

ARCHEOWORKS INC.

Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment for the
Proposed Development of 63 and 63A Trafalgar Road
Encompassing Part of Lots 11 and 12 East of Market Street,
Part of Lot 14 and all of Lots 15 and 16 West of Market Street,
Part of Lot 17 and all of Lots 18, 19 and 20 East of Guelph Street,
Part of Lots 21 and 22 and all of Lots 23 and 24
West of Guelph Street, and
Part of Lot 4 North of the Road Allowance
Between Concessions 7 and 8, Registered Plan 95
Within Part of Lots 23 and 24, Concession 8
In the Village of Hillsburgh
Geographic Township of Erin
Historic County of Wellington
Now in the Town of Erin
County of Wellington
Ontario

Project #: 345-ER2133-22
Licensee (#): Kim Slocki (P029)
PIF #: P029-1066-2022

Original Report

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Archeoworks Inc. was retained by *Beachcroft Investments Inc.* to conduct a Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment (AA) in support of the proposed development of municipal addresses 63 and 63A Trafalgar Road, located in the Town of Erin (the “study area”).

Stage 1 background research established elevated archaeological potential within the study area due to the proximity of documented pre-1900 Euro-Canadian settlement (structures, roadway and railway), one currently listed cultural heritage resource (Nodwell 1895 residence) and one formerly listed cultural heritage resource (Nodwell 1868 residence and outbuildings) within the subject lands, the Hillsburgh Pioneer Cemetery, and water sources in the Credit River watershed. A review of previous archaeological assessments also revealed that most of the study area had already been assessed by other consultant companies and cleared of further archaeological concern (Archaeological Research Associates, 2018; Parker Archaeological Consulting, 2004). A Stage 2 AA property survey was subsequently conducted for the remaining portion of the study area that had not previously been assessed (i.e., 63 Trafalgar Road).

Several areas of deep and extensive disturbances (i.e., extant structure, gravel driveway and buried utilities) were identified within this portion of the subject lands. The systematic survey of these areas was not undertaken due to its low to no archaeological potential classification. The remaining balance of the study area, consisting of manicured lawn and gardens, overgrown vegetation and a forested area, was subjected to a test pit form of survey at five-metre intervals. One archaeological site of historic Euro-Canadian affiliation – designated as Nodwell H1 – was encountered and comprised a total assemblage of 897 artifacts collected from four test pits and one excavated test unit.

The Nodwell H1 site area is located within lands that were owned and farmed by the Nodwell family from 1838 into the 20th century. Over the course of several generations, multiple structures were constructed by the Nodwells within the west half of Lot 24, Concession 8, Township of Erin. The only remaining structure on the property is located at 63 Trafalgar Road and consists of a brick residence built ca. 1895 by Robert D. Nodwell for his father, Robert Nodwell. This structure sits within the limits of the Nodwell H1 site and the recovered artifacts are associated with its occupation from the turn of the 19th century well into the 20th century.

As a collection of 10 or more 19th century artifacts within a 10-metre radius was recovered, in accordance with *Section 7.12, Standard 1.b* of the *2011 S&G*, the Nodwell H1 site was registered with the *MHSTCI* under the Borden number AkHa-35. However, per *Section 2.3, RHF Standard 2.a.* of the *19th Century Rural Historical Farmstead Sites Draft Standards for Consultant Archaeologists (MHSTCI, 2021)*, analysis of historical documentation and artifacts has determined that less than 80% of the site’s occupation dates to before 1900. With that, the Nodwell H1 site does not have further cultural heritage value or interest. No Stage 3 AA is required for this site and the entirety of the study area can be cleared of further archaeological concern.

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1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

1.1 Objectives

The objectives of a Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment (AA), as outlined by the 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* ('2011 S&G') published by the *Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries* (MHSTCI) (2011), are as follows:

STAGE 1:

- To provide information about the property's geography, history, previous archaeological fieldwork and current land condition;
- To evaluate in detail, the property's archaeological potential, which will support recommendations for Stage 2 survey for all or parts of the property;

STAGE 2:

- To document all archaeological resources on the property;
- To determine whether the property contains archaeological resources requiring further assessment; and,
- To recommend appropriate Stage 3 assessment strategies for archaeological sites identified.

1.2 Development Context

Archeoworks Inc. was retained by *Beachcroft Investments Inc.* to conduct a Stage 1-2 AA in support of the proposed development of municipal addresses 63 and 63A Trafalgar Road, located in the Town of Erin. These properties will herein collectively be referred to as the "study area." The proposed development includes a residential subdivision consisting of 750 dwelling units (435 single detached dwellings and 315 townhouse dwellings), two parks, two stormwater management facilities, and protected woodlands on a new municipal road network. The study area encompasses part of Lots 11 and 12 East of Market Street, part of Lot 14 and all of Lots 15 and 16 West of Market Street, part of Lot 17 and all of Lots 18, 19 and 20 East of Guelph Street, part of Lots 21 and 22 and all of Lots 23 and 24 West of Guelph Street, and part of Lot 4 North of the Road Allowance Between Concessions 7 and 8, all of Registered Plan 95, and is located within part of Lots 23 and 24, Concession 8, formerly in the Village of Hillsburgh, in the Geographic Township of Erin, historic County of Wellington, now in the Town of Erin, County of Wellington, Ontario (*see Appendix A – Map 1*).

This study was triggered by the *Ontario Planning Act*. This Stage 1-2 AA was conducted pre-submission under the project direction of Ms. Kim Slocki, under the archaeological consultant licence number P029, in accordance with the *Ontario Heritage Act* (1990; amended 2021) and the 2011 S&G. Permission to investigate the study area was granted by *Beachcroft Investments Inc.* on May 4th, 2022.

1.3 Historical Context

To establish the historical context and archaeological potential of the study area, Archeoworks Inc. conducted a comprehensive review of Indigenous and Euro-Canadian settlement history, and a review of available historical mapping, topographic mapping, air photographs and orthophotographs. The results of this background research, along with additional archival research as it pertains to the historic archaeological site discovered during the Stage 2 property survey (*see Section 2.3*), are documented below and summarized in **Appendix B – Summary of Background Research**.

1.3.1 Pre-Contact Period

The pre-contact period of Southern Ontario includes numerous Indigenous groups that continually progressed and developed within the environment they inhabited (Ferris, 2013, p.13). **Table 1** includes a brief overview and summary of the pre-contact Indigenous history of Southern Ontario.

Table 1: Pre-Contact Period

Periods	Date Range	Overview and Attributes
PALEO-INDIAN (Early)		
Early	ca. 11000 to 8500 BC	Small groups of nomadic hunter-gatherers who utilized seasonal and naturally available resources; sites are rare; hunted in small family groups who periodically gathered into larger groups/bands during favourable periods in the hunting cycle; campsites used during travel episodes and found in well-drained soils in elevated situations; sites also found along glacial features (e.g., glacial lake shorelines/strandlines) due to current understanding of regional geological history; artifacts include fluted and lanceolate stone points, scrapers and dart heads. - Gainey, Barnes, Crowfield Fluted Points (Early Paleo-Indian) - Holcombe, Hi-Lo, Lanceolates (Late Paleo-Indian) (Ellis and Deller, 1990, pp.37-64; Ellis, 2013, p.37; Wright, 1994, p.25).
Late	ca. 8500 to 7500 BC	
ARCHAIC (Middle)		
Early	ca. 7800 to 6000 BC	Descendants of Paleo-Indian ancestors; lithic scatters are the most commonly encountered site type; trade networks appear; artifacts include reformed fluted and lanceolate stone points with notched bases to attach to wooden shaft; ground-stone tools shaped by grinding and polishing; stone axes, adzes and bow and arrow; Shield Archaic in Northern Ontario introduced copper tools; oral traditions of the Algonquian-speaking <i>Michi Saagiig</i> (Mississauga Anishinaabeg) assert that they, “are the descendants of the ancient peoples who lived in Ontario during the Archaic and Paleo-Indian periods” (Gitiga Migizi and Kapyrka, 2015, p.1). - Side-notched, corner-notched, bifurcate projectile points (Early Archaic) - Stemmed, Otter Creek/Other Side-notched, Brewerton side and corner-notched projectile points (Middle Archaic) - Narrow Point, Broad Point, Small Point projectile points (Late Archaic) (Dawson, 1983, pp.8-14; Ellis et al., 1990, pp.65-124; Ellis, 2013, pp.41-46; Wright, 1994, pp.26-28).
Middle	ca. 6000 to 2000 BC	
Late	ca. 2500 to 500 BC	

Periods	Date Range	Overview and Attributes
WOODLAND (Late)		
Early	ca. 800 to AD 1	<p>Evolved out of the Late Archaic Period; introduction of pottery (ceramic) where the earliest were coil-formed, under fired and likely utility usage; two primary cultural complexes: Meadowood (broad extent of occupation in Southern Ontario) and Middlesex (restricted to Eastern Ontario); poorly understood settlement-subsistence patterns; artifacts include cache blades, and side-notched points that were often recycled into other tool forms; primarily Onondaga chert; intensive exploitation of quarries in southeastern Ontario; commonly associated with Saugeen and Point Peninsula complexes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Meadowood side-notched projectile points <p>(Dawson, 1983, pp.15-19; Ferris and Spence, 1995, pp.89-97; Gagné, 2015; Spence et al., 1990, pp.125-142; Williamson, 2013, pp.48-61; Wright, 1994, pp.29-30).</p>
Middle	ca. 200 BC to AD 700	<p>Three primary cultural complexes in Southern Ontario: Point Peninsula (generally located throughout south-central and eastern Southern Ontario), Saugeen (generally located southwestern Southern Ontario), and Couture (generally located in southwestern-most part of Ontario); “given the dynamics of hunter-gatherer societies, with high levels of interaction and intermarriage among neighbouring groups, one would not expect the existence of discrete cultures” and the “homogeneity of these complexes have been challenged” (Ferris and Spence, 1995, p.98); introduction of large “house” structures and substantial middens; settlements have dense debris cover indicating increased degree of sedentism; incipient horticulture; burial mounds present; shared preference for stamped, scallop-edged or tooth-like decoration, but each cultural complex had distinct pottery forms; Laurel Culture (ca. 500 BC to AD 1000) established in boreal forests of Northern Ontario.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Saugeen Point projectile points (Saugeen) - Vanport Point projectile points (Couture) - Snyder Point projectile points - Laurel stemmed and corner-notched projectile points <p>(Dawson, 1983, pp.15-19; Ferris and Spence, 1995, pp.97-102; Gagné, 2015; Hessel, 1993, pp.8-9; Spence et al., 1990, pp.142-170; Williamson, 2013, pp.48-61; Wright, 1994, pp.28-33; Wright, 1999, pp.629-649).</p>
Late Woodland		
Late (Transitional)	ca. AD 600 to 1000	<p>According to their oral traditions, the north shore of Lake Ontario in Southern Ontario was occupied throughout the entire Late Woodland Period by the <i>Michi Saagiig</i> (Mississauga Anishinaabeg); however, this oral tradition is not supported by other First Nation communities (Huron-Wendat) based on both archaeological evidence and oral traditions (see Appendix C); the traditional territory of the Mississauga Anishinaabeg extended north where they would hunt and trap during the winter months, followed by a return to Lake Ontario in the spring and summer; “the traditional territories of the Michi Saagiig span from Gananoque in the east, all along the north shore of Lake Ontario, west to the north shore of Lake Erie at Long Point. The territory spreads as far north as the tributaries that flow into these lakes, from Bancroft and north of the Haliburton highlands” (Gitiga Migizi and Kapyrka, 2015, p.1); oral traditions speak of people (the Iroquois) coming into their territory between AD 500-1000 who wished to establish villages and grow corn; treaties were made allowing the Iroquois to stay in their traditional territories; the Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation state</p>

Periods	Date Range	Overview and Attributes
		<p>they, “were the original owners of the territory embraced in the following description, namely commencing at Long Point on Lake Erie thence eastward along the shore of the Lake to the Niagara River. Then down the River to Lake Ontario, then northward along the shore of the Lake to the River Rouge east of Toronto then up that river to the dividing ridge to the head waters of the River Thames then southward to Long Point the place of the beginning” (MCFN, 2017a); the study area falls within land encompassed within the Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation territory (MCFN, 2017a).</p> <p>Earliest Iroquoian development in Southern Ontario is Princess Point which exhibits few continuities from earlier developments with no apparent predecessors; hypothesized to have migrated into Ontario, but more recent research of ceramic data from the Rice Lake-Trent River region determined early Iroquoian development to be an in situ cultural development (Curtis, 2014, p.190); the settlement data is limited, but oval houses are present; introduction of maize/corn horticulture; artifacts include ‘Princess Point Ware’ vessels that are cord roughened, with horizontal lines and exterior punctation; smoking pipes and ground stone tools are rare; continuity of Princess Point and Late Woodland Iroquoian groups.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Triangular projectile points <p>(Ferris and Spence, 1995, pp.102-106; Fox, 1990, pp.171-188; Gitiga Migizi and Kapyrka, 2015, pp.1-3; MCFN, 2017a).</p>
Early	ca. AD 900 to 1300	<p>Two Iroquoian cultures in Southern Ontario: Glen Meyer (located primarily in southwestern Ontario from Long Point on Lake Erie to southwestern shore of Lake Huron) and Pickering (encompassed north of Lake Ontario to Georgian Bay and Lake Nipissing); the abandonment of these two phases “were expressed early on, with the recognition that local site sequences were more or less continuous through what has been classified as distinct phases” (Birch, 2015, p.271); early houses were small and elliptical; developed into multi-family longhouses and some small, semi-permanent palisade villages; adoption of greater variety of harvest goods; increase in corn-yielding sites; well-made and thin-walled clay vessels with stamping, incising and punctation; crudely made smoking pipes, and worked bone/antler present; evolution of ossuary burials; grave goods are rare and not usually associated with a specific individual.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Triangular-shaped, basally concave projectile points with downward projecting corners or spurs <p>(Ferris and Spence, 1995, pp.106-109; Williamson, 1990, pp.291-320).</p>
Middle	ca. AD 1300 to 1400	<p>Two Iroquoian cultures in Southern Ontario: Uren and Middleport; increase in village sizes (0.5 to 1.7 hectares) and campsites (0.1 to 0.6 hectares) appear; some with palisades; classic longhouse takes form; increasing reliance on maize and other cultigens such as beans and squash; intensive exploitation of locally available land and water resources; decorated clay vessels decrease; well-developed clay pipe complex that includes effigy pipes; from Middleport emerged the Huron-Wendat, Petun, Neutral Natives and the Erie.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Triangular and (side of corner or corner removed) notched projectile points - Middleport Triangular and Middleport Notched projectile points <p>(Dodd et al., 1990, pp.321-360; Ferris and Spence, 1995, pp.109-115).</p>
Late	ca. AD 1400 to 1600	<p>Algonquian-speaking groups of the Anishinaabeg (e.g., Mississauga, Ojibway, Chippewa, Odawa, Algonquin, and others) maintained stable relations with Iroquoian-speaking groups (e.g., Huron-Wendat, Neutral, Petun) who continued</p>

Periods	Date Range	Overview and Attributes
		<p>to establish settlements in Southern Ontario, according to <i>Michi Saagiig</i> oral tradition (Gitiga Migizi and Kapyrka, 2015, p.1).</p> <p>Iroquoian groups include the Huron-Wendat to the east of the Niagara Escarpment, the Neutral Natives to the west of the Niagara Escarpment and the Petun in the Blue Mountain region; Huron-Wendat “villages are distributed in clusters along the north shore of Lake Ontario from just west of Toronto to Belleville and north in a triangular area bounded on the Northeast by the Trent River system, and on the west roughly by the Niagara escarpment” (Ramsden, 1990, p.363); within this large area, Huron-Wendat “concentrations of sites occur in the areas of the Humber River valley, the Rouge and Duffin Creek valleys, the lower Trent valley, Lake Scugog, the upper Trent River and Simcoe County” (Ramsden, 1990, p.363); longhouses; villages enlarged to 100 longhouses clustered together as horticulture (maize, squash and beans) gained importance in subsistence patterns; villages chosen for proximity to water, arable soils, available fire wood and defensible position; diet supplemented with fish; ossuaries; tribe/band formation; gradual relocation to north of Lake Simcoe.</p> <p>Neutral (called <i>Attiewandaron</i> by the Huron-Wendat) Natives distributed west of the Niagara Escarpment, around the western end of Lake Ontario and eastward across the Niagara Peninsula to Lake Erie; sites also found in the Grand River area and as far as Milton in the east; varying settlements include villages up to five acres in size to isolated fishing cabins; villages tend to be located along smaller creeks, headwaters and marshlands; diet dependent on hunting, gathering, fishing and farming; longhouses present; ossuaries; tribe/band formation; theorized that Credit River may have functioned as a boundary marker between the ancestral Neutral Natives and Huron-Wendat peoples.</p> <p>The Petun (<i>Tionnontaté</i> or <i>Khionontateronon</i>) were located along the Blue Mountains to the north and have been theorized to have arrived ca. 1580 from Neutral territory; the Grand River headwaters are located in the northwest corner of Dufferin County and the Petun are believed to have utilized Dufferin County (north of the study area) as hunting territory.</p> <p>(Ferris and Spence, 1995, pp.115-122; Garrad, 2014, pp.1, 147-148; Gitiga Migizi and Kapyrka, 2015, pp.1-3; Heidenreich, 1978, pp.368-388; Lennox and Fitzgerald, 1990, pp.405-456; Ramsden, 1990, pp.361-384; Sawden, 1952, p.7; Warrick, 2000, p.446; Warrick, 2008, p.15).</p>

1.3.2 Contact Period

The contact period of Southern Ontario is defined by European arrival, interaction and influence with the established Indigenous communities of Southern Ontario. **Table 2** includes an overview of some of the main developments that occurred during the contact period of Southern Ontario.

Table 2: Contact Period

Periods	Date Range	Overview and Attributes
European Contact	ca. AD 1600s	<p>The Anishinaabeg continued to inhabit Ontario, alongside the Iroquois; inter-marriage between Anishinaabeg and the Iroquois; Mississauga Anishinaabeg oral traditions tell of groups wintering with Iroquoian neighbours, resulting in a complex archaeological record; oral traditions also speak of Anishinaabeg “paddling away” to their northern hunting territories to escape disease and</p>

Periods	Date Range	Overview and Attributes
		<p>warfare in Southern Ontario at this time; French arrival into Ontario; numerous Huron-Wendat villages north of Lake Simcoe in and around the City of Barrie (“Huronia”); extensive trade relationship with Huron-Wendat and French established; Neutral Natives clustered in the Niagara Peninsula; Neutral Natives referred to as <i>la Nation neutre</i> by Samuel de Champlain but limited European contact with Neutrals; the <i>Tionnontaté</i> or <i>Khionontateronon</i> were called ‘Petun’ a term meaning tobacco; little references to the Petun were made by fur traders leading to the belief that fur traders assumed they were similar to the Huron-Wendat; trade goods begin to replace traditional tools/items; Jesuit and Récollets missionaries; epidemics (Fox and Garrad, 2004, p.124; Garrad, 2014, pp.148, 167-168, 490; Garrad and Heidenreich, 1978, pp.395-396; Gitiga Migizi and Kapyrka, 2015, pp.1-3; Heidenreich, 1978, pp.368-388; Jury, 1974, pp.3-4; Lennox and Fitzgerald, 1990, pp.405-456; Trigger, 1994, pp.47-55; Warrick, 2008, pp.12, 245; White, 1978, pp.407-411).</p>
Five Nations of Iroquois (Haudenosaunee)	ca. AD 1650s	<p>The Five (later Six) Nations (Mohawk, Seneca, Oneida, Onondaga and Cayuga; later included the Tuscarora) of Iroquois (or Haudenosaunee), originally located south of the Great Lakes, engaged in warfare with Huron-Wendat neighbours as their territory no longer yielded enough furs; the Five Nations, armed with Dutch firearms, attacked and destroyed numerous Huron-Wendat villages in 1649-50; the groups that remained became widely dispersed throughout the Great Lakes region but remained an independent Nation; the Huron-Wendat ultimately resettled near Quebec City (forming the oldest First Nations community in Canada), in southwestern Ontario and in America; to prevent the revival of Huron-Wendat settlements, the Five Nations attacked and destroyed the villages of the Huron-Wendat allies, the Petun Natives; in 1650, what remained of the Petun Natives migrated through Neutral Native territory (and eventually to Oklahoma in the United States); the Five Nations attacked Neutrals ca. 1650s and caused their dispersal; the Five Nations established settlements along the northern shoreline of Lake Ontario at strategic locations along canoe-and-portage routes and used territory for extensive fur trade; European fur trade and exploration continued (Abler and Tooker, 1978, p.506; Gitiga Migizi and Kapyrka, 2015, p.2; Robinson, 1965, pp.15-16; Schmalz, 1991, pp.12-34; Trigger, 1994, pp.53-59; Williamson, 2013, p.60).</p>
Anishinaabeg Return (and Arrival)	ca. AD 1650s to 1700s	<p>Some narratives tell of Anishinaabeg groups either returning (Gitiga Migizi and Kapyrka, 2015, p.2) or moving into Southern Ontario by military conquest (MCFN, 2017a) by the 1690s; many battles fought ultimately resulting in most of the Five Nations being driven out of Southern Ontario and returning to their lands south of the Great Lakes (and some remained in parts of Southern Ontario); the English referred to those Algonquian-speaking groups that settled in the area bounded by Lakes Ontario, Erie, and Huron as Chippewas or Ojibwas (Smith, 2002, p.107); ‘<i>Mississauga</i>’ term applied to Anishinaabeg bands living on the north shore of Lake Ontario; they were focused on hunting/fishing/gathering with little emphasis on agriculture; temporary and moveable houses (wigwam) left little archaeological material behind (Gibson, 2006, pp.35-41; Hathaway, 1930, p.433; Johnston, 2004, pp.9-10; McMillan and Yellowhorn, 2004, pp.110-111; Smith, 2013, pp.16-20; Trigger, 1994, pp.57-59; Williamson, 2013, p.60).</p>
Trade, Peace and Conflict	ca. AD 1700 to 1770s	<p>Great Peace negotiations of 1701 in Montreal established peace around the Great Lakes; collectively referred to the Anishinaabeg and Five Nations of Iroquois as the First Nations; European commerce and exploration resumed; the Anishinaabeg continued to trade with both the English and the French;</p>

Periods	Date Range	Overview and Attributes
		<p>beginnings of the Métis and their communities; skirmishes between France and Britain as well as their respective First Nations allies erupt in 1754 (“French and Indian Wars”) and forms part of the larger Seven Years’ War; French defeat transferred the territory of New France to British control; Treaty of Paris (1763); Royal Proclamation of 1763 “states explicitly that Indigenous people reserved all land not ceded by or purchased from them” (Hall, 2019a); the Proclamation established framework for how treaties were negotiated (by only the King or an assigned representative of the King, and only at a public meeting called for this specific purpose) and established the “constitutional basis for the future negotiations of Indigenous treaties in British North America” (Hall, 2019a); the Proclamation established the British administration of North American territories ceded by France to Britain; uprising by several First Nations groups against British (“Pontiac’s War”); fur trade continued until Euro-Canadian settlement (Abler and Tooker, 1978, pp.505-517; Hall, 2019a; Jaenen, 2013; Johnston, 2004, pp.13-14; Schmalz, 1991, pp.35-62, 81; Surtees, 1994, pp.92-97).</p>
<p>Early British Administration and Euro-Canadian Settlement</p>	<p>ca. AD 1770s to 1790s</p>	<p>American Revolutionary War (1775-1783) drove large numbers of United Empire Loyalists (those who were loyal to the British Crown), military petitioners, and groups who faced persecution in the United States to re-settle in Upper Canada; Treaty of Paris (1783) formally recognized the independence of the United States; Province of Quebec divided in 1791 into sparsely populated Upper Canada (now southern Ontario) and culturally French Lower Canada (now southern Quebec); Jay’s Treaty of 1795 establishes American/Canadian border along the Great Lakes; large parts of Upper Canada opened to settlement from the British Isles and continental Europe after land cession treaties were negotiated by the British Crown with various First Nations groups (Government of Ontario, 2021; Hall, 2019b; Jaenen, 2014; Surtees, 1994, p.110; Sutherland, 2014).</p>
<p>British Land Treaties</p>	<p>1805 to 1806</p>	<p>In 1805 a tract of land was ceded from the Mississauga that included lands “reaching from the Etobicoke Creek on the East for twenty-six miles westward to the outlet of Burlington Bay, these lands stretching back from the Lake shore line for from five to six miles to what we now know as the Second Concession North of Dundas (or Eglinton Avenue)” (Fix, 1967, p.13); the Mississauga obtained £1000 worth of goods and the right to retain their fishery sites at the mouths of the Credit River, Sixteen Mile Creek, and Twelve Mile Creek (Bronte Creek); this treaty, Treaty No.13a, included lands in the southern parts of the Township of Toronto in Peel County and Trafalgar and Nelson Townships in Halton County, south of Wellington County; a confirmatory surrender, Treaty No.14, was issued in 1806 and is known as the Head of the Lake Purchase (Department of Indian Affairs, 1891, pp.35-40; Government of Ontario, 2014; Government of Ontario, 2021; MCFN, 2017b; Surtees, 1994, p.110; Weaver, 1913, p.65).</p>
<p>British Land Treaties</p>	<p>1818</p>	<p>After the War of 1812, immigration from the United States came to a halt as a change in British policy discouraged Americans from taking residence in Canada and encouraged immigration from the British Isles; the remainder of the Mississauga Tract, within what is now the Regional Municipality of Peel, was purchased by William Claus in 1818; the area belonged to the Credit River Mississauga who, despite efforts from the Indian Department officials to protect them, found themselves victim to encroachment on their lands and fisheries by Euro-Canadian settlers; Ajetance, chief of the Credit River Mississauga, settled for goods in the value of £522.10 annually per person in exchange for 648,000 acres of land; this second purchase (Treaty No.19 or the Ajetance Purchase) surrendered those lands within what would encompass the Township of Erin</p>

Periods	Date Range	Overview and Attributes
		(Department of Indian Affairs, 1891, pp.xxiv, 47-48; Government of Ontario, 2014; Government of Ontario, 2021; MCFN, 2017c; Surtees, 1994, pp.116-117).

1.3.3 Euro-Canadian Settlement Period (AD 1800s to present)

1.3.3.1 Township of Erin

The Township of Erin was surveyed immediately after the Townships of Albion and Caledon. “Albion suggested England, Caledon suggested Scotland, and it thought fitting that the third should suggest Ireland; so they called it Erin, the poetic name for Ireland” (Hutchinson, 1997, p.63). The survey of the township was divided into two parts: the southern part, surveyed by Deputy Surveyor Charles Kennedy in 1819, and the northern part, surveyed by Donald Black and John Burt in 1820. “The Township of Erin contains 70,400 acres of land” (Hutchinson, 1997, p.63) that was very hilly with soil described as clay and sandy loam (Mika and Mika, 1977, p.680; Hutchinson, 1997, p.63).

The majority of first settlers in the Township of Erin were predominately Scottish. In 1835, 981 individuals resided in the township, and by 1841, the population of the Township of Erin included 1,368 individuals who had cultivated 7,945 acres of land. The township was described as “hilly and stony” (Smith, 1846, p.55). By 1850, the population increased to include 3,035 individuals and 15,401 acres were under cultivation (Smith, 1851, pp.100-101). By the late 19th century, the township contained many prosperous farms, but few industries were established in the township.

1.3.3.2 Village of Hillsburgh

Hillsburgh was founded in the late 1840s, and a school house was established by 1851. By 1873, the village was described as, “a post village in Wellington co., Ont., on the River Credit, 17¼ miles from Georgetown. It contains two grist mills, a woollen factory, a foundry, a tannery, 4 churches, 4 stores, 3 hotels, and a telegraph office” (Crossby, 1873, p.145). By the turn of the century, the village had “three churches, several stores, two hotels, a flour mill and a tannery” (Mika and Mika, 1981, p.286).

1.3.4 Land Use History of the Study Area (AD 1800s to present)

1.3.4.1 Pre-1900 Land Use – Historical Maps Review

Several documents were reviewed to gain an understanding of the land use history and of the study area’s potential for the recovery of historic pre-1900 remains, namely Leslie & Wheelock’s 1861 *Map of the County of Wellington* and Walker & Miles’ 1877 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Wellington* (*see Maps 2-3; Table 3*).

Table 3: Summary of Structures and Property Owners/Occupants Documented in the 1861 *Map* and the 1877 *Illustrated Historical Atlas* in the Study Area

Con.	Lot	Part	Owner/Occupant		Structure(s) in the Study Area	
			1861	1877	1861	1877
8	23	W½	George Henshaw	M. Henshaw	1 school house; town lots of Hillsburgh	Town lots of Hillsburgh
	24	W½	Robert Nodwell		-	-
	24	E½	Angus McMurchie		-	-

In these maps the study area primarily encompassed land owned by several individuals. The town lots of Hillsburgh and a school house (S.H.) are depicted in the study area, while an inn, a store & post office (P.O.) and additional town lots are depicted within 300 metres in the 1861 *Map*. According to the 1877 *Illustrated Historical Atlas*, the town lots of Hillsburgh are still depicted within the study area, while two historic homesteads are depicted within 300 metres of the study area. The Credit Valley Railway had also been constructed immediately adjacent to the study area by 1877.

The study area is located along present-day Trafalgar Road, an early historic transportation route established during the survey of the Township of Erin. The Credit Valley Railway, which is now a public trail, is also located along the study area. The main line of the Credit Valley Railway was constructed in 1879 between Toronto and Orangeville and the branch line that passes by the study area from Cataract to Elora was built at the same time. The line operated until 1988 and was acquired by the Grand River and Credit Valley Conservation Authorities in 1993. The former rail corridor was developed into the Elora Cataract Trailway (Elora Cataract Trailway, 2022).

In Ontario, the 2011 *S&G* considers areas of early Euro-Canadian settlements (e.g., pioneer homesteads, isolated cabins, farmstead complexes, early wharf or dock complexes, pioneer churches, and early cemeteries), early historic transportation routes (e.g., trails, passes, roads, railways, portage routes), and properties that local histories or informants have identified with possible archaeological sites, historical events, activities, or occupations, as features or characteristics that indicate archaeological potential (per *Section 1.3.1*). Therefore, based on the proximity of early Euro-Canadian settlements and early historic transportation routes, these features contribute to establishing the archaeological potential of the study area.

1.3.4.2 Pre-1900 Land Use – Archival Data Review

One historic archaeological site, designated as **Nodwell H1**, was encountered within the study area during the Stage 2 property survey (see *Section 2.3*). In accordance with *Section 3.1, Standard 1* of the 2011 *S&G* and the 19th *Century Rural Historical Farmstead Sites Draft Standards for Consultant Archaeologists* (MHSTCI, 2021), a review of available archival data pertaining to the archaeological site within the study area was conducted via various online sources and from the *Archives of Ontario* and at the *Wellington County Museum & Archives*. The *Abstract Land Indexes, Patent Records, Township Papers, Census Records, Tax Assessment and Collectors Rolls* and *County Directories* were consulted for information from the earliest available records up to approximately 1912 (see *Appendix D – Tables 1-2*).

Lot 24, Concession 8, Township of Erin

The Nodwell H1 site area is located within west half of Lot 24, Concession 8 (L24C8), in the Geographic Township of Erin, historic County of Wellington.

L24C8 was originally part of the Canada Company lands that were scattered throughout Ontario. In 1827, a location ticket was issued to James Dunn for all 200 acres of L24C8; between 1830 and 1833, James Dunn appears to have initiated land clearing activities where, by 1831, seven acres were cleared. In 1833, he received the crown patent for all 200 acres of L24C8. After receiving the crown patent, it appears James Dunn did not reside on the lot as he was not listed in the subsequent *Census Records*.

By 1838, James Dunn sold all 200 acres to George Chalmers, who sold it to William Nodwell that same year. William Nodwell was an Irish settler who arrived in Quebec City in 1838 and travelled to the Township of Erin shortly after. William Nodwell constructed the first dwelling house, a log cabin, at the northeast corner of the property; this log cabin burnt down the year after it was constructed. Having lost all his possessions, William Nodwell sold the east 100 acres of L24C8 to Archibald McMurchy but continued to live on the west 100 acres. He constructed his second log dwelling “near the site of one of the farmhouses still present today [as of 2004], located up the driveway about halfway into the property. This dwelling was replaced by the present-day large brick house in 1868” (Mior, 2004, p.2). The second log house and 1868 brick dwelling house were located at municipal address 63A Trafalgar Road.

William Nodwell died in 1845, and his son, Robert Nodwell, continued to live and farm the west 100 acres of L24C8. In 1861, Robert Nodwell was noted as living in a one-storey log house; this was replaced by a brick house in 1868. Beginning in 1883, Robert Nodwell’s son, Robert D. Nodwell, was enumerated with his father in the *Tax Assessment and Collector’s Rolls*. “Robert’s son, R[obert] D. Nodwell, took over the farm in 1895, when he married Lillias Young, and the brick house was built at the road gate for his parents” (Hutchinson, 1997, p.79). This second brick house was located at 63 Trafalgar Road within the Nodwell H1 site area and is depicted in the 1901 *Historical Atlas of the County of Wellington*. The elder Robert Nodwell lived in this brick house until his death in 1901. After Robert Nodwell Sr.’s death, his son Robert D. Nodwell continued to live and farm the west 100 acres of L24C8, known as the “Homestead Farm” into the 20th century.

The timeline of ownership of Lot 24, Concession 8 (encompassing the Nodwell H1 site) to 1912 is presented in **Table 4** below.

Table 4: Timeline of Recorded Occupation of Lot 24, Concession 8

Date	Owner	Occupant(s)
All of Lot 24, Concession 8 (L24C8) Township of Erin, County of Wellington – 200 acres		
1829-1845	Canada Company (1829 to 1833)	Nodwell H1 site: vacant
	James Dunn (1833 to 1838)	Nodwell H1 site: vacant
	George Chalmers (1838)	

Date	Owner	Occupant(s)
	<p>* According to the <i>Abstract Land Indexes</i>, the crown patent to all 200 acres of L24C8 was obtained on the 9th of July 1829 by the Canada Company.</p> <p>* The Canada Company was “established in late 1824 and chartered in 1825 as a land and colonization company in Upper Canada” (Baskerville, 2015). By 1826, the company had purchased approximately 2.5 million acres (or one million hectares) of land from the Upper Canada government which was predominately located in the Huron Tract (western Ontario); the rest was scattered throughout Upper Canada. This included L24C8 in the Township of Erin.</p> <p>* According to the <i>Land Patent Index</i>, James Dunn by way of sale, purchased all 200 acres of L24C8 on the 8th of December 1827 for £87.10 (Index to Land Patents Arranged by Township 1793-1852, RG 53-55: microfiche 023).</p> <p>* James Dunn (spelled Dunne) was listed in the 1830 <i>Census & Assessment Roll</i> on L24C8. Of the 200 acres, only four acres had been brought into cultivation and the remaining 196 acres were uncultivated. He had two oxen and one milch cow. No houses were enumerated.</p> <p>* James Dunn was listed in the 1831 <i>Census & Assessment Roll</i> on L24C8. Of the 200 acres, seven acres had been brought into cultivation and the remaining 193 acres were uncultivated. The family consisted of one male under the age of 16, one male over the age of 16, one female over the age of 16 and three females under the 16. They had two oxen and one milch cow. No houses were enumerated.</p> <p>* The purchase of L24C8 was registered in the <i>Abstract Land Index</i> in August of 1833. The Canada Company sold all 200 acres of L24C8 to James Dunn (who was of the Township of Trafalgar, in the County of Halton) for £87.10 (Instrument and Deeds, no.597: film 178609). - This purchase occurred after some of the settlement duties were completed by James Dunn. It is unknown if a structure had been constructed. James Dunn was not listed in any later <i>Census Records</i>.</p> <p>* In January of 1838, James Dunn sold all 200 acres of L24C8 to George Chalmers, who sold it to William Nodwell that same year (Instrument and Deeds, No.566, No.599). Both Instrument and Deeds could not be located for review.</p>	
	<p>William Nodwell (1838 to 1845)</p> <p>* William Nodwell was from Londonderry, Ireland and was a Presbyterian. Prior to his arrival in Upper Canada, he married Mary Dawson, and they had three children: William (b.1800), Matthew (b.1804) and Samuel (b.1805). Mary Dawson died ca. 1807, and by 1810, William Nodwell had married Letitia Dunn. Together they had seven children: Andrew (b.1810), Mary, (b.1812), Jane (1812), Robert (b.1817), Thomas (b.1821), Nancy (b.1823) and Samuel (b.1826). All ten children were born in Ireland (ancestry.ca, 2022).</p> <p>* “William Nodwell and his second wife, Letitia Dunn, with their family, landed in Quebec in the Fall of 1838 and are said to have travelled all the way to Erin in wagons drawn by oxen. Coming to Toronto, William Nodwell looked at a farm on Yonge Street; also at the Henderson farm on the seventh line, west of Georgetown, but came on to lot 24, eight concession, of Erin” (Erin Centennial Committee, 1967, p.69; Hutchinson, 1997, p.78).</p> <p>* “The first log buildings are believed to have been much farther in from the road – probably where the present grove of pine trees are” (Erin Centennial Committee, 1967, p.69). “Within a year the log house was destroyed by fire, and everything was lost. A new log house was built near the site of the present buildings” (Hutchinson, 1997, p.78). - An alternative location for the first log house was presented by residents of the Nodwell farm in 2003, “who believed the original log house was located in the North East corner of the property between the bush area and the property limits to the north” (Mior, 2004, p.2).</p>	<p>Nodwell H1 site: likely vacant</p>

Date	Owner	Occupant(s)
		<p>* “Soon after losing everything in the fire, the Nodwell family built another log house near the site of one of the farmhouses still present today [as of 2004], located up the driveway about halfway into the property. This dwelling was replaced by the present-day large brick house in 1868. The frame barn was built in 1857, to which additions have been made” (Mior, 2004, p.2).</p> <p>* William Nodwell was listed on L24C8 in the 1840 <i>Census Record</i> of the Township of Erin. He had seven people in his family: one male under the age of 16, two males over the age of 16, 1 female under the age of 16 and three females over the age of 16. Only five were listed as members of the Church of Scotland. He was listed on a total 200 acres where 170 acres were uncultivated, and 30 acres were cultivated, and he had two oxen and two milch cows. The property was valued at £78.</p> <p>* In March of 1845, William Nodwell (who was of the Township of Erin) sold the east 100 acres of L24C8 to Angus McMurchy for £65 (Instrument and Deeds, No.176: film 178733).</p> <p>*In 1845, William Nodwell died; his probated will was dated August 1844 and registered in March 1846 (Instrument and Deeds, No.730: film 178733). In his will, he bequeathed (Probate Records, 1841-1857; William Nodwell; film: 1312269):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - onto his eldest son, William Nodwell (who lived in Ireland) £1.05. - onto his second son, Matthew Nodwell (who lived in St. Tomas) £1.05. - onto his son, Andrew Nodwell (who lived in the Township of Erin) £1.05. - to Mary Lang, the wife of Henry Lang, one cow to be delivered one year after his death. - to Jane Collins, wife of Joseph Collins, one cow to be delivered one year after his death. - to Nancy Nodwell, one cow to be delivered one year after his death. - 55 acres of L24C8 to Robert Nodwell that was described as, “commencing from the front and fifteen acres of woods joining Henshaws woods to be measured through the centre from the concession line.” - 45 acres of L24C8 to Thomas Nodwell that was, “otherwise known as the remainder of the aforesaid lot bequeathed to Robert Nodwell.” - onto Samuel Nodwell, £37.10 when he comes of age, and his father’s gun. - Robert, Thomas and Samuel Nodwell were to support their mother during her natural life. - his total of goods was listed at £18.17 and included three cows, two calves, one gun, a bed and bedding, a bedstead, pots, and table cookery glass that was valued against the sureties. <p>* William Nodwell was buried at the Huxley Cemetery in Hillsburgh, Wellington County (findagrave.com, 2022).</p>
<p>West half (W½) of Lot 24, Concession 8 (L24C8) Township of Erin, County of Wellington – 100 acres (two parcels: 55 acres and 45 acres)</p>		
1845-1859	Robert Nodwell (1845 to 1899)	Nodwell H1 site: likely vacant
	Thomas Nodwell (1845 to 1852)	
<p>* “Robert bought 100 acres in East Garafraxa Township, and traded it to Thomas for his half of the homestead” (Hutchinson, 1997, p.79).</p> <p>* The 1851 <i>Census Record</i> of the Township of Erin was missing.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Thomas and Amelia Nodwell were residents of the Township of Garafraxa in 1851 (1851 Census Record, Township of Garafraxa, p.13, lines 18-22: microfilm c-11756). <p>* In March of 1858, Amelia Nodwell, the widow of Thomas Nodwell, released her dower claim of the 45 acres of L24C8 that was devised to Thomas Nodwell by his father, William Nodwell, to Robert Nodwell (Instrument and Deeds, No.11857: film 178611).</p> <p>* After this, Robert Nodwell was in possession of all 100 acres of the west half of L24C8.</p>		

Date	Owner	Occupant(s)
	* The first available <i>Tax Assessment and Collector's Roll</i> dates to 1853 and listed Robert Nodwell on 100 acres of L24C8 where the total value of real and personal property was listed at £231.	
West half (W½) of Lot 24, Concession 8 (L24C8) Township of Erin, County of Wellington – 100 acres		
1859-1901	Robert Nodwell (1845 to 1899)	Nodwell H1 site: 1895 brick house constructed by Robert D. Nodwell for his father, Robert Nodwell
<p>* By July of the following year, Letitia Nodwell, the widow of William Nodwell, released her claim of L24C8 to Robert Nodwell (Instrument and Deeds, No.13592: film 178612).</p> <p>* Robert Nodwell is depicted as the owner of the west half of L24C8 in the 1861 <i>Map of the County of Wellington (see Map 2)</i>. No structures are depicted at the site area, while numerous structures, including a store & post office and inn, are depicted within 300 metres of the site area.</p> <p>* Robert Nodwell was listed in the 1861 <i>Census Record</i> in the Township of Erin. He was listed as a 42-year-old farmer who lived with his 31-year-old wife, Eliza, and their three children: Jane, William and Mary. Together they lived in a one-storey log house. Robert Nodwell held a total of 100 acres where 75 acres were under cultivation (50 acres under crops, 24 acres under pastures and one acre under orchards/gardens) and 25 acres under wood/wild. The total cash value of the farm was listed at \$3,000. Robert Nodwell farmed wheat, peas, oats and potatoes (1861 Census Record, Township of Erin, Enumeration District No. 5: Personal Census, p.85, lines 26-30; Agricultural Census, p.46, line 14: film c-1082).</p> <p>* Robert Nodwell was listed on 100 acres of L24C8 in the 1866 <i>Tax Assessment and Collectors Roll</i>. The total value of real and personal property was noted to be \$1,632. The following year, the total value of real and personal property was noted to be \$2,000.</p> <p>* Two individuals were listed on L24C8 in Irwin & Burnham's 1867 <i>Gazetteer and Directory of the County of Wellington</i>: Angus McMurchy and George Trott (toll keeper) (pp.22, 24). - Robert Nodwell was not listed in the Township of Erin in this resource.</p> <p>* According to the 1869 <i>Tax Assessment and Collectors Roll</i>, Robert Nodwell was a 51-year-old farmer who was a freeholder that owned 100 acres where 85 acres were under cultivation. The total value of real and personal property was \$2,100 and he had cows, sheep, hogs and horses.</p> <p>* Three individuals were listed on L24C8 in Loomis & Co.'s 1871-2 <i>Gazetteer and Directory of the County of Wellington</i>: John Byrne, Angus McMurchy and Robert Nodwell (pp.169, 174-175).</p> <p>* Robert Nodwell occupied 100 acres of L24C8 in the 1871 <i>Census Record</i> in the Township of Erin. He was listed as a 53-year-old farmer who lived with his 43-year-old wife, Eliza, and their five children: Jane, William, Robert, Letitia and Elizabeth. Of the 100 acres occupied, 85 acres were under cultivation (24 acres in pastures and one acre under orchards/gardens). Robert Nodwell farmed wheat, oats, peas, potatoes and hay and owned a grand total of 100 acres, one dwelling house, and two barns/stables. A town hall was also enumerated with Robert Nodwell (1871 Census Record, Township of Erin, Enumeration District No. 3: Schedule 1, 3 and 4, p.5, line 20: film c-9947).</p> <p>* Between 1872 and 1875, the <i>Tax Assessment Rolls</i> listed Robert Nodwell on 100 acres in the west half of L24C8. However, by 1875 the total value of real and personal property had increased from \$2,000 to \$3,850. This increase was likely due to the former log house having been replaced by a large brick house in 1868 (Hutchinson, 1997, p.78).</p> <p>* Three individuals were listed on L24C8 in Fisher & Taylor's 1875-6 <i>Gazetteer and General Directory of the County of Wellington</i>: John Byrne (a blacksmith), Angus McMurchy Sr. and Robert Nodwell (pp.66, 70).</p>		

Date	Owner	Occupant(s)
		<p>* Robert Nodwell is depicted as the owner of the west half of L24C8 in the 1877 <i>Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Wellington (see Map 3)</i>. No structures are depicted at the site area, while the village lots of Hillsburgh are depicted within 300 metres of the site area.</p> <p>* One individual was listed on L24C8 in Armstrong & Delion's 1879-80 <i>The County of Wellington Gazetteer and Directory</i>: Robert Nodwell (p.35).</p> <p>* Robert Nodwell was listed in the 1881 <i>Census Record</i> in the Township of Erin. He was listed as a 63-year-old farmer who lived with his 53-year-old wife, Eliza, and their five children: William, Ann, Robert, Letitia and Elizabeth (1881 Census Record, Township of Erin, Enumeration District No. 3, p.65, lines 1-7: film c-13258).</p> <p>* In 1883, Robert Nodwell began to list his son, Robert D. Nodwell, on the 100 acres in the west half of L24C8 in the <i>Tax Assessment Roll</i>. Of the 100 acres, 80 acres were cleared, and the total value of real and personal property was listed at \$4,000. He had cows, sheep, hogs and horses.</p> <p>* Two individuals were listed on L24C8 in Union Publishing Co.'s 1885-6 <i>Farmers' and Business Directory for the Counties of Brant, Halton, Norfolk, Waterloo & Wellington</i>: Angus McMurchy and Robert Nodwell (p.135).</p> <p>* Three individuals were listed on L24C8 in Union Publishing Co.'s 1890 <i>Farmers' and Business Directory for the Counties of Perth, Waterloo & Wellington</i>: Angus McMurchy Jr., Angus McMurchy Sr., and Robert Nodwell (pp.21-22).</p> <p>* Robert Nodwell was listed in the 1891 <i>Census Record</i> in the Township of Erin. He was listed as a 73-year-old farmer who lived with his 60-year-old wife, Eliza, and their three children: Ann, Robert, and Letitia. Two houses were listed with the Nodwells: Robert Nodwell (Senior) lived in a two-storey, eight-room brick house, and Robert Nodwell (Junior) lived in a one-storey, five-room wood house (1891 Census Record, Township of Erin, Enumeration District No. 3, p.13, lines 17-21: film t-6377).</p> <p>* Two individuals were listed on L24C8 in Union Publishing Co.'s 1895 <i>Farmers' and Business Directory for the Counties of Grey, Waterloo & Wellington</i>: Angus McMurchy Sr., and Robert Nodwell (pp.A219-220).</p> <p>* In April 1895, Robert Nodwell sold a quarter acre at the west corner of the west half of L24C8 to John Young, Samuel Young and William Holmes Nodwell: all Trustees of the St. Andrews Church (Instrument and Deeds, No.7839). - This parcel was located near Hillsburgh, northwest of the site area.</p> <p>* "Robert's son, R[obert] D. Nodwell, took over the farm in 1895, when he married Lillias Young, and the brick house was built at the road gate for his parents" (Hutchinson, 1997, p.79). This was confirmed in the 1895 <i>Tax Assessment Roll</i> which listed Robert D. Nodwell as the owner of L24C8 (this was combined with acreage in Lot 23, Concession 8). This newer brick house was located at 63 Trafalgar Road and within the site area.</p> <p>* Robert D. Nodwell and Robert Nodwell were listed on Lot 24, Concession 8 in Union Publishing Co.'s 1897 <i>Farmers' and Business Directory for the Counties of Halton, Waterloo & Wellington</i> and in Union Publishing Co.'s 1899 <i>Farmers' and Business Directory for the Counties of Halton, Waterloo & Wellington</i> (p.187; p.117).</p> <p>* Robert Nodwell is listed in the 1901 <i>Census Record</i> for the Township of Erin. He was listed as an 83-year-old from Ireland who lived with his wife, 72-year-old Eliza, and 46-year-old daughter, Ann J. He was listed as inhabiting one brick dwelling house with six-rooms, and owning a second dwelling, one town/village lot, and two barns/stables/outbuildings (1901 Census Record, Township of Erin, Enumeration District No.6, p.4, line 38: microfilm t-6505).</p>

Date	Owner	Occupant(s)
	<p>- The inhabited dwelling falls within the site area.</p> <p>* In June 1901, Robert Nodwell died. His probated will was dated July 1899 and registered in November 1901 (Instrument and Deeds, No.9043). In his will (Surrogate Court Records, Wellington County: Nodwell, Robert, No. 4769: microfilm MS 1478), he bequeathed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - to his son, Robert Dunn Nodwell, the south west (or west) half of L24C8 containing 100 acres. - \$1,000 to his daughter, Elizabeth. - \$1,000 to his daughter, Letitia. - \$500 to his daughter, Ann Jane. 	
	Robert D. Nodwell (1901 to 20 th century)	Nodwell H1 site: 1895 brick house constructed by Robert D. Nodwell for his father, Robert Nodwell
	<p>* Robert D. Nodwell is depicted as the owner of the west half of L24C8 in the 1906 <i>Historical Atlas of the County of Wellington</i> (see Map 4). The west half of L24C8, is depicted as “Homestead Farm” with one structure located at the site area and a second structure located within 300 metres at the end of a driveway further into the lot.</p> <p>* Between 1907 and 1912, Letitia (née Nodwell) Dalmer, Elizabeth (née Nodwell) and Ann Jane Nodwell released their claim obtained through their father’s will of L24C8 to their brother, Robert D. Nodwell (Instrument and Deeds, No.10498; No.11614; No.11622). After this time, Robert D. Nodwell owned all 100 acres of the west half of L24C8.</p>	

1.3.4.3 Post-1900 Land Use

To assist in establishing the post-1900s land use history of the study area, a detailed review of the 1906 *Historical Atlas of the County of Wellington* (**see Map 4**), the 1937 topographic map (**see Map 5**), an air photograph from 1954 (**see Map 6**), orthophotographs from 2002, 2010 and 2018 (**see Maps 7-9**), and satellite imagery from 2021 (available through the Google Earth application) was undertaken.

In 1906, the study area is depicted as encompassing land owned by Robert D. Nodwell, and several smaller parcels of land fronting along the Credit Valley Railway (Canadian Pacific Railway). Robert D. Nodwell’s farm consisted of 185 acres and was named, the “Homestead Farm” where two structures and a driveway are depicted in Lot 24; no structures are depicted in Lot 23 in the study area.

The earliest 20th century topographic map identifies the study area encompassing land that had primarily been cleared of overgrown vegetation with several woodlots scattered throughout. Three structures (two houses and one barn) are depicted in the study area, while several others are depicted within 300 metres of the study area.

In 1954 the study area encompasses a main residence and large farm complex set back from the road and a secondary residence fronting on Trafalgar Road in the western part of the property. The structures are within manicured yard bordered by trees with a long tree lined driveway accessing Trafalgar Road. Two forested areas are located along the northeastern edge of the study area while the remainder of the property is actively used as agricultural land. Lands surrounding the study area are also primarily agricultural with the exception of the built up

Village of Hillsburgh along Trafalgar Road. A rail line is located at the southern corner of the study area.

By 2002 the Village of Hillsburgh had increased in size with a new subdivision located along the northwestern edge of the study area and additional residential lots and a school along the southwestern edge of the study area. The study area proper remained relatively unchanged with the exception of the enlargement of the woodlot at the eastern corner. In 2010 all that remained of the farming complex was the main residence, a Quonset hut, a circular metal granary and the foundations of the former barn. All structures of the main farm complex had been demolished by 2021 with only the secondary brick residence fronting on Trafalgar Road remaining.

1.3.5 Present Land Use

The present land use of the study area in the Town of Erin's Official Plan is categorized as Residential, Greenlands and Recreational (Town of Erin, 2021).

1.4 Archaeological Context

To establish the archaeological context and further establish the archaeological potential of the study area, *Archeoworks Inc.* conducted a comprehensive review of the municipal archaeological management plan, designated and listed cultural heritage resources, heritage conservation districts, commemorative markers, and pioneer churches and early cemeteries in relation to the study area. Furthermore, an examination of registered archaeological sites and previous AAs within proximity to the study area limits, and a review of the physiography of the study area were performed. The results of this background research are documented below and summarized in **Appendix B – Summary of Background Research.**

1.4.1 Archaeological Management Plan

Per *Section 1.1, Standard 1* of the 2011 S&G, when available, an archaeological management plan (AMP) or other archaeological potential mapping must be reviewed. Neither the County of Wellington nor the Town of Erin have an AMP.

1.4.2 Designated and Listed (Non-Designated) Cultural Heritage Resources

Per *Section 1.3.1* of the 2011 S&G, property listed on a municipal register or designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act* or that is a federal, provincial, or municipal historic landmark or site are considered features or characteristics that indicate archaeological potential.

The study area does not encompass, nor is it located within 300 metres of a designated heritage property (Town of Erin, 2022b). However, per correspondence with the Town of Erin Senior Planner, one building within the study area is currently listed in the Town's Heritage Register, and a second within the study area was formerly listed but has since been demolished (Lamoureux, 2022) (*see Table 5*).

Table 5: Cultural Heritage Resources Within or Formerly Within the Study Area

Address	Description	Heritage Status
63 Main Street (Trafalgar Road), Hillsburgh; Lot 24, Concession 8	Residential dwelling, built 1895; constructed of red brick with yellow quoining; square box style; two-storey with attached garage; features of note: 1) second Nodwell house erected for Robert and Elizabeth Nodwell to retire when his son married and was bequeathed the family farm and original 1868 farmhouse, 2) soffit detail, 3) original windows and frames and doors, 4) porch woodwork, and 5) brick detail (Town of Erin, 2005a).	Listed
63A Main Street (Trafalgar Road), Hillsburgh; Lot 24, Concession 8	Residential dwelling, built 1868; constructed of red brick with fine limestone trim and yellow quoining; Classical Revival and Gothic Revival accents; one-and-a-half-storey with detached modern shed; 1857 barn demolished summer 2004; features of note: 1) Nodwell family 130-year history, 2) Norway spruce driveway and perimeter cultural landscape sugar maple, 3) exterior design and interior woodwork and plaster work very unique for a farmstead property, and 4) local landmark (Town of Erin, 2005b).	Formerly Listed (now demolished)

These existing and former structures in the study area are the remnants of the Nodwell family’s farming operations on Lot 24, Concession 8. The red and yellow brick Italianate house located on Trafalgar Road sits on a parcel that was severed from the rest of the lot and inhabited around the turn of the 19th century to present. The red brick and limestone house set farther back from Trafalgar Road was accessed by a long driveway framed by maple trees that passed by the Italianate house. This house was occupied by the Nodwells from 1868 to 2004 when the property was sold out of the family (Stewart and Dilse, 2004).

Although the structure at 63A Trafalgar Road was demolished in 2021, the structure at 63 Trafalgar Road still exists within the study area. Therefore, this feature contributes to establishing the archaeological potential of the study area.

1.4.3 Heritage Conservation Districts

Per *Section 1.3.1* of the *2011 S&G*, heritage resources listed on a municipal register or designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act* are considered features or characteristics that indicate archaeological potential. The study area is not located within 300 metres of a heritage conservation district (OHT, 2020). Therefore, this feature does not contribute to establishing the archaeological potential of the study area.

1.4.4 Commemorative Plaques or Monuments

Per *Section 1.3.1* of the *2011 S&G*, commemorative markers of Indigenous and Euro-Canadian settlements and history, which may include local, provincial, or federal monuments, cairns or plaques, or heritage parks, are considered features or characteristics that indicate archaeological potential. The study area is not located within 300 metres of a commemorative plaque or monument (Read the Plaque, 2022). Therefore, this feature does not contribute to establishing the archaeological potential of the study area.

1.4.5 Pioneer/Historic Cemeteries

Per *Section 1.3.1* of the *2011 S&G*, pioneer churches and early cemeteries are considered features or characteristics that indicate archaeological potential. The study area is located within 300 metres of one early cemetery (Town of Erin, 2022a; Wellington County Branch of Ontario Ancestors, 2022). Therefore, this feature contributes to establishing the archaeological potential of the study area.

Hillsburgh Pioneer Cemetery, located at 64 Trafalgar Road in Hillsburgh, within Lot 24, Concession 7, is within 300 metres of the study area. Originally called “God’s Acre”, this cemetery was established ca. 1831 and once surrounded the Union Church. Many of the early settlers of the Township are buried in Hillsburgh Pioneer Cemetery, including Hillsburgh’s founder, Mr. William How. The cemetery has been closed to further burials since 1900. Since then, the cemetery became neglected until 1954 when Mr. Dan Gray and Mr. R. D. Nodwell restored the cemetery. The old grave markers were uncovered from the grass and cemented into a single block of concrete near the front of the cemetery. The cemetery was again restored in 2004 (Town of Erin, 2022a; Wellington County Branch of Ontario Ancestors, 2014).

1.4.6 Registered Archaeological Sites

Per *Section 1.1, Standard 1* and *Section 7.5.8, Standard 1* of the *2011 S&G*, the *Ontario Archaeological Sites Database (OASD)* maintained by the *MHSTCI* was consulted in order to provide a summary of registered or known archaeological sites within a minimum one-kilometre distance of the study area limits.

According to the *Archaeological Data Coordinator* at the *MHSTCI*, there are no archaeological sites registered in the *OASD* within one kilometre of the study area (MHSTCI, 2022). Per *Section 1.3.1* of the *2011 S&G*, previously registered archaeological sites in close proximity to the study area are considered to be features or characteristics that indicate archaeological potential. Therefore, given that there are not any registered archaeological sites located within one kilometre, this feature does not contribute to establishing the archaeological potential of the study area.

It must be noted, however, that the paucity of archaeological sites in proximity to the study area is not necessarily reflective of the scale of previous habitation, but more likely a lack of detailed archaeological surveys within the immediate area.

1.4.7 Previous Archaeological Assessments

Per *Section 1.1, Standard 1* and *Section 7.5.8, Standards 4-5* of the *2011 S&G*, to further establish the archaeological context of the study area, a review of previous AAs carried out within the limits of, or immediately adjacent (i.e., within 50 metres) to the study area (as documented by all available reports) was undertaken. Four previous archaeological assessments were identified within 50 metres of the study area (*see Table 6*).

Table 6: Previous Archaeological Assessments

Company, Year	Stage of Work	Relation to Study Area	Details and Recommendations
Parker Archaeological Consulting, 2004	1-2 AA	Encompasses majority of the study area	<p>Project area is a rectangular-shaped piece of land approximately 52 hectares in size, located on part of Lots 23 and 24, Concession 8. It is accessed from Main Street (also known as Trafalgar Road or Wellington Road 24) and is generally situated in the eastern part of the Village of Hillsburgh. The Stage 2 consisted of test pit and pedestrian survey. Steep slopes and wet areas were not assessed. Existing structures included a recently demolished barn complex and a vacant farmhouse near the western edge of the property.</p> <p>Several late 19th century and mid-20th century artifacts were found around the farmstead. Isolated finds of the same period were also found in the ploughed areas. Occupation of the farm by the Nodwell family prior to the mid-19th century was not indicated by archaeological evidence, although such remains could have been destroyed by the development of the existing farm complex. No significant archaeological remains were identified. No further AA of the property is required.</p>
Archaeological Research Associates, 2018	1-2 AA	Encompassing a portion of the study area	<p>Assessment of lands with the potential to be impacted by new water supplies in the Town of Erin. Project area consists of three rectangular parcels of land with a total area of 0.37 hectares. These potential sites have been designated as Erin 2, Erin 3 and Hillsburgh 2. Only Hillsburgh 2 is located within the current study area; it is located within Lot 24, Concession 8 and is bounded by a residential subdivision to the northwest and agricultural lands to the northeast, southeast and southwest. The Stage 2 at Hillsburgh 2 consisted of a pedestrian survey.</p> <p>Given that no archaeological materials were identified, no further AA is required for Erin 2, Erin 3 and Hillsburgh 2 well sites.</p>
ASI, 2019a	1 AA	Within 50 metres of the study area	<p>Associated with the Erin Wastewater Servicing Municipal Class Environmental Assessment in the Town of Erin. The project involves the proposed construction of a wastewater collection system, forcemains, and sanitary pumping stations for the Villages of Erin and Hillsburgh and the establishment of a centralized wastewater facility in Erin Village. The sewer network is not designed to depart from the existing road right-of-ways (ROWS). A visual property inspection was undertaken.</p> <p>The property inspection determined that the proposed wastewater treatment plant sites, the three sanitary pumping station (SPS) sites in Hillsburgh and SPS sites 1A, 1B, 2, 3, 4, both site 5s, 7 and 8 in Erin all exhibit archaeological potential; some sections of the proposed sewer and forcemain routes that depart from the road also</p>

Company, Year	Stage of Work	Relation to Study Area	Details and Recommendations
			exhibit archaeological potential. These areas require a Stage 2 AA. The remainder of the gravity sewer and forcemain networks as well as SPS 6 and part of SPS site 1A have been subjected to deep soil disturbances. Lands immediately adjacent to the project area located in low and wet conditions where a bridge crosses the West Credit River also do not retain archaeological potential. The disturbed and wet lands do not require a Stage 2 AA.
ASI, 2019b	2 AA	Within 50 metres of the study area	<p>Associated with the Hillsburgh Dam Bridge Reconstruction on Station Street in the Village of Hillsburgh. The previous Stage 1 AA project area was approximately 0.5 hectares in size and comprised the dam bridge and small sections of the Station Street ROW on the north and south ends of the bridge (ASI, 2015 - P392-0117-2014); note that the previous Stage 1 AA project area is not located within 50 metres of the current study area. The Stage 1 property inspection determined that most of the project area had been subjected to disturbance and did not retain archaeological potential. Small parts of the project area were recommended for Stage 2 test pit survey.</p> <p>Approximately 54% of the project area was previously assessed as having no potential during the Stage 1 AA, 41% was visually identified during the Stage 2 as having been previously subjected to deep and extensive land alterations, and the remaining 5% was subjected to judgemental test pit survey. Given that no archaeological resources were encountered, no further AA is required of the project area.</p>

1.4.8 Physical Features

An investigation of the study area’s physical features was conducted to aid in the development of an argument for archaeological potential. Environmental factors such as close proximity to water, soil type, and nature of the terrain, for example, can be used as predictors to determine where human occupation may have occurred in the past.

1.4.8.1 Physiographic Region

The study area is situated within the Hillsburgh Sandhills physiographic region of Southern Ontario at the bottom of the old spillway. This region, which extends from Orangeville to Hillsburgh and Belwood, forms a natural boundary at the southeastern edge of the Dundalk Till Plain physiographic region. Elevations range between 427 and 488 metres above sea level and the region is characterized by rough topography, sandy materials, and a flat-bottomed swampy valley intersects the moraine. Fine sand is the prevalent soil material (Chapman and Putnam, 1984, pp.135-136).

1.4.8.2 Soil Type and Topography

The native soil types within the study area are classified as Hillsburg sandy loam and Hillsburg fine sandy loam. The western half and southern tip of the study area are located in Hillsburg fine sandy loam while the eastern portion is in Hillsburg sandy loam. Both are described as Grey-Brown Podzolic, with fine to medium sand and good drainage (Canada Department of Agriculture, 1962).

The topography within the study area is gently rolling, ranging in elevation from 432 to 454 metres above sea level.

1.4.8.3 Water Sources

Hydrological features such as primary water sources (e.g., lakes, rivers, creeks, streams) and secondary water sources (e.g., intermittent streams and creeks, springs, marshes, swamps) would have helped supply plant and food resources to the surrounding area and are indicators of archaeological potential (per *Section 1.3.1* of the *2011 S&G*). The study area is located within the Credit River watershed and is within 300 metres of the West Credit River (Erin Branch) and the Alton-Hillsburgh Wetland Complex. Therefore, this feature does contribute to establishing the archaeological potential of the study area.

1.4.9 Current Land Conditions

The study area is situated at the southeastern edge of the Village of Hillsburgh, in the Town of Erin, with frontage on Trafalgar Road. The property primarily encompasses open agricultural fields bounded by trees and overgrown vegetation, several woodlots, a demolished farm complex, and an extant brick residence and manicured yard. The study area is bounded on the northeast by agricultural land and forest, on the southeast by agricultural land, commercial properties and the Elora Cataract Trailway, on the southwest by a residential block, commercial properties, a school and church, and on the northwest side by residential subdivisions.

1.4.10 Dates of Fieldwork

The Stage 2 AA of the study area was undertaken on June 21st and 22nd, 2022. The weather and lighting conditions – sunny with a temperature range between 38°C and 42°C – permitted good visibility of all parts of the study area and were conducive to the identification and recovery of archaeological resources.

1.5 Confirmation of Archaeological Potential

Based on the information gathered from the background research documented in the preceding sections, elevated archaeological potential has been established within the study area limits. Features contributing to archaeological potential are summarized in **Appendix B**. Further assessment of conditions within the study area will be addressed in **Section 2.0** below.

2.0 FIELD METHODS

This field assessment was conducted in compliance with the *2011 S&G*. The results of the Stage 2 AA are provided within **Maps 10-11**. A representative sample of photographic images documenting field conditions during the Stage 2 property assessment of the study area are presented within **Appendix E** and photographic image locations are presented within **Map 12**.

2.1 Previous Archaeological Assessments

The Stage 1 background research revealed that the majority of the study area has already been subjected to a previous archaeological assessment and cleared of further archaeological concern (Archaeological Research Associates, 2018; Parker Archaeological Consulting, 2004).

These lands, amounting to approximately 52.12 hectares or 99.39% of the study area, having been previously assessed by other archaeological consultant companies and cleared of any further archaeological concern, required no additional archaeological investigation within the scope of this project (*see Map 10*). The only portion of the study area that remained unassessed was the property at 63 Trafalgar Road encompassing the secondary extant brick residence.

2.2 Deep and Extensive Disturbances

The remaining balance of the study area not previously assessed was subsequently evaluated for the presence of deep and extensive land alterations – commonly referred to as disturbances – that have severely impacted the integrity of any archaeological resources. Per *Section 1.3.2* of the *2011 S&G*, these include, but are not limited to: quarrying, major landscaping involving grading below topsoil, building footprints, or sewage and infrastructure development.

Disturbances documented within the study area include the extant brick residence, buried utilities, and a gravel driveway (*see Images 1-4*). These disturbances have removed the archaeological potential within their respective portions of the study area and the systematic survey of these areas was not undertaken due to their no archaeological potential classification. Disturbances amounted to approximately 0.07 hectares or 0.13% of the study area.

2.3 Test Pit Survey

The remaining balance of the study area not previously assessed or disturbed consisted of manicured lawns and gardens dotted with trees, overgrown vegetation and a forested area. Per *Section 2.1.2, Standard 1* of the *2011 S&G*, due to the presence of existing landscaping and infrastructure ploughing was not viable; therefore, these areas were subjected to a test pit form of survey (*see Images 5-9*).

A test pit form of survey involves the systematic walking of an area, excavating 30-centimetre diameter pits by hand, and examining their contents. The test pit survey was performed in a grid pattern at five-metre intervals. The topsoil was screened through six-millimetre wire mesh to facilitate the recovery of artifacts. All test pits were examined for stratigraphy, cultural features, and evidence of fill and were test-pitted to within one metre of built structures, where encountered. All test pits were excavated into the first five centimetres of subsoil and all test pits were backfilled (per *Section 2.1.2, Standards 2, 4-7 and 9 of the 2011 S&G*).

Approximately 0.25 hectares or 0.48% of the study area was subjected to shovel test-pit survey at five-metre intervals; approximately 100 test pits were excavated in these areas. Test pits were excavated to depths of 30 to 60 centimetres in sandy loam topsoil.

During the test pit survey, one historic artifact collection (designated as **Nodwell H1**) was encountered (*see Section 3.0 for Record of Finds*). Once the initial artifact was encountered, test pit excavation continued on the grid to determine how many additional test pits were positive (per *Section 2.1.3, Standard 1 of the 2011 S&G*). Following continued excavation on the five-metre survey grid, a total of three test pits yielded artifacts.

Given that the level of cultural heritage value and interest (CHVI) of the Nodwell H1 site assemblage was uncertain through continued survey on the grid to meet the criteria for continuing to Stage 3 AA, additional intensified survey coverage was undertaken (per *Section 2.1.3, Standard 2 of the 2011 S&G*) (*see Image 10*). Intensified survey was conducted around positive test pit 1 (TP01), to gather a larger artifact sample and determine whether recommendations for Stage 3 AA could be supported.

The intensified survey involved the excavation of eight additional test pits around the selected central positive test pit wherein the distance between test pits was reduced to a maximum of 2.5 metres within the intensified area, and the excavation of a one-square-metre test unit placed over the central positive test pit. Only one additional test pit was positive within the intensified area around TP01. All artifacts were collected according to their associated test pit or test unit and the GPS coordinates of each positive test pit and test unit location were recorded, per *Section 2.1.2, Standard 8 of the 2011 S&G*.

3.0 RECORD OF FINDS

3.1 Nodwell H1 Site

3.1.1 Location

A total of 897 historic artifacts were recovered from four test pits and a one-metre-square test unit from a single soil layer during the Stage 2 property survey at the Nodwell H1 site within the study area. Artifact counts per test pit ranged from one to 123 per location, and the test unit yielded the remaining 768 artifacts. The site was encountered around an historic brick structure (built ca. 1895) at 63 Trafalgar Road, within part of Lot 24, Concession 8. The findspots were dispersed over an area measuring approximately 32 metres northwest-southeast by 2.5 metres northeast-southwest in size. The site area is situated approximately 436 metres above sea level.

All encountered artifacts were collected, and the GPS readings of each positive test pit and the test unit were recorded. A *Trimble GeoExplorer* handheld GPS device was employed and the North American Datum (NAD) 1983 Canadian Spatial Reference System (CSRS) was utilized to record all GPS readings to an accuracy of less than one metre. A Base Differential Correction method was applied to all GPS data.

Maps detailing the location of the Nodwell H1 site within the study area are provided as **Maps 10-11**. Photographs of a representative sample of artifacts from the Nodwell H1 site assemblage are provided in **Appendix E – Images 11-13**. Additional detailed site location information, including GPS coordinates, is provided within **Appendix F – Table 1**, and a catalogue of the artifacts collected from the Nodwell H1 site is provided within **Appendix G – Table 1**. An inventory of the documentary record generated in the field can be found within **Appendix H**. All artifacts are stored within one plastic bin (L: 40.0 cm x W: 31.0 cm x H: 30.0 cm) identified as Box: 345-ER2133-22-ST1/2-01.

3.1.2 Artifact Analysis

The overall historic assemblage collected during the Stage 2 survey of this site suggests a late domestic habitation beginning in the 1890s and extending into the 20th century.

The Parks Canada's Database Artifact Inventory Guide was used as a template during the cataloguing phase of the analysis and was modified accordingly. All artifacts were classified according to specific functional classes. These classes are intended to reflect related behaviour and general functionally related activities. The "Foodways" class, for example, includes all aspects of food preparation, storage and consumption. Likewise, the "Architectural" class is a catch-all category for items such as brick, nails, window pane glass, etc. These Classes are further subdivided into Groups reflecting more specialized activities. The "Architectural" class, for example, includes groups such as construction materials, nails and window pane glass. The Groups are then further refined into Types defined by attributes that are either functionally or temporally diagnostic, and so on. By classifying archaeological material in this manner, general

trends on how an area was used may be discernible. Breakdown of the artifacts minus inclusions by artifact class is shown in **Table 7** below.

Table 7: Nodwell H1 Site Stage 2 Historic Artifacts by Class

Class	Frequency	% of Total
Activities	28	3
Architectural	130	14
Foodways	732	82
Unassigned	7	1
Total:	897	100

Activities Class

The Activities Class consists entirely of red earthenware flower pot sherds. The flower pot sherds come from pots thrown by mechanical means as opposed to having been thrown by hand on a potter's wheel. Mechanized jiggers and jolleys were used in England during the 1840s, but it was not until new patents for more reliable machines were made during the 1860s to 1880s period that these machines generally replaced hand-powered jiggers and throwing in factory potteries (Birks, 2017). In Ontario, the jigger and jolley were used to make flower pots for the horticultural trade up until WWI. An automatic flowerpot machine was patented in Hamilton in 1909, and it was the only machine that was developed and used in Ontario for making pottery (Newlands, 1979, p.9). Flower pots are a good indication of gardening practices. The flower pot sherds in this assemblage are of 20th century origin.

Architectural Class

The Architectural Class in this assemblage consists entirely of window pane glass sherds (n=130). Sheet glass underwent technological improvements in the 19th century, ultimately enabling the development of thicker, larger windows. This change allows us to make statements regarding the relative date of window glass depending on its thickness (Pacey, 1981). The average thickness prior to 1850 was less than 1.55 mm. All pane glass in this assemblage is of the thick post-1850 variety.

Foodways Class

The Foodways Class is, in general, one of the largest and most temporally diagnostic artifact classes in the material culture assemblage recovered from a domestic site. It makes up 82% of this site's entire assemblage. The two ceramic types represented in this assemblage are Ironstone (n=93) and vitrified white earthenware (n=475).

Ironstone, a harder and stronger white-bodied ware than refined white earthenware (RWE), was first created in the late 1840s and reached peak popularity during the 1870s in Ontario. Vitrified white earthenwares and semi-porcelaineous wares became popular in the late 19th century (Kenyon, 1995). The change from Ironstone to VEW is somewhat of a continuum, and it should be noted that the Ironstone observed in this collection is thick, vitrified and is unlikely to be of the earlier variety created around the time of Ironstone's entry to the ceramics market. It should also be noted that vitrified wares were sold under a variety of names. Due to the wealth of

makers' marks in this assemblage, we see wares marked as "granite", "semi-porcelain" and "porcelain opaque", all variations of VEW.

There are 156 sherds of decorated tablewares in the assemblage, as well as 29 sherds with makers' marks. Vitrified white earthenwares dominate the tableware assemblage on this site, several with recognizable maker's marks (discussed below) all corroborating a habitation beginning ca. 1890 at the earliest.

Of the decorated wares in this assemblage, all are on vitrified white earthenwares. A number of recognizable patterned dish sets are observable, including a delicate brown floral and botanical pattern named "BLOSSOM", a larger floral black transfer print, a large number of VEW sherds with gilding around the rim, a few low relief moulded sherds and a number of sherds of a tea leaf pattern painted dish set. Moulding as a technique is not diagnostic, although moulded patterns, such as were popular on Ironstone, are sometimes recognizable. Moulding became quite popular on tablewares with the rise of Ironstone in the latter half of the 19th century.

Five different types of makers' marks were identified in the assemblage. One is highly fragmented and simply reads "GRANITE", while the others are identifiable, some corresponding to specific patterned dish sets. The most prominent set in the assemblage is marked by S Bridgwood & Sons and named "PORCELAIN OPAQUE", displaying the above-mentioned Blossom pattern. Originally a Staffordshire family business, based on the mark, this ware dates to 1891 at the earliest (Birks, 2022a). Also prominent in the assemblage is a brown transfer print made by the Clemenston Brothers, also dating to ca. 1891 and later (Birks, 2022b). Makers' marks by J&G Meakin reading "SEMI-PORCELAIN" were also recovered, dating to 1907 at the earliest (Birks, 2022c). As well, the tea leaf pattern painted ware is marked by Mellor, Taylor & Co. and was produced between 1880 and 1903 (Birks, 2022d).

Foodways Glass in this assemblage consists of 164 pieces of machine-made fruit jars, including four recognizable wide-mouth external thread finishes.

Semi-automated bottling machines for both wide-mouthed containers and narrow-mouthed bottles, were invented at the end of the 19th century, 1893 and 1899, respectively. However, it was not until the early 20th century, with the advent of fully automated bottling machines, that machine made glass bottles became popular (Jones and Sullivan, 1989).

Unassigned Class

This class is a catch-all for those items that do not easily fit into the other categories, and for glass fragments that are not identifiable to purpose (i.e., is it a beverage bottle, pharmaceutical jar, decorative lighting?). The Unassigned Class at this site contains seven pieces of corroded ferrous strapping.

Analysis and Conclusions

The assemblage at the Nodwell H1 site contains domestic and architectural material indicative of a domestic habitation beginning in the 1890s at the earliest and extending into the 20th century.

This is corroborated by the domination of the assemblage by vitrified earthenwares, machine made glass and machine-pressed flower pot sherds. There is no evidence in this assemblage of any of the potential pre-1890s habitations or structures in the area. It is likely that the material in this assemblage represents a domestic refuse deposit related to the takeover of the Nodwell family farm by Robert D. Nodwell in 1895, at which point he constructed a new brick house within the site area for his father Robert Nodwell and farmed the land well into the 20th century.

4.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

Archeoworks Inc. was contracted to conduct a Stage 1-2 AA in support of the proposed development of municipal addresses 63 and 63A Trafalgar Road, located in the Town of Erin (the “study area”). The study area encompasses part of Lots 11 and 12 East of Market Street, part of Lot 14 and all of Lots 15 and 16 West of Market Street, part of Lot 17 and all of Lots 18, 19 and 20 East of Guelph Street, part of Lots 21 and 22 and all of Lots 23 and 24 West of Guelph Street, and part of Lot 4 North of the Road Allowance Between Concessions 7 and 8, all of Registered Plan 95, and is located within part of Lots 23 and 24, Concession 8, formerly in the Village of Hillsburgh, in the Geographic Township of Erin, historic County of Wellington, now in the Town of Erin, County of Wellington, Ontario.

Stage 1 background research established elevated archaeological potential within the study area due to the proximity of documented pre-1900 Euro-Canadian settlement (structures, roadway and railway), one currently listed cultural heritage resource (Nodwell 1895 residence) and one formerly listed cultural heritage resource (Nodwell 1868 residence and outbuildings) within the study area, the Hillsburgh Pioneer Cemetery, and water sources in the Credit River watershed. A review of previous archaeological assessments also revealed that the majority of the study area has already been assessed by other consultant companies and cleared of further archaeological concern (Archaeological Research Associates, 2018; Parker Archaeological Consulting, 2004). As such, a Stage 2 property survey was subsequently conducted for only the portion of the study area that remained unassessed (i.e., 63 Trafalgar Road), under ideal weather and lighting conditions.

Several areas of deep and extensive disturbances (i.e., extant structure, gravel driveway and buried utilities) were identified within this portion of the study area. The systematic survey of these areas was not undertaken due to their low to no archaeological potential classification. The remaining balance of the study area, consisting of manicured lawn and gardens, overgrown vegetation and a forested area, was subjected to a test pit form of survey at five-metre intervals.

One archaeological site of historic Euro-Canadian affiliation – designated as Nodwell H1 – was encountered during the test pit survey. The Nodwell H1 site consists of a total assemblage of 897 artifacts collected from four test pits and one excavated test unit. The archival data combined with the artifact analysis have revealed that this site is associated with the extant brick residence that currently sits within the site area at 63 Trafalgar Road. This structure was constructed ca. 1895 by Robert D. Nodwell for his father, Robert Nodwell, when he took over the main farm complex located further into the property.

As a collection of 10 or more 19th century artifacts within a 10-metre radius was recovered, in accordance with *Section 7.12, Standard 1.b* of the 2011 S&G, the Nodwell H1 site was registered with the *MHSTCI* under the Borden number AkHa-35. However, as per *Section 2.3, RHF Standard 2.a.* of the *19th Century Rural Historical Farmstead Sites Draft Standards for Consultant Archaeologists (MHSTCI, 2021)*, analysis of historical documentation and artifacts has determined

that less than 80% of the site's occupation dates to before 1900. With that, the Nodwell H1 site does not have further CHVI. No Stage 3 AA is required for this site and the entirety of the study area can be cleared of further archaeological concern.

5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

Considering the findings outlined within this report, the following recommendations are presented:

1. The **Nodwell H1 (AkHa-35)** site does not represent an archaeological resource of further cultural heritage value or interest. No further archaeological assessment is required for this site.
2. The entirety of the study area is considered free of archaeological concern. No further archaeological assessment is required.

No construction activities shall take place within the study area prior to the *MHSTCI* (Archaeology Programs Unit) confirming in writing that all archaeological licensing and technical review requirements have been satisfied.

6.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

1. This report is submitted to the *MHSTCI* as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c. 0.18. The report is reviewed to ensure that it complies with the standards and guidelines that are issued by the Minister, and that the archaeological fieldwork and report recommendations ensure the conservation, protection and preservation of the cultural heritage of Ontario. When all matters relating to archaeological sites within the project area of a development proposal have been addressed to the satisfaction of the *MHSTCI*, a letter will be issued by the ministry stating that there are no further concerns with regard to alterations to archaeological sites by the proposed development.
2. It is an offence under Sections 48 and 69 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* for any party other than a licensed archaeologist to make any alteration to a known archaeological site or to remove any artifact or other physical evidence of past human use or activity from the site, until such time as a licensed archaeologist has completed archaeological fieldwork on the site, submitted a report to the Minister stating that the site has no further cultural heritage value or interest, and the report has been filed in the Ontario Public Register of Archaeology Reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.
3. Should previously undocumented archaeological resources be discovered, they may be a new archaeological site and therefore subject to Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. The proponent or person discovering the archaeological resources must cease alteration of the site immediately and engage a licensed consultant archaeologist to carry out archaeological fieldwork, in compliance with Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.
4. The *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act*, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33 requires that any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and the Registrar at the *Ministry of Government and Consumer Services*.

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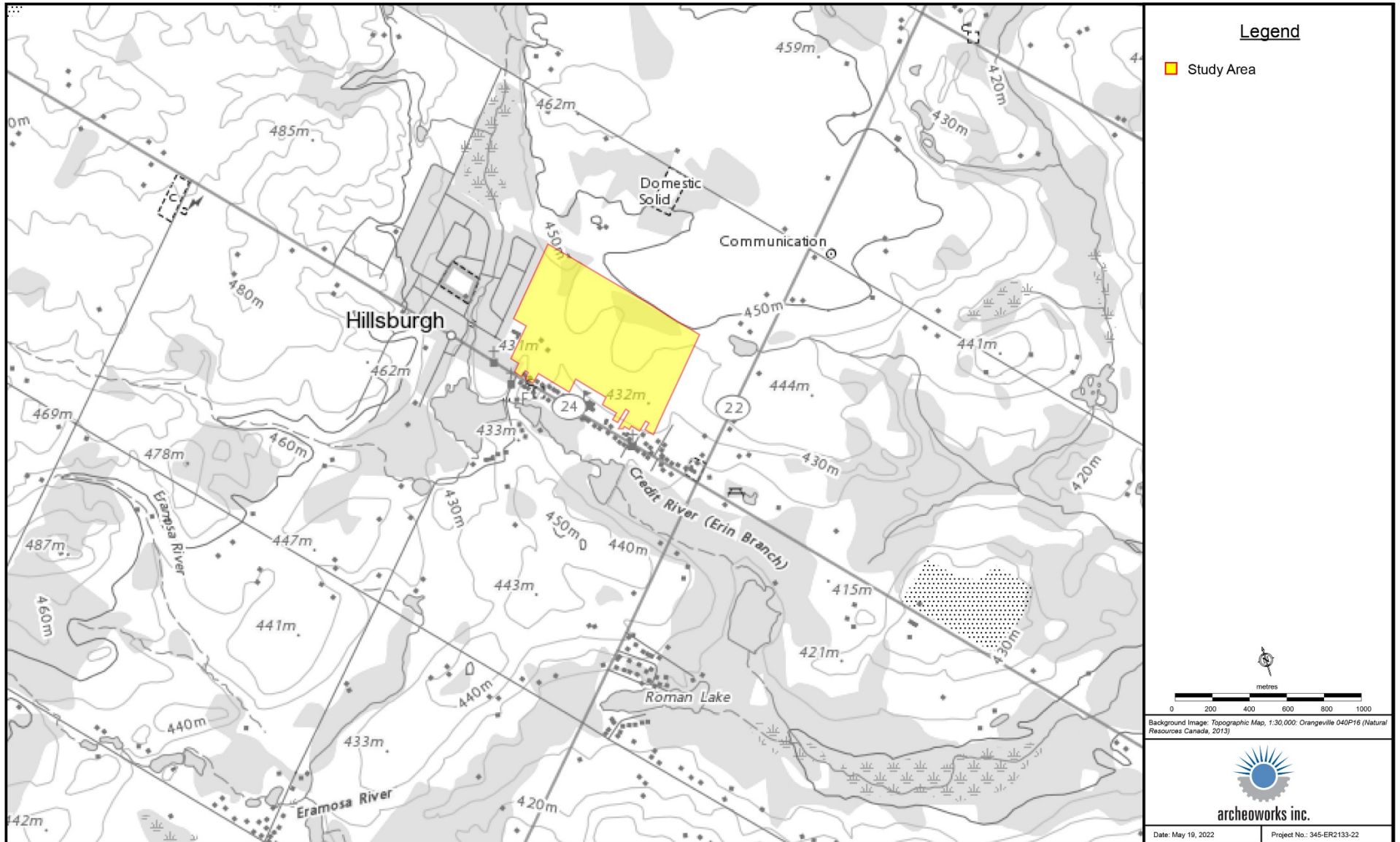
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APPENDICES

APPENDIX A: MAPS



Map 1: National Topographic Map identifying the Stage 1-2 AA study area.



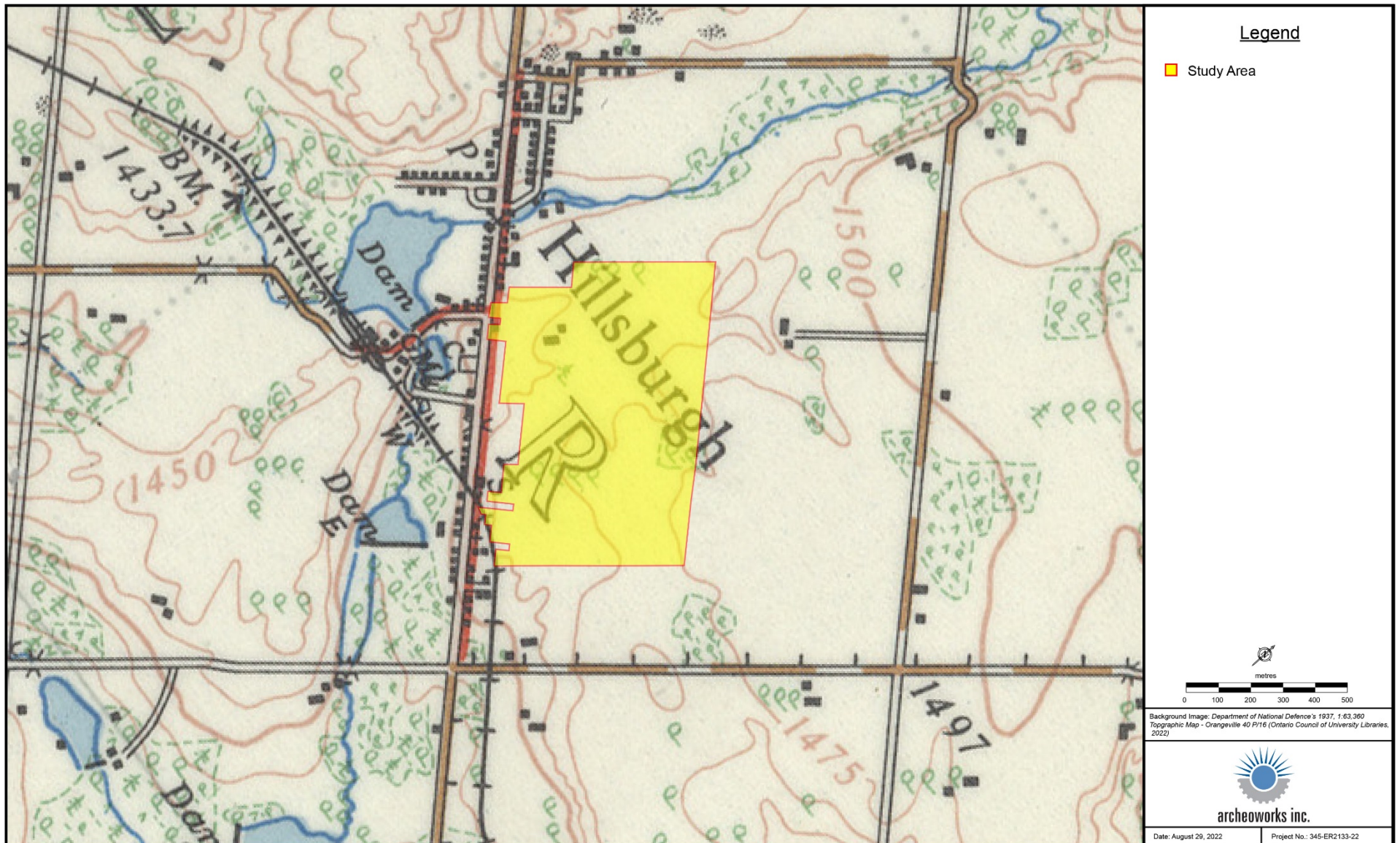
Map 2: Stage 1-2 AA study area within the 1861 Map of the County of Wellington – Township of Erin.



Map 3: Stage 1-2 AA study area within the 1877 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Wellington – Township of Erin*.



Map 4: Stage 1-2 AA study area within the 1906 Historical Atlas of the County of Wellington – Township of Erin.



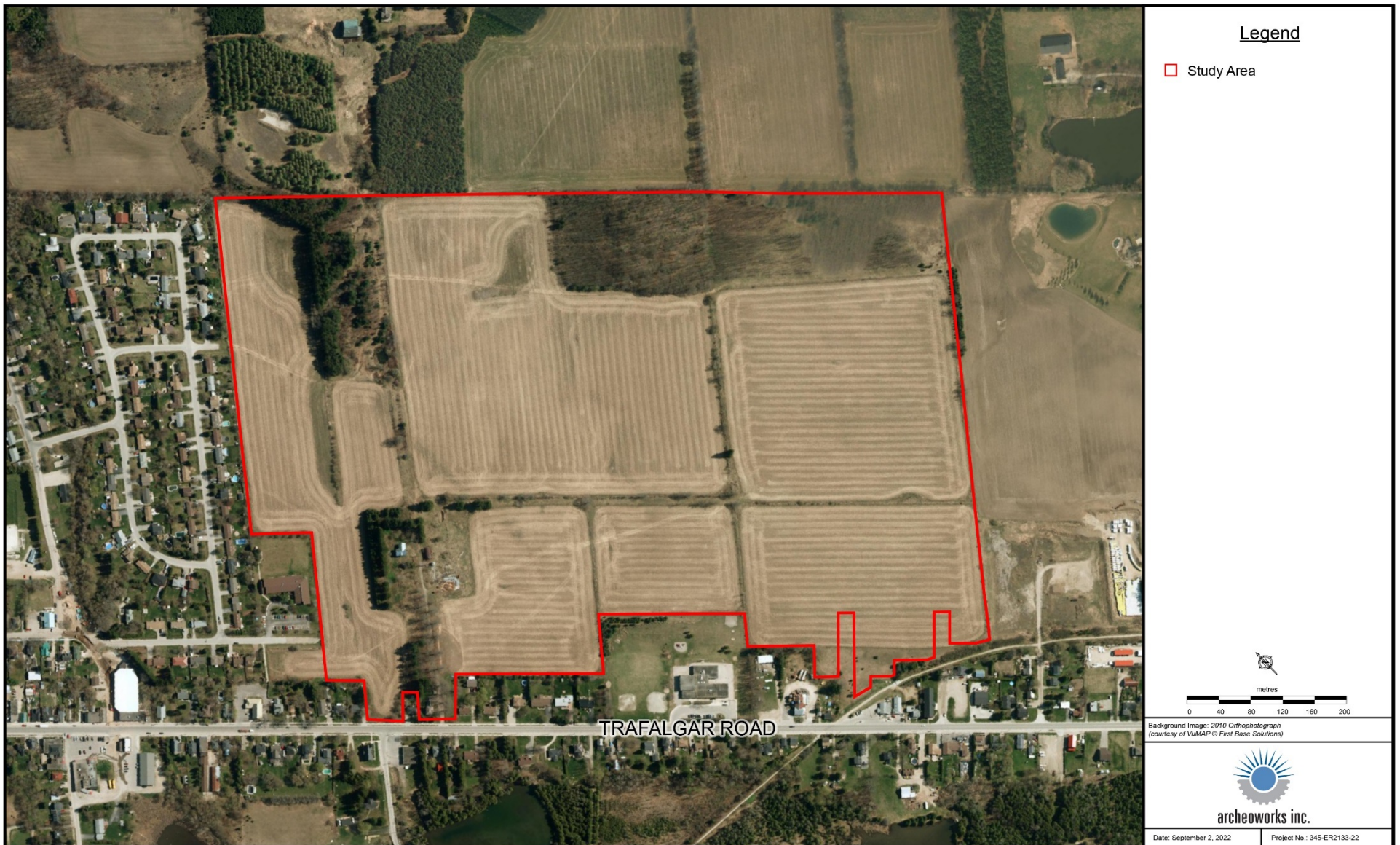
Map 5: Stage 1-2 AA study area within a 1937 topographic map.



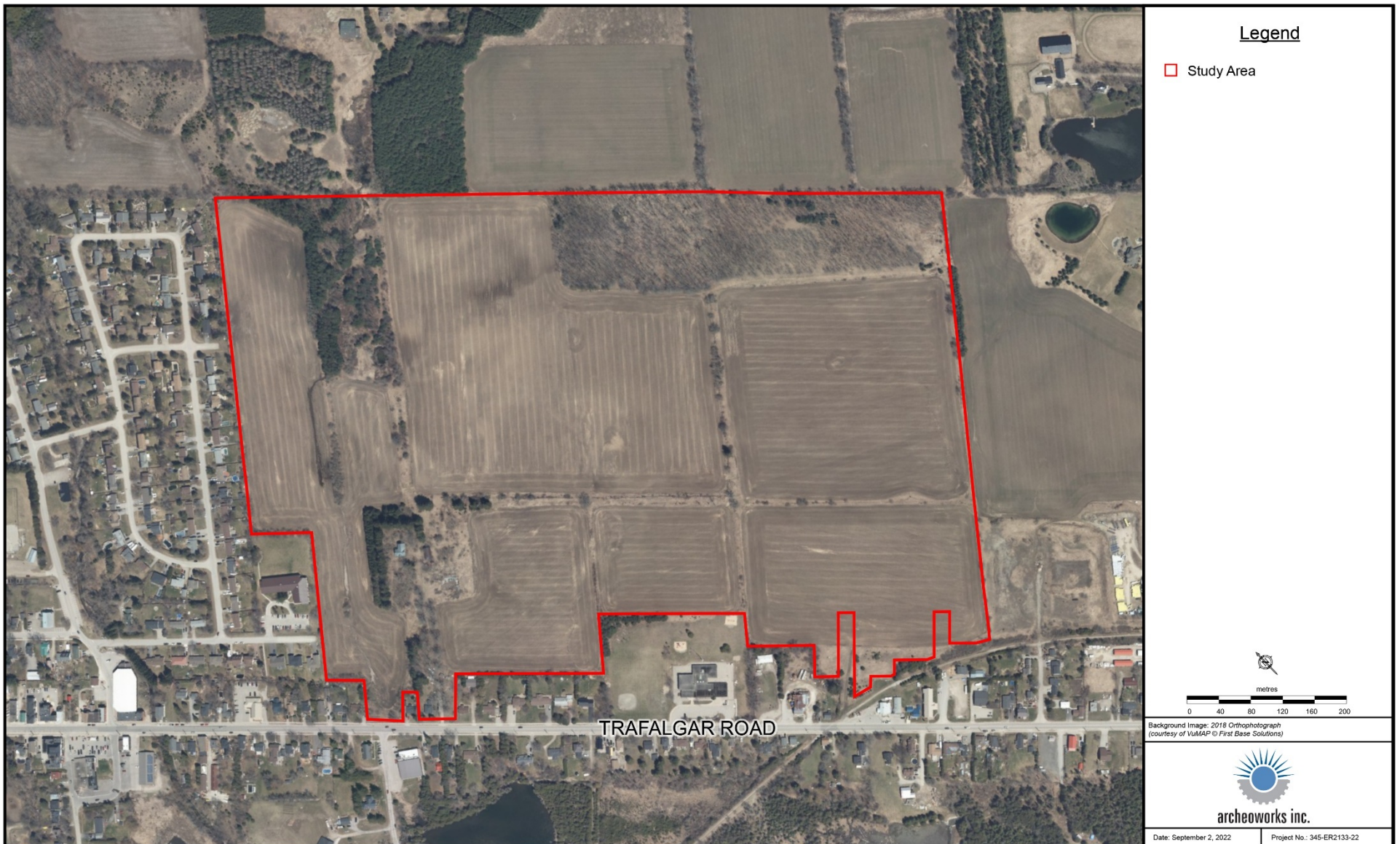
Map 6: Stage 1-2 AA study area within a 1954 aerial photograph.



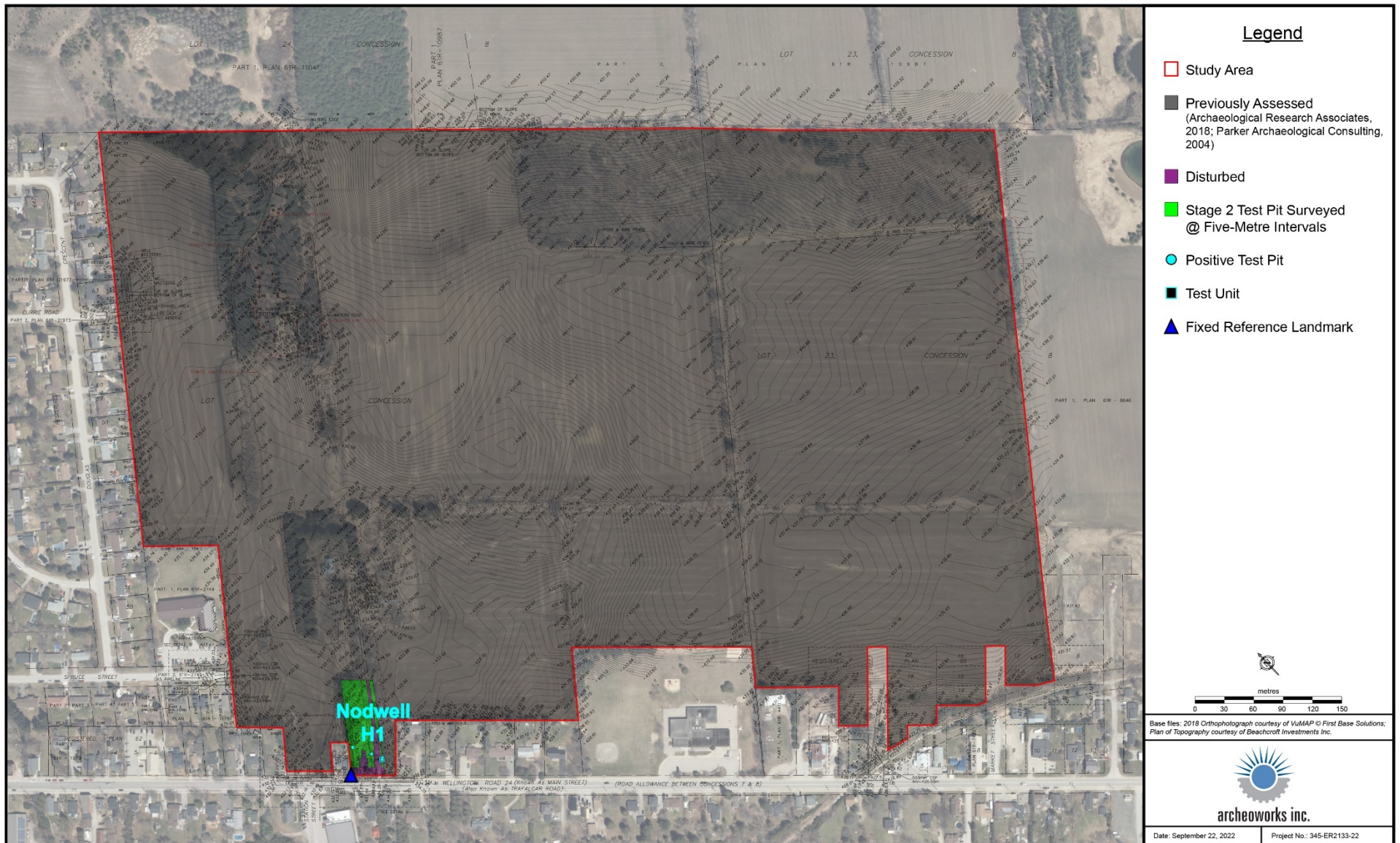
Map 7: Stage 1-2 AA study area within a 2002 orthophotograph.



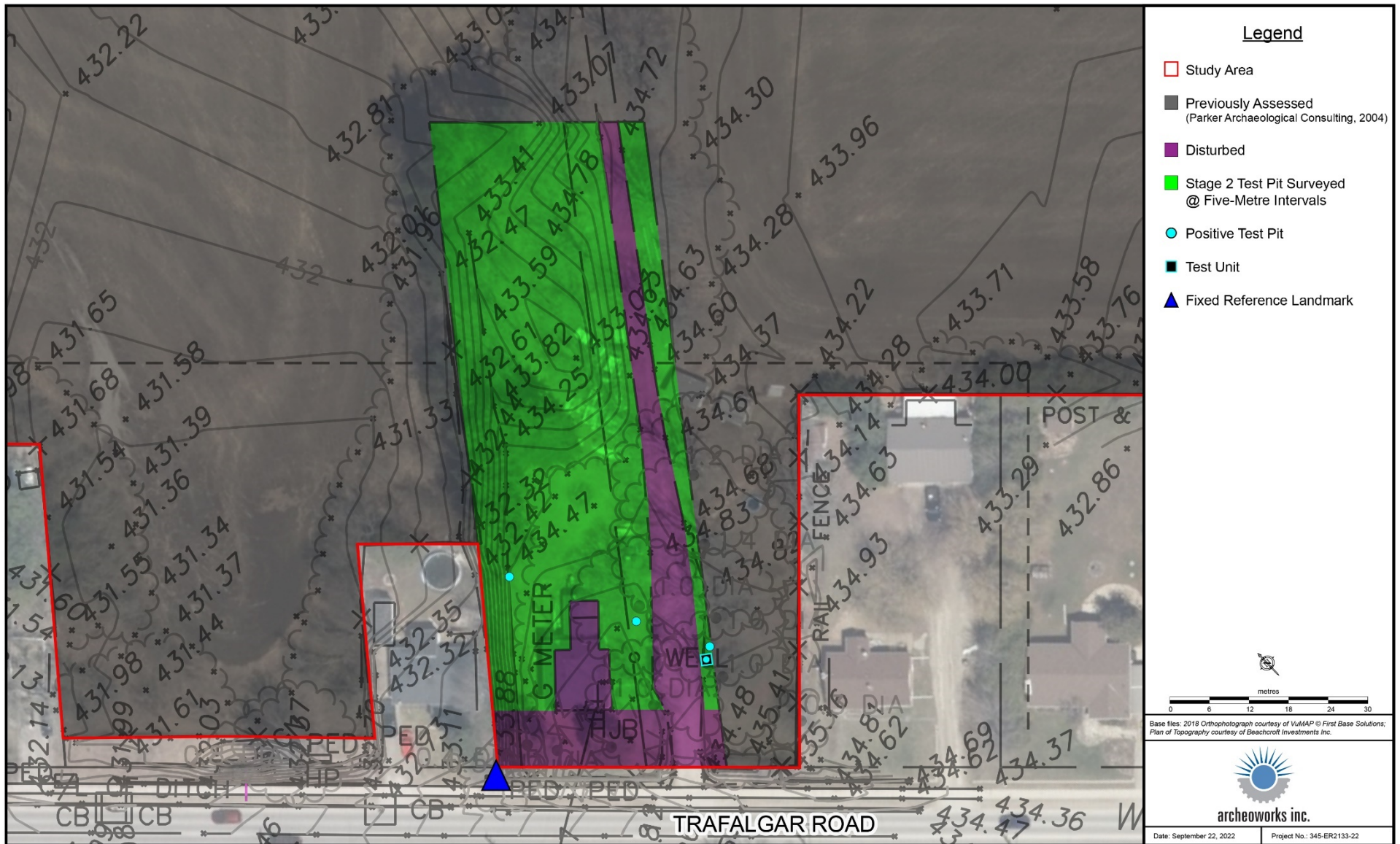
Map 8: Stage 1-2 AA study area within a 2010 orthophotograph.



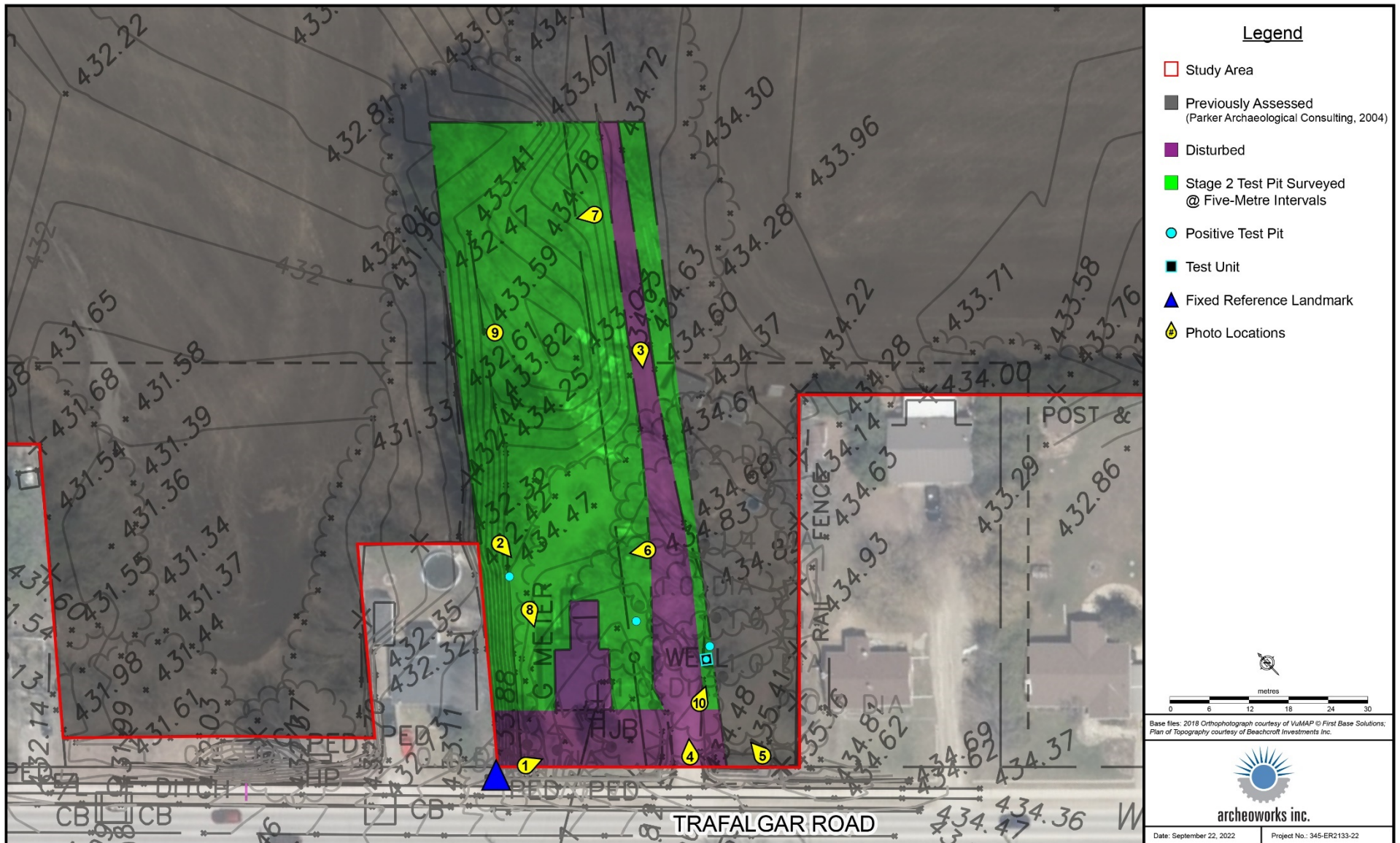
Map 9: Stage 1-2 AA study area within a 2018 orthophotograph.



Map 10: Stage 1-2 AA results of the entire study area.



Map 11: Results of the Stage 2 AA for 63 Trafalgar Road within the study area.



Map 12: Stage 2 AA results with photo locations depicted.

APPENDIX B: SUMMARY OF BACKGROUND RESEARCH

Feature of Archaeological Potential		Results		
Physical Features		Yes	No	Comment
1	Water on or adjacent to the study area		X	If Yes, potential confirmed
1a	Presence of primary water source within 300 metres of the study area (lakes, rivers, streams, creeks)	X		If Yes, potential confirmed
1b	Presence of secondary water source within 300 metres (intermittent creeks and streams, springs, marshes, swamps)	X		If Yes, potential confirmed
1c	Features indicating past presence of water source within 300 metres (former shorelines, relic water channels, beach ridges, etc.)		X	If Yes, potential confirmed
1d	Accessible or inaccessible shoreline within 300 metres (high bluffs, swamp or marsh fields by the edge of a lake, sandbars stretching into marsh, etc.)		X	If Yes, potential confirmed
2	Elevated topography (eskers, drumlins, knolls, plateaus, etc.)		X	If Yes to two or more of 2-4 or 7-10, potential confirmed
3	Pockets of well-drained sandy soil, especially near areas of heavy soil or rocky ground		X	If Yes to two or more of 2-4 or 7-10, potential confirmed
4	Distinctive land formations (mounds, caverns, waterfalls, peninsulas, etc.)		X	If Yes to two or more of 2-4 or 7-10, potential confirmed
Cultural Features		Yes	No	Comment
5	Previously identified archaeological site(s) within 300 metres		X	If Yes, potential confirmed
6	Known burial site or cemetery on or directly adjacent to the property		X	If Yes, potential confirmed
7	Associated with resource areas related to food or medicinal plants, scarce raw materials, early Euro-Canadian industry		X	If Yes to two or more of 2-4 or 7-10, potential confirmed
8	Indications of early Euro-Canadian settlement (monuments, cemeteries, structures, etc.) within 300 metres	X		If Yes to two or more of 2-4 or 7-10, potential confirmed
9	Historic transportation route (historic road, trail, portage, rail area, etc.) within 100 metres	X		If Yes to two or more of 2-4 or 7-10, potential confirmed
10	Property listed on a municipal register or designated under the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> or that is a federal, provincial or municipal historic landmark or site within 300 metres		X	If Yes to two or more of 2-4 or 7-10, potential confirmed
Property-specific Information		Yes	No	Comment
11	Contains property listed or designated (under the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i>) by the municipality	X		If Yes, potential confirmed
12	Local knowledge (Indigenous communities, heritage organizations, municipal heritage committees, etc.)		X	If Yes, potential confirmed
13	Archaeological Management Plan (AMP) illustrating archaeological potential for all or parts of the study area		X – no AMP	If Yes, potential confirmed
14	Recent ground disturbance, not including agricultural cultivation (post-1960, extensive and deep land alterations)	X – parts		If Yes, low archaeological potential is determined

APPENDIX C: HISTORY OF THE HURON-WENDAT NATION

ANNEX

History of the Nation Huronne-Wendat

As an ancient people, traditionally, the Huron-Wendat, a great Iroquoian civilization of farmers and fishermen-hunter-gatherers and also the masters of trade and diplomacy, represented several thousand individuals. They lived in a territory stretching from the Gaspé Peninsula in the Gulf of Saint Lawrence and up along the Saint Lawrence Valley on both sides of the Saint Lawrence River all the way to the Great Lakes. Huronia, included in Wendake South, represents a part of the ancestral territory of the Huron-Wendat Nation in Ontario. It extends from Lake Nipissing in the North to Lake Ontario in the South and Île Perrot in the East to around Owend Sound in the West. This territory is today marked by several hundred archaeological sites, listed to date, testifying to this strong occupation of the territory by the Nation. It is an invaluable heritage for the Huron-Wendat Nation and the largest archaeological heritage related to a First Nation in Canada.

According to our own traditions and customs, the Huron-Wendat are intimately linked to the Saint Lawrence River and its estuary, which is the main route of its activities and way of life. The Huron-Wendat formed alliances and traded goods with other First Nations among the networks that stretched across the continent.

Today, the population of the Huron-Wendat Nation is composed of more than 4000 members distributed on-reserve and off-reserve.

The Huron-Wendat Nation band council (CNHW) is headquartered in Wendake, the oldest First Nations community in Canada, located on the outskirts of Quebec City (20 km north of the city) on the banks of the Saint Charles River. There is only one Huron-Wendat community, whose ancestral territory is called the Nionwentsïo, which translates to "our beautiful land" in the Wendat language.

The Huron-Wendat Nation is also the only authority that have the authority and rights to protect and take care of her ancestral sites in Wendake South.

APPENDIX D: ARCHIVAL DATA

Table 1: Abstract Index Books, 1829 to 1912 – West half of Lot 24, Concession 8, Township of Erin, County of Wellington

No. of Instrument	Instrument	Its Date	Date of Registry	Grantor	Grantee	Quantity of Land	Consideration or amount of Mortgage	Remarks
	Patent	9July1829		The Crown	Canada Company	All 200		
597	B&S	14Aug1833	14Jan1834	Canada Company	James Dunn	All 200		
599	B&S	10Jan1838	5Feb1839	James Dunn	George Chalmers	All 200		
566	B&S	4Feb1838	8Feb1839	George Chalmers	William Nodwell	All 200		
176	B&S	8Mar1845	14May1845	William Nodwell	Angus McMurchy	E½ 100	£65	
730	Probate of Will	2Aug1844	10Mar1846	William Nodwell				containing this land
11857	Release of Dower	26Mar1858	14Apr1858	Amelia Nodwell, widow of Thomas Nodwell	Robert Nodwell	part 45		
13592	Release	1July1859	2July1859	Letitia Nodwell	Robert Nodwell	part 45		
7839	B&S	5Apr1895	5June1895	Robt. Nodwell	John Young, Samuel Young, William Holmes Nodwell - Trustees of St. Andrews Church	W. cor of W½, ¼ac.		
9043	Pro. Will	8July1899	13Nov1901	Robert Nodwell Sr.	Robert D. Nodwell	SW½		subj to annuity and legacies
10498	Quit Claim	2Oct1907	20Nov1907	Letitia Dalmer and John Dalmer	Robert D. Nodwell	SW½, 100		premise and \$1.00
11614	Quit Claim	1May1912	4June1912	Elizabeth Parry	Robert D. Nodwell	SW½, 100	Premises or \$1000	
11622	Release	8June1912	10June1912	Ann Jane Nodwell	Robert D. Nodwell	SW½, 100	\$500	

Table 2: Tax Assessment and Collectors Rolls, 1853 to 1895 – Lot 24, Concession 8, Township of Erin, County of Wellington

*Note: relevant entries are italicized.

Year	Name/ Occupant	Occupation	f/h/t	Age	No. of Acres	No. of Acres Cleared	Value of Real Property	Total Value of Real and Personal Property	Remarks
1853	Angus McMurchy		f		88		£200	£10254.10	
	William Chancellor		f		32		£47	£50	Concession 8 + 9
	<i>Robert Nodwell</i>		<i>f</i>		<i>100</i>		<i>£200</i>	<i>£231</i>	
1866	James Trott		f		4		\$10	\$10	west
	<i>Robert Nodwell</i>		<i>f</i>		<i>100</i>		<i>\$1,900</i>	<i>\$2,000</i>	<i>west</i>
	Angus McMurchy		f		88		\$1,432	\$1,632	east
1867	<i>Robert Nodwell</i>		<i>f</i>		<i>100</i>		<i>\$1,900</i>	<i>\$2,000</i>	<i>west</i>
1869	<i>Robert Nodwell</i>	<i>farmer</i>	<i>f</i>	51	100	85	\$1,900	\$2,100	<i>W: 7 in family: Presby: 10cows;20sheep;1hog;2horses</i>
	Angus McMurchy	farmer	f	59	88	80	\$1,400	\$1,500	E: 6 in family: Presby
1870	John Byrne		f		18¾		\$840	\$840	L24,25,26; C7+8
	Thomas Everdale		f		6¼		\$175	\$175	L24+25; C8+9
	Angus McMurchy		f	60	88	80	\$1,400	\$1,500	6 in family: Presby: 6cows;15sheep;2horses
	<i>Robert Nodwell</i>		<i>f</i>	52	100	85	<i>\$1,800</i>	<i>\$2,000</i>	<i>7 in family: Presby: 10cows;20sheep</i>
1871	John Byrne		f		18¾		\$1,000	\$1,000	L24,25,26; C7+8
	Angus McMurchy Sr.		f		88		\$1,400	\$1,500	
	Robert Nodwell		f		100		\$1,800	\$2,000	
1872	John Byrne	Blacksmith	f		18¾		\$950	\$950	L24,25,26; C7+8
	Angus McMurchy Sr.		f		88		\$1,400	\$1,500	
	<i>Robert Nodwell</i>		<i>f</i>		<i>100</i>		<i>\$1,854</i>	<i>\$2,000</i>	
1875	John Byrne	Blacksmith	f	43	19¼		\$1,790	\$4,790	L24,25,26; C7+8; 6 acres of L24C8: 4 in family: 1cow; 1horse
	Angus McMurchy Sr.	farmer	f	64	88	70	\$2,100	\$3,130	also freeholder of L26C7 valued at \$1000; east: 7 in family
	<i>Robert Nodwell</i>	<i>farmer</i>	<i>f</i>		<i>100</i>		<i>\$2,300</i>	<i>\$3,850</i>	<i>west</i>
	Richard Evendale	labourer	f	52	6	2	\$60	\$150	east: also freeholder of L24C9 valued at \$90; 1cow
1877	John Byrne		f		19¾	19¾	\$2,020	\$2,120	L24,25; C7+8
	Richard Evendale		f		10	6	\$140	\$3,150	included land in L17C11, and mixed with L24C9
	Angus McMurchy Sr.		f		88	70	\$2,900	\$3,300	E: also freeholder of L26C7 valued at \$900
	<i>Robert Nodwell</i>		<i>f</i>		<i>100</i>	<i>80</i>	<i>\$2,900</i>	<i>\$3,290</i>	<i>W</i>
1879	Richard Evendale	farmer	f	66	6	2	\$70	\$150	E: also freeholder of WL24C9 valued at \$80: 4 in family: 2cows
	Angus McMurchy Sr.	farmer	f	72	88	70	\$2,000	\$3,650	E: also freeholder of four parcels valued between \$250 and 900: 9 in family: 10cows;19sheep;6hogs;5horses

Year	Name/ Occupant	Occupation	f/h/t	Age	No. of Acres	No. of Acres Cleared	Value of Real Property	Total Value of Real and Personal Property	Remarks
	<i>Robert Nodwell</i>	<i>farmer</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>61</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>80</i>	<i>\$2,900</i>	<i>\$5,520</i>	<i>W: also freeholder of 100ac of L32C8 valued at \$2600: 7 in family: 8cows;16sheep;18hogs;4horses</i>
1883	John Byrne		f	51	6		\$1,100	\$1,900	E: also F of WL26C8, WL25C8, EL25C7 and L23C7
	Angus McMurchy Sr.	farmer	f	74	88	70	\$2,800	\$3,100	E: 2 in family: 8cows;20sheep;6hogs;5horses
	<i>Robert Nodwell</i>	<i>farmer</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>65</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>80</i>	<i>\$3,800</i>	<i>\$4,000</i>	<i>W: 7 in family: 6cows;20sheep;5hogs;2horses</i>
	<i>Robert D. Nodwell</i>		<i>fs</i>	<i>21</i>					
1895	John Byrne	gentleman	f	63	19½	19½	\$2,000	\$2,000	combined with L25+26,C7+8: 2 in family
	<i>Robert D. Nodwell</i>	<i>farmer</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>32</i>	<i>184</i>	<i>175</i>	<i>\$7,200</i>	<i>\$7,300</i>	<i>W: combined with L23C8: 4 in family: 15cows;11sheep;5hogs;6horses</i>
	<i>Robert Nodwell</i>	<i>farmer</i>	<i>f</i>						
	Angus McMurchy Sr.	farmer	f	74	196	160	\$6,800	\$6,950	E: combined with L23+26,C7+8: 11 in family: 11cows;18sheep;3hogs;7horses

APPENDIX E: IMAGES



Image 1: Disturbances associated with an extant brick dwelling and marked buried utilities in the front lawn.



Image 2: Disturbances associated with the extant brick dwelling.



Image 3: Disturbances associated with a gravel driveway.



Image 4: Disturbances associated with a gravel driveway.



Image 5: View of test pit survey conducted at five-metre intervals in manicured lawn.



Image 6: View of test pit survey conducted at five-metre intervals in manicured lawn.



Image 7: View of test pit survey conducted at five-metre intervals in forested area.



Image 8: View of test pit survey conducted to within one metre of built structures.



Image 9: View of typical test pit stratigraphy.



Image 10: View of intensified test pit and test unit excavation at the Nodwell H1 site.



Image 11: Representative sample of artifacts from the Nodwell H1 site. Top row: Mellor, Taylor & Co. Ironstone, J&G Meakin Semi-Porcelain, S. Bridgwood & Sons Blossom Pattern "Porcelain Opaque," Clemenston Brothers Ironstone.

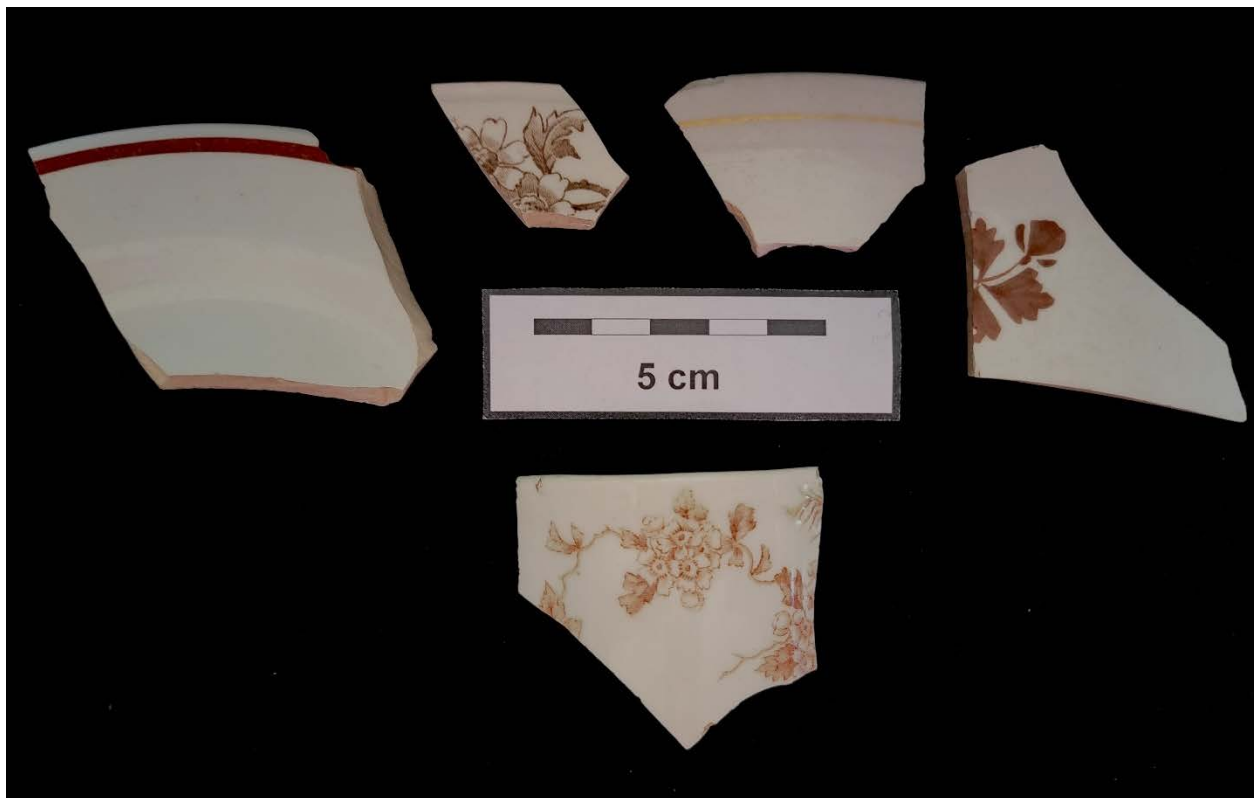


Image 12: Representative sample of artifacts from the Nodwell H1 site. Top row: Ironstone rim of tea leaf pattern plate, brown transfer print Ironstone, gilt VEW, tea leaf pattern Ironstone; Bottom row: Blossom pattern "Porcelain Opaque."

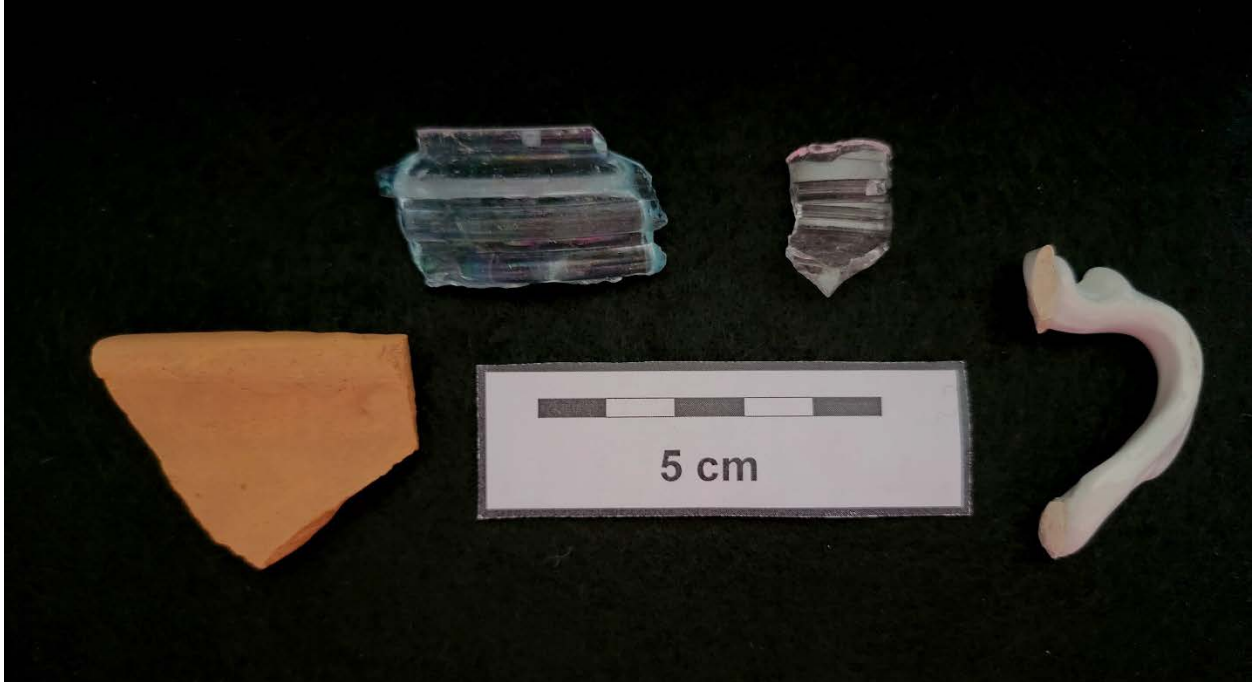


Image 13: Representative sample of artifacts from the Nodwell H1 site. Top row: external threaded fruit jar rim, external threaded container glass; Bottom row: machined flower pot rim, moulded Ironstone tea cup handle.

APPENDIX F: DETAILED SITE LOCATION INFORMATION

Table 1: Detailed Site Location Information

Borden Number	AkHa-35	
Site Name	Nodwell H1	
Description of Location	The site area is located in the manicured lawn surrounding an extant historic structure at 63 Trafalgar Road, former Village of Hillsburgh, now Town of Erin. The centre of site is approximately 32 metres due northeast from the centre of Trafalgar Road centreline and 1,023 metres due northwest from Wellington Road 22 centreline. The elevation of the centre of site is at 436 metres above sea level. Access from Trafalgar Road.	
Fixed Reference Landmark	17T 569149.49 4848684.33 (bell box located on the property line between 63 and 65 Trafalgar Road, on the northeast side of the roadway)	
Size of Site	Roughly 32 metres northwest-southeast by 2.5 metres northeast-southwest in size.	
Site Extent	Centre	17T 569178.00 4848688.00
	North	17T 569172.43 4848703.13
	East	17T 569186.71 4848674.83
	South	17T 569184.68 4848673.82
	West	17T 569184.68 4848673.82
Recorded GPS Coordinates	TP01	17T 569183.93 4848675.46
	TP02	17T 569181.56 4848685.04
	TP03	17T 569172.43 4848703.13
	TP04	17T 569186.71 4848674.83
	Test Unit	17T 569184.68 4848673.82
GPS Device	<i>Trimble GeoExplorer</i>	
Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) grid zone	17T	
Datum	NAD 1983 CSRS	
Method of Correction	Base Differential Correction	
Accuracy	Less than one metre	
Recommendations	This site is not considered to have significant cultural heritage value and interest. No further AA is recommended.	

APPENDIX G: ARTIFACT CATALOGUE¹

Table 1: Nodwell H1 Site Artifact Catalogue

Cat.	Provenience	FQ	Material	Class	Group	Object	Datable Attribute	Colour	Alt.	Comments
1	TP1	12	Glass	Foodways	Glass Stor.Containers	Fruit Jar	Machine Made	aqua		
2	TP1	13	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Ironstone			Undecorated
3	TP1	75	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Vitrified White Earthenware			Undecorated
4	TP1	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	VEW, black transfer			
5	TP1	9	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	VEW, makers' mark	brown		S Bridgwood & Sons "porcelain opaque" Blossom pattern 1891+
6	TP1	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	VEW, brown transfer			S Bridgwood & Sons "porcelain opaque" Blossom pattern 1891+
7	TP1	12	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	VEW, brown transfer			S Bridgwood & Sons "porcelain opaque" Blossom pattern 1891+
8	TP2	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Vitrified White Earthenware			Undecorated
9	TP2	3	Brick	Architectural	Construction Materials	Sample		red		
10	TP3	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Vitrified White Earthenware			Undecorated
11	TP4	1	Ferrous	Unassigned	Misc. Material	Strapping				
12	Test Unit	80	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Ironstone			Undecorated
13	Test Unit	264	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Vitrified White Earthenware			Undecorated
14	Test Unit	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	VEW, gilt			
15	Test Unit	38	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	VEW, gilt			
16	Test Unit	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	VEW, makers' mark	brown		Mend, Clemenstron Bros brown trans 1891+
17	Test Unit	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	VEW, brown transfer			Clemenstron Bros brown trans 1891+
18	Test Unit	16	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	VEW, brown transfer			Clemenstron Bros brown trans 1891+
19	Test Unit	5	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	VEW, makers' mark	brown		J&G Meakin Semi-Porcelain 1907+
20	Test Unit	12	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	VEW, makers' mark	brown		S Bridgwood & Sons "porcelain opaque" Blossom pattern 1891+
21	Test Unit	20	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	VEW, brown transfer			S Bridgwood & Sons "porcelain opaque" Blossom pattern 1891+
22	Test Unit	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	VEW, brown transfer			S Bridgwood & Sons "porcelain opaque" Blossom pattern 1891+
23	Test Unit	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	VEW, makers' mark	brown		"-GRANITE"
24	Test Unit	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	VEW, makers' mark	black		Mellor, Taylor & Co. Tea Leaf pattern 1880-1903
25	Test Unit	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	VEW, painted	brown		Mellor, Taylor & Co. Tea Leaf pattern 1880-1903
26	Test Unit	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	VEW, painted	brown		Mellor, Taylor & Co. Tea Leaf pattern 1880-1903
27	Test Unit	7	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	VEW, painted	brown		Mellor, Taylor & Co. Tea Leaf pattern 1880-1903
28	Test Unit	4	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	VEW, moulded			Simple shaped moulding, no pattern
29	Test Unit	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Tea Cup Handle	Tableware	VEW, moulded			
30	Test Unit	6	Ferrous	Unassigned	Misc. Material	Strapping				
31	Test Unit	127	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Thick			
32	Test Unit	146	Glass	Foodways	Glass Stor.Containers	Fruit Jar	Machine Made	aqua		
33	Test Unit	1	Glass	Foodways	Glass Stor.Containers	Fruit Jar	WM Ext Thread Finish	aqua		
34	Test Unit	2	Glass	Foodways	Glass Stor.Containers	Fruit Jar	WM Ext Thread Finish	aqua		
35	Test Unit	1	Glass	Foodways	Glass Stor.Containers	Fruit Jar	WM Ext Thread Finish	colourless		
36	Test Unit	2	Glass	Foodways	Glass Stor.Containers	Fruit Jar	Machine Made	colourless		
37	Test Unit	1	Ceramic	Activities	Agriculture/Garden	Flower Pot	Machine Pressed			Rim
38	Test Unit	27	Ceramic	Activities	Agriculture/Garden	Flower Pot	Machine Pressed			

¹ All artifacts are stored within one plastic bin (L: 40.0 cm x W: 31.0 cm x H: 30.0 cm), identified as Box: 345-ER2133-22-ST1/2-01.

APPENDIX H: INVENTORY OF DOCUMENTARY AND MATERIAL RECORD

Project Information:				
Project Number:		345-ER2133-22		
Licensee:		Kim Slocki (P029)		
MHSTCI PIF:		P029-1066-2022		
Document/ Material		Details	Location	
1.	Research/ Analysis/ Reporting Material	Digital files stored in: /2022 /345-ER2133-22 - Hillsburgh - 63 and 63A Trafalgar Road /Stage 1-2	Archeoworks Inc., 16715-12 Yonge Street, Suite 1029, Newmarket, ON, Canada, L3X 1X4	Stored on Archeoworks network servers
2.	Written Field Notes/ Annotated Field Maps	Field Notes/Maps: four (4) pages	Archeoworks Inc., 16715-12 Yonge Street, Suite 1029, Newmarket, ON, Canada, L3X 1X4	Stored on Archeoworks network servers
3.	Fieldwork Photographs	Digital Images: 95 digital photos	Archeoworks Inc., 16715-12 Yonge Street, Suite 1029, Newmarket, ON, Canada, L3X 1X4	Stored on Archeoworks network servers
4.	Artifacts	Nodwell H1: 897 artifacts All artifacts stored in Box: 345-ER2133-22-ST1/2-01	Archeoworks Inc., 16715-12 Yonge Street, Suite 1029, Newmarket, ON, Canada, L3X 1X4	Collection may be transferred to one of Archeoworks' secure, off-site storage facilities if deemed necessary.

Under Section 14 of the Terms and Conditions for Archaeological Licences issued under the *Ontario Heritage Act*, "the licensee shall hold in safekeeping all artifacts and records of archaeological fieldwork carried out under this licence, except where those artifacts and records are transferred by the licensee to Her Majesty the Queen in right of Ontario or the licensee is directed to deposit them in a public institution in accordance with subsection 66(1) of the Act." The collections are being stored at *Archeoworks Inc.* on the licensee's behalf.