
**Mayfield West Phase Two Secondary Plan
Concessions 1 & 2 WHS, Lots 18 to 22,
geographic Chinguacousy Township,
Town of Caledon**

**STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
Final Report**

Prepared for:

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Mayfield West Phase Two Secondary Plan

ARCHAEOLOGICAL STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

DRAFT Report

Concessions 1 & 2 WHS, Lots 18 to 22, geographic Township of Chinguacousy Town of Caledon

1.0 INTRODUCTION

In August 2008, Historic Horizon Inc. was retained by the Town of Caledon to conduct a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of an area in the Town of Caledon known as Mayfield West. The project was initiated as part of a Secondary Plan for this part of the Municipality. The study area is approximately 1900 acres (770 hectares), and identified as lands within the Mayfield West Community Development Plan. It is located in the former Township of Chinguacousy, Peel County, now part of the Town of Caledon. It constitutes Lots 18 to 22 in both Concessions 1 and 2, West of Hurontario Street (WHS). The study area consists of nine and a half original 200 acre farm lots, bordered by Hurontario Street on the east, Mayfield Road on the south, Chinguacousy Road on the west, and Old School Road on the North (*Figures 1, 1a*). In this area, only the east half (100 acres) of Lot 18, Conc. 1 WHS is not included in the study as it has been previously developed, and is part of the village of Snelgrove, in the City of Brampton.

A Stage 1 archaeological assessment was carried out between August and November 2008, with a field viewing on September 9, 2008. The Study Area was found to have archaeological potential throughout almost all of the lands. No previously registered archeological sites were identified in the area, although there is oral history of at least one unregistered Aboriginal site in an unknown location. The following report comprises the findings of the Stage 1 assessment. It was carried out under Ministry of Culture, Project Number P032-044-2008 issued to Leslie Currie for Historic Horizon Inc.

2.0 STAGE 1 BACKGROUND STUDY

The objective of a Stage 1 archaeological background study is to provide information about the geography, history, previous archaeological fieldwork and current land conditions of an area, to support a determination of the potential for the lands to contain archaeological sites. Under the existing *Archaeological Assessment Technical Guidelines, Stages 1-3* (former MCzCR now MCL 1993), Stage 1 archaeological background study requires an examination of the Ontario Site Registration Database at the Ministry of Culture (MCL) to determine the presence of known sites in the area, a review of land use/settlement history, environmental history, land use, and a site inspection to determine the present condition of the study area.

A large number of documentary resources were examined to put together histories of the individual lots to determine the possible presence of early 19th century homesteads, or other Euro-Canadian site types. To this end, historic maps, land records, 19th century tax assessments, census and local histories were examined at the Region of Peel Archives, Archives of Ontario and the Map Library at University of Toronto. Existing heritage and historical reports on file at the Town of Caledon were also examined, such as Dilse (2005) and a draft Stage 1 archaeological report for the Toronto and Region Conservation Authority, which included part of the study area (Narhi and Freisenhausen 2006).

A site viewing was conducted by Leslie Currie and Heather Henderson on September 9, 2008. Weather was seasonal and dry. Crops had mostly been harvested and all properties were well viewed from surrounding roads and the air photo shown in **Figure 1** illustrates the open cultivated landscape. The study area is occupied almost entirely by working agricultural fields with some extant woodlots (**Figures 1, 2**). A large number of 19th to early 20th century farmsteads are still present, with some replacement of earlier houses and outbuildings. Many farms have small residential severances along the roads, most with late 20th century houses. The 19th century railway track right of way remains in its original location, running through the west halves of Lots 18 to 22 in Concession 1 WHS. The east half of Lot 18, Concession 1 WHS is now completely taken up with a recent subdivision at Snelgrove. A number of small bridges or culverts for creeks and seasonal streams were observed, crossing all the surrounding roads. As no registered archaeological sites or specific landscape features of archaeological interest were present in the study area, it was not necessary to enter the private properties to confirm specific conditions or presence of known sites. These features or sites generally indicate areas of increased archaeological potential.

Heather Broadbent, former Town of Caledon Heritage Resource Officer, was contacted regarding her knowledge of artifact collectors in the region, to determine if she was aware of any archaeological collections that may have been picked up in the study area. None could be assigned to the study area. The Region of Peel Museum was also contacted to determine if it held any relevant archaeological collections. None were identified. In summary, no public or private collections could be identified as being specifically from the subject area.

In consultation with the built heritage consultant for this project, André Scheinman, existing inventoried buildings that may be associated with archaeological potential have also been identified (**Appendix A ; Appendix B-Figure 4**).

GIS Mapping

Maps produced for the report are presented in **Appendix B**. GIS layers for these maps will be provided to the Town in the requested format. All referenced maps, including two historic maps, four Brampton topographic maps and Peel County Soils maps were georeferenced using ArcMap 9.1 and Caledon Geospatial Data supplied by the Town of Caledon. Map projection used UTM coordinates and NAD83 datum. The georeferencing points used included Hurontario-Mayfield, Hurontario-Old School, Old School-Chinguacousy, Mayfield-Chinguacousy road intersection points along the perimeter of the study area. Point data was heads-up digitized from these maps for all buildings. Streams were added as single entity polylines from both of the nineteenth century maps. Orchards shown in the 1877 *Atlas* map (Walker) were added as areas. Scaled buildings were added as areas from orthographic images provided by the Town of Caledon.

2.1 Study Area Setting Settings

The following discussion provides an overview of the environmental and cultural setting of the study area. This provides a framework for determining the archaeological potential for the study lands.

2.1.1 Environmental Setting

There are a number of environmental factors such as water sources, soil types, physiographic features, vegetation and lithic resources that influence settlement and the archaeological potential of an area. These regional features would have influenced climate (micro-environments), vegetation patterns, soil formation and locations of food resources, affecting human choices of transportation routes, gathering places and settlement sites.

The study area lies on the northern edge of the Peel Plain physiographic region, where it meets the South Slope, an area that extends across York, Peel and Halton counties (Chapman and Putnam 1984). In the study area, the soils are comprised mainly of Chinguacousy clay loam (*Figure 2*). Generally, a preference for settlement sites would be on well-drained soils, rather than wetter lands such as clay or muck soils. As observed through actual archaeological survey and excavation, however, the soil type cannot be used as a sole criterion for predictive modeling of site locations. Sites have been found in heavy clays, where other factors such as the abundance of food sources have outweighed the need for a well-drained location. The study area appears to include both dry and seasonally wet areas. The original township survey notes indicate areas of imperfectly drained clay. A note in the 1851 Census mentions that the soil is clay loam, and first rate wheat land.

Topography of the study lands is relatively flat to undulating with numerous small streams, varies between 255 to 265 metres ASL. Two areas are slightly elevated with small intermittent streams, tributaries of Fletcher's Creek, running out to the south and Etobicoke Creek watershed in the northern half. Etobicoke Creek runs from west to east through the centre of the study area. Farther north, a second slight rise running east-west through Lot 22, Concession 1WHS, diverts the flow of one of the Creek's tributaries to the east (*Figure 2*). Land forms and rivers can play a role in determining settlement patterns and human behavior. The distance to a water source is a major factor in determining an area's archaeological potential. Generally, areas within 300 metres of a seasonal or year round source of running water are considered to be of high archaeological potential. All of the Mayfield West study area is within 300 metres of at least a seasonal water course (*Figure 3*). In general, occupation sites tend to be placed on higher land, near to water.

One important factor for focus of Aboriginal activity is the presence of the chert bearing layers of exposed limestone deposits. Aboriginal peoples would have utilized these cherts to make stone tools such as projectile points, knives, scrapers and informal tools. There are no apparent bedrock lithic sources in the study area.

The area has been deforested and used for agricultural purposes since the early 19th Century, but early township survey notes indicate that it had been covered with a hardwood forest, containing beech, maple and basswood, with hemlock and black ash in the poorly drained areas. Concession 2 WHS was more carefully documented than Concession 1 WHS. Comments on Concession 2 WHS mentioned that Lot 18 was swampy and some areas were unfit for cultivation. Lots 20 West Half, 21 West Half and 22 East Half contained

springs. The latter lot was indicated as having good clay loam. Lot 20 contained a beaver meadow (Perkins Bull Collection: Land records transcriptions – Surveyor’s notes).

Early 19th century settlement with mixed farming turned to wheat growing by mid-century. The agricultural economy then turned to livestock, and later to dairy production for the growing urban areas to the south. The study area remains rural and agricultural although urban expansion from Snelgrove on the southeast corner has begun. Most of the original farm lots have a couple of small severances.

2.1.2 Known Archaeological Sites

Archaeological resources include both known and undiscovered human occupation sites from any time period. Caledon’s Official Plan defines them as: “Locations or places where cultural remains are found which were associated with activities, endeavours or events of both the prehistoric and historic periods of Ontario and that may occur on or below the surface of the land or water”.

A data request was placed to the Ministry of Culture (MCL), to search their Ontario Archaeological Sites Database to determine the presence of known sites within the study area and the number of registered sites near it. No registered sites were found within or directly adjacent to the study area, but several were identified within a 1 kilometre circle. A search for previous assessment reports also turned up nothing for the study area, although a half dozen assessments have been done around Snelgrove, south and east of the subject lands.

Of the six registered archaeological sites within a 1 kilometre radii of the study area, most are in the vicinity of recent development around Snelgrove. These included four locations of isolated tools of Aboriginal cultural origin (pre-contact), and two 19th Century Euro-Canadian homestead sites (Table 1). None of the pre-contact sites were close enough to the borders of the study area to contribute to archaeological potential.

Table 1: Registered Archaeological sites within a 1 Km Radius of the Study Area

Borden Number*	Site Name if identified	Cultural Affiliation
AkGw-16	Mellow Gardens	Euro-Canadian, 19 th century homestead
AkGw-88	Bartholomew Snell Homestead	Euro-Canadian, 19 th century homestead
AkGw-196		Pre-contact – isolated find
AkGw-199		Pre-contact – isolated find
AkGw-202		Pre-contact – isolated finds
AkGw-203		Pre-contact – isolated find

* The Borden numbering system is set up to locate and differentiate archaeological sites for registration across Canada.

Although no registered archaeological sites were identified in the Archaeological Sites Database maintained by the Ministry of Culture, this does not preclude the subject area from containing unregistered archaeological sites. The following Table indicates a very basic chronology of Aboriginal Cultures in Ontario. As yet, none

of the sites registered in the adjacent area can be assigned to any specific period.

Table 2: Aboriginal Chronology in Ontario

Time Period	Culture
+/- 9,3000 B.C.	Early Paleo-Indian
8,500 B.C – 8,000 B.C.	Late Paleo-Indian
8,000 B.C – 6,000 B.C.	Early Archaic
6,000 B.C – 2,500 B.C.	Middle Archaic
2,500 B.C. – 850 B.C.	Late Archaic
+/-850 B.C. - +/- A.D. 700	Early to Middle Woodland
+/- A.D. 700 – A.D. 1550	Late Woodland (Iroquoian)

Stage 1 assessment guidelines (MCL 1993) also require that inquiry be made as to collectors active in the vicinity of the subject area, the presence of private or public artifact collections, oral or written references to archaeological sites, and the presence of any cemeteries in the subject area.

No public or private collections could be identified as being specifically from the subject area. Heather Broadbent, as the former Heritage Resource Officer for the Town of Caledon, was consulted regarding her knowledge of past artifact collection activities in Chinguacousy Township. None of the collections that came to her attention during her tenure in the HRO position were found in the subject area. The Region of Peel Museum was also contacted to determine if it held any relevant archaeological collections. None were identified.

Several historical references to unregistered archaeological sites were found for the vicinity of the subject area. The Tweedsmuir History for the Village of Alloo states “*When the first settlers came to this part of Chinguacousy Township they found a band of Indians had encamped along a branch of the Etobicoke River, which runs through the northern part of the Dolson Farm.*” There are several Dolson farms, and it is most likely that this reference is to the Dolson farm at Lot 21, Concession 3 WHS. The reference indicates that the Mississauga First Nations people were traveling and living in the general area in the early 19th century (Snelgrove W.I. History).

Secondly, the Snelgrove section of the Tweedsmuir history states: “*The first pioneers of this village were, of course, the Indians whose canoes traveled the Etobicoke River on their way to Georgian Bay, living on salmon that teemed in the creek waters and on the deer that roamed the ridges...The site was in the beginning, part of the farm of Mr. Ranseer, who set apart and surveyed a triangle now roughly bounded by Highway 10, seventeen sideroad (Mayfield Road) and the Etobicoke Trail. This trail pursued a winding course through the flats belonging to Mr. W. J. Lowe [Lot 20, Conc.1 EHS?], touched the famous Indian Mound, where so many have dug for relics, and emerged through the former Mr., John Watson farm owned at this date by Colonel Bertram... ”* (Snelgrove W.I. History). This statement likely refers to the trail along the course of Etobicoke Creek running from north of Snelgrove through lots 18 to 20 in Concession 1 EHS. The location of the Watson/Bertram farm is not clear, but a Watson farm is shown immediately south of Snelgrove in the 1877 *Atlas*. Interpreted this way, the archaeological site noted may not be in the study area.

In addition, local historian and Region of Peel archivist Brian Gilchrist mentioned family oral history regarding a pre-contact site with burials on the farm of James Magill [McGill, Megill] at Lot 22, Concession 1

WHS, which is located in the northeast part of the subject area. No specific provenience for either the artifact collection or the location could be identified for this unregistered site.

All known historic cemeteries in the vicinity have been identified by Brian Gilchrist, and none are located within the subject area. However, this does not preclude the possibility of unregistered burials occurring within the subject area in either the form of Aboriginal burials or small family plots associated with Euro-Canadian settlement.

2.1.3 Euro-Canadian Regional Settlement History

A number of documentary sources were consulted in order to characterize European settlement for the north Chinguacousy Township region and specifically for the lots that lie within the study area. Historic maps were examined for the locations of former structures, as well as for land use information. Published and archived local and regional histories were also consulted.

The study area is located on Lots 18 to 22, in Concessions 1 and 2 WHS, in the geographic township of Chinguacousy (*Figures 1, 4*). Chinguacousy was part of the 1818 British purchase of lands north of Lake Ontario, from the Mississauga people. The initial township survey was carried out by Richard Bristol in 1819, and the first European settlers in the township arrived later that year (Charters 1967; Bristol 1819 Township Plan). Chinguacousy was initially administered from York, Home District, later becoming part of the United Counties of York and Peel by 1849, until Peel County was separated out in 1867 (Armstrong 1985:152, Charters 1967:123). The township was laid out in twelve concessions running north-south, divided generally into blocks of ten 200 acre lots. Concessions are numbered 1 to 6, starting both east and west from the centre road (now Hurontario Street). Lots are numbered 1 to 34 starting in the south end. A number of lots were set aside for the Crown and as Clergy reserves. Although sometimes leased, these reserve lots often remained unsettled until the groups were generally released for sale at later dates. Three of these lots are in the study area (Conc. 1 WHS, Lot 20; Conc. 2 WHS, Lots 19 and 22). Lot 19 was a Clergy reserve and the other two were Crown reserves.

Many of the first settlers were the children of United Empire Loyalists, who had come to the Niagara area of Upper Canada at the close of the American Revolutionary War (*Historical Atlas of Peel County 1877:90*). One of the first landowners in the study area, Jane Silverthorne, received her 200 acre lot as a daughter of a UEL. Richard Bristol, the surveyor, received a lot perhaps as part payment for his work. Settlement expanded quickly due to the good land and hardwood forest, and by 1821 there were already 421 people in the township (IBID). By the 1870s the population had increased to 6,129 with most people with origins in the United Kingdom. A few French, German and Dutch settlers were also noted in the 1871 census. Farmers made up by far the largest occupational group, with most of the other occupations being in service, commercial and manufacturing (Narhi and Freisenhausen 2005:5-6).

The village of Snelgrove, located just off the southeast corner of the study area, was formerly called Edmonton when the post office was established there in 1851. Initially settled in 1838, the name changed to Snelgrove in 1859, but Edmonton stuck and it still appeared as such in the 1877 *Atlas*. The village had become the township administrative centre by 1877. At this time it was a lively place with 5 churches, a school, Temperance and Orange Halls, 2 hotels, 2 general stores, 2 blacksmith shops, a carriage factory,

harness shop and shoe maker (Narhi and Freisenhausen 2005:7, *Historical Atlas*:90). The 1866 directory for Peel (Mitchell 1866) indicates a population of 150 at that time.

The railway line that still can be found in the study area was originally the Credit Valley Railway (CVR), later Canadian Pacific. The line is shown on the 1877 Historical Atlas but was not opened for traffic until 1879 (Charters 1967:196) (See **Figure 4**). Construction continued between 1873 and 1881. A station was built on Lot 18 E ½ Concession 1 WHS on the east side of the track, north of Mayfield Road, just outside the study area. The Snelgrove W.I. Tweedsmuir History includes a section on the Canadian Pacific Railway Station. An excerpt follows:

“The Railway line between Toronto and Owen Sound through Streetsville, Brampton, Snelgrove and Orangeville was built by the former Credit Valley Railway and opened about the year Eighteen Hundred and Seventy-Seven (1877). The Credit Valley Railway was taken over by the Canadian Pacific through leases early in Eighteen Hundred and Ninety-Two (1892). The station at Snelgrove was the original. It was of frame structure with living quarters in the back, for the station agent and his family to live. It had a baggage room and a ticket room at the front with a stove in it. It was built in the year Eighteen Hundred and Eighty (1880) at a cost of Two Thousand Five Hundred dollars (\$2,250.00)... It was a class Four (4) station built by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. [likely not CP as it existed prior to the lease] Sidings were built on the side to accommodate extra freight cars for the loading of live stock and the unloading of coal, grain and farmers’ supplies for the surrounding community... Three granaries were built for the purpose of the farmers to take their grain ...”(Snelgrove W.I. History).

Not yet built by the time of the 1877 *Atlas*, the station is shown on later Topographic maps and its location is included on **Figure 4**. It was an important transportation link for farmers shipping livestock and milk to urban markets, being one of the busiest stations on the line, between Owen Sound and Toronto. As trucks took over the milk and cream shipping business, the station became mainly a passenger shelter, and later a dwelling for some years. The station burned down in 1966 (Snelgrove W.I. Tweedsmuir History).

The 1877 *Atlas* described Chinguacousy Township as being “first class agricultural” with successful, beautiful and substantial farms, “in the highest state of cultivation” (p.65). At present day, the study area has not changed dramatically from this early depiction; however, suburban development is encroaching immediately on the south and east. The early date of the initial survey indicates the possibility of the presence of squatters’ or settlers’ homestead sites anywhere on any of the farm lots. The green field condition of the study area indicates that archaeological sites, where present, are likely to be undisturbed.

3.0 STUDY AREA PROPERTIES - SUMMARIES OF FARM LOT HISTORIES

The following section outlines the basic 19th century histories of each 100 acre farm lot property in the study area. Primary source information has been collected from land registry abstracts to deeds, tax assessment rolls, census lists, historic and topographic maps, directories, the Snelgrove W.I. Tweedsmuir History, and the Perkins Bull Collection held at the Region of Peel Archives. Some of the records were incomplete. Consultant reports reviewed included a historical background summary prepared for the TRCA for the Etobicoke Creek headwaters area, which was particularly helpful as it covers most of the study area, with the exception of Lot 18 in both concessions. Caledon's Draft Built Heritage Resource Inventory (Draft BHR Inventory) was also consulted for information on existing 19th century buildings that may be old enough to be associated with archaeologically significant deposits.

The Tax Assessment Rolls were examined from the earliest, up to 1850. Those for 1832 and 1833 are very fragmentary, but some records for study area properties were present. Rolls for 1835, 1838, 1845, 1849 and 1850 were available for the study area, and categories recorded included the general house description. Almost all buildings listed for this time period were squared log houses of one to one and a half stories.

The census records for 1851/2 and 1861 were examined. Both were incomplete in different ways. For Concession 1 WHS, only the 1851 census was found, while only the 1861 was found for Concession 2 WHS. The personal census records the house type. The agricultural census was missing for 1851.

The Abstracts to Deeds for this part of Chinguacousy Township were mostly legible, and were examined up to about 1900. The Ontario Land Records Index (OLRI), a summary of patent and pre-patent land registry information in Upper Canada contained information for only a few of the study area lots. The Land Registry Transcription files in the Perkins Bull Collection at the Region of Peel Archives, provided a little more information about reserve lot leases and some of the early patentees. These files include transcribed deed abstracts, surveyors' notes and pre-patent land registry information from township papers.

The two 19th century maps of the study area that show some buildings and most property owners' names were consulted for additional information (Tremaine 1859; Walker and Miles 1877).

Regional Directories that cover Chinguacousy Township include Walton (1837), Brown (1846) and Lynch (1874). Some of these listed lot numbers with the owner's names, but did not separate the concessions by the east and west sides of Hurontario Street, nor differentiate the east or west halves of the lots.

3.1 CONCESSION 1 WHS, Lots 18 to 22

3.1.1 Lot 18, West Half, Conc. 1 WHS

The Patent for this half lot was issued to John Coward on July 17, 1821 after his settlement duty was performed, indicating that a cabin had been constructed. Thomas Montgomery, an innkeeper purchased it a few years later. The Duckworth family, English immigrants, acquired it in 1824, and ran the farm until 1917. Until 1850, assessments and census list a one storey squared timber house, built before 1832. The 1846 directory lists John Giffen and Bartholomew Snell as well as James Duckworth resident on the lot, suggesting that there may have been other dwellings. The Duckworth's one and a half storey brick house, built about 1851, as indicated in the census of 1851/2, stood until just recently (Dilse and Stewart, 2005). The 1861 agricultural census indicates that the family had cleared 110 of 150 acres, including additional lands in the

west half of Lot 19 adjacent to the north, where another house is shown on the 1877 *Atlas* map. The railway line runs down the east end of this lot almost exactly on the division between the two 100 acre half lots.

This lot holds archaeological potential for a pre-1830 homestead. The site of the 19th century railway station was on the east side of the tracks, apparently in the area now developed as a housing subdivision, and is likely destroyed.

Table 3.1.1: Summary of Abstract to Deeds - Lot 18 West Half, Conc. 1 WHS

Instrument	Type	Date	Grantee	Grantor	Amount
Book A					
	Patent	17 Jul 1821	The Crown	John Coward	100 acres
5986	B & S	18 Apr 1824	John Cow'd	Thomas Montgomery	All
9746	B & S	18 Apr 1824	Thomas Montgomery	James Duckworth	All
--	Pt of A	25 Mar 1820	John Cow'd	James Robinet et al	All
Book B					
1773	Will	24 Jan 1874	James Duckworth	Agnes Duckworth et al	--
1817	Release	8 Mar 1874	Hannah Duckworth	James Duckworth	All
3801	B & S	22 Nov 1880	James Duckworth	George Stephen et al	4 63/100
4108	B & S	19 Oct 1881	George Stephen et al	Credit Valley RR	Part

Table 3.1.2: Tax Assessment Rolls For Lot 18 West Half, Conc. 1 WHS

Year	Uncleared	Acres Cleared	House Type	Comments
1832	100	-	Sq'd Timber 1 story	Elijah Johnston
1833	-	-	-	-
1835	100	-	Sq'd Timber 1 story	James Duckworth
1838	85	15	Ibid	James Duckworth
1842				
1843				
1845	60	40	Ibid	James Duckworth
1846	60	40	Ibid	James Duckworth
1847	60	40	Ibid	James Duckworth
1849	55	45	Ibid	James Duckworth
1850	50	50	Ibid	James Duckworth

3.1.2 Lot 18, East Half, Conc. 1 WHS

The east half of Lot 18, is outside the Mayfield West Phase 2 study area, and is part of Brampton. It has been fully developed for a new subdivision in the late 20th century and has lost archaeological integrity.

3.1.3 Lot 19, West Half, Conc. 1 WHS

An Order-In-Council Free Grant for this 100 acre lot was issued to Christopher Hughes, of the Town of York, on May 13, 1824 and the location ticket followed on November 26, 1824 (Ontario Land Records Index). When the Patent was granted to Hughes several years later on May 17, 1830, he sold it to D’Arcy Boulton (Abstracts to Deeds).

By 1837, the Walton Directory lists James Hunter as householder for this lot, and although he doesn’t purchase the north half until 1847, the 1838 assessments list him with a one storey squared timber house (Table 3.1.4). Brown’s 1846 Directory lists James Hunter and William Kershaw indicating that there is more than one dwelling. The 1845 assessment now lists Kershaw with a one storey timber house.

Hunter is listed in the 1851 census as a native of Scotland, a 41 year old farmer, and married with 7 children between the ages of 2 and 18, living in a one and a half story log cabin. William Kershaw of England, 43 years old, is listed as a farmer, married with no children. In 1854, Kershaw sold the south half of the lot to James Duckworth, and Hunter sold the north half to James Giffen.

The 1859 Tremaine map and 1877 *Atlas* map both indicate James Duckworth as owner of the south half of this lot, with buildings shown on the *Atlas* map. The north half also includes a house in 1877, owned by John Giffen. He is listed in the 1861 Agricultural census as owning 300 acres with 200 cultivated. The Giffen lands include the adjacent east half of Lots 18 and 19, as well as the west half of Lot 20 to the north. The Giffen family remained on the north half lot until after the 1880s. The railway runs through the eastern end of the lot.

This lot holds archaeological potential for two pre-1850 homesteads.

Table 3.1.3: Summary of Abstract to Deeds - Lot 19 West Half, Conc. 1 WHS

Instrument	Type	Date	Grantee	Grantor	Amount
Book A	Patent	17 May 1830	The Crown	Christopher Hughes	100 acres
9410	B & S	14 June 1830	Christopher Hughes	D’Arcy Boulton jun	All
22101	B & S	1 Feb 1844	D’Arcy Boulton et ux	William Kershaw	S 50 acres
28717	Grant	4 Mar 1847	Sarah Ann Boulton	James Hunter	N 50 acres
148	B & S	3 Jan 1854	James Hunter et ux	John Giffen	N 50 acres
1270	B&S	3 Jan 1854	William Kershaw	James Duckworth	S 50 acres
13671	Grant	5 Jul 1865	John Giffen et ux	James Giffen	N 50 acres
13673	Grant	5 Jul 1865	James Giffen	John Giffen et ux	N 50 acres
Book B					
1912	B & S	28 May 1874	James giffen et ux	Credit Valley RR	Part
2934	QC	22 Dec 1881	John Giffen et ux	James Giffen	N 50 acres
381?	B & S	22 Nov 1888	James Duckworth	Geo Stephen et al	Part S 50
4108	B & S	19 Oct 188?	Geo Stephen et al	Credit Valley RR	Part S 50

Table 3.1.4: Tax Assessment Rolls For Lot 19 West Half, Conc. 1 WHS

Year	Uncleared	Acres Cleared	House Type	Comments
1832	-	-	-	-
1833	100	-	-	William Clarridge
1835	-	-	-	-
1838	85	15	Sq’d Timber 1 story	James Hunter
1842	82	18	Ibid	James Hunter
1843	70	30	Ibid	James Hunter
1845 - NW	32	18	Ibid	James Hunter
1845 - SW	24	26	Ibid	William Kershaw
1846 – NW	32	18	Ibid	James Hunter

Year	Uncleared	Acres Cleared	House Type	Comments
1846 – SW	22	18	Ibid	William Kershaw
1847 – NW	20	30	Ibid	James Hunter
1847 – SW	25	25	Ibid	James Duckworth
1849 – NW	30	21	Ibid	James Hunter
1849 – SW	23	27	Sq'd Timber 2 story	William Kershaw
1850 – NW	28	22	Sq'd Timber 1 story	James Hunter
1850 – SW	22	28	Ibid	William Kershaw
1850- SW 1/4			Ibid	John Giffen

3.1.4 Lot 19, East Half, Conc. 1 WHS

An Order-In-Council Full Fees Free Grant was issued to John Robinson of York on November 24, 1824, with the location ticket being issued on November 27, 1824 (Narhi and Freisenhausen 2006). The Patent for this lot was issued to John Robinson on February 21, 1829 (Abstracts to Deeds). Robinson was a merchant from the town of York (Perkins Bull Collection, Land Transcriptions). He sold the 100 acre lot to Isaac Falconer soon after.

The 1846 Directory lists Isaac Falconer, Donald Johnston, and John Marshall, suggesting that there was more than one dwelling present. Falconer is listed in the 1833 assessments with a one storey squared timber house, but he remains the only entry for this lot until 1850. By the 1851 census he is listed as Faulkner, 55 years of age, married with 5 children between the ages of 5 and 19. The family is now living in a one and a half storey frame house. However, neither the 1859 Tremaine map nor the 1877 *Atlas* show any buildings on the lot, while both maps indicate Giffen family on the whole 100 acres. In 1865 the Abstracts to deeds indicate that the lot was divided into two 50 acre parcels, both going to members of the Giffen family.

The Draft BHR Inventory lists a High Victorian Gothic red and buff brick house at 12290 Hurontario Street thought to have been built about 1879, likely by the Giffen family (A. Scheinman, pers. comm.). The vertical board barn, built in the late 19th century is also listed. Although neither building may be considered archaeologically significant, the lot holds potential for a pre-1830 homestead.

Table 3.1.5: Summary of Abstract to Deeds - Lot 19 East Half, Conc. 1WHS

Instrument	Type	Date	Grantee	Grantor	Amount
Book A	Patent	21 Feb 1829	The Crown	John Robinson	100 acres
7270	B & S	24 Apr 1829	John Robinson	Isaac Falconer	All
15515	B & S	3 Oct 1838	Isaac Falconer et ux	George Munro	All
16137	B&S	3 Feb 1839	George Munro et ux	Isaac Falconer	All
16139	Lease	15 Apr 1839	Isaac Falconer	Robert Anderson	All
299112	B & S	28 Nov 1846	Edward Anderson	James Lougheed	All
13869	Grant	18 Nov 1865	John Giffen et ux	John Giffen jun	S 50 acres
13870	Grant	18 Nov 1865	John Giffen et ux	Alexander Giffen	N 50 acres
Book B					
10813	B & S	1 Mar 1909	Alexander Giffen et ux	William Geo Barker	E ½ 100

Table 3.1.6: Tax Assessment Rolls For Lot 19 East Half, Conc. 1 WHS

Year	Uncleared	Acres Cleared	House Type	Comments
1833	86	14	Sq'd Timber 1 story	Isaac Faulconer
1835	85	15	Ibid	Isaac Faulconer
1838	75	25	No description	Isaac Faulconer
1842	70	30	Sq'd Timber 1 story	Isaac Faulconer
1843	85	15	Ibid	Isaac Faulconer

Year	Uncleared	Acres Cleared	House Type	Comments
1845	-	-	-	-
1846	85	15	Sq'd Timber 1 story	Isaac Faulkner
1847	76	24	Ibid	Isaac Faulkner
1849	76	24	Ibid	Isaac Faulkner
1850	60	40	Ibid	Isaac Faulkner

3.1.4 Lot 20, West Half, Conc. 1 WHS

The Land Records Index (OLRI) indicates the Canada Company leased the lot to Joshua Kelly on April 13, 1831, although the Abstracts to Deeds recorded that the Patent for this lot was not issued to the Canada Company until August 31, 1831. The lot was settled a bit later than surrounding lands because it was a Crown reserve.

The 1837 Directory lists Joshua Kelly on this lot, and the 1842 tax assessment indicates him on the lot living in a 1 storey squared timber house. The 1846 Directory lists John Hall, Joshua Kelly, Donald Johnston, William Kershaw and John Marshall for the full 200 acre lot. Kelly, a farmer of 50 years of age, married with eight children between the ages of 2 and 16 is listed as living in a two storey squared timber house in the 1852 census.

The 1859 Tremaine map shows Josh Kelley with two structures, one near the road and the other next to Etobicoke Creek, far back from road. By 1877, the *Atlas* shows James Giffen on the lot, and the house on the creek is now gone. The Abstracts to Deeds, however, indicate that the property was purchased by Thomas Swain in 1873, with no mention of Giffen.

The Credit Valley Railway, now the Canadian Pacific, runs through the centre of the lot.

The Draft BHR Inventory buildings at 12461 McLaughlin Road are not considered archaeologically significant, but the lot holds potential for more than one pre-1850 homestead.

Table 3.1.7: Summary of Abstract to Deeds - Lot 20 West Half, Conc. 1 WHS

Instrument	Type	Date	Grantee	Grantor	Amount
Book A	Patent	31 Aug 1831	The Crown	Canada Company	100 acres
13523	Con by Deed	6 May 1836	Canada Company	Joshua Kelly	All
Book B					
1489	B & S	17 Mar 1873	Joshua Kelley et ux	Thomas Swain	100
1912	B & S	28 May 1874	Thomas Swain	Joshua Kelley	100

Table 3.1.8: Tax Assessment Rolls For Lot 20 West Half, Conc. 1 WHS

Year	Uncleared	Acres Cleared	House Type	Comments
1832	-	-	-	-
1833	-	-	-	
1835	-	-	-	
1838	100	-	-	Joshua Kelly
1842	80	20	Sq'd Timber 1 story	Joshua Kelly
1843	75	25	Ibid	Joshua Kelly
1845	70	30	Ibid	Joshua Kelly
1846	62	38	Ibid	Joshua Kelly
1847	55	45	Ibid	Joshua Kelly

1849	55	45	Ibid	Joshua Kelly
1850	50	50	Ibid	Joshua Kelly

3.1.5 Lot 20, East Half, Conc. 1 WHS

The Land Records Index lists a Canada Company sale to Robert Bigham on March 17, 1831. The Abstract to Deeds records that the Patent for this lot was issued to the Canada Company on August 20, 1831, with the deed issued in 1836. Although Bigham remained on the lot until 1842, he sold immediately to John Hall, whose family continues on the lot into the late 19th century (Tables 3.1.9 and 3.1.10).

Robert Bigham is listed in the 1842 and 1843 tax assessments with a squared timber house. By 1846, the Directory lists John Hall, Joshua Kelly, Donald Johnston, William Kershaw and John Marshall for the full lot, and John Hall is now shown in the tax assessments with Bigham’s timber house. John Hall was an English farmer, aged 51 in the 1852 census, married with four children between the ages of 14 and 19, living in a one and a half storey timber house. The Hall family remained on the lot into the late 19th century.

The Snelgrove W.I. Tweedsmuir History provides some additional background for the property:
“ On March 9, 1843, John Hall and family found their way up to Chinguacousy Township purchasing 100 acres from Robert Bigham ... On March 9 1861 John Hall sold the farm to his two sons Teasdale and William. A new house had to be built to accommodate the two families, so a brick house was built some 150 feet to the north of the other house. The front of the first house was made of solid plank walls one plank on top of the next staggered just enough to make a lock key for the plaster. This is what they called a rough cast plaster house. The front door of the house was exactly in the middle of the five [sic] lots. There was an old fashioned fireplace in both the dining and living room... In 1897 William Thomas Hall...the barn was struck by lightning the following year (1898). As it happened in the spring of the year the barn was empty, it was easy to put out as the community wasn’t fortunate enough to have fire fighters or engines in those days. The barn was the first to be put on a foundation in the area. After William Thomas Hall took the farm over the brick house was rented to several different families and then in later years was turned over to the housing of sheep, pigs and fowl.”

The 1877 Atlas map indicates the subdivision of the land into two 50 acre parcels and shows a house on both halves. The Credit Valley Railway runs through the centre of this lot.

The property holds archaeological potential for a pre-1840 homestead site.

Table 3.1.9: Summary of Abstract to Deeds - Lot 20, East Half, Conc. 1 WHS

Instrument	Type	Date	Grantee	Grantor	Amount
Book A	Patent	20 Aug 1831	The Crown	Canada Company	100 acres
13524	Con by Deed	16 Mar 1836	Canada Company	Robert Bingham	All
21939	B & S	15 Nov 1836	Robert Bingham et ux	John Hall	All
8957	B&S	9 Mar 1861	John Hall	Teasdale Hall	S 50 acres
Book B					
3952	B & S	10 Mar 1881	John Hall	William Hall	N 50 acres
3953	B & S	10 Mar 1881	Teasdale Hall et ux	William Hall	S 50 acres

Table 3.1.10: Tax Assessment Rolls For Lot 20 West Half, Conc. 1 WHS

Year	Uncleared	Acres Cleared	House Type	Comments
1832	-	-	-	-
1833	-	-	-	
1835	-	-	-	
1838	-	-	-	
1842	90	19	Sq'd Timber 1 story	Robert Bigham
1843	85	15	Ibid	Robert Bigham
1845	-	-	-	
1846	75	25	Sq'd Timber 1 story	John Hall
1847	65	35	Ibid	John Hall
1849	60	40	Ibid	John Hall
1850	60	40	Ibid	John Hall

3.1.6 Lot 21, Both Halves, Conc. 1 WHS

The Land Records Index (OLRI) indicated Jane Silverthorne was issued an Order-in-Council Free Grant as the daughter of a United Empire Loyalist on April 7, 1819. The Abstract to Deeds lists the Patent for this lot as issued to Jane Silverthorne on June 7, 1822 (Table 3.1.11). Silverthorne, daughter of John Chisholm, UEL, was a resident of Toronto Township and the wife of Joseph Silverthorne (Perkins Bull Collection, Land Registry Transcriptions. She began selling parts of it in 1833, with the final western 100 acres not sold until 1874. The Silverthornes owned a one storey squared timber house in the east half (Table 3.1.12).

The 1837 Directory lists Sparroc Wellington for this lot. The 1846 Directory lists Henry Dunsmore, Alexander Hogg, Thomas Lundy and Joseph Silverthorne. Lundy and Silverthorne were on the east half, while Hogg and Dunsmore were likely on the west half. Lundy and Hogg are also listed in the 1840s tax assessment, each with one storey, squared timber houses.

The 1852 Census lists Thomas Lundy, farmer, 43 years of age, as married with 8 children between the ages of 2 and 18, as well as one servant Sarah McGuire 18 years of age, are living in a one and a half storey log house, assumed to be on the southeast quarter. Lundy is gone by the 1859 Tremaine map, where James Hunter and Sarah Little are found instead, though no structures are shown. By the 1877 *Atlas* map, Edward Little is shown on the southeast quarter but no name is assigned to the northeast quarter, though a house is illustrated on both quarters. The Edwardian Classical white brick house at 12760 Hurontario Road, listed in the Draft BHR Inventory, built 1900-1924 is a later replacement, but the extant vertical board barn built between 1875-1899 may be associated with an earlier farmstead.

In the 1852 Census, Alexander Hogg of Ireland, farmer, 40 years of age, is listed as married with 6 children between the ages of 1 and 12, and living in a one storey log house on the west half. He continues on the lot until his death in 1881, when Mart (sp?) Hogg inherits the land. A house is shown in the west half of the lot on the 1877 *Atlas* map. This may be the same Gothic Revival red brick house at 12711 McLaughlin Road listed in the Draft BHR Inventory as built between 1850 and 1874. A slightly later vertical board barn is still standing.

The Credit Valley Railway runs through the middle of the west half of the lot.

The property holds archaeological potential for at least two pre-1850 farmsteads.

Table 3.1.11: Summary of Abstract to Deeds - Lot 21, Both Halves, Conc. 1 WHS

Instrument	Type	Date	Grantee	Grantor	Amount
Book A	Patent	7 Jun 1822	The Crown	Jane Silverthorn	200 acres
10252	B & S	22 Sept 1833	Joseph Silverthorn et ux	Sparroc Wellington	SE ¼ 50 acres
15324	B & S	28 July 1838	Sparroc Wellington et ux	Amos Wilcox	SE ¼ 50 acres
19580	B & S	19 Oct 1841	Joseph Silverthorn et ux	Alexander Hogg	SW ½
29205	B & S	10 May 1847	Amos Wilcox	Thomas Lundy	SE ¼ 50 acres
39482	B & S	28 Jan 1851	Thomas Lundy et ux	Peleg Howland	SE ¼ 50 acres
47268	Grant	20 Dec 1852	Peleg Howland et ux	Sarah Little	SE ¼
Illegible	Grant	16 Nov 1852	Daniel McCallum et ux	Christopher Row	W ½
Illegible	Grant	3 Jan 1854	Christopher Row et ux	Benjamin Nesbitt	W ½
4011	Grant	20 Jan 1854	Jane Silverthorn et al	James Hunter	50 ac E ¼
11236	B & S	31 Mar 1863	James Hunter et ux	Robert Broddy	NE ¼
Book B					
1170	B & S	12 Mar 1872	Robert Broddy et ux	Charles Wilson	NE ¼ 50 acres
1501	B & S	28 Feb 1873	Charles Wilson	John Jewett et al	NE ¼ 50 acres
1851	B & S	31 Apr 1874	Jane Silverthorne	Alexander Hogg	W ½ 100
1895	B & S	6 Jun 1874	Alexander Hogg et ux	Credit Valley RR	Pt W ½
2807	B & S	4 Sept 1872	Sarah Little	Edward Little	SE ¼
3883	Will	1 Jan 1881	Alex Hogg	Mart Hogg et al	W ½
6936	B & S	15 Apr 1892	Edward Little et ux	Richard Andrews	SE ¼
7074	B & S	9 Jan 1895	Charles Wilson	Isabelle Wilson his wife	NE 1/4

Table 3.1.12: Tax Assessment Rolls For Lot 21 for Both Halves, Conc. 1 WHS

Year	Uncleared	Acres Cleared	House Type	Comments
1832	50	-	-	Sparroc Wellington
1833	40	10	Absent	Sparroc Wellington
1835	30	21	Sq'd Timber 1 story	G. Gobrick
1838- E1/2	20	30	None listed	Sparrow Wellington
1842	35	15	Sq'd Timber 1 story	Tho's Lundy
1842	100	-	Ibid	Alex'r Hogg
1843	75	25	Ibid	Thomas Lundy
1843	95	15	Ibid	Alex Hogg
1845 – W ½	88	12	Ibid	Alex Hogg
1846 – E ½	20	30	Ibid	Thomas Lundy
1846 – E ½	50	-	Ibid	Joseph Silverthorne
1846 – W ½	80	20	Ibid	Alex Hogg
1847 – E ½	20	30	Ibid	Thomas Lundy
1847 – E ½	50	-	Ibid	Joseph Silverthorne
1847 – W ½	75	25	Ibid	Alex Hogg
1849 – E ½	20	30	Ibid	Thomas Lundy
1849 – E ½	50	-	Ibid	Joseph Silverthorne
1849 – W ½	65	35	Ibid	Alex Hogg
1850 – SE ¼	15	35	Ibid	Thomas Lundy
1850 – NE ¼	50	-	Ibid	Joseph Silverthorne
1850 – W ½	50	45	Ibid	Alex Hogg

3.1.7 Lot 22, Both Halves, Conc. 1 WHS

The Land Records Index (OLRI) indicates that a Free Grant for 200 acres was issued to Richard Bristol on

January 22, 1820, and the Abstracts to Deeds lists the Patent as issued to Richard Bristol on the same date. He sold the land the same day to Elijah McKinney. Bristol is noted as a resident of Bayham Township near London, who received 1800 acres in total as payment for the survey of the Township of Chinguacousy (Perkins Bull Collection, Land Registry Transcriptions).

The 1837 Directory lists Sparrow Wellington for this lot. The 1846 Directory lists Simon Fead, John Lermont and Walter Marshall. No early tax assessment records were found for this lot, and the Abstracts to Deeds are somewhat unclear as to the real sequence of ownership (Table 3.1.13). By the 1859 Tremaine map, James McGill is shown on the entire lot, having purchased it in 1850. William McGill is indicated on the 1877 *Atlas* map with two houses, both on the west end of the lot. The McGill family was still on the land by the turn of the century. The Credit Valley Railway runs through the middle of the west half, having purchased the right of way in 1874.

The Draft BHR Inventory lists the cut stone Gothic Revival house at 12891 McLaughlin Road. As it may have been built circa 1870 (A. Scheimnan, pers. comm.), this house may correspond to the more southern house shown in the *Atlas*. The more northern of the two *Atlas* houses has been replaced by a newer structure that appears to have been built in the original yard, as an older tree border pattern can be seen.

The Draft BHR Inventory also lists a red and buff brick schoolhouse at 2939 Old School Road. This school, known as SS #11 of the Upper Snelgrove School District, was built in 1866 on a half acre of the northeast corner of Lot 22, Concession 1 WHS, and is shown on the 1877 *Atlas* map. James McGill provided the land to the trustees in 1864, and an additional piece was transferred in 1895 (Table 3.1.13). Digging the foundation cost \$7.00, and the well was hand dug by Messrs Thomas and Joseph Ryan. The original building was 30 x 45 feet, and valued at \$1000.00. Built on a stone foundation with a woodshed at the back for storage, it had a small wooden porch on the north side for the entrance, and was painted red. A new porch was added in 1953, and a new room in 1955 (Snelgrove W.I., Tweedsmuir history).

Education Records for the County of Peel indicate that SS #11 of the Upper Snelgrove School District indicates the earliest school was originally a log structure built by the 1840s on Lot 23, Concession 1 EHS (Allengame et al., n.d.). This school was replaced by the brick school described above. It closed in 1961 and students were transferred to Alloa Public School. Some recent alterations have been carried out on the building.

Down Memory Lane, a history of Peel schools prepared in March 1992, indicates that papers and documents associated with the school were burned, therefore we can only trace a definite history to the mid 1800's. This reference suggests that the log school on Lot 23, Concession 1 EHS, mentioned above, was built earlier than the 1840s, in approximately 1825.

This lot has archaeological potential for a pre-1830 homestead and the site of the 19th century school would also be considered archaeologically significant.

Table 3.1.13: Summary of Abstract to Deeds - Lot 22, Both Halves, Conc. 1 WHS

Instrument	Type	Date	Grantee	Grantor	Amount
Book A	Patent	20 Jan 1820	The Crown	Richard Bristol	200 acres
3692	B & S	20 Jan 1820	Richard Bristol	Elijah McKinney	All 200
14305	D. Poll	15 June 1837	William B. Jarvis	John Lyons	All
33438	P.A.	15 July 1844	Johnston T. McKinney	William Seuro	All
33898	B & S	9 Dec 1844	Johnston T. McKinney	Henry E. Nicholls	All
28573	Deed	15 June 1837	John Lyons	John Moore	All
28659	Shffs Deed	1 Mar 1847	William Jarvis	Henry Nicholls	1 acre

Instrument	Type	Date	Grantee	Grantor	Amount
29725	Shffs Deed	1 Mar 1847	William Jarvis	Henry Nicholls	1 acre
29911	B & S	15 Sept 1847	John Moore	Henry Nicholls	All
37530	B & S	10 July 1850	Henry Nicholls	James Megill	All
38246	B & S	17 Oct 1850	William Hipock	Henry Todd	All
4337	Grant	17 Aug 1857	Johnston T. McKinney	Samuel McKinney	All
4338	QC	17 Aug 1857	Johnston t. McKinney	Samuel McKinney	All
12683	Grant	12 Oct 1864	James McGill et ux	School Trustees	½ ac, pt E ½
Book B					
862	B & S	23 Mar 1871	James McGill	Wm McGill	All 200 ac
1835	B & S	15 Apr 1874	Wm McGill et ux	Credit Valley RR	Part
2334	Agreement	13 Oct 1873	Wm Mc Gill	Credit Valley RR	Part
7368	QC	5 Aug 1893	Charles Marshall	Robert Marshall	W ½ 100 ac
9811	B & S	23 Mar 1895	Wm Magill et ux	The Trustees of SS 11	Pt E ½
8559	Will	11 Jan 1895	William Magill	James Magill in Trust for William Magill	All

3.2 CONCESSION 2 WHS, Lots 18 to 22

3.2.1 Lot 18, West Half, Conc. 2 WHS

The Crown Patent for this lot was issued to David Craig of York on January 10, 1828. His profession is listed as weaver. The 1837 Peel County Directory lists him on this lot, and the 1832 tax assessments list him with a 1 storey timber house. In the 1846 Directory (Brown 1846), Neil and Donald McKechnie are listed on Lot 18, suggesting that the original house was being rented by that time. Alternatively, the assessments list Mark Bleak on the lot in 1845 and 1846. The Abstracts to Deeds indicate that Craig died in 1848 and William Craig (son?) took over the property (Table 3.2.1). William is listed in assessments after this date (Table 3.2.2). Sometime between 1848 and 1869, when William died, the lot was divided into two 50 acre parcels, which are shown on the 1859 Tremaine map. William is on the SW quarter and John Craig on the NW quarter. Neither lot shows a structure at that time, although the Tremaine map did not include every building existing at the time.

By 1877, the Historical Atlas indicates J. Rice with a house on the SW quarter, purchased in 1874, while John remains on the NW section. Craig's house was across the road on his small parcel of land in Lot 18, Conc. 3. The 1861 census lists John Craig as a single, 27 year old farmer, born in Canada West, Presbyterian, and living in a 1.5 storey log house. Isabella Craig acquired the SW quarter from the Rice family in 1890.

In a small study done for the Town of Caledon in the 1980s, a one and a half storey house with red insulbrick cladding was documented in the approximate location of that on the the 1877 *Atlas* map (Early 1984). No 19th century buildings now remain on the property. During the field inspection, an area of the field in that location displayed a large patch of poor crop growth in that area.

This property holds archaeological potential for at least one pre-1830 homestead site.

Table 3.2.1: Summary of Abstract to Deeds - Lot 18 West Half, Conc. 2 WHS

Instrument	Type	Date	Grantee	Grantor	Amount
Book A					
	Patent	10 Jan 1828	The Crown	David Craig	100 acres
21064	Will	Registered 11 Mar, 1848	David Craig	--	--
Book B					

Instrument	Type	Date	Grantee	Grantor	Amount
404	Will	26 Jan 1869	William Craig	Matilda Craig et al	50 acres
410	B & S	15 May 1869	Jas Drinkwater et al	Wm Dolson	S 50 acres
655	B & S	8 Sept 1870	Wm Dolson	John Dolson	S 50 acres
1397	B & S	11 Dec 1872	John Dolson et ux	Mary Jane Dolson	S 50 acres
1753	B & S	7 July 1874	Stephen Dolson et ux	Jonathan Rice	S 50 acres
2174	QC	28 Jun 1875	John Wilson et ux et al	John Craig	N 50 acres
6544	B & S	16 Dec 1890	Charlotte Rice et al	Isabella Craig	S 50 acres

Table 3.2.2: Tax Assessment Rolls - Lot 18 West Half, Conc. 2 WHS

Year	Uncleared	Acres Cleared	House Type	Comments
1832	92	8	Squared timber, 1 story	David Craig
1833	90	10	Ibid	David Craig
1835	88	12	Ibid	name illegible
1838	85	15	No type indicated	David Craig
1842	80	20	Squared Timber, 1 story	David Craig
1843	70	30	Ibid	David Craig
1845	53	47	Ibid	Mark Bleak [is listed here not David Craig]
1846	53	47	Ibid	Mark Bleak
1847	70	30	Ibid	David Crage [sic]
1849	60	40	Ibid	Wm. Crage
1850	55	45	Ibid	Wm Craig

3.2.2 Lot 18, East Half, Conc. 2 WHS

The Crown Patent for this lot was issued to Patrick Burns, yeoman, of York on January 9, 1832. This date of Patent is late for the area, and suggests that he may have been on the land earlier, finally obtaining the Patent when he wanted to sell it. He sold to William Wallace in 1832, who sold it to William Wray in 1839 (Table 3.2.3). Wray is listed in the 1838 assessments with only eight acres cleared (Table 3.2.4). Presumably, he had a dwelling, but the one storey timber house is not listed until 1843. William Rae [sic] appears as owner on the 1859 Tremaine map, but no structures are illustrated until the 1877 *Atlas* map. Of note is the listing of Richard Nicholson on the lot in the 1861 agricultural census. He is listed as English, 34 years old and married with two children. The Wray family owned the land until 1886. The Nicholsons finally purchased the 100 acre lot in 1909 (Table 3.2.3). It is possible that the land was rented to them from about the mid century onward.

The gothic revival white brick house listed on the Draft BHR Inventory at 2412 Mayfield Rd. was built about 1870 (A.Scheinman, pers. comm.) and may be the one illustrated on the 1877 *Atlas* map, and may have been built by the Nicholsons. The extant gambrel roofed barn is later (1900-1924).

This lot holds archaeological potential for a pre-1840 homestead site.

Table 3.2.3: Summary of Abstract to Deeds - Lot 18, East Half, Conc. 2 WHS

Instrument	Type	Date	Grantee	Grantor	Amount
Book A					
	Patent	9 Jan 1832	The Crown	Patrick Burns	100 acres
9179	B & S	12 Sept 1832	Patrick Burns et ux	William Wallace	All

Instrument	Type	Date	Grantee	Grantor	Amount
16703	B & S	20 Sept 1839	William Wallace et ux	William Wray	All
9654	B & S	6 Dec 1861	William Wray	John Wray	All
Book B					
5321	B & S	25 Jan 1886	John Wray et ux	Alex Oliver	100
10823	B & S	8 Apr 1909	Alex Oliver et ux	Dannie E. Nicholson	100

Table 3.2.4: Tax Assessment Rolls - Lot 18 East Half, Conc. 2 WHS

Year	Uncleared	Acres Cleared	House Type	Comments
1832	-	-	-	
1833	-	-	-	
1835	-	-	-	
1838	92	8	No type indicated	William Ray
1842	-	-	-	
1843	60	40	Squared Timber 1 story house	William Wray
1845	-	-	-	-
1846	-	-	-	-
1847	-	-	-	-
1849	50	50	Ibid	William Wray
1850	-	-	-	-

3.2.3 Lot 19, West Half, Conc. 2 WHS

Although this lot was a Clergy reserve, and not initially released for sale, John Ferris was assessed for the property in 1832 with a one storey squared timber house, likely as a tenant. By 1835, the lot was being leased in 100 acre parcels, with Robert McBride on the uncleared portion (west half) and John Pharons on the east half, that Ferris had been clearing since at least 1831 or 2 (Table 3.2.6). The 1837 Peel County Directory lists John Pharons, Robert McBride and Joseph Boyle as householder or inhabitant of this lot, indicating that Ferris is gone from the west half by this time. Ferris made application for the purchase of the full 200 acres of Lot 19 in 1839, and eventually purchased the east half.

The Crown Patent for the west half of the lot was later issued to Andrew Neil, yeoman of Chinguacousy Township on March 20, 1854. Andrew Neil first appears as an occupant of the property in the 1842 tax assessment, when he was a tenant. Neil obtained the Clergy reserve sale for the lot in 1846 (OLRI). The Neil family retained the property until about 1891.

The 1861 census lists Samuel Neil as a 35 year old Irish man living in a one and a half storey log house with his mother, brother and sister. James and Samuel Neel [sic] are shown on the 1859 Tremaine map, and Samuel Neil on the 1877 *Atlas* map. A house appears in the same place on both maps. The Neoclassical wooden house listed in the Draft BHR inventory at 12259 Chinguacousy Road is thought to have been built about 1840, and may be the original house beneath the cladding (A.Scheinman, pers. comm.). A review of the 2nd line West Study (Chinguacousy Road) conducted for the Town of Caledon in 1984 notes that there was a one and a half storey log house at the same location, covered with grey insulbrick (Early 1984). The vertical board barn is dated to the third quarter of the 19th century.

This property holds archaeological potential for a pre-1840 homestead and the pre-1850 house identified in the Draft BHR Inventory may also be associated with archaeological resources.

Table 3.2.5: Summary of Abstract to Deeds - Lot 19 West Half, Conc. 2 WHS

Instrument	Type	Date	Grantee	Grantor	Amount
Book A	Patent	20 Mar 1854	The Crown	Andrew Neil	100 acres
3378	QC	22 Apr 1854	William Davey et ux	Samuel Neil	100 acres
3370	QC	22 Apr 1854	Elizabeth Neil	Samuel Neil	100 acres
3384	QC	11 Dec 1855	John Adams et ux	Samuel Neil	100 acres
Book B					
443	B & S	16 Oct 1869	Robert Broddy	Samuel Neil	100 acres
1849	B & S	29 Apr 1874	Artymissey Neil	Samuel Neil	100 acres
6954	QC	12 Aug 1891	Elizabeth Fleming	Joseph B. Dixon Excrs	100 acres
6955	QC	12 Dec 1891	Sarah Davey et al	Joseph B. Dixon Excrs	100 acres
6956	B & S	14 April 1892	Joseph B. Dixon Excr	John Wiggins et al	100 acres
7549	B & S	10 Dec 1894	Jas McGill Wiggins	John Wiggins	100 acres

Table 3.2.6: Tax Assessment Rolls - Lot 19 West Half, Conc. 2 WHS

Year	Uncleared	Acres Cleared	House Type	Comments
1832	197	3	Squared Timber, 1 storey	John Ferris
1833	190	10	Ibid	John Harris
1835	100	-	-	Robert McBride
1835	70	30	Ibid	John Pharons
1838	90	10	No type indicated	David Foster
1842	70	30	Ibid	Aw. Neil
1843	70	30	Ibid	Andrew Neil
1845	60	40	Ibid	Andrew Neal
1846	-	-	-	-
1847	55	45	Ibid	Sam'l Neal
1849	55	45	Ibid	Samuel Neil
1850	55	45	Ibid	Samuel Neil

3.2.4 Lot 19, East Half, Conc. 2 WHS

Application for purchase of this Clergy reserve lot was made by John Ferris in 1839 (Perkins Bull Collection, Land Registry Transcriptions). Ferris first appears in the assessments in 1832, on the entire 200 acre lot with a one storey squared timber house. By 1835, it was being leased in two 100 acre parcels, with Robert McBride on the uncleared portion (west half) and John Pharons on the east half, that Ferris had been clearing since at least 1831 or 2 (Table 3.2.8). The 1837 Peel County Directory lists John Pharons, Robert McBride and Joseph Boyle as householder or inhabitant of this lot, suggesting that Ferris is gone during this time. The 1846-47 Directory (Brown 1846) again lists John Ferris for this lot (Perkins Bull Collection).

The assessments suggest Ferris returned in 1842, and stayed there until at least 1859 when he is shown on the Tremaine map. A Clergy reserve lot sale to Ferris was carried out in 1850 (Ont. Land Records Index). At about this time, Ferris constructed a stone or brick one storey house (Table 3.2.8), which is likely the one shown on the historical maps. He eventually acquired the Crown Patent for this lot on March 31, 1854 (Table 3.2.7). Sometime before Agnes Duckworth inherited the east half of Lot 19 in 1874, the east half of Lot 19 was sold to Lawrence Duckworth (Table 3.2.7), who is indicated on the 1877 *Atlas* map.

The original house appears to have been replaced by a modern building in approximately the same location. The treed lane appears much older than the current house. The Central Ontario gable roof barn is listed as late 19th century in the Draft BHR Inventory at 12324 McLaughlin Road.

This property holds archaeological potential for a pre-1840 homestead.

Table 3.2.7: Summary of Abstract to Deeds - Lot 19 East Half, Conc. 2 WHS

Instrument	Type	Date	Grantee	Grantor	Amount
Book A					
	Patent	31 Mar 1854	The Crown	John Ferris	100 aces
1768	B & S	7 June 1855	John Ferris et ux	Walter Cation	All
5702	B&S	26 Aug 1857	Walter Cation	John Ferris	All
13227	Grant	--	Wm. B. Isaacke et ux	Lawrence Duckworth	All
Book B					
1773	Will	24 Feb 1874	James Duckworth	Agnes Duckworth	100 acres

Table 3.2.8: Tax Assessment Rolls - Lot 19 East Half, Conc. 2 WHS

Year	Uncleared	Acres Cleared	House Type	Comments
1832	197	3	Sq'd Timber, 1 storey	John Ferris
1833	190	10	Ibid	John Harris
1835	100	-	-	Robert McBride
1835	70	30	Ibid	John Pharons
1838	90	10	No type indic.	David Foster
1842	55	45	Sq'd Timber, 1 storey	John Faris
1843	55	54	Ibid	John Farris
1845	55	45	Ibid	John Farris
1846	60	40	Ibid	John Feris
1847	55	45	Ibid	John Faris
1849	50	50	Ibid	John Faris
1850	45	55	Framed Brick or Stone 1 storey	John Ferris

3.2.5 Lot 20, West Half, Conc. 2 WHS

William Woodruff was issued an Order-In-Council Full Fees Free Grant for the 100 acre lot on Nov 17, 1819, with the Location Ticket issued on Dec 15, 1819 (OLRI). The Crown Patent for this lot was issued on March 22, 1821, to William Woodruff, a merchant from Niagara Township (Abstracts to Deeds). He sold it to John McLean in 1839, who remained on the lot until his death in 1883, when Allan McLean inherited it.

The 1837 Peel County Directory does not have a listing for this lot. The earliest assessment found for this lot indicates John McLean with a one storey squared timber house in 1842. The 1846-47 Directory lists John McLean along with Adams Campbell, Robert Dennison, William Johnston, James Marshall and John Wiggins for Lot 20. There is no distinction, however, between the 200 acre lots on either side of Hurontario St. or their east or west halves.

McLean continues to be shown on both the 1859 Tremaine and the 1877 Atlas maps, but a house is not yet illustrated on the Tremaine. In the 1861 census he is listed as a 40 year old farmer from Scotland, married with six children, who are living in a one and a half storey log house.

The Neoclassical red and buff brick house listed in the Draft BHR Inventory at 12529 Chinguacousy Road is thought to have been built about 1865 (A.Scheinman, pers. comm.). Scheinman also believes that an original log house may be part of the outbuilding complex. The barn, identified in the Draft BHR Inventory, is a vertical board with central gable built in the thirdquarter of the 19th century.

This property holds archaeological potential for a pre-1830 homestead that may be in a different location from the log house recorded in 1842. It is possible that one of these buildings remains part of the existing farmstead.

Table 3.2.9: Summary of Abstract to Deeds - Lot 20 West Half, Conc. 2 WHS

Instrument	Type	Date	Grantee	Grantor	Amount
Book A	Patent	22 Mar 1821	The Crown	William Woodruff	100 acres
	B & S	25 Apr 1839	William Woodruff	John McLean	All
Book B					
4730	Will	Registered 22 Oct 1883	John McLean	Allan McLean et ux	100 acres

Table 3.2.10: Tax Assessment Rolls - Lot 20 West Half, Con 2 WHS

Year	Uncleared	Acres Cleared	House Type	Comments
1832	-	-	-	-
1833	-	-	-	-
1835	-	-	-	-
1838	-	-	-	-
1842	90	19	Sq'd Timber, 1 storey	John McClean
1845	80	20	Ibid	John McLean
1846	70	30	Ibid	John McLean
1847	65	35	Ibid	John McLean
1849	60	40	Ibid	John McLean
1850	60	40	Ibid	John McLean

3.2.6 Lot 20, East Half, Conc. 2 WHS

The Land Records Index (OLRI) indicates William Holt was given an Order-in council Full fees Free Grant for this lot on November 17, 1819, with the Location Ticket issued December 1, 1819. Holt is listed as a settler on this lot in an 1819-1821 settlers' list published in a later directory (Lynch 1874). William Campbell was then issued a Free Grant Assignment through the Heir and Devisee Commissions in July of 1824 (Narhi and Freisenhausen 2006). Campbell, of Queenston Township in Lincoln County, received the Crown Patent for this lot in 1834 (Abstracts to Deeds). His profession is listed as Joiner, and he is indicated as assignee of Wm. Holt, late of Town of York, butcher (Perkins Bull Collection, Land Registry Transcriptions).

Campbell, who was likely never living on the lot, sold it in 1849 to George Johnston, who had lived there for several years. William Johnston, likely a relative was assessed on the lot as early as 1842 with a one storey squared timber house (Assessment Rolls, Table 3.2.12). Johnston, who is shown on the 1859 Tremaine map, retained the farm property until 1870 when it was purchased by George Lyons. A farmstead owned by Lyons is illustrated on the 1877 *Atlas* map. The 1877 map also shows a small severance in the southeast corner with the initials "G.J." (likely George Johnston). This two acre property may be the lot recorded in the Abstracts to Deeds in 1882, and may have contained an original house. This structure, gone now, was indicated as a wooden house on the 1909 Topographic Map. Lyons died in 1895 and the land was purchased by Benjamin Groat in 1914.

The Neoclassical red brick house at 12502 McLaughlin Road, listed in the Draft BHR Inventory, is thought to have been built circa 1870 (A. Scheinman, pers. comm.). The accompanying vertical board barn, identified in the Draft BHR Inventory was built later in the early 20th century.

This property retains archaeological potential for a pre-1840 homestead.

Table 3.2.11 Summary of Abstract to Deeds - Lot 20 East Half, Conc. 2 WHS

Instrument	Type	Date	Grantee	Grantor	Amount
Book A	Patent	4 April 1834	The Crown	William Campbell	100 acres
34401	B & S	10 May 1849	William Campbell et ux	George Johnston	All
Book B					
692	B&S	21 Oct 1870	George Johnston	George Lyons	100 acres
5492	QC	26 Oct 1882	Margaret Hogg Et Al	Sarah Johnston et al	Pt, 2 acres
7632	Will	Registered 26 Mar 1895	George Lyons	Ann Lyons et ux	E ½
8511	Will	1 June 1898	Prudence Wray	Nancy Jane Wray	Pt 2 ac.
12035	B & S	3 Apr 1899	Nancy Wray	Albert Lyons	Pt 2 acres
12036	B & S	1 Apr 1914	Albert Lyons et ux	Annie Townsend	Pt 2 ac.
12049	B & S	6 Apr 1914	Annie Townsend	Benjamin Groat	Pt E 1/2

Table 3.2.12: Tax Assessment Rolls - Lot 20 East Half, Conc. 2 WHS

Year	Uncleared	Acres Cleared	House Type	Comments
1832	-	-	-	-
1833	-	-	-	-
1835	-	-	-	-
1838	-	-	-	-
1842	94	6	Sq'd Timber, 1 storey	Wm Johnstone
1843	75	25	Ibid	William Johnstone
1845	70	20	Ibid	William Johnston
1846	70	30	Ibid	William Johnston
1847	70	30	Ibid	George Johnston
1849	60	40	Ibid	George Johnston
1850	45	55	Ibid	George Johnston

3.2.7 Lot 21 West Half, Conc. 2 WHS

An Order-In-Council Military Free Grant was issued on September 28, 1820 to Samuel Price of the Town of York, Quartermaster of Pembroke Lt Dragoons (OLRI; Perkins Bull Collection– Land Registry Transcriptions). The Crown Patent for this lot also went to Price in 1834 (Abstracts to Deeds). Presumably the settlement duties had been completed, but the tax assessments list no one until 1845, when John McCullough is found with a one storey squared timber house. However, the 1846 Directory (Brown) lists Thomas and James Edwards, who appear to have purchased the land in the fall of 1845. James McCullough is listed in the Abstracts as having purchased the lot from the Price family in spring of 1845 and registered it in 1847.

Regardless of the confusion over the ownership or occupants in these years, Edwards' ownership is short lived and McCullough is the main owner after this time. He appears on both of the historical maps, with a house and orchard shown on the 1877 *Atlas* map. The 1861 census lists James McCullough as an Irish farmer, married with 4 children, living in a one and a half storey log house. The land remained in the family until at least 1904.

The Edwardian classical red brick house at 12669 Chinguacousy Rd. has a datestone of 1911 (Early 1984), but appears to be in a similar location to the house indicated on the 1877 *Atlas* map, so the yard may contain archaeological resources. In 1984, the property was named "Silver Springs Farm".

This property holds archaeological potential for a pre-1840 homestead.

Table 3.2.13: Summary of Abstract to Deeds -Lot 21 West Half, Conc. 2 WHS

Instrument	Type	Date	Grantee	Grantor	Amount
Book A	Patent	4 Mar 1834	The Crown	Samuel Price	100 acres
25034	B & S	20 Sept 1845	George Auldup	James Edwards	All
30501	B & S	10 Mar 1845 Reg. 1847	Jackson C. Price et al	James McCullough	All
Book B					
6339	B & S	15 Jan 1885	James McCullough	Robert McCullough	N 50 acres
9590	Pro Will	27 Sept 1889	James McCullough	Robert McCullough	W ½ 100
9684	QC	14 Jan 1904	William B. McCullough, John McCullough, Sarah Ann Lyons, Margaret Jane Abigail Fleming	Robert McCullough	W ½ 100

Table 3.2.14: Tax Assessment Rolls - Lot 21 W Half, Conc. 2 WHS

Year	Uncleared	Acres Cleared	House Type	Comments
1832	-	-	-	-
1833	-	-	-	-
1835	-	-	-	-
1838	-	-	-	-
1842	-	-	-	-
1843	-	-	-	-
1845	75	25	Sq'd Timber, 1 storey	John McCullough
1846	70	30	Ibid	James McCullough
1847	70	30	Ibid	James McCullough
1849	70	30	Ibid	James McCullough
1850	70	30	Ibid	James McCullough

3.2.8 Lot 21, East Half, Conc. 2 WHS

Patrick Burns was issued an Order-in-Council Full Fees Free Grant on December 22, 1824, for this lot, with the Location Ticket following on Jan 20, 1825 (Narhi and Freisenhausen 2006). The Crown Patent was issued on January 9 1832 to Burns, a yeoman of York, who sold it immediately to Charles Burns (Abstracts to Deeds), who also received the Patent for Lot 18 E1/2, Conc. 2 WHS around the same time.

Benjamin Groat acquired the lot in 1840 and continued there until his death in 1876 (Table 3.2.15). The Groat family continued to own the property into the 20th century. Groat was assessed from 1840 to 1850 with a one storey squared timber house (Table 3.2.16). In 1854, the lot was subdivided and the southern 50 acres sold to John Groat. Benjamin still appears on the full lot on the 1859 Tremaine map, and later John Groat is found on the full 100 acres on the 1877 *Atlas* map, where a house and orchard are now depicted. The 1861 census lists Benjamin as 56 years old, born in Canada East, married with two children and living with his 83 year old mother, in a one and a half storey log house. John Groat (likely his son) is listed in the same census as 31 years old and married with one child, living in a separate one and a half storey log house.

The 1861 census indicates that two houses were present on the lot at least during the 1850s and 60s. It is possible that both houses were situated in the same farmstead complex, which is located in the centre of the lot at McLaughlin Rd.

The Neoclassical board and batten house at 12700 McLaughlin Road that is listed in the Draft BHR Inventory is thought to have been built about 1840 (A. Scheinman, pers. comm.). It may retain an original log house beneath the present cladding. The metal barn, identified in the Draft BHR Inventory, dates to the early 20th century.

This property holds archaeological potential for a pre-1830 homestead.

Table 3.2.15 Summary of Abstract to Deeds - Lot 21 East Half, Conc. 2 WHS

Instrument	Type	Date	Grantee	Grantor	Amount
Book A	Patent	9 Jan 1832	The Crown	Patrick Burns	100 acres
8565	B & S	7 Feb 1832	Patrick Burns	Charles Burns	All
18059	Bond	9 Nov 1840	Charles Burns	Benjamin Groat	All
19990	B&S	13 July 1842	Charles Burns	Benjamin Groat	All
569	B & S	14 Jan 1854	Benjamin Groat et ux	John Groat	S 50 acres
Book B					
2568	Will	Registered 18 Nov 1876	Ben. Groat	Margaret Groat et al	N 50 acres
4530	QC	18 May 1882	Catherine Anderson et al	John Groat	N 50 acres
9002	Pro Will and Codicil	25 Aug 1898	John Groat	Benjamin R. Groat	E ½ 100
10688	QC	6 Oct 1902	Fannie Marie McLean, Janet Adair Newhouse, Euphemia Lorinda Groat spinster, Margaret Ann Quin	Benjamin R. Groat	E 1/2

Table 3.2.16: Tax Assessment Rolls - Lot 21 East Half, Conc. 2 WHS

Year	Uncleared	Acres Cleared	House Type	Comments
1832	-	-	-	-
1833	-	-	-	-
1835	-	-	-	-
1838	-	-	-	-
1842	100	-	Sq Timber, 1 Storey	Benjamin Groat
1843	90	10	Ibid	Benjamin Groat
1845	80	20	Ibid	Benjamin Groat
1846	75	25	Ibid	Benjamin Groat
1847	70	30	Ibid	Benjamin Groat
1849	70	30	Ibid	Benjamin Groat
1850	65	35	Ibid	Benjamin Groat

3.2.9 Lot 22, West Half and East Half, Conc. 2 WHS

This lot is listed as a Crown reserve lot on the original township plan (Bristol 1819), so was released for sale a few years later than other lots in the township. On Nov.28, 1831, pre-patent reserve sales were registered on the East half to James Marshall and on the West half to Robert Marshall (Narhi and Freisenhausen 2006). The Patent for this lot was issued in 1832 to the Canada Company as part of a grant of 25,206 acres in Chinguacousy Township (Perkins Bull Collection, Land Registry Transcriptions). Eventually, both halves were fully transferred to James Marshall; the east half in 1833, and the west half in 1841. James immediately sold the west half to Walter Marshall who willed it to Robert Marshall in 1884. James seems to have stayed on the east half until his death in 1863. At the death of W.M. Marshall in 1882, the east half was inherited by Rachel Marshal et al. (Table 3.2.17).

The 1837 Directory (Walton) lists James Marshall, Wm. Marshall and Rob't Marshall for this lot. Tax assessments from 1833 to 1850 list various members of the Marshall family, with a one storey squared timber house on each of the two halves. By 1846, James Marshall has constructed a new one and a half storey frame house on the east half (Table 3.2.19). The 1846 Directory (Brown) lists John Craig, William Lighthart, Isaac Lighthart and James Marshall, for this lot, suggesting that some of the Marshall family may not have been living on the lot at this time. The 1859 Tremaine map indicates Walter Marshall on the west half and James Marshall on the east half. Only the west half shows a house, located on the east side of a tributary of Etobicoke Creek, near Old School Road. Walter is listed in the 1861 census as a 44 year old Scottish immigrant, married with four children and his mother, living in a one and a half storey log house. James Marshall, on the east half, is a 58 year old Scotsman, married with 6 children, living in a one and a half storey frame house. Robert Marshall is listed as his 28 year old son.

By 1877, the *Atlas* map shows two structures on the east half of the lot, now shown as belonging to William Marshall. One is in the extreme northeast corner of the lot, at the road. This location has been reduced to almost nothing due to the erosion of the nearby creek ravine. The other is near the extant farmstead. A house is also shown on the west half, still belonging to Walter Marshall, in a location slightly further east from that on the 1859 map. Currently the landscape vegetation pattern shows evidence for two possible house locations. In 1902, the east half was sold to George Love. By 1909, the Topographic map continues to show the two main farmsteads, but the structure in the northeast corner of the east half is gone.

The Neoclassical house at 12960 McLaughlin Road, listed in the Draft BHR Inventory is on the east half of the lot. It is thought to have been built between 1855 and 1865 (A.Scheinman, pers. comm.), and may be the same house shown in this location on the 1877 *Atlas* map. The Edwardian Classic red brick house at 12900 McLaughlin Road, south of the older house, dates to the early 20th century, as does its associated vertical board barn. On the west half of the lot, no 19th century buildings remain.

Oddly, the Abstracts list an 1876 agreement with the Credit Valley Railway on the west half of this lot. Since the railway is not located in Concession 2 WHS, but actually runs through the west half of Concession 1 WHS, it is possible that this is an error on the original land books.

This property has archaeological potential for at least two pre-1840 homesteads.

Table 3.2.17: Summary of Abstract to Deeds - Lot 22, Both Halves, Conc. 2 WHS

Instrument	Type	Date	Grantee	Grantor	Amount
Book A	Patent	1 Sept 1832	The Crown	Canada Company	200 acres
10659	Con by Deed	4 Dec 1833	Canada Company	James Marshall	E ½
18311	Con by Deed	20 Mar 1841	Canada Company	James Marshall	W ½
35999	B & S	16 Jan 1841	James Marshall	Walter Marshall	W ½
11046	Will	Registered 9 Mar 1863	James Marshall	--	--
2336	Agreement	28 Aug 1876	James Campbell	Credit Valley RR [?]	Part of W ½
4457	Will	Registered 28 Dec 1882	W.M. Marshall	Rachael Marshall	E ½ 100
4819	Will	Registered 22 Mar 1884	Walter Marshall	Robert Marshall et ux	W ½
6392	QC	18 Apr 1888	James Marshall	Robert Marshall	W ½
7206	QC	26 Apr 1890	John Marshall	Robert Marshall	W ½
8236	Release	2 Mar 1899	Robert Marshall Admr of Estate of Janet Marshall Deceased	James Marshall	100

Instrument	Type	Date	Grantee	Grantor	Amount
9260	Rel. of Leg	1 Apr 1902	Janet Murray McLean formerly Janet Murray Marshall, wife of John McLean	James Marshall	E ½ 100
9389	Release	1 Dec 1902	Rachael Marshall, widow	James Marshall	E ½
9390	B & S	1 Dec 1902	James Marshall and wife	George A. Love	E ½ 100

Table 3.2.18: Tax Assessment Rolls - Lot 22 West Half, Conc. 2 WHS

Year	Uncleared	Acres Cleared	House Type	Comments
1832	-	-	-	-
1833	-	-	-	-
1835	-	-	-	-
1838	88	12	None listed	James Marshall
1842	80	20	Sq Timber, 1 Storey	Jas Marshall
1843	75	27	Ibid	James Marshall
1845	70	30	Ibid	Walter Marshall
1846	-	-	-	-
1847	70	30	Ibid	Walter Marshall
1849	60	40	Ibid	Walter Marshall
1850	60	40	Ibid	Walter Marshall

Table 3.2.19: Tax Assessment Rolls - Lot 22 East Half, Conc. 2 WHS

Year	Uncleared	Acres Cleared	House Type	Comments
1832	-	-	-	-
1833	100	-	-	Robert Marshall
1835	98	2	Sq'd Timber 1 storey	Robert Marshall
1838	74	26	-	Robert Marshall
1842	-	-	-	-
1843	-	-	-	-
1845	70	30	Ibid	James Marshall
1846	70	30	Framed house, under 2 stories	James Marshall
1847	70	30	Ibid	James Marshall
1849	65	35	Ibid	James Marshall
1850	60	40	Ibid	James Marshall

4.0 EVALUATION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL and MAP ANALYSIS

4.1 Archaeological Potential

Caledon's Official Plan defines areas of archaeological potential as: "Areas with reasonable potential for the discovery of archaeological resources...based upon the presence of a wide range of geographic and historical features that influenced past settlement." The archaeological potential of a property and its surroundings is assessed by reviewing geographic, land use and historical information and by inspecting the study area. The following section outlines the process of creating a map of archaeological potential for the Mayfield West Phase 2 study area (**Figure 6**). Factors that influence archaeological site locations have been reviewed and mapped. These factors have been used to apply standard zones or buffers of archaeological potential over the geography of the study area.

Maps indicating the various factors contributing to the identification of areas with archaeological potential are presented in **Appendix B**. In **Figures 3, 5 and 6**, buffer zones of varying widths are drawn around the locations of natural or built landscape features that have been determined as foci for archaeological potential. The widths of the zones have been determined by industry standard and by the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Draft* (Ministry of Culture, August 2006). The buffer zone used for distance to water, a specific landscape feature, or a resource location such as a chert source is 300 metres. The zone used for distance to a built Euro-Canadian feature (road, building or former building) is 100 metres. The buffer zone for a registered or unregistered Aboriginal archaeological site would similarly be 100 metres, however, none were identified for the study area. For the railway, a buffer of 50 metres has been used.

4.2 Environmental Factors

The main environmental or geographic factors considered for the Mayfield West Phase 2 archaeological potential assessment were soils and streams (**Figure 2**). There were no other obvious landscape features (mounds, waterfalls, escarpment), resource foci such as chert outcrops, or clear ancient shorelines.

The study area contains Etobicoke Creek (primary water source) and a number of secondary sources including its tributaries, as well as a large number of small streams flowing south that are associated with the Fletcher's Creek watershed. When potential zones of 300 metres were placed around the streams, the Mayfield West Phase 2 study area was effectively covered in its entirety (**Figure 3**).

The two minor topographical rises through the centre of the study area, south of Etobicoke Creek and north of the main Creek through Lot 22, would likely have remained slightly dryer than surrounding lands, and may hold higher potential for Aboriginal settlement or for early Euro-Canadian homesteads. These are indicated by the topographic contour lines labeled "265" in **Figure 2**. It was not deemed necessary to identify the archaeological potential zones separately for the topographic rises, as they became included in the large streams buffer.

4.3 Cultural Factors

4.3.1 Mapping of Factors and Potential

Areas of early Euro-Canadian settlement (cabins, farmsteads, churches, schools, commercial or industrial complexes) are considered features of archaeological potential, and known locations of such sites may immediately be determined to have cultural heritage value. Transportation routes such as settlement roads or early railways often focus occupation sites. All of the cultural factors taken into account for identifying areas with archaeological potential were Euro-Canadian, as no locations for any existing Aboriginal sites are known.

Three historical maps have contributed mainly to **Figure 4**. These are the 1859 Map of Peel County (Tremaine), the 1877 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of Peel County* (Walker & Miles), and the 1909 Topographic map (Brampton sheet). Early European settlement was also influenced by the presence of water sources. The original Chinguacousy Township Survey map (Bristol 1819) was examined, in addition to the above maps, for alignment of former streams courses in the area, but was not found to much different than the Tremaine map. Although both of the 19th century maps may be inaccurate as to the exact placement of buildings and landscape features, the locations tend to be close to reality.

Figure 4 indicates the buildings and orchards illustrated on the three historical maps. Some of these buildings are now gone from the landscape, but they represent the locations of possibly significant archaeological sites. Existing buildings built prior to 1875 and listed in the Draft BHR Inventory, are highlighted in yellow on **Figure 4**, as they may be closely associated with significant archaeological deposits from earlier in the 19th century.

The original 1819 survey map (Bristol) provided an alignment of Etobicoke Creek only, and does not show many of the seasonal streams. The 1859 Tremaine map identified landowners and some buildings and a creek alignment. The map series by Tremaine does not typically depict all of the log houses extant at the time, although many were shown for this study area. The 1877 *Atlas* map shows a creek alignment, planned alignment of the railway, the schoolhouse and most of the farm houses with orchards (Walker and Miles 1877).

Topographic maps for Southern Ontario were first published in the initial decade of the 20th century. The 1909 Brampton sheet shows the railway station and some houses appearing along Hurontario Street. In general the farmstead sites have not been altered since this time.

4.3.2 Archaeological Heritage Value

The determination of archaeological heritage value or significance can be based on criteria outlined in the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Draft* (Ministry of Culture, August 2006). The issue of heritage value was taken into account for the Cultural Factors collection for this project. The *Standards* outline a number of accepted criteria for determining the heritage value of Euro-Canadian sites, some of which were applicable to the Mayfield West Study Area. The relevant criteria include:

- a) *Post contact sites pre-dating 1830*. There are several lots in the study area that would contain settlers' homesteads from this period.

- b) *Domestic sites with most of the occupation prior to 1870.* There are several lots in the study area where early to mid 19th century farmsteads were removed from the landscape before 1909. Although the few extant buildings, that are highlighted on the Cultural Factors map as having pre-1875 construction dates, do not strictly apply to this category, they suggest a less disturbed farmstead landscape that may contain earlier resources.
- c) *Mid to late 19th century sites where documentation indicates cultural heritage value or interest.* This would include the schoolhouse on Lot 22, Concession 1 WHS, as it would have intrinsic value to the community. It is also a site type that has been rarely studied and is under-represented in the archaeological record

Appendix A presents a summary of documentation for 19th century settlers and dates of construction for early houses and buildings in the Caledon Heritage Inventory that may have associated archaeological deposits.

The early date of the initial township survey indicates the possibility of the presence of squatters' or settlers' homestead sites anywhere on all of the farm lots. Although some Patents date as late as the 1850s, the three Crown or Clergy Reserve lots all have documentary evidence for leases or occupants prior to the Patent.

4.4 Archaeological Integrity

Integrity refers to the amount of soil disturbance that may have occurred since an archaeological site was created by past activity. Extensive, deep disturbance removes the integrity of buried sites. The field inspection of the study area found that land use for almost the entire area is open agricultural fields and woodlots, with scattered farmsteads and a few late 20th century house lots. The green field condition of this rural study area indicates that archaeological sites, where present, are likely to remain relatively undisturbed except by ploughing. Several remnant woodlots may never have been ploughed and retain the best potential for undisturbed sites. There is very little obvious late 20th century construction in this study area that might have removed archaeological potential. Possibly disturbed areas may be confined to a new church on Mayfield Road, a new school on Hurontario Street and a few small houses scattered on small lots throughout. These have not been removed from the potential map, as the extent of any construction disturbance (landscaping, utility infrastructure) is not known at this time, and must be determined on an individual basis by Stage 2 assessment.

4.5 Summary of Potential

A map showing the grouped buffer zones for archaeological potential illustrates that the entire study area would require Stage 2 archaeological assessment prior to development, as environmental and historical potential factors imply high archaeological potential for most of the area (**Figure 6**). Previous archaeological findings and historical sources indicate that the subject properties may contain evidence of pre-contact Aboriginal settlements near a number of small stream origins or Etobicoke Creek and its tributaries. The shallow rolling moraine topography and varying wetland resources would have been attractive to Aboriginal hunting or settlement.

The early township survey and pre-1840 settlement dates for most of the lots indicate that the lands hold potential for as many as 19-20 significant early 19th century homestead sites. In addition, deposits associated

with the 19th century schoolhouse, as a special purpose institutional site, would be considered significant well into the 20th century. If the 1880 railway station site had not been part of a recently developed Snelgrove subdivision, it would also have been considered archaeologically significant as a focus of 19th to early 20th century transportation activity and a rarely studied site type.

5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

A Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment has been carried out for the Town of Caledon, on the land area identified as Mayfield West Phase Two. Based on documentary sources, environmental factors, known archaeological sites in the region and currently observable site integrity, the study area was deemed to be almost entirely in a zone of high archaeological potential for both Aboriginal and Euro-Canadian archaeological sites.

As a result of this Stage 1 archaeological background, the following recommendations are made.

1. The Mayfield West Phase 2 study area, encompassing Lots 18 to 22 in Concessions 1 and 2 WHS, geographic township of Chinguacousy, is considered to contain high archaeological potential for both Aboriginal and Euro-Canadian archaeological sites. It is recommended that all development lands in the study area be subjected to Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment prior to development, wherever lands are not disturbed by existing 20th century structures (buildings, roads).
2. The Ontario Ministry of Culture requires that the following statements be included in every archaeological report (*Archaeological Assessment Technical Guidelines*, MCL 1993).

Should deeply buried archaeological remnants be found during construction activities, the Ministry of Culture should be notified immediately (416-314-7143).

In the event that unmarked human remains are encountered, the provisions of the Cemeteries Act (Ontario) apply. Construction activities in the area should cease, and contact should be made with the Regional Archaeologist/Heritage Planner of the Archaeology and Heritage Planning Department of the MCL (416-314-7143), and the Cemeteries Branch of MCCR (416-326-8394).

Abstracts to Deeds, Chinguacousy Township - Lots 18 to 22, Concessions 1 & 2 WHS 2005.102.15

1842	Census for Chinguacousy Township	90.0098 RG15
1851/52	Census for Chinguacousy Township, Personal	90.0098
1861	Census for Chinguacousy Township, Personal	90.0098
1861	Census for Chinguacousy Township, Agricultural	90.0098
1832-33	Chinguacousy Township Assessment Rolls	90.0073 RG 6 Box 30
1835-38	Chinguacousy Township Assessment Rolls	90.0073 RG 6 Box 31
1842-50	Chinguacousy Township Assessment Rolls	90.0073 RG 6 Box 32

nd 1952-1993 *Snelgrove Womens Institute Tweedsmuir History*, Series 1, Vol 1, 2 and 3.
2002.003.001, 2002.003.002 and 2002.003.003

Tremaine, George 1859 *Map of the County of Peel, Canada West*. Toronto

Town of Caledon

2008 DRAFT *Built Heritage Resources Inventory*. Prepared for the Town of Caledon by George Robb Architect.

Ortho and GIS digital mapping of study area.

Secondary Sources

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Caledon. Report prepared for Town of Caledon

Early, Beth

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Ontario Ministry of Culture (MCL)

1993 *Archaeological Assessment Technical Guidelines, Stages 1-3.* (MCzCR now MCL)

2006 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Draft* (Ministry of Culture, August 2006)

APPENDIX A

Summary of Selected Archival and Cartographic Evidence by Lot for Euro-Canadian Sites

APPENDIX A: Mayfield West Phase Two - Stage 1 Archaeological Study

Summary of Selected Archival and Cartographic Evidence for Euro-Canadian Sites

Notes on Sources:

Census data regarding buildings was spotty. Concession 1 WHS was available at Peel Archives for 1851 and Concession 2 WHS for 1861. Census from 1871 and later was not referenced.

Tax Assessments have been examined only up to 1850.

Pre-patent records are from the Ontario Land Records Index at Archives of Ontario and transcriptions of Township papers and survey notes in the Perkins Bull Collection- land records summary at the Region of Peel Archives.

Early, Beth 1984 *Second Line West Study*. MS report on file Town of Caledon

Dilse, Paul and Peter Stewart, 2005. *Heritage Impact Statement for the James Duckworth Farmhouse, 2626 Mayfield Rd., Caledon, Ont.* Report prepared for Town of Caledon.

Snelgrove W.I. History: Snelgrove Women’s Institute (1952-1993), Tweedsmuir History, Series 1, Vol. 1, 2, 3. On file Region of Peel Archives.

A few buildings, as noted, have been more closely dated for this project by André Scheinman, Built Heritage Consultant.

OIC – Order in Council

FF – full fees

FG – free grant

LOT	Pre-Patent Land Records	Crown Patent	Tremaine Map 1859	Historical Atlas 1877	NTS 1”to 1mi. (1909)	1851 Census (C), Tax Assessments (A), Snelgrove W.I. History	Draft BHR Inventory & 2008 Comments
CONCESSION 1 WHS							
18 W ½	OIC John Coward, 3 Nov. 1819	John Coward, 17 July 1821	James Duckworth, no structure shown	Jas Duckworth, house and orchard, Credit Valley Railway 1879	Wooden Railway station at tracks and Mayfield Rd. Built 1880 and burned in 1966. -Station and elevators were likely on E ½ of lot 18, now developed.	A 1832-Elijah Johnston, Sq. timber 1 storey log house A 1850 – J.Duckworth, 1 storey sq.timber log house C 1851-J. Duckworth, 1 ½ storey brick house	No older buildings standing. James Duckworth house removed 2006? Site now occupied by new church.
19 W ½	OIC FF FG Christopher Hughes, 26 Nov 1824	Christopher Hughes, 17 May 1830	Jas Duckworth, no structure shown	Jas Duckworth, 2 houses, Credit Valley Railway 1879	Wooden house on McLaughlin Rd.	A 1838- James Hunter, Sq timber 1 storey log house C 1851- SW 1/4	No structures now. Dead crop marks or old tree layout pattern in approx. location of the two houses

LOT	Pre-Patent Land Records	Crown Patent	Tremaine Map 1859	Historical Atlas 1877	NTS 1" to 1mi. (1909)	1851 Census (C), Tax Assessments (A), Snelgrove W.I. History	Draft BHR Inventory & 2008 Comments
						James Hunter, 1 ½ storey log house C 1851- NW 1/4 William Kershaw, 1 ½ storey log house	shown on Atlas
19 E ½	John Robinson OIC FF FG, 24 Nov 1824, location ticket – 27 Nov 1824	John Robinson, 21 Feb 1829	John Giffen, no structure shown	Alex Giffen, no structure shown	Brick house on Hurontario	A 1833 – Isaac Faulconer, Sq. timber 1 storey log house C 1851- Isaac Falkner, 1 ½ storey frame house	Heritage Inventory 12290 Hurontario St., High Victorian Gothic red and buff brick house 1875- 1899 - 1879 construction (A.Scheiman) Barn, vertical board 1875- 1899
20 W ½	-Crown reserve -Canada Company lease 13 April 1831 to Joshua Kelly	Canada Company 31 Aug 1831	Josh Kelly, two houses, one at road, one on creek at mid lot	Jas Giffen, -house & orchard at road, -creek house gone - Credit Valley Railway 1879	Brick house on McLaughlin Rd. Wooden RR bridge over Creek	A 1842- Josh Kelly, Sq. timber 1 storey log house C 1851- Joshua Kelly, 2 storey sq'd timber log house	Location of Atlas house now has a late 20 th c. house. Heritage Inv. house below is farther south. Heritage Inventory 12461 McLaughlin Rd. Late Italianate red brick house 1875-1899 -Built 1880-1890 (A.Scheinman)
20 E ½	Canada Company lease 17 March 1831 to Robert Bigham	Canada Company 20 Aug 1831	John Hall, house	NE ¼- Wm Hall, house and orchard SE ¼ - T. Hall, house and orchard	Brick house on McLaughlin Rd.	A 1842- Robert Bigham, Sq'd timber 1 storey log house C 1851- John Hall, 1 ½ story log house Tweedsmuir – says in 1861 a new brick house built 150 ft. north of old house (stacked planks & stucco)	New school in NE corner. Both Atlas houses gone.
21 W ½	Jane Silverthorne OIC FG DUE	Jane Silverthorne	Alex Hogg, no structure shown	Alex Hogg, house and orchard,	Brick house on McLaughlin Rd	A 1835 – G. Gobrick, Sq'd timber 1 storey log house	Heritage Inventory 12711 McLaughlin Rd

LOT	Pre-Patent Land Records	Crown Patent	Tremaine Map 1859	Historical Atlas 1877	NTS 1" to 1mi. (1909)	1851 Census (C), Tax Assessments (A), Snelgrove W.I. History	Draft BHR Inventory & 2008 Comments
	7 Apr 1819	7 June 1822 200 acres		-Credit Valley Railway 1879		A 1842- Alex'r Hogg, Sq'd timber 1 storey log house C 1851-Alexander Hogg, 1 storey log house	Gothic revival red brick house 1850-1874 Barn, vertical board 1875-1899.
21 E ½	Jane Silverthorne OIC FG DUE 7 Apr 1819	Jane Silverthorne, 7 June 1822 200 acres	NE ¼ Jas Hunter, no structure shown SE ¼ Mrs Sarah Little, no structure shown	NE ¼ no name - house and orchard SE ¼ Edward Little, house and orchard	Two wooden houses on Hurontario	A 1842- Thos Lundy, Sq'd timber 1 storey log house A 1846- Joseph Silverthorne, Sq'd timber 1 storey log house C 1851- Thomas Lundy, 1 ½ storey log house	Both Atlas houses appear gone, but 12760 may be in same location as NE ¼ . Heritage Inventory 12760 Hurontario St . Edwardian Classic white brick house 1900-1924 -Built 1912 (A.Scheinman) Barn, vertical board 1875-1899
22 W ½	Richard Bristol, 22 Jan 1820 surveyor	Richard Bristol, 22 Jan 1820 200 acres	Jas McGill, no structure shown	Wm McGill, 2 houses & orchard, - Credit Valley Railway 1879	Stone house on McLaughlin	Nothing in Assessments up to 1850 C 1861 Agriculture census – W. Learmont on Lot 22 but not found in Personal section	New house with an older tree lot border pattern – may have replaced Atlas north house. Stone house is likely south Atlas house. Heritage Inventory 12891 McLaughlin Rd. Stone Gothic Revival house 1875-1899 -Built ca. 1870 (A.Scheinman)
22 E ½	Richard Bristol, 22 Jan 1820 surveyor	Richard Bristol, 22 Jan 1820 200 acres	Jas McGill, no structure shown	School House, NE corner [built 1866, closed 1961]	Brick school at Huronatario and Old School	See W 1/2	Heritage Inventory 2939 Old School Road Red and buff brick former school house.

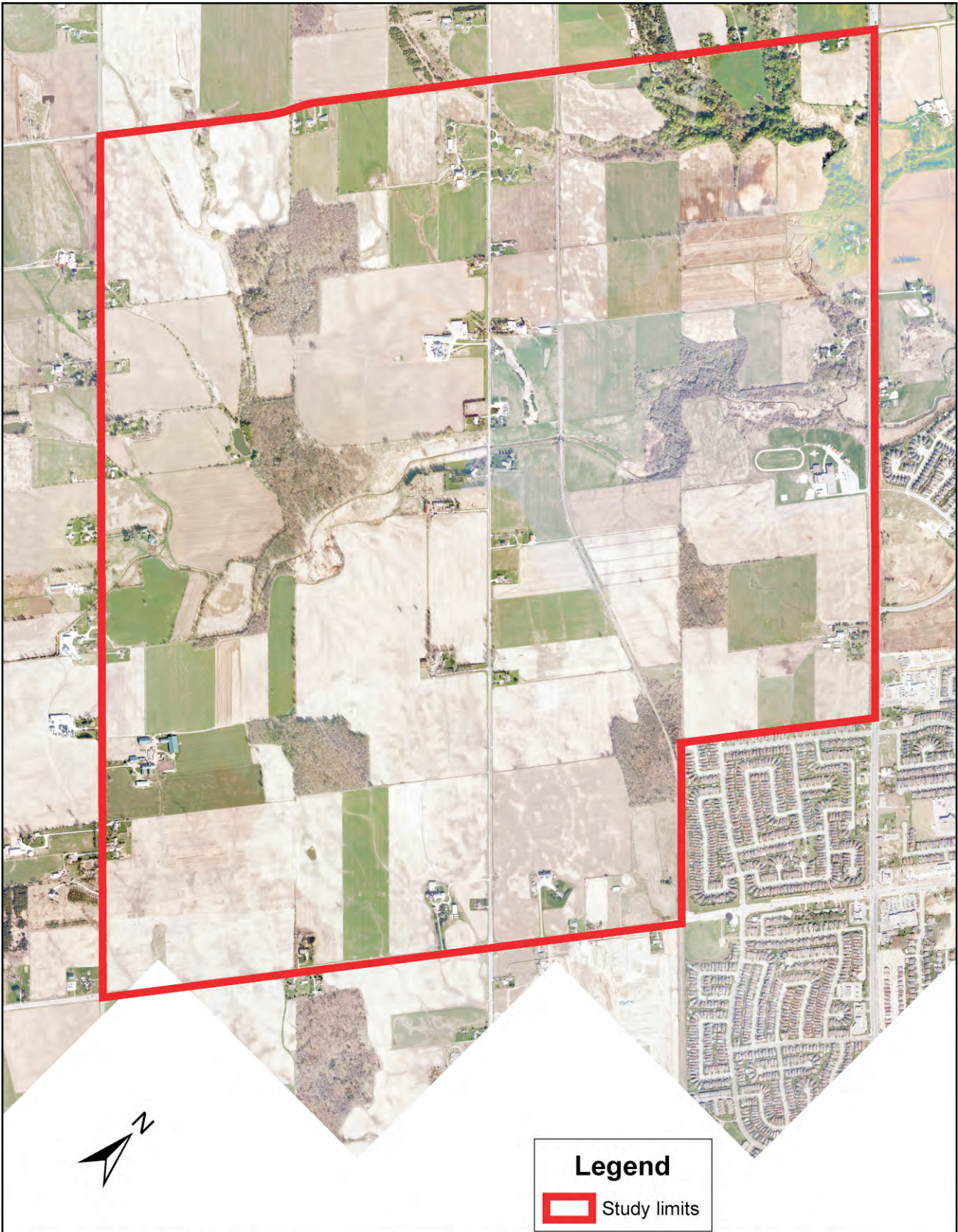
LOT	Pre-Patent Land Records	Crown Patent	Tremaine Map 1859	Historical Atlas 1877	NTS 1" to 1mi. (1909)	1861 Census (C), Tax Assessments (A), Snelgrove W.I. History	Draft BHR Inventory & 2008 Comments
CONCESSION 2 WHS							
18 W ½		David Craig, 10 Jan 1828	SW ¼-Wm Craig, house NW ¼ - John Craig, no structure shown	SW ¼- J. Rice, house and orchard NW ¼ - Jno Craig, no structure	Wood building on Mayfield Rd. but no structure near former orchard location.	A 1832- David Craig, Sq Timber 1 storey log house C 1861- John Craig, Sq timber 1 ½ storey log house Wm Craig, Sq timber 1 ½ storey log house	No structures now. An area of the field near Chinguacousy Rd. shows very poor crop growth – likely an earlier farmstead locus. Early, 1984 – 1.5 storey red insulbrick house
18 E ½	-	Patrick Burns, 9 Jan 1832	Wm Rae, no structure shown	Jno May, house and orchard	Brick house near Mayfield and McLaughlin	A 1843- William Wray, Sq timber 1 storey log house C 1861 – Richard Nichilson no house listed	Heritage Inventory 2412 Mayfield Rd Gothic revival white brick house, 1875-1899 -Built ca. 1870 (A.Scheinman) Barn – Metal, Gambrel roof, 1900-1924
19 W ½	-Clergy reserve -Application by John Ferris 1839 Clergy Reserve sale to Andrew Neil 1846	Andrew Neil, 20 Mar 1854	Jas & Sam'l Neel, house	Sam'l Neel, house and orchard	Wooden house near Chinguacousy Rd.	A 1847 Samuel Neal, Sq. timber 1 storey house C 1861- Samuel Neil, 1 ½ storey log house	Heritage Inventory 12259 Chinguacousy Rd. Neoclassical wood house 1850-1874. -Built ca. 1840 & may have orig. log house beneath cladding. (A.Scheinman) Barn, vertical board 1850-1874 Early, 1984 – notes a 1 ½ storey Log house covered with grey insulbrick
19 E ½	-Clergy reserve -Application 1839 John Ferris	John Ferris, 31 Mar 1854	John Ferris, house	Lawrence Duckworth, house and orchard	Brick or stone house near McLaughlin Rd.	A 1832- John Ferris, Sq timber 1 storey log house	Existing house is newer with an older treed lane.

LOT	Pre-Patent Land Records	Crown Patent	Tremaine Map 1859	Historical Atlas 1877	NTS 1"to 1mi. (1909)	1861 Census (C), Tax Assessments (A), Snelgrove W.I. History	Draft BHR Inventory & 2008 Comments
	Clergy reserve sale to John Ferris 1850 (OLRI)					C 1861 – J. Ferris, Log house	Heritage Inventory 12324 McLaughlin Rd Barn, central Ontario gable roof 1875-1899
20 W ½	William Woodruff OIC FF FG, 17 Nov 1819 Location ticket, 15 Dec 1819	William Woodruff 22 Mar 1821	John McLean, no structure shown	Jno McLean, house and orchard	Brick house near Chinguacousy Rd.	A 1842- John McLean, Sq timber 1 storey log house C 1861 John McLean, 1 ½ storey log house	Heritage Inventory 12529 Chinguacousy Rd. Neoclassical red and buff brick house 1850-1874. -Built ca. 1865 (A.Scheinman) Barn, vertical board with central gable 1850-1874 -original log house may be part of the barn complex (A.Scheinman)
20 E ½	-William Holt OIC FF FG, 17 Nov 1819 -William Grant FG July 1824 -Heir & Devisee Comm. 1824 to Wm Campbell (OLRI)	William Campbell 4 April 1834	Geo Johnston, no structure shown	Geo Lyons, house and orchard. SE corner – “G.J” with a house	Wooden house on McLaughlin Rd. Brick house north of wood house.	A 1842- Wm Johnstone, Sq timber 1 storey log house	SE corner Atlas house gone. Inventory house likely Lyons. Heritage Inventory, 12502 McLaughlin Rd. Neoclassical red brick house 1850-1874 -Built ca. 1870 (A.Scheinman) Barn, vertical board 1900-1924
21 W ½	Samuel Price, Quartermaster of Pembroke Lt Dragoons, OIC Military FG – 28 Sept 1820	Samuel Price, 4 Mar 1834	Jas McCullough, no structure shown	Jas McCullough, house and orchard	Wooden house on Chinguacousy Rd.	A 1845- John McCullough, Sq'd timber 1 storey log house C 1861- James McCullough, 1 ½ storey log house	Inventory house likely in same location as Atlas. Heritage Inventory 12669 Chinguacousy Rd. Edwardian Classical red brick house 1900-1924 Early, 1984 –datestone

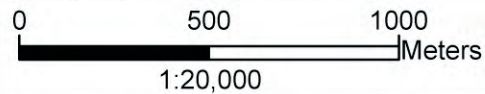
LOT	Pre-Patent Land Records	Crown Patent	Tremaine Map 1859	Historical Atlas 1877	NTS 1"to 1mi. (1909)	1861 Census (C), Tax Assessments (A), Snelgrove W.I. History	Draft BHR Inventory & 2008 Comments
							1911
21 E ½	Patrick Burns, OIC FF FG 22 Dec 1824	Patrick Burns, 9 Jan 1832	Benj. Groat, no structure shown	Jno Groat, house and orchard	Wooden house on McLaughlin Rd.	A 1842-Benjamin Groat, Sq timber 1 storey log house C 1861- Benjamin Groat, 1 ½ story log house	Heritage Inventory 12700 McLaughlin Rd Neoclassical board and batten house 1850-1874 -Built c.1840 and log house may be beneath cladding (A.Scheinman) Barn, metal 1900-1924
22 W ½	Crown Reserve Lease- Robt. Marshall 28 Nov 1831. Land Record Index - sale 28 Nov 1831 to James Marshall	Canada Company 1 Sept 1832	Walter Marshall, house	Walter Marshall, house and orchard	Wooden house on McLaughlin Rd.	A 1838 James Marshall, Sq timber 1 storey log house A 1842 – Walt. Marshall Sq timber 1 storey log house C 1861- Walter Marshall, 1 ½ storey log house	No older buildings standing on lot. Remnant farmstead tree or vegetation patterns in two locations along Old School Rd., suggest Tremaine and Atlas house areas.
22 E ½	Crown reserve Lease- James Marshall, 28 Nov 1831. Land Record Index - sale 28 Nov 1831 to James Marshall	Canada Company 1 Sept 1832	Jas Marshall no structure shown	Wm Marshall- house and orchard, & 2nd house right at intersection	Wooden house on corner Old School Rd and McLaughlin Rd.	A 1835 - Robert Marshall Sq. timber 1 storey house A 1842 – Jms. Marshall – same house? C1861- James Marshall, 1 ½ storey frame house	Heritage Inventory 12960 McLaughlin Rd Neoclassical 1850-1874 -Built 1855-65 (A.Scheinman) Outbuilding, vertical board 12900 McLaughlin Rd Edwardian Classic red brick house 1900-1924 Barn, vertical board 1900- 1924

APPENDIX B

Figures

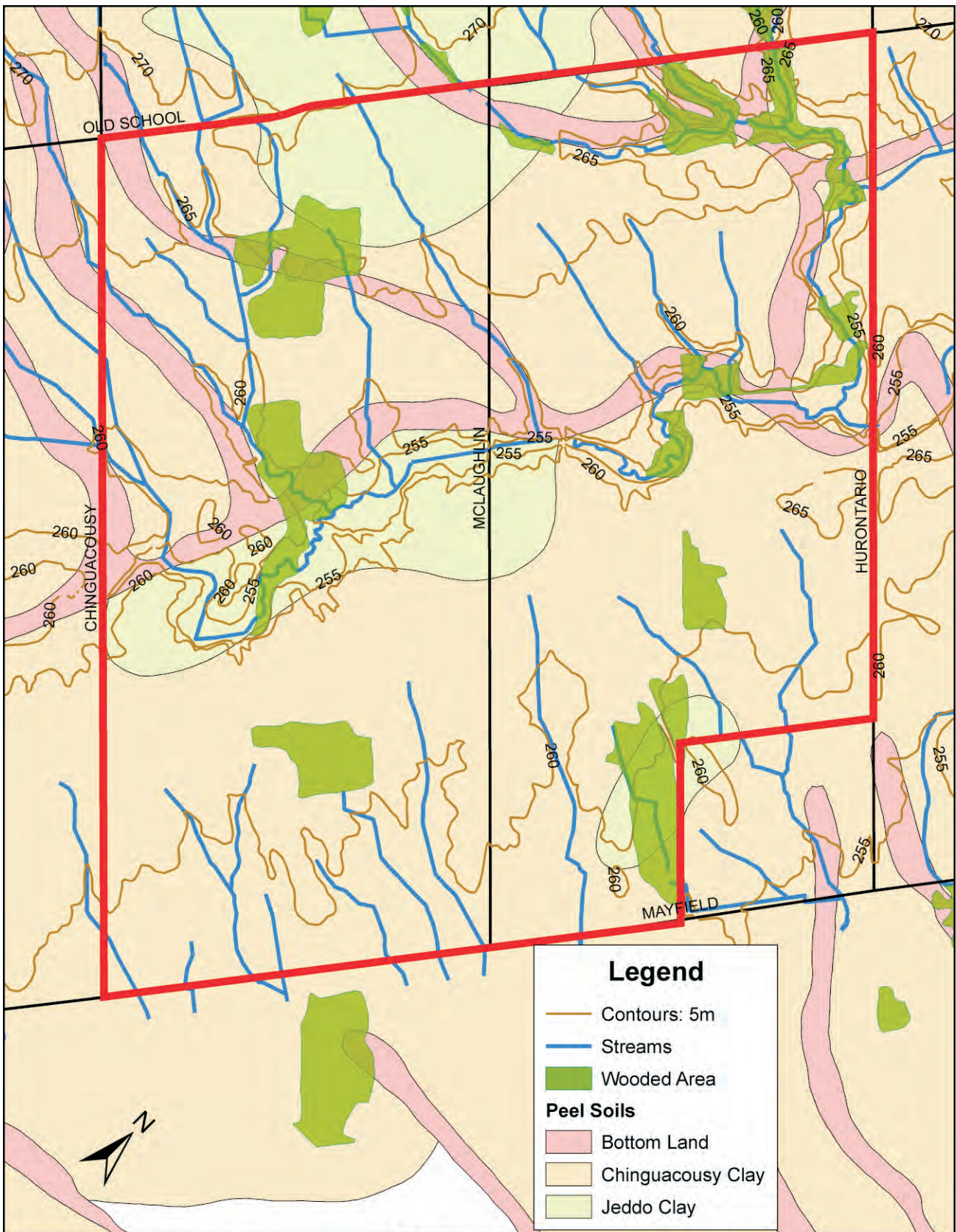


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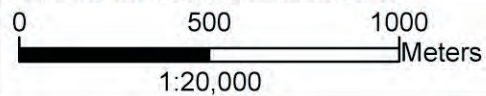


Mayfield West Phase Two Secondary Plan
Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment

Figure 1: STUDY AREA

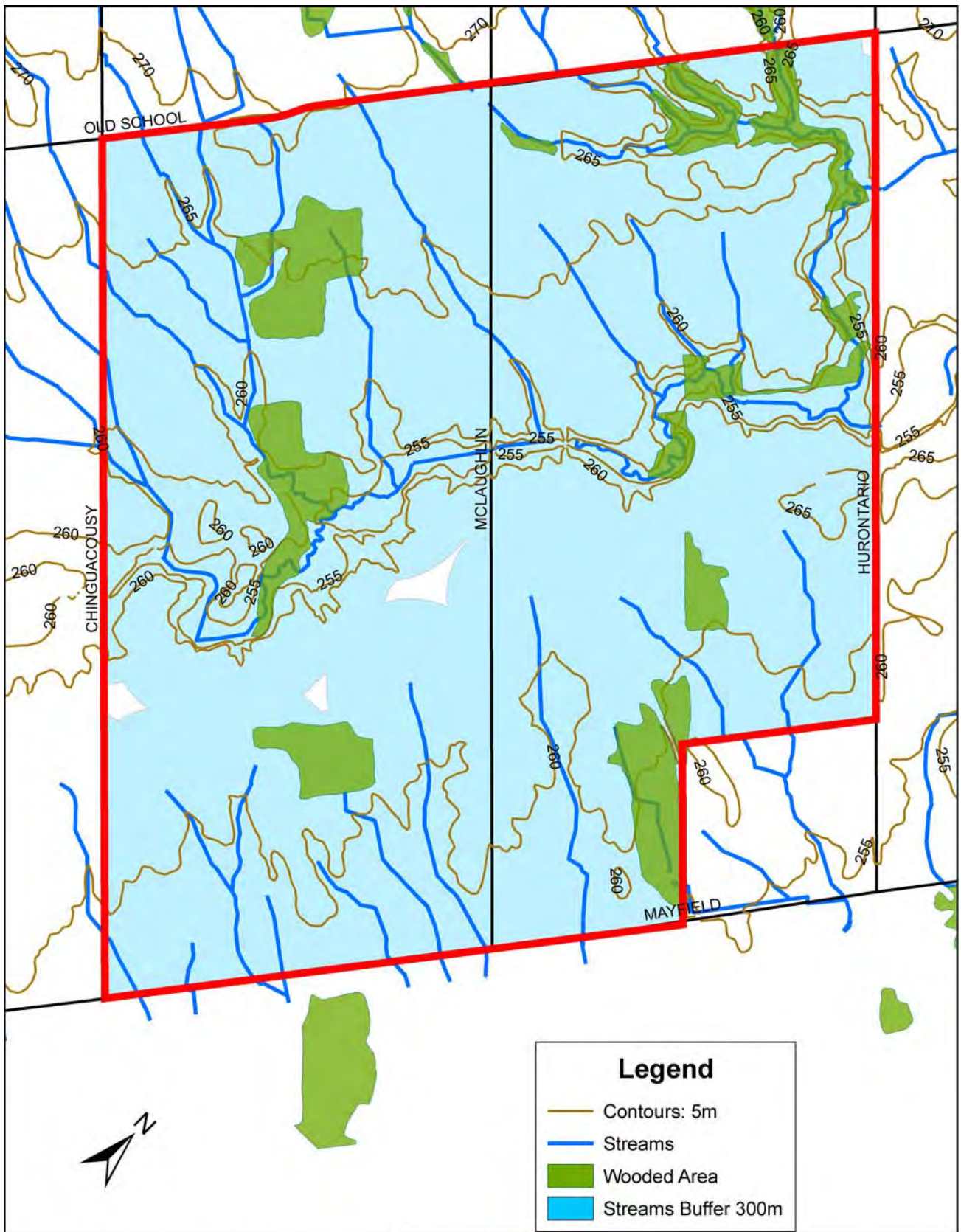


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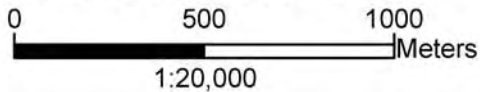


Mayfield West Phase Two Secondary Plan
Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment

Figure 2: ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS

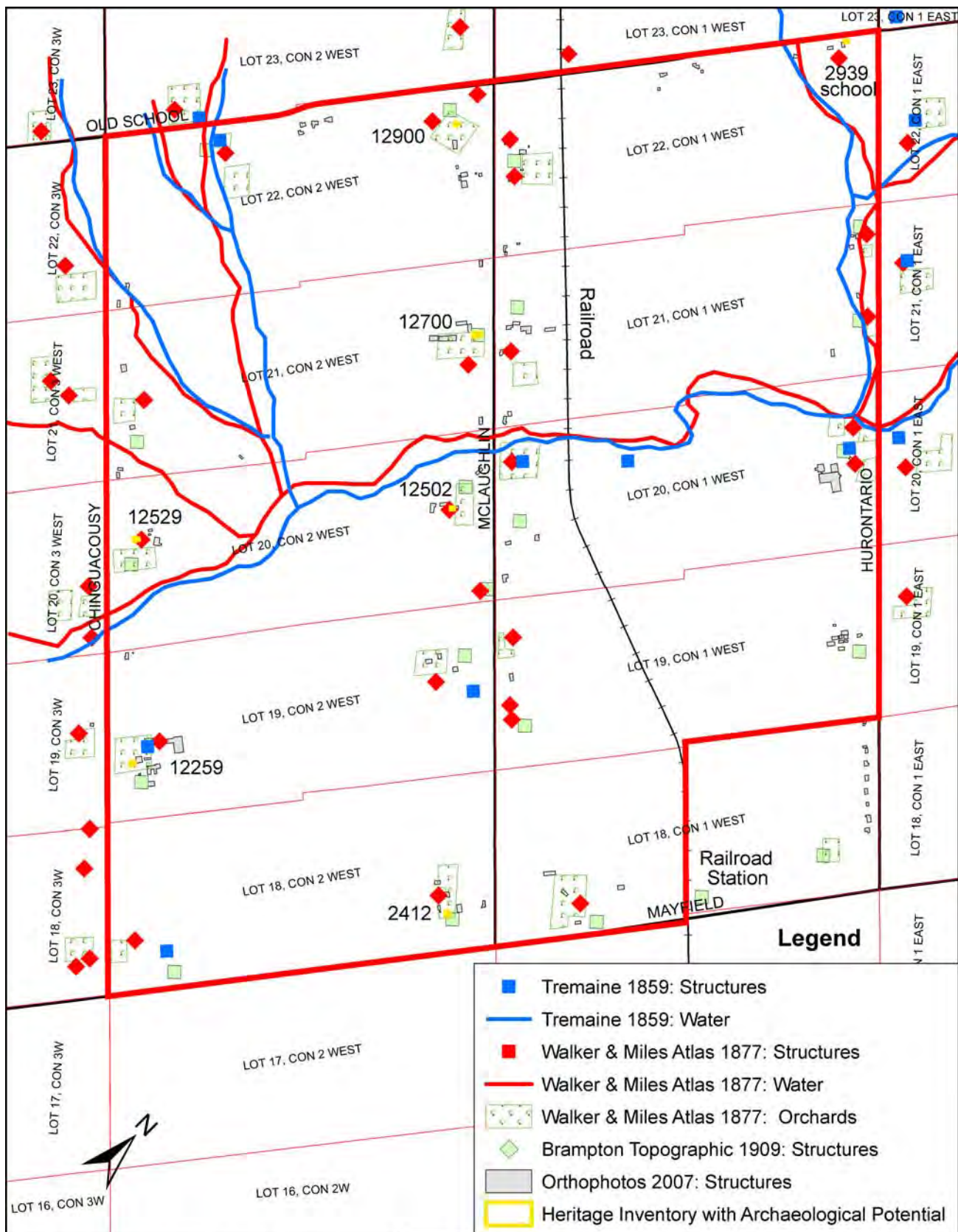


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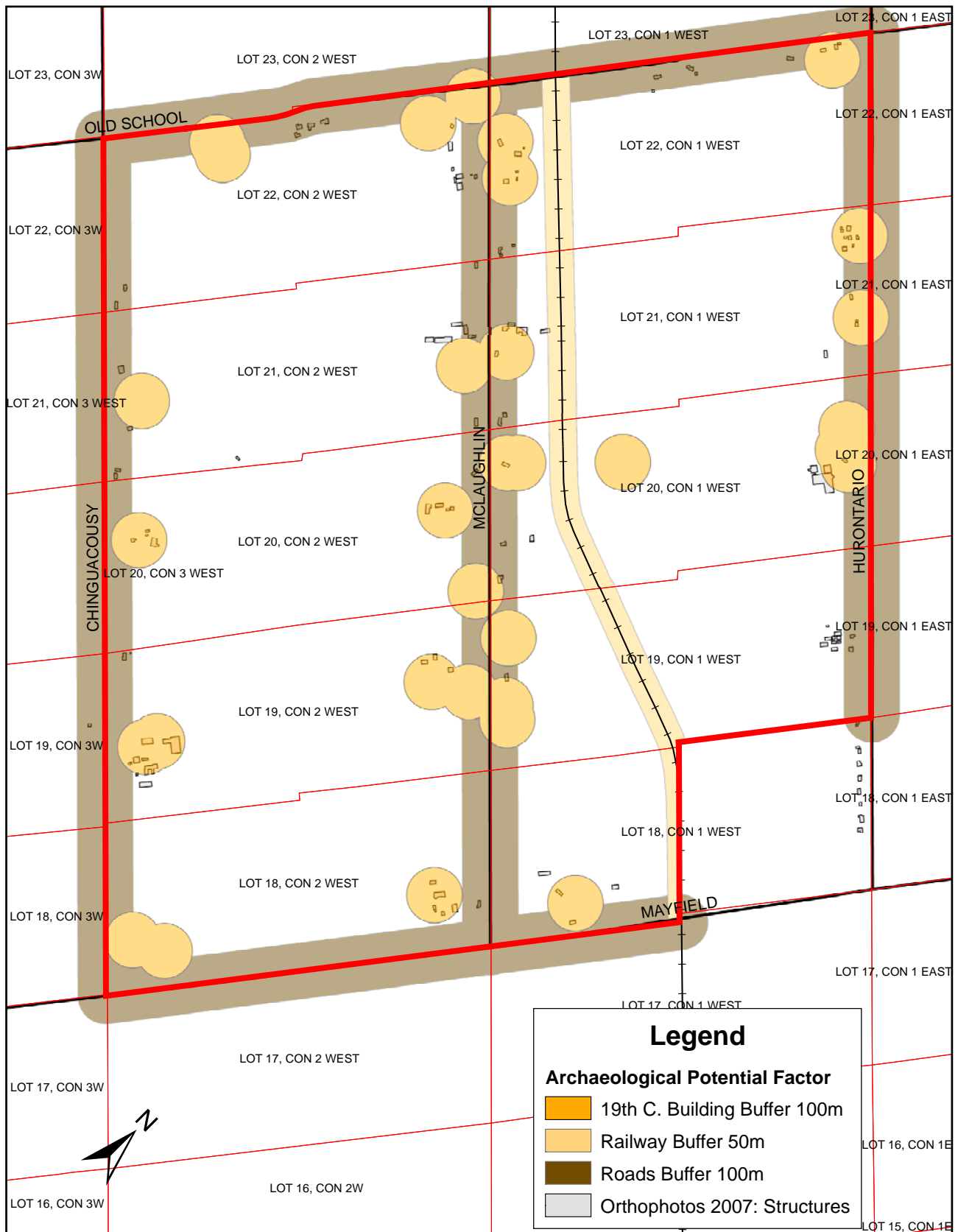
Mayfield West Phase Two Secondary Plan
 Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment

Figure 3: PRE-CONTACT SITE POTENTIAL



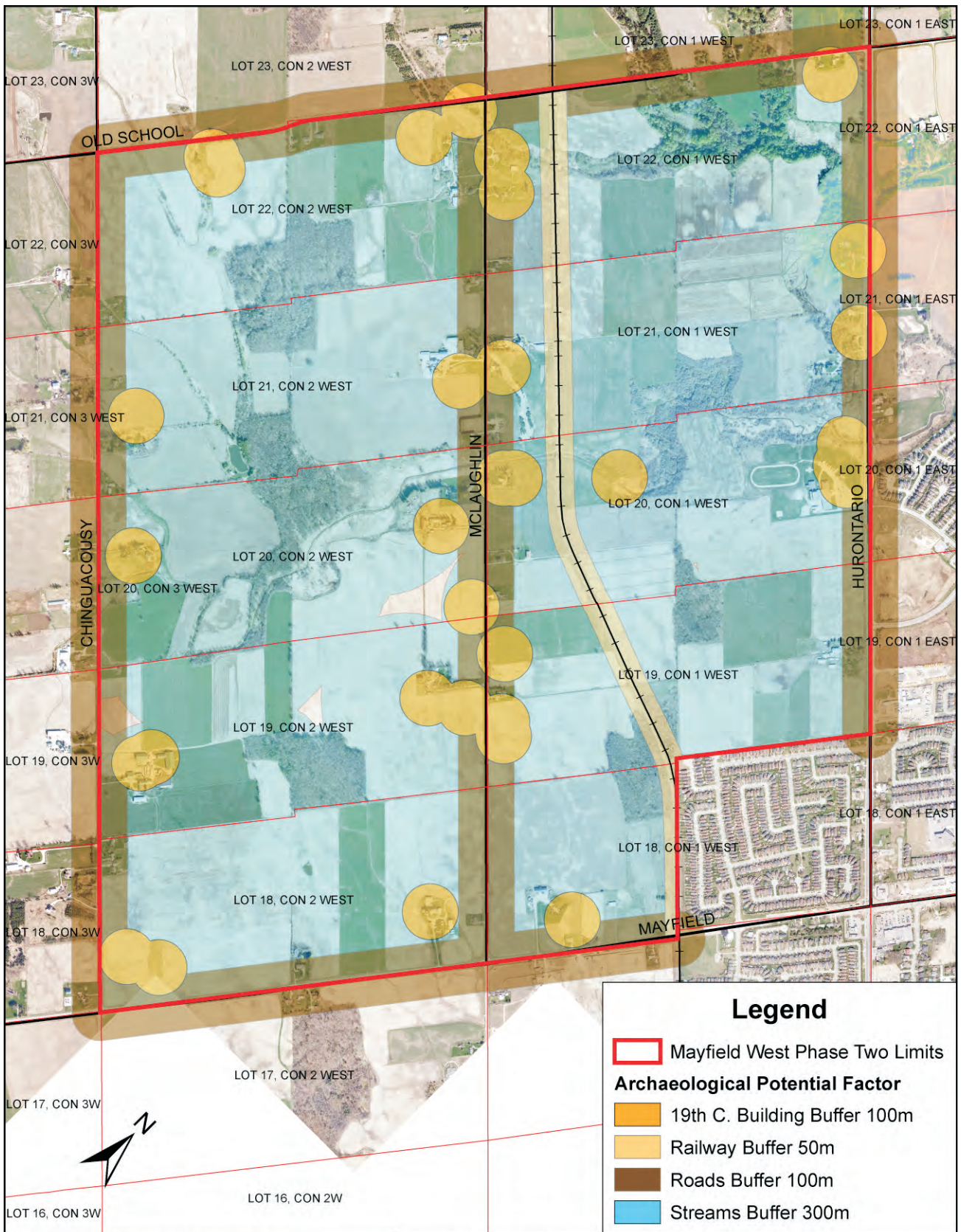
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Mayfield West Phase Two Secondary Plan
 Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment
Figure 4: CULTURAL FACTORS



Mayfield West Phase Two Secondary Plan
Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment

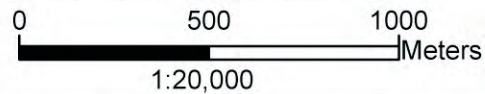
Figure 5:EURO-CANADIAN SITE POTENTIAL



Legend

- Mayfield West Phase Two Limits
- Archaeological Potential Factor**
- 19th C. Building Buffer 100m
- Railway Buffer 50m
- Roads Buffer 100m
- Streams Buffer 300m

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Mayfield West Phase Two Secondary Plan
Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment

Figure 6: GROUPED SITE POTENTIAL