed by a grist mill in 1816. These mills became the central business area of Waterloo. Abraham Erb sold his businesses to Jacob Snider in 1829 and died the following year. Snider added steam power about 1835. He also started a distillery to use the additional power and to process surplus grain. The land was subsequently sold in 1853 and owned by a series of proprietors. The mill complex remained in operation until 1927, when the original grist mill was demolished. Part of the original fieldstone foundation and an old fireplace remained in place and were covered with earth, an invisible monument of the first settler and founder of Waterloo. A replica of Abraham Erb's original grist mill is located on Caroline Street, next to Silver Lake on Laurel Creek, originally called Beaver Creek. Opened in 1998 as a down-sized version of the one Abraham Erb constructed in 1816, the wood used in the building was recycled from a circa 1840s farm shed. However, it is not in the original location. Abraham Erb chose a spot farther downstream.





## Heritage River Inventory - Grand River Watershed

Cultural Features and Values that support the Grand (including Speed, Eramosa, Nith and Conestogo Rivers) as a Canadian Heritage River

### Cambridge Mill (Dickson Mill, Riverbank Mill), Cambridge

Known locally as the Dickson Mill, this large five-storey limestone structure was constructed in 1842 in the Scottish pioneer style on the east bank of the Grand River in Cambridge. As part of Robert Dickson's efforts to develop the banks of the Grand as an industrial area, he hired James Ewart to build the grist mill. Ewart agreed to rebuild the mills at his own expense if they suffered damage. Soon after, in 1843, James Ewart had to rebuild the flour mill, sawmill, and a woollen factory, after fire broke out, destroying the complex. The mill was rebuilt and operated under Dickson's ownership by a variety of tenants until 1862, when the property was sold to the head miller, James Blain. After many years of service as a grist mill, the building stood idle for some years. In 1899, the Galt Gas and Light Company was established in the building by David Spears and Hugh McCulloch, after disuse as a mill. In 1980 it was converted into a restaurant. Extensive renovations were carried out in 2011 as part of a \$5 million makeover. The mill is located at 130 Water Street North.

### Park Hill Dam, Cambridge

Park Hill Dam was built by John Cain, a civil engineer from Montreal, who was hired in 1839 by Robert Dickson. Together, they designed a dam to be built across the Grand River. As part of the project, a canal was dug along the east bank of the river. This elaborate millrace was connected to the mill pond which formed behind the dam and provided the water power needed to run several mills. This wooden dam lasted 71 years before the blasting of an ice buildup by the Town of Galt damaged it. The Galt Gas and Light Company, who owned the dam at the time, wanted the Town of Cambridge to pay for the damages, but decided to build a new concrete dam instead. Construction began August 1, 1913 by local contractors, Thomas and Hancock. It is 88 metres (288 feet) in length, 5.5 metres (18 feet) wide at the base and 3 metres (10 feet) high. The old wooden dam was left in place 11 metres (35 feet) north because it was too difficult to remove it.

### Dumfries Mill (Galt Woollen Factory), Cambridge

Between 1843 and 1851, Isaac Sours built a woollen mill (Dumfries Mill) where Mill Creek flows into the Grand River. The Galt Woollen Factory is the oldest surviving textile mill in the area. Under Sours' ownership, the mill workers worked an average of 64 hours per week. Alexander Young taught school in the woollen factory before the Warnock family purchased it in 1881 to house the original Tiger Brand Knitting Company. Tiger Brand moved to larger facilities across the street in 1904. A section of the limestone building is currently a pumping station for the Grand River Conservation Authority. The remainder of the building, once known as "the Purple Pool Hall" has been converted into offices and apartments by architect, Carlos Ventin and is located at 36 Water Street South in Cambridge.

### Speedslee Flour Mills (Holm's Mills, Black Bridge Mill), Cambridge

A three-storey limestone flour mill and associated sawmill were located in the far southeast of Waterloo Township, one mile north of Hespeler on a stream that emptied from Puslinch Lake into the Speed River. Once situated at the present-day junction of Blackbridge Road and Townline Road in Cambridge near the Black Bridge, Speedslee was originally called Holm's Mills after Niels Peterson Holm, a Dane, who acquired land and water rights from 1829-1835. Holm's built a dam and operated a sawmill, and enlarged it in 1850. In 1856, he built a dam on the Speed River and converted the building into a flour mill. The name Speedslee is mentioned in connection with archaeological excavations in that area. Possibly the name came into use when the property passed out of the Holms family. The limestone building is located at 4860 Townline Road, Cambridge and is currently a private residence.



## Heritage River Inventory - Grand River Watershed

Cultural Features and Values that support the Grand (including Speed, Eramosa, Nith and Conestogo Rivers) as a Canadian Heritage River

### Wellesley Mill, Wellesley

Early in 1845, James Ferris bought land from John Stahle to build a sawmill. The mill, on the east side of the Firella Creek, a tributary of the Nith River, was completed by the end of the summer of 1845. This mill consisted of one upright frame saw and produced badly needed lumber for the settlers. The sawmill was the first step towards starting the village of Wellesley. In 1847, John Schmidt bought the sawmill and improved it and the dam. He ran the mill until 1853, when he sold it to Christopher and Henry Doering. In 1855, the Doerings built a sawmill further downstream and in 1856 built the grist mill. The grist mill ran on waterpower until the late nineteenth century when it was converted to steam power. The coal-fired boiler that provided the steam is still in place in the basement. The Faber Brothers owned the mill in the early 1900s and added the third storey and front section in 1910. When the mill was sold to Joseph Leis in the early 1920s, the Fabers removed the flour milling equipment and took it with them to Tavistock where they established another mill. The Wellesley Mill became primarily a feed mill and is known locally as the "Big Blue Building". The Wellesley Mill is a rarity among existing Ontario mill buildings, both for its age and its construction. The structure is composed of massive timbers, which are mortise-and-tenon-jointed together with brick infill (known as half-timbering), and is set on stone foundation walls up to one metre thick. Few mills of this age have survived in such good condition and most of these that have are built of either brick or stone. Remnants of original milling equipment, including elevators, pulleys and bins and other memorabilia from the mill's past are still in place. The mill is currently vacant and a new use for the structure is being sought. The mill is located at 3677 Nazziger Road in Wellesley.

### Musselman's Mill, Conestogo

Conestogo (Musselman's Mills) was founded by David Musselman, who purchased land on which the community was founded in 1830. He was the first permanent settler north of the Conestogo River. By 1840, he had built a sawmill on Spring Creek. It was the first sawmill of the community and possibly of Woolwich Township. In 1844, he dammed the Conestogo River and built the Township's first flour mill, and his second sawmill. After Musselman started grist, flour and sawmills, in addition to Waterloo County's first distillery with oak pipes powered by a mile-long millrace, the community quickly expanded. By 1850, it had reached a population of about 70 and consisted of a grist mill, a sawmill, and a chair factory. The mill is located at 1805 Sawmill Road, Conestogo and operates feed mill with an affiliated commercial outlet.

### Henry Bechtel's Sawmill, Cambridge

Mill sites were developed along two spring creeks (Bechtel and Bowman) flowing into the Grand River and named for the Bechtel and Bowman families - the Mennonite settlers who developed them. A sawmill and grist mill, built about 1808 by Jacob and Daniel Erb, were later improved by Henry Bechtel in 1840. Constructed originally as a water-powered sawmill, whose sluiceway can still be seen from Blair Road, this Georgian-style structure is built of heavily mortared limestone. In the 1880s, the mill was converted into an electric power plant producing incandescent light for Preston. The site is located at 1740 Blair Road at Fountain Street in Cambridge (Blair).

### Jacob Hespeler Mills, Cambridge

In 1845, Jacob Hespeler purchased a sawmill built in 1835 from Abraham Clemens. In 1847, he demolished the structure and replaced it with a stone grist mill and flouring mill. He later added a sawmill and then Hespeler's first woollen mill near the grist mill. A distillery and a cooperage were built across the river near Jacob's Landing Park. In 1861, Hespeler built a large stone woollen mill close to his other factories on the Speed River in Hespeler. This mill was severely damaged by fire in 1869, after which Hespeler moved to California. American Standard, manufacturer of tubs and basins occupied the mill complex from 1969-2007. The mill was purchased by a local developer in 2008 and work is underway to convert the complex into multi-uses, including luxury condominium lofts. The Mill is located at 19 Guelph Avenue in Cambridge.



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### Shoemaker's Mills (Glasgow Mills, Lancaster Mills, Bridgeport Mill), Bridgeport

The village of Bridgeport sprang up around a grist mill built on Beaver Creek (Laurel Creek), built by Jacob S. Shoemaker in 1829. Shoemaker later built a five-storey mill in 1830. Like other mills of that period, the mill featured ornamentally turned posts which varied from floor to floor. By 1835, Shoemaker had added a linseed oil mill, fuelling mill, carding mill and lathe. About 1840, Shoemaker built a large red brick house in Mennonite Georgian style, which can be seen on Shirk Place overlooking the mill site. A large mill pond was created behind the dam and was a popular swimming location for local young people. The mill complex, called Shoemaker's Mills (also Glasgow Mills in the 1830s and 1840s) included other shops such as blacksmith, copper, carpenter and shoemaker set up around the nucleus of Shoemaker's water-powered mills. The milling complex in Bridgeport was the largest in Waterloo Township by the 1850s. Water power was used until 1960 when it was replaced by electric motors. The mill burned October 6, 1970. Only the silos remain today.

### Blair Mills (Carlisle Mills), Cambridge

A four-storey grist mill, known as Carlisle Mills, was built in 1846 by Samuel B. Bowman in Blair. A dam and millrace provided water power for Bowman's flour mill from the spring-fed Bowman Creek. The mill had a 25-horsepower turbine. In 1851, the mill employed three men and produced 7,000 bushels of flour. In 1876, Allan Bowman built the Sheave Tower or Power Tower to house a water-powered turbine to boost the mill's capacity by reusing water from Bowman Creek that had already gone through one waterwheel. This provided an extra 15-horsepower of energy to grind its flour during peak periods. In 1888, Allan Bowman sold the mill to Jacob Hilborn. His son, John, owned and operated the mill from 1902 to 1925. In 1928, the main mill was gutted by a fire, caused by an overheated bearing, resulting in the destruction of the top three stories. A one-storey mill was rebuilt on the original foundation and was fitted with an electric motor to produce corn meal and corn flour. While some of the original equipment is still in the building, the mill ceased operations in 2003. The mill is located at 91 Old Mill Road, Cambridge.

### Fisher Mills Mill, Cambridge

The hamlet of Fisher Mills is located on Chilligo Creek about 2 kilometres (1.24 miles) northwest of Hespeler. Jacob Fisher built a dam on Chilligo Creek and established a grist mill in 1843. Fisher owned the mill until 1852, when it was purchased by Thomas Stewart, who owned the mill from 1852 to 1864. Stewart sold the mill to Aaron and John S. Clemens, increased the height of the mill dam to make sure there was always adequate water. The Clemens operated the mill until 1869. By 1871, the Fisher Mill employed four men and a 60-horsepower water wheel. At this time, the mill was the largest in Waterloo Township and ranked 8th in the country by value of output. During their tenure, Clemens installed roller milling equipment in the three-and-a-half-storey building and also operated a stave and heading mill so that they could make their own barrels. The brothers dissolved their partnership in 1882 and the mill continued to be operated by Aaron until his death in 1888. With the decline in local wheat-growing and the expanding wheat farming in western Canada, Ontario mills reduced their production. The Fisher Mill produced flour until about 1890 when the mill building and equipment were dismantled and shipped to Birtle, Manitoba by David Clemens where it was rebuilt. The old site was bought by brothers-in-law Joseph S. Shantz and Absalom B. Snyder in 1890, who transformed the mill from flour milling to animal feed grinding. The smaller feed mill was built on the old foundations and worked in conjunction with a sawmill. In 1891-1892, Joseph Shantz took over the whole business and later added cider and apple butter production behind the mill. Joseph purchased the 24.2-hectare (60-acre) farm across the road. In 1932, A.J. (Amon Jeniah) Shantz, son of Joseph, took over the mill and installed a Blackstone diesel engine for auxiliary power. In 1943, A.J. bought the Speedsville Mill. In the 1930s, a seed cleaning business, which offered a better process than the fanning mills used on the farms, was developed. In the 1940s, Vita Crème dog food was produced at the mill. Hydroelectric power from the dam was supplied to the nearby village of Hespeler in the late nineteenth century before the advent of hydroelectricity from Niagara Falls. In the nineteenth century, a hotel owned by the Seagram family of distillery fame, a blacksmith shop and other small trades were located at Fisher Mills. In 1870, the village's estimated population was 100. Since the community was not on a direct route between any of the main settlements of the area, and never had railway or postal service, its population declined as other centres such as Hespeler gained in importance. The Fisher Mills dam failed and was demolished in 2000. The historic settlement is situated near the present-day intersection of Chilligo Road and Beavertdale Road. The Fisher Mill, located at 566 Fisher Mills Road in Cambridge, has been converted to a private residence and extensive exterior renovations were undertaken.



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### Floradale Mill, Floradale

The Floradale Mill, a flour mill, was built by Thomas Quickfall in 1860. It had three run of stones and a capacity of 150 barrels a day. In 1908, Quickfall sold the mill to Daniel M. Bowman, an Old Order Mennonite. Bowman had already owned the local sawmill, which he had purchased from Absalom Eby in 1903. In 1910, Bowman built a wooden dam across Canagagigue Creek to create the Floradale mill pond, which caused some flooding problems upstream because it was too high. In 1914, the present crescent-shaped cement dam, one of the first, was built. A millrace was built under the road to direct the water through the mill to operate the water wheel, which was designed by Bowman. The wheel was 21 feet in circumference and eight feet wide but was cut down to 16 feet in 1926. It could produce 48 horsepower. Bowman chose the overshot wheel because John Seaton, a British millwright, discovered in 1752 that the overshot wheel transmitted about 60 per cent total water power while the undershot wheels transmitted only about 30 per cent. A large gasoline engine supplied auxiliary power when water levels were low. In 1984, Ward Schwindt, owner of the mill, gave permission to the Floradale Parks Committee to make a hole in the cement wall on the north side of the mill. Viewers can see the working equipment of what is thought to be Ontario's last overshot water wheel. In 1964, the millrace was filled in when water was no longer the major source of power. The mill is closed to the public but a number of small businesses occupy the structure. Creative Wood Products manufactures crokinole boards for Lee Valley and Furniture Delight builds custom solid wood cabinet doors. The mill is located at 2239 Floradale Road in Floradale.

### Forbes Textile Mill (Dominion Woollens and Worsteds Mill, Silknit), Cambridge

In 1864, a stone woollen mill was constructed by Randall-Farr and Co. on land that had been purchased from Jacob Hespeler for \$8,000 along the banks of the Speed River in Hespeler. In 1874, the Robert Forbes and Jonathon Schofield, immigrants from Scotland, purchased the Randall-Farr company for \$69,000. In 1880, Robert Forbes became the sole owner and in 1888, it was incorporated as the R. Forbes Co. Ltd. His son, George, succeeded him as president in 1888, and developed the industry into the largest woollen mill in the British Empire. The business was sold to Dominion Woollen and Worsteds Limited in 1928. It became Silknit in 1959 after going into receivership. An electric railway served this large plant on Queen Street in Hespeler. It was the community's major employer in its time, employing up to 1,500 workers. The factory closed in 1984. About one-third of the building was razed in the mid-1980's after a fire. The mill was designated a national historic site in 1989. No plaque has been erected on the site. The mill complex is located at 215 Queen Street West in Hespeler.

### John Erb's Mill (Cherry-Taylor, Dover Flour Mills), Cambridge

The town of Preston, originally called Cambridge Mills, was founded in 1806 by John Erb (1764-1832). In that year, he built a sawmill on the river and in 1807, constructed a grist mill he called Cambridge Mills. A dam was built north of the crossing point on the river, above the large island on which the sawmill was located. The grist mill was built on the north bank below the sawmill. Both were run by water power from the mill race between the island and the north bank. Erb's mills were located at the best water power site where there was room for growth on the gravel terrace on the south bank of the Speed River. There was also a good ford across the river, close to bedrock and with various islets making it safe for fording with wagons and stock. After John Erb's death in 1832, his son, Joseph, took over and rebuilt the grist mill. John Erb, Jr. laid out the village of Preston and advertised village lots for sale in 1836. His father's saw and grist mill were included as part of the advertisements. Today, Cambridge Mills is the home of Dover Flour Mills which mills a full range of high quality flour products needed for the bakery, wholesale and retail markets. Dover has also developed many leading private label brands. The mill is located at 140 King Street West in Cambridge.

### Grandy Dam, Cambridge

The Grandy Dam is located on Mill Creek in the City of Cambridge. The dam is constructed of earth and concrete. It originally provided water power to a mill. The dam is constructed of earth and concrete with wingwalls, a spillway and a pier. It is 50 metres in length (164 feet), with an overall height of 3 metres (10 feet). The dam is privately owned.

### Heritage Water Wheel, New Hamburg

The first inhabitants of New Hamburg harnessed the power of the Nith River to turn the water wheels that produced the power for their mills. To commemorate this past, the residents have erected a Heritage Water Wheel in Scott Park. The 4.5 metre (15 foot) wheel is purported to be the largest operating water wheel in North America.



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### Baden Mill, Baden

The village of Baden was named by Jacob Beck (father of Sir Adam Beck) after his birthplace of Baden in Germany. Beck purchased land adjacent to Spring Creek, a tributary of the Nith River, and built several mills in the area. Established on the site of the earlier settlement of Weissenburg, Baden's development was spurred by the Grand Trunk Railway, which arrived in 1856. The main industry that sustained Baden in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries was the Livingstone Brother's flax and linseed mill. In 1872, the brothers founded the Dominion Linseed Oil Company. At that time, the mill produced 280 bushels of flax seed and 55 tons of flax and hemp. The flax fibres were used to produce linen and flax seed was pressed to make linseed oil for paint, soap and other products. What was leftover, called oil cake, was sold for livestock feed. In 1952, the Dominion Linseed Oil Company was purchased by Toronto Elevators who converted it to a feed mill. The mill is currently owned by Masterfeeds Inc. and is located at 76 Mill Street in Baden.

### New Hamburg Mill, New Hamburg

Attracted by a drop in elevation on Smith's Creek (Nith River), the first settlers to New Hamburg arrived in the 1980s. Josiah Cushman is credited with building a dam and establishing the first grist mill and sawmill in 1833. After Cushman's death from cholera, the property was sold to mortgage holder, Absalom Shade, who sold the mill and its water rights to William John Scott in 1845. Scott established a dam, sawmill and flour mill, around which the village of New Hamburg grew. The mill was subsequently sold to a series of owners. A spectacular boiler explosion severely damaged the three-storey frame building in 1889. The present three-story brick building was built in 1904 by the Stuart Brothers as a grist mill. A wooden dam was constructed across the Nith River to create a mill pond. Water, supplied by a millrace from the mill pond powered two horizontal water turbines that drove the line shafts of the mill. Some of this equipment is still located under the mill. When flour production ceased in the 1950s, water power was no longer used and the millrace was filled in. The mill has operated as the B-W Feed and Seed Ltd. Since 1966 and is located at 183 Mill Street in New Hamburg.

### Turnbull Woollen Mill, Cambridge

Robert Turnbull arrived in Galt from Scotland in 1854. He established a flourishing hand knitting business, the Turnbull Knitting Company. He was succeeded by his sons, Charles and John, who with their brother George, established a number of businesses in Galt including paper box making, and the manufacture of ribbon, shoes, nails and tacks. The Turnbells used the old Wardlaw Mill from 1890-1897. This mill was rebuilt after a fire and was one of two stone mills that were erected over the millrace which ran along the Grand River. The mill remained in operation until 1972. After the devastating flood of 1974, the mill was demolished and the ruins used to create Mill Race Park.

### New Dundee Mill, New Dundee

New Dundee was named after the town of Dundee in Scotland. It was settled after 1826 on land purchased from the Canada Land Company by John Millar. In 1847-48, Frederick C. Millar, John's brother, built a grist mill on Alder Creek, a tributary of the Nith River, which later became known as the New Dundee Flour Mill. It was the first full roller process mill in Ontario. The roller was installed by the owner, Elias W.B. Snider, in 1880-1881. In 1901, Ivan Hilborn bought the mill and the family operated it for 62 years. The mill changed from a flour mill to a feed mill in 1936. In 1970, it was known as Robinswood Feed Mills Ltd. It was still partially operated by water power from the 60-acre mill pond. The mill no longer exists but the site is located behind the Doctor's House, originally the mill house, on the south side of Main Street in New Dundee.

### Cherry-Taylor Mill Dam, Cambridge

The Cherry-Taylor Mill Dam is located on the Speed River in the City of Cambridge (Hespeler). It was originally built to generate power to John Erb's Mill, now Dover Flour Mills. It is a concrete structure with piers and wingwalls. The dam is 75 metres (246 feet) long with an overall height of 3 metres (10 feet).

### Lakeview Lane Dam, Township of Wellesley

The Lakeview Lane Dam is located on Bamberg Creek, a tributary of the Nith River. It was built in the 1870s to provide power to a mill. In the 1930s and 1990s, the stoplogs were replaced with a removable gate. The structure is made of earth and concrete and is over 100 metres in length (328 feet) with an extensive earth berm. The overall height is 4 metres (13 metres). The dam is privately owned.



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### Silknit Dam, Cambridge

The Silknit Dam is located on the Speed River in Hespeler and was originally built to provide a source of power for the Forbes Textile Mill. It is a concrete structure with wingwall and a deck. The dam is 60 metres in length (197 feet) and has an overall height of 3 metres (10 feet).

### Watson's Dam, Ayr

Built in 1868 by John Watson, Watson's Dam provided a source of water power for Ayr's earliest industry and settlement. It was constructed on Cedar Creek, a tributary of the Nith River. This earth and concrete structure is 26 metres (85 feet) in length and 3.5 metres (12 feet) in height. The dam is currently owned by the Township of North Dumfries, however, the water rights were transferred to the Grand River Conservation Authority in 1965.

### Jedburgh Dam, Ayr

The Jedburgh Dam was built between 1832 and 1850 by John Hall who emigrated from Jedburgh, Scotland. He named the village around his mills Jedburgh, after his hometown, but after neighbouring villages grew, they merged to become Ayr in 1884.

### Goldies Mill (Greenfield Mill), Greenfield

In 1865, David Goldie built the massive Greenfield Mill along the Nith River near Ayr. It was four storeys tall and was solidly constructed of fieldstone. The mill was equipped with seven runs of stone, which were driven by a turbine water wheel designed by John Goldie, David's brother. The water wheel was cast by John Goldie in his foundry in Galt from a pattern he designed himself. In 1880, the mill was fitted with machinery to manufacture flour using the new Hungarian roller process system, which was introduced by E.W.B. Snider at the St. Jacob's Mill in 1875. Two additional storeys made of brick were added in the early 1890s. The mill produced some of the finest flour in Ontario. The mill, located at 3089 Greenfield Road is no longer operating as a flour mill but is used by a company for distributing farm supplies and ventilation equipment.

## 1.3.2 Human consumption

### Middleton Water Pumping Station, Cambridge

The Middleton Water Pumping Station was constructed between 1890 and 1891. It was the first pumping station in Galt. Prior to its construction, manufacturers located near the Grand River drew water from the river at a minimum cost. Drinking water was provided by private well. As the town expanded, the need to improve fire protection became urgent. A.L. McCulloch, construction engineer, was put in charge of construction under the direction of architect Willis Chipman. Goldie and McCulloch Company supplied the stand pipe, engine, boiler, pumps, hydrants, and valves. The Middleton Water Pumping Station is reminiscent of the Norman architectural style and is similar to other Ontario pumping stations built at this time. It was constructed using yellow brick, with a split limestone foundation. Norman architectural features include the semi-elliptical arched windows, geometrically patterned stained glass windows, and a conical-roofed tower. The building was designated under the Ontario Heritage Act in 1997 and is located at 60 Middleton Street in Cambridge.

## 1.3.3 Agricultural extraction



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## 1.3.4 Industrial extraction

Cambridge Mill (Dickson Mill, Riverbank Mill), Cambridge

Known locally as the Dickson Mill, this large five-storey limestone structure was constructed in 1842 in the Scottish pioneer style on the east bank of the Grand River in Cambridge. As part of Robert Dickson's efforts to develop the banks of the Grand as an industrial area, he hired James Ewart to build the grist mill. Ewart agreed to rebuild the mills at his own expense if they suffered damage. Soon after, in 1843, James Ewart had to rebuild the flour mill, sawmill, and a woollen factory, after fire broke out, destroying the complex. The mill was rebuilt and operated under Dickson's ownership by a variety of tenants until 1862, when the property was sold to the head miller, James Blain. After many years of service as a grist mill, the building stood idle for some years. In 1899, the Galt Gas and Light Company was established in the building by David Spears and Hugh McCulloch, after disuse as a mill. In 1980 it was converted into a restaurant. Extensive renovations were carried out in 2011 as part of a \$5 million makeover. The mill is located at 130 Water Street North.

Park Hill Dam, Cambridge

Park Hill Dam was built by John Cain, a civil engineer from Montreal, who was hired in 1839 by Robert Dickson. Together, they designed a dam to be built across the Grand River. As part of the project, a canal was dug along the east bank of the river. This elaborate millrace was connected to the mill pond which formed behind the dam and provided the water power needed to run several mills. This wooden dam lasted 71 years before the blasting of an ice buildup by the Town of Galt damaged it. The Galt Gas and Light Company, who owned the dam at the time, wanted the Town of Cambridge to pay for the damages, but decided to build a new concrete dam instead. Construction began August 1, 1913 by local contractors, Thomas and Hancock. It is 88 metres (288 feet) in length, 5.5 metres (18 feet) wide at the base and 3 metres (10 feet) high. The old wooden dam was left in place 11 metres (35 feet) north because it was too difficult to remove it.

Sheave Tower, Cambridge

The Sheave Tower, a 31-foot high and twelve-foot square base, red board-and-batten structure with four slender arched windows, was built in 1876 to harness energy from the Bowman Creek for the adjacent Blair Mills. The site was earth bermed to direct water through a sluiceway in front of the tower and down an artificial channel or trough. Inside the tower was a water-powered turbine that turned a vertical shaft that ran from the turbine to a horizontal shaft mounted at the top of the tower. The horizontal shaft extended through the east wall where it was attached to an eight-foot diameter cast-iron wheel. The wheel was designed to permit installation of hardwood blocks around the rim. The blocks had deep grooves or sheaves cut into them through which ran a wire cable. This 300 foot-long cable was connected overhead to a similar wheel attached to the west side of the mill. To keep the tower from collapsing from the strain imposed by the cable, a brace cable was installed on the backside of the tower. In 1876, this was a remarkable feat of engineering and the tower generated an extra 15-horsepower of energy to the mill to grind flour during peak periods. The Sheave Tower is particularly significant because it represents a unique method of the mechanical transfer of power. The Sheave Tower is officially recognized by the Waterloo Historical Society as one of the world's smallest hydro generating projects. The Sheave Tower is a symbol of the early pioneers to the Waterloo Region and is on the City of Cambridge flag. This site was purchased by Heritage Cambridge in 1994. Heritage Cambridge, with the support of the Waterloo Regional Heritage Foundation, subsequently restored the tower and a new footbridge was constructed. Restoration was completed in 2000. The Sheave Tower can be found along Old Mill Road opposite the old Blair Mills.

Henry Bechtel's Sawmill, Cambridge

Mill sites were developed along two spring creeks (Bechtel and Bowman) flowing into the Grand River and named for the Bechtel and Bowman families - the Mennonite settlers who developed them. A sawmill and grist mill, built about 1808 by Jacob and Daniel Erb, were later improved by Henry Bechtel in 1840. Constructed originally as a water-powered sawmill, whose sluiceway can still be seen from Blair Road, this Georgian-style structure is built of heavily mortared limestone. In the 1880s, the mill was converted into an electric power plant producing incandescent light for Preston. The site is located at 1740 Blair Road at Fountain Street in Cambridge (Blair).



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## 2.3.3 Migration and settlement

## 2.3.4 Surveying expeditions

## 3 Riparian Settlement

### 3.1 Siting of Dwellings

#### 3.1.1 Shoreline seasonal dwellings

#### 3.1.2 Riverside homesteads and farms

##### J. Steckle Heritage Homestead, Kitchener

The J. Steckle Heritage Homestead is a symbol of a mid-twentieth century farmstead, deeply rooted in Mennonite tradition. "Respect for the land and each other" is the motto. This remnant of a "progressive farm" has been held in the same name since 1833 and was worked until 1972. The farm was operated by the Steckle family for close to two centuries with only four family owners, beginning with John Steckle and passing to Henry Steckle, John Steckle II, and finally Dr. Jean Steckle. In 1983, the homestead was designated by the City of Kitchener under the Ontario Heritage Act. In 1988, Dr. Jean Steckle established a non-profit corporation. Its mandate is to provide agricultural, education and recreational programs to children and families within the community. It provides youth with the opportunity to enjoy a valuable environmental experience. An historic local plaque is located at 811 Bleams Road in Kitchener.

##### Brubacher House Museum, Waterloo

The John E. Brubacher House was built in 1850 by Mennonite settler John E. Brubacher. It is a style typical of Pennsylvania German architecture and is constructed of granite fieldstone. It is the only early stone Pennsylvania German house still standing on the north campus of the University of Waterloo. The museum, displaying the furnishings of 1850-1890s tradition, is operated by Conrad Grebel College and the Mennonite Historical Society of Ontario and owned by the University of Waterloo. It is located on the University of Waterloo Campus overlooking Laurel Creek and Columbia Lake. The house was designated under the Ontario Heritage Act in 1975.

##### Elam Martin Farmstead, Waterloo

The Elam Martin Farmstead is a sixth generation Mennonite family farm founded in 1820 and located within the heart of RIM Park, Waterloo. The original house has been lost, but in its place is the spring house. Additional structures were added as the farm was subdivided and passed down through the generations. The layout is reminiscent of the Mennonite Old Order way of life, with built and natural features constructed to service the needs of large, immigrant families. The main house was constructed in 1856 in the Mennonite Georgian style, featuring two storeys, a gable-roof, a yellow-brick facade and a unique moulded brick cornice. A doddy house, a house generally used for the grandparents, was constructed adjacent to the main house in the 1870s, which is distinctive of Mennonite homesteads and often incorporated into many Waterloo Region farms. The farmhouse and associated outbuildings, kitchen garden and orchards are characteristic of Waterloo County Mennonite farming operations. The City of Waterloo purchased the property in 1999. The property was designated by the City of Waterloo in 2001, under the Ontario Heritage Act.





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### Betzner Farmstead, Kitchener

The Betzner Farmstead is located on a ridge of land that offers largely unobstructed views of the Grand River. The site contains the farmhouse, drive shed and surrounding cultural landscape and features characteristics of the early Mennonite settlement in the Region of Waterloo. The farmstead is an early example of the Mennonite Georgian style built circa 1830 by John Betzner. The drive shed, also circa 1830, is an early example of utilitarian construction on a pioneer farmstead. This site was originally part of a tract of land sold by Joseph Brant and the Six Nations to Colonel Richard Beasley in 1797. Beasley, a United Empire Loyalist, sold the land to several Pennsylvania Mennonite farmers. In 1800, 150 acres within Block 2 of the former Six Nations Reserve were purchased by Samuel Betzner. Together, Samuel Betzner and Joseph Schoerg (Betzner's son-in-law who purchased lands adjacent to the Betzner property) established the first permanent settlement in inland Upper Canada, and are considered to be the founding families of Waterloo County. Their contribution to the region is commemorated with the Pioneer Memorial Tower erected in 1925/1926. The property was designated by the City of Kitchener in 2003 under the Ontario Heritage Act and is located at 300 Joseph Schoerg Crescent in Kitchener.

### Woolner Farmstead, Kitchener

Woolner Farmstead was originally purchased by Peter Reesor, one of the first Pennsylvania German Mennonites to settle in Waterloo County and was subsequently purchased by Abraham C. Weber, followed by John Woolner in 1908. The property remains in the Woolner family. The original farmhouse and outbuildings were built in 1930. An addition to the farmhouse was added circa 1858 and the barn and silo were added circa 1870. The farmstead is a well-preserved example of the Mennonite Georgian style in its arrangement of buildings on the site. The home itself has atypical features, not usually found in this style of dwelling which contributes to its uniqueness and richness of character. The site was designated by the City of Kitchener in 1998, under the Ontario Heritage Act and is located at 748 Zeller Drive in Kitchener.

### Ferguson Cottage, Cambridge

Ferguson Cottage, located by and oriented towards the Grand River creates a picturesque view. The property was purchased in 1836 by William Ferguson, a prominent blacksmith and farmer and remained in the family for about 80 years. This limestone cottage is all that is left of the farm and is considered one to the earliest example of Scottish stone cottages in Galt. The building reflects Scottish architecture with a symmetrical facade, hip roof and large chimneys. The material used to construct the building is local stone common to the area, which was cut in unusually large pieces. The cottage was designated under the Ontario Heritage Act in 1981 and is located at 37 Grand Avenue South in Cambridge.

### Schoerg Homestead, Kitchener

The Schoerg Homestead is situated on a ridge overlooking the Grand River valley in south Kitchener. The site continues to feature characteristics which originally influenced its settlement by Mennonite Pioneers, including the rich fertile soil, a mixture of dense forest and open meadows, and its close proximity to the river. Due to its context and history, the site is one of the most significant cultural heritage landscapes in the Region of Waterloo and is commemorated by the Pioneer Memorial Tower to the west. The Schoerg Homestead is part of the earliest inland, non-native settlement of what would become Waterloo County. Before its settlement by Mennonite pioneers, the land was part of the Haldimand Deed, set aside by the British Crown in 1784 for the Six Nations. In 1797, Joseph Brant sold a portion of tract to Colonel Richard Beasley, a United Empire Loyalist who in turn, offered the land for sale. Joseph Schoerg purchased 105.6 hectares (261 acres) in 1800. His father-in-law purchased land immediately adjacent to Schoerg's, establishing the first permanent settlement in inland Upper Canada. The farmstead was passed on to Schoerg's son David Sherk (the Schoerg name was simplified to Sherk). He was reported to be the first non-native child born in the area. He became the first Canadian-born minister of the Mennonite Church. The principle structures on the site were built by David Sherk. The Schoerg Homestead is a classic representation of the Mennonite Georgian style. It is a two-and-a-half storey dwelling, constructed of hand-made red brick, with a two-storey wood frame wing to the rear. The barn, constructed circa 1830, was a classic example of a Pennsylvania Mennonite bank barn and the remains of the granite and limestone foundations can be seen just west of the farmhouse. It was dismantled in 2005. Although the barn could not be reassembled as a stand-alone building, it was used for the wood wall cladding in the Huron Hall and lobby of the new Waterloo Region Museum. The property was designated under the Ontario Heritage Act in 2003 and is located at 381 Pioneer Tower Road in Kitchener.



# Heritage River Inventory - Grand River Watershed

Cultural Features and Values that support the Grand (including Speed, Eramosa, Nith and Conestogo Rivers) as a Canadian Heritage River

Swope House, West Montrose

The Swope House, erected circa 1858 is a fine example of a Waterloo County German farmhouse. Situated on the southwest side of a grassy knoll, the farmstead overlooks the Grand River and the picturesque village of West Montrose. Isaac Swop (Schwabe), a settler from Lancaster City, Pennsylvania built the homestead but sold it to Jacob S. Snider. The one-storey house is constructed of fieldstone and stucco and is characteristic of the Georgian style. The house was designated under the Ontario Heritage Act in 1986 and is located at 52 Hill Street, West Montrose in the Township of Woolwich.

### 3.1.3 Permanent riverside dwellings sited with respect to rivers

### 3.1.4 Dispersed dwellings in settlement patterns

The First Amish Settlement, Baden

The first Amish settlement began in the 1920s when Christian Nafziger arranged for European Amish families to settle on a tract of land which later became Wilmot Township. The provincial plaque commemorating this event is located near the Amish settler's first meeting house on the southeast corner of the intersection of Snyder's Road West and Nafziger Road, west of Baden.

Waterloo County

Waterloo County held its first council meeting on January 24, 1853. With the establishment of Waterloo County emerged a series of enduring institutions including roads and bridges, a judiciary and jail, grammar (or high) schools, a House of Industry and Refuge, agricultural societies and local markets. On January 1, 1973 the Waterloo County area became the Regional Municipality of Waterloo. A provincial plaque is located on the corner of Queen Street North and Weber Street, Kitchener where the original county jail buildings still stand.

## 3.2 River-based Communities

### 3.2.1 Permanent shoreline Aboriginal settlements

Victoria Park, Kitchener

Victoria Park holds a rich aboriginal history, as archaeologists have evidence of a major Neutral village of around 1,800 inhabitants dating from the mid 1600s nearby. In the 1700s, Mississauga natives (Ojibway) often set up winter camps in the swampy area because of its bountiful supply of food, water and firewood. There is an historic plaque in Victoria Park noting this.

The area opened as an official park in Berlin (Kitchener) in 1896, having been purchased two years earlier by the town council from Samuel Schneider, grandson of the pioneering founder of Berlin (Kitchener). An artificial lake was made by damming Schneider's Creek.

Shortly after it was opened, some business leaders of citizens of Berlin had placed a bust of the late Kaiser Wilhelm I, the founder of modern Germany, in the park. In 1911, a statue of Queen Victoria was erected in the park. Soon after the declaration of WW I in 1914, the bust of Wilhelm I was tossed into the lake. It was recovered and placed in a local German club which had closed for the war's duration but 18 months later it was stolen and its whereabouts are still unknown today. Victoria Park is located in the heart of downtown Kitchener, two blocks from King Street.

### 3.2.2 Fortification-based structures/communities



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## 3.2.3 River-industry-based structures/communities

### Settlement of St. Jacobs

Jakobstettel was formally named St. Jacobs in 1852. Jacob C. Snider and his son, Jacob Snider Jr., developed the first saw, woollen and flour mill in the area. The town was named in honour of the two Jacobs whose enterprises shaped the development of the village.

### Martin's Blacksmith Shop, St. Jacobs

Built in 1880, Martin's Blacksmith Shop is the only authentic blacksmith shop still in operation in Ontario. It is now the Forge and Anvil, located on the corner of King and Albert Streets, across from the Snider Flour Mill.

### Architecture in St. Jacobs

St. Jacobs was first known as "Jakobstettel" which means "Jacob's Village". St. Jacobs was officially named in 1852, the "St." being added "for the sake of euphony" and the pluralization was in honour of the combined efforts of Jacobs C. Snider and his son by the same name - founders of the Village. There are two clusters of architecture in St. Jacobs. The first is a representation of early Mennonite settlers. The second is on the Main Street and depicts typical Ontario landscape of the nineteenth century.

### St. Jacobs Schoolhouse

The St. Jacobs Schoolhouse, built in 1867, is the second schoolhouse in the village. It functioned as a learning place until 1929 and today is used as a local summer theater. Unfortunately, no photographs survived the original schoolhouse that was once there. The St. Jacobs Schoolhouse is located on Albert Street in St. Jacobs.

### Jakobstettel Guest House, St. Jacobs

Home to William Snider at the turn of the century, the Jakobstettel Guest House was built in 1898 and is located at 16 Isabella Street.

### Benjamin's Restaurant and Inn, St. Jacobs

Established in 1852 by Joseph Eby, the Farmer's Inn was meant to provide food and lodging for stage coach travelers. After his death, it was sold and renamed the Dominion Hotel. It was renamed again and reopened in 1987 under the name of Benjamin's and is located on King Street in St. Jacobs.

### Bristow, Edward

Edward Bristow settled in Elmira in 1832, when he bought 21.5 hectares (53 acres) and established a tavern, store, shoe shop and a potashery (a factory for making potash, which used to be a key ingredient in the making of soap). This small hamlet was called Bristow's Corners. In 1849, Bristow had become postmaster of West Woolwich. The settlement was later incorporated in 1923 as the Town of Elmira.

### Sonneck House, Kitchener

Sonneck House located at 108 Queen Street North has always been an intricate part of Berlin's history. Sonneck is a German name meaning "sunny corner". The house was named by Louis Jacob Breithaupt and is thought to have been designed by David Gingerich, the architect of Castle Kilbride in Baden. Construction of this stately home began in 1874 and was completed in 1877 for Judge Anthony Lacourse. Louis Jacob Breithaupt purchased the house in 1883 and lived there until 1939. Louis Jacob Breithaupt followed his father's footsteps by becoming Mayor of Berlin in 1881 and subsequently MPP of Waterloo North. He also served as president of the Board of Trade, founding member of the area YMCA and member of the Berlin Park Board. The day-to-day existence of this home can be gleaned from the pages of the diary that Louis Jacob kept since he was 12 years of age which is at the University of Waterloo Library special collections archive. The house was designated under the Ontario Heritage Act in 1986.

### Arrow Shirt Factory, Kitchener

The Arrow Shirt Factory was constructed in 1912, to a design similar to Albert Kahn's famous industrial structures elsewhere in the city, Kaufman Rubber and Dominion Rubber, and was known at that time for its "modern" appearance. Arrow played an important role in Kitchener's industrial history but closed in the 1990s. It is located at 112 Benton Street in Kitchener and the structure has been redeveloped as condominiums.



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### Heritage House, Kitchener

This house was built by a local carpenter in 1858 and is one of the oldest homes of the Doon area. This house is designated as a heritage site by the Kitchener LACAC and is located at 20 Pinnacle Drive in Kitchener.

### Old Red Lion Inn, Kitchener

From the 1870s to the 1900s the Old Lion Inn, located in Kitchener (Doon) was a busy place. Located diagonally across the street was the Grand Trunk Railway Station. Today it is a residence and is finished in the style of the 1800s. It has been given the designation of a heritage landmark by the Kitchener LACAC and is located at 37 Pinnacle Drive in Kitchener.

### The Ziegler House, Kitchener

The Ziegler House was built by Nicholas Ziegler in 1852 and is one of the oldest remaining homes in Kitchener. It is located at 139 Queen Street in Kitchener.

### Seagram Distillery, Waterloo

The distillery originally started as a grist mill (Granite Mills) in 1857, where farmers brought grain for grinding. It was converted to a distillery and was an example of the strong brewing and distillery tradition in Waterloo. The distillery closed in 1991, burned down in 1993 and was not restored. Other original buildings on the Seagram brewery site have been refurbished to contain businesses and condominiums. Seagram's closed in 1992. The original building is located at 57 Erb Street West in Waterloo.

### Abraham Erb's House, Waterloo

Abraham Erb's house was built around 1812 by Abraham Erb, the founder of Waterloo, making it one of Waterloo's oldest homes. It was a three bay structure facing a mill situated near the southwest corner of King and Erb Streets. Abraham Erb came from Lancaster County, Pennsylvania in 1806 and settled on Lots 14 and 15 of the German Company Tract. This land now comprised the central business district of Waterloo. He established a sawmill on Beaver (Laurel) Creek in 1808 and a grist mill in 1816. Two former mayors of Waterloo, Barnabas Devitt and Ford Kumpf, also lived in the house. The house demonstrates a mixture of architectural styles due to its many additions over the years. The house was designated under the Ontario Heritage Act in 1979 and is located 172 King Street South in Waterloo.

### University of Waterloo

This university was established in the 1950s in response to community demand for improved education facilities, particularly in technical and scientific fields of study. Renowned for the success of its co-operative education programs, it now has the largest engineering school in Canada. The provincial plaque is located at the entrance to South Campus Hall, Ring Road, Waterloo.

### University of St. Jerome's College, Waterloo

Father Louis Funken founded St. Jerome's College in 1865 to serve German-speaking Roman Catholics in Waterloo County. In 1959 it gained independent university status, and the following year entered into federation with the University of Waterloo. St. Jerome's College is located at 200 Westmount Road North, at the University of Waterloo campus in Waterloo. A provincial plaque is located in the courtyard of St. Jerome's College.

### Wilfrid Laurier University, Waterloo

Originally known as Waterloo Lutheran University, Wilfrid Laurier University, was the first university in Waterloo. The university was built in 1911 and originated from the Evangelical Lutheran Seminary of Canada. A provincial plaque was located at the entrance to the Central Teaching Building on Albert Street in Waterloo. The plaque was retired for repairs and it is unknown when the plaque will be replaced.



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### Waterloo Train Station

The railway station was built in 1910 by the Town of Waterloo and later was sold to the Grand Trunk Railway. Later it was absorbed by the Canadian National Railway system and in peak periods serviced nine trains a day; six passenger and three freight trains. The station was the focus of many events including the departure place for troops serving World War I and II. The building was also the cornerstone of the community and helped Waterloo grow in the mid 1900s. The train station was designated under the Ontario Heritage Act in 1995 and is located at 20 Regina Street South, Waterloo. It is currently a men's clothing store, Paul Puncher Men's Clothier.

### First School House, Waterloo

The first schoolhouse was built in 1820 and was located at King and Central Streets. The school was moved to Berlin (later known as Kitchener) in 1842, where it was rented as a residence until it was re-acquired for Waterloo. In 1894, largely through the efforts of Isaac. E. Bowman, a member of the Waterloo Park Board of Management, it was purchased by the Board and moved to Waterloo Park where it still stands today.

### Huether Hotel (Lion Brewery and Museum), Waterloo

The Huether Hotel/Lion Brewery and Museum is a dominant landmark in uptown Waterloo. Said to house the first brewery in Waterloo, the hotel is a representative of the entrepreneurial drive of the citizens of Waterloo County. Wilhelm Rebscher purchased the property in 1842 and operated a brewery until 1856. Operation of the brewery was taken over by Christopher Huether and his father Adam who named it the Lion Brewery. In 1861, the Lion Brewery was known to produce the best beer in the country, and was producing about 730 barrels of beer a year. In 1899, Theresa Kuntz became the hotel and brewery's proprietor. The Kuntz Brewery Ltd. held the premises from 1910-1930. The Adlys family obtained the building in 1953 and restored it. Although portions of the building date to 1855, the existing hotel was constructed in 1870, with a Victorian facade added in 1880. Inside, the basement features a rare storage cavern with a vaulted stone ceiling and arched entrance. This cavern was uncovered in 1961 when the City of Waterloo wanted to pave parking lot behind the hotel. The hotel is an example of a commercial hotel from the late nineteenth century. It is also a museum of Lion's memorabilia and collectables. The Huether Hotel was designated under the Ontario Heritage Act in 1988 and is located at 59 King Street North in Waterloo.

### Kuntz-Labatt's House, Waterloo

The Kuntz-Labatt's House was built in the 1880s by David Kuntz, original owner of L. Kuntz Park Brewery, originally known as the Spring Brewery. It was founded in 1844 and by 1910 had grown to become Ontario's second largest brewery. The factory was bought by Carling Breweries Limited in 1929 and the manager of Carlings, Colonel Hugh J. Heasley, lived in this house from 1944 to 1978. The Kuntz-Labatt's House was constructed in the Italianate style. In 1973, Carling Breweries Limited undertook extensive renovations to the house, which were sympathetic to its original form and character. This house was designated under the Ontario Heritage Act in 1978 and is located at 167 King Street North in Waterloo.

### Old Button Factory, Waterloo

Richard Roschman was born on November 23, 1848, in the old town of Ulm, Germany. He arrived in Berlin (Kitchener), Ontario in 1871. In 1878, Richard Roschman and Daniel Bowman became partners in their own button business, operating under the name of Roschman and Bowman. As the business grew and prospered, it became necessary to expand to a new location. A new building was erected in 1896 on Queen Street, now 25 Regina Street South, in uptown Waterloo. The building was constructed in the style typical of late nineteenth century industrial architecture. The Grand Trunk railway was only a few yards from the building, with the Waterloo Station and freight yards across the road. The factory was in a prime location to receive the raw products, ivory nuts and sea shells. By 1900, the Roschman Button Factory employed over one hundred men and women. The Button Factory closed its doors in 1944. In 1982, it was designated under the Ontario Heritage Act by the City of Waterloo as a significant historical and architectural landmark. In 1993, the Waterloo Community Arts Centre made the Button Factory its home where it holds workshops, classes and general meetings with interesting speakers. The Old Button Factory is located at 25 Regina Street South in Waterloo.



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#### The Founding of New Hamburg

New Hamburg was founded when a grist mill was built in 1834 by Josiah Cushman. This formed the centre of a small settlement of Mennonites and German immigrants. Agricultural prosperity and, after 1865, railway service ensured the continued prosperity of the community. A provincial plaque is located on the grounds of the old Wilmot Township Hall at 121 Huron Street in New Hamburg.

#### Founders of Galt

In 1816, William Dickson, a Niagara merchant, purchased a piece of land and built a sawmill and grist mill at present day Cambridge. Galt was originally called Shade's Mill after the builder of the mills, Absalom Shade, but the name was changed in honour of Dickson's friend John Galt. The provincial plaque is located in Centennial Park on Spruce Street in Cambridge.

#### Founder of Preston

Preston was founded in the early 1800s when John Erb (1764-1832) acquired land from the German Land Co. at the junction of the Speed and Grand Rivers, and built a grist and sawmill. It was around these mills that the settlement of Preston grew, even though it was not John Erb's intent that a village develop. John Erb consistently refused to sell land for commercial development and it was not until after his death in 1832 that his lands to the south of the Speed River were surveyed and divided into lots. This task was given to William Scollick, from Preston, Lancashire, England. The linear shape of the survey with virtually all the buildings in the settlement stretched out along the Great Road from Dundas is said to have reminded Mr. Scollick of his native town in England and he gave the name of Preston to the settlement. A provincial plaque is located on King Street, in front of the former Preston Town Hall in Cambridge.

#### Cambridge City Hall (Historic Galt Town Hall), Cambridge

Designed by local architect H.B. Sinclair, Galt City Hall was built in 1857-1858, and is an example of limestone and granite construction. The building is architecturally significant as an example of a typical town hall built in Ontario during the mid-nineteenth century. The simple symmetrical plan of the building is characteristic of the emerging Century Italianate style, but the structure also contains many Georgian inspired features such as its projecting pedimented bays and simple cornice. The belfry of the clock tower, added to celebrate Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee in 1897, is representative of a more eclectic late nineteenth Century Victorian architecture. Located in the central civic square, the building is a focal point in the former City of Galt's historic core and can be viewed from numerous locations within the community. The city hall is now used for Cambridge council meetings, and it houses local archives. Galt City Hall and its provincial plaque are located at 46 Dickson Street, at Market Square in Cambridge. The building was designated under the Ontario Heritage Act and is protected by an Ontario Heritage Trust conservation easement that came into effect in 1989.

#### Tassie's School (Galt Collegiate Institute), Cambridge

The land on which Galt Collegiate Institute is situated was donated to the town in 1854 by the Dickson family. The Dicksons were a founding family of Galt and also donated land for the Dickson Public School, which was constructed in 1877. Galt Collegiate is one of the oldest buildings in the former Town of Galt. The Galt Grammar School, as it was first known, was founded in 1852 by Michael C. Howe and became an outstanding private school for boys. William Tassie was the headmaster of the Galt Grammar School from 1853-1881. He resigned because of a conflict of interest after the school became a Collegiate Institute in 1872. It was among the first schools in the province to become a Collegiate Institute. The plain symmetrical building of 1854, and several later additions built between 1859 and 1923, are constructed of fossilized limestone quarried from the banks of the Grand River. It was designed in the Scottish Baronial style. Located along the forested bank of the Grand River, the school is a significant local landmark. A provincial plaque is located at the school at 210 Water Street in Cambridge.



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### Mill Race Park, Cambridge

Mill Race Park is part of the Cambridge Living Levee Trail. It contains the ruins of the old Turnbull Woollen Mill (established 1897). The ruins were rehabilitated and built into the flood protection system of river walks and earthen dikes for recreation and historic appreciation. The park is the location of the Canadian Heritage River Systems plaque honouring the Grand River which was erected on September 26, 1994. The mill is a reminder of the importance of the river for its industrial past. The park contains picnic areas, benches, and gardens. A second landing to improve public access to the water was constructed in 2005. Concerts and music festivals including the Mill Race Folk Festival and Living Christmas Pageant are held in the stone amphitheatre. The park is a popular location for photographers.

### Rummelhardt School, Waterloo

This schoolhouse was built in 1867, replacing the original 1844 log structure. It is the only remaining stone schoolhouse in Waterloo, located on its original site. This one-storey school was designed as a single room school, with an attached teacher's room on the Erb Street Side. It was closed in 1964 and was scheduled for demolition, but was purchased by the Kitchener-Waterloo Bilingual School in 1966. In partnership with the City of Waterloo, the Waterloo Regional Heritage Foundation and the Kitchener-Waterloo Bilingual School funds were designated for its restoration. The school was designated under the Ontario Heritage Act in 2000 is located at 600 Erb Street West, Waterloo

### McDougall Cottage, Cambridge

McDougall Cottage was built circa 1858 on the banks of the Grand River from local limestone and colour-matched gray granite. It serves as an interpretive centre, showcasing distinctive architectural features, pocket-sized gardens and unique interior landscapes including spectacular circa 1906 hand-painted friezes and ceilings, fine hardwood floors, welcoming kitchen and glassed-in back porch. This site was opened to the public in 2002 and is operated by the Regional Municipality of Waterloo.

### Riverside Silk Mills (University of Waterloo, School of Architecture), Cambridge

In 2001, the University of Waterloo announced a new facility for its School of Architecture. Opened in September 2004, the new facility is located in the former Riverside Silk Mills. This 1920s industrial textile building overlooks the Grand River and was once central element of economic development in Cambridge (Galt). The school includes an exhibition gallery, lecture theatre, workshops, classrooms, and a design studio and offer an innovative example of adaptive reuse. The school is located at 7 Melville Street South in Cambridge

### Governor's House and Gaol, Kitchener

The Waterloo County Gaol and Governor's House are important in defining the establishment of Waterloo County. The Waterloo County Gaol is the oldest remaining County of Waterloo building. Built in 1852, the building is a symbol of the judicial independence of Berlin (Kitchener) who won the County seat over Galt in the late 1840s. The Gaol is a fine example of the Classic Revival style and was built out of granite, stone and brick trim. It is the only stone building in the Region of Waterloo built in this style. The Governor's House was built in 1878 by local architect David W. Gingerich. Built in the mid-Victorian Italian Villa style, it was the home of the "Gaoler" and was an integral part of the complex for 100 years. The home reflected the Governor's respected position in Berlin and features a four-storey tower and a Mansard roof. It is said that the complex is haunted by the spirits of three inmates who died in the gaol and were buried in the courtyard. The complex was closed in 1978 and fell into disrepair. Local heritage activists formed 'The Friends of Governor's House and Gaol' in 1988, and promoted the historical significance of these buildings and their potential for reuse. As a result of their efforts, the buildings presently house the Provincial Offences Court complex. The grand opening was in 2002. The former prison exercise yard is now the site of a beautiful walled garden and fountain that reflect the time period of the buildings. A founders' bench in the garden features the crests of area municipalities to symbolize the rich history of the county, and there is a history wall to provide visitors with a link to the past. The buildings are located at 73 Queen Street North in Kitchener



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### Bristow's Inn, Elmira

Bristow's Inn was named after Elmira's founding father Edward Bristow. It was originally built as a farmhouse in 1860 on Edward Bristow's land by Jacob Bowman. The style is referred to as Gothic Revival or Picturesque style, popular for Ontario farmhouses in the 1860s. It is entirely of wood clapboard construction, with the main features being the Carpenter Gothic windows and ornate trim work. There have been a number of owners over the years, and although he did not own the property, the first mayor of Elmira, Peter Stumpf occupied the property in 1923. The house was designated under the Ontario Heritage Act by the Township of Woolwich in 1989, and the same year extensive restoration brought the property back to its original design and at the same time creating a seven room Country Inn. In 1991, the inn received an 'Award of Excellence' from the Waterloo Regional Heritage Foundation for the restoration of the property. Bristow's Inn has now been converted back to a private residence and is located at 80 Arthur Street South, Elmira.

### Cambridge Armoury

The Cambridge Armoury is an example of a smaller armoury built in 1914-1915. It is a Recognized Federal Heritage Building which is constructed in a Tudor-influenced style with fortress-like detailing executed in stone and brick. The façade features flanking towers, crenellated turrets and a large, stone-framed central troop door. The large, functional space of the main drill hall is supported by a truss system. The building is characterized by good craftsmanship and functional design. The Cambridge Armoury is home to the Highland Fusiliers of Canada, successor to the 29th Waterloo Infantry Battalion, formed in 1866, later known as the Highland Light Infantry of Canada. The Cambridge Armoury was recognized as a Federal Heritage Building in 1987 and is located at the corner of Ainslie and Mill Streets in Cambridge.

### Canadian Pacific Railway Station, Cambridge

The Canadian Pacific Railway Station in Cambridge (Galt) was built in 1998-1999. This station illustrates the extensive rebuilding and improvement program undertaken by the railway company between 1896-1914 and is an example of the work of Montreal architect, Edward Maxwell. Maxwell was the first Canadian to contribute significantly to the CPR system and the Cambridge station dates from his early association with the company. The design of the station building includes a large, overhanging roof, a station agent's bay, and a quiet, domestic quality to the space. More unusual features include the sophisticated use of dark colours, the use of rough, natural materials, and the fine detailing borrowed from the Richardsonian Romanesque style and from an emerging interest in the Arts and Crafts movement. The Cambridge station retains significant site features including the tracks, a circular drive and a sense of open space. The station was designated as a national Heritage Railway Station in 1991. The station is located on Malcolm Street in Cambridge.

### Former Canadian National Railways (VIA Rail) Station, Kitchener

Built in 1897, the Former Canadian National Railway (CNR) (VIA Rail) Station is a one-storey, brick-clad building located on a narrow strip of land on the periphery of the commercial core of Kitchener. The station reflects the turn-of-the-century prosperity and confidence of both the Grand Trunk Railway and the town of Berlin (now Kitchener). The station was constructed to accommodate an increased volume of goods manufactured in Berlin which required rail transport. The station's simple, horizontal form is a result of twentieth century alterations following a 1908 fire and 1960s changes in use. Original features include the brick-and-stone masonry and the configuration of openings. The station retains remnants of the station garden. The station was recognized as a national Heritage Railway Station in 1992 and is located at 126 Weber Street in Kitchener.

### Federal Building, Kitchener

The Federal Building in Kitchener, built in 1937-1938, is closely associated with the 1934 Public Works Construction Act which was designed to stimulate the economy and relieve unemployment during the Depression. The building is an example of the Modern Classical style used extensively by Public Works at this time. It is a well built, carefully laid out building and illustrates quality workmanship exemplified by the fine stonework and bronze work on the exterior. The Federal Building was recognized as a Federal Heritage Building in 1990 and is located at 15 Duke Street in Kitchener.





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#### Government of Canada Building, Kitchener

The Government of Canada Building was constructed in 1956-1957, and is associated with increased federal spending on Taxation Centres during the 1950s. The building is an example of modern design with simple, interlocking, geometric forms, strip glazing, flat polished materials and minimal detailing characterizing the structure. Entrances and stairwells provide vertical emphasis while horizontal proportions and a stepped back second floor provide contrast and balance. On the principle facade smooth, light, limestone veneer acts as counterpoint to black spandrel panels. The building was recognized as a Federal Heritage Building in 1999 and is located at 166 Frederick Street in Kitchener.

#### Haalboom Home, Kitchener

This two-storey brick building was constructed in 1884 and was built for Moses Billing Perine, one of three brothers who founded the Doon Twine and Cordage Company in 1856. It was the first successful mill producing flax, twine and cordage in Upper Canada and employed hundreds of local residents. The cordage industry was so dominant that this section of Doon became known as "Tow Town". The Haalboom Home is a classic example of the Italianate villa. The structure features magnificent bay windows, arched brickwork, and decorative brackets under the eaves, with their fleur de lis ornamentation evoking the French Huguenot background of the Perine family. The fascia features wooden dentil work and the brick corners are quoined in an elevated pattern. The house was designated by the City of Kitchener in 1983 and is located at 1165 Doon Village Road in Kitchener.

#### The Goldie Family and the Village of Greenfield

The Goldie family came to North Dumfries in the 1840's and settled at Greenfield, a hamlet just outside of Ayr. Soon after he arrived, John Goldie built a small flour mill along the Nith River. Although the first few years of business were lean, the Goldies built up a large and prosperous business. A number of John Goldie's children went on to achieve great success in business. John Goldie Jr. moved to Cambridge and, with the McCulloch family, started a large machinery works that is now Babcock and Wilcox. David Goldie remained in Ayr and further expanded the milling business. A provincial plaque is located on Greenfield Road in North Dumfries.

#### Morris C. Lutz House, Cambridge

The Morris C. Lutz House is a two-storey rubble limestone house along the banks of the Grand River in the former City of Galt. Morris C. Lutz was an American entrepreneur who built and foundry and farm implement factory in the Galt area. In addition to his significant business contributions to the area, Lutz held many civic posts, including the first Mayor of the Town of Galt. Built between 1849 and 1851, the Morris C. Lutz House is one of the earliest large stone dwellings in the Galt area. Constructed in a vernacular style of limestone rubble, the home features limestone quoins and wooden window sills. The house was designated under the Ontario Heritage Act in 1992 and is located at 60 Water Street North in Cambridge.

#### Landreth Cottage, Cambridge

Landreth Cottage, located along the banks of the Grand River in downtown Galt was the home of George Landreth, who was a miller. This cottage is also believed to be the site of Liberty Cottage, which was occupied by Alexander Burnette, a prominent reformer in the 1837 rebellion which was led by William Lyon Mackenzie. The one-storey cottage is a well-preserved example of a mid-19th century Georgian vernacular stone cottage. It is constructed of grey granite. Landreth Cottage was designated under the Ontario Heritage Act in 1986 and is located at 84 Water Street South in Cambridge.



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### Galt Public Utilities Commission Building

The Galt Public Utilities Commission Building was constructed after the need for a more reliable power source became apparent. In 1907, negotiations between Galt officials and the Hydro Electric Power Commission resulted in the transmission of electricity from Niagara to Galt. Sir Adam Beck, known as the father of public electrical power in Ontario, spearheaded the project and was instrumental in the establishment of the Galt Public Utilities Commission building. He had lived in Galt and owned a manufacturing business. He convinced official to construct the building, with a hydro shop to promote the use of power. A memorial tablet on the building reads, "In grateful and affectionate remembrance of Sir Adam Beck without whose knightly courage and inspiring zeal this building and all for which it stands could not have been." The building, designed by F.C. Brodley, was constructed in 1922. It is an excellent example of the Modern Classical style of architecture, with strong symmetry, flat roofline and understated details. The building is now used as a seniors centre (David Durward Centre) and also houses the Cambridge Centre for the Arts. It was designated under the Ontario Heritage Act in 2000 and is located at 62 Dickson Street in Cambridge.

### Cambridge Farmer's Market

The Cambridge Market Building is one of the many landmark buildings contained within Civic Square in downtown Galt. It was built in 1887 as a one-storey vegetable market but was later enlarged the the addition of a second storey constructed by a local builder under the supervision of Fred Mellish, the architect who designed the Galt Fire Department Hall and the Carnegie Library. It was home to Galt's early library (the Mechanic's Institute) and Galt's Kiltie Band. The building was restored in 2002. The Cambridge Farmer's Market still operates in the same location today. The Cambridge Market Building was designated under the Ontario Heritage Act in 1984 and is located at 40 Dickson Street in Cambridge.

### 41 Bloomingdale Road, Kitchener

41 Bloomingdale Road is a one-and-a-half storey pink brick house constructed circa 1860. It is a good representation of Georgian architecture and presents a symmetrical design and a front porch made entirely of wood with turned posts, railings, small round spindle detailing along the roofline, and brackets at the porch post corners. It is located in Bridgeport and was designated under the Ontario Heritage Act in 1989.

### 3734 King Street East, Kitchener

The house located at 3732 King Street East is located along the banks of the Grand River and is associated with John Livergood, an immigrant from North Carolina, who purchased land in 1808. The house is believed to have been built circa 1874. The outbuilding was used as a bake oven and smokehouse and pre-dates the house. The house is a good representation of the Georgian style prominent in the Region of Waterloo. The house has returned eaves and small windeos in the gable ends and the symmetrical façade presents a plain door. The outbuilding is built of fieldstone with thick walls and a brick addition.

### Stauffer Log House, Kitchener

The Stauffer Log House is associated with Abram Stauffer, one of Kitchener's first pioneers. Stauffer came to Doon from Pennsylvania in 1805 and acquired the land on which the log house sits in 1815. Stauffer established a pail factory and sawmill on Schneider's Creek by 1834. The one-and-a-half storey Stauffer Log House was built circa 1815 and is a symmetrical rectangular building with square logs and chinking. The upper storey is believed to have been added circa 1845. The Stauffer Log House was designated under the Ontario Heritage Act in 2003 and is located at 393 Tilt Drive in Kitchener.

### Shoemaker House, Kitchener

Shoemaker House is associated with Jacob Shoemaker, an early entrepreneur in Kitchener. Shoemaker arrived in the area in 1820 and constructed a large dam on Laurel Creek in 1829 to provide power. In 1830, he began a milling business on the west side of the Grand River, establishing the village of Bridgeport. Shoemaker expanded his industrial complex to consist of several mills, including a sawmill, flour mill, woollen mill, and linseed oil mill as well as a mercantile business, distillery and blacksmith shop. He constructed the two-and-a-half storey Shoemaker House in 1840. This red brick house remains a visible reminder of the accomplishments of a leading entrepreneur during a time of economic expansion and optimism. The Shoemaker House is a good representation of Georgian style houses with Classical Greek revival influences. The house was designated under the Ontario Heritage Act in 1984 and is located at 38 Shirk Place in Kitchener.



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150 Water Street South, Kitchener

Located adjacent to Victoria Park, the building is significant for its association with industrialist Homer Ford, a partner in the Berlin Hardwood Company Limited. The company was founded in 1901 and, due to its success, was incorporated in 1903 at which time Ford joined the venture. He built this two-storey, Tudor style house in 1910. The house is unique because it is likely the only example of a detached house with main entrances on two different streets in the city. The house is set upon a heavy stone base. The walls are clad with red brick, stucco and half-timbering. Adding to the elegant features are three bay windows overlooking Victoria Park. The house was designated under the Ontario Heritage Act in 1984 and is located at 150 Water Street in Kitchener.

39 Doon Valley Drive, Kitchener

The house at 39 Doon Valley Drive is a one-and-a-half storey building constructed of limestone set in lime mortar, giving the appearance of cut stone. It was constructed circa 1840 and is situated on a country land made up of a tar and chip road surface, without curbs and gutters. The building is associated with three prominent citizens including the Honourable Adam Ferrie, founder of Doon Village. Samuel Snider, who purchased the property from Ferrie owned the Blair Mill as well as other mills that he and his partner operated in Bridgeport and Baden. Thomas Slee, one of the first trustees of the area and the Doon Postmaster from 1867 to 1893 was also an owner, purchasing the property from Snider in 1878. The house is unique in its use of building materials and methods of construction, using a combination of granite, limestone, fieldstone and lime mortar. It retains many original features such as the stone chimney with cove moulding and the single door with a transom. The house was designated under the Ontario Heritage Act in 1991.

Doctor's House, New Dundee

The Doctor's House was constructed as a mill house in 1850 by Frederick Miller who along with his brother John, is credited with founding the village of New Dundee in the Township of Wilmot. John purchased the property on which the village is now located from the Canada Land Company in 1830. In 1846, he sold a portion of his land to Frederick, who laid out the plan for the village. He constructed the mill house to accommodate his grist mill. The mill would eventually become Ontario's first full roller process mill in 1880, after being sold to E.W.B. Snider, the founder of Ontario Hydro. Later the mill house served as a headquarters for village doctors and became widely known as the Doctor's House. The one-and-a-half storey house is a rare local example of board and batten construction and features Gothic details. The Doctor's House faces the Alder Creek mill pond and the house, together with the lake, creates a picturesque view. The house was designated under the Ontario Heritage Act in 1991 and is located at 27 Mill Street in New Dundee.

Waterlot, New Hamburg

The Waterlot, now a restaurant and inn, is associated with two prominent residents and has served the community in various capacities. Originally constructed in 1847 along the banks of the Nith River in New Hamburgs downtown core, it was a residence for William James Scott, a founding pioneer of the Township of Wilmot. An immigrant from Aberdeen Scotland, Scott held many political positions and served as the first postmaster in 1851. In 1858, he was elected as a Member of Provincial Parliament. He was also appointed to the House of Lords, the United Kingdom's upper house of Parliament, at which time the title of Lord Campfield was bestowed on him. Another prominent owner was Samuel Merner, a village reeve and Member of Provincial Parliament who was appointed as a senator by Sir John A. MacDonald in 1887. The Waterloo is a one-and-a-half storey building built in the Gothic Revival style with Italianate influences. It was constructed of Flemish bond brick. The building was designated under the Ontario Heritage Act in 1987 and is located at 17 Huron Street in New Hamburg in the Township of Wilmot

Steiner Residence, St. Jacobs

The Steiner Residence is located in the heart of St. Jacobs. The Conestogo River, just two streets away, serves as a scenic backdrop. The house was built by John Wideman in 1856. It is believed that he ran a butcher shop on the main floor and lived above. The house was named after the Steiner family, who owned the property between 1913 and 1993. The house is a fine example of Georgian style architecture, common in the St. Jacobs area in the middle of the 19th century. The house is built from rubble stone and red brick and the facade has remained essentially unaltered for over 100 years. The Steiner House was designated under the Ontario Heritage Act in 1994 and is located at 1401 King Street, St. Jacobs in the Township of Woolwich.



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### Market Hotel, Waterloo

The Market Hotel, located close to Laurel Creek, was an important industrial enterprise and hotel that contributed significantly to the social and business fabric of the Waterloo community. Initially a two-storey house, the structure is believed to have been known as the Albert Hotel. In 1874, the village hall was constructed nearby and the weekly market was moved from the public square to this new facility. With increased activity, the hotel was expanded by Christian Letter, an immigrant stone mason from Germany. It was renamed the Market Hotel and between 1874 and 1917, it had six owners. In 1917, the hotel was sold to the John Forsyth Company, a prominent Kitchener clothing manufacturer. In 1991, the buildings was sold and converted into a mixed residential and commercial development. The building was designated under the Ontario Heritage Act in 1997 and is located at 12 Dupont Street West in Waterloo.

### Bahnsen-Bierstock-Marsland House

The Bahnsen-Bierstock-Marsland House is associated with many notable Waterloo residents. Originally owned by Abraham Erb, founder of Waterloo, and then by Jacob C. Snider, founder of St. Jacobs, the land was bought by John Bahnsen in 1923 who built the existing house in 1924. Bahnsen came to Waterloo in 1911 to become the Managing Director of the Globe Furniture Company. Located overlooking Laurel Creek and Silver Lake in Waterloo Park, this two-storey, brown rug-brick house was designed by architect A.W. Holmes in the Tudor Revival style. The house was designated under the Ontario Heritage Act in 1999 and is located at 47 Albert Street in Waterloo.

### J.E. Seagram's Distillery Administration and Maintenance Buildings

The Seagram Company had a long-standing tradition in Waterloo. Joseph E. Seagram moved to Waterloo from Hespeler to look after the business interests of his wife's uncle William Hespeler who owned the Granite Mills and Waterloo Distillery with George Randall and William Roos. In 1883, Seagram purchased the business from the original owners and renamed it J.E. Seagram's Distillery. He later closed the associated flour mill and dry goods store to focus on whisky making. From 1857 to 1992, the distillery operated continuously. The two-storey administration building was used as a coopers shop with barrel and lumber storage before being converted into a machine shop in 1950. In 1981, the building was renovated to house administration offices for the distillery. The administration and maintenance buildings are unique examples of early industrial architecture. The site was designated under the Ontario Heritage Act in 1997 and is located at 83 Erb Street West.

### Waterloo Hotel, Waterloo

The Waterloo Hotel is located on the site of the first hotel in Waterloo. Henry W. Bauman constructed the Farmer's Inn in 1835. The original hotel was a two-and-a-half storey, stucco over brick building which burned to the ground in 1850. The similar structure was built immediately and sold to W. Young in 1876. Young built a two-storey addition circa 1880, making this section the oldest part of the present structure. In 1882, Henry Zimmerman purchased the hotel. The front section burned down again and was replaced by the present three-storey Victorian structure opened in 1890. Zimmerman sold the hotel in 1904, and the property changed hands a number of times. The building was renamed the Waterloo Hotel in 1935 by owner Stanley Chadder. The hotel was designated under the Ontario Heritage Act in 1990 and is located at 4 King Street in Waterloo.



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## 3.2.4 River-crossing-based structures/communities

14 Mill Park Drive, Kitchener

The house at 14 Mill Park Drive in Kitchener was the site of a one-time home and tailor shop which sat at an important crossroads where the Huron Road met several local roads that linked the communities of Waterloo County to towns to the east and west, including Guelph, Goderich and Stratford. The house was built in 1856 by John Wolff who ran a tailor shop. The four-room structure had walls that were 15 inches thick and made of rounded stones recovered from the Grand River. It was demolished in 2005 because of its poor condition, however, stones have been placed to mark the footprint of the foundation and rocks from the building have been incorporated in the pedestal of a commemorative plaque. The 6.5 hectare parcel of land, which is owned by the Grand River Conservation Authority, was also the site of the Bush Inn, which was built in 1953-1854 and provided rest stops for travellers along the Huron Road when stagecoaches were the main means of transportation. The inn burned in 1867 and was not rebuilt. The Huron Road was part of one of the largest land development strategies in Upper Canada and became a vital communication link. In 1826, nearly one million acres of land called the Huron Tract was purchased by the Canada Company, which hoped to attract thousands of settlers to Upper Canada's western territory. In 1827, a massive road clearing operation began from Guelph to Goderich, the deepest harbour on the Canadian side of Lake Huron.

## 3.3 River-Influenced Transportation

### 3.3.1 Ferries and Fords

Bechtel's Ford, Kitchener

Prior to 1800, there was a lane or road from the Dundas Road (Freeport to Preston and beyond) to the Grand River in the vicinity of the Pioneer Memorial Tower. Soon after 1800, a ford was established from this road westward across the Grand River where an island broke the river into two small channels. On the western side, the bank was quite steep but the pioneers built the incline of the road from south to north up the bank and gradually emerged on the Huron Road at this point. About 1836, a bridge was built across the Grand River to facilitate the flow of traffic along the Huron Road. It lasted until about 1857 when an early spring flood took it out. It was never replaced and the Huron Road was shifted south. The ford was used again but it was not of great importance as the railways were being introduced into the area by that time.

Reid's Ford, Waterloo/Woolwich

Isaac Reid, an early settler in the northern section of Waterloo Township, purchased Lot 6 of Wilson's Upper Block from Richard Beasley around 1811. Part of the village of Bloomingdale is located on a section of the historic Lot 6. Shortly thereafter, Abraham Erb built both a sawmill and a grist mill at what would become the village of Waterloo. Reid's Ford was established to provide settlers on the east side of the Grand River with a convenient route to Erb's mills. The route from Bloomingdale followed River Street, crossed the river at the ford and continued through what is now Kiwanis Park to Woolwich Street, down Woolwich Street to Bridgeport to meet Erb's Road. Continuing westward Erb's Road led to the mills.

Shoemaker's Ford, Kitchener

In 1829 Jacob Shoemaker established Glasgow Mills on the west side of the Grand River at the mouth of Laurel Creek in present-day Waterloo. About the same time, John Tyson settled on the east side of the river and called his settlement Bridgeport. Connected by Shoemaker's Ford, these two communities flourished in the 1930s and eventually shared the name Bridgeport. The population of this riverside community temporarily exceeded that of Waterloo and Berlin (Kitchener). The first wooden bridge over the Grand River in this location built in 1847.



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### Christian Snyder's Ford, Waterloo/Woolwich

Jacob Schneider (later spelled Snyder) arrived in this area in 1807 and purchased land for his large family on what was known as the Oxbow Lot (present-day Snyder's Flats) on the east side of the Grand River. Jacob's son, Christian, bought some land from his father adjacent to a ford used to connect the farms on the east side of the river with Abraham Erb's mill in Waterloo on the west side. This crossing became known as Christian Snyder's Ford. In the mid-1800s, area inhabitants petitioned Waterloo Township for a bridge, but were unsuccessful. Instead, local residents erected a smaller pedestrian bridge. In the 1940s, with still no permanent bridge in place, Mrs. Raymond Snyder, a teacher who lived in Bloomingdale (originally known as Snyder's Corners), used a small paddleboat built by her husband to cross the river to Lexington School. This area has a long history as a destination for recreational outings. In the late 1800s, large groups from Berlin (Kitchener) and Waterloo would cross the Grand River at the ford to picnic at Snyder's Flats. Many cottages were constructed along the Grand River at this time. In the 1920s, A.R. Kaufman, of Kaufman Rubber fame, purchased land on the west side of the river. On the property he built a home overlooking the river floodplain, which became known as Kaufman Flats.

### 3.3.2 Road Bridges

#### West Montrose Covered Bridge, West Montrose

West Montrose Covered Bridge is a two-span covered bridge, built in 1881 for less than \$4,000 by a local barn builder who had never tackled a bridge before. John and Benjamin Bear built this 60 metre (198 foot) bridge and covered it to protect the oak wood from the elements. It is locally called the 'Kissing Bridge'. It is the last original nineteenth century covered bridge in Ontario and the second oldest bridge in the Region of Waterloo. In January 1998, the Regional Municipality of Waterloo accepted ownership of the bridge from the Province of Ontario. Restoration work was completed in 1998. The bridge is commemorated by a provincial plaque, located on Bridge Street (Woolwich Township Road 62) and was designated by the Township of Woolwich in 2007, under the Ontario Heritage Act. The bridge has been included in the Ontario Heritage Bridge List since 1962, and attracts thousands of tourists to the small village of West Montrose each year.

#### Freeport Bridge, Kitchener

Freeport bridge is a seven span, six-pier, concrete bowstring arch located on Regional Road 8 (King Street) in Kitchener. The bridge serves as a gateway between the City of Kitchener and the City of Cambridge. It was designed by A. B. Crealock, who was the bridge engineer for the Province of Ontario in the 1920s. Construction started in 1925 and took one year. The design was common to bridges erected from 1900 to the 1930s, when engineers were moving away from steel truss style. The bridge underwent restoration in 2003. The bridge deck, curbs, sidewalk, handrails and repairs to the concrete arches and hangers were authentically restored. The City of Kitchener designated the bridge as a heritage structure under the Ontario Heritage Act in 2001. It is also listed on the Ontario Heritage Bridge list. A commemorative plaque detailing the history of the bridge was installed beside the bridge by the Region of Waterloo in 2005.

#### Bridgeport Bridge, Kitchener

Bridgeport Bridge, built in 1934 on Bridge Street in Kitchener, is a five-span reinforced concrete bowstring copy of Freeport bridge, though smaller. It was designed by D.J. Emery, the Waterloo County Road Superintendent. At one time, the bridge served as a gateway to Kitchener. In 2009, major rehabilitation work was carried out on the bridge. The work included structural repairs, new lighting (to better match the original 1930s style), and a cantilevered sidewalk on the south side of the bridge. The new sidewalk included railings that replicated the design of the original sidewalk on the north side of the bridge. An interpretive plaque was erected near the bridge in 2010 by the Regional Municipality of Waterloo.



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### Hartman Bridge, New Hamburg

Hartman Bridge was built in 1936 by Hamilton Bridge Company, which erected most of the Region of Waterloo's bridges. The single-span steel structure has become a landmark at the centre of New Hamburg. It is a single span structural steel through truss bridge with a concrete deck and asphalt wearing surface. It spans a length of 41.5 metres (136 feet) with a deck width of 11.4 metres (37 feet) over the Nith River. It has a concrete sidewalk with a steel-latticed handrail. In 1992, the Township of Wilmot designated a Heritage Conservation District in the heart of New Hamburg that includes the bridge. In 2005, the bridge was nominated to the Ontario Heritage Bridge List. The bridge divides the east and west sides of the town. Crossing the bridge on Huron Street, the eastbound traveller enters the commercial district of New Hamburg, which is also the oldest part of the town. A commemorative plaque was erected in 2007 to celebrate the history associated with the bridge.

### Main Street Bridge, Cambridge

The Main Street bridge, crossing the Grand River in the heart of old Galt in Cambridge was first built in 1819, but in 1858 a flood destroyed it and the bridge was rebuilt. The current Main Street bridge, a two-span concrete bowstring arch bridge with a concrete deck and concrete wearing surface was built in 1931 during the Depression when the provincial government encouraged public works projects. A.B. Crealock, bridge engineer for the Province of Ontario, designed the bridge. Workmen were paid 40 cents an hour to build the structure. A distinguishing feature of this bridge is that it has sidewalks and concrete open balustrades on both sides. The bridge has an overall length of 57.3 metres (188 feet) and two spans of 28.65 metres (94 feet) each. The bridge's abutments and piers are built entirely on limestone bedrock. In 2009, the existing deck and sidewalks were replaced. The bridge is included in the Ontario Heritage Bridge Listing and there are plaques on both the north and south sides. An historic interpretive plaque was unveiled by the Regional Municipality of Waterloo in 2010.

### Mill Creek Bridge, Cambridge

Mill Creek bridge, built in 1837, is a unique single-span stone masonry arch located in Cambridge's Soper Park on Dundas Street. Stone bridges were popular during the early railway construction period (1850-1880) because they were durable and fireproof, though the cost of quarrying and transporting the stone made the design less practical. The bridge was first used by British pioneers, then John Galt (1856) and thousands more who cleared bush from Galt to Goderich, making way for homesteads and villages. Mill Creek Bridge has been modified several times since its original construction. In 2004, the bridge was successfully repaired by the Region of Waterloo, and the new structure was replicated to replace the deteriorated structure. The existing arch structure was replaced with a reinforced concrete arch and utilized a stone masonry facing. Original stones from the existing structure were individually numbered and replaced for the facing of the new structure and parapet walls on Dundas Street. To facilitate construction and maintain water flows, a full creek by-pass was constructed. In addition, the creek bed was also reconstructed to replicate the original streambed. The Mill Creek Bridge is the Region of Waterloo's oldest remaining bridge structure and the only stone masonry arch bridge. A commemorative plaque erected by the Region of Waterloo in 2007 celebrates the bridge's significant historical past. □

### Black Bridge Road Bridge, Cambridge

Black Bridge Road bridge, built in 1916, is a single-lane Pratt steel truss crossing the Speed River. The deck consists of laminated wooden timbers covered with tar and chip. It is now rusted and surrounded by dead trees, giving an eerily gothic feel. Spanning the Speed River, the Black Bridge contributes to the scenic rural landscape in the area. Much of its history is unknown, though the design was common 100 years ago. It is located two kilometres (1.25 miles) east of Highway 24 at the north end of Cambridge and is the only remaining steel bridge of its kind in the City of Cambridge. It was designated under the Ontario Heritage Act by the City of Cambridge in 1997 and has undergone extensive repairs over the past 10 years.

### Wellesley Bridge No.6, Kingwood

Wellesley Bridge No. 6 is a very slender pin-jointed, one lane, steel through truss bridge. Built around 1910 +/-10 years, its deck consists of laminated timber with a tar and chip wearing surface. The builder of the bridge is unknown. The roadway approaches were reconstructed in 1981. Because of its deteriorated condition, the bridge is closed to vehicular traffic and pedestrian traffic. This bridge was featured in Canadian novelist Jane Urquhart's "The Stone Carvers".



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### Holland Mills Road Bridge, New Hamburg

This bridge crossing the Nith River, was built around 1910. The bridge is a single lane, pin-jointed through truss. The southern approach is a dirt road which has a ninety degree turn. In 1978, the 2x4 wooden deck was replaced. The wooden piles of a previous bridge lie 40 metres (131 feet) northwest of the bridge. The bridge is owned by the Township of Wilmot.

### Oxford-Waterloo Road Bridge, Plattsville

The Oxford-Waterloo Road Bridge is a single lane through truss bridge built in August 1912. It is the oldest existing through camelback truss bridge in the Region of Waterloo. The builder was the Hamilton Bridge and Tool Company. The bridge is a significant landmark that represents the transition between Wilmot and Blandford-Blenheim Townships.

### Bridge Street Bridge, Haysville

Bridge Street Bridge crosses the Nith River in the Township of Wilmot and is identical in design to the Oxford-Waterloo Bridge. It is a single span, 8-paneled, welded, through camelback truss bridge. It has a "concrete deck [resting] on steel I-Beam stringers." The bridge's span is 45.7 metres (150 feet) long and it has a width of 4.1 metres (13.5 feet).

### Winterbourne Bridge, Winterbourne

The Winterbourne Bridge crosses the Grand River at Winterbourne and was built in 1913. It is a two-span steel plate camelback through truss. The deck consists of transverse laminated wood. Light steel pipes act as barrier walls. The bridge is 95 metres (311.7 feet) in length. Each span is 46.9 metres (153.9 feet). The bridge is deteriorating and has a load limit of 10 tonnes. The bridge is owned by the Township of Woolwich.

### Conestogo Bridge, Conestogo

The Conestogo Bridge is a two-span through truss bridge, made by Hamilton Bridge and Tool Co. in 1886. It crosses the Conestogo River near the village of Conestogo. The trusses were welded and steel cables form the boundary walls. The worn surface is made of transverse laminated timber. The bridge is owned by the Township of Woolwich.

### Chambers Bridge, Township of Woolwich

The Chambers Bridge crossing the Grand River near the boundary between the Township of Woolwich and the Township of Centre Wellington, was built in 1930 and is a single span, single lane pratt camelback through truss bridge. The bridge type is pratt camelback through truss. The bridge, owned by the Township of Woolwich, is abandoned.

### George Street Underpass, Cambridge

The George Street Underpass is significant as it is a portion of Cambridge's Grand River Viaduct. The bridge was built in 1923. The bridge type is steel deck plate girder on a stone pier and arch abutment. The concrete cap on the stone pier between George Street and the river, where the plate girder changes to the deck truss, has a date impression of 1931. The bridge is owned by the City of Cambridge.

### Water Street Underpass, Cambridge

The Water Street Underpass was built around 1880 and is significant as it is a portion of Cambridge's Grand River Viaduct. The bridge is a steel pony plate girder with stone abutments. The bridge is owned by the Region of Waterloo.

### King Street Bridge, Cambridge

The original King Street Bridge bridge was built in 1924 over the Speed River in Cambridge (Preston). The bridge is a box girder design constructed from reinforced concrete. The larger portion of the bridge was replaced with a box culvert but the millrace function was retained for use by Dover Flour should it require water power again in the future. The old railings were retained for use in nearby Riverside Park. The larger portion of this bridge was replaced in 1987 with a similar concrete design, although with a solid balustrade. The smaller bridge section spans the north millrace is still original and currently under consideration for repairs.





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### Blair Stone Arch, Cambridge

After flowing past the Sheave Tower on Old Mill Road in Blair, Bowman Creek flows under this masonry stone arch into the Grand River just south of the Fountain Street Bridge. It is owned by the City of Cambridge.

### Nithvale Bridge, Ayr

The Nithvale Bridge is located at the end of North Dumfries Township Road 11/Nithvale Road (now Nith Road), 0.05 kilometres south of Piper Street in Ayr. Built in 1883, it is a Pratt through truss (pin joint) construction and is made of iron and steel. Pin joint construction was relatively simple since the bridges could be fastened by hand. The deck consists of 2x4 planks covered with pitch and tar. In 1967, the bridge was closed to vehicular traffic but remains open for pedestrians. In 1914, the Hamilton Bridge Company added a span to this bridge - a short steel girder bridge at the south end of the truss. Of the two abandoned truss bridges in Ayr, this is probably the older. The bridge is now almost completely concealed by the Piper Street foliage.

### Piper Street Steel Truss (Slabtown Bridge), Ayr

The Piper Street Steel Truss Bridge in Ayr is located 0.2 kilometres east of the Town Line (now Trussler Road) and south of Piper Street near Ayr in the Township of North Dumfries. It is a single lane, riveted through truss bridge. This bridge is of the Pratt Truss bridge design but is welded rather than pin-jointed. It is owned and maintained by a private landowner. The builder of the Piper Street Steel Truss Bridge is unknown. The exact age of the bridge is also unknown but it is believed that it was built in 1915 +/- 10 years. The owner has replaced the old deck with 2x8 wooden planks but the abutments need repair. The deck has a load limit of at least three tonnes since the owner drives farm tractors across the bridge quite regularly. This bridge was referred to as the Slabtown Bridge.

### Park Hill Road Bridge (Queen Street Bridge), Cambridge

Park Hill Road Bridge, the last of its kind in the region, was designed by A.B. Crealock, a well-known Ontario bridge builder during the 1920s and built in 1933. The bridge is a 4 span reinforced concrete T-beam and slab type. Located on Park Hill Road in Cambridge, the structure crosses the Grand River in Cambridge (Galt) and is one of the three bridges credited with contributing to the development of early Galt. The bridge was reconstructed and widened to four lanes in 2002, retaining much of the original appearance.

### Haysville Bridge, Haysville

The steel truss bridge crossing the Nith River in the village of Haysville was built in 1930. It was a single-lane, single-span, riveted steel truss bridge. It was demolished and replaced with a wider, modern concrete deck bridge by the Township of Wilmot in 2000.

### Shade Street Bridge, New Hamburg

Shade Street Bridge was built in 1953 by the Canadian Bridge Company. It is a single span steel through truss bridge with a reinforced concrete deck and spans the Nith River on Shade Street in New Hamburg. The Shade Street Bridge contributes to the character of the Township of Wilmot. It has a similar design to the Hartman Bridge, and it also contributes to the rustic and rural image of Wilmot Township.

### Mennonite Buggy Bridge, St. Jacobs

The Mennonite Buggy Bridge is an unofficial tourist attraction on Woolwich Township Road 21 just west of St. Jacobs. Constructed by local Mennonites, with materials provided by Woolwich Township, the seven span, concrete slab low-level bridge was built in 1962 from reinforced concrete. The bridge is unusual in that it lacks railings and has been the site of a few slips into the Conestogo River. It was designed so water and ice would not do any damage in time of flooding. Other bridges constructed on this site had been washed away or damaged by high waters. It was built to funnel buggy traffic off Highway 85, and thus, it is affectionately known as the "Buggy Bridge".

### Suspension Bridge, New Hamburg

The Suspension Bridge is located north of the intersection with Christner Road and Waterloo Streets. The bridge is made from wire and wood and is privately owned. The bridge crosses the Nith River.



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## Blair Bridge, Cambridge

The Blair Bridge crosses the Grand River at Fountain Street in Cambridge. It was built in 1957 and dedicated to Joseph A. Armstrong. The designer of the bridge was D.M. Jordon and the consulting engineer was M.M. Dillon. The contractor was R.A. Blyth. The bridge is a cast in place concrete type with three spans and is owned by the Region of Waterloo.

## Huron Road Bridge, Kitchener

The Huron Road Bridge is located on Huron Road as it passes the Waterloo Region Museum in Kitchener. This bridge is a single span steel I-Beam and concrete bridge and is one of the Region of Waterloo's earliest examples of a bridge with a visible I-Beam. A wooden bridge lies to the north of this bridge but only allows pedestrian traffic. The length of the bridge is 13.3 metres (44 feet) and the width is 5.7 metres (19 feet). It is owned by the City of Kitchener and was reconstructed in 2012.

### 3.3.3 Rail Bridges

#### Grand River Viaduct, Cambridge

The Grand River Viaduct is a deck truss on piers and arch abutment that crossed the Grand River in Cambridge. The Water Street Underpass, as well as the George Street Underpass, are the east and west portions (respectively) of the viaduct. It is owned by the Canadian Pacific Railway.

### 3.3.4 River-influenced roads and railways

## 4 Culture and Recreation

### 4.1 Spiritual Associations

#### 4.1.1 Sacred or spiritual sites

#### 4.1.2 Ritual or ceremonial structures and sites

##### Seagram Museum, Waterloo

The Seagram Museum was created from a melding of a late nineteenth century barrel warehouse and a modern exhibition area. The Seagram Museum captured the growth of a community-based distillery into a multi-national industry. The Museum was located at 57 Erb Street, but closed in 1997. The Seagram Museum of Waterloo donated its 900-volume rare book collection as well as its early archival collections to the University of Waterloo Library. Among the Seagram Museum collections being dispersed after it closed, Wilfrid Laurier University in Waterloo received the prints, paintings, lithographs, and works on paper, while Brock University in St. Catharines obtained the wine-related library, artifacts, and historic wine bottles. The museum's conservation laboratory equipment and supplies were donated to the Waterloo Regional Curatorial Centre at the Waterloo Region Museum. Many of the physical artifacts were given to the City of Waterloo and are housed at the City of Waterloo Museum in Conestoga Mall. The old Seagram building is now occupied by the Centre for International Governance Innovation (CIGI), a not-for-profit, non-partisan think tank that conducts research, holds conferences, and publishes working papers and books, and makes policy recommendations on international governance issues. CIGI focuses on international relations, global economic policy and multilateral policy making.

##### Martin Meeting House, Waterloo

The Martin Meeting House was established around 1831 and named after the many members of that family attending. There were many Mennonite horses and buggies tied up there while the people attended services. However, because of encroaching development, the Old Order Mennonites currently attend elsewhere. The Martin Meeting House is located at the corner of King Street North and Country Squire Road in Waterloo.



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### The Evangelical United Brethren, Waterloo

The First Evangelical church congregation in Upper Canada resulted from a camp meeting led by Bishop John Seybert. Established around 1839 as the Evangelical Church, it joined with the United Brethren in Christ to form the Evangelical United Brethren in 1946. A provincial plaque is located at Hillside Park on Marsland Drive in Waterloo.

### Detweiler Meetinghouse, Roseville

The Detweiler meetinghouse is the only surviving stone meetinghouse built by Mennonites in Ontario. The present meetinghouse, built in 1855, replaced an earlier log school and meetinghouse, built around 1830. The meetinghouse was named after the first preacher, Jacob F. Detweiler and the first deacon, Jacob H. Detweiler. In 1966 the ownership of Detweiler's meetinghouse was transferred to the Mennonite Conference of Ontario due to the declining attendance numbers. In 1989 Detweiler Meetinghouse Inc., a non-profit organization, was formed to preserve and restore the meetinghouse, and in 1992, the meetinghouse and cemetery were transferred to the organization. Since then, a book has been published about the meetinghouse and the grand opening was held in 1999 after complete restoration of the building. The building is located at 3445 Roseville Road in Roseville.

### First Delta Baptist Church (Cambridge Arts Theatre)

The First Delta Baptist Church was the first church built in Galt by Baptists to be used exclusively as a church. Thomas Boughton was the architect. Congregation members built the church themselves. The one-storey, yellow brick building was constructed between 1886-1887. It has orange-brick detail work and displays features of both the Romanesque and Italianate styles, which are unique in Cambridge church architecture. After a 10-year search, the Galt Little Theatre chose the former First Delta Baptist Church as its home. The former church was restored and renovated to serve as a 250-seat theatrical facility. The restored and renovated theatre earned a 1984 Award of Merit from the Waterloo Regional Heritage Foundation and a 1984 Award of Merit from Heritage Cambridge. The building was designated under the Ontario Heritage Act in 1984. The property is also protected by an easement agreement between the City of Cambridge and the Ontario Heritage Trust. It is located at 47 Water Street North in Cambridge.

### St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church (Auld Kirk), Cambridge

Construction of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church (Auld Kirk) was begun on this site at 60 St. Andrews Street in 1833. Construction was not completed until 1835, delayed by the onset of the cholera epidemic of 1834 that claimed the lives of almost 20 percent of Galt's population. The founding minister of the congregation was Rev. William Stewart, sent as a missionary to Galt in 1831 by the Church of Scotland. He was succeeded, in 1835, by Rev. John Bayne who was soon to become a leading force in a movement to sever all connections between the Presbyterian Church of Canada and the established Church of Scotland. At a synod of the Canadian Presbyterian Church, held in Kingston in 1844, Rev. Bayne became the guiding light to a group within the church who were disturbed by the direct interference by British State authorities in the affairs of the Church of Scotland. The majority of the congregation of St. Andrew's Church supported Rev. Bayne's position and, with him, left the Auld Kirk in July 1844 to form Knox's Presbyterian Church. The remaining members of the St. Andrew's congregation continued on this site until 1880 when they agreed to join the Union Presbyterian Church to form Central Presbyterian Church. St. Andrew's Church was demolished in 1889. The Pioneer Pergola marks the site of the former church.

### Bridgeport Free Church and Cemetery, Kitchener

The Bridgeport Free Church is believed to be the second oldest church in the Region of Waterloo. The land was sold to the trustees by John U. Tyson in 1848 for the establishment of a Free Meeting House as a place of worship and burial grounds for all denominations. Tyson, an early settler in the area, emigrated from Pennsylvania in 1833 and gave Bridgeport its name after having laid out the village on the east side of the Grand River. The church is a good representation of the Georgian style evident in its symmetry in design and situation. The cemetery reflects the symmetry of the building itself. Gravestones appear exactly ten paces from the east and west elevations and exactly five paces from the south elevation. The property was designated under the Ontario Heritage Act in 1980 and is located at 76 Bloomingdale Road North in Kitchener.

#### 4.1.3 Aboriginal burial places



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## 4.1.4 European burial places

Bridgeport Free Church and Cemetery, Kitchener

The Bridgeport Free Church is believed to be the second oldest church in the Region of Waterloo. The land was sold to the trustees by John U. Tyson in 1848 for the establishment of a Free Meeting House as a place of worship and burial grounds for all denominations. Tyson, an early settler in the area, emigrated from Pennsylvania in 1833 and gave Bridgeport its name after having laid out the village on the east side of the Grand River. The church is a good representation of the Georgian style evident in its symmetry in design and situation. The cemetery reflects the symmetry of the building itself. Gravestones appear exactly ten paces from the east and west elevations and exactly five paces from the south elevation. The property was designated under the Ontario Heritage Act in 1980 and is located at 76 Bloomingdale Road North in Kitchener.

## 4.2 Cultural Expressions

### 4.2.1 Riverside museums, art galleries and commemorative structures

Visitor Centre - The Mennonite Story, St. Jacobs

Formerly known as The Meeting Place, the St. Jacobs Visitor Centre is a Mennonite interpretation centre designed to help visitors understand unique aspects of Mennonite history, lifestyle, and beliefs. It was founded in 1979 and is located at 1408 King Street North in St. Jacobs.

Maple Syrup Museum, St. Jacobs

The Maple Syrup Museum preserves the heritage of people and the maple syrup industry through the collection of artifacts and displays. The museum educates people about the development of the syrup industry. It has displays and demonstrations. The museum is located on the third floor of the Snider Mill at 1441 King Street North in St. Jacobs.

Campbell, William Wilfred

William Wilfred Campbell (1861-1918) was born in Berlin (Kitchener) and has been designated a "Person of National Historic Significance". Educated at the University of Toronto and at Cambridge, Mass., he was ordained to the Church of England ministry in 1885 and soon afterwards was appointed to a parish in New England. Returning to Canada in 1888, he became Rector in the Anglican Church in St. Stephen, New Brunswick. In 1891 he retired from the Church and moved to Ottawa, where he began to write short poems in a village paper, after which he became a contributor to the Atlantic Monthly, the Century and Harper's. He had a number of volumes of his poems published. He was a member of the Royal Society of Canada and died in 1918. A national plaque is located in Kitchener-Waterloo Collegiate and Vocational School, at 787 King Street West in Kitchener.

MacMechan, Archibald McKellar

Archibald McKellar MacMechan (1862-1933) was born in Berlin (Kitchener) and has been designated a "Person of National Historic Significance". He served as professor of English at Dalhousie University from 1889 to 1933. He was also a book critic for the Montreal Standard for twenty years. A national plaque is located in Kitchener-Waterloo Collegiate and Vocational School at 787 King Street West in Kitchener.



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### Woodside National Historic Site, Kitchener

Woodside National Historic Site is the boyhood home of William Lyon Mackenzie King, Canada's longest-serving Prime Minister. Woodside was rented by Mackenzie King's father and was occupied by the family between 1886 and 1893. Mackenzie King spent eight years of his adolescence here, and according to King, Woodside was where the values and beliefs he held throughout his life were formed. The home was built in 1853 by James Colquhoun, a British barrister who came to Canada. In the early 1940s, concerned citizens bought the property in order to save the house from demolition. It was dismantled and reconstructed in the 1940s at which time Mackenzie King and his sister gave advice as to the appropriate design and contents. In 1952, the house was opened to the public and in 1954 it became the property of the federal government as a National Historic Site. The house has been restored to the Victorian style of the 1880s, guided by King's own recollections of his family life. Facilities at Woodside include the historic house, audio-visual presentations, activity and picnic areas and trails. In 2011, the house was damaged as a result of a burst water pipe. Clean-up after the flood revealed contamination. Although the grounds remain open to the public, the house will remain closed to the public into 2013. A national plaque, erected in 2004, is located at the site, 528 Wellington Street North in Kitchener.

### King, William Lyon Mackenzie

William Lyon Mackenzie King (1874-1950), grandson of William Lyon Mackenzie (1795-1861), was born in Berlin, now Kitchener, Ontario. As a public servant he organized the Department of Labour, and was recognized as an authority on industrial relations. Entering politics in 1908, he became leader of the Liberal Party in 1919, Prime Minister in 1921, and except for three months in 1926, and the years 1930-1935, remained in office until his retirement in 1948. In 1917, King ran in the "conscription" election, in which he supported Laurier's stand against conscription, but was defeated. In 1940, King introduced unemployment insurance. William Lyon Mackenzie King has been designated a "Person of National Historic Significance". A provincial plaque is located at the Kitchener Public Library, 85 Queen Street North in Kitchener.

### Joseph Schneider Haus Museum and Gallery, Kitchener

Joseph Schneider (1772-1842) and his family arrived in what is now called Waterloo Region in 1807. By 1816, Joseph Schneider had erected a sawmill and a large Georgian style wood frame home. Joseph's son, Joseph Eby Schneider, eventually took over the operation of the farm and mill and by the mid-1850s had a thriving enterprise. It is the life of the second Schneider family that plays itself out in the historic house today. This home is the oldest surviving house in Kitchener. The original 181 hectare (448 acre) Schneider farm is now less than 0.4 hectares (one acre), with Victoria Park occupying the land where the sawmill once stood. Today the Schneider Haus is a heritage building and a dynamic community museum with exhibition galleries. It has been restored and is a living museum to help local schoolchildren and visitors understand the culture of the early 19th century and experience a part of the daily life of the Mennonite family who were pivotal in making Kitchener the centre of German culture in Ontario. It houses the Schneider artifacts and preserves the history of Joseph Schneider. The museum began operation in 1981 and was designated a National Historic Site in 1999. A national plaque was placed on the grounds in 2000. A provincial plaque is located at the museum at 466 Queen Street South in Kitchener.

### Watson, Homer Ransford

Homer Watson (1855-1936) lived in the village of Doon located on the shores of the Grand River. Watson was a self-taught painter and by the age of 25 he had won international acclaim. Two of his paintings now hang in Windsor Castle in England. He loved nature and chose Doon for many of his paintings. His paintings capture the integrity of the nature along the Grand River. Homer Watson was designated a "Person of National Historic Significance" in 1939. A national plaque is located at 1754 Old Mill Road in Kitchener.

### Homer Watson House and Gallery (Doon School of Fine Arts), Kitchener

This is the home of renowned painter Homer Watson (1855-1936), who illustrated the beauty of local landscapes. The home was built by Adam Ferrie in 1835 and is located at 1754 Old Mill Road, Kitchener. It is also a gallery that displays his collection of contemporary paintings, drawings and prints. Watson's early Victorian house was also the home of the renowned Doon School of Fine Arts from 1948 to 1965. In 1980, the house and surrounding three-acre property were designated under the Ontario Heritage Act in 1980 as being of architectural and historic significance. In 1981, the house was designated as a national historic site but a plaque has not been erected.



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### Doon Heritage Village, Kitchener

Doon Heritage Village, formerly known as Doon Heritage Crossroads and prior to that Doon Pioneer Village, is a re-created rural village with two farms that reflects life in the Waterloo Region in the years of 1900-1914. The village is located on 24.28 hectares (60 acres) of environmentally sensitive forest, marsh, and farmland on the property of the Waterloo Region Museum. The living history museum began operation in 1957 and focuses on rural and agricultural history. Doon Heritage Village plays an important role not only to area students, but to the public's awareness of the history that surrounds this area of the Grand River. Doon Heritage Village is located at the Waterloo Region Museum, 10 Huron Road in Kitchener.

### Pioneer Memorial Tower (Waterloo Pioneers), Kitchener

Pioneer Memorial Tower is located near the Grand River in Kitchener to commemorate the arrival of the Pennsylvania-German pioneers to this area in 1800-1803. Close to the 62-foot tower are the gravesites of some of the early settler families. The tower was built in a Swiss style because many of the first pioneers were of Swiss background. The tower has a simple, well-proportioned profile, a tapered cylindrical shaft of random coursed fieldstone supporting a moulded concrete cornice under a hexagonal gallery platform. The view from the tower overlooks the route taken by the pioneers from Franklin County to Waterloo County (the Trail of the Black Walnut). The Pioneer Memorial Tower, built in 1925 by the Waterloo Historical Society, has been designated a site of "National Historic Significance." A National Historic Sites plaque is mounted on the tower located at 437 Tower Road and reads, "In the spring of 1800, Joseph Schoerg and Samuel Betzner, Jr., brothers-in-law, Mennonites, from Franklin County, Pennsylvania, began the first two farms in the County of Waterloo; Schoerg on land adjoining this farm, Betzner on the west bank of the river, three miles downstream. In the same year came Samuel Betzner, Sr., who took up a farm including this site. Other settlers followed and in 1805 a company formed in Pennsylvania purchased 60,000 acres, the German Company Tract, comprising the greater part of Block 2, Grand River Indian Lands, now Waterloo Township. This constituted the first larger settlement in the then far interior of Upper Canada." The memorial was classified as a Federal Heritage Building in 1989. Another plaque commemorating the Waterloo Pioneers was installed in 1987.

### Seagram, Joseph Emm

Joseph E. Seagram (1841-1919) was born in Fishers Mills (Cambridge). He worked as a bookkeeper and manager of several mills in Galt and Stratford. In 1864, he went to work for William Hespeler at the Granite Mills in Waterloo, which was to be the foundation of his career as a distiller. He became the sole owner of the Seagram Distillery in 1883. By 1919, he had built his Waterloo distillery into a major exporting company and his brand names were widely known. Also active in politics, Joseph Emm Seagram was a Conservative Member of Parliament for Waterloo North during the Liberal years of Sir Wilfrid Laurier from 1896 to 1908. He participated in a variety of local organizations, becoming an influential and respected member of the community. Joseph Emm Seagram has been designated a "Person of National Historic Significance". The national plaque is located in the foyer of the Centre for International Governance Innovation (CIGI), located in the former Seagram Museum.

### Erb, Abraham

A younger brother of John Erb, the founder of Preston, Abraham Erb (1772-1830) settled in 1806 on a 364 hectare (900 acre) tract of bushland. The grist mill he built ten years later became the business and social centre of the community of Waterloo. The provincial plaque is located in Waterloo Park beside the First School House.

### Brubacher House Museum, Waterloo

The John E. Brubacher House was built in 1850 by Mennonite settler John E. Brubacher. It is a style typical of Pennsylvania German architecture and is constructed of granite fieldstone. It is the only early stone Pennsylvania German house still standing on the north campus of the University of Waterloo. The museum, displaying the furnishings of 1850-1890s tradition, is operated by Conrad Grebel College and the Mennonite Historical Society of Ontario and owned by the University of Waterloo. It is located on the University of Waterloo Campus overlooking Laurel Creek and Columbia Lake. The house was designated under the Ontario Heritage Act in 1975.



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### Elliott Avedon Museum and Archive of Games, Waterloo

The Elliott Avedon Museum Archive of Games was established in 1971. It is a public institution dedicated to research and the collection, preservation, and exhibition of games and game-related objects from around the world. The museum features exhibits depicting the study of games and game playing and the cultural and historic aspect of games. This museum is located at B.C. Mathews Hall at the University of Waterloo.

### Huether Hotel (Lion Brewery and Museum), Waterloo

The Huether Hotel/Lion Brewery and Museum is a dominant landmark in uptown Waterloo. Said to house the first brewery in Waterloo, the hotel is a representative of the entrepreneurial drive of the citizens of Waterloo County. Wilhelm Rebscher purchased the property in 1842 and operated a brewery until 1856. Operation of the brewery was taken over by Christopher Huether and his father Adam who named it the Lion Brewery. In 1861, the Lion Brewery was known to produce the best beer in the country, and was producing about 730 barrels of beer a year. In 1899, Theresa Kuntz became the hotel and brewery's proprietor. The Kuntz Brewery Ltd. held the premises from 1910-1930. The Adlys family obtained the building in 1953 and restored it. Although portions of the building date to 1855, the existing hotel was constructed in 1870, with a Victorian facade added in 1880. Inside, the basement features a rare storage cavern with a vaulted stone ceiling and arched entrance. This cavern was uncovered in 1961 when the City of Waterloo wanted to pave parking lot behind the hotel. The hotel is an example of a commercial hotel from the late nineteenth century. It is also a museum of Lion's memorabilia and collectables. The Huether Hotel was designated under the Ontario Heritage Act in 1988 and is located at 59 King Street North in Waterloo.

### Sir Adam Beck's Birthplace, Baden

Adam Beck (1857-1925) was born and raised in Baden, Ontario and was educated at the Galt Grammar School and the Rockwood Academy. In 1906, he became a member of legislature and introduced a bill which established the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario to provide municipalities with electrical power. Beck was also appointed chairman of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission and held that post until his death. Adam Beck, a friend of the Livingstons in Baden, is said to have installed the electric lights in Castle Kilbride. A provincial plaque is located in front of Baden Public School, 220 Snyder's Road East in Baden.

### Castle Kilbride National Historic Site, Baden

Castle Kilbride was built in Baden in 1877 by James Livingston and named after his birthplace in Scotland. Seen from the road it dominates its surroundings with its clean Italianate design capped by a towering belvedere. Its attractive external appearance, however, is overshadowed by its amazing interior decor, which in its own right classifies it as a masterpiece of international significance. Kilbride served the Livingston family for many years until the builder's granddaughter, Laura Louise, her husband Harris Veitch and family decided to seek smaller accommodation and less onerous maintenance. Local heritage groups, proud of the Township's heritage, were concerned about the degradation of the building and after discussions with municipal figures, the Township purchased the property and embarked on a programme of restoration. Aided by provincial and national funding, the building was designated as a National Historic Site in 1993. A national plaque was erected in 1995 and is located on the grounds of Castle Kilbride on 60 Snyder's Road West in Baden.

### Klotz, Otto Julius

Born in Preston, (Cambridge) and educated at Toronto and Michigan Universities, Otto Julius Klotz (1852-1923) joined the public service in 1879. For thirty years he was engaged in topographical surveys in British Columbia, the Canadian Northwest, and Alaska. Appointed Assistant Chief Astronomer in 1908, he became director of the Dominion Observatory in 1917. The author of many papers on astronomy and geography, he was elected to fellowship in the Royal Society of Canada in 1910. He died in Ottawa. Otto Julius Klotz has been designated a "Person of National Historic Significance" and a national plaque is located at the corner of King and Argyle Streets in Cambridge.



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### Mill Race Park, Cambridge

Mill Race Park is part of the Cambridge Living Levee Trail. It contains the ruins of the old Turnbull Woollen Mill (established 1897). The ruins were rehabilitated and built into the flood protection system of river walks and earthen dikes for recreation and historic appreciation. The park is the location of the Canadian Heritage River Systems plaque honouring the Grand River which was erected on September 26, 1994. The mill is a reminder of the importance of the river for its industrial past. The park contains picnic areas, benches, and gardens. A second landing to improve public access to the water was constructed in 2005. Concerts and music festivals including the Mill Race Folk Festival and Living Christmas Pageant are held in the stone amphitheatre. The park is a popular location for photographers.

### Industrial Artifacts Project, Kitchener

This project was initiated in 1996 as part of the City of Kitchener's Culture Plan. The most visible element is the placement of unique pieces of antique machinery at selected sites within the community both indoors and outdoors.

### Cambridge Fire Hall Museum and Education Centre

The Fire Hall Museum and Education Centre is located in the old fire hall on Dickson Street in Cambridge. The Galt Fire Department was established in 1842, and the Hall was the organization's home from 1898 until 1980. The building was designed by Frederick Mellish and built in 1898. This High Victorian-Italianate building once housed horse-drawn fire engines and hoses were hung to dry in the tower. When first built, the fire hall was the most advanced in the Province of Ontario, sporting a second floor exercise room with a trapeze. The Fire Hall Museum and Education Centre is run by a volunteer group of firefighters to preserve the history of fire services in Cambridge. The Museum maintains an existing collection of artifacts and provides heritage and safety programs to the public with a focus on fire prevention and historical interpretation of Cambridge's fire service. The Fire Hall was designated under the Ontario Heritage Act in 1986 and is located at 56 Dickson Street, Cambridge.

### Suddaby School Victorian Classroom, Kitchener

The Victorian Classroom is located on the second floor of Suddaby Elementary Public School. The room is maintained by the Victorian Classroom Society, a group of volunteers dedicated to providing a setting in which students can study, relive and gain appreciation of the school experience in early Berlin (1850-1901); preserving the local educational history; and preserving through a collection of artifacts, records, photographs, books, and historical documents, the educational heritage of the Region of Waterloo. The Victorian Classroom is located at 171 Frederick Street, Kitchener.

### Waterloo Region Museum

Waterloo Region Museum officially opened in November 2011. Exhibit galleries explore natural history and the more than 12,000 years of human presence in Waterloo Region from First Peoples' early connections to this land, to people, ideas, stories and experiences that have defined and continue to shape Waterloo Region. The museum hopes to inspire visitors to realize the potential of individuals and communities, and to understand that our actions impact those who come after us. The 4,365 square metre (47,000 square feet) museum was designed by Moriyama & Teshima Architects from Toronto in association with WalterFedy of Kitchener. Waterloo Region Museum is located at 10 Huron Road, Kitchener.

### Pioneer Pergola, Cambridge

The Pioneer Pergola is the only monument dedicated to the pioneers of Galt. It consists of two waist-high concrete walls connecting five vertical columns on each side of a concrete slab floor which is covered with an open-beam ceiling. The structure incorporates a collection of gravestones set into the walls, floor and pillars. These gravestones were originally located in an historic cemetery around St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church and record the births and deaths of 207 pioneers who died between 1835 and 1873. After the church was demolished in 1889, the Waterloo Chapter of the Imperial Order of the Daughters of the Empire built the pergola in 1907. The site was designated under the Ontario Heritage Act in 1984. The pergola is located at St. Andrews Park between St. Andrews Street and Lansdowne Road in Cambridge.





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## 4.2.2 Culturally associated sites

### Snider Memorial, St. Jacobs

A 20-foot memorial to E.W.B. Snider stands on King Street, across the river from the mill where E.W.B. Snider learned about turning water power into electricity. The monument was erected "in recognition of his leadership in promoting Ontario's hydro enterprise to serve the common good" and was unveiled in St. Jacobs in 1956 by the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, Louis O. Breithaupt and features a light which burns continuously.

### Wellesley Township Hall

The Wellesley Township Hall, built in 1855, represents the oldest surviving government home in the region. The hall is used for church services by several denominations, farmers meetings, other community activities as well as council meetings. A plaque erected in 1974 by Heritage Waterloo (LACAC) is found on site, in Crosshill.

### The Huron Road

By the early 1830s the Huron Road had been built from Guelph to Goderich by the Canada Company to promote the sale of company lands within the Huron Tract. Highways 8 and 24 follow, approximately, the original colonization route. A provincial plaque is located at the entrance of the Waterloo Region Museum at the corner of Huron Road and Homer Watson Boulevard.

### Eby, Bishop Benjamin

A Mennonite from Pennsylvania, Bishop Benjamin Eby (1785-1853) came to Upper Canada in 1806 and purchased a large tract of land, part of which is now the site of Kitchener. He constructed a log church and played a leading role in the early religious and secular life of the community by offering counsel on diverse matters and occasionally serving as arbitrator in community disputes. Eby contributed to German language preservation in the area by authoring many German works including an hymnal as well as other religious and educational works. A provincial plaque is located on the grounds of the First Mennonite Church, 800 King Street East in Kitchener.

### Snyder, Peter Etril

Peter Etril Snyder is a world renowned artist whose paintings depict the rural lifestyle of the Old Order Mennonites. His paintings also include nature scenes, florals, historical and travel scenes.

### Young, Honourable James

Born in Galt, James Young (1835-1913) was educated locally, and from 1853-1863 was editor and publisher of the "Dumfries Reformer". From 1867-1878 he represented South Waterloo in the Canadian parliament, and from 1879-1886 was member for the North Brant in the Ontario Legislature. He also published a number of books, including "Reminiscences of the Early History of Galt and the Settlement of Dumfries" and "Public Men and Public Life in Canada". A provincial plaque is located in on the grounds of Central Presbyterian Church, Queen's Square, Main Street in Cambridge.

### Hobson, Sergeant Frederick

An Englishman, Fredrick Hobson (1873-1917) immigrated to Canada in 1904 after serving in the South African War. Eight years later, he moved to Galt with his family. He was awarded a posthumous Victoria Cross for his heroic action at Hill 70, near Lens, France on August 18, 1917. During an intense German counter attack, Hobson rushed from his trench, reactivated a buried Lewis gun, and engaged the advancing enemy single-handed. When the gun jammed, the wounded Hobson fought with bayonet and rifle until he was shot. In the time gained, reinforcements approached to drive the enemy back. A provincial plaque is located at the Armoury, 21 Mill Street in Cambridge.



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## Galt Post Office, Cambridge

Located at 12 1/2 Water Street in Cambridge (Galt) the former post office, completed in 1887, was built as part of a national programme to establish a federal presence. The building is an imposing structure with asymmetrical elevations and a stone façade, representative of small urban post offices by Thomas Fuller. Some say that the building is haunted. Local legend indicates that postmaster William S. Turnbull, who served this position from 1898 to 1919, was involved in an illicit affair with a postal employee named Emily. Emily's lifeless body was found dangling from the rafter in the clock tower. The old Galt Post Office was used as a restaurant and pub until 2007 and sat unused until the City of Cambridge purchased it in 2012 for a new public library and dining space. The estimated cost of renovations is \$6 million.

## Wintenberg, William J.

A native of New Dundee, William John Wintenberg (1879-1941) was an expert on Iroquoian and Algonkian prehistoric cultures. His work advanced the study of archaeology in Canada through his fieldwork and reports, gaining him international recognition. A provincial plaque is located near the entrance to Recreation Park, Bridge Street in New Hamburg.

## Veteran's Green, Waterloo

Veterans' Green is an area in Waterloo, bounded by University Avenue, Hazel Street, State Street and Beech Street. Servicemen and their families originally settled the area surrounding Veterans' Green after the Second World War. This neighbourhood has changed significantly since this time, with the establishment of off-campus student housing for Wilfrid Laurier University students. This neighbourhood project was initiated to redevelop the parkette known as Scholars' Green to include features that would celebrate and respect the historical significance of the area and the veterans who settled there, and to generate respect and a sense of community among its users. Interpretive panels, incorporating the veterans' stories along with photographs, were installed on the site and were designed to reflect the commemorative nature of the project. The park was dedicated in 2006.

## Wilmot Centre (Oasis in the Centre), Township of Wilmot

The Oasis in the Centre is a small park located at Wilmot Centre on the site of the first Township Hall (circa 1850) on a half an acre of land donated by the Yantzi family. This project features a low, stone-sitting wall representing the foundation of the hall – built to scale. A stainless steel map of the Township, showing the location of the early settlements is embedded in the cement floor inside the walls. The archway and the stone sitting wall that surrounds a courtyard was built by 83-year-old Wilmot stone mason Bud Clair and his sons Cam and Jim, from field stones donated by Township residents. Poised high on an arch, overlooking the map, is the focal point of the Oasis in the Centre – the bronze statue, "Leap of Faith" by renowned sculptress and Wilmot resident, Ruth Abernethy. This delightful statue depicts a boy and girl, holding hands, leaping into the future with spirit and confidence, as did those who came before. Native trees, grasses and wildflowers complete this tranquil setting in the heart of Wilmot's agricultural land. The park was created in 2000 in celebration of the Township's 150th anniversary. Oasis in the Centre is located on the southeast corner of Bleams and Wilmot Centre Roads in Wilmot Township.

### 4.2.3 River-based cultural landscapes

### 4.2.4 Architectural response to river locations

## 4.3 Early Recreation

### 4.3.1 Recreational boating



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## 5.2.4 Transboundary waters

## 5.3 Environmental Regulation

### 5.3.1 Flood control

#### Cambridge Living Levee

To reduce the risk of flooding in Cambridge, the Grand River Conservation Authority dredged the river and reconstructed a river wall between 1967-1971 for a total cost of \$45,124. In 1974, Cambridge experienced a devastating flood. During the flood event, water flowed through Galt at the rate of 1,500 cubic metres per second. Flood waters in downtown Cambridge reached heights of more than 1.8 metres (six feet). After this flood, the Cambridge Living Levee was constructed. The levee is located on both sides of the banks of the Grand. It is an excellent example of human adaptation to flooding hazards. It is a combination of earthen dykes, concrete flood walls and interior flood protection within the buildings along the river. The dykes' main purpose is flood control and it has helped in preserving the mills, historic structures and maintains parks, pleasant scenery, and recreational opportunities along the Grand River. Local architect Andre Kalm won an award for the design of the Living Levee.

#### Shade's Mill Dam, Cambridge

Shade's Mill Dam was built in 1973 for flood control on Mill Creek. It is owned and managed by the Grand River Conservation Authority. The dam is 18.3 metres in height with a storage capacity in the reservoir of 2,400,000 cubic metres and it serves to recharge water to nearby municipal wells. The dam is located across from Shade's Mill Conservation Area.

#### Bridgeport Dykes

After the flood created by Hurricane Hazel in October 1954, the Grand Valley Conservation Authority undertook a dyking project between 1955-1959 in Bridgeport. The project included some channel dredging and the placement of gabion groynes and was done at a cost of \$5,914.

#### Woolwich Dam and Reservoir, Floradale

As a consequence of emerging concerns about water quality, water supply and flood control throughout the Grand River, the Province of Ontario instigated a review in 1971. The study, entitled "Review of Planning for the Grand River Watershed" suggested the building of a dam on the Speed River and a dam on Canagagigue Creek, north of Elmira, would assist considerably in upgrading water quality. The Woolwich Dam and Reservoir were constructed in 1974 just north of Elmira in Floradale on Canagagigue Creek, a tributary of the Grand River. The dam height is 18.3 metres and the storage capacity of the reservoir is 5,491,000 cubic metres. The dam is operated to increase the capacity of Canagagigue Creek to receive Elmira's treated wastewater and to reduce flooding through Elmira. The dam is owned and operated by the Grand River Conservation Authority.

#### Laurel Creek Dam and Reservoir, Waterloo

The Laurel Creek Dam and Reservoir is located in the City of Waterloo on Laurel Creek, a tributary of the Grand River. Land acquisition commenced in 1964. The dam was completed in 1968 to provide flood control through the City of Waterloo. The dam is 6.1 metres high and the reservoir has a storage capacity of 1,600,000 cubic metres. The site encompasses 293.3 hectares which are used for conservation, outdoor recreation and education. The dam and reservoir are owned and operated by the Grand River Conservation Authority.

#### New Hamburg River Improvements

To relieve flooding in New Hamburg, the Grand Valley Conservation Authority initiated a project to acquire floodplain lands and undertake channel improvement. Between 1961-1965, a total of \$13,505 was spent. In 1966-1971, additional channel improvements including widening, deepening and straightening, were carried out by the Grand River Conservation Authority at a cost of \$318,318.



# Heritage River Inventory - Grand River Watershed

## Cultural Features and Values that support the Grand (including Speed, Eramosa, Nith and Conestogo Rivers) as a Canadian Heritage River

### Grand Valley Conservation Authority

In 1948, the Grand River watershed municipalities formed the Grand Valley Conservation Authority under the 1946 Conservation Authorities Act passed by the Province of Ontario. This Act provided terms of reference and guidelines for the establishment and functioning of conservation authorities in Ontario. The Act embraced three principles. First, the initiative for the establishment and support of a conservation authority with the power to carry out conservation works within a watershed must come from the municipalities. Second, the best unit on which to co-ordinate all conservation work dealing with renewable natural resources was the watershed. Third, if municipalities showed initiative and support, the Ontario government would be prepared to provide technical advice and financial assistance. Although the Conservation Authorities Act allowed an authority to undertake any scheme for the purposes of conservation, restoration, and development of natural resources, other than gas, oil, coal and minerals, and the control of water in order to prevent floods and pollution, the powers of the Grand Valley Conservation Authority were, by agreement, limited to conservation works other than those carried out by the Grand River Conservation Commission. The Conservation Authority pursued general water and land management strategies which incorporated flood control in combination with other water-related benefits. During the 1950s, the Grand Valley Conservation Authority undertook a range of small flood control projects in communities throughout the Grand River watershed including channel dredging, straightening and widening, dyking, bank stabilization, and small dam construction and repair. The Conservation Authority also acquired wetlands, forests, natural areas and park land for outdoor recreation. Many popular conservation areas, including Elora Gorge, Rockwood, Pinehurst Lake and Byng Island, were purchased and developed during this time.

### Grand River Conservation Authority

The practicality of having both the Grand River Conservation Commission (1932) and the Grand Valley Conservation Authority (1948) operating in the same watershed, undertaking parallel initiatives was closely scrutinized by the Province of Ontario during the 1960s. To avoid potential conflict over roles and responsibilities and to eliminate duplication of conservation programs, the Grand River Conservation Authority was established by provincial legislation in 1966 through the amalgamation of the Grand River Conservation Commission and the Grand Valley Conservation Authority. The Grand River Conservation Authority operates under the terms and conditions of the Conservation Authorities Act. It is a corporate body, through which municipalities work cooperatively to manage the water and natural resources in the watershed. The administrative offices of the Grand River Conservation Authority were built in 1973 in Cambridge and are located at 400 Clyde Road.

### 5.3.2 Improvements in water management

### 5.3.3 Improvements in aquatic ecosystem management

### 5.3.4 Regulation of river access and use



# Heritage River Inventory - Grand River Watershed

Cultural Features and Values that support the Grand (including Speed, Eramosa, Nith and Conestogo Rivers) as a Canadian Heritage River

## Wellington, County of

### 1 Resource Harvesting

#### 1.1 Fishing

1.1.1 Aboriginal prehistoric fishing

1.1.2 Historic domestic fishing and processing

1.1.3 Commercial fishing

1.1.4 Collection of shellfish

#### 1.2 Shoreline Resource Harvesting

1.2.1 Trapping of fur-bearing animals

1.2.2 Collections of aquatic plants

1.2.3 Hunting of birds and land animals

1.2.4 Mines and quarries in bed or banks of river



# Heritage River Inventory - Grand River Watershed

Cultural Features and Values that support the Grand (including Speed, Eramosa, Nith and Conestogo Rivers) as a Canadian Heritage River

## 1.3 Extraction of Water

### 1.3.1 Direct drive power generation

Wilson's Mill (Oatmeal Mill, Monkland Mills, Walkey's Mill), Fergus

Robert Steele built the Oatmeal Mill for James Wilson, who established this picturesque grist mill on the Grand River in 1855. By 1869, a cluster of other mills on both sides of the river had been established. The mill utilized water from the river through a waterwheel and continued this practice until 1984. The flour mill became famous under the "Monkland Mills" trade mark, with a picture of a monk on each bag. The monk logo originated from the Parish of the Monklands in Scotland, from which the Wilsons came. Wilson's Mill remained in operation until 1993. The mill has had a variety of names including St. Andrew's Mill, Fergus Mill, Walkey Mills, Wilson's Mill, Monkland Mills and Oatmeal Mill. Over the years, the mill building have served a variety of functions. In 2002-2003, the mill, which sat idle for a number of years, was renovated and converted in luxury condominiums under the name St. Andrew Mill. The mill is located at the corner of St. Andrew Street West and Gartshore Street.

Elora Mill Inn (Elora Mill, Drimmie Mill), Elora

The Drimmie Mill was the first in Elora and was constructed in 1833 and portions of the present structure date back to 1842. The mill was destroyed by fire in 1859, 1865 and 1870 and was rebuilt each time. After the 1859 fire, a team of 30 Scottish masons hired by J.M. Fraser, the new owner, worked feverishly for \$0.75 a day to rebuild an imposing eight-storey limestone mill making it the largest flour mill west of Montreal at the time. The mill was rebuilt again after the 1870 fire, this time largely within the stone façade that survives to this day making it, at five storeys, the highest rubble wall west of Montreal. The mill was known as the Drimmie Mill after Norman Drimmie, the last miller, who purchased the mill in 1944, and operated it as a custom feed and lumber mill until 1974 when it was sold. It was renovated and opened as the Elora Mill Restaurant and Inn in 1976. The mill was purchased by new owners in 2010 and is currently closed for renovations and historical restoration. It is the only remaining five storey mill in Ontario. The Elora Mill Inn is located at 77 Mill Street West in Elora.

Harris Woollen Mill, Rockwood

The Harris Woollen Mill was founded in 1867 by John Richard Harris and his sons, John, Thomas and Joseph and his brother-in-law, Thomas Wetherald. The stone structure was later built in 1884. The mill manufactured quality yarns, blankets, tweeds and flannels and supplied these to the Canadian Army and the Red Cross during the First World War. In 1959, the mill was purchased by the Grand River Conservation Authority from Edgar Harris as part of the Rockwood Conservation Area. It was destroyed by fire in 1965 but the walls are still standing. In 2010, the Grand River Conservation Authority invested \$855,000 to stabilize the ruins. The restoration project received \$755,000 from the Federal Economic Development Agency under the Community Adjustment Fund and \$50,000 each from the Grand River Conservation Authority and the Grand River Conservation Foundation. The ruins are located at 1621 Fall Street in Rockwood.

Hortop's Mill, Rockwood

Hortop's Mill in Rockwood, originally a flour and grist mill, was built by Squire Henry Strange in 1843. Located at 201 Main Street South on the Eramosa River, it was purchased in 1924 by William Hortop and Sons from William Harris and run by Clarence W. Hortop (Tag). It was bought by Jim Milne in 1962 and used as a grist mill until it was sold in 1975. In 1977, the mill was purchased and converted into a private residence. The interior retains much of the look of the old mill with the original floors and ceilings and stone walls but with the modern luxuries of electricity and heating added.

Hortop's Mill, Eden Mills

The Hortop Mill at Eden Mills was built in 1842 by Aaron and Daniel Kribs. In 1846, the mills were sold to Adam L. Argo and is located at 221 Borden Street. Henry Hortop purchased the mills in 1850. The Hortop Mill remained in the family until 1917, when it was purchased by James Barden and Son. The Mill was operated as a grist mill until 1934 and a saw mill until 1974. For many years Henry Barden and his sons, James Edward (Ted), Allen, and Lloyd operated a box and crate business in part of the mill. The mill is now owned by Charles Simon, an architect, who has renovated it. It is now a private residence.



## Heritage River Inventory - Grand River Watershed

Cultural Features and Values that support the Grand (including Speed, Eramosa, Nith and Conestogo Rivers) as a Canadian Heritage River

### Hortop's Mill, Everton

The Hortop Mill in Everton was constructed in 1821, by Rufus Everts as a saw and grist mill. Later, the mill was operated by William Hortop who produced soft flour which was sold to Christie's Bakery in Toronto. Flour produced at the Hortop's Mill was also exported throughout the world under the brand name of Lily White Flour. The mill remained in the Hortop family until it was purchased from Harry and Jean Hortop by the Grand River Conservation Authority in 1996. Evidence of the mill race and a mill stone can be seen from the road. It is located at 242 Evert Street in Everton.

### Birge Mill (Wheeler's Mill), Birge's Mills

The Birge Mill is located on Luttrell Creek, a branch of the Speed River on the west half of lot 22, Concession Road 3, Birge's Mills. It was built in 1843 by Edward Huxtable. The creek once powered a small but busy industrial complex which consisted of a sawmill, a chopping mill and a flour mill. In 1941 the property and business was sold to Carl and Cuyler Wheeler, who discontinued sawmilling and specialized in chopping grain and mixing it for livestock feed. In 1975 the mill was sold to William Britton and continued to operate until 1991. This was the last water powered mill in the area. The mill is now used as a private residence.

### Armstrong Mills

John S. Armstrong built Armstrong's Mill in 1856 on the Speed River in Guelph-Eramosa Township on the Marden Side road. The dam was washed out by spring freshets several times and he was on the verge of financial ruin. John was assisted in the rebuilding of the dam by his wife and financial success finally came. This was the mill that served the pioneers in the area as well as those to the north. By 1906, the limestone mill was owned by two nephews, Thomas and Edward Armstrong, sons of William S. and Lucy (Peters) Armstrong. In its day, it was a first class mill. The mill's stone building was originally almost twice the height it is today. The reduction in height was caused by a major collapse of the west wall in 1930. In 1950, the last dam washed out in a major storm, which effectively ended the mill's water-power capacity. In the 1960s, Armstrong Mills, which had seen a number of years of neglect was purchased and the task of restoring the dilapidated structure began. In the restoration process, the new owners uncovered an archive of information and began to chronicle the mill's history. Armstrong Mills was also the site of the village post office and general store. The unusual Roman arched drive-through incorporated into the structure allowed for the delivery and pick-up of grain and flour during inclement weather. It was also a stage coach stop twice a week from Guelph in its earlier years. It is now used as a private residence.

### Cedar Valley Mill (Tarswell's Mill), Cedar Valley

Cedar Valley is a little settlement at the eastern corner of May's School Section (S.S. #12) located at the corner of the 5th line and 24 side road in the Township of Erin, better known as the Station Road because it lead west from Hillsburgh Station. Cedar Valley was known as Slabtown for many years because of the sawmill, which was operated by water power. The first sawmill was built in Cedar Valley in 1853 by George Tarswell and subsequently operated by his son, Robert Wilson Tarswell, and grandson, Kirby Tarswell. In 1900, a grain-grinding mill was added. In 1924, a new sawmill was erected but was destroyed by fire in 1941. It was rebuilt the following year. Kirby Tarswell died in 1948 and R.E. Price took over. It was operated for a time by Renwicks and in 1950, the mill was closed. It was remodeled into a summer home and is closed to the public.

### Wissler's Mills, Salem

The grist mill at Salem Bridge was a three-and-a-half storey stone building erected in 1852-1853 by the partnership of Sem Wissler and his brother-in-law Levi Erb, at the south-eastern end of the Salem Bridge, where part of it is still standing on County Road 18. The building, with an addition to the rear, is now a private residence and is located at 16 Woolwich Street West in Salem.

### Hortop's Dam, Everton

The Everton dam was rebuilt in 1990 by the Grand River Conservation Authority as well as a road and bridge which was rebuilt in co-operation with Wellington County Council. The dam incorporates the "bottom draw" system which allows water flowing downstream to be colder and to contain more oxygen, which will improve the health of the fish and other aquatic life downstream. The dam is located next to 242 Evert Street in Everton.



## Heritage River Inventory - Grand River Watershed

Cultural Features and Values that support the Grand (including Speed, Eramosa, Nith and Conestogo Rivers) as a Canadian Heritage River

### Salem Dam

The Salem Dam is located on Irvine Creek. The dam and wingwalls are constructed of concrete. The dam is 12 metres (40 feet) long with a height of 5 metres (16 feet). It originally functioned to power Sem Wissler's Mill. The dam is privately owned.

### Wilson Mill Dam, Fergus

The Wilson Mill dam is located on the Grand River in Fergus. It was constructed in 1855 and originally functioned to power the mill. The dam and wingwalls are constructed of concrete. The dam is 40 metres (131 feet) in length and has a height of 9 metres (30 feet). It is currently used to generate hydro electricity.

### Milne & Son Dam, Rockwood

The Milne & Son Dam is located on the Eramosa River. It was originally built to generate power for the Hortop's Mill. The dam is 35 metres (115 feet) in length and 5 metres (16 feet) in height. It is privately owned.

### General Steel Wares Dam, Fergus

The General Steel Wares (Beatty) dam was located on the Grand River in Fergus. The dam and wingwalls were constructed of concrete and timbers. The dam was 25 metres in length with a height of 6 metres. The dam failed in 2004 and all that remains is the concrete base. It was originally built to generate power for the Grindley farm implement factory which was purchased by George and Matthew Beatty in the 1870s who began their company, Beatty Brothers Limited in 1874. The brothers invented, designed and sold their products to rural communities and villages in and around Wellington County. Beatty Brothers became a household name in Canada as the manufacturing empire expanded to absorb dozens of firms. The company manufactured everything from barn and stable equipment, to powered washers, pumps, churns, vacuum cleaners, floor polishers, ladders, wash stands and ironers. The company was purchased by General Steel Wares in 1964.

### Eden Mills Dam (upper)

The Eden Mills Dam (upper) is located on the Eramosa River in Eden Mills and was originally built to general power for the Hortop's Mill. It is an earth and rock structure, 54 metres (177 feet) long and 2 metres (6.5 feet) high. The dam is privately owned but the millpond property is leased to the Eden Mills Millpond Association for management.

### Eden Mills Dam (lower)

The Eden Mills Dam (lower) is located on the Eramosa River in Eden Mills and was originally built to general power for the Hortop's Mill. It is an earth and rock structure, 50 metres (164 feet) long and 4 metres (13 feet) high. The dam is privately owned but the millpond property is leased to the Eden Mills Millpond Association for management.

### Birge Mill Dam, Birge's Mills

The Birge Mill dam was originally built to generate power for Birge Mill. It is a earth and concrete dam and is privately owned. The dam was breached and work to stabilize the structure was undertaken in 2003-2005.

### Aberfoyle Mill and Mill Pond, Aberfoyle

The Aberfoyle Mill was built in 1859 by George McLean who ran the mill successfully for 16 years. George McLean came to Canada in the 1830s from Inverness, Scotland. In 1867, MacLean won a gold medal at the World's Fair in Paris for his oatmeal. The building was run as a mill until 1960 when it was restored and converted into a restaurant. Some milling equipment is still present in the mill. Currently, the restaurant keeps the historic feel of a mill with many authentic antiques including over 100 pieces of farm and agricultural implements. The Aberfoyle Mill is located in Aberfoyle, outside of Guelph on County Road 46.

### Blackbridge Road Dam, Township of Puslinch

The Blackbridge Road Dam is located on the Speed River in Cambridge. It was originally built to generate power to the Speedslee Mill on Blackbridge Road. It is a concrete dam with a length of 18 metres and an overall height of 2 metres.





# Heritage River Inventory - Grand River Watershed

## Cultural Features and Values that support the Grand (including Speed, Eramosa, Nith and Conestogo Rivers) as a Canadian Heritage River

### Little Dam, Township of Puslinch

The Little Dam is located on Irish Creek. The dam was originally constructed to provide a source of power to a mill. The dam is constructed of earth and concrete, with wingwalls. The length of the dam is 62 metres (203 feet) and the overall height is 2 metres (6.5 feet). The dam is privately owned.

### Aberfoyle Mill Dam

The Aberfoyle Mill dam was built in 1859 to provide water power to the Aberfoyle Mill. Its length is 125 metres (410 feet) with an overall height of 3.7 metres (12 feet). It is constructed of earth and concrete with wingwalls.

## 1.3.2 Human consumption

## 1.3.3 Agricultural extraction

## 1.3.4 Industrial extraction

### Shand Dam and Belwood Lake

The Shand Dam was erected by the Grand River Conservation Commission in 1942 at a total cost of \$2,051,742. It is on the Grand River, north of Fergus. The Shand was the first multi-purpose dam built in Canada for low flow augmentation and flood control, and became the model for other water control structures in Ontario and Canada. The dam is 25.9 metres high and the reservoir has a storage capacity of 63,700,000 cubic metres. A turbine within the dam structure generates hydroelectricity. Together with the Conestogo Dam, the Shand Dam controls river levels through Kitchener, Cambridge, Paris, Brantford, Caledonia, Cayuga, and Dunnville. The reservoir stretches seven kilometres upstream from the dam. The land surrounding the reservoir is used for cottages which are rented to the public as well as a day-use park area for swimming, hiking and picnicking. The dam and reservoir are owned and operated by the Grand River Conservation Authority. In 1997, the stilling basin was improved to meet modern design standards.

### Conestogo Dam and Conestogo Lake

The Conestogo Dam was built in 1958 on the Conestogo River, by the Grand River Conservation Commission at a total cost of \$4,815,118. The main purpose of the dam was for flood control and low flow augmentation for the Conestogo River. The Conestogo Dam provides low flow augmentation for Elmira, St. Jacobs and Hawkesville on the lower Conestogo River. A turbine within the dam structure generates hydroelectricity. The dam created a y-shaped lake that stretches six kilometres up each arm. The land surrounding the reservoir is used for cottages which are rented to the public as well as a park area for camping, swimming, hiking and picnicking. In 2001-2002, the flood gates were repaired. The dam and reservoir are owned and operated by the Grand River Conservation Authority.



# Heritage River Inventory - Grand River Watershed

Cultural Features and Values that support the Grand (including Speed, Eramosa, Nith and Conestogo Rivers) as a Canadian Heritage River

## Guelph Dam and Guelph Lake

As a consequence of emerging concerns about water quality, water supply and flood control throughout the Grand River, the Province of Ontario instigated a review in 1971. The study, entitled "Review of Planning for the Grand River Watershed" suggested the building of a dam on the Speed River and a dam on Canagagigue Creek, north of Elmira, would assist considerably in upgrading water quality. The Grand River Conservation Authority commenced negotiations for the acquisition of land at the Guelph site. These talks were stalled because an agreement for compensation with some affected landowners could not be reached. Provincial approval was given to expropriate 791 hectares of land and much criticism was directed towards the Grand River Conservation Authority. The Guelph Dam and Reservoir were completed in June 1976 at a total cost of approximately \$15.6 million, including land costs. The dam is 19.9 metres in height, providing a maximum storage of 20,500,000 cubic metres. In addition to providing increased flows for pollution dilution in the City of Guelph, the dam and reservoir were engineered to accommodate flood flows. A turbine within the dam structure generates hydroelectricity. In total, 1,608 hectares (3,971 acres) were acquired for the project. The land surrounding the reservoir is used for conservation, outdoor recreation and education. The dam and reservoir are owned and operated by the Grand River Conservation Authority.

## 2 Water Transport

### 2.1 Commercial Transport

#### 2.1.1 Prehistoric trade

#### 2.1.2 Historic human-powered freight

#### 2.1.3 Powered commercial freight

#### 2.1.4 Surface bulk transportation

### 2.2 Transportation Services

#### 2.2.1 Fur trade posts

#### 2.2.2 Navigational improvements

#### 2.2.3 Shipyards



# Heritage River Inventory - Grand River Watershed

Cultural Features and Values that support the Grand (including Speed, Eramosa, Nith and Conestogo Rivers) as a Canadian Heritage River

## 2.2.4 Facilities for loading/provisioning passengers

## 2.3 Exploring and Surveying

### 2.3.1 French exploration

### 2.3.2 British exploration

### 2.3.3 Migration and settlement

### 2.3.4 Surveying expeditions

## 3 Riparian Settlement

### 3.1 Siting of Dwellings

#### 3.1.1 Shoreline seasonal dwellings

#### 3.1.2 Riverside homesteads and farms

#### 3.1.3 Permanent riverside dwellings sited with respect to rivers

#### 3.1.4 Dispersed dwellings in settlement patterns

##### Settlement of Puslinch

Originally known as the "Church Lands" because of the extensive clergy reserves within its borders, Puslinch was surveyed as early as 1791 by Augustus Jones. Settlement did not begin, however, until 1828 when extensive surveys were instigated by John Galt. A provincial plaque is found at the Ellis Chapel on Givin Road (Ellis Road), about four kilometres (2.5 miles) east of Cambridge.



# Heritage River Inventory - Grand River Watershed

Cultural Features and Values that support the Grand (including Speed, Eramosa, Nith and Conestogo Rivers) as a Canadian Heritage River

## Queen's Bush Settlement

Beginning around 1820, African-Canadians and African-American immigrants began carving farms and constructing home out of the wilderness of the Queen's Bush, a vast unsettled area between Waterloo County and Lake Huron. Although the majority of black settlers were illiterate, they held a deep commitment to education. American missionaries travelled to the Queen's Bush to teach the children, and establish schools in Mount Pleasant and Mount Hope. Churches were also constructed serving not only as religious institutions but also as places for public meetings and social occasions. One of the several denominations active in the Queen's Bush was the african Methodist Episcopal Church (AME), established in the area in 1840 and later renamed the British Methodist Episcopal Church. Unfortunately, the Queen's Bush Settlement was destined to be short-lived. In the 1840s, the government order the district surveyed and few settlers were able to purchase the land they had laboured so hard to clear. By the 1850s, migration out of the Queen's Bush had begun. Despite these odds, some Afican-Canadian families continued to live there well into the 20th century.

## 3.2 River-based Communities

### 3.2.1 Permanent shoreline Aboriginal settlements

### 3.2.2 Fortification-based structures/communities

### 3.2.3 River-industry-based structures/communities

#### Founding of Arthur

The town of Arthur was named in honour of Arthur Wellesley, Duke of Wellington. The construction of mills on the Conestogo River attracted settlers to the area, and soon Arthur became the regional market centre for agriculture. A provincial plaque is located at MacPherson Park, at the corner of George Street South and Francis Street.

#### Founders of Fergus

In 1833 two Highlanders, Adam Fergusson (1783-1862) and James Webster (1808-1869), purchased 2 833 hectares (7,000 acres) of land in Nichol Township along the banks of the Grand River. They laid out a town site and Webster took up residence to supervise the early development of Fergus. Adam Fergusson became a member of the Legislative Council of Ontario and in 1846 he organised the Agricultural Association of Upper Canada. James Webster became a member of the House of Assembly. The provincial plaque is located at the Fergus Public Library on 190 St. Andrew's Street West, Fergus.

#### Founder of Elora

William Gilkison, a Scotsman from Ayrshire Scotland, purchased 5666 hectares (14,000 acres) in Nichol Township in 1832. At the falls of the Grand River, he founded Elora. The name Elora was given because Gilkison liked the sound of it, as it was the name of his brother's ship, named after the Temples of Elora in India. A provincial plaque is located on Geddes Street, in the Elora Town Square.

#### The Founding of Rockwood

In 1819, deputy-surveyor Samuel Ryckman pushed through the uncharted landscape to set out an area of 19072 hectares (45,127 acres) for Eramosa Township. Accounts vary from source to source, but it appears that the first settlers in the area were three Ramsey brothers – Robert, Henry and John – who arrived in 1819 from the United States. The three pioneers drew 40.41 hectares (100 acres) each just outside of what became the village of Rockwood. Shortly afterward three Quakers, the William Smiths (senior and junior) and John Harris, arrived. Because the area was filling with Quaker families, it became known as Brotherstown. John Gamble built the first sawmill in Wellington County, locating it in Rockwood along the banks of the Eramosa River.



# Heritage River Inventory - Grand River Watershed

## Cultural Features and Values that support the Grand (including Speed, Eramosa, Nith and Conestogo Rivers) as a Canadian Heritage River

### Charles Allan House, Elora

Charles Allan moved to Fergus in 1834, and then to Elora in 1842. The Charles Allan House is one of the oldest houses in Elora. This house was built of Rock Elm logs in 1843 by Charles Allan. When the home was built, it overlooked Mill Street and the Grand River, but now this is the back of the house, with a secluded back yard. This home remained in the Allan family until 1953. After being sold, the home was covered with insul brick and later aluminum siding. In 1977 the home was again sold and the walls were stripped to its original logs. Repairs were made to the east wing where termites had destroyed the logs. This home is located at 29 Church Street in Elora.

### Millowner's House, Elora

The Millowner's House was built in 1863 and has a local legend that builder J.M. Fraser ordered a mason to construct a wall measuring three feet around his home while he was in Scotland. The mason owed Mr. Fraser money so he decided to add another three feet to the wall for free. When Mr. Fraser returned from Scotland, he found a six foot wall instead of a three foot wall around his home, at 70 Price Street in Elora.

### Walser Furniture Factory, Elora

Portions of the Walser Furniture Factory date back to 1850, when it was the home of Henderson's Mercantile Warehouse. In 1876, it was converted into a brush factory by S.F. Eby. The building was destroyed by fire the following year and rebuilt by Robert Dalby. It was re-opened as the Dominion Brush Works where corn brooms and brushes made of pigs hair were manufactured. The building was purchased by John Mundell in 1186 for his furniture operations. In 1906, it was sold to the Parker Furniture Company. In the 1920s, it became the Elora Furniture Company, under the management of Joseph Walser. The factory was sold to Simmons in 1969 and operated as Little Folks Inc., producing children's furniture until 2003. Much of the building was demolished in 2004. Today, only remnants of the original structure remain.

### The Kiddie Kar Factory, Elora

The Kiddie Kar Factory is located on the banks of the Grand River. The original structure was built in 1873 as part of the Potter Foundry Complex which made farm implements. From 1910 to World War II, wooden kiddie cars were made at this factory. In 1979, the movie "A Christmas Carol" starring Henry Winkler was filmed in Elora. The factory was rebuilt and then burned for the movie. The ruins of the Kiddie Kar Factory are located along the banks of the Grand River in Elora.

### 3.2.4 River-crossing-based structures/communities

## 3.3 River-Influenced Transportation

### 3.3.1 Ferries and Fords

### 3.3.2 Road Bridges

#### Victoria Street Bridge, Elora

Removed in 2005 because of its deteriorated condition, the Victoria Street Bridge was one of the oldest surviving steel bridges in Ontario. The pin joint truss bridge was built in 1899, over the falls and close to Islet Rock in Elora. For seventy years the bridge assisted in the transport of flour from the local mill to the market in Guelph, herds of cattle to and from the cattle market in Elora and supplies and construction materials to Elora and communities further north. It was closed to motorized traffic and used as a pedestrian bridge until the deck was removed. The stone bridge piers still remain.



## Heritage River Inventory - Grand River Watershed

Cultural Features and Values that support the Grand (including Speed, Eramosa, Nith and Conestogo Rivers) as a Canadian Heritage River

### Elora Gorge Bridge, Elora

Planning for the Elora Gorge bridge began in 1969 to connect both ends of County Road 7 over the Elora Gorge. The bridge caused much controversy and opposition from naturalists who did not want the natural environment to be harmed by construction. The bridge officially opened in 1980 and is a cantilevered bridge, with no supporting structures in the gorge, making it less damaging to the surrounding natural environment. It has taken away heavy truck traffic from downtown Elora, giving it peaceful and charming atmosphere for residents and visitors.

### Lot 10 Bridge, Everton

Lot 10 Bridge crosses the Eramosa River near Everton. It was built in 1915 and is a solid spandrel arch constructed of earth filled, reinforced concrete. The solid curb side walls have a slightly arched top.

### Bosworth Bridge, Bosworth

The Bosworth Bridge was built in 1949 and crossed the Conestogo River. The bridge type is howe camelback pony truss. It is made of steel.

### McNabb's Bridge, Bosworth

McNabb's Bridge was built in 1948. The bridge type is deck beam with concrete railing. It is made of steel and reinforced concrete. In 2005, the existing T-beam deck was replaced by a solid slab deck. The project also included reinforcing steel bars, elastmeric bridge bearings, substructure repairs, steel traffic railings, bridge deck waterproofing, hot mix asphalt, steel beam guide rails and other miscellaneous works.

### Princess Elizabeth Bridge, Glen Allan

The Princess Elizabeth Bridge crossed the Conestogo River near Glen Allan. It was built in 1940. The bridge type is pratt camelback through truss. It is made of steel.

### Metcalf Street Bridge (Badley Bridge), Elora

Metcalf Street Bridge (Badley Bridge) crosses the Grand River in Elora. It was built in 1953. The bridge type is pratt camelback through truss. It is made of steel.

### Blatchford Bridge, Puslinch

The Blatchford Bridge crossed the Speed River and was built in 1949. The bridge type is warren pony truss. The material used is steel. The bridge is owned by the Township of Wellington.

### Glen Allan Bridge, Glen Allan

The Glen Allan Bridge crossed the Conestogo River and was built in 1915. The names of the municipal officials, designer and builders were impressed inot the reinforced concrete railings and were clearly visible. This unusual offset camelback steel truss bridge and its reinforced concrete approach balastrade were deteriorating to such an extent that the bridge was replaced with a new structure in 2007.

### Stroy's Bridge, Township of Puslinch

Story's Bridge crosses the Speed River and was built in 1908. The bridge type is pratt through truss. The material used is steel. The bridge is owned by the Township of Puslinch.

### Centre Wellington Bridge 4-WG

Centre Wellington Bridge 4-WG s a reinforced concrete bowstring arch. The date of construction is unknown.

### Centre Wellington Bridge 21-WG

Centre Wellington Bridge 21-WG is a reinforced concrete bowstring arch bridge located in the former Township of West Garafraxa. Built in 1929, Bridge 21-WG spans Irvine Creek.

### Centre Wellington Bridge 24-WG (Gibson Bridge)

Centre Wellington Bridge 24-WG (Gibson Bridge) is a reinforced concrete bowstring arch (tied) crossing Irvine Creek. Constructed in 1917, Gibson Bridge is one of the earlier bowstring arches, and the earliest tied bowstring arch bridge in the Township of Centre Wellington.



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### Centre Wellington Bridge 25-WG (Atkinson Bridge)

The Centre Wellington Bridge 25-WG (Atkinson Bridge) was built in 1924. The bridge type is bowstring arched (tied). It is made of reinforced concrete. This unusual offset, camelback steel truss bridge and its reinforced concrete approach ballustrade are deteriorating. At the time of construction, the names of the municipal officials, designer and builders were impressed into the reinforced concrete railings and are still clearly visible.

### Centre Wellington Bridge 27-WG

Wellington Bridge 27-WG is a reinforced concrete bowstring arch. The date of construction is unknown.

### Centre Wellington Bridge 29-WG

Centre Wellington Bridge 29-WG is a reinforced concrete bowstring arch. The date of construction is unknown.

### Centre Wellington Bridge 1-P

Centre Wellington Bridge 1-P is a metal pin joint truss bridge which crosses Carroll Creek. The date of construction is unknown.

### Centre Wellington Bridge 19-P

Centre Wellington Bridge 19-P is a reinforced concrete bowstring arch bridge located on Middlebrook Road.

### Centre Wellington Bridge 9-N

Centre Wellington Bridge 9-N is a reinforced concrete bowstring arch that crosses Irvine Creek. The date of construction is unknown.

### Irvine Creek Bridge (David Street Bridge), Elora

The first of six bridges in the same location over Irvine Creek was built in 1848 by David Foote, John Cattanock and Sailor James Cairns and heralded as the first cantilever bridge in North America. In 1858, this was replaced by a timber truss bridge which was condemned after only eight years. The magnificent pier which supports the present bridge was built in 1867-1968 by Charles Lawrence, one of Elora's early stonemasons, after the founding of Salem, just north of Elora. An open spandrel concrete bridge was built in 1921 using the central pier. This bridge was replaced in 2005. The stone pier that supports the current structure was preserved for its heritage value. The new bridge was designed to be similar to the 1921 structure. The bridge is listed in the Provincial Heritage Bridge List.

### Eden Mills Bow String Bridge (Eramosa Bridge No. 81), Eden Mills

Eden Mills Bridge was a single span bow string or concrete truss bridge. The community of Eden Mills saw the presence of the bridge as unique and charming part of the town. The bridge was built in 1913 by Fergus contactor, Charles Mattaini, to replace the wooden one destroyed by the 1912 flood and was razed in June 1998. The Eden Mills Bridge was reconstructed to maintain some of the architectural heritage of the original bridge including a partial simulation of the bowstring arch form above a solid railing wall with only a shallow impression on the surface of the concrete outlining where the posts and railings would have been. The bridge is located on York Street, Eden Mills.

### Centre Wellington Bridge 3-E (Shiloh Bridge)

Centre Wellington Bridge 3-E (Shiloh Bridge) is a reinforced concrete bowstring arch that spans the Speed River. Constructed in 1919, Shiloh Bridge is one of the earliest bow string arches and is one of very few surviving concrete bowstring trusses in Wellington County. It provides a good example of the period when bridge construction moved from steel truss to concrete truss to accommodate new motorized vehicles following World War I.

### Centre Wellington Bridge 6-N (Gerrie Road Bridge, Piercy's Bridge)

Centre Wellington Bridge 6-N was a reinforced concrete bowstring arch crossing Irvine Creek. The date of construction is unknown. The bridge was replaced in 2008.



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### Centre Wellington Bridge 20-P (8th Line Bridge)

Centre Wellington Bridge 20-P is a steel truss bridge crossing the Grand River at Wilson's Flats. Its date of construction is unknown. This bridge is slated for imminent replacement with a two lane bridge. The work will include a new foundation and superstructure.

### 3.3.3 Rail Bridges

### 3.3.4 River-influenced roads and railways

#### Wellington, Grey & Bruce Railway Company

In 1867 the Wellington, Grey & Bruce Railway Company was organized and by 1870 the first train came through Elora from Fergus to Alma. In 1883, it became part of the Grand Trunk Railway and was taken over by the Canadian National Railway in 1923. Several derailments took place in the early days of soft roadbeds and in 1957, passenger service was discontinued. In 1999, the right-of-way from Fergus to Elora was opened as an off-shoot of the Elora Cataract Trailway, completing a south loop connecting to Elora's new footbridge.

#### Credit Valley Railway

The Credit Valley Railway was incorporated in 1871 to create a railway to compete with the Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway. It included lines from Toronto to Orangeville, with branches to Galt, Kitchener, Waterloo, Elora and St. Thomas. The principle backer of the railway was George Laidlaw. The railway construction was slow but completion of the last line occurred in 1881. The railway was incorporated into the Ontario and Quebec Railway and the following year leased to the Canadian Pacific Railway. The railway in Elora and Fergus areas served the area well; however, with the onset of motorcars and improved roads, many railways, including this one, closed. The railway was abandoned in 1988. The Grand River and Credit Valley Conservation Authorities acquired the right of way in 1993, working with the Elora Cataract Trailway Association to complete the Elora Cataract Trailway.

## 4 Culture and Recreation

### 4.1 Spiritual Associations

#### 4.1.1 Sacred or spiritual sites

#### 4.1.2 Ritual or ceremonial structures and sites

##### St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Fergus

The original St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, built in 1835, was the first church erected between Guelph and Georgian Bay. There was a porch at one side of the church through which most of the members entered. The pulpit and pews were made of plain polished wood and there was no "Kist O' Whistle" (organ) or choir. The congregational singing was led by a precentor, who obtained his pitch from a tuning fork. However, as more people settled in the area, the congregation out-grew their small church. In December 1862 the present Gothic stone structure was opened for worship on the same site as the first, at 325 St. George Street West, where it meets Tower Street. A provincial plaque can be found on this site.

##### St. John's The Evangelist Anglican Church, Elora

St. John's The Evangelist Anglican Church is famed for its pastor, the Rev. John Smithurst, who was the first cousin and lover of Florence Nightingale. They reportedly separated as the church forbade their marriage. He came to Elora, and she departed for the Crimean War. Neither ever married. The famed "Nightingale Communion Set" was received mysteriously and anonymously in 1852. It was the gift of Florence Nightingale to Rev. John Smithurst and can be seen at St. John's Church. It is located at 36 Henderson Street in Elora.





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## 4.1.3 Aboriginal burial places

## 4.1.4 European burial places

## 4.2 Cultural Expressions

### 4.2.1 Riverside museums, art galleries and commemorative structures

Hill, James Jerome

James Jerome Hill (1838-1916) was born in Rockwood. He was an empire builder who started with nothing but a vision of the future. He organized the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway Company that operated between St. Paul and Winnipeg and by 1878, he began to build a railway empire. Hill was a member of the Board of the CPR (1880-1883) and by 1889 was its greatest competitor when he organized the Great Western system in the United States. His railways went from the Great Lakes to the Puget Sound in Washington State and from Canada to the South. As his railways grew, he extended his empire across the Pacific to the Orient. Hill's railroads were impressive in length, growth rate, and revenue. James Jerome Hill has been designated a "Person of National Historic Significance" and is commemorated by a national plaque, located at 178 Guelph Street in Rockwood.

Wellington County Museum & Archives, Fergus

In the 1860s jails in Upper Canada housed the poor, the insane and the homeless. In 1867, the prison system was reformed and the jails no longer served as a holding place for non-criminal groups. As result, nine government houses were built to run as poorhouses, one of which is now the Wellington County Museum and Archives, located between Elora and Fergus, overlooking the Grand River, on Wellington County Road 18. The building was designed by Guelph architect Victor Stewart and was modified in 1907 when an entry porch was added. After World War II, the building was renovated and remodelled to "reflect a societal transformation to having a more humane attitude toward the poor and aged." Presently, the Museum and Archives features changing exhibits of over 10,000 artifacts, providing an excellent sampling of textiles, furniture, tools, ceramics, and agricultural implements reflecting the settlement and development of Wellington County to 1945. In 1977, a plaque was erected with the assistance of the Ontario Ministry of Culture and Recreation to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the building. In 1995, the Wellington County Museum and Archives was designated a National Historic Site. A national plaque was erected in 1998.

Former Elora Drill Shed (The Armory) National Historic Site, Elora

The Armory was built of stone in 1865, and is said to be the only surviving stone Drill Shed built in Canada. The Drill Shed was built to train volunteers in preparation for the expected Fenian Raids. The building's location by the river was favoured by the townspeople and evolved into a popular place for meetings, concerts, theatre and parties. It was designated a national historic site in 1989 and plaqued in 2002. It was also designated under the Ontario Heritage Act in 1983. Currently, it is used as Elora's liquor store at 40 High Street.

Elora Public School (Elora Centre for the Arts)

The Elora Centre for the Arts is located in a restored, three-storey limestone former Elora Public School built in 1856. Over the years, several additions and improvements were made to the building. The building is believed to be the last stone building built in Elora. Several notable Canadians attended the school including John Connon, John Drew, Charles Kirk Clarke, Marion Roberts, David Boyle, and Charles Broley. The school was closed in 1996 but reopened in 2003 as the new home for the Elora Centre for the Arts. The facility contains a dozen rooms of various intriguing shapes and sizes, a stunning main floor gallery and a meeting room that boasts an historic tin ceiling. The Elora Centre for the Arts uses community outreach and school programs to foster the arts and encourages accomplished artists to participate in programming. The Elora Centre for the Arts is located at 75 Melville Street.



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### 4.2.2 Culturally associated sites

Morrison, James

James J. Morrison (1861-1936), an influential activist in farmers' causes lived on a farm 2 kilometres south of Arthur. He entered politics in the early 1900s, a time when many farmers felt ignored in an increasingly urban and industrial society. Morrison became deeply involved in farm organisations and helped found the United Farmers of Ontario (UFO) and the United Farmers Co-operative Company in 1914. Two years later, the UFO had 400 clubs and 15,000 members. The UFO surprised the province by winning the election of 1919, on a platform which consisted of a reformation of the electoral system, equal education opportunities, reforestation, abolition of patronage, better roads and cheaper electricity. The UFO introduced the Mother's Allowance Act and the Minimum Wage Act. The provincial plaque is located at the corner of Francis Street and George Street South in MacPherson Park next to the old Registry Office in Arthur.

Clarke, Charles

A long time resident of Elora, Charles Clarke (1826-1909) was a prominent figure in the radical reform movement in Ontario. He played a leading role in drafting the Clear Grit platform in 1851 which included such policies as representation by population and the secret ballot. Charles Clarke was also an editor of *The Elora Backwoodsman*, a member of the Elora Rifles and Lieutenant Colonel of the 30th Wellington Battalion. A provincial plaque is located in front of his former home at 37 Church Street in Elora.

Boyle, David

David Boyle (1842-1911) was a teacher and principal in Elora. He gathered a collection of Canadian birds and animals, minerals, historic and Native artifacts which formed the basis of the Elora Museum at the time. With the assistance of two town children, David Boyle discovered the remains of the Neutral Indians who hid for safety in the ravines of Elora Gorge. He also was appointed as the first curator of the Ontario Provincial Archaeological Museum in Toronto. The provincial plaque is located on the grounds of the public library, at 144 Geddes Street, Elora.

Casson, A.J.

Alfred Joseph (A. J.) Casson (1898-1992) was born in Toronto and lived in Guelph and Hamilton during his childhood. He was known as the youngest member of the Group of Seven and continued to sketch and paint long after the Group disbanded in 1932. Many of his works were painted in small Southern Ontario villages, including Elora and Salem. Before A. J. Casson was part of the Group of Seven he would make regular sketching trips into the towns and villages outside Toronto; he would either drive or take the radial car from Toronto. A. J. Casson enjoyed painting rural villages partly because he thought if he used landscapes as his theme, he would not be distinguished from the other artists in the Group.

Rockwood Academy

The Rockwood Academy, a school for boys, operated from 1850 until 1883. The Academy was built in 1853 of local limestone in a plain but substantial style by John Wetherald. Two additions were constructed later to accommodate classrooms, a gymnasium and dormitory space. In keeping with the religious inclination of the Quakers, the Academy provided a simple but strict and thorough education. After its years as a school, the Academy passed through numerous hands and had fallen into sad disrepair when purchased by Josef Drenters in 1960. Few similar complexes survive in Canada; and the buildings provide a focus of understanding of education in Ontario. Today, as well as the main building, a log barn is habitable and the chapel on the property has been beautifully restored. It is said that Josef greatly resembled old Principal Wetherald and believed, in his mystic way, that he might be a reincarnation of this man, sent to save the Academy from its derelict state. The restoration of this grand building has been called by some "Josef Drenter's Greatest Sculpture". Josef Drenters bequeathed the property to the Ontario Heritage Foundation with an agreement that it still be available to the Drenters family as a residence. Andreas Drenters, a sculptor, and his family still live in the Academy. The movie *Agnes of God* was filmed at the Academy. The property is also designated under the Ontario Heritage Act. The Academy and provincial plaque are located just outside of Rockwood on Main Street South.



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## 4.2.3 River-based cultural landscapes

Templin Gardens, Fergus

The Templin Gardens was constructed between 1920 and 1934 by J.C. Templin. Situated between the Grand River Gorge and St. Andrew Street behind the Public Library, it is a beautifully landscaped garden with a fish pond, a small waterfall into the Grand River, and a rock garden with steps leading to the river's edge. Goldfish thrive in the fish pond, and were once fed by oatmeal from Wilson's Mill. The local plaque can be found on the wall outside of Templin Gardens.

## 4.2.4 Architectural response to river locations

## 4.3 Early Recreation

### 4.3.1 Recreational boating

### 4.3.2 Angling

### 4.3.3 Land-based touring

### 4.3.4 Organized river recreation facilities and clubs

Fergus Curling Club

The Fergus Curling Club, established in 1834, initiated the sport of curling outside on the Grand River before the indoor club was built. The sport still continues in Fergus and has passionate players who still are very committed to the sport. The Curling Club and provincial plaque are located at 148 St. George Street West.

## 5 Jurisdictional Use

### 5.1 Conflict and Military Associations

#### 5.1.1 Aboriginal internecine conflict

#### 5.1.2 Aboriginal/European conflict

#### 5.1.3 European internecine conflict



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## 5.1.4 Military expeditions

## 5.2 Boundaries

### 5.2.1 International borders

### 5.2.2 Interprovincial and inter-territorial boundaries

### 5.2.3 Land use boundaries

### 5.2.4 Transboundary waters

## 5.3 Environmental Regulation

### 5.3.1 Flood control

#### Damascus Dam and Reservoir

Created in 1978 by the construction of the Damascus dam, the Damascus reservoir is situated on the Conestogo River near Arthur, west of the Luther Marsh Management Area. The reservoir's primary purpose is flood control and low flow augmentation for the upper reaches of the Conestogo River. It also functions as a sanctuary for waterfowl. Some lands are used for agriculture, some are reforested, and others provide some limited recreational opportunities.

#### Shand Dam and Belwood Lake

The Shand Dam was erected by the Grand River Conservation Commission in 1942 at a total cost of \$2,051,742. It is on the Grand River, north of Fergus. The Shand was the first multi-purpose dam built in Canada for low flow augmentation and flood control, and became the model for other water control structures in Ontario and Canada. The dam is 25.9 metres high and the reservoir has a storage capacity of 63,700,000 cubic metres. A turbine within the dam structure generates hydroelectricity. Together with the Conestogo Dam, the Shand Dam controls river levels through Kitchener, Cambridge, Paris, Brantford, Caledonia, Cayuga, and Dunnville. The reservoir stretches seven kilometres upstream from the dam. The land surrounding the reservoir is used for cottages which are rented to the public as well as a day-use park area for swimming, hiking and picnicking. The dam and reservoir are owned and operated by the Grand River Conservation Authority. In 1997, the stilling basin was improved to meet modern design standards.

#### Conestogo Dam and Conestogo Lake

The Conestogo Dam was built in 1958 on the Conestogo River, by the Grand River Conservation Commission at a total cost of \$4,815,118. The main purpose of the dam was for flood control and low flow augmentation for the Conestogo River. The Conestogo Dam provides low flow augmentation for Elmira, St. Jacobs and Hawkesville on the lower Conestogo River. A turbine within the dam structure generates hydroelectricity. The dam created a y-shaped lake that stretches six kilometres up each arm. The land surrounding the reservoir is used for cottages which are rented to the public as well as a park area for camping, swimming, hiking and picnicking. In 2001-2002, the flood gates were repaired. The dam and reservoir are owned and operated by the Grand River Conservation Authority.



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### Guelph Dam and Guelph Lake

As a consequence of emerging concerns about water quality, water supply and flood control throughout the Grand River, the Province of Ontario instigated a review in 1971. The study, entitled "Review of Planning for the Grand River Watershed" suggested the building of a dam on the Speed River and a dam on Canagagigue Creek, north of Elmira, would assist considerably in upgrading water quality. The Grand River Conservation Authority commenced negotiations for the acquisition of land at the Guelph site. These talks were stalled because an agreement for compensation with some affected landowners could not be reached. Provincial approval was given to expropriate 791 hectares of land and much criticism was directed towards the Grand River Conservation Authority. The Guelph Dam and Reservoir were completed in June 1976 at a total cost of approximately \$15.6 million, including land costs. The dam is 19.9 metres in height, providing a maximum storage of 20,500,000 cubic metres. In addition to providing increased flows for pollution dilution in the City of Guelph, the dam and reservoir were engineered to accommodate flood flows. A turbine within the dam structure generates hydroelectricity. In total, 1,608 hectares (3,971 acres) were acquired for the project. The land surrounding the reservoir is used for conservation, outdoor recreation and education. The dam and reservoir are owned and operated by the Grand River Conservation Authority.

### Grand River Conservation Commission

Sponsored by the Grand Valley Boards of Trade and modeled on the fledging Tennessee Valley Authority in the United States, the Grand River Conservation Commission was formed with the passing of the provincial "Grand River Conservation Commission Act" in 1932. The commission was the first watershed management agency in Canada when it received its formal Letters Patent in August, 1934. This was the first time local municipalities had banded together to address water management issues on a watershed scale. The founding partner municipalities were Brantford, Galt, Kitchener, Fergus and Caledonia. William Philip of Galt was the first chairman, and the commission's head office was in Brantford. In 1942 the commission completed the Shand Dam near Fergus, the first dam in Canada built for flood control, water supply and water quality purposes. This was followed by the Luther Marsh Dam in 1954 and the Conestogo Dam in 1958. Funding for these projects was 37 1/2% federal, 37 1/2% provincial and 25% municipal. The commission also planted more than two million trees and undertook some of the province's first large-scale reforestation projects. The success of the commission, its watershed scope and municipal partnership model led to the Guelph Conference on Conservation and Post-War Rehabilitation in 1941, and the Conservation Authorities Act of Ontario in 1946. This new act led to the creation of 36 conservation authorities across the province.

### 5.3.2 Improvements in water management

### 5.3.3 Improvements in aquatic ecosystem management

### 5.3.4 Regulation of river access and use