



April 2009

STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

Air Energy TCI Adelaide Wind Farm Various Lots, Concession 1 to 5 N.E.R. and 1 to 4 S.E.R. Geographic Township of Adelaide Middlesex County, Ontario

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REPORT

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STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT AET ADELAIDE WIND FARM, MIDDLESEX COUNTY, ONTARIO

Executive Summary

A Stage 1 archaeological background study was conducted for a parcel of approximately 8275 hectares in the Township of Adelaide-Metcalf, Middlesex County, Ontario. The parcel consists of Lots 7 to 19, Concession 1 North of Egremont Road; part of Lot 6 and Lots 7 to 19, Concession 2 North of Egremont Road; Lots 7 to 12, Concessions 3 to 4 North of Egremont Road; part of Lot 7 and Lots 8 to 10, Concession 5 North of Egremont Road; Lots 1 to 19, Concessions 1 to 2 South of Egremont Road; Lots 1 to 18, Concession 3 South of Egremont Road; and Lots 13 to 17, Concession 4 South of Egremont Road. This area will eventually be the site of 40 wind turbines. This Stage 1 archaeological assessment was conducted as part of an Environmental Assessment for Electricity Projects coordinated by Golder Associates Limited, Mississauga office.

The objective of the Stage 1 assessment was to compile all available information about the known and potential cultural heritage resources within the study area and to provide specific direction for the protection, management and/or recovery of these resources, consistent with Ministry of Culture guidelines (Government of Ontario 1993).

Archaeological potential criteria commonly used by the Ontario Ministry of Culture were applied to determine areas of archaeological potential within the study area. The archaeological potential for pre-contact Aboriginal and Euro-Canadian sites was deemed to be moderate to high on these properties. As a result, Stage 2 archaeological assessment will be required for all areas to be disturbed during turbine or access road construction.

As further archaeological assessment is recommended, the Ontario Ministry of Culture is asked to review the results in this report and issue a letter of concurrence with the findings herein. A letter of clearance is not requested at this time.



Table of Contents

1.0	PURPOSE	1
2.0	STUDY METHODS	3
3.0	BACKGROUND RESEARCH	4
3.1	The Natural Environment	4
3.2	Previously Known Archaeological Resources and Surveys	6
3.3	Historic Site Research.....	7
3.3.1	Adelaide Township	7
3.3.2	Adelaide	20
3.3.3	Keyser	26
3.3.4	Mullifarry.....	27
3.3.5	Napperton.....	27
3.3.6	Summary	28
3.4	Visual Evaluation	28
4.0	RESULTS	33
4.1	Potential for Pre-contact Aboriginal Archaeological Sites	33
4.2	Potential for Historic Archaeological Sites.....	33
5.0	SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS	35
6.0	REFERENCES CITED	36
7.0	IMPORTANT INFORMATION AND LIMITATIONS OF THIS REPORT	38

TABLES

Table 1:	Cultural Chronology for the Middlesex County Area	6
Table 2:	Historic Properties with Potentially Significant Structures According to the 1878 <i>Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Middlesex</i>	19

FIGURES

Figure 1:	Location of the Study Area	2
Figure 2:	Soils of the Study Area	5
Figure 3:	Treaty Boundaries Based on Morris 1943	9



STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT AET ADELAIDE WIND FARM, MIDDLESEX COUNTY, ONTARIO

Figure 4: Undated Map of Treaty Number 21, Approximately Illustrating Study Area.....	10
Figure 5: 1827 Map of Treaty Number 27½, Approximately Illustrating Study Area	11
Figure 6: Map Showing Peter Carroll's Original 1831 Egremont Road Survey.....	13
Figure 7: A Portion of Peter Carroll's 1831 Map of the Township of Adelaide	14
Figure 8: Detail from Peter Carroll's 1831 Map of the Township of Adelaide	15
Figure 9: A Portion of the 1862 Map of the Township of Adelaide on Tremaine's Map - London and Middlesex County.....	17
Figure 10: A Portion of the 1878 Map of the Township of Adelaide in the Illustrated Historical Atlas of Middlesex County	18
Figure 11: Probable Site of Former Schoolhouse on Part of Lot 18, Concession 3 S.E.R. of the Geographic Township of Adelaide.....	19
Figure 12: Original 1833 Town Plot for the Village of Adelaide (Redrawn).....	21
Figure 13: 1878 Town Plot for the Village of Adelaide in the Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Middlesex.....	22
Figure 14: The Village of Adelaide Today.....	23
Figure 15: The Present Day St. Ann's Anglican Church and Its Associated Cemetery; Facing Northwest from Egremont Road.....	24
Figure 16: The St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Cemetery As It Stands Today; Facing Northwest from Feasey Street	25
Figure 17: Current House and Playground Structure at 29105 Feasey Street, Former Site of the Adelaide Village School; Facing Southwest from Feasey Street.....	25
Figure 18: Probable Location of Keyser Brickworks in Forested Area With Creek Running Through It; Facing North Along East Side of Kerwood Road	26
Figure 19: Barn Labelled "Mullifarry Landing" at 3003 Mullifarry Drive; Facing South from Mullifarry Drive.....	27
Figure 20: Map of the Study Area Showing Location of Photographic Figures.....	29
Figure 21: Flat Topography of the Study Area; Facing Southwest from the Corner of Mullifarry Drive and Seed Road.....	30
Figure 22: A Portion of the Study Area Exhibiting Some Moderate Topography; Facing North Along Robotham Road.....	30
Figure 23: A Typical Creek (Flowing into Mud Creek) Crossing the Study Area; Facing Southeast from Robotham Road.....	31
Figure 24: A Small Tree Lot in a Larger Agricultural Field; Facing North from Cuddy Drive.....	31
Figure 25: A View of Highway 402 Intersecting the Study Area; Facing East from Kerwood Road.....	32
Figure 26: Landscape of a Typical Probable Turbine Location; Facing North from Mullifarry Drive Between Sullivan Road and Kerwood Road	32
Figure 27: Archaeological Potential of Study Area	34



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STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT AET ADELAIDE WIND FARM, MIDDLESEX COUNTY, ONTARIO

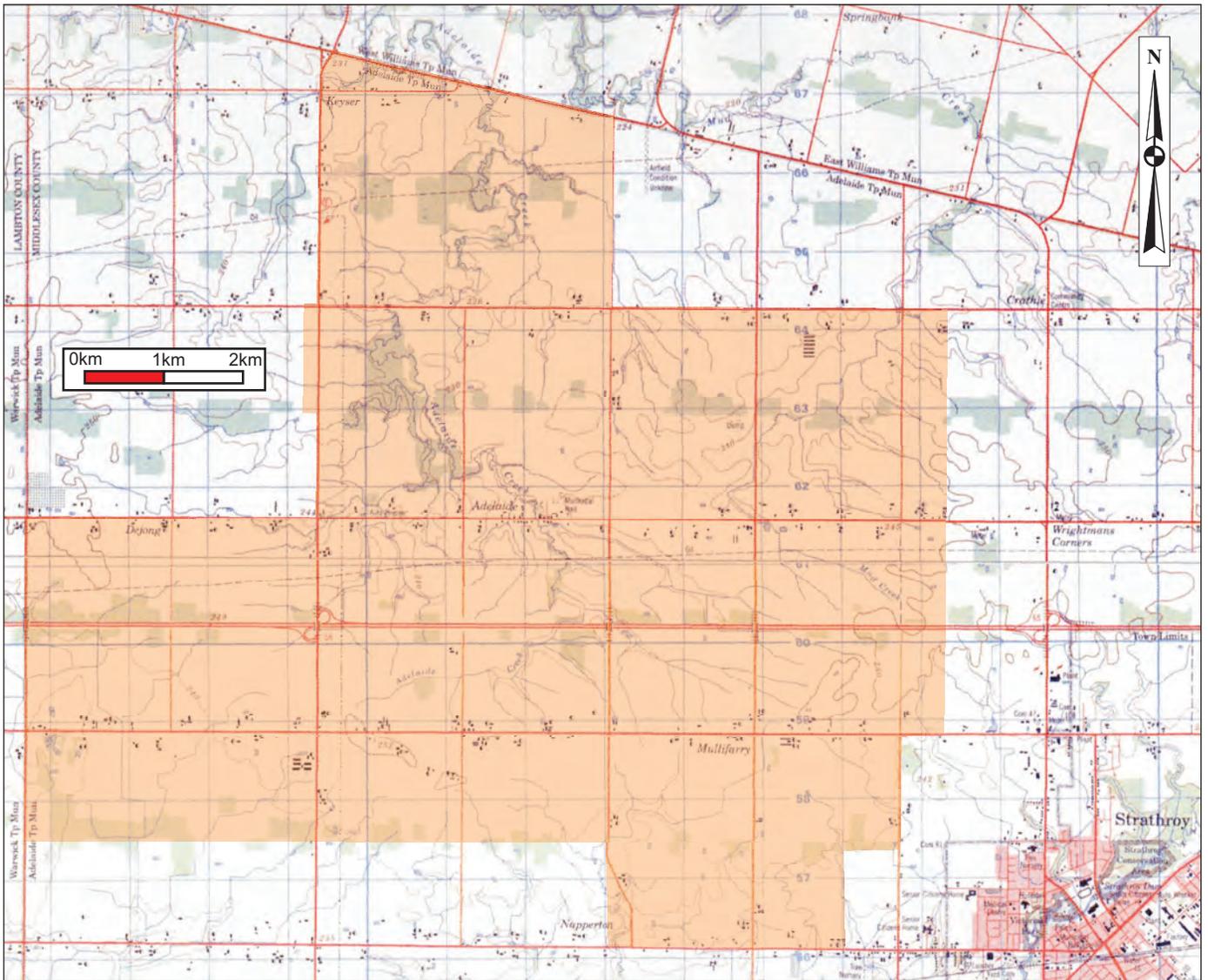
1.0 PURPOSE

A Stage 1 archaeological background study was conducted for a parcel of approximately 8275 hectares in the Township of Adelaide-Metcalf, Middlesex County, Ontario (Figure 1). The parcel consists of Lots 7 to 19, Concession 1 North of Egremont Road; part of Lot 6 and Lots 7 to 19, Concession 2 North of Egremont Road; Lots 7 to 12, Concessions 3 to 4 North of Egremont Road; part of Lot 7 and Lots 8 to 10, Concession 5 North of Egremont Road; Lots 1 to 19, Concessions 1 to 2 South of Egremont Road; Lots 1 to 18, Concession 3 South of Egremont Road; and Lots 13 to 17, Concession 4 South of Egremont Road. This area will eventually be the site of 40 wind turbines. This Stage 1 archaeological assessment was conducted as part of an Environmental Assessment for Electricity Projects coordinated by Golder Associates Limited, Mississauga office.

The objective of the Stage 1 assessment was to compile all available information about the known and potential cultural heritage resources within the study area and to provide specific direction for the protection, management and/or recovery of these resources, consistent with Ministry of Culture guidelines (Government of Ontario 1993).

The Stage 1 assessment was conducted on September 4th, 2008 under archaeological consulting licence P001, issued to Jim Wilson by the Ontario Ministry of Culture. Archaeological potential criteria commonly used by the Ontario Ministry of Culture were applied to determine areas of archaeological potential within the study area. The archaeological potential for pre-contact Aboriginal and Euro-Canadian sites was deemed to be moderate to high on these properties. For pre-contact Aboriginal sites this determination is made on account of the presence of nearby water sources, level topography, and suitable soils for pre-contact agricultural practices. The historic Euro-Canadian potential was on account of documentation indicating early 19th century occupation, abandoned villages, plus the continued existence of historic transportation routes such as Egremont Road. As a result, Stage 2 archaeological assessment will be required for all areas to be disturbed during turbine or access road construction.

As further archaeological assessment is recommended, the Ontario Ministry of Culture is asked to review the results in this report and issue a letter of concurrence with the findings herein. A letter of clearance is not requested at this time.



LEGEND

 Study Area

REFERENCE

- DRAWING BASED ON
 Government of Canada
 1994a *Topographic Map Sheet 40 I/13: Strathroy* (Edition 6).
 Surveys and Mapping Branch, Department of Energy,
 Mines and Resources, Ottawa.
 1994b *Topographic Map Sheet 40 P/4: Parkhill* (Edition 7).
 Surveys and Mapping Branch, Department of Energy,
 Mines and Resources, Ottawa.

NOTES

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 IN CONJUNCTION WITH ACCOMPANYING TEXT.

ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE.

PROJECT		Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Air Energy TCI Adelaide Wind Farm Geo. Twp. of Adelaide, Middlesex County, Ontario	
TITLE			
Location of the Study Area			
PROJECT No. 07-1112-0151-1800		FILE No. 0711120151-1800-R01001	
CADD JM		FEB 26/09	
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		SCALE AS SHOWN REV.	
		FIGURE 1	



2.0 STUDY METHODS

In compliance with the provincial regulations and standards set out in the “*Archaeological Assessment Technical Guidelines*” (Government of Ontario 1993), the Stage 1 Archaeological Overview/Background Study included:

- a review of the land use history, including pertinent historical, environmental, and archaeological data, to determine areas of archaeological potential within the corridor;
- an examination of the National Site Registration Database to determine the presence of known archaeological sites in and around the project area; and
- a visual evaluation of the study corridor.

In addition to the visual evaluation of the subject property, background research was conducted at the Ministry of Culture Office in Toronto, the University of Western Ontario Map Library, and the archaeological firm’s corporate library.



3.0 BACKGROUND RESEARCH

3.1 The Natural Environment

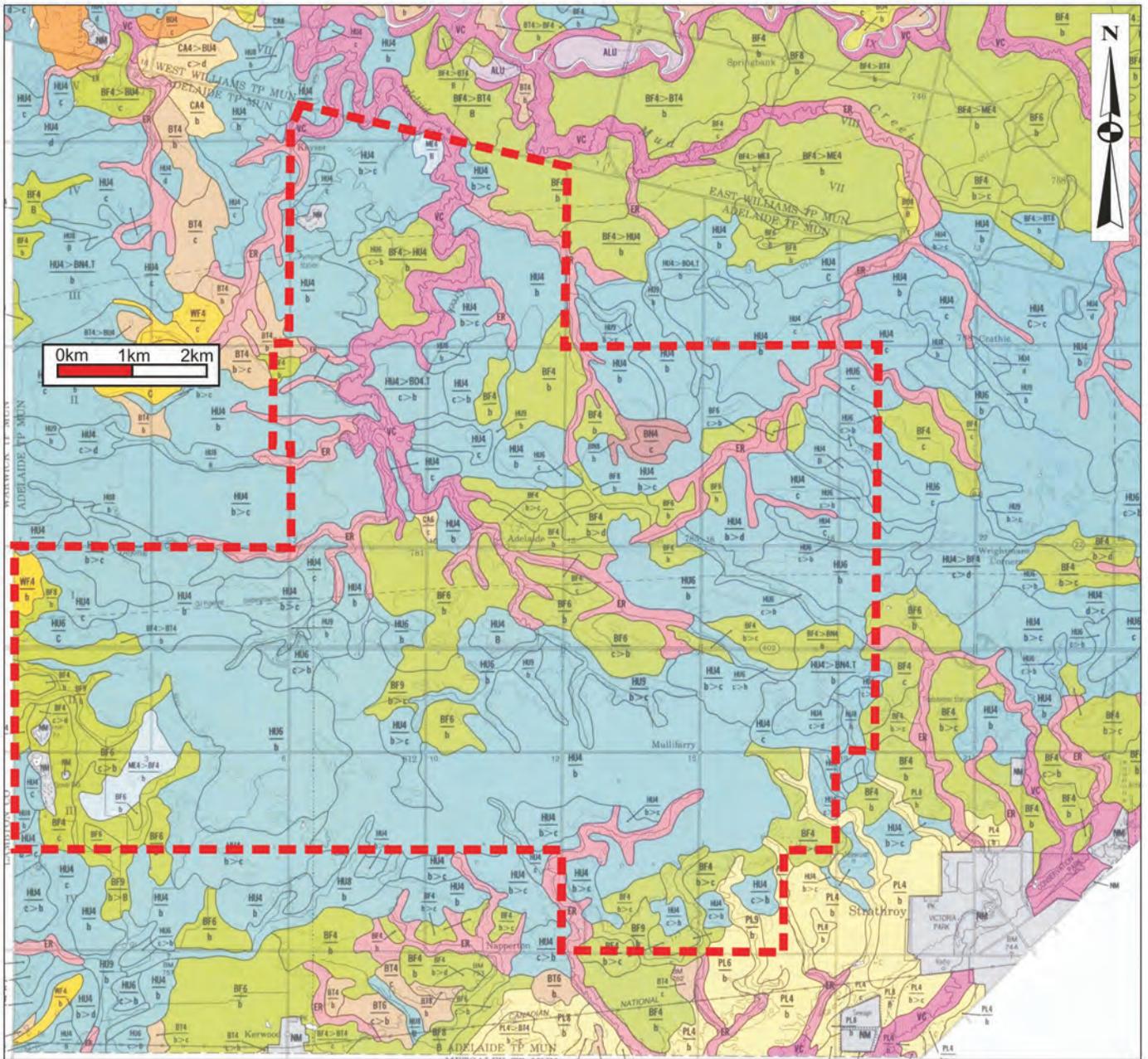
The study area is located in Middlesex County, the Geographic Township of Adelaide, now part of the Township of Adelaide-Metcalf. The study area covers various lots ranging between Concessions 1 to 5 North of Egremont Road and Concessions 1 to 4 South of Egremont Road. The study area is part of the southwestern end of the Horseshoe Moraines (Chapman and Putnam 1984: 127-129), specifically the tail end of the Seaforth Moraine (Hagerty and Kingston 1992: 11). This physiographic region:

has a fairly simple landscape. Structurally it consists of two, and in some places three morainic ridges composed of pale brown, calcareous, fine-textured till, with a moderated degree of stoniness. ... Huron clay loam ... is the most representative soil type on the morainic ridges and it occurs quite widely in other well-drained areas as well.

(Chapman and Putnam 1984: 127)

The study area has two major soil types present: the Huron series and the Brantford series Figure 2. Both soil series are silty clay loams and range from moderately well drained to imperfectly drained in the study area. Six other minor concentrations of identifiable soil series include the well to imperfectly drained Bennington silt loam, the well to imperfectly drained Brant silty loam, the rapid to imperfectly drained Caledon sand loam, the moderately well to imperfectly drained Melbourne silty clay loam, the poorly drained Waterin loamy fine sand, and the well to imperfectly drained Wattford fine sandy loam. The area's topography is nearly level with only some areas of gentle sloping which can contribute to the soils' drainage characteristics as noted here. Most of the soil classes mentioned here would have been suitable for pre-contact Aboriginal agriculture given their modern agricultural capability ratings (Hagerty and Kingston 1992: 74-96) although they would not be the highest yielding soil types available in Middlesex County.

The original surveyor's notes and maps from the Adelaide Township survey of 1831 by Peter Carroll give an overview of the vegetation present in the area prior to the Euro-Canadian occupation of the area (Carroll 1831a). The forest cover noted in the study area along Egremont Road and along the side roads travelling north from it includes mostly basswood, beech, birch, black ash, elm, ironwood, maple, white ash, and white oak. There are also some isolated instances of cherry and poplar. The few marshy areas recorded also had willow trees and rose bushes noted, while one relatively treeless clearing housed plum trees and thorn bushes. In Lot 19, Concession 1 N.E.R. a ridge with "limestones" was noted. Also along Egremont Road but outside of the study area hickory trees were identified.



LEGEND

- Limits of Study Area

Soil Series

- Bennington
- Brant
- Brantford
- Caledon
- Huron
- Melbourne
- Plainfield
- Wattford

Miscellaneous

- Eroded Channel
- Not Mapped
- Valley Complex

REFERENCE

DRAWING BASED ON
 Hagerty, T.P. and M.S. Kingston
 1992 *The Soils of Middlesex County*. Report Number 56 of
 the Ontario Centre for Soil Resource Evaluation. 2
 volumes. Resources Management Branch, Ontario
 Ministry of Agriculture and Food, Ontario.

NOTES

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PROJECT **Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment
 Air Energy TCI Adelaide Wind Farm
 Geo. Twp. of Adelaide, Middlesex County, Ontario**

TITLE **Soils of the Study Area**



PROJECT No.	07-1112-0151-1800	FILE No.	0711120151-1800-R01002
CADD	JM	FEB 26/09	SCALE AS SHOWN REV.
CHECK			FIGURE 2



3.2 Previously Known Archaeological Resources and Surveys

Previous archaeological assessments and research surveys in Middlesex County have demonstrated that the area was intensively utilized by pre-contact Aboriginal peoples. Table 1 summarizes the culture history of Middlesex County, based on Ellis and Ferris (1990). However, only one site has been discovered within the study area, in the southeast corner (Government of Ontario n.d.). The Armbro site (AfHj-107) was a 10 by 15 metre lithic scatter found by Jacqueline Fisher in 2000. It contained a drill and a lithic debitage scatter but no diagnostic artifacts and therefore can only be interpreted as an undateable pre-contact Aboriginal site. Further archaeological assessment would be required if a wind turbine was to be placed in the immediate area.

Table 1: Cultural Chronology for the Middlesex County Area

Period	Characteristics	Time Period	Comments
Early Palaeo-Indian	Fluted Projectiles	9000 - 8400 B.C.	spruce parkland/caribou hunters
Late Palaeo-Indian	Hi-Lo Projectiles	8400 - 8000B.C.	smaller but more numerous sites
Early Archaic	Kirk and Bifurcate Base Points	8000 - 6000 B.C.	slow population growth
Middle Archaic	Brewerton-like points	6000 - 2500 B.C.	environment similar to present
Late Archaic	Lamoka (narrow points)	2000 - 1800 B.C.	increasing site size
	Broadpoints	1800 - 1500 B.C.	large chipped lithic tools
	Small Points	1500 - 1100B.C.	introduction of bow hunting
Terminal Archaic	Hind Points	1100 - 950 B.C.	emergence of true cemeteries
Early Woodland	Meadowood Points	950 - 400 B.C.	introduction of pottery
Middle Woodland	Dentate/Pseudo-Scallop Pottery	400 B.C. - A.D.500	increased sedentism
	Princess Point	A.D. 550 - 900	introduction of corn
Late Woodland	Early Ontario Iroquoian	A.D. 900 - 1300	emergence of agricultural villages



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Period	Characteristics	Time Period	Comments
	Middle Ontario Iroquoian	A.D. 1300 - 1400	long longhouses (100m +)
	Late Ontario Iroquoian	A.D. 1400 - 1650	tribal warfare and displacement
Contact Aboriginal	Various Algonkian Groups	A.D. 1700 - 1875	early written records and treaties
Late Historic	Euro-Canadian	A.D. 1796 - present	European settlement

3.3 Historic Site Research

The Euro-Canadian sites discussed here cover the entire study area (Figure 1). This section addresses a previous site assessment report prepared by TCI Renewables (TCI Renewables 2007), discussing previously mentioned historic sites while excluding those that are no longer part of the study area. A general discussion of Adelaide Township will be followed by an examination of four existing and former communities, established in the 19th century, within the study area: the village of Adelaide and the former post offices of Keyser, Mullifarry, and Napperton.

3.3.1 Adelaide Township

The potential wind turbine tower sites are situated within the Geographic Township of Adelaide in Middlesex County, on properties that have been occupied by settlers since the late eighteenth century. The area first enters the Euro-Canadian historic record as part of Treaty Numbers 21 and 27½ made between the First Nation inhabitants of the area and the British. Treaty Number 21

was a provisional agreement, entered into on the 9th day of March, 1819, between John Aiken, Esquire, on behalf of His Majesty, and the Principal Men of the Chippewa Nation of Indians, inhabiting a tract of land, whereas the said John Aikens for His Majesty was to pay the said Indians 600 pounds yearly for the said tract described as follows:

“Commencing at the northerly side of the River Thames at the south west angle of the Township of London; thence along the western boundary of the Township of London, in a course north 21 degrees, 30 minutes west, twelve miles to the north west angle of the said Township; then on a course about south 62 degrees and 30 minutes west forty-eight miles more or less until it intersects a line on a course produced north two miles from the north east angle of the Shawnee [Sombra] Township; then along the eastern boundary line of the said Township, twelve miles and a half more or less to the northern boundary line of the Township of Chatham; then east twenty-four miles more or less to the River Thames; then along the waters edge of the River Thames against the stream to the place of beginning, reserving a tract of land situate[d] on the northerly side of the River Thames nearly opposite to the northerly angle of the Township of Southwold and south west angle of the Del[a]ware Township containing 15,360 acres; also reserving two miles square distant about four miles above the rapids where the Indians have their improvements and nearly parallel to the Moravian Village containing 5,120 acres.”

(Morris 1943: 24-25)



STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT AET ADELAIDE WIND FARM, MIDDLESEX COUNTY, ONTARIO

Treaty Number 21 was further modified in Treaty Number 280½ (Canada 1891b: 281-282) and finally confirmed in Treaty Number 25 which modified the method of quantity of payment to the First Nation Groups concerned and some minor variation in the description of the land surrender (Morris 1943: 25).

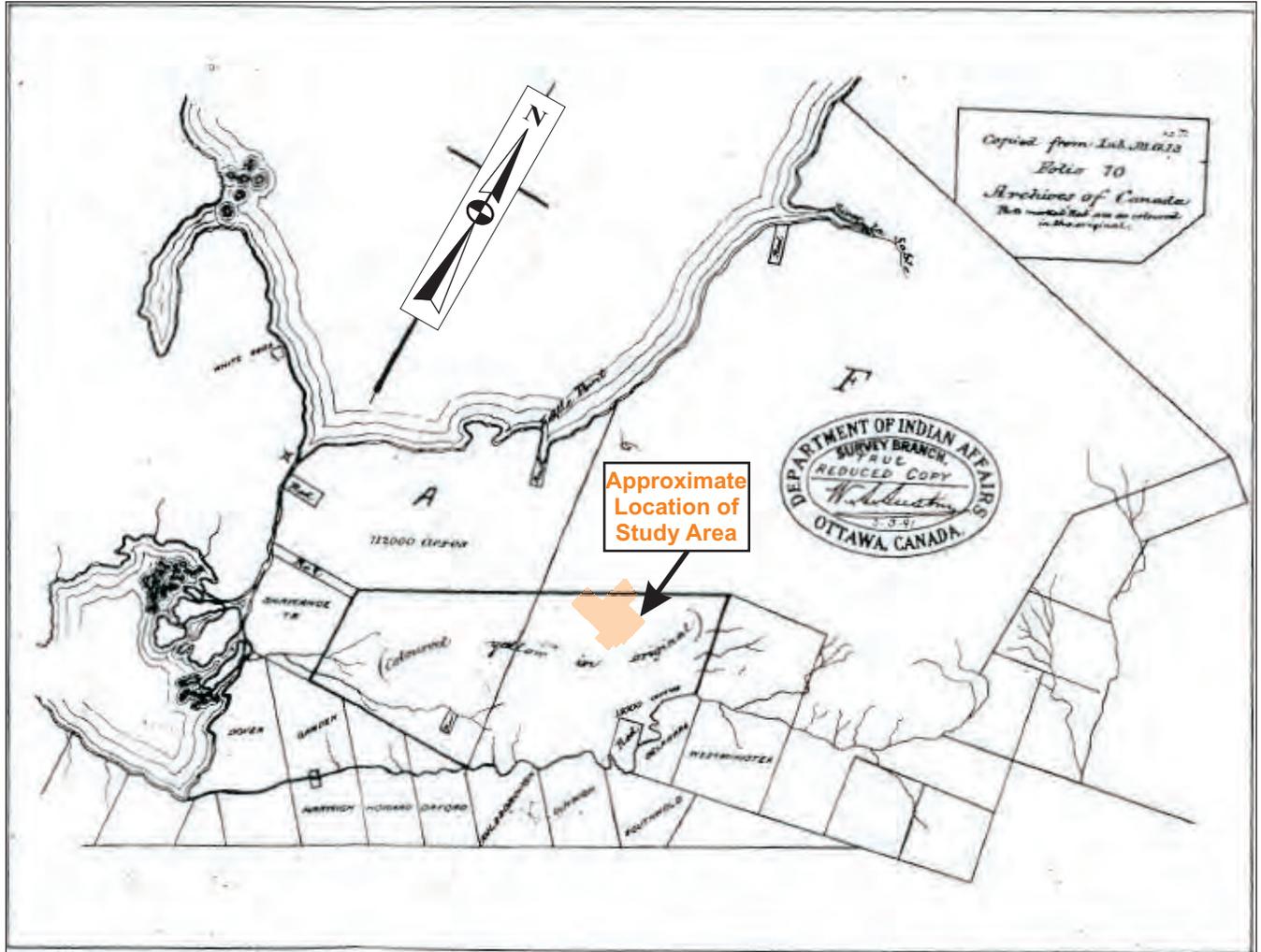
A small portion of the northwest corner of the Geographic Township of Adelaide was later surrendered in Treaty Number 27½,

being an agreement made at Amherstburg in the Western District of the Province of Upper Canada on the 26th of April, 1825, between James Givens, Esquire, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, on behalf of His Majesty King George the Fourth and the Chiefs and Principal Men of the part of the Chippewa Nation of Indians, inhabiting and claiming the tract of land Wawanosh Township in the County of Huron was named after Way-way-nosh the principal Chief of the Band making this Treaty.

(Morris 1943: 26-27)

Treaty Number 27½ was subsequently confirmed on July 10th, 1827 as Treaty Number 29 with only a minor change in the legal description of the boundaries of the land surrender (Morris 1943: 27).

Although it is difficult to exactly delineate treaty boundaries today, Figure 3 gives an approximate outline of the limits of Treaty Numbers 21 and 27½ (noted as "R" and "T" respectively on the map). Figure 4 shows the approximate location of the current study area on the undated treaty map for Treaty Number 21 and Figure 5 shows the approximate location of the current area on the 1827 treaty map for Treaty Number 27½ (Canada 1891a).



REFERENCE

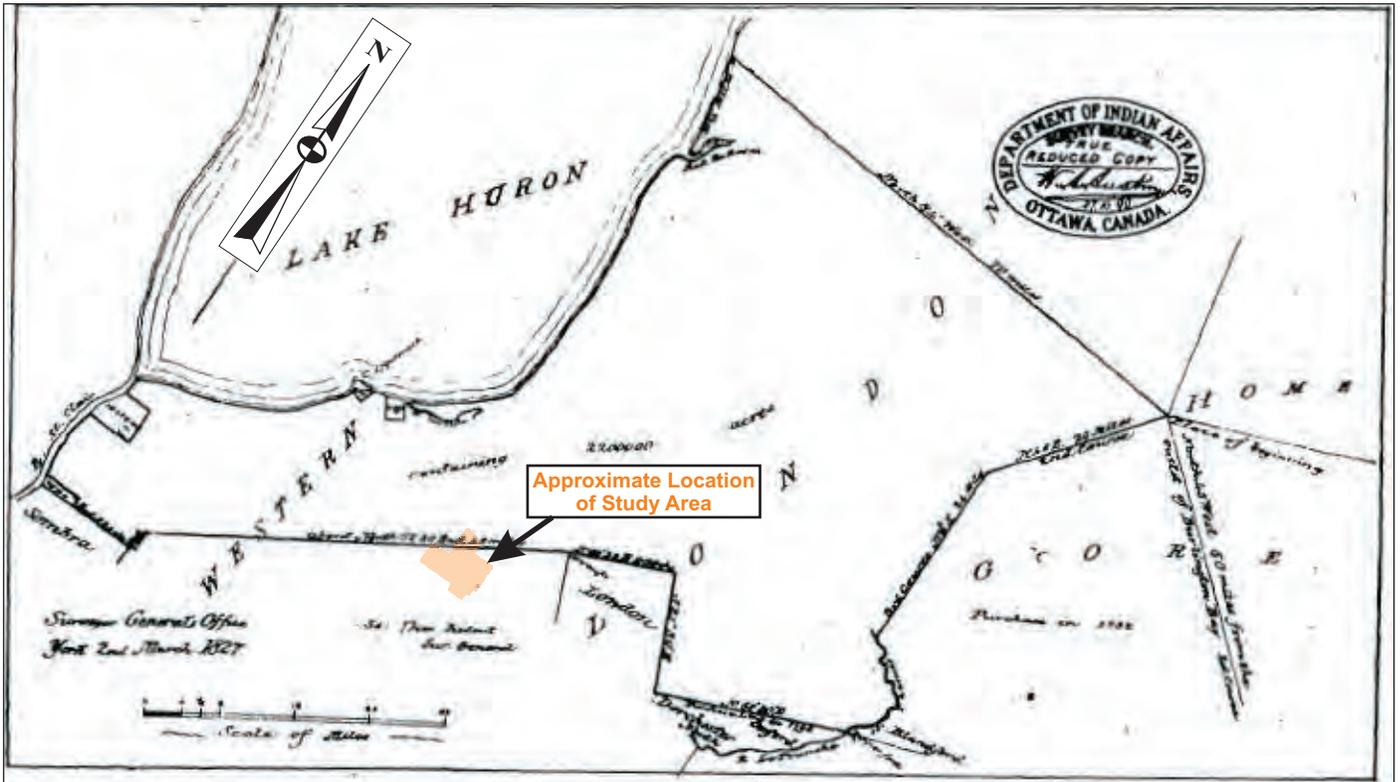
DRAWING BASED ON
 Canada
 1891 *Indian Treaties and Surrenders. From 1680 to 1890.*
 Volume I. Brown Chamberlin, Ottawa. Unpaginated map.

NOTES

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 ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE.

PROJECT		Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Air Energy TCI Adelaide Wind Farm Geo. Twp. of Adelaide, Middlesex County, Ontario	
TITLE			
Undated Map of Treaty Number 21, Approximately Illustrating Study Area			
PROJECT No. 07-1112-0151-1800		FILE No. 0711120151-1800-R01004	
CADD JM FEB 26/09		SCALE NOT TO SCALE REV.	
CHECK		FIGURE 4	





REFERENCE

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 Canada
 1891 *Indian Treaties and Surrenders. From 1680 to 1890.*
 Volume I. Brown Chamberlin, Ottawa. Unpaginated map.

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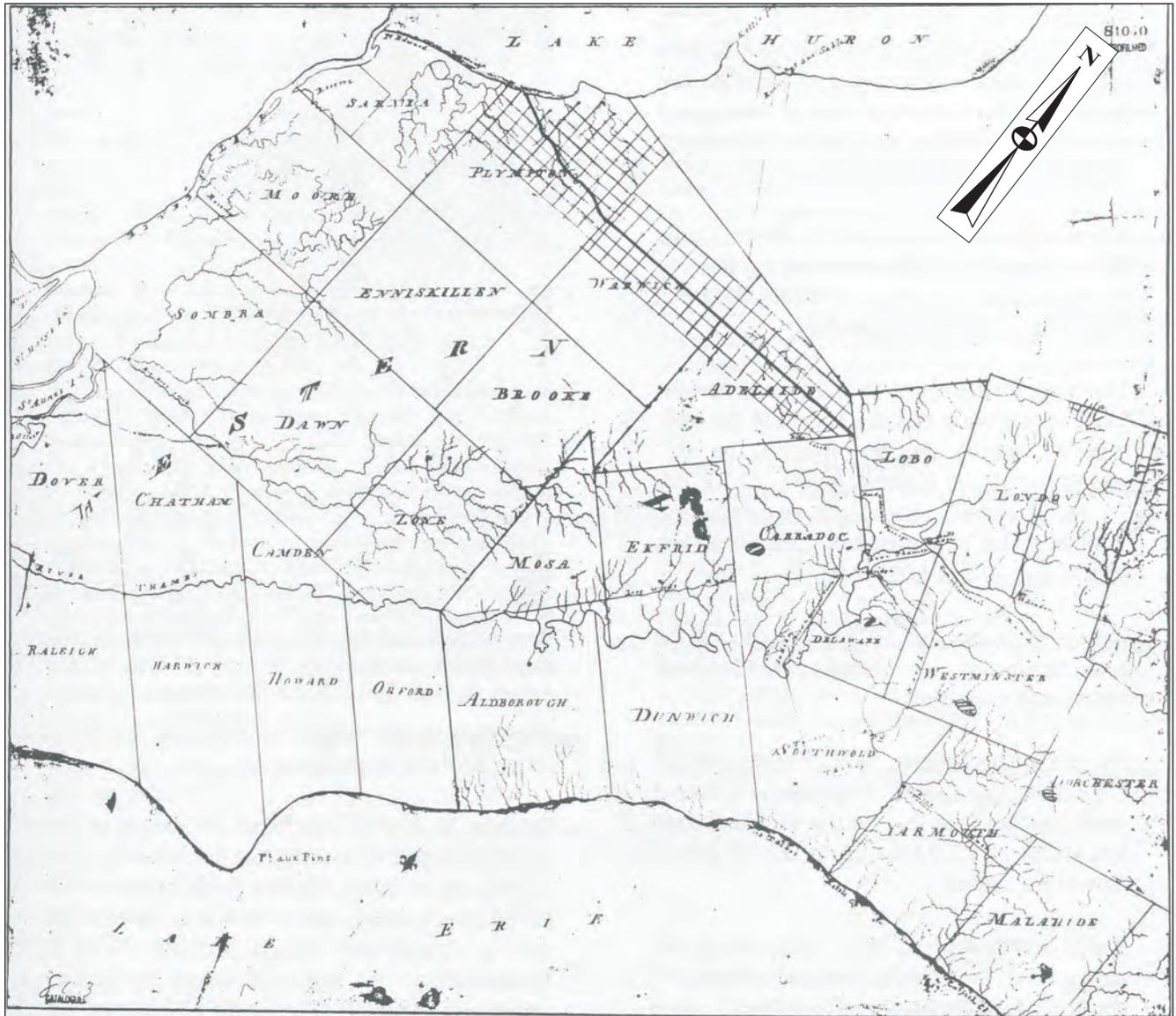
PROJECT		Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Air Energy TCI Adelaide Wind Farm Geo. Twp. of Adelaide, Middlesex County, Ontario	
TITLE			
1827 Map of Treaty Number 27½, Approximately Illustrating Study Area			
PROJECT No. 07-1112-0151-1800		FILE No. 0711120151-1800-R01005	
CADD JM		FEB 26/09	
CHECK			
		SCALE AS SHOWN REV.	
		FIGURE 5	



STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT AET ADELAIDE WIND FARM, MIDDLESEX COUNTY, ONTARIO

The first Euro-Canadian settlement of the area began in the 1830's after Egremont Road was laid through the study area (Figure 6) in 1831 by the Deputy Surveyor Peter Carroll (Carroll 1831a, Carroll 1831b). Egremont Road was surveyed at the request of the Lieutenant Governor of Canada, Sir John Colborne. He recognized that the contemporary road network of Longwoods Road and Talbot Road spanning the western part of the London District and of the Western District in what is now southwestern Ontario was insufficient to allow European settlers into the area and did not provide a sufficient military transportation route should any defensive concerns arise (Nielsen 1993: 3). Peter Carroll was engaged by Peter Robinson, Commissioner of Crown Lands and Surveyor General of Woods, to survey a road extending from the northeast corner of Caradoc Township to the shores of Lake Huron. Peter Carroll completed the initial survey of Adelaide Township (along with Warwick and Plympton Townships that are now part of Lambton County) in 1831. This survey lay in the route of Egremont Road along with "three tiers of lots on either side" (Nielsen 1993: 6). He then finished the remainder of the survey of the township in 1832 (Nielsen 1993: 8).

The original township map made by Peter Carroll (Figure 7), while dated in Oxford County on December 29th, 1831, had numerous additions made to it over the following years. The most obvious addition is the complete survey of the entire township which was not actually completed until July of 1832 (Nielsen 1993: 8). The names of lot occupants given on the maps appear to have been added once settlers moved into the area after 1832. For example, the first recorded settlers in the area are the Radcliff brothers, William and Thomas, who settled in the township in 1832, as well as Dr. Thomas Phillips who erected the first house in the township (Nielsen 1993: 10). Other names are conspicuous later additions. For example, Thomas Pennington is written into the west half of Lot 15, Concession 2 N.E.R. (Figure 8) but he is recorded as having only purchased the land from the Crown in 1856 (ATHG 2001: 329). His name also overwrites a now illegible inscription reading "W $\frac{1}{2}$ specification for [...]" which might be related to the land's designation as a clergy reserve. In fact, all lands that were marked with a blue watercolour oval were designated as Clergy Reserves. This meant that all proceeds from the Crown Patent went in support of the Protestant clergy, usually the Anglican Church (ATHG 2001: 439). However, by the time of Thomas Pennington's purchase in 1856 the land had been secularized (Fahey 2008). Incidentally, the lots marked with a red watercolour oval were designated as Crown Lands. In any case, close examination of the study area as depicted on the original township map does not reveal any squatters recorded from before 1831 or any notable First Nations activity in the area.



LEGEND

Approximate Location of Study Area

REFERENCE

DRAWING BASED ON
 Nielsen, Eleanor
 1993 *The Egremont Road: Historic Route from Lobo to Lake Huron*. Lambton Historical Society, Sarnia. p. 7.

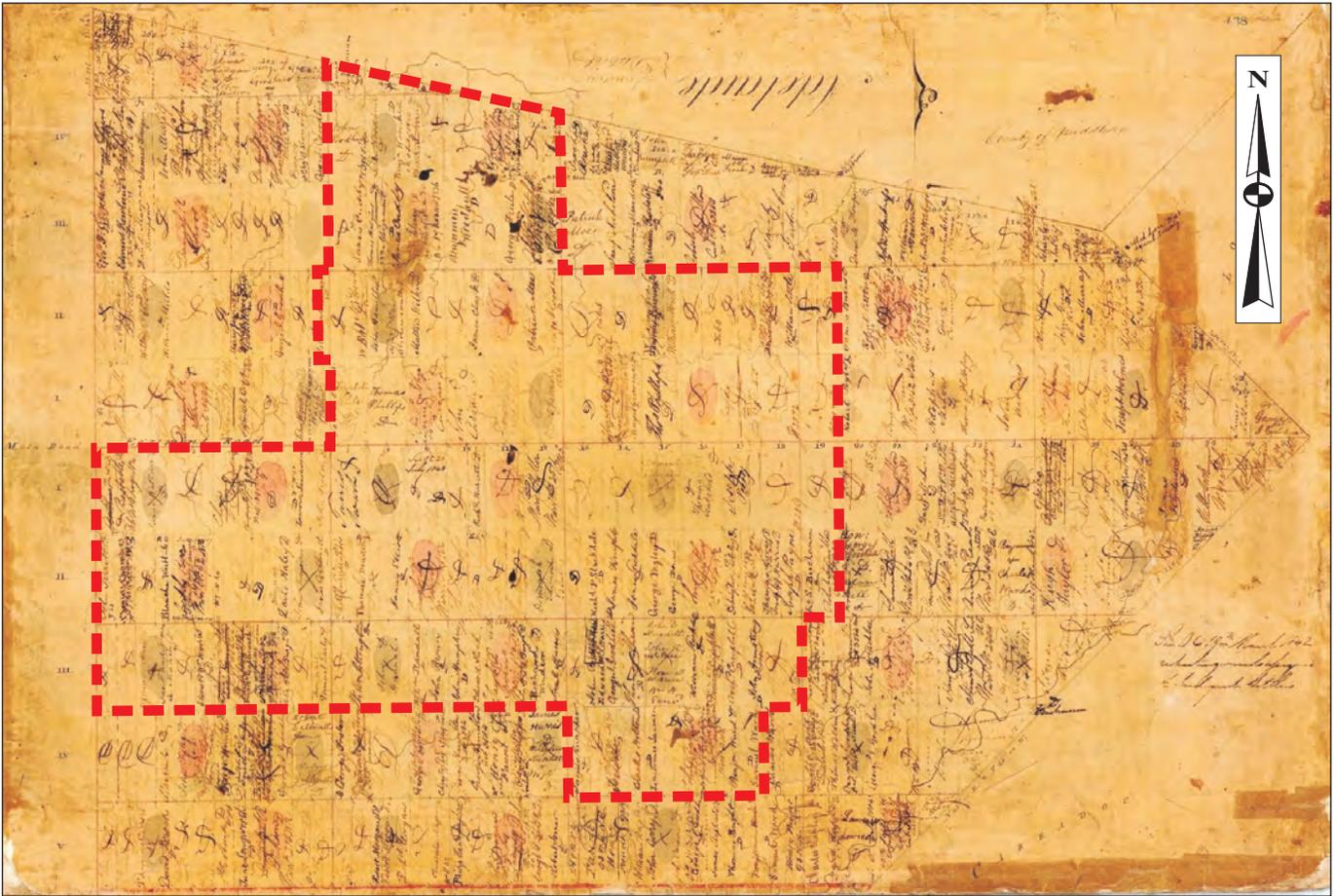
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PROJECT		Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Air Energy TCI Adelaide Wind Farm Geo. Twp. of Adelaide, Middlesex County, Ontario	
TITLE			
Map Showing Peter Carroll's Original 1831 Egremont Road Survey			
PROJECT No. 07-1112-0151-1800		FILE No. 0711120151-1800-R01006	
CADD JM FEB 26/09		SCALE NOT TO SCALE REV.	
CHECK		FIGURE 6	





LEGEND

 Study Area

REFERENCE

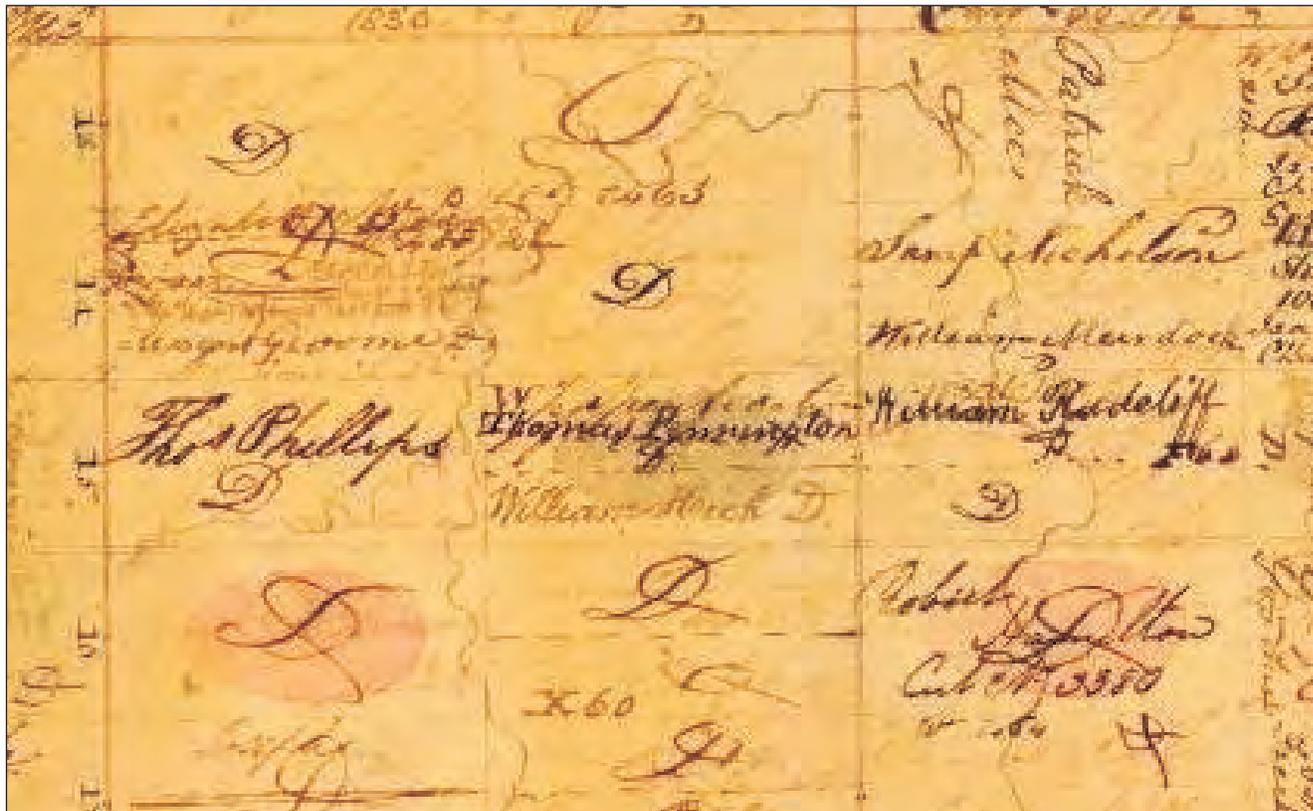
DRAWING BASED ON
 Caroll, Peter
 1831 *Plan of the Township of Adelaide. By Peter Carroll, Deputy Surveyor, 29th December 1831. Map No. 438.*
 On file with the Ministry of Natural Resources Crown Land Survey Records Office, Peterborough, Ontario.

NOTES

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ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE.

PROJECT		Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Air Energy TCI Adelaide Wind Farm Geo. Twp. of Adelaide, Middlesex County, Ontario	
TITLE		A Portion of Peter Carroll's 1831 Map of the Township of Adelaide	
PROJECT No.		07-1112-0151-1800	FILE No. 0711120151-1800-R01007
CADD		JM	FEB 26/09
CHECK			
		SCALE NOT TO SCALE REV.	
		FIGURE 7	



REFERENCE

DRAWING BASED ON
 Caroll, Peter
 1831 *Plan of the Township of Adelaide.* By Peter Carroll,
 Deputy Surveyor, 29th December 1831. Map No. 438.
 On file with the Ministry of Natural Resources Crown
 Land Survey Records Office, Peterborough, Ontario.

NOTES

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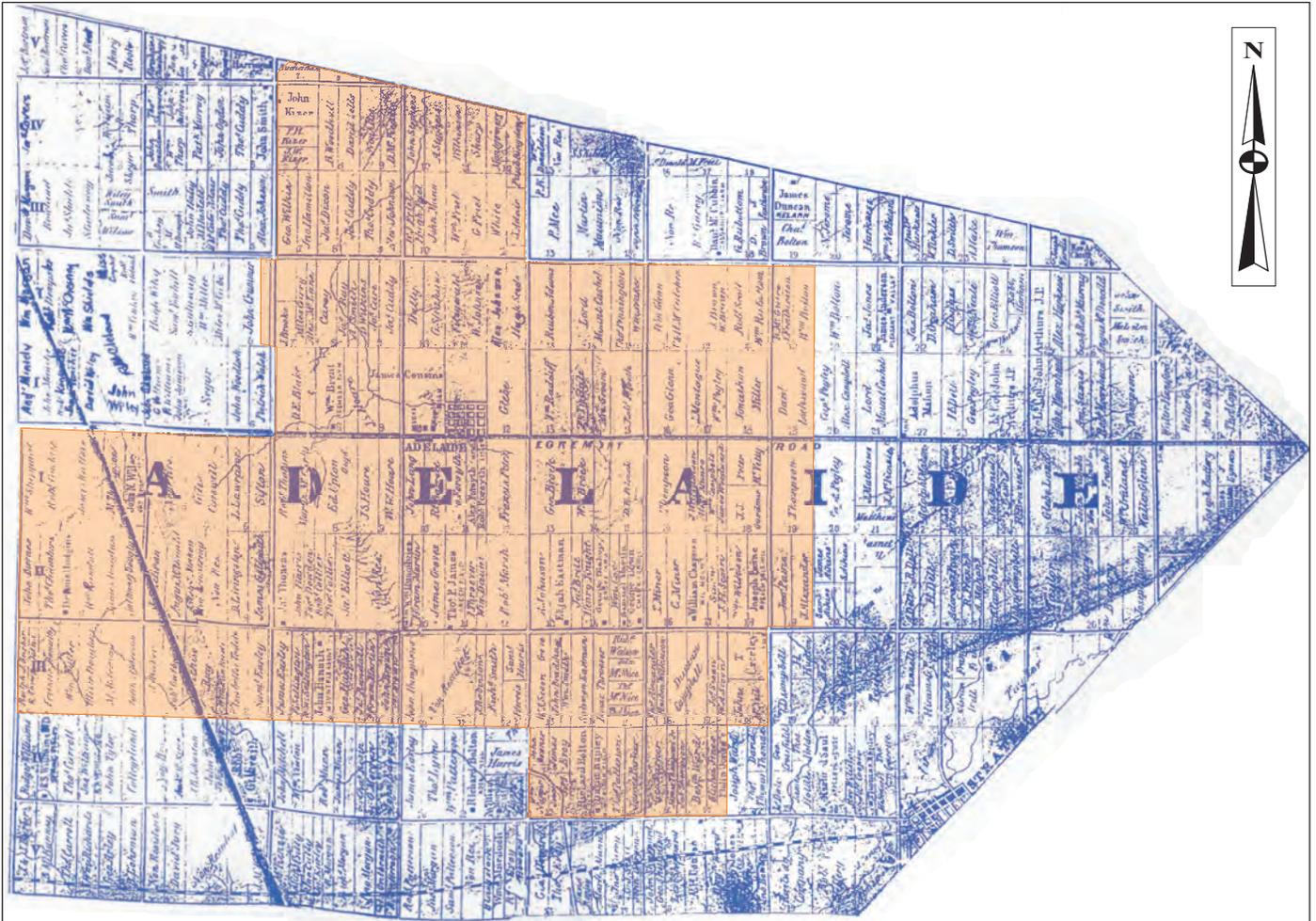
PROJECT		Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Air Energy TCI Adelaide Wind Farm Geo. Twp. of Adelaide, Middlesex County, Ontario	
TITLE			
Detail from Peter Carroll's 1831 Map of the Township of Adelaide			
PROJECT No.		07-1112-0151-1800	
FILE No.		0711120151-1800-R01008	
SCALE		NOT TO SCALE REV.	
CADD	JM	FEB 26/09	
CHECK			
			FIGURE 8



STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT AET ADELAIDE WIND FARM, MIDDLESEX COUNTY, ONTARIO

Two later maps from the 19th century record the Euro-Canadian settlers and illustrate the growth in the study area: the 1862 Tremaine Map (Tremaine 1862) and the 1878 H.R. Page and Company Historical Atlas Map (H.R. Page 1878). The Tremaine Map (Figure 9) provides the names of all of the landowners but only illustrates a select number of structures on the properties. However, the later Historical Atlas Map (Figure 10) not only provides the names of the landowners but also the structures on the majority of the properties. Besides houses, the structures noted include brickyards, cemeteries, churches, hotels, manufactories, mills, and schools. Table 2 lists those lots that hold a structure other than a house, along with the name of the occupant. Even though locations are only approximate on these maps, they do give an idea of potential for significant archaeological historic remains that could be impacted within the study area. Typically these locations no longer exhibit any visible evidence of their former structure and if they are to be impacted by a wind turbine placement the location would need to be archaeologically assessed to see if there are any archaeological remains (Figure 11). Outside of any of the communities discussed in Sections 3.3.2 to 3.3.5, two notable structures within the study area are:

- **The West Adelaide Presbyterian Cairn** is located on the east half of Lot 3, Concession 1 S.E.R. The original cemetery was used from 1853 to 1881 and subsequently abandoned. It was not until the 1950's that the present cairn was constructed from the remaining tombstones. Although some of the bodies might have been moved, documentation for this cemetery is insufficient to determine this (ATHG 2001: 466-467) and the only information known about the burials is recorded on the cairn itself (Robb and McLeod 1982). Archaeological concerns undoubtedly exist for this insufficiently recorded Euro-Canadian pioneer cemetery.
- **The Victoria Cheese Company** was established in 1871 in a large wooden frame building by Lawrence Cleverdon and his business partner John Carrothers on Lot 2, Concession 2 S.E.R. The cheese factory was sold to John Clark in 1882. The building was sold again in 1925 and was used as a drive shed until it was blown down and demolished by a tornado in 1953. Now an open field, if a turbine is to be slated for construction nearby, possible archaeological traces of the cheese factory could be impacted (ATHG 2001: 95-97; Grainger 2002: 15).



LEGEND

Study Area

REFERENCE

DRAWING BASED ON
Tremaine, George R.
1862 *Tremaine's Map - London and Middlesex County*.
George C. Tremaine, Toronto.

NOTES

THIS DRAWING IS SCHEMATIC ONLY AND IS TO BE READ
IN CONJUNCTION WITH ACCOMPANYING TEXT.

ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE.

PROJECT **Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment
Air Energy TCI Adelaide Wind Farm
Geo. Twp. of Adelaide, Middlesex County, Ontario**

TITLE **A Portion of the 1862 Map of the
Township of Adelaide on Tremaine's
Map - London and Middlesex County**



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CADD	JM	FEB 26/09	SCALE NOT TO SCALE. REV.
CHECK			FIGURE 9