

APPENDIX D

Stage 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT



ARCHEOWORKS INC.

**Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment for the
Scarborough Centre Transportation Master Plan
Within Part of Lots 18-27, Concessions 1 and 2
In the Geographic Township of Scarborough
Historical County of York
City of Toronto
Ontario**

**Project #: 081-TO1625-16
Licensee (#): Nimal Nithiyanantham (P390)
PIF#: P390-0236-2016**

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**Presented to:
LEA Consulting Ltd.
425 University Avenue, Suite 400
Toronto, Ontario
M5G 1T6
T: 905.470.0015**

**Prepared by:
Archeoworks Inc.
16715-12 Yonge Street, Suite 1029
Newmarket, Ontario
L3X 1X4
T: 416.676.5597
F: 647.436.1938**

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Archeoworks Inc. was retained by *LEA Consulting Ltd.* to conduct a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment (AA) in support of the Scarborough Centre Transportation Master Plan. The study area is primarily located just west of Midland Avenue to just east of Markham Road, from north of Highway 401 to south of Ellesmere Road, which is situated within part of Lots 18-27, Concession 1 and 2, in the Geographic Township of Scarborough, historical County of York, City of Toronto, Ontario.

Background research identified elevated potential for the recovery of archaeologically significant materials within the study area. Archaeological potential was determined by the City of Toronto's archaeological management plan, and the close proximity (within 300 metres) of: historic structures, a historic transportation routes, a commemorative plaque, previously registered archaeological sites, and two secondary hydrological resources.

An on-site property inspection was conducted, where disturbances were documented within the study area, including paved roadways/parking areas, gravel roadways, roadside ditches/embankments, the rechannelling of the East and West branches of Highland Creek, utilities, extensive landscaping, and grading. Additionally, physiographic features with no or low archaeological potential were identified, consisting of areas of permanently wet areas associated with the East Highland Creek and the West Highland Creek. The remaining balance of the study area was identified as retaining archaeological potential, and thus, require a Stage 2 AA. Areas requiring a Stage 2 AA include (but are not limited to) manicured and treed/overgrown grassed areas.

Based on a collective review of all the background data and property inspection, the following recommendations are presented:

1. With previous AAs conducted by URS Canada Inc., A.M. Archaeological Associates, Archeoworks Inc. and Archaeological Services Inc., having fulfilled the Stage 1 and/or Stage 2 AA and Stage 3 AA requirements with their respective portions of the study area, it is recommended that those areas be exempt from further assessment within the scope of this project.
2. As per *Section 1.3.2* and *1.4.2* of the *2011 S&G*, portions of the study area exhibit disturbed conditions where archaeological potential has been removed. These disturbed areas are recommended to be exempt from further Stage 2 AA.
3. As per *Section 2.1, Standard 2.a* of the *2011 S&G*, lands evaluated as having no or low potential are recommended to be exempt from further Stage 2 AA.
4. All identified areas which contain archaeological potential, must be subjected to a Stage 2 AA. Given the urban location of the study, the manicured and treed/overgrown areas

must be subjected to a shovel test pit archaeological survey in accordance with *Section 2.1.2* of the *2011 S&G*.

No construction activities shall take place within the study area prior to the *Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport* (Archaeology Program Unit) and the City of Toronto's *Heritage Preservation Service – City Planning* confirming in writing that all archaeological licensing and technical review requirements have been satisfied.

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PROJECT PERSONNEL

Project and Field Director Nimal Nithiyanantham – MTCS licence P390

Report Preparation Lee Templeton – MTCS licence R454

Report Review Nimal Nithiyanantham – MTCS licence P390

Historical Research..... Lee Templeton – MTCS licence R454

Graphics Lee Templeton – MTCS licence R454
Nimal Nithiyanantham - MTCS license P390

1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

1.1 Objective

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

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

1.2 Development Context

Over the next 20-30 years, Scarborough Centre is expected to change significantly through development and public sector investments. The Scarborough Centre on the Move study will guide these changes and establish a transportation network supportive of all users, focusing on building connections within the Centre as well as to the surrounding area and the rest of the city. The study will support the vision and evolution of Scarborough Centre into a walkable and connected urban centre, with an efficient, safe, and balanced transportation network. The Scarborough Centre on the Move study is a Transportation Master Plan that will be conducted to satisfy the requirements of Phases 1 and 2 of the Municipal Class Environmental Assessment (Class EA) process in accordance with the Environmental Assessment Act.

To facilitate this study, *Archeoworks Inc.* was retained by *The LEA Consulting Ltd.* to conduct a Stage 1 AA, of the study area, which is situated within part of Lots 18-27, Concession 1 and Concession 2 in the Geographic Township of Scarborough, historical County of York, City of Toronto, Ontario (*see Appendix A – Map 1*).

The City of Toronto has an archaeological management plan (AMP) that is founded on the principles of archaeological potential modeling. Archaeological site potential modeling incorporates a variety of sources, such as history, human geography, settlement archaeology, ecological archaeology, and paleoecology, in an attempt to reconstruct past land use patterns. The predictive model employs two approaches, using known site locations and attempts to predict site locations on the basis of expected behavioural patterns (ASI, 2011). Some major limiting factors of the City's predictive model, especially with regard to predicting pre-contact site locations, include: the scantiness of systematic archaeological survey within a few areas of the city; limited knowledge of the pre-contact natural environment; and a substantively different world view from pre-contact Aboriginal people, who may have situated within places for ideological or aesthetic reasons that would be impossible to understand or predict within the

economically based parameters of this spatial analysis (ASI, 2011). According to the City of Toronto's AMP, portions of the study area contains archaeological potential (City of Toronto, 2015) (*see Map 2*).

This study was triggered by the Environmental Assessment Act. This Stage 1 AA was conducted under the project direction of Mr. Nimal Nithiyanantham, under the archaeological consultant licence number P390, in accordance with the *Ontario Heritage Act* (2009). Permission to investigate the study area was granted by *LEA Consulting Ltd.* on September 8th, 2016.

1.3 Historical Context

To establish the archaeological and historical significance of the study area, *Archeoworks Inc.* conducted a comprehensive review of the York Region AMP, Aboriginal and Euro-Canadian settlement history, local history, designated and listed heritage properties, commemorative markers, as well as consulted with available historical mapping. Furthermore, an examination of registered archaeological sites and previous AAs within close proximity to its limits, and review of the physiography of the overall area and its correlation to locating archaeological remains, was performed.

The results of this background research are documented below and summarized in **Appendix B – Summary of Background Research**

1.3.1 Pre-Contact Period

1.3.1.1 The Paleoindian Period (ca. 11,000 to 7,500 B.C.)

The region in which the study area is situated was first inhabited after the final retreat of the North American Laurentide ice sheet 15,000 years ago (or 13,000 B.C.) (Stewart, 2013, p.24). Initial vegetation of the majority of Southern Ontario was tundra-like. As the average climatic temperature began to warm, small groups of Paleoindians entered Ontario (Karrow and Warner, 1990, p.22; Stewart, 2013, p.28). Generally, Paleoindians are thought to have been small groups of nomadic hunter-gatherers who depended on naturally available foodstuffs such as game or wild plants (Ellis and Deller, 1990, p.38). For much of the year, Paleoindians “hunted in small family groups; these would periodically gather into a larger grouping or bands during a favourable period in their hunting cycle, such as the annual caribou migration” (Wright, 1994, p.25).

Paleoindian sites are extraordinarily rare and consist of “stone tools clustered in an area of less than 200-300 metres” (Ellis, 2013, p.35). These sites appear to have been campsites used during travel episodes and can be found on well-drained soils in elevated situations, which would have provided a more comfortable location in which to camp and view the surrounding territory (Ellis and Deller, 1990, p.50). Traditionally, Paleoindian sites have been located primarily along abandoned glacial lake strandlines or beaches. However, this view is biased as these are only areas in which archaeologists have searched for sites, due to the current understanding of the region's geological history (Ellis and Deller, 1990, p.50; Ellis, 2013, p.37). In areas where attention

has been paid to non-strandline areas and to older strandlines, sites are much less concentrated and more ephemeral (Ellis and Deller, 1990, p.51).

Artifact assemblages from this period are characterized by fluted and lanceolate stone points, scrapers, and small projectile points produced from specific chert types (Ellis and Deller, 1990). Distinctive dart heads were used to kill game, and knives were used for butchering and other tasks (Wright, 1994, p.24). These items were created and transported over great distances while following migratory animals within a massive territory.

1.3.1.2 The Archaic Period (ca. 7,800 to 500 B.C.)

As the climate continued to warm and the post-glacial environment began to normalize, deciduous trees slowly began to permeate throughout Ontario, creating mixed deciduous and coniferous forests (Karrow and Warner, 1990, p.30). The “Archaic peoples are the direct descendants of Paleoindian ancestors” having adapted to meet new environmental and social conditions (Ellis, 2013, p.41; Wright, 1994, p.25). The Archaic period is divided chronologically, and cultural groups are divided geographically and sequentially. Archaic Aboriginals lived in “hunter-gatherer bands whose social and economic organization was probably characterized by openness and flexibility” (Ellis et al., 1990, p.123). This fluidity creates ‘traditions’ and ‘phases’ which encompasses large groups of Archaic Aboriginals (Ellis et al., 1990, p.123).

Few Archaic sites have faunal and floral preservation; hence lithic scatters are often the most commonly encountered Archaic Aboriginal site type (Ellis et al., 1990, p.123). House structures have “left no trace” due to the high acidic content of Ontario soils (Wright, 1994, p.27). Burial/grave goods and ritual items appear, although very rarely. By the Late Archaic, multiple individuals were interred together suggesting semi-permanent communities were in existence (Ellis, 2013, p.46). Ceremonial and decorative items also appear on Archaic Aboriginal sites through widespread trade networks, such as conch shells from the Atlantic coast and galena from New York (Ellis, 2013, p.41). Through trade with the northern Archaic Aboriginals situated around Lake Superior, native copper was initially utilized to make hooks and knives but gradually became used for decorative and ritual items (Ellis, 2013, p.42).

During the Archaic period, stone points were reformed from fluted and lanceolate points to stone points with notched bases to be attached to a wooden shaft (Ellis, 2013, p.41). The artifact assemblages from this period are characterized by a reliance on a wide range of raw lithic materials in order to make stone artifacts, the presence of stone tools shaped by grinding and polishing, and an increase in the use of polished stone axes and adzes as wood-working tools (Ellis et al., 1990, p.65; Wright, 1994, p.26). Ground-stone tools were also produced from hard stones and reformed into tools and throwing weapons (Ellis, 2013, p.41). The bow and arrow was first used during the Archaic period (Ellis, 2013, p.42).

1.3.1.3 The Early Woodland Period (ca. 800 to 0 B.C.)

Early Woodland cultures evolved out of the Late Archaic period (Ferris and Spence, 1995, p.89; Spence et al., 1990, p.168). The Early Woodland period is divided into two complexes: the Meadowood complex and the Middlesex complex. The Middlesex complex appears to be

restricted to Eastern Ontario, particularly along the St. Lawrence River while Meadowood materials depict a broad extent of occupation in southwestern Ontario (Spence et al., 1990, p.134, 141). The distinguishing characteristic of the Early Woodland period is the introduction of pottery (ceramics). The earliest forms were coil-formed, “thick, friable and often under fired, and must have been only limited to utility usage” (Ferris and Spence, 1995, p.89; Williamson, 2013, p.48).

Cache Blades, a formal chipped stone technology, and side-notched Meadowood points, were commonly employed tools that were often recycled into a number of other tool forms such as end scrapers (Spence et al., 1990, p.128; Ferris and Spence, 1995, p.93). These tools were primarily formed from Onondaga chert (Spence et al., 1990, p.128). Meadowood sites have produced a distinctive material culture that functioned in both domestic and ritual spheres (Ferris and Spence, 1995, p.90; Spence et al., 1990, p.128). This allows correlations to be made between habitations and mortuary sites, creating a well-rounded view of Meadowood culture (Ferris and Spence, 1995, p.90; Spence et al., 1990, p.128). However, their settlement-subsistence system is poorly understood as only a “few settlement types have been adequately investigated, and not all of these are from the same physiographic regions” (Ferris and Spence, 1995, p.93; Spence et al., 1990, p.136). Generally, Meadowood sites are in association with the Point Peninsula and Saugeen complexes which “then eventually changed or were absorbed into the Point Peninsula complex” (Wright, 1994, pp.29-30).

1.3.1.4 The Middle Woodland Period (ca. 200 B.C. to A.D. 900)

During the Middle Woodland period, three primary cultural complexes developed in Southern Ontario. The Couture complex was located in the southwestern-most part of Ontario (Spence et al., 1990, p.143). The Point Peninsula complex was “distributed throughout south-central and eastern Southern Ontario, the southern margins of the Canadian Shield, the St. Lawrence River down river to Quebec City, most of southeastern Quebec, along the Richelieu River into Lake Champlain” (Spence et al., 1990, p.157; Wright, 1999, p.633). The Saugeen complex occupied “southwestern Southern Ontario from the Bruce Peninsula on Georgian Bay to the north shore of Lake Erie to the west of Toronto” (Wright, 1999, p.629; Wright, 1994, p.30).

The Saugeen and Point Peninsula cultures appear to have shared Southern Ontario but the borders between these three cultural complexes are not well defined, and many academics believe that the Niagara Escarpment formed a frontier between the Saugeen complex and the Point Peninsula complex (Spence et al., 1990, p.143; Wright, 1999, p.629; Ferris and Spence, 1995, p.98). Consequently, the dynamics of hunter-gatherer societies shifted territorial boundaries resulting in regional clusters throughout southwestern Southern Ontario that have been variously assigned to Saugeen, Point Peninsula, or independent complexes (Spence et al., 1990, p.148; Wright, 1999, p.649).

Middle Woodland pottery share a preference for stamped, scallop-edged or tooth-like decoration, but each cultural complex had distinct pottery forms (such as globular pots), finishes, and zones of decoration (Williamson, 2014, p.49; Ferris and Spence, 1995, p.97; Spence et al., 1990, p.143). Major changes in settlement-subsistence systems occurred during the Middle

Woodland period, particularly the introduction of large 'house' structures and substantial middens associated with these structures (Spence et al., 1990, p.167; Ferris and Spence, 1995, p.99). The larger sites likely indicate a prolonged period of macroband settlement and a more consistent return to the same site, rather than an increase in band size (Spence et al., 1990, p.168). Environmental constraints in different parts of Southern Ontario all produced a common implication of increased sedentism caused by the intensified exploitation of local resources (Ferris and Spence, 1995, p.100). Burial offerings became more ornate and encompassed many material mediums, including antler, whetstones, copper, and pan pipes (Ferris and Spence, 1995, p.99). Burial sites during this time were set away from occupation sites and remains were interred at time of death; secondary burials were not common (Ferris and Spence, 1995, p.101). Small numbers of burial mounds are present and both exotic and utilitarian items were left as grave goods (Williamson, 2013, p.51; Ferris and Spence, 1995, p.102).

1.3.1.5 The Late Woodland Period (ca. A.D. 900 to 1600)

At the onset of the Late Woodland Period, the transitional Princess Point complex arrived in Ontario. Sites attributed to the Princess Point complex exhibit few continuities from earlier developments. These sites appear to have arisen suddenly and suggest a well-developed state with no apparent predecessors. It is hypothesized that this complex migrated into Ontario, possibly from the southwest. The material culture includes 'Princess Point Ware' vessels that are collarless, with everted rims and semi-conical bases. Decorations include horizontal lines with an encircling row of circular exterior punctates. Smoking pipes and ground stone tools are rare. Triangular arrow points predominate the lithic assemblage, where some exhibit weakly notched bases. Subsistence patterns include the hunting of deer, bear, squirrels and fish, with the gathering of berries. Corn horticulture has been attributed to the Princess Point complex. Little is known about the settlement patterns, but it has been suggested that they followed a pattern of warm season macroband and cold season microband dispersal (Fox, 1990, pp.174-179).

During the Late Woodland Period, multiple sub-stages, and complexes have been assigned, which are divided spatially and chronologically (Fox, 1990; Williamson, 1990; Dodd et al., 1990; Warrick, 2000). Although several migration theories have been suggested explaining the Ontario Iroquoian origins, an "available date from Southern Ontario strongly suggests continuity (*in situ*) from the Middle-Late Woodland Transitional Princess Point complex and Late Woodland cultural groups" (Ferris and Spence, 1995, p.105; Smith, 1990, p.283).

Two primary cultural groups have been assigned to the Early Ontario Iroquois Period and were located in Southern Ontario. The Glen Meyer cultural group was located primarily in southwestern Ontario, whose territory "encompassed a portion of southwestern Ontario extending from Long Point on the north shore of Lake Erie to the southeastern shore of Lake Huron" (Williamson, 1990, p.304). The Pickering cultural group is "thought to be much larger encompassing all of the region north of Lake Ontario to Georgian Bay and Lake Nipissing" (Williamson, 1990, p.304). Regional clusters of these groups appear within riverine or lacustrine environments with a preference for sandy soils.

The material culture of Early Iroquois consisted of well-made and thin-walled clay vessels that

were more globular in shape with rounded bottoms. These vessels were produced by modelling rather than coil-formed. Decorative stamping, incising, and punctuation along the exterior and interior rim region of the vessels were favoured. Material cultural remains also included crudely made smoking pipes, gaming discs, triangular-shaped, concave projectile chert points, and worked bone and antlers. House structures gradually became larger, longer, and wider but variations depended on settlement type and season of occupation. Subsistence patterns indicate a quick adoption of a greater variety of harvest products. Burial practices during this period saw an evolution to ossuary burials; however burial patterns are still not well understood (Williamson, 1990, pp.304-311).

1.3.1.7 The Middle Ontario Iroquois Stage (ca. A.D. 1300 to 1400)

The Middle Ontario Iroquois began “with the fusion of [Glen Meyer and Pickering] caused by the conquest and absorption of Glen Meyer by Pickering” (Dodd et al., 1990, p.321). This fusion resulted in two cultural horizons located throughout most of Southern Ontario and lasting approximately 100 years. Within these 100 years, two cultural groups were present and divided chronologically into two 50-year timespans: the Uren sub-stage (A.D. 1300-1350) and the Middleport sub-stage (A.D. 1350-1400). The chronology of this stage has been contested and reflects a probable overlap with earlier stages. It is theorized that the Uren sub-stage represents a fusion of Glen Meyer and Pickering branches of the Early Ontario Iroquois while the Middleport sub-stage gave rise to the Huron, Petun, Neutral groups of the Late Ontario Iroquois stage (Dodd et al., 1990, pp.321, 356).

Uren sites are distributed throughout much of southwestern and southcentral Ontario, and generally coincide with Early Ontario Iroquoian Stage sites. Middleport sites generally correlate with Uren sites, representing a continuation of local cultural sequences. The material culture of the Uren sub-stage includes rolled rim clay vessels with horizontal indentation on the exterior of the vessel; pipes that gradually improve in structure; gaming discs; and projectile points that favour triangular points. The material culture of Middleport sub-stage includes collared vessels decorated with oblique and horizontal indentation; a well-developed clay pipe complex that includes effigy pipes; and a marked increase in notched projectile points (Dodd et al., 1990, pp. 330-342).

Settlement patterns of the Uren sub-stage reflect a preference for sand plains and do not appear to have had defensive palisades surrounding clusters of small longhouses. Subsistence patterns indicate an increasing reliance on corn cultivation, suggesting villages were occupied in the winter and campsites were occupied during the spring to fall. Settlement patterns of the Middleport sub-stage reflect a preference for drumlinized till plains. Small villages are present where palisades first appear, and longhouses are larger than those found in the Uren sub-stage. Subsistence patterns reflect an increasing reliance on corn and beans with intensive exploitation of locally available land and water species. Burial patterns graduate to ossuaries by the Middleport sub-stage (Dodd et al., 1990, pp.342-356).

1.3.1.8 The Late Ontario Iroquois Stage (ca. A.D. 1400 to 1600)

During the Late Ontario Iroquoian Stage, the Iroquoian-speaking linguistic and cultural groups developed. Prior to European Contact, neighbouring Iroquois-speaking communities united to form several confederacies known as the Huron (Huron-Wendat), Neutral (called Attiewandaron by the Wendat), Petun (Tionnontaté or Khionontateronon) in Ontario, and the Five Nations (later Six Nations) of the Iroquois (Haudenosaunee) of upper New York State (Birch, 2010, p.31; Warrick, 2013, p.71). These groups are located primarily in south and central Ontario. Each group was distinct but shared a similar pattern of life already established by the 16th century (Trigger, 1994, p.42).

Prior to European contact, the geographic distribution of pre-contact Ontario Iroquoian sites describes two major groups east and west of the Niagara Escarpment: the ancestral Attiewandaron to the west, and the ancestral Huron-Wendat to the east (Warrick, 2000, p.446). Ancestral Huron-Wendat villages have been located as far east as the Trent River watershed, where “concentrations of sites occur in the areas of the Humber River valley, the Rouge and Duffin Creek valleys, the lower Trent valley, Lake Scugog, the upper Trent River and Simcoe County” (Ramsden, 1990, p.363). These concentrations are distributed in a triangular area along the north shore of Lake Ontario and northward bounded by the Trent River system and the Niagara Escarpment (Ramsden, 1990, p.363).

To traverse their territory, multiple trails, portage and watercourse routes throughout their territory were used to travel from the north shores of Lake Ontario inland to the upper Great Lakes. These trail systems included the Toronto Carrying Place Trail. It was an ancient highway in use for hundreds of years by many groups and was a crucial trade and travel route. The Toronto Carrying Place trail had two branches: the Rouge River branch, and the Humber River Branch. Both branches trailed from Lake Ontario over the Oak Ridges Moraine and up the Holland River into Lake Simcoe (Robinson, 1965, pp.6-8; TRCA, 2007, p.9).

Settlement types included longhouse, whose sizes depended on the size of the extended family that inhabited it; however, archaeological evidence suggests that the average longhouse was 25 feet by 100 feet, with heights about the same as widths (Heidenreich, 1978, p.366). Village size gradually enlarged as horticulture began to take on a more central importance in subsistence patterns, particularly the farming of maize, squash, and beans, supplemented by fishing, hunting, and gathering. Sites were chosen for their proximity to sources of “water, arable soils, available firewood, [and] a young secondary forest, [as well as] a defensible position” (Heidenreich, 1978, p.375). Later villages consisted of up to 100 longhouses clustered closely together, and only the largest villages on the frontier were fortified (Heidenreich, 1978, p.377).

Subsistence patterns reflect a horticultural diet that was supplemented with fish rather than meat (Heidenreich, 1978, p.377). ‘Slash-and-burn’ farming was used to quickly and efficiently clear trees and brushwood for flour and flint corn fields (Heidenreich, 1978, p.380). These were consistently cultivated until no longer productive, at which point the village was abandoned, an event that took place about every eight to 12 years (Heidenreich, 1978, p.381). Consequently, as horticulture became the primary mode of subsistence, pre-contact native groups gradually

relocated from the northern shores of Lake Ontario to further inland, likely as a result of depleting resources and growing aggression between native communities.

1.3.2 Contact Period (ca. A.D. 1600 to 1650)

At the time of European Contact, the area “south of Lake Simcoe and along the north shore of Lake Ontario remained a no-man’s land, with no permanent settlements and traversed only by raiding parties from the north or from the south” (Robinson, 1965, p.11). The Huron-Wendat villages were located north of Lake Simcoe, but their territorial hunting grounds stretched roughly between the Canadian Shield, Lake Ontario and the Niagara Escarpment (Warrick, 2008, p.12). The Haudenosaunee were primarily located south of Lake Ontario but hunted in the lands north of Lake Ontario.

Records left by explorers, Jesuit missionaries, and fur traders provide a history of Euro-Canadian involvement in territory identified as Huron-Wendat. By 1609, Samuel de Champlain had encountered the Huron-Wendat north of Lake Simcoe, and desiring greater quantities of furs, the French initiated a trading relationship with the Huron-Wendat (Trigger, 1994, p.68; Heidenreich, 1978, p.386). By mid-1620, the Huron-Wendat had exhausted all available pelts in their own hunting territories and opted to trade European goods for tobacco and furs from their neighbours (Trigger, 1994, pp.49-50). During the 1630s, Jesuit missionaries attempted to convert the entire Huron-Wendat Confederacy to Christianity as the initial phase of a missionary endeavour to convert all native people in Southern Ontario (Trigger, 1994, p.51). However, the Jesuits’ presence in the region became precarious after a series of major epidemics of European diseases killed nearly two-thirds of the Huron-Wendat population (Warrick 2008, p.245; Heidenreich, 1978, p.369).

By 1645, having grown dependent on European goods and with their territory no longer yielding enough animal pelts, the Haudenosaunee became increasingly aggressive towards the Huron-Wendat Confederacy (Trigger, 1994, p.53). Armed with Dutch guns and ammunition, the Haudenosaunee engaged in warfare with the Huron-Wendat Confederacy and brutally attacked and destroyed several Huron-Wendat villages throughout Southern Ontario (Trigger, 1994, p.53). After the massacres of 1649-50, the small groups that remained of the Huron-Wendat Confederacy became widely dispersed throughout the Great Lakes region, ultimately resettling in Quebec, where “for the next forty years, the Haudenosaunee used present-day Ontario to secure furs with the Dutch, then with the English” (Smith, 2013, p.19; Schmalz, 1991, p.17; Coyne, 1895, p.20).

1.3.3 Post Contact Period (ca. A.D. 1650 – 1800)

Although their homeland was located south of the lower Great Lakes, the Haudenosaunee controlled most of Southern Ontario after the 1660s, occupying at “least half a dozen villages along the north shore of Lake Ontario and into the interior” (Schmalz, 1991, p.17; Williamson, 2013, p.60). The Haudenosaunee established “settlements at strategic locations along the trade routes inland from the north shore of Lake Ontario. Their settlements were on canoe-and-portage routes that linked Lake Ontario to Georgian Bay and the upper Great Lakes” (Williamson, 2013, p.60). The Haudenosaunee had established a village named Ganatsekwyagon at the mouth

of the Rouge River, and Teiaiagon at a bend near the mouth of the Humber River to exploit both branches of the Toronto Carrying Place Trail (Robinson, 1965, pp.15-16; Schmalz, 1991, p.29).

At this time, several Algonquin-speaking linguistic and cultural groups within the Anishinaabeg (or Anishinaabe) began to challenge the Haudenosaunee dominance in the region (Johnston, 2004, pp.9-10; Gibson, 2006, p.36). Before contact with the Europeans, the Ojibwa territorial homeland was situated inland from the north shore of Lake Huron (MNCFN, ND, p.3). The English referred to those Algonquin-speaking linguistic and cultural groups that settled in the area bounded by Lakes Ontario, Erie, and Huron as Chippewas or Ojibwas (Smith, 2002, p.107). In 1640, the Jesuit fathers had recorded the name "*oumisagai*, or Mississaugas, as the name of an Algonquin group near the Mississagi River on the northwestern shore of Lake Huron. The French, and later English, applied this same designation to all Algonquian [-speaking groups] settling on the north shore of Lake Ontario" (Smith, 2002, p. 107; Smith, 2013, pp.19-20). "The term 'Mississauga' perplexed the Algonquins, or Ojibwas, on the north shore of Lake Ontario, who knew themselves as the Anishinaabeg" (Smith, 2013, p.20).

Following a major smallpox epidemic combined with the capture of New Netherland by the English, access to guns and powder became increasingly restricted for the Haudenosaunee. After a series of successful attacks against the Haudenosaunee by groups within the Anishinaabeg, the Haudenosaunee dominance in the region began to fail (Warrick, 2008, p.242; Schmalz, 1991, p.20). Prior to 1680, groups within the Anishinaabeg had begun to settle just north of the evacuated Huron-Wendat territory and with the English entering the fur-trading market, began to expand further into Southern Ontario (Gibson, 2006, p.36; Schmalz, 1991, p.18). By the 1690s, Haudenosaunee settlements along the northern shores of Lake Ontario were abandoned (Williamson, 2013, p.60), and in 1701, the Haudenosaunee were defeated and expelled from Ontario (Gibson, 2006, p.37; Schmalz, 1991, p.27; Coyne, 1895, p.28). After these battles, the Anishinaabeg replaced the Haudenosaunee in Southern Ontario (Schmalz, 1991, p.29).

In 1701, representatives of several groups within the Anishinaabeg and the Haudenosaunee, collectively known as the First Nations, assembled in Montreal to participate in Great Peace negotiations, sponsored by the French (Johnston, 2004, p.10; Trigger, 2004, p.58). The Mississaugas were granted sole possession of the territory along and extending northward of Lake Ontario and Lake Erie (Hathaway, 1930, p.433). Until the fall of New France, the fur trade continued in Ontario with both the Ojibwa, Mississauga, and various other groups within the Anishinaabeg trading with both the English and the French. The Mississaugas established one of their settlements near the site of Teiaiagon on the Humber River, at the base of the ancient Toronto Carrying Place Trail and a later settlement near the mouth of the Credit River (Benn, 2008, p.54; Smith, 2013, p.22). Mississauga subsistence patterns include a primary focus on hunting, fishing and gathering with little emphasis on agriculture (McMillian and Yellowhorn, 2004, p. 110). Temporary and moveable house structures were utilized which were easy to construct and disassemble, allowing swift travel throughout their territory (McMillian and Yellowhorn, 2004, p.111). Consequently, little archaeological material was left behind.

The Seven Years War brought warfare between the French and British in North America. In 1763, the Royal Proclamation declared the Seven Years War over, giving the British control of New France. The British did not earn the respect of the Anishinaabeg, as the British did not honour fair trade nor the Anishinaabeg occupancy of the land as the French had. Consequently, the Pontiac Uprising, also known as the Beaver Wars, began that same year (Schmalz, 1991, p.70; Johnston, 2004, pp.13-14). This uprising involved both groups within the Haudenosaunee and groups within the Anishinaabeg. After numerous attacks on the British, the Pontiac Uprising was over by 1766 when a peace agreement was concluded with Sir William Johnson, the Superintendent of Indian Affairs (Schmalz, 1991, p.81). The fur-trade continued throughout Southern Ontario until the beginning of British colonization.

1.3.4 Euro-Canadian Settlement Period (A.D. 1800 to present)

By the end of the 1700s, the Mississaugas claimed portions of the County of York, along with the majority of Ontario (Surtees, 1994, p.94). After the American War of Independence in the late 1700s, a large number of United Empire Loyalists and American immigrants began to move into Southern Ontario. This put greater demand on the amount of available lands for European and American immigrant settlement within Upper Canada.

A large tract of land stretching between Etobicoke Creek, Trent River and fronting Lake Ontario to Lake Simcoe was surrendered without formal provisions. In 1787, senior officials from the Indian Department met with the Native bands of the Carrying Place on the Bay of Quinte and Toronto to acquire land along the northern shores of Lake Ontario extending northward to Lake Simcoe. As a result of these negotiations, Sir John Johnson of the Indian Department and Lord Dorchester believed they had successfully purchased a large portion of land on the north shore of Lake Ontario. However, the documentation which formalized the 1787 transaction did not include a description of the area surrendered and these irregularities resulted in Lieutenant-Governor John Graves Simcoe to invalidate the surrender, despite assurances by the Ojibwa of Lake Simcoe that the land had been surrendered to the British. The matter of land cession remained a legal issue until 1923. The William's Treaty provided for the last surrender of a substantial portion of the territory that had not been given up to government (Surtees, 1986, p.19; Surtees, 1994, p.107; N.A., 1891).

From 1791 to 1795, Mr. Augustus Jones surveyed the Township of Scarborough (initially spelled Scarboro), originally named Glasgow, while concession lines were placed in 1833 by Surveyor Galbraith; the western boundary of was established in 1850 by David Gibson and Wm. Smith while the eastern boundary was established in 1854 by Provincial Land Surveyor John Shier (Miles & Co., 1878, p. xiv; Mulvany and Adams, 1885, p.106). The irregularities in the surveying of Scarborough result from having been conducted by numerous parties at long intervals where some of the original land markers were destroyed or lost (Boyle, 1896, p.26; Mulvany and Adams, 1885, p.106).

The earliest settlers to Scarborough were from varied backgrounds, but most came predominately from the British Isles and were amongst the earliest settlers in Upper Canada. Soil conditions in the southern portion of the township consisted of light and sandy soil with a

significant quantity of pine timber and hardwood trees. Kingston Road traverses the township near from the lakeshore in the west and moves inland eastward, serving as a military and communication road connecting York to Kingston. By 1850, Scarborough was well settled, cultivated and situated close to the Town of York markets, providing many individuals with comfortable living circumstances (Mulvany and Adams, 1885, pp.106, 110; Smith, 1851, p.21).

The community of Agincourt, situated at the intersection of Brimley Road and Sheppard Avenue East, and north of the study area, and was named after a place in France where the English army defeated the French in 1415. The earliest settlers to the area included John Hill, who owned a general store, John Milne who operated a saw and grist mill, Archibald Thomson, John Walton and John Ferguson. A post office was established 1858 and in 1871, the Toronto & Nipissing Railway (now CNR) built a railway through the Township of Scarborough with a stop at Agincourt. A second railway, the Ontario and Quebec Railway (now CPR) was built at Agincourt in 1884. The community continued to develop into the twentieth century with the construction of a bank, public school, a public library and hydro electric power arrived in 1917. In 1967, Agincourt became part of the Borough of Scarborough in the City of Toronto (Mika and Mika, 1977, pp.26-27).

The community of Ellesmere is situated at the intersection of Kennedy Road and Ellesmere Road, and west of the study area. In 1853, a post office was established in the community (Boyle, 1896, p.227).

The community of Malvern, is situated at the intersection of Markham Road and Sheppard Avenue, and north of the study area, and was originally known as Malcolm's Corners. In 1856, a post office was established and the community was named Malvern. The community of Malvern held the largest public hall in the Township of Scarborough where political meetings were held. The community also contained a blacksmith, wagon and harness shop (Boyle, 1896, pp.226-227).

1.3.5 Past Land Use

To further assess the study area's potential for the recovery of historic Euro-Canadian pre-1900 remains, several documents were reviewed in order to gain an understanding of the land use history. A review of the 1860 *Tremaine's Map of the County of York* and the 1878 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of York* (see **Map 4-5; Tables 1-2**).

Table 1: Historic Structures within the Study Area as depicted in the 1860 Tremaine's Map of the County of York

Lot, Con.	Occupant/Owner	Structure(s)
North half, 18, 1	W. McIlmurry	No structure(s)
North half, 19, 1	G. Ridout	No structure(s)
North part, 20, 1	G. Ridout	No structure(s)
North part, 20, 1	Mrs. Hall	No structure(s)
North half, 21, 1	James Green	No structure(s)
North half, 22, 1	D. Whiteside	No structure(s)
North half, 23, 1	Wm. A. Thomson	No structure(s)
Northeast half, 24, 1	T. Thomson	No structure(s)

Lot, Con.	Occupant/Owner	Structure(s)
Northwest half, 24, 1	Wm. D. Thomson	No structure(s)
North half, 25, 1	Wm. D. Thomson	No structure(s)
Northeast half, 26, 1	Wm. A. D. Thomson	No structure(s)
Northwest half, 26, 1	R. Thomson	No structure(s)
North part, 27, 1	Amos Thomson	No structure(s)
North half, 18, 2	Wm. Purdie	No structure(s)
South half, 18, 2	Jas. Purdie	No structure(s)
South part of north half, 19, 2	Richard Thomson	One structure
North part of south half, 19, 2	J. Harrington	One saw mill
South part of south half, 19, 2	Mrs. C. Hall	No structure(s)
North half, 20, 2	James Bowes	No structure(s)
Southeast half, 20, 2	Mrs. C. Hall	No structure(s)
Southwest half, 20, 2	Wm. Johnston	One structure
East half, 21, 2	Mrs. J. Johnston	No structure(s)
Northwest, 21, 2	Robt. Johnston	No structure(s)
Southwest, 21, 2	David Johnston	No structure(s)
North half, 22, 2	Francis Bell	No structure(s)
South half, 22, 2	Wm. A. Thomson	No structure(s)
All, 23, 2	George Scott	One structure
South half, 24, 2	D. Ellis; Wm. Thomson (occupant)	One structure
North half, 25, 2	Arch. P. Thompson	One structure
South half, 25, 2	W. Forfar	No structure(s)
North half, 26, 2	J. Ferguson	No structure(s)
North part of south half, 26, 2	A. Forfar	No structure(s)
South part of south half, 26, 2	J. Holmes	One blacksmith shop
North half, 27, 2	John Walton	One structure
South half, 27, 2	J. D. Thompson	No structure(s)

The 1860 Tremaine's Map identifies six historic homesteads, one blacksmith shop and one saw mill within the study area. The East and West Highland Creek are depicted traversing the study area. Four additional historic homestead are also depicted within 300 metres of the study area.

Table 2: Historic Structures within the Study Area as depicted in the 1878 Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of York

Lot, Con.	Occupant/Owner	Structure(s)
North half, 18, 1	Jonathan Baird	No structure(s)
North half, 19, 1	Isaac Fawcett	No structure(s)
North part, 20, 1	James Greens Estate	No structure(s)
North part, 20, 1	Mrs. Hall	One structure
North half, 21, 1	James Greens Estate	No structure(s)
North half, 22, 1	James Greens Estate	No structure(s)
North half, 23, 1	Franklin Scott	No structure(s)
Northeast half, 24, 1	John D. Thomson	No structure(s)
Northwest half, 24, 1	Robert Thomson	No structure(s)
North part, 25, 1	W.W.T.	Saw mill
Northeast half, 26, 1	Wm. Thomson	One structure
Northwest half, 26, 1	James Thomson	No structure(s)
North part, 27, 1	Amos Thomson	No structure(s)

Lot, Con.	Occupant/Owner	Structure(s)
North half, 18, 2	Wm. Purdie	No structure(s)
South half, 18, 2	James Purdie	One structure
South part of north half, 19, 2	Richard Thomson	One structure
North part of south half, 19, 2	Richard Thomson	No structure(s)
Central part of south half, 19, 2	K. Closson	One structure
South part of south half, 19, 2	Mrs. C. Hall	No structure(s)
North half, 20, 2	James Green Estate	One structure
Southeast half, 20, 2	David Johnston	One structure
Southwest half, 20, 2	Mrs. C. Hall	No structure(s)
Northeast half, 21, 2	Jno. Johnston	No structure(s)
Southeast half, 21, 2	Jno. Johnston	One structure
Northwest, 21, 2	Robert Johnston	No structure(s)
Southwest, 21, 2	David Johnston	One structure
North half, 22, 2	Adam Bell	No structure(s)
South half, 22, 2	Wm. Green	No structure(s)
All, 23, 2	Messrs. Ed & J. Scott	One structure
South half, 24, 2	Guy Walton	One structure
North half, 25, 2	Archibald Thomson	No structure(s)
South half, 25, 2	Alex. M. Secor	One structure
North half, 26, 2	John Ferguson	No structure(s)
North part of south half, 26, 2	Mrs. Forfar, widow	Two structures
South part of south half, 26, 2	Jnos. Holmes	One structure
North half, 27, 2	Jno. Walton	No structure(s)
South half, 27, 2	Jno. D. Thomson	One structure

The 1878 Illustrated Atlas depicts the study area encompassing 16 historic homesteads and a saw mill in the study area. The East and West Highland Creek are depicted traversing the study area. Five additional historic homesteads and a school house are also located within 300 metres of the study area.

Additionally, the study area encompasses present day Ellesmere Road, Midland Avenue, Brimley Road, McCowan Road, Bellamy Road and Markham Road, which were originally laid out during the survey of Township of Scarborough. In Southern Ontario, the 2011 S&G considers areas of early Euro-Canadian settlements (e.g., pioneer homesteads, isolated cabins, farmstead complexes, early wharf or dock complexes, pioneer churches, and early cemeteries), early historic transportation routes (e.g., trails, passes, roads, railways, portage routes), and properties that local histories or informants have identified with possible archaeological sites, historical events, activities, or occupations, to be of elevated archaeological potential (per *Section 1.3.1* of the 2011 S&G). Therefore, based on the close proximity of both historic Euro-Canadian settlements and a historic transportation route, there is elevated potential for the location of historic Euro-Canadian archaeological resources (pre-1900) within portions of the study area which lie within 300 metres and 100 metres, respectively, of these features.

1.3.6 Archival Review

A review of available archival data pertaining to the study area and its immediate surroundings was conducted at the *Archives of Ontario*. The *Scarborough Township Papers, Land Patent*

Records, Abstract Land Indexes, County Directories, and Census Records for the Township of Scarborough (also spelled Scarboro), historic County of York were consulted for information from the earliest available records up to approximately 1900 (*see Appendix C1-C7*). Furthermore, archival research was undertaken for those lots wherein a historic feature was illustrated on either the 1860 *Tremaine Map* and/or the 1878 *Illustrated Atlas*, as well as being identified within the City of Toronto AMP as having archaeological potential.

1.3.6.1 Archival Review of Lot 25, Concession 1, Township of Scarborough

Specifically, the area of interest where a historic structure is depicted in the 1860 *Tremaine Map* and/or the 1878 *Illustrated Atlas*, as well as being identified within the City of Toronto AMP as having archaeological potential, is located in the north half of Lot 25.

Lot 25, Concession 1 was part of the Clergy Reserve Lands. The political division of Upper and Lower Canada in British North America in 1791 provided a means to better govern the colonial territories of Canada while creating a common identity for the thousands of settlers entering Canada. As larger numbers of English-speaking settlers from Britain relocated in Upper Canada, or west of Montreal, legislation was introduced to promote the Anglican Church within the province. As such, the governors of Upper Canada reserved land permanently as an “appropriation of Lands for the Support and Maintenance of a Protestant Clergy (known as the Anglican Church)...of the like quality as [other Crown] Lands..., equal in value to the seventh part of the other lands granted in each township” (Wilson, 1969, p.6). Although the Clergy Reserves provided financial support to the Anglican Church through leases and rents, lands set aside strictly for the Anglican Church became problematic as they excluded other religious dominations in Upper Canada, such as the Presbyterians and Roman Catholics. Furthermore, Clergy Reserve lands prevented continuity in settlement, because these lands were not cultivated and roads were not maintained (Wallace, 1948).

In 1819, the Reverend J. Strachan created the Clergy Reserve Corporation in Upper Canada in order to make the system of managing reserve lands and collecting rent more efficient. Although legislation promoting the sale of the Reserves had been disallowed by the British Government, Strachan argued strongly that the Church of England could increase revenues by selling its lands. It was not until 1826, however, that Strachan was able to convince the imperial government to sell half of the Protestant Clergy lands into private hands at a maximum yearly rate of 100 000 acres (Fahey, 1991, p.64).

Due to the complexities of the Clergy Reserves, much of the early history of Lot 25 was associated with lease rights of the lot. The *Scarborough Township Papers* included an order-in-council that was issued in 1801-02 to David Thomsom (also spelled Thompson) identifying David Thomson held the lease right to Lot 25. In 1803, an official Lease document was signed by David Thomson. David Thomson is listed as an inhabitant of the Township of Scarborough as early as 1799 (Mosser, 1984, p.20). In 1828, David Thompson declared he was ‘desirous of purchasing Lot 25’. However, in 1833, David Thomson had passed away and willed the dwelling house in Lot 25 to his wife Mary Thomson. He also left varying financial endowments to his 11 children [AO,

Scarborough Township Papers, RG 1-58, MS 658(436); Surrogate Court, York County, RG 22, Series 6-2 MS 638(102)].

Two individuals are listed on Lot 25 in Walton's 1837 *Toronto & Home District Commercial Directory*: Nathan Chapman and Andrew D. Thomson (spelled Thompson). In 1845, William Thomson, a son of David Thomson, purchased all of Lot 25 from his father's estate, which was acknowledged by the three executors. A survey of the lot was undertaken and it was determined the lot was only 188 acres large. According to the *Land Patent Index* William D. Thomson (spelled Thompson) had obtained the Patent for the north half of Lot 25 by way of a sale of a Clergy Reserve on the 1st of November 1845. Andrew D. Thompson had obtained the Patent for the south half of Lot 25 the same day [AO, Scarborough Township Papers, RG 1-58, MS 658(436); Index to Land Patents Arranged by Township 1793-1852, RG 53-55, microfiche 057]. William D. Thomson's patent for the north half was registered in the *Abstract Land Indexes* in 1857 and was listed at 94 acres in the north half. Andrew D. Thomson's patent for the south half was registered in 1860 and 1878 as two separate parcels, each measuring 47 acres.

Two individuals, Wm. Atkinson and William D. Thomson (spelled Thompson) are listed on Lot 25 in Brown's 1846 *Toronto City and Home District Directory*. Two individuals, Wm. Atkinson and Robert Scott are listed on Lot 25 in Rowsell's 1850-1 *City of Toronto and County of York Directory*. The 1851 *Census Record* is missing [AO, 1851 Census Record, Township of Scarborough, c-11759-17761]. In 1853, Andrew D. Thompson had passed away. In his will, Andrew D. Thomson willed his dwelling house, located on Lot 27, Concession 1, to his wife Clarissa Thomson, and willed his share of a saw mill in the north 50 acres of Lot 25, to his eldest son William (D.) Thomson and the south part of Lot 25 to his son, Richard Thomson [AO, Surrogate Court, York County, RG 22, Series 6-2 MS 638(102)].

The 1860 *Wheelock Map of the Township of Scarboro* (**see Map 3**) depicts the study area within lands owned by Wm D. Thomson. It should be noted that this map only identifies property owners and only depicts public structures. The 1860 *Tremaine's Map of the County of York* (**see Map 4**) depicts the study area on Lot 25 within lands owned by Wm. D. Thomson. No structures are depicted within the study area and one is depicted in close proximity to (within 300 metres of) the study area. Two individuals are listed on Lot 25, Concession 1 in the 1861 *Census Record*: David M. Thomson (spelled Thompson) on 94 acres, and Richard A.D. Thomson on 47 acres. William D. Thomson is listed on Lot 24, Concession 1. David M. Thomson is listed as a 32-year old farmer from Upper Canada who lived with his wife Elizabeth and their two children in a two-storey frame house. It is likely that David M. Thomson was a tenant of William D. Thomson, and David M. and Richard A.D. Thomson were siblings who resided in the same house while cultivating Lot 25 [AO, 1861 Census Record, Township of Scarborough, c-1089, 1090].

Three individuals, Stephen Cook, John Jackson and David W. Thomson, each listed as a householder, are listed on Lot 25 in Mitchell & Co.'s 1866 *General Directory for the City of Toronto and Gazetteer of the Counties of York and Peel*. Several individuals are listed in McEvoy & Co.'s 1870-71 *County of York Gazetteer and Directory*, including Richard A. D. Thomson and David M. Thomson. Three individuals are enumerated on Lot 25 in the 1871 *Census Record*: Charles Adams,

a tenant on one acre who is listed as a 26-year old farm labourer who lived with his wife Jenny; Stephen Cook, a tenant on 48 acres who is listed as a 46-year old farmer who lived with his wife Sarah, and their three children; and David Thomson, a tenant on 94 acres who is listed as a 42-year old farmer who lived with his wife Elizabeth and their four children. Since all three individuals are listed as tenants on Lot 25, no dwelling houses are listed as being owned by these three individuals [AO, 1871 Census Record, Township of Scarborough, c-9968].

In 1877, William D. Thomson had passed away. In his will, he left 74 acres in the north half of Lot 25 to his son David W. Thomson. Additionally, William D. Thomson willed 20 acres in the north half of Lot 25 that included the saw mill to his son William W. Thomson; however, in order to obtain the saw mill, William W. would have to pay \$813 to his executors 12 months after William D.'s death. The south five acres of the 20 acres, consisting of woods, was left to Archibald Thomson, another son of William D. Thomson for the purpose of drawing wood [AO: Registrations of Deaths, 1869-1938, GS1, reel 982, grant# 2899]. In 1878, several grants (or sales) were made to Isabella Thomson, the widow of William D. Thomson, by her children and two release of claim of the north half of Lot 25 was made my Amos Thomson to William W. Thomson and David W. Thomson.

Review of the 1878 *Illustrated Historic Atlas of the County of York* (**see Map 5**) depicts the study area within lands owned by the W.W.T. A saw mill is depicted in the study area, and a homestead is depicted in close proximity to (within 300 metres) of the study area. David W. (D.W.) and William W. (W.W.) Thomson are listed as freeholders on Lot 25 in Union Publishing Co.'s 1884-5 *Farmers and Business Directory*, in Union Publishing Co.'s 1886-7 *Farmers' and Business Directory for the Counties of Ontario, Peel and York* and Union Publishing Co.'s 1893 *Farmers' and Business Directory for the Counties of Ontario, Peel and York*. From 1880 to 1895, William W. Thomson and his wife mortgaged the 20 acres of the north part of Lot 25 to John F. Davison and Richard Clark, likely as a means to pay for the saw mill.

The 1901 *Census Record* identifies five individuals residing on Lot 25: Annie Thomson, a widow on 20 acres; William (W.) Thomson on an unlisted quantity of land; Mary Whitney, a widow on 150 acres; Andrew Thomson on an unlisted quantity of land; and Joseph Thomson on 47 acres of land [AO, 1901 Census Record, Township of Scarborough, t-6506-6507]. Review of the 1910 C.H. MacDonald's *Map of the Townships York, Scarboro and Etobicoke* (**see Map 6**) depicts the study area within the north part of Lot 25 in a 20-acre parcel owned by Mrs. W. Thomson and an 85-acre parcel owned by Robert Thomson. No structures are depicted in or within 300 metres of the study area.

1.3.5.2 Archival Review of Lot 26, Concession 1, Township of Scarborough

Specifically, the area of interest where a historic structure is depicted in the 1860 *Tremaine Map* and/or the 1878 *Illustrated Atlas*, as well as being identified within the City of Toronto AMP as having archaeological potential, is located in the northeast part of Lot 26.

According to the *Land Patent Index* Robert Isaac DeGrey (spelled I.D. Gray) had obtained the Patent for all 200 acres of Lot 26 as a free grant on 29th of June 1799 [AO, Index to Land Patents

Arranged by Township 1793-1852, RG 53-55, microfiche 057]. This was registered in the *Abstract Land Indexes* in August of 1801. In 1801, Robert Isaac DeGrey sold all of Lot 26 to Thomas Ridout for £104. In 1802, Thomas Ridout and his wife sold 100 acres in the north half of Lot 26 to Charles Julian and the south 100 acres to William A. Forsyth. About 15 years later, Thomas Ridout sold the north 100 acres to John Ellis for £50. In 1818, John Ellis sold the north 100 acres to Richard Thomson for £75 and in 1819, William A. Forsyth sold the south 100 acres to David Thomson.

In 1834, David Thomson Sr. sold the south 100 acres to Archibald Thomson and in 1836, Richard Thomson sold 50 acres in the northeast part of Lot 26 to Andrew D. Thomson for £37. Only Richard Thomson (spelled Thompson) is listed on Lot 26 in Walton's 1837 *Toronto & Home District Commercial Directory*. Andrew D. Thomson is listed on Lot 25, Concession 1. Archibald Thomson and David D. Thomson (spelled Thompson) are listed on Lot 26 in Brown's 1846 *Toronto City and Home District Directory* while Andrew D. Thomson is listed on Lot 2, Concession 3. Only Archibald Thomson is listed on Lot 26 in Rowsell's 1850-1 *City of Toronto and County of York Directory*, while Andrew D. Thomson is listed on Lot 2, Concession 3. The 1851 *Census Record* is missing [AO, 1851 Census Record, Township of Scarborough, c-11759-17761]. In the 1853, Andrew D. Thomson had passed away [Surrogate Court, York County, RG 22, Series 6-2 MS 638(102)]. The 1860 *Wheelock Map of the Township of Scarboro (see Map 3)* depicts the study area in the north part of Lot 26 within lands owned by R. Thomson and Andrew D. Thomson. It should be noted that this map only identifies property owners and only depicts public structures. The 1860 *Tremaine's Map of the County of York (see Map 4)* depicts the study area within lands owned by R. Thomson and Wm. A. D. Thomson. No historic homesteads are depicted within the study area.

Three individuals are listed on Lot 26, Concession 1 in the 1861 *Census Record*: Archibald D. Thomson (spelled Thompson) on 166 acres; William Thomson on 47 acres; and Richard Thomson on 99 acres that includes lands in Lot 20, Concession 1. Archibald D. Thomson is listed as a 65-year old farmer from Upper Canada who lived with his wife Hannah and their 10 children in a one-storey brick house. William Thomson is listed as a 39-year old farmer from Upper Canada who lived with his wife Eliza and their one child in a one-storey frame house. Richard Thomson is listed as a 67-year old farmer from Upper Canada who lived with his wife Harriet and their three children in a one-storey frame house [AO, 1861 Census Record, Township of Scarborough, c-1089, 1090].

Wm. (A.D.) Thomson, Archibald Thomson (Sr.) and Richard Thomson (Sr.) are listed on Lot 26 in Mitchell & Co.'s 1866 *General Directory for the City of Toronto and Gazetteer of the Counties of York and Peel*. William (A.D.) Thomson, Archibald Thomson, David A. Thomson and Richard Thomson are listed on Lot 26 in McEvoy & Co.'s 1870-71 *County of York Gazetteer and Directory*. Five individuals are listed on Lot 26 in the 1871 *Census Record*: Archibald Thomson an owner of 94 acres; David Thomson, a tenant on 94 acres; Richard Thomson, an owner on 47 acres; Jane Thomson, a tenant on an unlisted acreage; and William (A. D.) Thomson, an owner on 48 acres. Richard Thomson and William (A.D.) Thomson resided in the north half of Lot 26. Richard Thomson is listed as a 76-year old farmer from Scotland who lived with his wife Harriett and their three adult children. One dwelling and two barns/stables/outbuildings were listed. William Thomson is listed as a 48-year old farmer from Upper Canada who lived with his wife Eliza and

their three children. Two dwellings and two barns/stables/outbuildings were listed [AO, 1871 Census Record, Township of Scarborough, c-9968].

Review of the 1878 *Illustrated Historic Atlas of the County of York* (**see Map 5**) depicts the study area within the north part of Lot 26 in lands owned by the James Thomson and Wm. Thomson. One historic homestead is depicted within the study area and is likely the homestead of William (A. D.) Thomson. William (recorded as W.A.D.) and David A. (recorded as D.A.) Thomson are listed as freeholders on Lot 26 in Union Publishing Co.'s 1884-5 *Farmers and Business Directory*, Union Publishing Co.'s 1886-7 *Farmers' and Business Directory for the Counties of Ontario, Peel and York* and in Union Publishing Co.'s 1893 *Farmers' and Business Directory for the Counties of Ontario, Peel and York*. In 1890, William A.D. Thomson mortgaged \$250 from Thomas Morgan and others which was released in 1895.

The 1901 *Census Record* identifies three individuals residing on Lot 26: Henry Thomson, on 95 acres of Lots 26 and 27, Concession 1; Archibald Thomson on 100 acres; and John Enfringham on an unlisted quantity of land [AO, 1901 Census Record, Township of Scarborough, t-6506-6507]. Review of the 1910 C.H. MacDonald's *Map of the Townships York, Scarboro and Etobicoke* (**see Map 6**) depicts the study area within the north part of Lot 26 in two 50-acre parcels owned by Harry Thomson and Geo. Coathup. No structures are depicted in or within 300 metres of the study area.

1.3.5.3 Archival Review of Lot 19, Concession 2, Township of Scarborough

Specifically, the area of interest where a historic structure is depicted in the 1860 *Tremaine Map* and/or the 1878 *Illustrated Atlas*, as well as being identified within the City of Toronto AMP as having archaeological potential, is located in the south half of the north half (50 acres), the northern part of the south half (75 acres), the southern part of the south half (25 acres) and the of Lot 19.

According to the *Scarborough Township Papers*, Richard Hatt of the Township of Ancaster, in the County of Lincoln, through a Claim of Commission (fiat No.9070), had obtained the location ticket for 400 acres of Lot 18 and 19, Concession 2 [AO, Scarborough Township Papers, RG 1-58, MS 658(436)]. The *Abstract Land Indexes* lists the Patent for all 200 acres of Lot 19 as having been obtained by Richard Hatt in November 1808. In 1834, Ralph Flemming and others, possibly Executors of Richard Hatt's Estates, sold all 200 acres of Lot 19 to William Proudfoot. That same year, William Proudfoot divided the south 100 acres into two separate parcels: 75 acres which includes the northern part of the south half of Lot 19 and 25 acres which includes the southern part of the south half of Lot 19. These parcels were sold to Joseph Harrington for £168 and to George Ridout for £56.5, respectively.

Only Joseph Harrington is listed on Lot 19 in in Walton's 1837 *Toronto & Home District Commercial Directory*. George Ridout is listed on Lot 20, Concession 1. In 1842, George Ridout sold the 25-acre parcel of the southern part of the south half to Teasdale Hall for £125, an increase in value suggesting improvements were made to the parcel and/or the construction of a homestead. Four individuals are listed on Lot 19 in Brown's 1846 *Toronto City and Home District*

Directory: William Burton, Joseph Harrington (spelled Herrington) James Maples and James Rolson. In 1848, William Proudfoot sold the south half of the north half (50 acres) to Richard Thomson.

Five individuals are on Lot 19 in Rowsell's 1850-1 *City of Toronto and County of York Directory*: Ingle Burton, Joseph Harrington, James Maples, Christopher Sanderson, and Richard Thomson Jr. The 1851 *Census Record* is missing [AO, 1851 Census Record, Township of Scarborough, c-11759-17761]. In 1855, Teasdale Hall and his wife sold a small part of their 25-acre parcel to School Trustees to construct a school house. In 1859, likely as a means to resolve outstanding claims to the south 25-acres of Lot 19, George Ridout sold the 25-acres to Catherine Hall, likely the widow of Teasdale Hall. The 1860 *Wheelock Map of the Township of Scarboro (see Map 3)* depicts the study area within lands owned by R. Thomson, J. Harrington, and T. Hall. A school house and a saw mill are depicted within the study area. It should be noted that this map only identifies property owners and only depict public structures. The 1860 *Tremaine's Map of the County of York (see Map 4)* depicts the study area on Lot 19 within lands owned by R. Thomson, J. Harrington and Mrs. C. Hall. A saw mill and one historic structure is depicted within the study area.

Five individuals are listed on Lot 19, Concession 2 in the 1861 *Census Record*: Richard Thompson, on 100 acres; Peter C. Secor on 48 acres; Andrew Bertrane on 140 acres; Joseph Harrington on 75 acres; and John Dolen on 44 acres. It is not clear where Peter C. Secor, Andrew Bertrane and John Dolen reside within Lot 19. Joseph Harrington is listed as a 57-year old farmer from Upper Canada who lived with his wife Sarah, their four children and a labourer in a one-and-a-half storey frame house. Richard Thompson is listed as a 30-year old farmer from Upper Canada who lived with his wife Helen and their four children in a one-and-a-half storey frame house [AO, 1861 Census Record, Township of Scarborough, c-1089, 1090].

Seven individuals are listed on Lot 19 in Mitchell & Co.'s 1866 *General Directory for the City of Toronto and Gazetteer of the Counties of York and Peel*, including Richard Thomson and Joseph Harrington. Of those seven individuals, four have listed occupations such as saddler, M.D. cooper and shoemaker, suggesting they likely resided in the community of Malvern. It is not clear where one individual, John Langmaid, resided. Six individuals are listed on Lot 19 in McEvoy & Co.'s 1870-71 *County of York Gazetteer and Directory*, including Richard Thomson and Mrs. Sarah Harrington. Of the remaining four individuals: three are listed with an occupation suggesting they resided within the community of Malvern, while it is not clear where the remaining individual, Johnston Duncan, resided.

In 1871, Abraham Harrington, a relative of Joseph Harrington, sold the north half of the south half of Lot 19, totalling 50 acres, to Richard Thomson for \$3,200. Richard Thomson then owned a total of 100 acres of Lot 19. That same year, Abraham Harrington sold the north part of the south quarter, totalling 25 acres, to Lorenzo D. Closson for \$3,300. Ten individuals are enumerated on Lot 19 in the 1871 *Census Record* including: Samuel Neilson, a tenant and farm labourer on an unlisted quantity of acreage; Richard Thomson an owner of 100 acres; James Maxwell, a tenant and farm labourer on ¼ acre; Mrs. S. Harrington, an owner of one acre; and Mrs. Catherine Hall,

an owner of 102 acres. The remaining five individuals likely resided in the north part of the Lot and within the hamlet of Malvern [AO, 1871 Census Record, Township of Scarborough, c-9968]. In December of 1871, Richard Thomson sold one acre in the south half of the north part of Lot 19 to Archibald Pluinderson [sic]. This parcel was reduced in size and sold to Sarah Harrington for \$150 and appears to have been eventually reincorporated into the south half of the north half of Lot 19.

Between 1876 and 1878, Lorenzo D. Closson, sold the 25-acre parcel within the north part of the south quarter to Samuel R. Richardson, who later sold it back to Lorenzo D. Closson. In 1887, Lorenzo D. Closson sold all but $8\frac{1}{4}$ acres of the 25-acre parcel to John Hall increasing John Hall's total acreage owned to be $41\frac{3}{4}$ acres in the south quarter of Lot 19. The following year, Lorenzo D. Closson sold the remaining $8\frac{1}{4}$ acres to Alexander Rogers. This parcel was sold to Hannah Powell a year later and by 1890, was sold to John H. McDugall for \$5,000. That same year, John Hall sold a $6\frac{3}{4}$ acre parcel to John H. McDugall, increasing John H. McDugall's total acreage to 15 acres in the south quarter of Lot 19. In 1892, John H. McDugall sold his total 15 acres to Alexander Rogers, who sold it to Norman Allen. The following year, the 15-acre parcel was sold to Sarah Canniff for \$3,500. The north half of the south half of Lot 19, totalling 50 acres and the south half of the north half of Lot 19, totalling 50 acres continued to be owned by Richard Thomson.

Review of the 1878 *Illustrated Historic Atlas of the County of York* (**see Map 5**) depicts the study area within lands owned by the Richard Thomson, Dr. Closson and Mrs. C. Hall. Two historic homestead are located within the study area. Several individuals are listed on Lot 19 in Union Publishing Co.'s 1884-5 *Farmers and Business Directory* and in Union Publishing Co.'s 1886-7 *Farmers' and Business Directory for the Counties of Ontario, Peel and York*, including Dr. L.D. Closson, John Hall, and Richard Thomson. Several individuals are listed on Lot 19 in Union Publishing Co.'s 1893 *Farmers' and Business Directory for the Counties of Ontario, Peel and York*, including Joseph Crust, a tenant; Sarah Harrington, a freeholder; George Palmer, a tenant; and Richard Thomson, a freeholder.

The 1901 *Census Record* identified eight individuals on varying amounts of Lot 19 [AO, 1901 Census Record, Township of Scarborough, t-6506-6507]. Review of the 1910 C.H. MacDonald's *Map of the Townships York, Scarboro and Etobicoke* (**see Map 6**) depicts the study area within part of a 100-acre parcel in the south half of the north half and the north half of the south half owned by Cessford Thomson, a 33-acre parcel in the south part of the south half owned by John Hall and a 12-acre parcel in the south part of the south half owned by D. Purdy. No historic structures are depicted within or in close proximity to (within 300 metres of) the study area.

1.3.5.4 Archival Review of Lot 20, Concession 2, Township of Scarborough

Specifically, the area of interest where a historic structure is depicted in the 1860 *Tremaine Map* and/or the 1878 *Illustrated Atlas*, as well as being identified within the City of Toronto AMP as having archaeological potential, is located in the north half of Lot 20.

Lot 20, Concession 2 was part of the Clergy Reserve Lands. The political division of Upper and Lower Canada in British North America in 1791 provided a means to better govern the colonial

territories of Canada while creating a common identity for the thousands of settlers entering Canada. As larger numbers of English-speaking settlers from Britain relocated in Upper Canada, or west of Montreal, legislation was introduced to promote the Anglican Church within the province. As such, the governors of Upper Canada reserved land permanently as an “appropriation of Lands for the Support and Maintenance of a Protestant Clergy (known as the Anglican Church)...of the like quality as [other Crown] Lands..., equal in value to the seventh part of the other lands granted in each township” (Wilson, 1969, p.6). Although the Clergy Reserves provided financial support to the Anglican Church through leases and rents, lands set aside strictly for the Anglican Church became problematic as they excluded other religious dominations in Upper Canada, such as the Presbyterians and Roman Catholics. Furthermore, Clergy Reserve lands prevented continuity in settlement, because these lands were not cultivated and roads were not maintained (Wallace, 1948).

In 1819, the Reverend J. Strachan created the Clergy Reserve Corporation in Upper Canada in order to make the system of managing reserve lands and collecting rent more efficient. Although legislation promoting the sale of the Reserves had been disallowed by the British Government, Strachan argued strongly that the Church of England could increase revenues by selling its lands. It was not until 1826, however, that Strachan was able to convince the imperial government to sell half of the Protestant Clergy lands into private hands at a maximum yearly rate of 100 000 acres (Fahey, 1991, p.64).

Due to the complexities of the Clergy Reserves, much of the early history of Lot 20 was associated with lease rights of the lot. The *Scarborough Township Papers* included an order-in-council (warrant No. 866) that was issued in 1810 to Robert Johnstone (also spelled Johnston) identifying Robert Johnstone held the lease right to Lot 20. In 1816, an additional order-in-council was issued to confirm the lease rights of Lot 20 was given to Robert Johnstone. In 1829, Andrew Johnstone, a son of Robert Johnstone, declared he was ‘desirous of purchasing Lot 20’. However, in 1833, Robert Johnstone passed away and willed to his daughters Isabella (wife of James Thomson) and Elizabeth (wife of Simon Thomson) his personal estate for them to share. That same year, Isabella and Elizabeth issued a Release of Legatees for any claim once held on Lot 20, Concession 2. In 1835, Andrew Johnstone transferred the lease rights of the north 100 acres to James Bowes, the southeast 50 acres to Teasdale Halls and retained the southwest 50 acres for himself [AO, Scarborough Township Papers, RG 1-58, MS 658(436)].

Two individuals are listed on Lot 20 in Walton’s 1837 *Toronto & Home District Commercial Directory*: Thomas Bowes and Andrew Johnstone (spelled Johnston). On the 12th of March 1846, Robert Johnstone (spelled Johnson) received the Patent for the north half, southeast quarter and southwest quarter of Lot 20 by way of sale of a Clergy Reserve [AO, Scarborough Township Papers, RG 1-58, MS 658(436)]. This was not registered in the *Abstract Land Indexes* until the late 1850s. Four individuals, including James Bowes, are listed on Lot 20 in Brown’s 1846 *Toronto City and Home District Directory*. Three individuals are on Lot 20 in Rowsell’s 1850-1 *City of Toronto and County of York Directory*: Teasdale Hall, Andrew Johnstone and John Muir. James Bowes is listed on Lot 20, Concession 4. The 1851 *Census Record* is missing [AO, 1851 Census Record, Township of Scarborough, c-11759-17761]. The 1860 *Wheelock Map of the Township of Scarboro*

(*see Map 3*) depicts the study area within lands owned by J. Bows, A. Johnstone and T. Hall. It should be noted that this map only identifies property owners and only depict public structures. The 1860 *Tremaine's Map of the County of York* (*see Map 4*) depicts the study area on Lot 20 within lands owned by James Bowes, Wm. Johnston and Mrs. C. Hall. One historic structure is depicted within the study area on Wm. Johnston's property.

Two individuals are listed on Lot 20, Concession 2 in the 1861 *Census Record*: Catherine Hall on 102 acres in the south half, and James Bowes on 100 acres in the north half. James Bowes is listed as a 63-year old farmer from Scotland who lived with his wife Ellen, and his brothers Matthew and Robert in a one-and-a-half-storey log house [AO, 1861 Census Record, Township of Scarborough, c-1089, 1090]. In 1861, James Bowes and his wife sold all 100 acres in the north half of Lot 20 to William Clarke for \$6,000. Two individuals are listed on Lot 20, including William Clarke, in Mitchell & Co.'s 1866 *General Directory for the City of Toronto and Gazetteer of the Counties of York and Peel*. Two individuals are listed on Lot 20 in McEvoy & Co.'s 1870-71 *County of York Gazetteer and Directory*, including William Clarke.

In 1871, William Clarke and his wife sold all 100 acres of the north half of Lot 20 to James Green for \$6,500. Two individuals are enumerated on Lot 20 in the 1871 *Census Record*: Wm. Clarke, a tenant, on 98 acres in the north half and John W. Thomson, a tenant, on $\frac{1}{4}$ acre. William Clarke is listed as a 47-year old farmer from Scotland who lived with his wife Fanny, and their eight children. Guy Walton is listed as a 30-year old farmer from Ontario who lived with his sibling Mary and two farm servants. Since William Clarke was listed as a tenant on the lot, no dwellings are listed as being owned [AO, 1871 Census Record, Township of Scarborough, c-9968].

Review of the 1878 *Illustrated Historic Atlas of the County of York* (*see Map 5*) depicts the study area within lands owned by the James Green Estate, Mrs. C. Hall and David Johnston. Two historic homestead is located within the study area. In 1882, James green sold all 100 acres in the north half of Lot 20 to Thomas Bell for \$7,000. Two individuals, including Thomas Bell, are listed on Lot 20 in Union Publishing Co.'s 1884-5 *Farmers and Business Directory* and in Union Publishing Co.'s 1886-7 *Farmers' and Business Directory for the Counties of Ontario, Peel and York*. Several individuals are listed on Lot 20 in Union Publishing Co.'s 1893 *Farmers' and Business Directory for the Counties of Ontario, Peel and York*, including Thomas Bell.

The 1901 *Census Record* identified two individuals on Lot 20 including Thomas Bell on 10 acres. Thomas Bell is listed as a 44-year old farmer from Ontario who lived with his wife Elizabeth and their eight children [AO, 1901 Census Record, Township of Scarborough, t-6506-6507]. Review of the 1910 C.H. MacDonald's *Map of the Townships York, Scarboro and Etobicoke* (*see Map 6*) depicts the study area within part of a 100-acre parcel in the north half owned by Thomas Bell, a 50-acre parcel in the southwest quarter owned by Thomas Button and a 50-acre parcel in the southeast quarter owned by John Hall. No historic structures are depicted within or in close proximity to (within 300 metres of) the study area.

1.3.5.5 Archival Review of Lot 24, Concession 2, Township of Scarborough

Specifically, the area of interest where a historic structure is depicted in the 1860 *Tremaine Map* and/or the 1878 *Illustrated Atlas*, as well as being identified within the City of Toronto AMP as having archaeological potential, is located in the south half of Lot 24.

King's College is listed as the Crown Patent holder of the Lot 24. Five years after the creation of Upper Canada in 1797, parliament began to endorse the establishment of higher-level educational institutions. To fund these institutions, the two Houses of Parliament presented a joint address to the King George III asking that he "would be graciously pleased to direct his Government in this Province, to appropriate a certain portion of the waste lands of the Crown, as a fund for the establishment and support of a respectable Grammar School in each District thereof; and also a College, or University, for the instruction of youth in the different branches of liberal knowledge" (Canniff, 1869, p.338). In 1798, 549,000 acres of land in different parts of Upper Canada was deducted from the Crown and Clergy Reserves to support public educational institutions; "190 573 acres were assigned to (or disposed of by) a public body, known as the Board of Education, [with] the proceeds having been applied to the support of Common and Grammar Schools [and] 358,427 acres were regarded as properly constituting that portion of the royal gift intended for the support of a University" (Canniff, 1869, p.338).

The *Scarborough Township Papers* includes several documents dating to 1817 created on behalf of William Tapley regarding the rental rights and rental cost of Lot 24. By the 27th of August 1817, William Tapley obtained the patent by way of lease of Crown Reserve. However, the *Abstract Land Indexes* lists Kings College as the patent holder in 1828. Two individuals are listed on Lot 24 in Walton's 1837 *Toronto & Home District Commercial Directory*: Wm. Elliott and James George. William Tapley is not listed in the Township of Scarborough. Four individuals are listed on Lot 24 in Brown's 1846 *Toronto City and Home District Directory*: David Elliott, John Elliott Jr., William French and Samuel Wilson. In 1847, Kings College sold 115 acres in the south half of Lot 24 to David Elliott and sold the north 85 acres to John Elliott.

Between 1850 and 1860, David Elliott and his wife mortgaged their property, likely as a means to construct new houses or renovate existing structures. Four individuals, including David Elliott, are on Lot 24 in Rowsell's 1850-1 *City of Toronto and County of York Directory*. The 1851 *Census Record* is missing [AO, 1851 Census Record, Township of Scarborough, c-11759-17761]. The 1860 *Wheelock Map of the Township of Scarboro (see Map 3)* depicts the study area within lands owned by D. Elliott. It should be noted that this map only identifies property owners and only depict public structures. The 1860 *Tremaine's Map of the County of York (see Map 4)* depicts the study area on Lot 24 within lands owned by D. Elliott (spelled Elliot), and Wm. Thomson was depicted as the occupant. One historic structure is depicted within the study area on D. Elliott's property.

Two individuals are listed on Lot 24, Concession 2 in the 1861 *Census Record*: Edward Gardiner on 10 acres, and Daniel Johnson on 105 acres. Since the combined amount of acreage between these two individuals is 115 acres, the amount owned by David Elliott, it is likely these two individuals are tenants of David Elliott. Edward Gardiner is listed as a 23-year old gentleman from

Upper Canada who lived with his three siblings and a relative in a one-storey brick house. Daniel Johnson is listed as a 46-year old farmer from Ireland who lived with his wife Margaret and their six children in a one-storey frame house [AO, 1861 Census Record, Township of Scarborough, c-1089, 1090].

In 1862, David Elliott sold all 115 acres in the south half of Lot 24 to John Likens for \$700. This parcel was also sold to William D. Ardagh for £594.17. John Likens mortgaged the south part to David Elliott and was then assigned to William Hall. By 1863, William Hall was in possession of the south 115 acres of Lot 24 and sold it to John Walton for \$5,685.00, a significant increase in value suggesting the presence of structures within the 115-acre parcel. A deed poll was issued in 1862 suggesting the land had been seized for legal reasons, and the David Elliott family were released of any claim to Lot 24, Concession 2 (Stratford-Devai and Burkholder, 2003, p.48).

Four individuals are listed on Lot 24 in Mitchell & Co.'s 1866 *General Directory for the City of Toronto and Gazetteer of the Counties of York and Peel*, including Guy Walton, a son of John Walton. Several individuals are listed on Lot 24 in McEvoy & Co.'s 1870-71 *County of York Gazetteer and Directory*, including Guy Walton. Three individuals are enumerated on Lot 24 in the 1871 *Census Record*: John Hagarty, an owner on 84 acres in the north half of Lot 24; Duncan Jas. Pollock, a tenant on 6 acres in the south half of Lot 24; and Guy Walton, a tenant on 109 acres in the south half of Lot 24. Duncan Jas. Pollock is listed as a 28-year old physician from Ontario who lived with his widowed mother Christine, and his two adult siblings. Guy Walton is listed as a 30-year old farmer from Ontario who lived with his sibling Mary and two farm servants. Since both Duncan Jas. Pollock and Guy Walton were tenants on the lot, no dwellings are listed as being owned by either individual [AO, 1871 Census Record, Township of Scarborough, c-9968].

In 1876, John Walton (Sr.) had passed away and 115-acre parcel in the south half of Lot 24, Concession 2 was willed to Guy Walton [Surrogate Court, York County, RG 22, Series 6-2 GS1(982)]. Review of the 1878 *Illustrated Historic Atlas of the County of York* (**see Map 5**) depicts the study area within lands owned by the Guy Walton. One historic homestead is located within the study area, north of the structure depicted in the 1860 Tremaine Map. One individual, Richard Morgan, who is located in the north part of Lot 24, is listed on Lot 24 in Union Publishing Co.'s 1884-5 *Farmers and Business Directory*. Guy Walton is listed on Lot 24, Concession 3. Two individuals are listed on Lot 24 in Union Publishing Co.'s 1886-7 *Farmers' and Business Directory for the Counties of Ontario, Peel and York*: Reuben Stevens, a tenant, and Richard Morgan, a freeholder. It is likely that Reuben Stevens is a tenant of Guy Walton's. Guy Walton and Richard Morgan are listed on Lot 24 in Union Publishing Co.'s 1893 *Farmers' and Business Directory for the Counties of Ontario, Peel and York*.

The 1901 *Census Record* identified two individuals on Lot 24 including Guy Walton on 165 acres. Guy Walton is listed as a 61-year old farmer from Ontario who lived with his wife Isabella and their three adult children [AO, 1901 Census Record, Township of Scarborough, t-6506-6507]. Review of the 1910 C.H. MacDonald's *Map of the Townships York, Scarboro and Etobicoke* (**see Map 6**) depicts the study area within part of a 115-acre parcel owned by Guy Walton. No historic structures are depicted within or in close proximity to (within 300 metres of) the study area.

1.3.5.6 Archival Review of Lot 26, Concession 2, Township of Scarborough

Specifically, the area of interest where a historic structure is depicted in the 1860 *Tremaine Map* and/or the 1878 *Illustrated Atlas*, as well as being identified within the City of Toronto AMP as having archaeological potential, is located in the south part of the south half (25-acres) of Lot 26.

The *Scarborough Township Papers* includes a location ticket obtain by W. Archibald Thomson, issued as an order-in-council, on the 7th of February 1797. The *Abstract Land Indexes* lists Archibald Thomson (spelled Thompson) as having obtained the patent for all 200 acres of Lot 26, Concession 2 on the 16th of May 1799. Commencing in 1828, Lot 26, Concession 2 was divided into two parcels: 100 acres in the north half and 92 acres in the south half.

In 1817, Archibald Thomson sold 92 acres in the south half of Lot 26 to Thomas Forfar for £40. Two individuals are listed on Lot 26 in Walton's 1837 *Toronto & Home District Commercial Directory*: Robert McEmery, John Smith. Thomas Forfar is not listed in the Township of Scarborough. In 1844, Archibald Forfar, a likely relative of Thomas Forfar, sold 25 acres in the south part of the south half Lot 26 to John Holmes for £96. Four individuals, including John Holmes (spelled Homes) are listed on Lot 26 in Brown's 1846 *Toronto City and Home District Directory*. Four individuals, included John Holmes are on Lot 26 in Rowsell's 1850-1 *City of Toronto and County of York Directory*. The 1851 *Census Record* is missing [AO, 1851 Census Record, Township of Scarborough, c-11759-17761].

The 1860 *Wheelock Map of the Township of Scarboro (see Map 3)* depicts the study area within lands owned by J. Holmes, A. Forfar and J. Ferguson. A blacksmith shop is located on John Holmes acreage in the southern half of Lot 26. It should be noted that this map only identifies property owners and only depict public structures. The 1860 *Tremaine's Map of the County of York (see Map 4)* depicts the study area on Lot 26 within lands owned by J. Holmes, A. Forfar and J. Ferguson. One historic structure, a blacksmith shop is depicted within the study area on J. Holmes' property.

Three individuals are listed on Lot 26, Concession 2 in the 1861 *Census Record*: John Holmes on 25 acres, John Ferguson on 100 acres, and Archibald Forfar on 175 acres of Lot 26 and 28, Concession 2. John Holmes is listed as a 53-year old blacksmith from Scotland who lived with his wife Margaret and their seven children in a one-storey frame house [AO, 1861 Census Record, Township of Scarborough, c-1089, 1090]. Three individuals are listed on Lot 26 in Mitchell & Co.'s 1866 *General Directory for the City of Toronto and Gazetteer of the Counties of York and Peel*, including John Holmes (spelled Hornes), a blacksmith.

Several individuals are listed on Lot 26 in McEvoy & Co.'s 1870-71 *County of York Gazetteer and Directory*, including J. Holmes and John Holmes (Jr.), both blacksmiths. Five individuals are enumerated on Lot 26 in the 1871 *Census Record*: John Ferguson, an owner on 100 acres in the north half of Lot 26; William Forfar, an owner of 69 acres of the north part of the south half of Lot 26; James Andrews, a tenant on 2 ½ acres; Mary Brown, a tenant on an unlisted quantity of acres; and John Holmes, an owner on 25 acres in the south part of the south half of Lot 26. John Holmes is listed as a 62-year old blacksmith who lived with his wife Margaret and their four

children. John Holmes owned two dwelling houses, one warehouse/stores/factories/shops and two barns/stables. The blacksmith shop owned by John Holmes is enumerated as having a fixed capital of \$200, where the raw material used was iron and steel producing jobbing [sic], repairing and creating horse shoes. Additional remarks include, 'an old man does very little work' [AO, 1871 Census Record, Township of Scarborough, c-9968].

In 1874, John Holmes mortgaged \$1,600 from Thomas Brownless; this was discharged four years later. Review of the 1878 *Illustrated Historic Atlas of the County of York* (**see Map 5**) depicts the study area within lands owned by the John Holmes, Mrs. Forfar and John Ferguson. Three historic homesteads are located within the study area. Several individuals are listed on Lot 26, including John Holmes, in Union Publishing Co.'s 1884-5 *Farmers and Business Directory*, and in Union Publishing Co.'s 1886-7 *Farmers' and Business Directory for the Counties of Ontario, Peel and York*. In 1889, a pending lawsuit regarding the sale of John Holmes' property occurred and was not resolved until 1890. In 1890, Margaret Holmes, the wife of John Holmes, sold the south part of Lot 26 to Archibald Malcolm for \$10,625. Several individuals are listed on Lot 26 in Union Publishing Co.'s 1893 *Farmers' and Business Directory for the Counties of Ontario, Peel and York*, including Archibald Malcolm.

The 1901 *Census Record* identified several individuals on Lot 26 including Archibald Malcolm who is listed on 24 acres [AO, 1901 Census Record, Township of Scarborough, t-6506-6507]. Review of the 1910 C.H. MacDonald's *Map of the Townships York, Scarboro and Etobicoke* (**see Map 6**) depicts the study area within part of a 29 ½-acre parcel owned by Malcolm Est. in the south part of Lot 26, in part of a 70-acre parcel owned by George Forfar in the southern half of Lot 26, a four-acre parcel that included a Magnetic Observatory, and part of a 95-acre parcel owned by Mrs. Ferguson in the north half of Lot 26. One structure, a Magnetic Observatory is depicted within the study area.

1.3.5.7 Archival Review of Lot 27, Concession 2, Township of Scarborough

Specifically, the area of interest where a historic structure is depicted in the 1860 *Tremaine Map* and/or the 1878 *Illustrated Atlas*, as well as being identified within the City of Toronto AMP as having archaeological potential, is located in the north half (100 acres) of Lot 27.

Lot 27, Concession 2 was part of the Clergy Reserve Lands. The political division of Upper and Lower Canada in British North America in 1791 provided a means to better govern the colonial territories of Canada while creating a common identity for the thousands of settlers entering Canada. As larger numbers of English-speaking settlers from Britain relocated in Upper Canada, or west of Montreal, legislation was introduced to promote the Anglican Church within the province. As such, the governors of Upper Canada reserved land permanently as an "appropriation of Lands for the Support and Maintenance of a Protestant Clergy (known as the Anglican Church)...of the like quality as [other Crown] Lands..., equal in value to the seventh part of the other lands granted in each township" (Wilson, 1969, p.6). Although the Clergy Reserves provided financial support to the Anglican Church through leases and rents, lands set aside strictly for the Anglican Church became problematic as they excluded other religious dominations in Upper Canada, such as the Presbyterians and Roman Catholics. Furthermore, Clergy Reserve

lands prevented continuity in settlement, because these lands were not cultivated and roads were not maintained (Wallace, 1948).

In 1819, the Reverend J. Strachan created the Clergy Reserve Corporation in Upper Canada in order to make the system of managing reserve lands and collecting rent more efficient. Although legislation promoting the sale of the Reserves had been disallowed by the British Government, Strachan argued strongly that the Church of England could increase revenues by selling its lands. It was not until 1826, however, that Strachan was able to convince the imperial government to sell half of the Protestant Clergy lands into private hands at a maximum yearly rate of 100 000 acres (Fahey, 1991, p.64).

Due to the complexities of the Clergy Reserves, much of the early history of Lot 27 was associated with lease rights of the lot. The *Scarborough Township Papers* included an order-in-council that was issued in 1801 to Archibald Thomson (also spelled Thompson) identifying Archibald Thomson held the lease right to Lot 27. Archibald Thomson is listed as an inhabitant of the Township of Scarborough as early as 1801, and is listed with his family of 10 (Mosser, 1984, p.38). Archibald Thomson is likely the sibling of David Thomson who resided on Lot 25, Concession 1. In 1828, several individuals declared they were 'desirous of purchasing Lot 27'. However, a document was presented that identified Archibald Thomson as the lease holder of all of Lot 27. In 1830, assigned the lease rights to John Thomson, a relative. Two years later, John Thomson assigned the lease rights to the north half of Lot 27 to John Walton. John Walton obtained the patent for the north half of Lot 27 by way of sale of a Clergy Reserve on the 9th of July 1832. John Thomson obtained the patent for the south half of Lot 27 by way of sale of a Clergy Reserve the same day [AO, Scarborough Township Papers, RG 1-58, MS 658(436)]. This was registered in the *Abstract Land Indexes* in December of 1835.

Two individuals are listed on Lot 27 in Walton's 1837 *Toronto & Home District Commercial Directory*: Johnathan Cowan and John D. Thomson (spelled Thompson). John Walton is listed on Lot 35, Concession 2. Three individuals: William Scott, James Taylor and John D. Thomson (spelled Thompson) are listed on Lot 27 in Brown's 1846 *Toronto City and Home District Directory*. John Walton is listed on Lot 34, Concession D. Four individuals are listed on Lot 27 in Rowsell's 1850-1 *City of Toronto and County of York Directory*: George Evans, James Taylor, John D. Thomson and David Yeamans. The 1851 *Census Record* is missing [AO, 1851 Census Record, Township of Scarborough, c-11759-17761].

The 1860 *Wheelock Map of the Township of Scarboro* (**see Map 3**) depicts the study area within lands owned by J. Walton and J.D. Thomson (spelled Thompson). It should be noted that this map only identifies property owners and only depict public structures. The 1860 *Tremaine's Map of the County of York* (**see Map 4**) depicts the study area on Lot 27 within lands owned by J. Walton and J.D. Thomson (spelled Thompson). One historic structure is depicted within the study area. J. Walton is listed on the north half while J.D. Thomson is listed on the south half. It is likely that those individuals previously listed in the *County Directories*, excluding John D. Thomson, were tenants of John Walton. John Walton likely owned this land to give to his sons.

Two individuals are listed on Lot 27, Concession 2 in the 1861 *Census Record*: John Thomson (spelled Thompson) on 100 acres, and John Walton Jr. on 100 acres. John Walton Jr. is listed as a 28-year old farmer from Upper Canada who lived with his wife Margaret and their two children in a one-storey frame house. John Thomson is listed as a 56-year old farmer from Upper Canada who lived with his wife Mary and their two child in two-storey brick house [AO, 1861 Census Record, Township of Scarborough, c-1089, 1090].

Three individuals are listed on Lot 27 in Mitchell & Co.'s 1866 *General Directory for the City of Toronto and Gazetteer of the Counties of York and Peel*: Jonathan Dunn, John D. Thompson and John Walton Jr. Two individuals are listed in McEvoy & Co.'s 1870-71 *County of York Gazetteer and Directory*: Thomas Thomson and John Walton Jr. Two individuals are enumerated on Lot 27 in the 1871 *Census Record*: Thomas Thomson, an owner on the south 100 acres, who is listed as a 28-year old farm labourer who lived with his father John and two servants; and John Walton, a tenant on the north 97 acres, who is listed as a 35-year old farmer who lived with his wife Margaret and their six children. Since John Walton is listed as tenants on Lot 27, no dwelling house is listed as being owned [AO, 1871 Census Record, Township of Scarborough, c-9968].

In 1870, John Walton and his wife sold parts of their 100-acre parcel in the north half of Lot 27 to the Toronto and Northern Railway. In 1876, John Walton (Sr.) had passed away and the land within Lot 27 transferred to John Walton (Jr.).

Review of the 1878 *Illustrated Historic Atlas of the County of York* (**see Map 5**) depicts the study area within lands owned by the John D. Thomson and John Walton. A historic homestead is located in north of the homestead depicted in the 1860 Tremaine's Map. John D. (J.D.) Thomson and John Walton are listed as freeholders on Lot 27 in Union Publishing Co.'s 1884-5 *Farmers and Business Directory*, and in Union Publishing Co.'s 1886-7 *Farmers' and Business Directory for the Counties of Ontario, Peel and York*. John Walton and Thomas Thomson are listed as freeholders of Lot 27 in Union Publishing Co.'s 1893 *Farmers' and Business Directory for the Counties of Ontario, Peel and York*. In 1883, John Walton sold part of his 100-acre parcel to the Ontario & Quebec Railway. In 1892, John Walton sold the 100-acre parcel in the north half of Lot 27 to Robert Armstrong, who immediately sold the land lying south of the railway in the north half to Margaret Walton, the wife of John Walton.

The 1901 *Census Record* identifies one individual residing on Lot 27: Margaret Walton on 73 acres [AO, 1901 Census Record, Township of Scarborough, t-6506-6507]. Review of the 1910 C.H. MacDonald's *Map of the Townships York, Scarboro and Etobicoke* (**see Map 6**) depicts the study area within part of a 100-acre parcel owned by Thomas Thomson in the south half of Lot 27 and a 73-acre parcel owned by J.G. Patterson in the north half of Lot 27. No structures are depicted in or within 300 metres of the study area.

1.3.6 Present Land Use

According to the City of Toronto's "Citywide Zoning By-law" (2013), the present land use of the study area can be categorized as residential/commercial/open space/employment industrial/utility and Transportation/urban.

1.4 Archaeological Context

1.4.1 Designated and Listed Cultural Heritage Resources

According to *Section 1.3.1* of the *2011 S&G*, property listed on a municipal register or designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act* or that is a federal, provincial, or municipal historic landmark or site, are considered to have elevated potential.

Consultation with the online inventory entitled 'Inventory of Heritage Properties' (City of Toronto, 2016a), which records municipal properties that have been formally designated under Part IV of the *Heritage Act* as well as identifying listed heritage properties, confirmed the presence of three heritage resources within the study area (*see Table 3*).

Table 3: Heritage Properties within the Study Area

Address	Description	Heritage Status
140 Borough Drive	Scarborough Civic Centre	Intention to Designate
150 Borough Drive	Scarborough Civic Centre	Intention to Designate
520 Progress Avenue	Scott House	Designated Part IV

Therefore, based on presence of heritage resources within the study area, there is elevated archaeological potential within portions of the study area which lie within 300 metres of these features.

1.4.2 Heritage Conservation Districts

A Heritage Conservation District (HCD) includes areas that have been protected under Part V of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. An HCD can be found in both urban and rural environments and may include residential, commercial, and industrial areas, rural landscapes or entire villages or hamlets with features or land patterns that contribute to a cohesive sense of time or place and contribute to an understanding and appreciation of the cultural identity of a local community, region, province, or nation. An HCD may comprise an area with a group or complex of buildings, or large area with many buildings and properties and often extends beyond its built heritage, structures, streets, landscape and other physical and spatial elements, to include important vistas and views between and towards buildings and spaces within the district (MTCS, 2006, p.5). An HCD area contains valuable cultural heritage and must be taken into consideration during municipal planning to ensure that they are conserved.

According to *Section 1.3.1* of the *2011 S&G*, heritage resources listed on a municipal register or designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act*, or a federal, provincial, or municipal historic landmark or site, are considered to have elevated archaeological potential. To determine if the study area is located within or in close proximity to (within 300 metres of) an HCD, the City of Toronto's 'Heritage Conservation Districts' (City of Toronto, 2016b) was reviewed and confirmed the absence of an HCD within and in close proximity to (within 300 metres of) the study area. Therefore, based on the absence of an HCD within and in close proximity to the study area, this feature does not aid to elevate archaeological potential within the study area.

1.4.3 Commemorative Plaques or Monuments

According to *Section 1.3.1* of the *2011 S&G*, commemorative markers of Aboriginal and Euro-Canadian settlements, which may include their history, local, provincial, or federal monuments, cairns or plaques, or heritage parks, are considered to have elevated archaeological potential. To determine if any historical plaques are present, the Ontario Historical Plaques inventory, which contains a catalogue of federal Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada plaques, the provincial Ontario Heritage Trust plaques, plaques identified by various historical societies, and other published plaques located in Ontario was reviewed (Ontario Historical Plaques, 2016). This review confirmed the presence of one commemorative plaque, The Old Scott House, within the study area. This commemorative plaque describes the arrival of George Scott, one of Scarborough's early settlers. After arriving from Scotland, George Scott constructed his two-storey house from local fieldstones and developed one of the most prosperous farms in the Township. After his death in 1865, members of his family continued to reside on the farm until 1943. Therefore, based on the presence of a commemorative marker within the study area, there is elevated archaeological potential within portions of the study area which lie within 300 metres of this feature.

1.4.4 Registered Archaeological Sites

In order provide a summary of registered or known archaeological sites within a minimum one-kilometre distance from the study area limits, as per *Section 1.1, Standard 1* and *Section 7.5.8, Standard 1* of the *2011 S&G*, the *Ontario Archaeological Sites Database* (OASD) maintained by the MTCS was consulted (MTCS, 2016). Every archaeological site is registered according to the Borden System, which is a numbering system used throughout Canada to track archaeological sites and their artifacts.

According to the MTCS (2016), five archaeological sites have been registered within one-kilometre of the study area. Two sites: AkGt-9 and AkGt-60, are located within the study area (*see Table 4*). A discussion of AkGt-9 and AkGt-60 is available in **Section 1.4.5**.

Table 4: Registered Archaeological Sites within One Kilometre of the Study Area

Borden #	Name	Cultural Affiliation	Type
Registered archaeological sites within the study area			
AkGt-9	Squaw Village	Post-contact: Mississauga	Other: camp/campsite; village
AkGt-60	Forfar Site	Post-contact: Euro-Canadian	Homestead
Registered archaeological sites within one-kilometre of the study area			
AkGt-12	Wallace	-	-
AkGt-20	Thompson	Pre-contact: Late Woodland (Uren)	Village
AkGt-81	Jacques	-	-

"-" denotes data was not available

The *2011 S&G* considers previously registered archaeological sites to be of elevated archaeological potential. Therefore, given that two registered archaeological sites are located within the study area, there is elevated archaeological potential within portions of the study area which fall within 300 metres of these sites.

Having noted the presence of these sites in relation to the study area, it is useful to place them in the proper context by reviewing the cultural history of occupation in Southern Ontario provided in **Table 5**. This data provides an understanding of the potential cultural activity that may have occurred within the study area (Ferris, 2013, p.13).

Table 5: History of Occupation in Southern Ontario

Period	Archaeological Culture	Date Range	Attributes
PALEO-INDIAN			
Early	Gainey, Barnes, Crowfield	>11000-8500 BC	Big game hunters. Fluted projectile points
Late	Holcombe, Hi-Lo, Lanceolate	8500-7500 BC	Small nomadic hunter-gatherer bands. Lanceolate projectile points
ARCHAIC			
Early	Side-notched, corner notched, bifurcate-base	7800-6000 BC	Small nomadic hunter-gatherer bands; first notched and stemmed points, and ground stone celts.
Middle	Otter Creek, Brewerton	6000-2000 BC	Transition to territorial settlements
Late	Narrow, Broad and Small Points Normanskill, Lamoka, Genesee, Adder Orchard etc.	2500-500 BC	More numerous territorial hunter-gatherer bands; increasing use of exotic materials and artistic items for grave offerings; regional trade networks
WOODLAND			
Early	Meadowood, Middlesex	800BC-0BC	Introduction of pottery, burial ceremonialism; panregional trade networks
Middle	Point Peninsula, Saugeen, Jack's Reef Corner Notched	200 BC-AD 900	Cultural and ideological influences from Ohio Valley complex societies; incipient horticulture
Late	Algonquian, Iroquoian, Western Basin	AD 900-1250	Transition to village life and agriculture
	Algonquian, Iroquoian, Western Basin	AD 1250-1400	Establishment of large palisaded villages
	Algonquian, Iroquoian	AD 1400-1600	Tribal differentiation and warfare
HISTORIC			
Early	Huron, Neutral, Petun, Odawa, Ojibwa, Five Nations Iroquois	AD 1600 – 1650	Tribal displacements
Late	Six Nations Iroquois, Ojibwa, Mississauga	AD 1650 – 1800s	Migrations and resettlement
	Euro-Canadian	AD 1780 - present	European immigrant settlements

1.4.5 Previous Archaeological Assessments

In order to further establish the archaeological context of the study area, a review of previous archaeological fieldwork carried out within the limits of, or immediately adjacent (i.e., within 50 metres) to the study area, as documented by all available reports was undertaken. 16 reports were identified (*see Table 6*):

Table 6: Previous Archaeological Fieldwork

Company	Stage of Work	Relation to Current Study Area	Description and Recommendations
URS Canada Inc., 2010	Stage 1 AA	Within the study area	Located along the Highway 401 from Warden Avenue to Brock Road. Stage 2 AA was recommended on undisturbed areas of the ROW.
A.M. Archaeological Associates., 2006	Stage 1-2 AA	Within the study area	Located at 2040 and 2050 Ellesmere Road. The entire subject area was determined to be extensively and intensively disturbed. No further archaeological work was recommended.
Archeoworks Inc., 2006a	Stage 1 AA	Within the study area	Located at the northeast corner of Midland and Progress Avenue. Stage 2 AA and Stage 3 AA was recommended.
Archeoworks Inc., 2006b	Stage 2 AA and 3 AA	Within the study area	Located at the northeast corner of Midland and Progress Avenue. During the Stage 2 AA, one historic Euro-Canadian site, the Forfar Site (AkGt-60) was discovered. During the Stage 3 AA, eight test units were excavated, a total of 92 artifacts were recovered and no cultural features were encountered. Due to the lack of encountered cultural features, low artifact yields and documented disturbances, no further archaeological concern for the Forfar Site (AkGt-60) is warranted.
Archeoworks Inc., 2008a	Stage 1-2 AA	Within the study area	Located at the southeast corner of Brimley Road and Progress Avenue. Despite careful scrutiny, no archaeological remains were encountered. The subject area is cleared of further archaeological concerns.
Archeoworks Inc., 2008b	Stage 1 AA	Within the study area	Bounded by Military Road, Markham Road, Neilson Road and the existing Hydro corridor and Ellesmere Road. Stage 2 AA was recommended.
Archeoworks Inc., 2011	Stage 2 AA	Within the study area	During the Stage 2 AA, no archaeological resources were encountered. The subject corridor is considered free from any further archaeological concern.
Archaeological Services Inc., rev.2015	Stage 1-2 AA	Within the study area	During the Stage 2 AA, no archaeological resources were encountered. The subject area is considered free from any further archaeological concern.
Archaeological Services Inc., 2010	Stage 1 AA	Within the study area	Located at the eastbound off-ramp to southbound Brimley Road. No Stage 2 AA was recommended.
Archaeological Services Inc., 2011	Stage 1 AA	Within the study area	Located at 500, 510 and 520 Progress Avenue. Stage 2 AA recommended.

Company	Stage of Work	Relation to Current Study Area	Description and Recommendations
Archaeological Services Inc., 2012	Stage 2 AA	Within the study area	Located at 500, 510 and 520 Progress Avenue. Despite careful scrutiny, no archaeological remains were encountered. The subject area is cleared of further archaeological concerns.
V. Konrad, 1950	Uncertain	Within the study area	Report documenting the discovery of AkGt-9. A copy of this report has been requested from the MTCS (Nithiyanantham, 2016). A copy has yet to be received by report completion.
AMICK Consultants Ltd., 2010a	Stage 1-2 AA	Within the study area	Located at 675 Progress Avenue. A copy of this report has been requested from the MTCS (Templeton, 2016). A copy has yet to be received by report completion.
AMICK Consultants Ltd., 2010b	Stage 1 AA	Within the study area	Located at 1740-1744 Ellesmere Road. A copy of this report has been requested from the MTCS (Templeton, 2016). A copy has yet to be received by report completion.
AMICK Consultants Ltd., 2010c	Stage 2 AA	Within the study area	Located at 1740-1744 Ellesmere Road. A copy of this report has been requested from the MTCS (Templeton, 2016). A copy has yet to be received by report completion.
MTCS, 2007	Stage 1-2 AA	Within the study area	Located at 1221 Markham Road. A copy of this report has been requested from the MTCS (Templeton, 2016). A copy has yet to be received by report completion.

1.4.6 Physical Features

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

The study area is located within the South Slope physiographic region of Southern Ontario. It is the southern slope of the Oak Ridges Moraine, but also includes a strip south of the Peel Plain. This region covers approximately 2,400 square kilometres from the Niagara Escarpment to the Trent River. The site area lies in the eastern portion of the South Slope. The South Slope contains a variety of soils that have been conducive to agricultural use. The soils in the east are developed upon sandy tills, and the slopes are steeper than in the west. Portions of the South Slope region that lay in the interior, away from the lakeshore, were mainly colonized by the "second wave" of largely British immigrants after the Napoleonic Wars. Early settlers practiced mixed subsistence agriculture, although grain exportation did confer a measure of prosperity across the region, as evidenced by the construction of many fine fieldstone houses, the building of railroads and the improvement of main haulage roads. The decline of wheat growing, however, resulted in the replacement with commercial mixed farming in which beef cattle, hogs, and dairy butter were the primary income sources. The western portion of the South Slope region has preserved less of

its rural character compared to the eastern portion, as large areas around Toronto became more urbanized (Chapman & Putnam, 1984, pp. 172-174).

A few native soil types are found within the study area: Lyons loam, Milliken loam, Woburn loam, and Woburn sandy loam. The western portion of the study area is located in Woburn loam, the central part of the study area is located in Woburn sandy loam and the eastern portion is located in Milliken loam. Lyons loam and Malton clay are located north of Highway 401. Bottom Land is situated alongside the East Highland Creek and West Highland Creek, and is within the study area. A description of their characteristics may be found in **Table 7** (Ontario Agricultural College, 1954). The great variety in soil types further highlights the mixed landscape that the study area encompasses, and supports the mixed nature of past subsistence practices and changing industries of early settlers in these areas. Soils more conducive to agriculture, such as those exhibiting good drainage and being stone free have greater potential for past settlement, support greater population density and subsequently exhibit elevated archaeological potential.

Table 7: Study Area Soil Types

Soil Series and Type	Great Soil Group	Drainage	Topography and Stoniness	Surface Reaction	Parent Materials
Lyons loam	Dark Grey Gleysolic	Poor	Smooth very gently sloping, Few stones	Slightly alkaline to medium alkaline	Medium textured grey stone, strongly calcareous till
Malton clay	Dark Grey Gleysolic	Poor	Smooth very gently sloping. Stonefree	Slightly alkaline	Stonefree lacustrine clay over gritty clay till at depth of 3' or less
Milliken loam	Grey-Brown Podzolic	Imperfect	Smooth moderately to gentle sloping. Few stones	Slightly acid	Medium textured brown shaly calcareous till
Woburn loam		Good	Smooth steeply sloping, few stones	Slightly acid	Medium textured brown shaly calcareous till
Woburn sandy loam					
Bottom Land	Alluvial	Variable	Variable. Stonefree	Variable	Irregularly stratified alluvial deposits

In terms of archaeological potential, potable water is a highly important resource necessary for any extended human occupation or settlement. As water sources have remained relatively stable in Southern Ontario since post-glacial times, proximity to water can be regarded as a useful index for the evaluation of archaeological site potential. Indeed, distance from water has been one of the most commonly used variables for predictive modeling of site location. A watershed is an area drained by a river and its tributaries. As surface water collects and joins a collective water

body, it picks up nutrients, sediment and pollutants, which may altogether, affect ecological processes along the way. Hydrological features such as primary water sources (i.e. lakes, rivers, creeks, streams) and secondary water sources (i.e. intermittent streams and creeks, springs, marshes, swamps) would have helped supply plant and food resources to the surrounding area and are indicators of archaeological potential (per *Section 1.3.1* of the *2011 S&G*).

The East Highland Creek and the West Highland Creek traverses north to south along the eastern and western limit of the study area. Therefore, based on the presence of two secondary watercourses within the study area, there is elevated potential for the location of archaeological resources within portions of the study area which lie within 300 metres of this feature.

1.4.7 Current Land Conditions

The study area is situated within an urban landscape in the City of Toronto. The study area encompasses Highway 401, several commercial and industrial businesses, the Scarborough Town Centre Mall, residential homes, small parkettes and open green space. The topography within the study area slightly declines moving east to west, with the elevation averaging from approximately 150 to 170 metres above sea level.

1.4.8 Date of Field Review

A property inspection of the study area was undertaken on October 11th, 2016, to systematically review the archaeological potential of the entire study area.

1.5 Confirmation of Archaeological Potential

Based on the information gathered from the background research documented in the preceding sections, elevated archaeological potential has been established within the study area boundary. Features contributing to archaeological potential are summarized in **Appendix B**.

2.0 PROPERTY INSPECTION

This property inspection was conducted in compliance with the standards set forth in *Section 1.2* of the *2011 S&G*. The weather and ground conditions were conducive to identifying features and assessing the land's archaeological potential.

The inspection was carried out systematically every 50 metres, reviewing the entire extent of the study area to identify the presence or absence of archaeological potential. Photographic images of the study area are presented within **Appendix D**. Location and orientation information associated with all photographs taken in the field is provided within **Map 21**.

2.1 Confirmation of Previously Identified Features of Archaeological Potential

Background research identified historical roadways and two secondary hydrological resources as having archaeological potential. Present-day Midland Avenue, Brimley Road, McCowan Road, part of Bellamy Road and Markham Road were found to be intact and situated as depicted on historic and current mapping. Additionally, the East Highland Creek and the West Highland Creek were also identified within the study area.

2.2 Identification and Documentation of Additional Features of Archaeological Potential

During the property survey, no additional features of archaeological potential were identified.

2.3 Identification and Documentation of Features that will affect Assessment Strategies

During the property survey, no features were identified that would affect assessment strategies if a Stage 2 AA were required.

2.4 Identification and Documentation of Structures and Built Features that will affect Assessment Strategies

During the property survey, numerous built features were identified which would affect assessment strategies if a Stage 2 AA were required.

The detailed results of this property inspection are described in **Section 3.0**. An inventory of the documented record generated in the field can be found within **Appendix E**.

3.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

In combination with data gathered from background research (*see Sections 1.3 and 1.4*), a review of 20th century aerial photography and 21st century satellite imagery, and an on-site property inspection, an evaluation of archaeological potential was performed.

3.1 Historical Imagery

Data gathered from background research (*see Sections 1.3 and 1.4*) was used to perform an assessment of archaeological potential. Additionally, a detailed review of aerial photographs taken from 1954 to 1992 (*see Map 7-12*), and satellite imagery taken in 2002 to 2016 (*see Maps 13-19*), reveals that the study area has undergone significant changes since 1954.

The 1954 aerial photograph shows that the study area largely consisted of ploughed agricultural fields with some residential homesteads (*see Map 7*). The Highway 401 was under construction in the north portion of the study area. In 1965, several small industrial complexes were constructed, particularly between Midland Avenue and Brimley Road and along Markham Road. Progress Road was under construction through the study area. Bellamy Road was severed and divided at Highway 401. A residential area north of Highway 401 between Midland Avenue and Brimley Road had also been constructed and the West Highland Creek was redirected within a channel (*see Map 8*). In 1970, portions of the study area south of Progress Avenue were subjected to various developments/grading activities and the East Highland Creek was redirected within a channel (*see Map 9*). By 1975, the Scarborough Town Centre and Civic Building were constructed (*see Map 10*).

By 1987, the majority of the study area was developed, with the exception of small parkettes and open green spaces located throughout the study area. Since this time, the study area has remained relatively unchanged (*see Maps 11-19*).

3.2 Previously Surveyed Lands

Lands encompassed within the study area limits which have already been subjected to Stage 1 AA, Stage 2 AA and Stage 3 investigations and cleared of further archaeological concern (*see Map 20*) include:

- Portions of the Highway 401 corridor and on/off-ramps from Midland Avenue to Markham Road (URS Canada Inc., 2010)
- the entirety of 2040 and 2050 Ellesmere Road property (A.M. Archaeological Associates, 2006)
- the entirety of the property located at the northeast corner of Midland Avenue and Progress Avenue (Archeoworks Inc., 2006a; Archeoworks, 2006b)
- the entirety of the property located at the southeast corner of Brimley Road and Progress Avenue (Archeoworks Inc., 2008a)

- portions of an area bounded by Military Road, east of Markham Road, south of Ellesmere Road, Neilson Road and the existing hydro corridor (Archeoworks Inc., 2008b)
- the entirety of the corridor extending from Markham Road and Ellesmere Road, traveling eastbound (Archeoworks Inc., 2011)
- the entirety of the property located west of Tuxedo Court, on the west side of Markham Road (Archaeological Services Inc., rev.2015)
- the entirety of the eastbound off-ramp from Highway 401 to southbound Brimley Road (Archaeological Services Inc., 2010), and
- the entirety of the 500, 510 and 520 Progress Avenue, including the extant designated heritage property (Archaeological Services Inc., 2011; Archaeological Services Inc., 2012),

With previous assessments having already addressed archaeological concerns within these respective portions of the current study area, it is recommended that these areas be exempt from further assessment (*see Maps 18-19*).

3.3 Previously Registered Archaeological Sites

As noted within **Section 1.4.5**, the AkGt-9 and AkGt-60 were identified within the study area limits. The Forfar Site (AkGt-60) was subjected to Stage 1-3 AA and is cleared of further archaeological concern (Archeoworks Inc., 2006a; Archeoworks, 2006b). The Squaw Village Site (AkGt-9) was discovered in the 1950s and was noted to be a post-contact, Mississauga cultural affiliation site and is listed as a village/camp/campsite site type. A copy of this report has been requested from the MTCS (Nithiyanantham, 2016), but was not received by report completion. Given that the supposed location of the site within the study area is located in a developed area and the site form states the “site has been completely destroyed by developments,” there is no further archaeological concerns tied to the Squaw Village Site (AkGt-9).

3.4 Identified Deep and Extensive Disturbances

The study area was evaluated for extensive disturbances that have removed archaeological potential. Disturbances may include but are not limited to: grading below topsoil, quarrying, building footprints, or sewage and infrastructure development. *Section 1.3.2* of the *2011 S&G* considers infrastructure development among those “features indicating that archaeological potential has been removed.”

Disturbances were noted consisting of extant structures, paved and gravel roadways, paved parking lots and sidewalks, past grading and embankments, the rechanneling of the East and West branches of Highland Creek, and utilities corresponding to the development/construction activities seen in historical aerial imaging from 1954 to 2016 (*see Maps 21-22; Appendix D - Images 1-12*). The construction of these features would have resulted in severe damage to the integrity of any archaeological resources which may have been present within their footprints. As per *Section 1.4.2* of the *2011 S&G*, an on-site visual inspection was conducted which confirmed

the removal of archaeological potential by extensive and deep disturbances within these areas that have been identified as having/not having archaeological potential within the AMP.

3.5 Physiographic Features of No or Low Archaeological Potential

The study area was also evaluated for physical features of no or low archaeological potential. These usually include but are not limited to: permanently wet areas, exposed bedrock, and steep slopes (greater than 20°) except in locations likely to contain pictographs or petroglyphs, as per *Section 2.1, Standard 2.a.* of the 2011 *S&G*. Areas of permanently wet areas associated with the East Highland Creek and the West Highland Creek bisecting the study area, were identified as physical features of no or low archaeological potential (*see Maps 21-22; Image 13*). Stage 2 AA is not required due to their no or low archaeological potential classification, as per *Section 2.1, Standard 2.a.*

3.6 Identified Areas of Archaeological Potential

Portions of the study area that exhibit neither extensively disturbed conditions, nor contain physical features of no or low archaeological potential are considered to have archaeological potential. The manicured grass and treed/overgrown areas are considered to retain archaeological potential (*see Maps 21-22; Images 14-23*).

4.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

In light of the findings detailed in preceding sections, the following recommendations are presented:

1. With previous AAs conducted by URS Canada Inc., A.M. Archaeological Associates, Archeoworks Inc. and Archaeological Services Inc., having fulfilled the Stage 1 and/or Stage 2 AA and Stage 3 AA requirements with their respective portions of the study area, it is recommended that those areas be exempt from further assessment within the scope of this project.
2. As per *Section 1.3.2* and *1.4.2* of the *2011 S&G*, portions of the study area exhibit disturbed conditions where archaeological potential has been removed. These disturbed areas are recommended to be exempt from further Stage 2 AA.
3. As per *Section 2.1, Standard 2.a* of the *2011 S&G*, lands evaluated as having no or low potential are recommended to be exempt from further Stage 2 AA.
4. All identified areas which contain archaeological potential, must be subjected to a Stage 2 AA. Given the urban location of the study, the manicured and treed/overgrown areas must be subjected to a shovel test pit archaeological survey in accordance with *Section 2.1.2* of the *2011 S&G*.

No construction activities shall take place within the study area prior to the *MTCS* (Archaeology Program Unit) and the City of Toronto's *Heritage Preservation Service – City Planning* confirming in writing that all archaeological licensing and technical review requirements have been satisfied.

5.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

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

6.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY AND SOURCES

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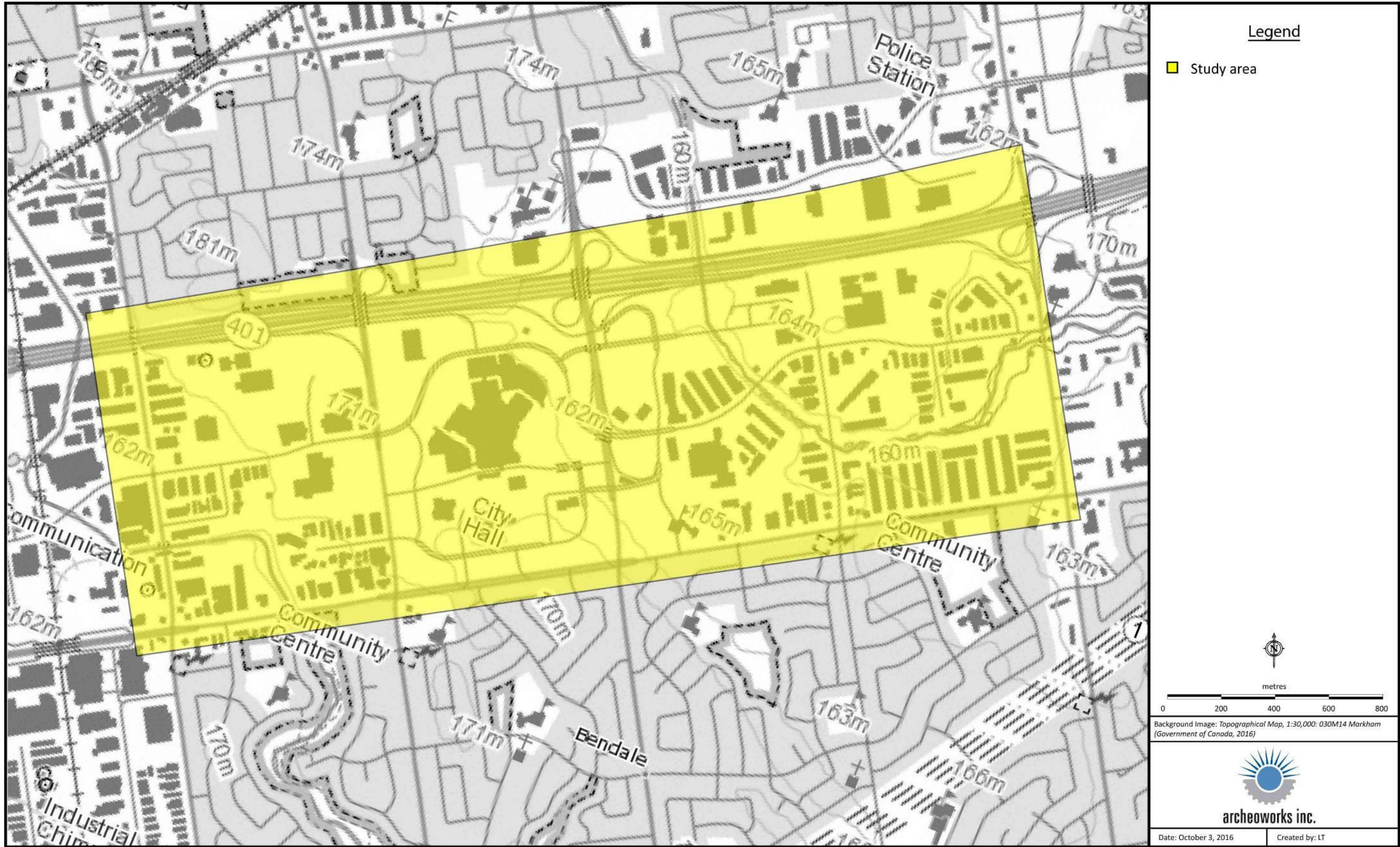
ARCHIVAL SOURCES:

York County Land Registry Office Records; *Abstract Index Books ca. 1801-1900*
Scarborough Township: GSU179663, Archives of Ontario.

York County, Ontario. *Scarborough Township Deeds (1798-1868)*: GS5959-5965: Archives of Ontario.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A: MAPS



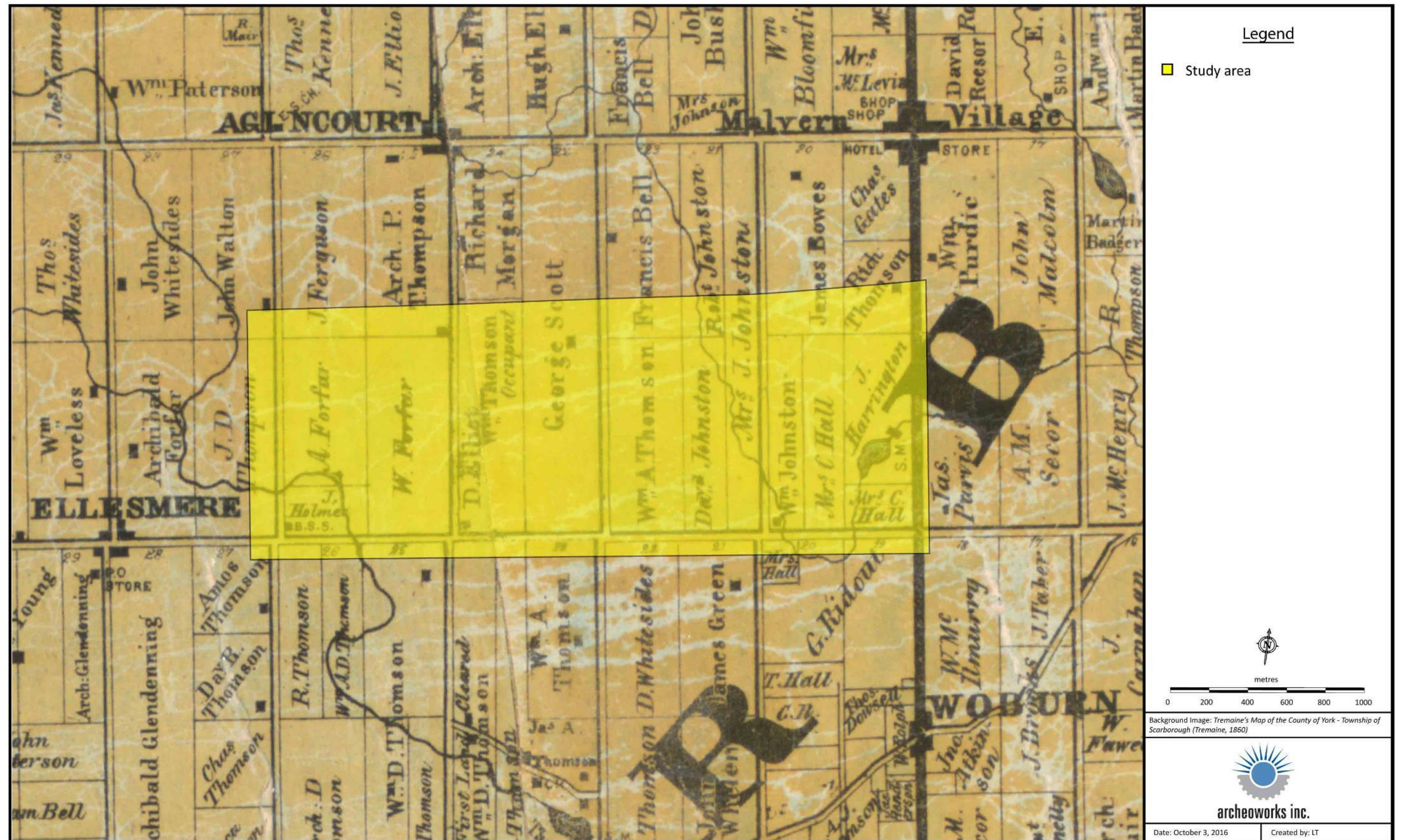
Map 1: Topographical map 1:30,000, NTS Markham 030M14 (east tile) (Government of Canada, 2016) identifying the Stage 1 AA study area.



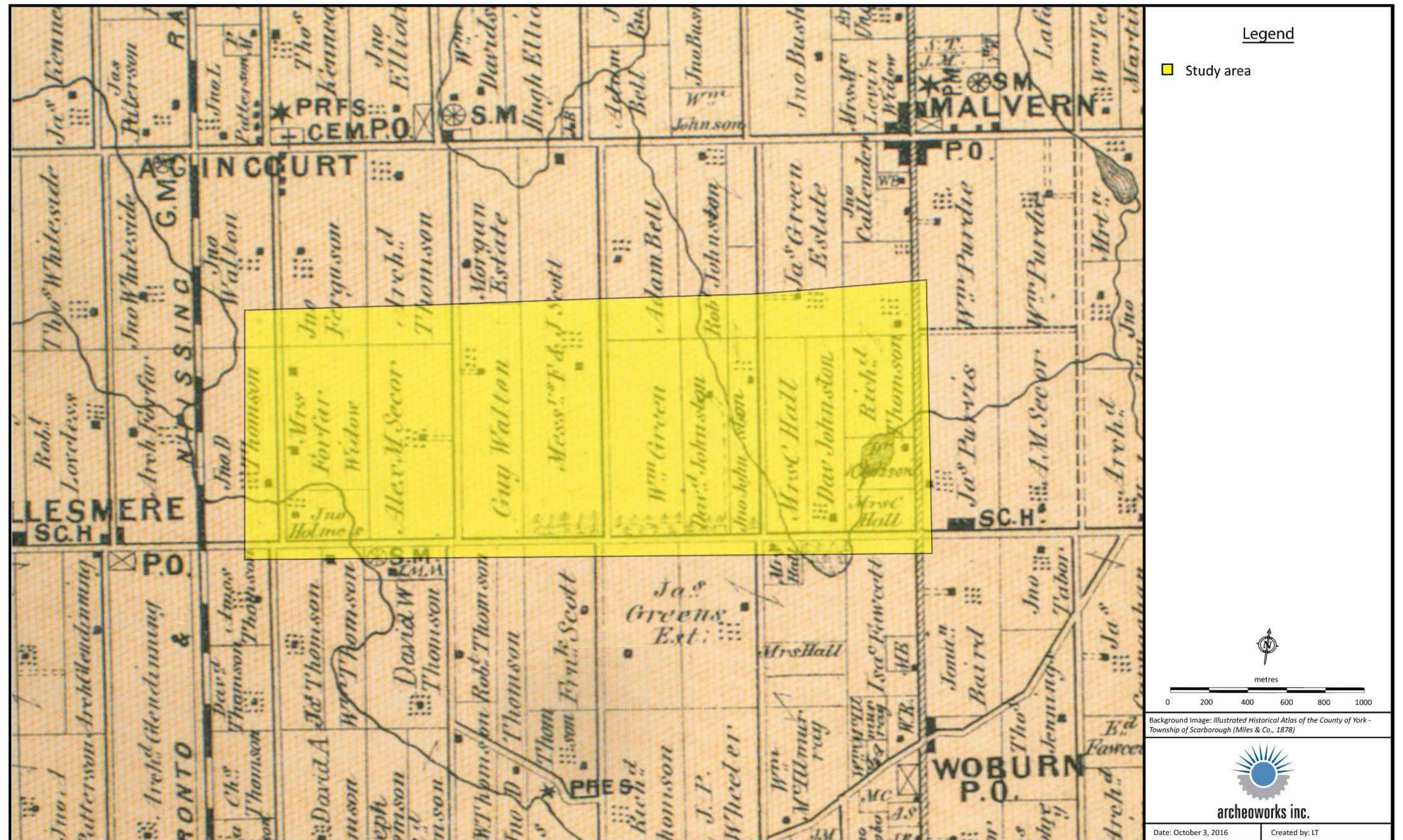
Map 2 Identifying areas of archaeological potential within the study area according to the City of Toronto’s AMP (City of Toronto, 2008).



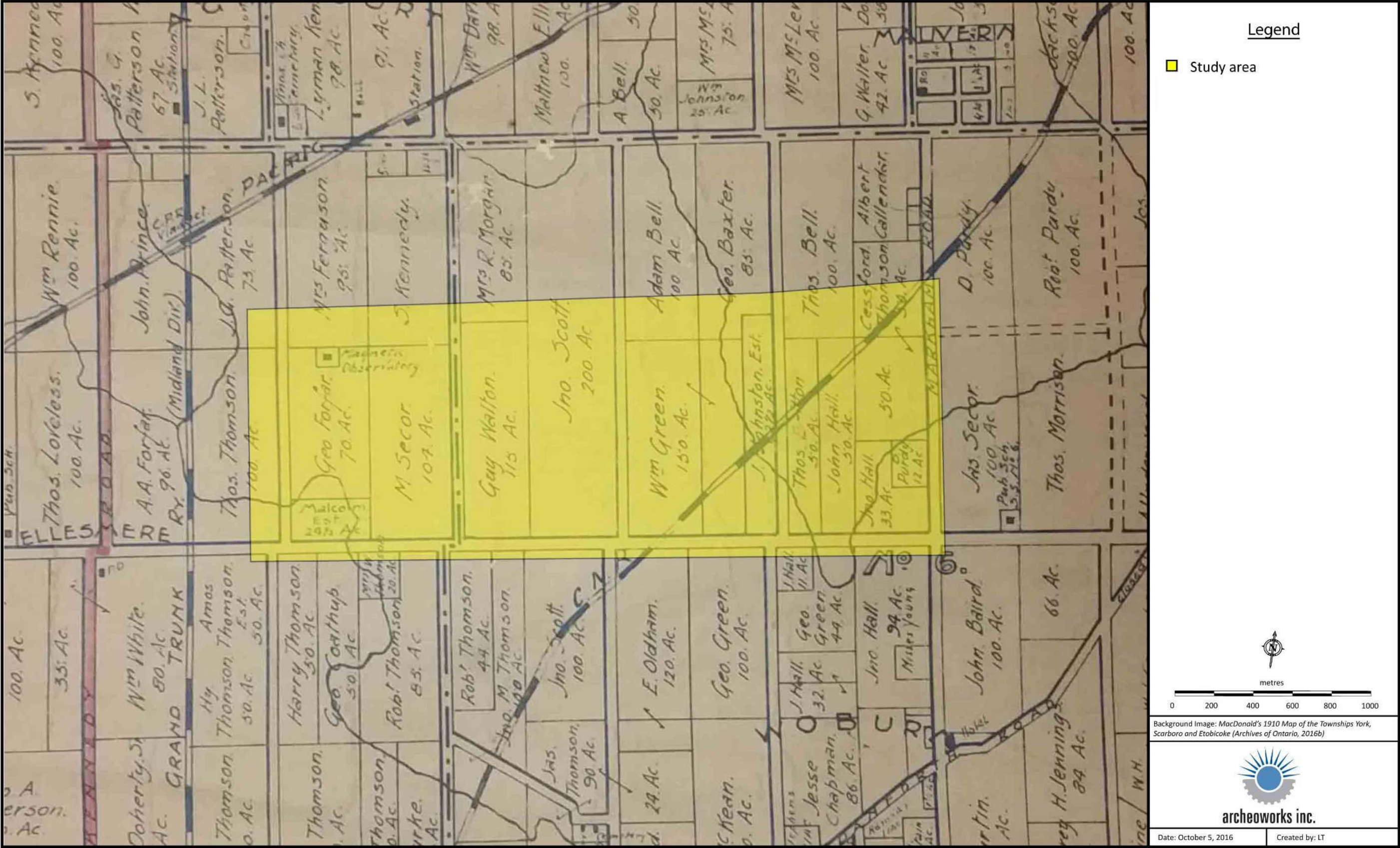
Map 3: Stage 1 AA study area within the Wheelock's 1860 Map of the County of York (Archives of Ontario, 2016a).



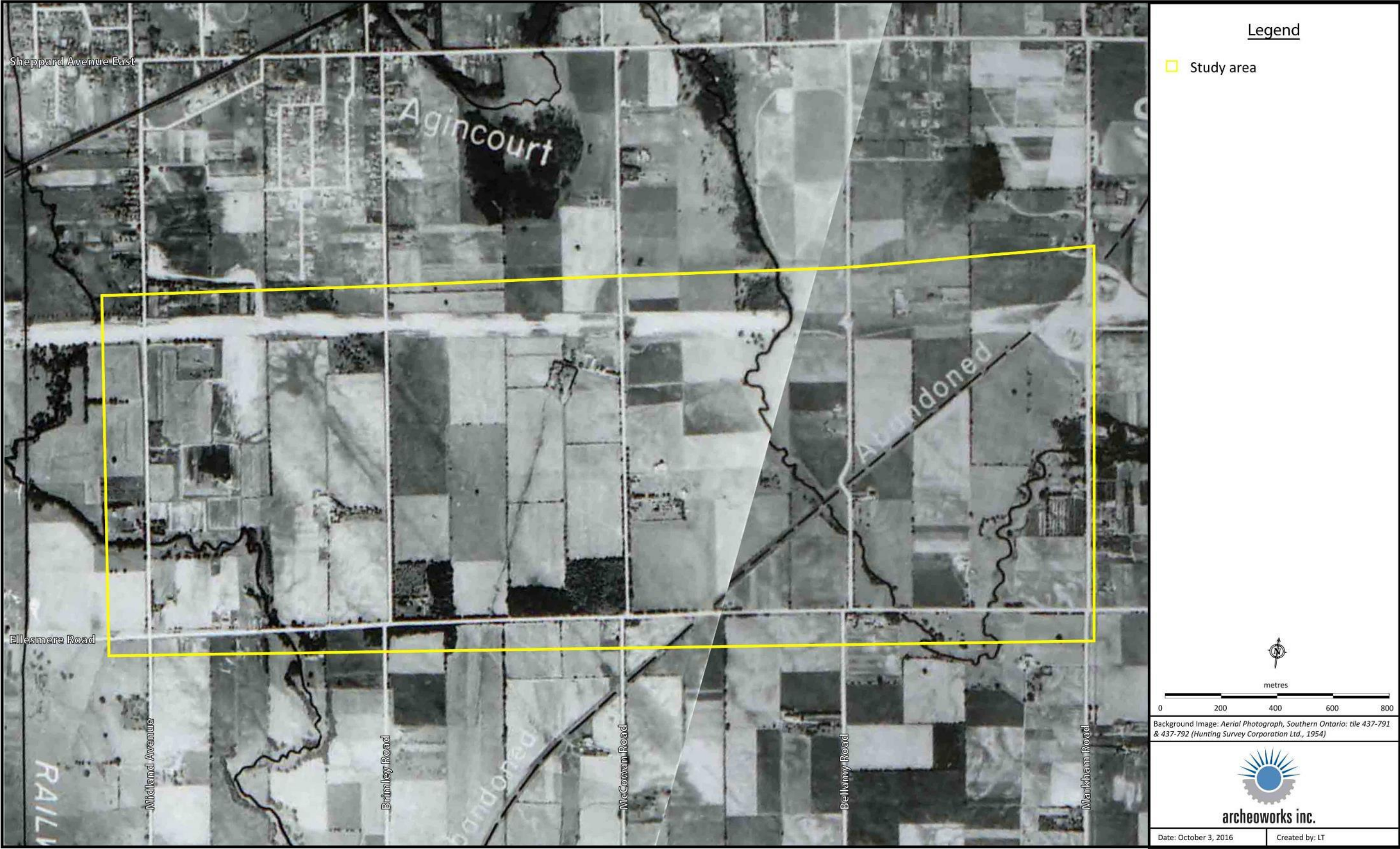
Map 4: Stage 1 AA study area within the Tremaine Map of the County of York (Tremaine, 1860).



Map 5: Stage 1 AA study area within the Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of York (Miles & Co., 1878).



Map 6: Stage 1 AA study area within MacDonald's 1910 Map of the Townships York, Scarboro and Etobicoke (Archives of Ontario, 2016b).



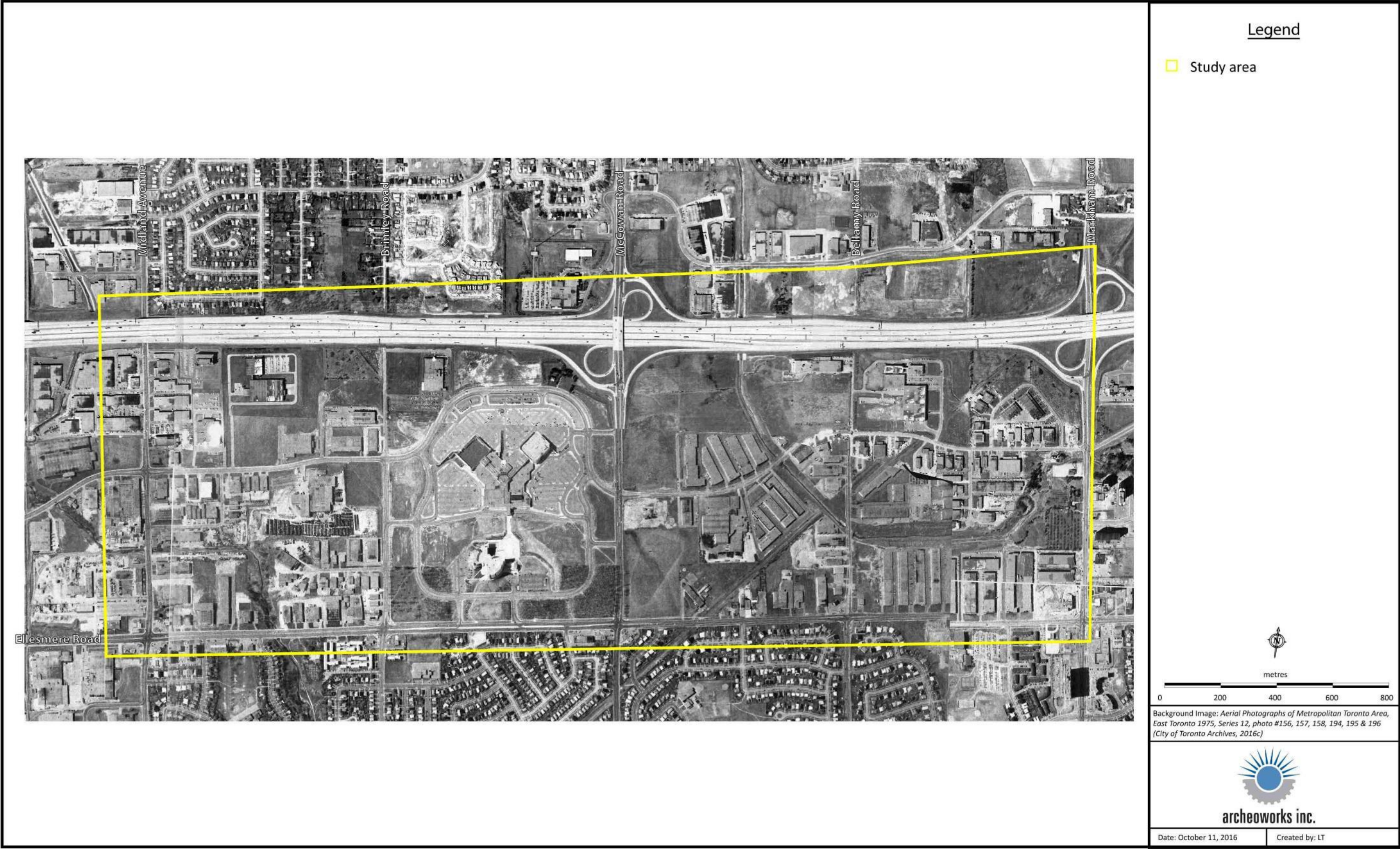
Map 7: Stage 1 AA study area within a 1954 aerial photograph (Hunting Survey Corporation Ltd., 1954).



Map 8: Study area within a 1965 aerial photograph (City of Toronto Archives, 2016).



Map 9: Study area within a 1970 aerial photograph (City of Toronto Archives, 2016b).



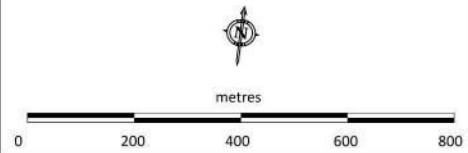


Map 11: Study area within a 1987 aerial photograph (City of Toronto Archives, 2016d).



Legend

Study area



Background Image: Aerial Photographs of Metropolitan Toronto Area, East Toronto 1992, Series 12, photo #56n & 57n (City of Toronto Archives, 2016e)



archeoworks inc.

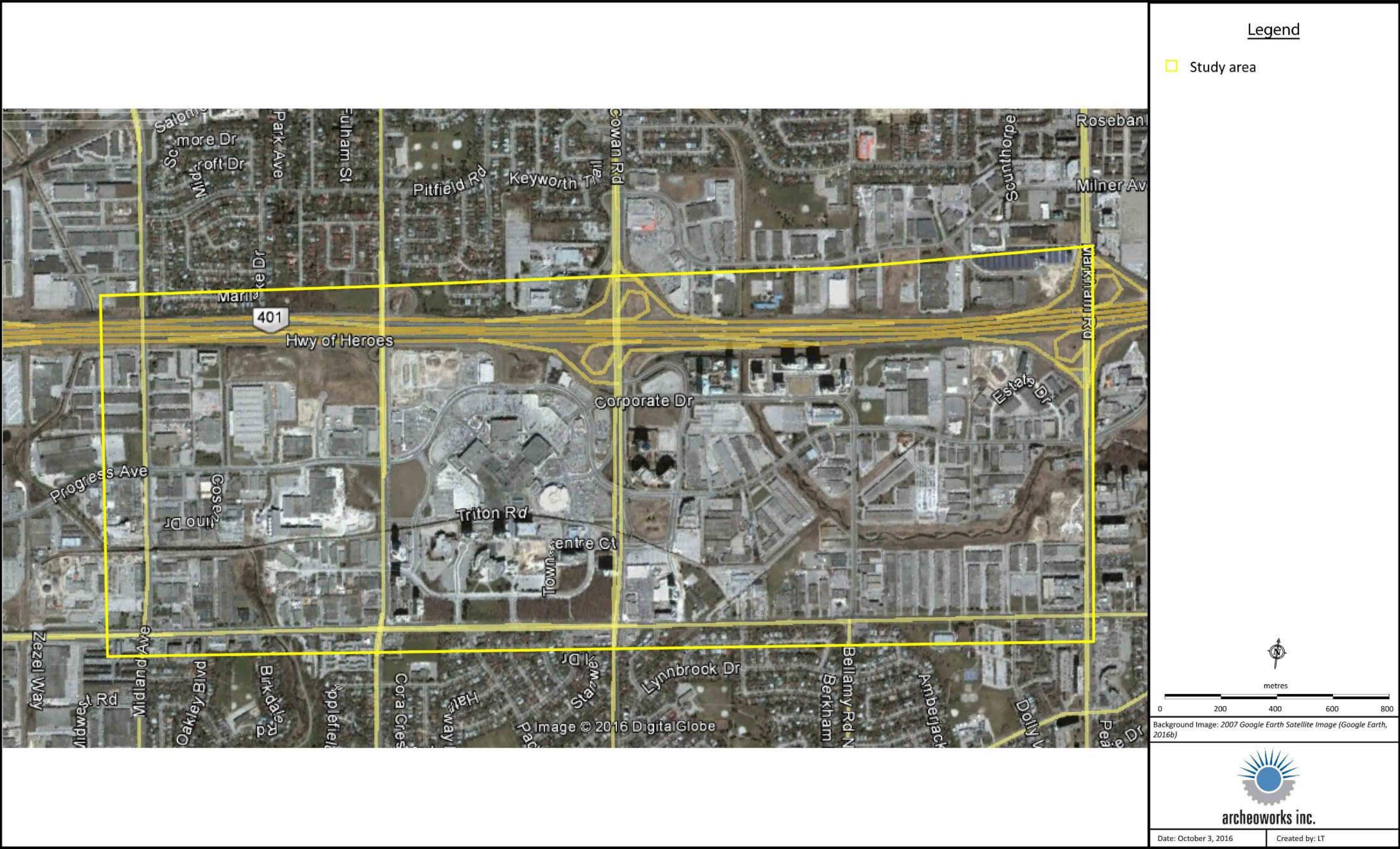
Date: October 11, 2016

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Map 12: Study area within a 1992 aerial photograph (City of Toronto Archives, 2016e).

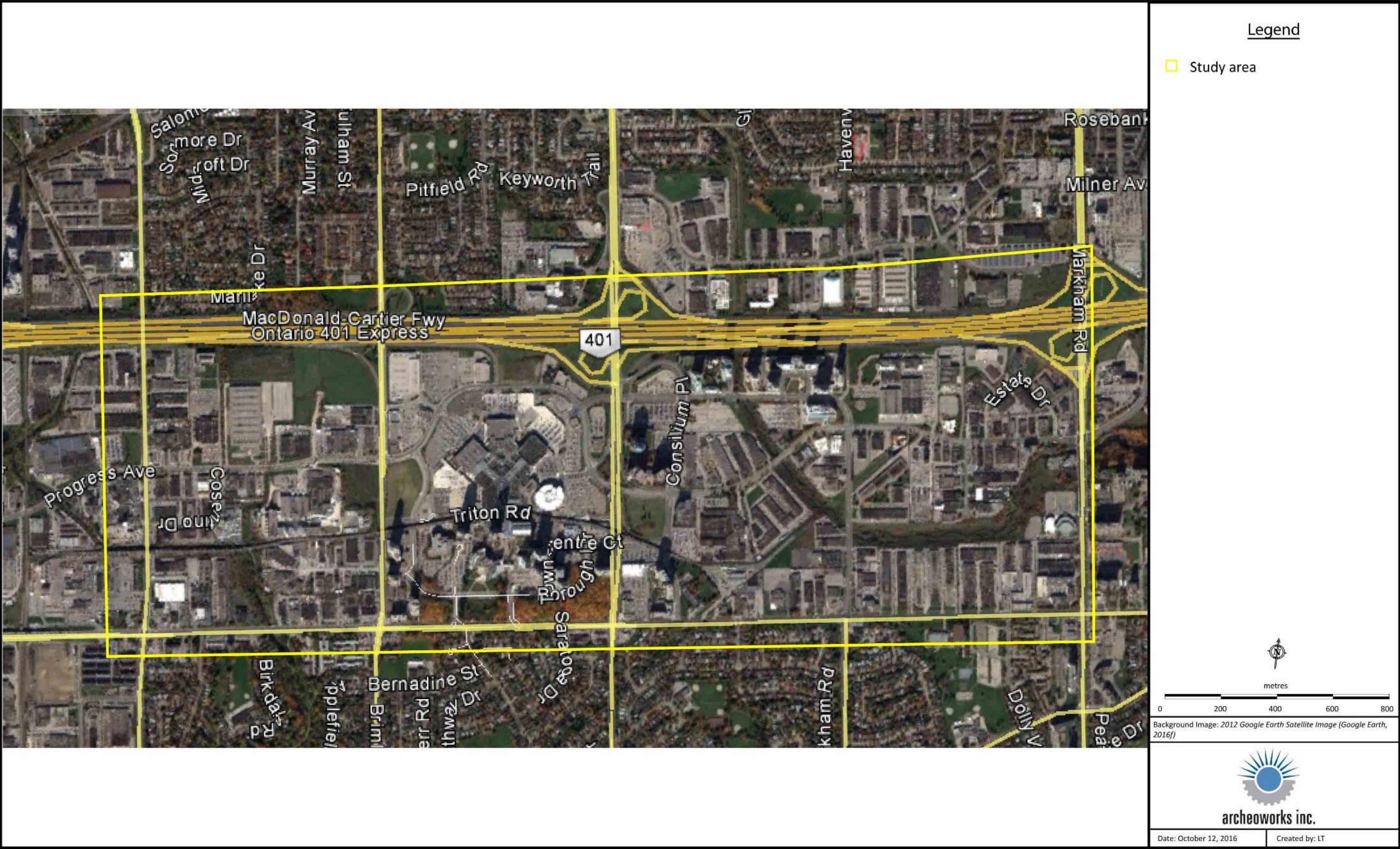








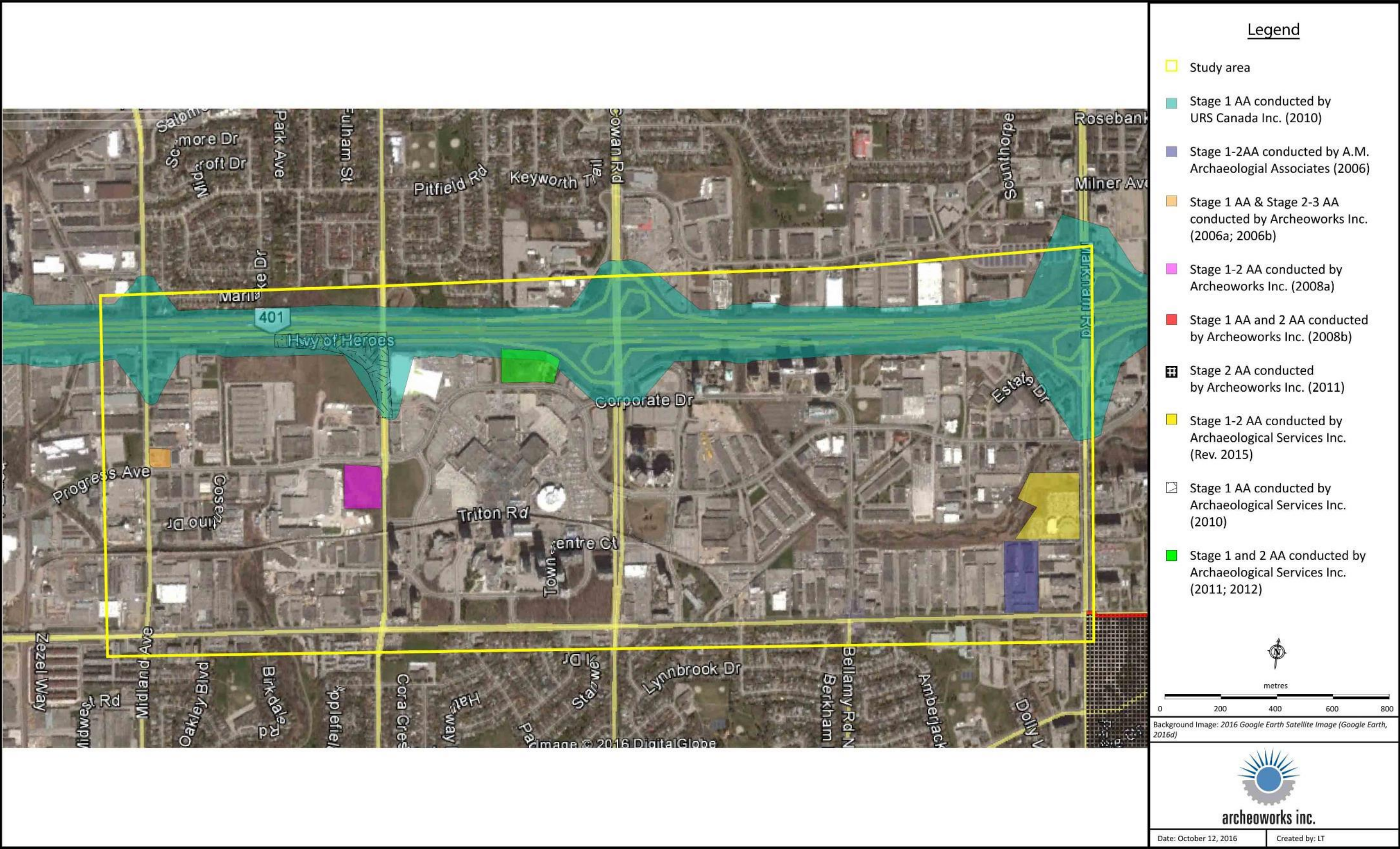
Map 16: Stage 1 AA study area within a 2009 satellite image (Google Earth, 2016c).



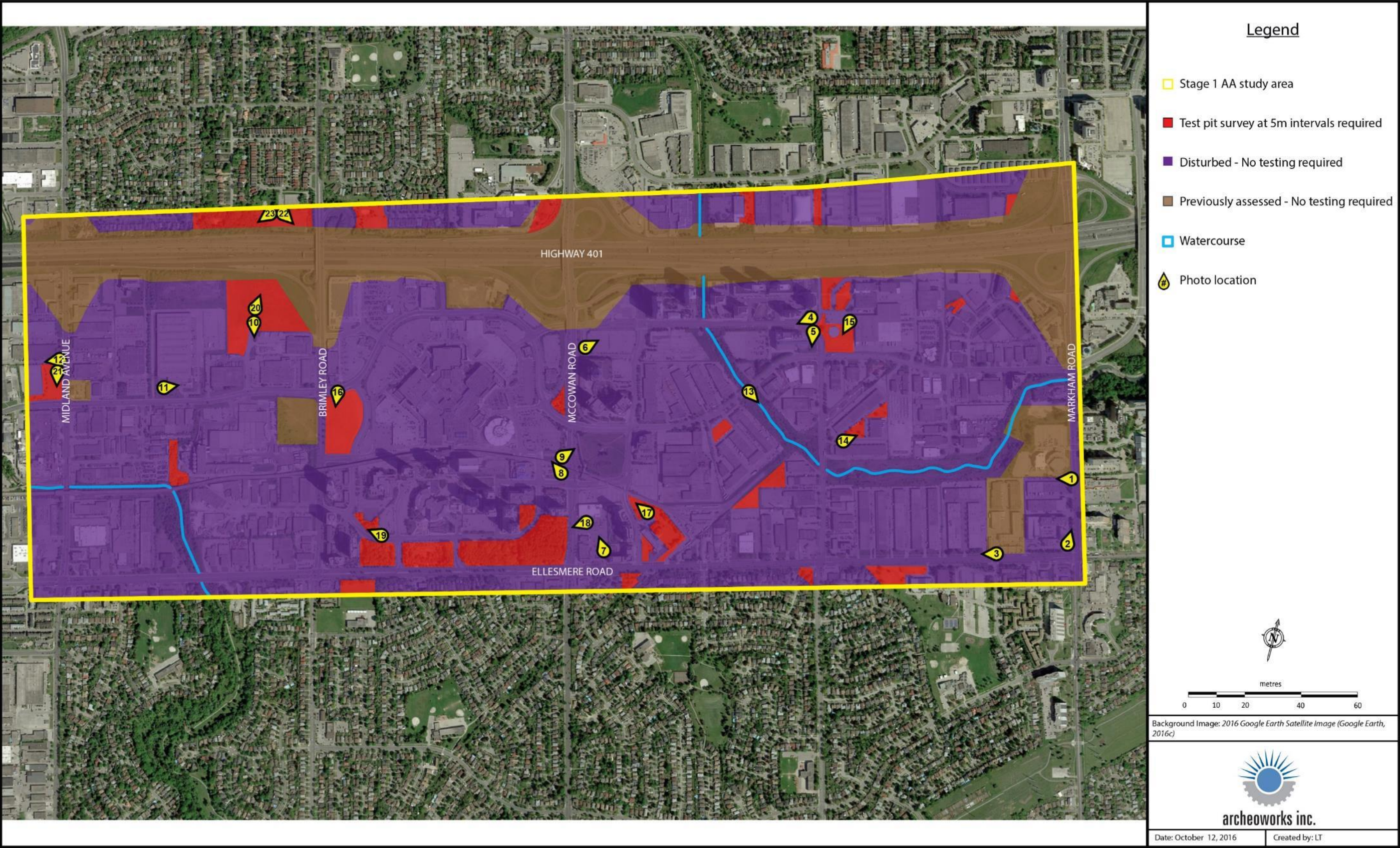




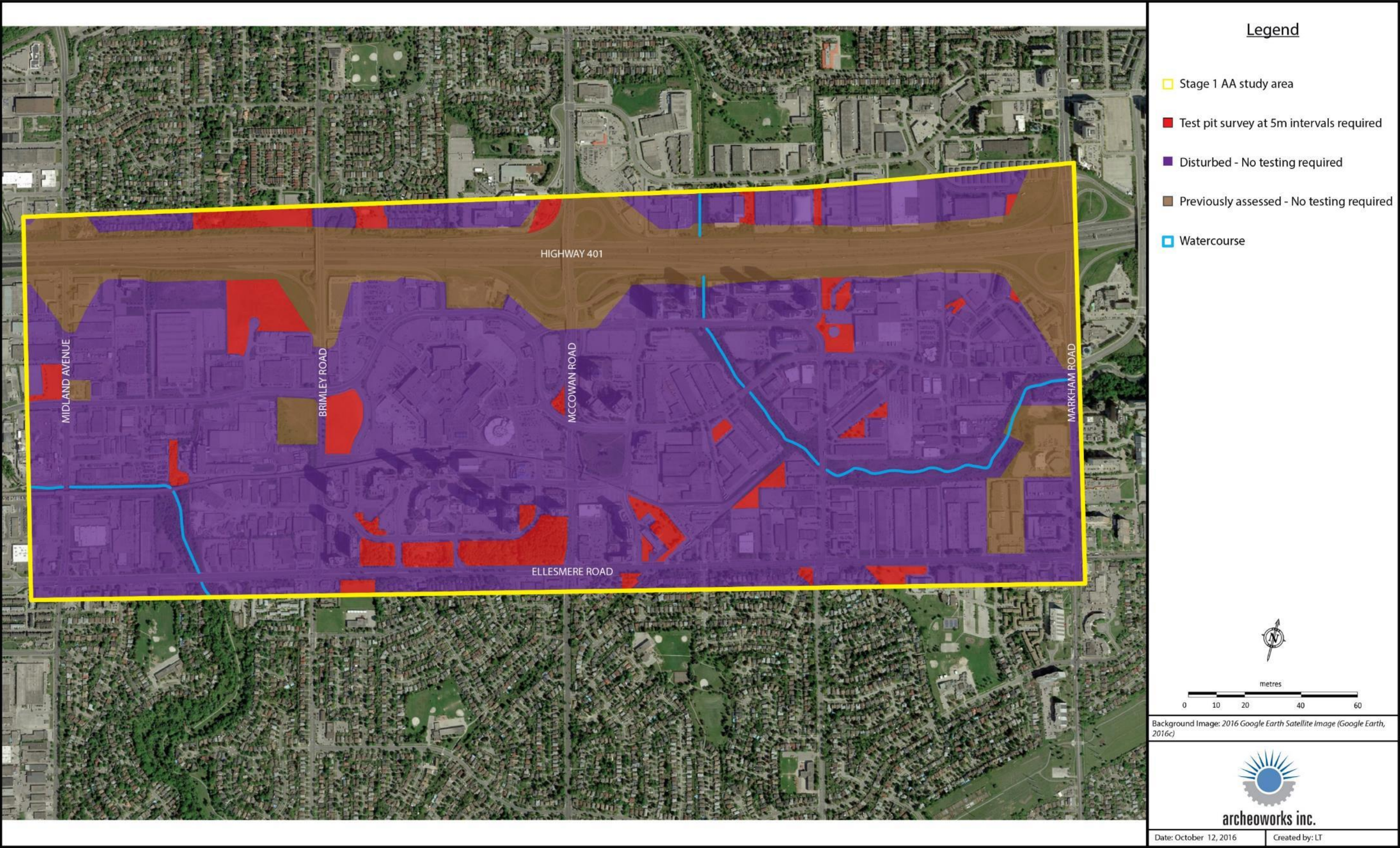
Map 19: Stage 1 AA study area within a 2016 satellite image (Google Earth, 2016d).



Map 20: Previous AAs within 50 metres of the study area.



Map 21: Stage 1 AA results of the study area with photo locations indicated.



Map 22: Stage 1 AA results of the study area.

APPENDIX B: SUMMARY OF BACKGROUND RESEARCH

Feature of Archaeological Potential		Yes	No	Unknown	Comment
1	Known archaeological sites within 300 m?	X			If Yes, potential confirmed
Physical Features		Yes	No	Unknown	Comment
2	Is there water on or near the property?	X			If Yes, potential confirmed
2a	Presence of primary water source within 300 metres of the study area (lakes, rivers, streams, creeks)		X		If Yes, potential confirmed
2b	Presence of secondary water source within 300 metres of the study area (intermittent creeks and streams, springs, marshes, swamps)	X			If Yes, potential confirmed
2c	Features indicating past presence of water source within 300 metres (former shorelines, relic water channels, beach ridges)	X			If Yes, potential confirmed
2d	Accessible or inaccessible shoreline (high bluffs, swamp or marsh fields by the edge of a lake, sandbars stretching into marsh)		X		If Yes, potential confirmed
3	Elevated topography (knolls, drumlins, eskers, plateaus, etc.)		X		If Yes to two or more of 3-5 or 7-10, potential confirmed
4	Pockets of well-drained sandy soil, especially near areas of heavy soil or rocky ground		X		If Yes to two or more of 3-5 or 7-10, potential confirmed
5	Distinctive land formations (mounds, caverns, waterfalls, peninsulas, etc.)		X		If Yes to two or more of 3-5 or 7-10, potential confirmed
Cultural Features		Yes	No	Unknown	Comment
6	Is there a known burial site or cemetery that is registered with the Cemeteries Regulation Unit on or directly adjacent to the property?		X		If Yes, potential confirmed
7	Associated with food or scarce resource harvest areas (traditional fishing locations, food extraction areas, raw material outcrops, etc.)		X		If Yes to two or more of 3-5 or 7-10, potential confirmed
8	Indications of early Euro-Canadian settlement (monuments, cemeteries, structures, etc.) within 300 metres	X			If Yes to two or more of 3-5 or 7-10, potential confirmed
9	Associated with historic transportation route (historic road, trail, portage, rail corridor, etc.) within 100 metres of the property	X			If Yes to two or more of 3-5 or 7-10, potential confirmed
Property-specific Information		Yes	No	Unknown	Comment
10	Contains property designated under the Ontario Heritage Act	X			If Yes to two or more of 3-5 or 7-10, potential confirmed
11	Local knowledge (aboriginal communities, heritage organizations, municipal heritage committees, etc.)		X		If Yes, potential confirmed
12	Recent ground disturbance, not including agricultural cultivation (post-1960, extensive and deep land alterations)	X – Parts of study area			If Yes, low archaeological potential is determined

APPENDIX C: ARCHIVAL DATA

Table C1: Abstract Index Books, ca.1798 -1899 –North half of Lot 25, Concession 1, Township of Scarborough, County of York

No. of Instrument	Instrument	Its Date	Date of Registry	Grantor	Grantee	Quantity of Land	Consideration or Amount of Mortgage	Remarks
	Patent	7Oct1857		Crown	William D. Thompson	94 acres		
236	Will	26Mar1853	4Apl1870	Andrew D. Thomson			\$-	
1426	Will	30Mar1877	5Apl1878	William D. Thomson	Daniel Thomson	1/4A, NW Cor, 20a (?)	\$-	
1451	G.	28May1878	1June1878	David W. Thomson	Isabella Thomson	pt 1/4	\$1.00	
1453	G.	28May1878	1June1878	Joseph M. Thomson	Isabella Thomson	pt 1/4oo	\$1.00	
1452	G.	28May1878	1June1878	William W. Thomson	Isabella Thomson	pt 20a	\$1.00	
1458	R.	30May1878	11June1878	Amos Thomson, et al	William W. Thomson	pt 20a	\$1.00	
1459	R.	30May1878	11June1878	Amos Thomson, et al	David W. Thomson	pt 1/4oo	\$1.00	
1712	M.	3Jan1880	7Jan1880	William W. Thomson, et ux	John F. Davison	NW Cor, 20a	\$250	
4279	M.	2Apl1891	24Apl1891	William W. Thomson, et ux	John F. Davison	pt 20a	\$250	
5913	M.	12May1895	14May1895	William W. Thomson & Eliza, his wife	Richard Clark	E1/2 of N1/2	\$900	

Table C2: Abstract Index Books, ca.1798 -1899 –Lot 26, Concession 1, Township of Scarborough, County of York

No. of Instrument	Instrument	Its Date	Date of Registry	Grantor	Grantee	Quantity of Land	Consideration or Amount of Mortgage	Remarks
2133	Patent	10Aug1801		Crown	Robert Isaac DeGrey			
224	B&S	7Dec1801	11Dec1801	Robert Isaac DeGrey	Thomas Ridout	All	£104	
253	B&S	2Mar1802	24Apl1802	Thomas Ridout, et ux	Joseph Forsyth	100 S1/2		
333	B&S	14Mar1803	13June1803	Robert Isaac DeGrey	Angus McDonell			See... unreadable
586	B&S	23Mar1802	19Apl1805	Thomas Ridout, et ux	Charles Julian	100 Acres N1/2		
3238	B&S	18Sept1815	22Sept1818	Charles Julian	John Ellis	100 Acres N1/2	£50	
3552	B&S	18Oct1819	15Jan1820	William A. Forsyth	David Thompson	100 Acres S1/2	£100	
45854	B&S	23Sept1818	5Oct1852	John Ellis	Richard Thompson	100 Acres N1/2	£75	
88205	B&S	18Nov1836	23June1865	Richard Thompson	Andrew D. Thompson	50A E1/2 of N1/2	£37	
1330	G.	12June1834	16Oct1877	David Thomson Sr.	Archibald Thomson	S1/2 100a	£175.0.0	
1406	Will	13Feb1867	12Mar1878	Richard D. Thomson	James Thomson	W1/2 of N1/2	\$--	
1876	Will	25Nov1873	3Dec1880	Archibald D. Thomson	David A. Thomson	S1/2, 94a	\$--	
2091	G.	1Feb1882	17Feb1882	James Thomson, et ux	David R. Thomson	W1/2 of N1/2	\$4,750	
2092	M.	10Feb1882	17Feb1882	David R. Thomson, et ux	Wm. H. L. Gordon	NW1/4	\$7,500	
2927	M.	10Feb1882	14Feb1882	David R. Thomson, et ux	Scott Ann Inv. Co.	NW1/4	\$2,600	
2928	D.M.	10Feb1882	14Feb1882	W.H.L. Gordon	David R. Thomson	NW1/4	\$7,500	
3882	M.	19Mar1890	27Mar1890	William A. D. Thomson	Thomas Morgan, et al	E1/2 of N1/2	\$250	
4545	Will	23Apl1891	16June1891	David R. Thomson	Henry W. Thomson	W1/2 of N1/2	\$--	
5580	Will	29Mar1893	10Feb1894	David A. Thomson	Archibald Thomson	S1/2 100a	\$--	
5584	G.	26Jan1894	19Feb1894	Archibald A. Thomson, Henry Thomson, Robert Thomson & James Ley, Exs	Archibald D. Thomson	S1/2 100a	\$1.00	

No. of Instrument	Instrument	Its Date	Date of Registry	Grantor	Grantee	Quantity of Land	Consideration or Amount of Mortgage	Remarks
5585	M.	13Feb1894	19Feb1894	Archibald A. Thomson & Mary E., his wife	William Gray	S1/2 100a	\$4,700	
5776	D.M.	1Dec1894	4Dec1894	Scottish An Sav.&Co.	Henry W. Thomson	NW1/4	\$2,600	2927
5918	D.M.	14May1895	17May1895	Thomas Morgan & George Morgan	William A.D. Thomson	E1/2 of N1/2	\$250	3882
5913	M.	13May1895	14May1895	William A. Thomson	Richard Clarke	E1/2 of N1/2	\$900	

Table C3: Abstract Index Books, ca.1798 -1899 –Lot 19, Concession 2, Township of Scarborough, County of York

No. of Instrument	Instrument	Its Date	Date of Registry	Grantor	Grantee	Quantity of Land	Consideration or Amount of Mortgage	Remarks
2474	Patent	1Nov1808		Crown	Richard Hatt	All		
10621	B&S	21Feb1834	26Mar1834	Ralph Flemming, et al	William Proudfoot	All		
11022	B&S	28July1834	14Aug1834	William Proudfoot	Joseph Harrington	75ac, pt S1/2	£168	
11023	M.	28July1834	15Aug1834	Joseph Harrington	William Proudfoot	75ac, pt S1/2	£126.11/3	13282
11024	B&S	28July1834	15Aug1834	William Proudfoot	George Ridout	25ac, pt S1/2	£56.5/	
11025	M.	28July1834	16Aug1834	George Ridout	William Proudfoot	25ac, pt S1/2	£42.3/	14603
13282	D.M.	8Sept1836	12Oct1836	William Proudfoot	Joseph Harrington			
14603	D.M.	23Oct1837	26Oct1837	William Proudfoot	George Ridout			
19233	B&S	12Jan1842	19Jan1842	George Ridout	Teasdale Hall	25ac, pt S1/2	£125	
19486	B&S	4Nov1841	19Mar1842	William Proudfoot, et ux	Joseph Walton	50A, N1/2	£200	
20511	B&S	4Jan1843	6Jan1843	Joseph Walton, et ux	Ingol S. Burton	50A, N1/2	£225	
23095	B&S	22Mar1844	15Aug1844	Ingol Burton, et ux	James Mapes	10A N end	£50	
23147	M.	21Aug1844	26Aug1844	James Mapes, et ux	William Holden	10A N end	£40	24849
24848	B&S	29Aug1844	3July1845	James Mapes, et ux	William Burton	1 1/2 acres	£32	
24849	D.M.	27June1845	3July1845	William Holden	James Mapes, et ux			
24850	B&S	27June1845	3July1845	James Mapes, et ux	Jonathan Gates	8 1/2A, N end	£125	
32744	M.	30Oct1848	30Oct1848	Ingol S. Burton	Jonathan Gates	50A, N1/2	£50	
33138	B&S	13Dec1848	18Dec1848	William Proudfoot, et ux	Richard Thompson	50 S1/2 of N1/2	£300	
41835	B&S	1Oct1851	2Oct1851	Ingol S. Burton, et ux	Jonathan Gates	50A, N1/2	£350	
58836	G.	12July1855	25July1855	Teasdale Hall, et ux	School Trustees	pt	12/	
71820	Will	10Jan1853	13Mar1858	Jonathan Gates				
72110	G.	16Oct1856	27Mar1858	James Lepper, et ux	Charles Gates	50A, Npt	£62.10	
74431	M.	24Sept1858	27Sept1858	Charles Gates, et ux	Joseph Hossackes	50A, N1/2	\$1,000.00	88054
77240	B&S	9June1859	9June1859	George Ridout, et ux	Catherine Hall, et al	25A, SE angle		
78051	M.	24Mar1865	27Aprl1865	Charles Gates, et ux	Joseph Hossackes	50A, N1/2	\$400.00	
78054	D.M.	27Apl1865	28Apl1865	Joseph Hossackes	Charles Gates, et ux			
504	G.	30Nov1871	18Jan1882	Abraham Harrington, et ux	Richard Thompson	N1/2 of S1/2, 50a	\$3,200	
505	G.	30Nov1871	18Jan1882	Abraham Harrington, et ux	Lorenzo D. Closson, et ux	N1/2 of S1/4, 25a	\$3,300	
506	M.	18Dec1871	18Jan1882	Lorenzo D. Closson, et ux	William Cawthra	N1/2 of S1/4, 25a	\$2,200	
507	M.	18Dec1871	18Jan1882	Richard Thompson, et ux	William Cawthra	N1/2 of S1/2, 50a	\$2,133.24	
530	G.	7Dec1871	7Mar1872	Richard Thompson, et ux	Archibald Plunderson	pt S1/2 of N1/2, 1a	\$700	

No. of Instrument	Instrument	Its Date	Date of Registry	Grantor	Grantee	Quantity of Land	Consideration or Amount of Mortgage	Remarks
709	G.	5July1870	26Jan1873	Archibald B. Fisher	Columbus H. Greene	N50a, Ex 1 1/2a	\$3,000	
734	D.M.	25Nov1873	25Nov1875	William Cawthra	Richard Thompson	N1/2 of S1/2, 50a	\$2,133	507
811	D.M.	30Mar1874	1May1874	Arthur L. Boswell	Columbus H. Greene	N1/4, 50a, Ex. 1 1/2a	\$1,100	88051
812	G.	30Mar1874	1May1874	Columbus H. Greene, et ux	John Calander	N1/4, 50a, Ex. 1 1/2a	\$3,500	
813	M.	30Mar1874	1May1874	John Calander	Columbus H. Greene	N1/4, 50a, Ex. 1 1/2a	\$2,000	
892	D.M.	18Dec1874	18Dec1874	William Cawthra	Lorenzo D. Closson	N1/2 of S1/4, 50a	\$2,200	506
986	G.	29Mar1875	17Sept1878	Archibald Plunderward	Sarah Herrington	pt S1/2 of N1/2, 1/4a	\$150	
1051	G.	18Feb1876	19Feb1876	Lorenzo D. Closson, et ux	Samuel R. Richardon	N1/2 of S1/2, 25a	\$4,000	
1062	M.	18Feb1876	19Feb1876	Samuel Richardson, et ux	Lorenzo D. Closson	N1/2 of S1/2, 25a	\$3,000	
1343	M.	26Nov1877	26Nov1877	Richard Thompson, et ux	William Cawthra	N1/2 of S1/2, 50a	\$1,000	
1406	Will	13Feb1867	12Mar1878	Richard D. Thompson	Richard Thompson, et ux	S1/2 of N1/2	\$-	
1431	G.	20Apl1878	20Apl1878	Samuel R. Richardon, et ux	Lorenzo D. Closson	N1/2 of S1/4	\$1.00	SM
1550	G.	31May1878	13Jan31879	Catherine Hall, et al	John Hall	ptS1/2, 25a	\$1,700	
1551	M.	22Aug1878	13Jan1879	John Hall	Catherine Hall	ptS1/2, 25a	\$5,000	
1569	M.	7Feb1879	10Feb1879	L.D. Closson, et ux	Farmers L. & Sav. Co.	N1/2 of S1/4, 25a	\$1,500	
1724	Will	11Feb1873	12Jan1880	Charles Gates	Clement Davis	pt	\$--	
1780	D.M.	19Mar1880	19Mar1880	Columbus H. Greene, et ux	John Calander	N50a, Ex 1 1/2a	\$2,000	813
2253	G.	2Jan1883	30Jan1883	George Burton, et ux	John Calander	pt	\$800	
2254	M.	2Jan1883	30Jan1883	John Callander, et ux	George Burton	pt	\$300	
2278	G.	11Feb1883	21Mar1883	Archibald Underwood	Andrew Johnson	pt S1/2 of N1/2	\$200	
2625	R.	28Aug1885	18Sept1885	James Hall	John Hall	pt S1/2, 25a	\$2,150	
2626	M.	17Sept1885	18Sept1885	John Hall	Catherine Hall	pt S1/2, 25a	\$1,700	
2660	D.M.	11Nov1885	16Nov1885	Farmers L. & Sav. Co.	Lorenzo D. Closson	N1/2 of S1/2	\$1,500	156?
3012	A.M.	26Apl1887	20Apl1887	Albert Callander	Farmers L. & Sav. Co.	Npt	\$400	
2048	G.	9Jan1887	29Jan1887	Lorenzo D. Closson	John Hall	pt [...]1/2 of N1/2	unreadable	
3759	G.	12Jan1888	14Jan1888	Lorenzo D. Closson, et ux	Alexander Rogers	pt 8 1/4a	\$2,580	
3160	M.	12Jan1888	14Jan1888	Alexander Rogers, et ux	Lorenzo D. Closson	pt 8 1/4a	\$600	
3180	A.M.	7Dec1887	1Feb1888	John Callander, et ux	Waterous Engine Co.	pt 50a	\$175	
3317	A.M.	3July1888	1July1888	Lorenzo D. Closson, et ux	Western Can. L & Sav. Co.	pt	\$600	
3328	G.	10July1888	18July1888	Lorenzo D. Closson, et ux	Alexander Rogers	E1/3 of N1/2 of S1/4	\$1.00	
3329	M.	17Jan1888	18July1888	Alexander Rogers, et ux	Western Can. L & Sav. Co.	E1/3 of N1/2 of S1/4	\$600	
3355	D.M.	1Oct1888	1Oct1888	Western Can. L & Sav. Co.	Alexander Rogers	pt 8 1/4a	\$600	3160
3549	G.	20May1889	4June1889	Alexander Rogers, et ux	Hannah Powell	E1/3 of N1/2 of S1/4, 8 1/4a	\$5,000	
3550	D.M.	17May1887	4June1889	Western Can. L & Sav. Co.	Alexander Rogers	E1/3 of N1/2 of S1/4, 8 1/4a	\$600	
3551	M.	23May1889	4June1889	Hannah Powell	J. B. Thompson	E1/3 of N1/2 of S1/4, 8 1/4a	\$1,500	
3552	M.	23May1889	5June1889	Hannah Powell	John W. Rogers	E1/3 of N1/2 of S1/4, 8 1/4a	\$388	
3639	M.	27May1889	27May1889	Hannah Powell	John O. Anderson	E1/3 of N1/2 of S1/4, 8 1/4a	\$1.00	
3784	M.	5Dec1889	5Dec1889	Richard Thompson	Sarah C. Cawthra	E1/3 of N1/2 of S1/4, 8 1/4a	\$2,600	
3972	D.M.	24May1890	6June1890	John W. Rogers	Hannah Powell	E1/3 of S1/4	\$388	3552
3774	D.M.	3June1890	6June1890	John O. Anderson	Hannah Powell	E1/3 of N1/2 of S1/4,	\$1,200	3629
3973	G.	24May1890	6June1890	Hannah Powell	John H. McDugall	E1/3 of N1/2 of S1/4,	\$5,000	SM

No. of Instrument	Instrument	Its Date	Date of Registry	Grantor	Grantee	Quantity of Land	Consideration or Amount of Mortgage	Remarks
4007	G.	18July1890	19July1890	John Hall, et ux	John H. McDugall	pt 6 3/4a	\$950	
4042	D.M.	4Oct1890	4Oct1890	Catherine Hall	John Hall	pt S1/2	\$1,700	2626
5198	G.	29June1892	3Aug1892	John H. McDugall, et ux	Alexander Rogers	pt 6 3/4a... unreadable	\$3,500	
5284	G.	1Nov1892	17Nov1892	Alexander Rogers, et ux	Norman Allen	pt 6 3/4a & 8 1/4a, SE1/4 of N1/2	\$1, Ex	
5560	M.	4Sept1893	18Dec1893	Sarah Closson, executor of L. Closson	Norman Allen	pt 6 3/4a & 8 1/4a	\$3,000	
5566	G.	4Sept1893	2Jan1894	Norman Allen & Alice L. his wife	Sarah Cannif	pt 6 3/4a & 8 1/4a	\$3,500	

Table C4: Abstract Index Books, ca.1798 -1899 –North half of Lot 20, Concession 2, Township of Scarborough, County of York

No. of Instrument	Instrument	Its Date	Date of Registry	Grantor	Grantee	Quantity of Land	Consideration or Amount of Mortgage	Remarks
	Patent	29Dec1858		Crown	James Bowes	100 acres		
23019	G.	26Sept1861	1Oct1861	James Bowes, et ux	William Clarke	All	\$6,000	
23020	M.	26Sept1861	1Oct1861	William Clarke, et ux	James Bowes	All	\$5,900	
109	D.M.	7Jan1869	27Jan1869	James Bowes	William Clark	All 100a	\$5,900	83000
389	G.	22Feb1871	1Mar1871	William Clarke, et ux	James Green	All 100a	\$6,500	
2186	G.	28Apl1882	27Sept1882	William Green, et al	James Green	N1/2 100a	\$1.00	
2284	G.	30Mar1882	3Apl1883	James Green, et ux	Thomas Bell	N1/2 100a	\$7,000	
2285	M.	30Mar1882	3Apl1883	Thomas Bell, et ux	John Hamilton	N1/2 100a	\$4,000	
2293	DofT.	28Apl1882	10Apl1883	James Green, et ux	William Green	N1/2 100a	\$18c	

Table C5: Abstract Index Books, ca.1798 -1899 –Lot 24, Concession 2, Township of Scarborough, County of York

No. of Instrument	Instrument	Its Date	Date of Registry	Grantor	Grantee	Quantity of Land	Consideration or Amount of Mortgage	Remarks
2570	Patent	2Jan1828		Crown	Kings College	All 200 Acs		
28433	B&S	18Jan1847	5Feb1847	Kings College	David Elliott			
30554	M.	6Jan1847	7Jan1848	David Elliott, et ux	George Sutton			34190
30906	D.Poll	22Feb1848	23Feb1848	Walter Elliott	David Elliott			
31477	D.Poll	22Feb1848	22Apl1848	Walter Elliott	John Elliott			
31478	B&S	24Mar1848	22Apl1848	Kings College	John Elliott	85A, Npt		
31479	B&S	20Apl1848	22Apl1848	John Elliott, et ux	David Elliott	50 Spt of 85A	£450	
32877	M.	17Nov1848	17Nov1848	John Elliott, et ux	Toronto Building Society	35A, Npt	£200	34037
34037	D.M.	20Mar1849	22Mar1849	Toronto Building Society	John Elliott, et ux			
34038	B&S	21Mar1849	22Mar1849	John Elliott, et ux	James Jason	85A, Npt	£625	
34190	D.M.	5Apl1849	5Apl1849	George Sutton	David Elliott, et ux			
37210	M.	1June1850	5June1850	David Elliott, et ux	Samuel Mitchell	115 Acres		77337
56556	B&S	2Feb1855	3Feb1855	James Jason, et ux	Richard Morgan	85A, Npt	£1400	
71507	B&S	23Feb1858	24Feb1858	Richard Morgan	George Morgan	85A, Npt	£2000	
77003	M.	9May1859	13May1859	George Morgan, et ux	John Harvey	85A, Npt	£400	85959

No. of Instrument	Instrument	Its Date	Date of Registry	Grantor	Grantee	Quantity of Land	Consideration or Amount of Mortgage	Remarks
77275	M.	13June1859	14June1859	David Elliott, et ux	Samuel Mitchell			88117
77337	D.M.	14June1859	20June1859	Samuel Mitchell, et ux	David Elliot			
83000	M.	19Sept1861	26Sept1861	David Elliott, et ux	George M. Hubbard	115A, S1/2	\$700	88116
84539	B&S	28May1862	31May1862	David Elliott, et ux	John Likens	115A, S1/2	£1500	
84540	M.	30May1862	31May1862	John Likens, et ux	David Elliott	115A, S1/2	£594.17/2	88112
85872	Ind.	6Feb1863	11Apl1863	David Elliott	William D. Ardagh	115A, S1/2	£594.17/2	
85959	D.M.	8Mar1863	8May1863	John Harvey	George Morgan, et ux			
85962	M.	8May1863	9May1863	George Morgan	Duncan A. Fitzpatrick	85A, Npt	\$1,100	
86224	A.M.	5Sept1863	8Sept1863	John Likens, et ux	William Hall	115A, S1/2		
26385	B&S	7Nov1863	12Nov1863	William Hall	John Walton	115A, S1/2	\$5,685.00	
88111	D.Poll	12May1862	19May1865	Ellen Elliott	David Elliott			
88112	D.M.	23July1864	19May1865	David Elliott	John Likens, et ux			
88116	D.M.	5Dec1864	20May1865	George N. Hubbard	David Elliott et ux			
88517	A.M.	30Mar1865	2Nov1865	Duncan A. Fitzpatrick	Mary Fitzpatrick	85A, Npt		
88117	D.M.	13June1864	20May1865	Samuel Mitchell	David Elliott, et ux			
90027	D.M.	4Jan1868	28Jan1868	Mary Fitzpatrick	George Morgan	Npt 85a	\$1,100	
1252	Will	29Apl1873	19Mar1877	George Morgan	John Morgan	Npt 85a	\$--	
1288	Will	1May1876	31May1877	John Walton	Grey Walton	S1/2	\$--	
1897	R.	16Dec1880	24Dec1880	Margaret Goodfellow	Emma J. McCanland	N1/2	\$425	

Table C6: Abstract Index Books, ca.1798 -1899 –Lot 26, Concession 2, Township of Scarborough, County of York

No. of Instrument	Instrument	Its Date	Date of Registry	Grantor	Grantee	Quantity of Land	Consideration or Amount of Mortgage	Remarks
2609	Patent	16May1799		Crown	Archibald Thompson	All		
12080	B&S	20May1828	1Sept1835	Andrew Thompson, et al	Archibald Thompson	100A, N1/2	£87.10/	
12096	B&S	23Aug1835	8Sept1835	Archibald J. Thompson, et al	William Proudfoot	100A, N1/2	£400	
13919	B&S	2Mar1837	22Mar1837	William Proudfoot, et ux	Charles Franks	100A, N1/2	£400	
14548	B&S	5Sept1837	27Sept1837	Charles Franks	James Ferguson	100A, N1/2	£500	
14550	M.	20Sept1837	28Sept1837	John Ferguson, et ux	Charles Franks	100A, N1/2	£150	
20717	B&S	14Nov1817	24Feb1843	Archibald Thompson	Thomas Forfar	92A, S.end	£40	
20871	M.	20Mar1843	23Mar1843	John Ferguson, et ux	John Crawford	100A, N1/2	unreadable	unreadable
22372	D.M.	19Mar1844	22Mar1844	John Crawford	John Ferguson			
23723	B&S	16Mar1844	18Dec1844	Archibald Forfar, et ux	John Holmes	25A, pt S1/2	£96	unreadable
43116	B&S	30Dec1851	3Feb1852	Archibald Forfar, et ux	William Forfar	4 Acres	£40	
706	G.	14Jan1873	14Jan1873	Archibald Forfar, et ux	William A. Forfar	N&Wpt of S1/2	\$1,000	
771	T.	14Feb1874	14Feb1874	John Ferguson, et ux, et al	Thomas Whiteside	N1/2 100a	\$1&c.	
894	M.	23Dec1874	23Dec1874	John Holmes	Thomas Brownlee	pt S1/2 24a	\$600	
1249	G.	9Mar1877	17Mar1877	William Forfar, et ux	Alexander M. Secor	pt 4a	\$9,360	
1250	M.	9Mar1877	17Mar1877	Alexander M. Secor	William Forfar	pt 4a	\$5,360	
1506	D.M.	24Oct1878	4Nov1878	Thomas Brownless	John Holmes	pt of S1/2	\$1,600	894

No. of Instrument	Instrument	Its Date	Date of Registry	Grantor	Grantee	Quantity of Land	Consideration or Amount of Mortgage	Remarks
1535	A.M.	30Nov1878	30Nov1878	William Forfar	William Cawthra	pt 4a	\$4,000	
1752	Assg.	30Mar1878	14Feb1880	John Ferguson Jr.	Isabella Ferguson	N1/2	\$1.00	
2182	T.	19Aug1882	20Sept1882	Amos Thomson	John Whiteside	N1/2	\$1.00	
2241	G.	30Dec1882	8Jan1883	William H. Ferguson	Ont. & Que. Ry.	pt Npt, 2-31/100	\$600	
2557	M.	18Mar1883	18Mar1885	John Holmes	Canada Pmt.L & S.Co.	N1/2 100a	\$1,500	
2716	M.	20Mar1886	3Apl1886	William H. Ferguson	John Holmes	SWpt	\$750	2241
2813	A.M.	12Jan1886	12July1886	William H. Ferguson	Thomas G. Blackstock	All	\$650	
2912	M.	12Jan1887	13Jan1887	William H. Ferguson	Edward H. Chadwick	N1/2	\$600	
2916	G.	13Jan1887	18Jan1887	Thomas Whiteside, et al	William H. Ferguson	N1/2	\$400	
2952	M.	9Mar1887	10Mar1887	William H. Ferguson	Edward H. Chadwick	N1/2 100a	\$3,000	
2959	D.M.	15Mar1887	16Mar1887	Edward H. Chadwick	William H. Ferguson	N1/2	\$600	2912
2960	D.M.	11Mar1887	16Mar1887	Thomas G. Blackstock	William H. Ferguson	All	\$650	2812
3290	G.	16Mar1887	31May1888	William H. Ferguson	Jane Ferguson	pt 2-31/100a	\$800	
3383	D.M.	12Nov1888	12Nov1888	William Hulock	Alexander M. Secor	pt	\$5,360	1250
3734	L.P.	5Nov1889	5Nov1889	High Court of Justice	John Holmes	S25a	\$--	
3911	A.M.	10Apl1890	19Apl1890	John Holmes	John W. A. Holmes	SW 24a	\$700	
3912	A.M.	10Apl1890	19Apl1890	John W.A. Holmes	Charles Thompson	SW 24a	\$400	
3941	G.	13Nov1889	13May1890	Margaret Holmes, et al	Archibald Malcolm	pt S1/2	\$10,625	S.M.
3942	M.	1May1890	18May1890	Archibald Malcolm	Henry Palmer	pt S1/2, 25a	\$600	
4031	L.P.	14May1890	9Sept1890	High Court of Justice	George J. Palmer	S25a	\$-	
4197	G.	8Dec1890	24Feb1891	William H. Ferguson	Mary J. Daniels	pt	\$1,000	
4823	D.M.	26Sept1891	24Sept1891	Mary Palmer	Archibald Malcolm	pt S1/2	\$600	

Table C7: Abstract Index Books, ca.1798 -1899 – North half of Lot 27, Concession 2, Township of Scarborough, County of York

No. of Instrument	Instrument	Its Date	Date of Registry	Grantor	Grantee	Quantity of Land	Consideration or Amount of Mortgage	Remarks
2621	Patent	19Dec1835		Crown	John Walton	100 acres		
277	G.	28May1870	28May1870	John Walton, et ux	Toronto & N. Ry.	2-47/100	\$172.20	
565	G&C.	23Jan1872	6Jan1872	John Walton, et ux	Toronto & N. Ry.	3-18/100	\$1.00	
1288	Will	1May1876	31May1877	John Walton	John Walton		\$--	
1361	M.	14Dec1877	24Dec1877	John Walton	James Cawthra	All 100a	\$600	
1878	M.	1Dec1877	3Dec1880	John Walton	Cubit Sparkhall	N1/2 100a	\$1,000	
1881	D.M.	3Dec1880	4Dec1880	James Cawthra	John Walton	N1/2 100a	\$600	1361
2366	D.M.	15Nov1883	13Nov1883	C. Sparkhall	John Walton	N1/2 100a	\$1,000	1878
1367	G.	10Nov1883	13Nov1883	John Walton	Ontario & Quebec Ry	N1/2 100a	\$1,400	
3291	M.	26May1888	2June1888	John Walton	Annie Watson	N1/2 100a	\$800	
4054	M.	18Oct1890	18Oct1890	John Walton	John Mills	N1/2, Ex. Pt	\$2,000	
4071	D.M.	31Oct1890	1Nov1890	Annie Watson	John Walton	N1/2, Ex. Pt	\$8,000	3291
4883	M.	2Nov1891	2Nov1891	John Walton	Terrence Farr	N1/2, Ex. Way	\$400	
5305	G.	1Dec1892	1Dec1892	John Walton, et ux	Robert Armstrong	N1/2 100a Ex. Ry	\$8,000	

No. of Instrument	Instrument	Its Date	Date of Registry	Grantor	Grantee	Quantity of Land	Consideration or Amount of Mortgage	Remarks
5306	G.	30Nov1892	1Dec1892	Robert Armstrong, et ux	Margaret Walton	pt Npt lying S of Ry.	\$5,050	
5307	M.	30Nov1892	1Dec1892	Margaret Walton	Robert Armstrong	pt as in 5306	\$2,600	
5308	D.M.	29Nov1892	1Dec1892	Terrence Farr	John Walton	N1/2, Exway	\$2,000	4882
5309	D.M.	29Nov1892	1Dec1892	John Mills	John Walton	N1/2, Ex. Pt	\$2,000	4054
5336	G.	31Dec1892	3Jan1893	Robert Armstrong, et ux	Robert Crawford	pt Npt lying N of Ry.	\$3,000	
5698	A.M.	8Aug1894	10Aug1894	Robert Armstrong	Emily Armstrong	pt S of Ry.	\$1,000	

APPENDIX D: IMAGES



Image 1: View of disturbances associated with a paved parking area and extant structures.



Image 2: View of disturbances associated with a paved parking area and extant structures.



Image 3: View of disturbances associated paved roadways/sidewalks, grading and utilities.



Image 4: View of disturbances associated with a paved roadways/sidewalks and extant structures.



Image 5: View of disturbances associated with a paved roadways/sidewalks and extant structures.



Image 6: View of disturbances associated with paved parking area.



Image 7: View of disturbances associated with paved parking area and extant structure.



Image 8: View of disturbances associated with paved roadway/parking area.



Image 9: View of disturbances associated with paved roadway/sidewalk, and extant structure.



Image 10: View of disturbances associated with partially paved and gravel roadway.



Image 11: View of disturbances associated with paved parking lot, extant structure and embankment.



Image 12: View of disturbances associated with paved parking area and extant structures.



Image 13: View of permanently wet area.



Image 14: View of manicured grass retaining archaeological potential.



Image 15: View of manicured grass retaining archaeological potential.



Image 16: View of manicured grass retaining archaeological potential.



Image 17: View of manicured grass retaining archaeological potential.



Image 18: View of treed/overgrowth area retaining archaeological potential.



Image 19: View of treed/overgrowth grass retaining archaeological potential.



Image 20: View of open grass field retaining archaeological potential.



Image 21: View of manicured grass retaining archaeological potential.



Image 22: View of manicured grass retaining archaeological potential.



Image 23: View of manicured grass retaining archaeological potential.

APPENDIX E: INVENTORY OF DOCUMENTARY AND MATERIAL RECORD

Project Information:				
Project Number:		081-TO1625-16		
Licensee:		Nimal Nithiyanantham (P390)		
MTCS PIF:		P390-0236-2016		
Document/ Material			Location	Comments
1.	Research/ Analysis/ Reporting Material	Digital files stored in: /2016/081-TO1625-16 - Scarborough Centre Transportation Master Plan/Stage 1	Archeoworks Inc., 16715-12 Yonge Street, Suite 1029, Newmarket, ON, Canada, L3X 1X4	Stored on Archeoworks network servers
2.	Digital Photographs	Digital Images: 62 digital photos	Archeoworks Inc., 16715-12 Yonge Street, Suite 1029, Newmarket, ON, Canada, L3X 1X4	Stored on Archeoworks network servers

Under Section 6 of Regulation 881 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, *Archeoworks Inc.* will, “keep in safekeeping all objects of archaeological significance that are found under the authority of the licence and all field records that are made in the course of the work authorized by the licence, except where the objects and records are donated to Her Majesty the Queen in right of Ontario or are directed to be deposited in a public institution under subsection 66 (1) of the Act.”