

**Evaluation of 81 Trafalgar Road
According to *Ontario Regulation 9/06*
Hillsburgh Urban Area
Town of Erin**

Prepared for
Town of Erin
5684 Trafalgar Road
Hillsburgh, Ontario N0B1Z0

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GLOSSARY OF ABBREVIATIONS

ARA – Archaeological Research Associates Ltd.
 CHVI – Cultural Heritage Value or Interest
 CVR – Credit Valley Railway
 GRCA – Grand River Conservation Area
 MCM – Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism
 OHA – Ontario Heritage Act
 O. Reg. – Ontario Regulation
 WCMA – Wellington County Museum and Archives

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

The Town of Erin has requested that Archaeological Research Associates Ltd. (ARA) evaluate the cultural heritage value or interest (CHVI) of 81 Trafalgar Road according to *Ontario Regulation 9/06* as amended by *Ontario Regulation 569/22 (O. Reg.)* to determine if the property is worthy of designation under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act (OHA)*.

2.0 METHOD

This report examines the design of the property, presents its history and describes its context.

2.1 Field Survey

A field survey was conducted on October 19, 2023. The property was viewed and photographed from the public realm only. No interior access was afforded at this time. A site visit with permission to enter may assist with a deeper understanding of the property and its heritage attributes.

2.2 Research

Background information was obtained from historical maps (i.e., illustrated atlases), archival sources (i.e., historical publications and records) and published secondary sources (online and print).

2.3 Consultation

The Town of Erin initiated this report as one of the properties prioritised for designation by the Municipal Heritage Committee as a result of changes to the *OHA* brought on by Bill 23. Specifically, this work addresses the deadline for all listed properties to be designated, or removed from the Heritage Register, within two years (January 1, 2025).

2.4 Method Conclusion

Using the results of the field survey and research detailed above, the CHVI of 81 Trafalgar Road is evaluated against the criteria prescribed in *O. Reg. 9/06* of the *OHA*. If the property meets any of the criteria, a Statement of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest is then provided including a list of heritage attributes.

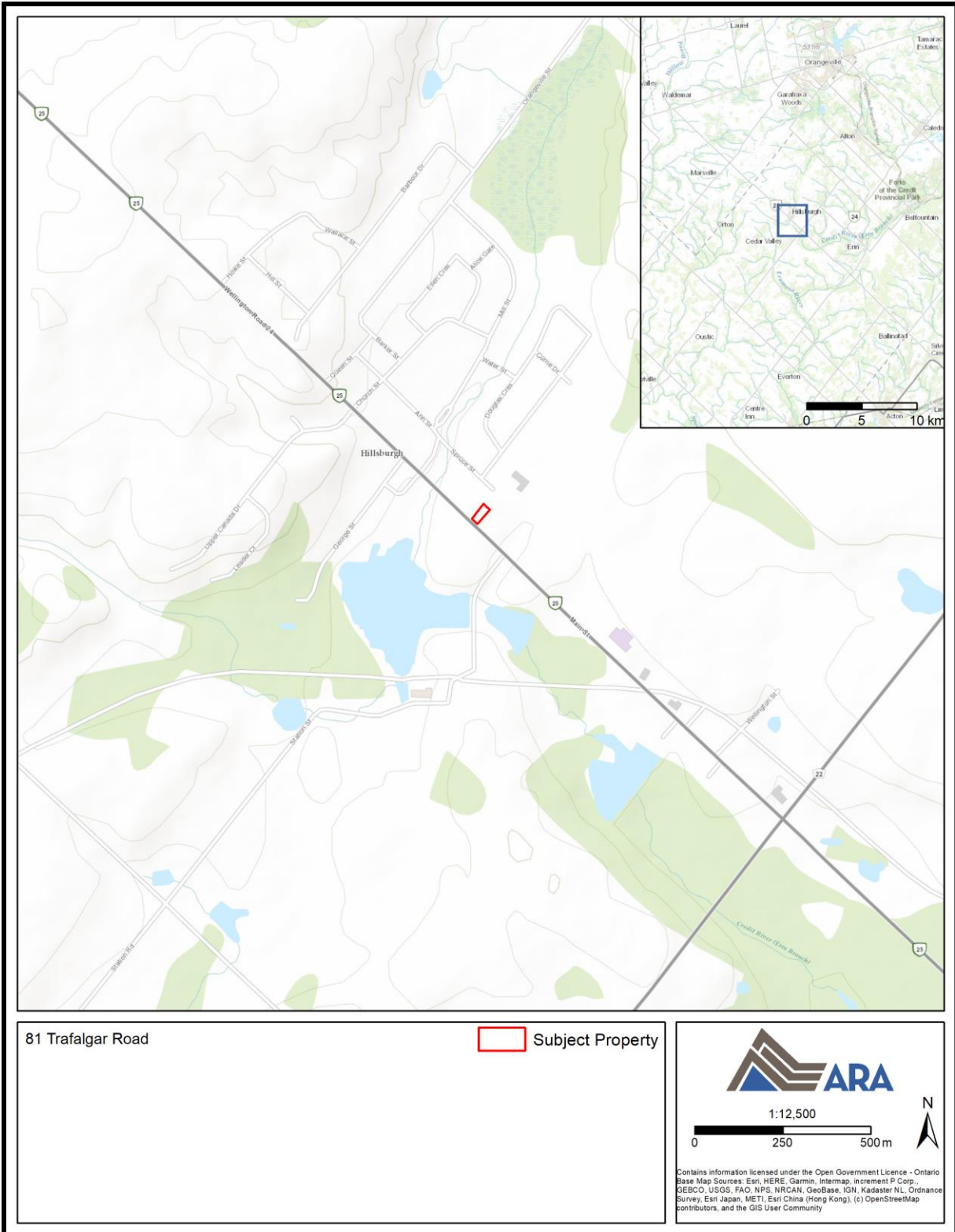
3.0 PROPERTY INFORMATION

Civic Address: 81 Main Street, Hillsburgh, Town of Erin, ON

Alternative Name: Presbyterian Church Manse

Legal Description: PART LOT 25, CONCESSION 8

The property location is outlined on Map 1 and Map 2.



Map 1: Subject Property in the Town of Erin
(Produced by ARA under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri)



Map 2: Subject Property on a Current Aerial
(Produced by ARA under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri)

4.0 PHOTOGRAPHS



Map 3: Image Location on Current Aerial
(Produced by ARA under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri)



**Image 1: Façade of 81 Trafalgar Road
(Photo taken October 19, 2023; Facing Northeast)**



**Image 2: Detail of Elliptical Arch Window Opening of 81 Trafalgar Road
(Photo taken October 19, 2023; Facing Northeast)**



**Image 3: Detail of Roofline and Window Openings of 81 Trafalgar Road
(Photo taken October 19, 2023; Facing Northeast)**



**Image 4: Detail of Foundation of 81 Trafalgar Road
(Photo taken October 19, 2023; Facing Northeast)**



**Image 5: Detail of Foundation of 81 Trafalgar Road
(Photo taken October 19, 2023; Facing Northeast)**



**Image 6: Detail of Roofline and Quoins of 81 Trafalgar Road
(Photo taken on October 19, 2023; Facing Northeast)**



**Image 7: Northwest Corner of 81 Trafalgar Road
(Photo taken on October 19, 2023; Facing East)**



**Image 8: North Elevation of 81 Trafalgar Road
(Photo taken on October 19, 2023; Facing East)**



**Image 9: Northeast Corner of 81 Trafalgar Road
(Photo taken on October 19, 2023; Facing South)**



**Image 10: Rear Elevation of 81 Trafalgar Road
(Photo taken on October 19, 2023; Facing South)**



**Image 11: South Elevation of 81 Trafalgar Road
(Photo taken October 19, 2023; Facing North)**



**Image 12: Context View of West Side of Trafalgar Road from 81 Trafalgar Road
(Photo taken on October 19, 2023; Facing Southwest)**



**Image 13: View of 81 Trafalgar Road with Church in Background
(Photo taken on October 19, 2023; Facing Northeast)**

5.0 BACKGROUND INFORMATION

5.1 Architecture or Design

The Italianate architectural style found in Ontario originated in England drawing inspiration from Italian Renaissance architecture which included highly decorative urban palazzos and commercial designs, picturesque Italian rural villas and rural farmhouses (Fram 2003 and Ricketts et al. 2011). According to Ricketts et al. the style was “popular for nearly a century from the 1830s until 1920s” (2011:81) with a surge in popularity in the mid to late 19th century. In Ontario, the increase in popularity as a choice for domestic architecture is often attributed to the widespread publication of patterns and design plans, specifically those circulated in Andrew Downing’s *The Architecture of Country Houses* published in 1850 and the “design for a two storey square residence with projecting eaves and ornate cornice brackets promoted by *The Canadian Farmer* journal in 1865” (Fram 2003 and Kyles 2016). The flexibility of the plans and ability to scale up on ornate details allowed builders a wide range of creativity to create modest to highly decorative features which could be applied to commercial or residential buildings.

Despite the wide variation of the stylistic elements associated with the style, the inclusion of wide eaves with decorative paired brackets is by far the most prominent element attributed to this style. It is so prominent that Italianate architecture is often referred to as the “bracketed” style (Fram 2003). There are several other features associated with Italianate architectural style including:

Shallow roofs, deeply overhanging eaves decorated with ornamental brackets, segmentally arched windows with hood mouldings, small balconies, wooden arcaded porches, verandas and corner quoins are all features of the style...These more modest houses are two storeys high with square or L-Shaped plans and, instead of a tower, a cupola or belvedere crowns their low-pitched roof...Sometimes even the cupola or belvedere is omitted, as they are problematic in the Canadian climate, but the distinctive low hipped roof with deep overhanging eaves and decorative brackets is never cast aside (Ricketts et al. 2011:82)

In Ontario, Italianate designs can be found on almost any 19th century main street as well as in suburban and rural areas.

One design feature which was sometimes applied to Italianate architecture is the use of dichromatic brickwork. Dichromatic brickwork became popular in the 19th century in England which influenced its use in Ontario beginning in the 1870s (Richie 1979). The use of dichromatic brickwork was very popular and applied to many buildings of various architectural styles constructed in 1870s and 1880s and continued to be applied to buildings in the following decades (Richie 1979). The most typical combination is yellow or buff brick detailing on red brick, however this combination reverses in regions where “clay brickmaking normally burned to a yellow colour, in which case red bricks provide the colour contrast” (Richie 1979:60). The contrasting detailing is typically found at the corners, around door and windows openings as well as in decorative band/patterns and accordingly “its application in many cases did not require any great skill on the part of the bricklayer” (Richie 1979:61).

A description of the architecture/design of 81 Trafalgar Road is as follows:

- Two-storey residential building following a L-shaped plan (Image 1).
- The facade is three-bays with the south bay projecting slightly, reflecting the L-shaped plan

- Red Brick with stone detailing (Image 1, Image 3).
 - Brickwork is coursed in a running bond (Image 3).
- Appears to be sitting on top of a parged stone foundation (Image 4, Image 5).
- Hip roof with overhanging eaves (Image 1, Image 7).
 - Paired decorative wood brackets rhythmically positioned on all elevations (Image 6, Image 7).
 - Roof is finished by fascia board clad in tin and simple frieze board.
 - Roof clad in modern materials with snow guards. Roof system includes modern, aluminum eaves and downspouts with relatively narrow modern soffit (Image 1, Image 3, Image 6).
 - The roof detail is continued through the side and rear elevations (Image 6, Image 8, Image 10).
- Façade includes segmentally arched window openings and elliptical arch window opening (Image 2, Image 3).
 - The segmental and elliptical arches are comprised of brick voussoirs with stone keystone and springers. The use of stone material in the arches and sills creates a distinct aesthetic.
 - Window opening appear to house a mix of modern vinyl windows and wood windows.
- Building envelope includes stone quoins organized in a stepped pattern (Image 1, Image 2, Image 6).
- Remnants of exterior brick chimney, visible, on north elevation (Image 7).
- The subject building includes two modest additions that carry over the exterior treatment seen on the main envelope:
 - Attached one-storey rear addition topped with front gable roof, that appears to be currently used as a garage (Image 9, Image 10).
 - Attached one-storey covered porch on the façade (Image 1, Image 3, Image 7).
 - Shed roof finished with the same materials seen on the rest of the structure.
 - Porch is comprised of a row of ribbon windows positioned overtop a short brick knee wall (Image 1).
 - Entrance includes a modern door.
- Setback from the road.
- Front yard includes some mature vegetation.
- Driveway and parking lot along north elevation.

When examined against the typical characteristics of the Italianate style as outlined in *Well-Preserved* (Fram 2003), *Ontario Architecture: A Guide to Styles and Building Terms 1784 to the Present* (Blumenson 1990), *Ontario Architecture* (Kyles 2016), and *A Field Guide to American Houses* (McAlester 1984), the subject building exhibits most of the characteristics of Italianate design and can therefore be considered a representative example of an Italianate style.

Table 1: Characteristics of Italianate Residential Architecture
(Adapted from Fram 2003; Ricketts et al. 2011; McAlester 1984)

Characteristics of Italianate Architecture	Notes
Two to three storeys (rarely one storey)	Yes
Square, rectangular or L-shaped plan	Yes
Rhythmic and balanced façade (composed of flush surfaces and evenly spaced openings)	Yes
Typically, three to five bays	Yes
Low pitched hip roof and wide overhanging eaves	Yes
Decorative brackets	Yes

Characteristics of Italianate Architecture	Notes
Tall narrow windows (often paired)	No
Heavily moulded openings (windows, doors)	Yes
Rounded or semi-elliptical window openings	Yes
Brick or stone construction	Yes
Frontispiece (formal and detailed entryway)	No
Corners quoins	Yes
Towers, cupolas or belvederes (less common)	No
Carefully landscaped environment (less common)	No

5.2 History

5.2.1 Town of Erin

Erin Township was first surveyed between 1819 and 1820, with the first settler, a native of Pennsylvania, Nathaniel Roszel, arriving shortly after taking up “land at Lot 1, Concession 7” (Town of Erin 2023). Despite the township’s Irish name, most settlers were Scottish in origin and early families consisted of the Hows, the McMullens, and the Trouts (Irwin 1867). The first Township Meeting was held in 1824 in the houses of various settlers, although all subsequent township halls have historically been in or near the village of Hillsburgh. An 1846 publication notes an overall population of 1368 where “32,447 acres were taken up, 7,945 of which were under cultivation” and a “a small settlement in the south-west of the township call “McMullen Mills” where a grist and saw mill, tavern, blacksmith’s shop, and between forty and fifty inhabitants” (Smith 1846:55). By 1861 the population of the township had reached 4,948 people (Irwin 1867). Construction on a Credit Valley Railway (CVR) spur from Cataract Junction to Elora began in 1877 and was completed in 1879 with stations at Hillsburgh, Orton, and Erin (GRCA 2023). Commercial freight cars began running in 1881, and the CVR was purchased by Canadian Pacific Railway in 1884. Passenger service was discontinued in 1958 and the railway was dismantled in 1987 and converted into a recreational trail (GRCA 2023, Town of Erin 2023). Within the Township other major settlements included Ballinafad, Crewsons Corners, Ospringe, and Orton (Irwin 1867, Town of Erin 2023). The Municipal Office for Erin Township opened in 1995 and is located south of Hillsburgh. The Township of Erin amalgamated with the villages of Erin and Hillsburgh in 1998, and while the area is growing, it remains a predominately rural community.

5.2.2 Village of Hillsburgh

The first settler to what would become Hillsburgh was the William How family, English immigrants who settled on Lots 22 and 23, Concession 7, in 1821, who would eventually establish the first general store in the area. Although the general store would later be destroyed by an accidental gunpowder explosion, How’s pioneering endeavours resulted in the settlement being known as Howville. The name was changed to Hillsburgh when Nazareth Hill purchased Lot 25, Concession 7 in 1823 and built the area’s first hotel (Town of Erin 2023). Early businesses include Aaron Wheeler’s gristmill and sawmill (circa 1824), the How brothers’ Lower Mill (c. 1830s), along with William How’s general store and Nazareth Hill’s hotel (Town of Erin 2023). A school was established in a small house as early as 1844, and a new red brick schoolhouse for the village was built in 1864 (Town of Erin 2023). Another mill was constructed between 1846 and 1852, when the Toronto milling and distilling firm Gooderham & Worts saw a need for a second mill at Hillsburgh. Accordingly, a second dam was built on the millpond in order to power an overshot wheel 24 feet in diameter. Owned and operated by Gooderham & Worts, this was their only mill on the Credit River, and it was kept in almost constant production. A cooperage was built as an addition to the mill to provide barrels using oak harvested from around Ballinafad, and horse

teams were often taking the flour to Oakville's waterfront for distribution and sale (Kortright 1983, Town of Erin 2023).

A historical atlas from 1861 indicates that Hillsburgh was a well-settled hamlet with a commercial core on either side of Main Street (now Trafalgar Road) that supported the surrounding agricultural community (see Map 4). Local industries included Boustead's Inn, a general store and post office, and both a sawmill and gristmill located on the creek which ran through the village. The town's population was approximately 230 people in 1867 (Irwin 1867).

In 1877, with speculation of the rail business, George Gooderham subdivided his large property which housed the Gooderham & Worts mill and created several lots fronting on Main Street (Dilse & Duncan 2000). An 1877 historical map indicated that Hillsburgh's commercial district remained similar to the 1860s, although there was some additional growth on the west side of Main Street (Trafalgar Road). The most glaring change in the topography is the construction of the CVR corridor which ran through Hillsburgh (see Map 5). The completion of the CVR station in 1879 allowed for farmers in and around Hillsburgh to ship their produce outside of the immediate area, and potatoes became a popular cash crop (Town of Erin 2023). Other non-agricultural industries in the late nineteenth century included John Viner's furniture factory, a carriage and wagon shop that also served as the village blacksmith, a second wagon and carriage store established in 1884, and tannery. In addition, local women also wove fabric and carpets which were supplied to a tailor's shop (Town of Erin 2023). The Police Village of Hillsburgh incorporated in 1899 and the settlement received its first rural mail route in 1912. Prior to this, residents took turns traveling by foot or horse to Esquesing Township for the mail, which was left at How's General Store for collection. Main Street (Trafalgar Road) was paved in 1925 and resurfaced with asphalt in 1963 (Town of Erin 2023).

A 1937 topographic map depicts Hillsburgh as similar in appearance to the mid-to-late 19th century. The boundaries of the commercial district had not changed, there were still numerous mill ponds along the creek, the CVR tracks ran through the town, however the configuration of the main thoroughfares remained fundamentally the same (see Map 7). The predominate change to the town's footprint is that there were several additional roads that had been added between 1877 and 1937, such as Station Street. A 1954 aerial photograph appears similar to the 1937 topographic map (see Map 8).

5.2.3 Site Specific History

The building at 81 Trafalgar Road was built circa 1882 as the Manse (residence) for St. Andrew's Presbyterian church in Hillsburgh. Below is a history of the property from 1829 until the present day.

- The Crown Patent for all 200 acres of Lot 24, Concession 8 was granted to the Canada Company by the Crown on July 9, 1829 (see Table 2, LRO 61).
- In 1833, the Canada Company sold all 200 acres to James Dunn, who owned the property until January 10, 1838, when he sold the entire acreage to George Chalmers. Chalmers only had the property a year and sold the entire parcel to William Nodwell on February 4, 1839.
 - William Nodwell was born in 1775 in Magherafelt, Ireland (Family Search 2023b).
 - He married his first wife Mary Dawson (1775 – 1807) and the couple had two sons, but it is unclear if they survived their childhoods (Family Search 2023b).

- Nodwell married his second wife, Letitia Dunn (1788 – 1852), in 1809, and the couple had at least seven children, which included Robert Dunn and Thomas (Family Search 2023).
 - William and Letitia Nodwell immigrated to Quebec in 1838 and travelled by oxcart to Erin Township, where he settled on Lot 24, Concession 8. An anthrax outbreak among livestock, especially horses, in Ireland appears to have precipitated the family's move (Carmichael 2001).
- On August 2, 1844, William Nodwell's will was probated, but it was not registered until 1846.
 - William Nodwell died in 1845 and was buried in Huxley Cemetery in Hillsburgh. The Nodwell family was associated with the Presbyterian religion. The Nodwell farm was divided between two of his sons, Robert and Thomas (Carmichael 2001, Family Search 2023b).
- In 1858 and 1859, respectively, other descendants of William Nodwell signed releases to Robert Nodwell for 90 total acres on the west half of Lot 28.
 - Robert Dunn Nodwell was born on November 4, 1817, in Londonderry, Ireland. His parents were William Nodwell and Letitia Dunn, and the family immigrated from Ireland to Quebec, and then onto Erin Township, in 1838 (Carmichael 2001, Family Search 2023a).
 - After the death of their father, the Nodwell farm was split between Robert and his brother Thomas. Robert purchased 100 acres in East Garafraxa Township and traded it to his brother for Thomas' share of the Nodwell property, leaving Robert as the sole owner (Carmichael 2001).
 - Robert Nodwell married Eliza Holmes (1828 -1912) on February 27, 1864, in Mono Mills, Ontario. The couple had at least eight children, including their son Robert "R.D." Nodwell, who took over farm operations around 1895 (Carmichael 2001, Family Search 2023a).
 - Robert Dunn Nodwell died on June 30, 1901, in Erin Township and was buried in Hillsburgh's Huxley Cemetery (Family Search 2023a).
- Leslie and Wheelock's 1861 *Map of Wellington County, Canada West* shows that the west half of Lot 24, Concession 8 belonged to Robert Nodwell, while the east half belonged to Angus McMurchie. The location where St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church is currently located was the former location of an inn belonging to James Bousted, and the location of the manse does not have a structure marked on it. The Village of Hillsburgh had numerous structures on the east and west sides of Trafalgar Road by this time, and the lot directly across Main Street (Trafalgar Road) from the subject property housed a store and post office and several other structures (see Map 4).
- Parsell, Walker, and Miles' 1877 *Map of Erin Township* in their *Illustrated Historical Atlas of Waterloo & Wellington Counties, Ontario* indicates that Lot 24, Concession 8 was still split between Robert Nodwell to the west and Angus McMurchie to the east. The adjacent Presbyterian church is not marked on the map, nor does there appear to be any structure on the subject property. The east side of Main Street (Trafalgar Road) appears to be well developed with a commercial block, but Robert Nodwell's lot that abutted the thoroughfare remained free of development (see Map 5).
- On June 5, 1895, Robert Nodwell and wife sold one-quarter acre on the west side of Lot 28 that fronted Main Street (Trafalgar Road) to the Trustees for the congregation of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church.
 - The first Presbyterian congregation in the Village of Hillsburgh was formed in 1860, and the first elders were Angus McMurchy Senior, John McLachlan, Hector McVannel, and Donald Robertson. By 1863 there were thirty-four congregants, and

- the first ordained minister was Donald Strachan in 1868 (Carmichael 2001, St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church 2023).
- The extant Presbyterian church in Hillsburgh adjacent to the subject property was built in 1869 by the Campbell brothers on a lot belonging to Robert Maw (Carmichael 2001, St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church 2023).
 - According to local historian Michael Carmichael and the Town of Erin, **the Presbyterian Manse at 81 Trafalgar Road was constructed circa 1882** (Carmichael 2001 and Town of Erin 2005).
 - Although the subject property was not sold to St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church until 1895, the manse could have constructed prior to its sale as the Nodwells were staunch Presbyterians (Carmichael 2001).
 - The reverend at the time of the building's construction was Rev. W.C. Armstrong, and the reverend at the time of the land's sale was Rev. M. McKinnon (Carmichael 2001).
 - The rear of the Presbyterian manse can be seen in a 1905 photograph of Rev. Scott's children. St. Andrew's church is in the background (see Figure 1).
 - A 1907 Fire Insurance Plan indicates that the subject property had a civic address of 156 Trafalgar Road and consisted of a two-storey brick building with a one-storey rear addition. There was a two-storey concrete shed located at the northeast corner of the property. St. Andrew's Church was located adjacent to the subject property, with a civic address of 148 Trafalgar Road (see Map 6).
 - A 1937 topographic map of Hillsburgh Village shows a well-settled hamlet with a Canadian Pacific Railroad spur and millpond to the west of Main Street (Trafalgar Road), which is in keeping with the 1877 historical atlas. The subject property is located on the east side the thoroughfare, and there is a structure indicated where 81 Trafalgar Road is located today. (see Map 7).
 - A 1954 aerial photograph bears a strong similarity to the 1937 topographic map. The resolution of the photograph is poor, but there is a structure that can be discerned within the boundaries of the subject property, although the type of structure cannot be identified (see Map 8).
 - The church remains the current owner of the subject property. A photograph of the church and manse together can be seen in Figure 2.






**Table 2: Summary of Property Ownership at 81 Trafalgar Road
(LRO #61)**

Instrument #	Instrument	Date	Grantor	Grantee	Comments
--	Patent	9 Jul 1829	The Crown	Canada Company	All Lot 24, Con 8 200 ac
597	B&S	14 Aug 1833	Canada Company	James Dunn	All 200 ac
599	B&S	10 Jan 1838	James Dunn	George Chalmers	All 200 ac
666	B&S	4 Feb 1839	George Chalmers	William Nodwell	All 200 ac
730	Probate	2 Aug 1844 (reg. 1846)	William Nodwell	--	
11857	Release of Dower	18 Jun 1858	James Campbell, Amelia Nodwell, exrs of Thomas Nodwell	Robert Nodwell	Part W ½ 45 acres
13592	Release	2 Jul 1859	Letitia Nodwell	Robert Nodwell	Part W ½ 45 acres
7839	B&S	5 Jun 1895	Robert Nodwell and wife	Trustees for Congregation of St. Andrew's Church	W corner of W Half, ¼ ac \$200
MS66462	Bylaw	26 Jul 1967	Corp. Township of Erin	--	Bylaw of Subdivision Control






5.3 Context




- Located at 81 Trafalgar Road in the core of the historic Village of Hillsburgh.
 - While not in the commercial core of the Village, the subject property remains within the residential part of the historic village core.
 - The “core” comprises a residential portion between Queen and Jane Street and a commercial portion between Church and Station Street.
- The building is situated along the east side of Trafalgar Road.
- Property is in proximity to the dammed reservoir historically used to power local milling operations by the Awrey brothers.
- Adjacent to the subject property are additional properties connected to the historic character of the area.
- Setback from the road. Driveway on the north side of the building connects Trafalgar Road to a private parking.
- The Trafalgar Road streetscape character can be described as follows:
 - Comprised of predominantly one to two-and-a-half storey buildings.
 - Residential buildings between Queen and Jane Street and commercial buildings between Church and Station Street.
 - Primarily brick construction (most are red brick).
 - Modest setbacks along the street.
 - Many buildings share similar features including dichromatic brickwork (and decorative woodwork).
 - Many of the buildings along Trafalgar Road date from the 19th century and early 20th century in a variety of styles. Table 3 lists a selection of the buildings based on the inventory provided by the Town including a brief description, year constructed and photos to support the description of the character of Trafalgar Road.

Table 3: Selection of 19th Century Buildings Along Trafalgar Road in Historic Village of Hillsburgh

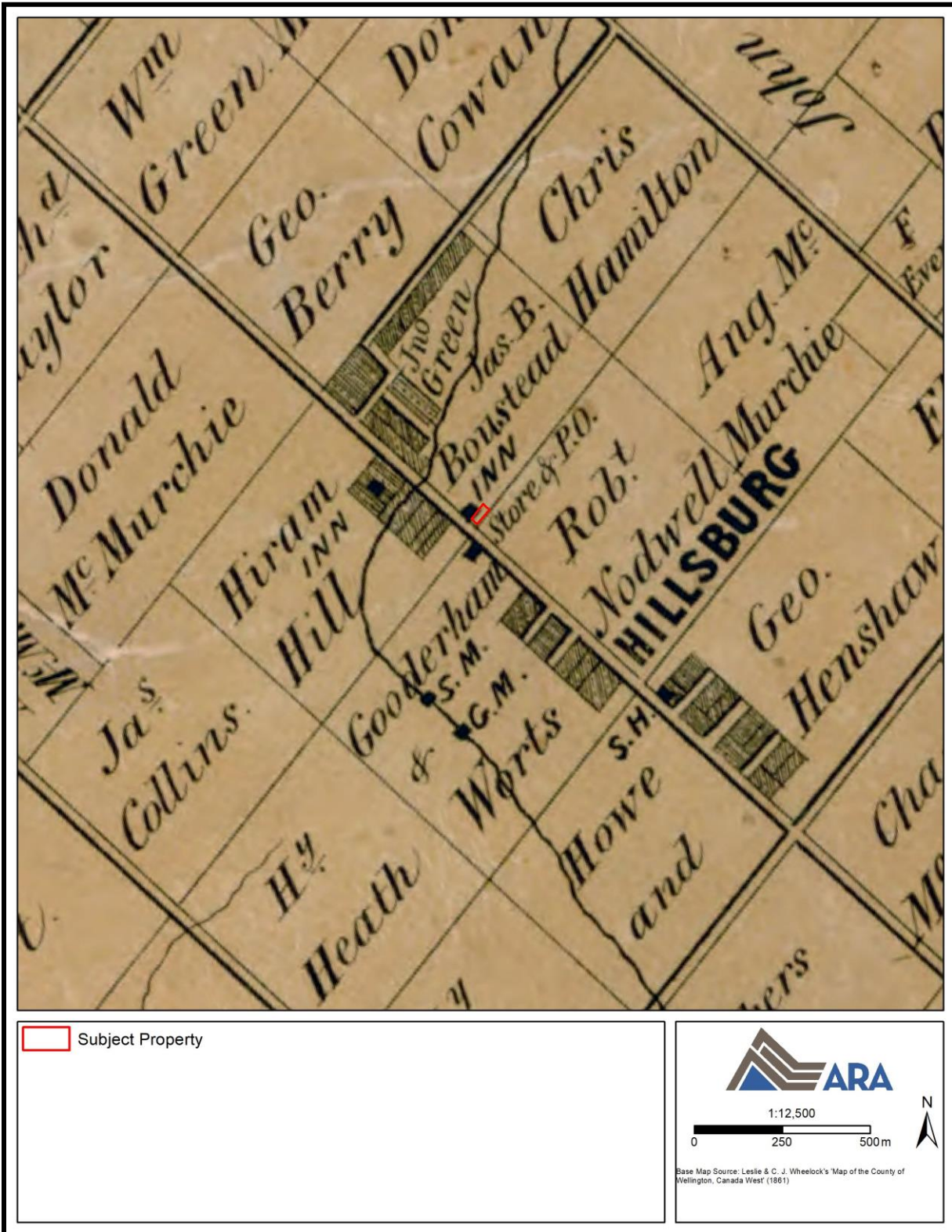
Address	Brief Description	Est. Year Constructed	Photo
21 Trafalgar Road	Church, gothic revival two-storey, dichromatic brickwork	1888	
23 Trafalgar Road	Residence, one-and-a-half storey	Circa 1890	
29 Trafalgar Road	Hillsburgh Feed mill (originally schoolhouse), brick, one-and-a-half storey	1864	
32 Trafalgar Road	Residence, one-storey, dichromatic brickwork	Unknown	
36 Trafalgar Road	Residence, one-and-a-half-storey, red brick	Circa 1880	

Address	Brief Description	Est. Year Constructed	Photo
58½ Trafalgar Rd	Residence, Stone mill	Unknown	
63 Main Street	Residence, red brick, dichromatic brickwork in quoining and hoodmoulds, wood brackets and bargeboard on porch,	1895	
68 Trafalgar Rd	Residence, gothic revival, red brick, dichromatic brickwork in quoining and hoodmoulds, bargeboard on porch and in gables	1892	
74 Trafalgar Road	Residence, gothic revival, red brick, dichromatic brickwork in quoining and hoodmoulds, bargeboard in gables	1879	
81 Trafalgar Road	Residence, Italianate, red brick construction with stone quoins and arched openings. Hip roof with carved paired wood brackets.	1882	

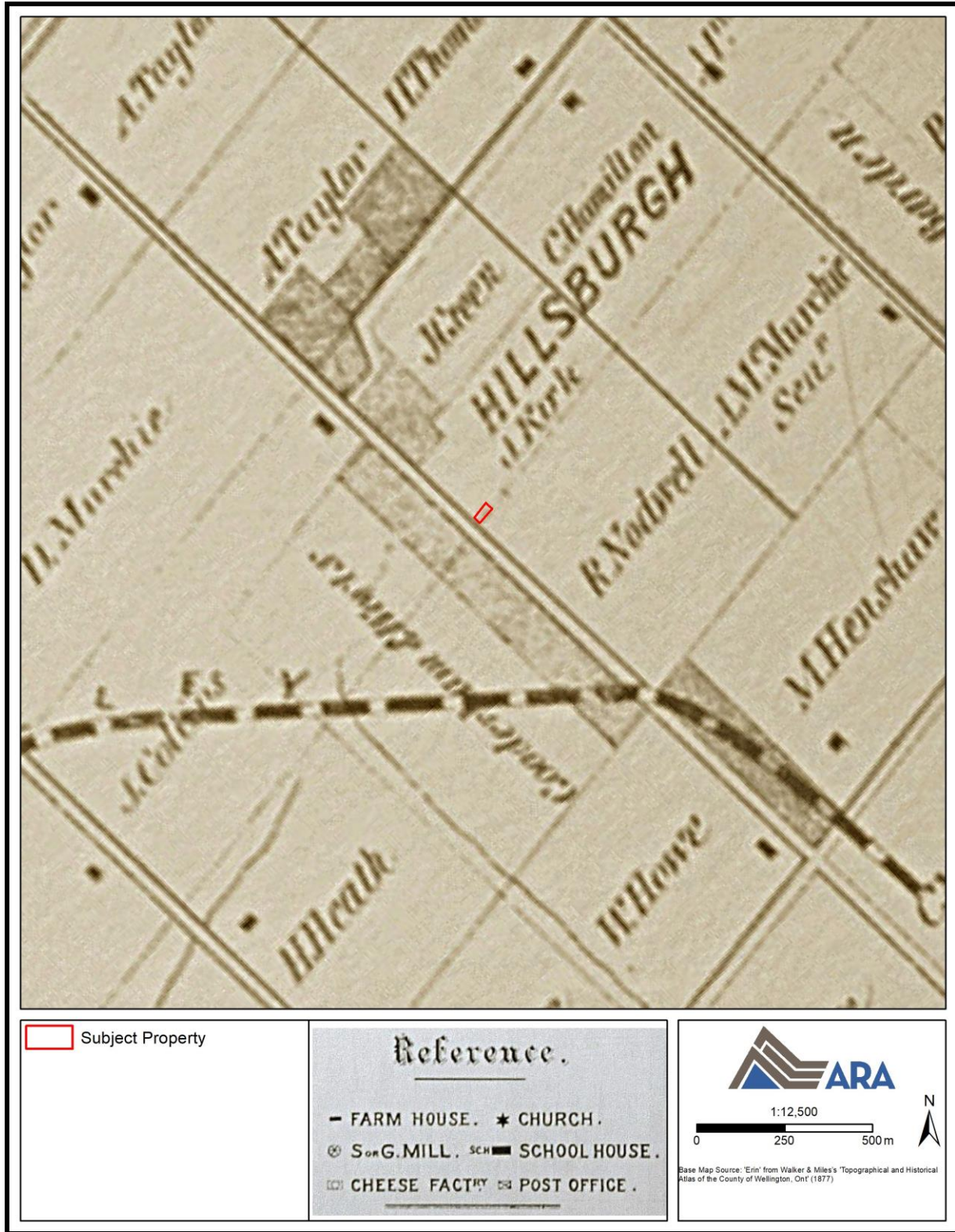
Address	Brief Description	Est. Year Constructed	Photo
83 Trafalgar Road	Church, gothic revival, one-and-a-half storeys, stone	1869	
90 Trafalgar Rd	Victorian – Red brick, yellow coining	1892	
92 Trafalgar Rd	Commercial – red brick	1887	
93 Trafalgar Road	Church, gothic revival, parged envelope, pointed arch openings.	1871	
96 Trafalgar Rd	Church, gothic revival, red brick, one-and-a-half storeys	Circa 1890	

Address	Brief Description	Est. Year Constructed	Photo
118 Trafalgar Rd	Residence, two-and-a-half storeys, stone construction	1907 and 1921	
120 Trafalgar Rd	Residence, Red-brick, two storey, stone hoodmoulds, decorative bargeboard on the porch, wood brackets	1891-1907	
132 Trafalgar Rd	Residence, Red-brick, two storey, stone hoodmoulds, decorative bargeboard on the porch, wood brackets	Between 1891 and 1907	

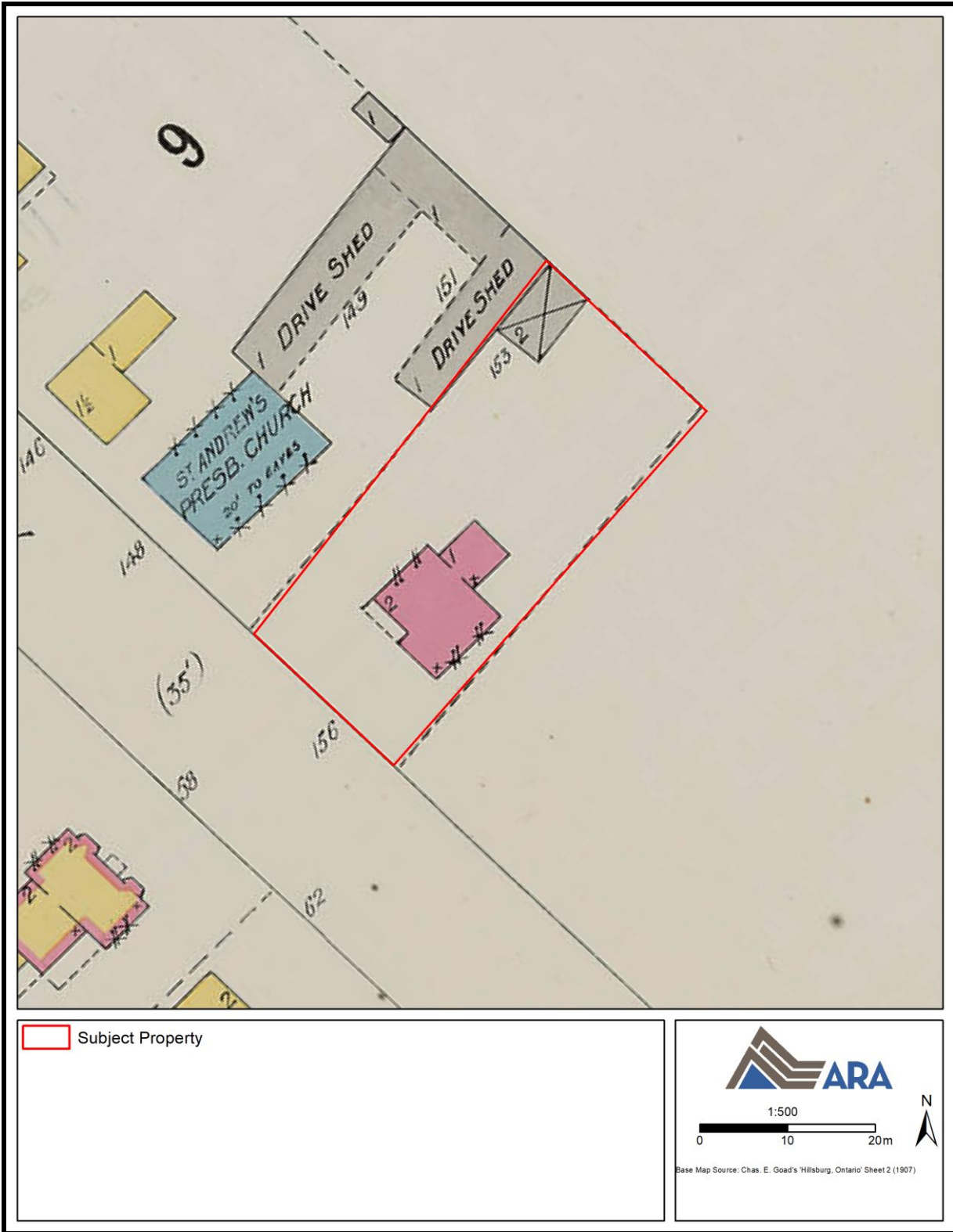
6.0 MAPS



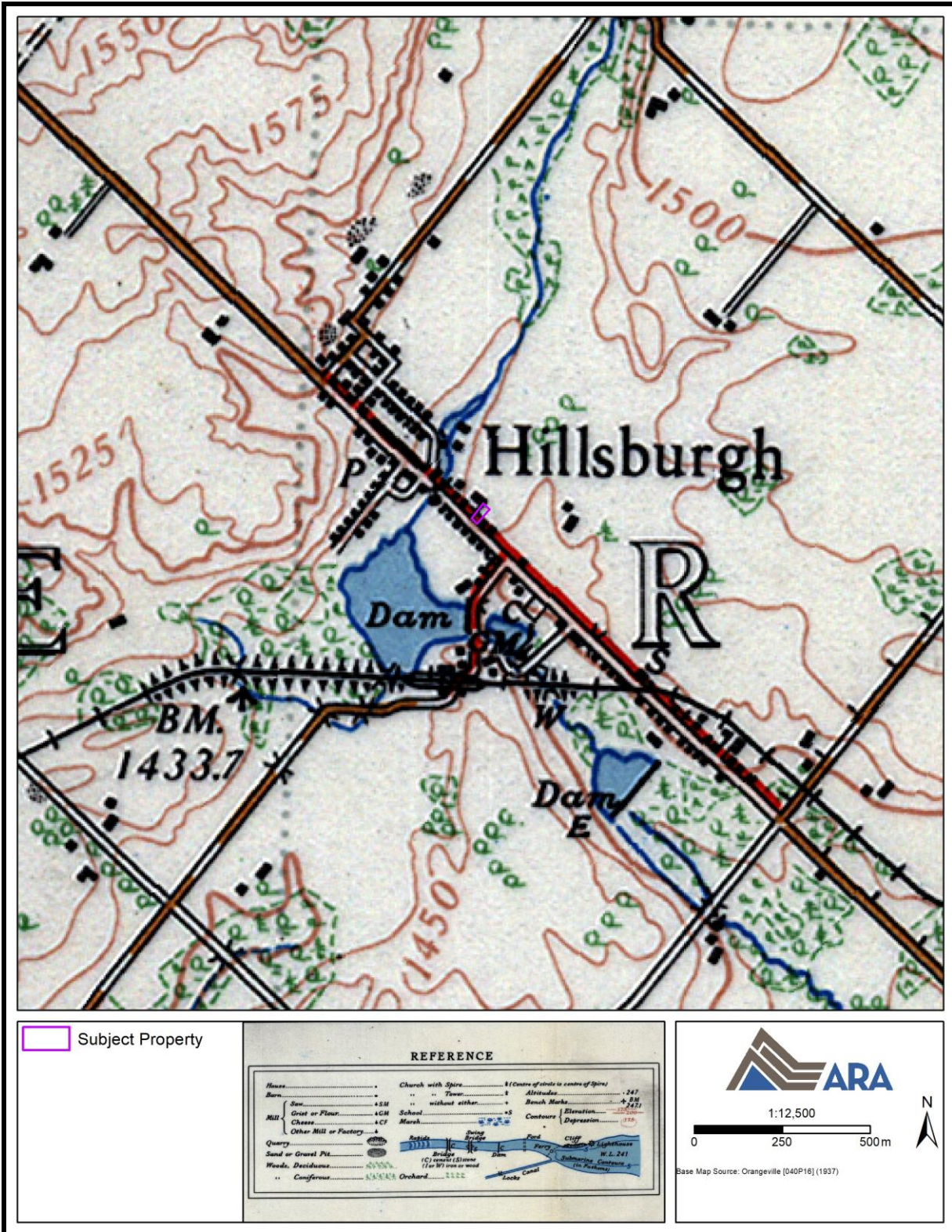
Map 4: Subject Property Shown on an 1861 Historic Map
(Produced under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri; OHCMP 2018)



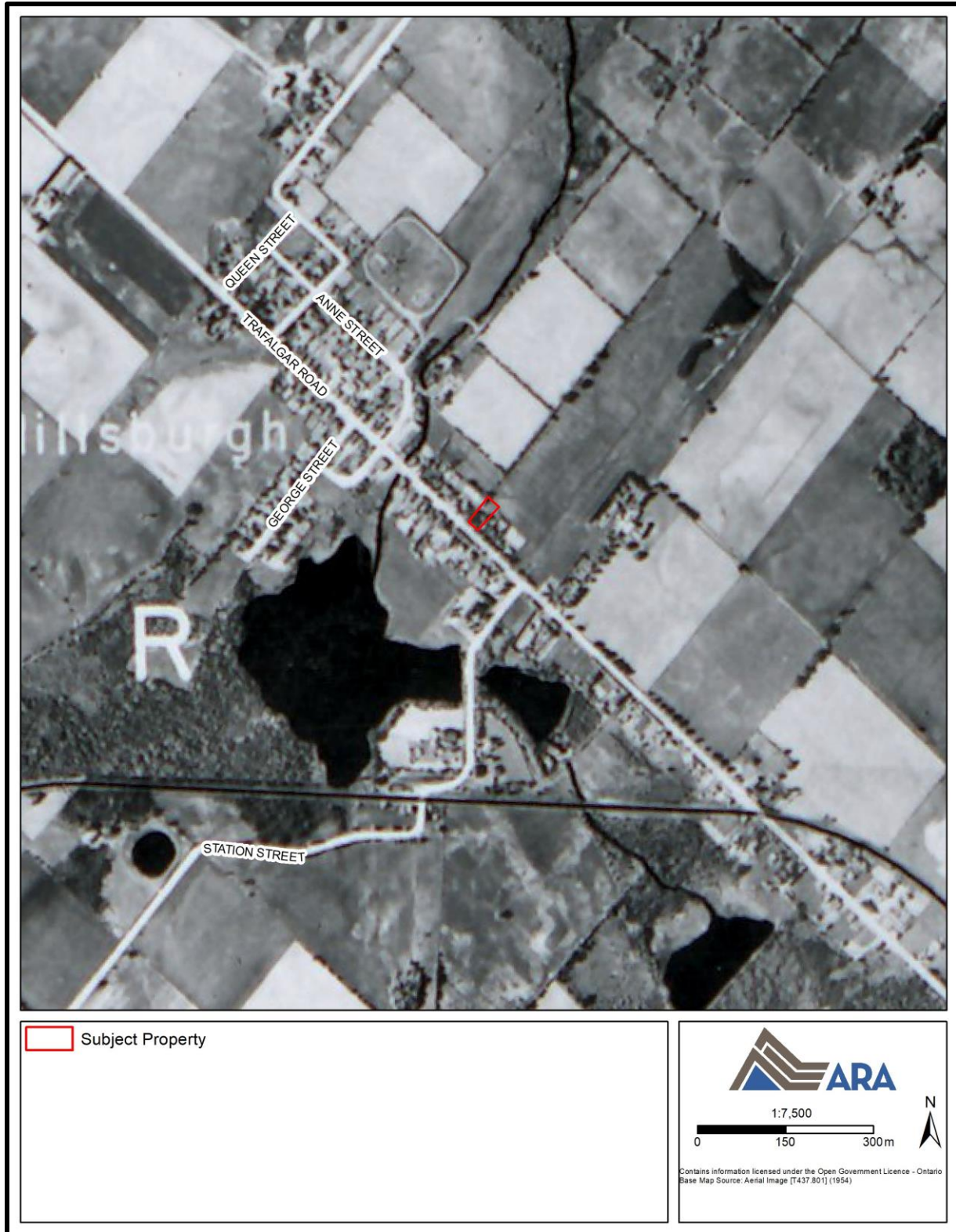
Map 5: Subject Property Shown on an 1877 Historic Map
(Produced under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri; McGill University 2001)



Map 6: Subject Property Shown on a 1907 Fire Insurance Plan
(Produced under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri; LAC 2023)



Map 7: Subject Property Shown on Historic 1937 Topographic Map
 (Produced under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri; OCUL 2021)



Map 8: Subject Property Shown on 1954 Aerial Photograph
(Produced under licence using ArcGIS® software by Esri, © Esri; University of Toronto 2021)

7.0 EVALUATION OF SIGNIFICANCE

Using the information provided by the consultation, field survey and additional historical and contextual research, an evaluation of 81 Trafalgar Road according to O. Reg. 9/06, can be found below in Table 4.

Table 4: Evaluation of the Cultural Heritage Value or Interest of 81 Trafalgar Road in Accordance with O. Reg. 9/06

Description	Criteria Met Yes/No	Value
The property has design value or physical value because it is a rare, unique, representative, or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method	Yes	81 Trafalgar Road is a representative example of the Italianate architectural style. The two-storey structure follows a L shaped plan with a hip roof, wide overhanging eaves and paired wood ornamental brackets which are key design elements associated with Italianate style. The façade includes segmentally arched window openings and elliptical arch window openings which have brick voussoirs with stone keystone and springers. The use of stone material in the window arches, sills, and quoins creates a distinct and dichromatic aesthetic which are representative of the Italianate architectural style.
The property has design value or physical value because it displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic value	No	81 Trafalgar Road does not display a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic value.
The property has design value or physical value because it displays a high degree of technical or scientific achievement	No	81 Trafalgar Road does not display a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.
The property has historical value or associative value because it has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization, or institution that is significant to a community	Yes	81 Trafalgar Road has historical and/or associative value as the former Manse, or reverend's residence, for the Village of Hillsburgh's Presbyterian Church. The first Presbyterian congregation in the Village of Hillsburgh was formed in 1860, and the first elders were Angus McMurchy Senior, John McLachlan, Hector McVannel, and Donald Robertson. By 1863 there were thirty-four congregants, and the first ordained minister was Donald Strachan in 1868. The Manse was constructed circa 1882 for St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church.
The property has historical value or associative value because it yields or has the potential to yield information that contributes to the understanding of a community or culture	No	81 Trafalgar Road does not have the potential to yield information that contributes to the understanding of its community. There is no evidence that this property would offer new knowledge or a greater understanding of particular aspects of the community's history.

Description	Criteria Met Yes/No	Value
The property has historical value or associative value because it demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, builder, artist, designer or theorist who is significant to a community	No	81 Trafalgar Road does not reflect the ideas of an architect, builder, designer, or theorist. Research indicates that the design of the residence did not generate key ideas in the field of architecture.
The property has contextual value because it is important in defining, maintaining, or supporting the character of an area	Yes	81 Trafalgar Road is important in supporting the 19 th century character of Trafalgar Road in the historic village of Hillsburgh. The streetscape is comprised of predominantly one to two-and-a-half storey residential and commercial buildings of primarily brick construction and with modest setbacks along the street. Furthermore, the stylistic similarities between properties strengthens their contribution to the historic character of the area including red brick construction with dichromatic brickwork and decorative woodwork. 81 Trafalgar Road contributes to the heritage fabric of the streetscape and exhibits setback, massing and decorative details consistent with the streetscape.
The property has contextual value because it is physically, functionally, visually, or historically linked to its surroundings	Yes	81 Trafalgar Road is historically linked to the St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church which located directly north of the subject property at 83 Trafalgar Road. 81 Trafalgar Road was built as a Mance for the Presbyterian Church in 1895. 81 Trafalgar Road is not functionally, physically or visually linked to its surroundings. There is no demonstrated material connection between the property and its surroundings.
The property has contextual value because it is a landmark	No	81 Trafalgar Road is not considered a landmark.

8.0 HERITAGE ATTRIBUTES

An examination of the relationship between the heritage attributes and the cultural heritage value or interest outlined in Table 4 assisted with the development of the list of heritage attributes.

Table 5: Relationship of Heritage Attributes to Cultural Heritage Values

Cultural Heritage Value or Interest	Heritage Attribute
81Trafalgar Road is a representative example of the Italianate architectural style.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two-storey Italianate residence • L-shaped plan with a hip roof • Wide overhanging eaves and paired wood ornamental brackets. • Red brick construction with contrasting stone details • Segmentally arched window openings and elliptical arch window openings with brick voussoirs with stone keystone and springers • Stone sills and quoins

Cultural Heritage Value or Interest	Heritage Attribute
81 Trafalgar Road has historical significance to the Village of Hillsburgh as the Manse for the settlement's Presbyterian Church.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two-storey Italianate residence • Red brick construction with contrasting stone details • Location adjacent to 83 Trafalgar Road (St. Andrews Presbyterian Church)
81 Trafalgar Road is important in supporting the 19th century character of Trafalgar Road in the historic village of Hillsburgh.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two-storey Italianate residence including height, massing, setback, and decorative details
81 Trafalgar Road has contextual value because it is historically linked to St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church located at 83 Trafalgar Road.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Location adjacent to 83 Trafalgar Road (St. Andrews Presbyterian Church) • Two-storey Italianate residence including massing, setback, and decorative details

9.0 STATEMENT OF CULTURAL HERITAGE VALUE OR INTEREST

Introduction and Description of Property

81 Trafalgar Road is located in proximity to the historic core of the village of Hillsburgh. It consists of two storey Italianate building which was constructed circa 1882.

Statement of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest

81 Trafalgar Road is a representative example of the Italianate architectural style. The two-storey structure follows a L shaped plan with a hip roof, wide overhanging eaves and paired wood ornamental brackets which are key design elements associated with Italianate style. The façade includes segmentally arched window openings and elliptical arch window openings which have brick voussoirs with stone keystone and springers. The use of stone material in the window arches, sills, and quoins creates a distinct and dichromatic aesthetic which are representative of the Italianate architectural style.

81 Trafalgar Road has historical and/or associative value as the former Manse, or reverend's residence, for the Village of Hillsburgh's Presbyterian Church. The first Presbyterian congregation in the Village of Hillsburgh was formed in 1860, and the first elders were Angus McMurchy Senior, John McLachlan, Hector McVannel, and Donald Robertson. By 1863 there were thirty-four congregants, and the first ordained minister was Donald Strachan in 1868. The Manse was constructed circa 1882 for St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church.

81 Trafalgar Road is important in supporting the 19th century character of Trafalgar Road in the historic village of Hillsburgh. The streetscape is comprised of predominantly one to two-and-a-half storey residential and commercial buildings of primarily brick construction and with modest setbacks along the street. Furthermore, the stylistic similarities between properties strengthens their contribution to the historic character of the area including red brick construction with dichromatic brickwork and decorative woodwork. 81 Trafalgar Road contributes to the heritage fabric of the streetscape and exhibits setback, massing and decorative details consistent with the streetscape.

81 Trafalgar Road is historically linked to the St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church which located directly north of the subject property at 83 Trafalgar Road. 81 Trafalgar Road was built as a Manse for the Presbyterian Church in 1895.

Cultural Heritage Attributes

81 Trafalgar Road is a representative example of the Italianate architectural style. **The property contains the following heritage attributes that reflects this value:**

- Two-storey Italianate residence
- L shaped plan with a hip roof
- Wide overhanging eaves and paired wood ornamental brackets.
- Red brick construction with contrasting stone details
- Segmentally arched window openings and elliptical arch window openings which have brick voussoirs with stone keystone and springers.
- Stone sills and quoins

81 Trafalgar Road has historical significance to the Village of Hillsburgh as the Manse for the settlement's Presbyterian Church. **The property contains the following heritage attributes that reflects this value:**

- Two-storey Italianate building
- Red brick construction with contrasting stone details
- Location adjacent to 83 Trafalgar Road (St. Andrews Presbyterian Church)

81 Trafalgar Road is important in supporting the 19th century character of Trafalgar Road in the historic village of Hillsburgh. **The property contains the following heritage attributes that reflects this value:**

- Centrally located within the village
- Two-storey Italianate residence including massing, setback, and decorative details

81 Trafalgar Road has contextual value because it is functionally linked to St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church located at 83 Trafalgar Road. **The property contains the following heritage attributes that reflect this value:**

- Location adjacent to 83 Trafalgar Road (St. Andrews Presbyterian Church)
- Two-storey Italianate residence including massing, setback, and decorative details

The following are not attributes:

- One-storey rear wing
- Closed in front porch

10.0 MAP OF HERITAGE ATTRIBUTES

The following figures display the heritage attributes as outlined above in Section 8.0.



Map 9: Map of Heritage Attributes of 81 Trafalgar Road

11.0 CONCLUSIONS

O. Reg. 9/06 of the *OHA* requires that to be designated, a property must meet at least two of the criteria. 81 Trafalgar Road meets four of the criteria for determining CHVI as outlined in *O. Reg. 9/06*, therefore it is worthy of designation under *O. Reg. 9/06* of the *OHA*.

The *Provincial Policy Statement* notes that CHVI is bestowed upon cultural heritage resources by communities (MMAH 2020). Accordingly, the system by which heritage is governed in this province places an emphasis on the decision-making of local municipalities in determining CHVI. It is hoped that the information presented in this report will be useful in those deliberations.

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Appendix A: Figures and Historic Photos



**Figure 1: Children of Rev. Scott Behind Manse, 1905
(WCMA 1905)**



**Figure 2: St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church and Manse
(WCMA c. 1989)**